

электронное периодическое издание

ЭКОНОМИКА

и

социум

ISSN 2225-1545

№3(118)-2024



ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ
ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

«Экономика и социум»

iupr.ru

УДК 004.02:004.5:004.9

ББК 73+65.9+60.5

ISSN 2225-1545

Свидетельство о регистрации
средства массовой коммуникации
Эл № ФС77 - 45777 от 07 июля 2011г.
Эл № ФС77 - 80454 от 01 марта 2021г.

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

Тематика журнала: актуальные вопросы современной экономики и социологии - от теоретических и экспериментальных исследований до непосредственных результатов управленческой и производственной деятельности. Публикации в журнале учитываются как опубликованные работы при защите диссертаций на соискание ученых степеней России и зарубежья.

РАЗДЕЛЫ НОМЕРА:

- Основной раздел: социально-экономические аспекты развития современного государства;
- Современные технологии управления организацией;
- Актуальные вопросы политики и права;
- Современные науки и образование;
- Информационные и коммуникативные технологии;
- Здравоохранение в обществе.

Выпуск №3(118) 2 (март, 2024). Сайт: <http://www.iupr.ru>

© *Институт управления и социально-экономического развития, 2024*

Редакционный совет:

Абдувохидов Ф.М., доктор философских наук в области искусствоведения (PhD),
Абдуллаева М.А., доктор педагогических наук, доцент,
Абдуллаева Ш.Д., кандидат филологических наук, доцент,
Абдуллаев И.Н., кандидат технических наук, доцент,
Абдулхаликова Н.Р., кандидат физико-математических наук, доцент,
Абдумуминов Б.О., доктор философии по географическим наукам,
Абдуназаров Х.М., кандидат географических наук, доцент,
Абдураманова Д.В., доктор философии по филологическим наукам (PhD),
Азизова Ф.С., доктор философии по педагогическим наукам,
Азизова З.Ф., доктор философии по педагогическим наукам, доцент,
Алланов К.А., кандидат географических наук, доцент,
Алаудинова Д.Р., доктор педагогических наук,
Алимов Ш.К., доктор исторических наук, доцент,
Алиходжаева Г.С., доктор педагогических наук,
Арзикулов З.К., доктор педагогических наук,
Атажанов М.М., доктор философии в сельскохозяйственных науках, доцент,
Байзаков Ж.А., доктор философии по филологическим наукам,
Бахриддинов В.А., доктор философии по экономическим наукам (PhD), доцент,
Бахриддинова Д.Б., доктор философии по филологическим наукам (PhD),
Бекетов Н.А. - доктор философии по педагогическим наукам (PhD),
Бозарова Ф.Г., доктор философских наук, доцент,
Бойназаров О.Ф., доктор философских наук (PhD),
Валиева М.Ю., доктор философских наук по медицине (PhD), доцент,
Вестов Ф. А., кандидат юридических наук, профессор,
Гайназарова Г.А., доктор педагогических наук,
Гопиров М.О., доктор географических наук,
Екабсонс А.В., доктор философии по филологическим наукам(PhD),
Ефименко О.В., кандидат медицинских наук, доцент,
Ёрматов Ф.Ж., кандидат исторических наук(PhD), доцент,
Жабборов Т.К., кандидат технических наук, доцент,
Жураева Н.Т., доктор педагогических наук (PhD),
Закирова С.А., кандидат технических наук,
Зарайский А.А., доктор филологических наук, профессор,
Ибайдуллаев Т.Г., доктор философии по философским наукам (PhD), доцент,
Исаев А.А., кандидат географических наук, доцент,
Исраилова Д.К., доктор экономических наук (DSc), доцент,
Кадиров Х.О., доктор философии по педагогическим наукам(PhD), доцент,

Кадилова Х.А. доктор философии по педагогическим наукам (PhD),
Калимбетов Х.К., доктор экономических наук, доцент,
Каршибоев Ш.Э., доктор педагогических наук, доцент,
Ким И.Н., доктор философии педагогических наук, (PhD), доцент,
Кобилова Ш.Х. - доктор философии по педагогическим наукам, (PhD),
Кудияров К.Р., доктор экономических наук, (PhD), доцент,
Кутлимуратов С.Ш., доктор педагогических наук,
Муллаходжаева Р.Т., доктор философии по филологическим наукам (PhD),
Маматов Х.А., доктор технических наук,
Маматхужаева Г.Н., кандидат медицинских наук, доцент,
Мамашарипов А.А., доктор философии по техническим наукам,
Матъязова Н.С., доктор философии по филологическим наукам, доцент,
Махкамова М.У. - доктор философии по педагогическим наукам (PhD),
Махмудова Д.М., доктор педагогических наук,
Мирзажанов М.А., кандидат технических наук, доцент,
Мирзаев Б.К., доктор технических наук,
Мулладжанова К.А., доктор философии по медицинским наукам (PhD),
Муминов У.М., доктор философии по техническим наукам, доцент,
Мусахайхов Х.Т., доктор медицинских наук, профессор,
Мухитдинова К.О., доктор философских наук по медицине (PhD),
Наджмитдинов О.Б., доктор философии по медицинским наукам(PhD),
Номуратова М.К., доктор философских наук, доцент,
Нуриев К.К., доктор технических наук, профессор,
Отакулов Б.А., доктор технических наук, доцент,
Постюшков А.В., доктор экономических наук, профессор,
Рахманов С.З., доктор физико-математических наук, доцент,
Рахманов Д.Н., доктор философии по географическим наукам, доцент,
Рахматов О., доктор технических наук, профессор,
Рашидов Ж.Х., кандидат экономического наук, доцент,
Ризаева Х.У., доктор педагогических наук,
Рузибоева М.А., доктор философии по педагогическим наукам (PhD),
доцент,
Рузметова Д.К., доктор философии по педагогическим наукам (PhD),
Саттаров А.У., кандидат географических наук, доцент,
Смирнова Т.В., доктор социологических наук, профессор,
Собирова М.Н., Доктор философии педагогических наук, доцент,
Сулайманов И.О., кандидат экономических наук,
Терехова О.Е., доктор педагогических наук, доцент,
Тиллаев Т.Н., доктор юридических наук,
Тилакова М.А., доктор философии по педагогическим наукам (PhD),
Тиллабоев А.М., доктор педагогических наук,
Туйчиев Г.У., кандидат медицинских наук, доцент,
Тураев К.Т., доктор философии по географическим наукам,

Турсунов И.Г., доктор физико-математических наук, профессор,
Турсунова Ш.Б., кандидат филологических наук,
Тягунова Л.А., кандидат философских наук, доцент,
Убайдуллаев И.А., доктор философских наук,
Узбекова Н.Р., доктор медицинских наук, доцент,
Ураков Д.Ж., доктор исторических наук, доцент,
Усманова Д.Д., доктор медицинских наук, доцент,
Фазилов Ф.М., доктор философии по юридическим наукам (PhD), доцент,
Федорова Ю.В., доктор экономических наук, профессор,
Халикова Э.С., доктор философии по филологическим наукам (PhD),
Халилов Ф.Ф. доктор философии по педагогическим наукам(PhD),
Ханкелдиева Х.К., кандидат медицинских наук, доцент,
Хамдамова Х.Ш., доктор филологических наук(PhD),
Хидоятова З.Ш., кандидат биологических наук,
Холбоев Ю.Х., доктор химических наук,
Холмуродов А.Ш., доктор педагогических наук,
Хомидов И.И., кандидат химических наук, доцент,
Хошимова Ш.С., доктор педагогических наук, доцент,
Хужамбердиев М., доктор медицинских наук, профессор,
Хушвактов С.Ю., доктор философии по химии (PhD),
Чориева Д.А., доктор философии педагогических наук, доцент,
Шарипова Ф.Д., доктор философии по филологическим наукам,
Шошин С.В., кандидат юридических наук,
Эргашев М.М., кандидат технических наук,
Эргашева З.А., кандидат медицинских наук, доцент,
Эрданов М.Н., кандидат географических наук,
Эрназаров А.Н., доктор философии по педагогическим наукам,
Эсанова Ш.М., кандидат технических наук, доцент,
Эшниёзов У.А., доктор философии по педагогическим наукам (PhD),
Эшчанова Г.Н., кандидат педагогических наук, доцент,
Юнусов Ф.М., кандидат педагогических наук, доцент,
Юсупов А.Р., кандидат технических наук,
Ядгаров А.А., доктор экономических наук, доцент,

Отв. ред. А.А. Зарайский

Главный редактор:

Тягунова Людмила Анатольевна, кандидат философских наук

ОСНОВНОЙ РАЗДЕЛ

*Abdukadirova D.T.
dotsent, t.f.n.
Andijon Davlat Tibbiyot Instituti
Nevrologiya kafedrası
O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Andijon sh.
Yaqubov I.
Magistratura talabasi
Andijon Davlat Tibbiyot Instituti
Nevrologiya kafedrası
O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Andijon sh.*

TARQOQ SKLEROZ KASALLIGINING DIAGNOSTIK MEZONLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqot ishi Tarqoq skleroz kasalligining ertangi bosqichlarda klinik-nevrologik ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlash, taxlil qilish, uning qiyosiy tashxisi, statistik tahlillar, paraklinik va laborator tahlillar asosida kasallikning ertangi xarakterli simptomlarini ishlab chiqish haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Tarqoq skleroz, ertangi diagnostika.

*Abdukadirova D.T., Ph.D
assistant professor
Department of Neurology
Andijan State Medical Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan
Yakubov I.
graduate student
Department of Neurology
Andijan State Medical Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan*

DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

Abstract. This research work deals with the identification and analysis of clinical neurological indicator of

Multiply sclerosis in the early stages, its comparative diagnosis, development of early characteristic symptoms of the disease based on paraclinic, laborator and statistical analysis.

Key words: Multiple sclerosis, early diagnosis.

Kirish. Tarqoq skleroz tashxisi 170 yildan beri qo'yilishiga qaramay, ushbu kasallikni tashxislash usullarini takomillashtirish dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda. Uzoq vaqt davomida (tahminan 100 yil) tashxislash faqat klinik ma'lumotlarga, masalan, anamnestik ma'lumotlarga, nevrologik tekshiruvlarga va mavjud paraklinik tekshiruvga (oftalmoskopiya, perimetriya, nerv tolalarini elektr qo'zg'aluvchanligini aniqlash va boshqalar) asoslangan edi. Nevrologlarning barcha urinishlari tarqoq sklerozni tashxislashning asosiy mezon – simptomlarning joy va vaqtda tarqalishini aniqlashga qaratilgan bo'lib, bu mezon kasallikni faqat rivojlangan bosqichida va ko'pincha aniq organik yetishmovchilik bilan tashxislash imkonini berdi [1, 3]. Bu pozitsiya o'tgan asrning tashxislash ko'rsatmalarida ifodalangan bo'lib, bu nevrologlar va tarqoq skleroz bilan kasallangan bemorlarda oxir oqibat nogironlik va o'limga olib keladigan umidsiz kasallik degan fikrni shakllantirdi. Tarqoq sklerozni o'rganish bo'yicha jahon tajribasi shuni ko'rsatdiki, tibbiyot va turli jamoat tashkilotlarining say-harakatlari tufayli kasallikning dastlabki paydo belgilari paydo bo'lgandan boshlab qisqa vaqt ichida tarqoq sklerozga bo'lgan munosabat muqarrar chuqur nogironlikka olib keladigan kasallik sifatida tubdan o'zgardi. Tarqoq skleroz bilan kasallangan bemorlarning hayot sifatini yaxshilash va o'z vaqtida tashxis qo'yish, patogenetik davolash sikllarini o'tkazish va tibbiy –ijtimoiy yordamning mavjudligi o'rtasida to'g'ridan –to'g'ri bog'liqlik mavjud [2, 4, 5].

Tarqoq sklerozning klinik diagnostikasi – tarix va haqiqat. Tarqoq sklerozni tashxislashning klinik mezonlarini ishlab chiqqan mualliflar quyida xronologik tartibda keltirilgan. Tarqoq sklerozning mustaqil nozologik shakl sifatida aniqlanishi J.Charko nomi bilan bog'liq [4].

Muallif	Tashxis mezon	Yil
J.Charcot	Klinik	1868
O.Marburg	Klinik	1938
G.Schumacher va boshq.	Klinik	1965
D.A.Markov va boshq.	Klinik-laborator	1976
H.Bauer va boshq.	Klinik-laborator	1980
C.Poser va boshq.	Klinik-laborator	1983
W.McDonald va boshq.	Klinik-laborator, MRT	2001
C.Polman(eds.)	Klinik-laborator, MRT	2005

J.Charko birinchi marta adabiy ma'lumotlarni, shuningdek, tarqoq sklerozning klinik ko'rinishi bo'yicha o'z kuzatuvlarini tizimlashtirdi va tashxislashning asosiy qoidalarini shakllantirdi. Biroq, ruhiy, vizual va okkulomotor kasalliklar mavjudligini ko'rsatib, muallif tarqoq sklerozni tashxislashda asosan miyanning serebellar tizimlarining shikastlanishiga (nistagm, intension tremor, skandirlashgan nutq) asosiy ahamiyat bergan. Tarqoq sklerozning klinik ko'rinishlarining diagnostik mezonlarini O.Marburg [5] optik nervlarning (bitemporal ko'rlik) va harakat yo'lining shikastlanishi (pastki paraparez, qorin reflekslarining yo'qolishi) kabi belgilar bilan to'ldirdi. D. A. Markov va boshq [2] 500 dan ortiq tarqoq skleroz bilan kasallangan bemorlarni

dinamikada kuzatuvga asoslanib, optik, vestibular, motor, reflektor, sezgi, va laboratoriya (likvor) sistemalarda «klinik dissotsiatsiya sindromi» deb nomlangan klinik belgilar majmuasi-sekstadidan foydalanishni taklif qilishdi. Mualliflar «klinik dissotsiatsiya sindrom» larni tarqoq sklerozga erta tashxis qo'yish uchun asos sifatida foydalanishni tavsiya qilishdi. Shu bilan birga, taklif qilingan tarqoq sklerozni aniqlash tizimi paraklinik, instrumental, tekshiruv usullarining murakkabligi, noqulayligi va keng doirada qo'llash zarurati tufayli klinik amaliyotda keng qo'llanilmadi. O'nlab yillar davomida to'plangan klinik ma'lumotlar birinchi marta G.Shumacher va boshq. tomonidan tizimlashtirilgan va tarqoq sklerozni diagnostik mezonlari bo'yicha tavsiyalar uchun quyidagi qoidalarini o'z ichiga olgan asos bo'lib xizmat qildi:

- Asab tizimi shikastlanishining obektiv belgilarining mavjudligi;
- Nevrologik tekshiruv yoki anamnestik ma'lumotlar asab tizimining o'tkazuvchi sistemalarida kamida ikkita joylashgan o'choqlarning mavjudligini tasdiqlashi kerak;
- Bosh yoki orqa miya oq moddasining shikastlanishi;
- Klinik alomatlar quyidagi talablardan biri bilan bo'lishi kerak: a) kamida 24 soat davom etadigan ikki yoki undan ortiq buzilish epizodlari, oraliq davr 1 oy yoki undan ko'p; b) kasallikning 6 yoki undan ko'proq vaqt davomida asta-sekin rivojlanishi;
- 10 yoshdan 50 yoshgacha bo'lgan kasallikning debyuti;
- Nevrologik buzilishlarni boshqa patologik jarayon bilan izohlash mumkin emas.

Nevrologik amaliyotga «ehtimoliy», «mumkin», «erta ehtimoliy», «progressiv ehtimoliy» va boshq. kabi tushunchalarni kiritish tarqoq sklerozni tashxislashda, ayniqsa monosimptomatik debyut va kasallikning atipik ko'rinishlarida qiyinchiliklarni ko'rsatadi. Bu tizimli klinik diagnostika mezonlarni ishlab chiqish uchun zarur shart bo'lib xizmat qildi [3, 4, 6, 7], ular ma'lum darajada atipik tarqoq skleroz shakllarini tashxislashda Shumaxer komissiyasining klinik mezonlarini takrorlaydi. TS xavfi yuqori bo'lgan mamlakatlarda C.Poser va boshq. mezonlari keng tarqalgan [3, 9], bu diagnostika jarayonida klinik usullar bilan bir qatorda laboratoriya va instrumental usullardan foydalanishni tavsiya qiladi. Biroq TS bilan patologik o'zgarishlar ko'plab laboratoriya va instrumental tekshirish usullari bilan qayd etilganiga qaramay, ularning ushbu patologik holat uchun o'ziga xosligi shubhalidir. Instrumental tadqiqot usullarining ijobiy ma'lumotlari (bosh miya potentsiali tomonidan yuzaga kelgan) asosan asab tizimining yashirin shikastlanishlari mavjudligini ko'rsatadi va tegishli klinik ko'rinish bilan patologik jarayonning ko'p o'choqliligini tasdiqlaydi. Laboratoriya sinovlari, xususan, likvordagi IgG TS uchun spetsifik emas va asab tizimining boshqa yuqumli va yallig'lanish kasalliklarida uchraydi. TS bo'yicha xalqaro ekspertlar guruhi (2001) C.M. ning diagnostik mezonlariga tuzatishlar kiritdi, o'zgarishlarga bo'lgan ehtiyoj MRTni TS tashxisini

tasdiqlashdagi alohida roli, vaqt va makonda demiyelinizatsiya o'choqlarining tarqalishini tasdiqlash qobiliyati bilan belgilanadi [3, 8, 9].

TS diagnostika mezonlariga o'zgartirishlar kiritilishidan oldin 20 yil davomida MRT usulini har tomonlama takomillashtirish, ham kuchli magnit maydonga ega qurilmalarni yaratish, ham dasturiy ta'minotni takomillashtirish, usulning sezgirligi va o'ziga xosligiga tasir qiluvchi kontrastli kuchaytirish usullarini qo'llash orqali amalga oshirildi [7].

TS diagnostikasining birinchi MRT mezonlari F.Fazekas [8, 10] va D.Paty tomonidan taklif qilingan bo'lib, tashxis qo'yish uchun periventrikular va supratentorial joylashgan kamida 3-5 mm o'lchamdagi 3-4 o'choqning mavjudligi xosdir. Demiyelinizatsiya jarayonini tashxislashda usulning o'ziga xosligini oshirish uchun F.Barkhov [5] miya yarimsharlarining temporal va oksipital bo'laklarida, subtentorial va subkortikal bo'laklarida shu jumladan Gd-DTPA kontrasti bilan aniqlangan kamida 9 ta fokusning mavjudligini xisobga olishni taklif qildi. Ushbu qoida TS ning MRT tasviri g'oyasini kengaytirdi, ammo kasallikning o'z vaqtida tashxislashni sezilarli darajada murakkablashtirdi, bu patogenetik terapiyaning zamonaviy yondashuvlariga to'liq mos kelmaydi [9].

2005 –yilda C.Polman (Amsterdam) boshchiligidagi xalqaro ekspertlar guruhi [3] to'plangan ma'lumotlarga asoslanib TS diagnostikasi mezonlarini yana bir bor birlashtirdi. TS diagnostikasi mezonlarini tuzatish zarurligi MRT ning ushbu nozologik shaklga nisbatan o'ziga xosligini oshishida alohida rol oynadi. Yangi mezonlar TSning «atipik» shakllari bo'lgan insonlarda tashxis sifatini sezilarli darajada yaxshilaydi, xususan, nevrologik yetishmovchilikning aniq belgilari va tasdiqlangan MRT natijalari mavjud bo'lganda [7].

Hozirgacha TS tashxisi kasallikning yoshi, to'lqinga o'xshab kechishi bosh va orqa miyaning bir nechta o'tkazuvchi tizimlarning patologik jarayonga qo'shilishi xisobga olgan holda klinik ma'lumotlarga asoslanadi, bu tashxisning asosiy mezoniga – makon va vaqtdagi disseminatsiyasiga mos keladi [7, 8]. Paraklinik tadqiqot usullari ko'p hollarda ushbu nozologik shaklning mohiyatini tashkil etuvchi patologik jarayonning fazoda (ko'p o'choqli) tarqalishini aks ettiruvchi MRTni tasdiqlashga xizmat qiladi. TS tashxisini qo'yishdagi asosiy qiyinchiliklari MNSning bitta ektopik o'choqning klinik ko'rinishi va kasallikning to'lqinli kechishi bilan bog'lanadi [9, 10].

Tibbiy yordamga dastlabki murojaat qilishda yosh (10-40 yosh) va obektiv tasdiqlangan organik yetishmovchilik (motor sohasida) mavjudligi kabi omillarning kombinatsiyasi «TS bo'lishi mumkin» tashxisini qo'yish uchun asosdir. «TS bo'lishi mumkin» tashxisi subektiv (sezgi) va obektiv (harakat)buzilishlarning almashishi –vaqtdagi disseminatsiya bilan bog'liq, shuningdek, kasallikning polisimptomatik namoyon bo'lishi makondagi disseminatsiya bilan bog'liq [7, 8]. Tashxisni tasdiqlash uchun ko'p malumot berganligi sababli paraklinik tekshiruv kasallikning ochilishida majburiydir. TS debyutidagi diagnostika mezonlari orasida MRT tekshiruvi yuqori o'rinda bo'lib

«TS bo'lishi mumkin» tashxisini qo'yishda bir qator majburiy tadqiqotlarga kiritiladi [8].

Xulosa. TS ni davolashning zamonaviy usullari ma'lum bir bosqichda patologik jarayonning borishiga ta'sir qilish imkonini beradi, bu asab tizimining organik shikastlanish belgilarini yo'qotish, remissiyani uzaytirish, bosh va orqa miyani morfologik ko'rinishini o'zgartirishda ifodalanadi. TS bilan kasallangan bemorlarning hayot sifatini yaxshilashdagi ijobiy natijalar kasallikka o'z vaqtida tashxis qo'yilishi bilan bevosita bog'liq. Tarqoq skleoz diagnostikasi va davolashning yangi usullarini joriy etish nafaqat klinik va instrumental ma'lumotlarga, balki bemorning o'z kasalligini idrok etishini xisobga olgan holda amalga oshiriladi. Ushbu usullardan biri salomatlik bilan bog'liq hayot sifatini (HS) o'rganish edi. TS diagnostikasi bo'yicha bir asrdan ortiq tajriba aniq klinik ma'lumotlarga, asab tizimining shikastlanishining multifokal xususiyatini tasdiqlashga asoslangan edi, bu kasallikni, ayniqsa, monosimptomatik, birlamchi namoyon bo'lganda erta aniqlashni qiyinlashtirgan edi. Ko'plab instrumental va laboratoriya diagnostika usullari asab tizimida patologik jarayonning mavjudligini tasdiqladi, ammo bu nozologik shaklga nisbatan o'ziga xos xususiyatga ega emas edi.

Xalqaro ekspertlar guruhi vaqti –vaqti bilan TS diagnostikasi mezonlarini qayta ko'rib chiqadi (2001, 2005 yillar). Biroq, tavsiya etilgan diagnostika mezonlari, birinchi navbatda, tashxisning ishonchliligini tasdiqlashga va tarqoq skleroznierta aniqlashga kamroq darajada qaratilgan. Taklif qilinayotgan diagnostika mezonlarining minimallashtirilgan versiyasi, tashxisning asosiy mezoniga –makon va vaqtdagi tarqalishiga mos keladi, kasallikning monosimptomatik namoyon bo'lishida TSni erta aniqlashga qaratilgan. MRT monitoring bu tashxisni tasdiqlash, patologik jarayonning faollik darajasini aniqlash, TS rivojlanish tezligini va terapiya samaradorligini dinamik kuzatish uchun information ma'lumot berish usulidir.

Adabiyotlar:

1. Волков, В.В. Методика визоконтрастометрии / В.В. Волков, Л.Н. Колесникова, Ю.И. Левкович // Физиол.человека. - 1983. – Т.9. -№ 6. – С. 1030-1035.
2. Марков, Д.А. Рассеянный склероз / Д.А. Марков, А.Л. Леонович. – Москва: Медицина. –1976. - 293 с.
3. Шамова Т. М., Бойко Д. В., Гордеев Я. Я. Диагностические критерии рассеянного склероза. Журнал ГрГМУ 2007 № 2 стр 9-14
4. Абдукадирова Д. Т. Место когнитивных и психических расстройств в клинике рассеянного склероза. «Журнал неврологии и нейрохирургических исследований» номер 2, выпуск 1 2020г. Бухара
5. Bauer, H.J. IMAB Unquote concerning the diagnostic criteria for MS. In: Bauer H.J., Poser S., Riter G. (eds). Progress in Multiple Sclerosis Research, Springer, Heidelberg, New York, 1980. –P.555- 563.

6. Charcot, J. Des scleroses de la maele epiniere / J. Charcot // Gaz.Hop.Paris. - 1868. –Vol.41. –P.405-406.
7. Comparison of MRI criteria at first presentation to predict conversion to clinically definite multiple sclerosis / F. Barkhof [et al.] // Brain. - 1997. – V.120. – P.2059-2069.
8. Contrast-enhanced MR imaging in the evaluation of treatment response and prediction of outcome in multiple sclerosis / J. Simon // JMRI. - 1997. – Vol. P.29-37.
9. Correlation between magnetic resonance imaging findings and lesion development in chronic, active multiple sclerosis / D. Katz [et al.]// Ann. Neurol. - 1993. – Vol. 34. – P.661-669.
10. Criteria for an increased specificity of MRI interpretation in ederly subjects with suspected multiple sclerosis / F. Fazekas [et al.] //Neurology. – 1998. – Vol.38. – P.1822-1825

Abdukadirova D.T.
dotsent, t.f.n.
Andijon Davlat Tibbiyot Instituti
Nevrologiya kafedrası
O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Andijon sh.
Abdukadirov U.T.
dotsent, t.f.n.
Andijon Davlat Tibbiyot Instituti
Nevrologiya kafedrası
O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Andijon sh.
Qosimova Sh.
Magistratura talabasi
Andijon Davlat Tibbiyot Instituti
Nevrologiya kafedrası
O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Andijon sh.

QON TOMIR PARKINSONIZMINING ERTANGI KLINIK-NEVROLOGIK KO'RSATKICHLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqot ish iQon tomir parkinsonizmining ertangi bosqichlarda klinik-nevrologik ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlash, taxlil qilish, uning qiyosiy tashxisi, statistik tahlillar asosida kasallikning ertangi xarakterli simptomlarini ishlab chiqish haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Qon tomir parkinsonizmi, ertangi diagnostika.

Abdukadirova D.T., Ph.D
assistant professor
Department of Neurology
Andijan State Medical Institue
Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan
Abdukadirov U.T., Ph.D
associate professor
Department of Neurology
Andijan State Medical Institue
Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan
Kosimova Sh.
graduate student
Department of Neurology
Andijan State Medical Institue
Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan

EARLY CLINICAL-NEUROLOGICAL INDICATORS OF VASCULAR PARKINSONISM

Abstract. This research work deals with the identification and analysis of clinical neurological indicator of Vascular parkinsonism in the early stages, its comparative diagnosis, development of early characteristic symptoms of the disease based on statistical analysis.

Key words: Vascular parkinsonism, early diagnosis.

Kirish. Barchamizga ma'lumki hayot sifatining yaxshilanishi tufayli o'rtacha umr ko'rish davomiyligi oshdi va shu bilan birgalikda yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari bilan og'rgan bemorlar soni ham ko'paydi. Miya qon tomirlari aterosklerozi- eng keng tarqalgan miya patologiyasi bo'lib, ushbu surunkali jarayon ko'pgina holatlarda turli xil klinik ko'rinishlarga ega mahalliy yoki diffuz ensefalopatiyaning rivojlanishiga olib keladi. Undan keyingi o'rinda aterosklerotik parkinsonizm eng muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu kasalliklarning nisbati shiddat bilan o'sib bormoqda.

Aterosklerotik parkinsonizm bilan og'rgan bemorlar miya qon tomir patologik holatiga ko'ra kechki (surunkali) ensefalopatiya yoki dissirkulyator ensefalopatiya III bosqich guruhlariga tavsiflanadi.

Hozirda klinik nevrologik diagnostika usullari takomillashayotganligiga qaramasdan miya qon tomir kasalliklarini erta bosqichlarda aniqlashda bir qancha qiyinchiliklar mavjud. Buning asosiy sababi DEP I-II bosqichlarida aksariyat bemorlarda aniq ifodalangan miya patologiyasining bo'lmashligidir.

Maqsad. Aterosklerotik genezli DEP I-II bosqichlaridagi bemorlarda qon tomir parkinsonizmini erta aniqlash, bashorat qilish va oldini olish maqsadida 2 guruhdagi bemorlarda klinik nevrologik tekshiruv natijalarini qiyosiy baholash o'tkazildi.

Materiallar va usullar. Tadqiqot uchun 65 ta bemor tanlab olindi, 32 ta erkak va 33 tasi ayol. Ularning yoshi 42 yoshdan 72 yoshgacha (erkaklarning o'rtacha yoshi $62, 2 \pm 1, 3$, ayollarning o'rtacha yoshi $64, 5 \pm 1, 3$). Kasallik tashxisi miya qon tomir kasalliklari klassifikatsiyasiga asosan qo'yildi. Tadqiqot uchun ADTI klinikasida aterosklerotik genezli DEP I, II, III bosqich tashxisi bilan statsionarda davolanayotgan bemorlar olindi.

Birinchi guruhga DEP I- II bosqichidagi 31 ta bemor kiritildi. I kkinchi guruhga qon tomir parkinsonizmi alomatlari nomoyon bo'lgan DEP III bosqichidagi 34 ta bemor kiritildi.

Barcha tekshiriluvchi bemorlar standart klinik nevrologik tekshiruvlardan o'tkazildi. Bundan tashqari motor va vegetativ sistemalarni baholash orqali ekstrapiramidal tizimning holatini chuqur klinik tahlil qilindi. Yurishdagi o'zgarishlar, qo'l harakati sinkineziyasining mavjudligi, qad-qomatdagi buzilishlar, yozuvdagi o'zgarishlar, gipomimiya, tremor, oligokineziya, tonusning plastik tipda o'zgarishi, qo'llar va oyoqlar, aksial va bo'yin muskullari holati baholandi.

Natijalar va muhokama qilish. Aterosklerotik genezli DEP I, II va III bosqichida bo'lgan bemorlarning klinik va nevrologik tekshiruvlarining qiyosiy

tahlili astenik simptomlarning organik nevrologik belgilardan ustunligini ko'rsatdi. DEPning asosiy klinik simptomlari orasida umumiy bosh miya simptomlari ya'ni bosh og'rishi, bosh aylanishi, quloqda shovqin, asabiylik kabilar ustunlik qildi. Bundan tashqari yaqqol ifodalangan uyqu buzilishlari ham aniqlandi: uyqu yuzaki va ma'lum intervalgacha bo'lgan, uyg'onish davri uzayib ketgan va bemor charchoq hissi bilan uyg'ongan.

Kun davomida tetiklik kam bo'ldi va bemorlarda tez-tez mudrash kuzatildi. Shu bilan birga bemorlar doimiy charchoq, ish qobiliyatining pasayishi, hissiy qo'zg'aluvchanlikka shikoyat qilgan. Qo'shimchasiga bemorlar beparvolik, fikrlar yopishqoqligi, xotira buzilishlari (ayniqsa, yaqinda sodir bo'lgan voqealarga nisbatan) kabilarga shikoyat qilgan va ba'zida bu belgilar bemorning asosiy shikoyatlariga aylangan. Ikkinchi guruhda o'tkazilgan klinik va nevrologik tekshiruvlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, qon tomir parkinsonizmi belgilari nomoyon bo'layotgan aterosklerotik genezli DEP III bosqichidagi bemorlarning bosh og'rishi, bosh aylanishi, quloqda va boshdagi shovqin, charchoq, xotira buzilishi kabi shikoyatlari I guruh bemorlariga qaraganda tez-tez va intensiv bezovta qilgan ($p<0.001$). Asabiylashish, ko'z yoshinquirashi kuchayishi va uyqu buzilishi ko'rinishidagi astenik buzilishlar I guruh bemorlarida sezilarli darajada yuqori bo'lgan ($p<0.001$).

Jadval 1. Aterosklerotik genezli dissirkulyator ensefalopatiyaning I, II, III bosqichidagi bemorlarning asosiy klinik simptomlari.

№	Ko'rsatkichlar	I guruh 31		II guruh 34		P
		abs	%	abs	%	
1	Bosh og'rishi	16	53, 7±6, 8	23	95, 2±3, 3	<0, 001
2	Bosh aylanishi	18	61, 1±6, 6	23	95, 2±3, 3	<0, 001
3	Boshdagi shovqin	16	53, 7±6, 8	20	83, 0±5, 8	<0, 001
4	Asabiylashish	22	72, 2±6, 1	24	100, 0±0, 0	<0, 001
5	Uyquning buzilishi	14	48, 1±6, 8	18	73, 8±2, 4	<0, 01
6	Beparvolik	16	53, 7±6, 8	24	100, 0±0, 0	<0, 01
7	Xotira yo'qolishi	20	63, 0±6, 6	22	92, 9±4, 0	<0, 001
8	Ko'z yoshlanishining kuchayishi	13	42, 6±6, 7	16	69, 0±7, 1	<0, 01
9	Charchoq	29	96, 3±2, 6	24	100, 0±0, 0	<0, 001
10	Paresteziya	7	22, 2±5, 7	17	71, 4±7, 0	<0, 01
11	Fotopsiya	16	29, 6±6, 2	19	78, 6±6, 3	<0, 01
12	Tremor	-	-	15	64, 3±7, 4	<0, 001
13	Rigidlik	15	50, 0±6, 8	23	97, 6±2, 4	<0, 01
14	Harakatlar boshlashdagi qiyinchiliklar	15	50, 0±6, 8	23	97, 6±2, 4	<0, 01
15	Yurishdagi o'zgarishlar	3	11, 1±4, 3	20	85, 7±5, 4	<0, 001
16	So'nib boruvchi nutq	-	-	13	54, 8±7, 7	<0, 001

Izoh: P- I guruh ma'lumotlariga nisbatan ishonchli.

DEPI-II bosqichidagi bemorlarda o'tkazilgan chuqur izlanishlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, bu bemorlarda kasallikning ertangi bosqichlaridayoq rigidlik ($50, 0 \pm 6, 8\%$), harakat boshlashdagi qiyinchilik ($50, 0 \pm 6, 8$), yurishdagi o'zgarishlar ($11, 1 \pm 4, 3$), munkayib yurish ($5, 6 \pm 3, 1\%$) kabi shikoyatlar aniqlandi. Qon tomir parkinsonizmi bilan kasallangan II guruh bemorlarining asosiy shikoyatlari harakatlar cheklanishi ($88, 1 \pm 5, 4$), harakat boshlashdagi qiyinchilik ($35, 7 \pm 7, 4$), yurishning o'zgarishi ($85, 7 \pm 5, 4$), so'nib boruvchi nutq ($54, 8 \pm 7, 7$), qo'l oyoqlardagi tremor ($14, 3 \pm 7, 4$) kabilarga bo'lgan. 1-jadvalda aniq ko'rsatilgan.

Ateroskleroz tufayli kelib chiqqan DEP I-II bosqichidagi bemorlarning nevrologik holatining obektiv ko'rsatkichlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilishda ko'zni harakatlantiruvchi nervning parezi ($1, 9 \pm 1, 8\%$), konvergensiya sustligi ($48, 1 \pm 6, 8\%$), VII-XII juft kranial nervlarning markaziy falajligi kuzatildi. Kuzatiluvchilarning 19 tasida pay reflekslarining anizorefleksiyasi kuzatildi, ularning 5 tasida tananing o'ng tarafida 13 tasida tanasining chap tarafida aniqlandi. I guruh bemorlarda ($100, 0\%$) oral avtomatizm reflekslari aniqlandi, ulardan eng ko'p Marenko-Radovich refleksi nomoyon bo'ldi. Nevrologik tekshiruvlar davomida qo'l va oyoqda patologik reflekslar aniqlandi ($48, 1 \pm 6, 8\%$). Koordinatsion sinamalarda, Romberg holatida harakatlar nomuvofiqligi va chayqalish kuzatildi (2-jadval).

I guruhdagi DEP I-II bosqichidagi bemorlarda ekstrapiramidal yetishmovchilik belgilari kasallikning ertangi bosqichlarida profilaktik tekshiruvlar jarayonida yoki bemorning yaqinlari tomonidan aniqlangan, biroq bemorlar kasallik belgilariga e'tibor qaratishmagan. Yurishdagi o'zgarishlar ($50, 0 \pm 6, 8$), ixtiyoriy harakatlar sur'atining sekinlashishi bilan ifodalanadi. Bemorlarda yurishdagi o'zgarishlar yurishning biroz noaniqligi, harakatlar boshlashdagi qiyinchiliklar ($50, 0 \pm 6, 8\%$), ba'zida yengil pulsiya ($19, 8 \pm 1, 8\%$), rigidlik ($51, 9 \pm 6, 8\%$) axeyrokineziya kabi holatlar bilan ifodalangan. Bemorlarda gavda holatining o'zgarishi ($50, 0 \pm 6, 8\%$), gipomimiya ($29, 6 \pm 6, 2$), ovoz tonining pasayishi, manqalanib gapirish (yumshoq tanglay boshlang'ich qismi parezi tufayli tovush foni o'zgarishi) ($63, 0 \pm 6, 6\%$).

2-Jadval. Aterosklerotik genezli dissirkulyator ensefalopatiyaning I, II, III bosqichidagi bemorlarning obektiv nevrologik simptomlarining asosiy ko'rsatkichlari

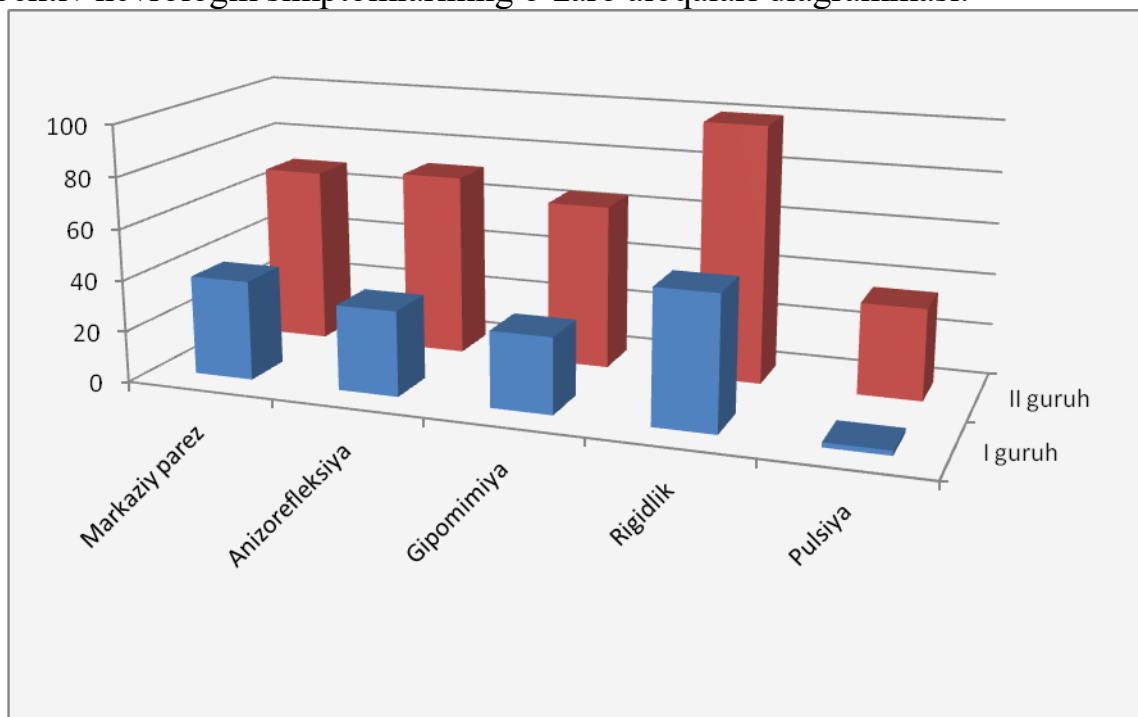
№	Ko'rsatkichlar	I guruh (32 nafar)		II guruh (33 nafar)		P
		abs	%	Abs	%	
1	Konvergensiya susayishi	14	$48, 1 \pm 6, 8$	21	$88, 1 \pm 5, 0$	$<0, 01$
2	VII-XII BMN markaziy falajligi	12	$38, 9 \pm 6, 6$	17	$69, 0 \pm 7, 1$	$<0, 01$
3	Gipomimiya	9	$29, 6 \pm 6, 2$	15	$64, 3 \pm 7, 4$	$<0, 001$
4	Bulbar falajlik	19	$63, 0 \pm 6, 6$	22	$90, 5 \pm 4, 5$	$<0, 05$
5	Pseudobulbar falajlik	6	$20, 4 \pm 5, 5$	6	$28, 6 \pm 7, 0$	$<0, 01$

6	Anizorefleksiya	10	33, 3±6, 4	17	71, 4±7, 0	<0, 01
7	Plastik tonus	-	-	24	100, 0±0, 0	>0, 05
8	Pulsiya	1	2, 9±1, 8	9	35, 7±7, 4	<0, 01
9	Bradikineziya	-	-	12	52, 4±7, 7	<0, 001
10	Rigidlik	16	51, 9±6, 8	24	100, 0±0, 0	<0, 001
11	Axeyrokinez	15	50, 0±6, 8	24	100, 0±0, 0	<0, 001
12	Qad-qomat buzilishi	15	50, 0±6, 8	24	100, 0±0, 0	<0, 001
13	Tremor	-	-	15	64, 3±7, 4	<0, 001
14	Mikrografiya	-	-	7	31, 0±7, 1	<0, 01
15	Oral avtomatizm reflekslari	30	100, 0±0, 0	24	100, 0±0, 0	<0, 001
16		14	48, 1±6, 8	19	81, 0±6, 1	<0, 01
17	Koordinatsion buzilishlar	7	24, 1±5, 8	21	85, 7±5, 4	<0, 001
18	Xotira pasayishi	14	46, 3±6, 8	22	90, 5±4, 5	<0, 01
19	Emotsional labillik	26	87, 0±4, 6	23	90, 5±4, 5	<0, 001

Izoh:P- I guruh ma'lumotlariga nisbatan ishonchli.

Tadqiqotlarda sezilarli sezgi o'zgarishlari aniqlanmadi. Obektiv nevrologik tekshiruvlarning qiyosiy tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, II guruhdagi bemorlarda I guruh bemorlarga nisbatan boshlang'ich o'choqli nevrologik simptomlar ya'ni, III juft kranial nerv zararlanishi oqibatida nigoh falaji (21, 4±6, 3%), konvergensiya sustligi (88, 1±5, 0%), VII juft kranial nerv markaziy falajligi (69, 0±7, 1%), bulbar falajlik (90, 5±4, 5) va gipomimiya (64, 3±7, 4%) ustunligi kuzatildi.

DEP I, II (I guruh) va DEP III bosqichida (II guruh) bo'lgan bemorlarning obektiv nevrologik simptomlarining o'zaro aloqalari diagrammasi.



I guruh bemorlarga solishtirilganda II guruh bemorlardagi yaqqol ifodalangan organik nevrologik buzilishlar piramidal yetishmovchilik bilan nomoyon bo'lgan ($p < 0,001$). II guruh bemorlarda pay reflekslari anizorefleksiyasi ($71,4 \pm 7,0$), oral avtomatizm reflekslari ($100,0\%$) kuzatildi va ulardan Marinesku-Radovich, Xvostek, Bexteroz reflekslari ustunlik qildi. Patologik qo'l va oyoq reflekslaridan ($81,0 \pm 6,1\%$) yuqori va pastki Rossolimo va Babinskiy refleksi topilgan. Bemorlarda piramidal yetishmovchilik bilan birgalikda koordinatsion buzilishlar uchragan ($85,7 \pm 5,4\%$) ($p < 0,001$)

Romberg holatida chayqalish, koordinatsion sinamalar vaqtida harakatlar noaniqligi kuzatilgan, Ikkinchi guruh bemorlarida ekstrapiramidal yetishmovchilik belgilari muskullar tremor va plastik gipertonus shaklida nomoyon bo'lgan, 42 ta bemorda plastik tipdagi muskul gipertonusi ($100,0$) ortishi kuzatilgan va u tananing distal qismlaridan yuqoriga qarab yo'nalgan.

Muskullar rigidligi ($100,0$) va bradikineziya ($52,5 \pm 7,7\%$) kompleks holda uchragan. Barcha bemorlarda klassik tipda "tishli g'ildirak" simptomi aniqlandi. II guruhdagi bemorlarning atigi 14% ida tinch holatdagi tremor aniqlandi va tananing distal qismlarida nomoyon bo'ldi. II guruhdagi bemorlar yurishdagi noqaniqlik, sekinlashuv, tebranish (100%) qadamlarning qisqarishi, chayqalish, burilish vaqtidagi harakatlar qiyinlashuvi kabi belgilar bilan ajralib turdi. Bemorlarning holati nafaqat tananing vertikal balki, gorizotal holatida ham fleksor (bukilgan) harakterga ega bo'ldi (100%). Axeyrokinez ($100,0\%$), bradi-, oligokineziya ($52,4 \pm 7,7\%$), propulsiya ($35,7 \pm 7,4\%$) va umumiy rigidlik (100%) aniqlandi.

Ateroskleroz genezli DEP II VA III bosqichidagi bemorlarning asosiy klinik ma'lumotlari va nevrologik holatini o'rganish natijalarini tahlil qilib, quyidagi xulosalarga kelishimiz mumkin:

-Tekshirilgan bemorlarda qon tomir parkinsonizm sindromiga bosqichma bosqich olib keladigan asosiy xavf omillari sifatida bosh miya aterosklerozi va arterial gipertoniya ekanligi aniqlandi.

-Harakatlar boshlashdagi qiyinchilik, rigidlik, tana holatining o'zgarishi, yengil gipomimiya, nutq modulyatsiyasining kamayishi singari qontomir parkinsonizmining barcha belgilari aterosklerotik genezli DEP II bosqichida allaqachon sodir bo'ladi.

-DEP III bosqichidagi bemorlarda qon tomir parkinsonizmi uchun xarakterli belgilar quyidagilar: 100% (43 nafar bemor) bemorlarda postural noturg'unlikning erta rivojlanishi, rigidlik, gipomimiya; 14% (6 nafar bemor) bemorlarda plastik tipda muskul tonusining oshishi, tana distal qismlarining titrashi, fleksor holati

DEP II va III bosqichidagi bemorlar uchun xarakterli belgilar bu-miya aterosklerozi (bulbar va psevdobulbar falajlik, piramidal yetishmovchilik, miyacha simptomlari) va progressiv serebrovaskular yetishmovchilik fonida rivojlanayotgan qon tomir parkinsonizmga xos bo'lgan alomatlar kombinatsiyasidir.

Foydalanilganadabiyotlar:

1. Левин О.С., Федерова Н.Ф., Болезнь Паркинсона – Москва: МЕДпресс-информ, 2014. -363 с.
3. Ravina B., Camicioli R., Como P.G., et al. The impact of depressive symptoms in early in Parkinson's disease // *Neurology*. – 2007. – 69. – 26 (3). – P. 342-347.
4. Шток В.Н., Иванова-Смоленская И.А., Левин О.С. Экстрапирамидные расстройства: Руководство по диагностике и лечению. – М.: Медпресс информ, 2002-700 с.
5. Абдукадирова Д.Т. Сопоставление клинических и магнитно-резонансно томографических показателей у больных сосудистым паркинсонизмом и дисциркуляторной энцефалопатией атеросклеротического генеза Теории медицины. Москва 2004 № 2 стр 13-15.
5. Ferreira J., Sampaio C. Essential tremor // *Clin Evid*. – 2005. –Vol. 13. –P.1608-21.
6. Jordan L.L, Zahodne L.B., Okun M.S Hedonistic and behavioral deficits associated with apathy in Parkinson disease: potential treatment implications // *Mov. Dis*. -2013. -28. –P. 1301-04.
7. Пономарев В.В. Нейродегенеративные заболевания: настоящее и будущее // *Медицинские новости*. -2007. -№5. –С. 23-28.
8. Gibb, Lees, Hughes A.J. et al. UK Parkinson's Disease Society Brain Bank Clinical Diagnostic Criteria // *J.Neurol.Neurosurg.Psychiatry*. -1992-Vol.55. – P.181-184.

BASED ON SOCIAL COOPERATION PEDAGOGICAL OF STUDENTS IMPROVING THEIR SKILLS METHODS

Abstract. Cooperative teaching technology is the knowledge of every student that he realizes that his success leads to the success of the group, independent and to diligently work intellectually, acquire knowledge, complete educational assignments and quality performance, thorough mastering of educational material, partner to his comrades information was given about preparing the ground for mutual exchange of ideas.

In the article, the formation of social activity skills in students motivation and the role of motivation and their implementation its importance has been researched on a scientific basis.

Key words: Motivation, social activity, concept of personality, humanitarianism, educational processes, social activity, reading, learning, pedagogical processes, method, approach, improvement.

Introduction: creative models of improving the mechanism of preparing students for social life are being implemented in world educational institutions based on cooperative pedagogy. Systematic work on preparing students for social life, developing emotional, mental and physical abilities based on cooperative activities, improving flexibility and joint actions of subjects, and the process of preparing students for social life on the basis of cooperative pedagogy in scientific research institutions scientific researches are being carried out on designing based on an innovative approach, developing technologies for preparing future teachers for certain professional activities, implementing pedagogical and psychological values in the process of achieving professional maturity.

Literature analysis: researches are being conducted on global information flows and acceleration, development of students' professional abilities from science and technology development, preparation of future pedagogues for innovative professional activities, improvement of pedagogical cooperation models, expansion of pedagogical and psychological possibilities of preparing students for social life. The analysis of pedagogical literature and a number of scientific studies of recent years allows us to assume that the adaptation of students in the study group should include the goals, principles, factors, stages, methods and organizational forms of pedagogical accompaniment activities.

Because the goal of any pedagogical process is to predict the results of the student's interaction with teachers in the form of generalized mental images, based on which all other components of this process are selected, interconnected and built. The theoretical analysis and generalization of the experience of our

professional activity, as well as the results of the emphatic experience, made it possible to base and develop a model of pedagogical support for the adaptation of students in the study group. The interaction in the group is not about itself, but about the content of the curriculum of academic subjects, visions of the future profession, discussion of the participation of the group in the proposed forms of activities outside the auditorium, the higher educational institution in general. and in particular, it is formed on the basis of dedication to the life of a particular faculty (institute).

In this case, supporting constructive forms of interaction, gathering experience of effective intergroup interaction, providing individual assistance in overcoming difficulties in the adaptation process, and preventing conflicts become the main directions of pedagogical activity. Thus, the integration of the educational resources of the higher educational institution and the socio-cultural environment is the main direction of the accompanying activity, and it allows the comprehensive use of a wide range of social-psychological-pedagogical work methods and forms. The process of pedagogical support of the student's adaptation in the study group includes several stages: 1st stage - propaedeutic - diagnostic. It refers to the preparation and entry into the process of adaptation of all participants of pedagogical accompaniment: both those who accompany and those who are accompanied. The duration of this stage is 6-8 weeks.

The step-by-step algorithm of actions at this stage is as follows: training of teachers and tutors of first-year study groups, development of a one-year adaptation program by group tutors, tutor familiarization with students' personal work, organization of acquaintance with students in the study group, every to determine the adaptation potential of a group participant, to determine the factors that help students to adapt successfully in this study group. Stage 2 - gathering experience of constructive interaction in the group is the main thing. It is a field of social experiments where students have the opportunity to try different options of self-realization in the system of relations within the group under the guidance of teachers and senior students (who participate as tutors). The stage lasts 6 months. The algorithm of step-by-step actions is as follows: organization of training of constructive communication methods in the group by the tutor, regular work on the formation of the team in the group, creation of interaction situations that require the manifestation of the individual's different personal characteristics in the group and his communicative potential, analyzing the results of interaction within the group, then the algorithm can be repeated: organizing the training of new groups of skills and abilities, in particular, the student demonstrates these skills, analyzes and re-understands his activity and communication in the group create possible realistic situations.

Stage 3 - summarizing the results of the student's adaptation in the group, independent and expert assessment, linking these achievements with the results of educational activities, participation in extracurricular activities, identifying difficulties, further development of the student and the member of this educational

group envisages the development of individual trajectories. The stage lasts 4-6 weeks. Algorithm of step-by-step actions - self-analysis, analysis in microgroups, general group analysis and reflection (re-understanding), organization of individual reflection meetings with the tutor. In order to achieve the goal of pedagogical accompaniment to the adaptation of students in the study group, the main forms of traditional information giving (social-psychological, pedagogical support, organization of joint activities), methods (educational situations, actualization, strengthening and enrichment, assistance and design of creativity) and a wide range (individual and group conversations, discussions, collective-creative works, situational games, etc.) were used. It is suggested to use interactive adaptive teaching methods as part of the implementation of the pedagogical accompaniment model.

In order to effectively implement the adaptation process, active and interactive forms of training are used depending on the complexity of the educational process: elementary level - normative-logical and communicative; innovative projects; application and implementation of methods of modeling life situations. Game methods, the naming of complexity, role-playing, business game, technology of project communication, the social and psychological condition of the student in the study group, the student's ability to overcome difficulties, his success in his educational activities and the formation and development of perceptions about the chosen profession expands its potential for Strategic, tactical and operational monitoring of units is as follows: - strategic monitoring includes a set of diagnostic tools that allow studying the conditions for adapting students, determining the goals and tasks of accompaniment. This strategic monitoring is carried out with the help of a priori ranking of factors that influence the process of adaptation in the student's study group. - tactical monitoring with the help of a set of diagnostic tools that allow monitoring the level of adaptation of students, their orientation to group interaction, the need for standardized test methods, as well as quantitative and qualitative monitoring of the dynamics of changes, It is ensured by the analysis of the mastery.

- rapid monitoring performs the function of step-by-step monitoring of the effectiveness of passing the stages of pedagogical accompaniment to the adaptation of students in the study group.

References:

1. Сергейчик С.И. Факторы гражданской социализации учащейся молодежи//Журнал «Социологические исследования», 2002, май. – С.107-111.
2. Bobokulova Nazokat Yusufvna “PROCESSES OF THE WORLDWIDE EXPANSION OF THE MONTESSORI METHOD” Results of National Scientific Research International Journal 2023. 193|200 6
3. Pratov Saidmurad Irgashovich “PEDAGOGICAL MECHANISMS OF FINDING FEELINGS OF TOLERANCE IN CHILDREN DURING GAME

FORMING PARENTS' IDEAS ABOUT THE POSITIVE ASPECTS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE FORMATION OF THE CHILD'S PERSONALITY

Annotation. The educational work built in close cooperation with the family and carried out in the preschool educational institution creates a unified educational environment and guarantees the possibility of achieving high results in the upbringing of morals in preschool children. Analysis and consideration of these problems will optimize methods and forms of socialization of children of preschool and primary school age in the conditions of democratic renewal of society.

Key words: Organization of preschool education, family cooperation, personality formation, moral education, national education.

Literature analysis: in order to regularly increase the knowledge of parents in the family about methods of raising children: effective use of national methods of education and advanced achievements of modern pedagogues in raising children, education of age-appropriate social competences for parents in "Parenting Universities" in neighborhoods conducting trainings on education, creating a series of didactic materials such as TV shows for parents, pedagogues, bright, colorful manuals decorated with various pictures, multimedia products for children and young people under the heading "Educational School", continuous. In order to popularize the positive experience gained in the practice of spiritual education, a mechanism for creating and distributing a series of multimedia presentations to parents based on the "Book of Young Parents" and other methodical manuals will be established. By establishing a scientific and creative studio "Spiritual Education" under the Republican Center of Spirituality and Enlightenment aimed at wide promotion of the rich national spiritual education heritage of our people.

Documentary, educational, educational and artistic books, manuals, multimedia products intended for parents, children, teenagers, young people and adults are created, innovative socio-pedagogical materials necessary for the spiritual development of young people in families. methods of creating a healthy and stable environment will be developed. health of the social and spiritual environment in the society, organization of preventive measures aimed at forming ideological immunity against various spiritual threats that are contrary to our family values, healthy families in regions Targeted and targeted promotional

events and trainings aimed at creating a positive educational environment and teaching parenting methods are held.

The educational work built in close cooperation with the family and carried out in the preschool educational institution creates a unified educational environment and guarantees the possibility of achieving high results in the upbringing of morals in preschool children. Analysis and consideration of these problems will optimize methods and forms of socialization of children of preschool and primary school age in the conditions of democratic renewal of society.

Analysis and result. Experience - test work and analysis of results

Pedagogical experience - test work is an integral part of scientific-pedagogical research, and it is the main criterion for confirming the authenticity, practical importance and applicability of the results of any research in the field. Approving and practicing pedagogues strive to improve their pedagogical and methodical position from the experience-trial work dedicated to the solution of specific educational problems, the confirmation of the applied pedagogical innovations, the pedagogue, and strive to achieve quality changes in education.

Therefore, there may be different reasons for researchers and practicing pedagogues in organizing and conducting pedagogical experiments, but there is only one condition, according to which every performer who decides to contribute to this process it is required to be a master of his profession, to use all his professional skills.

Pedagogical experience - to be able to plan the researcher's work in order to achieve high results in the testing process, to clearly define the system of tasks, to be able to distinguish the important ones among them, to be able to find ways to quickly and economically perform the assigned tasks, to quickly and accurately control the execution of tasks, to perform one's own work able to make changes and corrections related to the organization, to be able to analyze the obtained general results, to compare them with the established requirements, to identify the reasons for non-fulfilment of the requirements and to be able to eliminate them, having a system of special knowledge, skills and qualifications should be.

The practice of experiment-testing, which is systematically carried out in the conditions of educational reforms, shows that careful development and implementation of experimental-test programs, content, and used methodological tools are the key to achieving the set goals. Pedagogical experience - there are a number of objective and subjective factors affecting the quality of test work. In particular, it is possible to note the wishes of the researcher conducting the experiment, his level of ambition among the subjective factors, and the normative-legal and psychological-pedagogical requirements for the experiment-test work among the objective factors. Such requirements include experience - the type of test work (exploratory, confirmatory or formative), scale (at the level of the Republic, region, region, city, district, inter-level, level of the group, individual or collective experience - test area); experience - can be expressed in terms of the

scale of test work (according to the duration, volume of material, several training topics, academic year, covering several years, summer rehabilitation) and others.

Studies have shown that children receive better education if their parents or guardians maintain contact between parents and educators throughout the year. Here's a list of ways parents can stay informed about their child's education and encourage them to be involved.

Notify parents

Involve parents in everything their child's preschool does to help open lines of communication. Keeping them informed about preschool activities, lesson processes, instructional strategies, appointment dates, behavior, academic achievement, or anything related to preschool.

Using technology is a great way to keep parents informed because it allows you to get information quickly. With a group website, you can post assignments, explain due dates, activities, extended learning opportunities, and what learning strategies you use in the classroom. Providing your email address is another quick way to communicate any information regarding your child's progress or behavior.

Conclusions and recommendations: The main purpose of the experimental work is to study the formation of parents' ideas about the positive aspects of preschool education in the formation of the child's personality as a pedagogical problem.

Experimental test works of 2 groups in the state preschool education organization No. 1 of Angor district, Surkhandarya region, 2 groups in the state preschool education organization No. 7 of Angor district, and MTT in the neighborhood of "Navroz" in Angor district parents of children who were not covered were selected as respondents. Parents participated in the experiment. More than 60 parents participated in it.

We divided parents, that is, respondents into 2 conditional groups.

Group 1 are parents whose children attend MTT.

Group 2 are parents whose children are not covered by MTT.

At the beginning of the experiment, parents were interviewed to be included in the general experimental group.

The experiment was carried out in the following steps. At the first stage, a conversation was held with parents about their opinions about MTT, i.e. what MTT provides, what reforms are being implemented, what results will be obtained from MTT and school cooperation, MTT's participation in the educational process. 'tdi.

In the second stage, I used a questionnaire. I took it in order to see if it can be brought up according to the requirements.

References:

1. State requirements for the development of primary and preschool children of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2018.
2. State curriculum of "Ilk Kadam" preschool educational institution. T.: 2022.

3. F. Kadirova, SH. Toshpolatova, M. Azamova. "Pedagogy before school".-Т., "Spirituality". 2013

Akbarova M.A.
Department of Oncology
Andijan State Medical Institute
Azimova G.M.
Department of Oncology
Andijan State Medical Institute

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DETERMINING HORMONES AND TUMOR MARKERS IN BLOOD SERUM IN GRANULOSA CELL TUMOR, ITS RECURRENCES AND METASTASES

Abstract. According to Kerzhkovskaya N.S. and her colleagues, the final diagnosis of granulosa cell tumor is made only on the basis of histological examination. In addition to the standard scope of diagnostic measures, which includes general blood and urine tests, tests for markers CA-125, HE4, ROMA, CA-199, ultrasound of the abdominal organs, lung radiography, mammography, gastro- and irrigoscopy, aspiration biopsy of the endometrium, patients with If GCT is suspected, a blood test for sex steroids and inhibin, which are highly specific for this pathology, is indicated. According to indications, hysteroscopy and separate diagnostic curettage, computed tomography, laparoscopy, radioisotope study of renal function and excretory urography are performed. [5]

Keywords: granulosa cell tumors of the ovaries, granulosa cell tumors of the adult type ovaries, juvenile granulosa cell tumors, follicle-stimulating hormone, luteinizing hormone, inhibin A and B, estradiol, menstrual cycle.

Burger H.G. in his work assigns a significant role in the diagnosis of GCT to tumor markers. Ovarian GCTs produce a range of steroid and glycoprotein hormones. Each of the substances secreted by the tumor can be used as a serum marker for the diagnosis of neoplasms and monitoring of women suffering from this pathology. Inhibins are a diverse family of glycoprotein hormones synthesized only by the ovaries and placenta, suppressing the secretion of FSH by the pituitary gland. Of particular interest from this perspective is immunoreactive inhibin, which includes inhibin dimers (inhibin A (α A) and inhibin B (α B)) as well as free α subunits. Several researchers working on the treatment and monitoring of inhibin levels in patients with granulosa cell tumors have come to the following conclusions. In the plasma of menopausal or castrated women, inhibin levels are extremely low (<5 pg/ml), which determines the high specificity of inhibin as a tumor marker. In women of reproductive age, their blood concentrations fluctuate depending on the phase of the menstrual cycle, peaking in the ovulatory and early luteal phases.

Many specialists believe that the tumor-associated marker CA-125, used in monitoring serous ovarian cancer, is not a specific marker for GCT, however, its use can be useful in differential diagnosis.

Livshits writes in his article that in the case of hormonally inactive granulosa cell tumors and, consequently, in the absence of signs of hormone production, GCT can be extremely aggressive and poorly responsive to treatment.

The material for studying the examination methods included outpatient cards, ultrasound studies, mammography data, medical histories, results of histological and cytological studies, blood tests for the tumor marker CA-125 and inhibin A and B. In total, data from the examination of 34 patients with ovarian granulosa cell tumors from 2001 to 2021 were analyzed, who passed through the gynecological department of the Andijan branch of the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Center for Oncology and Radiology. Of these, 5 were juvenile GCTs and 29 were adult GCTs.

Research results: The study on the content of serum hormones and tumor markers in women with GCT and practically healthy castrated women consists of 46 observations. In all women with granulosa cell tumors, the primary tumors were removed in the first stage of treatment. Thirty-four women were actively summoned for reexamination and blood sampling to determine serum hormones and tumor markers. The first group included 3 young women previously operated on for GCT, involving unilateral adnexectomy, biopsy of the contralateral ovary, and resection of the large bowel. The second group consists of 14 women operated on for Regarding GCTs in the scope of extirpation and vaginal amputation of the uterus with appendages, including resection of the greater omentum. The third group consists of 17 women who, upon reexamination, were found to have disease recurrence, metastases, or residual manifestations. For the control group, 12 women who underwent panhysterectomy more than a year ago due to cervical cancer, but without hormone-producing tumors in the history and without signs of the disease at the moment, were selected.

The researched groups		Inhibin A (pg/mL)	Inhibin B (pg/mL)	FSH (IU/L)	CA 125 (IU/mL)	Estradiol (pmol/L)
Patients without signs of progression	with one ovary (n=3)	34, 5 (15-76)	43, 6 (4, 4-90.1)	8, 2 (1, 1-30.3)	25, 0 (5, 7-74)	211 (85-255)
	Without ovaries (n=14)	2, 0 (0, 8-7.2)	2, 2 (0.4-6.3)	57, 4 (21.8-110)	15, 8 (7.4-60)	23 (6.3-42.4)
Patients with recurrences and metastases (n=17)		17 (0, 6-80.0)	300 (203-556)	31, 1(7, 0-90.3)	35, 4 (6, 5-183)	281, 4(180-445)
Control group (n=17)		3, 1 (0, 5-6.0)	2, 4 (0-3.5)	66, 4 (43.1-105)	16, 5 (4.2-31)	28(10, 1-38)

Table 1

This table shows that the comparative analysis of inhibin A, inhibin B, FSH, CA-125, and estradiol in women after hemi-castration, as well as in patients with GCT recurrences and metastases, significantly differs from those indicators in practically healthy women after castration, i.e., the control group, and women

without ovaries without signs of GCT at present. In the first group, women were younger than those in the other groups, and they had preserved menstrual function. In light of these circumstances, evaluating such indicators as inhibin, FSH, and estradiol poses difficulties, as these indicators change depending on the phase of the menstrual cycle, but due to certain circumstances, we could not adhere to these rules in our work. The average level of inhibin A was 34.5 pg/mL, significantly higher than in the other participants, especially in castrated practically healthy women. However, in women with recurrences and metastases, the average level of inhibin A was 17, which was lower than in women with unilateral adnexectomy but higher than in practically healthy castrated women. Considering that this hormone is produced in ovarian tissues and tumors, our data confirm the possibility of using it to monitor women after undergoing bilateral adnexectomy. When determining FSH, it is worth noting that the higher the inhibin, the lower the FSH, indicating a reverse relationship between them. A similar trend was observed between FSH and estradiol, where lower estradiol levels corresponded to higher FSH levels. Thus, in women with unilateral adnexectomy, the average FSH level was 8.2 mIU/mL. In women with castration without signs of disease, their levels were significantly higher - in the second group, the average level was 57.4 mIU/mL, and in the control group, it was 66.4 mIU/mL. Interesting results were observed in women with recurrences and metastases, with an average FSH level of 31.1 mIU/mL. This can be attributed to the fact that this hormone is produced by the hypothalamus, and its level depends on the blood levels of inhibins and estradiol; the lower the latter, the higher the FSH level. The determination of the average CA-125 level did not provide sufficient information. Yes, there were some differences in its content among women in different groups, but there were cases of a sharp increase in CA-125 levels in some women to 80. However, upon re-evaluation a couple of months later, these levels normalized and were not related to recurrences and metastases. Thus, in the first group, the average CA-125 level was 25 U/mL, within the normal range. In the second group, the average level was 15.8. In the third group, i.e., in the group with disease manifestations, it was slightly above the norm at 35.4. However, as mentioned earlier, this could have been a coincidence. In the control group, the average level was 16.5 U/mL. Estradiol in women after hemi-castration was within the normal range, at 211 pmol/L. However, considering that the timing of the tests was not adhered to according to the menstrual cycle phase and the small number of observations, these data can be considered relative. Women with recurrences and metastases showed significantly higher levels (281.4 pmol/L) compared to practically healthy women after castration. In addition to the ovaries and tumors, estradiol is produced in the adrenal glands and adipose tissue, which is why low concentrations were detected in castrated women. Thus, in the second group, the average level was 23 pmol/L, and in the control group, it was 28 pmol/L. It can be said that inhibin B had the greatest sensitivity to recurrences and metastases. In women after hemicastration, the average level was 43.5 pg/mL. In

women with recurrences and metastases, the average concentration of inhibin B was 300 pg/mL, significantly higher than in the first group and the other practically healthy women after castration. In the second group, the average levels were 2.2 pg/mL, and in the control group, it was 2.4 pg/mL. The results are visually presented in Diagram 9. An interesting observation was made in one observed case of a recurrence Diseases where levels of inhibins and estradiol were practically zero, with subsequent indicators. The patient died within 2 months; the recurrence of the disease was very aggressive. We reviewed several studies that pointed to the connection between low hormone production levels and tumors, indicating a high level of tumor cell anaplasia and a severe course of the disease. Perhaps our observation was confirmation of this.

In conclusion, it can be concluded that when monitoring patients with granulosa cell ovarian tumors for the presence of recurrences and metastases, as well as for assessing the effectiveness of treatment, a comprehensive examination of inhibin A, inhibin B, FSH, and estradiol levels is necessary. They will help predict the course of this type of neoplasm.

Conclusions. Inhibin A, inhibin B, and estradiol are adequate serum oncomarkers for monitoring women with granulosa cell ovarian tumors in the postmenopausal period and after complete castration.

1. CA-125 is not valuable for monitoring this disease.

2. However, inhibin A, inhibin B, FSH, and estradiol are unsuitable for monitoring women with granulosa cell ovarian tumors in the reproductive age who have undergone hemicastration.

3. The absence of hormone synthesis by tumor cells is associated with high atypia, advanced stages, low differentiation, and a poor course of the disease.

References:

1. Burger H.G.Characterization of inhibin immunoreactivity in post-menopausal women with ovarian tumors // Clin. Endocrinol. 1996. Vol. 44. P. 413–418.
2. Colombo N.et al. Cisplatin, Vinblastine, and Bleomycin Combination Chemotherapy in Metastatic Granulosa Cell Tumor of the Ovary // Obstetrics and Gynecology. 1986. Vol. 67, № 2. P. 265–268
3. Kerzhkovskaia N.S., Zhordania K.I., Lyubimova N.V. Using inhibin-A to monitor granulosa cell tumor of the ovary // International Journal of Gynecological Cancer< 2003/ Vol. 13, suppl.1. P. 45
4. Margolin K.A. et al. Hepatic Metastasis in Granulosa Cell Tumor of the Ovary. // Cancer. 1985. Vol. 56. P. 691–695
5. К.И. Жорданина, Н.С. Кержковская, Ю.Г. Паяниди, О.А. Анурова, Н.В. Любимова ФГБУ РОНЦ им. Н.Н. Блохина РАМН, Москва Гранулезоклеточные опухоли яичников. Диагностика и лечение 33- 42стр.

SOLAR PANELS: RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND ENERGY SAVING TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract. The article contains the history of solar energy harvesting, answers to questions about the effects of solar panels on human health and the environment, and information on the work being carried out by the government of Uzbekistan in this regard.

Key words. green energy, solar panels, electricity, solar battery.

Introduction. Today, the whole world, including Uzbekistan, is paying great attention to "Green energy". The government offers a number of incentives for business owners and residents to use solar panels. The reason is that Uzbekistan is a beautiful country where the sun shines almost every day of the year. This provides a great natural opportunity for the alternative we are talking about, including solar energy.

Literature review. Before talking about solar panels, it would be appropriate to take a look at the history of solar energy production.

The effect of converting light into electricity was discovered in 1839 by the French physicist Alexandre Edmond Becquerel. Later, scientists began using selenium to convert light into electricity. The first prototypes of solar panels were founded by the Italian photo-chemist Giacomo Luigi Chamichan in 1912. In 1954, Bell Laboratories announced the creation of the first silicon-based solar panel. But the efficiency of this solar cell was only 6 percent.

Today, a grid-connected solar panel system can provide a home with full power for just a few hours on average. Even if the power goes out, the batteries will continue to work.

So what are solar cells? What are its advantages? A solar cell is a power source based on semiconductor photocells, which directly converts solar radiation energy into electrical energy. The operation of solar cells is based on the internal photoeffect phenomenon. The first solar cell was developed in 1953-54 by US scientists G. Pearson, K. Fuller and D. Chapin. According to experts, the cheapest solar panels have a power of 150 W, which can be used to light 5-6 rooms and operate one TV. If you need to power two TVs, one refrigerator, and more rooms, you need at least 2 kW of solar panels. Using solar panels, you can not only have stable, but also free electricity, and you can generate it yourself.

As the popularity of solar power plants increases, many questions arise about the impact of these devices on human health and the environment. Are solar panels safe for human health and the environment? We will try to find answers to such questions below.

Solar panels are good for health. There are no studies confirming that such devices pose a risk to human or animal health or their negative impact on the environment. Currently, silicon (silicon-based thin-film batteries), cadmium telluride, and gallium-based concentrator batteries are used for the production of solar panels. If the safety rules are followed during the preparation and disposal of panels, in this case there will be no harm to people and the atmosphere.

Many people may wonder if installing solar panels on the roof of a building increases the risk of fire. According to scientists, the concept that solar panels "attract" lightning is wrong. During a lightning strike, a building equipped with solar modules is exposed to the same amount of electricity as a building without panels. Again, the above statement: if the safety of the equipment is observed during the installation of solar panels, no problems will be observed.

One of the most common concerns about solar panels is their negative impact on the environment. Solar farms and ecology are not enemies. On the contrary, during the use of solar panels, the "carbon footprint" in the atmosphere is less. A solar panel produces only 50 g of carbon dioxide during the production of 1 kWh of energy. For comparison, when coal is used to get the same amount of energy, 1000 g of carbon dioxide is released!

Disposal of expired solar panels is also environmentally friendly. In this process, it is enough to follow strict requirements for disassembly, storage and processing of photoelectric modules.

As we have seen above, there is no reason to worry that the growing number of solar farms could be harmful. Solar panels guarantee a high level of safety if high-quality raw materials are used in the production process, as well as if the specified requirements are observed during installation, use and disposal.

Result and discussion. In fact, today it is impossible to imagine life without electricity. Developed countries have already met their daily needs through solar panels. In Uzbekistan, systematic work is being carried out to increase the efficiency of electricity and use of solar panels.

In order to introduce mechanisms of state support for the widespread use of renewable energy sources by the population and business entities, to provide electricity and thermal energy through these sources, and to encourage the effective use of energy resources in administrative and household buildings and structures:

The directions of state support for the wide use of renewable energy sources have been determined.

1. Financial incentives for the purchase of renewable energy source devices by residents and business entities;

2. Implementation of targeted measures on the use of alternative energy sources in administrative and household buildings and structures, including residential areas and apartments;

3. Wider attraction of private investments in the field by increasing the attractiveness of business projects related to the construction of micro and small hydropower plants;

3. All-round support for business entities that manufacture devices for solar and wind power plants and small hydropower plants. [1]

A system of subsidizing electricity produced by solar panels has been developed. The Presidential Decree "On measures to accelerate the introduction of renewable energy sources and energy-saving technologies in 2023" (PQ-57, 16.02.2023) was adopted. According to the decision, in 2023, proposals were made to launch renewable energy sources with a total capacity of 4, 300 MW. Including:

- ✓ 2 100 MW - large solar and wind power plants;
- ✓ 1, 200 MW - solar panels installed in social facilities, buildings and structures of economic entities, and apartments;
- ✓ 550 MW - small photoelectric plants built by entrepreneurs.

Also in 2023:

➤ 27 large capacity solar and wind power plants will be built on the basis of public-private partnership;

➤ 20, 000 social sector facilities and state offices will install small capacity renewable energy sources devices;

➤ solar panels will be installed in the buildings and facilities of 11, 000 entrepreneurs and small photoelectric plants will be built;

➤ Small capacity renewable energy sources devices will be installed in 37, 000 households;

➤ 765 apartment buildings to be commissioned will be supplied with renewable energy sources;

➤ 103 small and micro hydropower plants will be built in the regions;

➤ 5, 407 social sector facilities are heated with coal.

➤ From April 1, 2023, the "Sunny house" program will be implemented to encourage the installation of small power (total capacity up to 50 kW) solar panels in the territories of the republic.

Produced by residents through solar panels within the program. A subsidy of 1, 000 soums is provided for each kilowatt-hour of excess electricity.

According to the decision, the limited liability company "Green Energy" was established for the installation and operation of small power renewable energy sources in the buildings and structures of social sphere objects, state bodies and other organizations [2].

Conclusion. Solar panels: By using renewable energy sources and energy-saving technologies, we can all create a completely sustainable future for energy supply without harming the world we live in.

References:

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the introduction of energy-saving technologies and the development of small-capacity renewable energy sources", dated 09.09.2022, No. PF-220
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to accelerate the introduction of renewable energy sources and energy-saving technologies in 2023" dated February 16, 2023 PQ-57
3. Мустафакулов, А. А., Джуманов, А. Н., & Арзикулов, Ф. (2021). Альтернативные источники энергии. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 2(5), 1227-1232.
4. Мустафакулов, А. А., Жураева, Н. М., & Ахмаджонова, У. Т. (2022). Ўзбекистонда муқобил энергия манбаларидан фойдаланиш истикболлари. *Science and innovation*, 1(1), 201-210.
5. Муртазин, Э. Р., Ахмеджанова, У., & Абдурахманов, Э. М. (2016). Расчёт мощности ветроэлектродвигателя. *Ученый XXI века*, 12.
6. Urinov, S., & Zohid, Q. (2020). Power Losses in Electric Machines. *International Journal of Engineering and Information Systems (IJEAIS) ISSN*, 87-89.

*Akhmadjonova Yo.T.
teacher
"Chemistry" department
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Uzbekistan*

AYDAR-ARNASAY LAKE SYSTEM AND ITS AREA PROSPECTS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. Aydar Lake is called "Turquoise River between the sands". These lands will amaze even people who have seen a lot, are aware of a number of beauties of the world and unique natural phenomena. Aydarkol is a unique ecological antipode of the Aral Sea. All the amenities allow foreign and domestic tourists to live in a unique nature reserve and national grass camps. Boating, fishing and bird watching on Lake Aydarkol, or horseback and camel rides across the Kyzylkum Desert will be a lifelong pleasure for our tourists. Aydarkol is an ecotourism destination for the development of ecotourism, fishing, hunting tourism and other areas of tourism.

Keywords: Aydar-Arnasay, natural laboratory, Kyzylkum desert, Tuzkon Lake, national grass camping, "Leisure Coast" tourist zone.

INTRODUCTION. Tourism has entered the 21st century as a socio-economic sector that has a huge positive impact on the world economy. According to the World Tourism Organization, tourism accounts for 10 percent of the world's production and service turnover. The development of international tourism over the past 20 years has been marked by strong exports of goods and services to world markets. In other words, exports of tourism services grew by 8%, accounting for 30-35% of total global trade in services.

According to statistics from the World Tourism Organization, the number of international tourists will reach 1.6 billion by 2025. tourism revenues to reach \$ 2 trillion It is expected to be in US dollars. It is estimated that the steady growth of tourist flows will increase to 3-5% annually. During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has created the necessary organizational and legal mechanisms for the development of the industry, and the government has adopted relevant regulations. Work in this direction continues today. As a result, according to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), the Republic of Uzbekistan is included in the list of 10 countries with the fastest growing tourism sector.

Our country has developed various areas of tourism, one of which is hunting tourism. Hunting tourism - legal norms of hunting have been created in the republic, which has great potential in various areas of hunting, natural watersheds of river basins, foothills, deserts and hills. characterized by the presence of Examples include the Nurata, Forish, Burchmulla, Bakhmal, Zaamin

mountain zones, the Arnasay, Aydarkol, Todakol, and Shorkol reservoirs; We can mention the Ustyurt plateau, Kyzylkum, Konimeh desert zones.

THEORETICAL BASIS. Uzbekistan's unique nature, beautiful landscapes, majestic mountains, vast deserts, unique flora and fauna, many thousands of years of natural monuments will fascinate everyone. This allows you to organize unique eco-tours in all four seasons. For example, while tourists are attracted to the beautiful nature park in the summer, mountain forests, natural ponds, lakes in the desert, natural monuments, in winter resorts attract skiers.

The Aydar-Arnasay basin is located between the largest mountain ranges and deserts of the natural geographical region of Central Asia, ie in the intermediate zone of the mountainous and foothill areas of West Turkestan, which is connected with the Kyzylkum desert. It is no exaggeration to say that the Aydar-Arnasay basin is a "natural laboratory" area, which is rapidly developing under the interaction of mountains, hills, deserts and large water bodies. One side of the lake is connected with the Eastern Kyzylkum Desert, and the other side is connected with the Nurata ridge. Although the area of the Aydar-Arnasay basin (about 5, 000 km²) is small, it differs from other basins by its biological diversity and fascinating nature. The central part of the Aydar-Arnasay basin is occupied by the Aydar-Arnasay lake system (AALS). The AALS has an area of 3791 km², a water volume of 44.19 km³, a length of 350 km from west to east, and a width of 2 km to 40 km from north to south. The increase in the size of the lake, in turn, is the basis for microclimate change, the emergence of new flora and fauna, the expansion of coastal zones and, in turn, the development of tourism. In order to further increase the efficiency and rational use of biological resources and the development of tourism, in recent years the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted 2 important decisions (№. 124 of 07.03.2017 and №. 347 of 22.04.2019). In 2017, practical work began on the establishment of "tourist zones" on the shores of the AALS. [2]

RESULTS. The Aydar-Arnasay lake system is one of the natural places in Jizzakh region where ecotourism can be developed. A person traveling to the system of lakes can first see a huge body of water and the Kyzylkum adjacent to it on one side and the mountain ranges behind it that are wide blue on the other. [1]

Aydar Lake is called "Turquoise River between the sands". These lands will amaze even people who have seen a lot, are aware of a number of beauties of the world and unique natural phenomena. Aydarkol is a unique ecological antipode of the Aral Sea.

That is why nature lovers call it "a jewel in the heart of the Kyzylkum". The value of the lake is that it has created a favorable natural environment for the conservation of biodiversity of Jizzakh and Navoi regions, the preservation of flora, fauna and flora, their free reproduction. The flora of this place is also unique, with 300 species of flora, including 25 species of algae. The fact that the shores of the lakes are covered with dark groves makes it even more charming. The

Aydar-Arnasay lake system plays an important role in the breeding of rare birds. For example, 463 species of birds can be found in our country, of which 280 species build their nests around Aydarkol. Given the importance of large-scale work to improve the ecosystem of the basin, the conservation of endemic species of flora and fauna, it is noteworthy that in 2008 the Aydar-Arnasay lake system was granted the status of Internationally Protected Lakes by the Ramsar Convention Secretariat.

In order to observe the nature of the AALS and the surrounding ecotourism area and to hunt in the designated area, Arab tourists regularly come to rest twice a year (in spring and autumn). The interest of Arab tourists in the area, the harmony of lakes and deserts and the richness of the bird world, as well as the observation of the movement of birds flying to the hot regions in spring and autumn through the AAC and hunting some permitted birds are also frequent. The most notable aspect of Arab tourists hunting is that they mostly use falcons brought with them during the hunting process. Hunting with falcons does no more harm to nature than hunting with hunting rifles.

DISCUSSION. Another aspect that attracts tourists to AALS is fishing. 22 species of fish live in AALS. Of these, 13 species are local. In the 1960s, in order to develop fisheries in Uzbekistan, clear canals and ditches of various weeds, and reduce malaria-carrying mosquitoes, various fish species were imported from the northern watersheds of the former Soviet Union multiplied. For example, white amur, gambuziya, dongpeshona and others. In total, 14 species of fish are of great hunting importance. These include squirrels, squirrels, white squirrels, corpses, pikeperch, squirrels, squirrels, squid, squirrels, and others. [4, 5]

AALS catches more than 500, 000 tons of fish a year. Fishing with the help of small nets is a unique obstacle to the development of the industry. Fishing with hooks will do very little damage to the fishing industry, which is looking to catch with nets. For this reason, it is necessary to create special areas on the shores of the AALS and to start fishing only with the help of hooks. This in turn leads to an increase in the flow of interesting vacationers fishing on the shores of the lake. Most of the tourists who come to AALS aim to swim and fish. Lake Tuzkon is the best place for swimming and recreation. Tuzkon Lake water is rich in various mineral elements and also has natural healing properties if there are various rashes on the body of a bathed person. In addition, the sandy shores of Lake Tuzkon serve as a natural beach.

The rich flora and fauna of this place attracts the fans of nature like a magnet. The interesting recreation on the waterfront shows that the tourist potential of the lake is promising. Therefore, a number of projects for the development of ecotourism in the region are being implemented through the efforts of the Jizzakh regional administration. According to him, five places with a capacity of 150 seats are being built to receive foreign and domestic tourists.

Together with the Jizzakh regional administration, a number of measures have been identified to create and develop a tourist zone in the Aydar-Arnasay

lake system. In particular, the development of water recreation and beach tourism in the new tourist zone "Leisure Coast", the initial calculation of the cost of laying railways to transport passengers to the AydarArnasay lake system and the development of engineering and communication networks, regular bus The development of tourism and related infrastructure with the involvement of business entities will undoubtedly increase the tourist attractiveness of Jizzakh region.

Currently, active work is underway to attract investment in the Aydar-Arnasay lake system, one of the most promising tourist destinations in the region. A number of our proposals in this area have been accepted for consideration by foreign investors.

CONCLUSIONS. Within the framework of these projects, the Aydar-Arnasay lake system will provide services in such areas as fishing, trips to water bodies, ornithological tourism. It is natural that tourists will leave an unforgettable impression on modern campsites and national pastures, meaningful recreation, camel and horse riding, witnessing the process of preparation of kimran and tasting its amazing taste.

These are the efforts being made to turn Jizzakh region into one of the major tourist centers in the coming years. Indeed, the development of ecotourism not only satisfies the aesthetic needs for recreation through the rational use of natural resources, but also preserves the existing existence and creates a solid foundation for its legacy to future generations.

References:

1. Yakhshieva, Z. Z., & Akhmadzhonova, Y. T. (2020). Ecological condition of AydarArnasay lakes and its improvement. In Problems and prospects of innovative technology and technologies in the field of environmental protection//International scientific and technical on-line conference Part-I (pp. 38-140).
2. Akhmadjonova, U. T., Akhmadjonova, Y. T., & Yakhshieva, Z. Z. (2021). Technogenic Transformations of the Aidar-Arnasay Lake System and Their Geological Consequences. Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology, 3271-3275.
3. Abulkosimovich, A. A. (2023). Study of water based on physicochemical analysis. Genius Repository, 27, 120-122.
4. Ziyatovna, Y. Z., Tojimurodovna, A. Y., & Tojimurodovna, A. U. (2021). Hydrological characteristics and ecological status of the Aydar-Arnasay lake system. Science and Education, 2(7), 160-169.
5. Tojimurodovna, A. Y., & Tojimurodovna, A. U. (2021). Sustainable Development of Fishing, Increasing Production Volume, Strengthening Food Base. Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability, 551-557.
6. Narziqulovich, P. M., & Abulkosimovich, A. A. (2023). Pollution characteristics of sangzor river water. Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, 10(09), 221-224.

DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN TOURISM INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The article provides information about the developing tourism sectors in Uzbekistan, and the work carried out in the field of ecological tourism in the Jizzakh region is highlighted on the example of the Zomin resort and the Aydar-Arnasoy lakes ecotourism area.

Key words. tourism, tourism industry, "Leisure Coast" tourist zone.

INTRODUCTION Tourism entered the world economy in the 21st century as a socio-economic field with a very positive impact. According to the information of the World Tourism Organization, 10% of the world's production and service turnover is accounted for by tourism.

Tourism is not only about studying the past, getting to know other peoples and peoples, their customs, traditions, national heritage, enjoying their cultural monuments, but also a great source of business.

Uzbekistan has a large historical and cultural heritage - more than 7, 300 ancient, architectural and archaeological monuments. Most of them are located in the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shahrisabz, Termiz, Kokan and Tashkent. More than 200 historical monuments and monuments in our country are included in the list of cultural heritage of UNESCO.

METHODOLOGY. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Decree No. PF-4861 adopted by Mirziyoyev on December 2, 2016 on measures to ensure the rapid development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan is of historical importance, and for the first time in the economy, the tourism sector was given the status of a strategic sector. As a result, a new stage of the national tourism industry has begun in Uzbekistan in ensuring the development of related industries and sectors serving foreign and domestic tourists [1].

Due to this, the issue of development of tourism activities in 2017-It is no coincidence that the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021 is also reflected in the priority directions of economic development and liberalization. Uzbekistan has all the necessary resources for the development of a modern tourism industry and is located on the Great Silk Road. Our country is comfortable natural and climatic

conditions, rich historical and cultural heritage, etc currently high for the development of both domestic and international tourism has potential.

RESULT. We can say that Uzbekistan has developed various fields of tourism. For example, tourism of historical monuments - in the cities and districts of Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand, Shahrisabz, Tashkent [2].

Archaeological tourism - the study of the remains of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm and other cities, the ruins of ancient fortresses, and archaeological findings about the life of the peoples of ancient Central Asia.

Ethnographic tourism is the effort and desire to study the traditions, culture and lifestyle of different nations, peoples and regions, which motivates people to travel.

Gastronomic tourism is travel across countries and continents, the purpose of which is to get acquainted with the local cuisine, and to give tourists the opportunity to taste antique food and products.

Travel tourism is a trip to the reserve to watch animals, hunting, fishing trips, photo-hunting, trips to see amazing animals in the wild. The travel program not only teaches local sights, but also how to drive a car in a mountainous area, overcome obstacles, learn to live in a camp, and survive in emergency situations.

Hunting tourism has also been launched in our country. Hunting tourism - the legal and legal standards of hunting have been created in our republic, and the water basins of rivers, foothills, desert and hilly areas with great potential in various areas of hunting are natural and territorial regions. existence. For example, Nurota, Forish, Birchmulla, Bakhmal, Zomin mountain zones, Arnasoy, Aydarkol, To'dakol, Shorkol reservoirs; We can mention Ustyurt plate, Kyzylkum, Konimehchol zones.

The nature of Uzbekistan is rich and diverse, more than 200 healing underground mineral water and mud sources have been identified in different regions of the country. These underground waters are diverse according to their chemical composition, medical-biological and other properties. On the basis of these resources, physiotherapeutic hospitals, sanatoriums and other health care facilities were established. "Chortoq", "Shahimardon", "Arslonbobo", "Altariq", "Chimyon" located in the Fergana valley, "Abu Ali ibn Sina" located in the Samarkand region, "Sitorai Mohi-Khosa" in Bukhara and "Chinabad" located in the city of Tashkent, and There are sanatoriums and recreation centers with mineral water treatment like "Turon". Today, there are more than 57, 318 special sanatorium, prophylactic, rest houses for people working in our country.

DISCUSSION. From the classifications of the tourism industry, we can conclude that it is possible to expand not only foreign tourists, but also business tourism in our country.

The decision of the President of June 19, 2020 "On additional measures to develop the tourism industry in strict compliance with the requirements of the enhanced sanitary-epidemiological security regime" sets out a number of measures to increase the tourist potential of the Jizzakh region [3]. It was an

important document not only for the development of the region's tourism, but also for the development of our economy.

In the decision, a number of measures for the creation and development of a tourist zone in the territory of the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system together with the administration of Jizzakh region were determined. In particular, the development of water recreation and beach tourism in the new "Leisure Coast" tourist zone, preliminary calculations of the cost of laying railways for transporting passengers to the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system, and the development of engineering and communication networks, permanent buses. The development of tourism and related infrastructure with the involvement of business entities will undoubtedly increase the tourist attractiveness of Jizzakh region [4, 5]. Active work is currently underway to attract investment to the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system, which is one of the promising tourist destinations in Jizzakh region [6, 7]. Efforts to attract foreign investors to the Aydar-Arnasoy lakes ecotourism route are ongoing. The implementation of the tasks defined in the President's decision on the development of this ecotourism place will be an important contribution to the economy of the region.

In this decision of the head of our state, special attention is paid to another important tourist destination of our region - the works to be carried out in the Zomin district. The development and implementation of the plan of measures for the establishment of all-season, winter and summer recreation centers in the Zomin district, which is specified in the decision, will serve to use the opportunities in the region more widely. It is not for nothing that this tourist area is mentioned separately in the decision. The surroundings of the sanatorium are rich in various useful flora and fauna, their aroma helps people relax and restore the nervous system. The beautiful nature of the Zomin district is an invaluable asset. But it is also known that we are not using this wealth to the extent possible. In particular, the shortness of the holiday season in Zamin is one of the main problems.

Therefore, the decision of the President focused on this very issue - the establishment of all-season, winter and summer recreation centers in the region, and determined the ways of wider use of opportunities, which was another important step in the development of tourism.

CONCLUSION. Summing up from the above, we can say that if we look at the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan and tourist classification as the theoretical and methodological basis for the development of the interest of a wide segment of the population in the field of tourism, the tourist attractions that we can offer to the residents of our country and foreign tourists. Our destinations are unique and aimed at developing domestic and foreign tourism.

References:

1. "O'zbekiston Respublikasining turizm sohasini jadal rivojlantirishni ta'minlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 2-dekabrdagi PF-4861-sonli Farmoni.

2. <https://uzbekistan.travel/uz/i/hamma-uchun-turizm/>
3. <https://www.mintrans.uz/news/turizm-sohasini-sanitariya-epidemiologik-xavfsizlikning-kuchaytirilgan-rejimi-talablariga-qat-iy-rioya-qilgan-holda-rivojlantirishga-doir-qo-shimcha-chora-tadbirlar-to-g-risida>
4. Yakhshieva, Z. Z., & Akhmadzhonova, Y. T. (2020). Ecological condition of Aydar-Arnasay lakes and its improvement. In Problems and prospects of innovative technology and technologies in the field of environmental protection//International scientific and technical on-line conference Part-I (pp. 38-140).
5. Akhmadjonova, Y. T. (2022). Water composition and ecological status of aydar-arnasoy lake system. Экономика и социум, (5-2 (92)), 21-24.
6. Narziqulovich, P. M., & Abulkosimovich, A. A. (2023). Pollution characteristics of sangzor river water. *Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 10(09), 221-224.
7. Narziqulovich, P. M., Abulqosimovich, A. A., & Bobur Ulug'bek o'g, M. (2023). Problems of providing clean drinking water to the population of jizzakh region. *Ta'lim va rivojlanish tahlili onlayn ilmiy jurnali*, 3(1), 102-107.

GREEN ENERGY IS THE BASIS OF WELFARE

Abstract. In the article, the effective use of renewable energy sources, that is, the achievements of green energy, is discussed in detail in the case of Uzbekistan.

Key words. Green energy, solar panels, wind power plants (SHES), green economy, resource saving.

Introduction. The increase in human population on earth is increasing the demand for energy. Since the 2nd half of the 20th century, the need for electricity has been greatly increased. It affects management activities in order to reduce the consumption of fuel energy resources while maintaining the production volume in the method of energy saving management. The increase in energy consumption, the decrease and increase in the cost of energy resources, the increase in dependence on imports, and the pollution of the environment create the need to solve the problems of developing renewable energy sources while achieving energy efficiency and increasing the efficiency of using traditional energy resources. These factors have motivated the rapid development of energy [1-3].

Methodology. It is no secret that in the coming years, the transition to "green" energy and the widespread use of alternative energy sources will be on the agenda of life itself. Everyone knows: natural gas, oil, and coal reserves are limited. Their extraction is becoming more and more difficult every year, so their prices are getting more and more expensive. Moreover, the use of these fuels causes a lot of damage to nature. In the conditions where the population and the quality of life are growing, various enterprises are increasing, the most optimal way is the efficient use of renewable energy sources. What is the economic efficiency of using solar energy in the land of Uzbekistan, which has an average of 320 sunny days a year? it is not difficult to imagine what it can bring. We also have a lot of windy areas, streams and creeks. According to the calculations of international financial institutions, the annual reserve of alternative energy (especially solar energy) in the republic is equivalent to 270 million tons of conventional fuel. This is three times more than our real needs. So, if we can effectively use the opportunities, we will achieve unprecedented achievements.

It should also be noted that not only the state or business will benefit from the "green economy", but also ordinary people, significant positive changes will occur in their lives. That is its social importance.

The population of Uzbekistan is increasing year by year. This in itself increases the need for energy sources. In recent years, Uzbekistan has been attracting a lot of money and investment to create alternative energy sources. How many alternative energy plants have been launched in Uzbekistan to date? What is their capacity? How many stations should be built to supply Uzbekistan with electricity [4]?

Result and discussion. Today, 2 large solar photoelectric power plants have been commissioned in the Republic of Uzbekistan. These stations were built by companies with international experience and put into full use.

The first station was built by the United Arab Emirates "Masdar" company in the Karmana district of the Navoi region. This station was put into operation in August 2021 and started supplying electricity to the unified network. The station was fully operational in December of that year. Its total capacity is 100 MW. The station produces approximately 260 million kilowatts of electricity per year. That is, the station can supply 80, 000 households with electricity during the day.

The second station was built by the French company TOTAL Eren. This solar photoelectric power plant of ours came into operation in May 2022 and started supplying electricity to the unified grid. The station has a capacity of 100 MW and produces 60, 000 kilowatts of electricity per year. Each station has 300, 000 solar panels [2].

If we judge from the analysis of experts engaged by international financial institutions, both the solar plant and the wind power plant in Uzbekistan are showing good results. It is more effective to build wind power plants mainly in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Navoi and Bukhara regions, which means that these regions have high wind potential. A solar power plant can be built in almost all regions. Because solar radiation is much better in Uzbekistan. In terms of technical potential, it is possible to build a solar power plant with a capacity of 5 thousand kilowatts and a wind power plant with a capacity of 190 gigawatts in Uzbekistan.

By December 2024, 3 solar photoelectric power plants and 1 wind power plant are planned to be put into operation. The wind power plant is located in Tomdi district of Navoi region. The total capacity of the station is 500 MW, and it will start transmitting electricity to the grid in December. Three solar stations are located in Jizzakh, Samarkand and Surkhandarya regions. Their total capacity is 900 MW. These 4 stations are being built by "Mazdar" company.

If the wind power station is fully operational, it will be able to provide electricity to 500, 000 inhabitants in a year. After the total capacity of the power stations reaches a certain amount, there will be no shortage of electricity in the villages or the shortage will decrease.

At this point, everyone is interested in one question. How many wind and solar plants should be built to provide the population of Uzbekistan with full electricity?

According to estimates, by 2026, the total capacity of wind power plants should increase to 8 gigawatts, and by 2030, this indicator should reach 15 gigawatts. Solar and wind power stations can provide the population with electricity only during the day. But in the evening, taking into account the variability of the weather, about 40 gigawatts of solar and wind power will be needed, not including thermal power plants. Then it is possible to supply the population with electricity only during the day. A battery system should be implemented for full coverage.

At this point, "Are there any harmful aspects or consequences of wind power plants?" Let's answer the question.

There are the following problematic situations that wind power plants can cause [3, 5].

- their operation directly depends on the wind speed.
- there is enough noise during operation.

However, it is also possible to positively solve these and the following problems during the WPS (Wind power station) design period:

- Low frequency sound from wind vanes.

By building a wind power plant far from residential and ecologically protected areas, the sound of the turbines can be reduced to an unnoticeable level.

- Collision of turbine blades with birds.

Before the implementation of the project in the area where birds live and in the direction of their migration, it is studied.

International financial organizations that finance projects also do not finance projects that are planned to be implemented in areas where there is a risk of harming creatures.

- Processing of broken wind power plant blades.

The turbine blades and other parts of the power plant, which has been operating for 25 years, are slowly starting to fail. Due to the fact that the feathers are made of very strong materials, it is difficult to process them.

The output of these waste parts from large-scale power plants increases. However, new technological solutions are being sought by scientists and engineers from all over the world.

Conclusion. By developing a variety of green energy solutions, we can all create a completely sustainable future for energy supply without harming the world we live in.

Green energy appears to be part of the world's future, and clean energy alternatives to many of today's energy sources are being explored and implemented. These easily replenished energy sources are not only beneficial for the environment, but also create jobs, improve the living conditions of the population, and increase their sources of income. As long as the development continues, it will be beneficial for the economic development of the country.

The working system of recycled electricity is not harmful to the environment, and it is not without benefits for the economy. Although it requires

a large amount of money to start, with their correct installation, it is possible to have the opportunity to use free electricity for many years.

References:

1. O. G'. G'afurov, L.Sh.Norqulova "Yashil energetika" energiya tejamkorligini oshirish usuli. Central Asian Research Journal For Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS) ISSN (online): 2181-2454.1(11), 2022 71-77 betlar.DOI: 10.24412/2181-2454-2022-11-71-77
2. <https://www.xabar.uz/uz/mualliflar/sardor/qachon-aholi-energiya-bilan-toliq-taminlanadi-yashil-energiya>
3. <https://daryo.uz/2022/06/11/ozbekiston-va-shamol-energiyasi-u-qanday-ishlaydi-nega-mamlakat-hoziroq-unga-otishi-zarur>
4. Мустафакулов, А. А., Жураева, Н. М., & Ахмаджонова, У. Т. (2022). Ўзбекистонда муқобил энергия манбаларидан фойдаланиш истиқболлари. *Science and innovation*, 1(1), 201-210.
5. Муртазин, Э. Р., Ахмеджанова, У., & Абдурахманов, Э. М. (2016). Расчёт мощности ветроэлектродвигателя. *Ученый XXI века*, 12.

Alikulov A.B.
o'qituvchisi
Qarshi xalqaro universiteti

ONLAYN TA'LIM PLATFORMALARIDA IMTIHON JARAYONLARINI NAZORAT QILISH TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola onlayn ta'lim platformalarida imtihon jarayonini nazorat qilish xizmatlarining dolzarbligi va yechimini o'rganadi. Auditoriyalarda qo'llaniladigan nazorat qilishning an'anaviy usullarini virtual o'quv muhitida amalga oshirib bo'lmaydi. Natijada, onlayn ta'limning rivojlanishi bilan imtihon jarayonini nazorat qilish, ularning yaxlitligini ta'minlash o'qituvchi va muassasalar uchun muhim masalaga aylandi.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim platformalari, masofaviy ta'lim, online proktoring xizmatlari.

Alikulov A.B.
teacher
Karshi International University

ANALYSIS OF CONTROL OF EXAMINATION PROCESSES IN ONLINE EDUCATIONAL PLATFORMS

Abstract. This article examines the relevance and solution of examination monitoring services in online learning platforms. Traditional control methods used in classrooms cannot be implemented in a virtual learning environment. As a result, with the development of online education, monitoring the examination process and ensuring the integrity of examinations has become an important issue for teachers and institutions.

Keywords: educational platforms, distance education, online proctoring services.

Kirish

So'nggi bir necha o'n yilliklarda ta'lim sektori, asosan, raqamli texnologiyalarning paydo bo'lishi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan o'zgarishlardan o'tmoqda. Ushbu transformatsiyaning markazida onlayn ta'lim platformalari – ta'lim mazmunini taqdim etish va o'rganishni osonlashtirish uchun mo'ljallangan raqamli muhitlar mavjud.

Onlayn ta'lim platformalarining paydo bo'lishini 1990-yillarning oxiri va 2000-yillarning boshlarida, internet ommaviy ravishda o'sib borayotgan paytda kuzatish mumkin. Blackboard va Moodle kabi dastlabki platformalar masofaviy ta'limni qo'llab-quvvatlash va an'anaviy sinfda ta'lim uchun resurslarni taqdim etish uchun innovatsion yechimlar sifatida paydo bo'ldi. Ushbu platformalar

birinchi navbatda kurslarni boshqarishga qaratilgan bo'lib, o'quv dasturlarini taqsimlash, muhokama qilish uchun forumlar va topshiriqlarni topshirish kabi xususiyatlarni taklif qiladi.

Onlayn ta'limning eng muhim tarkibiy qismlaridan biri imtihon jarayoni bo'lib, u foydalanuvchilar faoliyatining yaxlitligi va baholanishini ta'minlaydi.

Onlayn ta'lim bozori 2000-yildan beri 900% o'sishi kuzatilgan va global eLearning 2027- yilga kelib 1 trillion dollarga yetishi kutilmoqda [1].

Onlayn o'quv platformalari bozori jadal o'sishni davom ettirmoqda, tahlillarga ko'ra, 2028-yilga kelib foydalanuvchilar soni 1, 0 milliardga yetishi kutilayotganligini hisobga olganda sertifikat taqdim etish jarayonidagi imtihonlarni shaffof o'tishini ta'minlash dolzarb masala hisoblanadi [2].

Adabiyotlar tahlili

Onlayn proktoring har qanday noto'g'ri xatti-harakatlarni aniqlash va oldini olish uchun veb-kamera va internetga ulanish orqali imtihonlar paytida talabalarning holatini nazorat qilishni anglatadi [3].

Onlayn proktoring onlayn tarzda amalga oshiriladi va talabalarga imtihonlarda masofadan qatnashish imkonini beradi, bu esa kursni baholashning yaxlitligini ta'minlaydi [4].

Umuman olganda, onlayn imtihon proktorining uch turi mavjud:

1. Jonli proktoring: bu real vaqtda proktoring imtihon vaqtida amalga oshiriladigan proktoring bo'lib, imtihonni virtual, onlayn tarzda kuzatib boradi. Inson proktorlari odatda talabaning haqiqiylikni ta'minlash va shubhali ko'z yoki yuz harakati yoki mumkin bo'lgan firibgarlikni ko'rsatadigan har qanday tekshirilmagan qurilmaning ko'rinishi kabi holatlarni tekshiradi. Bu ma'lum bir sana va vaqtda proktorning mavjudligiga qarab imtihonlarni ma'lum bir vaqtda rejalashtirishni talab qiladi. Bu an'anaviy oflayn imtihon nazorati kabi inson ishtirokiga teng. Biroq, jonli proktoringdan farqli o'laroq, onlayn proktoring texnologiyadan foydalanish bo'yicha malakani talab qiladi va shuning uchun onlayn proktorlarning yondashuvlariga nisbatan ehtiyotkorlik talab etiladi.

2. Yozib olingan proktoring: bu talabaning onlayn nazorat imtihonini topshirayotgan kamera tasvirlari va jurnallarining videoyozuvini o'z ichiga oladi, bunda proktor yozuvni keyinroq ko'rib chiqadi va imtihonning yaxlitligini baholaydi (ya'ni, imtihon vaqtida imtihon topshiruvchi tomonidan sodir etilgan firibgarlik yo'qligini). Bu talabalarga istalgan vaqtda imtihon topshirishga imkon beradi, shuning uchun bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta imtihonlarni o'tkazishga imkon beradi. Biroq, bu ham yozuvlarni ko'rib chiqish uchun inson aralashuvini talab qiladi va bu qimmat va murakkab jarayon bo'lishi mumkin.

3. Avtomatlashtirilgan proktoring: bunda- inson proktorlari butun imtihonni kuzatmaydi, buning o'rniga proktoring tizimi mumkin bo'lgan firibgarlik yoki aldashning asosiy hodisalarini aniqlaydi. Proktor talaba tomonidan firibgarlik sodir etilganligini aniqlash uchun ushbu hodisalarni ko'rib chiqish uchun ogohlantiriladi. Onlayn proktoringning ushbu shakli odatda talabalar uchun qulayroq hisoblanadi, chunki ular o'zlarining testlari va

imtihonlari uchun jonli proktorlarni tashkil qilishlari shart emas, chunki jadval, joylashuv va inson proktori cheklovlari yo‘q. Bundan tashqari, u juda kengaytirilishi mumkin, chunki inson komponenti sun‘iy intellekt yoki algoritmlar bilan almashtiriladi. Demak, u tejamkorroq deb hisoblanadi. Biroq, talabalarning ushbu proktoring tizimi bilan tanishligi firibgarlikning oldini olish bo‘yicha qochish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishi mumkin [5].

Bozordagi onlayn proktoring vositalari rivojlanishda davom etmoqda va yanada murakkab monitoring funktsiyalarini bajarib, talabalarning imtihon muhiti va imtihon xatti-harakatlarini aniqlash va kuzatish uchun turli xil algoritmlar va texnologiyalarni birlashtira oladi (ProctorU, n.d.).

Onlayn proktoring tizimlarining to‘rtta asosiy xususiyati mavjud:

a) autentifikatsiya - ro‘yxatdan o‘tgan talabaning onlayn proktor imtihonini topshirayotgan haqiqiy talaba ekanligini ta‘minlash jarayoni;

b) ko‘rib chiqishning tolerantligi - talabaning o‘z kompyuteridan boshqa vazifalar uchun foydalanish qobiliyati chegarasini belgilash jarayoni;

c) masofadan turib ruxsat berish va nazorat qilish-proktorga onlayn tekshiriladigan imtihonni boshlash, to‘xtatib turish va tugatish, shuningdek, har qanday shubhali talabalar xatti-harakatlarini belgilash;

d) hisobot yaratish - talabaning faoliyati to‘g‘risida hisobot yaratish.

Onlayn proktoring masofaviy ta‘limda istiqbolli kelajakka ega. Biroq, texnik yordam, xizmat ko‘rsatish xarajatlari, maxfiylik va xavfsizlikni hisobga olgan holda, murakkab funktsional onlayn imtihonlarni tekshirish vositalarini tanlagan va joriy qilgan maktablar hali ham ozchilikni tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Tadqiqot onlayn ta‘lim platformalarida imtihon jarayonlarini nazorat qilishning ahamiyati va usullariga umumiy nuqtai nazarni taqdim etishga qaratilgan. Masofaviy ta‘lim platformalarining bugungi holati, uni rivojlantirishga doir harakatlarni takomillashtirish bo‘yicha ilmiy taklif va amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqiladi. Ushbu maqolaning nazariy va uslubiy asosi bo‘lib, ilmiy maqolalar, xalqaro tashkilotlar hisobotlari, shuningdek olimlar va shu soha vakillarining fikr-mulohazalari hisoblanadi.

Statistik, empirik tahlil qilish asosida mavjud muammolar aniqlab olingan hamda onlayn ta‘lim xizmati sohasini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha takliflar ishlab chiqilgan. Tadqiqot jarayonida tizimli yondashuv, statistik tahlil va boshqa usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar muhokamasi

Onlayn proktoring bir necha shakllarni oladi. Proktoringning 4 turini ko‘rib chiqdik:

1. Talabalar kompyuterlaridagi dasturiy ta‘minotning passiv monitoringi (talabalar o‘z kompyuterlarida ishlayotgan ilovalarni va imtihon topshirish vaqtida boshqa dasturga o‘tish-o‘tmasliklarini kuzatiladi).

2. Talabalar kompyuterlarida dasturiy ta'minotni faol ravishda cheklash (imtihonlar yoki kurs mashg'ulotlari paytida boshqa ilovalarga kirishni bloklaydigan "brauzerni blokirovka qilish" ilovasi yordamida).

3. Talabalarni passiv videokuzatuvi (talabaning veb-kamerasiga ularni bevosita kuzatish uchun kiradigan dastur yordamida).

4. Talabalarni faol videokuzatuvi (passiv video kuzatuv dasturiga o'xshash usuldan foydalangan holda, lekin jonli proktorlar tomonidan real vaqtda kuzatish) [6].

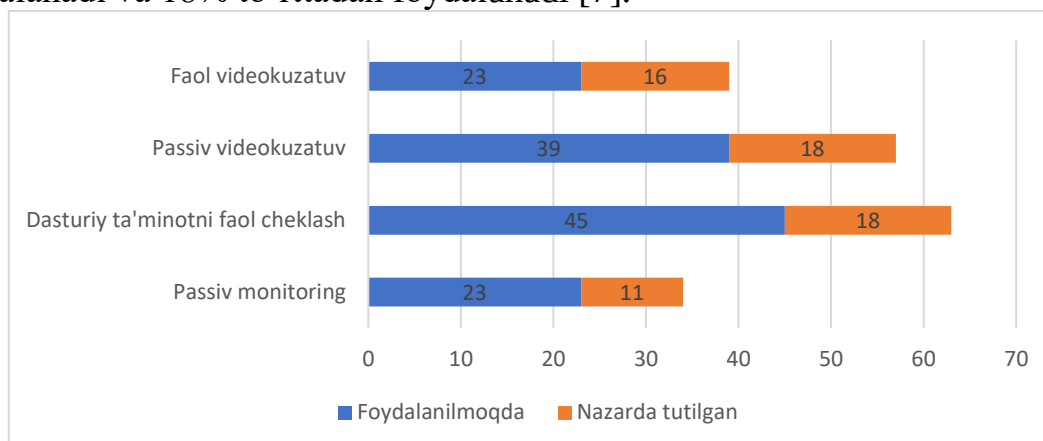
1-jadval

Ayrim proktoring tizimlarning tahlili

№	Proktoring turlari	Kamchiliklari
1	Talabalar kompyuterlaridagi dasturiy ta'minotning passiv monitoringi	- Boshqa qurilmalardagi faoliyatni kuzatmaydi - talaba ushbu dasturiy ta'minotni bilmagan holda kontentga kirish uchun ikkinchi kompyuter/planshetdan foydalanishi mumkin. - Talabani yoki uning atrofini kuzatmaydi - ular onlayn imtihon javoblarida ularga murabbiylik qilish uchun "yordamchi" ga ega bo'lishlari mumkin.
2	Talabalar kompyuterlarida dasturiy ta'minotni faol ravishda cheklash	- Ushbu dastur 100% ishonchli emas va u beixtiyor yordamchi texnologiyalar kabi dasturlarni bloklashi mumkin. - Boshqa qurilmalardagi faoliyatni kuzatmaydi - talaba ushbu dasturiy ta'minotni bilmagan holda kontentga kirish uchun ikkinchi kompyuter/planshetdan foydalanishi mumkin. - Talabani yoki uning atrofini kuzatmaydi - ular onlayn imtihon javoblarida ularga murabbiylik qilish uchun "yordamchi" ga ega bo'lishlari mumkin.
3	Talabalarni passiv videokuzatuvi	- Talabalar ushbu dasturiy ta'minotdan foydalanish uchun mos veb-kamerani taqdim etishlari kerak. - Talabalar videosi fonda oila a'zolarini ham o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. - Videoni talabaning kompyuteridan serverga uzatish har bir talaba joylashgan joyda ishonchli internetni talab qiladi.
4	Talabalarni faol videokuzatuvi	- Talabalar ushbu dasturiy ta'minotdan foydalanish uchun mos veb-kamerani taqdim etishlari kerak. - Qimmat - har bir talabaning video oqimlarini kuzatish uchun odamlar yo'llanadi. - Talabalar videosi fonda oila a'zolarini ham o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. - Videoni talabaning kompyuteridan serverga uzatish har bir talaba joylashgan joyda ishonchli keng polosali internetni talab qiladi.

Proktoringning barcha to'rt turi odatda qo'llaniladi(1-rasm). Dasturiy ta'minotni faol cheklash va passiv video kuzatuvi eng keng tarqalgan. Onlayn

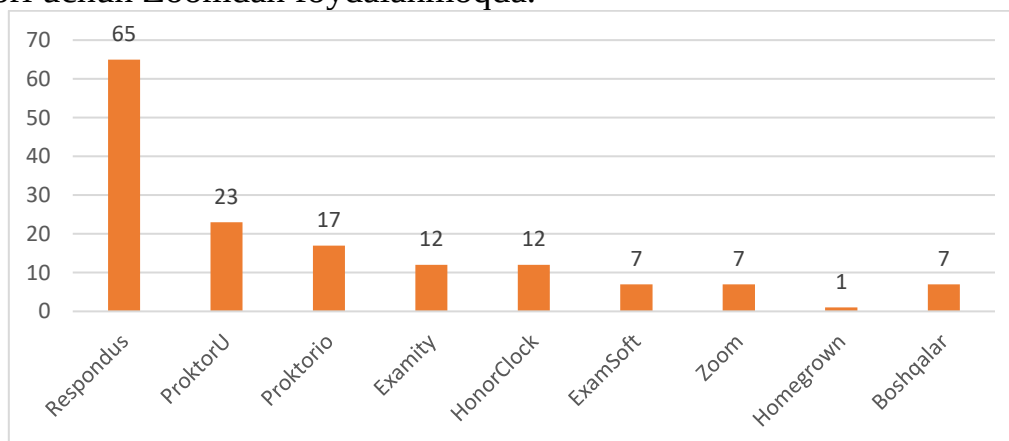
proktingni qo'llaydigan aksariyat muassasalar (80%) bir nechta turlardan foydalanadi va 18% to'rttadan foydalanadi [7].



1-rasm: Prokting turlaridan foydalanish ko'rsatkichi

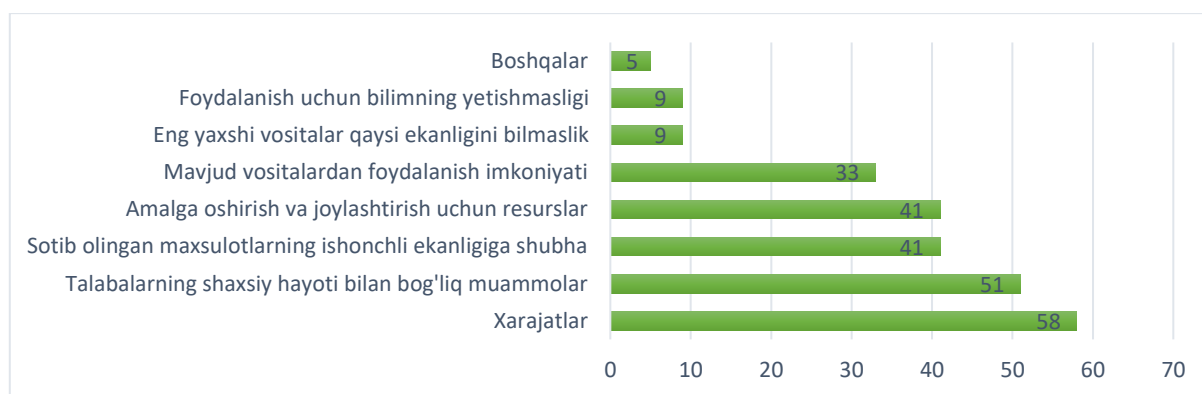
Prokting xizmatlari bozorida bir nechta dasturlar yuqori o'rinda turadi.

Respondus dasturiy ta'minoti eng ko'p qo'llaniladi. Masofaviy imtihon olishda prokting xizmatlaridan foydalanuvchilarning 65% Respondus Monitor yoki LockDown brauzeridan foydalanmoqda(2-rasm). ProctorU - 23% muassasalar tomonidan qo'llaniladi. Ba'zi muassasalar esa faol video imtihon proktori uchun Zoomdan foydalanmoqda.



2-rasm: Prokting dasturlaridan foydalanish ko'rsatkichi

Masofaviy ta'lim platformalarida prokting xizmatlaridan foydalanish akademik halollikni yuqori darajada ta'minlashi bilan bir qatorda ushbu xizmatlardan foydalanishda qiyinchilik tug'diradigan bir nechta omillar mavjud (3-rasm).



3-rasm: Tashkilotlarning masofaviy nazorat bilan bog'liq muammolari

Bundan tashqari, onlayn proktoring aldashning oldini olishda ishonchli bo'lmisligi mumkin. Ba'zi talabalar texnik nosozliklar yoki tashqi yordamlar orqali dasturiy ta'minotni chetlab o'tish yo'llarini topadilar. Bu haqiqatan ham akademik yaxlitlikni saqlashda onlayn proktoringning samaradorligi haqida savollar tug'diradi. Talabalarning xatti-harakatlarini kuzatishda texnologiyaga tayanish, muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun bosim yoki kurs materialini tushunmaslik kabi aldashga yordam beradigan boshqa omillarni e'tiborsiz qoldirishi mumkin.

Xulosa va takliflar

Onlayn proktoring aldashni aniqlash va oldini olishi mumkin. Virtual sinfda o'qituvchilar uchun har bir o'quvchini kuzatish va ularning ishining yaxlitligini tekshirish qiyin bo'lishi mumkin. Onlayn proktoring dasturi imtihonlar paytida talabalarning xatti-harakatlarini kuzatish uchun SI algoritmlari va yuzni aniqlash texnologiyasidan foydalangan holda bu bo'shliqni bartaraf etishga qaratilgan. Ko'z harakatlarini, klaviatura faolligini kuzatish va hatto shubhali xatti-harakatlarni aniqlash orqali onlayn proktoring vositalari aldashning mumkin bo'lgan holatlarini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Biroq, potentsial afzalliklariga qaramay, onlayn proktoring ham maxfiylik va adolatga oid xavotirlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Talabalardan veb-kamera, mikrofon va ekranga kirishni ta'minlashni talab qiluvchi ba'zi proktoring dasturiy ta'minotining xususiyatlari maxfiylik huquqlarining buzilishi haqida bahs-munozaralarni keltirib chiqardi. Ko'pgina talabalar o'z uylarida kuzatuvdan o'zlarini noqulay his qilishadi, bu esa texnologiyaga nisbatan ishonchsizlik va norozilik muammolariga olib keladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, onlayn proktoring masofaviy ta'lim va akademik yaxlitlik muammolariga yechim taklif qilsa-da, uning foydaliligi bahs mavzusi bo'lib qolmoqda. Bu aldash holatlarini aniqlash va baholash jarayonini soddalashtirishga yordam berishi mumkin bo'lsa-da, maxfiylik, adolat va samaradorlik bilan bog'liq xavotirlar saqlanib qolmoqda. O'qituvchilar va muassasalar onlayn ta'lim manzarasini kechishda davom etar ekan, onlayn proktoringning nozik oqibatlarini ko'rib chiqish va akademik yaxlitlikni birinchi o'ringa qo'yadigan muqobil usullarni o'rganish muhim.

Adabiyotlar:

1. <https://www.statista.com/outlook/dmo/eservices/online-education/online-learning-platforms>.
2. <https://upskillwise.com/online-learning-statistics>.
3. Hylton K., Levy Y., Dringus LP Utilizing webcam-based proctoring to deter misconduct in online exams //Computers & Education. – 2016. – T. 92. – P. 53-63.
4. Simone, A., Alessandra, G., Marco, T., Aristide, S., & Pierpaolo, V. (2021). State-of-the-art of commercial proctoring systems and their use in academic online exams. International Journal of Distance Education Technologies, 19(2), 55–76. <https://doi.org/10.4018/IJDET.20210401.oa3>
5. Gofman M. I. et al. Multimodal biometrics for enhanced mobile device security //Communications of the ACM. – 2016. – T. 59. – №. 4. – C. 58-65.
6. We based our definitions on D'Arcy Norman's excellent overview "Online Exam Proctoring, " D'Arcy Norman dot net (blog), March 31, 2020.
7. <https://er.educause.edu/blogs/2020/4/educause-covid-19-quickpoll-results-grading-and-proctoring>.
8. Balash DG et al. Examining the examiners: Students' privacy and security perceptions of online proctoring services //Seventeenth symposium on usable privacy and security (SOUPS 2021). – 2021. – P. 633-652.
9. Hussein MJ et al. An evaluation of online proctoring tools //Open Praxis. – 2020. – T. 12. – No. 4. – pp. 509-525.
10. Foster D., Layman H. Online proctoring systems compared. – 2013.
11. Lee JW Impact of proctoring environments on student performance: Online vs offline proctored exams // Lee, Jung Wan (2020). Impact of Proctoring Environments on Student Performance: Online vs Offline Proctored Exams. Journal of Asian Finance Economics and Business. – 2020. – T. 7. – No. 8. – pp. 653-660.
12. Woldeab D., Brothen T. 21st century assessment: Online proctoring, test anxiety, and student performance //International Journal of E-Learning & Distance Education/Revue internationale du e-learning et la formation à distance. – 2019. – T. 34. – №. 1.
13. Milone A. S. et al. The impact of proctored online exams on the educational experience //Currents in Pharmacy Teaching and Learning. – 2017. – T. 9. – №. 1. – C. 108-114.
14. Draaijer S., Jefferies A., Somers G. Online proctoring for remote examination: A state of play in higher education in the EU //Technology Enhanced Assessment: 20th International Conference, TEA 2017, Barcelona, Spain, October 5–6, 2017, Revised Selected Papers 20. – Springer International Publishing, 2018. – C. 96-108.

Amangeldiyeva U.J.
UzMU tayanch doktoranti
Joldasbaeva J.S.
QDU stajyor o'qituvchi
Sultanmuratova Z.A.
QDU stajyor o'qituvchisi

GEOTIZIMLARNI MONITORING QILISHDA GEOINFORMATSION TEKNOLOGIYALAR

Annotatsiya. Geotizmlarni monitoring qilish deganda geografik joylashuvlarni kuzatish va qayd etish tushuniladi. Bu odatda GPS yoki boshqa geolokatsiya texnologiyalari orqali amalga oshiriladi. Ushbu maqolada Geotizmlarni monitoring qilishda geoinformatsion texnologiyalar haqida ma'lumotlar ilmiy jihatdan tadqiq etilgan. Shuningdek maqola mavzuni yoritib berishda ArcGIS dasturidan ham foydalanildi.

Kalit so'zlar: geotizim, geoinformatsion texnologiyalar, gat, gps, sochova, lanshaft, arcmap, sun'iy yo'ldosh ma'lumotlari.

Amangeldiyeva U.J.
basic doctoral student
UzMU
Zoldasbaeva J.S.
trainee teacher
QSU
Sultanmuratova Z.A.
intern teacher
QSU

GEOINFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN MONITORING GEOSYSTEMS

Abstract. Monitoring of geotisms means observation and recording of geographical locations. This is usually done through GPS or other geolocation technologies. In this article, information about geoinformation technologies in the monitoring of geosystems is scientifically researched. ArcGIS software was also used to explain the topic of the article.

Key words: geosystem, geoinformation technologies, gat, gps, map, landscape, arcmap, satellite data.

Kirish: Geoinformatsion tizimlar: Tarixiy tadqiqotlarda geoinformatsion tizimlar

Hozirgi vaqtda yangi informatsion texnologiyalar talablari asosida axborotlarni elektron xaritalarda aks ettirish zaruriyati bilan bog‘liq boshqaruv tizimlari yaratilgan va faoliyat ko‘rsatmoqda. Bular:

Geoinformatsion tizimlar

- Boshqaruv tizimlari
- Loyihalash tizimlari

Ijtimoiy-texnik masalalarni hal etishda katta hajmdagi topografik, gidrografik, infrastrukturaviy ob‘ektlarni joylashtirish axborotlaridan foydalaniladi. U yoki bu holatni kompyuter ekranida ifodalash turli grafik obrazlarni aks ettirishni anglatadi.

Geoinformatsion texnologiyalar elektron xaritalar tizimi va turli tabiatdagi ma’lumotlarni qayta ishlovchi muhitlar ko‘rinishida ifodalanuvchi berilganlarni amalda qo‘llashga qaratilgan. Geoinformatsion tizimlarning asosiy sinfini geometrik axborotni saqlovchi va fazoviy aspektni aks ettiruvchi koordinatali berilganlar tashkil etadi. Koordinatali berilganlarning asosiy turlari quyidagilardir: nuqta(tugunlar, uchlar), chuziq (ochiq), kontur(yopiq chiziq), poligon (soha). Amalda real ob‘ektlarni qurish uchun katta miqdordagi berilganlardan foydalaniladi. Bular: osiluvchan nuqta, psevdotugun, normal tugun, qoplama, qatlam va boshqalar. Ushbu keltirilgan berilganlar tiplari o‘zaro turli-tuman bog‘lamlarga ega bo‘ladi. Ularni uch guruxga bo‘lish mumkin:

Sodda elementlardan iborat murakkab ob‘ektlar qurishga mo‘ljallangan bog‘lamlar;

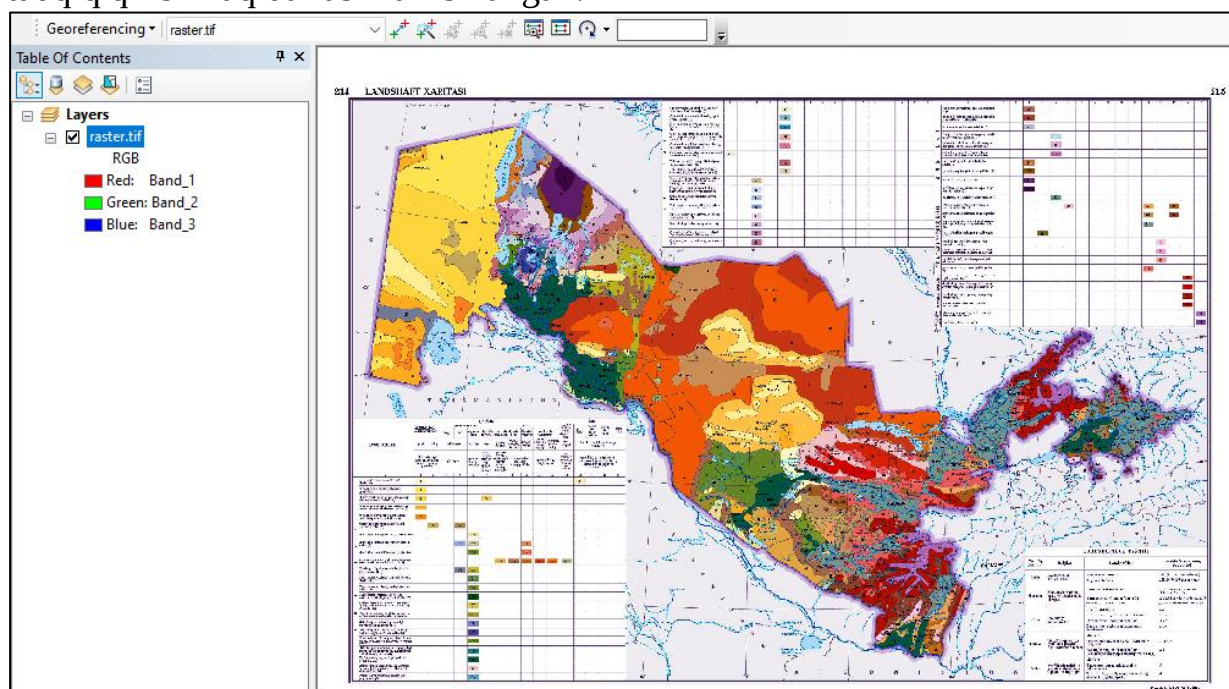
- Ob‘ektlarning koordinatlari bo‘yicha hisoblanadigan bog‘lamlar;
- Berilganlarni kiritish jarayonida aniqlanuvchi bog‘lamlar.

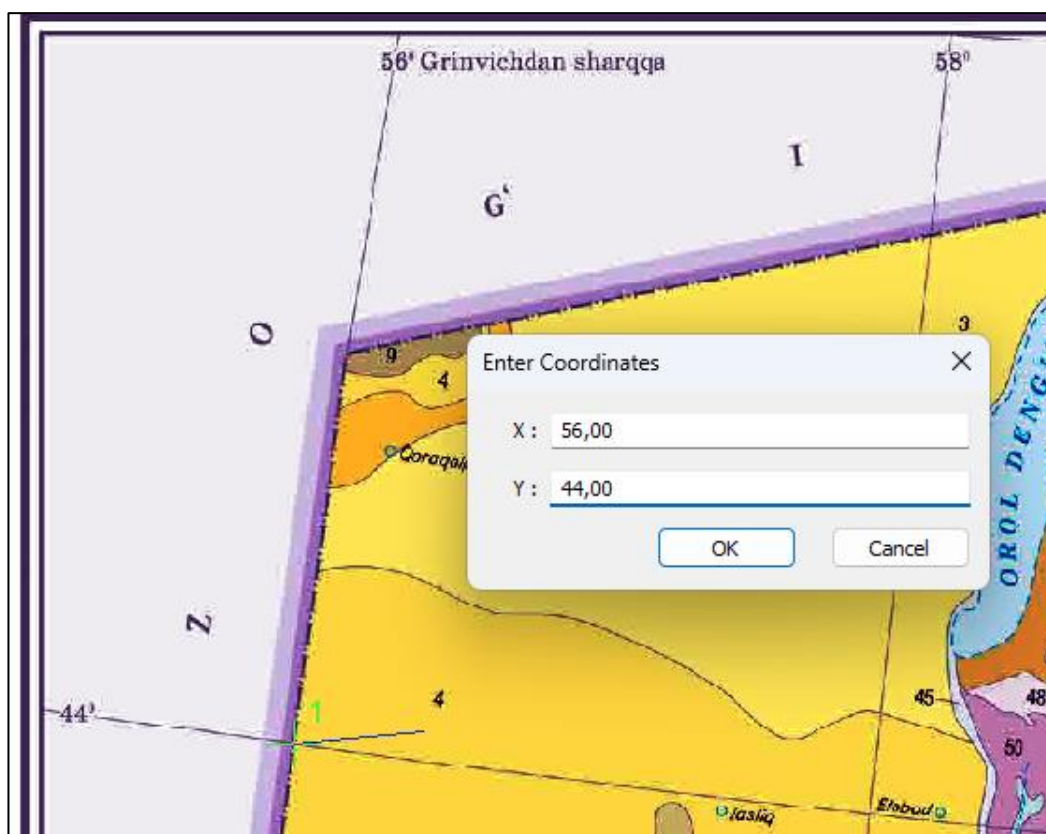
GAT texnologiyalaridan foydalanishda berilganlarni visual taqdim etish asosini vektorli va rasterli modellar tashkil etadi. Vektorli modellar geometrik axborotni vektorlar yordamida ifodalashga asoslanadi. Rasterli modellarda ob‘ekt (hudud) davriy to‘rni tashkil etuvchi fazoviy yacheykalarga akslanadi. Rasterli modelning har bir yacheykasiga xajmi bo‘yicha bir xil, ammo xarakteristikallari bo‘yicha (rang, zichlik) turlicha bo‘lgan sath qismlari to‘g‘ri keladi. Ushbu protsedura pilsellashtirish deb ataladi. Rasterli modellar regular, noregulyar va rekursiv yoki ierarxik mozaikalarga bo‘linadi. Tekis regular mozaikalar uch tipda bo‘ladi: kvadrat, uchburchak va oltiburchak. Kvadratli shakl katta hajmdagi axborotlarni qayta ishlashda, uchburchaklisi sferik sirtlar yaratishda qulay hisoblanadi. Noregulyar mozaikalar sifatida noto‘g‘ri shakldagi uchburchakli to‘rlar va Tissen poligonlari ishlatiladi. Ular berilgan nuqtalar guruxlari bo‘yicha berilgan hudud qismlarining raqamli modellarini qurishda foydalaniladi. Shunday qilib, vektorli modellar ob‘ektning joylashgan o‘rni to‘g‘risidagi, rasterli model esa ob‘ektning u yoki bu nuqtasida joylashgan narsa to‘g‘risida ma’lumotni saqlaydi. Rasterli modellar asosan aerokosmik suratlarni qayta ishlashda foydalaniladi.

Raqamli xarita qatlamlar majmuasi ko‘rinishida tashkil etilishi mumkin. GAT qatlamlari umumiy funksional xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lgan fazoviy

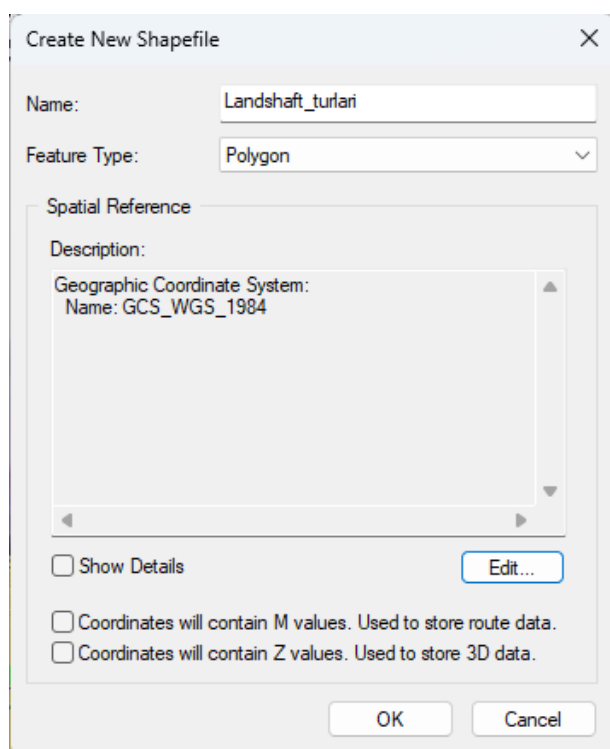
ob'ektlarning birlashuvi asosida raqamli kartografik modellar to'plamidan iborat. Qatlamlar majmuasi GAT grafik qismining asosini tashkil etadi.

Asosiy qism: Geoinformatsion tizimlarni (GAT) qo'llash - ilm-fanda yangi, ammo tobora ommalashib borayotgan yo'nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Hozirgi paytda GAT dan geografiya, geologiya, xaritashunoslik, iqtisodiyot sohalari bilan birgalikda tarix, demografiya, arxeologiya va arxeografiyada ham qo'llanilmoqda. Aynan ushbu maqolada ham geoinformatsion tizimlardan foydalanib geotizimlarni tadqiq qilish haqida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan. Quyida esa geoinformatsion tizimlardan foydalangan holda Quyi amudaryo tabiiy geografik okrugini lanshaft kartasi ishlangan va uni qanday ishlar va geotizimlarni tadqiq qilish haqida rasmlar ishlangan.



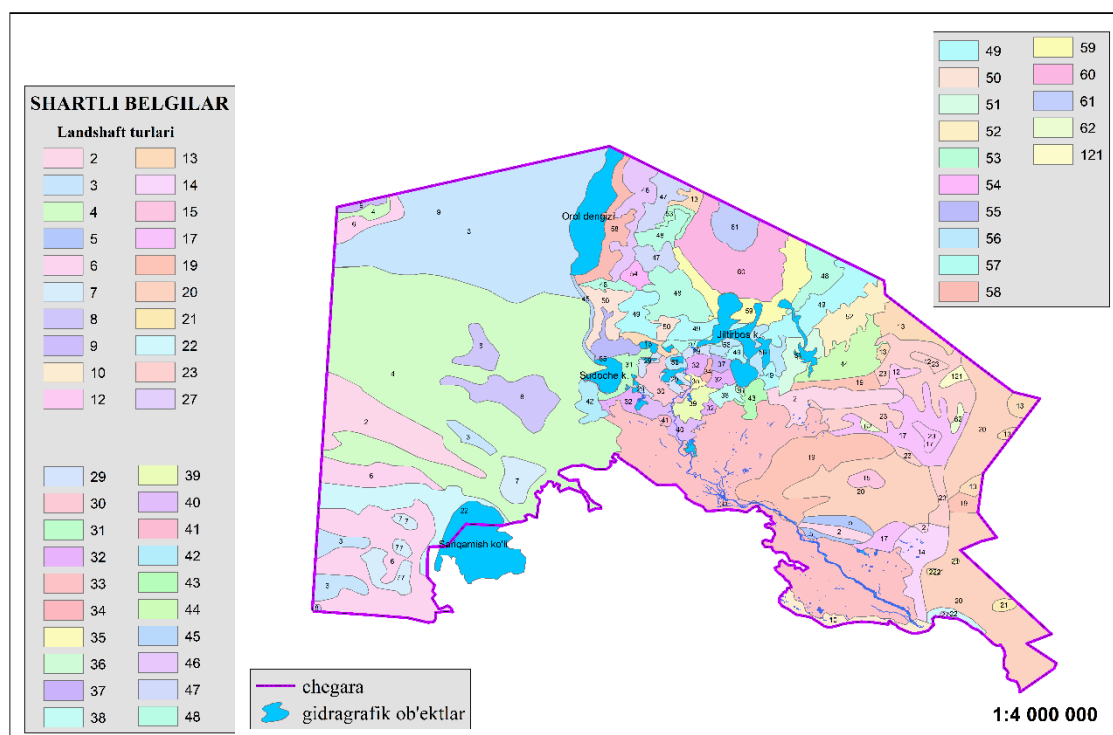


1-Rasm. Geobog'lash(georeferencing)



2-Rasm. Maydonli vektor fayl yaratish

LANDSHAFT KARTASI



1-Rasm. Quyi Amudaryo tabiiy geografik okrugini landschaft kartasi. Uning tasnifi 1-jadvalda ko'rsatilgan

LANDSHAFT TASNIFI

1-Jadval

Tasnifiy birliklar	Belgilar	Landschaftlar	Landschaft xillarining raqamlari
Sinflar	Morfotektonik Ko'rsatkichlar	Tekislik landschaftlari Tog' landschaftlari	1-63 (2 va 21 dan tashqari) 2, 21, 64-79 (69 dan tashqari)
Turlar	Bioiqlimiy ko'rsatkichlar	Cho'l landschaftlari Cho'l-dasht va quruq dasht landschaftlari Dasht, o'tloqi-dasht landschaftlari Dasht, o'tloqi-dasht va glyatsial-nival landschaftlar	1-7, 10-21, 41, 44-45, 48-52, 54, 57, 63-67, 70-77 22-26, 33, 42, 43, 47, 53, 56, 62, 68, 78 8, 9, 27-32, 34-40, 46, 55, 58-61, 69
Toifalar	Relyef turlari va yer yuzasini qoplagan tog' jinslarining tarkibi	Masalan: Ohaktoshli platolarning cho'l landschaftlari(Ustyurt) Past tog'larning cho'l landschaftlari(Bo'kantoy, Quljuqtog', Tomditog' va boshqalar	1, 3, 4, 6-8 2, 21

Xillar	Morfologik tuzilishi va genesis, tabiiy o'simlik qoplami va tuproqlari	Masalan: Taqirsimon tuproqlardagi aralash saksovullar To'q tusli bo'z va jigarrang tuproqlardagi efemeriod bug'oyiqlar	25
			74

Ma'lumki, tarixiy hodisa va jarayonlar biror makon va zamonda ro'y beradi. Barcha tarixiy ob'ektlar u yoki bu sarhadda mavjud bo'ladi. Ushbu sarhadning xaritada belgilanishi tarixiy hodisa to'g'risida yanada to'liqroq tasavvur hosil qilishga imkon beradi. Demak, xarita bilan ishlash tarixiy tadqiqotlarning zaruriy tarkibiy qismi bo'lib hisoblanadi. Ammo tarixiy xarita tuzish jarayoni ancha murakkab hisoblanib, geografik xaritani o'rganilayotgan davrga moslab korrektirlash, ushbu tarixiy sarhad to'grisidagi umumiy ma'lumotlar asosida barcha ob'ektlarni kiritish, xaritalarni bir-biriga qiyoslash kerak bo'ladi. Bu ancha vaqtni egallaydi. Shuning uchun xarita yaratish jarayonini kompyuterga yuklash maqsadga muvofiq boladi.

Muhokama: GAT asosini mavzular bo'yicha elektron xaritalar majmuasi tashkil etadi. Umuman olganda kompyuterli tarixiy xaritalar ikki turga bo'linadi: illyustrativ (mavjud berilganlarning visual to'plamlari) va tadqiqotchilik yoki tahliliy (turli tasvirlar to'plamiga aylantirilishi mumkin bo'lgan berilganlar fayllari to'plami). Aynan ana shu ikkinchi gurux xaritalari asosida tarixiy jarayonlarning to'laqonli makon-zamonli modellarini yaratish mumkin. Ushbu modellar odatdagi tadqiqotlarda namoyon bo'lmaydigan qonuniyat va bog'lanishlarni aniqlashga imkon beradi. Ammo illyustrativ xaritalar ham u yoki bu tadqiqot momentlarini ko'rgazmali taqdim etish uchun samarali xizmat qilishi mumkin. GAT dan asosan tarix ta'limining yo'nalishlari bo'lmish geografiya va tarixiy demografiyada foydalaniladi. Shu bilan birgalikda er o'lchash, er mulklari hisobi, o'rmon xo'jaligini boshqarish va boshqa sojhalarda GATlardan keng foydalaniladi. Ta'lim sohasida GATlardan geografiya, tarixiy geografiya, ekologik tarix kabi fanlarni o'rganishda foydalaniladi. GAT geografik sarhad tasvirini ekologik, geografik, administrativ xarakterdagi sifatiy va miqdoriy axborotlar bilan bog'laydi. Bunday bog'lanishning kuchi visual va statistik axborotlar birlashuvidadir. O'z ichiga tuproq qatlamlari tuzilishi, o'simlik dunyosi, yoritilganlik darajasi, yo'llar, mulkiy munosabatlar va yer uchastkalarining umumiy bahosi kabi ma'lumotlarni oluvchi xaritalar yaratish mumkin. Xuddi shuningdek shahardagi barcha tarixiy binolarni mos xaritaga tushirish mumkin. G'arbda kompyuterli xaritashunoslik imkoniyatlariga o'tgan asrning 80-yillaridayoq ahamiyat berilib, tarix sohasida GISni qo'llash bo'yicha ilmiy ishlar paydo bo'ldi: Young Cr. Computer - Assisted Mapping of the Credit Fields of Nineteenth - Century Rural Tradesman in Scotland // History and Computing.- 1989.- Vol.1No.2. - P.105-111.; Southall H. & Oliver Ed. Drawing maps with a Computer: or Without? // History and Computing. - 1990. - Vol.2No.2

- P.146-154. 1994 yilda Florensiyada ushbu muammoga qaratilgan maxsus xalqaro seminar bo'lib o'tdi. Geoinformatika -2000 deb ataluvchi (Rossiyaning Tomsk shahri) xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyada uchta yirik tadqiqot loyihasi e'lon qilindi:

Keyingi ikki loyiha ning maqsadi Tomsk viloyati va Xakasiya respublikasidagi arxeologik yodgorliklarning taqsimoti xaritalarini yaratishdan iborat. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki geoinformatsion tizimlar orqali nafaqat geotizimlarni tadqiq etishda balki boshqa juda ko'plab sohalarni ham o'rganishimiz mumkin deganidir.

Xulosa: Geotexnologiyalar monitoring jarayonida foydalanish uchun quyidagi xulosa va takliflar ko'rsatish mumkin:

1. Geoinformatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish: Geografik ma'lumot sistemlari (GAT), texnologiyalar, GPS va boshqa geospacial dasturlar monitoring jarayonida ma'lumoti birlashtirish, tahlil qilish va vizualizatsiya qilishda yordam berishi mumkin.

2. Real-time monitoring: Geotexnologiyalar orqali ob'ektlarni (masalan, transport vositalari yoki havo sharoitlari) harakatlarini real vaqt ostida kuzatish, yo'qotish va analiz qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lish.

3. Yerdagi tarmoqlar bilan integratsiya: Monitoring platformalari geoinformatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanib, mahalliy tarmoqlar bilan integratsiya qilinishi lozim bo'ladi, shuningdek, mahalliy ma'lumotlar bazasi va sensor tarmoqlariga murojaat qilib, monitoring jarayonini o'stirishi mumkin.

4. Kiber-xavfsizlik: Geotexnologiyalar monitoring platformalari uchun muhimdir. Xavfsizlik protokollari va kiber-xavfsizlik uskunalari orqali ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish zarur.

5. Ma'lumotlar analizi: GAT texnologiyalari yordamida to'plangan geografik ma'lumotlarni tahlil etish va odatda ishlatiladigan statistik analiz usullaridan foydalanish imkonini beradi.

Bu tavsiyalarga amal qilib, geoinformatsion texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanib, monitoring jarayonini mustahkamlashtirishingiz mumkin. Bu esa ob'ektlarning harakati, resurslarni optimallashtirish va riskni kamaytirishda juda muhimdir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Young Cr. Computer - Assisted Mapping of the Credit Fields of Nineteenth - Century Rural Tradesman in Scotland // History and Computing. - 1989.- Vol.1No.2. - P.105-111.; Southall H. & Oliver Ed. Drawing maps with a Computer: or Without? // History and Computing. - 1990. - Vol.2No.2 - P.146-154.
2. Janubiy Sibirning temir asri davrini tadqiq qilish ilmiy dasturi – Flamandiya ilmiy tadqiqotlar Fondining loyihasi - A.V. Shitov, V. Van Xyule, Yu.P. Malkov;
3. Tomsk viloyati arxeologik geoinformatsion tizimini yaratish bo'yicha loyiha- A.I. Ryumkin, A.T. Topchiy, L.A. Chindina, E.I. Chernyak, Ya.A. Yakovlev.

4. Xakasiya arxeologik yodgorliklari bo'yicha geoinformatsion tizim - V.P. Balaxchin, N.A.Bokovenko, I.A. Grachev, A.I. Ryumkin, V.V. Shandrovskiy.

NAVIGATING THE MAZE: EXPLORING EFFECTIVE METHODOLOGIES FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

Abstract. Feeling lost in the labyrinth of English language learning methodologies? This article equips you with a compass! We delve into ten of the most effective approaches, exploring their core principles and highlighting their strengths and weaknesses. Whether you're a complete beginner or aiming to refine your fluency, this guide empowers you to choose the methodology that best suits your learning style and goals.

Keywords: English language learning, methodologies, communicative approach, audiolingual method, gaming methodologies, Pimsleur method, Shekhter method, Dragunkin method, Polyglot method, Zamyatkin method, Rosetta Stone method.

Introduction

With the advent of modern communication tools, as the English say, "the world is getting smaller, " and hence the need for language learning arises.

It can help us find common ground with foreigners while traveling, secure new job opportunities, make friends from around the globe, or even establish personal relationships. It's no wonder that more and more people want to learn it. And the more people wish to study it, the more methodologies emerge in the market.

So, what exactly is a methodology, and why is it so important to choose the one that suits you best? In simple terms, a methodology encompasses the techniques and tools of instruction, the ways of learning a foreign language. But as we have already noted, with the emergence of a vast number of language learners, the number of methodologies has also increased. Therefore, before delving into language learning, it's essential to find the most suitable approach for yourself. That's why we'll tell you about the 10 most relevant methodologies that have served many eager English learners well in grasping the intricacies of the language.

1. Communicative English Teaching Methodology

The communicative methodology stems from the primary problem faced by all foreign language learners: "I understand but can't speak!" "Enough is enough!" declared the teachers back then, and thus, the communicative approach was developed.

It emerged abroad in the 1960s and in Russia in the mid-1990s [12]. From the very beginning, such practice involved group sessions with a native speaker. It's easy to guess that this methodology is based on conversational practice in the language being studied. Thanks to this, the language barrier is overcome with incredible ease!

Over time, the communicative approach, like any other, naturally underwent some changes. However, its fundamental principles remain the same. By reviewing them, you will understand why this modern methodology remains one of the most effective ways to learn English.

So, the main principles of the communicative teaching method include:

Mastering fluent and accurate speech. This should be perceived as a result of constant practice, something that will develop intuitively.

Students will speak the language during lessons, starting from the first class. And this applies not only to students with a high level but also to those who are learning the language from scratch!

The use of modern and authentic materials. Textbooks are so well thought out that you will use this practical material in real life. This methodology is suitable if you want to [12]:

- Hone your skills in fluent and accurate speech
- Understand spoken English without difficulty
- Stop translating your thoughts literally from Russian to English

If you fear grammar like a "scary dream," then with this methodology, all your doubts will vanish [3]. This is because it is based on a very accessible teaching principle: you won't be cramming theory. You will only be taught how to apply a rule, and you'll practice it until it becomes automatic. Forget about rote learning once and for all! By using the communicative approach, you will practice rules only through repeated practical application.

2. The Methodology of Language Learning Through Original Text Reading (by Ilya Frank)

From the title alone, it becomes clear that the essence of this methodology lies in reading. But this isn't just about reading Jack London in the original.

Books constructed using this methodology include adapted text, their translations, explanations of individual words, and transcriptions.

And you might ask, "Does this work?" The answer is unequivocally "Yes!" And there are compelling reasons to prove that this method is truly productive.

Reason #1. Passive Learning

The beauty of this methodology lies in its "light" learning mode. That is, you learn through interesting and engaging reading without engaging in complex tasks. And, in principle, there's no need to make a concerted effort to memorize anything, as our brains absorb new material remarkably well through associative thinking. And with passive learning, it does so much more effectively [4].

Reason #2. Productive Material Acquisition

Based on Frank's concept, people tend to better remember new words when experiencing strong emotions or impressions. Here's what he says: "For memorization, mere mechanical memorization or the acquisition of certain skills is not enough; what is needed is novelty of impressions. It's better to encounter a word several times and in different contexts [4]." And literature offers plenty of that.

It's important to relax and enjoy reading. Achieving this is very simple: just choose a book to your taste. After all, reading should be captivating and thrilling.

This approach is more suitable for those with a low level of proficiency in the foreign language. Conversely, for those with a higher level of knowledge, this method is not very suitable because they no longer need a parallel translation. Reading books in the original will be much more beneficial for them.

3. Audiolingual Methodology of English Language Learning

The essence of this methodology lies in understanding foreign speech by ear [1]. A characteristic feature is the analogy method used in memorizing new words. You memorize basic language structures and frequently used vocabulary, which facilitates sentence construction and communication on everyday topics.

This methodology also involves memorizing various dialogues. Initially, this involves practicing basic grammatical and lexical structures using a basic set of words. Then, gradually, the vocabulary expands with new lexical units.

It's worth noting that only one-fourth of the lesson time is devoted to theory, while the rest is entirely dedicated to practice.

Many universities and language schools, starting from Oxford, widely use this approach. The audiolingual methodology underlies some proprietary programs, such as: Charles Fries's Audiolingual Teaching Method, Robert Lado (USA), P. Rivana (France), Guberin (Yugoslavia) [2].

This methodology will serve as a good addition to language learning for both experienced students and newcomers, especially if you need to prepare for an exam in a relatively short period. It can be used both as a group learning option and individually.

4. Gaming Methodologies for English Language Learning

This is the case when being a gamer is not only cool but also beneficial! Seriously though, games are one of the most effective methods of learning.

Because all successful interactive courses are somehow connected to this methodology. And they are suitable for both children and adults.

Let's consider the advantages of games in English language learning.

Advantages [11]:

- Games allow combining the useful with the enjoyable, and learning occurs naturally and effortlessly, as with young children.

- Speaking of games in lessons, they serve as a sort of break and help shift attention from one task to another. Consequently, attention span increases, and, of course, mood improves.

- Also, we shouldn't underestimate the didactic function, that is, through games, students can learn new facts, expand their general knowledge, all while communicating in English.

- Games are used at every stage of the lesson, whether it's practicing phonetic rules, grammar or vocabulary topics, reading rules, or listening practice.

At first glance, this may seem paradoxical, but teenagers who play computer games acquire a larger vocabulary compared to peers who don't play. This is shown by comprehensive research conducted by Pia Sundqvist from Karlstad University and the University of Oslo. She is not surprised by the results, as previous studies, not only in Scandinavian universities, have shown that those who play regular commercial computer games know more English words. Some of the most popular games include Counter-Strike; Warface; Warframe; Dota 2; Assassin's Creed, Minecraft, and others.

5. The Author's Methodology of Paul Pimsleur

If you enter "The most popular audio course" into a search engine, you'll find Pimsleur's method in the top three positions. Strangely enough, this course is designed for Russian speakers. In his methodology, Pimsleur utilizes the natural process of communication. Each lesson begins with the practice of basic constructions used by native speakers in everyday speech. Most Russian athletes, when at the initial stage of language learning and with the goal of future work in the USA, learn English using this method [2]. And just a couple of months later, they have no trouble conversing on various topics.

At the core of the teaching is also dialogue, but unlike the audiolingual methodology, you will actively participate in it.

Thanks to this, by the 27th lesson, you will be able to speak and comprehend speech confidently enough, giving you the opportunity to feel like a native speaker. You will acquire exactly the amount of vocabulary needed for everyday communication.

This methodology is ideal for learning English at different levels. Specifically, there are courses of three levels, each with 30 audio lessons of 30 minutes each. According to Pimsleur, the first 30 minutes are when a person is most capable of effectively absorbing information. The entire course of level 1, 2, or 3 is designed for 15 hours of independent work [2]. Believe me, after completing the first 2 lessons, you will remember everything you listened to forever.

6. The Language Teaching Methodology of Igor Shekhter

The next methodology we're considering belongs to Igor Shekhter. It is based on an individual approach to each learner. And it's necessary to give due credit to the significance of this approach. Shekhter's concept is firmly rooted in the belief that the language being studied should develop in the learner's mind in the same way as their native language once did [10].

Based on these beliefs, Shekhter has developed situations that simulate direct communication and naturally help to assimilate new knowledge.

Thus, the mechanism that once helped in the development of the speech apparatus tuned for communication in the native language is activated in the person's mind.

All learning according to Shekhter's method can be divided into three stages, which simulate the steps in mastering the native language:

First, the center of new speech is generated. This happens through special "embeddings" of speech patterns endowed with specific meanings. They become automatic at the subconscious level.

Next comes the assimilation of grammatical skills and lexical units. Thus, the psychological barrier lifted in the previous stage will no longer hinder the natural learning process.

Then comes the so-called preparation for "emerging into the world." An emotional and meaningful foundation is created for further assimilation, smoothing out rough spots. The so-called linguistic "childhood" comes to an end, and you are ready to go to the school of life associated with the new language.

This methodology is somewhat unique. Therefore, people who work with groups undergo serious training, acquiring skills not only as teachers but also as psychologists and actors [9]. Moreover, they must be able to stage situations resembling real-life scenes as closely as possible.

7. The English Teaching Methodology of A. Dragunkin

This methodology differs fundamentally from others because Alexander found in English those regularities or peculiarities that clearly distinguish it from Russian [7]. And he built his methodology precisely on the study of these differences, asserting that understanding a foreign language is possible only by studying its differences from the native one.

Features of English according to Dragunkin's approach [6]:

- English has mutable and immutable words. In the second class, there are only 27 lexical units, which are the "central figures" in learning.
- The author invents his own schemes that allow him to organize all the incomprehensible things neatly.
- He also found his own way to explain the use of English tenses.

This course can be considered as introductory. Moreover, if you find grammar difficult and rules unclear, Dragunkin provides good explanations for some complex issues.

8. "Polyglot" by Dmitry Petrov

First, a few words about the author. Petrov is a fairly renowned psycholinguist, author of the book "The Magic of Words, " as well as other literature. In addition to this, he hosts the show "Polyglot [13]." His methodology includes 16 hours of intensive learning, after which even preschoolers will be English language experts.

Advantages of the methodology [13]:

- Simple explanation of complex rules.

- The show host is accustomed to explaining in such a way that even the most complex rules fall into the category of simple and no longer cause difficulties for students.

- Say "No!" to the language barrier once and for all.

- After Dmitry Petrov's courses, you will literally forget what it's like to feel constrained due to lack of knowledge and will be ready to apply all the skills you've previously developed. You will have good spoken English.

Disadvantages of the methodology:

- Basic vocabulary.

- "Polyglot" is, in a sense, a good starting "push, " but for more advanced levels, it may be somewhat weak.

- It takes quite a bit of time for everything.

- The grammatical rules practiced in "Polyglot" according to a certain scheme may seem absolutely straightforward, but they are only partly so. After all, to consolidate the theory, good practice is needed, which in turn requires time.

9. Modern Teaching Method by N. Zamyatkin

The principles of this methodology are [14]:

- Listening to audio materials, reading texts

- Using English at all stages of learning, and whenever possible, avoiding the use of the Russian language

"Matrix-language tai chi" - that's what Nikolai Zamyatkin calls his invention. And for many, learning through this method resembles meditation.

At the core of this teaching are matrices with excerpts from texts or dialogues arranged from simple to complex. Each of the dialogues requires great attention: you listen to them for several hours, at least 2 hours per day.

Each of the dialogues demands considerable effort. Initially, you listen to excerpts for several hours in a row, at least 2 hours per day. It is not advisable to try to translate the text at this stage. It is recommended to simply listen until all phonemes become clear, until all words are distinguishable.

Then, simultaneously with listening, you read the text, which contributes to a deeper understanding. This stage continues until the dialogue is memorized by heart. And ultimately, you should loudly recite this dialogue many times, trying to mimic the intonation and expressiveness of the narrator.

From all of the above, we can draw the following conclusion: this method is suitable for students who already have some basic level in the language and who are ready to work diligently and purposefully.

10. Rosetta Stone Teaching Methodology

Oddly enough, "Rosetta Stone" is a computer program. It is named after the Rosetta Stone, which aided linguists in deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphs.

Intuitive perception is at the core of this methodology. Learning through this program can be compared to children learning their native language at an early age. The program creates situations from everyday life.

The main principles of the methodology are [8]:

- Language environment as a natural factor in learning
- Gradual assimilation: from simple to complex
- Intuitive perception of the English language
- The principle of induction is taken into account: students draw conclusions about rules based on examples or specific cases
- Frequently repeated material to ensure assimilation

This methodology is a good option for additional practice at the early stages of language learning.

How to Choose Your English Language Teaching Method?

Choosing a methodology is a fairly individual matter, but we can recommend criteria to consider when choosing the most suitable methodology for you.

Key criteria:

- Your level of preparation
- The amount of time you can devote to studies
- Financial possibilities
- Your own priorities and desires

Also, it's important to understand how you best perceive information: by listening, through textbooks, with the help of video lessons, in a gaming format, etc. If you choose a method that suits your mindset, character, and interests, successful learning will naturally follow. By the way, this advice applies to tutors as well: to maximize help to your student, it's necessary to understand their perception channel and accordingly direct the tasks. Before you know it, the effectiveness and results will increase exponentially.

Conclusion

The quest to master the English language doesn't require a one-size-fits-all approach. This exploration of ten diverse methodologies has hopefully illuminated the unique strengths and considerations of each. The ideal path hinges on your individual learning style, time commitment, budget, and aspirations. Reflect on how you best absorb information – visually, aurally, kinesthetically, or through interactive games. Do you crave structured grammar drills or an immersive, intuitive experience? By aligning your preferences with the core principles of each methodology, you'll be well-equipped to navigate the maze of English language learning and emerge a confident communicator. Remember, the most effective method is the one that keeps you motivated and engaged on your linguistic journey. So, embark on this exciting adventure, embrace the methodology that resonates with you, and celebrate every milestone along the way!

References:

1. Aldman, A. (1970). Toward a Better Implementation of the Audio-Lingual Approach. The Modern Language Journal, 54(5), 309–319. <https://doi.org/10.2307/322170>

2. Anwas, E. O. M., Sugiarti, Y., Permatasari, A. D., Warsihna, J., Anas, Z., Alhapip, L., Siswanto, H. W., & Rivalina, R. (2020). Social media usage for enhancing english language skills. *International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies*. <https://doi.org/10.3991/IJIM.V14I07.11552>
3. Azimova Sayera (2019). The Communicative approach in English language teaching. *Bulletin nauki i praktiki [Bulletin of science and practice]*, 5 (4), 471-475.
4. Buranova, M. (2020). Lingvisticheskiy analiz chteniya i obuchenie chteniyu khudozhestvennym perevodom [Linguistic analysis of reading and teaching reading through literary translation.]. *Obshchestvo i innovatsii [Society and Innovations]*, 1(1/s), 501–505. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol1-iss1/s-pp501-505>.
5. D. Kurbonova (2022). METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING ENGLISH. BEST PRACTICES FOR LEARNING ENGLISH. *Science and innovation*, 1 (B7), 565-567. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.7257426
6. Dragunin, A. (2002). Klassnyy samouchitel' angliyskogo. [Cool English self-tutorial]. SPb, : Yunidis, Uspekh. (384 p.)
7. Dragunkin, A. (2000). Bystryy angliyskiy dlya energetichnykh lentyaev [Fast English for Energetic Slackers]. ISBN 5-7345-0152-2, (365 p.)
8. Faradilla, A., & Daulay, S. H. (2023). Exploring Teachers' Perception About Rosetta Stone as A Reading Teaching Media for Young Learner. *Ethical Lingua: Journal of Language Teaching and Literature*, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.30605/25409190.579>
9. Grinchenko, N. A. (2015). Sovremennye avtorskii metody uskorennoho obucheniia inostrannomu yazyku [Modern Authorial Methods of Accelerated Foreign Language Learning]. *Psikhologiya obrazovaniia v polikul'turnom prostranstve*, 4(32), 65-71. <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=24833383>
10. Helen Getter — Non-traditional intensive Russian classes by progressive sense-emotive methodology developed by Dr. Igor Shekhter. — «Evening and Weekend Courses, » — Washington, 1999.
11. Jensen, S. H. (2017). Gaming as an English Language Learning Resource among Young Children in Denmark. *CALICO Journal*, 34(1), 1–19. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/90014675>
12. Melikulova, M. (2023). COMMUNICATIVE TEACHING METHOD IS BASIC WAY FOR EFFICIENCY IN TEACHING ENGLISH. *Innovative Research in the Modern World: Theory and Practice*, 2(19), 22–23. Retrieved from <https://www.in-academy.uz/index.php/zdit/article/view/16963>
13. Petrov, D. (2014). Russian: A Basic Training Course: 16 Lessons. Dmitry Petrov's Center. ISBN 5990567405, 9785990567405. Pp. 295.
14. Zamyatkin, N. F. (2006). "Vas nevozmozhno nauchit' inostrannomu yazyku" [You Cannot Be Taught a Foreign Language]. (Litres, Release Date: May 10, 2018). pp. 370

Axmedova Yu.
Jizzax politexnika instituti
Iqtisodiyot va menejment kafedrasi assistenti
Shaldarbekova A.B.
Janubiy Qozoqiston Respublikasi, M.Auvezov nomidagi
universitet o'qituvchisi

O'ZBEKISTONDA INVESTITSION LOYIHALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING HUQUQIY ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada investitsiya loyihalarini jalb etish va uning jozibadorligini oshirishda investitsiya faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirish va jamiyat ishlab chiqarishi samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan qator huquqiy asoslar to'g'risida yoritilgan.

Tayanch atamalar: investitsiya, , investor, investitsiya loyihalari, qonun va farmoyishlar, huquqiy asoslar.

Akhmedova Yu.
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
assistant
Department of Economics and Management
Shaldarbekova A.B.
teacher
Republic of South Kazakhstan, named after M. Auevov University

LEGAL BASIS OF FORMING INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. the article covers a number of legal frameworks aimed at further developing investment activities and improving the efficiency of society's production in attracting investment projects and increasing its attractiveness.

Keywords: investment, investor, investment projects, Law and orders, legal framework.

Bugungi kunda O'zbekiston Respublikasida iqtisodiyotga investitsion loyihalarni jalb etishni rivojlantirish faol investitsiya siyosati orqali amalga oshirilib kelinmoqda. Shu nuqtai nazrdan, investitsiya siyosati - davlat iqtisodiy siyosatining tarkibiy qismi sifatida belgilangan strategik maqsadlarga erishish hamda iqtisodiy siyosatning qisqa muddatli va uzoq muddatli istiqbol uchun belgilangan vazifalarini bajarishga xizmat qiladi. U ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish, iqtisodiyotni yuksaltirish, ijtimoiy muammolarni hal etish maqsadida iqtisodiy faoliyat sub'ektlari uchun qulay xo'jalik yuritish sharoitlarini yaratish orqali mamlakatda investitsiya faoliyatini rivojlantirishga

qaratilgan maqsadli tadbirlar majmuini ifoda etadi. Investitsiya siyosatining asosiy maqsadi milliy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan investitsiya faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirish va jamiyat ishlab chiqarishi samaradorligini oshirishdan iborat.

Investitsiya faoliyati yuridik va jismoniy shaxslarning tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga sarmoya kiritishiga asoslanadi. Bu sarmoya qo'shimcha qiymat va iqtisodiy o'sishni hosil qiladi. Shu jihatdan, faol investitsiya siyosatini izchil davom ettirish orqali investitsiya faoliyatini rivojlantirish muhim masala hisoblanadi.

Dunyo tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, xech qaysi bir davlat jahon iqtisodiyotidan ajralgan holda tashqi yordamlarsiz, boshqacha aytganda xorijiy sarmoya va ko'maklarsiz iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga erisha olmagan. Rivojlangan davlatlarning tajribasi xorijiy investitsiyalarning iqtisodiyotni qayta qurish, modernizatsiyalash va yuksaltirishdagi o'rni nihoyatda katta ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Investitsiya loyihasi to'liq va mukammal hisob-kitoblar yordamida asoslangan yuridik hujjatlar to'plami hisoblanadi.

Shu sababli mazkur hujjatni – investitsiya loyihasini ishlab chiqish o'ziga xos mas'uliyat va talablarni, javobgarliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Shuning uchun ham, uni amalga oshirish muayyan maqsadga asoslangan, aniq miqdordagi mablag'larni talab etgan, turli omil va vositalar safarbar etilganligi bilan jiddiy e'tiborni talab etadi va bu jarayonda investitsiya loyihasining har tomonlama puxta va sifatli ishlab chiqilishi eng zaruriy shartlardan hisoblanadi.

Amaliyotda investitsiya loyihasini ishlab chiqish, moliyalashtirish va samaradorligini baholashga turli sub'ektlar tomonidan turlicha yondashuvlar yuzaga kelishi ehtimolligini inobatga olib, respublikamizda investitsiya loyihalarini qanday sifat darajasida ishlab chiqish va uning samaradorligini oldindan aniqlash bilan birga, uni, haqiqatda, ta'minlash imkoniyatlarini ham loyihada yaratish omillarini o'rganish va ulardan foydalanish masalalarini o'zida to'liq mujassam etgan me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar qabul qilingan bo'lib, ular bugungi kunda o'z ahamiyati bilan sifatli va yuqori samarali investitsiya loyihalarini yaratish va amalga oshirishda munosib asos bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda.

Investitsion jozibadorlikni oshirish va xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarga qulay shart-sharoit yaratish maqsadida investitsion faoliyatning qonuniy bazasini shakllantirish borasida bir nechta yillardan beri tizimli ishlar amalga oshirilib kelinmoqda. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasining «Investitsiya faoliyati to'g'risida»gi, «Xorijiy investitsiyalar to'g'risida»gi va «Xorijiy investorlarning huquqlari kafolatlari va himoyalash choralari to'g'risida»gi, "O'zbekiston Respublikasida investitsiya muhitini tubdan yaxshilash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", O'zbekiston Respublikasi investitsiya dasturini shakllantirish va amalga oshirishning sifat jihatidan yangi tizimiga o'tish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", "To'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar jalb etilishini rag'batlantirishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Qonunlari qabul

qilingan bo‘lib, bu me‘yoriy hujjatlar investitsion faoliyatni muvofiqlashtiruvchi qonuniy-me‘yoriy bazani yaratishga asos bo‘ldi. Bularga asosan, investitsiyalarini amalga oshirishning turli shakllari, moliyaviy resurslari hamda faoliyat ob‘ektlari va sub‘ektlari bo‘yicha umumiy huquqlar va majburiyatlar, ularni davlat tomonidan tartibga solish, nazorat qilish, berilgan kafolatlar va himoya qilish masalalari mustahkamlangan.

Bugungi kunda, jahon iqtisodiyotiga integratsiyalash va xorijiy investorlarning ishonchini qozonish uchun qulay huquqiy shart-sharoitlarni yaratish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Innovatsion islohotlar sharoitida investitsiya sarmoyasi oqimini davlatlararo va xalqaro kelishuvlar ko‘rinishidagi davlat kafolatlari bilan ta‘minlash mumkin, investorlar uchun esa iqtisodiy islohotlar borishining kafolatlari ham muhim hisoblanadi. Bu borada mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlar tadrijiylik va barqarorlik xususiyatlariga ega bo‘lib bormoqda. Bunday natija avvalo O‘zbekiston Respublikasining investitsiyalar to‘g‘risidagi qonunchiligida xalqaro investitsiya huquqining asosiy qoidalarini, xususan, xorijiy investor huquqlarining kafolatlari to‘g‘risidagi, investorlar uchun ma‘lum preferensiyalarni berish to‘g‘risidagi asosiy qoidalarni va boshqalarni o‘z ichiga olganligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

Shuni alohida aytib o‘tish lozimki, O‘zbekistonning investitsion jozibadorligi ortishi yetakchi xorijiy kompaniyalarning mamlakatimizda ustuvor investitsiya loyihalarini amalga oshirishga qiziqishlarini ortishiga olib keladi; ishbilarmonlik iqlimini yaxshilash, mehnat unumdorligini oshirish, iqtisodiyotni diversifikatsiya qilishga qaratilgan yangi yechimlar ishlab chiqiladi; iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida innovatsion investitsiya loyihalarini samarali moliyalashtirish mexanizmlarini shakllantirish, shuningdek, to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalar uchun yagona bozor sifatida mintaqaning jozibadorligini oshirish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqiladi.

Adabiyotlar ro‘yhati:

- 1.28.01.2022 yildagi PF-60-sonli O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni. “O‘zbekistonning 2022–2026 yillarga mo‘ljallangan taraqqiyot strategiyasi”.
- 2.O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 09.01.2020 yildagi PQ-4563-sonli “O‘zbekiston respublikasining 2020-2022-yillarga mo‘ljallangan investitsiya dasturini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori.
- 3.Axmedova, Y. S. (2024). Investitsiya loyihalari samaradorligini baholashning mazmuni va mohiyati. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 3(2), 521-524.
- 4.Axmedova, Y. S., & qizi Mamadiyorova, F. S. (2024). Xodimlarni motivatsiyalashning psixologik asoslari. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 3(1), 611-614.
- 5.Ахмедова, Ю. С. (2023). Инвестициялар-Иқтисодиётни Модернизациялашнинг Бош Омили. Barqarorlik Va Yetakchi Tadqiqotlar Onlayn Ilmiy Jurnali, 3(1), 226-229.

6. Gulmira, U. (2023). Theoretical basis of management of the financial stability of the banking system. International Journal of Advance Scientific Research, 3(05), 126-130.

7. Umirova, G. Iqtisodiyotimizni rivojlantirishda innovatsiyalarning tutgan o'rnini va ro'li // Qo'qon universiteti xabarnomasi. – 2022. – T. 5. – C. 64-66.

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FIELD OF THE CONCEPT DENOTING “FEAR” IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD

Abstract. Today, lexical-semantic fields in language and literature occupies a leading place in modern linguistic research. The significance and importance of lexical and semantic analysis of the lexical field denoting negative emotions has been a core subject of the study in recent years to define thoroughly its role and essence in linguistics, to be precise, in acquisition properly. The increasing importance of the so-called "human factor" is now felt in all areas of scientific knowledge.

Keywords: the concept; phraseological units; the Uzbek language; the English language; cognitive processes; culture; psychological temperament; connotation; emotions.

Thus the term “concept” is an umbrella term for several scientific directions: first of all for cognitive psychology and cognitive linguistics, dealing with thinking and cognition, storing and transforming information, as well as for cultural linguistics, which is still defining and refining the boundaries of the theory formed by the postulates and basic categories. We can assume that as in mathematics, the concept in cognitive science is the basic axiomatic category which is undetectable, intuitively understanding; the hyperonym of the notion, ideas, frame, script, gestalt etc. (Лихачев1997).

Anthropological problems are spreading quite intensively in linguistic science. The return of such a humanitarian science as linguistics, its main object-a person considered as a subject of speech activity, and, thus, overcoming one of the "stagnant" spheres of theoretical linguistics is naturally favored by the climate of greater pragmatism of recent decades, when language is considered not just as a system acting "by itself", but in connection with other aspects of human life (Sh.S. Safarov, 2018, p. 3).

In linguistics, the concept, in contrast to a word, has a more complicated structure. The content of the concept is divided into linguistic meaning and cultural sense. That is why it is often called a unit of knowledge, an abstract idea or a mental symbol (Britannica, 2008). Therefore, our research is connected with the concept fear and its lexical semantic field. People`s emotions are expressed in different ways, words, expressions and phraseological units according to their culture and psychological sphere. There is huge disparity between English and Uzbek nationalities, thus their linguistic units that express their feelings are not the same. Before looking at the parameters, it is important to separate the semantic core of fear, which exists independently from its contextual readings. Wierzbicka

(1972:59-63) defines emotions as 'shorthand abbreviations for complex expressions, i. e., descriptions of some kind'. The semantic primitives for 'fear' could therefore be subsumed as: 'bad, do, happen, know' (Wierzbicka 1972: 59–63). Among human emotions, *fear* occupies a special place and a sufficient number of expressions denoting fear were found in both analyzed languages. So, the English phraseology frighten (or scare) somebody out of his senses means "to scare someone till losing consciousness" (A.V. Kunin, 1967, p. 806). *Fear* can have different degrees. For example, in the following expression, fear acquires the highest point of intensity: (as) scared as a rabbit – scared out of consciousness (A.V. Kunin, 1967, p. 794). If lexical-semantic field of fear is analysed, it has shown, when examining the relationship between semantic and conceptual qualities, or, alternatively, between the source and the target domain, an entity of the "invisible world" is especially well-suited. The lexical-semantic field with the dominant fear: *phobia, creeps, concern, timidity, perturbation, nervousness, discomposure, agitation, cowardice worry, agitation, apprehension, dread, fright, awe, alarm, panic, affright, dismay, horror and scare*. In other words, the semantic field of 'fear' consists of a short forms expressing – in different degrees and depending on the context – the belief that something bad and unavoidable is very likely to occur in the near future. Interestingly, the degree or intensity of this 'bad event coming towards somebody does not seem to be anchored in the core meaning. In contrast to this definition, the current examples will illustrate that it is the intensity of the experience which plays a role in the rise of new (grammatical and lexical) linguistic functions of these fear expressions.

In Uzbek we can see verity of words expressing fear concept or "qo`rquv", they are *g`ulg`ula, tashvish, qo`rqoqlik, cho`chish, xavotir, yuraksizlik, bezovtalik, vahima, fobiya, daxshat, hadik, xavotir, sarosimalik, hurkish, trevoga, g`urur tuyg`usi*. Moreover, in Uzbek phraseology, examples have also been indicated that convey different degrees of human fear: *zir titraoq* – to be very afraid (of someone); to tremble (before someone) like an aspen leaf (M. Sadikova, 1989, p. 114). This example does not contain a component that shows fear. However, with the help of the verb "*titramoq*" (to tremble), fear is transmitted in all its force on the basis of an association with a person trembling from fear. Another example of an Uzbek phraseology that denotes fear is *zahrasi uchdi* – he was very scared; he got angry, he became enraged (M. Sadikova, 1989, p. 114). A strong degree of fear can be traced in the Uzbek *joni (jon-poni) chiqib ketdi (jon-poni qolmadi)* – he was scared; there is no face on him; his soul has gone to the heels (M. Sadikova, 1989, p. 109). The following phraseological units like to jump out of her skin - *seskanib ketmoq*, to make your blood run cold - *rangi bezarib ketmoq*, to be shaken like a leaf - *ko`z oldi qorong`ulashib, chayqalib ketmoq*, ones heart in her mouth - *yuragi siqildi*, my heart missed a beat - *g`ulgula tushmoq*, don't give in to your fears - *qo`rquvga bo`yin egmaslik*, his face as white as sheets of paper - *yuzi dokadek oqarib ketdi* can be expressed in English and Uzbek respectively.

Conclusion

Language is required for the discussion and exchange of concepts during the communication process, not for the development of conceptions. Since concepts are part of people's actual mentalities, verbalising them that is, expressing them through language is essential for communication. Depending on the concept itself, a word, phrase, sentence, or entire paragraph can be used to express it in language. The speaker's internal vocabulary, mental image, and personal meaning all influence the verbal shape they choose, and they are interdependent. In both English and Uzbek, the evaluation of phraseological units objectifying the concept of "fear" is generally negative. It can be expressed by animals' behavior, people's treatment and their psychological temperament. The only exceptions are idioms with the connotation of overcoming fear. The evaluation of such phraseological units is positive. The types, idioms and antonyms of phraseologies that relevant to other forms and meanings are not studied within each group, nor is it possible.

References:

1. Wierzbicka A. Emotions across languages and cultures: Diversity and universals. - Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999
2. Сафаров С.Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. - Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006
3. Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. - Дубна, Феникс, 2005
4. Садыкова М. Краткий узбекско-русский фразеологический словарь. – Ташкент: Главная редакция Узбекской Энциклопедии, 1989. – 336 с.
5. English phraseological units, English program, 2000.
6. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. Abduvahob Madvaliyev tahriri ostida "O'zbekiston nashriyoti". - Toshkent, 2021.

Bayqabilov X.M.
Shahrisabz davlat pedagogika instituti "Geografiya" kafedrası dotsenti
Geografiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori
Normatov S.A.
Shahrisabz davlat pedagogika instituti
"Geografiya" kafedrası assistent o'qituvchisi

JANUBIY HISOR TOG'OLDI HUDUDLARDA TURISTIK MARSHRUTLARNI LOYIHALASH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada Janubiy Hisor tog'oldi hududlarning geografik xususiyatlari va ulardan kelajakda turizmda foydalanish masalalari yoritilgan. Shuningdek maqolada mazkur hududda turistik marshrutlarni loyihalash masalalari haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: turizm, turistik marshrut, loyiha, kuesta, sirk, trog, kar, karst, gidrologiya, tabiatning maftunkor joylari, iqtisodiyot

Baykabilov H.M., doctor of philosophy in geography
associate professor
"Geography" department
Shahrisabz State Pedagogical Institute
Normatov S.A.
assistant teacher
"Geography" department
Shahrisabz State Pedagogical Institute

ISSUES OF DESIGNING TOURIST ROUTES IN THE SOUTH HISOR MOUNTAIN REGIONS

Abstract. This article describes the geographical features of the Southern Hisar highlands and their future use in tourism. The article also talks about the design of tourist routes in this area.

Keywords: tourism, tourist route, project, cuesta, cirque, trog, kar, karst, hydrology, fascinating places of nature, economy.

Kirish. Jahon mamlakatlarida keskin rivojlanib borayotgan turizm mamlakat iqtisodiyotida eng serdaromad sohalaridan biri bo'lib hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ham O'zbekistonda turizmni rivojlantirish davlat ahamiyatiga molik bo'lgan masaladir. Bu masalaning dolzarbligi shundaki, turizm bozorining xalqaro rivoji o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lib, hozirgi kunda bu bozor munosabatlarini bilish, turizmni rivojlantirish muammolarini to'g'ri aniqlashni talab qiladi. Chunki, xalqaro turizmni bilmasdan dunyo turizmi hamjamiyatiga,

hamkorligiga qo'shilish va O'zbekistonda turizmni xalqaro va mahalliy darajada rivojlantirish qiyin kechadi.

Milliy turizmni rivojlantirishning asoslaridan biri esa turistik marshrutlarni ishlab chiqish va bu marshrut larga turistlarni jalb qilish hisoblanadi. Puxta, qiziqarli ishlangan turistik marshrut turistlarni ko'plab jalb qiladi. Shuning uchun ham, turistik marshrutlarni mukammal ishlab chiqishga talab juda katta bo'lib, O'zbekistonda turizmni rivojlantirishdagi eng dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Respublikamizda bugungi kunda tabiiy obyektlardan foydalanishning iqtisodiy mexanizmlari ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, ularga amal qilish zarurati ekologik va iqtisodiy vaziyatdan kelib chiqmoqda. Tabiiy landshaftlarning shakllanishi, o'zgarishi va yangi tiplarining paydo bo'lishi kelajakda tog' va tog'oldi turizmini rivojlanishiga muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Shundan kelib chiqib, tadqiqot obyekti hisoblanmish Janubiy Hisor tog'oldi hududlarda turistik marshrutlarni loyihalash va ularning tarqalishi, ular bilan bog'liq barcha jarayon va hodisalarni o'rganish, ularning geografik muhit bilan xususiyatlarini aniqlash, tahlil qilish hamda amaliy va ilmiy ahamiyatini belgilash ham tabiiy, ham iqtisodiy dolzarb masala hisoblanadi [1].

Metodlar. Dastlab tadqiqot obyekti hisoblangan Janubiy Hisor tog'oldi hududlarda turistik marshrutlarni loyihalashda Hisor tog' tizmasining joylashgan o'rniga tavsif berishni lozim topdik.

A.Nizomov ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, Hisor tog'ining janubiy-g'arbiy qismi O'zbekiston hududida joylashgan. Hisor tizmasi Qashqadaryoning sharq tomonida, Surxondaryo vodiysining esa shimol hamda g'arb tomonidan o'rab turadi. Hisor tog'i bir muncha yosh bo'lgan yura va bo'r davri yotqiziqlardan tashkil topgan bo'lib, faqat shimoliy-sharqiy qismlaridagina devon davri qatlamlari uchraydi. Ular juda kuchli karstlangan. Shu boisdan Hisor tizmasi respublikamizning eng yirik karstlashgan hududlariga mansubdir. Turli o'lchamdagi g'orlar, karst shaxtalari, karst vodiylari turistlar uchun qiziqarli obyektlar o'rnini o'taydi. Bu holat 1985-1986 yillar davomida olib borgan geologik dala qidiruv ishlar natijasida tasdiqlangan [7].



1-rasm. Hisor tog' tizmasi etaklaridagi qishloqning umumiy ko'rinishi

Hisor tog'i shimoldan janubga tomon tobora pasayib boruvchi olti qator kuestalar tizimidan iborat. Shuning uchun ushbu tog'larni geomorfologik tuzilishida ko'zga tashlanuvchi eng yerik relef elementi kuestalardir. U nadviglarning ya'ni quyi yo'ra davriga xos tog' jinslari qatlamlarining tektonik kuchlar ta'sirida kuchli bukilishi va bir-birlarining ustiga mingashib ketishi tufayli sodir bo'lgandir. Ushbu kuestalar shimoldan janubga tomon 200 km. Masofaga cho'zilgan bo'lib, eng baland, tik devor tarzidagi kutarilgan joyi 200 m.dan ham ziyodroq balandlikka egadir. Kuestalarning orqa tarafi uncha katta qiyalikka ega bo'lmagan yuzalar bo'lib, bunday geomorfologik hosilalar sirti, deb yuritiladi. Sirtlarining yuza qismi Hisor tizmalari bo'ylab ayniqsa, Boysuntov, Xo'jai Qorshibar, Ketmonchopdi, Kuhitangda quyi yura davriga xos ohoktosh qatlamlari ochilib yotadi. Ular kuchli karstlangan, shu bilan birga vaqtincha oqar suv yo'nalishlari bo'ylab chuqur yemrilgandir. Ba'zan esa bunday yemrilgan yuzalar bo'ylab chuqurligi 200 m.dan ham ziyodroq bo'lgan tangilar vujudga kelgan. Kan'onlarning tag qismida suv oqadi. Ularning chuqurligi ba'zan shu darajaga yetadki, quyi qismidan qaraganda kishiga ko'k gumbazi ko'rinmaydi. Kan'onlar ayrim joylarda 4-5m. Qadar torayganda, choqorida yerik xarsanglar osilib turadi. Bu xil manzaralar turistlarning deqqatini jalb qilib, tabiatni tomosha qilishga bo'lgan qiziqishini orttiradi. O'zbekiston tog'larining yuqori qismlarida muzliklar mavjud. Qashqadaryo havzasidagi Seversov, Botirboy, To'polondaryo havzasidagi Ko'hitarma kabi o'nlab kichik muzliklar shular jumlasidandir. Muzliklarning kar, sirk, trog kabi relef formalarini hosil qilishdagi roli kattadir [7].

Qashqadaryo viloyati hududida O'zbekistonning nisbatan yirik daryo tizimlaridan biri bo'lgan Qashqadaryo havzasi joylashgan. Suv yig'ilish maydoni 8780 kv.km. bo'lgan Qashqadaryo havzasi shimol va shimoli-sharqda Zarafshon,

sharqda Hisor tizmalarining g'arbiy tarmoqlari bilan o'ralgan bo'lib, g'arbda u Qarshi cho'li bilan tutashib ketgan [5].

Qashqadaryo havzasining yer usti suvlarini o'rganishda rus olimi V.I.Lipskiy (1897-1899 yillar) tadqiqotlarini eslatib o'tish lozim. V.I.Lipskiyning "Tog'li Buxoro" asarida Qashqadaryoning chap irmoqlari gidrologiyasi ancha aniq ta'riflangan [2].

Shuningdek, 1926-1936 yillarda Tojik-Pomir ekspeditsiyasining otryadlari yer osti suvlari, daryolarni o'rganishda diqqatga loyiq tadqiqotlarini olib bordilar. Gidrologik yo'nalishdagi muhandis G.V.Vinogradovning tadqiqotlari asosida hozirgi gidropostlar tashkil topdi [4].

Keyinchalik professor V.L.Shuls daryolar rejimining joy balandligi va quyilishiga bog'liq ravishda o'rgandi [8].

Ushbu tavsif Hisor tog'iga va Qashqadaryo havzasiga mansub bo'lib, biroq tog'oldi hududlardan turistik maqsadlarda foydalanish bugungi davr talabi desak, mubolag'a hisoblanmaydi.

Muhokama: Tadqiqot ishimizning asosiy vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Janubiy Hisor tog'oldi hududlari zonasining chegaralarini aniqlash; hududning ichki suvlari, o'simlik va hayvonot dunyosining turizmni rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyatini o'rganish;

2. Janubiy Hisor tog'oldi hududlarda turistik obyektlari va resurslari, ularning salohiyatini aniqlash;

3. Janubiy Hisor tog'oldi hududlarda turistik resurslari va obyektlaridan turizmga foydalanishning yangi yo'nalishlarini ishlab chiqish;

4. Janubiy Hisor tog'oldi hududlarda turistik marshrutlarni loyihalash va ularning tarqalishi, ular bilan bog'liq barcha jarayon va hodisalarni o'rganish;

Barchamizga ma'lumki, turistik marshrutlar ishlab chiqishdagi birinchi talab qayd qilingan «tamoyillar»ni puxta bilish va o'z o'rnida, talabiga qarab qo'llash, ishlatish hisoblanadi. Turistik marshrutlar ishlab chiqishdagi tamoyillar alohida-alohida yoki majmual holda qo'llanilishi mumkin. Turistik marshrutlar ishlab chiqishda foydalaniladigan asosan Jozibadorlik tamoyiliga e'tibor berish lozimki, ma'lum bir turistik ob'ektga turistik marshrut ishlab chiqishda turoperatorning birinchi navbatdagi asosiy vazifasi aynan ana shu turistik ob'ektning eng jozibador, betakror joyini, ko'rinishini aniqlashdir. Jozibadorlik va betakrorlik deganda ma'lum bir xalqaro yoki mahalliy talab va standartlarning o'lchamlariga, darajalariga javob beradigan ob'ektning tarixiyliigi, mo'jizaviy ko'rinishi va hokazolarni tushunishimiz kerak.

Janubiy Hisor tog'oldi hududlaridagi asosiy turistik marshrutlar quyidagilar:

1. Siyob qishlog'i – Miroqi shaharchasi (Qorasuv daryosi bo'ylab);
2. Hisorak – Sayat – Suvtushar qishloqlari (adirlar bo'ylab);
3. Hisorak – Yakkaxona – Mingko'char qishloqlari (soylar va adirlar bo'ylab);
4. Hisorak – Tamshush – Sarchashma qishloqlari ("turistik uchburchak");

5. Ommag'on – Kamar – Xitoy qishloqlari (adirlar bo'ylab);
6. Sho'hasan – Vardon – Hummon qishloqlari (adirlar bo'ylab);
7. Haydarbuloq – Kaltaqul qishloqlari (adirlar va soylar bo'ylab).

Ushbu turistik marshrutlar Oqsuv daryosining o'ng irmog'i Qorasuv daryosi va soyliklari (Siyob qishlogi ma'muriy jihatdan Kitob tumaniga qarashli) va Oqsuv daryoning yuqori irmoqlari hisoblanmish G'ilonsoy va Tamshushdaryo bo'ylab soy va adirlardagi turistik obyektlarni (2, 3, 4- turistik marshrutlar) qamrab olgan. Tanxozdaryo havzasi bo'ylab (5, 6- turistik marshrutlar) hamda Qizilsuv daryosi havzasiga mansub (Yakkabog' tumani hududi) turistik marshrutlarni taklif qilamiz.

Xulosa: Qayd qilinganlardan xulosa qilish mumkinki, Janubiy Hisor tog'oldi hududlaridagi barcha turistik resurslar turistik marshrutlarni ishlab chiqishda, turizmni rivojlantirishda eng muhim iqtisodiy omil bo'lar ekan. Turistik resurslarga turistik marshrutlar ishlab chiqishning nazariy asoslarini o'rganish turizm resurslaridan foydalanishning davlat dasturini ham yaratishni kun tartibiga qo'yadi. Bu maqsadga erishish uchun viloyatimizda quyidagi vazifalarni amalga oshirishimiz zarur:

1. Mazkur mavzu yuzasidan muhim adabiyotlarni tahlil qilish;
2. Janubiy Hisor tog'oldi hududlarning turistik obyektlaridagi gidrografik xususiyatlarini hozirgi holatini o'rganish;
3. Tadqiqot davomida Janubiy Hisor tog'oldi hududlarning turistik salohiyatini bugungi kundagi samaradorligini aniqlash;
4. Ilmiy-amaliy izlanishlar natijasida Janubiy Hisor tog'oldi turistik obyektlaridan foydalanishning istiqbolli yo'nalishlarini prognozlash;

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Tilovov T., Tilovova N. Hayot ekologiyasi. Qarshi: "Nasaf" NMIU, 2022. 292 b.
2. Shoto'rayev T., Baratov P. O'rta Osiyoning sun'iy ko'llari. – T.: "Fan", 1972.
3. Halimov R.H. G'uzor daryosi havzasining tabiati va ekologik muammolari // Geografiya fanining dolzarb nazariy va amaliy muammolari: Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari. 2006 yil 24-25 noyabr. – Toshkent, 2006. 88-89 b.
4. Husanxo'jayev Z.X. Gidrotexnika inshootlari. –T.:, 1978. – 432 b.
5. "O'zbekiston ovozi" №20, 2022-yil 18 may, (32.714)
6. Shuls V.L., Masharipov R. "O'rta Osiyo gidrografiyasi" – T.: "O'qituvchi", 1969.
7. Низомов А. ва бошқалар. Ўзбекистоннинг экотуристтик ресурслари ва йуналишлари. – Т.: "Fan va texnologiya", 2014. 104 б.
8. Suyarqulov N.M. Qashqadaryo viloyati suv omborlaridan kelajakda ratsional foydalanish // Экономика и социум, Российская Федерация. Институт управления и социально-экономического развития. 2023 г. Апрель. №5 (108) 2-2023. 396 – 400 ст.

EFFECTIVE EDUCATION FOR THE WORLD'S CHILDREN - PROCESSES OF CREATION OF THE EDUCATION METHOD

Annotation. This article is devoted to the pedagogue Maria Montessori, who devoted her life and skills to the education of children all over the world in the first half of the 20th century, and the advantages and possibilities of the educational method she created.

Key words: independence, free movement, child's choice, older children, caring, child's decision, activities, special environment, adult's duty.

"A child can teach himself, only you and your limitations block his way."

Maria Montessori, teacher of children of the world

Maria is considered a woman who broke stereotypes in society and pedagogy. Her school is a separate subject. Celebrities such as Gabriel Marquez, Bill Gates, and Jeff Bezos are among those who have received such education. The life of the first woman doctor in Italy, as she wrote, is "very quiet, but intense."¹

"Maria Montessori, the first doctor in the history of Italy, the only female student who studied at the university of that time, is a pedagogue who paved the way for women who came after her and broke dogmatic views."

Born in Chiarvalle, Italy, in August 1870, Mrs. Maria was forced to secretly learn from her father, a strict accountant, until she regained her senses and found her way. The father, who was afraid that "a disaster will happen if the girl child studies", did not like her child to go to school. However, the active mother, who did not go to school herself, never stopped reading, always supported her daughter.

When one of the reporters asked at the end of the congress how patients tolerate a female doctor: "...they feel in their guts that someone cares about their health. "Only those sitting on the top suspect that a woman can do something, " says Bamailhotir. In 1901, he abandoned his main work and studied philosophy at the University of Rome. After that, the real professional activity begins. After learning the scientific basis of innovation in Italian pedagogy, early detection of child abilities and stimulation of development, he opens the first school - "Casa dei Bambini" (Italian for "Children's House").

The experiment of the school, which was opened in January 1907 in the middle-class part of Rome, where the majority of the population lives is poor,

¹ Gazeta.uz

unexpectedly showed a great result, which soon spread to other countries besides Italy. Today, the number of such schools has reached 60, 000. Famous chef Julia Child, writer Gabriel García Márquez, singer Taylor Swift, Google founder Larry Page, Chelsea Clinton (daughter of Bill and Hillary Clinton), British King Charles and many other celebrities who have found their way in various fields are among the graduates of this school.

"The only possible financial expenses were funds for furniture and equipment. This may explain why we not only buy school desks, but also make furniture. But without such excellent conditions, it is impossible to isolate only psychological factors and prove their influence on the change of children. This orphanage was not a school, but a kind of measuring device that started from scratch. Instead of desks, teacher's desks and other things acceptable for schools, furniture was made at home, which I tried when I worked for the children in the institute, and no one imagined that it could be used for ordinary educational purposes".²

One of the best aspects of the Montessori method is that the child is not put into different molds. The safety and freedom of the classroom and the school encouraged the child to be active in the lessons, willingly dive into practical activities and, most importantly, the child was able to educate himself directly. The style of the school, which seems chaotic and uncontrollable to some, will bear fruit in time.

The golden rules of the Montessori school:

- It is important for the child to be active. Let adults take second place in his growth, let him be a helper, not a leader;
- Free movement and child choice;
- Let the older children teach the younger ones what they know. This habit forms the skill of caring for others;
- Let the child make the decision himself;
- Classes must be held in a specially prepared environment;
- The duty of adults is to be able to interest the child. Then the child himself continues to develop;
- In order for the child to fully express his inner talent, it is necessary to allow him to think, act and feel freely;
- It is enough to make a friend, not to annoy the child;
- Do not criticize him, do not stifle him with some kind of ban or restriction;
- Every child has the right to make mistakes. Leave it to him to fix it.

The word of "Casa dei Bambini" spread so much that a second school was opened in a short time. Neighboring countries are starting to be interested in the success of Italian children studying on the basis of the method of concentration, attention, self-control and development. The experiment on reading and writing in 1907 was also successful. Many people are surprised that 4-5-year-old children

² "Children - Others. Self-development. Second and third parts"

acquire literacy relatively quickly for their age. In 1908, three more "Children's Homes" were opened. Next year, the Fröbel method taught in kindergartens will be replaced by the Montessori method.

The method developed by the lady between 1909-1915 is gradually conquering the world. France, Argentina, Australia, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Syria, USA, New Zealand will continue the chain connected to Switzerland first and then Great Britain. In London, Johannesburg, Rome and Stockholm, the lady's method is included in the state education program. Books, textbooks and developments are translated into different languages and distributed in four directions. First published in English, "Il Metodo..." ("The Method") becomes a bestseller in the United States.

The methods developed and tested in practice over the years are summarized in works such as "Il metodo della pedagogia scientifica" ("Montessori method"), "Enriched Montessori method", "The secret of childhood", "New world education", "Education of human abilities".

Step into the world. While lecturing in different countries and talking about the secrets of the methodology, the specter of fascism, spreading across Europe from the beginning of 1930, forces Montessori to go far and wide and not return for a while. The fact that all Montessori schools in Germany were closed in 1933 and their books were burned left a strong impression on the lady. In 1946, he returned to the Netherlands to his bride Ada Pierson and grandchildren. The lady, who taught the children of the whole nation and contributed to their development, now rolls up her sleeves to raise and educate the offspring of her only son. Although he was not lucky, he was nominated for the Nobel Prize several times. A year before his death, he attended and gave a lecture at the IX World Montessori Congress held in London. In 1952, in his house in the Netherlands, he left his deposit in the hands of his sole heir and successor, Mario, who worked tirelessly to spread the Montessori method to the whole world.

In 1988, for her services to humanity, UNESCO named Mrs. Montessori in front of the names of three great educators - American John Dewey, German Georg Kershensteiner and Soviet pedagogue Anton Makarenko, and duly recognized her contribution to the educational system of the 20th century.. The image of Maria Montessori appears on Italian banknotes and coins, stamps of the Netherlands, India, Italy, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

References:

1. Montessori maktablarida talabalarni o'qitish, Sceince (2 fevral, 2007 yil). 2018 yil 8 sentyabr kuni tekshirildi.
2. "Children - Others. Self-development. Second and third parts"
3. "Mario Montessori". Sweetwater Montessori maktabi. 31 avgust, 2012 yil.
4. "Montessori Bibliografiyasi". Montessori Oila Ittifoqi. 13 iyul, 2017 yil. 2019 yil 3 yanvar kuni qabul qilindi.

5. Montessori usuli: «Bolalarning uylarida» bolalar ta'limi uchun qo'llaniladigan ilmiy pedagogika, muallif tomonidan qo'shimchalar va tuzatishlar kiritilgan. Nyu-York: Frederik A. Stokes kompaniyasi. 12 - dekabr, 2012-yil

*Djumambetova D., PhD
Faculty of philology
Matjanova M.
1st year student
Faculty of foreign languages philology
and Language Teaching English
Karakalpak State University*

SPEECH ENHANCEMENT THROUGH INFORMATION GAPFILLING TECHNIQUE

Annotation. Interactivity: the process of learning speech requires interactivity to change. Mobile applications should have interactive games, music and other features that will surprise the user. This makes learning children more interesting because speech is higher.

Stability: the process of learning to speak usually changes through certain practices. Depending on your regular use of mobile apps, your child's speech learning schedule can be a priority.

Keywords: Child, Development, communicativity, methods of growing speech, means of speech.

One of the most relevant attitudes of today is the correct educational upbringing, mental and healthy, speech development of the younger generation, which has a great nobility, our autonomous presidium is in vain —in the upper classes, children are individuals and are formed as a team. At this time, they should not be separated from the environment in which they are taught. This can negatively affect the psyche, duration, Ultimately education of young people. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the continuity of the educational process, to improve the educational programs for this reason, we tried to develop mobile applications in the speech development of children of school age. It is through the mobile application that it is possible to carry out the development of speech using the learning of practices in the process of learning speech, with the help of vocalizing skills, attaching the correct use of language around and playing speaking games.

Types of speech. People use language as a weapon of expression. They think about it before they can voice their thoughts and State them. This is internal speech. Internal speech is thought (thought) speech that is not broadcast and is not written. External speech is speech aimed at others, being broadcast using sounds or written with graphic symbols. Inner speech helps to understand and remember the material. According to the way of expressing an opinion, speech will be oral and written. Oral speech is often in the style of dialogue, while written speech is in the style of monologue. Requirements for student speech. When growing students ' speech, a number of clearly defined requirements are observed.

1. Let the speech of students be content.
2. Let There Be logic in speech.
3. Let the speech be clear.
4. Let speech be rich in language tools.
5. Let the speech be understandable.
6. Let the speech be expressive.
7. Let the speech be correct.

Provide a convenient speech learning process for young children through ergonomic design, interactivity and educational opportunities. For example at one and a half to two years old, a child can make simple statements. The reason is that during this period, verbs begin to appear in his speech. The amount of words that a child can use up to two years old should reach 60-80. It is after this that he begins to sound X, Y. At this time, he may not yet say certain sounds, such as r, sh, j, l, ch, and this is considered the norm, but some schoolchildren in school also find it difficult to say The Spoils of these letters in this program, the student is given words made up of these letters, the student sends these words through the recorder,

Various tools and emerging Web 2.0 technologies and applications available via the Internet for the development of oral speech through the use of information and communication technologies can be used in different types of learning environments, such as distance education¹. But not all of them are suitable for any situation; thus, it is the responsibility of training designers to study which tools offer the best solution for synchronous and Asynchronous interactions and various collaborative tasks. So using one of them does not mean that you should give up other useful tools. According to this idea, we think that each tool developed meets the requirements that it has developed. There are different applications, but they are all somehow useful, and the choice depends on the type of activity you want to create.

After these ideas, we will analyze web tools that are better than specific applications, which are useful for developing and improving oral speech skills, since they are all useful. The use of audio with Video makes it more attractive and stimulating to teach students, in particular, the skills of listening and understanding L2. Digital videos do not benefit on their own, but are created with pre-listening, time and subsequent actions. Videos are a powerful tool because they provide not only context, but also authenticity, motivation, interest and confidence, sociolinguistic and pragmatic levels of language, nonverbal features such as gestures and body language, active participation and participation, and real vocabulary acquisition. Some of them are specially scripted for English learners, while others are specially selected and consist of real materials that can be used to design different types of activities for educational purposes. they listen and watch.

But we can increase students ' ability to listen and speak through the use of videos. They are excellent materials for post-discussion speech activity. Students can work together to answer questions and discuss listening strategies. They can

also use a camcorder and see how they can create, record, and then improve their performance. They can record role-playing games or presentations, or even internalize subtitles with potential for language learning, such as achieving a better understanding of verbal input or encouraging readers to think about Meaning and form.

Examples of the training form of speech cultivation through fiction in preschool-adult children are speech cultivation and introduction to fiction. In this case, selected works of art, fairy tales, stories and poems based on the themes of the planned month and week on the basis of the state program are taught during classes, and through them work is carried out to narrate their speech based on the state requirements for the development of children.

It is possible to carry out speech development work through the use of fiction in targeted walks and trips. In this case, it is possible to carve a trip to inhabited houses, a store-store, a monument to the hero of Labor (other monuments depending on the circumstances), alleys or a kitchen in the preschool organization itself, the courtyard of the organization, other group rooms, etc. During the walks, poems, fairy tales and stories that relate to the place of the walk, the subject being observed and the personalities are taught to children. In addition, during the walks, children are taught words that are unfamiliar to them, and their vocabulary is increased in wealth.

Methods of growing speech in preschool educational organizations through fiction in children:

- memorizing poetry to children;
- Organization of a book corner in a preschool educational organization;
- use of fiction in extracurricular time;
- staging artistic works;

References:

1. Olim Turakulov, Oybek Kayumov, & Nazokat Kayumova. (2023). Management of the intellectual resources of the enterprise based on artificial intelligence during the development of the digital economy in uzbekistan. International Journal of Contemporary Scientific and Technical Research, (Special Issue), 145–154. Retrieved from
2. <https://journal.jbnuu.uz/index.php/ijcstr/article/view/338>
3. Sayidaxmedov N.S. Yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar. – T., Moliya, 2003.
4. Shodiyeva Q. Nutq o'qitish uslubi. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 2008
5. Shodmonova Sh. Maktabgacha ta'lim pedagogikasi. Fan va texnologiya. –T., 2008.

DYNAMICS OF PLANT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTHERN REGION

Abstract. A number of irrigated soils are currently working on analytical study of the nature of irrigated soils, including agrochysical, microbiological, agrochemical, especially the reclamation, and the reclamation of nutrients are interrogated with the rates of nutrients and microbiological processes. Work is underway to increase the production of new crops and matures. To do this, our republic is adapted to soil and climatic conditions, the most optimal way is the most optimal way to choose high new varieties of abiotic factors, resistant to abiotic and quality. This is due to the complex stress of the saline area, the development of varieties of high, drought, resilient indicators are developing varieties of growing varieties and developing new development agro-technology.

Key words. Variety, hybrid, cultivation, salinization, ecological, technology, desertification, productivity, releft.

INTRODUCTION. As a result of a number of research conducted in the country, a number of scientific studies in our country, created by the drought, various diseases resistant regenerations, and the ridges are being carried out to determine the endurance of the regions of the country to determine the complex stress of the country [2].

The technologies for the spring crops were introduced in the field of disease and pests and pests, shorter-resistant areas of such cases, on the basis of the implementation of new work.

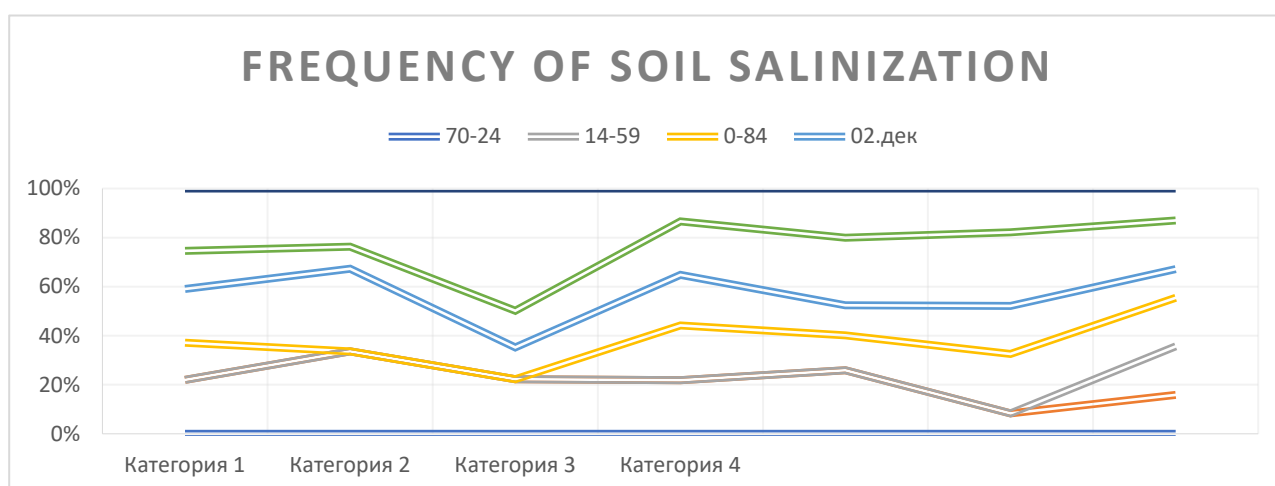
MATERIALS AND METHODS. Results of agricultural crops The results of agricultural crops are conducted under the famous greater soils in the laboratory, heating, product quality indicators and the Republican Scientific Research Institute. In order to determine the salinity of varieties and ridges in the future, the soil layer of the highly salineous limes is deeply applied and experienced in the fields of Masqur Tourist fields [5, 7].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. A total of 310 million hydropower lands is available on the Earth, of which 20% is saline and dry lands, which are salients of 62 million, and in most parts of this land, agricultural crops are growing.

The Aral Sea, which is the entire Aral Sea in the territory of the country, is created by 5 million hectares of saline and more than the total irrigated area of our country, and the fact that it is more than the total irrigated area. The scientific work carried out for a number of years for the solution to these problems, the coverage of the Aral Sea region with a green vegetable coverage remains an efficient and economic efficient approach.

As a result of the various levels of the southern regions of the country, it is important to create varieties of new agricultural and the introduction of its agro-technology that are suitable for the region. At the same time, the main task is to create varieties of high-efficiency type farms, which are appropriate for soil-climatic conditions, and very efficient, industrial requirements, and fully compatible, fertile, industrial requirements. To do this, many practical and fundamental products are being introduced in the country.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, the main crops that will determine the capacity of the country and its potential will be grown on gray soiled lands. That is, vegetable growing, donum, ornamental, horticulture, viticulture, oilseed areas



are grown on the ground. An important feature of the following soil zone is mainly agriculture is being carried out. But it should not be forgotten that many of the soils of many large arcent lands are also this type. The salinity is required to enter the insduction of new varietal variety and develop the technology of new growth.

References:

1. Boysunov Nurzod Bekmurodovich, Juraev Diyor Turdikulovich, Nurillaev Ilhom Xolbek o'g'li, & Begmatov Bekzod Elmurod o'g'li. (2023). "RESISTANT TO THE COMPLEX STRESS FACTORS (SALT, DROUGHT, DISEASE) OF THE "OROLBO'YI" REGION, THE YIELD OF SPRING WHEAT, THE QUALITY INDICATORS OF THE GRAIN WILL BE STABLE HIGHER. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY. *Intent Research Scientific Journal*, 2(6), 193–200. Retrieved from <https://intentresearch.org/index.php/irsj/article/view/148>
2. Ostonaqulov T.E., Nurillayev I.X. SABZAVOT MAKKAJO'XORI NAVLARINI ERTAGI VA TAKRORIY EKINLAR SIFATIDA TURLI MUDDATLARDA O'STIRILGANDA HOSILDORLIGI // SAI. 2023. №Special Issue 6. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sabzavot-makkajo-xori-navlarini-ertagi-va-takroriy-ekinlar-sifatida-turli-muddatlarda-o-stirilganda-hosildorligi> (дата обращения: 07.11.2023).

3. Silkin L.Y. Vliyaniye SH i SS grupp na soleustoychivost rasteniy. Fiziologiya rasteniy. Tom 12, vip. 1, M., «Nauka», 1965. s. 117.
4. Snisarenko T.A. Adaptatsiya rasteniy raznix ekologicheskix grupp k razlichnoy stepeni vlajnosti pochvi v protsessax fotosinteza i dixaniya. [http: // WWW. Vestnik. Stavsu. ru](http://WWW.Vestnik.Stavsu.ru). Вестник, 2006. № 47, с. 159-161.
5. Пейве Я.В. Биохимические особенности серы. В. КН.: Биохимия почв. М., сельхозгиз. 1976. с. 307-311.
6. Церлинг В.В., Ерофеев А.А. Динамика поступления серы и вынос ее разными культурами в зависимости от уровня обеспеченности серой. Ж. «Агрохимия», 1974. № 3, с. 79-86.
www.nauka-shop.com/mod/shop/product/D2726/-114k
7. Овчинников Ю.А. Биоорганическая химия. Изд-во. "Просвещение" М. 1987. с. 153-156.
8. Nurillayev, I. X. o'g'li. (2023). BODRINGNI VEGITATIV YO'L BILAN PAYVANDLASH TEXNOLOGIYASINING AFZALLIKLARI. *GOLDEN BRAIN*, 1(27), 110–114. Retrieved from <https://researchedu.org/index.php/goldenbrain/article/view/4929>

*Egamova M.T., candidate of medical sciences
assistant*

*Department of Rehabilitation, Sports Medicine and Traditional Medicine
Samarkand State Medical University
Uzbekistan, Samarkand*

[https://orcid.org/ 0009-0001-4876-6975](https://orcid.org/0009-0001-4876-6975)

Rasulov J.R.

2nd year student

*Faculty of Dentistry
Samarkand State Medical University
Uzbekistan, Samarkand*

[https://orcid.org/ 0009-0009-5875-9275](https://orcid.org/0009-0009-5875-9275)

METHODS FOR INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT IN THE REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY

The purpose of the study is to develop a new form of sports games in combination with other means for the rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy

development of skills to carry out complex activities through games in the rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy

Materials and methods of research: 24 children with cerebral palsy took part in the study. The first group also participated in a play-based rehabilitation program combined with standard therapy. The second group was treated only in the standard way.

Results: The treatment effect was clearly evident in the first group, and the child gained self-confidence.

Conclusion: The rehabilitation methods we used showed their effectiveness, the patient's quality of self-care improved, and the caring mother felt relief.

Key words: rehabilitation methods, effectiveness, quality of self-care, physical therapy, play form, standard treatment. Relevance Problems. Children's cerebral paralysis (cerebral palsy) occupies a special place in the structure of morbidity and disability of the child population.

Currently, when rehabilitating children with various consequences of cerebral palsy and the nature of disorders of the musculoskeletal functions of the lower extremities, complex rehabilitation methods are usually used.

Disability of children with cerebral pathology ranks first in the structure of childhood disability in terms of neurological profile and its severity is determined by both motor and mental and speech disorders. The success of rehabilitation depends not only on the severity of damage to the central nervous system (CNS)

of the child, but also on timely diagnosis and proper organization of the treatment process, starting from the first years of the child's life. Recently, increased attention has been paid to new organizational forms in a comprehensive rehabilitation system. Among them, the gaming method is of significant interest.

The purpose of the study is to develop and scientifically substantiate a new organizational form and system of outdoor and sports games in the complex of rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy. Research objectives:

1. Develop new forms of activities for children with consequences of cerebral palsy in order to correct motor abilities.

2. Determine methods for assessing the impact of the rehabilitation measures developed by us on the psychomotor state of children with consequences of cerebral palsy.

3. Check the effectiveness of the methodology we have developed on the physical and mental state of disabled people with cerebral palsy.

The study material included children aged 8 to 14 years with consequences of cerebral palsy. The first (main) group - 35 children who received basic therapy in the form of physiotherapy (thermal procedures in the form of paraffin-ozokerite applications at a temperature of 45-48 ° C on the spastic muscles of the lower and upper extremities, exposure time 10-15-20 minutes daily, 10 procedures; general massage with differentiated techniques taking into account muscle tone, daily, up to 10 procedures per course). For patients, exercise therapy in the form of elastic supports was added to basic therapy, which made it possible to change motor limitations in patients with cerebral palsy. Classes were held in the physical therapy room 4-5 times a week, for 15-30 minutes, for a course of up to 15 procedures.

The second group (comparisons) - 35 children who received basic therapy (thermal procedures, massage).

A system of classes has been developed using non-traditional forms of rehabilitation and recovery activities, including, in addition to outdoor and sports games, computer correctional games for children with cerebral palsy, as well as a training and gaming complex and psycho-gymnastics classes. [2]

As a result of the introduction of a comprehensive rehabilitation system, the arsenal of means of physical rehabilitation of children with consequences of cerebral palsy has been expanded through the use of outdoor and sports games. [1 article27]

We taught physical therapy to the mothers of the main group. Mothers engaged and played with different types of toys with their children. They worked out regularly at the same time every day. [3 art.46] Taking into account their different experiences, in therapeutic gymnastics classes, we developed a method [4] for the rehabilitation of patients with cerebral palsy (CP) that was much more effective. The purpose of its use is to improve statodynamic functions in patients with cerebral palsy [5, art. 6]. The use of physical therapy allowed us to solve the following problems: increase mobility in the joints of the lower extremities;

reduce the pathological tone of the muscles of the chest, shoulder girdle, neck; develop upright standing skills; increase the child's emotional mood. [5 art. 35]

The classes included a warm-up, main part and final part. The load was controlled by a physical therapy doctor. [2 Article 54]

The result of treatment and rehabilitation measures in children with cerebral palsy depended on the severity of restrictions, age, and adaptation to the procedures performed. Complex therapy [4 art66], heat therapy, massage, has significantly improved the condition of patients with cerebral palsy. In patients with cerebral palsy of the main group, more than 2/3 had improved movement. [1 st87] Play activity was also impaired in all observed children: 1st degree of limitation in every fifth child, 2nd and 3rd degrees equally often in the rest children. Therapeutic physical education allowed a non-ambulatory child to develop strength qualities. We conducted classes with the child from any position (lying on his back, sitting in a wheelchair, standing with soft support). This ensured the principle of a comprehensive load impact on the child's body, on the priority development of the required motor functions. The absence of rigid parts in the supporting elements significantly expanded the range of possible physical therapy exercises for patients with cerebral palsy. [4 art. 36] Children's communication increased significantly. A significant increase in children with the first degree of restriction was not observed for children in the comparison groups. [5 Art.43]

Modern approaches to the comprehensive rehabilitation of children with disabilities due to cerebral palsy have been developed, including various types of physical therapy. [4 Article 54] The significance of the work follows from its objectives and lies in the development of measures aimed at improving medical, social, expert services for the child population due to childhood cerebral palsy, strengthening measures of their social protection.

The data obtained on the state and dynamics of primary disability, the social and hygienic characteristics of the contingent of people with disabilities due to cerebral palsy can be used in the development of comprehensive programs for the prevention of disability due to cerebral palsy. [2 Article 53] A method of artificial correction of movements through electrical muscle stimulation has been introduced into clinical practice. [1 st 34]

The proposed method of complex rehabilitation of patients with cerebral palsy can serve as a method for significant correction of muscle function deficits, and is also a prevention of further progression of deformities in such patients. [5st 62] The use of a complex of developed techniques in patients with cerebral palsy contributed to the effective elimination of their remaining predisposition to early formed pathological stereotype of posture and walking.

The identified need for medical and social assistance is the basis for the development of a standard individual program of medical and social assistance for disabled children due to cerebral palsy, and the need for rehabilitation treatment is 100%.

An individual rehabilitation program for this pathology includes a medical aspect (physical therapy, massage, physiotherapy, acupuncture, walking training, technical means of rehabilitation).

References

1. Usmankhodzhaeva A. A., Matmurodov R. Zh., Egamova M. T. Development of physiological movements in children with cerebral palsy // JOURNAL OF NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSURGICAL RESEARCH. – 2020. – T. 1. – No. 1.
2. Xudoykulova, F. V., & Kalonov, S. S. (2023). Jigarning surunkali noinfeksion kasalliklarida fitoterapiyaning ahamiyati. Science and Education, 4(6), 139-150.
3. Egamova MT et al. Game Method of Rehabilitation of Children with Infantile Cerebral Palsy // Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology. – 2020. – T. 14. – No. 4. – pp. 7979-7983.
4. Egamova M. T. ROLE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY AT HOME //Modern issues of psychology and education in the context of working with various categories of children and youth: psychological and pedagogical aspects of creative self-realization. – 2019. – P. 82-87.
5. Xudoykulova, F. V., & Kalonov, S. S. (2023). Jigarning noalkogol yog'xastaligining dolzarb muammolari. Science and Education, 4(6), 301-315.
6. Egamova M., Mavlyanova Z., Burkhanova G. The use of physical therapy for cerebral palsy at home // Journal of the Doctor's Bulletin. – 2018. – T. 1. – No. 2. – pp. 114-117.
7. Egamova M. T. co-author. Game method of rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy // Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. – 2020. – T. 14. – No. 4. – S. 7979-7983.
8. Matmurodov R., Egamova M. Evaluation of clinical aspects of rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy //Journal of the Neurological Sciences. – 2023. – T. 455.
9. Kamalova, Y. A., & Dzhumanov, Zh. A. (2020). The importance of therapeutic exercises in the complex of methods of physical rehabilitation of patients with osteochondrosis of the lumbar spine. in Journal of Science and Education, (23-3 (101)), 66-70.
10. Tursunovna EM et al. INTEGRATED MECHANISM OF REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN WITH CHILDHOOD CEREBRAL PALSY IN CLINICAL AND POST-CLINICAL CONDITIONS //Academia Science Repository. – 2023. – T. 4. – No. 5. – pp. 331-334.
11. Matmurodov R. Zh., Egamova M. T. PHYSICAL REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN WITH CONSEQUENCES OF Cerebral Palsy // Health-improving physical culture of youth: current problems and prospects: materials IV Int. scientific - practical Conf. (Minsk-Tashkent, May 28, 2020). / ed.: AS Vanda. – Minsk: BSMU, 2020. – 309 pp. – ISBN 978-985-21-0540-8. – P. 304.

10. Matmurodov R., Egamova M. New approaches to the early recovery of children with various forms of cerebral palsy //Journal of the Neurological Sciences. – 2019. – T. 405. - WITH. 356.
11. Tursunovna EM, Shavkatovicn RJ PHYSICAL REHABILITATION FOR CEREBRAL PALSY //JOURNAL OF BIOMEDICINE AND PRACTICE. – 2023. – T. 8. – no. 3.

*Egamova M.T., candidate of medical sciences
assistant
Department of Rehabilitation, Sports Medicine
and Traditional Medicine
[https://orcid.org/ 0009-0001-4876-6975](https://orcid.org/0009-0001-4876-6975)
Rasulov J.Sh.
3rd year student
Faculty of Dentistry
Samarkand State Medical University
Uzbekistan, Samarkand*

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL PALSY WITH SPASTICITY OF THE LIMBS

Resume. Rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy requires several complex procedures. Complex drug therapy, massage, physiotherapy, traumatological and orthopedic correction, pedagogical and psychological rehabilitation, as well as kinesitherapy effectively help with this.

Purpose: The surgical method is used when all of the listed rehabilitation measures are ineffective.

Conclusion: surgical practice has been recognized as effective in the presence of tibial deformity in a patient with cerebral palsy.

Key words: surgical practice, orthopedic correction, rehabilitation measure, pedagogical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation.

Surgical treatment is indicated, as a rule, in the presence of severe contractures and deformities that impede the development of static and locomotor skills; deformities occur during growth as a result of increased muscle tone in certain muscle groups, an imbalance between agonist-antagonist muscles and joint contraction. In this case, the gait is disrupted, the posture changes, and the function of the limbs suffers. Surgical operations are traumatic in themselves, and in some cases, they are accompanied by complications for those operated on in the form of bronchospasm, aspiration pneumonia, urinary retention, and sensitivity disorders.

Surgical treatment methods are indicated only in cases of severe spasticity and apply only to its resistant forms, after all conservative methods have failed. Selection for surgical treatment should always be made using a multidisciplinary approach, based on a thorough clinical and neurophysiological assessment. It must be remembered that in some cases the patient can carry out his physical activity only if there is a certain level of spasticity and its cancellation can actually lead to a worsening of the condition. Therefore, at the stage of choosing treatment tactics, it is very important to highlight the so-called functional spasticity, which helps maintain a certain level of daily activity of the patient and the pathological

one, which is actually disabling. It is also important to separate muscle and joint contractures. When choosing, it is necessary to very clearly define the goals for a particular patient, which must be achieved during the upcoming surgical intervention, which may include increasing the quality of life and independence, improving limb function, and reducing the severity of orthopedic disorders. Approaches to surgical treatment of spasticity in cerebral palsy can be divided into several groups depending on the level of impact, the specific task and the method of solving it:

1. Neurosurgical treatment.

2. Orthopedic surgical treatment.

By method of influence:

1. Compression-distraction techniques.

2. Bone intra-articular operations.

3. Osteoplastic surgeries.

Each of these approaches has its advantages and disadvantages, but none solves the problem of spasticity completely. A significant number of different surgical operations indicates that at the moment there is no one that would be universal and highly effective. Indications for surgical methods depend on the prevalence spasticity, clinical stage, ability to maintain motor activity, presence of fixed contractures. Surgical treatment strategies and goals vary depending on the degree of mobility impairment. Disappointing results from brain surgery prompted attempts to treat spasticity through dissection of portions of the spinal cord. Indications for selective dorsal rhizotomy is cerebral palsy with a low level of spasticity, with minimal or no athetosis, especially of the trunk, sufficient muscle strength, the presence of a formed attitude towards rehabilitation and strong motivation, preserved intelligence.

Contraindications include weakness of the trunk and lower extremity muscles, anti-gravity muscles, hemiplegia, rigidity, dystonia, athetosis, ataxia, severe fixed contractures, fixed spinal deformities or spinal synostoses. After selective dorsal rhizotomy surgery, complications may occur in the form of hypersensitivity to light in the feet and legs, muscle spasms, flexion position and excessive pronation of the foot, weakness of the trunk and lower extremity muscles, imbalance, bowel or bladder dysfunction. Three prospective A randomized clinical trial was conducted to evaluate selective dorsal rhizotomy for the treatment of spasticity in cerebral palsy.

One of the numerous techniques developed to treat spasticity was spinal cord stimulation. It has been used not only for demyelinating diseases, but also for spinal cord injuries. It has been used not only for demyelinating diseases, but also for spinal cord injuries and cerebral palsy. The goal of selective stimulation of thick fibers was to inhibit the activity of thin nociceptive fibers and thereby reduce the nociceptive flow at the level of the spinal cord. Chronic intrathecal administration of baclofen – a method of treating spasticity, which occupies an intermediate position between surgical and conservative methods. The purpose of

the operation is to deliver baclofen to the site of its direct action - to the area of the spinal cord with molecular receptors for GABA - agonists, in the superficial layer of the dorsal horns. This leads to a decrease in the hyperactivity of spinal stretch reflexes at the presynaptic level. Surgical intrathecal administration of baclofen and dorsal radicular neurotomy in the area of the root entry, it is important to remember that this is a destructive and irreversible technique. Changes in muscle tone due to dorsal root neurotomy in the root entry zone is absolute and depends on the topography of the nerve.

The effectiveness of orthopedic surgical treatment increases significantly with a certain level of development of motor skills and preserved intelligence. One of the conditions for orthopedic surgical operations is also the absence of pronounced extrapyramidal disorders. Before performing an operation, it is necessary to conduct a thorough analysis of the child's functional characteristics and capabilities, accurately determine the main cause of the pathological posture and the purpose of the intervention, select a method of surgical intervention, having previously assessed its effectiveness, and determine the sequence of interventions.

Theoretically, by postoperative changes in tension in the intrafusal muscle fibers, the stimulus for further contraction is reduced, which in theory should lead to a decrease in spasticity. However, in practice, spasticity changeable and unpredictable. Changes in spasticity after muscle and tendon surgery may also be associated with changes in the length- tension relationship or even a decrease in pain, and in addition, a decrease in afferent sensory flow due to improved stability of the subluxating joint.

In order to eliminate flexion contracture in The knee joint uses the transfer of the tendon to the distal femur. To eliminate various contractures in the area of the hip joint, myotomy of the hip flexors, tenotomy of the adductor muscles, tenotomy of moving the internal rotators of the hip back, transfer of the internal flexors of the leg to the external condyle of the femur are performed.

To correct equinus deformity of the ankle joint, achilloplasty is performed, the heel foot is corrected with a subtalar three-joint arthrodesis.

Conclusions. One of the mechanisms for the development of equinus deformity of the feet in children with cerebral palsy is myofascial pain syndrome, the structural expression of which is the trigger zone with its own specific functional and morphological characteristics. Ultrastructural paralysis is based on vacuole -fatty degeneration of the contractile apparatus of muscle fibers. The defeat is accompanied by generalized apoptosis of muscle fibers and cells. Changes in the shape and direction of fibers, contracture damage and myocytolysis are recorded in myofibrils, which go beyond the scope of adaptive shifts. All patients with cerebral palsy have a suprasegmental level of damage on the myogram; some patients also have a segmental level of damage with reliably recorded pathology at the level of spinal cord motor neurons and pathways. Indicators of needle myography of trigger zones of the gastrocnemius muscle

confirm damage to skeletal muscles in children with cerebral palsy in the form of scar degeneration. The surgical method of selective myofasciotomy of the triceps surae muscle in children with foot deformities is pathogenetically substantiated, minimally traumatic, and significantly improves treatment results. A developed algorithm for a diagnostic and treatment complex, including non-invasive diagnostic methods and a new method of surgical treatment of foot deformities in children with cerebral palsy. In children with cerebral palsy, pain plays an important role in the formation of foot deformities, the structural manifestation of which is the trigger zone. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct additional palpation examination of the lower leg muscles in order to identify them and determine their location and activity.

References:

1. Усманходжаева А. А., Матмуродов Р. Ж., Эгамова М. Т. Развитие физиологические движения у детей с детским церебральным параличом //ЖУРНАЛ НЕВРОЛОГИИ И НЕЙРОХИРУРГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ. – 2020. – Т. 1. – №. 1., , ,
2. Xudoykulova, F. V., & Kalonov, S. S. (2023). Jigarning surunkali noinfeksion kasalliklarida fitoterapiyaning ahamiyati. Science and Education, 4(6), 139-150. Egamova M. T. et al. Game Method of Rehabilitation of Children with Infantile Cerebral Paralysis //Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology. – 2020. – Т. 14. – №. 4. – С. 7979-7983.
3. Эгамова М. Т. РОЛЬ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ ДЛЯ ДЕТЕЙ С ЦЕРЕБРАЛЬНЫМ ПАРАЛИЧОМ В ДОМАШНИХ УСЛОВИЯХ //Современные вопросы психологии и образования в контексте работы с различными категориями детей и молодежи: психолого-педагогические аспекты творческой самореализации. – 2019. – С. 82-87.
- 4.. Xudoykulova, F. V., & Kalonov, S. S. (2023). Jigarning noalkogol yog'xastaligining dolzarb muammolari. Science and Education, 4(6), 301-315.
5. Эгамова М., Мавлянова З., Бурханова Г. Применение лечебной физкультуры при детских церебральных параличах в домашних условиях //Журнал вестник врача. – 2018. – Т. 1. – №. 2. – С. 114-117.
6. Эгамова М. Т. соавт. Игровой метод реабилитации детей с детским церебральным параличом //Индийский журнал судебной медицины и токсикологии. – 2020. – Т. 14. – №. 4. – С. 7979-7983. Matmurodov R., Egamova M. Evaluation of clinical aspects of rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy //Journal of the Neurological Sciences. – 2023. – Т. 455.
7. Камалова, Ё. А., & Джуманов, Ж. А. (2020). Значение лечебной гимнастики в комплексе методов физической реабилитации больных остеохондрозом поясничного отдела позвоночника. вестник науки и образования, (23-3 (101)), 66-70.
8. Tursunovna E. M. et al. INTEGRATED MECHANISM OF REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN WITH CHILDHOOD CEREBRAL

PALSY IN CLINICAL AND POST-CLINICAL CONDITIONS //Academia Science Repository. – 2023. – Т. 4. – №. 5. – С. 331-334.

9.Матмуродов Р. Ж., Эгамова М. Т. ФИЗИЧЕСКАЯ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИЯ ДЕТЕЙ С ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯМИ ДЦП //Оздоровительная физическая культура молодежи: актуальные проблемы и перспективы: материалы IV Междунар. науч. –практ. конф.(Минск-Ташкент, 28 мая 2020 г.)./под ред.: АС Ванда. –Минск: БГМУ, 2020. –309 с. –ISBN 978-985-21-0540-8. – С. 304.

10.Matmurodov R., Egamova M. New approaches to the early recovery of children with various forms of cerebral palsy //Journal of the Neurological Sciences. – 2019. – Т. 405. – С. 356.

11.Tursunovna E. M., Shavkatovicn R. J. PHYSICAL REHABILITATION FOR CEREBRAL PALSY //JOURNAL OF BIOMEDICINE AND PRACTICE. – 2023. – Т. 8. – №. 3.

Ergasheva S.
2-bosqich talabasi
Andijon davlat pedagogika instituti
Maktabgacha talim yo'nalishi

BOLALARNI INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARGA O'RGATISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida innovatsion texnologiyalarning o'rni haqida fikrlar bildirilgan. Bolalarga ta'lim berishda o'yinli texnologiyalardan foydalanish va bu bevosita innovatsion texnologiyalarga aloqadorligi haqida qayd etilgan. Bolalarni innovatsion texnologiyalarga o'rgatish muhimligi va texnologiyalarning hayotidagi o'rni haqida ta'kidlangan

Kalit so'zlar: innovatsion texnologiya, kreativlik, kompetensiya, o'yin, kommunikativlik, shaxs.

Ergasheva S.
2nd grade student
The direction of preschool education
Andijan State Pedagogical Institute

TEACHING CHILDREN IN INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract. In this article, opinions are expressed about the role of innovative technologies in preschool educational organizations. The use of game technologies in teaching children and its direct connection to innovative technologies were noted. The importance of teaching children to innovative technologies and the role of technologies in their lives was emphasized

Key words: innovative technology, creativity, competence, game, communication, personality.

Mamlakatimizda innovatsion texnologiyalarga asoslangan ta'lim-tarbiya tizimini takomillashtirish, uning milliy zaminini mustahkamlash, ijtimoiy faol va malakali, raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlashni jahon andozalari darajasiga ko'tarish masalalariga oid tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda.

“Innovatsion faoliyat to'g'risida”gi Qonunida innovatsiya, innovatsion infratuzilma, innovatsion loyiha, innovatsion faoliyat, innovatsiyalar yaratish uchun davlat buyurtmasi, texnologiyalar transferi, yangi ishlanma kabi tushunchalarga izoh beriladi. Jumladan, “innovatsiya – fuqarolik muomalasiga kiritilgan yoki shaxsiy ehtiyojlar uchun foydalaniladigan, qo'llanilishi amaliyotda katta ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy samaraga erishishni ta'minlaydigan yangi ishlanma” deb, ta'rif berilgan bo'lsa, “innovatsion faoliyat – yangi ishlanmalarni tashkil etish,

shuningdek ishlab chiqarish sohasida ularning o'tkazilishi va amalga oshirilishini ta'minlash bo'yicha faoliyat" [1] deb ta'riflanadi.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ta'lim-tarbiya berishning asosini o'yinli texnologiyalar tashkil qiladi. Bu yoshdagi bolalarning yetakchi faoliyati o'yin bo'lganligi bois – u ta'lim texnologiyasi sifatida tatbiq etilgan. O'yinli texnologiyalardan foydalanishning asosini bolalarning faolligi va tasavvuri tashkil etadi. O'yin olimlar tadqiqotlariga ko'ra mehnat va o'qish bilan birgalikda faoliyatning asosiy turlaridan biri hisoblanadi. O'yin ijtimoiy tajribalarni o'zlashtirish va qayta yaratishga yo'nalgan vaziyatlarda, faoliyat turi sifatida belgilanadi va unda shaxsning o'z xulqini boshqarishi shakllanadi va takomillashadi. [2] Shuning uchun maktabgacha ta'limdagi innovatsion texnologiyalar o'yinli texnologiyalar bilan bog'lanib ketgan. Ammo ularni bir xil qarash deb bo'lmaydi. Chunki innovatsiyalar turlicha yo'nalishda foydalaniladi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti pedagogi o'z faoliyatini prinsipial amalga oshirish uchun: samarali (mavzuga yo'naltirilgan), tejamkor (shaxsga yo'naltirilgan), hamkorlik texnologiyalariga ega bo'lishi lozim. Tajribali kreativ pedagog ushbu uslublar asosida o'zining "mualliflik" texnologiyasini yaratishi mumkin. Bunda, unga avval egallangan bilimlari va tarkib topgan dunyoqarashi turtki bo'ladi. Innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar yuzaga chiqishi tarixiga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, ularning ta'lim jarayoniga kirib kelishida g'oyalar banki muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan. Masalan, italiyalik shifokor Mariya Montessori asli kasbi tarbiya bilan bog'lanmasada, o'zining boy tafakkuri orqali o'ziga xos ta'lim usulini tadbiq etdi. "Usul har bir bolaning noyobligi aksiomaga asoslanadi va ta'limtarbiya uchun maxsus yondashuvni talab qiladi. Ta'lim tizimi uch qismdan iborat: o'qituvchi, bola va atrof-muhit" deyiladi uning ta'limotida. Uning nazariyasi uch asosiy tamoyilga asoslangan:

- bolaning maksimal erkinligi, rivojlanish va ta'lim taraqqiyoti va imkoniyatlarini tanlash;
- individual trening dasturini yaratish;
- o'qituvchining minimal aralashuvi va o'quv natijalari bo'yicha an'anaviy avtoritar nazoratning yo'qligi. [4]

Innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalarni bolalar ta'limiy jarayonida qo'llashda avvalo yuqoridagi bola kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishning qay birida maqbulligini aniqlash hamda ustuvor jihatlarini hisobga olish kerak. Masalan, mantiqiy o'yinlar va tajribalar ustida ishlash bolaning bilish jarayonida xizmat qilsa, so'z o'yinlari kommunikativlikni oshiradi. Shu bois usullarni saralash va muvofiqlashtirish asosida olib borish zarur. [3] Hozirgi davrdagi inqilobiy hodisalarga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, ijtimoiy munosabatlardagi nomutanosibliklar global muammolardek jamiyat ravnaqiga aks ta'sir etmoqda. Agarda erta yosh davridan bolalarda ijtimoiy hayot qadriyatlari shakllantirib borilsa, kelajakda sog'lom hayot tarzini yaratishda zamin bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini zamonaviy talablarga asoslangan holda tashkil etish, bolalarni sog'lom va har tomonlama yetuk qilib voyaga yetkazish

hisoblanadi. Uning vazifalari qatorida ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoniga samarali ta'lim va tarbiya shakllari hamda usullarini joriy etish hamda ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonining hajmiga, mazmuniga va sifatiga doir majburiy minimum talablarni joriy etish va nazoratini tashkil etish ham bor. [5] Bunga esa bolalarning individual ichki salohiyatini barcha yo'nalishlarda rivojlantirish bilan bir qatorda to'liq ochib berish uchun maksimal sharoit yarata oladigan yangi pedagogik metodologiyalarni, xalqaro miqyosda tan olingan innovatsion texnologiyalarni ta'lim faoliyatini tashkil etish jarayoniga keng joriy etish orqali erishish mumkin. Shu ma'noda, maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida ta'lim jarayoni jamiyatning so'rovi va o'zgaruvchan talablariga mos keladigan integratsiyalashgan tizimga aylanishi kerak. Doim yodda tutish kerakki, pedagogik texnologiyaning eng muhim jihati bu bolaning ta'lim jarayonidagi pozitsiyasi, kattalar tomonidan bolaga bo'lgan munosabatidir. Kattalar bolalar bilan muloqotda quyidagi pozitsiyaga amal qilishi sart: "Bolaning yonida emas, ustidan hukmronlikda ham emas, balki faqatgina birgalikdagi faoliyat!». Bu pozitsiyadan maqsad bolaning shaxs sifatida shakllanishiga yordam berishdir. [2]

Bolalarni innovatsion texnologiyalarga o'rgatish juda muhimdir, chunki ularning kelajakda muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishlari uchun texnologiyalar bilimini o'rganish va ularni amaliyotda qo'llashga qodir qilish zarurdir. Bu, ularning kreativlik, muammolarni hal qilish va yangiliklarni qabul qilishga qodir bo'lishlari uchun juda muhimdir. Bolalarni innovatsion texnologiyalarga o'rgatish uchun ularni motivatsiyalash, ularni texnologiyalar haqida o'rganish, ularga amaliy mashg'ulotlar tashkil etish, ularni muammolarni yechish va yangiliklarni topishga yondashish kerak. Bu, ularning texnologiyalar sohasida rivojlanishiga va yangiliklarni o'rganishga imkon beradi. Maktabgacha ta'lim yoshidagi bolalar hayotida innovatsion texnologiyalar katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu texnologiyalar, ularning o'zlarini rivojlantirish, yangiliklarni o'rganish va muammolarni yechishga yordam beradi. Innovatsion texnologiyalar orqali bolalar o'rganish jarayonlari yanada qulaylashadi va ularni dunyo bilim va texnologiyalari bilan tanishtiradi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim yoshidagi bolalar innovatsion texnologiyalarni o'rganish orqali kreativlik va tajriba olishadi. Ularning kompyuter, robotika, kodlash, 3D chizish, virtual realitiya va boshqa sohalarda bilimlarini rivojlantirish, ularning kreativlik va tajribalarini yanada kuchaytiradi. Innovatsion texnologiyalar o'rganish yordamida bolalar muammolarni yechish va yangiliklarni topishga o'rganadi. Ular o'zlarini rivojlantirish, savollar va muammolar ustiga ishlash va yangiliklarni qabul qilish jarayonlarini tajribalaydi. Bolalar hayotida innovatsion texnologiyalarning o'rni juda katta, chunki ularni yangiliklarga qodir qiladi, ularni muammolarni yechishga yondashadi va ularning kreativliklarini rivojlantiradi. Bu esa ularning kelajakda muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishlari uchun juda muhimdir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Innovatsion faoliyat to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuni. O‘RQ-630-son
2. V.A.Slastenin «Pedagogika: Innovatsionnaya deyatel’nost’» - M. 1997
3. <http://arxiv.uz> referatlar Tarbiyachining innovatsion faoliyati 2019 yil
4. Abduqodirov A., Begmatova N., Maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalarida multimedia texnologiyasidan foydalanish uslubiyoti. -Qarshi, “Nasaf”. 2011 y. 57 b.
5. I.V.Grosheva, L.G.Evstafyeva, D.T.Mahmudova, Sh.B.Nabixanova, S.B.Pak, G.E.Djanpeisova “Ilk qadam” Maktabgacha ta’lim muassasasining davlat o‘quv dasturi Toshkent 20189-10 betlar

Ergasheva S.
2-bosqich talabasi
Andijon davlat pedagogika instituti
Maktabgacha ta'lim yo'nalishi

BOLALARNI VATANPARVARLIK RUHIDA TARBIYALASHDA MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTINING O'RNI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada vatanparvarlik tuyg'usi va buni bolalik dunyosiga ham olib kirish va bolalarda vatanparvarlik tarbiyasini shakllantirish, ularni kamolotga yetkazishda jamiyatning o'rni xususida qayd etilgan. Shuningdek, maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarining bolalarni tarbiyalashda ularni vatanga bo'lgan mehrini oshirish va barkamol shaxs bo'lib yetishishidagi o'rni haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan

Kalit so'zlar: vatanparvarlik, bola, ekskursiya, suhbat, shaxs, tarbiya, vatan, tarbiyachi, ta'lim.

Ergasheva S.
2nd grade student
The direction of pre-school education
Andijan State Pedagogical Institute

ROLE OF PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION ORGANIZATION IN PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Abstract. In this article, the sense of patriotism and bringing it into the world of childhood, and the role of society in the formation of patriotic education in children and their maturation are mentioned. Also, information is given about the role of preschool educational organizations in raising children, increasing their love for the motherland and developing them into well-rounded individuals.

Key words: patriotism, child, excursion, conversation, person, education, motherland, educator, education.

Vatanparvarlik tuyg'usi mazmunan ko'p qirrali - bu o'z ona joylariga muhabbat, o'z xalqi bilan faxrlanish va tashqi dunyo bilan ajralmaslikni his qilish, o'z Vatanining boyligini saqlash va ko'paytirishga intilishdir. Bugungi kunda yoshlarni harbiy-vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash ishlarini muvofiqlashtirish, yaxlit tizimga solish, mazkur ishlar ko'lamdorligi va natijadorligiga erishish chora-tadbirlari talab darajasida olib borilmayotganligi, yoshlarni harbiy vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash ishlarida davlat va nodavlat tashkilotlari, ta'lim muassasalari va keng jamoatchilik ishtirokining sustligi, yoshlarni harbiy-vatanparvarlikruhida tarbiyalash sohasida Qurolli tuzilmalar, davlat hokimiyati organlari, jamoat birlashmalari va ta'lim muassasalari o'rtasida samarali

hamkorlikning to'g'ri yo'lga quyilmaganligi, mahallalarda, ta'lim muassasalarida va harbiy qismlarda yoshlarni harbiy vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash ishlarini prinsipial jihatdan yangicha yondashuv asosida yo'lga qo'yish va tizimga solishga hayotiy muhim ehtiyoj sezilayotganligiga guvoh bo'lamiz.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida pedagoglar bolalarga Vatanni qalbdan chuqur his qilishlari uchun Vatan nima? Nima uchun biz uni sevamiz? degan savollarga javob topishiga yordam berishi lozim. Masalan, Ona Vatan haqida she'rlar, rivoyatlar o'qib berilib Vatanimizning tabiati, insonlari, tinchlik, do'stlik haqida rasmlar chizdiriladi. Quyida katta, tayyorlov guruhlari uchun "Vatanni mardlar qo'riqlaydi" mavzusida mashg'ulot ishlanmasi tavsiya etiladi.

Mavzu: "Vatanni mardlar qo'riqlaydi".

Maqsad: Bolalarda fidoyilik, vatanparvarlik, mehr-shafqat, jasurlik hislarini tarbiyalash va shakllantirish.

Mashg'ulotning borishi:

Aziz bolajonlar bugun sizlar bilan Vatan haqida suhbatlashamiz. Qani bolalar Vatan deganda kim nimani anglaydi?

Nilufar:– "Vatan – bu biz tug'ilgan joy".

Malika:– "Vatan – bu, O'zbekiston".

Tarbiyachi: - Barakalla bolajonlar. Vatan – bu biz tug'ilgan, kindik qonimiz to'kilgan joy, ota – bobolarimiz, ajdodlarimizdan meros qolgan zamin. Vatan avvalo oilamiz, mahallamiz, ko'chamiz, shahrimiz, qarindosh urug'larimiz, ularning har biri Vatanimizning uzviy parchasidir. Qani aytinglar-chi biz yashab turgan joyning nomi nima ?

Bekzod:– O'zbekiston

Tarbiyachi:-To'g'ri bizning vatanimiz O'zbekiston. Bu go'zal yurtimizning tabiati ajoyib manzaralari, dilimizga huzur bag'ishlaydi. Bizning yurtimiz vodiylarga, vohalarga, go'zal bog'-u rog'larga, serhosil va unumdor zamin kengliklariga boydir. O'zbekistonimizning go'zal tabiatini juda ko'p rassomlarimiz go'zal qilib tasvirlashgan. Shoirimiz Hamid Olimjon, O'zbekiston she'rida Vatan g'oyasini ko'tarinki ruhda madh etadi.

Bolajonlar, biz hammamiz o'zbek millatiga mansubmiz. Biz bu bilan doim faxrlanishimiz zarur, unga mehr – shafqatli bo'lishimiz kerak. O'zbek xalqi mehnatkashligi, jafokashligi, g'oyat sabrli, bardoshli, keng fe'lli, mehr – shafqatli, mehmondo'st, bolajon, rahmdil va vatanparvarligi bilan obro' qozongan. Kishi o'z vatanida yayrab – yashnab yashaydi, Vatanni asrab avaylaydi, odamlarga mehr – shafqat ko'rsatadi. Vatanning mehrli fidoyi kishisi bo'lib yashaydi. Bolajonlar endi oldingizdagi oppoq qog'ozga o'z Vatanimiz, ko'chamiz, maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotimizni, mahallangizni rasmini tasvirlab berasizlar. Mashg'ulotning yakuni. Tarbiyachi mashg'ulot so'ngida bolalarning ishlarini kuzatib, yaxshi chiqqan rasmlarni bolalarga ko'rsatadi, bolalarni rag'batlantiradi.

Kuzatish shuni ko'rsatadiki, bolalarda mashg'ulot orqali ona yurtga muhabbat hissi kuchaydi. Bolalarda mehr – muhabbat, hissi shakllandi. Mustaqillik sharofati bilan qayta tiklangan, haq – huquqlarimiz, ozodlik, erkinlik,

o'z davlat tiliga ega bo'lish tabiat boyliklaridan xalq baxt saodati, manfaati yo'lida foydalanish haqida bilimga ega bo'ldilar. Mashg'ulotlarda bolalardan Ona yurtini sevish, uning boyliklarini qadrlash, ota – onalariga, do'st – o'rtoqlariga, mehr – shafqat ko'rsatish, o'z ona tuprog'ini har bir qarich yerini asrab avaylash, uning uchun jonini fido qilish kabi his – tuyg'ularni shakllantirildi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim vatanparvarlik tarbiyasi dasturi mavjud bo'lib, ulardao'qituvchilar o'zgarish va qo'shimchalar kiritishi mumkin. Vatan tuyg'usi bolaning oldida ko'rgan narsasiga, hayratga tushganiga va qalbida javob beradigan narsaga qoyil qolishdan boshlanadi. Garchi ko'plab taassurotlarni u hali chuqur anglamagan bo'lsa-da, ular bolalikdan o'tgan idrok, ular vatanparvar shaxsini shakllantirishda ulkan rol o'ynaydi. Vatan bu inson yashaydigan shahar va uning uyi turgan ko'cha, deraza ostidagi daraxt va qo'shiq aytishdir. qushlar: bularning barchasi Vatan.

Maktabgacha bolalik - bu shaxsiyat shakllanishidagi eng muhim davr, qachon axloqiy fuqarolik fazilatlarining asoslari, atrofdagi dunyo, jamiyat va madaniyat haqidagi bolalarning dastlabki g'oyalari shakllanadi. Maktabgacha yosh - vatanparvarlik tuyg'usini o'z ichiga olgan yuqori ijtimoiy tuyg'ularni shakllantirish uchun o'z imkoniyatlariga ega. Bolaning dunyosi uning oilasidan boshlanadi. Vatanni anglash maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar ular uchun yaqin va qadrli bo'lgan narsalar haqidagi aniq g'oyalar bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Bu bolaning oilasiga, eng yaqin odamlarga - onaga, otaga, buvisiga, bobosiga bo'lgan munosabatlaridan boshlanadi. Bu uni uyi va yaqin atrof-muhit bilan bog'laydigan ildizlardir.

Bolalarni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashda maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari o'rni juda muhimdir. Maktablar, bolalarga milliy, madaniy, din va axloqqa oid qadriyatlar va qiymatlar o'rgatishda katta rol o'ynaydi. Bu tashkilotlar bolalarga qiziqishlarini namoyon etish, o'z vatan va millatiga muhabbatni o'rgatish, jamoat a'zolari bilan hamkorlik qilishni o'rganish, shaxsiy rivojlanish va ijtimoiy masalalar bilan shug'ullanishni o'rganishadi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari bolalarga o'zining potentsialini aniqlash va rivojlantirish uchun muhim imkoniyatlarni taqdim etadi. Ular, bolalarni ijodiy, fikriy, jismoniy va ruhiy tarbiyalashda yordam beradi. Bu tashkilotlar, bolalarga mustaqil fikrlash va muammolarni yechish uchun zarur mahorat va bilimlarni o'rgatadilar.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari, bolalarni milliy, madaniy va diniy qadriyatlar bilan tanishtirib, ularning o'z vatanlariga va millatiga muhabbatni o'rgatishda juda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu tashkilotlar, bolalarga adolat, insof, hamkorlik va hurmatni o'rgatish orqali ularni jamoat a'zolari sifatida rivojlantirishadi.

Jamiyatimizning kelajagi bolalarimizda yashaydigan qadriyatlar bilan bog'liq. Shuning uchun, maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari bolalarni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashda juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu tashkilotlar, bolalarni

mustaqil fikrlashga, ijodiy yondashuv va jamoatga foydali a'zolar bo'lishga tayyorlaydi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Azimova N. E. et al. Youth Is Moving Force of Civil.
2. Ismatova N. B. et al. Innovative techniques and their importance in the learning process //The Second International Conference on Eurasian scientific development. –2014. – С. 101-104.
3. Tuyevich K. B., Shukurovna K. M. Communication and development of pedagogical culture of the future teacher //Вопросы науки и образования. – 2020. – №. 35 (119).

THE ROLE OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS IN DEVELOPING STUDENTS' COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE AND FORMING THEIR LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY

Abstract. The research examines the specifics of cognitive linguistics regarding developing communicative competence and forming students' linguistic personalities. Attention is paid to the essence of cognitive linguistics, the history of the emergence of this direction, and the current state of research. The article analyzes the ways, methods, and forms of cognitive linguistics application in the educational process to form the student's linguistic personality and develop communicative competence.

Keywords: cognitive linguistics, communicative competence, thinking, language personality, student, phenomenon.

Currently, the issues of students' linguistic personality and their communicative competence are among the key factors in organizing the educational process in higher education institutions. It is mainly driven by the fact that modern professionals should be versatile and possess a significant amount of knowledge in various fields to fulfill their professional duties. Moreover, they should be able to communicate with different interlocutors and use language units correctly during real-life interactions. Consequently, applying an approach that enables the rapid and effective formation of students' linguistic personalities becomes essential. Given the relevance of this topic, the question arises about using cognitive linguistics in the educational process in higher education institutions to shape students' linguistic personalities and develop communicative competence. An innovative approach to forming a linguistic personality also needs to be considered.

At the present stage, considerable attention is given to studying cognitive linguistics. It is caused by the relatively recent emergence of this concept, the study of cognitive linguistics in the educational process of linguistic fields, and the availability of only a few of these concepts. Consequently, there is no unified understanding of "cognitive linguistics," leading to the development of various conceptualizations of this phenomenon. In general, "cognitive linguistics" is an interdisciplinary science exploring cognitive processes in human consciousness. It facilitates thinking and understanding of the surrounding world. Cognitive linguistics, also known as cognitology, investigates models of consciousness related to cognitive processes such as acquiring, generating, utilizing, storing, and transmitting knowledge and processing and transforming information obtained through various means. It also involves decision-making based on this

information, understanding human language, constructing logical inferences, argumentation, and other forms of cognitive activities.

The history of this field is relatively brief. Cognitive linguistics emerged in the second half of the 1970s in the United States. This research field intersects with several disciplines as it integrates the efforts of scholars from various domains such as psychology, philosophy, logic, linguistics, psycholinguistics, anthropology, mathematics, cybernetics, and others. A significant milestone in the development of this science was the establishment of the International Cognitive Linguistics Association during the symposium in 1989 organized by René Dirven. Thus, it can be asserted that cognitive linguistics is a contemporary direction with a history of only about half a century. The basis of cognitive linguistics is the assertion that language is at the center of all human mental activity, representing its cognitive processes and abilities. It provides access to the world of others and their consciousness structures. At the present stage of the development of linguistic research, the solution of many theoretical and practical problems is associated with the study of the specifics of knowledge representation in language. In other words, there is a relationship between cognitive and linguistic structures, which led to the separation of cognitive science as a separate field. As a branch of linguistics, cognitive linguistics studies the functioning of language as a kind of cognitive (gnostic) activity and the cognitive mechanisms and structures of the human psyche through linguistic phenomena. The object of cognitive linguistics is cognition in its linguistic reflection. Cognition refers to the set of mental structures and processes that encompass all human cognitive activity. The subject of its study includes models of knowledge and human conceptions of the surrounding world, such as worldviews, frames, stereotypes, archetypes, concepts, and the ways of their verbalization. Cognitive linguistics aims to describe the dependence and correlation between the structures of language and human consciousness. Based on the peculiarities of this dependence, cognitive linguists seek to explain how the world and the human being are structured, what causes certain physical, physiological, and psychological phenomena and processes, and what their consequences are. In other words, it refers to the ability to communicate effectively in various contexts. This competence is vital in learning a foreign language, as it involves practical adherence to the principles and basics of using a particular language system in a specific situation. Regarding communicative competence, cognitive linguistics aims to develop the following types of students' thinking. The first type is professional thinking, which involves the ability of students to apply acquired knowledge in practical situations after completing their educational institution. If a task exceeds their experience, they should be able to compare different phenomena and establish connections based on their differences and similarities, thereby facilitating problem-solving. It is essential as modern graduates in foreign language faculties often work with political, cinematographic, musical, and narrative texts that contain numerous neologisms and metaphors. Therefore,

professionals must be able to identify similarities between concepts and grasp the essence of specific expressions by understanding the formation of new connections or collocations. The second type is abstract thinking, wherein students should identify connections and determine the relationships between intangible things. Such texts are often found in political discourse or advertising. Understanding the origin of these expressions allows for a clear comprehension of the formation of specific mechanisms. The third type is systems thinking, which involves sequential and logical reasoning, organizing relationships between different phenomena in students' consciousness. The development of systems thinking is essential when working with scientific and technical texts. A specialist must offer the target audience a global understanding of a particular phenomenon by reproducing the cause-and-effect relationship, predicting further developments, and reproducing the impact of one direction on another. The fourth type is critical thinking, characterized by the ability to evaluate phenomena objectively, their relationships with other processes, and their similarities and differences. This type of thinking is essential when working with scientific, technical, and political texts. The specialists must present something that immediately demonstrates the essence of things without indicating the specialist's bias.

During the study, the authors found that cognitive linguistics is a field of philology that involves exploring language through the analysis of human consciousness. The article revealed the role of cognitive linguistics in developing communicative competence and forming students' linguistic personalities. The authors emphasized the practical value of cognitive linguistics. The essence of the concept of "cognitive linguistics" was elucidated in the article. The importance of cognitive linguistics for the development of modern linguistics was justified. It was found that cognitive linguistics is a new direction in linguistics that reflects the connection between language, thought, and culture. This direction has a long history, contributing to its research relevance. Various types of thinking, such as abstract, professional, critical, fast, and systemic thinking, were identified as being formed through applying cognitive linguistics in the educational process. The authors also described the main characteristics of this direction. The practical value of cognitive linguistics in developing students' communicative competence was revealed. It was established that the practical value of cognitive linguistics lies in developing new forms of thinking in students and their communicative realization in the linguistic environment. Accordingly, the principles of cognitive linguistics used in organizing the educational process are anthropocentrism, cognitivism, expansionism, and explanativeness. Special attention was given to the case method as a key methodology of cognitive linguistics implemented in the educational sphere. The article characterized the methods of forming students' communicative competence by applying cognitive linguistics. It was emphasized that cognitive linguistics is realized primarily through the student's life experience and the correlation of various subject areas and through the establishment of

differences between different phenomena. It was determined that the awareness of different types of thinking occurs through the student's cognition and self-discovery. The mechanisms of applying cognitive linguistics in forming students' linguistic personalities were described. The linguistic personality of the student is realized through a detailed assimilation of the structure of the concept. The main types of concepts used in the speech were identified. It was determined that the components of the concept significantly influence its perception and are multilevel. All of this allows for a clearer perception of the linguistic picture of the world and the formation of the student's linguistic personality.

References:

1. Anderson A. The European project semester: A useful teaching method in engineering education project approaches to learning in engineering education. *Journal of Engineering Education*. 2012; 8:15–28.
2. David Nunan. *Communicative Language Teaching* – 2004
3. Shaw Corsini, Blake & Mouton, 1980; Horner & McGinley, 1998
4. Brown H.D. (2001). *Teaching by principles: An attractive approach to language pedagogy*. New York: Longman
5. Berer, Marge and Frank, Christine and Rinvoluceri, Mario. *Challenge to think*. Oxford University Press, 2002
6. Ergasheva Feruza Avasxonovna. (2024). GRAMMATICAL INTERFERENCE IN STUDENTS' SPEECH IN LANGUAGE LEARNING. *Academia Repository*, 5(1), 226–232.
7. Ergasheva F., Qarshiboyev S. TALABALARNING KASBIY LINGVISTIK KOMPETENSIYALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH //Conference Proceedings: *Fostering Your Research Spirit*. – 2024. – C. 128-131.

Ergasheva S.
2-bosqich talabasi
Andijon davlat pedagogika instituti
Maktabgacha talim yo'nalishi

MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARNING JISMONIY TARBIYASI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda sog'lom muhitni shakllantirish va bolalarning harakat faoliyatini kuchaytirish haqida fikr-mulohazalar bildirilgan. Shuningdek, maktabgachayoshdagibolalarningjismoniytarbiyasi, sport mashg'ulotlarinibajarishihaqidaqaydetilgan.

Kalitso'zlar: jismlniy tarbiya, harakat, faoliyat, mashq, sport, bola, tarbiyachi.

Ergasheva S.
2nd year graduate student
The direction of preschool education
Andijan State Pedagogical Institute

PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Abstract. This article provides feedback on creating a healthy environment for preschool children and strengthening children's physical activity. It is also mentioned about the physical education and sports activities of preschool children.

Keywords: physical education, action, activity, exercise, sport, child, educator.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida, oilada jismoniy tarbiyalashning asosiy vazifalari ularni sog'lom va baquvvat qilib o'stirish, ular organizmini chiniqtirish, ta'lim va tarbiyani to'g'ri tashkil etishdan iboratdir. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning sog'lomlashtirish vazifalari – bu jismoniy tarbiyaning eng asosiy vazifasi bo'lib, bola hayotini muhofaza qilish, uning sog'lig'ini mustahkamlash, organizmini chiniqtirish yo'li bilan o'zini himoya qilish va turli kasalliklarga chidamlilik xislatlarini oshirishdan iborat.

Jismoniy tarbiya jarayonida bolalarni harakatga o'rgatish tarbiyachining bevosita rahbarligi hamda uning kuzatuv ostidagi bolalarning mustaqil faoliyatida amalga oshiriladi. Harakat faoliyatiga o'rgatishda bolaning anglash, irodaviy va emotsional kuchlari rivojlanadi hamda uning amaliy harakat ko'nikmalari shakllanadi. Harakatlarga o'rgatish bola ichki dunyosi his-tuyg'usi, tafakkuri, asta-sekinshakllanadigan dunyoqarashi, axloqiy fazilatlariga; bolalar

tomonidan bajariladigan, salomatlik va umum-jismoniy rivojlanish uchun foydali bo'lgan harakat faoliyatiga maqsadga yo'nalgan tarzda ta'sir etadi. Ta'lim mazmunini muvofiq maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar ta'lim-tarbiyasiga qo'yiladigan davlat talablari asosida tanlangan jismoniy mashqlar, harakatli o'yinlar tashkil etadi. Ta'lim jarayonida kattalar bolalarga maqsadga yo'naltirilgan faoliyatning tajribasini beradi. Uning mazmuniga rivojlanish va takomillashishiga xizmat qiluvchi harakatlarni egallash tajribasi ham kiradi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar bilan ishlashda ularning yosh xususiyatlarini hisobga olish juda zarur, bolaning ongli harakat faoliyatida asqotadigan ayrim bilimlar; bolani harakatlarga o'rgatuvchi faoliyat metodlari, faoliyat va ularni amalga oshirishning malaka va ko'nikmalari haqidagi bilimlar birligi ish jarayonlaridan kelib chiqqan holda tarkibiy qismlarni tashkil etadi. Qismlardan biri ijodiy faoliyat tajribasi hisoblanadi. Bolalikdan mustaqil fikrlashga o'rgatilmagan va hamma narsani tayyor berilgandan so'ng o'zlashtiradigan kishi unga tabiat tomonidan berilgan sifatlarni namoyon qila olmaydi. Shuning uchun jamiyat yosh avlodning ijodiy faoliyatga o'rganishiga tamoman befarq qarab turolmaydi. Harakat faoliyatini tarbiyalash jarayonida kattalar (ota-onalar, tarbiyachilar) bolalar rivojlanishining psixofiziologik xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda, ular oldiga yangi harakat vazifalarini qo'yadilar. Bolaning mashqlar jarayonida yangi harakat vazifalarini tobora hal eta borishi va shu bilan bog'liq ravishda vujudga keladigan katta imkoniyatlar harakatlar xarakteri va sifatini o'zgartiradi. Bu yosh davri uchun juda xarakterli bo'lgan narsa yangi mashqlarga o'rgatish jarayonida go'yo bir aylanib yangicha sifat kasb etadi.

Jismoniy tarbiya nazariyasi ilk yoshdagi va maktabgacha ta'lim yoshidagi bolalarning quyidagi psixofiziologik xususiyatlarini o'z ichiga oladi: Organizmning ish qobiliyati imkoniyatlari, yuzaga keluvchi qiziqish va ehtiyojlar, ko'rgazmali harakat, ko'rgazmali obraz va mantiqiy tafakkurformalari, ustun turuvchi faoliyat turning o'ziga xosligi, bu faoliyat rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq ravishda bola psixikasida muhim o'zgarishlar kechadi va "Bolaning yangi oliy rivojlanish bosqichiga o'tishi"ga tayyorlanadi. Shunga muvofiq bolalar jismoniy tarbiya nazariyasi, jismoniy tarbiyani tashkil qilish va ularni optimal pedagogik sharoitlarda amalga oshirishning barcha formalari mazmunini ishlab chiqadi. Jismoniy tarbiya nazariyasi har bir yosh bosqichdagi bolaning potensial imkoniyatlari qonuniyatlarini o'rganib va hisobga olib, jismoniy tarbiyaning butun ta'lim-tarbiya kompleksi ilmiy asoslangan dasturi talablarini (harakat, ko'nikma va malakalari, jismoniy sifatlari, ba'zi elementar bilimlarni) ko'zda tutadi. Ularni o'zlashtirish bolalarni maktabda o'qishi uchun zarur jismoniy tayyorgarlik darajasini ta'minlash imkonini beradi. Jismoniy tarbiya shaxsni har tomonlama tarbiyalash ishining muhim komponenti hisoblanadi, aynipaytda u aqliy, axloqiy, estetik va mehnat tarbiyasi vazifalarini kompleks tarzda hal etadi. Bolalar jismoniy tarbiyasini tashkil etishning turli shakllarida (mashg'ulotlar, harakatli o'yinlar, mustaqil harakat faoliyati va h.k.) tarbiyachining e'tibori fikrlaydigan, o'z yosh imkoniyatlariga ko'ra ongli harakat qiladigan, harakat

ko'nikmalarini muvaffaqiyat bilan egallaydigan, atrof-muhitda mo'ljallanib o'layotgan, uchraydigan qiyinchiliklarni faol tarzda bartaraf etadigan, ijodiy izlanishga intiladigan bolani tarbiyalashga qaratiladi. Bolalarni jismoniy tarbiyalash nazariyasi to'xtovsiz rivojlanmoqda va bola tarbiyasining turli tomonlarini qamrab oluvchi tadqiqotlar natijasida olinayotgan yangi bilimlar hisobiga boyib bormoqda. Bolalar muassasalarining ommaviy tajribasida sinovdan o'tgan tadqiqot natijalari dasturlar, o'quv qo'llanmalari, darsliklarga kiritilmoqda va bolalar bilan ishlash amaliyotiga joriy qilinmoqda. Bu butun ta'lim tarbiya jarayonining taraqqiyotiga yordam beradi. Shunday qilib, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni jismoniy tarbiyalash nazariyasi butun jismoniy tarbiya tizimini takomillashtirishga yordam beradi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida, oilada jismoniy tarbiyalashning asosiy vazifalari ularni sog'lom va baquvvat qilib o'stirish, ular organizmini chiniqtirish, ta'lim va tarbiyani to'g'ri tashkil etishdan iboratdir. Ta'lim jarayonini tashkil etish bolalarni ular kuchi yetadigan mehnat harakatlarida mashq qildirish imkonini beradi. Tarbiyachi bolalardan jismoniy tarbiya jihozlarini o'zlari tartibli va toza saqlashlarini (ixcham o'raglan bayroqchalar, dazmollangan lenta, ro'molchalar va h.k.) muntazam talab qilib turadi. Bu haqida birinchi navbatda navbatchilar qayg'uradilar va zarur buyumlarni avaylab joylashtiradilar. Shu bilan birga ular barcha bolalar foydalanishlari qulay bo'lishi uchun predmet va inventarlarning joylashish tartibini ham e'tiborda tutadilar. Bolalar sharlar, to'plar va hokazolarni vaqti-vaqti bilan yuvib, yirik jihozlarni artib turadilar. Bunday tadbirda barcha tarbiyalanuvchilar tarbiyachi rahbarligida ishtirok etadilar. Shunday qilib, harakatlarga o'rgatish jarayonida bolalarda aqliy qobiliyat, axloqiy va estetik tuyg'ular rivojlanadi, o'z faoliyatiga ongli munosabat va shu bilan bog'liq ravishda maqsadga intilish, uyushqoqlik shakllanadi. Bularning hammasi o'zaro aloqadorlikda ta'lim jarayoniga umumiy yondashishni amalga oshirilishi hisoblanadi. Mazkur jarayon har tomonlama rivojlangan shaxsning shakllanishiga xizmat qiladi.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning jismoniy tarbiyasi juda muhimdir. Bu yoshdagi bolalar uchun faol faoliyatlar va mashqlar o'rganish, sport mashg'ulotlarini qilish, vaqtdan qiziqishni olish, to'y borligini o'rganish va sog'lom ovqatlanishni o'rganish kabi faoliyatlar juda foydali bo'ladi. Ularning jismoniy tarbiyasi uchun ayni paytda yaxshi uyqu, yaxshi ovqatlanish va qulay kiyim-kiyim ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Maktabda sport mashg'ulotlari, ta'limiy mashg'ulotlar va yengil mashg'ulotlar orqali bolalarning jismoniy va ruhiy rivojlanishi uchun yordam bera oladi. Ayni paytda ota-onalar ham bolalarning jismoniy tarbiyasiga katta e'tibor qaratishi kerak.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. "Pedagogical skill and pedagogical technology" T., 2003.
2. Sodikova Sh. "Preschool Pedagogy". "Sources of Thought". T: 2013, - 330 p.
3. Kadyrova F., Toshpulatova Sh., Azamova M. "Preschool Pedagogy" - T., "Spirituality". 2019.

4. Journals "Methodology of preschool education". -T:, numbers 2018
5. Qilichova, M. (2021). Maktabgacha ta`lim yoshidagi bolalarni jismoniy rivojlanishining o`ziga xosliklari. Maktabgacha ta`lim журнали, 3 (Preschool education journal).
6. Qilichova, M. (2021). Maktabgacha ta`lim yoshidagi bolalarning rivojlanish yoshi va o`ziga xos xususiyatlari. Maktabgacha ta`lim журнали, 3 (Preschool education journal).

G'oymatova D.
Andijon Mashinasozlik Instituti
"Iqtisodiyot" kafedrasi assistenti

O'RGANILAYOTGAN JARAYONNING NORMALLIGINI TEKSHIRUVCHI MATEMATIK MODEL ADEKVATLIGI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada o'rganilayotgan jarayonning tekshiruvchi matematik model masalasi qaralgan, shu sohada olingan natijalar keltirilgan. Ushbu maqolada bosh gipotezani tekshirishni asimmetriya (α) va eksess (τ) uchun qurilgan nazorat karta (NK) larga asoslangan statistik modelni ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: asimmetriya, eksess, nazorat karta, statistik gipoteza, kriteriy x-kvadrat.

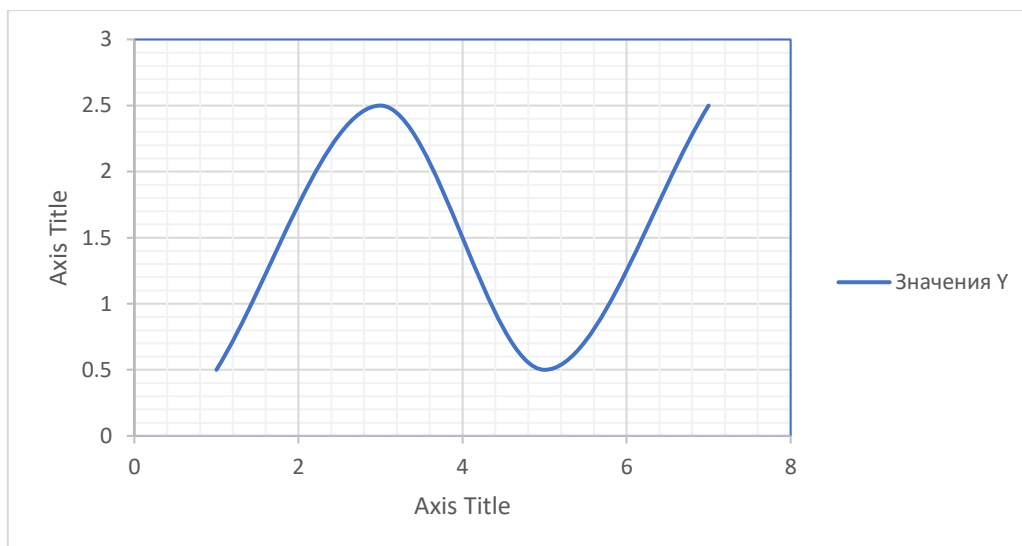
Gaymatova D.
assistant
Department "Economics"
Andijan Mechanical Engineering Institute

ADEQUACY OF THE MATHEMATICAL MODEL CHECKING THE NORMALITY OF THE STUDIED PROCESS

Abstract. The article examines the issue of the checking mathematical model of the studied process, the results obtained in this field are presented. In this article, a statistical model based on control charts (NC) constructed for asymmetry (α) and skewness (t) is considered for testing the main hypothesis.

Key words: asymmetry, exsess, control card, statistical hypothesis, x-square criteria.

Normal taqsimlangan bosh to'plam X son belgiga asosan o'rganilayotgan bo'lsin. Buning uchun X dan $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ tanlama olamiz. bunda $X_i, i=1, n$ lar erkli, X bilan bir xil taqsimlangan tasodifiy miqdorlar. Bosh to'plamga tasodifiy yoki muhim omillar ta'sir etganligi uchun normal jarayonning stabil(muvozanat) holatidan chiqib ketishlari kuzatiladi. Buni X ning zichlik funksiyasi o'zgarishi bilan izohlanadi. Quyida uzliksiz chiziq bilan stabil holat, uzlikli chiziq bilan izidan chiqqan holatlar tasvirlangan.



1- Rasm. Uzluksiz chiziqni stabil holati.

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(x-a)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\}, a = M(x), \sigma^2 = D(x)$$

normal taqsimotning zichlik funksiyasi.

Vaqt davomida bunday izdan chiqishlar X ga qo'yiladigan talablarning buzilishiga sabab bo'ladi. Masalan, ishlab chiqarish jarayonida sifatsiz mahsulotlarning foizi oshishiga olib keladi. Bunday holatalarning oldini olish maqsadida bosh to'plam normallikka tekshirib boriladi, ya'ni tanlamalar asosida quyidagi murakkab gipotezalar tekshiriladi.:

H : bosh to'plam taqsimoti $F(X)$ normal.

H : $F(X)$ normal emas.

Agar H gipoteza o'rinli bo'lsa, bosh to'plam stabil holatda bo'ladi.

Hozirda gipotezalarni tekshirishning 7 xil muvofiqlik alomatlarini ishlatiladi: (Kolmogorov), ω^2 , X^2 (piron), μ_* , α_* , τ_* , x

Ishlab chiqarishda "gistogramma", "boks diagramma" va "ehtimollik qog'ozi" nomli amaliy uslublar ham mavjud.

Ushbu maqolada bosh gipotezani tekshirishni asimmetriya (a) va ekses (τ) uchun qurilgan nazorat karta (NK) larga asoslangan statistik modelni ko'rib chiqamiz.[1]

Ma'lumki, a va σ larni tanlama koeffisientlari quyidagicha aniqlanar edi:

$$a_* = \frac{1}{nS_n^3} \sum_{i=0}^n (X_i - m_*)^3, r_* = \frac{1}{nS_n^4} \sum_{i=0}^n (X_i - m_*)^4,$$

Bu yerda

$$m_* = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n X_i, S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=0}^n (X_i - m_*)^2,$$

a_* va y_* lar uchun keltirilgan muvofiqlik alomatlaridan foydalanib, quyidagi tasdiqlarni isbotlash mumkin. 1-tasdiq. [1]

Asimmetriya nazorat kartasi quyidagicha quriladi:

$$S_{nt}^2 > QNCH$$

($QNCH$ – quyi nazorat chiziq), bu yerda

$$QNCH = \sqrt[2]{\frac{u_3^2}{a_{z-\frac{a}{2}}^2}}$$

S_{nt}^2 – S_n^2 ni t momentdagi qiymati, -bosh to‘plam stabil holatda bo‘lgan holda quyidagi $\mu_{3j} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n (X_i - m_*)^3, j = 1, 2, \dots, k$ miqdorlarning o‘rta arifmetigi sifatida aniqlangan, $a_{1-\frac{a}{2}}$ – tayin n topilgan a ni qiymatdorlik darajasida [2] dan topilgan a kvantili.

2-tasdiq [1].

Eksess nazorat kartasi quyidagicha quriladi:

$$QNCH < S_{nt}^2 < YNCH$$

($YNCH$ - yuqori nazorat chiziq), bu yerda

$$QNCH = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_4}{\tau_{1-\frac{a}{2}}}} YNCH = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_4}{\tau_{\frac{a}{2}}}}$$

- μ_4 – Bosh to‘plam stabil holatida

- $\mu_{4j} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n (X_i - m_*)^4, j = 1, 2, \dots, k$

Miqdorlarning o‘rta arifmetigi kabi topiladi, $\gamma_{1-\frac{a}{2}}$ va $\gamma_{\frac{a}{2}}$ ning kvantillari, n va α ning qiymatlarida [2] dan topiladi.

Birinci va ikkinchi tasdiqlardagi statistik modelning adektivligini tekshirish maqsadida quyidagi fizik jarayon bilan bog‘liq tajribani qaraymiz.

Vodorod molekulası tezlik vektorning koordinata o‘qlaridan biridagi proeksiyalarini $n=50$ ta o‘lchash natijalari quyidagicha bo‘lgan $\left(10^4 \frac{m}{1}\right)$:

-1.04;-1.06;1.06;-0.53;-1.58;0.01;0.41;-0.79;-0.18;-0.52;
-1.60;-1.29;-0.10;1.27;0.01;0.60;2.25;-0.88;0.01;0.030;-0.08;0.54;1.02;
1.68;1.12;-0.01;2.15;0.96;-0.80;-0.50;-2.33;-0.72;0.14;-0.98;0.74;
-1.32;-1.46;0.35;0.32;0, 35;-0.05;-0.27;0.65;3.47;2.19;0.40;0.52;-0.28;
-1.57;1.92

Yuqorida zikr etilgan 7 xil muvofiqlik alomati bilan bu jarayon normal degan xulosaga kelingan [3].

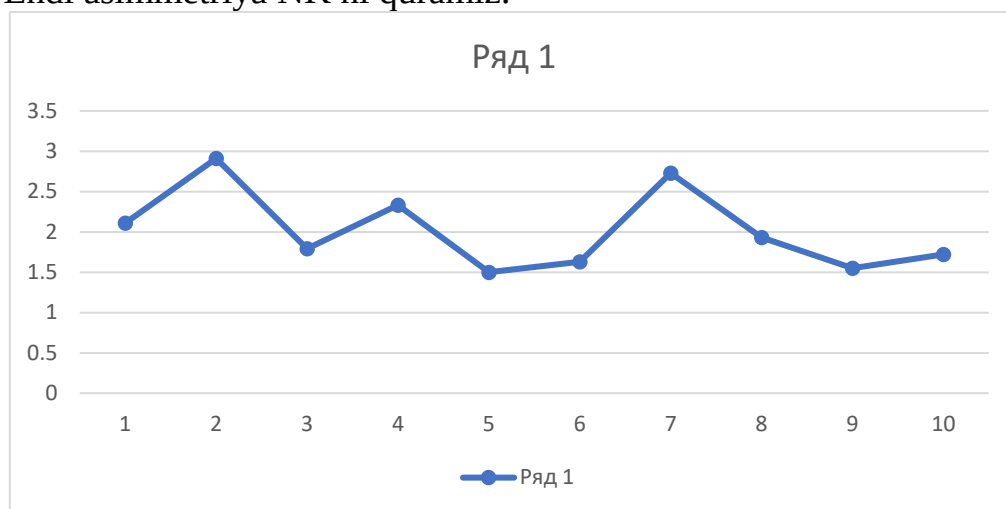
Shu sababli tasdiqlarga asoslanib asimmetriya va eksess uchun NK chegaralarini aniqlab olamiz va keyingi holatlarning normalligini NK yordamida tekshirishimiz mumkin bo‘ladi.

Dastlab asimmetriya uchun qurilgan NK chegarasini topamiz. Maxsus tuzilgan kompyuter dasturi asosida $n=25, k=2$, bo‘yicha $QNCH=0.75$ ni topamiz.

Excel dasturi asosida turli t vaqtlarda aniqlangan $n=25$ hajmli tanlamalar asosida S ni qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz:

2, 11; 2, 91; 1, 79; 2, 33; 1, 5; 2, 73; 1, 93; 1, 55; 1, 72.

Endi asimmetriya NK ni quramiz.



2-Rasm. Asimmetriya NK.

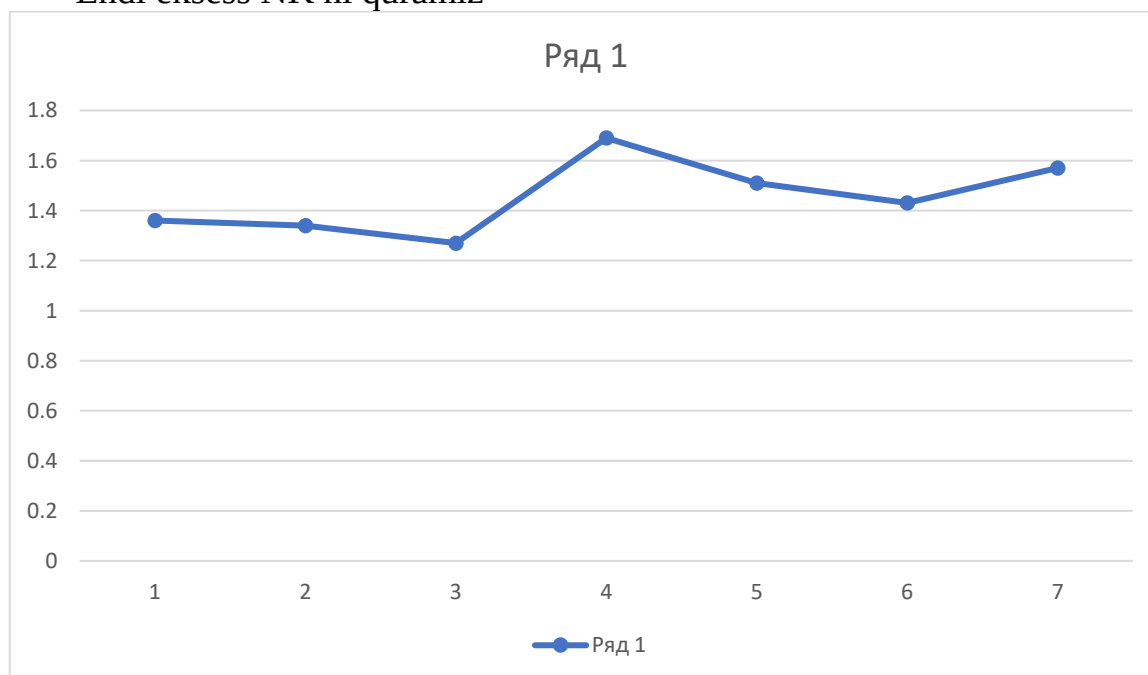
Grafikdan ko‘rinib turibdiki NK chegarasi aniqlanib bo‘lingandan so‘nggi $t, i=1, 10$ momentlarda $S > QNCH$ tengsizlik bajarilyapti. Demak, 1- tasdiqdagi model adekvat ekan.

E=ksess NK ni quramiz.

Maxsus topilgan kompyuter dasturi asosida $n=50, k=1, a=0.02$ larga asosan $QNCH=1.09; YNCH=1.73$ ni topamiz. Excel dasturi asosida turli t vaqtlarda aniqlangan $n=50$ hajmli tanlama uchun S ning qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz:

1.36; 1.34; 1.27; 1.69; 1.51; 1.43; 1.57;

Endi eksess NK ni quramiz



1- Rasm. Eksess NK

$t, i=1, 2, \dots$, da $1, 09 < s < 1, 73$ tengsizlik bajarilyapti. Demak 2-tasdiqdagi model adekvat ekan.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, bosh to'plamni normallikka tekshiradigan tahlil qilingan statistik modeldan amalda foydalanish mumkin. Faqat bunda tanlama hajmi $n > 25$ bo'lishi va maxsus tuzilgan kompyuter dasturlaridan foydalanish zarur bo'ladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Mike Roses. Basic Mathematics for Economists. – London and New Nork, Taylor & Francis Group, 2003y. – 535 p.
2. Knut Sydsaeter and Peter Hammond, Essential mathematics for Economic Analysis. – London EC1N 8TS. Pearson Education Limited. 2012. – 745p.
3. Sh. Sharaxmetov, D. Asraqulova, J. Qurbonov. – Iqtisodchilar uchun oliy matematikadan masalalar to'plami. – T.: <<Iqtisodiyot>>, 2007.
4. А.С. Солодовников, В.А. Бабайцев, А.В. Браилов, И.Г. Шаидра. Математика в экономике. – М.: Финансы статистика, 1, 2 часть. 2001.
5. Х.Э. Крынский. Математика для экономистов. – М.: Статистика, 2000.
6. Р. Аллие, Математическая экономика. - М.: Иностранная литература, 1963.

*Hamdamov E.
doctoral student
Department of Economic and Social Geography
National University of Uzbekistan*

RECREATION POTENTIAL AND PROSPECTS OF CHODAK RECREATIONAL ZONE

Abstract. This article describes the seasonal recreational opportunities of the "Chodak" recreation center and the "Apart Hotel Cosmos" recreation complex, located in the "Chodak" village of Namangan region, and also describes the future prospects of these recreation centers.

Keywords: "Chodak" recreation center, "Apart Hotel Cosmos" recreation complex, "Joytag", "Chir-chir momo", "Kelinkhak Tosh" monument, "Parda Tursun" recreation center.

The regions of the Fergana Valley have long been attracting people with their beautiful nature and peaceful corners, especially the Namangan region. Recreation centers appeared in the valley, mainly on the banks of rivers, mountains and hills, as well as near ancient shrines and adjacent springs. One of such beautiful corners is Chodak village, which has been serving vacationers for many years. It is said to have come out. There are many places related to Zoroastrianism and Islam in Chodak. "Chir-chir momo", Ismail Atoi, Baba Yusuf Hamadoni shrines, Sheikh Suleiman Mahjur mausoleum, Podsho Khoja's tomb, Mugkhana, and "Kelinchak Tosh" monuments here speak of a long history.

Today Chodak consists of 9 neighborhoods, most of which are inhabited by more than 30, 000 Tajik residents. Pop district is about half of the territory of Namangan region. Chodak is one third of this huge area. In Pop district, there are 76 people per square kilometer, and in Chodak, this figure is 2943 people. That is, the population here is 20-30 times denser than in other regions of the district. Villagers are mainly engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry and hospitality. Today, 152 family guest houses are officially operating in Pop district, 148 of them are located in Chodak. In the village of Chodak, the most visited resort of the valley is the Chodak resort. The seasonal period of the resort mainly corresponds to the months of June, July and partly August.

Chodak resort was visited by half a million tourists during the holiday season in 2019. According to information, up to 5, 000 tourists visited Chodak in one day. At the same time, there is also a shrine and a stone house built by primitive people. The name of this shrine is Chirchir Momo Shrine, and according to the legends, Alexander the Great and his soldiers drank water from the spring here in Chirchir Momo Shrine. There is a tear-shaped spring in the shrine, and the spring water flows like a glass through the green grass. After passing Chodak village, Gulshan village is reached, there is also a recreation center at the foot of

this village. this type of vacation consists of going up the mountain in a special car and seeing the surroundings. At the same time, there is a Stone Age architectural monument in Gulshan village. in this monument, you can find many stone huts, called mugkhana, built by people of that time. About 40 years ago, there were about 30 such huts on this hill, but as a result of the study of scientists and researchers, many stone houses were destroyed.

Chodak also has a wonderful natural work called "Kelinchak Tosh". It is said that in ancient times, when a bride was being taken from one tribe to another, the caravan was attacked by robbers. Most of the people in the caravan are killed, and the bride escapes and hides on a mountainside. But the robbers find the address where he is hiding and start approaching. Then the bride begs, "God, turn me to stone rather than fall into their hands." His request will be answered.

Chodak village was turned into a tourism village, within the framework of this decision, 257 projects with a total cost of 280 billion soums were implemented and are being implemented. As a result, more than 1, 000 new jobs will be created, roads will improve, problems with electricity and drinking water will be solved, new schools, kindergartens and sports facilities will be built, and beekeeping and goat breeding will be developed. One such huge project, a modern hotel and recreation area was built at the top of Chodak by the limited liability company "Apart Hotel Kosmos". From here, there are comfortable rooms for guests, observation decks, a gym, a swimming pool, a fitness bar, a restaurant and a parking lot.

"Apart Hotel Cosmos" resort was built in "Guliston" neighborhood of "Chodak" village. The total cost of the project is 75 million dollars. Within the project, there are 800 craftsman and guest houses, 8 km of ropeway. It is planned to build a lake, a small forest area, trails for climbers, a wind farm and organize excursions for local and foreign tourists "Chodak-Arshanbulok".

Currently, there are about 400 family guest houses in the villages of "Chodak" and "Parda Tursun". The list of guest houses to be established in the coming years is being formed, and it is planned to increase their number to 1000. In addition, there are more than 500 recreation centers in "Chodak" and "Parda Tursun" villages, and it is planned to double their number in the future to increase the flow of local and foreign tourists. There is an opportunity to increase the flow of local and foreign tourists by organizing excursions along the "Chodak - Arshanbulok" route for local and foreign tourists in the tourist village of "Chodak". There is an opportunity to increase the income of the population by organizing an exhibition and sale of national handicraft products in the territory of tourist facilities.

In particular, during the 2022 season, more than 600, 000 tourists (on average, 7, 000 people per day, 210, 000 people per month) visited these regions, which is a sharp increase compared to previous years. As can be seen from the above information, the village of Chodak attracts vacationers with its many amenities and quiet corners, and the investments made in the place pay off.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that as the population of the valley regions increases, the demand for rest and recovery of their health is increasing in their lifestyle and vital needs. Sufficient use of the available recreational facilities in the valley will help to satisfy the needs of the population for recreation.

The village of Chodak and its touristic and recreational opportunities have been little heard among the people of our country until now, but now its great recreational opportunities are being used through investment.

At the same time, many jobs are created and the local population is provided seasonally. Legends and legends about ancient archaeological objects in the Chodak resort and some interesting objects in this area testify to how ancient the village is.

References:

1. "Uzbekistan Decree No. PF-6165 on measures to further develop domestic and pilgrimage tourism in the Republic.
2. "Geographic problems and opportunities of tourism and recreation development in Uzbekistan". Proceedings of the international scientific and practical conference. (Chirchik Sh., October 11-12, 2019). Chirchik-2019.
3. A. Joraboyev. "Principles of improving recreational areas in large cities". Monograph. Ferghana-2022.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE MODELS

Abstract. The article discusses the directions in the modeling of artificial intelligence. The emergence of other models that are usually known under the term "neural networks" (NN), the differences between these models in the structure of individual neurons, in the topology of connections between them and in learning algorithms. The most well-known now variants of neural networks with back propagation of errors, Hopfield networks, stochastic neural networks are considered.

The main promising directions in the study of artificial intelligence are analyzed. The first is to bring artificial intelligence systems closer to the principles of human thinking. The second is the creation of artificial intelligence, which is the integration of already created artificial intelligence systems into a single system capable of solving the problems of mankind.

Keywords: Neural networks, artificial intelligence, neurocomputers, industrial automation, thinking, algorithmic support, software, intelligence, modeling.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence, artificial intelligence systems, intelligent systems, intelligent systems are often written and spoken about. Much of what yesterday was called general and special terms is today called intellectual. Almost any information or technical object created, or rather, put on the market, is declared an intellectual system. In fact, this is partly a broad scientific and practical awareness of intelligence as one of the important characteristics of the world around us.

Approximately in the 70s of the last century - the beginning of the phase of the computer revolution, a conceptual breakthrough was made in a new field of informatics and computer technology, called artificial intelligence. During these years, a new concept was adopted, which stated that the effectiveness of a program in solving a problem depends on the knowledge that it possesses, and not only on the formalisms and inference methods that it uses.

The most significant work in the field of artificial intelligence is the development of powerful computer systems or expert systems, i.e. knowledge-based systems. Such problem-solving programs with the representation and application of factual and heuristic knowledge, the joint work of experts and knowledge engineers, system developers and inference allow us to move to new information technologies, to a new programming technology.

Currently, there is a rapid development of intelligent systems, intelligent concepts and technologies. Disciplines related to artificial intelligence systems appeared in connection with the trends of the educational process in the areas of practical activity related to solving problems of interpretation, diagnostics, monitoring, forecasting, planning, design, training, management for poorly formalized problems and noisy data (knowledge) with limited resources. The modern approach to solving such problems is based on artificial intelligence methods.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Currently, there is a fairly extensive literature on artificial intelligence systems and programs in the "demo version", that is, with a relatively small knowledge base. But for a real subject area, the entire arsenal of tools and methods accumulated over the past 40 years is required.

Despite all attempts to give a precise definition of the concept of "artificial intelligence" (AI), a strict definition still does not exist, and even with the emergence of new scientific ideas, it changes. Let us define at least the boundaries of this concept. I. Rich defines artificial intelligence as a field of study aimed at creating computers that perform functions that a person currently performs better [1].

Such functions that are manifested in a person include perception, analysis, reasoning, the use of knowledge, action planning, logical conclusion, etc. J. Allen gives a very close definition of artificial intelligence: "Artificial intelligence is the science of creating machines that solve problems that people can solve... » [2].

Here, the focus of artificial intelligence is on those tasks that are successfully solved by humans and poorly by computers. These two definitions compare the capabilities of man and machines. Back in 1950, A. Turing's empirical test was proposed to determine the level of intelligence of machines. In accordance with the test, the expert could enter into a dialogue either with a computer or with a person. Turing considered the behavior of a computer to be intelligent if the computer participated in the dialogue, and the expert was not able to determine with whom he was talking. Later, they began to believe that machine intelligence differs from human intelligence and, probably, an attempt to liken it to natural intelligence is erroneous. The importance of the Turing test is obvious for evaluating the quality of modern artificial intelligence programs, but it distracted scientific forces from solving the main task of artificial intelligence - developing a general theory of machine intelligence, and using this theory to develop intelligent systems that solve practical problems.

The well-known British specialist A. Andrew paid special attention to biological and biophysical problems and models of artificial intelligence; D. Hofstadter pointed out the close connection of artificial intelligence with fundamental mathematics, painting and classical music; T. Munakata's book recently published in New York presents neural networks and genetic algorithms,

which are usually considered in the mainstream of artificial intelligence only as auxiliary technical means.

Back in the 1200s, there were attempts to create an artificial man and his mind. Inventor Raymond Lully designed a machine consisting of circles marked with letters and painted in different colors, which symbolized various concepts, elements of the elements, subjects and objects of knowledge. Their diverse combination led with the help of logical operations to the conclusion of "knowledge formulas".

In the 40s of the 20th century, with the advent of electronic computers, artificial intelligence gained a second birth.

Artificial intelligence research has two goals:

- clarification of the essence of natural intelligence (human intelligence);
- use of machine intelligence to transform new knowledge and to solve intellectual problems.

In the late 1950s, the first neural networks and neurocomputers began to be developed and created by American scientists W. McCulloch, W. Pitts, F. Rosenblatt, which still represent the neurocomputer direction of artificial intelligence systems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Work in the field of artificial intelligence began with the birth of neurocybernetics. Since the human brain consists of many nerve cells - neurons, the researchers tried to build intelligent machines, imitating the behavior of a group of neurons.

Therefore, any thinking device must necessarily be made in the image and likeness of the human brain, reproduce its structure, its principle of operation. Thus, neurocybernetics is engaged in hardware modeling of the structure of the brain and its activity.

In 1943, W. McCulloch and W. Pitts proposed a model of a formal logical neuron that could be in two stable states. D. Hebb in 1949 developed a simple rule that allows you to change the weights of connections between neurons in order to train them. In 1951, M. Minsky and D. Edmonds developed a neurocomputer that contained 40 neurons.

The term "artificial intelligence" was proposed at a seminar at Dartmouth College (USA) in 1956. The first work on artificial intelligence was carried out at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the leadership of M. Minsky and J. McCarthy, at Carnegie Mellon University under the leadership of G. Simon and A. Newell. They are considered the "fathers" of artificial intelligence.

A. Newell and G. Simon, after analyzing the solution methods, began to synthesize general methods for finding solutions, developing the following program - the "Universal Problem Solver" or GPS (General Problem Solver). It was developed to simulate the process of solving problems by a person and was based on the ideas of heuristic search. GPS was based on a maze search model. According to this approach, the solution of an intellectual problem was carried

out by sorting through a huge number of options, which was presented as a movement through a maze.

Thus, by the end of the 1960s, the main attention in the field of artificial intelligence began to be paid to the methods of problem representation and solution search, in particular, the representation of problems in a logical form and automatic theorem proving based on the resolution method.

The DENDRAL program, developed in 1969 by E. Feigenbaum, B. Bukchenen, E. Liderberg, contained detailed information about the field of organic chemistry and helped specialists determine the molecular structure of organic compounds from data obtained using a mass spectrometer. The mass spectrometer, dividing the molecules into fragments, measures the mass and electric charge of each of the fragments. To determine the many forms of molecules that can be composed of such fragments, the program used the empirical knowledge of chemists, presented in the form of "if-then" rules. This made it possible to drastically reduce the number of proposed solutions.

DENDRAL was the first successfully implemented program to accumulate expert knowledge. Such programs are called "expert systems". They contain a large amount of practical knowledge, which allows you to get answers (solutions).

Further, E. Feigenbaum, B. Bukhenen, E. Shortliff develop the MYCIN expert system. It contains about 450 rules for diagnosing infectious blood diseases. MYCIN already allows processing and generating plausible conclusions based on uncertain (unreliable) knowledge. For this purpose, the facts and the rules themselves in the system were characterized by a numerical membership function - the coefficient of confidence (degree of certainty).

After the knowledge base was removed from the MYCIN system, the EMYCIN shell was introduced (only the rules management logic was left), which could be filled with knowledge.

From that moment on, artificial intelligence ceased to be a science and began to bring practical benefits. The PROSPECTOR expert system (1979) used in geological exploration of deposits had a huge success. With the advent of expert systems, business in the field of intelligent information technology for the first time becomes profitable. In the PROSPECTOR system, the knowledge base was represented as a semantic network and the system provided interaction with the user in natural language.

In 1981, Japan announces the start of a 5th generation machine project based on the principles of artificial intelligence. This project has contributed to the intensification of research in the field of artificial intelligence in many countries.

Since 1985, expert systems, and then systems that perceive natural language (NL-systems), and then neural networks (NNs) have been actively used in commercial applications.

Commercial successes to firms developing artificial intelligence systems did not come immediately. During 1960–1985 The successes of artificial

intelligence have been mainly related to research developments that have demonstrated the suitability of artificial intelligence for practical use.

The beginning of the 21st century is characterized by the beginning of research and development of systems with an intelligent interface: self-learning, adaptive, and then hybrid artificial intelligence systems that combine the capabilities represented by neural networks and knowledge representation models. Combining neural networks and knowledge bases can be done in various ways. In the simplest cases, a neural network performs preliminary or post-processing of information in knowledge-based systems. In more interesting cases, neural networks are embedded in knowledge bases, and vice versa.

Among artificial intelligence specialists there is no single point of view on the field of artificial intelligence. Currently, there are two points of view (directions) to the modeling of artificial intelligence (AI - artificial intelligence): artificial intelligence, aimed at modeling the internal structure of the system, and machine intelligence, which consists in strictly setting the result of functioning.

The division of works on artificial intelligence into two areas is associated with the existence of two points of view on the question of how to build artificial intelligence systems.

Proponents of neurobionics artificially model the processes that occur in the human brain. This path of artificial intelligence explores the understanding of the mechanisms of perception, the identification of ways the brain works, the creation of technical means for modeling biological structures and the processes occurring in them. This point of view is that it is the study of the mechanisms of natural thinking and the analysis of data on the methods of formation of reasonable human behavior that can create the basis for the construction of artificial intelligence systems, and this construction should be carried out, first of all, as modeling, reproduction of principles and specific features by technical means. functioning of biological objects.

In practice, this is the development of elements similar to neurons, their combination into systems - neural networks, neurocomputers. Currently, these technologies are very promising and rapidly developing.

Supporters of the second point of view are convinced that “the result is most important”, i.e. a good match between the behavior of artificially created and natural intelligent systems, and as for the internal mechanisms of behavior formation, the developer of artificial intelligence should not copy or even take into account the features of natural, living analogues.

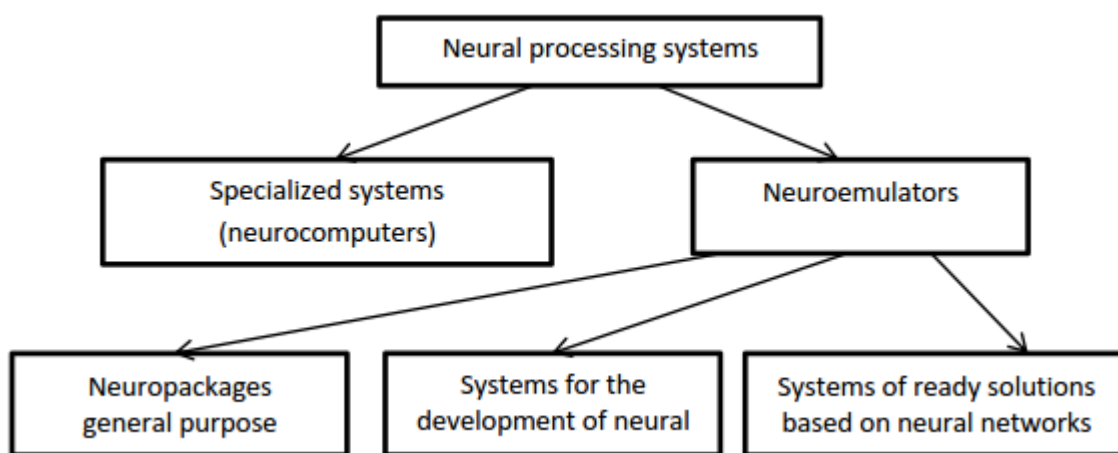
The second, but dominant point of view on artificial intelligence is called informational, where the main goal is not to build a technical analogue of a biological system, but to adequately model the functioning of the system, i.e., create means for solving problems that are traditionally considered intellectual.

In the fifties and sixties, a group of researchers created the first artificial neural networks. Initially designed as electronic networks, they were later transferred to a more flexible computer simulation environment.

The idea of a neurocomputer appeared almost simultaneously with the emergence of serial von Neumann computers. But the neurocomputer imposes strict requirements on the computing power of the device, and only in the seventies neural network methods for solving applied problems began to gain popularity.

The first experimental neurocomputer Snark was built by Marvin Minsky in 1951, but the first success of neurocomputing is associated with the development of the perceptron (from English perception - perception) by the American Frank Rosenblatt. It was one of the first neural network models that generated a lot of interest because of its ability to learn to recognize simple patterns. The perceptron consisted of binary neuron-like elements and had a simple topology, which made it possible to fully analyze its operation and create numerous physical implementations.

Neural processing systems can be classified as follows (Figure 1.1).



Rice. 1.1 - Classification of neural processing systems.

Information direction.

The information direction is divided into three.

1. Heuristic programming is the development of original methods, algorithms for solving problems similar to human ones, and in some cases even better. A heuristic is a rule, strategy, method, or technique used to improve the efficiency of a system that tries to find solutions to complex problems. A heuristic program is a computer program that uses heuristics. According to Webster's Dictionary, "heuristic" means "promoting discovery."

Heuristic programs can play chess, checkers, card games, find answers to questions, find solutions from the field of mathematical calculations; prove theorems in mathematical logic and geometry; able to learn from experience; solve different classes of problems. Here, the researcher reproduces in the computer the methods used by people, because. Human intelligence is higher than computer intelligence.

2. Systems based on knowledge. The second, main, direction in artificial intelligence forms its foundation. It is here that the theory of this scientific direction is created, the main problems associated with the central object of study of artificial intelligence - knowledge-based systems are solved.

Any subject (problem) area of activity can be described as a set of information about the structure of this area, its main characteristics, the processes taking place in it, and also about the methods for solving the problems that arise in it. All this information forms knowledge about the subject area. When using intelligent systems to solve problems in a given subject area, it is necessary to collect information about it and create a conceptual model of this area. Sources of knowledge can be documents, articles, books, photographs, filming and much more. From these sources it is necessary to extract the knowledge contained in them. This process can be quite difficult, because it is necessary to assess in advance the importance of certain knowledge for the operation of an intellectual system. The professionals who deal with all matters related to knowledge are now called knowledge engineers or knowledge engineers. This new profession is generated by the development of artificial intelligence.

Currently, four main knowledge models are used in intelligent systems. The first model is perhaps the closest to how knowledge is represented in natural language texts. It is based on the idea that all the necessary information can be described as a set of triples of the form: $(a R b)$, where a and b are two objects or concepts, and R is a binary relation between them. Such a model can be graphically represented as a network in which objects or concepts correspond to vertices, and relationships between them correspond to arcs. The arcs are labeled with the names of the corresponding relationships. This model is called the semantic network.

Two other common knowledge models rely on the classical logical inference model. These are either logical calculi, such as the predicate calculus and its extensions, or production systems, i.e., rules of the form: "If A , then B ", which specify the elementary steps of transformations and inferences. These two models of knowledge differ in a pronounced procedural form. Both types of knowledge can coexist with each other.

Knowledge representation systems are often framed as knowledge bases, which are a natural evolution of databases. Knowledge base theory is part of modern artificial intelligence.

In intelligent systems, specialists seek to reflect the main features of human reasoning, the experience of those specialists who have professional skills that are not yet fully available to artificial systems. Therefore, the area that in artificial intelligence is called the modeling of human reasoning is rapidly developing.

These include reasoning based on existing knowledge, reasoning by analogy and association, justifying the conclusion in the system of existing pragmatic values, and much more that people use in their practice. Bringing all

these techniques into intelligent systems will no doubt make their reasoning more flexible, successful and human.

3. Intelligent programming. This direction in artificial intelligence corresponds to the programmer's view of this area. The complexity of developing intelligent applications depends on the language used, tool systems, programming paradigm, development tools for artificial intelligence systems and knowledge acquisition, cognitive graphics systems.

Tool systems are developing quite rapidly and are designed for rapid design and development of a wide variety of intelligent systems. The general idea is to create some kind of prototype system, spending a lot of effort to create it. But then use it to solve problems in a specific subject area.

Cognitive graphics systems are one of the trends in intelligent programming. One of the central ideas of artificial intelligence is the idea that the essence of the phenomenon of intelligence itself is the joint work of two information processing systems: visual, which creates a figurative picture of the world, and symbolic, capable of abstract thinking, of operating with concepts that integrate images of the outside world.. The possibility of transition from a visual picture to its textual (symbolic) description and from a text to a certain visual picture is, apparently, the basis of what is called thinking.

Cognitive graphics deals with methods of correlating texts and visual images through a general representation of knowledge that integrates textual and visual images. This direction is recognized as very promising: new ways of solving problems and the transition to a new technology for solving them.

Examples are programs for animating pictures, but not based on rigid procedures, but according to some texts in a limited natural language.

Tasks of artificial intelligence systems.

The tasks of artificial intelligence systems cover a variety of subject areas, among which business, manufacturing, medicine, design and control systems are in the lead.

The problems of data interpretation, diagnostics, decision support are related to the problems of analysis, the problems of design, planning and control - to the problems of synthesis. The combined type of tasks includes training, monitoring and forecasting.

A problem is considered well-defined if it is possible to specify a space of possible solutions (states) for it, as well as a way to view this space in order to find the final (target) state corresponding to the problem being solved. The search for the final state of the problem consists in applying an algorithmic procedure to each state in order to check whether this state is a solution to the problem. This procedure continues until a solution is found.

Examples of well-defined problems are: proving theorems, finding a route on a graph, scheduling a robot in an environment with obstacles, etc.

The process of solving a problem, as a rule, includes two stages: presentation of the problem and search (brute force). The success of solving a

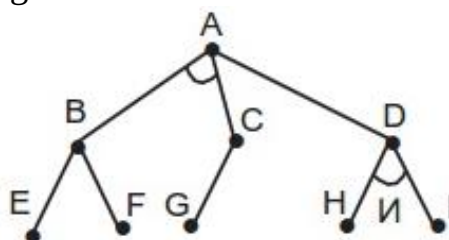
problem is largely determined by the form of its representation. The forms of representation of the problem can be different and depend both on the nature of the problem itself and on its solver.

Various forms of describing the states of a problem are possible. In particular, strings, vectors, matrices, and graphs can be used.

The procedure for finding a state-space solution is to find a sequence of operators that transforms the initial state into the target state. The solution of the problem is the specified sequence of operators.

A tree is a directed graph in which each vertex contains only one arc, with the exception of one vertex, called the root of the tree. Thus, in a tree, each vertex, with the exception of the root, is the end of exactly one arc and the beginning of one or more arcs.

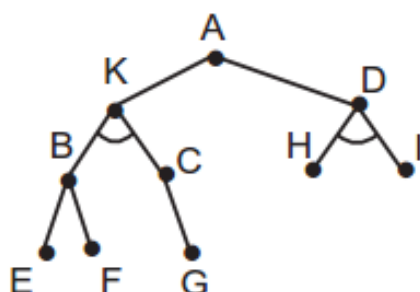
To describe the representation of reducing tasks to subtasks, you can use a graph called the task reduction graph (Fig. 1.1). In this case, tasks will correspond to vertices, and tasks reduction operators will correspond to arcs. The root corresponds to the original task, the vertices of the 1st level correspond to the tasks generated by the original task.



Rice. 1.1 - Problem reduction tree.

Problem A can be solved if problems B and C or problem D are solved. Problem B will be solved if problems E or F are solved. Problem C if problems G are solved. Problem D if problems H and I are solved.

A special curve is used to indicate the connectivity of vertices. If there are connected vertices (arcs), then usually, by introducing additional vertices if necessary, the problem reduction tree is transformed so that each group of connected vertices has a separate parent vertex (Fig. 1.2).



Rice. 1.2 - Transformed Reduction Tree.

CONCLUSIONS

So, in order for the system to make reasoning based on common sense, when working with incomplete (inaccurate) data and knowledge, it must be able to make assumptions, and when new information is received that shows the fallacy of the assumptions, it must abandon both the assumptions made and from the inferences drawn from those assumptions.

Artificial intelligence is a very interesting and exciting topic at all times. Today, artificial intelligence, although it lags behind its level of development, nevertheless, it has achieved its heights. Artificial intelligence is our future, so this area of science needs to be developed. Of course, it is unknown what the ideal artificial intelligence will lead to, perhaps it will eventually become an indispensable human assistant.

References:

1. Russell S.L. Artificial intelligence: a modern approach / S.L. Russell, P. Norvig. - Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice - Hall Inc., 1995.-905p.
2. Allen J. AI Growing up / J. Allen // AI MAGAZINE.- 1998.- V. 19. - №4.P. 13–23.
3. Бондарев В. Н. Искусственный интеллект: учеб. пособие для вузов / В. Н. Бондарев, Ф. Г. Аде - Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2002. - 615 с
4. Оссовский С. Нейронные сети для обработки информации: пер. с польского Н. Д. Руданского / С. Оссовский. — М.: Финансы и статистика, 2002. — 344 с.
5. Ibragimov Shavkat Mamirovich. (2023). ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF LEARNING IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION OF EDUCATION. Academia Science Repository, 4(6), 144–151.
6. Ibragimov Sh.M. (2021). THE ORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE PROBLEM OF INDIVIDUALIZATION OF TEACHING AS A BASIC PRINCIPLE IN TEACHING. ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ «Экономика и социум», (4), 10-14.
7. Ibragimov Shavkat Mamirovich. (2023). ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF LEARNING IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION OF EDUCATION. Academia Science Repository, 4(6), 144–151. Retrieved from <http://academiascience.com/index.php/repo/article/view/798>
8. Ibragimov, S. M. (2020). IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN UNIVERSITIES USING THE METHOD OF INDIVIDUALIZATION. Экономика и социум, (11), 127-130.
9. Mamirovich, I. S., & Revkatovich, I. E. (2023). Analysis of the Current State of the Problem of Creating Artificial Intelligence. American Journal of

Engineering, Mechanics and Architecture (2993-2637), 1(3), 1–8. Retrieved from <https://grnjournal.us/index.php/AJEMA/article/view/171>

10. Mamirovich, I. S. Different approaches to building artificial intelligence systems.". *Raqamli texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellektni rivojlantirishning zamonaviy holati va istiqbollari*", Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari, Guliston, 116-119.

11. Ibragimov, S. M. (2022). Use of LMS system HEMIS in higher education institutions. In *Icarhse international conference on advance research in humanities, sciences and education* (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 1-3).

https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=43eCBTkAAAAJ&citation_for_view=43eCBTkAAAAJ:Tyk-4Ss8FVUC

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT OF MENOPAUSAL SYNDROME BY MODERN METHODS

Resume. There is a tendency in the world towards a progressive increase in the average life expectancy of women, which is why the problem of "menopause" is socially significant.

Against the background of age-related changes in the entire body, during menopause, the reproductive system is involuted.

The pathogenesis of this process is a decrease in the synthesis of ovarian sex hormones, which leads to a change in the function of various organs and systems.

Key words: menopausal syndrome, tactics, justifications, complex treatment.

Introduction. The problem of menopausal disorders in women is relevant all over the world, this is due to the total aging of the population due to an increase in life expectancy and a decrease in the birth rate [3]. According to WHO forecasts, 46% of women are expected to be over 45 years old by 2030. The study of issues related to aging occupies one of the leading places in modern medicine [1].

Aging is a natural and unavoidable process. A certain boundary in the involution of both the female and male body is the loss of reproductive function, which leads to a number of pathological changes on the part of various organs and systems. The age of menopause is quite stable and in different regions of Russia is about 50 years old [2]. Consequently, a woman spends more than a third of her life in a state of deficiency of female sex hormones [6].

The onset of menopause is one of the critical periods in a woman's life. It is in the postmenopausal period that a number of somatic and mental diseases appear, which significantly affect the quality and overall life expectancy. Menopausal syndrome (CS) develops in 65-80% of women as a result of physiological estrogen deficiency, which occurs several years before menopause, and then worsens with ovarian atrophy [5].

In order to select the methods of statistical analysis, the compliance of the studied quantitative indicators with the law of normal distribution based on the Shapiro–Wilk criterion was verified. The reliability of the frequency differences in the groups was assessed using the exact Fisher criterion (the differences were considered significant at values of $p < 0.05$). The reliability of the statistical estimates used was assumed to be at least 95%.

The purpose of the study. To substantiate the expediency of complex therapy of menopausal syndrome in women with vitamin D deficiency during early postmenopause using menopausal hormone therapy and colecalciferol to increase the effectiveness of treatment of clinical manifestations of menopausal syndrome, to ensure the prevention of late metabolic disorders and improve the quality of life in the early postmenopausal period.

Methodology and methods of research. This research work included the application of an integrated approach and the use of general scientific methodology, formal logical and specific methods. To achieve this goal and solve certain tasks, the integrated approach used included clinical and instrumental, sociological and laboratory, statistical and other significant research methods.

Results and discussion. When evaluating the results of the study, we found that patients with initially the same degree of CS and BMI have significant differences in the lipid profile depending on age, which is confirmed by us in other studies.

The study found that the change in the lipid spectrum towards atherogenic dyslipidemia was significantly higher in women in the age group over 51 years, compared with patients younger than 45 years ($p < 0.05$) and older than 46-50 years ($p < 0.05$).

According to the data obtained, during the statistical analysis, there were no significantly significant differences between patients of the first and third groups for the indicators of OHs ($p = 0.1$) and LDL C ($p = 0.06$). However, there was an increase in the level of OHs and LDL-C in women of the third group compared to patients of the first and second groups ($p < 0.05$).

An interesting fact is that in women with CS, as their biological age increases, along with a statistically significant increase in OHc, TG, CsLPNP, CSLPNP, there was no expected decrease in the level of CsLPVP. Thus, the decrease in HDL-C values in women in cases of a hypoestrogenic condition, with an increase in age from 40 to 64 years (Table), was statistically insignificant ($p = 0.1$). Although, a number of scientific papers confirm that menopause is associated with a decrease in HDL values. It is believed that isolated low HDL-C values may themselves be the main risk factors for postmenopausal coronary heart disease (CHD).

Conclusions. In patients with CS, as the age of the woman increases, the severity of atherogenic dyslipidemia increases, but their phenotypic characteristics do not change. It can be assumed that a violation of lipid metabolism is a condition caused by a genetic component.

Thus, the relationship we have identified in women with menopausal syndrome between age and lipidogram parameters necessitates an integrated approach to the treatment of CS manifestations, namely: on the one hand—menopausal hormone therapy, focusing attention on the criterion of its "metabolic neutrality" when choosing a drug, and on the other hand, the appointment of lipid-lowering drugs (differentiated depending on the detected violations – nicotines,

statins, fibrates, etc.), bringing the therapy of menopausal disorders in perimenopausal women to a new, "not a template", but a personalized, individually selected level for each woman.

References:

1. Kuznetsova I. V. Phytoestrogens in the treatment of menopausal disorders // Gynecology. No. 6. pp. 20-23.
2. Prilepskaya V. N., Bogatova I. K., Radzinsky V. E. New in the prevention and therapy of menopausal syndrome // Gynecology. 2016. No. 1. pp. 7-12.
3. Yureneva S. V., Ebzeeva Z. H. The role of hypothalamic (triggers) neuropeptides in the genesis of hot flashes. Prospects of new therapeutic approaches to the treatment of vasomotor menopausal symptoms // Obstetrics and Gynecology. 2017. No. 8. pp. 105-110.
4. Kazuyoshi T., Bentley G. E., Ubuka T. The general and comparative biology of gonadotropin-inhibitory hormone (GnIH) // Gen. Comp. Endocrinol. 2007. Vol. 153 (1-3). P. 365-370..
5. Sarri G., Pedder H., Dias S. et al. Vasomotor symptoms resulting from natural menopause: a systematic review and network meta-analysis of treatment effects from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence guideline on menopause // International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. 2017. Vol. 124 (10). P. 1514-1523.
6. Wahab F., Shahab M., Behr R. The involvement of gonadotropin inhibitory hormone and kisspeptin in the metabolic regulation of reproduction // J. of Endocrinology. 2015. Vol. 225. P. 49-66.

FEATURES OF OPTRONS. OPTRONS ILLUMINATOR

Abstract. According to the recommendations of the International Electrotechnical Commission, optoelectronic devices are devices that detect visible, infrared or ultraviolet parts of electromagnetic waves, and emit coherent waves of light. Based on the above, the following processes form the physical foundations of optoelectronics.

Key words: advantages, disadvantages, general schematic view of optical and electrical connections, pairs of diodes, resistors, transistors, and thyristors.

Optoelectronics is a part of the scientific and technical direction, which deals with the phenomena of electronic oscillations in semiconductor materials, the transmission and reception of information, the description of information, its transfer from one form to another, their memory, and storage. is based on the study of phenomena using electro-optical methods. In optoelectronics, it is inappropriate to consider modern electronic devices, systems based on the use of lasers, holographic residual effect, optorons, indicators as the main element. Also, it is impossible to consider that the currently studied limit of the light wave is a limiting value.

It also synthesizes the high results achieved in the development of the scientific and technical direction of optoelectronics.

The principal advantage of optoelectronics is distinguished by the following important aspects of devices and systems.

1. High information capacity and reception of the frequency of light. This is 10^{13} - 10^{15} times greater than the frequency of ordinary radio engineering vibrations. It is possible to store and write high $\sim 10^2$ bit/cm² information in the memory elements with the help of small light wavelength.

2. The loss of a light beam at an acute angle, the angular wasteful consumption is proportional to the wavelength λ and its value I is equal to one. This property allows the transmission of electromagnetic rays to the desired point in the universe without loss. In small electronic systems, laser beams can be directed to micron surface light-sensing semiconductor surfaces.

3. It is possible to modulate the light beam by time and environment. The elementary surface is extremely small and can be isolated for individual modulation of the perpendicularly incident beam (This property allows to describe very wide and high (information) information. This property is very important for creating high-performance computing techniques.

4. Transmission of information using electroneutral photons (contactless transmission), i.e. (mechanical and electrical) connection; super galvanic

connection of input and output; the fact that the information is directed in one direction does not connect the photoreceptor with the light source looking back; creation of highly networked communication systems; connection with an optical channel, not receiving the influence of electromagnetic waves, that is, protection from the influence of the external environment; therefore, optoelectronics gives designers a convenient opportunity to create new structural types of radioelectronics systems.

5. Reception of a mirrored image: light counting systems, information systems are input parts. This is called the optical eye.

6. Systems created on the basis of microelectronics are the basis of future cybernetics. They are important because of their high capacity, changeability, adaptability, quick assimilation of images, and many connections. The use of light rays (transferring electrical energy to light energy and vice versa) provides an opportunity for the development of functional microelectronics. The main reason for the development of optoelectronics, allows transistor electronics and integrated circuit technology, radio electronics, micromanufacturing. It cannot connect well with existing electronic connectors, pulse transformers, relays, contacts, sockets, and transistors.

The principle of operation of optrons is based on energy cycle. In this case, the electrical energy (signal) in the radiation source is converted into light energy, and vice versa in the photoreceptor, the light signal waits for (issues) an electrical response. Depending on the complexity of the circuit structure, optoelectronics technology is divided into two large groups: optocouplers and optoelectronic integrated circuits. An optocoupler or "elementary optron" is a semi-conductor optoelectronic device consisting of a radiation source and a receiver (photoreceiver) with an electrically isolated optical connection at the input and output. Optoelectronic integrated microcircuits are microcircuits (devices) consisting of one or more optocouplers with one or more rectifiers or amplifiers.

Advantages of Optrons

- lack of electrical connection between input and output and reverse connection between photo receiver and radiation source, so it is designed for high voltage and resistance, and input capacitance is very small.
- the frequency of allowed vibrations is a wide range, that is, the possibility of transmitting a signal from zero to 10^{14} Gs
- it is possible to control the effect of output signals on the optical part.
- has an optical channel highly protected against noise, that is, it does not receive the influence of an external electric field.
- has the ability to work together with other semiconductor and microelectronic devices in radio electronic devices.

Disadvantages:

- the power consumption is relatively high because the energy exchange happens 2 ways at once (electricity-light-electricity), 2 times. Also, FIK is not high;
- temperature stability (permanence) and radiation resistance is not very high
- it does not go long, that is, the deterioration of the parameters is observed over time.
- the specific noise level is relatively high
- imperfect in terms of constructive technology, i.e. hybrid (hybrid) technology is needed.

All these disadvantages will be eliminated with the development of optron technology.

References:

1. Irisboyev, F. (2022). ELEKTR SIGNALLAR KUCHAYTIRGICHLARI VA ULARNING ASOSIY PARAMETRLARI VA TAVSIFLARI. Евразийский журнал академических исследований, 2(11), 190-193.
2. Irisboyev, F. B., & Mukhtorov, D. N. U. (2024). POSSIBILITIES OF LOW-ENERGY ION IMPLANTATION IN OBTAINING NANOMATERIALS. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 4(2), 122-125.
3. Irisboyev, F. B., & Mukhtorov, D. N. U. (2024). TECHNOLOGY OF MANUFACTURING OF SOLAR ELEMENTS. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 4(2), 107-110.
4. Irisboyev, F. (2024). THE IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY USE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 78-81.
5. Irisboyev, F. (2024). THE PLACE OF NANOTECHNOLOGY IN THE PRESENT TIME. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 52-56.
6. Irisboyev, F. (2024). TYPES AND STRUCTURE OF SYNCHRONOUS MACHINES. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 48-51.
7. Irisboyev, F., & Qayumov, D. (2024). FEATURES AND AREAS OF USE OF DIGITAL MICROCIRCUITS. DIGITAL SIGNAL REFLECTION DEVICES. Interpretation and researches.
8. Boymirzayevich, I. F. (2024). TYPES AND STRUCTURE OF SYNCHRONOUS MACHINES.
9. Boymirzayevich, I. F. (2024). THE IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY USE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY.
10. Irisboyev, F.. (2023). THE INPUTS ARE ON INSERTED SILICON NON-BALANCED PROCESSES. Modern Science and Research, 2(10), 120–122. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25040>
11. Irisboyev, F. (2022). PARAMETERS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF AMPLIFIERS MADE OF SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS. Science and Innovation, 1(6), 374-377.

12. Irisboyev, F. (2022). YARIMO 'TKAZGICHLI MODDALARDAN TAYYORLANADIGAN KUCHAYTIRGICHLARNING PARAMETRLARI VA XARAKTERISTIKALARI. Science and innovation, 1(A6), 374-377.
13. Irisboyev, F. (2022). YARIMO 'TKAZGICHLI MODDALARDAN TAYYORLANADIGAN KUCHAYTIRGICHLARNING PARAMETRLARI VA XARAKTERISTIKALARI. Science and innovation, 1(A6), 374-377.
14. Irisboyev, F. B. (2023). THE INPUTS ARE ON INSERTED SILICON NON-BALANCED PROCESSES. НАНОЭЛЕКТРОНИКИ», 1(A4), 241.
15. Boymirzayevich, I. F., & Husniddin o'g'li, I. M. (2023). INTERNET QURILMALARINING IOT (INTERNET OF THINGS) TEXNOLOGIYALARI.

VACUUM FLUORESCENT INDICATORS

Abstract. Low-voltage cathodoluminescence serves as the physical basis for the operation of these devices, that is, their flash when bombarding a phosphor with slow electrons (up to 100 eV energy). In contrast to the widely used and well-studied high-voltage cathodoluminescence in ENT, in PKK electrons are inhibited and absorbed in a thin surface layer. There are several mechanisms of electron energy transfer to the crystal.

Key words. Other types of indicators, Screens, radiation spectra, radiation resistance, Vacuum heated indicators, portable displays, electrolytic and electrophoretic indicators, particle displacement, direct and alternating current.

Vacuum luminescent indicators The physical basis of the operation of these devices is low-voltage cathodoluminescence, that is, their flash when bombarding a phosphor with slow electrons (up to 100 eV energy). In contrast to the widely used and well-studied high-voltage cathodoluminescence in ENT, in PKK electrons are inhibited and absorbed in a thin surface layer. There are several mechanisms of transfer of electron energy to the crystal: interaction with valence electrons and its transition to a higher level of the free zone (emergence of hot electrons), interaction with the crystal lattice and the appearance of elastic vibrations in the volume (volume plasmons) and surface plasmons. interaction of crystal lattice atoms with virtually no energy loss. Plasmons are not very long-lived (up to 10^{-5} s). Free electrons appear as a result of their stretching due to internal conversion. The threshold energy for plasmon generation is 10...20 V. Even less energy is required to excite valence electrons. Formed free charge carriers flow into the phosphor. Therefore, the recombination process is the same as in high-voltage cathodoluminescence (radiation spectra almost coincide). FIK also does not exceed 30%. the quantum yield of luminescence does not exceed 1 either. This means that for PVK to be effective, it is not possible to perform significantly high current density and high-speed scanning (copying) with an electron beam, as in ENTs.

Thus, the threshold voltage is 10 V; with the increase of the threshold, they increase proportionally to the current and voltage.

Advantage of VLI. The advantage of vacuum fluorescent indicators is their excellent ergonomic properties: high brightness. Eye-pleasing green flash, wide viewing angle. Lack of illumination in the pest, full compatibility with MDYA microcircuits in terms of current and voltage; the ability to prepare virtually any character locations; good usability, ability to work in extreme climatic conditions,

technological convenience and cheapness based on the use of electrovacuum automated assembly lines and the absence of rare and expensive materials.

Other types of indicators. The considered liquid crystal, vacuum luminescent, semi-conductor devices form the basis of devices in the field of current, modern symbol synthesizing indicators, small format information synthesizing reflective systems. The huge industrial potential of each of these directions is a guarantee that this situation will be preserved for a long time. However, consumer requirements require the availability of other types of synthesizing indicators and new research in this area.

Gas discharge indicators. Gas discharge luminescence is used in gas discharge indicators. Devices of this class are based on simple elements forming a gas discharge space, which is filled with ordinary neon (yellow flash), sometimes helium (yellow flash), argon (violet), or other gases or their mixtures.

Two exchanges of energy are used: for example, UV-radiation in a xenon charge, acting on a photoluminophore, produces a flash in the field of vision. When the discharge is excited by direct current, dusting of the cathode material is observed, therefore, the perspective of working in alternating current is bright.

In practice, gas discharge BSQ is used in obsolete devices. In new devices, they were completely replaced by VLIs. But only the creation of large-format flat screens with gas discharge illumination reveals its possibilities in this field.

Another electrochromic effect is related to the oxidation-reduction process of organic compounds, such as fiologens. The electrodes in the fiologen cell are made of transition metal oxides, and the electrolyte between them can be solid (for example, lithium chlorate in an organic solvent), liquid (a mixture of acid with glycerol or glycol), brittle (based on sodium and aluminum oxide). can be When the voltage is applied (1...2 V), depending on the polarity between the electrodes, the electrode piece becomes colored or discolored. The distinctive advantages of EXIs are economic efficiency (low voltage and color charge), large viewing angle, wide operating temperature range (up to 150 ° C), and most importantly, the availability of memory: the data written when the consumption ends is years. can be stored during Their disadvantages include, first of all, the phenomenon of degradation (corrosion of electrochromic material). Also, the complexity of matrix (addressing) addressing due to the significant inertness of repainting and the non-threshold nature of reconnection. To some extent, EXI, electrolytic and electrophoretic indicators are similar; in the first one, when voltage is applied, galvanoplastic deposition of metal occurs at the cathode, which changes its return properties; in the second, charged pigmented (painted) particles move in the liquid under the influence of the field.

The need to replace ENTs with an optoelectronic counterpart appeared at the time of new requirements for displays and TV screens. The general appearance of these requirements is as follows. The screen has a flat panel design, which should ensure its original comfort and increase in size (up to 1...1.5 m) diagonally. Strictly speaking, the requirements for the transmission of volumetric images are

not being discussed, but the implementation of these requirements with the involvement of holography will take a lot of time. At the same time, it was found that the feeling of volume gives the phenomenon of presence provided by a large format screen. The next requirement for television is the requirement to increase the resolution - to increase the number of elements to $1.5 \cdot 10^6$ (1200x1200). This automatically increases the frequency of the scanning current to several megahertz, making appropriate changes to the control circuits used in the optoelectronic display. The large format screen should be in the form of a matrix of character areas. At the same time, the required speed should be provided throughout the area. The requirement to be colorful is also important (R-G-B color generation).

Compatibility of the large screen raster with microelectronic control devices is important: low voltage and small excitation current, the possibility of multiplex mode, color raster with memory, volt-clear lighting threshold of the characteristic. An important aspect of the creation of screens with a large information capacity is the progress in the field of displays, which is connected with the "computerization" of all aspects of human activity. We would like to mention that the demands placed on displays by technology are better met than the demands placed on TV screens.

References:

1. Irisboyev, F. (2022). ELEKTR SIGNALLAR KUCHAYTIRGICHLARI VA ULARNING ASOSIY PARAMETRLARI VA TAVSIFLARI. Евразийский журнал академических исследований, 2(11), 190-193.
2. Irisboyev, F. B., & Mukhtorov, D. N. U. (2024). POSSIBILITIES OF LOW-ENERGY ION IMPLANTATION IN OBTAINING NANOMATERIALS. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 4(2), 122-125.
3. Irisboyev, F. B., & Mukhtorov, D. N. U. (2024). TECHNOLOGY OF MANUFACTURING OF SOLAR ELEMENTS. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 4(2), 107-110.
4. Irisboyev, F. (2024). THE IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY USE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 78-81.
5. Irisboyev, F. (2024). THE PLACE OF NANOTECHNOLOGY IN THE PRESENT TIME. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 52-56.
6. Irisboyev, F. (2024). TYPES AND STRUCTURE OF SYNCHRONOUS MACHINES. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 48-51.
7. Irisboyev, F., & Qayumov, D. (2024). FEATURES AND AREAS OF USE OF DIGITAL MICROCIRCUITS. DIGITAL SIGNAL REFLECTION DEVICES. Interpretation and researches.
8. Boymirzayevich, I. F. (2024). TYPES AND STRUCTURE OF SYNCHRONOUS MACHINES.
9. Boymirzayevich, I. F. (2024). THE IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY USE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY.

10. Irisboyev, F.. (2023). THE INPUTS ARE ON INSERTED SILICON NON-BALANCED PROCESSES. Modern Science and Research, 2(10), 120–122. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25040>
11. Irisboyev, F. (2022). PARAMETERS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF AMPLIFIERS MADE OF SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS. Science and Innovation, 1(6), 374-377.
12. Irisboyev, F. (2022). YARIMO ‘TKAZGICHLI MODDALARDAN TAYYORLANADIGAN KUCHAYTIRGICHLARNING PARAMETRLARI VA XARAKTERISTIKALARI. Science and innovation, 1(A6), 374-377.
13. Irisboyev, F. (2022). YARIMO ‘TKAZGICHLI MODDALARDAN TAYYORLANADIGAN KUCHAYTIRGICHLARNING PARAMETRLARI VA XARAKTERISTIKALARI. Science and innovation, 1(A6), 374-377.
14. Irisboyev, F. B. (2023). THE INPUTS ARE ON INSERTED SILICON NON-BALANCED PROCESSES. НАНОЭЛЕКТРОНИКИ», 1(A4), 241.
15. Boymirzayevich, I. F., & Husniddin o'g'li, I. M. (2023). INTERNET QURILMALARINING IOT (INTERNET OF THINGS) TEXNOLOGIYALARI.

Islomov M.H.
Jizzax politexnika instituti assistenti

KOGNITIV RADIO ORQALI IOT (INTERNET OF THINGS) QURILMALARINING ISHLASHI

Annotatsiya. Hozirgi vaqtda texnologiyalar rivojlanishning boshlang'ich bosqichida bo'lganligi sababli inson ishtirokisiz IoT qurilmasi hech bir jarayonni amalga oshira olmaydi. Hozircha "aqlli" narsalar, asosan, ba'zi jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirish uchun ishlaydi. Kunduzi va kechasi iqlim sharoitini saqlashning turli rejimlarini ta'minlaydigan zamonaviy konditsionerlar bunga misol bo'la oladi. Ammo ularning aksariyati odamning borligi yoki yo'qligidan, xonadagi odamlarning soni va boshqa sharoitlardan qat'iy nazar, berilgan dasturni bajaradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Internet, texnologiya, IoT tizimi, Tarmoq, Tizimlar, Global ekotizim.

Islomov M.H.
assistant
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

OPERATION OF IOT (INTERNET OF THINGS) DEVICES THROUGH COGNITIVE RADIO

Abstract. Currently, since the technologies are at the initial stage of development, an IoT device cannot perform any process without human participation. So far, "smart" things work mainly to automate some processes. An example of this is modern air conditioners that provide different modes of maintaining climate conditions during the day and at night. But most of them perform the given program regardless of the presence or absence of a person, the number of people in the room and other conditions.

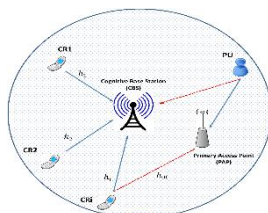
Keywords: Internet, technology, IoT system, Network, Systems, Global ecosystem.

Kognitiv radio (CR) haqida ma'lumot

Kognitiv radio (*Cognitive Radio System, CRS*) – bu o'z ishlatilishi o'ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida ma'lumotlarni ola oladigan va bu ma'lumotlar asosida o'zining ishlash parametrlarini tuzata oladigan radio tizim hisoblanadi. Bunday tizim alohida radioaloqa xizmati hisoblanmaydi, balki mavjud radioxizmatlardan istalgani doirsida texnologiya sifatida ishlatiladi. Buning uchun u mos chastotalar polosasida birlamchi yoki ikkilamchi asosida ishlatilishi imkoniyati bo'lishi kerak [1].

Kognitiv radio. CRning eng inqilobiy ilovalaridan biri simsiz aloqada spektr tanqisligi muammosini hal qilishdir. Spektr, birinchi navbatda, qanday litsenziyalanganligi sababli cheklangan bo'lishi mumkin. Buni hujjatlashtirilgan spektrning bandligini tadqiqotlaridan ko'rish mumkin. Ikkalasi spektrning taxminan 20% bandligini taxmin qilgan, bu spektrdan 80% kam foydalanilganligini ko'rsatadi. Agar spektr bir nechta litsenziatlarga bo'lingan bo'lsa, undan foydalanishning ancha yuqori darajasiga erishish mumkin edi. CR kam foydalanilgan spektrni almashish uchun texnik asosni ta'minlaydi. CIoT qurilmalari tomonidan foydalanilmaydigan spektrdan foydalanish IoT tarmoqlarining kelajakdagi muvaffaqiyati uchun kalit bo'ladi. CR ning ajoyib tavsifini va CR muvaffaqiyati uchun zarur bo'lgan vazifalarni beradi [1-5].

Kognitiv radio texnologiyasi ishlatiladigan radiochastota spektri resurslarini samaraliroq boshqarish uchun terminlar va bir nechta radio tizimlar, radioaloqa tizimlari operatorlari orasida bog'lanishlarni rekonfiguratsiyalashda, shuningdek radiochastotalar spektriga yanada tez moslashuvchan ulanish tashkil etiladi va jamoaviy vosita sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin [2].



1– rasm. Kognitiv radioda signalni tarqalishi.

Kognitiv radio tamoyilini ishlatadigan va Kognitiv radio deyiladigan bunday qurilmalarning birinchilaridan biri Nyu-Jersida yaratilgan. Ishlab chiqilgan yuqori tezlikli namuna bo'lishi mumkin maksimal 100 MHz dan 7.5 GHz gacha chastotalar diapazonlarida, shu jumladan televideniye, Wi-Fi va HZM uchun chastotalarda ishlash mumkin va spektrdan samaraliroq foydalanishga imkon beradi. Qurilma band bo'lmagan chastotalarni detektorlay oladi va ular orasida 50 mikrosekundda qayta ulana oladi. Alohida hollarda esa video oqimlarni translyasiyalash uzilmasdan 1 mikrisekundda qayta ulana oladi. Shuningdek qurilma tijorat mahsulotlarida ishlatiladigan dasturiy ta'minotlarni ishlatishi va testlashi mumkin. Ma'lumotlar sekundiga 400 Mbit tezlikda uzatiladi, bu mavjud Wi-Fi qurilmalardagidan ancha tez hisoblanadi [2].

Hozirgi vaqtda rivojlangan davlatlarda butun chastotalar spektri taqsimlangan va qat'iy litsenziyalanadi. Chastotalar doimo eshitmaydi, lekin bunda ular juda samaralisiz ishlatiladi. Kognitiv radioning (yoki yana intellectual radioaloqa deyiladigan) asosiy tamoyili chastotaning yuklanishini dinamik boshqarilishidan iborat. Bu juda murakkab texnik jarayon bo'lib, uning ma'nosi shundan iboratki, bitta aloqa kanalili sotali tarmoqda bitta foydalanuvchi ikkinchi foydalanuvchiga kanal kerak bo'lmaganida undan foydalanishi mumkin. Oddiy aytganda, kimgadir ajratilgan chastotalar egasiga kerak bo'lmagan mamentda ishlatilishi mumkin. Binobarin, yuklanganlik ko'pincha yuqori emas, masalan,

abonent ma'lum vqat mobaynida mobil telefon bo'yicha so'zlashadi, qolgan vqatlarda esa telefon kutish rejimida bo'ladi, u holda shunday qilib, qoshimcha chastotalarni qidirish zaruratisiz sezilarli chastotalar resurslari mumkin bo'lib qoladi [6-7].

Kognitiv Internet- qurilmalar - kognitiv M2M aloqalari - bu mutlaqo o'rganilmagan soha bo'lib, unda cheklangan miqdordagi tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. M2M qurilmalari narsalar internetining asosiy qurilish bloklari hisoblanadi. Shu sababli, bundan buyon ushbu dissertatsiyada "M2M" va "IoT" atamalari bir-birining o'rnida ishlatiladi. IoT kommunikatsiyalaridagi asosiy muammo IoT qurilmalari sonining tobora ortib borayotganiga spektrni taqsimlashdir. Ericsson ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 2020 yilga kelib ulangan qurilmalar soni 30 milliardga yetadi. Simsiz spektr uchun raqobatlashayotgan ko'plab qurilmalar jiddiy tiqilib qolishga olib keladi. Spektrning tiqilib qolishi IoT ga CRni kiritishning asosiy sababidir. Ushbu tezisda taqdim etilgan tadqiqot qisqa masofali IoT qurilmalari bilan cheklangan, shuning uchun uyali qurilmalar bundan keyin muhokama qilinmaydi. Kapillyar IoT qurilmalari Zigbee va Wi-Fi kabi qisqa masofali aloqa texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda bir-biri bilan muloqot qiladi [5-8].

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

- [1] D. T. Otermat, C. E. Otero va I. Kostanic, "Kognitiv radio orqali narsalar internetiga opportunistik kirish uchun FM radiosi spektrini tahlil qilish", 2015 yilda IEEE 2-Butunjahon Internetdagi narsalar forumi (WF-IoT), Milan, 2015 yil.
- [2] J. A. Stankovic, "Narsalar Interneti bo'yicha tadqiqot yo'nalishlari", IEEE Internet of Things Journal, 1-9-betlar, 2014 yil.
- [3] W. Li, C. Zhu, V. C. M. Leung, L. T. Yang va Y. Ma, "Turli joylashtirish naqshlari bilan sanoat IoT uchun kognitiv radio datchik tarmoqlarining ishlashini taqqoslash", IEEE Systems Journal, vol. PP, no. 99, pp. 1-11, 2015.
- [4] Islomov, M.. (2023). CALCULATION OF SIGNAL DISPERSION IN OPTICAL FIBER. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 127–129.
- [5] Islomov, M., & Nasriddinov, A. (2024). INTERNET NARSALAR OLDIDA BIZNI NIMA KUTMOQDA. *Ilm-Fan Va ta'lim*, 2(1(16)).
- [6] Islomov, M. (2024). CHARACTERISTICS OF RADIO WAVE PROPAGATION IN URBAN CONDITIONS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 45-47.
- [7] Islomov, M. (2024). PLANE ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE PARAMETERS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 88-91.
- [8] Islomov, M. (2023). Current Cluster Approach to Education. *Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Art*, 19-21.
- [9] Irisboyev, F. (2024). TYPES AND STRUCTURE OF SYNCHRONOUS MACHINES. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 48-51.
- [10] Irisboyev, F. (2022). YARIMO 'TKAZGICHLI MODDALAR DAN TAYYORLANADIGAN KUCHAYTIRGICHLARNING PARAMETRLARI VA XARAKTERISTIKALARI. *Science and innovation*, 1(A6), 374-377.

[11] Irisboyev, F.. (2023). THE INPUTS ARE ON INSERTED SILICON NON-BALANCED PROCESSES. Modern Science and Research, 2(10), 120–122. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25040>

YOSHLARNING HUQUQIY MADANIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING IJTIMOIIY OMILLARI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada yoshlarning huquqiy madaniyatini shakllantirish, mazmun-mohiyati, uni takomillashtirish yo'llari va imkoniyatlari aniqlangan va tavsiflangan. Yooshlarning o'z huquqlari va ularni himoya qilish kafolatlaridan xabardorlik darajasi hamda yoshlar huquqlarini amalga oshirishga yordam beruvchi va to'sqinlik qiluvchi ijtimoiy omillari aniqlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: yoshlar, huquqiy madaniyat, ijtimoiy faollik, omil, qadriyat, fuqaro, fuqarolik jamiyati, huquqiy ong.

*Ismatov Sh.U.
teacher
Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute*

SOCIAL FACTORS OF THE FORMATION OF LEGAL CULTURE OF YOUTH

Abstract. The article defines and describes the formation of the legal culture of young people, its essence, ways and possibilities of its improvement. The level of awareness of young people about their rights and guarantees of their protection, as well as the social factors that help and hinder the realization of the rights of young people have been determined.

Key words: youth, legal culture, social activity, factor, value, citizen, civil society, legal consciousness.

Yoshlar jamiyatning etakchi kuchi va kelajak egalaridir. Bugungi kunda maktablarda, oliygo'hlarda ta'lim – tarbiya olayotgan farzandlarning qay darajada bilim olishi va mutaxassislikka ega bo'lishi, yaqin kelajakda davlat va jamiyat hayotining taraqqiyotiga ta'sir ko'rsatishi oydek ravshan.

Aynan zamon talablari va mamlakatimizning ilg'or va rivojlangan davlatlar qatoridan joy olishi, ya'ni jahon hamjamiyatining tenghuquqli a'zosi sifatida tarakkiy topishiga asos sifatida joriy yil 30-aprel kuni o'tkazilgan O'zbekiston Respublikasi referendumida umumxalq ovozi berish yo'li bilan qabul qilingan O'zbekiston Respublikasining yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyasida ham inson qadri, uning huquq va erkinliklari hamda burchlari, shuningdek inson hamda fuqaroning huquq va erkinliklari kafolatlangan.

Barcha davlatlar ham hozirgi tez o'zgarib borayotgan va shiddat bilan rivojlanayotgan zamon talablariga tayyor turgan yoshlarni tarbiyalab borishga

jiddu-jahd qilmoqda. Ya'ni, taraqqiyot garovi bo'lmish –ta'lim sohasiga investitsiya kiritmokda. Tarixda ham har bir davlat va jamiyat o'z fuqarolarini ma'rifatli qilishga katta e'tibor karatgan. Bu bejizga emas albatta. Har bir davrda ham dunyoda bulayotgan o'zgarish va yangiliklardan yaxshi xabardor bo'lgan ijtimoiy faol fuqarolar, ayniqsa yoshlar mazkur davlat taraqqiyotining kafolati hisoblangan. Chunki har bir davlat va jamiyat o'z fuqarolarini muntazam tarbiyalab, ya'ni ularda ijtimoiy faollikni rivojlantirib borishdan manfaatdordir.

Mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekistonda huquqiy demokratik davlat qurish, adolatli fuqarolik jamiyatini barpo etish, fuqarolarning siyosiy ongi va huquqiy madaniyatini yuksaltirish, ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish hamda davlat va jamiyat boshqaruvida ishtirokini kengaytirishga xizmat qilib kelayotgan ko'pgina qonun hujjatlari qabul qilindi. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 1997 yil 25-iyundagi "Huquqiy tarbiyani yaxshilash, aholining huquqiy madaniyati darajasini yuksaltirish, huquqshunos kadrlarni tayyorlash tizimini takomillashtirish, jamoatchilik fikrini o'rganish ishini yaxshilash haqida"gi Farmoni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining 1997 yil 29-avgustdagi "Jamiyatda huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirish Milliy dasturi", O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7-fevraldagi "2017-2021 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar Strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-4947-sonli Farmoni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Jamiyatda huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirish tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi 2019 yil 9-yanvardagi PF-5618-sonli Farmoni, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2022 yil 16-maydagi 259-sonli qarori bilan tasdiqlangan "2022-2023 yillarda jamiyatda huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar dasturi" shuningdek Prezident Sh.M.Mirziyoevning "Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasi" asari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022 yil 28-yanvardagi Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan "2022-2026 yillarga muljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning "Taraqqiyot Strategiyasi"to'g'risida"gi PF-60-sonli Farmoni hamda "O'zbekiston-2030"strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2030 yil 11-sentyabrdagi hamda "Yangi tahrirdagi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasini amalga oshirish bo'yicha birinchi navbatdagi chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi 2023 yil 8-maydagi farmonlari kabi ko'pgina qonun hujjatlarida ham huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirish masalalari davlatning ustuvor vazifalaridan biriga aylanganidan dalolat beradi.

"Mustaqillik yillarida aholining, ayniqsa, yoshlarning huquqiy madaniyatini yuksaltirish davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilgani, nafaqat demokratik jamiyat poydevorini mustahkamlash, balki huquqiy madaniyatning davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilgani ham mustaqillik qadriyatlari hayotiy ruyobga chiqayotganining yorqin dalilidir. Har bir insonning huquqiy madaniyatli bo'lishi, qonunlarga qat'iy rioya etishi, umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni e'zozlagan holda qonun ustuvorligini ta'minlashda jamoatchilik fikri va nazoratini uygunlashtirishning demokratik asoslarini takomillashtirib borish kuchli

fuqarolik jamiyatini qurishning muhim omili bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Zero, huquq fuqarolik jamiyati rivojlanishida muhim o'rin tutadi. U fuqarolik jamiyati a'zolari xulq-atvor qoidalarini belgilovchi oliy yuridik qadriyat sifatida jamiyat farovonligini ta'minlash hamda inson manfaatlarini ximoya qilish vositasi xisoblanadi.

O'rta umumta'lim maktablarida bugungi kunda ma'naviy-axloqiy, aqliy, iqtisodiy, jismoniy, ekologik, mehnat, badiiy-estetik, baynalminallik, vatanparvarlik, mafkuraviy va aqliy tarbiya berib borilmoqda. Shular qatorida huquqiy tarbiya alohida o'rin tutadi. Chunki, bola shaxs sifatida shakllanar ekan, o'zining xatti-harakatini ongli ravishda bajaradi. Ya'ni bola ulg'aygan sari burch, mas'uliyat, shaxsiy huquq kabi tushunchalar mazmun mohiyatini farqlay oladi.

Maktabning har bir o'qituvchi va tarbiyaviy ishlarga mas'ul kishilar shuningdek fan o'qituvchilari (ayniqsa tarbiya va boshqa ijtimoiy fanlar o'qituvchilari) o'quvchilarda mustaqil fikrlash ko'nikmasini shakllantirishga yordam berib, ular bilan ko'proq shug'ullanishlari lozim. Chunki o'tish davridagi usmirlar hayot haqida, kasb tanlash, kelgusida jamiyatda o'z o'rniga ega bo'lishda nimalarga e'tibor berish kerakligi kabi ko'pgina hayotiy misollarga duch kelishadi. Tajribali o'qituvchilar bunday vaziyatlarda ular bilan do'stona muloqotda bo'lib, to'g'ri yo'l ko'rsatishlari hamda yoshlar ishtirokida turli ma'naviy-ma'rifiy va huquqiy mavzularda tadbirlar tashkil qilishlari ham maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bir so'z bilan aytganda o'quvchilarni "yakkaalab" quymasliklari lozim. Chunki o'smirlar o'rtasidagi yuz berayotgan ko'pgina salbiy holatlar aynan nazoratsizlik oqibati ekanligi barchaga ayon. Yoshlarni boshqarish kerak, tarixiy va tarbiyaviy tajribadan kelib chiqib aytish mumkinki, katta yoshdagilar yoki aynan o'qituvchi-murabbiylar ularni qaysi yo'lga yo'naltirsalar, yoshlar shu yo'ldan boradilar. Bu mas'uliyatni murabbiylarimiz hech qachon unutmasliklari kerak.

Shu o'rinda navbatdagi mulohaza va taklifimiz quyidagicha:- jamiyat a'zolarini yuksak huquqiy madaniyat egasi qilib tarbiyalab borish nafaqat ta'lim muassasalari, balki davlat va jamoat tashkilotlari, hokimiyat idoralari, vazirliklar xullas, barcha-barchaning asosiy vazifasiga aylantirishga erishishdir.

Buning uchun yilning ma'lum oyida (masalan, "Harbiy-vatanparvarlik oyligi", "Yong'in xavfsizligi oyligi" kabi) "Huquqiy ma'rifat" yoki "Huquqiy savodxonlik" oyligini o'tkazib borishni an'anaga aylantirish va oy davomida barcha korxona va tashkilotlar, shuningdek barcha darajadagi ta'lim muassasalarida huquqiy targ'ibot tadbirlarini o'tkazib, tadbirlar tafsilotini ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali xalqimizga ko'rsatib borish ham yaxshi samara beradi. Chunki, bunday targ'ibot tadbirlari tafsilotlari jamiyatimizning barcha qatlamlariga etkazilsa, birinchidan huquqiy savodxonlik, ya'ni ma'lumotga egalilik, voqealardan xabardorlik birkadar oshadi, ikkinchidan, jamiyat a'zolarida huquqiy madaniyatning demokratlashuviga xizmat qilib adolatli jamiyat aholisining huquqiy kamoloti yuksalishiga xizmat qiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси. –Тошкент, “Ўзбекистон”, 2023 й.
2. Исмамов Ш. Талабалар ижтимоий фаоллигини ошириш-жамиyat ривожининг омили сифатида. // Педагогика журналі. 2023 й. 2-сон. 263 -б.
3. Маънавият. Асосий тушунчалар луғати. –Тошкент, 2023. 811-бет.
4. “Фалсафа. Қомусий луғат” китоби “Ўзбекистон файласуфлари миллий жамияти” нашриёти. “Шарқ” нашриёт-матбаа акциядорлик компанияси Бош таҳририяти. –Тошкент, 2004 йил. 153-бет.
5. Исмамов Ш. “Олий таълим муассасаларида талабалар ижтимоий фаоллигини ривожлантиришнинг педагогик шарт-шароитлари.” (Экономика и социум. 2023й. 5/1 (108) стр. 578.
6. Жураев Б. Т. Социально-духовное развитие студентов //Россия-Узбекистан. Международные образовательные и социально-культурные технологии: векторы развития. – 2019. – С. 22-23.
7. Ходжаев Б. К., Жураев Б. Т. Повышение нравственно-эстетической культуры слушателей института повышения квалификации работников народного образования //Экономика и социум. – 2022. – №. 3-2 (94). – С. 1217-1222.

Jabborova Z.M., PhD
Jizzax politexnika instituti
Sharaffulina R.R.
Iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi
dotsent

Ufa fan va texnologiyalar universiteti

JIZZAX VILOYATIDA KICHIK BIZNES VA TADBIRKORLIK SUBYEKLARINING RIVOJLANISHI HOLATI

Annotatsiya. Tadbirkorlik faoliyatida mehnatni tashkil etish u yoki bu xo'jalik faoliyati turi bilan shug'ullanuvchi subyektning nafaqat o'ziga xos xususiyati bilan, balki milliy iqtisodiyotning rivojlanish bosqichi xususiyatlari bilan ham uzviy bog'liq.

Kalit so'zlar: kichik biznes, tadbirkorlik, mehnat, mehnat munosabatlari, mehnatni tashkil etish, mehnat me'yorlari, rag'batlantirish.

Jabborova Z.M., PhD
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Sharafulina R.R., Candidate of Economics
associate professor
Ufa University of Science and Technology

STATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL SUBJECTS IN JIZZAK REGION

Annotation. The organization of labor in entrepreneurial activity is inextricably linked not only with the peculiarity of the subject engaged in this or that type of economic activity, but also with the features of the stage of development of the national economy.

Keywords: small business, entrepreneurship, Labor, Labor Relations, Labor Organization, labor norms, incentives.

Iqtisodiy islohotlar sharoitida rag'batlantirish tizimidan motivatsiya tizimiga bosqichma-bosqich o'tishni amalga oshirgan korxonalar yuqori raqobatbardoshlik darajasiga erishgan. Bu tushunchalarning o'zgarishigina emas, balki juda yuqori darajali iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlaridan biri hisoblanadi: xodimlar motivlarining barcha rang-barangligi va o'ziga xosligi rag'batlantirish tizimi o'rnini egallagan mos keluvchi motivatsiya tizimida aks etib boradi.³

Rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasi shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, iqtisodiyotda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish va unga keng yo'l ochib

3Z.M.Jabborova. (2023). Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda mehnat munosabatlarini takomillashtirish. (PhD) dissertatsiya.

berish aholini bandligini samarali ta'minlash hamda bu orqali aholi farovonligini oshirishning eng muhim omillaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Tadbirkorlik faoliyatida mehnatni tashkil etish u yoki bu xo'jalik faoliyati turi bilan shug'ullanuvchi subyektning nafaqat o'ziga xos xususiyati bilan, balki milliy iqtisodiyotning rivojlanish bosqichi xususiyatlari bilan ham uzviy bog'liq. Mamlakatimizning hozirgi rivojlanish bosqichida ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy islohotlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish sharoitida kichik va xususiy tadbirkorlikni yanada rivojlantirishning ustuvor vazifalari sifatida kichik korxona xodimlarini samaralimehnat qilish usullariga o'rgatish, mehnat potensialidan foydalanishning ratsional usullariga o'tish, ilg'or mehnat tajribalarini targ'ib qilish, samarali mehnat usullarini joriy etish hisobiga xarajatlarni kamaytirish kabi vazifalar ustuvor vazifa hisoblanadi. Bularning barchasi kichik korxonalarda mehnatni tashkil etish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan vazifalardir. Shuning uchun ham mehnatni tashkil qilish ko'p qirrali jarayon bo'lib, o'ziga xos tadbirlar tizimi sifatida qaraladi. Bu tadbirlar ishchi kuchidan unumli foydalanish, ishlab chiqarish jarayonida xodimlarni joy-joyiga qo'yish, mehnat me'yorlari va uni rag'batlantirish, ish joyini tashkil etish va qulay mehnat sharoitlarini yaratish kabilarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu tizimning amal qilishi holatida inson nafaqat ishchi sifatida, balki inson sifatida uning individual qobiliyatiga, kasbiy faoliyati xususiyatiga e'tibor qaratiladi.

Biznes faoliyati samaradorligini baholashda ijtimoiy so'rovnomalar o'tkazib, soha vakillarining fikrlaridan foydalanish ham tadqiqot usullaridan biri hisoblanadi. Mazkur faoliyat samaradorligini baholash emas, balki davlatning ushbu sohadagi iqtisodiy siyosatini maqsadga muvofiqligini o'rganish zarurdir. Tahlil etishdagi bunday an'anaviy yondashuvlar tadbirkorlikning ichki holati va uning mamlakat iqtisodiyotidagi ulushini baholashga imkon beradi.

Biznes faoliyatining rivojida mehnatni tashkil etish jonli mehnatdan iborat bo'lib, mehnat jarayonlarini tashkil etish tizimi sifatida quyidagi elementlarni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

1-jadval

Tadbirkorlik faoliyatida mehnat jarayonini tashkil etish tizimining tarkibiy elementlari tuzilishi

Ko'rsatkichlar	Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy mazmuni
Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikda mehnat jarayonini tashkil etish tizimi	- Ish vaqti va mehnat qurollaridan foydalanish darajasi bilan belgilanadigan alohida ishchi yoki mehnat jamoasi tomonidan bajariladigan, ma'lum mazmun, hajm va murakkabligi bilan tavsiflanadigan mehnat tarkibi inson imkoniyatlari, uning kasb-malaka tayyorgarligi bilan taqqoslanishi; - mehnat jarayonida ijrochilarni o'zaro bog'liqligi (ya'ni mehnat kooperatsiyasi), asosiy va yordamchi ishlab chiqarish ishchilari xizmatchilari o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqliq; - mehnatni tashkiliy sharoiti, ya'ni mehnat va dam olish, mehnat intensivligi, texnik xavfsizlikning mavjudligi, almashish grafigi, ish joyini rejalashtirish, ish joyining estetik holati, ishlab chiqarish holati kabilarsiz mehnat jarayonini amalga oshirib bo'lmazligi;

	- kasbiy talablar va ishlovchilarning shaxsiy sifati uning tayyorgarligi o'z joyida ishlashlari, mehnatga moslashishi, malakasini oshirish kabi talablarni inobatga olib personalni tanlash; - jamoa va alohida ishchini mehnat natijalariga, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy motivatsiyalashni shakllantirish yo'li bilan mehnatga qiziqtirishni ta'minlash.

1-jadvalda mehnatni tashkil etish jonli mehnatdan iborat bo'lib, mehnat jarayonlarini tashkil etish tizimi sifatida elementlar keltirilgan. Unda mehnat jarayoni shakllanishi xususiyati ishlovchilarni mehnatga jalb etish sharoiti bilan tavsiyalanadi. Bu ko'pchilik kichik korxonalarning umumiy o'ziga xos va asosiy xususiyatidir. Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasi shundan dalolat bermoqdaki, kichik korxona rahbarlarining ko'pchiligi (deyarli yarmidan ko'pi) ishchi kuchini faqat an'anaviy to'liq bandlik sharti bilan yollashadi. Ishchilarni mehnatga jalb qilishning usbu shaklining ahamiyati uzoq vaqt davomida o'zgarmasdan kelmoqda, oqibatda mehnat bozori xarakteri uchun ijobiy holat bo'lib, uni nisbatan barqaror amal qilayotganidan dalolat beradi.

Ma'lumki, kichik biznes bozor iqtisodiyotining asosi, iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlarini, yalpi milliy mahsulot tarkibi va sifatini, aholining ish bilan bandligi va daromadi darajasini belgilaydigan yetakchi sektor hisoblanadi. Bu borada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti ta'kidlanganidek⁴, "Bizning yana bir muhim vazifamiz – kichik biznes va tadbirkorlik sohasini qo'llab-quvvatlash va rag'batlantirish, mamlakatimiz iqtisodiy qudratini, yurtimizda tinchlik va barqarorlik, ijtimoiy totuvlikni mustahkamlashdan, bu soha ulushini yanada oshirish uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratib berishdan iborat. Nega deganda, tadbirkor nafaqat o'zini va oilasini, balki xalqni ham, davlatni ham boqadi".

Mehnat bozorida aholining ish bilan bandligini oshirish, ishchi kuchiga talab va taklif o'rtasidagi mutanosiblikka bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatish, bandlikka ko'maklashishga muhtojlar va ishsizlar sonining o'zgarishi orqali aniqlandi. Uni tadqiq etishda mehnat bozorining umumiy qonuniyatlari, tamoyillari va konsepsiyalarini hisobga olish zarur. Bandlikka ko'maklashish markazlarining ishga joylashtirish bo'yicha yuqori samarali faoliyatiga qaramasdan, unchalik katta bo'lmagan qismga ega bo'sh ish joylari uning yordamida to'ldiriladi.

Mehnat bozorining o'rganilganlik darajasi tahlili shundan dalolat beradiki, respublikamizning ko'pchilik olimlari aholining bandligi masalasini hal etishda kichik ishlab chiqaruvchilarni makroiqtisodiy funksiyasidan kelib chiqadi. Korxona darajasida mehnat munosabatlari masalasiga – xususan, kichik korxonalarda ishchi kuchini yollash xususiyatlariga kam e'tibor berilgan, shuni e'tirof etish joizki, kichik korxonalarda mehnat bozorining xususiyatlari bir qator omillar bilan belgilanadi.

4 O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojatnomasini o'rganish va keng jamoatchilik o'rtasida targ'ib etishga bag'ishlangan ilmiy- ommabop qo'llanma. -T.: 2019, -218 b.

Jizzax viloyati har bir tumanining hududiy-iqtisodiy xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda, ishchi kuchiga talab va taklifga qarab, kichik korxonalar, oilaviy tadbirkorlik subyektlarini joylashtirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini aniqlash mumkin va bunda biz tomonimizdan ilgari surilgan uslubdan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojatnomasini o‘rganish va keng jamoatchilik o‘rtasida targ‘ib etishga bag‘ishlangan ilmiy- ommabop qo‘llanma. -T.: 2019, -218 b.
2. Z.M.Jabborova. (2023). Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda mehnat munosabatlarini takomillashtirish. (PhD) dissertatsiya.
3. Abduraxmonova G.Q. Kichik biznesda aholini munosib mehnat tamoyillari asosida ish bilan ta‘minlashni takomillashtirish.: I.f.d.dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. -T.:2016. -25 B.
4. Горфинкель В.Я., Швандер В.А. Экономика предприятия: Учебник для вузов. Перараб.и доп. –Москва: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2000.- С. 274.
5. Jabborova Z.M. Aholi ish bilan bandligini oshirishda xususiy tadbirkorlikning o‘rni. // “Iqtisodiyot va ta‘lim” jurnali, 2019-y. № 6, .
6. Jabborova Z.M. Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikda mehnat faoliyatini rag‘batlantirish yo‘nalishlari. // “Moliya” ilmiy jurnali, 2020-yil, № 4, 153-162 bet “Moliya” ilmiy jurnali, 2020 yil, № 4, 153-162 b.

*Jo'rayeva N.M.
"Fizika" kafedrası o'qituvchisi
Jizzax politexnika institute
O'zbekiston*

FIZIKA FANI TO'GARAKLARIDA IJODIY ISHLARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. Fizika fani to'garaklarida o'quvchilarga ijodiy xarakterdagi topshiriqlar berish orqali ularda ijodkorlik qobiliyatlari shakllantiriladi hamda fizikaviy qonuniyatlarning texnikada, ishlab chiqarishda, hayotda amal qilishiga ishonch uyg'otiladi.

Tayanch so'zlar: mayatnik, tebranish davri, texnika, ijodkorlik, erkin tushish tezlanishi, o'lchov lentasi.

*Jorayeva N.M.
teacher
"Physics" department
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Uzbekistan*

USE OF CREATIVE WORK IN PHYSICS CIRCLES

Abstract. By giving creative assignments to students in physics circles, creativity skills are formed in them, and confidence is instilled in the application of physical laws in technology, production, and life.

Key words: pendulum, period of oscillation, technique, creativity, acceleration of free fall, measuring tape.

Kirish: Ilm o'lchashdan boshlanadi. Ya'ni, o'quvchilar fizik qonuniyatlarni hayotda, texnikada, ishlab chiqarishda amal qilishini o'lchashlar orqali o'zlari bajarib ko'rsalar, hisoblab ishonch hosil qilsalar ularda fanga bo'lgan qiziqishlari kuchayadi. O'zlashtirish darajasi ortadi.

Asosiy qism: Ma'lumki, fizik tushinchalarni talabalarga o'rgatishda o'qitishning turli formalaridan foydalanish mumkin: dars, ekskursiya, amaliy ish va laboratoriya mashg'ulotlari, talabalarning mustaqil tadqiqot olib borish faoliyati, referatlar tayyorlashi va boshqalar [1, 15]. Biroq fizikaga oid materialni o'rganishda ko'pincha to'garaklardan foydalanish yaxshi natija beradi.

To'garaklar talabalarni fizik tushinchalar bilan tanishtirishda ijodiy fikrlashga undashi orqali maqsadga muvofiq ekanini ko'rsatdi [2, 35].

To'garaklarda fizikani o'qitish Olamning tuzilishini o'rgatish, uning tashkil etuvchilari bilan tanishtirish, tabiatda bo'layotgan fizik jarayonlarni mohiyatan

anglab yetishni tushintirish demakdir. To'garaklarda fizikani o'qitishda amaliy mashg'ulotlar katta ahamiyatga ega. Amaliy mashg'ulotlarda asosan masalalar yechish, laboratoriya ishlarini bajarish hamda seminar mashg'ulotlari ko'rinishlarida olib boriladi. Masala yechish –fizika o'qitish jarayonining ajralmas qismi bo'lib, unda nazariy bilimlar har tomonlama mustahkamlanadi, fizik tushunchalar shakllanadi, fizik fikrlar rivojlanadi, olingan bilimlarni amalda qo'llash ko'nikmasi va malakasi shakllanadi, rivojlanib va takomillashib boradi. Fizikadan masalalarni yechish orqali yangi axborotlar berish, muammoli vaziyat hosil qilish va talabalarga muammo qo'yish, shakllangan amaliy ko'nikma va malakalarni rivojlantirish, talabalar bilimining mustahkamligi va tasavvurlari kengligini sinash, nazariy materialni mustahkamlash, umumlashtirish va takrorlash, texnika yutuqlari bilan tanishtirish, talabalarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish mumkin [5, 105].

Fan va texnika rivojida yetakchi o'rinda turgan amaliy mashg'ulotlarda asosan masalalar yechish, fundamental fan bo'lgan fizika tub mazmuni jihatidan eksperimental fan hisoblanadi. Bu fanda nazariy tushunchalar, qonuniyatlar o'zining tajribaviy asosiga va amaliy isbotiga ega bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ham fizika fanini o'qitishda ma'ruza mashg'ulotlarining ajralmas hamda to'ldiruvchi qismi bo'lgan namoyish tajribalarini, amaliy ishlarini tashkil etish va o'tkazish katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. To'garaklarda fizikaviy tajribalar – amaliy mashg'ulotlar talabalarning ilmiy dunyoqarashini shakllantirishda muhim o'rin tutadi.

Dars samaradorligini oshirish uchun o'qituvchi o'z fanini, uni o'qitish uslubiyatini talabalarga bilim berishning turli xil forma uslublarini yaxshi bilib, uni bevosita hayot bilan, fan texnika taraqqiyoti bilan uzviy ravishda bog'lab olib borishi kerak.

Mustaqil ishlarning auditoriyadan tashqarida tashkil etiladigan turlaridan biri – bu to'garak mashg'ulotlaridir.

To'garak turli tuman, qiziqarli mustaqil ishlar uchun imkoniyat yaratib, faol ijodiy shaxsning shakllanishiga yordam beradi. To'garaklarda amaliy ishlarni bajarish uchun sanoatda ishlab chiqarilgan asbob - uskuna va jixozlar bilan bir qatorda, sodda, arzon, ko'p mehnat talab etmaydigan, yasama o'quv- texnik vositalardan foydalanish yaxshi natijalar beradi. To'garakdagi ishlar fizika darslarida olgan nazariy bilimlarni amaliy faoliyatda, masalan, asbob va modellar yasashda qo'llashga imkon beradi. Asboblarni yasash talabalarda konstruktorlik qobiliyatini, o'z qo'li bilan turli qurilmalar yasash layoqatini o'stiradi, bu esa fizikani haqiqiy ravishda cho'qur tushunib olishda juda muhimdir. Shu sababli ushbu maqolada fizika to'garaklarida talabalar o'z qo'llari bilan yasashlari va tajriba natijalarini olishlari mumkin bo'lgan amaliy topshiriqlardan biri keltirilgan. Mazkur ijodiy topshiriqning nomi [3, 344]:

Tuproqning namligini va undagi suv zapasini aniqlash

Ma'lumki, havoda suv bug'larining bo'lishi, ya'ni uning namligi tuproqdan namlikning yo'qolish yoki kondensatsiylanish intensivligini, tirik

organizmlarning namlik yʻqotishini xarakterlab beradi. Oʻsimliklarning suv bilan taʼminlanish darajasi yana tuproqning namligiga ham bogʻliq.

Tuproqning φ namligi deb uning tarkibidagi suv m massasining quruq tuproqning M massasiga nisbatiga aytiladi:

$$\varphi = \frac{m}{M} \quad (1)$$

yoki protsentlarda

$$\varphi = \frac{m}{M} \cdot 100\% \quad (2)$$

Tuproqning F namligini bilgan holda undagi suv zapasini aniqlash mumkin. Tuproqning hajmi V ga, uning oʻrtacha zichligi ρ ga teng boʻlsa, uning massasini

$$M_t = V \cdot \rho \quad (3)$$

dan aniqlash mumkin. Shu hajmdagi suvning zapasi

$$B = \frac{V \cdot \rho}{100\%} \varphi \quad (4)$$

Ifodadan topiladi [5, 106].

Ishning maqsadi: tinglovchilarda qishloq xoʻjaligi faoliyati boʻyicha malakalar hosil qilish; tuproqning namligini va undagi suv zapasini aniqlashni oʻrganish.

Asbob va materiallar: termostat (quritish shkafi, uy sharoitida elektr yoki gaz duxovkasidan foydalanish mumkin), qopqoqli alyuminiy stakanlar, prujinali tarozi.

Ishni bajarish tartibi

1. Stakanlarning M_0 massasini aniqlang.
2. Stakanlarga turli joylardan tuproq namunalaridan soling (25 – 30 g prujinali tarozi uchun, 500 – 1000 g maishiy tarozi uchun).
3. Tuproqli stakanlarning M_1 massasini aniqlang.
4. Stakanlarni termostatga joylab, 5– 6 soat davomida 105°C temperaturada quriting.
5. Stakanlarni termostatdan oling va qopqoqlarni berkitib, uy temperaturasigacha soviting.
6. Quruq tuproqli stakanlarning M_2 massasini aniqlang.
7. Bugʻga aylangan suvning massasini $m = M_1 - M_2$ ifodadan toping.
8. Quruq tuproqning M massasini $M = M_2 - M_0$ formuladan toping.
9. (2) ifodadan foydalanib, tuproqning φ namligini protsentlarda hisoblang.
10. Turroqning ρ oʻrtacha zichligini aniqlang
11. (4) ifoda orqali tuproqning $V = 0,5m \cdot 10m \cdot 10m$ hajmi uchun suv zapasini aniqlang.
12. I – jadvaldan foydalanib, tuproqning sugʻorishga muhtoj yoki muhtoj emasligi haqida xulosa qiling.

13. Olingan natijalarni quyidagi jadvalga yozing:

Tajriba nomeri (stakan nomeri)	M ₀ , kg	M ₁ , kg	M ₂ , kg	M, kg	m, kg	φ %	ρ kg/m ³	B, kg	Sug'orishga ehtiyoj
1									
2									
3									
4									

I - jadval

Tuproqning turi	Tuproqning normal namligi, %
Loytuproq	33 – 35
O'rtacha qumoq tuproq	26 – 28
Yengil qumoq tuproq	22 – 24
Qumli tuproq	12 - 15

Xulosa: To'garaklarda shunga o'xshash ijodiy topshiriqlar berish, uni bajarish to'garaklar ishini, pedagogik texnologiyaning ajralmas qismi bo'lgan mustaqil ta'lim mazmunini oshirishga, samaradorligini yaxshilashga yordam beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Juraeva, N. M. (2023). Use of innovative technologies in teaching physics. *Экономика и социум*, (3-2 (106)), 152-154.
2. Juraeva, N. M. (2023). ELEMENTS OF INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTION IN BIOPHYSICS TEACHING. *Экономика и социум*, (4-2 (107)), 114-117.
3. Мустафакулов, А. А., Халилов, О. К., & Уринов, Ш. С. (2019). Цель и задачи самостоятельной работы студентов.

*Jo'rayeva N.M.
"Fizika" kafedrası o'qituvchisi
Jizzax politexnika institute
O'zbekiston*

MARKAZGA INTILMA TEZLANISH MAVZUSINI O'QITISHDA FANLARARO BOG'LANISH

Annotatsiya. Fizika fanini o'qitishda fanlararo bog'lanishni joriy qilish talabalarda chuqur va mustahkam bilim berishni shakllantirishda ko'maklashadi.

Tayanch iboralar: massa, energiya, modda, maydon, energiya, saklanish konuni, harakat, markazga intilma tezlanish.

*Jorayeva N.M.
Teacher of "Physics" department
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Uzbekistan*

INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTION IN TEACHING THE TOPIC OF ACCELERATION TO THE CENTER

Abstract. The introduction of interdisciplinary communication in the teaching of physics helps students to develop deep and solid knowledge.

Key words: mass, energy, substance, area, energy, conservation cone, motion, centripetal acceleration.

Kirish: Fanlararo bog'lanishlar asosida darslarni tashkil etish talabalarda ilmiy dunyoqarashni va politexnik ta'limni to'g'ri shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Har qanday fizik masalani hal qilishda albatta matematik hisoblar bajariladi. Bunda fizika va matematika fanlarining bog'lanishini alohida ta'kidlash kerak bo'ladi.

Asosiy qism: Fanlararo bog'lanishni joriy qilish uchun kerak bo'ladigan ikkita g'oya keltiriladi: asosiy hodisa, tushuncha, nazariya va qonunlarni yagona talqin qilish. Yagona terminologiya, massa, energiya, modda, maydon, kvant – mexanik tushunchalarni yoritishda umumiy holda yondashish saqlanish qonunlari, fazo – vaqt tasavvurlaridan butun fizika kursida bir xilda foydalaniladi [1-2]. Avvalo o'qituvchi talabalarning matematika va geometriya fanlaridan olgan bilimlaridan keng foydalanish mumkin. Masalan, markazga intilma tezlanish formulasini hosil qilishda avvalo uchburchaklarning o'xshashligidan, so'ng vektorni qo'shishda parallelogramm qoidasidan foydalaniladi. Aylana sigment, yoy, burchak kabi geometrik tushunchalarsiz mazkur mavzuni tushuntirib bo'lmaydi [3-6].

Har qanday fizik masalani hal qilishda albatta matematik hisoblar bajariladi. Bunda fizika va matematika fanlarining bog‘lanishini alohida ta’kidlash kerak, chunki matematikaning ahamiyati ilmiy uslub sifatida fizika o‘qitishda juda keng va sezilarli aks etadi; fizika qonunlari matematik formulalar, grafik bog‘lanishlar bilan ifodalanadi, fizika qonunlaridan xulosalar chiqarishda, fizikaning ba’zi hollarini isbot qilishda, masalalar yechishda, laboratoriya ishlarida matematik ifodalardan foydalaniladi [7-11].

Mazkur mavzuni yoritishda aylanma harakat osmon jismlarining mavjudlik sharti ekani va bu tushunchalar “Osmon mexanikasi” degan fanda o‘z aksini topgani eslatib o‘tiladi. Osmon jismlarining o‘zaro ta’sir qonunlari, muvozanat shartlari markazga intilma, markazdan qochma tezlanishlar va bu tezlanishlar hosil qiladigan kuchlarning o‘zaro tengligi asosida yuzaga kelishini tushuntirish zarur. Mazkur tushunchalar fizika va astronomiya fanlarining aloqadorligining isbotidir. Ma’lumki Nyutonning ikkinchi qonuni

$$F = ma \text{ da, } a = \frac{g^2}{R} \text{ bo'lsa,}$$

formula quyidagi

$$F = m \frac{g^2}{R}$$

ko‘rinishni oladi va bu kuch markazga intilma kuch deb ataladi. Bu kuch butun olam tortishish kuchi

$$F = G \frac{M \cdot m}{R^2}$$

ga teng bo‘ladi:

$$m \frac{g^2}{R} = G \frac{M \cdot m}{R^2}$$

Bu tenglik o‘zaro ta’sirlashuvchi osmon jismlari, masalan Yer - Oy, Yer – Quyosh kabi sistemalarning muvozanat sharti bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Shundan ko‘rinib turibdiki, markazga intilma tezlanish bu olam mavjudligining shartidir. Uning olamshumul ahamiyatga ega ekanini isbotidir. Yuqoridagi tenglik asosida tortishish doimiysi, ya’ni gravitatsion doimiysi qiymatini (

$$G = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \frac{N \cdot m^2}{kg^2}) \text{ hisoblab topish mumkin [12-15].}$$

Agar markazga intilma kuchni jismning og‘irligi

$$P = mg$$

ga tenglashtirsak,

$$m \frac{g^2}{R} = mg$$

bo‘ladi. Hosil bo‘lgan tenglikdan birinchi kosmik tezlik

$$g = \sqrt{gR}$$

yoki erkin tushish tezlanish g ning qiymatini aniqlash mumkin.

Markazga intilma tezlanish mavzusida talabalar olgan bilimlarini mustahkamlash maqsadida "yuklanish" va "vaznsizlik" holati tushunchalarini mustaqil ish uchun vazifa sifatida berish zarur. Bunday holatlar qavariq va botiq ko'priklarda harakatlanayotgan avtomobilning og'irligi kamayadi. Chunki qavariq yoy bo'ylab harakatlanayotgan jismga markazdan qochma kuch ta'sir etadi. Bu kuch miqdoriga teng miqdorda avtomobil o'z og'irligini yo'qotadi. Buning sababi markazdan qochma tezlanishdir.

$$P = P - F \text{ yoki}$$

$$P = mg - m \frac{g^2}{R} = m(g - \frac{g^2}{R})$$

Agar ko'prik botiq bo'lsa, ko'prikkaga jismning og'irligidan kattaroq bosim kuchi ta'sir etadi.

$$P = P + F$$

yoki

$$P = mg + m \frac{g^2}{R} = m(g + \frac{g^2}{R})$$

Buning sababi markazga intilma kuch yoki markazga intilma tezlanishdir. Shu sababli ko'priklar ko'proq yuk ko'tarishi uchun ular qavariq qilib yasaladi.

Xulosa: Mavzuga doir masalalarni tanlashda ham predmetlararommuammolarga e'tibor qaratish zarur. Ya'ni, tabiatda, ishlab chiqarishda uchraydigan muammoli vaziyatlarga xos bo'lgan masalalarni tanlash zarur bo'ladi. Bunda masalalarni yechish olingan bilim va tushunchalarni mustahkamlashga yordam beradi, muammolarni hayot bilan texnika va texnologiyalar bilan uzviyligini ta'minlaydi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Жаврид С.М., Аксенович Л.А., Медведь И.Н. Физика. Теория, вопросы, задачи, тесты. Минск, «Высшая школа»-2006.
2. Яворский Б.М., Детлаф А.А., Физика. Для школьников старших классов и поступающих в вузы. 6-издания. «Дрофа» Москва-2003.
3. Мустафакулов, А. А., Халилов, О. К., & Уринов, Ш. С. (2019). Цель и задачи самостоятельной работы студентов.
4. Juraeva, N. M. (2023). Elements of interdisciplinary connection in biophysics teaching. *Экономика и социум*, (4-2 (107)), 114-117.
5. Shermuhammedov, A. A., Mustafakulov, A. A., & Mamatkulov, B. H. (2021). Multimedia in the teaching of physics use. *Conferencea*, 105-108.
6. Juraeva, N. M. (2023). Use of innovative technologies in teaching physics. *Экономика и социум*, (3-2 (106)), 152-154.

7. Juraeva, N. M., & Akhmadjonova, U. T. (2022). Interdisciplinary connection in teaching the subject of curved line movement. *Экономика и социум*, (5-1 (96)), 80-83.
8. Мустафакулов, А. А., & Абдурасулов, Ф. П. (2015). Концептуальный подход к понятию "мониторинг" в педагогической науке. *Молодой ученый*, (13), 671-673.
9. Juraeva, N. M. (2022). The role of physics clubs in the development of creativity. *Экономика и социум*, (6-1 (97)), 130-133.
10. Маматкулов, Б. (2020). Физика фани машғулотларида ахборот технологияларидан фойдаланиш. *Физико-технологического образование*, (1).
11. Жураева, Н. М., & Ахмаджонова, У. Т. (2021). Использование творческой работы в кругах. *Экономика и социум*, (3-1 (82)), 552-555.
12. Mamatkulov, B. X. (2022). Development of electronic learning materials in the course of general physics. *Экономика и социум*, (5-1 (96)), 101-104.
13. Akhmadjonova, Y., & Akhmadjonova, U. (2023). Ta'lim jarayonida innovatsion texnologiyalar. *MMIT*, 112-113.
14. Маматкулов, Б. Х. (2021). Использование информационных технологий в лекциях по физике. *Инновационные научные исследования*, (2-1), 149-154.
15. Tojimurodovna, A. U., & Tojimurodovna, A. Y. (2023). Ta'limda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari–yangi imkoniyatlar. *Qo'qon universiteti xabarnomasi*, 1276-1277.

PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION AND TERRITORIES FROM NATURAL EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Annotation. In this article, the content of topics on the protection of the population and territories from natural-specific emergency situations, opinions on achieving a meaningful, interesting transition of training using innovative technologies in the study of proper movement during an earthquake, arousing the internal motivation of participants, achieving educational efficiency are expressed.

Keywords: emergency, earthquake, innovation, motivation, keys, educational content, efficiency.

Of particular importance in the occurrence of emergency situations are natural disasters and dangerous geological processes. For this reason, it is necessary to study the causes of dangerous geological phenomena, the laws of distribution. These processes are evaluated, predicted, and emergency prevention measures are developed.

One of the geological hazardous phenomena is an earthquake.

Earthquakes that led to the death of people, to various degrees of disruption of administrative-production buildings, technological equipment, energy supply, transport communications and infrastructure systems, socially oriented buildings and Housing, to the disappearance of production and people's life activities;

Landslides, mountain kisses, and other dangerous geological phenomena that have led to or can lead to human death and require the temporary relocation of people from a dangerous area or permanent residency to safe areas.

All geologically hazardous processes occur under the influence of ground forces and external natural factors. In addition, they can also occur as a result of human economic and other activities.

An earthquake is an underground shaking and above-ground vibration caused by sudden surges and fractures in the Earth's crust or upper mantle and transmitted over long distances in the form of BICR waves.

Analysis of the deplorable consequences of strong and significant earthquakes that have occurred in recent years has shown that long, medium and short-term forecasting of possible earthquakes, the construction of antiseismic buildings and structures is not limited to the knowledge, but the preparation of citizens living in a seismically active area for the earthquake, from time to stage, ensuring the seismic safety of every citizen, it is necessary to prepare for proper

movement during an earthquake and after an earthquake, to form skills for quick and correct movement without succumbing to panic and fear in such situations.

Causes of earthquakes to occur

It is known that there are many types of natural disasters. They consist of earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, landslides, the prevalence of various diseases, among others, which cause countless harm to humanity and nature. Among them, the most damaging natural disaster is an earthquake.

The earthquake occurs as a result of the rebound of certain blocks or structures on Earth at the expense of potential energy accumulated over several decades at certain depths of the Earth.

As a result, three types of longitudinal, transverse and surface waves are dressing in the earthquake furnace, and they spread around at different speeds. One after another passage of seismic waves results in a landslide, which we call an earthquake. There are three types of earthquakes in nature: tectonic, volcanic and kissing.

Among the measures of earthquake resistance, the issue of ensuring the personal safety of each citizen first of all is very important. Therefore, first of all, citizens should be able to independently assess the impact strength of an earthquake in points, be able to apply it in practice and have formed the skills of making the right decision at the time of a strong earthquake in advance.

Activities performed before the earthquake. Earthquake preparation recommendations:

1. Keeping in mind that an earthquake can occur at night, it is necessary to mentally prepare family members for any situation.

2. It is necessary to specify safe ways out in advance and show them in advance to children, family members.

3. In advance, it is necessary to choose safe places in the rooms, explain to all family members where to stay.

4. It is better not to store heavy and glass items in the upper shelves of furniture in the houses. In so many apartments, Stenka will be picked up glassware, which is very safe for life. On the one hand, the stencil may not be fastened to the wall, on the other hand, glass objects in the stencil during an earthquake can fall and break and clog the movement paths, or it is necessary to explain to family members that the moving child may fall on them and take them to safety.

5. It is necessary to fasten the Home cabinet, the table on which the comp is located, the stand and other equipment that can be turned over to the wall through elastic fasteners.

Most people are injured by falling furniture, broken windows, during an earthquake.

Sources of danger are non – basic and non-enclosing structures of the building, which includes internal walls, household appliances. They are life-

threatening at the time of the earthquake and have been proven in the process of studying the consequences of powerful earthquakes that cause significant economic losses.

There are many ways to reduce sources of risk. Many of them can be performed independently as simple.

To carry out these activities, we must determine what risks exist in living spaces, in school, in the workplace, in public places that are frequented. In the process of identifying sources of danger, we must assume that seismic waves come from different sides, as well as forget about all equipment that can slide, collapse.

Sources of risk within homes and buildings are eliminated in the following order: assessing the severity of sources of risk; determining the type and number of reinforcers required to reinforce the source.

During an earthquake, the following must be done:

1. To keep yourself calm without panic and set an example for others, plan to help.

2. It is necessary to perform the exit from the inside of a one-story building with agility, taking into account the surrounding danger.

3. Out of multi-storey buildings, I do not seek to move. Items falling from above are considered dangerous. It is considered advisable to occupy a safe place inside the building until the earthquake stops.

4. In a multi-storey building, you should not run up the stairs and get into the elevator.

5. In order not to panic from the sounds of power outages, fire safety alarms, the sound of guard bells, the sounds of a broken vessel, a wood squeak, various falling objects, it is necessary to be ready for permission.

6. When standing outside, it is necessary to quickly get out of the building and open space, which is free from electrical wires.

7. When in the car, it is necessary to go out of the building and electrical wires, bridge, various pipes, stop the car and wait for the earthquake to stop.

In the study of the content of this topic in the system of professional development, the use of lecture, explanation, small group work, assignment of tasks for discussion to groups, mental attack, Scarab, case methods in training ensures that the training will be interesting, meaningful.

Case's method can be used to study the subject's rule of proper motion during an earthquake.

For example, in the first case, family members who live in the same apartment of the upper floors are told to the participants and given a task, some reality about a person who is confused at the time of an earthquake.

References:

1. Abdullabekov Q. Il'yasova Z. Favqulodda vaziyatlar tarixidan: Zilzila. -T.: FMI kichik bosmaxonasi, 2016.

2. Ivanovich N., Shigapov A. Umumta'lim maktablari o'quvchilarini zilzila vaqtida to'g'ri harakatlanishi uchun tayyorlashning innovatsion shakllari va usullaridan foydalanish. WEB - sentr informatsionnix texnologiy Privatinformsistem Moskva, 2016.
3. Yushkov V.P. Aholining favqulodda vaziyatlar sodir bo'lganda xavfsizlik himoyasini tashkil etish uchun, zamonaviy axborot-texnologiyalarini qo'llash. Texnosferada ekologiya va xavfsizlik. 2016.
4. Qurbonov B.Yu., Yo'ldoshev E.Q. Aholini zilzila bilan bog'liq favqulodda vaziyatlarda harakat qilishga tayyorlash tizimi. Muhofaza + (ijtimoiy-siyosiy, ilmiy-amaliy va badiiy jurnal). Toshkent, 2019.

A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY OF LEXICON RELATED TO OLYMPIC SPORTS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Annotation. This article is about a cross-sectional study of lexicon related to Olympic sports in Uzbek and English languages. The findings would be discussed in light of the research objectives, highlighting any significant observations, similarities, or disparities between the two languages. The study would conclude with implications for language learning, translation, and cross-cultural communication in the context of Olympic sports.

Key words: Olympic sports, a cross-sectional study of lexicon, discussions, reports, Olympic sports vocabulary.

In this cross-sectional study, researchers would aim to analyze the lexicon related to Olympic sports in both the Uzbek and English languages. The study would involve collecting a comprehensive list of terms and phrases commonly used in discussions, reports, and literature about Olympic sports in both languages.

The methodology would likely involve several steps:

1. **Compilation of Lexicon:** Researchers would compile a list of terms and phrases related to Olympic sports in both Uzbek and English. This would involve gathering vocabulary from various sources such as official Olympic documents, sports news articles, academic literature, and relevant websites.

2. **Translation and Comparison:** Each term in the lexicon would be translated from one language to the other, ensuring accuracy and cultural relevance. This step would highlight any differences or nuances in how Olympic sports terminology is expressed in Uzbek versus English.

3. **Cultural and Linguistic Analysis:** Researchers would analyze the cultural and linguistic contexts surrounding the identified terms. This analysis would delve into how cultural factors influence the usage and interpretation of Olympic sports vocabulary in each language.

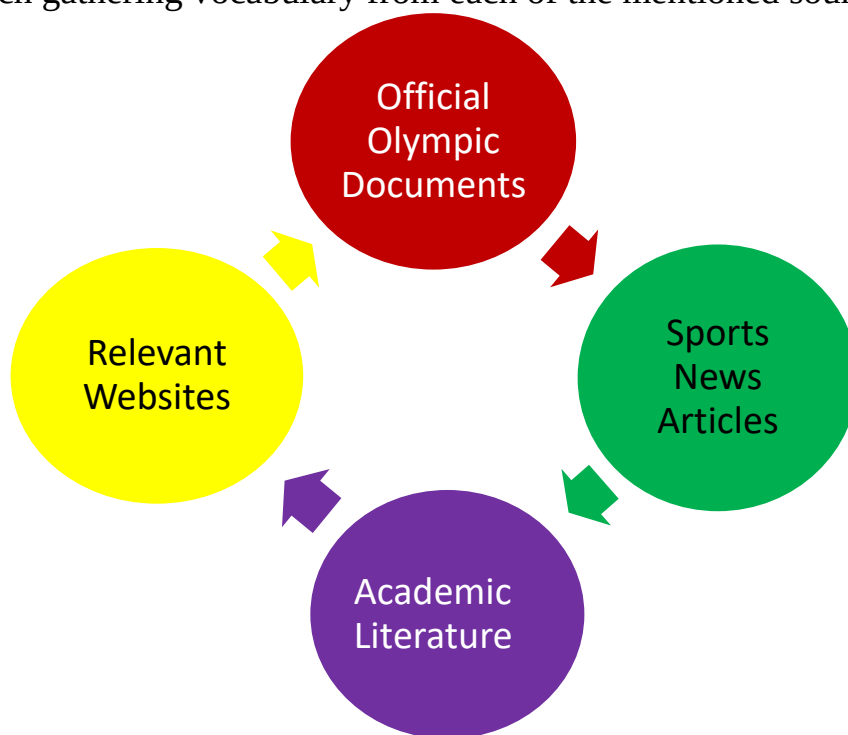
4. **Survey or Interviews:** To further understand the perceptions and usage of Olympic sports lexicon, researchers might conduct surveys or interviews with speakers of both languages. This would provide qualitative insights into how individuals comprehend and utilize these terms in different contexts.

5. **Data Analysis:** Quantitative data analysis techniques may be employed to identify trends, patterns, and differences in the usage of Olympic sports vocabulary between Uzbek and English.

6. **Discussion and Conclusion:** The findings would be discussed in light of the research objectives, highlighting any significant observations, similarities, or

disparities between the two languages. The study would conclude with implications for language learning, translation, and cross-cultural communication in the context of Olympic sports.

Exactly, compiling a comprehensive list of terms and phrases related to Olympic sports in both Uzbek and English would require thorough research and data collection from diverse sources. Here's a breakdown of how researchers might approach gathering vocabulary from each of the mentioned sources:



Official Olympic Documents: Researchers would refer to official documents published by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and other relevant governing bodies. These documents might include official rules and regulations, event descriptions, athlete profiles, and historical records. Terms specific to each sport, as well as broader Olympic terminology, would be extracted from these sources.

Sports News Articles: Researchers would analyze sports news articles from reputable sources covering Olympic events and athletes. These articles would provide real-time coverage of competitions, interviews with athletes and coaches, analysis of performance, and commentary on various aspects of the Olympic Games. Vocabulary related to specific events, athletes, achievements, controversies, and trends would be identified.

Academic Literature: Academic journals and research papers focusing on sports science, sports psychology, sports management, and related disciplines would be valuable sources for Olympic sports terminology. Researchers would extract technical terms, theoretical concepts, and empirical findings related to Olympic sports from these scholarly publications.

Relevant Websites: Various websites dedicated to sports coverage, athlete profiles, Olympic history, and official Olympic Games websites would be mined for vocabulary. These sources might include athlete biographies, event descriptions, historical archives, and educational resources related to Olympic sports. Online forums and discussion boards where sports enthusiasts gather to discuss Olympic topics could also provide insights into commonly used terminology.

By gathering vocabulary from these diverse sources, researchers would ensure that the compiled list of terms and phrases related to Olympic sports is comprehensive, representative, and reflective of both the official discourse and popular discourse surrounding the Olympic Games in both Uzbek and English languages.

Overall, this cross-sectional study would contribute to a better understanding of how Olympic sports lexicon is represented and utilized in both Uzbek and English languages, shedding light on linguistic and cultural dynamics in the realm of sports communication.

References:

1. Abdisalimovich, Kenjabayev Jahongir. "Communicative Language Teaching And The System Of Exercises." *Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results* (2023): 1017-1022.
2. Salih USUN. Educational Uses Of Internet In The World and Turkey (A Comparative Review). Turkish Online Journal of Distance Education-TOJDE July 2003 ISSN 1302-6488 Volume:4 Number:3.
3. Karshiyeva, B. (2023). Solving complex communicative-knowledge tasks based on integrated bilingual education in English. *Interpretation and Researches*, 1(18).
<https://interpretationandresearches.uz/index.php/iar/article/view/1538>
4. Karshieva Bogdagul Faxriddinovna, . (2023). Theoretical views of teaching English to engineering students. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 5(12), 113–116.
<https://doi.org/10.37547/tajssei/Volume05Issue12-15>
5. Karshieva B.F. (2023). A component of professional communicative competence in English is professional engineering knowledge. *Journal of Universal Science Research*, 1(12), 257–261. Retrieved from <https://universalpublishings.com/index.php/jusr/article/view/3290>
6. Karshieva B.F.(2023). The current state of teaching English to technical students, methodological approaches.“Xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlar” mavzusida Xalqaro miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya. Vol. 4 No. № 4.1 (2023). 135-138.

Khodjakulova F.R.
senior teacher
“Foreign languages” department
International Islamic academy of Uzbekistan

IMPLEMENTING AUTHENTIC MATERIALS VIA ONLINE TOOLS IN TEACHING ENGLISH

Annotation. This article explores the integration of authentic materials and online tools in English language teaching. It emphasizes the benefits of using authentic materials, such as providing real-world context, enhancing motivation and engagement, and fostering cultural awareness. The article highlights various effective online tools that teachers can utilize to incorporate authentic materials into their lessons. The author emphasizes the importance of using authentic materials to expose learners to natural language use and help them develop effective communication skills. By incorporating materials like online newspapers, magazines, video-sharing platforms, and social media, teachers can provide students with meaningful and relevant content aligned with their interests and proficiency levels.

Key words: authentic materials, online tools, language acquisition, exposure to real-world language.

Introduction

English language teaching has witnessed a significant shift in recent years, with the integration of technology and the use of authentic materials in the classroom. Authentic materials refer to materials created for native speakers of a language, such as newspapers, magazines, advertisements, and videos. These materials provide learners with real-world language experiences and foster their language acquisition process. With the advent of online tools, educators now have a wide range of resources at their disposal to incorporate authentic materials into their English language teaching. This article explores the benefits of using authentic materials and highlights effective online tools for implementing them in the English language classroom. Benefits of authentic materials are dealing with real-world context: Authentic materials expose learners to language as it is used naturally in real-life situations. By using authentic materials, students gain exposure to genuine language use, including idiomatic expressions, colloquialisms, and cultural references. This exposure helps learners develop a deeper understanding of the language and enhances their ability to communicate effectively in various contexts. Authentic materials provide learners with meaningful and relevant content, making the learning experience more engaging and motivating. When students can connect the language they learn to their personal interests and real-world experiences, they become more invested in the

learning process. Authentic materials enable teachers to tap into students' intrinsic motivation and create a dynamic and interactive learning environment.

Authentic materials offer insights into the target language culture, allowing learners to gain a deeper understanding of the customs, traditions, and values of the community of native speakers. By using authentic materials, teachers can promote intercultural competence, fostering students' appreciation and respect for diverse cultures while developing their language skills. There are also some effective online tools for implementing authentic materials like: online newspapers and magazines: online newspapers and magazines provide a wealth of authentic reading materials for English language learners. Websites such as The New York Times, The Guardian, and National Geographic offer news articles, opinion pieces, and features on a wide range of topics. Teachers can select articles that align with their students' interests and language proficiency levels. Additionally, some websites provide interactive features, such as quizzes or discussion forums, facilitating further engagement and comprehension.

Video-sharing platforms: Platforms like YouTube and Vimeo offer an abundance of authentic videos that teachers can integrate into their English language lessons. Videos range from documentaries and interviews to short films and vlogs. Teachers can select videos that are relevant to the learning objectives and create activities around them, such as comprehension questions, vocabulary exercises, or discussions. Subtitles or transcripts can be utilized to support comprehension, especially for lower-level learners. Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram can serve as valuable sources of authentic materials. Teachers can curate content from reputable accounts, news outlets, or public figures related to topics of interest. This allows students to engage with authentic language use in a format they are familiar with, while also developing their digital literacy skills. Teachers can design tasks that involve analyzing posts, writing responses, or even creating their own content.

Online forums and discussion boards provide opportunities for students to interact with native speakers and other English language learners. Platforms such as Reddit, Quora, or language-specific forums enable students to ask questions, seek advice, and engage in authentic written exchanges. Teachers can guide students in participating in these communities, encouraging them to share their thoughts, seek feedback, and practice their written communication skills.

Conclusion

Incorporating authentic materials into English language teaching through online tools offers numerous benefits for learners. The use of authentic materials provides learners with exposure to real-world language use, enhances motivation and engagement, and fosters cultural awareness. Online tools such as online newspapers, video-sharing platforms, social media, and online forums offer an extensive range of authentic materials that educators can leverage to enrich their teaching practice. By integrating these tools effectively, teachers can create

meaningful and relevant language learning experiences, equipping students with the skills needed to communicate confidently and fluently in English.

References:

1. Ken Beatty. "Language, Task and Situation: Authenticity in the Classroom". Journal of language and education. Volume1, Issue 1, 2015.
2. А.В. Зорина "The role of using authentic texts at the English lesson for non-linguistic university students". Обучение и Воспитание: Методика и Практика.2015.
3. Jeong-Bae Son. "Online tools for language teaching". University of Southern Queensland, June 2011
4. Sh. A. Abduraimova. "Creative ways using authentic materials for teaching English". Central Asian research journal for interdisciplinary studies (CARJIS). Volume1, Issue 3, 2021.

*Kiyasova R.M.
senior teacher
Rasulova Z.Kh.
Raxmonova Yu.Kh., PhD
student, ass.
Khusanova I.A., ass.
Department of Foreign Languages
Tashkent State Transport University*

CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATING HEMINGWAY'S PROSE

Abstract. This article explores the translation of Ernest Hemingway's prose into Russian. Despite Hemingway's enduring popularity in Russia, there is a lack of research on translating his unique style. This work examines the challenges translators face, including conveying the simplicity and conciseness characteristic of Hemingway's writing. The article also analyzes the history of Hemingway's translations in Russian and Uzbek, highlighting the role of prominent translators and the influence of cultural context.

Keywords: Ernest Hemingway, Translation studies, Literary translation, Hemingway's prose style, Soviet translation school, Translation challenges.

A prominent representative of the "Lost Generation" and the author of the Iceberg Theory, Ernest Hemingway was well known in the Soviet Union: the writer's portrait hung in almost every apartment, and the Soviet intelligentsia admired Hemingway's simple and documentary style. The author openly expressed his anti-fascist views, wrote about ordinary people, and embodied the image of a "real man." It is not surprising that many of Hemingway's works were translated into Russian during the Soviet era. It is known that the majority of translations were done by representatives of the Soviet translation school under the guidance of I.A. Kashkin, M. Brook, L. Petrov, F. Rosenthal, Victor Golyshev and Ibrahim Gofurov. Despite the fact that Hemingway is not as popular nowadays as he used to be, his works hold a solid place among the masterpieces of world literature. Modern translators still engage in the interpretation of Hemingway's works, and publishers continue to release new printed editions of the writer's novels and stories. However, there is a lack of works dedicated to the comprehensive analysis of the peculiarities of translating Hemingway's prose into Russian. Moreover, for a comprehensive analysis, it is necessary to take into account not only translations done by many Soviet translators but also modern translations.

The concept of translation has been defined differently by linguists. According to L.S. Barkhudarov, "the process of translation is the transformation

of a text from one language into a text in another language" (Barkhudarov L.S. Language and Translation. Moscow: "International Relations", 1975. p. 8), and translation itself is "the process of transforming a speech work in one language into a speech work in another language while preserving the unchanged content plan, that is, the meaning" (Barkhudarov L.S. Language and Translation. p. 11). V.N. Komissarov defined translation as "a type of linguistic mediation that is entirely oriented towards the foreign language original" (Komissarov V.N. Theory of Translation (linguistic aspects). Moscow: Higher School, 1990. p. 43). According to A.D. Schweitzer, translation is an adaptation of the text with the aim of its perception through the prism of another culture (Schweitzer A.D. Theory of Translation: Status, Problems, Aspects. Moscow: Nauka, 1988. p. 14). For a linguist, translation represents "goal-directed activity, meeting certain requirements and norms and aimed at achieving a certain result" (Schweitzer A.D. Theory of Translation: Status, Problems, Aspects. p. 7). V.S. Slepovich in the work "Translation Course" speaks of translation as "conveying the meaning of what is said (written) in one language by means of another language" (Slepovich V.S. Translation Course (English - Russian). Minsk: "TetraSystems", 2002. p. 4).

In the work "Language and Translation, " Barkhudarov distinguishes such concepts as Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). Source language is the original text from which the translation is made, while the target language is the language into which the text is translated. In Russian, these concepts are known as the original language (OL) and the language of the translated text (LT) (Barkhudarov L.S. Language and Translation. p. 9). Thus, within the framework of this work, OL is English, and LT is Russian.

V.I. Tkhoryk, N.Yu. Fanyan, and A.V. Zinkovskaya, in their work "Linguacultural Studies and Intercultural Communication, " emphasized the problems that arise in the process of translation. According to the authors, there are two aspects of translation problems: linguistic (translation from one language to another) and the problem of understanding (recoding of content through the communication channel between the speaker and the recipient) (Tkhoryk V.I. Linguacultural Studies and Intercultural Communication. Krasnodar: Kuban State University; Enlightenment-South, 2016. p. 180). Both types of translation problems will be addressed in this work. The authors also touch upon the issue of translatability/untranslatability, emphasizing that "the possibility of achieving translatability is adequate to the fact of the spread of the appropriateness criterion in the space of translation activity" (Tkhoryk V.I. Linguacultural Studies and Intercultural Communication. p. 186). Translation is one form of cultural interaction, so for a complete understanding of cultural and linguistic nuances, it is sometimes necessary to resort to footnotes. However, more often than not, the fundamental method of translation involves transformations, the application of which requires the translator's understanding of the situation and the presence of background knowledge.

The renowned Russian linguist V.V. Vinogradov wrote about two types of texts: some are characterized by vivid language transformations, while in others, such transformations (including unusual couplings) are absent (Spachil O.V. On the issue of translations of A.P. Chekhov's prose into English. Cherepovets: Cherepovets State University, 2015. p. 121). Hemingway's works belong to the second type, so the conciseness and simplicity of the writer's style require special attention from translators.

In accordance with the theme of this work, separate attention will be paid both to the peculiarities of translating Hemingway's prose into Russian and Uzbek (including the problems that translators may have encountered and various ways of solving them) and to the history of the translation of the author's works (which will allow us to establish the place of Hemingway's prose in Russian and Uzbek and the factors that influenced the translation of his works).

Conclusion

In conclusion, this examination of translating Ernest Hemingway's prose into Russian shines a light on the intricate web woven between language, culture, and literary merit. While Soviet-era translations undeniably served as a bridge, introducing Hemingway's captivating narratives to Russian readers, the task of capturing his essence goes beyond a literal rendering of words. Modern translators must possess a keen understanding of the nuances embedded within Hemingway's seemingly straightforward style. This includes deciphering the weight of unspoken emotions hidden beneath concise sentences, the subtext simmering just below the surface, and the cultural references that resonate with a specific time and place.

Delving deeper, we acknowledge the successes and shortcomings of past translations. These efforts provide a valuable foundation upon which contemporary practitioners can build. By meticulously analyzing these choices and their impact on the translated text, modern translators gain invaluable insights. This knowledge empowers them to navigate the complexities of Hemingway's language, ensuring they preserve the original power and deceptive simplicity that have captivated readers for generations.

Furthermore, this analysis paves the way for further exploration. A closer examination of specific translation decisions and their influence on meaning-making would offer a richer understanding of the art and science of translating Hemingway's unique voice. Such research would not only benefit scholars and translators but also illuminate the ongoing dialogue between cultures fostered through the act of literary translation. Ultimately, this endeavor ensures that Hemingway's timeless stories continue to resonate with Russian readers, transporting them to new worlds and sparking fresh interpretations across the ever-evolving landscape of literature.

References:

1. Allovidinovna, I. D. (2022). Opening Khayyam in England. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 3(04), 17-23.
2. Finkelshteyn I., Xemingueyromanist, 1974;
3. Gribanov B., Xeminguey, Moskva, 1970;
4. Kashkin I., Ernest Xeminguey, Moskva, 1966;
5. Levin, E. In their time: the riddle behind the epistolary friendship between Ernest Hemingway and Ivan Kashkin [Text] / E. Levin // *The Hemingway Review*. – 2013. – Vol. 32. P. 94–108.
6. Paporov Yu. N., Xeminguey na Kube, Moskva, 1979
7. Rakhmonova Yulduz Khusanovana (2024). The Sun Also Rises: A Literary Exploration of Hemingway's Masterpiece. *Innovative Technologies in Construction Scientific Journal*, 6(1), 43–48. <https://inntechcon.uz/index.php/current/article/view/195>
8. Rakhmonova, Y. K. (2024). The Complexity of Translating Hemingway's Simplicity: Chiastic Patterns in The Sun Also Rises. *World of Scientific news in Science*, 2(2), 701-709.
9. Rasulova, Z. (2022). Translation Concepts in The Context of Modern Linguistic Research. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology*, 2(11), 161-165.

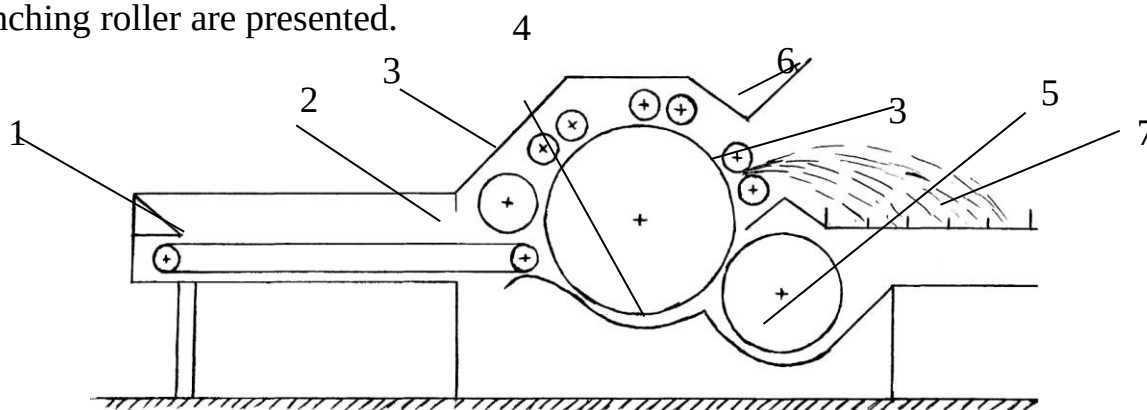
Kuliev T.M., Ph.D.
professor
General Director of "Cotton Industry Scientific Center" JSC
Sobirov D.Kh.
lecturer
Urgench State University
Atanafasov M.R.
dotsent
Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry

THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF PROCESSING OF WOOL FIBERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF MOVING ROLLERS

Abstract. In this article, the analysis of behavior under the influence of pinching rollers of Karakul and Jaydari sheep bred in home and pasture conditions was studied.

Key words: rollers, plant residues, wool fibers, combing, length of wool fibers, mass, fiber, control chart.

The theoretical analyzes of wool fiber separation under the effect of a pinching roller are presented.



1 – picture. The scheme of the "Pinch Lubrication" machine is shown.
in this case: 1- supply tape, 2- fiber straightening cylinder, 3- pinching rollers, 4- main drum, 5- separation drum, 6- cover, 7- test area.

The issue of correct selection of transmission distances depending on the length and mass of wool fibers under the influence of wool fiber pinching rollers is presented. According to the theory, the role of air in separating the wool fibers along the surface under the influence of the pinching rollers is considered to be important, that is, separation of separated wool fibers under the influence of pinching rollers under the influence of air is aimed at preventing the separation of separated wool fibers into the stream and thereby increasing the efficiency of cleaning. When sorting wool fibers mainly according to their diameters and masses, wool fibers are sorted into the following wool fibers: 1-fine fiber wool,

2-medium wool, 3-half-coarse wool, 4-coarse wool, the lengths of these wools are in the range of 50-100 mm.



2-picture. Scheme of the effect of the pinching roller on wool fibers affecting the separation of wool fibers

$F_{m,q}$ - centrifugal force, $k \cdot g^2$ - air resistance, mg - weight, F_{ish} - friction force.
 $F_{m,q} = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot l$; $F_{ish} = f \cdot N = f \cdot m \cdot g$; ω - angular speed of the pinching roller; l - pile length; m - mass of wool fibers, $F_{kop} = 2 \cdot m \cdot \omega \cdot \dot{x}$ - Coriolis force, f - coefficient of friction (between wool fibers and pile surface).

From the above given figure-3, φ the angle of coverage of the pile acting along the arc $\overset{\frown}{AB}$ and we will consider the theory of the transmission of pinching rollers as a result of friction between fibers when separating wool fibers, firstly, we present the differential equation along the OX arc under the influence of a roller that cuts wool fibers. [1]

$$\begin{aligned} m \cdot \ddot{x} &= F_{kor} - m \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha + k \cdot g^2 \\ m \cdot \ddot{x} - 2 \cdot m \cdot \omega \cdot \dot{x} &= k \cdot g^2 - m \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha \\ \ddot{x} + 2 \cdot \omega \cdot \dot{x} &= \frac{k}{m} \cdot g^2 - g \cdot \sin \alpha \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

(1) We determine the homogeneous and particular solutions of the second-order homogeneous differential equation.

We look for a homogeneous part in appearance. $\dot{x}_1 = \lambda e^{\lambda t}$, $\ddot{x}_1 = \lambda^2 \cdot e^{\lambda t}$ we insert this expression into equation (1). $\lambda^2 + 2 \cdot \omega \cdot \lambda = 0$ $\lambda_1 = 0$; $\lambda_2 = -2 \cdot \omega$;

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= c_1 \cdot e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 \cdot e^{\lambda_2 t} \\ x_1 &= c_1 + c_2 \cdot e^{-2 \cdot \omega \cdot t} \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

Identical solution

$$x_2 = A \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t + B \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t \quad (3)$$

is found in this way.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_2 &= -A \cdot \omega \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t + B \cdot \omega \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t; \\ \ddot{x}_2 &= -A \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t - B \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t; \end{aligned}$$

we put the determined figures into equation (2). $\alpha = \omega \cdot t$

$$-A \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t - B \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t - 2 \cdot A \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t + 2 \cdot B \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t = -g \cdot \sin \alpha \quad (4)$$

(4) we determine immutable A and B figures by equalizing $\sin \omega \cdot t$ and $\cos \omega \cdot t$ coefficients. [2]

$$\begin{cases} -A \cdot \omega^2 + 2 \cdot B \cdot \omega^2 = 0 \\ -A \cdot \omega^2 - 2 \cdot B \cdot \omega^2 = -g \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{g}{2 \cdot \omega^2}; B = \frac{g}{4 \cdot \omega^2};$$

We put these outcomes into equation (3).

$$x_2 = \frac{g}{2 \cdot \omega^2} \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t) + \frac{g}{4 \cdot \omega^2} \cdot \sin(\omega \cdot t) \quad (5)$$

The general solution of the movement of wool fibers along the OX axis under the influence of a pinching roller is expressed as follows.

$$x = x_1 + x_2 = C_1 + C_2 \cdot e^{-2 \cdot \omega \cdot t} + \frac{g}{2 \cdot \omega^2} \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t) + \frac{g}{4 \cdot \omega^2} \cdot \sin(\omega \cdot t) + \frac{k}{m} \cdot g^2 \quad (6)$$

From the expression (6), we use the initial and boundary conditions to determine the constants C1 and C2.

$(x)_{t=0} = 0$; $(\dot{x})_{t=0} = 0$; is used. [3]

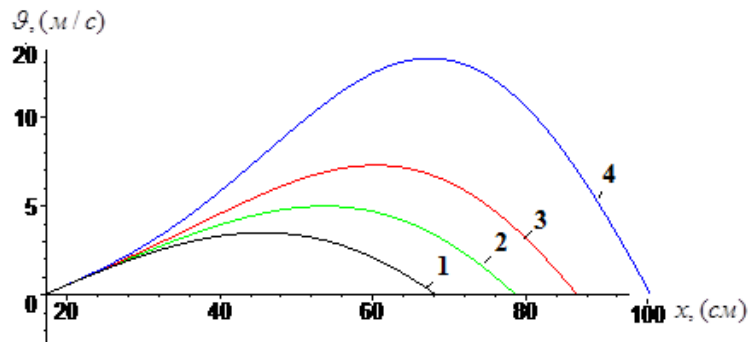
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 + \frac{g}{5 \cdot \omega^2} + \frac{k \cdot g^2}{m} = 0 \\ -2 \cdot \omega \cdot C_2 + \frac{g}{4 \cdot \omega} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{g}{8 \cdot \omega^2}; C_1 = -\frac{5 \cdot g}{8 \cdot \omega^2} - \frac{k \cdot g^2}{m}$$

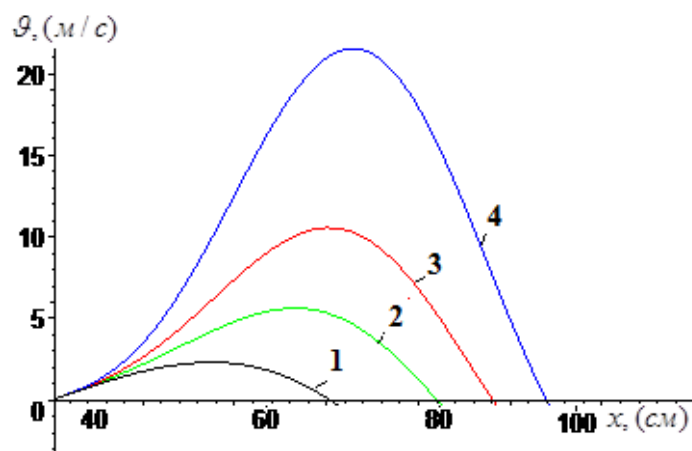
We put the determined C1 and C2 results into equation (6).

$$x = x_1 + x_2 = -\left(\frac{5 \cdot g}{8 \cdot \omega^2} + \frac{k \cdot g^2}{m}\right) + \frac{g}{8 \cdot \omega^2} \cdot e^{-2 \cdot \omega \cdot t} + \frac{g}{2 \cdot \omega^2} \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t) + \frac{g}{4 \cdot \omega^2} \cdot \sin(\omega \cdot t) \quad (7)$$

From the equation (7), the dependence of wool fibers on the mass of wool fibers and the angular velocity of the pinching roller during the separation of wool fibers under the influence of the pinching roller was analyzed in graphics using the Maple program. The following parameters are included in the calculation: $g = 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$; $l = 1,8 \text{ mm}$; $\varphi = 80^\circ$; $\omega = 35 \text{ s}^{-1}$; $m_1 = 0,023 \text{ mlgr}$; $m_2 = 0,023 \text{ mlgr}$; $m_3 = 0,014 \text{ mlgr}$; $d_1 = 40 \text{ mkm}$; $d_2 = 35 \text{ mkm}$; $d_3 = 30 \text{ mkm}$; $d_4 = 25 \text{ mkm}$; $\rho_{\text{wool}} = 1,28 \div 1,32 \text{ gr/sm}^3$.



4-picture. The graph of transmission distances of masses of wool fibers separated under the effect of pinching roller in different $m_1=0, 023\text{mlgr}$; $m_2=0, 023\text{mlgr}$; $m_3=0, 014\text{mlgr}$; $m_3=0, 008\text{mlgr}$ figures.



5-picture. Graph of distance transmission of wool fiber diameters separated under the effect of pinching roller in $d_1 = 40\text{mkm}$; $d_2 = 35\text{mkm}$; $d_3 = 30\text{mkm}$; $d_4 = 25\text{mkm}$; figures.

Conclusion: From the analysis of the above graphs, the movement along the OX axis under the influence of the pinching roller during the separation of wool fibers is given. In this case, the problem of sorting the separated wool fibers according to the fall distances under the influence of external forces acting on the wool fibers, the flight distances are given from the equation of dependence on the masses and diameters of the wool fibers.

It should be noted from the graphs that the transmission and sorting trajectories of wool fibers at different values of masses and diameters of their velocities are presented. Values of different masses of wool fibers $m_1=0, 023\text{mlgr}$; $m_2=0, 023\text{mlgr}$; $m_3=0, 014\text{mlgr}$; $m_3=0, 008\text{mlgr}$; and in different values of diameters $d_1 = 40\text{mkm}$; $d_2 = 35\text{mkm}$; $d_3 = 30\text{mkm}$; $d_4 = 25\text{mkm}$ values obtained.

We construct the differential equation of motion along the OY axis as a result of the action of the roller that cuts the wool fibers. [3]

$$m\ddot{y} = F_{m,q} + mg \cdot \cos \alpha - F_{is} - F_{el} \quad (1)$$

(1) we determine the homogeneous and specific solutions of the second-order inhomogeneous differential equation, the following external forces are generated under the influence of the roller that cuts the wool fibers.

$F_{m,q}$ - centrifugal force, mg -weight, F_{ish} -friction. $F_{m,q} = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot l$; $F_{ish} = f \cdot N = f \cdot m \cdot g$; $F_{el} = k_1 \cdot \Delta x$; - the elastic strength of the wool between the supply rollers, ω - angular velocity of the idler shaft; l -pile length; m - mass of wool fibers, f - coefficient of friction [4]

$$m \cdot \ddot{y} = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot l + m \cdot g \cdot \cos \alpha - m \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha - k_1 \cdot \Delta x \quad (2)$$

(2) divide both sides of the expression by the mass m .

$$\ddot{y} = \omega^2 \cdot l - \frac{k_1 \cdot \Delta x}{m} + g \cdot \cos \alpha - f \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha \quad (3)$$

(3) expression $g = \omega \cdot l \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{g}{l} = \frac{\dot{y}}{l}$ we put this equality in the above expression.

$$\ddot{y} - \frac{1}{l} \cdot \dot{y}^2 = -\frac{k_1 \cdot \Delta x}{m} + g \cdot \cos \alpha - f \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha \quad (4)$$

(4) from the same part of the expression $\ddot{y} = \frac{d(\dot{y})^2}{dt} \cdot \frac{2dy}{2dy} = \frac{d(\dot{y})^2}{2dt}$ we calculate the homogeneous part using this notation.

$$\frac{d(\dot{y})^2}{dt} - \frac{1}{l} \cdot \dot{y}^2 = 0 \quad (5)$$

(5) the solution of the equation $\dot{y}^2 = z$ and calculate the homogeneous part.

$$\frac{dz}{2dt} - \frac{1}{l} \cdot z = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{2dt} - \frac{1}{l} \cdot z = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{2}{l} \cdot dt \quad \text{we differentiate the expression.}$$

[5]

$$\ln z = \frac{2}{l} \cdot t \Rightarrow z = e^{\frac{2}{l} \cdot t} \cdot C_1 \quad (6)$$

to expression $\dot{y}^2 = z$ we express the movement of wool fibers under the influence of a rolling roller along the OY axis $\dot{y}^2 = e^{\frac{2}{l} \cdot t} \cdot C_1 \Rightarrow \dot{y} = e^{\frac{t}{l}} \cdot C_1 \Rightarrow y = l \cdot e^{\frac{t}{l}} \cdot C_1$ we determine the value of the constant C_1 using the initial condition. $(y)_{t=0} = l_0$ is equal to $C_1 = \frac{l_0}{l}$

$$y_1 = l_0 \cdot e^{\frac{t}{l}} \quad (7)$$

the particular solution of the expression

$$y_2 = M \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t + N \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t \quad (8)$$

we look for it in the form, taking derivatives from this expression and putting it into equation (4) we determine the invariants.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y}_2 &= -M \cdot \omega \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t + N \cdot \omega \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t \\ \ddot{y}_2 &= -M \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t - N \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t \end{aligned}$$

$$-M \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t - N \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t + \frac{M}{l} \cdot \omega \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t - \frac{N}{l} \cdot \omega \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t = g \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t - f \cdot g \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t \quad (9)$$

We determine the value of A and V by equating the corresponding coefficients of this equation

$$\begin{cases} -M \cdot \omega^2 - \frac{N}{l} \cdot \omega = g \\ -N \cdot \omega^2 - \frac{M}{l} \cdot \omega = -f \cdot g \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

(10) from the system of equations

$$M = \frac{l \cdot g \cdot (f - l \cdot \omega)}{\omega \cdot (1 - l \cdot \omega)}; N = \frac{l \cdot g \cdot (1 + f \cdot l \cdot \omega)}{\omega \cdot (l^2 \cdot \omega^2 - 1)}$$

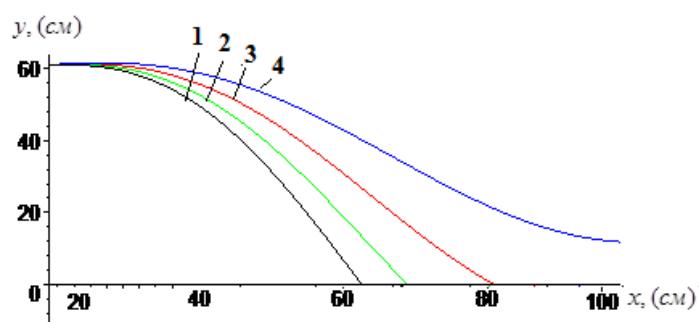
we put the determined values into the equation (8) and determine the specific solution.

$$y_2 = \frac{l \cdot g \cdot (f - l \cdot \omega)}{\omega \cdot (1 - l \cdot \omega)} \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t + \frac{l \cdot g \cdot (1 + f \cdot l \cdot \omega)}{\omega \cdot (l^2 \cdot \omega^2 - 1)} \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t \quad (11)$$

We define the general equation of the trajectory of wool fibers moving along the spinning roller along the OU axis.

$$y = y_1 + y_2 = l_0 \cdot e^{\frac{t}{\tau}} - \frac{k_1 \cdot \Delta x}{m} + \frac{l \cdot g \cdot (f - l \cdot \omega)}{\omega \cdot (1 - l \cdot \omega)} \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t + \frac{l \cdot g \cdot (1 + f \cdot l \cdot \omega)}{\omega \cdot (l^2 \cdot \omega^2 - 1)} \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t \quad (12)$$

Expression (12) shows the movement along the OY axis under the influence of the rolling roller. This expression is analyzed graphically using the Maple program. The following parameter values are given in the calculation: $g = 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$; $l = 1,8 \text{ mm}$; $\varphi = 80^\circ$; $\omega = 35 \text{ c}^{-1}$; $m_1 = 0,023 \text{ mlgr}$; $m_2 = 0,023 \text{ mlgr}$; $m_3 = 0,014 \text{ mlgr}$; $d_1 = 40 \text{ mkm}$; $d_2 = 35 \text{ mkm}$; $d_3 = 30 \text{ mkm}$; $d_4 = 25 \text{ mkm}$; $\rho_{\text{wool}} = 1,28 \div 1,32 \text{ gr/sm}^3$.



6. Different masses of wool fibers separated on the OU axis under the influence of a rolling roller $m_1 = 0,023 \text{ mlgr}$; $m_2 = 0,023 \text{ mlgr}$; $m_3 = 0,014 \text{ mlgr}$; $m_4 = 0,008 \text{ mlgr}$ graph depending on the transmission distances in values

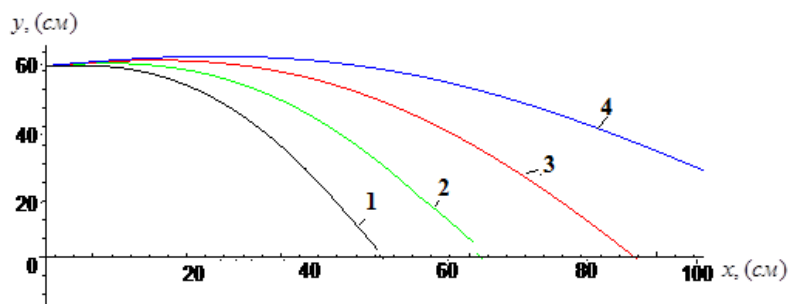


Figure 7. Different diameters of wool fibers separated on the OY axis under the influence of a pinching roller $d_1 = 40 \text{ mkm}$; $d_2 = 35 \text{ mkm}$; $d_3 = 30 \text{ mkm}$; $d_4 = 25 \text{ mkm}$; graph depending on the transmission distances in values

Conclusion: The trajectory of movement of separated wool fibers along the OY axis is presented. The angle of coverage of separated wool fibers and its change over time were determined.

References:

1. Antonov V. I. Theoretical mechanics (dynamics) - Moscow: MISI-MGSU; "Intermediator", 2017.
2. Vodopyanov, V. I. Course soprotivleniya materialov s primerami i zadachami: ucheb. posobie / V. I. Vodopyanov, A. N. Savkin, O. V. Kondratev; VolgGTU. - Volgograd, 2012.
3. Fedorova L.A., Agapova L.A. Teoreticheskaya mechanics - St. Petersburg: IXBT, NIU ITMO, 2004.
4. Grigorev A.Yu., Malyavko D.P., Fedorova L.A. Theoretical mechanics. Kinematics - St. Petersburg: NIU ITMO; IXiBT, 2013.
5. Rkhibbeler engineering mechanics statics twelfth edition, 2010 by, New Jersey, USA.

Kulmatov P.M.
dotsenti
Jizzax politexnika instituti

OILA TARBIYASI HAQIDAGI SHARQ ALLOMALARINING QARASHLARI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada jismoniy tarbiya xalq pedagogikasida shaxsni kamolotga etkazishda, hayotga, mehnat faoliyatiga tayyorlashda muhim pedagogik omil vazifasini bajarishi, sport yoshlarni ma'naviy va jismoniy uyg'unlikda tarbiyalamog'i lozimligi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: jismoniy tarbiya, mehnat, o'yin, iroda, ahloqiy tarbiya, harbiy tayyorgarlik, jasorat, mardlik.

Kulmatov P.M.
associate professor
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

VIEWS OF EASTERN SCHOLARS ON FAMILY EDUCATION

Abstract. The article provides information on the importance of physical training in national pedagogy in the development of a person, preparation for life and work, and the need to educate young sportsmen in spiritual and physical harmony.

Key words: physical education, work, play, will, moral education, military training, courage, bravery.

Pedagogikada oila tarbiyasiga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Oila millat uchun uchish maydoni deb e'tirof etiladi. Bu haqda SHarq mutafakkirlarining fikrlari alohida e'tiborga molikdir. Masalan, Taniqli olim, pedagog A. Avloniy o'zining mashhur "Turkiy Guliston va ahloq" asarida shunday deydi: "Tarbiyani kimlar qilur? qaerda qilinur? degan savol keladur. Bu savolga birinchi uy tarbiyasi, bu ona vazifasidir ikkinchi maktab tarbiyasi. Bu ota, muallim, mudarris va hukumat vazifasidir". [1] Haqiqatdan ham, millat tarbiyasiga birinchi navbatda onalar mas'uldirlar.

Yoki Abdurauf Fitrat alohida urg'u berganidek: "Millat onalari tarbiya va ilm olishlari lozim, ahloq va bilimlarini kamolga etkazishlari zarur". [2] Darhaqiqat, millatimizning etuk namoyondalarining tarjimai holiga nazar tashlasak, Muqimiy onasi Oyshabibidan, Munavvar qori onasi Xosiyatxon otindan, Fitrat onasi Bibijondan, Ishoqxon Ibrat onasi Huribibidan tarbiya va ilm sirlarini o'rganib, millati, yurti uchun jonkuyar insonlar bo'lib etishgan.

Sharq mutafakkirlaridan biri Abu Ali ibn Sino: “Bola tug‘ilgach, ota, avvalo, unga yaxshi nom qo‘yishi, so‘ngra esa uni yaxshilab tarbiya qilishi kerak”, [3] - deb ta’kidlaydi. Alisher Navoiyning ta’lim-tarbiya, oila tarbiyasi haqidagi fikri ibratlidir: “Har bir oila farzand ko‘rmog‘i va uni tarbiyalab voyaga etkazmog‘i kerak. Farzand ota-onasining o‘rinbosari. Farzand ko‘rmoq, uni tarbiyalab o‘stirmak har bir ota-onaning burchidir. Inson uchun kelajak avlodni yaratishdan, uni tarbiyalab kelajak uchun foydali kishi qilib etishtirishdan ko‘ra xayrli va lazzatli narsa yo‘qdir”.

Sharqning buyuk allomalaridan yana bir Muslihiddin Sa’diy SHeroziy bolani tarbiyalash vazifasini ularning ota-onalariga, ayniqsa, otaga yuklaydi, ya’ni oilaviy tarbiyaga katta e’tibor beradi. SHuning uchun u ko‘proq ota-onalarga, ko‘proq otaga murojaat qiladi. Sa’diy ota-onalarga har bir farzandning xulq-atvorini hisobga olgan holda bolalarni qobiliyatli qilib o‘stirishni, ahloqiy tarbiyani yoshlikdan boshlashni tavsiya etadi. Sa’diyning uqtirishicha, xulq-atvor shakllanib bo‘lgach, tarbiya uncha kor qilmaydi, deydi. Ota-onalar, ayniqsa, ota bolasi tarbiyasiga e’tibor bermasa, bola yomon odamlarga qo‘shilib qolishi mumkinligini aytadi. Sa’diy oilada ayollarning mavqei haqida to‘xtalib, ayollar hayotda erlari uchun do‘stdirlar. Ayollar nafaqat tashqi ko‘rinishdan, balki ma’naviy jihatdan ham go‘zal, rostgo‘y, itoatkor, o‘z eriga sodiq, shirin so‘z bo‘lishlari va oilaning baxti, mustahkamligi uchun kurashmog‘i lozim, deydi. Onalarni insonga hayot baxsh etgan ulug‘ zot sifatida ulug‘laydi. Sa’diyning fikricha, oila bolaning baxtli kelajagi uchun zamin yaratadi. U oilada asosiy tayanch deb otani biladi. Sa’diy ota-onalarga, ayniqsa, otalarga o‘z bolalarini tarbiyalashni, o‘qitishni, hunar o‘rgatishni, jismonan chiniqtirishni, ularga odamlar bilan muloqotda bo‘lish odobini o‘rgatishni, sog‘lom bo‘lish uchun muayyan miqdorda ovqatlanishga odatlantirishni tavsiya etadi.

Yusuf Xos Hojib (“Qutadg‘u bilig” asari)ning uqtirishicha, har bir kishi jamiyatga munosib bo‘lib kamol topmog‘i kerak. Buning uchun u tug‘ilgan kundan boshlab zarur tarbiyani olmog‘i lozim. [4]

Shoir turkiy xalqlarning an’anaviy tarbiyasiga, oila muhitidagi tarbiyaga alohida e’tibor qaratadi. [5]

Uning ta’kidlashicha, bola tug‘ilgandan boshlab oila muhitida yashaydi. SHu oilaga xos bo‘lgan an’analar, qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar bolaning ma’naviy dunyosiga singadi. Oila jamiyatning bir bo‘lagidir. Demak, bola oilaviy hayot maktabi orqali jamiyat talablarini anglaydi, his qiladi. Farzandlar tarbiyasi nihoyatda erta boshlanmog‘i shart. SHundagina ularning noo‘rin hatti-harakatlarga berilishining oldi olinadi. Ota farzandlari tarbiyasiga e’tiborsizlik bilan qarasa, ularning yurish - turishlari ahloq-odobini kuzatib bormasa, oqibati fojiali bo‘lishi mumkin. Yusuf Xos Hojib ota-onalarni bola tarbiyasiga e’tibor berishga da’vat etar ekan, jamiyat farzandlar xulq-atvoriga qarab ota-onalarga baho berishini aytadi, ularni ogohlantiradi.

Yusuf Xos Hojib tarbiyada kattalar namunasi, ajdodlar tajribasi alohida ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ta'kidlaydi. Bu haqdagi fikrni «Otarlar so'zi» orqali ifodalab shunday deydi:

**Keksa kishining so'zin eshitgin, nima deydi,
Keksalar so'zi yigitlar ko'zidir.**

Umuman, o'zbek xalqining faqat o'ziga xos, o'zbek xalqiga xos an'analari haqida barcha allomalar ibratli fikrlar aytishgan.

A. Fitratning «Rahbari najot» asari ta'lim-tarbiya masalasiga bag'ishlangan. Uchinchi bobi oila, bola tarbiyasi, ahloq - odob mavzulariga bag'ishlangan. Fitratning fikricha, ota-onaning vazifasi - o'z bolalarini etuk kishilar qilib tarbiyalash. Bunda uch tarbiyaga: jismoniy tarbiya - salomatlik, aqliy tarbiya - sog'lom firklilik, ahloqiy tarbiya - ahloqiy sano, ya'ni ahloqiy poklikka e'tibor berilishi kerak.

“Oila vazifalaridan biri - avlodni tarbiyalashdan iboratdir. Dunyo - kurash maydoni. Har bir inson balog'atga etgach, shu maydonga kirmasdan iloji yo'q. Chunki, har kim o'z baxti uchun kurashadi. Bu kurashda g'olib chiqmog'i uchun uch xil o'lchov quroliga ega bo'lishi kerak:

Salomatlik. Sog'lom fikr. Ahloqi sano (oliy darajadagi ahloq).

Har bir kishi bu uch qurolning birisiz maydonga tushsa, mag'lub bo'lishi aniq. Har bir ota o'z farzandini shu maydonning g'olibi qilib tarbiyalashi kerak”.

[7]

Fitrat bola ona qornida paydo bo'lgandan boshlab, onalar farzandlarining salomatligi muhofazasiga diqqat qilishi lozim. Buning uchun ular shu to'qqiz oy mobaynida farzand ona qoni bilan tarbiyalanadi. SHuning uchun homiladorlikda og'ir ishdan asrash, ovqatdan parhez bo'lishi kerak. Agar ona kasallikka chalinsa, o'sha kasallik ona suti orqali farzandiga ham o'tadi deb alohida ta'kidlaydi.

Odamning yashash vositasi ovqatdir. Ovqatlar turi, ovqatlanish rejimiga e'tibor kerak. Intizomsizlik va bevaqt ovqatlanish ko'p kasalliklarga sabab bo'ladi. Havo insonga ovqatdan ham muhimdir. Ovqatsiz 5-6 soat yashash mumkin. Havosiz esa yo'q. Oilada jismoniy mashqlar, o'yinlar, tozalikka alohida e'tibor kerak.

A. Avloniy tarbiyani yoshlikdan berishni, bu ishga hammani: ota-ona, muallim, hukumat va boshqalarning kirishishi kerakligini ta'kidlab: “Tarbiya yo hayot, yo mamot, yo najot, yo halokat, yo saodat, yo falokat. Tarbiya xususiy ish emas, milliy, ijtimoiy ishdir. Har bir xalqning taraqqiy etishi, davlatlarning qudratli bo'lishi avlodlar tarbiyasiga bog'liqdir”. [8] Avloniy: “Sog'lom fikr, yaxshi ahloq, ilm-ma'rifatga ega bo'lish uchun badanni tarbiya qilish kerak. CHunki o'qimoq, o'qitmoq, o'rganmoq va o'rgatmoq uchun insonga kasalsiz jasad lozimdir. Sog'lomlik ota-onalardan, fikrlash muallimdan”. “Taraqqiyot ilmdandur, il, olimlik esa volidalarimizdandir. Turkiston ziyolilari, yurtdoshlar, onalarimiz, qizlarimizni ma'rifatli qilaylik”, [9] – deydi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. A.Avloniy. "Turkiy Guliston yoxud ahlok", Toshkent – 1992, 17-bet.
2. N.Mustafoeva "Ayol yuksaltirur bashariyatni". "Tafakkur" jurnali, 1999, № 3, 120-bet.
3. Antologiya pedagogicheskoy mysli Uzbekskoy SSR. M: 1986, str. 87.
4. O'rta Osiyoda pedagogik fikr taraqqiyotidan lavhalar. T:1996.
5. K.Hoshimov, S.Nishonova "Pedagogika tarixi", T:1996, 313-bet.
6. A.Avloniy, tanlangan asarlar, 2-jild, T:1998, 38-bet.
7. N.Mustafoeva. "Ayol yuksaltirur basharni". "Tafakkur" jurnali, 1999, № 3, 120-bet.
8. Kulmatov, P. M., & Tajibaev, M. A. (2022). SYNERGETIC AAS A FACTOR FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN SCIENCE. *Scientific progress*, 3(3), 925-929.
9. Abdurashidovich, T. M. (2022). Yoshlarda sinergetik dunyoqarashni shakllantirish omillari. *integration of science, education and practice. scientific-methodical journal*, 3(3), 203-207.
10. Abdurashidovich, T. M. (2022). Sinergetika-yoshlarning yangi dunyoqarashini shakllantiruvchi bilim sifatida. *FAN, TA'LIM, MADANIYAT VA INNOVATSIYA*, 1(2), 69-73.
11. Melikuziyevich, K. P., & Abdurashidovich, T. M. (2021). State and community management-as a priority task in the appeal. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(2), 133-136.
12. Тажибаев, М. А. (2023). Илм-фанда синергетик моделлаштиришнинг ўрни ва аҳамияти.
13. Обилқосимов, М., & Тажибаев, М. А. (2023). Синергетик ёндашув-мавҳум фалсафий қоидаларни илмий асоси.

*Kuvandikov Yo.T.
Jizzax politexnika instituti
O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Jizzax shahar*

O'QYOYSIMON PANJALAR VA AYLANMA ISHCHI ORGANLARNI ISHLASH JARAYONIDA MASSASINI O'ZGARISHINI QIYOSIY TAHLILI

Annotasiya. Tuproqqa ishlov beruvchi mashinalarning abraziv sharoitda ishlaganida ularning ishchi organlari yeyilishining o'ziga xos xususiyati, yeyilish miqdorining kattaligi bo'lib, ular yeyilish ishchi organlarning geometrik formasi bilan birga massalarini ham o'zgarishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Kalit so'zlar. Tuproq, resurs, massa, abraziv yeyilish, ishchi organlarning ishonchliligi, ishchi organ, eksperimental panja.

*Kuvandikov Yo.T.
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Jizzakh city*

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN THE MASS DURING THE WORKING PROCESS OF STUDY PAWS AND ROTARY WORKING ORGANS

Abstract. The peculiarity of the wear of the working parts of soil-cultivating machines when working in abrasive conditions is the size of the amount of wear, which causes the geometrical shape of the working parts to change as well as their mass.

Keywords. Soil, resource, mass, abrasive wear, reliability of working bodies, working body, experimental pawl.

Bugungi kunda qishloq xo'jaligini texnik ta'minotini rivojlantirish xalq xo'jaligining asosiy ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Bunda qishloq xo'jalik faoliyatini olib borish obyekti tuproq hisoblanadi va unga ishlov beradigan mashinalarga, jumladan kultivatorlarga, seyalkalarga va pluglarga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi.

Tuproqqa ishlov beruvchi mashinalarning abraziv sharoitda ishlaganida ularning ishchi organlari yeyilishining o'ziga xos xususiyati, yeyilish miqdorining kattaligi bo'lib, ular yeyilish ishchi organlarning geometrik formasi bilan birga massalarini ham o'zgarishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Paxta qator oralariga ishlov berishga mo'ljallangan KXU-4M kultivatorining o'qyoysimon panjalarining xizmat muddatiga qo'yilgan talablarga asosan yangi o'qyoysimon panja kamida 30 ga maydonga ishlov berishi OST Uz

23.002-98 da 30 gektargacha ishlov berishi ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Amalda foydalanilayotgan o'qyoysimon panjalarning massalarining o'zgarishi to'rt marta o'lchandi, yangi panja va ustunning birgalikdagi o'rtacha og'irligi 3142, 5 gram 1) 12 ga 3052 gramm; 2) 15(27) ga 2767, 5 gramm; 3) 10, 5(37, 5) ga 2702, 5 gramm; 4) 10(47, 5) ga 2618, 5 gramm ekanligi aniqlandi. Ammo bugungi kunda kultivator o'qyoysimon panjalarining resursi kamligi va yaroqsizlikga chiqarilayotgan panjalarning massasi yangi o'qyoysimon panja massasining 83, 32 % ini tashkil etmoqda.

Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki amalda foydalanilayotgan o'qyoysimon panjalar o'tacha 524 gramm massasini yoqotib qolgani yaroqsizlik (metallalom)ga chiqib ketmoqda. O'zbekiston respublikasining metallurgiya sanotida metal quyish yahshi rivojlanmaganligi va xorijdan keltiriladigan qimmatbaho metalni xalq xo'jaligiga keltiradigan zararini xisoblaymiz.

Resplikamizda bir yilda yaroqsizlikga chiqirilgan o'qyoysimon panjalarning umumiy og'irligi

$$M = (m - m_{yey}) \cdot n$$

bu yerda: m -yangi o'qyoysimon panjalar og'irligi; $m_{yey}=524$ gr. yaroqsizlikga chiqirilgan o'qyoysimon panjaning yeyilish natijasida yo'qotgan og'irligi; n -resplikamizda bir yilda yaroqsizlikga chiqarilgan o'qyoysimon panjalarning soni.

$$S_2 = (m - m_{yey}) \cdot S_{met.narxi}$$

Bitta o'qyoysimon panjani metallalomga topshirishda xalq xo'jaligi ko'radigan zararini xisoblaymiz.

$$S_{bitta.zarar} = S_{ya} - S_2 = S_{ya} - (m - m_{yey}) \cdot S_{met.narxi}$$

Resplikamizda bir yilda yaroqsizlikga chiqarilgan o'qyoysimon panjalar xisobiga ko'radigan zarar.

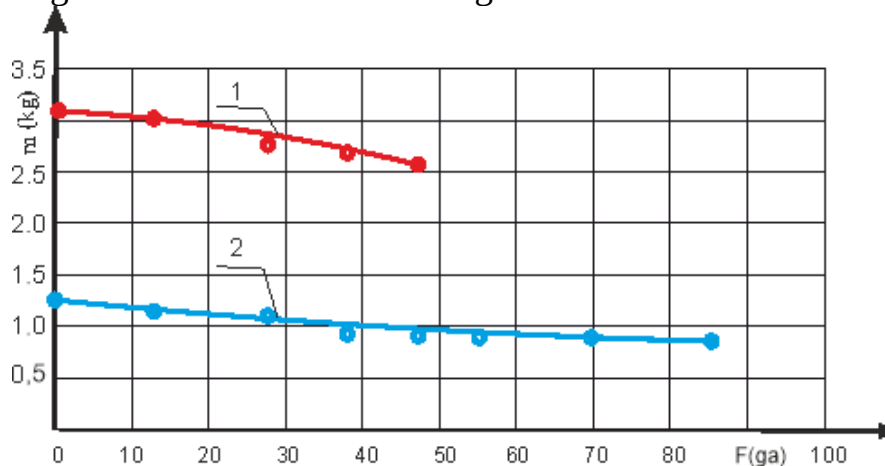
$$S_{umum.zarar} = n \cdot S_{bitta.zarar}$$

Bu ishlatilayotgan ishchi organlarni tayyorlash texnologiyasi jahonning ilg'or ilmiy-texnik yutuqlari asosidagi texnologiyalardan ancha ortda qolganligidan dalolat beradi. Shuning uchun ham ishchi organlarning ishonchliligi va xizmat muddatini sezilarli darajada o'ttirish talab etiladi.

Shu maqsadda Jizzax politexnika instituti «Umumtexnika fanlari» kafedrasida eksperimental ishchi organ ishlab chiqildi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi qoshidagi intellektual mulk agentligi tamonidan № FAP 01985 raqam bilan «Kultivator uchun aylanma ishchi organ» nomli foydali model patentlashtirildi. Jizzax viloyati Zafarobod tumani "Yorqin Said Xojakbar" fermer xo'jaligida hozirgi kunda amalda foydalanilayotgan o'qyoysimon panjalar va eksperimental ishchi organlarning (abraziv) eyilish dinamikasini qiyosiy tadqiq etishga doir dala tajribalari o'tkazildi.

Tajriba davomida eksperimental ishchi organlarning massasining o'zgarishi yetti marta o'lchandi, ya'ni ishchi organlarning massalarining o'zgarishlari yangisining o'rtacha og'irligi 1, 265 kg; 1) 12 ga 1, 18 kg; 2) 15(27) ga 1, 105 kg; 3) 10, 5(37, 5) ga 0, 99 kg; 4) 10(47, 5) ga 0, 98 kg; 5) 8(55, 5) ga

0, 975 kg; 6) 15(70, 5) ga 0, 97 kg; 7) 16(86, 5) ga 0, 965 kg ni tashkil etdi. Eksperimental panja 86, 5 ga maydonga ishlov berganda ham qisman resursi qoladi, shu holatdagi massasi yangi eksperimental panja massasining 76, 3 % ini tashkil etmoqda. Eksperimental va amalda foydalanilayotgan panjalar og'irliklari o'zgarishlari grafiklari 5.1-rasmda keltirilgan.



5.1-rasm. Amaldagi (1) va eksperimental (2) panjalar og'irliklari o'zgarish grafigi.

Demak eksperimental panja yaroqsizlikga chiqarilayonganda, amalda foydalanilayotgan o'qyoysimon panja yaroqsizlikga chiqarilayotgandagi massalarini farqi 7 % ni tashkil etmoqda.

Uchinchi o'lchasdayoq amalda ihsatilyotgan o'qyoysimon panjalarning resursi deyarli tugadi va yaroqsizlikga chiqariladigan xolatga keldi, y'ani numshuq qismi 27, 8 mm eyilib 2, 2 mm resursi qoldi. Xujjatlarda amalda foydalanilayotgan o'qyoysimon panjalarning tumshuq qismi 30 mm eyililganda yaroqsizlikga chiqarilishi ko'rsatilgan.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Нуриев К.К. рекомендации по подборке рабочих органов плугов и культиваторов:-Ташкент: Издательство "Фан" АН РУз. 2008 год.
2. Г. Н. Синеоков., Теория и расчёт почвообрабатывающих машин / М.: Машиностроение, 1977. – 328 с.
3. Тўхтақўзиев А. Имомқулов Қ.Б. Тупроқни кам энергия сарфлаб деформациялаш ва парчалашнинг илмий-техник асослари. – Тошкент: KOMRON PRESS, 2013. – 120 б.
4. Нуриев К. К., Кувандиков Ё. Т., Кабилов Б. У. У. ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ОСНОВНЫХ ПАРАМЕТРОВ ЛЕЗВИЯ СЕРИЙНОЙ СТРЕЛЬЧАТОЙ ЛАПЫ КУЛЬТИВАТОРА ПРИ АБРАЗИВНОМ ИЗНОСЕ //Universum: технические науки. – 2023. – №. 11-2 (116). – С. 50-53.
5. Кувандиков Ё. Т. ОБОСНОВАНИЕ ДЛИНЫ НОСКА И ВЫСОТЫ СКАЛЫ ПОВОРОТНОГО РАБОЧЕГО ОРГАНА КУЛЬТИВАТОРА //Universum: технические науки. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 1 (118). – С. 15-18.
6. Кобиров Б. У. У. ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ВЫЧИСЛЕНИЯ

СОПРОТИВЛЕНИЯ СКОЛЬЖЕНИЯ ПЛИТОЧНЫХ ПОКРЫТИЙ, АРМИРОВАННЫХ СТЕКЛОВОЛОКНОМ //Universum: технические науки. – 2022. – №. 6-2 (99). – С. 19-21.

7. Tursunbayevich K. Y. TUPROQNING UNUMDOR QATLAMINI SAQLASH MASALALARI //INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS AND INNOVATIVE DIGITAL TOOLS. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 24. – С. 298-300.

8. Nuriev K., Kuvandikov Y. RESULTS OF THE STUDY OF THE BENDING DYNAMICS OF EXPERIMENTAL ARROW-SHAPED CLAWS //Science and innovation. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. D11. – С. 370-375.

Mamadiyeva Z.Sh.
Termiz davlat universiteti o'qituvchisi

MAKTABGACHA KATTA YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA BADIY ADABIYOT ORQALI NUTQNI O'STIRISH METOD VA VOSITALARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola maktabgacha katta yoshdagi bolalarda badiiy adabiyot orqali nutqni o'stirish masalasiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, unda maktabgacha katta yoshdagi bolalarda badiiy adabiyotlar orqali nutqni o'stirish metod va vositalariga to'xtalib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Bola, rivojlanish, badiiy adabiyot, kommunikativlik, nutq o'stirish metodlari, nutq vositalari.

Mamadiyeva Z.Sh.
teacher
Termiz State University

METHODS AND TOOLS OF SPEECH DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ARTISTIC LITERATURE IN PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Abstract. This article is devoted to the issue of developing speech in preschool children through fiction, and it focuses on the means of developing speech in preschool children through fiction.

Keywords: Child, development, fiction, communicativeness, speech development methods, speech tools.

KIRISH

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar nutqini rivojlantirish samaradorligi ko'p jihatdan tarbiyachining qanday vositalardan foydalanishiga bog'liq.

Nutqni rivojlantirishning muhim vositasi til muhitidir. Bolalarning doimiy ravishda eshitadigan nutqi, ularga o'qiladigan va aytiladigan hamma narsa, shuningdek, ularning e'tiborini til materialiga qaratish tilni o'zlashtirishga, nutqni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Asosiy qism

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarining maktabgacha katta yoshdagi bolalarida badiiy adabiyotlar orqali nutqini rivojlantirishning quyidagi vositalarini ajratib ko'rsatiladi:

- kattalar va bolalar o'rtasidagi badiiy muloqot;
- badiiy til muhiti, tarbiyachi nutqi;
- badiiy adabiyotning turli janrlari.

Kattalar va bolalar o'rtasida olib boriladigan muloqot bolalar uchun nutqni rivojlantirishda juda katta ahamiyatga egadir. Ular o'rtasidagi muloqot badiiy tusda bo'lsa, muloqot davomida badiiy adabiyot janrlaridan foydalanilsa bolalar

nutqida badiiylik aks eta boshlaydi, tilning turli xil jihatlari va rang-barangliklarini badiiy muloqot vositasida egallab boradilar.

Kattalar va bolaning har qanday o'zaro ta'siri muloqotsiz bo'lishi mumkin emas, shuning uchun muloqot nutqni rivojlantirishning eng muhim vositasidir. Muloqot bu munosabatlarni o'rnatish va umumiy natijaga erishish uchun ularning sa'y-harakatlarini uyg'unlashtirish va birlashtirishga qaratilgan ikki (yoki undan ortiq) odamlarning o'zaro ta'siridir.

Muloqot inson hayotining murakkab va ko'p qirrali hodisasi bo'lib, bir vaqtning o'zida quyidagi funktsiyalarni bajaradi: odamlarning o'zaro ta'siri jarayoni; axborot jarayoni; ijtimoiy tajribani uzatish va o'zlashtirish uchun vosita va shart; odamlarning bir-biriga munosabati; odamlarning bir-biriga o'zaro ta'sir qilish jarayoni; empatiya, odamlarning o'zaro tushunishi.

Nutq bolaning tabiatidan kelib chiqmaydi, balki uning ijtimoiy muhitda mavjudligi jarayonida shakllanadi. Uning paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanishi muloqot ehtiyojlari, bolaning hayotiy ehtiyojlari bilan bog'liq. Muloqotda yuzaga keladigan qarama-qarshiliklar bolaning til qobiliyatining paydo bo'lishiga va rivojlanishiga, yangi muloqot vositalarini, nutq shakllarini egallashga olib keladi. Bu bolalarning yoshi va imkoniyatlarini hisobga olgan holda qurilgan kattalar bilan bolaning hamkorligi tufayli sodir bo'ladi. Kattalar nutqdan foydalanishni rag'batlantiradi, bolalar faqat muloqot sharoitida va faqat kattalarning iltimosiga binoan gapirishni boshlaydilar. Shuning uchun nutqni rivojlantirish metodologiyasida bolalar bilan imkon qadar ko'proq va tez-tez gaplashish tavsiya etiladi.

Biz maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida badiiy adabiyotlar orqali katta maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar nutqini o'stirish jarayonlarida foydalanish uchun quyidagi metodlarni taklif etdik. Yuqoridagi usul va vositalardan foydalangan holda ularni tajriba sinovimizda qo'lladik.

- Mnemonik jadvallardan foydalanish;
- Flanelegraflardan foydalanish;
- Adabiy viktorinalar o'tkazish.

Mnemonik jadvalning mazmuni bu she'r syujetining asosiy bo'g'inlarini ajratib ko'rsatish orqali she'riy bandlarning tasviri, ertak qahramonlari, tabiat hodisalari, ba'zi harakatlar va boshqalarning grafik yoki qisman grafik tasviri bolalarga ketma-ket ko'rsatish orqali suratli jadval asosida she'rni yod oldirishdir. Asosiysi, shartli ravishda suratli jadval bolalar uchun tushunarli bo'lishi kerak. She'rlarni yod oldirish uchun mnemonik jadvallar ishlab chiqiladi. Ushbu rasmlarni yaratish uchun badiiy qobiliyat talab qilinmaydi, har qanday tarbiyachi tanlangan she'rga ob'ektlar va ob'ektlarning o'xshash ramziy tasvirlarini chizishi yoki kompyuterdan suratlarini chiqarish imkoniyatiga ega. Bu esa har bir tarbiyachiga faoliyati davomida bu usulni qo'llash imkoniyatini beradi.

Flanelegraf faoliyat va o'yinlarni rivojlantirish uchun juda foydali qurilma hisoblanaadi. U maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida o'quv ko'rgazmali qurol sifatida qo'llaniladi. Odatda, flanelegraf mayin yuzasiga ega bo'lgan tekislikdan

iborat bo'ladi. Tekis yuzaga ega bo'lgan flanelegrafda sahnalashtirilishi ko'zda tutilgan badiiy asar yoritiladi. Unga karton shakllaridan tayyorlangan badiiy asar qahramonlari va voqea elementlari yopishtiriladi va hikoya sahnalashtiriladi.

Adabiy viktorinalar o'tkazishdan asosiy maqsad, bolalarning badiiy asarlarga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini mustahkamlash, ilgaridan tanish bo'lgan badiiy asar janrlarini eslashga yordamlashish, bolalar nutqini mashqlantirish, esda saqlab qolgan parchalarni aytish, yangi so'zlardan foydalanishga o'rgatishdir. Adabiy viktorinalar o'rta va katta guruhlarda tashkil etiladi. Viktorinani musobaqa tarzida bir guruhni ikkita komandaga ajratish yoki ikkita bir xil guruhlar bilan (musobaqa uyushtirish) o'tkazish mumkin.

Adabiy viktorinalarni bir necha mavzular asosida ham tashkil etish mumkin. Bunday mavzularda o'tkaziladigan adabiy viktorinalar uchun bir necha kun (o'yinlar uchun ajratilgan vaqtda) tayyorgarlik ishlari olib boriladi. Bolalar sevimli asarlari uchun chizilgan rasmlar joylashtirilgan albom va papkalarni ko'rib chiqishadi, ilgari tinglangan ertak va hikoyalarni, she'r va topishmoqlarni eslariga tushirishadi, ertak uchun ishlangan rasmlarni ko'rib chiqishadi, belgilangan kun oldindan tayyorlab qo'yilgan kitoblarni (ko'rgazma mavzusi asosida), ertak qahramonlari tasvirlari yoki, o'yinchoqlari stol ustiga qo'yiladi. Adabiy viktorinani tashkil etish uchun oldindan uning ssenariysini tuzib olish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Buni har bir tarbiyachi o'z mahoratiga qarab tuzishi kerak.

Badiiy adabiyot orqali nutq o'stirish metod, usul va vositalari

Metod		Usul	Vosita
1	Flanelegraflardan foydalanish	Badiiy asarlarni sahnalashtirish	Asar qahramonlari (kartondan yoki boshqa asosdan tayyorlagan), Syujetni tasvirlashda foylaniladigan turli elementlar.
2	Mnemonik jadvalardan foydalanish	She'r yod oldirish	She'r matni, She'riy matn asosidagi suratlar yoki grafik tasvirlar.
3	Adabiy viktorinalar o'tkazish	Mashg'ulotdan tashqari badiiy adabiyotlardan foydalanish	Turli xil belgilar va ertak syujetlari, o'yinchoqlar, rasmlar albomlari, suratli ertak kitoblari.

Yuqoridagi jadvalda badiiy adabiyotlar orqali maktabgacha katta yoshdagi bolalar nutqini o'stirish ishlarida foydalanish uchun taklif etilgan metodlar, ushbu metodlarni qo'llashda foydalanilgan usullar va vositalarni keltirilgan.

Xulosa

Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha katta yoshdagi bolalarda badiiy adabiyot orqali nutqni o'stirish yo'llari yoritilgan bo'lib, badiiy adabiyot orqali nutqni o'stirish metod, vosita, shakl va usullari keltirib o'tildi.

Nutqni rivojlantirish vositasi sifatida turli xil badiiy asarlardan muntazam va maqsadli foydalanish, shuningdek to'g'ri tashkil etilgan ish maktabgacha

yoshdagi bolalar nutqini samarali va samarali rivojlantirish imkoniyatini belgilaydi, soʻz boyligini toʻldirishga yordam beradi, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaning kommunikativ madaniyatini shakllantiradi, bolaning nutqini yanada ifodali, yorqin va hissiy qiladi. Bolalar badiiy adabiyotga qiziqishni rivojlantirdilar Bolalar oʻzlarini turli xil badiiy faoliyat turlarida faol namoyon etadilar va ijodiy faoldirlar, ular oʻz-oʻzini anglashni rivojlantiradilar, hazilni qanday tushunish va qabul qilishni biladilar va zamonaviy jamiyatda juda muhim boʻlgan juda xayrixoh boʻladilar. Shuningdek, kitoblarga ehtiyotkorlik va ehtiyotkorlik bilan munosabatda boʻlish koʻnikmalari shakllandi.

Adabiyotlar roʻyxati:

1. Ilk va maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar rivojlanishiga qoʻyiladigan davlat talablari. Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 22.12.2020 yildagi 802-son qarori 1-ilovasi
2. "Ilk qadam" davlat oʻquv dasturi - T. 2022
3. "Maktabgacha taʼlim va tarbiya toʻgʻrisida"gi davlat standarti - T. 2020
4. Qodirova F. Toshpoʻlatova Sh. Va boshqalar. Maktabgacha pedagogika-2018 yil
5. Qodirova F.R. Bolalar nutqini rivojlantirish nazariyasi va metodikasi ruhiy omillari. T., "ISTIQLOL", 2016 y.
6. Sayidaxmedov N.S. Yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar. – T., Moliya, 2003.
7. Shodiyeva Q. Nutq oʻstirish uslubiyoti. – Toshkent: Oʻqituvchi, 2008 y.
8. Shomaxmudova R.SH. Talaffuzga oʻrgatish va nutq oʻstirish. Toshkent- «ILM ZIYO»-2013
9. Ushakova O. S. Gavrish N. V., "Biz maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni adabiyot bilan tanishtiramiz" Moskva Tcsfera, 2003 yil
11. Алексеева М.М., Яшина В.И. Методика развития речи и обучения родному языку дошкольников: Учеб. пособие для студ. высш. и сред. пед. учеб. Заведений Издательский центр «Академия», 2000. - 363

Mashrabjonov O.
Yetakchi o'qituvchi
Andijon davlat chet tillar
instituti magistranti

YORDAMCHI SO'Z TURKUMLARINING GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI: BOG'LOVCHILAR

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada yordamchi so'z turkumlari deb yuritiladigan ko'makchi, bog'lovchi va yuklamaning grammatik xususiyatlari, ular o'rtasidagi farqlar, bir-biriga o'xshash jihatlari, kelib chiqishi va foydalanishi haqida batafsil bayon etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: yordamchi so'z turkumlari, bog'lovchi, ko'makchi, yuklama, sof, vazifadosh.

Mashrabjanov O.
leading teacher
graduate student
Andijan state foreign languages institute

GRAMMATICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AUXILIARY WORD GROUPS: CONJUNCTIONS

Annotation. In this article, the grammatical features of the auxiliary verbs, conjunctions, and their differences, similarities, origin, and usage will be discussed.

Key words: auxiliary groups of words, connecting, auxiliary, load, pure, target.

Ilmiy adabiyotlardan ma'lumki, grammatika to'g'ri gapirish va yozishni o'rgatadigan yirik bo'lim hisoblanib, morfologiya va sintaksis singari qismlarni o'z ichiga qamrab oladi. Morfologiya so'z turkumlarini o'rganadigan bo'limdir. So'z turkumlari o'z ichiga mustaqil so'z turkumlari, yordamchi so'z turkumlari va alohida olingan guruh so'zlarini oladi. Hozir biz shulardan biri bo'lgan yordamchi so'z turkumlarini o'rganib chiqamiz. Yordamchi so'z turkumlari deb, yakka holda ma'no anglatmaydigan, gap bo'lagi vazifasida qo'llanmaydigan, grammatik ma'nolarni ifodalashga ishlatiladigan so'zlarga aytiladi. Ular mustaqil so'zlar va ayrim gaplar orasidagi munosabatni anglatishga xizmat qiladi, so'zga va gapning mazmuniga turli qo'shimcha ma'nolar qo'shish maqsadida foydalaniladi.

Yordamchi so'zlar turkumiga ko'makchi, bog'lovchi va yuklama kiradi. Dastlab ko'makchi va uning turlari bilan yaxshilab tanishib olamiz. Ko'makchi bu- ot va otlashgan so'zlardan so'ng kelib, ularni boshqa so'zlarga tobelanish orqali bog'laydigan yordamchi so'zlardir. Masalan: Qo'li bilan yozdi. Bu yerda

ko'makchi "bilan" so'zi bo'lib, u o'zidan oldin kelgan "qo'li" so'ziga bog'lanib kelgan, ikki so'z ya'ni "qo'li bilan" birikmasi bir xil so'roqqa javob bo'ladi va bitta gap bo'lagi vazifasini keladi. Ko'makchilar sof va vazifadosh singari turlarga ajraladi:

1. Sof ko'makchilar- lug'aviy ma'nolarini butunlay yo'qotib, vazifa jihatidan kelishik qo'shimchalariga yaqin turadi. Ular oz bo'lganligi tufayli yodlab olish qiyin emas. Bilan, uchun, kabi, sari, singari, tufayli, sayin, uzra, qadar, yanglig', orqali, haqida ko'makchilari sof ko'makchilar hisoblanadi. Sof ko'makchilarning yana bir o'ziga xos jihati shundan iboratki, ular urg'u olmaydi, urg'u ko'makchidan oldingi so'zning oxirgi bo'g'iniga tushadi.

2. Vazifadosh ko'makchilar- atash ma'nosini butunlay yo'qotib, ma'lum so'roqqa javob bo'lmaydigan, asli ot, sifat, fe'l, ravish kabi mustaqil so'zlarga tegishli bo'lgan so'zlar hisoblanadi. Hozir ularni ham ko'makchi, ham mustaqil so'z sifatida foydalanib ma'nolarini anglashga harakat qilamiz. Ot turkumiga oid bo'lgan ko'makchilar: old, o'rta, yon, orqa, ket, ich, ust, tepa, ost, tag, ora, bosh, o'rin, qosh, yoqa, ro'para, tomon, tashqari, bo'yi, chamasi, holda, yo'sinda. Avval ko'makchi sifatida misol keltiramiz: Kechagi o'tilgan ko'makchi mavzusi ustida gap ketyapdi. Bu yerda rostdan ham ko'makchining ustki qismida gap ketayotgani yo'q, ustida so'zi lug'aviy ma'nosini yo'qotgan holda qo'llangan. Endi mustaqil so'z ko'rinishida qo'llaymiz: Stolning ustida qalam turibdi. Nimaning ustida qalam turibdi? Stolning ustida. Ko'rinish bo'yicha, ikkinchi gapimizda ustida so'zi so'roqqa javob bo'lyapdi ya'ni lug'avi ma'no anglatayapdi. Ravish turkumiga oid ko'makchilarga oldin, avval, so'ng, keyin, burun, ilgari, beri, buyon, asosan, bionan kabi so'zlar kiradi. Gapirmasindan avval yaxshilab o'yla. Avval o'yla, keyin so'yla. Birinchi gapda ko'makchi kelishik qo'shimchasini olgan so'zdan keyin qo'llanib, bitga so'roqqa javob bo'lmoqda. Keyingi gapda esa alohida ma'no anglatmoqda.

Fe'l turkumiga oid ko'makchilar: deya, deb, atab, qaramay, qarata, qaraganda, degan. Guruhimizga Muxlisa degan qiz keldi. Oyim menga: "Sayoq yurgan tayoq yeydi"-, degan edi. Sifat turkumiga oid ko'makchilar: sababli, qarshi, chog'li, doir, muvofiq, o'zga. Ustozimizning so'zlariga muvofiq dars o'tildi. Bu kitob bilan, Diyora aytgan kitob birbiriga muvofiq kelmayapdi. Ko'makchilarning turlari shu bilan yakunlanadi. Endi esa ko'makchilar va qo'shimchalar ma'nodoshligiga to'xtalamiz.

Ko'makchilar vazifa jihatidan ayrim kelishik qo'shimchalari bilan o'xshash jihatlari mavjud. Ayrim hollarda ko'makchilar tushum, jo'nalish, o'rin-payt, chiqish kelishigi o'rnida almashib qo'llanadi. Jumladan: Ko'rganini gapirdi - Ko'rgani haqida gapirdi. Onasiga oldi - Onasi uchun oldi. Qalamda yozdi - Qalam bilan yozdi. Televizordan ko'rди - Televizor orqali ko'rди. Kabi, sari, yanglig' ko'makchilari esa -dek, -day qo'shimchalari bilan ma'nodoshlik hodisasi kuzatiladi. Shamol kabi yeldi - Shamolday yeldi. Lekin hamma joyda ham kelishik qo'shimchalarini ko'makchilar bilan almashtirish mumkin emas: Do'stiga yordamlashdi gapida jo'nalish kelishigi qo'llangan bo'lib, uning o'rniga

ko'makchini qo'ya olmaysiz, chunki bu uslubiy xatolik hisoblanadi. Shu bilan ko'makchi haqidagi ma'lumotlarimiz o'z nihoyasiga yetdi. So'zlarni va qo'shma gap tarkibidagi sodda gaplarni bir-biriga bog'lash uchun xizmat qiladigan yordamchi so'zlar bog'lovchi deb ataladi. Maysa va daraxtlarga jon kiryapti, chunki bahorning iliq nafasi sezila boshlagan edi.

An'anaviy ravishda so'z turkumlari deb ataladigan leksik-grammatik sinflar jahon tillari tipologiyasining universalligining bir qismidir. Tilshunoslar so'zlarni turkumlashtirishning turli tamoyillarini ishlab chiqdilar. Klassik ingliz grammatikasida bunday mezonlar birinchi navbatda so'zning vazifasi, keyin uning rasmiy xarakteri va nihoyat so'zning ma'nosi inobatga olinadi. L.V. Shcherba ushbu mezonlarda leksik ma'no, morfologik xususiyat va sintaktik funktsiyani o'z ichiga oladi, V.V. Vinogradov ushbu belgilar miqdorini ko'paytiradi va sintaktik vazifasini, morfologik tuzilishi va shaklini, leksik ma'nosini, u yoki bu so'z turkumiga nisbatan shaxsning ifodalash usulini va grammatik kategoriyaning mavjudligi mezonlari deb hisobga oladi. Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqqan holda, T. Bushuy ingliz tilidagi so'zlarni tasniflashda umumiy qabul qilingan uchta belgi (ma'no, shakl, vazifa) bilan bir qatorda so'zning uyushiq xususiyatini ham hisobga olishni taklifini kiritadi. So'z turkumlari soni bo'yicha tilshunoslar o'rtasida bir fikr yo'qligini ta'kidlab, u ingliz tilida otlar odatda ot, sifat, olmosh, son, fe'l, yuklama, bog'lovchi va ergash gaplarga bo'linadi deya qayd etgan. P. Long zamonaviy ingliz tilida oltita toifani ajratadi: fe'l, ot, sifat, qo'shimcha, olmosh, mutlaq yoki kesim. T. Bushuy so'z turkumlarining tasnifini umumlashtirib, so'zlarni 11 turkumga bo'lish kerak degan xulosaga keladi va ularning ichki bo'linishlarini quyidagicha tavsiflaydi: 1. Leksik ma'no ifodalovchi mustaqil so'zlar to'plami: ot, sifat, olmosh, son, fe'l, ergash gap.

Bog'lovchilar gapda qo'llanilishiga ko'ra ikki xil: yakka holda qo'llaniladigan bog'lovchilar va takrorlangan holda qo'llaniladigan bog'lovchilar. Yakka holda qo'llaniluvchi bog'lovchilarga va, ham, hamda, ammo, lekin, biroq, balki bog'lovchilari kiradi. Takrorlangan holda qo'llaniluvchi bog'lovchilarga bir bir, goh goh, ba'zan ba'zan, yo yo, yoki yoki kabilar kiradi. Bog'lovchilar vazifasiga ko'ra teng bog'lovchilar va ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilarga bo'linadi. Teng bog'lovchilar so'zlarni va qo'shma gap tarkibidagi sodda gaplarni teng munosabatda bog'laydi va ular o'rtasidagi mazmuniy munosabatlarni qay tarzda ifodalashiga ko'ra biriktiruv bog'lovchilari(va, ham, hamda), zidlov bog'lovchilari(ammo, lekin, biroq, balki), ayiruv bog'lovchilari(yo, yoki, yo...yo, yoki...yoki, goh...goh, ba'zan...ba'zan, bir...bir) inkor bog'lovchisi(na...na) kabi turlarga bo'linadi. Teng bog'lovchilardan eng e'tibor talab qiladigani bu inkor bog'lovchisi, chunki u inkor yuklamasi bo'lib ham keladi. Bog'lovchi vazifasini bajarganda, gapning kesimi bo'lishli shaklda keladi. Yuklama vazifasini bajarganda esa, gapning kesimi inkor shaklda bo'ladi. Bog'lovchilarning ikkinchi turi ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchilar bo'lib, ularning turlari quyidagicha: aniqlov bog'lovchilari(-ya'ni, -ki), sabab bog'lovchilari(chunki, negaki), shart

bog'lovchilari(agar, garchi, garchand, mabodo, basharti), chog'ishtiruv bog'lovchilari(go'yo, go'yoki, xuddi), maqsad bog'lovchisi(toki). Bog'lovchilar kelib chiqishiga ko'ra, sof va vazifadosh bog'lovchilar singari turlarga ajraladi. Sof bog'lovchilar faqat bog'lovchi vazifasini bajaradigan so'zlardir: va, lekin, chunki, agar. Vazifadosh bog'lovchilar esa, boshqa turkumlarga mansub bo'lib, o'rni bilan bog'lovchi vazifasini bajaradigan so'zlardir. Mustaqil so'z va gaplarga qo'shimcha ma'no beradigan yordamchilar yuklama deb yuritiladi. Yuklamalarning tuzilishi, ma'no jihatdan turlari, yozilishi, sof hamda vazifadoshligi o'rganiladi. Sof yuklamalar faqat yuklama guruhiga kiradigan so'zlar hisoblanadi. Ular: faqat, hatto, -mi, -ku kabilardir. Vazifadosh yuklamalar boshqa vazifalarda ham qo'llaniladigan yuklamalardir. Aytmoqchi bo'lgan narsam shuki, ko'makchilarda sof yoki vazifadosh kabi turlarga bo'linadi. Unda sof ko'makchilar qotib qolgan va sanoqlidir. Bog'lovchilarda sof bog'lovchilar faqat bog'lovchi bo'libgina keladigan so'zlar. Yuklamalarda ham xuddi shunday. Ko'makchilarda bilan so'zi sof hisoblanadi, bog'lovchida esa vazifadosh. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, yordamchi so'z turkumlari deya umumlashtiriladigan bir tipdagi turlar birbiriga umuman mos emas. Bir qarashda, o'zlashtirish, tushunish va eslab qolish ham nihoyatda qiyin.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytib o'tish joizki, bizning grammatikamiz ham oson, ham murakkab jihatlariga ega. Ba'zi ma'lumotlar oson tushuntirilgan, ba'zi ma'lumotlar juda-juda qiyin. Hozirgina ko'rib o'tgan yordamchi so'z turkumlarimizning ichidagi o'zgachaliklar ham bizni hayratda qoldiradi. Mening fikrimcha, bir tipga kiruvchi so'z turkumlarining tuzilishi, turlarini bir xil nomlab o'zgina bo'lsa ham osonlashtirish kerak. Misol o'rnida ko'makchilarning sof yoki vazifadoshligi uning turlari hisoblanadi. Bog'lovchining sof yoki vazifadoshligi esa kelib chiqishiga ko'ra turi deya belgilanadi. Yuklamalarda berilmagan ham, oddiygina qilib "Yuklamalar ham sof yoki vazifadosh bo'lishi mumkin" deb qayd etilgan xolos. Yoshlar chet tillarni o'rganganlari yaxshi, albatta. Lekin o'z ona tilimizni birinchi o'ringa qo'yishib chuqur va puxta o'rganishimiz kerak. Uning rivojlanishi uchun o'z hissamizni qo'shishimiz juda muhim masala hisoblanadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. N.Mahmudov Ona tili (Umumta'lim maktablarining 7-sinfi uchun darslik); T. Fan; 2009- yil, 87- bet;
2. A.Nurmonov, A.Sobirov, N.Qosimova Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili; Toshkent; 2013-yil, 103-bet;
3. Rustamov M.A., Asriyans M.I. Ingliz tili grammatikasi; O'quv qo'llanma" O'zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi; 2006- yil, 44- bet;
4. Аксененко Б.Н. Exercises in English Prepositions; – СПб.: СПбГУ, 2012. - 148 с.;
5. Бархударов Л.С. Очерки по морфологии английского языка; – М., 1975. – 156 с.
6. Бархударов Л.С. Язык и перевод; Москва, 1975. – С. 18; Воронцова Г. Н. "Очерки по грамматике английского языка; Москва, 1976, - 69 с.

Matkuliyeva S.I.
katta o‘qituvchisi
Ma‘mun universiteti nodavlat oliy ta‘lim muassasasi

QAYTA IJARAGA OLISH UCHUN ASOSIY VOSITALARNI SOTISH HISOBI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada MHXS bo‘yicha qayta ijaraga olish uchun asosiy vositalarni sotish hisobi tartibi ko‘rsatilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: qayta ijaraga olish uchun sotish; sotuvchi-ijarachi; xaridor-ijaraga beruvchi; aktivni berish sotilgan hisoblanmaydi; sotish narxi aktivni haqiqiy qiymatiga mosligi; sotish narxi aktivni haqiqiy qiymatidan yuqori; sotish narxi aktivni haqiqiy qiymatidan pastligi; sotuvchi-ijarachida aktivga qolgan huquqi; xaridorga bergan aktivga huquqi; ijara bo‘yicha majburiyat; moliyaviy majburiyat; qo‘shimcha moliyalashtirish; keyingi hisob; moliyaviy hisobotni xalqaro standartlari (MHXS) birinchi qo‘llash sanasigacha qayta ijaraga olish uchun sotish.

Matkuliyeva S.I.
senior teacher
Mamun University is a non-state higher education institution

ACCOUNTING FOR THE SALE OF FIXED ASSETS FOR SECONDARY LEASE

Abstract. This article discusses the procedure for accounting for the sale of fixed assets and leasing them back according to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Key words: sale and leaseback; seller-tenant; buyer-lessor; the transfer of an asset is not a sale; the sale price corresponds to the fair value of the asset; the sale price is greater than the fair value of the asset; the sale price is less than the fair value of the asset; rights to the asset remaining with the seller-lessee; rights to the asset transferred to the buyer; lease obligation; financial obligation; additional funding; subsequent accounting; sale and leaseback transactions prior to the date of initial application.

Kirish. 2021-yildan boshlab O‘zbekiston kompaniyalari Moliyaviy hisobotni xalqaro standartlari (IFRS) hisobi tizimiga o‘tmoqdalar. Bu holda, xo‘jalik yurituchi sub’yekt nafaqat moliyaviy hisobotni, balki joriy moliyaviy hisobni ham yil davomida IFRSga muvofiq amalga oshiriladi. Biroq, IFRSni joriy etishda ba’zi muammolar mavjud: ko‘pchilik buxgalterlarning kasbiy tayyorgarligi pastligi; IFRSga muvofiq tayyorlangan ma’lumotlardan foydalanish

ko'nikmalarining yetishmasligi; IFRS bo'yicha mutaxassislarni tayyorlash uchun katta xarajatlar amalga oshirilishi; IFRSni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish va hokazo. Bundan tashqari, O'zbekiston iqtisodiyoti bozor iqtisodiyotiga o'tish yo'lidan bormoqda. Bozor iqtisodiyoti rivojlangan mamlakatlarda odatiy hol bo'lgan ayrim biznes tushunchalar va operatsiyalari bozor iqtisodiyoyiga o'tish davridagi mamlakatlar uchun yangi va o'rganilmagan hisoblanadi. Bunday operatsiyalardan biri asosiy vositalarni sotish va qayta ijaraga olishdir.

Ushbu maqola IFRS bo'yicha asosiy vositalarni sotish va qayta ijaraga olish hisobiga bag'ishlangan. Bu O'zbekistonning o'tish davri iqtisodiyotidagi yangi hodisadir. Bozor iqtisodiyotiga o'tgunga qadar iqtisodiyotimizda bunday operatsiyalar amalga oshirilmagan.

Ijaraga berish va qayta ijaraga olish tushunchalariga baho beraylik. Shartnoma tuzish vaqtida korxona shartnomaning butun yoki uning alohida qismlarining ijara ekanligini baholashi kerak. Agar shartnoma to'lov evaziga ma'lum muddat davomida biron-bir aktiv ob'yektini foydalanishni nazorat qilish huquqini beradigan bo'lsa, shartnoma umuman yoki uning alohida tarkibiy qismlari ijara hisoblanadi.

Sotish va qayta ijaraga olish – bu korxonani (sotuvchi-ijarachi) shunday muomalasiki, aktivni boshqa korxona (xaridor-ijaraga beruvchi)ga sotilishi va xuddi shu aktivni xaridor-ijaraga beruvchidan ijaraga olishi bilan bog'liq operatsiya.

Adabiyotlar sharhi (uslubiy materiallar sharhi). MHXS (IFRS) 16 “Ijara”da sotish va qayta ijaraga olish masalasi muayyan qism sifatida bir necha punktlardan iborat bag'ishlangan (MCFO (IFRS) 16, 2016). MCFO (IAS) 16 “Asosiy vositalar” standartida faqat asosiy vositalar tarifi, qiymati, amortizatsiya ajratmasi, harakati haqida ma'lumot keltirilgan. Biz tahlil qilayotgan masala ko'rilmagan (MCFO (IAS) 16, 2015). MHXS (IFRS) 9 “Moliyaviy vositalar”da agar asosiy vosita moliyaviy vosita sifatida qo'llanilsa o'shanda hisobga oladi, lekin qayta ijaraga olish masalasi ko'rib chiqilmagan (MHXS (IFRS) 9, 2016). MHXS (IFRS) 15 “Mijozlar bilan tuzilgan shartnomalar bo'yicha tushum” shunday holatda qo'llaniladiki, agar asosiy vositani foydalanishini to'xtatilib sotish uchun chiqarilsa (MHXS (IFRS) 15, 2016).

Berdichevskaya V.O. o'z asarida MHXS bo'yicha moliyaviy hisobotni taqdim etishni umumiy talablari ko'rib chiqilgan. Buxgalteriya hisobini Rossiya standartlari (BHRS) bo'yicha tuzilgan moliyaviy hisobotning MHXS asosida tuzilgan moliyaviy hisobot o'rtasidagi asosiy farqlar ko'rsatilgan. Ushbu farqlar asosida BHRS asosida tuzilgan moliyaviy hisobotning turli ko'rsatkichlarini MHXSga transformatsiya qilish tartibi ko'rsatilgan, lekin qayta ijaraga olish masalasi chetda qolib ketgan (Бердичевская, 2017).

Boshqa muallif Teterleva A.S. o'quv qo'lanmasida MHXS asosida moliyaviy mulk, ularni moliyalashtirish manbalari, daromadlar, xarajatlar, va moliyaviy natijalarni buxgalteriya hisobida tashkillashtirish va hisobini yuritish tartibi

keltirilgan. Lekin asosiy vositalarni sotish va ularni qayta ijaraga olish masalasiga e'tibor qaratilmagan (Тетерлева, 2016).

АССА о'quv qo'llanmasida sotib va qayta ijaraga olish tarifi qisqacha bayon qilingan. Bunday operatsiyalar, agar MHXS (IFRS) 15 talablariga mos kelsa asosiy vosita sotilgan hisoblanadi deyilgan. Lekin tahlil qilinayotgan masalaga boshqa e'tibor qaratilmagan (АССА ДипИФР, 2018).

Maqolaning mazmuni.

Bunday operatsiyalar, ya'ni asosiy vositalarni sotish va qayta ijaraga olish hisobiga aktivning o'tkazilishi sotishni tashkil etadimi-yo'qligiga bog'liq bo'ladi, ya'ni MHXS (IFRS) 15-sonli "Mijozlar bilan tuzilgan shartnomalar bo'yicha tushum" mezonlari bajariladimi yoki yo'qmi (sotish shunda sodir bo'ladiki, agar aktivni nazorat qilish huquqi xaridor-ijaraga beruvchiga o'tsa).

Bir necha holatlarni ko'rib chiqamiz: a) aktivni topshirish sotish hisoblanadi va b) aktivni berish sotish sifatiga kirmaydi

Аgar aktivni topshirish sotish hisoblansa

Bu holda sotuvchi-ijarachi

- aktivning hisobdan chiqarilishini (sotishini) aks ettiradi;
- aktivni hisobdan chiqarilishdan olingan moliyaviy natijani (foyda yoki zarar) tan oladi;
- o'tkazilgan aktivning qoldiq qiymatining sotuvchi-ijarachi aktivga bo'lgan qolgan huquqlariga to'g'ri keladigan qismiga teng miqdorda qaytarib ijaraga olish natijasida kelib chiqadigan foydalanish huquqini tan oladi.

Xaridor-ijaraga beruvchi

– tegishli standartlardan foydalangan holda aktivni sotib olish (odatda MHXS (IAS) 16-sonli "Asosiy vositalar") va ijaraga beruvchining ijarani hisobga olish talablaridan foydalangan holda ijara hisobini yuritilishi.

Аgar sotish narxi aktivning adolatli qiymatiga teng bo'lmasa yoki ijara to'lovlari bozor stavkalari bo'yicha amalga oshirilmasa, sotuvchi-ijarachi sotishdan tushgan tushumni adolatli qiymat bo'yicha o'lchash uchun quyidagi tuzatishlarni kiritishi kerak:

a) bozor darajasidan kamroq summalar ijara haqini oldindan to'lash sifatida hisobga olinishi kerak; va

b) bozor darajasidan ortiq olingan summalar xaridor-ijaraga beruvchi tomonidan sotuvchi-ijarachiga taqdim etilgan qo'shimcha moliyalashtirish sifatida hisobga olinishi kerak.

Аgar aktivni berish sotish hisoblanmasa

Sotuvchi-ijarachi

– o'tkazilgan aktivni moliyaviy holat to'g'risidagi hisobotda tan olishni davom ettiradi.

– aktivni topshirishdan tushgan tushumni ("sotish" bahosi) moliyaviy majburiyat (qarz) sifatida tan oladi. Ushbu moliyaviy majburiyat MHXS (IFRS) 9-sonli "Moliyaviy vositalar" standartiga muvofiq hisobga olinadi.

Xaridor-ijaraga beruvchi

– moliyaviy aktivni aktiv uchun o'tkazilgan pul miqdorida tan oladi (berilgan kredit). Moliyaviy aktiv keyinchalik MHXS (IFRS) 9-sonli "Moliyaviy vositalar"ga muvofiq hisobga olinadi.

Ushbu masalani keltirilgan misolda ko'rib chiqaylik

2023 yil 1 yanvarda MBA kompaniyasi (sotuvchi-ijarachi) MDA kompaniyasi (xaridor-ijaraga beruvchi)ga qurilish texnikasini sotdi. Uskunaning qoldiq qiymati 2023-yil 1-yanvar holatiga ko'ra 1, 5 million dollarni, qolgan foydalanish muddati esa 8 yilni tashkil etadi. Shu kuni MBA kompaniyasi ushbu uskunani MDA kompaniyasidan 6 yil muddatga ijaraga oldi. Ijara to'lovlari har yili yil oxirida, 31 dekabrda to'lanadi. Uskunaning adolatli qiymati 2023 yil 1 yanvar holatiga 2 million dollarni tashkil etadi.

Ushbu muomala sotish operatsiyasini ifodalaydi va MHXS (IFRS) 15-sonli mezonlariga javob beradi.

Topshiriq:

Ushbu operatsiya MBA kompaniyasining (sotuvchi-ijarachi) 2023 yil 31 dekabrda yakunlangan yil uchun moliyaviy hisobotida qanday hisobga olinishini tushuntiring va ko'rsating, agar:

- a) sotish narxi 2 million dollar, yillik ijara to'lovlari 300 000 dollar;
- b) sotish narxi 2, 3 million dollar, yillik ijara to'lovlari 330 000 dollar;
- c) sotish narxi 1, 7 million dollar, yillik ijara to'lovlari 270 000 dollar;

Ijara shartnomasida nazarda tutilgan yillik foiz stavkasi 12% ni tashkil qiladi. Bir dollarni joriy qiymati 6 yil davomida har yil oxirida 12% stavkada 4, 11 koeffitsientni tashkil etadi.

Yechim

a) sotish narxi aktivning adolatli qiymatiga mos keladi.

2023-yil 1-yanvarda MBA kompaniyasi uskunaning balans qiymati bo'yicha hisobdan chiqarilishini, tasarruf etishdan olingan moliyaviy natijani (MDA kompaniyasiga berilgan aktivga bo'lgan huquqlar nuqtai nazaridan) aks ettiradi. MBA lizing majburiyatini (diskontlangan ijara to'lovlari miqdorida) va foydalanish huquqi aktivini (sotilgan aktivning balans qiymatining bir qismi sifatida, MBAning qaytarib olish natijasida aktivga bo'lgan qolgan huquqlari bilan bog'liq) tan oladi:

Dt Pul mablag'lari 2 000

Kt Asosiy vositalar 1 500

Kt Ijara malburiyatlari $(300 \times 4, 11)$ 1 233

Dt Aktiv $(1500 / 2000 \times 1233)$ 925

Kt Aktivni sotishdan foyda 192

Aktivni sotishdan olingan foyda quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

Sotishdan umumiy foyda = $2500 - 1500 = 500$

Sotuvchi-ijarachida qolgan aktivga bo'lgan huquqlar = 925

Xaridorga berilgan aktivga bo'lgan huquqlar = $1500 - 925 = 575$

Xaridorga berilgan huquqlarga tegishli foydaning bir qismi: $500 \times 575 / 1500 = 192$

Keyinchalik, asosiy aktivdan foydalanish huquqi shaklidagi aktiv amortizatsiya qilinadi. 2023 yil uchun amortizatsiya: $925 / 6 = 154$. 2023 yil 31 dekabr holatiga foydalanish huquqi aktivining balans qiymati: $925 - 154 = 771$

Lizing majburiyatlarini keyingi hisobga olish:

Davr	Boshlangich qoldiq	Moliyaviy xarajat (12%)	Asosiy qarzni kamayishi	To'lov	Oxirgi qoldiq
1	2	3	$4 = 5 - 3$	5	$6 = 2 - 4$
2023	1 233	148 (1 233 x 12%)	152	300	1081
2024	1081	130	170	300	911
2025	911	109	191	300	720
2026	720	86	214	300	506
2027	506	61	239	300	267
2028	267	33	267	300	0

MBA kompaniyasining 2023 yil 31.12 holatiga Moliyaviy holat to'g'risidagi hisoboti:

Aylanmadan tashqari aktivlar	
Foydalanish huquqi shaklidagi aktivlar (925 – 154)	771
Uzoq muddatli majburiyatlar	
Ijara bo'yicha majburiyat	911
Qisqa muddatli majburiyatlar	
Ijara bo'yicha majburiyat (1081 – 911)	170

MBA kompaniyasining 2023 yil uchun Foyda va zararlar va boshqa umumiy daromadlar to'g'risidagi hisoboti:

<i>Operatsion daromadlar</i>	
Asosiy vositalarni sotishdan daromadlar	192
<i>Operatsion xarajatlar</i>	
Foydalanish huquqi shaklidagi aktivlarni amortisatsiyasi	(154)
<i>Moliyaviy xarajatlar</i>	
Foizlar	(148)

b) sotish narxi aktivning adolatli qiymatidan yuqori bo'lsa

MBA tomonidan aktivning adolatli qiymatidan ortiq olingan summa 300 ming dollarni ($2\ 300 - 2\ 000 = 300$) tashkil qiladi. MDA (xaridor-ijaraga beruvchi) tomonidan MBA (sotuvchi-ijarachi)ga taqdim etilgan qo'shimcha moliyalashtirish sifatida hisobga olinadi.

Ijara to'lovlarining joriy qiymati 1356 ming dollarni ($330 \times 4, 11$) tashkil etadi, shundan 300 ming qo'shimcha moliyalashtirish (moliyaviy majburiyat, kredit) va 1 056 ming dollar ($1356 - 300$) – ijara majburiyati.

2023-yil 1-yanvarda MBA uskunaning balans qiymati bo'yicha hisobdan chiqarilishini, tasarruf etishdan olingan moliyaviy natijani (xaridorga o'tkazilgan aktivga bo'lgan huquqlar nuqtai nazaridan) aks ettiradi. MBA moliyaviy majburiyatni (qo'shimcha moliyalashtirish), lizing majburiyatini (diskontlangan

lizing to'lovlari miqdorida qo'shimcha moliyalashtirishni hisobga olmaganda) va foydalanish huquqi bergan aktivni (sotilgan aktivning balans qiymatining bir qismi sifatida, bu MBAning qolgan qismiga tegishli aktivlarni ijaraga qaytarib olish huquqi)) tan oladi.

Dt Pul mablag'lari 2 300

Kt Asosiy vositalar 1 500

Kt Moliyaviy majburiyat 300

Kt Ijara malburiyatlari $(330 \times 4, 11 - 300)$ 1 056

Dt Aktiv $(1500 / 2000 \times 1\,056)$ 792

Kt Aktivni sotishdan foyda 236

Keyinchalik, asosiy aktivdan foydalanish huquqi shaklidagi aktiv amortizatsiya qilinadi. 2023 yil uchun amortizatsiya ajratmalari: $792/6 = 132$. Foydalanish huquqi aktivining balans qiymati 2023 yil 31 dekabr holatiga: $792 - 132 = 660$ ming dollar.

Umumiy to'lov lizing va qo'shimcha moliyalashtirish o'rtasida mutanosib ravishda taqsimlanadi:

– qo'shimcha moliyalashtirishga tegishli bo'lgan qismi: $300/1\,356 \times 330 = 73$

– ijaraga tegishli bo'lgan qismi $1056/1\,356 \times 330 = 257$.

Moliyaviy majburiyatning keyingi hisobi:

Davr	Boshlangich qoldiq	Moliyaviy xarajat (12%)	Asosiy qarzni kamayishi	To'lov	Oxirgi qoldiq
1	2	3	$4 = 5 - 3$	5	$6 = 2 - 4$
2023	300	36 $(300 \times 12\%)$	37	73	263
2024	263	32	41	73	222
2025	222	27	46	73	176
2026	176	21	52	73	124
2027	124	15	58	73	66
2028	66	7	66	73	0

Ijara majburiyatlarni keyingi hisobi:

Davr	Boshlangich qoldiq	Moliyaviy xarajat (12%)	Asosiy qarzni kamayishi	To'lov	Oxirgi qoldiq
1	2	3	$4 = 5 - 3$	5	$6 = 2 - 4$
2023	1056	127 $(1056 \times 12\%)$	130	257	926
2024	926	111	146	257	780
2025	780	94	163	257	617
2026	617	74	183	257	434
2027	434	52	205	257	229
2028	229	28	229	257	0

MBA kompaniyasining 2023 yil 31.12 holatiga Moliyaviy holat to'g'risidagi hisoboti:

Aylanmadan tashqari aktivlar	
Foydalanish huquqi shaklidagi aktivlar (792 – 132)	660
Uzoq muddatli majburiyatlar	
Ijara bo'yicha majburiyat	780
Moliyaviy majburiyatlar	222
Qisqa muddatli majburiyatlar	
Ijara bo'yicha majburiyat (926 – 780)	146
Moliyaviy majburiyatlar (263 – 222)	41

MBA kompaniyasining 2023 yil uchun Foyda va zararlar va boshqa umumiy daromadlar to'g'risidagi hisoboti:

<i>Operatsion daromadlar</i>	
Asosiy vositalarni sotishdan daromadlar	236
<i>Operatsion xarajatlar</i>	
Foydalanish huquqi shaklidagi aktivlarni amortisatsiyasi	(132)
<i>Moliyaviy xarajatlar</i>	
Foizlar (127 + 36)	(163)

c) sotish narxi aktivning adolatli qiymatidan past bo'lsa

Sotish narxi aktivning adolatli qiymatidan past bo'lganligi sababli, farq 300 ming dollarni (2000 – 1700) tashkil qiladi, ijara haqini oldindan to'lashni anglatadi.

Lizing uchun oldindan to'lovlar qaytarib olishdan kelib chiqadigan foydalanish huquqi aktivining dastlabki bahosiga kiritiladi.

2023-yil 1-yanvarda MBA uskunani tasarruf etishni, uni tasarruf etishdan olingan moliyaviy natijani (xaridorga o'tkazilgan aktivga bo'lgan huquqlar nuqtai nazaridan) aks ettiradi, shuningdek, lizing to'lovlarining diskontlangan qiymati miqdorida lizing majburiyatini tan oladi va sotilgan aktivning proportsional balans qiymati miqdorida foydalanish huquqi shaklidagi aktiv, bu sotuvchi-ijaraching ijara natijasida aktivdagi qolgan huquqlarini bildiradi).

Dt Pul mablag'lari 1 700

Kt Asosiy vositalar 1 500

Kt Ijara malburiyatlari (270 x 4, 11) 1 110

Dt Aktiv (1 500/2 000 x (1 110 + 300)) 1058

Kt Aktivni sotishdan foyda*148

*Sotishdan olingan foydani hisoblash:

Bozor narxida sotishdan olingan foyda = 2000 – 1500 = 500

Qayta lizing shartnomasi bo'yicha sotuvchi-lizing oluvchida qolgan aktivga bo'lgan huquqlar = 1058

Xaridorga berilgan aktivga bo'lgan huquqlar = 1500 – 1058 = 442

Xaridor-lizing beruvchiga berilgan aktivga bo'lgan huquqlarga tegishli foyda = 500 x 442/1500 = 148

Keyinchalik, asosiy aktivdan foydalanish huquqi shaklidagi aktiv amortizatsiya qilinadi. 2023 yil uchun amortizatsiya ajratmalari: $1058/6 = 176$. Foydalanish huquqi aktivining balans qiymati 2023 yil 31 dekabr holatiga: $1058 - 176 = 882$.

Lizing majburiyatlarini keyingi hisobga olish:

Davr	Boshlangich qoldiq	Moliyaviy xarajat (12%)	Asosiy qarzni kamayishi	To'lov	Oxirgi qoldiq
1	2	3	$4 = 5 - 3$	5	$6 = 2 - 4$
2023	1 110	$133 (1\,110 \times 12\%)$	137	270	973
2024	973	117	153	270	820
2025	820	98	172	270	648
2026	648	78	192	270	456
2027	456	55	215	270	241
2028	241	29	241	270	0

MBA kompaniyasining 2023 yil 31.12 holatiga Moliyaviy holat to'g'risidagi hisoboti:

Aylanmadan tashqari aktivlar	
Foydalanish huquqi shaklidagi aktivlar (1058 – 176)	882
Uzoq muddatli majburiyatlar	
Ijara bo'yicha majburiyat	820
Qisqa muddatli majburiyatlar	
Ijara bo'yicha majburiyat (973 – 820)	153

MBA kompaniyasining 2023 yil uchun Foyda va zararlar va boshqa umumiy daromadlar to'g'risidagi hisoboti:

<i>Operatsion daromadlar</i>	
Asosiy vositalarni sotishdan daromadlar	148
<i>Operatsion xarajatlar</i>	
Foydalanish huquqi shaklidagi aktivlarni amortisatsiyasi	(176)
<i>Moliyaviy xarajatlar</i>	
Foizlar	(133)

Dastlabki qo'llash sanasidan oldin sotish va qaytarib olish operatsiyalari. Tashkilot topshirilgan asosiy aktivni sotuv sifatida hisobga olinishi kerak bo'lgan MHXS (IFRS) 15 talablariga javob beradimi yoki yo'qligini aniqlash uchun dastlabki qo'llash sanasidan oldin sotish va qaytarib ijaraga olish operatsiyalarini qayta tekshirmasligi kerak.

Agar sotish va qayta ijaraga olish operatsiyasi sotish va moliyaviy ijaraga sifatida hisobga olingan bo'lsa, sotuvchi-ijarachi:

a) dastlabki qo'llash sanada amalda bo'lgan boshqa moliyaviy ijarani hisobga olgandek, qaytarib ijaraga olishni ham shunday hisobga olishi kerak; va

b) ijara muddati davomida sotishdan olingan foydani amortizatsiya qilishni davom ettirishi kerak.

Agar sotish va qayta ijaraga olish operatsiyasi sotish va operatsion ijara sifatida hisobga olingan bo'lsa, sotuvchi-ijarachi:

a) dastlabki qo'llash sanada amaldagi har qanday boshqa operativ ijarani hisobga olgan holda, qaytarib ijaraga olishni hisobga olishi kerak; va

b) qaytarib ijaraga olingan foydalanish huquqi aktivini moliyaviy holat to'g'risidagi hisobotda dastlabki qo'llash sanasidan oldin darhol tan olinadigan bozor sharoitlariga bog'liq bo'lgan kechiktirilgan daromadlar yoki zararlarga moslashtirishi zarur.

Xulosa va takliflar. Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, tadqiqotning maqsadi, ya'ni asosiy vositalarni sotish va shu asosiy vositalarni qayta ijaraga olish hisobi, misollar va buxgalterlik yozuvlar bilan mukammal ko'rsatilgan. Qo'yilgan vazifalar o'z javobini topgan deb hisoblaymiz. Tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotchi-buxgalterlar va nazariy-buxgalterlar o'z amaliyotida qo'llasalar katta yordam berishi mumkin. Buxgalterlik yozuvlarni amalga oshirishda yangi hisobvaraqlar yaratish shart emas, balki mavjud hisobvaraqlarimizdan qo'shimcha hisobvaraqlar kiritish yo'li bilan muammoni yechish mumkin.

Foydalangan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. МСФО (IAS) 16 «Основные средства». Приложение №8 к приказу Министерства финансов Российской Федерации от 28.12.2015 №217н.
2. МСФО (IFRS) 9 «Финансовые инструменты». Приложение №1 к приказу Министерства финансов Российской Федерации от 27.06.2016 №98н.
3. МСФО (IFRS) 15 «Выручка по договорам с покупателями». Приложение №5 к приказу Министерства финансов Российской Федерации от 27.06.2016 №98н.
4. МСФО (IFRS) 16 «Аренда». Приложение №1 к приказу Министерства финансов Российской Федерации от 11.06.2016 №111н.
5. Бердичевская В.О. Трансформация финансовой отчетности в МСФО: учебное пособие / В.О.Бердичевская; Яросл. гос. ун-т им. П. Г. Демидова. – Ярославль: ЯрГУ, 2017. – 204 с.
6. Тетерлева А.С. Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности: [учеб. пособие] / А.С.Тетерлева; М-во образования и науки Рос. Федерации, Урал. федер. ун-т. – Екатеринбург: Изд-во Урал. ун-та, 2016. – 176 с.
7. Учебное пособие АССА ДипИФР. – М.: 2018. – 612 с.
8. Мухаметов, А., Абдувахидов, А., Матрасулов, Б., & Саматкулов, М. (2021). ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШ ХАРАЖАТЛАРИНИ ТУРКУМЛАШ ВА УЛАРНИНГ ҲИСОБИ. *Iqtisodiyot va ta'lim*, (5), 351-358.
9. Мухаметов А. Б. и др. УЧЕТ ВОЗНАГРАЖДЕНИЯ РАБОТНИКАМ ПО МСФО //Gospodarka i Innowacje. – 2022. – С. 113-123.

Maxammadiyeva H.
Samarqand viloyati Ishtixon tumani 75-umumiy
o'rta ta'lim maktabining boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisi
Mizrabov U.B.
asestenti
Jizzax politexnika instituti

BOSHLANG'ICH SINFI O'QUVCHILARINING TAFAKKUR DOIRASINI TA'LIM JARAYONIDA RIVOJLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada tafakkur va tafakkur shakllari haqida qisqacha ma'lumot berilgan hamda bir necha psixologlarning fikrlari bayon etilgan. Shuningdek, matematika darslarida boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining tafakkurini shakllantirishga doir ishlanma ham keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Tafakkur, tafakkur shakllari, tushuncha, hukm, xulosa, tahlil qilish, umumlashtirish, taqqoslash, mavhumlashtirish, aniqlashtirish, fikrlash, mantiqiy masala, sonli bog'lanish.

Makhamdiyeva H.
primary teacher
75th general secondary school of Istikhan district, Samarkand region
Mizrabov U.B.
assistant
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

DEVELOPMENT OF THINKING FRAMES OF PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Annotation. this article provides a brief overview of the forms of thinking and contemplation and describes the opinions of several psychologists. Also included in the mathematics lessons is a study on the formation of the thinking of Primary School students.

Keywords: thinking, forms of thinking, concept, judgment, conclusion, analysis, generalization, comparison, abstraction, clarification, thinking, logical matter, numerical connection.

Muhtaram Prezidentimiz Sh.M. Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganidek: "Matematika hamma fanlarga asos. Bu fanni yaxshi bilgan bola aqlli, keng tafakkurli bo'lib o'sadi, istalgan sohada muvaffaqiyatli ishlab ketadi"⁵.

O'quvchilarning fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirishga o'rgatish jamiyat hayotida tub burilishlarni amalga oshiradi. Negaki mamlakatimizda yuksak

⁵Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev olimlar, ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasalari rahbarlari va ishlab chiqarish sektori vakillari bilan uchrashuv. 31.01.2020 y.

e'tiqodli, mustaqil fikrli, tashabbuskor, yuqori malakali mutaxassislarga katta ehtiyoj bor.

O'quvchilarning shaxsiy sifatlarini tarkib toptirishda o'quv predmetlarining o'rni beqiyos. Bu borada, ayniqsa, matematika ta'limi zimmasiga katta mas'uliyat tushadi. Darslik asosan o'quvchilarda matematik bilim, tasavvur, tafakkur, mantiqiy va mustaqil fikrlashni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan bo'lib, ularning imkoniyatlari, yoshi, individual xususiyatlari, XXI asr ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishlarini inobatga olgan holda yozilgan. Topshiriqlar soddadan murakkabga tomon spiralsimon tarzda rivojlanib boradi.

Insonning dunyoni anglashi, tushunishi, unga ongli munosabatda bo'lishi kabi bilish jarayonlarini tafakkur yuritish, fikrlash jarayoni deyish mumkin. Fikrlash jarayonlarining psixologik asoslarini psixolog V. Karimova tahlil qilgan. U: fikrlash inson miyasi faoliyatidir, – deb ko'rsatadi va fikriy operatsiyalarni quyidagicha tahlil qiladi. Eng elementar harakatlarni rejalashtirishdan tortib, murakkab muammolarni hal etishga qaratilgan operatsiyalar hammasi miyada sodir bo'ladi. Miya faoliyati bilan fikrlash faoliyati o'zaro uzviy bog'liqdir.

Normal insonni fikrsiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Har on, har daqiqada inson miyasi qandaydir fikrlar bilan band. Ularni tartibga solish, keragiga qaratish, ichki yoki tashqi nutq yordamida uni yechish - fikrlash jarayonidir⁶.

Tafakkur yoki fikrlashning quyidagi shakllari yoki mahsuli mavjud:

Tushuncha - tafakkurning shunday shakli yoki mahsuliki, u narsa va hodisalarning eng umumiy va xarakterli xususiyatlarni o'zida aks ettiradi. Ular umumiy, juz'iy, konkret yoki mavhum bo'lishi mumkin.

Hukm - atrofda narsa, hodisalar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni aks ettiradi. Hukmlar bizning nutqimizda har kuni juda ko'p ishlatiladi va ular tabiatan turli bog'liqliklarni tasdiqlaydi, inkor qiladi, rost yoki yolg'on bo'ladi.

Xulosalar - mantiqiy tafakkurning yana bir shakli bo'lib, ular fikrlar, hukmlar va tu shunchalar o'rtasidagi bog'lanishlardan yangi fikrlarni keltirib chiqarishni nazarda tutadi.

Tahlil qilish, mavhumlashtirish, aniqlashtirish, taqqoslash, umumlashtirish kabi operatsiyalar fikrlash jarayonini tashkil etadi. Quyida ularning har biri ustida to'xtalib o'tamiz.

Tahlil qilish - bu muammoni fikran qismlarga ajratishdir.

Umumlashtirish - alohida qismlarni yoki elementlarni fikran bir butunga birlashtirib o'rganishdir.

Ta'lim bosqichlarining murakkablashib borishi bilan o'quvchilarda tahlil qilish va umumlashtirish darajasining oshishi kuzatiladi. Tahlil qilish sekin-asta ko'rgazmali-amaliylikdan ko'rgazmali va mantiqiy yakun tomon rivojlanadi.

Taqqoslash - o'xshashliklar va tafovutlarni topish orqali bilish obyektlarini qiyoslash demakdir. Bu operatsiya boshqa barcha fikriy operatsiyalar asosida yotadi.

⁶ Кларин М.В. Педагогическая технология в учебном процессе. – М.: “Знание”, 1989 г. С. 75.

Mavhumlashtirish - bilish obyektining bir xususiyatini ajratib olib, boshqasini chiqarib tashlashdan iborat fikriy operatsiyadir. Bu xususiyatlar o'rganilayotgan predmet va hodisalarning «ichiga» kirishga imkon beradi.

Boshlang'ich sinflardanoq o'quvchilarning mavhumlashtirish qobiliyati namoyon bo'ladi. Ta'lim jarayonida o'qituvchi rahbarligida bu qobiliyat rivojlanadi, mavhumlashtirish shakli ham murakkablashadi – hissiy ko'rgazmalilikdan fikr yuritishga o'tiladi hamda tushunchaga aylanadi.

Aniqlashtirish - mavhumlashtirishga yaqin fikriy operatsiya, u umumiydan xususiya o'tish, natijada uning turli xususiyat va belgilarini toppish orqali namoyon bo'ladi.

Mavhumiylik va aniqlashtirish birligi muammoni o'rganish jarayonida o'rnatiladi. Bu birlik o'zaro munosabatga fiziologik asos - ikkinchi signal tizimiga ega. Bilimni chinakam egallashga mavhum tushunchalar va dalillar aniqlashtirilgandagina erishiladi.

Boshlang'ich sinf ta'limi jarayonida fikrlash qobiliyatini aniqlashtirish ikki shaklda olib boriladi:

- 1) hissiy - ko'rgazmali vositalar (matnlar, rasmlar, jadvallar) asosida;
- 2) so'z orqali - mavhum shaklda (hikoya qilish, tushuntirish, maxsus topshiriqlarni hal etish).

Fikrlash faoliyatiga konkret ta'rif beradigan bo'lsak.

Fikrlash - bu inson sezgi organlari va aqliy faoliyatining birligi natijasi o'laroq, mustaqil ravishda tahlil qilish, umumlashtirish, induktiv va deduktiv xulosalar chiqarish, taqqoslash, aniqlashtirish, mavhumlashtirish kabi fikriy operatsiyalardan foydalangan holda amalga oshiriladigan aqliy faoliyatdir⁷.

Hatto qiziqarli masalalar ham bolalarda faollikni uyg'otib, tafakkurni rivojlantiradi. Ma'lumki, tafakkur – inson aqliy faoliyatining, aql-zakovatining, ayni hatti-harakatining yuksak shakli hisoblanadi. Tafakkurning individual xususiyatlariga:

- mustaqillik;
- o'zgaruvchanlik;
- fikrning tezligi kabi xususiyatlari kiradi.

Quyida 1-sinf matematika fanidan 1 soatlik dars namunasini keltiramiz. Kamida 3 nafar o'quvchidan sinfga javoblarni topish jarayonini tushuntirishlarini so'rang.

- Bo'sh katakka nima qo'ysak bo'ladi?
- Nima uchun bu javoblarni tanladingiz?
- Qatorda qanday qonuniyatni topdingiz?

Xato javoblarni muhokama qilish

Boshqa maktabda tahsil olayotgan o'quvchi menga 2-topshiriqdagi birinchi bo'sh katakka ko'k kvadrat qo'yish kerak dedi. Shu javobga siz nima deysiz?

To'g'rimi yoki noto'g'ri? Nima uchun? Bu o'quvchiga nima deb javob bergan bo'lar edingiz?

O'quvchilarga to'g'ri javob berishlarida va xatoni tushuntirishlarida yordam bering.

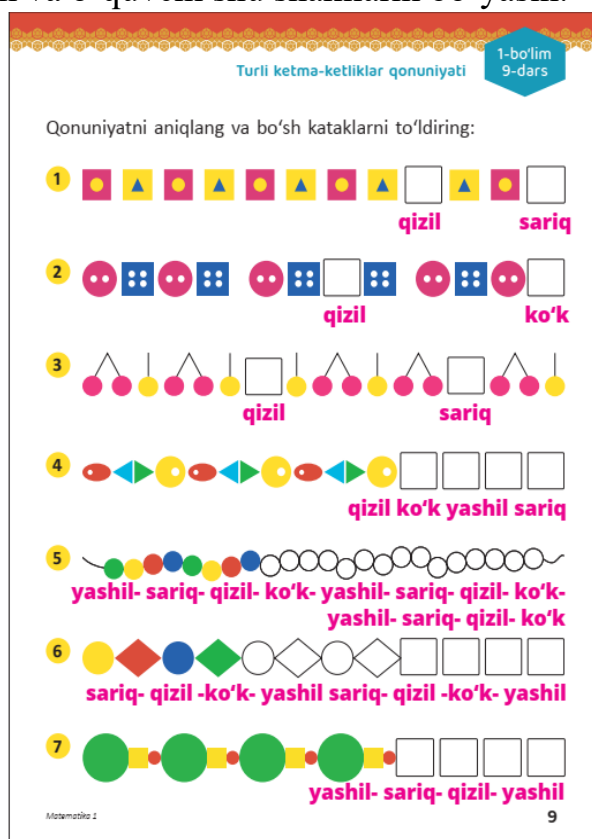
Darsga yakun yasash (butun sinf) 5 daqiqa

Darsga yakun yasash: "Bugun nimalarni o'rgandik?", "Qonuniyatni aniqlash siz uchun qiyin bo'lmadimi?", "Qonuniyatni aniqlashda e'tibor juda muhim ekanligini tushundingizmi?" kabi savollar beriladi.

Agar o'quvchi topshiriqni yengillik bilan bajarayotgan bo'lsa, uch xil yoki to'rt xil shakllar va ranglardan iborat ketma-ketliklar tuzsin.

Agar topshiriqning ko'p qismi to'g'ri bajarilgan bo'lsa, shu topshiriqni bajarishda davom etadi.

Agar topshiriqni bajarishga qiynalayotgan bo'lsa, topshiriqlarga mos shakllar chizib berilsin va o'quvchi shu shakllarni bo'yasin.



Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev olimlar, ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasalari rahbarlari va ishlab chiqarish sektori vakillari bilan uchrashuv. 31.01.2020 y.
2. Кларин М.В. Педагогическая технология в учебном протсесе. – М.: "Знание", 1989 г. С. 75.
3. Avtomobillar xarakat xavfsizligiga faol ta'sir qiluvchi ekspluatatsiyaviy ko'rsatkichlari// MUBB O'G, SAI O'G'Li//Механика и технология, // 123-128

4. Road traffic safety and its impact on the development of modern road-transport expertise// MU Boliquil o'g//Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development 7, // 157-164
5. Studying The Quantity And Composition Of Traffic In Public Transport Directions//MU Boliquil o'g//Eurasian Research Bulletin 18, // 114-132

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CATARACTS

Resume. Currently, there are about 37 million blind people and 124 million visually impaired people worldwide. Of these, 47% are cataract patients. Lens opacity of varying degrees occurs in 60-90% of people over the age of 60. Due to the general trend of population aging, the number of cataract cases is steadily increasing.

In this regard, the question arises of optimizing the approach to the organization of cataract surgery. The introduction of early surgical treatment of a paired eye (within the framework of a single hospitalization), according to some authors, reduces time and organizational problems, adding the benefits of early rehabilitation and quality of life of patients without loss of quality of treatment.

Key words: cataract, surgical treatment, lens, eyes, ophthalmology.

Relevance. Throughout the history of mankind, cataract has been and remains one of the main and most common causes of blindness. In fact, every person over the age of 55-60 suffers from cataracts; the only question is whether this affects his eyesight and to what extent. The word "cataract" comes from the Greek words "kate" - liquid and "act" - moving. The ancient Greeks believed that the gray color of the pupil in cataracts is a film that, like a waterfall, descends from top to bottom (falls down) on the pupil, eventually depriving a person of sight. A cataract is a partial or complete clouding of the lens. In this disease, the passage of light through optical media is disrupted, as a result of which visual acuity decreases from insignificant to light perception with correct light projection [1.5].

Cataracts are detected in patients from both developing and developed countries, regardless of their geographical location, they occur in people of all races, both sexes and different ages. In most cases, blindness caused by cataracts is curable, but this usually requires surgery.

Cataract surgery is still the "pearl" of ophthalmology, both literally and figuratively. This is the most common eye surgery [1, 2] well-developed technique in almost all aspects [3] high percentage of positive results [4, 7] minimal number of complications; wide range of accessories for both the patient and the surgeon; irresistible psychological effect of rapid restoration of vision; fast cost recovery.

The success in cataract surgery is due to the fact that the intelligence of the international ophthalmological community over the past 40 years has been

focused mainly on solving this issue. If we trace the subject of publications in the scientific literature, we can note an increase in the number of articles on cataract surgery and a steady decrease in publications on the achievements of prevention and treatment of the initial stages of lens opacity. Over the past 10 years, the latest reports are generally rare.

Despite the success of cataract surgery, the relevance of improving this area still remains.

At the same time, the thematic section on cataract prevention is currently very rarely included in the work plans of scientific and practical conferences and congresses of ophthalmologists.

The purpose of the study. To evaluate the comparative effectiveness of various options for surgical treatment of cataract patients and to develop approaches to adequate therapy of an actual combination of diseases; to improve the functional results of surgical treatment of patients with cataracts.

Materials and methods. We have developed a special questionnaire, through which 450 cataract patients were interviewed, 135 of them men and 315 women aged 56 to 78 years.

The results of the study. In 49.1% of cases, patients of the first group did not complain at all, in 27.3% of cases they noted the periodic appearance of "fog" in front of their eyes, in 23.6% of cases they complained of decreased vision in the distance or near.

In the second group, 32% did not actively complain, in 20% of cases they complained of periodic blurring (the appearance of a "veil") in the eyes or a decrease in distant vision, and in 48% they clearly noted a gradual decrease in distant and near vision.

Among the patients of the third group, complaints were absent in 6.6% of cases, periodic decrease in vision in the distance and near, distortion of objects was noted by 15.6%, specific complaints about vision changes, including decreased vision in the distance and improved vision near, distortion of objects, the "halo" effect when looking at a light source, a change in color perception were presented by 77.8% of patients.

Conservative treatment for cataracts included: topical treatment with eye drops (taufon, quinox, catachrome, vitaiodural) during the month, followed by a break; general treatment — taking multivitamins, biologically active additives (dietary supplements), homeopathic remedies in courses for 1-2 months. 1-3 times a year.

In the first group, 105 people (63.6%) were completely satisfied with the existing visual acuity, 60 patients would like to improve it (36.4%), but without surgery.

Among the patients of the second group, 61 people (40.7%) were satisfied with the existing visual acuity, the remaining 74 (49.3%) of the respondents would like to improve it, but without surgery. Only 15 patients (10%) of this group under the age of 62 with binocular vision impairment (the difference in visual acuity

between the eyes is more than 30%) agreed to cataract surgery. The reasons for refusing surgery were: fear of surgery (without explanation) — 91.9%; fear of surgical and postoperative complications — 7.4%; unsatisfactory general condition — 0.7%.

Patients of the third group were satisfied with the existing visual acuity in 39 cases (28.9%), 69 people (51.1%) would like to improve it without surgical treatment, 27 people (20%) with a decrease in distant vision to 0.5-0.4 actively chose the tactics of surgical treatment of cataracts. The reasons for refusing surgery were: fear of surgery (without explanation) — 34.3%; fear of surgical and postoperative complications — 63.9%; unsatisfactory general condition — 1.8%.

An analysis of the results of the study showed that, with initial cataracts and decreased visual acuity in the distance (up to 0.7), up to 100% of patients are satisfied with the "status quo", and they prefer passive waiting tactics (74.5%), due to disbelief in existing methods of conservative treatment or preventive therapy (25.5%).

With immature cataracts with visual acuity up to 0.6-0.5, 49.3% of patients prefer conservative treatment. Only 10% choose surgical tactics to solve the problem. But the choice of surgical treatment is due to a decrease in vision in only 50% of patients, and in other cases, disbelief in the effectiveness of instilling drops on existing everyday examples.

With immature cataracts with a decrease in visual acuity to 0.4-0.3 in 20% of cases, patients choose surgical tactics to solve the problem. Even in the presence of reduced vision, which is really and significantly felt by a person, 62.2% of patients choose conservative treatment tactics due to fear of surgery and operational complications.

Conclusion. Thus, our study shows that about 9.3% of patients with initial and immature cataracts choose the tactics of active surgical treatment. The remaining 44.4% of patients choose active preventive conservative treatment tactics for various reasons, and 46.3% choose passive waiting.

The results obtained indicate the need not only to advertise medicines and implants, but also to promote medical knowledge, conduct more subtle explanatory work among the population about conservative and surgical treatment of cataracts.

The search for new methods of conservative treatment of cataracts is as relevant a direction of modern ophthalmology as the improvement and development of safer methods of surgical treatment of cataracts.

But the development of methods of preventive cataract treatment should proceed not only from the "philistine" opinion of patients, sometimes based on a misunderstanding of the essence of the disease, but also from objective prerequisites: rejuvenation of cataracts; protection from harmful environmental influences; metabolic disorders in the body; preservation of accommodation; contraindications to surgical treatment due to the general condition of the body

degenerative changes in intraocular structures against the background of tissue "aging".

References:

1. Morozov V. I. Pharmacotherapy of eye diseases: handbook / V. I. Morozov, A. A. Yakovlev. - Ed. 4-E. – M.: Medicine, 2011. – 472s.
2. Clinical ophthalmology / ed. Jack J. Kanski: translated from English. – M.: Logosphere, 2009. - 733 p.
3. Kopaeva V. G. Eye diseases: textbook / edited by V. G. Kopaeva. - M.: Medicine, 2012. - 560c.
4. Eye diseases and injuries / E. E. Somov [et al.]. - St. Petersburg, 2008 – 236 p.
5. P.C. Jacobi, T.S. Dietlein, C. Luke. Primary phacoemulsification and intraocular lens implantation for acute angle-closure glaucoma Ophthalmology. - 2012.-Vol.109.-P. 1597-1603.
6. G. Rebolleda, F.J. Phacoemulsification in eyes with functioning filtering blebs: a prospective study Munoz-Negrete II Ophthalmology. — 2012. Vol.109. - 2248-2255.
7. Caprioli J. Intraocular pressure fluctuation: an independent risk factor for glaucoma? // Arch. Ophthalmol. – 2017. – Vol. 125. – №8. – P. 1124–1125.
8. Chang T.C., Budenz D.L., Liu A., Kim W.I., Dang T., Li C., Iwach A.G., Radhakrishnan S., Singh K. Long-term effect of phacoemulsification on intraocular pressure using phakic fellow eye as control // J. Cataract Refract Surg.- 2012.- Vol. 38.- № 5.- P. 866-870.

Mizrabov U.B.
Jizzax politexnika instituti asistenti
Xaytbayev E.B.
Jizzax politexnika instituti asistenti
Dinakaran S.
Sambhram universiteti
B.tech fakulteti o'qituvchisi

HARAKATI XAVFSIZLIGI VA ZAMONAVIY YO'L-TRANSPORT EKSPERTIZASINI RIVOJLANISHGA TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada shinalarning yo'l sirtiga ilashish koeffitsienti qiymatiga ta'sir yetuvchi sharoit va sharoitlar o'rganiladi. Tadqiqotlar blokirovkaga qarshi tizim (ABS) bo'lgan va bo'lmagan turli xil transport vositalari uchun, shuningdek quruq va ho'l asfalt va beton qoplamali sharoitda yozgi va qishki shinalar uchun o'tkazildi.

Kalit so'zlar: avtomobil, sekinlashuv, adgeziya koeffitsienti, yo'l yuzasi, yo'l sinovlari, pnevmatik shina, iqlim sharoiti.

Mizrabov U.B.
assistant
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Khaitbayev E.B.
assistant
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Dinakaran S.
teacher
B.tech faculty
Sambhram University

IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRAFFIC SAFETY AND MODERN ROAD TRANSPORT EXPERTISE

Annotation. The article will study the conditions and conditions that affect the value of the coefficient of attachment of tires to the road surface. The studies were carried out for various vehicles with and without an anti-lock system (ABS), as well as for summer and winter tires in conditions with dry and wet asphalt and concrete coating.

Keywords: car, deceleration, adgesia coefficient, road surface, road tests, pneumatic tire, climatic conditions.

Respublikamizda avtomobil sanoati rivojlanib borgan sari har bir aholiga to'g'ri keladigan avtomobillar soni ham ortib bormoqda. Bu esa o'z navbatida

sodir bo'layotgan yo'l transport hodisalarini sonini ortishiga ham sabab bo'lmoqda. Zamonamizning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri bu avtomobil transportidagi baxtsiz hodisalar sodir bo'lishi darajasidir.

Ekspert amaliyoti shuni ko'rsatadiki eksperimental o'lchovlarni o'tkazish ba'zi hollarda, masalan, transport vositalari harakatda bo'lmaganda (halokat natijasida shikastlanganda) va shikastlangandan keyin ularning texnik holati harakatlanish sinovlarini o'tkazishga imkon bermasa, murakkabdir

Shuningdek, yo'l-transport hodisasi holatlarini hisoblash V.A. Ilarionov tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar hamda eng oddiy fizik qonuniyatlarga asoslangan. Ushbu tadqiqotlarda avtomobilning harakati moddiy nuqtaning harakati sifatida namoyon bo'ldi va shu asosda yo'l-transport hodisasi holatlarini tekshirish uchun zarur bo'lgan tezlik, tormoz yo'li va avtomobil harakatining boshqa ko'rsatkichlari hisoblab chiqildi. Avtomobilning tormozlash jarayonini o'rganishga bunday yondashuv oqilona bo'lib, ushbu jarayonning asosiy ko'rsatkichi – sekinlashish – sinchkovlik bilan aniqlanadi. Ilarionovning so'zlariga ko'ra, avtomobilning sekinlashishi tishlashish koeffitsientiga bevosita bog'liq.

Hozirgi vaqtda tishlashish koeffitsientini nazariy jihatdan aniqlashning yagona uslubi mavjud. Quvvat balansiga asoslangan ushbu usul to'liq emas va bahzi hollarda tanlangan dastlabki mahlumotlarga qarab, u o'ta taxminiydir, bu esa yo'l harakati qatnashchilari taqdir bilan bog'liq yo'l-transport hodisasi holatlarini o'rganishda qabul qilinishi mumkin emas. Ushbu xatolar, tanlangan tishlashish koeffitsientlari sekinlashuvni aniqlashda ko'pincha avtomobil g'ildiragi va yo'l o'rtasidagi o'zaro tahsirning ko'rsatkichi emas, balki yo'l qatnov qismining o'ziga xos xususiyati ekanligi bilan bog'liq. Buning sababi shundaki, tishlashish koeffitsientini aniqlash usuli avtomobilning harakatlanishi va tormozlanishi jarayonining faol elementi, yahni uning g'ildiraklarining tahsirini hamda barcha g'ildiraklar tayanch yuza bilan bir xil aloqaga ega bo'lmasliklari va tormozlash paytida yuk, avtomobilning o'qlari o'rtasida qayta taqsimlanishini hisobga olmaydi. Yuqoridagilarni hisobga olgan holda, asosan, tormozlash paytida avtomobil g'ildiragining qattiq yuzadagi harakati sohasida tadqiqotlar talab etiladi.

Tormozlash vaqtida avtomobil harakatining kinetik energiyasi prokladkalar va tormoz barabanlarining ishqalanish kolodkalari hamda shinalar va yo'l o'rtasidagi ishqalanish ishiga aylanadi.

Avtomobilning g'ildiragi bloklanganda va tormozlangan holatga o'tganda, uning tayanch yuza bilan aloqa joyi zonasida harakatga qarama-qarshi yo'nalishga yo'naltirilgan yo'lning T tangentsial reaksiyasi paydo bo'ladi. Bu reaksiya tormoz kuchidir. Bunda avtomobilning barcha tormozlash g'ildiraklarining moment tahsiridan kelib chiqadigan umumiy kuchi quyidagiga teng bo'ladi:

$$F_{\text{top}} = \frac{M_{\text{top}}}{r}(1)$$

O'zgartirishlar natijasida topamiz:

$$T_1 = -F_{\text{top1}} - N_1 \cdot \mu - \frac{I_1}{r^2} \cdot j(2)$$

$$T_2 = -F_{\text{top2}} - N_2 \cdot \mu - \frac{I_2}{r^2} \cdot j - F_{xx}(3)$$

Bunga asosan, tormoz momentining oshishi yo'lining tangentsial reaksiyasining chegara qiymatiga - shinani yo'l bilan tishlashish kuchiga R_{tish} yetguncha kuchayishiga olib keladi:

$$T \leq F_{\text{sts}} = N\mu(4)$$

Zamonaviy avtomobillarning tormoz tizimi shinalarning yo'l bilan tishlashish momentidan oshadigan momentni rivojlantiradi. Shunga asosan, amaliyotda avtomashinani boshqarishda o'tkir va intensiv tormozlash paytida g'ildiraklar bloklanadi va yo'l bo'ylab g'ildiraklar aylanmagan holatda sirpanish jarayoni boshlanadi. G'ildiraklar ishqalanish kolodkalari va disklar o'rtasida qulflanishidan oldin, sirpanish ishqalanishi kuchi tahsir qiladi; shinalar protektori yo'lga tegsa, statik ishqalanish kuchi tahsir qiladi. G'ildirak bloklanishining yakuniy bosqichida ushbu qonuniyat teskari tomonga o'zgaradi - tormoz mexanizmlarida statik ishqalanish kuchi o'rnatiladi, shinalar protektorining tayanch yuza bilan aloqasi ishqalanish kuchi bilan birga keladi. Issiqlik energiyasi sarfi ham ushbu ikki jarayon o'rtasida taqsimlanadi -prokladkalar va disk orasidagi ishqalanishning energiya sarfi yo'qoladi va issiqlik energiyasining chiqarilishi shinalar bilan aloqa qilish joyining yo'l bilan ishqalanish zonasida hosil bo'ladi.

Yuqoridagi barcha tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, tishlashish koeffitsienti asosan yo'l qoplamasining holatiga bog'liqdir. Shuni ham tahkidlash kerakki, aslida u ko'plab o'zgaruvchan ko'rsatkichlarning murakkab funktsiyasidir.

Tishlashish koeffitsientini aniqlash uchun tirkama yoki maxsus aravada tortish orqali avtomobil g'ildiraklarini yo'l yuzasida tormozlatib sinovlar o'tkazildi.

Hozirgacha tormozlangan avtomobilni tirkama yoki maxsus aravada qattiq sirt yuzasida tortish - tishlashish koeffitsientini dinamometr yordamida aniqlashning shunga o'xshash usuli keng qo'llanilgan va eng ishonchli usullardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.

Tishlashish koeffitsientini aniqlashning boshqa usullari unchalik aniq emas, chunki tormozlash jarayonida yuklar g'ildiraklar o'rtasida qayta taqsimlanadi. Bundan tashqari, tishlashish koeffitsientining qiymati sekinlashish tezligining o'zgarishi bilan o'zgaradi, shuning uchun bu usullar faqat uning taxminiy qiymatini topishi mumkin.

Yuqorida qayd etilgan tadqiqot ishlari ma'lumotlari asosida 1-jadvalda ko'rsatilgan tishlashish koeffitsientining o'rtacha qiymatlarini hisoblab chiqdi.

1-jadval

Yo'l qoplamasining nomi yoki uning holati	Yo'l qoplamasi uchun tishlashish koeffitsientining qiymati		
	Toza va quruq	Toza va nam	Moylangan yoki ifloslangan
Beton	0, 75	0, 50	0, 30
Asfaltobeton	0, 70	0, 45	0, 30
Yirik bruschatka	0, 75	0, 40	0, 30
Mayda bruschatka, mozayka	0, 65	0, 40	0, 30
Yog'och toretslar	0, 70	0, 30	0, 20
Asfalt	0, 60	0, 40	0, 25
Toshli qoplama	0, 70	0, 40	0, 34
Shag'alli shosse	0, 75	0, 50	0, 40
Tuproq (profillangan) yo'l	0, 70	0, 15	—
Qorli yo'l	0, 30	Do 0, 20	—
Muzlagan yo'l	0, 24	Do 0, 18	—
Eriyotgan muzlama yo'l	0, 20	Do 0, 15	—

Ko'plab mavjud tadqiqotlar tahlili natijasida olingan jadvalda keltirilgan tishlashish koeffitsientining o'rtacha qiymatlari shuni ko'rsatadiki, uning qiymati yo'l yuzasining holati va turiga, shuningdek shinalarning tuzilishi va materialiga qarab 0, 15 dan 0, 80 gacha bo'lgan oraliqda o'zgarishi mumkin.

Adabiyotlar:

1. Avtomobillar xarakat xavfsizligiga faol ta'sir qiluvchi ekspluatatsiyaviy ko'rsatkichlari// MUBB o'g'li, SAI o'g'li //Механика и технология, // 123-128
2. Road traffic safety and its impact on the development of modern road-transport expertise// MU Boliqu o'g'li //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development 7, // 157-164
3. Studying The Quantity And Composition Of Traffic In Public Transport Directions//MU Boliqu o'g'li //Eurasian Research Bulletin 18, // 114-132
4. Jamoat transportlari yo'nalishlarida harakat miqdori va tarkibini tadqiq qilish// MU Boliqu o'g'li, SA Ismoiljon o'g'li//Scientific Impulse 1 (7), // 793-798
5. Dvigatel konstruksiyasi va ishchi jarayonlarini boshqarishni mukammallashtirish// SA Ismoiljon o'g'li, MU Boliqu o'g'li //Scientific Impulse 1 (4)//, 536-542
6. Studying The Quantity And Composition Of Traffic In Public Transport Directions//MU Boliqu o'g'li//Eurasian Research Bulletin //8, 114-132

*Mo'ydinov M.M.
assistant
Andijon qishloq xo'jaligi va agrotexnologiyalari instituti
G'ofurov A.S.
assistant
Andijon qishloq xo'jaligi va agrotexnologiyalari instituti*

ZAYTUN BARGINING TIBBIYOTDA ISHLATILISHI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada moyli o'simliklar guruhiga mansub bo'lgan zaytun bargining tibbiyotda ishlatilishi haqida muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: zaytun, barg, iqlim, tur, yashil, uzoq, tuproq, rang, daraxt

*Mo'ydinov M.M.
assistant
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies
Gafurov A.S.
assistant
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies*

USE OF OLIVE LEAF IN MEDICINE

Abstract. This article discusses the use of olive leaf, which belongs to the group of oil plants, in medicine.

Key words: olive, leaf, climate, type, green, long, soil, color, tree.

Zaytun moyli o'simliklar guruhiga kirib, bugungi kunda yer sharida zaytunning 60 ga yaqin turi mavjud. Ulardan birgina turi – Yevropa zaytuni (*Olea Europaea*) xo'jalik ahamiyatiga ega. Zaytun dunyoning subtropik va mo'tadil iqlimli ko'pgina mamlakatlarida yetishtiriluvchi qimmatbaho, serdaromad madaniy ekin turi hisoblanadi. Zaytun daraxti 500 yildan 4000 yilgacha yashaydigan, doimiy yashil bo'lib, uzoq yashovchi va sekin o'suvchi subtropik daraxt hisoblanadi. Zaytun daraxtining balandligi 10-12 metrdan oshmaydi.

Zaytun ko'chatlari ekilganining 3-yilida meva yoki nishona ko'rsatishni boshlaydi. Ko'chatlar yaxshi bo'lsa, albatta. Zaytun, zaytundoshlari oilasiga mansub ko'p yillik o'simlik, hozir Suriya, Isroil va Korsika mamlakatlarida 2000 yildan ziyod umr ko'rgan daraxtlari mavjud. Mo'tadil iqlimli mamlakatlarda uzoq yashaydi. Ildizlari popuk ildiz bo'lib tuproqda 70-80 sm, ayrim ildizlari 2, 0-2, 5 m chuqurlikkacha kirib boradi, bo'yining balandligi 6-8, ayrimlari 10-12 m ga yetadi, ko'pincha butaga o'xshab bir necha poya hosil qiladi, ko'p shoxlaydi.

Barglari. Barglari novdada qarama-qarshi joylashib, ustki tomoni kumushsimon yaltirab tursa, orqa tomoni yashil rangda, uzunchoq lansetsimondir. Zaytun bargining rangi och yashil bo'lib, novdada qarama-qarshi joylashgan, barg

to'qimalari tarkibida efir moyi, lakton-elenolid, fitosterina smolalar va boshqa moddalar borligi aniqlangan.

Bargning ostki qismining rangi esa kumush (kulrang) rang bo'lib, u oq tuklar bilan qoplangan. Bargdagi ushbu tuklar quruq havoda bargning o'lishiga to'sqinlik qiladi. Qisqa bandi bilan novdada qarama-qarshi joylashgan bo'lib, qishda boshqa barglarga o'xshab to'kilib ketmaydi, bahorda mart oyining oxirlarida avval bir dona barg hosil bo'lib keyin eski barg to'kiladi. Zaytun daraxti barglari mutloq to'kilib yalang'och bo'lib qolmaydi, qishda ham barglarini saqlab qolgani uchun ekologik toza daraxtlar turiga kiradi. Chunki o'simlik yil bo'yi kislorod ishlab chiqish imkoniga ega. Barglar har ikki yoki uch yilda chiqish joyini o'zgartirib turadi.

Gullari. Ikki jinsli, barg qo'ltig'ida rovaksimon holda bo'lib, bir ro'vakda 8-42 tagacha gul joylashadi. Gultoji barglari 4 ta, otalıkları 2 ta, onalik tugunchasi bitta, aprel oyining oxiri, may oyi boshlarida, ba'zan mayning oxiri, iyunda gullaydi. Zaytun gullari oqish qaymoqrang bo'lib, shingil shaklida, shingilning hajmi kichikdir. Gulning xushbo'y hidi bo'lib, daraxt yoniga kelsa, kishi dimog'iga yoqimli hid uriladi. Gullar barglarning ostidan chiqadi. Gullar bir yil oldin o'sgan novda va shoxchalarda hosil bo'ladi. Zaytun guli ikki uylidir. Birinchi xil gullari o'z morfologik belgilarida erkak va urg'ochi gullarni eslatuvchi belgini ifoda etgan germofrodit gullar.

Ikkinchisi esa erkak gullar, o'simlikning urg'ochi gullari yo'q. Ushbu xususiyatni gul tuzilishini diqqat bilan kuzatganda ko'z bilan ko'rish mumkin. Zaytun urug' tugunchalari kichkina, ammo ko'zga yaqqol tashlanadi. Odatda gullarning har birida bir meva hosil bo'ladi. Gullari urug'langanidan so'ng sekin urug' tugunchasi kattalashadi va boshqa o'simliklarga o'xshab meva tugadi. Urug'langan gul tugunchasi boshqa daraxtlar gul tugunchasidan bir oz farq qiladi. Gul tugunchasining har birida ikki donadan kichik urug'langan tugunchalari bo'lib, ulardan bittasi hosil beradi, ya'ni urug'langan barcha gullar meva hosil qiladi.

Zaytun mevalari. Zaytunning mevasi cho'ziq ovalsimon bo'lib, navlariga qarab mevasining vazni har xil bo'ladi. Zaytunning navlari, turlari juda ko'p, birgina Ispaniyada zaytunning 260 dan ziyod turi bor. Ayrim navlari kichik meva hosil qiladi, ularning vazni kichik bo'lib 240-250 donasi, ayrimlarida 80-90 ta mevasi bir kilogramm bo'ladi. Mevasi danakli, danagi o'ta qattiq, chaqilmaydi, moy mevasining etida bo'ladi. Sentabr oylarida mevalari to'q yashil tusda bo'lsa, oktabr oyi oxirida mevasi qora rangga kiradi. Usti mumsimon g'ubor bilan qoplangan.

Dumaloq shakldagi mevalarda moy kam bo'ladi, ular asosan iste'mol uchun, cho'zinchoq mevalari moy beruvchi bo'ladi. Bir tup o'simlik 50-60 kg o'rtacha, ayrim tuplari 80-100 kg gacha meva beradi.

Zaytun mevalari kuzga borib pishib yetiladi. Ho'l mevalari tarkibida achchiq glyukozidlar bor ekanligi uchun mutlaq yeyilmaydi. Konservlash uchun ham pishmagan yashil rangdagi mevalari tanlab olinadi. Konservaga ba'zan

jigarrang tusdagi yoki to'q-qizil rangdagilari ham tanlab olinadi. Zaytun mevasining hajmi 1, 5-2, 0 sm bo'lib, etining orasida qattiq urug'i bor.

Mevalari oldin yosh paytida dovcha bo'lib, yashil tusda, keyin to'la pishib yetilganida uning yashil ranggi qora yoki to'q jigarrangga o'zgaradi. Zaytun daraxti odatda o'zimizda o'sadigan ko'pgina o'simliklarga o'xshab bir yil yaxshi hosil bersa, keyingi yili oz meva qilishi mumkin.

Zaytun barglari. Iste'mol qilinganda barglar achchiq ta'mga ega.

Zaytun mevasi yoki zaytun moyi bilan taqqoslaganda barglarda juda ko'p konsentratsiyalangan: jami 1450 mg fenollar saqlaydi. Qayta ishlanmagan zaytun bargidagi kimyoviy birikmalar oleuropein va gidroksitirozol, shu bilan birga polifenollar va flavonoidlar, luteolin, rutin, katexin va apigenin tutadi.

O'rta yer dengizi parhezi deb ataluvchi ushbu mevani iste'mol qilish surunkali kasalliklar, xususan, yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari xavfining pasayishi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, boshqa parhezlar bilan solishtirganda, bu ta'sirlar qisman zaytun moyi hisobiga bo'lishi mumkin degan xulosaga kelingan. Zaytun o'simligining barglarida (*Olea europaea*) shuningdek, zaytun mevasi va yog'iga qaraganda ancha yuqori konsentratsiyada fenollik birikmalarni o'z ichiga olishi aniqlandi. Barglarda mavjud bo'lgan eng ko'p fenollik birikmalar - verbaskozid, apigenin-7-glyukozid, luteolin-7-glyukozid, gidroksitirozol, tirozol va sekoiridoid oleuropein, sekoiridoidlar *Oleaceae* oilasining vakillarida bo'ladi [1, 2].

Elenol kislotasi zaytun moyi va zaytun bargi ekstraktining tarkibiy qismidir. Oleuropein 10-gidroksioleuropein, ligstrosid va 10-gidroksiligstrosid kabi bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan birikmalar bilan birgalikda elenol kislotasining tirozol efirlari hisoblanadi. Zaytun bargi ekstraktining fenol tarkibi o'simliklarning xilma-xilligi, yig'ish davri va usuli, bargning pishib yetilishi, saqlash sharoitlari va ekstraksiya usuliga qarab farq qiladi [2].

Qadimdan zaytun barglaridan xalq tabobatida turli xil kasalliklarni davolash uchun ishlatilgan. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, zaytun bargi ekstrakti qandli diabet bilan og'rikan bemorlarda qondagi qand miqdorini muvozanatlashishiga yordam beradi.

Zaytun barglari ekstrakti kukuni 40% oleuropein saqlaydi. Bu zaytun daraxti bargida 10-gidroksioleuropein, ligstrosid va 10-gidroksiligstrosid kabi boshqa yaqin birikmalar bilan birga bo'lgan kimyoviy birikmadir. Ushbu birikmalar elenol kislotasining tirozol efirlari bo'lib, ular keyinchalik gidroksillanadi va glikozillanadi.

Oleuropein va uning metaboliti gidroksitirozol kuchli antioksidant ta'sirga va achchiq ta'mga ega toza zaytun moyi hisoblanadi. Immunitet tizimini kuchaytirish uchun ushbu turdagi preparatlar erkin radikallarni tozalash vositasi bo'lib, tanadagi immunitetni kuchaytirishi mumkin.

Andioksidantlik. Zaytun barginingdagi tokoferollar (E vitamini) va fenol asidlari katta miqdorda antioksidantlar hisoblanadi. Ular serbest radikallarni

neytralizatsiya qilish, oksidatsiyani kamaytirish, va o'zaro qo'llanilishini boshqarish orqali qandaydir kasalliklarni oldini olish uchun muhim bo'ladi.

Xolestroldan past xossalik. Zaytun bargidagi olein asidi va penta- va oksil asidi kabi yuqori miqdorda bo'lgan yomon xolesterol sathini pastroq qilishga yordam beradi. Bu esa yuqori qon bosimini va qon tomirlarining tizimini yaxshilaydi.

Kardiovaskulyar ta'siri. Zaytun bargining antiinflamatori va antioksidant xususiyatlarining yanada ko'p foydalilari mavjud. Ular qon tomirlari xavfsizligini oshirish, trombozning oldini olish va kardiovaskulyar kasalliklarni oldini olishga yordam berishi mumkin.

Immun tizimni kuchaytirish. Zaytun bargidagi antioksidantlar immun tizimning kuchini oshirishi, shuningdek, virus va bakteriyalarga qarshi kurashishi mumkin.

Shuningdek, zaytun bargida yuzlab oqsillar mavjud bo'lib, ular immun tizimni kuchaytirishi, kasalliklarga qarshi kurashish, va sog'liqni saqlashda muhim rollarni o'ynaydi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Bioactive ingredients in olive leaves. N.Nenadis, V.T.Papoti and M.Z.Tsimidou. Olives and Olive Oil in Health and Disease Prevention. 2021. Chapter 5. 65-78 p.
2. Barbaro B., Toietta G., Maggio R., Arciello M., Tarocchi M., Galli A., Balsano C. 2014. "Effects of the Olive – Derived Polyphenol Oleuropein on Human Health". International Journal of Molecular sciences. 15 (10): 18508-18524
3. Pinelli P., Galardi C., Mulinacci N., Vincieri F., Tattini, Romani A. 2000. Quali-quantitative analysis and antioxidant activity of different polyphenolic extracts from *Olea europea* L. leaves" Journal of Commodity science. 39 (2): 71-83.

Musaeva D.A.
Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent
Davlat Pedagogika Universiteti

ESHITISHDA NUQSONI BOR BOLALARNI PSIXOLOGIK TASNIFI

Annotatsiya. Eshitish qobiliyati buzilgan shaxslarni sifatli o'qitish, tarbiyalash, rivojlantirish va reabilitatsiya qilishning shartlaridan biri bu mutaxassislarning har birining eshitish funktsiyasi holatining xususiyatlarini to'g'ri tushunish va ularni barcha turdagi psixologik va ruhiy kasalliklar tizimida hisobga olishdir. Eshitish holatiga ko'ra, eshitish qobiliyati zaif (eshitadigan) va karlar farqlanadi. Eshitish qobiliyatining yo'qolishi - bu doimiy eshitish qobiliyatining yo'qolishi, bunda hech bo'lmaganda minimal miqdorda, lekin og'zaki nutqni mustaqil ravishda o'zlashtirish mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: daktil nutq, tafakkur, anomaliya, anomal bolalar, sezgi, vizual idrok, teri sezgisi, surdapedagogika, psixologik.

Musaeva D.A.
Tashkent State Pedagogical
University named after Nizomi

PSYCHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF HEARING IMPAIRED CHILDREN

Annotation. One of the conditions for high-quality training, education, development and rehabilitation of hearing-impaired persons is a correct understanding of the characteristics of the auditory function of each of these specialists and taking them into account in the system of all types of psychological and mental disorders. Based on their hearing status, a distinction is made between the hard of hearing (hard of hearing) and the deaf. Hearing loss is a permanent hearing loss, in which, at least to a minimal extent, it is possible to master spoken language independently.

Key words: fingerprint speech, thinking, anomaly, abnormal children, intuition, visual perception, skin perception, deaf pedagogy, psychological.

Kirish. Bugungi kunda eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalar va o'smirlarga nisbatan g'amxo'rlik, ularni ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini ularga mos ravishda tashkil etish, sog'lom jamiyatga tenglashtirishdek o'ta mas'uliyatli vazifalar bir qator me'yoriy hujjatlarda o'z ifodasini topgan bo'lib, asosiy maqsad o'quvchilarni mustaqil hayotga va kasb-hunarga tayyorlash, jamiyatda o'z o'rinlarini topishlariga yordam berishdan iboratdir. Eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarga ta'lim-tarbiya berishni erta boshlashning ahamiyati

juda katta. Bu haqda faylasuf va olimlar ko'plab fikr bildirgan. Chunki maktabgacha yosh davri inson hayotida muhim, aytish mumkinki, hal qiluvchi palla bo'lib hisoblanadi. Bu davrda asosiy odatlar, ko'nikmalar shakllanadi, xarakter belgilanadi, ya'ni butun keyingi hayot asoslari quriladi.

Eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarga ta'lim-tarbiya berish qonuniyatlarini o'rganish, eshitish idrokini rivojlantirish tizimini takomillashtirish, kasb yo'nalishi bo'yicha mehnat qilishlariga erishish, o'qitishning texnik vositalarini takomillashtirish, bog'cha va maktab ta'limining uzluksizligini ta'minlash, respublika bo'yicha sog'liqni saqlash hamda xalq ta'limi tarmoqlari ishlarini muvofiqlashtirish, erta tashxis diagnozi muammolarini hal etishdan iboratdir. Eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalar va kattalar uchun ta'lim muassasalari, uning bo'g'inlari birligi va vorisligi asosiga kiritilib, har bir bosqich o'z vazifalarini o'taydi va ayni paytda keyingisi bilan bog'liq.

Eshitish qobiliyati buzilgan shaxslarni sifatli o'qitish, tarbiyalash, rivojlantirish va reabilitatsiya qilishning shartlaridan birib umumtaxassislarining har birining eshitish funksiyasi holatining xususiyatlarini to'g'ri tushunish va ularni barcha turdagi psixologik va ruhiy kasalliklar tizimida hisobga olishdir. Eshitish holatiga ko'ra, eshitish qobiliyatida zaif (eshitadigan) vakarlar farqlanadi. Eshitish qobiliyatining yo'qolishi - bu doimiy eshitish qobiliyatining yo'qolishi, bunda hech bo'lmaganda minimal miqdorda, lekin og'zaki nutqni mustaqil ravishda o'zlashtirish mumkin. Eshitish qobiliyatining yo'qolishi turli darajada namoyon bo'lishi mumkin - shivirlangan nutqni idrok etishning engil buzilishidan so'zlashuv nutqining hajmini idrok etishning keskin cheklanishigacha. Eshitish qobiliyatini yo'qotish bilan odam nutqni idrok etish va mustaqil ravishda o'zlashtirishda qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi. Biroq, hech bo'lmaganda cheklangan va buzilgan so'z tarkibini eshitish yordamida o'zlashtirish imkoniyati mavjud. Eshitish qobiliyati zaiflashgan odamlarga eshitish qobiliyati zaif bolalar deyiladi. Karlik - bu chuqur, doimiy eshitish qobiliyatini yo'qotish bo'lib, unda eshitish vositasiz nutqni idrok etish imkonsiz bo'ladi. Karlik bilan bolalar va kattalar tomonidan nutqni mustaqil ravishda egallash (nutqning o'z-o'zidan shakllanishi) mumkin emas.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYASI: Surdopedagogika tarixiga nazar tashlasak, turli davrlarda eshitish qobiliyatidan ajralgan bolalarni tadqiqot obyekti sifatida o'rgangan olimlardan J.Kardano, V.I.Fleri, Ya.T.Speshnevlar ular orasida ma'lum tarzda murojaat etilgan nutqni tushuna oladigan bolalar borligi, agar nutq ularga qarata balandlatilgan holda aytilsa eshitishi zaif bo'lgan bolalar nutqining ma'lum qismi shakllanishi haqida qayd etishgan. V.I.Fleri bola shaxsining shakllanishi uchun atrofdagi yaqinlari, ayniqsa, onasi g'amxo'rlik qilishi kerakligi hamda kar bolaning nutqining rivojlanishi ilk davrlardan, hattoki boshqalar nutqiga taqlid qilgan holda rivojlanishini ta'kidlagan holda "Kar-soqov bola qancha kichik bo'lsa, uning o'zlashtirish layoqati shuncha yuqori bo'ladi", - deb yozadi olim, shuningdek, ba'zi so'zlarni bola ko'rish asosida taqlidan o'zlashtirishi lozimligini alohida qayd etgan.

Eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarning tekshiruv usullari N.A.Rau tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan. Rau bolalarni eshituv holatiga ko'ra ikkita toifaga bo'ladi: karsoqov va zaif eshituvchi bolalar. Rau kar va zaif eshituvchi bolalar bilan ular nutqini saqlab qolish niyatida labdan o'qishga o'rgatish va savodini chiqarish uchun ma'lum korreksionlar kerakligini ta'kidlaydi. Eshitish qobiliyati pasayishining ikki turi farqlanadi, ya'ni kar-soqovlik va zaif eshitish. Zaif eshituvchi bolalarda nutqni idrok qilish va qabul qilishda qiyinchiliklar yuzaga keladi. Ammo, eshitishdan foydalanib cheklangan miqdorda bo'lsa ham so'z zahirasi to'plash mumkin. Eshitish holatining pasayishi karlik darajasida bo'lsa, nutqni tabiiy o'rganishning imkoniyati bo'lmaydi.

Eshtishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarning rivojlanish xususiyatlari va imkoniyatlari, ularga ilk davrdan boshlab korreksion-pedagogik yordam ko'rsatish zaruratidan kelib chiqqan holda belgilanadi. Eshitish qobiliyatining pasayishi bolaning umumiy va psixik rivojlanishiga, eng asosiysi nutqining shakllanishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Eshitmaydigan va zaif eshituvchi bola maxsus o'rgatib borilmasa, u gapira olmaydi, atrofdagilar bilan muomalada esa chegaralangan miqdordagi imo-ishoralardan foydalanadi. Bolalar kundalik hayotida kattalarga taqlid qilgan holda oddiy amaliy faoliyat turlarini bajara oladilar, turli buyumlarning funksional vazifalarini o'zlashtiradilar va ulardan to'g'ri foydalanadilar, o'z-o'ziga xizmat ko'rsatish malakasini egallab oladilar. Bunday bolalarga maxsus ta'lim berish shart-sharoitlari yaratilmagan holda, ular o'zgalar nutqini idrok eta olmasligi oqibatida sensor va aqliy rivojlanishi so'zlashuv nutqning ta'sirisiz kechadi. Shunday qilib, eshitish qobiliyatining pasayishi va nutqiy rivojlanishning buzilishi oqibatida bolaning rivojlanishi to'xtamasa-da, ancha cheklanib qoladi.

Demak, bolalarning risoladagidek rivojlanishi uchun, me'yorda eshitadigan bolalardan-da ko'proq maxsus ta'lim-tarbiya sharoitlarini yaratish talab etiladi. Eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarga ilk yoshdan boshlab maxsus ta'lim-tarbiya berilgan holda, ularning umumiy rivojlanishidagi orqada qolishning oldini olish, mavjud nuqsonlarni korreksiyalash va ularning har tomonlama kamol topishini ta'minlash mumkin bo'ladi. Pedagogikada tarbiya qonuniyatlari to'g'risidagi fan sifatida hodisalarning keng doirasi qamrab olinadi va turli sharoitda ta'lim-tarbiyani tashkil etish masalalari ishlab chiqiladi. Maktabgacha surdopedagogika fani pedagogika fanining umumiy qonuniyatlariga asoslangan holda rivojlanadi.

Eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalar uzoq muddat davomida ko'rgazmali - obrazli tafakkur bosqichida qoladilar. Xususan, T.V.Rozonova tadqiqotlarida eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarning ko'rgazmali - obrazli tafakkurining rivojlanishidagi farq maktabgacha ta'limining boshida kuzatilishini isbotlaydi. Ko'rgazmali - obrazli tafakkurni rivojlantirish model tasavvurlarni umumlashtirish imkonini yuzaga keltiradi. Ko'rgazmali - obrazli tafakkurni shakllantirish so'zlash nutqining shakllanishi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ko'rgazmali - obrazli tafakkurni so'zlash - mantiq tafakkuri bosqichiga o'tishi sog'lom bolalarga nisbatan eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarda uzoq muddat davomida amalga oshadi. Bu fikrlash operatsiyalarini rivojlanishida namoyon bo'ladi. Fikrlash

operatsiyalari - tizimga tashkillashtirilgan umumiy harakatlardir. Bu fikrlash operatsiyalari asta - sekinlik bilan amalga oshadi. Eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarda fikrlash operatsiyalari eshituvchi bolalarga nisbatan kech shakllanadi. Analiz va sintez jarayonini rivojlanishida ham orqada qolish kuzatiladi. Bu jarayonlar yanada uzoq muddatli va sistematik tarzda amalga oshadi. Taqqoslash jarayonida farqlarni topish va o'xshatish munosabatlari amalga oshadi. I.M.Salovyov ta'kidlashicha, eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarda taqqoslashning quyidagi jihatlari namoyon bo'ladi: ikki predmetni taqqoslashdan birining analiziga o'tib ketish, vazifani soddalashtirish, predmetlarni taqqoslashdagi qiyinchiliklar kuzatiladi. Eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarning o'smirlik chog'ida taqqoslash texnikasini egallashda yutuqlar kuzatiladi, taqqoslash sifati oshadi.

Eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bola[^] kattaliklarni taqqoslash, kattaliklar o'zaro munosabatini tushunish, masala mazmunidan uni ko'rgazmali ifodalash, berilgan munosabatlarda ko[^]rgazmali sharoitda ajratishni ifodalovchi bir qator masalalarni hal etishda qiyinchiliklarga uchraydi. Asosiy qiyinchiliklar matn mazmuni boyicha xulosa chiqarish, ma'lumotlarni analiz va sintez qilishda yuzaga keladi.

Zaif eshituvchi bola^a ta'lim berish uchun maxsus shart-sharoitlar yaratilishi kerak, ya'ni ular maxsus bog'cha va maktablar^{aa} maxsus dasto va darsliklar asosida o'qitilishi va tartiylanishi zarur. Zaif eshituvchi bola[^] uchun maxsus tashkil etilgan bog'cha hamda maktab intematida barcha zaif shart-sharoitlar mavjud. Maxsus muassasalardagi tartiyachi va o'qituvchilar bunday bolalarni tegishli ta'lim-tarbiya olishlariga yordam berishlari kerak.

Eshitishning buzilishi eshitish nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarda tafakkur rivojlanishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi, ammo intellekti har qanday yoshda saqlanib qoladi. Demak, bolaning potentsial imkoniyatlari eshitishi meyorda bo'lgan bola bilan bir xil. Bu imkoniyatlarni amalga oshirishga faqat bilim, ko'nikma va malakalar bilan qurollantirish bilan cheklanib qolmasdan, nafaqat eshitish va nutqni rivojlantirishga, balki umuman butun bilish faoliyatini shakllantirishga qaratilgan maxsus tashkil etilgan o'quv jarayonida erishiladi. L.S. Vigotskiyning fikricha- "Jamiyatdagi karlik muammosi - ijtimoiy muammo"dir.

O'ziga xos kommunikativ xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan kar va zaif eshituvchi bolalarning ta'limi va ijtimoiy reabilitatsiya jarayonida axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan (AKT) foydalanish alohida ahamiyatga ega. Eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarda saqlanib qolgan sezgi a'zolarining kompensator faollashuvi munosabati bilan axborotni vizual idrok etish yetakchi o'rinni egallashi ham bu omilni kuchaytiradi. Bilimga bo'lgan qiziqishni oshirishda, faqat o'rganilayotgan materialning mazmuniga tayanib bo'lmaydi, o'quv jarayoniga bolalarni jalb qilish usullari hamda mashg'ulot texnologiyalari muhim ahamiyatga ega. Kompyuter va kompyuter texnologiyalari hayotimizning ajralmas qismiga aylandi.

Ta'lim jarayonida eshitish qobiliyati cheklangan bolaga har qanday o'quv materialini so'z bilan tushuntirish ba'zan qiyin kechadi. Multimediya vositalari

yordamida esa bolalarga kerakli ma'lumotlarni idrok etish osonlashadi. Bundan tashqari, ovoz balandligini o'zgartirishni osonlashtiradigan yangi axborot texnologiyalari, xususan, audio materiallarning muayyan chastotalarini o'zgartirish orqali eshitish qoldiqlarini rivojlantirish mashqlarida ham foydalanish mumkin.

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar jalb qilingan har qaysi mashg'ulotlarga bolalarda qiziqish uyg'onib, ijobiy munosabatda bo'ladilar. Bu ularning motivatsiyasini oshirishga va bola uchun ham, pedagog uchun ham muhim bo'lgan natijalarga erishishda yordam beradi. Kompyuter ta'lim jarayonining samaradorligini oshirish uchun shart-sharoitlarni yaratishga imkon beradi, yangicha ta'limni rivojlantirish uchun keng imkoniyatlarni ochib, bolaning individual xususiyatlariga moslashtiriladi.

XULOSA: Eshitishda nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalar shaxsini mahalliy va xorijiy tadqiq qilish shuni ko'rsatdiki, xorijiy tadqiqotlarda og'zaki nutqning rivojlanish darajasi aqliy qobiliyatning ham rivojlanishiga ta'siri va oiladagi eshitish nuqsoni bo'lgan bolaning hissiy aurasi va shaxsiyati rivojlanishidagi ahamiyatiga ko'proq e'tibor berilgan. Mahalliy tadqiqotlarda esa ko'pincha ta'lim tizmiga e'tibor qaratiladi. Umuman olganda, kar bolalarning oilasi bilan bo'lgan muloqatlarning passiv ishtirokchisi bo'lishi ularning hissiy, aqliy va xulq-atvor buzilishiga olib keladi. Xususan, hissiy jihatdan barqaror odam o'quv dasturini yaxshiroq o'zlashtiradi, atrofidagi odamlar bilan yaxshi munosabatga kirisha oladi va jamiyatning aktiv a'zosi bo'loladi.

Foydalangan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Mo'minova L.R., Sh.M.Amirsaidova va boshqalar. Maxsus psixologiya. T.: O'zbekiston faylasuflar milliy jamiyati, 2013.
2. Mamirova Feruza Sulaymonovna (2023). STUDY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF YOUTH DEPENDENCE ON SOCIAL NETWORKS. Talqin va tadqiqotlar ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali, 1 (17), 205-212.
3. Сурдопедагогика. Под ред. Е.Г.Речинской Москва. Влад. 2018
4. Марсиновская Е.Н. Особенности овладения знаниями и умениями детьми с недостатками слуха. – Л., 2019.
5. Речинская. Е.Г. Дошкольная сурдопедагогика. – М., 2018.
6. Акратова, Х. (2020). Коррекционно-педагогические обобщенности формирования навыков здорового образа жизни у детей с умственной отсталостью в семейных условиях. Архив Научных Публикаций JSPI, 15(1). извлечено от https://science.i-edu.uz/index.php/archive_jspi/article/view/918
7. Акратова, Х. (2020). Социально-педагогическая работа с детьми дошкольного возраста. Архив Научных Публикаций JSPI, 7(1). извлечено от https://science.i-edu.uz/index.php/archive_jspi/article/view/674

Mustafoev A.A.
Jizzax politexnika instituti asistenti

MOSGRIDLI GAZ FAZALI EPITAKSIYA USULINI TADQIQ ETISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu ilmiy maqola kvant nuqtalarini olish va ulardan foydalanish usullarini o'rganadi. Mosgrid gaz fazasi epitaksisi (MBE) usuliga qaratilgan va ushbu usulning ishlash tamoyillari, qo'llanilishi sohalari, afzalliklari va cheklovlari haqida ma'lumot berishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'z: FET (TEGFET, (2DEG), MBE s, AlGaAs Geterostruktura, Kvant nuqta, Kvant ip, Kvant sim, AOK, CCl₄.

Mustafoev A.A.
assistant
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

RESEARCH ON MOSGRID GAS PHASE EPITAXY METHOD

Abstract. This research paper explores methods for obtaining and using quantum dots. Mosgrid focuses on the gas phase epitaxy (MBE) method and aims to provide information on the working principles, applications, advantages and limitations of this method.

Keywords: FET (TEGFET, (2DEG), MBE s, AlGaAs Heterostructure, Quantum dot, Quantum wire, Quantum wire, Injection, CCl₄.

Kirish

Moshidridli gaz fazali epitaksiyada

(MOSGE) geterostrukturalari atmosfera bosimida gaz fazali reaktorda o'stiriladi. Bunday reaktorlarda gaz fazasiodatda yotqizilgan moddaning atomlari bilan aralashtirilgan vodorodning issiq oqimi. Tajribalardan birida [2] kabi Yarimo'tkazgich molekulalarining manbalari sifatida arsin, shuningdek trimetilgalyum yoki trimetilindiy ishlatilgan. Shakllantirish uchun Trimetilgalyum va arsin KNlar navbatma-navbat reaktorga kiritildi. Bundan tashqari, uglerod xlorid CCl₄ dopant sifatida ishlatilgan. Tajribalar natijasida 430...650 °C ish harorati oralig'ida eng yuqori sifatli heterostrukturalar taxminan 580 °C ish haroratida o'stirilganligi va CCl₄ bilan qo'shilganligi ko'rsatilgan. Bunday QDlarning fotoluminesans intensivligi nazorat namunalarinikidan kattaroq bo'lgan. InAs/GaAs kvant nuqtalarining o'sish jarayoni parametrlarini turli usullar bilan o'zgartirish orqali hosil bo'lgan QD parametrlarini keng diapazonda boshqarish mumkinligi ko'rsatilgan. Kolloid sintez usuli Kolloid sintez usuli yordamida QDlarni yig'ish suyuq fazada amalga oshiriladi. Misol uchun, CdSe nanokristallarining kolloid sintezi uchun dimetil kadmii va selen kukuni trialkilfosfinda eritiladi, so'ngra hosil bo'lgan aralash 350 °C haroratgacha

qizdirilgan trioktilfosfinga AOK qilinadi. Nanokristal urug'larning o'sishi 280...300 °C haroratda sodir bo'ladi. Texnologik jarayonning parametrlarini nazorat qilish orqali o'sish sharoitlarini o'zgartirish va turli diametr va shakldagi nanokristallarni olish mumkin [3].

Boshlang'ich moddalar kontsentratsiyasi va haroratning oshishi kattaroq o'lchamdagi va tezroq nanokristallarning shakllanishiga olib keladi. Dastlabki aralashmaning tarkibiy qismlarini reaktorga silliq etkazib berish va past harorat kichik sharsimon nanokristallarning shakllanishiga olib keladi.

shakllari. Agar kerak bo'lsa, texnologik parametrlarni tanlab, ma'lum yo'nalishlarda nanokristallarning o'sishiga erishish mumkin. Shu tariqa ko'pburchak shaklidagi nanokristallarni hosil qilish mumkin.

va hatto tetrapodlar. KT ishlab chiqarishning yakuniy bosqichida olingan nanokristallar ZnS yoki CdS kabi keng diapazonli material bilan yuqoridan qoplanadi. Buning uchun reaksiya aralashmasiga asta-sekin rux dietil Zn(Et)₂ va trimetilsilan sulfid (CH₃)₃Si-S-Si(CH₃)₃ bo'lgan eritma qo'shiladi.

Hozirgi vaqtda kompyuter tomografiyasini boshqa yaxshi tasdiqlangan usullar, masalan, litografiya yordamida ham olish mumkin. Bundan tashqari, ko'plab zamonaviy va hatto biroz ekzotik usullar ishlab chiqilgan, masalan, elektrokimyoviy kristallanish orqali metall KN larni hosil qilish [4]

yoki pufakchalarni elektroporatsiyalash orqali KN larni olish [5]. Kolloid sintez usulining shubhasiz afzalligi kvantni ommaviy ishlab chiqarish imkoniyatidir.

KT ning xarakterli xususiyatlari juda keng yutilish spektri va tor emissiya spektri bo'lib, buning natijasida keng diapazonda lyuminescent tizimlarni qurish. Moshidridli gaz fazali epitaksiyada (MOSGE) geterostrukturalari atmosfera bosimida gaz fazali reaktorda o'stiriladi. Bunday reaktorlarda gaz fazasi odatda yotqizilgan moddaning atomlari bilan aralashtirilgan vodorodning issiq oqimi ostida o'tqaziladi. Tajribalardan birida [2] kabi Yarimo'tkazgich molekularining manbalari sifatida arsin, shuningdek trimetilgalyum yoki trimetilindiy ishlatilgan. Shakllantirish uchun Trimetilgalyum va arsin QDlar navbatma-navbat reaktorga kiritildi. Bundan tashqari, uglerod xlorid CCl₄ dopant sifatida ishlatilgan. Tajribalar natijasida 430-650 °C ish harorati oralig'ida eng yuqori sifatli heterostrukturalar taxminan 580 °C ish haroratida o'stirilganligi va CCl₄ bilan qo'shilganligi ko'rsatilgan. Bunday QDlarning fotoluminesans intensivligi nazorat namunalarinikidan kattaroq bo'lgan. InAs/GaAs kvant nuqtalarining o'sish jarayoni parametrlarini turli usullar bilan o'zgartirish orqali hosil bo'lgan KN parametrlarini keng diapazonda boshqarish mumkinligi ko'rsatilgan. Kolloid sintez usuli Kolloid sintez usuli yordamida QDlarni yig'ish suyuq fazada amalga oshiriladi. Misol uchun, CdSe nanokristallarining kolloid sintezi uchun dimetil kadmiy va selen kukuni trialkilfosfida eritiladi, so'ngra hosil bo'lgan aralash 350 °C haroratgacha qizdirilgan trioktilfosfinga AOK qilinadi. Nanokristal urug'larning o'sishi 280-300 °C haroratda sodir bo'ladi.

Texnologik jarayonning parametrlarini nazorat qilish orqali o'sish sharoitlarini o'zgartirish va turli diametr va shakldagi nanokristallarni olish mumkin [3].

Boshlang'ich moddalar kontsentratsiyasi va haroratning oshishi kattaroq o'lchamdagi va tezroq nanokristallarning shakllanishiga olib keladi. Dastlabki aralashmaning tarkibiy qismlarini reaktorga silliq etkazib berish va past harorat kichik sharsimon nanokristallarning shakllanishiga olib keladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Alchalabi K., Zimin D., Kostorz G., Zogg H. Self-assembled semiconductor quantum dots with nearly uniform sizes // Phys. Rev. Lett. 90 026101-4. 2003.
2. Ченг Л., Плог К. Молекулярно-лучевая эпитаксия. М.: Мир, 1989.
3. Elghanian R., Storhoff J.J., Mucic R.C., Letsinger R.L., Mirkin C.A. Selective colorimetric detection of polynucleotides based on the distance-dependent optical properties of gold nanoparticles // Science, 1997, V. 277.
4. http://ifftp.bas-net.by/files/ftt2005/2_371.pdf
5. Mariano C.N., Hongguang Z., Schelly Z.A.J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 2000. 122, № 27.
6. <http://www.membrana.ru/lenta/?5273>
7. Mustafiev, A. A., & Uralov, A. A. (2024). YARIMO'TKAZGICHLAR YUZASINING REAL HOLDAGI ENERGETIK TUZILISHI. Interpretation and researches.
8. Mustafiev, A. A. (2024). CDS NING YUZA QATLAMIDA YASHIRIN UCH KOMPONENTLI FAZALAR VA QATLAMLARNI TAYYORLASH. BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 4(2), 29-32.
9. Mustafiev, A. A. (2024). COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF NANOSIZED GA_{1-X} NAXAS LAYERS CREATED IN THE NEAR-SURFACE REGION OF GAAS BY IMPLANTATION OF NA⁺ IONS. BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 4(2), 84-90.
10. Mirzaev, U., Abdullaev, E., Kholdarov, B., Mamatkulov, B., & Mustafiev, A. (2023). Development of a mathematical model for the analysis of different load modes of operation of induction motors. In E3S Web of Conferences (Vol. 461, p. 01075). EDP Sciences.
11. Mustafiev, A. A. (2024). ELECTRONIC SPECTROSCOPY OF HETEROSYSTEM SI/CU SURFACES WITH NANOSCALE PHASES AND FILMS. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 74-77.
12. Mustafiev, A. A. (2024). HETEROSTRUCTURED BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR BASED ON HIGH-VOLTAGE MULTILAYER EPITAXIAL STRUCTURE ALGAAS/GAAS. Ilm-fan va ta'lim, 2(1 (16)).
13. <http://www.membrana.ru/lenta/?5273>

Mustafoev A.A.
Jizzax politexnika instituti asistenti

KVANT NUQTALARINI OLISH VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISH USULLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu ilmiy maqola kvant nuqtalarini olish va ulardan foydalanish usullarini o'rganadi. Kvant nuqtalari nano o'lchamdagi zarralar bo'lib, ularning o'lchamlari va chegaralanish effektlari tufayli noyob kvant mexanik xususiyatlarini namoyish etadi. Maqolaning maqsadi kvant nuqtalarini sintez qilish uchun ishlatiladigan turli xil texnikalar va ularning turli sohalarda qo'llanilishi haqida umumiy ma'lumot berishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'z: FET (TEGFET, (2DEG), GaAs, AlGaAs Geterostruktura, Kvant nuqta, Kvant ip, Kvant sim.

Mustafoev A.A.
assistant
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

METHODS OF OBTAINING AND USING QUANTUM DOTS

Abstract. This research paper explores methods for obtaining and using quantum dots. Quantum dots are nanoscale particles that exhibit unique quantum mechanical properties due to their size and confinement effects. The purpose of the article is to provide an overview of the various techniques used to synthesize quantum dots and their applications in various fields.

Keywords: FET (TEGFET, (2DEG), GaAs, AlGaAs Heterostructure, Quantum dot, Quantum wire, Quantum wire.

Kirish

Qadim zamonlardan bizgacha yetib kelgan nanotexnologiya yana bir qiziqarli qo'llanilishi bu soch tuzilishida taxminan 5 nm o'lchamdagi qora qo'rg'oshin sulfid nanozarrachalarini hosil qilish orqali sochni bo'yash usulidir.

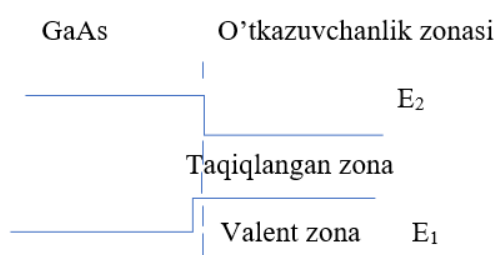
Bu usulni Kleopatraning o'zi qo'llagan bo'lishi mumkin. Qizig'i shundaki, sochni bo'yashning ushbu usuli, qo'rg'oshin birikmalarining zaharliligiga qaramay, zamonaviy yondashuvlarga to'liq mos keladi, chunki ko'plab zamonaviy soch bo'yoqlarida qo'rg'oshin asetat mavjud bo'lib, u soch tuzilishiga kirib, qo'rg'oshin sulfidiga aylanadi va sochni beradi. boy qora rang.

Qadimgi yunonlar va misrliklar tomonidan qo'llanilgan retsept juda oddiy edi. Qo'rg'oshin oksidi kaltsiy gidroksidi (o'chirilgan ohak) va suv bilan aralashtirib, pasta hosil qildi, so'ngra xamir sochlarga surtildi. Qo'rg'oshin ionlari soch keratinidagi oltingugurt bilan reaksiyaga kirishdi, natijada qo'rg'oshin sulfid hosil bo'ldi. Ishqor keratin oqsilining bir qismi bo'lgan sistein amino kislotasidan

oltingugurtni chiqarish uchun zarur edi. Aytishimiz mumkinki, qadimgi odamlar kvant nuqtalarini amaliy qo'llashning dastlabki ko'nikmalarini o'zlashtirgan. Ammo shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, har bir nanozarra kvant nuqtasi emas.

Kvant nuqtasi (QD) har uch fazoda cheklangan har qanday yarimo'tkazgich bo'lagi deb hisoblanishi mumkin. kvant ta'sirining namoyon bo'lishi muhim bo'lishi uchun o'lchamlari etarlicha kichik bo'lgan koordinatalar. Ko'pgina hollarda, kvant nuqtasini yaratish uchun hal qiluvchi omil uch o'lchovli potentsial quduqning mavjudligi bo'lib, unda zaryad tashuvchilar har uch fazoviy koordinatada qulflanadi.

Uch o'lchovli potentsial quduqning shakllanishini GaAs va AlGaAs o'rtasidagi yarimo'tkazgichli getero-birikma misolida ko'rib chiqish mumkin, rasmda ko'rsatilgan. (1.-rasm)



1-rasm. Har xil tarmoqli bo'shliqli yarim o'tkazgichlar o'rtasida geterobog'lanishning hosil bo'lishi

GaAs mintaqasidan valentlik zonasi elektronlari potentsial qadam mavjudligi sababli AlGaAs hududiga kira olmaydi.

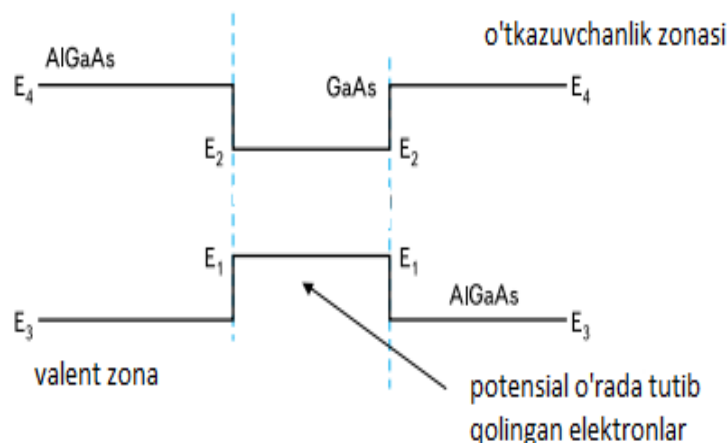
GaAs elektronlari AlGaAs ga o'tishdan tashqari barcha yo'nalishlarda erkin harakatlanishi mumkin. Shunday qilib, GaAs - AlGaAs hetero-birikma zonasidagi elektronlar ikki o'lchovli elektron gaz hosil qiladi deb taxmin qilishimiz mumkin.

Molekulyar nurli epitaksiya usuli

Bu usul QDlarni yaxshilab tozalangan substratlarda etishtirish imkonini beradi (3-rasm). Chuqur vakuum sharoitida atomlar yoki molekulalar oqimi maxsus tayyorlangan manbalardan moddani bug'lash orqali olingan substratga yo'naltiriladi. Har xil tarmoqli bo'shliqlari bo'lgan moddalar o'z navbatida manba sifatida ishlatilsa, substratda xarakterli "piramida" o'stirilishi mumkin. Ushbu usul yarimo'tkazgichli konstruktsiyalarni ishlab chiqarishda juda yaxshi rivojlangan va hozirda eng keng tarqalgan. Ayniqsa, yuqori sifatli KNlar panjara davrlari eng yaqin bo'lgan boshlang'ich moddalarni tanlash orqali olinadi. Biroq, bu erda ta'kidlash kerakki, xarakterli "piramidalar" faqat kristall panjaraning davrlari sezilarli darajada farq qiladigan bo'lsa, substratda o'sadi. Bunday holda, materiallar orasidagi interfeysda elastik stresslar paydo bo'ladi, ular cho'ktirilgan moddaning atomlarini "tomchilar" va "orollar" ga to'planishga majbur qiladi, chunki yotqizilgan qatlamning bunday konfiguratsiyasi bir xil taqsimlanishdan ko'ra energiya jihatidan qulayroq bo'ladi. Hosil bo'lgan strukturaning xossalari qo'llaniladigan texnik jarayonning o'ziga xos shartlariga bog'liq: materiallarning

tozalik darajasi, ularning fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlari, substratning kristall tuzilishining mukammalligi, jarayon sodir bo'lgan harorat va boshqalar.

Hozirgi vaqtda texnik jarayonlar ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, ularda hosil bo'lgan QDlar hajmi bo'yicha atigi 2-3% ga farq qiladi [1].



2-rasm. Turli diapazonli yarimo'tkazgichlar orasida kvant qudug'ining hosil bo'lishi

Shunday qilib, KTning potentsial qo'llanilishi juda katta va kengayishda davom etmoqda. Ammo, agar KTni amaliy qo'llash haqida gapiradigan bo'lsak, amaliy ishlanmalarni sezilarli darajada cheklaydigan bir qator fundamental qiyinchiliklar mavjudligini ta'kidlash mumkin. Avvalo, bu texnologik qiyinchiliklar. Materiallar tarkibini va turli xil rejimlarda QD ning o'sish parametrlarini tanlash asosan empirik bo'lib qolmoqda. Substratlarda buyurtma qilingan QD massivlarini ishonchli ishlab chiqarish mumkin emas. KTda turli xil chiziqli bo'lmagan elementlar ishlab chiqilmoqda. Masalan, bir xil elektronli tranzistorlar. Bu va boshqa ko'plab texnologik muammolar hammasi hali yakuniy qarorlarini kutishmoqda

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Mustafoev, A. A., & Uralov, A. A. (2024). YARIMO'TKAZGICHLAR YUZASINING REAL HOLDAGI ENERGETIK TUZILISHI. *Interpretation and researches*.
2. Mustafoev, A. A. (2024). CDS NING YUZA QATLAMIDA YASHIRIN UCH KOMPONENTLI FAZALAR VA QATLAMLARNI TAYYORLASH. *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 4(2), 29-32.
3. Mustafoev, A. A. (2024). COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF NANOSIZED GA_{1-X} NAXAS LAYERS CREATED IN THE NEAR-SURFACE REGION OF GAAS BY IMPLANTATION OF NA⁺ IONS. *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 4(2), 84-90.

4. Mirzaev, U., Abdullaev, E., Kholdarov, B., Mamatkulov, B., & Mustafoev, A. (2023). Development of a mathematical model for the analysis of different load modes of operation of induction motors. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 461, p. 01075). EDP Sciences.
5. Mustafoev, A. A. (2024). ELECTRONIC SPECTROSCOPY OF HETEROSYSTEM SI/CU SURFACES WITH NANOSCALE PHASES AND FILMS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 74-77.
6. Mustafoev, A. A. (2024). HETEROSTRUCTURED BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR BASED ON HIGH-VOLTAGE MULTILAYER EPITAXIAL STRUCTURE ALGaAs/GaAs. *Ilm-fan va ta'lim*, 2(1 (16)).

Muzropova F.I.
assistant
department "Geodesy, Cadastre and land use"
Karshi Engineering Institute of Economics

MODERN ISSUES OF RESEARCH AND ASSESSMENT OF THE TOURISM CAPACITY OF KASHKADARYA REGION

Abstract. This article serves the purpose of evaluating the touristic potential of a specific area, first of all, rational regional organization and development of tourist activities in this area. Such geographical, natural-climatic, demographic studies, inter-regional and sub-regional tourism development, planning their changes, trends and forecasts, and designing tourism industry facilities are described.

Key words: Touristic-recreational potential of regions, economic geographical study, comprehensive assessment, comprehensive research, territorial approach, ecological-geographical, comparative-geographical, cartographic, sociological and statistical analysis.

Introduction. Particular attention is being paid to the identification of opportunities for the development of tourism in the world, its diversification, the provision of complex tourist services, the development and development of new tourist routes. Also, priority is given to identifying tourist zones in tourist regions with high tourist potential, determining the availability of tourist resources in them, creating tourist-recreational clusters, comprehensive assessment of the tourist potential of the regions, increasing the types of tourist services and improving the regional organization, as well as developing special programs.

A number of reforms are being implemented in our republic to develop the tourism sector, expand the tourism infrastructure in the regions, create tourist products and new tourism facilities. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 2, 2016 "On measures to ensure the rapid development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan" provides for the rapid development of tourism as a strategic branch of the economy, the creation of favorable economic and organizational and legal conditions, the effective use and management of the huge tourist and recreational potential of the regions. Priorities for radical improvement, promotion of national tourism products in world markets, formation of a positive image of our country were determined. In the "Concept for the development of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025", the main focus is on "...setting priority goals and objectives for the rapid development of the tourism sector, increasing its role and share in the economy, diversifying services and improving their quality, and

improving the tourism infrastructure." 8 important tasks are defined. In this regard, the assessment of the tourism and recreation potential of Kashkadarya region, which is well known for its nature, demographic and production potential, as well as national values and handicrafts, and the improvement of the tourist infrastructure systems of the regions are of urgent scientific and practical importance.

No. PF-4861 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 2, 2016 "On measures to ensure the rapid development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan", No. PF-5611 dated January 5, 2019 "On additional measures related to the rapid development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan", 2019 No. PF-5781 dated August 13, 2016 "On measures to further develop the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan", Decree No. PF-5978 dated April 3, 2020 "On measures to support the population, economic sectors and business entities during the coronavirus pandemic", Resolution No. PQ-3514 dated February 7, 2018 "On measures to ensure rapid development of domestic tourism" and Resolution No. 198 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 8, 2019 "On measures to effectively use the tourism potential of Kashkadarya region" and 2021 These studies serve to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in the decisions No. 112 of March 1 "On measures to further support and develop the tourism sector in Kashkadarya region", as well as in other regulatory legal documents related to this sector.

Literature analysis. The theoretical basis of the assessment of tourist and recreational potential Yu.A. Vedenin and N.N. Miroshnichenko, A.G. Isachenko, D.L. Armand, L.I. Mukhina, M.V. Gudkovsky, A.E. Research was carried out by Vasileva et al.

In our country, M. Khoshimov, Sh.A. Azimov, A.Kh. Yusupov, A.Z. Zokirov, M.R. Usmanov, R. Usmonova, A. Nigmatov, N.T. Shamuratova, Sh.T. Researches were carried out by scientists such as Yakubzhanova, B.Khamolov.

The main part. A. Nigmatov, N. Shamurotova (2006, 2007) in tourist and recreational zoning, including the division of the territory of Uzbekistan into 14 ecotourism regions, A. Nigmatov, Sh. Yakubjonova (2009) in agrotourism zoning, recreational micro-zoning of the shores of the Chervok reservoir Sh. A. Azimov (1992), climatic zoning of South Uzbekistan for recreational purposes was done by A.Kh. Yusupov (1995), division of 6 tourist regions in our country by M.R. Usmonov (2003), division of Namangan region into ecotourism regions was done by B.Khamolov (2018).

In the regionalization of Kashkadarya region, including L.N. Babushkin and N.A. Kogay (1962), based on agro-climatic conditions, 3 (Karshi, Kitab-Shahrisabz, Guzor) natural geographical regions, Y.N. Balashova (1962) and L.N. Babushkin to 5 (Lower Kashkadarya, Southern foothills (Guzor), North foothills (Shahrisabz-Kitob), North foothills, South foothills) sub-climatic regions, R.A.

8 Presidential Republic of Uzbekistan 2019 II January 5 PF-5611-sonl Decree 1-Supplement "2019-2025 Gillard Uzbekistan Republic tourism Development sector" concept.

Khodiev (1962) In terms of agricultural specialization, 3 economic zones (Northeastern, Middle, Southwestern), M.Yangiboev (1995) based on population location in Kashkadarya region, 6 (Northeastern, Eastern, Southwestern, Western, Central, North) divided into economic regions.

Nig'matov, N. Shomurodovalar (2006, 2007) divided the Kashkadarya region into 2 (Kashkadarya and Hisar) ecotourism regions, A. Soliev into 2 (Lower region or Karshi, Upper or Shahrisabz) domestic economic regions in the ecotourism zoning of Uzbekistan, R. Usmanova divided the Kashkadarya region into 3 (mountainous, mountainous, plain) recreational regions in the use of landscapes for recreational purposes, P. Gurbanov (2012) divided the region into 3 (plain, mountainous and low mountains, mountains) regions from the point of view of urban planning, M. Fayzullaev (2017) southern Taking into account the problems of agricultural development in the desert regions of Uzbekistan, they divided them into 3 (Upper Kashkadarya, Middle Kashkadarya, Lower Kashkadarya) agrogeographical regions.

In order to determine the tourist regions, it is appropriate to evaluate the touristic-recreational zoning and recreational potential within the administrative-territorial borders, taking into account the presence of touristic-recreational resources in them, as well as the touristic potential of these areas, the development of tourism types, taking into account administrative and legal activities.

In this study, the tourism resource potential of each region, the number of visiting tourists, the tourist facilities that can satisfy the needs of tourists, the level of development of transport and other infrastructures, the formation of new types of tourism and new directions in the regions, the territorial differences of the place of the region in our republic and world tourism and administrative - taking into account its territorial units, Kashkadarya region was divided into the following 3 tourist regions: North-eastern tourist region (Shahrisabz city, Shahrisabz, Kitab and Yakkabog districts), Central tourist region (Karshi city, Karshi, Koson, Chirakchi, Guzor, Dehkhanaabad and Qamashi districts) and Western tourist region (Kasbi, Mubarak, Mirishkor and Nishon districts) was divided into regions and the information of touristic regions was provided.

Assessment of the touristic potential of a certain region serves the purpose of rational regional organization and development of tourist activities in this region. Such geographic, natural-climatic, demographic studies are taken into account in the interregional and subregional development of tourism, planning trends and forecasts of their change, designing tourism industry facilities, investing in the tourism industry, planning tourist flows and, as a result, ensuring that the population receives income from tourism [3; c. 28]. This implies a comprehensive assessment of the tourist and recreational potential of the region.

Several methods are used to evaluate the tourism and recreation potential of each region. In particular, researcher A.V. Drozdov focused on specially protected natural areas reserves, national parks in the assessment of tourist potential. According to him, the assessment has the following indicators: very

low, low, medium, high, very high [5; c.228-250]. It is necessary to significantly improve this method in the assessment of tourism resources, because it is aimed only at the assessment of natural resources. At the same time, it is necessary to cover historical-cultural and socio-economic tourism resources in our research.

Well-known expert E.Yu. In the methodology for assessing the tourist potential of the region proposed by Kolbovsky, the following are taken into account when assessing the tourist potential of the region: historical heritage objects, archaeological sites, churches, village temples, places related to interesting historical events, preserved architectural centers of villages and villages, monuments, etc. 6; c.256]. In the assessment, the main attention is paid to the historical and cultural objects of the region. Researcher Yu.A. Hudenkikh offers to evaluate the touristic-recreational potential of the region on the basis of a point scale and focuses on the following: natural, historical-cultural and socio-economic touristic resources [4; c.217-230]. Most of the researchers rely on one component in the evaluation of the touristic and recreational resource potential of the regions, but in this study, several components are relied on.

Tourist routes are mixed (thematic, recreational, sports), seasonal (year-round routes for business, trade, scientific tourism and agrotourism), seasonal (pilgrimage, ecotourism, etc.), according to the structure of the route (ring, mixed), according to duration (it is necessary to take into account aspects such as one-day and multi-day), according to the state of use of vehicles (types of transport) and according to the content of the route (in the heart of nature, etc.).

A comprehensive research of the tourism and recreation potential of Kashkadarya region, in turn, made it possible to determine their territorial composition and also the directions of new, attractive tourist routes, to develop their passports. These tourist passports include route direction, form of organization, list of tourist objects and their description, distance, duration of the route, and possibilities of tourist infrastructure.

In order to create a comprehensive tourist product based on the division of Kashkadarya region into tourist regions, it is necessary to develop tourism routes designed for the effective use of pilgrimage, eco-agritourism, geotourism, industry, business, handicraft, natural, agricultural and other resources. As a result, the economic indicators of the development of not only the tourism sector, but also the economy of the entire region will be significantly improved.

Summary. Kashkadarya region is one of the regions with high economic potential of our republic. The development of fuel and energy, mining and agriculture in the region creates the opportunity to develop business and industrial tourism in Karshi, Guzor and Mubarak districts, eco-agrotourism and tourism infrastructure in Shahrisabz, Kitab and Yakkabog districts.

- according to the region's historical and cultural tourism potential, regions with high potential - Yakkabog, Shahrisabz, Kitab, medium potential - Karshi, Guzor, Kasbi, Qamashi, Karshi and Shahrisabz cities, and low potential - Dehkanabad, Mirishkor, Mubarak and Nishon districts were identified.

Historical and cultural resource potential of each district is scattered, its share in the region was determined and its quantitative indicators were analyzed.

- as a result of the comprehensive assessment of touristic and recreational resources of Kashkadarya region, the touristic and recreational map of the region and the map of tourist regions of the region were created. It also made it possible to determine the general rating of the regions with natural-climatic, historical-cultural and socio-economic resources in terms of tourism potential.

References:

1. Ibadullaev N.E. Tourist resources of Uzbekistan. Course of lectures. – Samarkand, SamISI, 2008. -114 p.
2. Isachenko A.G. Methody prikladnyx landscape issledovaniy. Textbook. L. Nauka, 1980. S. 224.
3. Isachenko A. G. K metodike prikladnyx landscapex issledovaniy. Izvestia VGO. 1972. No. 6. S. 417-429.
4. Isaev A. A. Ecological climatology. Nauchnaya monograph. M.: Nauchnyy mir, 2003. p. 230-231.
5. Isakov Z. R. New Perspectives on Pilgrimage Tourism and Tourism Potential. "Prospects of modernization of Bukhara Islamic culture and sustainable development of tourism" International scientific and practical conference February 24, 2020, Bukhara. 150 p.

*Nabiyeva G.O.
Andijon qishloq xo'jaligi va agrotexnologiyalar instituti o'qituvchisi
Muxtorov J.M.
Andijon qishloq xo'jaligi va agrotexnologiyalar instituti talabasi
Jamoldinov M.I.
Andijon qishloq xo'jaligi va agrotexnologiyalar instituti talabasi*

QUYOSH RADIATSIYASINING QISHLOQ XO'JALIGI EKINLARIGA TA'SIRI VA AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada quyosh radiyatsiyasi yerning deyarli barcha jarayonlarning energiya manbai, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarining hosili moqdorini oshiradigan, sifatini yaxshilay oladigan asosiy omil hisoblanishi yana quyosh radiyatsiyasi mahsulotlarni miqdorini oshishi va kamayishi uchun qanchalik ahamiyatli ekanligi keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Quyosh, radiyatsiya, qishloq xo'jaligi, mahsulotlar, ekinlar, o'simliklar, atmosfera, FAR, quyosh nuri.

*Nabiyeva G.O.
teacher
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies
Mukhtorov J.M.
student
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro-Technology
Jamoldinov M.I.
student
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro-Technology*

IMPACT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF SOLAR RADIATION ON AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Abstract. In this article, solar radiation is the energy source of almost all processes of the earth, the main factor that can increase the quantity and quality of agricultural products, and how important solar radiation is for increasing and decreasing the amount of products.

Key words: Sun, radiation, agriculture, products, crops, plants, atmosphere, FAR, sunlight.

Qishloq xo'jaligi mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotining muhim sektorlaridan biridir. Ayni paytda qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash va sifatli saqlashni rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratish zarur. Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini quritish ularni uzoq muddat saqlash va foydali xususiyatlarini saqlab qolishni ta'minlash bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal etishning samarali

yo'llaridan biri hisoblanadi. Mamlakatimizning tabiiy-iqlim sharoitida quyosh energiyasi asosida ishlaydigan qurilmalardan foydalanish ko'rib chiqilayotgan ilmiy-texnik muammolarni hal qilish uchun istiqbolli hisoblanadi. Yoqilg'i-energetika resurslarini tejash, ishlab chiqarishning ekologik jihatdan tozaligi, qulay tabiiy-iqlim sharoitlari ushbu qurilmalarning afzalliklari sirasiga kiradi. Ayniqsa, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarining pishishi va ularni qayta ishlash jarayoni quyosh radiatsiyasining eng faol davriga to'g'ri keladi. Quyoshdan yer yuziga kelib tushgan nur energiyasiga quyosh radiatsiyasi deyiladi. Quyosh radiatsiyasi yer yuzida va atmosferada yuz beradigan ko'pchilik hodisalar uchun energiya manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Havodagi bug' esa o'z navbatida, bulutlar va yog'inlarning manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Yuqorida aytilganlardan ma'lumki, yerga tushadigan quyosh radiatsiyasining miqdori ob-havo va iqlimning xususiyatini belgilovchi asosiy shartlardan biridir.

Quyosh radiatsiyasi qishloq xo'jaligi maxsulotlari ishlab chiqarishida hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Quyosh nuri tuproqni va u orqali atmosferani isitadi. Bu esa tuproqda va havoda o'simliklar uchun zarur bo'lgan haroratni hosil qiladi.

Quyosh radiatsiyasining o'simliklar uchun ahamiyati shundaki, uning ta'sirida o'simliklarda xlorofill zarrachalari vujudga keladi va ular havodagi karbonat angidridni hazm qiladilar. Bu jarayon fotosintez deyiladi. Quyosh spektrining ko'zga ko'rinadigan qismida (to'lqin uzunligi 0, 40 mikrometrdan 0, 76 mikrometrgacha) ultrabinafsha qismida ($0, 76 < 0, 40$ mikrometr) va infraqizil qismida ($0, 40 > 0, 76$ mikrometr) to'lqinlardan iborat. O'simliklar fotosintez uchun quyosh spektrining ko'zga ko'rinadigan qismidagi qizil nurlaridan va ko'k-binafsha nurlardan foydalanadi. Quyosh spektrining o'simliklar fotosintezi uchun foydalaniladigan qismini fotosintetik aktiv radiatsiya (FAR) deyiladi. FAR to'lqin uzunligi 0, 38 mikrometrdan 0, 71 mikrometrgacha bo'lgan yorug'lik nurlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Fotosintez jarayonining borishida havodan olingan karbonat angidrid bilan ildiz orqali kelgan mineral moddalar qo'shib, o'simlikdagi organik moddalarni hosil qiladi. Bu organik moddalar, o'z navbatida, o'simlikning quruq moddasini tashkil etadi. O'simliklar tanasidagi moddaning 95% gacha bo'lgan qismi havodan oligan karbonat angidrididan iboratdir. Shunday qilib, FAR o'simliklarning hosildorligini oshirishda hal qiluvchi shartlardan bo'lib, uni o'rganish va xisobga olish katta ahamiyatga egadir. Quyosh radiatsiyasi ham, FAR ham miqdor jihatidan o'zgarib turadi. Bundan tashqari, FAR ning intensivligi kunning bulutlilik darajasiga ham bog'liqdir. Quyosh radiatsiyasi o'simliklarning kimyoviy tarkibiga ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Quyosh nuri tushib turgan daraxt mevasida qand moddasi soyada o'sgan daraxt mevasidagiga nisbatan ko'proq bo'ladi. Hattoki poliz ekinlari hamda lavlagi tarkibidagi qand miqdoriga ham ta'sir etadi. Bulutli kunlar ko'p bo'lgan davrlarda donli ekinlarining poyasi bo'sh bo'ladi va yerga yotib qoladi. Bu esa o'rim-yig'imni qiyinlashtiradi va hosilning nobud bo'lishiga olib keladi. Tushgan radiatsiya miqdorining kam bo'lishi ham, ortiq bo'lishi ham o'simliklarga zararli. Quyosh radiatsiyasining o'simliklar uchun qanchalik ahamiyatga ega ekanligini

ularning quyidagi xususiyatidan bilish mumkin. O'simlik-lar quyosh radiatsiyasining kamligiga ham, ko'pligiga ham ta'sirchanlik ko'rsatib, o'zlariga tushayotgan radiatsiya miqdorini o'zgartirish qobiliyatiga ega. Ba'zi bir xil o'simliklar quyosh nuridan ko'proq foydalanish uchun barglarini yoki gullarini quyoshga qaratadigan bo'lsa, boshqalari esa bargning isishini va undan suvning bug'lanishini kamaytirish uchun quyoshga teskari qaratadilar. Quyosh radiatsiyasining ob-havoga va iqlimga ta'sir yaxshi o'rganilgan va aniqlangan. Lekin ba'zi olimlar orasida quyoshning radiatsiyasining ob-havo va iqlimga ta'siri yaxshi o'rganilgan va aniqlangan. Lekin ba'zi olimlar orasida quyoshning faoliyati, ya'ni quyoshning o'zida sodir bo'layotgan jarayonlar, yerdagi tabiiy hodisalarga, jumladan, iqlim va ob-havoga ta'sir ko'rsatadi, degan fikrlar bor. Quyosh nuri Yer shari sirtiga juda ko'p miqdorda energiya olib keladi. Ularning bir yilda keltirgan energiyasi kaloriyaga tengdir. O'rta Osiyo respublikalari quyosh energiyasiga boy bo'lib, tushgan radiatsiyaning undan bir qismining o'ziyoq butun yer yuzidagi aholining energiyasidan ko'proq foydalanish usullarini ishlab chiqish katta ahamiyatga egadir. Quyosh energiyasidan qishloq xo'jaligida to'laroq foydalanish usullari quyidagilardan iborat bo'lishi mumkin:

O'simliklar oladigan quyosh radiatsiyasi miqdorini rostdlash. Quyosh energiyasidan texnikaviy maqsadlarda foydalanish. Quyosh nuri ta'siri bilan o'simliklarda organik moddalar yig'iladi. Shuning bilan quyosh radiatsiyasi qishloq xo'jalik ekinlari hosilining miqdoriga va sifatiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Demak, o'simliklar qabul qiladigan miqdorini foydali tomonga o'zgartira bilish katta ahamiyatga ega.

O'simliklar oladigan radiatsiya miqdori 2 usulda boshqarilishi mumkin. a) har bir o'simlikning oladigan radiatsiya miqdori o'simlik-larning joylashish zichligiga bog'liq. Ularning joylashish zichligi o'zgarsa, olinadigan radiatsiya miqdori ham o'zgaradi. O'simliklarning zichligi yagonalash orqali kamaytiriladi. b) o'simlikka tushgan radiatsiya miqdori o'simlik qatorlarining yo'nalishiga ham bog'liq bo'ladi. Shimoldan janubga yo'nalgan qatordagi o'simliklar g'arbdan sharqqa yo'nalgan qatordagilarga qaraganda radiatsiyani ko'proq oladi. Janubga siljigan sari yo'nalishi har xil bo'lgan qatorlar olgan radiatsiyaning farqi shuncha katta bo'ladi. Quyosh radiatsiyasi deb Yerga tushadigan butun quyosh nuri va energiyasiga aytiladi. Quyoshda issiqlik energiyasi nur energiyasiga o'tadi; quyosh nurlari Yer yuzasiga tushganda yana issiqlik energiyasiga aylanadi. Shunday qilib Quyosh radiatsiyasi ham yorug'lik, ham issiqlik keltiradi. Quyosh radiatsiyasi geografik qobiqning amalda yagona issiqlik manbaidir. Nur energiyasi miqdori Quyosh bilan Yer orasidagi masofaga bog'liq. Quyosh energiyasining Yer yuzida taqsimlanishi nurning tushish burchagiga, Yer yuzi relefiga, Quyoshning ufqdagi balandligiga bog'liq. Quyoshdan yerga keladigan radiatsiyaning 48% ini yorug'lik nuri, 45 % ini infraqizil va 7 % ini ultrabinafsha nur tashkil etadi. Mamlakatimizning tabiiy-iqlim sharoitida quyosh energiyasi asosida ishlaydigan qurilmalardan foydalanish ko'rib chiqilayotgan ilmiy-texnik muammolarni hal qilish uchun istiqbolli hisoblanadi. Yoqilg'i-energetika

resurslarini tejash, ishlab chiqarishning ekologik jihatdan tozaligi, qulay tabiiy-iqlim sharoitlari ushbu qurilmalarning afzalliklari sirasiga kiradi. Ayniqsa, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarining pishishi va ularni qayta ishlash jarayoni quyosh radiatsiyasining eng faol davriga to'g'ri keladi. Quyosh radiatsiyasi qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishida hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Quyosh nuri tuproqni va u orqali atmosferani isitadi. Bu esa tuproqda va havoda o'simliklar uchun zarur bo'lgan haroratni hosil qiladi.

Demak, Quyosh radiatsiyasi qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari hamda o'simliklar uchun eng asosiy tasiri ko'rsatadigan omillardan biri hisoblanadi. O'simliklar oladigan radiatsiyasi miqdori doim meyorda bo'lishi zarur. Shuni takidlashim mumkinki, o'simliklar va qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari qabul qiladigan Quyosh radiatsiyasini foydali tomonga o'zgartira bilish eng katta ahamiyatga ega.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Mamatov R., G.O. Nabiyeva. "Psychological peculiarity and formation of interest among students when choosing a profession". *Internasional Jurnal of Innovations In Engineering Research and Technologi*. 4, APREL-2021.
2. P.A. Hakimov, G. Nabiyeva "Fizika va agrometeorologiya". Darslik. "Step by step print" MCHJ bosmaxonasi, Andijon 2022yil.
3. G.O.Nabiyeva. "Fizika fanidan laboratoriya mashg'ulotlari". o'quv qo'llanma "Step by step print" MCHJ bosmaxonasi, . Andijon 2022yil.
4. G.O.Nabiyeva. "Fizikani o'qitishda innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish". *UzAKADEMIYA Ilmiy Uslubiy Jurnali*. ISSN(E)-2181-1334 Barcha sohalab bo'yicha VOL.1, ISSUE 6, Dekomber 2020 Part 1.
5. G.O.Nabiyeva. "Использовании информационных технологии на уроках физики". "Эканомика социум" журнал, выпуск 5-96. май 2022.

Nabiyeva G.O.
Andijon qishloq xo'jaligi va agrotexnologiyalar instituti o'qituvchisi
Madaminov I.M.
Andijon qishloq xo'jaligi va agrotexnologiyalar instituti talabasi

ISSIQLIK MASHINASINING ISH JISMLARI VA ISSIQLIGINING ISHGA AYLANISH JARAYONI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada tabiatdagi hamma jismlar turi, agregat holati, tinch yoki harakatlanishidan qat'iy nazar, ular zarralardan tuzilgan va bu zarralar uzluksiz harakatda bo'ladi. Shuning uchun jismlarning temperaturalarini o'lchash orqali ularning isiganlik darajasi aniqlangan. Issiqlikning o'zi nima uni ishga aylanish jarayoni issiqlik mashinasining ish jismlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Modda, issiqlik mashinasi, ish jismlar, maydonlar, kirristal panjara, ion-atomlar.

Nabiyeva G.O.
teacher
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies
Madaminov I.M.
student
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro-Technology

THE WORKING PARTS OF THE HEAT MACHINE AND THE PROCESS OF HEAT CONVERSION TO WORK

Abstract. In this article, all bodies in nature, regardless of their type, aggregate state, rest or motion, are made of particles and these particles are in continuous motion. Therefore, by measuring the temperature of objects, their degree of warming is determined. What is the heat itself, the process of turning it into work, the working bodies of the heat engine are presented.

Key words: Matter, heat machine, working bodies, fields, crystal lattice, ion-atoms.

Tabiatdagi hamma jismlar turi, agregat holati, tinch yoki harakatlanishidan qat'iy nazar, ular zarralardan tuzilgan va bu zarralar uzluksiz harakatda bo'ladi. Shuning uchun jismlarning temperaturalarini o'lchash orqali ularning isiganlik darajasi aniqlangan. Issiqlikning o'zi nima degan savol tug'iladi.

Qattiq jismda issiqlik harakati — undagi atomlarning muvozanatli holatlari atrofida kichik tebranishlaridan iborat; temperatura ortishi bilan tebranishlar amplitudalari kattalashadi. Kristallanish temperaturasida kristall va suyuqlikning issiqlik sig'imlari bir-biridan kam farqlanadi; binobarin, ulardagi

Issiqlik harakatlar bu temperaturada taxminan bir xil xususiyatga ega bo'ladi. Qattiq jismlarda issiqlik energiya fanonlarning, erkin elektronlarning va kovaklarning, eksitonlarning harakati orqali uzatiladi. Issiqlik uzatishda fanonlarning harakati asosiy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Jismning biror qismida haroratning ko'tarilishi muvozonat markaziga nisbatan panjara atomlari tebranish amplitudasining ortishi bilan bog'langandir. Atomlar orasidagi bog'lanish kuchli bo'lganligi sababli, qo'shni atomlarning tebranishi kuchayadi. Tebranishning qo'shni atomlarga uzatilishi esa issiqlik tarqalishi jarayoniga ekvivalentdir. Bu mexanizm dielektrik materiallar uchun yagona mexanizm hisoblanadi. Materiallardagi issiqlik o'tkazuvchanlikka erkin elektronlarning hissasi ancha katta bo'ladi. Bulardan tashqari, yuqori temperaturalarda issiqlik uzatishning foton mexanizmi katta ahamiyat kasb etishi mumkin. *Fononning erkin yugurish yo'li* ni aniqlash ancha murakkab masaladir. Nazariy hisoblashlar va tajriba natijalari ko'rsatadiki, fononning erkin yugurish yo'li past temperaturalarda santimetrning ulushiga yaqin bo'lsa, temperatura ko'tarilishi bilan u kamaya borib, erish temperaturasiga yaqin temperaturalari bir necha panjara doimiysiga teng bo'lib qoladi. Debay va Payyerlslar nazariy tekshirishlar asosida ko'rsatadiki, past temperaturalarda yuqori temperaturalarda qonuniyat bo'yicha kamayadi. Bunga asosiy sabab, to'qnashuvchi fononlar sonining ortishidir, chunki bo'lganda fononlar soni T ga proporsional bo'ladi.

Issiqlik o'tkazuvchanlik koeffitsiyenti umuman olganda modda agregat holatiga, uning atom - molekulyar tuzilishiga va kimyoviy tarkibiga, temperatura, bosim va boshqa parametrlarga bog'liq. Siyraklashgan gazlarda molekulalarning erkin yugurish yo'li idish devorlari orasidagi masofaga sezilarli yaqinlashganda gazning issiqlik o'tkazuvchanligi keskin kamayib ketadi. Bu hol Dyuar idishlarini (termoslar) tayyorlashda qo'laniladi.

Issiqlik harakati energiyasining ko'chirilish jarayonini muhit o'lchamlariga bog'liq bo'lib qolishi - "o'lchamli effekt" kristall qattiq jismlarda ham kuzatiladi.

Qattiq jismlardagi barcha uzgarishlar temperaturaga bog'liq bo'ladi. Yuqorida ko'rib o'tdikki qattiq jism fazoviy panjaraga ega bo'lib, panjara tugunlarida atomlar joylashgan bo'ladi. Bu atomlar (zarralar) o'zlarining muvozonat vaziyati yaqinida tebranma harakat qiladilar. Agar qattiq jismga issiqlik miqdori berilsa atomlarni tebranma harakati ortadi va atomlar orasidagi masofa ham o'zgaradi. Demak qattiq jismni issiqlikdan kengayishi, panjara tugunlarida joylashgan atomlarning tebranma harakat energiyasining ortishiga bog'liqdir. Bu tushunchani fizik mohiyatini molekulalarning o'zaro ta'sir potentsial egri chizig'i yordamida aniqroq tushuntirish mumkin. Abisissa o'qiga atomlar orasidagi masofa va ordinata o'qi bo'ylab potentsial energiyani qo'yamiz.

Moddani tashkil etgan zarrachalar va maydonlar majmuasi bo'lgan materiya harakatining bir turi issiqlik deb ataiadi. Moddaning tarkibiy qismiga kirgan elektron, atom, molekula, zarra, kristall panjara tugunlarida joylashgan

ion-atomlarning murakkab harakati natijasida paydo bo'ladigan energiyani issiqlik deyish mumkin.

Issiqlikni molekular-kinetik nazariya asosida tushuntirish g'oyasini XVIII asrda D. Bemulli va Y. Valter rivojlantirdi. XIX asrga kelib, issiqlik energiyasi haqidagi ta'lim o'tni R. Mayyer, J.Joul, R. Klauzius, D. Maksvell yana ham to'ldirdi va takomillashtirdi.

Issiqlik enetgiyasi jismlaming o'zaro ta'sirlashuvi (kontakti) da, konveksiya va nurlash vaqtida hamda jismlar orasida temperatura farqi mavjud bo'lgandagina issiqlik bir jismdan ikkinchisiga o'tadi. Jismlar temperaturasi o'rtasida farq bo'lgandagina issiqlik energiya sifatida biridan ikkinchisiga o'tadi. Shunda, $T_1 > T_2$ shart o'rinli bo'lsa, birinchi jism temperaturasi ikkinchisidan katta, ya'ni issiqlik uzatilyapti; ikkala jismning temperaturasi bir xil, ya'ni $T_1 = T_2$ bo'lsa, issiqlik o'tmayapti; $T_1 < T_2$ shart o'rinli bo'lganda sovuq jismdan issiqlik energiyasi issiq jisimga o'z-o'zidan uzatilmaydi.

Issiqlik mashinasi. Jisimga keltirilgan issiqlik energiyasining foydali ishga aylantirish uchun albatta energiya bilan ish o'rtasida birorta qurilma bo'lishi shart. Chunki issiqlik o'z-o'zidan ishga aylanib qolmaydi.

Issiqlik energiyasini mexanik energiyaga aylantiruvchi qurilma issiqlik mashinasi deyiladi. Bug' va gaz turbinasi hamda mashinalari, ichki yonuv dvigatellari, turli xil raketa dvigatellari issiqlik mashinalari hisoblanadi. Issiqlik mashinalarining ishlashi davriy ravishda takrorlanadigan termodinamik jarayonlarga asoslangan sikldan iborat bo'lib, bu jarayonlarda issiqlik energiyasi avval sistemaga uzatiladi, u tashqi kuchlarga qarshi muayyan ish bajargandan so'ng, qoldiq issiqlik miqdori sistemadan sovitkichga chiqariladi. Aylanma jarayonda ish jisimga uzatilgan to'la issiqlik miqdorining foydali ishga teng qismini jami issiqlik miqdoriga nisbati bilan o'lchanadigan kattalik issiqlik mashinasining *termik fik* deyiladi va u har doim birdan kichik bo'ladi:

$$\eta = \frac{Q_{foy.}}{Q_{to'l.}} = \frac{A_{foy.}}{A_{to'l.}} < 1$$

Issiqlik mashinalarining foydali ish koeffitsienti ularning turiga va holatiga qarab, bir necha o'n foizdan 98, 9 % gacha bo'lishi mumkin.

Ish jismi. Issiqlik energiyasini mexanik yoki boshqa turdagi energiyaga aylantirish uchun, ishga aylantiruvchi issiqlik mashinasidan tashqari, birorta ish bajaruvchi modda bo'lishi shart. *Energiyani hir turdan boshqa turga aylantirish jarayonida ish bajaradigan modda ish jismi deyiladi.* Ish jismi deyilganda yoqilg'i bilan havo aralashmasi (benzin, mazut, kerosin, solyar moylari bug'i va gazning havo bilan aralashmasi), porox, suv bug'i, zarralar yoki plazma oqimi tushuniladi. Masalan, karbyuratorli ichki yonuv dvigatellarida benzin bug'i bilan havo aralashmasi bu ish jismi hisoblanadi. Issiqlik hosil qilish uchun texnikada quyidagi gazlar eng ko'p ishlatiladi: O₂ — kislorod, N₂ — azot, H₂ — vodorod, CO — uglerod oksidi (is gazi), C O₂ — karbonat angidrid, CH₄ — metan (botqoq gazi), H₂O — suv bug'i, tabiiy va sun'iy gaz, gazlar aralashmasi — atmosfera

havosi, propan, butan, asitilen va sh. k. Issiqlikning uzatilish qonuniyatiga muvofiq isitkich sirti sovitkich sirtiga bevosita tegib, ma'lum issiqlik miqdorini uzatib turgandagina qt issiqlik miqdori sovitkichga o'tadi, ammo bunda issiqlik ish bajarmaydi. Har qanday issiqlik dvigateli isitkichning temperaturasi T_1 dan katta, ya'ni $T_1 > T_2$ shart bajarilganda ish bajarishi mumkin. Ish bajarilishi uchun ish jismi bo'lishi shart.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Karimov I. A. O'zbekiston XXI asrga intilmoqda. —T., «O'zbekiston», 2000.
2. Karimov I. A. Tarixiy xotirasiz kelajak yo'q. — T, «Sharq», 1998, 32-b.
3. Nurali, P., Javlonbek, X., & Xolmirza, M. (2023). O'ZGARMAS TOK DVIGATELINING QUVVAT ISROFI VA UNING FOYDALI ISH KOEFFITSIYENTIGA TA'SIR. Innovations in Technology and Science Education, 2(9), 120-127.
https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=EnEF7YEAAAAAJ&citation_for_view=EnEF7YEAAAAAJ:zYLM7Y9cAGgC
4. Muhammad-Bobur Zaynabidin o'g'li, X., & Xolmirza Azimjon o'g'li, M. (2023). MIKROPROTSESSORLI BOSHQARILUVCHI ELEKTR YURITMALARNING AFZALLIKLARI VA VAZIFALARI. Innovative Development in Educational Activities, 2(1), 80-87.
<https://openidea.uz/index.php/idea/article/view/671>
5. Mamajonov, X., & Madaminov, I. M. (2024). ADVANCEMENTS IN SOLAR TECHNOLOGY: DUAL AXIS SOLAR TRACKING SYSTEMS. 32(1), 32-38.
6. G.O.Nabiyeva. "Fizika fanidan laboratoriya mashg'ulotlari". o'quv qo'llanma "Step by step print" MCHJ bosmaxonasi, . Andijon 2022yil.80-82.
7. G.O.Nabiyeva. "Fizikani o'qitishda innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish". UzAKADEMIYA Ilmiy Uslubiy Jurnali.ISSN(E)-2181-1334 Barcha sohalab bo'yicha VOL.1, ISSUE 6, Dekomber 2020 Part 1.

Naubetullaev T.T.
O'zbekiston Davlat Jismoniy Tarbiya va Sport Universiteti
Nukus filiali Sport o'yinlari kafedrası
Assistent o'qituvchisi

**O'QUV MASHG'ULOT GURUHIDA SHUG'ULLANUVCHI
VOLLEYBOLCHI O'G'IL BOLALARNING TEZKOR-KUCH
QOBILIYATINI MODUL TEXNOLOGIYASI ASOSIDA
RIVOJLANTIRISH**

Annotatsiya. Voleybol - bu dinamik sport turi bo'lib, o'yinchilardan kuch, reaksiya tezligi va mushaklarning chidamliligi kabi yaxshi rivojlangan tez quvvat qobiliyatlariga ega bo'lishni talab qiladi. Ushbu jismoniy fazilatlar voleybolchilarga sakrash, spiking, blokirovka qilish kabi ko'nikmalarni samarali bajarishga imkon beradi. Biroq, ko'plab yosh voleybolchilar tezkor rivojlanish uchun yetarli tayyorgarlikka ega emaslar. Ushbu tadqiqot o'g'il bola voleybolchilarning tezkor kuchini oshirishga qaratilgan modulga asoslangan o'quv dasturini amalga oshirish orqali ushbu muammoni hal qilishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: voleyboll, yosh sportchilar, chidamlilik, qobiliyatlar, trening dasturlari, zamonaviy yondashuvlar.

Naubetullaev T.T.
assistant teacher
Sports Games Department
Uzbekistan State University of Physical Education and Sports
Nukus branch

**DEVELOPMENT OF QUICK-STRENGTH ABILITY OF VOLLEYBALL
PLAYER BOYS ACTIVATED IN THE TRAINING GROUP BASED ON
MODULE TECHNOLOGY**

Abstract. Volleyball is a dynamic sport that requires players to have well-developed quick-strength abilities such as explosive power, reaction speed, and muscular endurance. These physical qualities allow volleyball players to perform skills like jumping, spiking, blocking, and digging effectively. However, many young volleyball players lack sufficient training in quick-strength development. This study aims to address this issue by implementing a module-based training program focused on improving the quick-strength of boy volleyball players.

Keywords: volleyball, young athletes, endurance, abilities, training programs, modern approaches.

Kirish: Sakrash-bu harakatlarning optimal diapazonini saqlab, oyoqlarning mushak qisqarishining kuchi va tezligining kombinatsiyasiga asoslangan vosita

faoliyatining murakkab sifati. Sakrashni amalga oshirayotganda, oyoq mushaklarining ishi yuqori tezlikda quvvat rejimida amalga oshiriladi. Va oyoq mushaklarining kuchi va ularning qisqarish tezligi qanchalik katta bo'lsa, sakrash shunchalik yuqori bo'ladi. Shunisi e'tiborga loyiqki, hujumkor zarba va blokirovka qiluvchi voleybolchilar o'ziga xos va maksimal balandlikka sakrashmaydi: blok bilan sakrash balandligi o'rtacha 9, 35 sm dan pastroq, hujum zarbasi bilan esa 11, 71 sm.

Bu hodisa voleybolchilarda "panjara to'sig'i" deb ataladigan narsaning rivojlanishi, ya'ni panjaraning doimiy balandligi natijasida ularda shartli refleksning shakllanishi bilan izohlanadi. Hech kimga sir emaski, voleybolchilarning sakrash balandliklarining oshishi jismoniy tarbiya vositalari va usullaridan to'g'ri foydalanishga bog'liq. Shu bilan birga, murabbiylar uchun to'g'ri tashkil etilgan mashg'ulot jarayoni sakrash qobiliyatini rivojlantirishga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishini bilish foydalidir.

Biroq, sakrash tezligining oshishi doimiy bo'lmaydi. Ilmiy tadqiqotlarga ko'ra, sakrash bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanadi. O'quv jarayonida dastlab sakrash qobiliyatining tez o'sishi kuzatiladi (1-3 seans), keyin indikatorning uzoq vaqt sekin o'sishi kuzatiladi, bunda sakrash qobiliyatining pasayishi holatlari ba'zan kuzatilishi mumkin, so'ngra sakrash ko'rsatkichlarining yangi qisqa muddatli keskin o'sishi va yangi o'sish. Voleybol murabbiylari uchun sakrash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish yosh jihatidan bosqichma-bosqich xarakterga ega ekanligini bilish foydalidir.

Eng muhimi, sakrash 14 yoshli bolalarda (o'rtacha 3, 9 sm) va 17 yoshli sportchilarda (4, 57 sm) ortadi. 15 yoshli voleybolchilar uchun o'rtacha sakrash balandligi nafaqat oshmaydi, balki kamayishi ham mumkin. Eng yuqori sakrash natijalari erkak sportchilarda 23 yoshda, ayollarda esa 17-18 yoshda kuzatiladi. Sakrash balandligiga, ko'rsatilgandek, nafaqat oyoqlarning ekstansorlari mushaklarining kuchi, magistral va ularning qisqarish tezligi, balki itarishdan oldin yugurish tezligi, oyoqlarni tayanchga qo'yish, oyoqlarning egilish burchagi ham ta'sir qiladi. Sakrash paytida, itarish paytida mushaklarning qisqarishi tabiatda "portlovchi", ya'ni itarish paytida makon va vaqt ichida aniq harakat kontsentratsiyasi mavjud. Shu bilan birga, o'qitilgan sportchilarda sakrash paytida son-shin antagonist mushaklari o'rtasida sinergiya mavjud. Bu shuni anglatadiki, ekstansor mushaklari qisqarganda, uning fleksor mushaklari taranglashmaydi, yangi boshlanuvchilar uchun esa antagonist mushaklar to'liq bo'shashmasdan qoladi, bu esa balandlikka sakrash uchun tormozdir.

Dumaloq mashq qilish usuli mashqlari asosiy mushak guruhlari ishda doimiy ravishda ishtirok etadigan tarzda tanlanadi. Vazifalarni sozlash mumkin. Sakrashni rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish uchun mo'ljallangan vositalarga quyidagilar kiradi: 1) bir va ikki oyoqda sakrash; 2) chuqur cho'kishdan sakrash; 3) turli balandlikdagi narsalarga sakrash; 4) arqondan sakrash; 5) sport zali skameykasidan sakrash, so'ngra piyoda sakrash balandlikda; 6) yumshoq tayanchga sakrash (qum, qipiq, sport zali matlari); 7) mumkin bo'lgan vazn bilan

sakrash. Sakrashni rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish bo'yicha mutaxassislarning tavsiyalari qiziqish uyg'otadi.

Sakrash qobiliyati sakrash mashqlarini takroriy bajarish bilan tizimli ravishda rivojlanadi. Voleybolchilarda sakrash qobiliyatini rivojlantirishga hissa qo'shadigan mashqlarning aksariyati, muvofiqlashtirish tuzilishiga ko'ra, sakrash, to'pni yetkazib berish, oldinga tepish, blokda bajariladigan texnikani bajarishga yaqinlashadi. Voleybolchilar uchun sakrash mashqlari vizual idrok orqali sakrashni hisoblash qobiliyatini rivojlantiradigan qo'shimcha harakatlar bilan murakkablashadi.

Agar talabalar o'z harakatlarining natijasini vizual ravishda baholasalar, mashqlar katta samara beradi. Buning uchun "oblique screen" qurilmasiga sakrash yoki basketbol taxtasiga unga qo'llaniladigan bo'linmalar bilan temir yo'lni biriktirish tavsiya etiladi. Sakrashning eng yuqori nuqtasi paytida Reikiga qo'lingiz bilan teginish sakrash natijasini ko'rsatadi. Bundan tashqari, voleybolchilarga yugurish va sakrash, arqon bilan sakrash mashqlari, o'yinlar va estafeta poygalari bilan bog'liq mashqlarni bajarish tavsiya etiladi. Turli xil sakrash mashqlarini bajarayotganda, tizimsiz mashg'ulotlar paytida sakrash ko'rsatkichlari tezda yomonlashishini unutmaslik kerak.

Hatto bir yoki uchta sinfni o'tkazib yuborish allaqachon sakrash balandligining sezilarli pasayishiga olib keladi. Shuning uchun sakrashni yuqori darajada rivojlantirish va saqlash uchun tizimli va yil davomida mashg'ulotlar tavsiya etiladi. Jismoniy sifat sifatida tezlik deganda insonning ushbu sharoitlar uchun minimal vaqt ichida vosita harakatlarini bajarish qobiliyati tushuniladi. Vazifa qisqa vaqt talab etadi va charchoqni keltirib chiqarmaydi deb taxmin qilinadi. Tezlikning elementar shakllari bir-biridan nisbatan mustaqildir. Biroq, amalda odatda tezlikning murakkab namoyon bo'lishi bilan uchrashish kerak. Voleybolchilarni tayyorlashda vosita reaksiyasining yashirin vaqti katta amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Dvigatel reaksiyalari oddiy va murakkab bo'lishi mumkin. Oddiy vosita reaksiyasi—bu to'pni yoki hujum zarbasini tashlash uchun oldindan ma'lum bo'lgan signalga boshlang'ich pozitsiyasini olib, oldindan ma'lum bo'lgan harakatning javobidir. Murakkab vosita reaksiyasi—bu voleybolchining raqib yoki sherikning to'satdan harakatlariga javobi. Masalan, raqibning xizmat yoki hujum zarbasidan keyin parvoz yo'nalishini o'zgartirgan o'yinchining to'pga chiqishi.

Shunga qaramay, voleybolchilar bunday zarbalarni olishga muvaffaq bo'lishdi. Bu to'pning parvozin kutish bilan bog'liq. Harakatlanayotgan ob'ektga, uchayotgan to'pga tez reaksiyaga kirishish qobiliyatini o'rgatish mumkin. Sinfda uning rivojlanishiga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Buning uchun harakatlanuvchi ob'ektga reaksiya bilan mashqlar qo'llaniladi; talabaga qo'yiladigan talablar bajarilgan harakat tezligini oshirish orqali oshiriladi, bu to'satdan paydo bo'lgan ob'ekt tezligidan, shuningdek masofani qisqartirish tezligidan kattaroqdir. Kichkina to'p bilan ochiq o'yinlar, vizual signal asosida turli xil boshlang'ich pozitsiyalardan tezlashishni amalga oshirish juda foydali. Voleybolchining rivojlanishi mumkin bo'lgan harakat tezligi nafaqat reaksiya tezligiga, balki

dinamik kuch, epchillik va texnikani o'zlashtirish darajasiga ham bog'liq. Ikkinchisi elementlarni minimal vaqt ichida bajarish qobiliyati bilan qo'llab-quvvatlanadi.

Qisqa vaqt ichida bir qator hujumkor zarbalar, bloklar va to'p ortiga uloqtirishlar qilish qobiliyati o'yinchi mahoratining ko'rsatkichi bo'lishi mumkin. Va tez harakat qilish va o'z vaqtida boshlang'ich pozitsiyasini egallash qobiliyati har doim texnikaning yuqori sifatli ishlashiga yordam beradi. Voleybolchi maydon atrofida kichik segmentlarda harakatlanishi bilan ajralib turadi, lekin ularni iloji boricha tezroq yengib o'tish kerak bo'ladi, aks holda siz qisqa pasdan hujum zarbasini bajarishga kechikishingiz mumkin, raqibni to'sib qo'yishga yoki himoyani o'ynashga vaqtingiz yo'q. Tezlikni rivojlantirish uchun vositalar-bu joy atrofida tezkor harakatlar texnik texnikani taqlid qilish yoki bajarish bilan birga olib boriladigan mashqlar, harakat yo'nalishi keskin o'zgarib turadigan silkinishlar, ularning oxirida tezlashuv bilan kichik segmentlarni yugurish. Harakatlarning chastotasi voleybolchilar uchun ham muhimdir.

Odatda tezlik, ayniqsa harakatlarning maksimal chastotasida ifodalangan bo'lsa, vosita asab markazlarining qo'zg'alish holatidan tezlik holatiga o'tish tezligiga va aksincha, ya'ni harakatchanligiga bog'liq deb ishoniladi. Voleybolchilar, qoida tariqasida, to'rda va himoyada o'ynashda tez-tez va tez harakatlarni namoyish etadilar. Ular doimiy ravishda ishlab chiqilmoqda. Eng maqbul mashqlar bitta o'yinchi tomonidan to'plarni qabul qilish, navbat bilan unga ikki yoki uchta sherik tomonidan yuborish, bir qator hujum zarbalarini bajarish, blokirovka qilish, shuningdek, o'yinga imkon qadar yaqin sharoitlarda xizmat qilish bo'ladi. Tezlikni rivojlantirish usullari quyidagilardir:

Takroriy usul. Vizual signalga javoban maksimal yoki maksimal tezlikda mashqlarni bajarish.

Konjugat usuli. Og'irliklar bilan texnik texnikani bajarish, masalan, zarbalarga hujum qilish va og'irlikdagi kamar bilan sayt bo'ylab harakatlanish.

Dumaloq o'qitish usuli. Turli "stantsiyalarda" bitta darsda tezlikni oshirish uchun mashqlarni bajarish.

O'yin usuli. Ko'pincha oddiy ochiq va sport o'yinlari shaklida qo'llaniladi. Talabalar ochiq o'yinlar va estafetalarda tezlik mashqlarini bajaradilar.

Raqobat usuli. Uning mohiyati raqobat jarayonida kuchlarni taqqoslash, ustunlik uchun kurash yoki ehtimol yuqori yutuqdir. Voleybolchilar raqobat muhitida mashqlarni o'ta tezlikda bajaradilar. Masalan, talabalar to'pni devorga maksimal tezlik bilan yuborishadi. Bir daqiqada to'pni erga tashlamasdan ko'proq pas bergan kishi g'olib hisoblanadi. Tezlikning rivojlanishi bilan Markaziy asab tizimining qo'zg'aluvchanligining maqbul holati muhim shart bo'lib, ishtirokchilar oldingi mashg'ulotlardan charchamagan taqdirda erishish mumkin. Shuning uchun tezlik mashqlari dars boshlanishiga yaqinroq joylashgan. O'quv mikrosiklida tezlikni rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish odatda dam olish kundan keyingi birinchi yoki ikkinchi kuni, o'tgan mashg'ulotlardan to'liq tiklanish izlari bo'lmaganda rejalashtirilgan. Takroriy yuqori tezlikda ishlash bilan, to'liq

tiklanish uchun dam olish oralig'i hali ham yetarli emasligi sababli, charchoq nisbatan tez orada paydo bo'ladi, bu tashqi tomondan tezlikning pasayishi bilan ifodalanadi. Ushbu pasayish ushbu darsda tezlikni rivojlantirish ustida ishlashni to'xtatish uchun birinchi signal bo'lib xizmat qiladi; mashqlarning keyingi takrorlanishi faqat chidamlilikni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytganda, haftalik modulga asoslangan o'quv dasturi o'g'il bola voleybolchilarning tezkor kuchini yaxshilash uchun samarali bo'ladi, bu vertikal sakrash, tik turgan holda uzunlikka sakrash, reaksiya tezligi va yadro chidamliligini sezilarli darajada oshirish orqali namoyish etiladi. Ushbu jismoniy fazilatlar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri sakrash, hujum qilish, blokirovka qilish va mudofaa harakatlari kabi voleybol ko'rsatkichlariga asoslanadigan ko'nikmalar bilan bog'liq. Natijalar yosh sportchilarda pozitsiyaga xos fitnesni aniqlash uchun modulli davriylashtirish modellaridan foydalanishni dastlab qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Murabbiylar o'yinchi rivojlanishini kuchaytirish uchun bunday o'quv tizimlarini qo'shishni o'ylashlari kerak.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Polglaze T., Dawson B. Davlat ligasi voleybolidagi pozitsiyalarning fiziologik talablari. Sport murabbiyi. 1992; 15:32.
2. Gabbett T., Georgieff B. Avstraliya yosh milliy, shtat va yangi voleybolchilarning fiziologik va antropometrik xususiyatlari. J. Kuchlilik sharti. Res. 2007; 21:902–908.
3. Sheppard J.M., Gabbett T.J., Stanganelli L.R. Elita erkaklar voleybolidagi o'yin pozitsiyalarining tahlili: raqobat talablari va fiziologik xususiyatlarni hisobga olish. J. Kuchlilik sharti. Res. 2009; 23:1858–1866. doi: 10.1519/JSC.0b013e3181b45c6a.
4. Lidor R., Ziv G. O'smir voleybolchilarning jismoniy xususiyatlari va fiziologik xususiyatlari - Sharh. Pediatr. Mashq qilish. Sci. 2010; 22:114–134. doi: 10.1123/pes.22.1.114.
5. Ziv G., Lidor R. Ayol va erkak voleybolchilarda vertikal sakrash: kuzatuv va eksperimental tadqiqotlarni ko'rib chiqish. Skandi. J. Med. Sci. Sport. 2010; 20:556–567. Doi: 10.1111/j.1600-0838.2009.01083. x.
6. Smit D.J., Roberts D., Uotson B. Kanada terma jamoasi va universiada voleybolchilari o'rtasidagi jismoniy, fiziologik va ishlash farqlari. J. Sport fanlari. 1992; 10:131–138. Doi: 10.1080/02640419208729915.

Nazirov K.Yu.

Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish institutining Farg'ona filiali "jismoniy tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi, sport dotsenti" kafedra mudiri

TALABALARNI MUSOBAQA UCHUN BASKETBOL GURUHLARI 3X3 BASKETBOL JAMOASI BO'YICHA O'QUV VA SPORT INSHOOTLARIDA O'QITISH MASALASI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada basketbol va 3x3 basketbol kabi sport turlari qoidalaridagi asosiy farqlar tasvirlangan. O'quv va sport guruhlar doirasida talaba-sportchilarni 3x3 basketbol musobaqalariga tayyorlashning dolzarb masalalari ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: 3x3 basketbol, stritbol, talabalar sporti, raqobatbardosh faoliyat.

Nazirov K.Yu.

associate professor

***Department Head «Physical Education Theory and Methodology»
Institute of Retraining and Advanced Qualification of Physical Education and
Sports Specialists
Fergana branch***

THE ISSUE OF TRAINING STUDENTS FOR COMPETITION BASKETBALL TEAMS 3X3 BASKETBALL TEAM IN EDUCATIONAL AND SPORTS FACILITIES

Abstract. This article describes the main differences in the rules of sports such as basketball and 3x3 basketball. Current issues of preparing student-athletes for 3x3 basketball competitions were considered within the framework of educational and sports groups.

Key words: 3x3 basketball, streetball, student sports, competitive activity.

Kirish. So'nggi yillarda 3x3 basketbol tobora faol rivojlanmoqda va turli darajadagi chempionatlar, universitet o'yinlari va turli sport tadbirlari dasturiga kiritilgan sport turlari orasida yetakchi o'rinni yegallab kelmoqda. 3x3 basketbolning mashhurligi tez sur'atlar bilan o'sib bormoqda. 2017 yilda ushbu sport turi yozgi Olimpiya o'yinlari dasturiga kiritilgan va 2020 yilda Tokiodagi o'yinlarda 3x3 basketbol bo'yicha birinchi Olimpiya medallari berilgan.

Ushbu intizom talabalar musobaqalarida ham ishlatilgan. Shunday qilib, O'zbekistonda basketbol bo'yicha 3x3 chempionati har yili talabalar basketbol assotsiatsiyasi doirasida o'tkaziladi. 2021 yilgacha musobaqalar an'anaviy

ravishda ochiq havoda, ko'pincha asfalt yuzalarida o'tkazilardi va musobaqaning faqat so'nggi uch mavsumi basketbol zaliga "ko'chib o'tdi".

Bu "ko'cha to'pi" nomi bilan ham tanilgan ko'cha basketboli bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan 3x3 basketbol tarixi bilan bog'liq stritbol. Biroq, ularni aniqlash butunlay to'g'ri yemas.

Tadqiqot natijalari. 3x3 basketbol va klassik basketbol o'rtasidagi asosiy farqlar orasida quyidagilar mavjud: to'p, to'pni chizish qoidalari, qoidabuzarliklar, hujum vaqti, o'yin vaqti, o'yin vaqti oxiriga qadar teng ball bilan g'olibni aniqlash qoidasi, ochko to'plash qoidasi.

3x3 basketbol o'yini uchun kattaligi bo'yicha 6-sonli basketbol to'piga va vazni bo'yicha 7-sonli basketbol to'piga mos keladigan maxsus to'p ishlab chiqilgan. Ushbu modifikatsiya o'yin samaradorligini va natijada dinamizm va o'yin-kulgini oshirish uchun qilingan. Bundan tashqari, rasmiy 3x3 basketbol to'pi klassikadan ko'proq ko'ndalang qovurg'alarga yega bo'lishi bilan farq qiladi, bu yesa o'z navbatida o'yinchilar tomonidan to'pni mahkamlash va boshqarishni yaxshilash uchun qilingan.

O'yin vaqtiga kelsak, 3x3 basketbol g'olibni aniqlash tezligida farq qiladi. Bitta o'yin 10 daqiqa aniq o'yin vaqtini davom yettiradi yoki jamoalardan biri 21 ochko to'plaganida muddatidan oldin tugaydi.

Shuningdek, o'yin dinamikasini oshirish uchun 3x3 basketbolda bitta jamoa tomonidan to'pga yegalik qilish uchun ajratilgan vaqt 12 soniyani tashkil yetadi, klassik basketbol yesa 24 soniya o'yin vaqtining to'liq hujumini ta'minlaydi.

Muhim farq shundaki, 3x3 basketbolda o'yinchilar uchun shaxsiy sharhlar yo'q. Hisob jadvaliga faqat jamoaviy qoidabuzarliklar kiritiladi va faqat uloqtirish paytida sodir yetilgan qoidabuzarliklar jarima solinadi 6-jamoaning yeslatmasi yerkin otish bilan. 7-jamoaning qo'polligidan boshlab, har qanday qoidabuzarlik uchun ikkita yerkin zarba beriladi. 10-jamoaning qo'polligidan boshlab, jamoa har qanday qoidabuzarlik uchun reboundsiz ikkita yerkin zarba berish bilan jazolanadi va to'p raqibga o'tadi.

Agar o'yin vaqti tugagan bo'lsa va tablodagi hisob teng bo'lsa, qo'shimcha vaqt tayinlanadi. Uchrashuvda qo'shimcha vaqt ichida 2 ochko to'plagan birinchi jamoa g'alaba qozonadi, hatto qo'shimcha vaqt boshlanishidan oldingi hisob 20:20 bo'lsa ham.

3x3 basketbol va 5x5 basketbol o'rtasidagi yakuniy asosiy farq-bu urilgan to'plar uchun ball to'plash qoidasi. Shunday qilib, 3x3 basketbolda klassik basketbol uchun odatiy bo'lgan "ikki ochko" faqat bitta ochkoga, yoy tufayli samarali otish esa ikki ochkoga baholanadi.

3x3 basketbolning raqobatbardosh faoliyatini o'rganish bilan ilgari ko'plab mualliflar shug'ullangan, ammo tadqiqotlarning aksariyati yuqori malakali basketbolchilarda o'tkazilgan [1]. Ommaviy toifadagi basketbolchilarni doimiy ravishda bog'laydigan narsa, talabalarni ham o'z ichiga olishi mumkin, bu klassik basketbolda va 3x3 basketbolda ishlashning kombinatsiyasi. Bugungi kunda oliy

o'quv yurtlari talabalari orasida 3x3 basketbol bo'yicha sport maktabi darajasida ixtisoslashtirilgan tayyorgarlikdan o'tgan sportchilar yo'q. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, klassik basketbol bo'yicha 3x3 o'quv sport guruhleri talabalarini basketbol musobaqalariga tayyorlash masalasi dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda..

O'yinning yuqori darajada namoyish etilishi va musobaqalar qoidalari va sharoitlaridagi yuqoridagi farqlarni hisobga olgan holda, o'quv jarayonida o'yinchilarni ulotqirish tayyorgarligiga katta e'tibor berilishi kerak [2]. Sankt-Peterburg oliy o'quv yurtlari talabalari o'rtasida 3x3 basketbol bo'yicha so'nggi ikki chempionatning ma'lumotlari o'yinlarning natijadorligini oshiradi, shu jumladan jamoalardan birining 21 ochkoga yetishi bilan yakunlangan o'yinlar sonining ko'payishi (1-jadval).). Bundan xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, o'quv va sport guruhleri talabalarini 3x3 basketbol musobaqalariga tayyorlash, ulotqirishga tayyorgarlik ko'rish uchun ko'p vaqt ajratilgan, shuningdek o'quv jarayonining tegishli moddiy-texnik jihozlari ta'minlangan.

1-jadval-jamoa 21 ochkoga yetganida yakunlangan o'yinlarning qiyosiy tahlili.

	Jamoa 21 ochkoga erishganidan so'ng yakunlangan o'yinlar soni	O'yinlarning umumiy soni (texnik g'alaba bilan yakunlangan o'yinlarni hisobga olmaganda)	Foiz nisbati
2021 chempionat			
1-tur	7	32	21, 9%
2-tur	4	25	16, 0%
yakuniy	15	25	60, 0%
jami	26	82	31, 7%
31, 7% 2023 chempionat			
1-tur	14	39	35, 9%
2-tur	12	29	41, 4%
yakuniy	17	32	53, 1%
jami	43	100	43, 0%

Otish mashg'ulotlaridan tashqari, ko'plab mualliflar [1, 3, 4] 3x3 basketbolda jamoa o'yinchilarini universallashtirish tendentsiyasini qayd etishdi. O'yinning yuqori dinamikligini hisobga olgan holda, himoyadan hujumga va orqaga tez o'tish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lmagan, shuningdek, barqaror uzoq masofaga otish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lmagan o'yinchilar jamoaga ushbu fazilatlarini birlashtirgan o'yinchilarga qaraganda kamroq yordam beradi. Ring yaqinidagi raqibga qarshi himoya qilish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lmagan o'yinchilar ham qo'shimcha qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishadi. Ko'pincha, bu klassik basketbolda past orqa chiziq o'yinchilari.

3x3 basketbol musobaqalarini o'tkazish tizimi ham ixtisoslashtirilgan tayyorgarlikni talab qiladi. Talabalar musobaqasining bir kunida jamoalar uchrashuvlar oralig'ida tiklanish uchun minimal vaqt bilan beshtagacha o'yin o'tkazishlari mumkin. Bundan tashqari, playoff tizimi to'plangan charchoqqa qaramay, har bir keyingi o'yin uchun qo'shimcha javobgarlikni yuklaydi.

Shuningdek, jamoaning murabbiyiga raqobat jarayonida qatnashishni taqiqllovchi qoida ham muhimdir. Murabbiy o'z jamoasining o'yinchilariga hech narsa aytishga haqli bo'lmasdan, o'yinni tribunadan tomosha qilishi mumkin. Ushbu cheklov o'yinchilarning musobaqadan oldin taktik va psixologik tayyorgarligini ayniqsa dolzarb qiladi, chunki samarali ishlash uchun jamoa o'yinchilari o'z-o'zini boshqarish ko'nikmalariga, shuningdek, jamoaning mukammal o'zaro ta'siriga ega bo'lishlari kerak.

Xulosa. Yuqoridagilarni umumlashtirib, o'quv va sport guruhlarini talabalarini 3x3 basketbol musobaqalariga tayyorlashda reaksiya tezligi, ulotqirish tayyorgarligi, umumiy va maxsus chidamlilik, shuningdek taktik va psixologik tayyorgarlik muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Витман, М.Ю. Особенности соревновательной деятельности и игровых показателей в баскетболе 3х3 / М. Ю. Витман, Д. А. Бобровский, Д. Ю. Витман, Е. Ю. Ковыршина // Ученые записки университета им. П.Ф. Лесгафта. – 2020. – № 11(189). – С. 81-86.
2. Леньшина, М. В. История развития и современные результаты нового олимпийского вида спорта - баскетбол 3х3 / М. В. Леньшина, Р. И. Андрианова // Олимпизм: истоки, традиции и современность: Сборник научных статей Всероссийской с международным участием очной научнопрактической конференции, Воронеж, 29 ноября 2018 года / Редколлегия: Г.В. Бугаев [и др.]. – Воронеж: Издательско-полиграфический центр "Научная книга", 2018. – С. 149-154.
3. Глазин, А. М. Повышение эффективности атакующих действий студенток-баскетболисток в ситуациях численного неравенства игроков нападения и защиты / А. М. Глазин, В. В. Костюков, Б. Ф. Курдюков // Физическая культура, спорт - наука и практика. – 2020. – № 2. – С. 77-81.
4. Андрианова, Р. И. Тенденции развития баскетбола 3х3 и его принципиальные отличия от баскетбола / Р. И. Андрианова, М. В. Леньшина // Ресурсы конкурентоспособности спортсменов: теория и практика реализации. – 2021. – № 11. – С. 163-165.
5. Зарубина, М.С. Анализ соревновательной деятельности баскетболистов 3х3 / М. С. Зарубина, Р. П. Фесенко, Н. В. Васильева, Л. Б. Андрищенко // Физическая культура, спорт, туризм: инновационные проекты и передовые практики: Материалы Международной научно-практической конференции, посвященной 90-летию основания кафедры физического воспитания, Москва, 14–15 мая 2019 года / Под редакцией Л.Б.

Андрющенко, С.И. Филимоновой. – Москва: Российский экономический университет имени Г.В. Плеханова, 2019. – С. 852-857.

6. Никитина, Е. С. Использование фитнес-технологий при подготовке баскетболисток студенческой команды в дистанционном формате для развития общей выносливости /Никитина Е. С., Данилова В. О., Курова Н. В// Физическая культура и спорт в образовательном пространстве: инновации и перспективы развития: сб. матер. Всерос. науч.-практ. конф. - СанктПетербург, 2021. - С. 295-299.

BIOLOGICAL ROLE OF SOAP

Abstract. In the realm of daily hygiene and cleanliness, few substances have played as pivotal a role as soap. This humble yet indispensable product has a rich history and a multifaceted nature that extends far beyond its ability to simply cleanse. From its fundamental composition to the diverse forms it takes, soap encapsulates a fusion of chemistry, culture, and functionality. This assignment delves into the essence of soap, exploring its origins, manufacturing process, types, and the ubiquitous role it plays in our lives.

Keywords: soap, detergent, fatty acid, soluble salt, hygiene.

Soap is a solid or liquid product consisting of surfactants, which, in combination with water, is used as a cosmetic product intended to cleanse and care for the skin (toilet soap), or as a detergent (laundry soap). The main components of soap are soluble salts of saturated fatty acids, for example, sodium stearate. Soaps for cleansing are obtained by treating vegetable or animal oils and fats with a strongly alkaline solution.

Chemically, the main component of solid soap is a mixture of soluble salts of higher fatty acids. As a rule, these are sodium, less often - potassium and ammonium salts of acids such as oleic, palmitic, myristic, stearic and lauric. As an example, give one of the variants of the chemical composition of solid soap - $C_{17}H_{35}COONa$ (liquid - $C_{17}H_{35}COOK$). Soap may also contain other substances that have a detergent effect, as well as dyes, flavors and powders.

The origin of the word «soap» is unclear, but there are some legends. The earliest written records of soap making and use are found in Sumerian clay tablets. For several centuries, soap production was limited to small-scale production using primarily plant ash. Nicholas Leblanc invented the process of making soda ash from ordinary table salt. Fritz Gunther developed the first synthetic detergent. They synthesized a detergent known as «Ivory Soap» in 1913.

Soap is used for personal hygiene, polymerization of linen (Plastic and rubber industry), cosmetics, leather.

The benefits of soap are manifold, extending beyond basic cleanliness:

Soap's surfactant properties allow it to emulsify grease and lift away dirt, ensuring effective cleansing.

Soap helps in preventing the spread of infections and diseases by removing bacteria and viruses from the skin.

Various formulations cater to different skin types, providing moisturizing or exfoliating properties for enhanced skin care.

Soap is versatile, used not only for personal hygiene but also in laundry and household cleaning.

Soap has cultural significance, symbolizing cleanliness and well-being in many societies.

The future of the soap industry is likely to see continued innovation:

Increased focus on sustainable and eco-friendly formulations to reduce environmental impact.

Tailored soaps for specific skin types or conditions, incorporating advanced ingredients for enhanced benefits.

Integration of technology in soap production for improved efficiency and quality control.

Personalized and customizable options, allowing consumers to choose scents, textures, and ingredients according to their preferences.

Expansion of the soap market globally, driven by increased awareness of hygiene and health.

The soap industry is expected to evolve to meet changing consumer preferences, environmental concerns, and technological advancements, ensuring its continued relevance in the future.

Soap is primarily composed of fats or oils, alkali (commonly sodium hydroxide for hard soap or potassium hydroxide for soft soap), and water. The chemical process through which these ingredients transform into soap is called saponification. During saponification, fats or oils react with the alkali, producing soap and glycerol as byproducts.

Here's a simplified chemical equation for the saponification of a triglyceride (fat or oil):



The soap molecules consist of a hydrophilic (water-attracting) «head» and a hydrophobic (water-repelling) «tail». This structure allows soap to emulsify grease and oil, facilitating their removal during washing.

Comparison results of different types of soap can include factors like cleansing effectiveness, skin compatibility, fragrance, and texture. Bar soaps are often praised for their longevity, while liquid soaps are appreciated for convenience. Specialized soaps may cater to specific skin types or preferences, offering variations in ingredients and scents. It's important to consider individual preferences and needs when selecting the most suitable soap.

In conclusion, the enduring significance of soap lies not only in its cleansing efficacy but also in its adaptability to evolving preferences, ensuring its pivotal role in personal and public hygiene for generations to come.

References:

1.Хейфиц Л.А., Дашунин В.М. Душистые вещества и другие продукты парфюмерии. М.: Химия, 1994, 254

- 2.Джоунз Р.Д. Действие антибактериального мыла на микрофлору кожи / Р.Д. Джоунз // Вестник дерматологии и венерологии. – 2000. - № 1. – С. 91-104
- 3.Пахомов П.М. Поверхностно-активные вещества. Синтез, свойства и применения. – Тверь, 1991

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SWEET MAIZE IN THE SOIL CLIMATE CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTHERN REGION

Abstract. This article presents and compares the results of our research aimed at studying the effect of soil on the productivity of new and promising varieties of sweet corn in the conditions of alluvial soils. In addition, in such soil conditions, it is important to identify methods that help not only to maintain soil fertility, but also to increase the yield and quality of the main crops.

Key words: Sweet corn, growth, development, pollination, ecology, food.

INTRODUCTION. The relevance of the problem is to study the environmental impact on the productivity of new and promising sweet corn varieties in the salinity of grassland alluvial soils. One of the main elements of the farming system is the optimal method of basic tillage and fertilization of the soil. In addition, in such saline soil conditions, it is important to identify methods that help not only to maintain soil fertility, but also to increase the yield and quality of the main crops. This is directly related to the cultivation of sweet corn for grain, which occupies one of the leading positions in the food sector and provides valuable feed for animals. Sweet corn is one of the fodder crops with high productivity. Its grain is used in fodder production, food, medicine, microbiology, chemical industry and other sectors of the national economy.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY. Sweet corn plants are a good and inexpensive feed for all types of livestock and birds. Sweet corn grain has high nutritional qualities: 1 kg of its nutritional value is equal to 1.34 fodder, 1 kg of oat is equal to 1, and 1.2 fodder of barley. units Sweet corn grain contains 65-70% nitrogen-free extractives, 9-14% protein, 5-12% sugar, and 4-5% fat. Organic matter of sweet corn is digested up to 86-93%. To date, hybrids of sweet corn have been created, which contain a lot of important amino acids - lysine, tryptophan, etc., which can significantly increase the weight of animals while reducing feed costs.

Domestic and foreign agricultural experience shows that by improving the circulation of nutrients in agriculture, by increasing the level of income substances in the balance of nutrients, it is possible to maintain and increase soil fertility and increase quality plant products. The basis of this process is to provide plants with enough nutrients. "Using soil without taking measures to increase its fertility is slow ecological suicide." In all countries of the world where agriculture is highly developed, at least half of plant growth is due to the use of mineral fertilizers. Mineral fertilizers are one of the main means of increasing crop productivity and will remain so in the near future. Despite the high yield potential of sweet corn,

the growing demand for grain and feed is not yet fully met by this crop. Correctly placing it in crop rotation, as well as eliminating the negative effects of weeds, is one of the main ways to increase its productivity. At the same time, first of all, it is necessary to take care of soil fertility. An important factor in maintaining and increasing it is a reasonable system of tillage, which should ensure a good interaction with the chemical agents used. All this ultimately reduces the loss of nutrients, increases the return of fertilizers. Thus, the study of agrotechnical measures, such as different methods of processing on the background of mineral and organic fertilizers in the cultivation of sweet corn for grain, is relevant in the conditions of the Central Asian region. In addition, corn grain is important in solving the nutritional problem of developing meat, milk, livestock and poultry farming in Kashkadarya, firstly because it absorbs the salinity of the soil, and secondly, it is used as fodder for livestock and poultry farming. It is important because of its characteristics. The most important biological characteristics of sweet corn are the state of plasticity, which provides wide genetic variation and high environmental adaptation to a wide range of external conditions. Due to high biological adaptation, sweet corn is able to develop normally in different regions of the country. Therefore, the biological requirements of sweet corn can vary greatly. about biochemical, physiological, morphological and other characteristics due to changes in the amplitude, correlation complex. In order to fully and economically use sweet corn, it must be cultivated according to healthy technology, for this it is necessary to know its biological characteristics and basic requirements for growing conditions. The best approach to anything is to use environmental factors to provide reasonable agricultural practices and environmental requirements depending on specific soil and climate conditions. For the rational selection of adapted hybrids, the question of classification of sweet corn biotypes is of primary importance, taking into account the specific characteristics of the climate and economy of the region, specific zonal conditions, heat supply and day depending on their early germination. length. To determine the feasibility and appropriateness of tillage and fertilizer doses to obtain high-yielding sweet corn grain and nutritional value for grassland alluvial saline soil zone conditions, use of fertilizers and tillage soil fertility significantly improves.

RESEARCH RESULTS. In the control variant of the experiment, the coefficients of energy assessment of agricultural practice in the cultivation of sweet corn for grain are 3.1-3.8 units. with minimal tillage has a greater value, and with the increase in total costs, including the application of fertilizers, the increase in yield during plowing provides a greater output of gross energy per unit area, which contributes to an increase in the energy coefficient.

DISCUSSION. One of the most important problems of industrial grain production is the availability of hybrids with high genetic yield, adaptability and immunity to major diseases and pests. the introduction of new sweet corn hybrids with high potential for production productivity, the issue of stabilizing their

productivity has arisen: only due to the poor adaptation of hybrids to the specific environment, the conditions and the level of agricultural technology, the yield loss is thirty or more may be damaged. One of the most important ecological features of sweet corn is its wide range of response to changing environmental conditions, exponential manifestations of plasticity and stability. The high plasticity of sweet corn is expressed in the ability to form varieties, and the hybrids are more productive than other annual crops with resources adapted to fuller use of climatic conditions.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, the main factors influencing the productivity of sweet corn crops are genotypes, environment and their interactions. Thus, among the methods of evaluating different varieties of sweet corn under different soil conditions, it helps to choose the best in terms of yield. To test this, field experiments should focus on determining the resistance of sweet corn varieties planted in saline soils.

References:

1. Ostonaqulov T. E., Zuyev V. I., Qodirxo‘jayev O. K. Sabzavotchilik; Darslik. Navro ‘z. – 2020.
2. Ostonaqulov T.E., Nurillayev I.X. SABZAVOT MAKKAJO‘XORI NAVLARINI ERTAGI VA TAKRORIY EKINLAR SIFATIDA TURLI MUDDATLARDA O‘STIRILGANDA HOSILDORLIGI // SAI. 2023. №Special Issue 6. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sabzavot-makkajo-xori-navlarini-ertagi-va-takroriy-ekinlar-sifatida-turli-muddatlarda-o-stirilganda-hosildorligi> (дата обращения: 12.12.2023).
3. Diyorova Muhabbat Xurramovna, Nurillayev Ilhom Xolbek o‘g‘li*. (2023). THE SIGNIFICANCE OF VEGETABLE WELDING OF VEGETABLE CROPS (CUCUMBER AS AN EXAMPLE). Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, 10(10), 143–145. Retrieved from <http://www.eijmr.org/index.php/eijmr/article/view/349>
4. Subaedah, St & Edy, Edy & Mariana, Kiky. (2021). Growth, Yield, and Sugar Content of Different Varieties of Sweet Corn and Harvest Time. International Journal of Agronomy. 2021. 1-7. 10.1155/2021/8882140.
5. <https://mnl.maizegdb.org/85/PDF/11najeeb.pdf>

Odilova F.O.
Jizzax shahar 3-umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktabining
Boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisi

O'QUVCHILAR BILIMIDAGI BO'SHLIQLARNI ANIQLASH VA ULARNI TO'LDIRISH YO'LLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada, boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarini o'qitishda o'quvchilarni keng va oson o'zlashtirish, ta'lim oluvchini faollashtirishga va mustaqil fikrlashga undovchi metodlar haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: O'quv faoliyati, ijodiy ishlash, mustaqil topshiriq, namuna, darslik, o'qitish metodikasi, boshqotirma, audio matn.

Odilova F.O.
Primary school teacher
Jizzakh city 3rd general secondary school

WAYS TO DETERMINE GAPS IN STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND FILLING THEM

Annotation. This article reflects on techniques that encourage students to Broad and easy mastery of elementary students, to activate the learner, and to think independently.

Keywords: Educational activities, creative work, independent assignment, sample, textbook, teaching methodology, puzzle, audio text.

Yurtimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlar kadrlar tayyorlash tizimining mukammal bo'lishiga, zamonaviy fan-texnika, madaniyat, va texnologiyalar asosida rivojlanishga qaratilgandir. Kadrlar tayyorlash sohasidagi davlat siyosati uzluksiz ta'lim tizimi orqali har tomonlama rivojlangan shaxs-fuqaroni shakllantirishni ko'zda tutadi. Bu esa o'z navbatida fan-texnika, axborot va innovatsion texnologiyalar asosida shaxsni tarbiyalash, o'qitish, rivojlantirish masalasini ham qo'yadi. Ta'lim mazmuniga alohida e'tibor qaratilib o'quv dasturlari, yangi avlod darsliklari nashrdan chiqarilmoqda, pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida o'quv jarayonining samaradorligini oshirish maqsadida pedagogik texnologiyalardan axborot kommunikatsiya vositalaridan interfaol ta'lim metodlaridan foydalanilmoqda. Buning uchun dars jarayonini oqilona tashkil etish o'quvchilarni qiziqtirishni ortirib ularning ta'lim jarayonida faoliyatini oshirish, rag'batlantirib turish, bahs munozara, loyiha ish kabi metodlarni qo'llash va ta'lim oluvchilarni amaliy maqsadlarda mustaqil bajarishga undash talab etiladi.

Bu masala yuzasidan yurtboshimiz Sh.Mirziyoyev tomonidan 2024-yil 28-yanvar kuni videoselektorda maktab ta'limini rivojlantirish masalalari bo'yicha

yig'ilishi o'tkazildi. Mamlakat kelajagi, barcha sohalar va loyihalar muvaffaqiyati bilimli insonlarga bog'liq ekani ta'kidlandi. "Najot ta'limda, najot tarbiyada, najot bilimda. Maktab ta'limini rivojlantirsak, oliy ta'lim ham, ilm ham kelajakda rivojlanadi". Bir kun emas, bir soat ham kechiksak, iqtisodiyotimizga, ertangi kunimizga, yoshlarimizga katta ziyon bo'ladi», degan so'zlarni yurtboshimiz ilgari surgan edi. Pedagogni ta'lim tizimiga kiritilgan yangiliklar orqali faolligini oshirish, hamda uning yangi xususiyatlarini, qobiliyat qirralarini kashf etishni innovatsion texnologiyalar tatbiqi asosida ochish vazifasi qo'yildi. Pedagogik texnologiyalarga o'tish uchun quyidagi vazifalarni belgilab olish zarurati ko'rindi: diagnostika, rejalashtirish va aniq maqsadni belgilab olish zarurdir. O'qituvchilar va o'qituvchilarning e'tibori har bir o'quvchining o'z salohiyatini to'liq ro'yobga chiqarishini ta'minlash uchun ushbu kamchiliklarni aniqlash va bartaraf etishga ko'proq e'tibor qaratmoqda. Biz ta'limdagi kamchiliklarni samarali aniqlash va bartaraf etish strategiyalarini muhokama qilamiz.

Ta'limdagi bo'shliqlar-bu o'quvchilar o'zlarining ma'lum bir bosqichida ega bo'lishi kerak bo'lgan narsalarni o'rganmaganliklari. Bu ular bilgan yoki qila oladigan narsaning etishmayotgan qismiga o'xshaydi. Buni o'quvchilar bilishi kerak bo'lgan narsa va ma'lum bir vaqtda bilishi o'rtasidagi bo'shliq sifatida tasavvurqiling. O'quvchilar sinfdoshlari va maktab o'quv dasturidan xabardor bo'lishlari uchun bu bo'shliqlarni aniqlash va to'ldirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. O'rganishdagi kamchiliklar ko'p sabablarga ko'ra va har qanday mavzuda yuzaga kelishi mumkin. O'quv bo'shlig'i nima ekanligini tushunish o'qituvchilar va ota-onalarga o'quvchilarga o'tkazib yuborgan narsalarni o'rganishga yordam berish yo'llarini topishga yordam beradi.

Xorijiy davlatlar ta'lim tizimi misolida ko'radigan bo'lsak, boshlang'ich ta'limda matematik bo'shliq: ko'paytirish bilan kurashayotgan to'rtinchi sinf o'quvchisini tasavvur qiling. Sinfdoshlari murakkabroq masalalarga o'tishsa-da, u hali ham asosiy narsalarni tushunishga harakat qilmoqda. Bu matematikada o'rganish bo'shlig'idir.

Baholar bo'yicha bo'shliqni yozish: O'quvchi aniq gapira olishi mumkin, lekin o'z fikrlarini yozishda qiynaladi. Bu yozma amaliyotning etishmasligi bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin, bu esa muloqot qobiliyatlaridagi bo'shliqqa olib keladi.

Ushbu misollar turli mavzularda va o'rganishning turli bosqichlarida qanday qilib bo'shliqlar paydo bo'lishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi. Bu kamchiliklarni tan olish o'quvchilarga ularni bartaraf etishga yordam berishning birinchi qadamidir.

Nega o'rganishdagi bo'shliqlar paydo bo'ladi?

O'rganishdagi kamchiliklar ko'p sabablarga ko'ra paydo bo'lishi mumkin va ularni tushunish ta'limdagi bo'shliqni yopishga yordam beradi. Mana bir nechta umumiy sabablar:

O'qitish usullari: Ba'zida fanning qanday o'qitilishi har bir o'quvchi uchun yaxshi ishlamasligi mumkin. Misol uchun, asosan ma'ruzadan iborat bo'lgan dars

narsalarni qilish orqali yaxshiroq o'rganadigan o'quvchilar uchun qiyin bo'lishi mumkin. Ushbu nomuvofiqlik o'rganishda bo'shliqlarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy omillar: O'quvchilarning kelib chiqishi katta rol o'ynashi mumkin. Resurslari kam bo'lgan oilalar farzandlari maktabdan tashqarida qo'shimcha o'quv materiallari yoki yordamga ega bo'lmasligi mumkin. Bu ularning tengdoshlaridan orqada qolishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

O'rganishdagi nuqsonlar: Ba'zi o'quvchilarda ma'lum mavzularni tushunishni qiyinlashtiradigan o'rganishda nuqsonlar bo'lishi mumkin. To'g'ri yordam bo'lmasa, bu o'quvchilar o'rganish bo'shliqlarini rivojlantirishi mumkin.

Turli yoshdagi va atrof-muhitga ta'siri: Yosh o'quvchilarga o'qitish usullaridagi o'zgarishlar ko'proq ta'sir qilishi mumkin, kattaroq o'quvchilar esa ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy omillarning ta'sirini ko'proq his qilishlari mumkin. Bundan tashqari, o'qituvchilar uchun kichik guruhlariga qaraganda olomon sinfda bu bo'shliqlarni payqash va bartaraf etish qiyinroq bo'lishi mumkin.

Ushbu sabablarni tan olish orqali o'qituvchilar va ota-onalar turli sharoitlarda o'rganishdagi kamchiliklarni yaxshiroq tushunish va samarali hal qilish uchun qadamlar qo'yishlari mumkin.

Splashlearn - ta'lim platformasi bo'lib, u o'rganishdagi kamchiliklarni yopishda katta yordam beradi.

Interfaol ta'lim: Splashlearn o'yinlar va interfaol tadbirlar yordamida o'rganishni qiziqarli qiladi. Bu o'quvchilarga tushunchalarni yaxshiroq tushunishga va ularni uzoqroq eslab qolishga yordam beradi.

Shaxsiylashtirilgan ta'lim yo'llari: platforma har bir o'quvchining ehtiyojlariga moslashadi. Agar o'quvchi mavzu bilan qiynalayotgan bo'lsa, Splashlearn ushbu sohada ko'proq amaliyotni taklif qiladi. Ushbu shaxsiylashtirilgan yondashuv muayyan ta'lim kamchiliklarini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Taraqqiyotni kuzatish: Splashlearn o'quvchilarning qanday ishlashi haqida batafsil hisobotlarni taqdim etadi. O'qituvchilar va ota-onalar o'quvchi qaysi sohalarda yaxshi ekanini va qayerda ularga ko'proq yordam kerakligini ko'rishlari mumkin. Bu ta'limdagi kamchiliklarni aniqlash va bartaraf etishni osonlashtiradi.

Hamma joyda foydalanish mumkin: Splashlearn onlayn bo'lgani uchun o'quvchilar undan maktabda yoki uyda foydalanishlari mumkin. Bu moslashuvchanlik ular istalgan vaqtda mashq qilishlari mumkinligini anglatadi, bu maktab soatlaridan tashqari qo'shimcha o'rganish uchun juda yaxshi.

Turli yoshdagilar uchun qiziqarli: Splashlearn turli yosh guruhlariga mos tarkibga ega. Bu bolaning ta'limining turli bosqichlarida o'rganishdagi kamchiliklarni bartaraf etishda yordam berishi mumkinligini anglatadi. Splashlearn dan foydalanib, o'qituvchilar va ota-onalar o'quvchilarga ta'limdagi kamchiliklarni to'ldirishning qiziqarli va samarali usulini taklif qilishlari mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, boshlang'ich sinflarda past o'zlashtiruvchi o'quvchilar bilan ishlash jarayonini tashkil etishda zamonaviy ta'lim-tarbiya

texnologiyalardan foydalanish bilan bir qatorda innovatsion texnologiyalarini ham bu jarayon bilan uzviy ravishda bog'lab borishimiz zarur deb o'ylayman. Bo'sh o'zlashtiruvchi o'quvchilarni aniqlash va ular bilan ishlash o'quvchidan alohida sabot va mas'uliyatni talab etadi bu toifa bolalar bilan shug'ullanishi uchun, avvalo yelkama–yelka suhbat o'tkazib ularning qiziqishlarini aniqlash mumkin. Shunday o'quvchilardagi ijobiy o'zgarishlarni muntazam monitoring qilib, hamda rag'batlantirib borish lozim. Bo'sh o'zlashtiruvchilarning faolligini oshirish uchun ularning mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyatini hamda nutqini rivojlantirish kerak. Bunda turli ertaklardan foydalanish mumkin. Eng muhimi ular samara berishi, shuningdek, o'zlashtirishi past o'quvchilar uchun o'qish va savodxonligi darslarini tashkil etishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. O`. Tolipov, D. Ro`ziyeva. Pedagogik texnologiya va pedagogik mahorat.- T.:Innovatsiya-ziyo, 2019.
2. D.S. Karomatova. Boshlang'ich sinflarda o'zlashtirushi past o'quvchilr bilan ishlash metodikasi. 2022-y.
3. O'zR XTV «Boshlang'ich ta'lim» jurnali. 02.06.2020-y.
- 4.Umarova, Z. O. "Business opportunity for tourism development." Экономика и социум 10 (2020): 275-278.
- 5.Obidova, F., and Z. Umarova. "Foreign experience of small business development." Экономика и социум 5-1 (2021): 376-379.
- 6.Gulmira, U. (2023). The need to attract foreign investments to the national economy on a large scale. Academia Science Repository, 4(5), 314-319.

Podlepetskiy B.
Moskva muhandislik-fizika instituti
Metinqulov J.T.
Jizzax politexnika institute

SIM800L MODULI MQ-5 DATCHIGINING ISHLASH JARAYONINI TEKSHIRISH

Annotatsiya. Hozirgi kunda hayotimiz tez suratlar bilan rivojlanmoqda elektr va elektronika sohasiga bo'lgan talab kundan kunga ortib bormoqda. Bu maqolamizda MQ-5 datchigining hayotimizga qanchalik muhim rol olishini va bu gaz datchigining qulayligini ko'rib chiqamiz. SIM800L moduli bilan gaz datchigini qay tarzda bog'lashni ko'rib chiqamiz.

Kalit so'zlar. SIM800L, MQ-5, Arduino, ulash simlari, controller, modem, texnika, signal, Wifi, datchik, adapter, manba.

Podlepetsky B.
Moscow Institute of Engineering and Physics
Metinqulov J.T.
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

SIM800L MODULE MQ-5 SENSOR OPERATION CHECK

Abstract. Nowadays, our life is developing with fast images, the demand for electrical and electronic industry is increasing day by day. In this article, we will consider how important the MQ-5 sensor is in our lives and the convenience of this gas sensor. Let's see how to connect the gas sensor with the SIM800L module.

Keywords. SIM800L, MQ-5, Arduino, connecting wires, controller, modem, technique, signal, Wifi, sensor, adapter, source.

Bugun sizga SIM800L chipiga asoslangan miniatyura GSM modemlari haqida gapirishni taklif qilaman. Bunday modullarni qo'llash sohalari juda keng: dacha yoki uy xavfsizligi, avtomobil signallari va boshqa ko'p narsalar, bu erda masofaviy aloqa zarur, ammo Wi-Fi-ga ulanishning hech qanday usuli yo'q. Ular IoT loyihalari uchun ham juda yaxshi, chunki ular nafaqat xabarlar yuborish yoki telefon qo'ng'iroqlarini boshqarish, balki Internetga ham ulanishi mumkin [1].

Ushbu maqolada biz quyidagilarni ko'rib chiqamiz:

sinov va disk raskadrovka uchun modullarni USB-TTL adapteriga ulash;

Wi-Fi-ga kirish imkoni bo'lmagan sharoitlarda Internetga kirish uchun modullarni Arduino platalariga ulash;

Rightech IoT Cloud platformasidagi obektga ulanish, ma'lumotlarni nashr qilish va buyruqlarni qabul qilish imkonini beruvchi kodlar.

SIM800L chipiga asoslangan modullarni ko'rib chiqish

Chipning texnik xususiyatlari:

Ta'minot kuchlanishi: 3, 4V - 4, 4V (tavsiya etilgan 4V)

Kutish rejimida oqim iste'moli: 0, 7mA

Maksimal oqim: 2A

Yuzaki o'rnatish

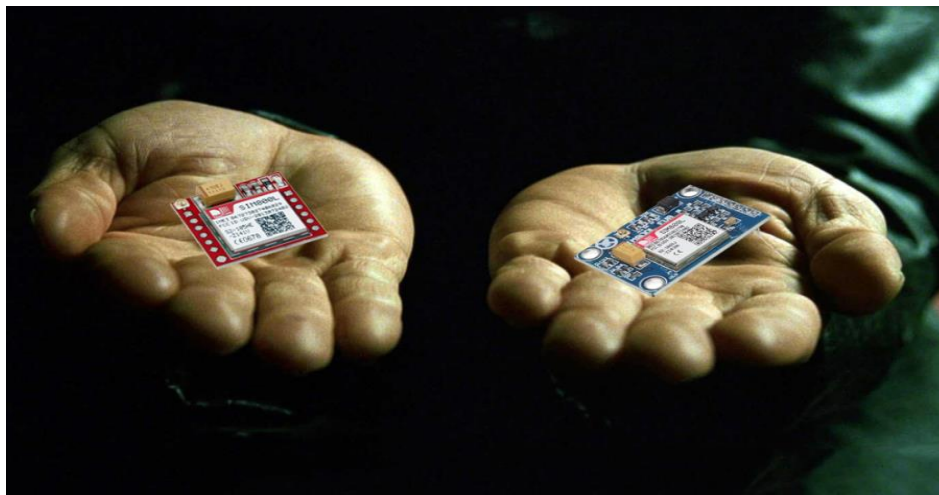
Ovozli qo'ng'iroqlar

O'rnatilgan FM qabul qilgich

Tarmoq rejimi: 2G

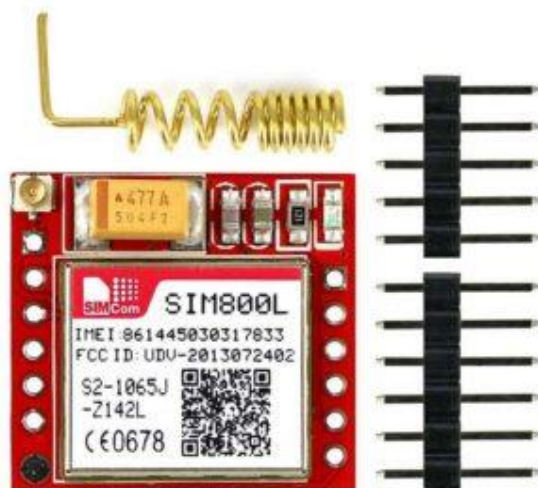
Bunday chiplar bilan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ishlashga tayyor bo'lmaganlar, uchun radioelektron komponentlar ishlab chiqaruvchilari SIM800L chipi allaqachon joylashtirilgan ko'p sonli taxtalarni taklif qilamiz. Har bir bunday modul chip va foydalanuvchi o'rtasidagi adapterdir. Platalar foydalanuvchiga UART orqali ma'lumotlar almashinuvi ko'rinishida minimal funktsionallikni ta'minlaydi va microSIM formatidagi SIM-karta uchun portga ega [1].

Tanishish va o'rganish uchun biz Aliexpress-dan ikkita modul oldik. Xitoyliklar ular uchun biron bir maxsus nom ("qizil plastinka", "ko'k plastinka") bilan nomlashgan, shuning uchun biz ularni rangi bilan ham ajratamiz: qizil va ko'k.



1-rasm. Qizil va ko'k plastinkalar

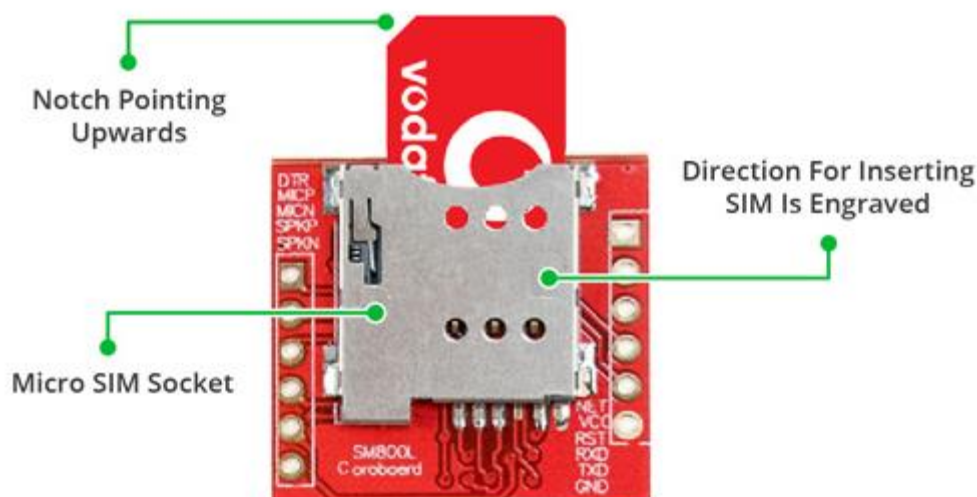
Qizil modul



2-rasm. SIM800L model

Texnik xususiyatlari:

Ushbu plataga eshish vositasi yoki mikrofonni ulashingiz mumkin SIM800L chip kontaktlari modulning yon tomonlarida joylashgan portli tarmoqqa ulanish uchun sizga modul bilan birga keladigan tashqi antenna kerak bo'ladi [2]. Kengashda U.FL ulagichi ham mavjud, agar siz tashqi antennani ulashingiz kerak bo'lsa, mening holimda u ham ikkita modul uchun to'plamga kiritilgan. Bahor antenasi ishlashim uchun etarli edi. Agar siz modulni signal kuchini pasaytiradigan korpusga joylashtirsangiz, masofaviy antennadan foydalaning RX kirishidagi maksimal mantiqiy daraja 3, 1 V (kamida 2, 1 V bilan), shuning uchun standart Arduino mantig'ining 5 V kuchlanishini kamaytirish kerak, masalan, kuchlanish bo'luvchisi yordamida orqa panelda SIM-karta uchun uyasi mavjud (har qanday faollashtirilgan SIM-karta qiladi). U modulning quvvat manbai kontaktlari SIM800L chipiga qaragan holda o'chirilganida o'rnatilishi kerak va kesilgan joy TILISHI KERAK. Birinchi marta men uni ichkariga kesilgan holda o'rnatdim va, albatta, terminalda SIM-karta o'rnatilmaganligi haqida xatolik paydo bo'ldi [2].



3-rasm. SIM800L chipining tuzilishu

Modulning yuqori o'ng burchagida uyali tarmoq holatini ko'rsatadigan qizil LED mavjud:

har 1 soniyada bir marta miltillaydi - modul ishlayapti, lekin hali uyali tarmoqqa ulanmagan;

har 3 soniyada bir marta miltillaydi - modul uyali tarmoq bilan aloqa o'rnatdi va ovozli va SMS xabarlarini yuborishi / qabul qilishi mumkin.

Modul ko'k



4-rasm. Ko'k modul

Adabiyotlar:

1. Paul Acarnley. Stepping Motors – a guide to theory and practice. IEE Control Engineering Series 63, 4th edition, 2002.
2. Stuart Ball. Analog Interfacing to Embedded Microprocessors. Newnes, 2001.
3. Metinqulov, J. T. (2024). BIR FAZALI INVERTORLARDA KUCHLANISHNI NAZORAT QILISH.
4. Metinqulov, J. T. (2024). VOLTAGE CONTROL IN SINGLE-PHASE INVERTERS. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 82-87.
5. Metinqulov, J. T. (2024). LIQUID CRYSTALLINE ON DISPLAY DATA RELEASE. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 57-60.

6. Metinqulov, JT (2024). ATMEL ATMEGA48, ATMEL ATMEGA88 VA ATMEL ATMEGA168 MIKRONATROLLERLARNI TAQSISH. Zamonaviy fan va tadqiqotlar, 3 (1), 61-67.
7. Metinqulov, JT (2024). MIKROPROTSESSORI KP580VM80A ISHLASH PRINSIPI. Nauchnyy Fokus, 1 (9), 29-32.
8. Метинкулов, Ж. (2023). ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ МИКРОКОНТРОЛЛЕРОВ ДЛЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ НАПРЯЖЕНИЕМ. SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM, 2(20), 149-156.

Podlepetskiy B.
Moskva muhandislik-fizika instituti
Metinqulov J.T.
Jizzax politexnika instituti assisent

MIKROKONTROLLERLARGA O'RNATILGAN TAYMERLAR

Annotatsiya. Ushbu ishda mikrokontrollerlarga o'rnatilgan taymerlarning joriy iste'moli bo'yicha eksperimental tadqiqot taqdim etilgan. Tadqiqot ikkita tijorat mikrokontrollerlarida (MSP430FR5969 va ATtiny2313) olib boriladi va eksperimental natijalar ularning ma'lumotlar varaqlarida keltirilgan kam ma'lumotlar bilan taqqoslanadi. Ma'lumotlar jadvalida bildirilgan sezgirlik ($\mu A/MGts$ da ifodalangan) faqat taymerning chastota bo'luvchisi bittaga teng bo'lsa, amal qiladi. Aks holda, bunday sezgirlik pastroq, lekin bir xil ish chastotasida yuqori quvvat sarfiga olib keladigan sezilarli ofset komponenti mavjud. Ushbu ishdan olingan bilimlar kam quvvatli sensor ilovalarida o'rnatilgan taymerlardan yaxshiroq foydalanish bo'yicha ko'rsatmalar berishi kutilmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar - Avtoboshqariluvchi sensor, oqim iste'moli, kam quvvatli elektronika, mikrokontroller, raqamli taymerlar.

Podlepetsky B.
Moscow Institute of Engineering and Physics
Metinqulov J.T.
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

TIMERS BUILT INTO MICROCONTROLLERS

Abstract. An experimental study on the current consumption of timers embedded into microcontrollers is presented in this work. The study is carried out in two commercial microcontrollers (MSP430FR5969 and ATtiny2313) and the experimental results are compared with the scarce data provided in their datasheets. The sensitivity (expressed in $\mu A/MHz$) reported in the datasheet seems to be only applicable if the frequency divider of the timer equals one. Otherwise, such a sensitivity is lower but there is a significant offset component, leading to a higher power consumption at the same operating frequency. The knowledge extracted from this work is expected to provide guidelines to better use embedded timers in low-power sensor applications.

Keywords. Autonomous sensor, current consumption, lowpower electronics, microcontroller, digital timer.

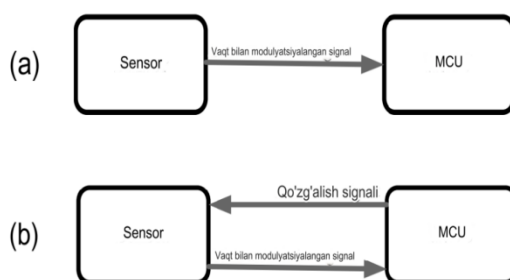
Mikrokontroller bloki (MCU) elektron asboblarda keng qo'llaniladigan arzon dasturlashtiriladigan protsessorga asoslangan raqamli integral

mikrosxemadir [1]. Aslida, MCU-ni aqlli sensor tizimining asoschisi deb hisoblash mumkin. U har xil turdagi vazifalarni rejalashtirish va bajarish uchun mas'uldir, masalan: ma'lumotlarni yig'ish, ichki yoki tashqi xotiraga saqlash, ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash, boshqa qurilmalar bilan aloqa qilish va ko'rsatish. Ushbu vazifalarni bajarish uchun MCU o'rnatilgan uchta asosiy blokga ega [2]: 1) markaziy blok ko'rsatmalarni ketma-ket bajaradigan ishlov berish bloki (CPU); 2) bajariladigan ko'rsatmalar va ishlov beriladigan ma'lumotlarni saqlaydigan xotira; va 3) protsessor faoliyati bilan parallel ravishda harakatlarni amalga oshiradigan tashqi qurilmalar. Periferik qurilmalar raqamli (masalan, raqamli taymer), analog (masalan, analog taqqoslagich) yoki aralash (masalan, analog-raqamli konvertor, ADC) bo'lishi mumkin. Taymerlar birlashtirilgan eng mashhur raqamli tashqi qurilmalardir.

MCU-larga kiradi va quyidagi uchta holatda misol sifatida sensor ilovalarida muhim rol o'ynaydi:

1) Yarimo'tkazgichlar bozori vaqt bo'yicha modulyatsiyalangan chiqish signalini (ya'ni davri, chastotasi yoki ish aylanishi o'lchanadigan kattalik bilan modulyatsiya qilingan signal) ta'minlaydigan ko'plab o'rnatilgan sensorlarni taklif qiladi, ularni raqamli taymer [3] orqali o'lchash kerak, rasmda ko'rsatilganidek. 1(a). Ushbu tijorat sensorlariga misollar: ADXL202E, S9705, TMP03/04, MAX6576/6577, ular mos ravishda tezlashtirish, yorug'lik va haroratni (oxirgi ikkita model) o'lchash uchun mo'ljallangan.

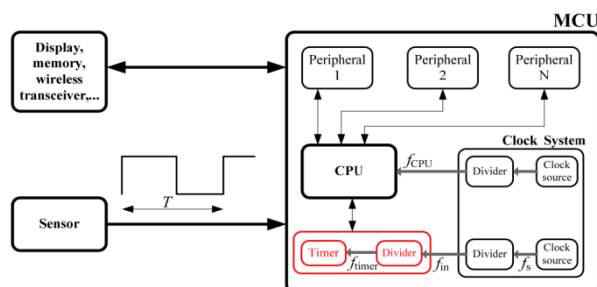
2) Klassik analog datchiklar (masalan, rezistiv, sig'imli va induktiv sensorlar) ko'pincha interfeys davrlariga (masalan, osilator) ulanadi, ular ham vaqt bilan modulyatsiyalangan chiqish signalini ta'minlaydi [4]. Buning o'ziga xos holati to'g'ridan-to'g'ri sensordan MCUga interfeys sxemasi kontseptsiyasidir, bu erda MCU sensorni qo'zg'atadi va bu qarshilik [5], [6], sig'im haqida ma'lumotga ega bo'lgan vaqtli signal beradi yoki induktivlik datchik, 1(b)-rasmda ko'rsatilgan.



1-rasm. ADCni talab qilmasdan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri MCUga ulangan vaqt bo'yicha modulyatsiyalangan chiqish signalini ta'minlovchi sensor.

3) Avtonom sensorlarda tugun odatda ma'lumotlarni sezish va uzatish uchun vaqti-vaqti bilan uyg'onadi, qolgan vaqt esa energiyani tejash uchun faol emas [7]. Bunday hollarda, taymer (kam quvvat rejimida ishlaydigan, LPM) tizimni faollashtirish va ma'lum bir davriylik bilan o'lchashni amalga oshirish uchun protsessorga uzilish signalini ishlab chiqarish uchun javobgardir.

Hozirgi vaqtda MCU-ga asoslangan o'lchash tizimlari batareyalarning ishlash muddatini uzaytirish uchun kam quvvatga ega bo'lishi kutilmoqda [1]. Shuning uchun, taymerlar yuqorida ko'rsatilgandek o'lchashda to'liq ishtirok etishini hisobga olsak, taymerning quvvat joriy iste'moli haqidagi ma'lumotlar muhim ahamiyatga ega. Afsuski, MCU ma'lumotlar jadvalarida bu haqda ko'p ma'lumotlar berilmaydi va ko'pincha ma'lumotlar, masalan, PIC24F oilasida bo'lgani kabi, nol bo'ladi.



2-rasm. Vaqt bilan modulyatsiyalangan chiqish signalini ta'minlaydigan sensor uchun MCU-ga asoslangan o'lchash tizimining blok diagrammasi.

2-rasmda davri, chastotasi, taymer oralig'i yoki ish aylanishi o'lchanadigan kattalik bilan modulyatsiya qilinadigan chiqish signalini ta'minlovchi sensor uchun MCU-ga asoslangan o'lchash tizimining blok diagrammasi ko'rsatilgan. MCU o'rnatilgan raqamli taymer yordamida sensorning chiqish signalini o'lchaydi va keyin tegishli raqamli ma'lumotlarni displeyga, tashqi xotiraga va/yoki qabul qiluvchiga yuboradi [8].

Adabiyotlar:

1. F. Reverter, "Toward non-CPU activity in low-power MCU-based measurement systems," IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas., vol. 69, no. 1, pp. 15-17, Jan. 2020.
2. F. Reverter and M. Gasulla, "Experimental characterization of the energy consumption of ADC embedded into microcontrollers operating in low power," in Proc. IEEE Int. Instrum. Meas. Technol. Conf., Auckland, New Zealand, 20-23 May 2019.
3. Metinqulov, J. T. (2024). BIR FAZALI INVERTORLARDA KUHLANISHNI NAZORAT QILISH.
4. Metinqulov, J. T. (2024). VOLTAGE CONTROL IN SINGLE-PHASE INVERTERS. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 82-87.
5. Metinqulov, J. T. (2024). LIQUID CRYSTALLINE ON DISPLAY DATA RELEASE. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 57-60.
6. Metinqulov, JT (2024). ATMEL ATMEGA48, ATMEL ATMEGA88 VA ATMEL ATMEGA168 MIKRONATROLLERLARNI TAQSISH. Zamonaviy fan va tadqiqotlar, 3 (1), 61-67.
7. Metinqulov, JT (2024). MIKROPROTSESSORI KP580VM80A ISHLASH PRINSIPI. Nauchnyy Fokus, 1 (9), 29-32.

8. Метинкулов, Ж. (2023). ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ МИКРОКОНТРОЛЛЕРОВ ДЛЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ НАПРЯЖЕНИЕМ. SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM, 2(20), 149-156.

Qurbonnazarov J.J.
Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent davlat texnika
universiteti "Hayot faoliyati xavfsizligi"
kafedrası 3-kurs talabasi
Shodiyev R.M.
Termiz muhandislik-texnologiya instituti
Energetika va konchilik ishi fakulteti
Marksheyderlik ishi yo'nalishi 2-kurs talabasi

ABDULLA QODIRIY ASARLARINING IJTIMOIIY-BADIIY TASNIFI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Abdulla Qodiriy ijodining ijtimoiy, badiiy tahlili haqida umumiy ma'lumot berilgan. Shu bilan birga, ijodkorning ijtimoiy ijodi har tomonlama misollar yordamida tahlil qilindi. Hamda asarlarda qo'llanilgan badiiy vositalar haqida ham so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: ijtimoiy-badiiy tahlil, Abdulla Qodiriy, ijodkor, badiiy vositalar, badiiy obraz, romanlar, hikoyalar, personaj.

Kurbannazarov J.J.
3rd year student
"Safety of life activities" department
Islam Karimov Tashkent State Technical University
Shodiyev R.M.
2nd year student
Faculty of Energy and Mining
Termiz Institute of Engineering and Technology

SOCIO-ARTISTIC CLASSIFICATION OF ABDULLA QADIRI'S WORKS

Annotation. This article provides general information about the social and artistic analysis of Abdulla Qadiri's work. At the same time, the creator's social creativity was analyzed using comprehensive examples. It also talks about the artistic tools used in the works.

Key words: socio-artistic analysis, Abdulla Qadiri, creator, artistic means, artistic image, novels, stories, character.

Yozuvchi birinchi navbatda eng ko'p to'qnashadigan mavzu bu "insonning ichki tabiati" hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga yozuvchi kishilarni o'zlari qanday bo'lsa, shunday tasvirlash kerak, birinchi navbatda har bir harakatning motiv sababi va ayniqsa barcha odamlarga xos bo'lgan undovlar bilan qiziqishini ta'kidlash lozim. Abdulla Qodiriyning fikricha barcha tabaqadagi odamlar bir xil, yuqori tabaqa vakillari "o'z harakatlarining asl sabablarini konventsiya, yolg'on,

ikkiyuzlamachilik va da'vogarlik bilan yashirishni bilishlari" bilan farqlanadi. Yozuvchining e'tibori butun inson tabiatiga xos bo'lgan, lekin ma'lum ijtimoiy qatlamlar va shaxslarga xos bo'lgan turli xil shakllarda namoyon bo'ladigan narsalarga qaratilgan.

O'zbek adabiyoti milliy asarlar, jumladan o'zbek romanlarini o'z ichiga olgan to'plamdir. O'zbek romanchiligi eng yaxshi an'analarni o'zida mujassam etgan va zamon bilan hamnafas rivojlanib bormoqda. O'zbek romanlari ham boshqa millat vakillari singari o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lganini ulug' adib Abdulla Qodiriyning ikki romanining qiyosiy tavsifi ham tasdiqlaydi.

Ishonch bilan aytish mumkinki, Abdulla Qodiriyning navbatdagi "Mehrobdan chayon" romani "O'tgan kunlar" romanining tarixiy va mantiqiy davomi bo'lib xizmat qiladi, unda ijtimoiy-madaniy hayotning turmushi, urf-odatlar, xon davri aks ettirilgan. Albatta, badiiy adabiyotda o'sha davr madaniy, adabiy-estetik tafakkurining, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, g'oyaviy-siyosiy jazosining ta'siri juda katta. Bu ta'sir "Mehrobdan chayon" romanining badiiy-g'oyaviy tuzilishida, ayniqsa, sinfiy xarakterda yaqqol seziladi.

Roman muallifi ma'lum darajada o'sha davr sinfining dogmalariga moyil, ammo bu romanda uning sun'iy tasavvuri emas, balki tarixning bir qismi sifatida ko'rsatilgan. Shu bilan birga, u umuminsoniy tushunchalar va tarbiya me'yorlarini boshqaradi. Jamiyatning sinf va qatlamlariga nisbatan bunday munosabat o'n to'qqizinchi asr jahon romanizmining yirik namoyandalari (Honor de Balzak, Emilya Zola, Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoyevskiy)larning epik asarlarida juda yaqqol ifodalangan. "O'tgan kunlar" romanidan keyin "Mehrobdan chayon" romani romanizmning yangi milliy maktabi bo'lib, unda faqat o'zbeklarga xos badiiy odat paydo bo'ldi.

Bu badiiy tamoyil birinchi milliy romanda juda muvaffaqiyatli qo'llanilgan. Ijobiy va salbiy obrazlar yaratish uchun muallif Sharq adabiy-badiiy an'analarni, ularning tajribasini o'rganib, ularni romanning buyuk epik obrazlari tarkibiga kiritgan. Buni Abdulla Qodiriyning sanab o'tilgan ikki tarixiy romanini qiyoslashda ham ko'rish mumkin.

"Mehrobdan chayon" va "O'tgan kunlar" (Anvar, Ra'no, Otabek, Kumush) romanlarining bosh qahramonlari bir-biriga juda o'xshash. Ular hatto deyarli bir xil ko'rinishga ega. Bunday o'xshashlik ichki dunyoda (xarakter, ma'naviyat, psixologiya) ham kuzatiladi. Ular Otabek aytganidek, har tomonlama komil inson namunasidir. Yozuvchi "Mehrobdan chayon", "O'tkan kunlar" romanlarida erkak qahramonlar portretini tasvirlashda "muhtasham va ko'zga tashlanadigan", "barvasta", "mag'rur", "qora ko'z" kabi qolipli shtrixlardan foydalangan.

Romanning voqea-hodisa rivoji jarayonida yuqoridagi portret boshqa personajlarga xos xususiyatlar bilan to'ldiriladi: "ohunikidek go'zal ko'zlar", "qizil olmadek qip-qizil yuz", "ko'kalamzorlarning ilk nihollari" va boshqalar. Qahramonlarning bunday tavsifi birinchi marta Otabek obrazida "O'tgan kunlar"da qo'llangan.

Abdulla Qodiriydan “menga qo‘yilgan ayblarni boshdan oyoq rad etaman. Haqiqat yo‘lida hech qanday jazodan, qiynoqdan qo‘rqmayman. Agar otmoqchi bo‘lsalar, ko‘kragimni kerib turaman...” deb aytgan so‘zlaridan ham uning asarlarining mohiyati qanday bo‘lganini bilish qiyin emas. Uning asarlari yigirmanchi syezddan so‘ng, 1956-yildan boshlab yangidan nashr etila bordi. 1990-yilda Respublika prezidenti Farmoni bilan Abdulla Qodiriy nomidagi Respublika Davlat mukofoti ta‘sis etildi. 1991-yilda esa Abdulla Qodiriyga Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Davlat mukofoti berildi. Hozirgi kunda esa bir qator ko‘chalar, bog‘lar, maktablar, kutubxona, mahalla va oliy bilimgothlar uning tabarruk nomi bilan yuritiladi. Uning nomidagi Toshkent Davlat Madaniyat oliy bilimgothida eng bilimdon talabalarga Abdulla Qodiriy nomidagi davlat stipendiyasi beriladi.

Xulasa qilib aytganda oxir-oqibat shaxslar, guruhlar va sinflar o‘rtasidagi qarama-qarshiliklar to‘ntarish va fuqarolar urushiga olib keladi. Abdulla Qodiriy “O‘tgan kunlar” va “Mehrobdan chayon” romanlarida konseptual, syujetkompozitsion chiziq, zamon va jamiyat tarixi tasviri, ijtimoiy hayot, personajlar tuzilishi, poetik tamoyillar, tarixiylik, qadimiylkni o‘zida mujassam etgan. Bundan tashqari siz asarlarda monologik tafakkur, milliylik, xayrixohliklarni ham kuzatasiz. Shu asosda romanizm olamida yangi she‘riy asar – “Abdulla Qodiriy romanizm maktabi” yoki “Yangi milliy romanizm maktabi” paydo bo‘ldi. Eng muhimi, bu maktab ko‘p qirrali, murakkab va yigirmanchi asrga xos bo‘ldi. Bir so‘z bilan aytganda bu dunyoqarashning mukammal namunasidir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Quvvatova D. Jahon va o‘zbek she‘rlari: qiyos va tahlil. //International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science. p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (chop etish) eISSN: 2409-0085 (onlayn). Yil: 2020 84. Nashr qilingan: 30.04.2020.
2. Quvvatova D., Nazarova D. Jamol Kamol ijodidagi ruboiy janri// The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations (ISSN - 2689- 100x) Chop etilgan: 26-sentabr, 2020-yil | Sahifalar: 346-353. IMPACT FAKTOR 5. 525.
3. Ochilova N., Quvvatova D. O‘zbek va ingliz adabiyotida “ot” obrazining talqini. //EPRA xalqaro ko‘p tarmoqli tadqiqotlar jurnali. Oylik ko‘rib chiqiladigan va indekslangan xalqaro onlayn jurnal. Jild: 6-son: 9-sentabr 2020-yil.-B.3-5.
4. Dumesnil, Rene va Martin Turnel. "Guy de Mopassan" Encyclopædia Britannica, 2018 yil 1 avgust.

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. This article deals with the peculiarities of foreign languages teaching in technical higher educational institutions. The author has conducted a research in Ferghana Polytechnic Institute, Uzbekistan to analyze in detail the problems of teaching a foreign language (the English language) in a technical higher educational institution, as a result the ways of their solution are outlined, practical recommendations on teaching methods are given. Attention is focused on new technologies in foreign language teaching. In addition, the author suggests different ways to solve the problems encountered in teaching foreign language in technical universities.

Key words: competence approach, interactive learning, information and communication technologies, a foreign language, teaching, improvement, activities, social life, students, process.

Introduction The most important trend of the last decades is the powerful world integration processes, covering all spheres of social life, including a higher education. In the conditions of constant increase and improvement of international relations and international activities of our country in various fields (economy, culture, education, etc.), a foreign language skills become an obligatory component of professional teaching of modern specialists, communicative and cognitive needs of which are determined by the tasks of the higher educational institution foreign language course (English). The globalization of education necessitates the modernization of the content of existing curricula, including those for foreign languages, the development of new courses to complement traditional ones, and the introduction of active methods in higher education, since they are inherently adequate to its objectives and content and are a real way of its intensification. A modern employer requires mostly productive skills from a specialist of any profile, and one of the priorities is knowledge of a foreign language. The ability to read with a dictionary is relegated to the background, and the ability to apply knowledge, skills and abilities to solve the tasks becomes primary. It is important to be able to obtain professionally significant information in a foreign language through information technology, the Internet. Thus, the requirements to a graduate of a technical higher educational institution are high, but justified, because compliance with them ensures competitiveness in the labor market.

Objectives Studies conducted in Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute, Uzbekistan to determine the level of language training of students (Communal Service department) indicate that most of them do not know a foreign language to the extent necessary for professional written and oral communication, including interactive communication with modern equipment. Studying a foreign language (English) at non-linguistic faculties of technical higher educational institutions should be an integral part of professional training of a future specialist. Successful knowledge of a foreign language, and especially knowledge of professional terminology, contributes to the formation of competent, mobile, competitive professionals capable of working at the level of world standards.

Methodology and results The author of the article used various qualitative and quantitative research tools (interview, survey, questionnaire, peer observation, etc.) in conducting the research on identifying the problems encountered in teaching a foreign language (English) to students (Communal Service department) at Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute, Uzbekistan.

The results of the studies are the following: the problem of continuity is related to the fact that a general education school graduate does not know a foreign language to a sufficient extent. Absence of a school base has a negative impact on the process of teaching a foreign language in a higher educational institution, which further reduces students' performance in a foreign language. different level of foreign language skills of applicants makes the teacher orientate himself to an average student, which reduces the motivation of students with higher level of knowledge. the problem of lack of interest is connected with the fact that subjects of specialized orientation become priorities in a technical higher educational institution. Perhaps the lack of motivation is connected with the objective evaluation of students' work. the lack of skills of independent work with specialized literature and Internet resources is due to the fact that often a student is unable to select the right one from the huge flow of Internet information. Often a technical higher educational institution student does not have skills to work with dictionary, with specialized textbooks. The consequence of this is an inability to prepare for a conference, write a report or an essay on a given topic. speaking about the educational process, it is necessary to mention the problem of insufficient technical equipment of the foreign language audience in a technical higher educational institution. Unfortunately, the higher educational institution, focusing on technical subjects, does not pay due attention to the material and technical base of the foreign language department's classrooms. another problem is the lack of modern literary sources for teaching foreign languages in technical universities. In connection with scientific and technical progress, not only technologies are changing, but also the language of their description (narrow terminology). Literary sources do not reflect the changes that are taking place in information technology and technological progress. In this regard, the student does not get knowledge of narrow terminology in the specialty, which is currently used in enterprises, industries and in general in the information technology. As a

result, a specialist becomes uncompetitive in employment, as his knowledge of foreign language terminology does not meet the requirements set by the employer.

Suggestions The author of the target article suggests the following to solve the problems encountered in teaching a foreign language (English) in a technical higher educational institution: The solution to the problem of continuity today is independent work of students. It has a multifunctional character: it helps to master a foreign language with the necessary professional component, helps to form skills of self-improvement, acquisition of knowledge and development of information culture. An example of such work of students of technical universities is the preparation for a technical higher educational institution conference, which allows the teacher to control the independent work of students. The solution to the problem of different level of foreign language skills can be both independent differentiated work and integrated work in groups. The teacher has a need to use formative assessment, which makes it possible to evaluate individual work of students, to identify gaps in knowledge of foreign language. Today, formative assessment is an integral element of the competence approach, focused on the development of planned learning outcomes in combination with criteria for their achievement and methods of control. And systematic monitoring makes it possible to correct training. The solution to the problem of the lack of skills of independent work may serve: preparation of a list of literature for classes; work with English-Russian-Uzbek, Russian Uzbek English, English-English dictionary; obligatory training of students to use electronic dictionaries; regular monitoring of literary and Internet resources by the teacher. If the goal of the foreign language teacher is to impart self-study skills, he or she should avoid exercises that do not involve active thought (e.g., substitution of any kind, transformation of a sentence into a sample sentence, etc.). Such monotonous work dulls attention, develops a formal attitude to the task, and reduces interest in the subject.

Foreign language assignments should be aimed at overcoming possible difficulties and achieving tangible results (two-way translation, answering questions to the text, drawing up an abstract, summary, abstract, etc.). Interactive learning based on ICT resources allows the teacher not only to diversify the learning process but also to implement a set of methodological, pedagogical and didactic tasks. One of the main tasks of the instructor is to activate the activity of each student and create a situation for his creative activity. It is obvious that the use of computers and multimedia helps not only to implement a personalized approach to learning, but also to ensure individualization and differentiation taking into account the level of knowledge of students. A great deal depends on the teacher and his or her desire to use information technologies in a foreign language lesson. One of the means of ICT in a technical higher educational institution can be presentations. The main purpose of the presentation is visualization of the educational material. Multimedia presentation is a qualitatively new approach in studying a foreign language. To prepare such a

presentation it is necessary to conduct research work, use a large number of information sources, which allows avoiding templates and turning each work into a product of individual creativity. Presentations can be classified as follows: 1) illustrative (usually reducible to the demonstration of new learning material); 2) interactive (allowing students to actively participate in the discussion of learning material: express their views on a given topic, hold group discussions, etc.; consolidate knowledge and skills on already completed topics - for example, performing lexical and grammatical tasks both in the group and individually). The presentation makes it possible to form the communicative competence of technical higher educational institution students, which is the basis of foreign language teaching. At present, an electronic SMART board is the most interactive technical tool for learning. Electronic interactive whiteboards are an effective way to introduce electronic content and multimedia materials into the learning process. Lesson material is clearly drawn on the interactive whiteboard screen and directs each student to active productive activity. Pre-prepared thematic texts in English, learning and test exercises, colorful pictures of different nature, the material of the English-language multimedia disks, audio, video materials are used to introduce or activate the lesson material, repeat or fix lexical units and grammatical structure of the language, control and self-monitoring of knowledge. The interactive whiteboard allows you to work without using your computer keyboard, mouse or monitor. All necessary actions can be performed directly on the screen with a special marker or even a finger. The teacher is not distracted from the lesson to perform the necessary manipulations on the computer, which has a positive impact on the quality of delivery of educational material. An interactive whiteboard, as well as a presentation, develops language competence while increasing student motivation. Students are willing to be involved in this learning process because their hearing, vision and tactile sensations are involved. Thus, we see the effectiveness of the use of ICT tools in teaching foreign languages, but the lack of equipment at universities does not allow for the full realization of the pedagogical tasks faced by the teacher. The problem of insufficient literary sources can be compensated for by Internet resources, which provide modern information in the field of technology. Information on many resources is publicly available and does not require registration. This gives each student the opportunity to obtain the necessary information, and the instructor must be confident in the reliability and reliability of this Internet resource.

Conclusion Summing up the above, it can be noted that technical higher educational institutions should prepare specialists who are competitive in the labor market. To become a competent specialist, a graduate should go through a period of professional, subject and social adaptation. Teaching a foreign language in a technical higher educational institution should go "from simple to complex". Professional development of a student is impossible without self-esteem and self-analysis. A foreign language is an expanding information and educational environment, which involves the use of various methods, techniques and modern

means of teaching and evaluating students. The level of knowledge of the graduate directly depends on the teacher, who should rely on modern literary sources and reliable Internet resources, use innovative technologies and modern systems and means of evaluating students' work, to implement a personal-oriented approach to teaching foreign languages, to use a systematic approach to teaching foreign languages in a technical higher educational institution in order for the graduate to be competitive on the labor market.

References:

1. Usmonov B.Sh, Habibullaev R.A. (2020) The educational process in higher education organization in the credit-module system. Study guide. – Tashkent. “Tafakkur” publishing house. – p. 120.
2. Usmonov. S. (1972) General Linguistics. – Tashkent. – p. 144.
3. Jon Dyui. Society and its problems John Dewey. The Public and its Problems. Denver, - Translation from English: I. I. Myurberg, A. B. Tolstov, Ye. N. Kosilova. – Moscow. 2002.
4. L.Raupova. (2011) Discursive interpretation of dialogic speech (on the example of polypredicative units). Monograph. Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan “Science”.
5. L.Raupova. (2019) Expression of national mental factors through cultural discourse in works of art and works of art. Monograph. - Tashkent. “Innovationenlightenment”.
6. L.Raupova. (2019) Innovative activity in higher education institutions. Monograph. – Tashkent: “Innovation-enlightenment”. <https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-y/yoldosh-uz/>
7. Khursanov, N. I., &Gulyamova, Sh. B. (2021). Linguistic classifications related to discourse and its classifications. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 10 (102), 825- 829. Soi: <http://s-oi.org/1.1/TAS-10-102-92> Doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS>
8. Rahimov A.B. Problems of teaching a foreign language in internet resources in technical educational institutions// ISSN: 2456-5083. International Journal for innovative engineering and management research. – India, 2020. –P. 29-33.

Ayatov R.I.
english teacher
"Interfaculty Foreign Languages" department
Faculty of Tourism
"Alfraganus University" Non-governmental
higher education organization
Yunusabad district of Tashkent city

DEVELOPING LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS IN TEACHING TOURISM TERMS IN ENGLISH

Abstract. This article explores effective strategies for developing listening and speaking skills in teaching tourism terms in English. It discusses the importance of these skills in the context of the tourism industry and provides practical tips and techniques for instructors. The article also highlights the role of authentic materials and interactive activities in enhancing students' comprehension and communication abilities. This paper explores the significance of developing listening and speaking skills in teaching tourism terms in English. With the global tourism industry burgeoning, the demand for proficient communication in English within this sector has escalated. Despite the recognition of the importance of language skills, there remains a gap in understanding how to effectively teach tourism-specific vocabulary. This article delves into methodologies and strategies for enhancing listening and speaking abilities tailored to the acquisition of tourism terminology. Drawing from pedagogical theories and practical approaches, it offers insights into optimizing language instruction to meet the demands of the contemporary tourism landscape.

Keywords: Listening skills, speaking skills, tourism terms, English language teaching, interactive activities.

Introduction

The tourism industry is a rapidly growing sector that relies heavily on effective communication. Proficiency in English is crucial for tourism professionals to interact with international visitors and colleagues. However, many students studying tourism-related courses struggle with listening and speaking skills, particularly when it comes to specialized vocabulary and terminology. The tourism industry is inherently intertwined with language, particularly English, serving as the lingua franca of global tourism. As the sector continues to expand, the ability to effectively communicate in English becomes increasingly indispensable for tourism professionals worldwide. Central to proficient communication are listening and speaking skills, which form the cornerstone of language acquisition. However, the teaching of tourism terms in English often neglects the development of these essential skills, resulting in inadequacies in real-world communication scenarios.

This paper seeks to address this gap by examining the importance of nurturing listening and speaking proficiencies in the context of teaching tourism terminology. By understanding the unique linguistic demands of the tourism sector, educators can tailor language instruction to better equip learners with the communicative tools necessary for success in the field. Drawing from research in language acquisition, pedagogical theories, and practical teaching strategies, this article aims to provide educators with valuable insights and practical techniques for enhancing listening and speaking skills in teaching tourism terms in English.

The first section of this paper explores the significance of language skills in the tourism industry and identifies the specific challenges associated with teaching tourism terminology. Subsequently, it delves into the theoretical framework underpinning language acquisition and discusses the role of listening and speaking skills in language proficiency. The paper then examines various pedagogical strategies and techniques tailored to the development of these skills within the context of teaching tourism vocabulary.

Furthermore, this article highlights the importance of authentic materials and experiential learning in facilitating language acquisition, particularly in the tourism domain. By integrating real-world contexts and interactive activities into language instruction, educators can create immersive learning experiences that foster meaningful engagement and enhance linguistic competence. Additionally, the paper emphasizes the role of technology in language teaching, showcasing innovative tools and resources that can enrich the learning environment and support skill development.

Teaching tourism terms in English requires a multifaceted approach that integrates listening and speaking skills development. Traditional methods often focus on memorization and rote learning, which may not be effective in promoting practical communication skills. In contrast, a communicative approach that emphasizes interaction and authentic language use can significantly enhance students' abilities.

This article aims to provide practical guidance for educators on how to effectively develop listening and speaking skills in teaching tourism terms in English. It will discuss the importance of these skills in the tourism industry, explore the challenges faced by students, and propose strategies and activities to overcome these challenges.

Strategies for Developing Listening and Speaking Skills:

Use of Authentic Materials: Incorporating real-life materials such as travel guides, brochures, and videos can expose students to authentic language use in tourism contexts. This can help improve their listening skills and familiarize them with industry-specific terminology.

Interactive Activities: Engaging students in interactive activities such as role-plays, simulations, and group discussions can promote active listening and speaking. These activities encourage students to use tourism terms in meaningful contexts, enhancing their understanding and retention.

Language Practice: Providing ample opportunities for language practice is essential for skill development. Encourage students to engage in conversations, debates, and presentations related to tourism topics. This will help them gain confidence and fluency in using tourism terms in English.

Feedback and Correction: Providing timely feedback and error correction is crucial for improving students' listening and speaking skills. Encourage peer feedback and self-assessment to help students identify and correct their own mistakes.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, developing listening and speaking skills in teaching tourism terms in English is essential for preparing students for success in the tourism industry. By adopting a communicative approach and integrating authentic materials and interactive activities, educators can enhance students' comprehension and communication abilities. Effective teaching strategies, combined with regular practice and feedback, can help students develop the language skills they need to thrive in the dynamic and globalized tourism sector.

References:

1. Ayatov, R., and D. Sherov. "Improving the Conversational Process in Foreign Language Teaching." *International Engineering Journal for Research and Development* 5.1 (2020): 32-37.
2. Ayatov, R. I. (2021). Activities teaching english grammar in the classrooms. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 2(3), 221-225.
3. Crystal, D. (2003). *English as a Global Language*. Cambridge University Press.
4. Nunan, D. (1991). *Language Teaching Methodology: A Textbook for Teachers*. Prentice Hall.
5. Richards, J. C., & Schmidt, R. (2013). *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*. Routledge.
6. Thornbury, S. (2006). *An A-Z of ELT*. Macmillan Education.
7. Djurayeva Y., Ayatov R., Shegay A. Current problems and resolutions of teaching English grammar // *Academic research in educational sciences*. – 2020. – №. 3. – С. 572-576.
8. Ibragimovich, R. A. (2023). Development of Listening and Speaking Skills in Teaching Terms of Tourism in English. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education* (2993-2769), 1(10), 742-747.
9. Brown, H. D. (2007). *Teaching by principles: An interactive approach to language pedagogy*. Pearson Education.
10. Richards, J. C., & Rodgers, T. S. (2014). *Approaches and methods in language teaching*. Cambridge University Press.
11. Thornbury, S. (2005). *How to teach speaking*. Pearson Longman.

Saidaxmedova D.S.
Jizpi dotsenti, p.f.n.
Rabbimov I.
O'MU Jizzax filiali 2 bosqich magistranti

MAHSULOT SIFATNI BOSHQARISHNING ZAMONAVIY USLUBLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada mahsulot sifatini boshqarishning zamonaviy uslublari va ularning mohiyati yoritilgan. Shuningdek, sifatni boshqarish uslublaridan foydalanish yo'nalishlari ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Sifatni boshqarish uslublari, ma'muriy uslub, statistik uslub, muhandislik-texnologik uslub, texnologik uslub, iqtisodiy uslub, ijtimoiy-psixologik uslub, ekspert uslub.

Saidakhmedova D.S.
associate professor
JizPI
Rabbimov I.
2nd stage graduate student
UMU
Jizzakh branch

MODERN METHODS OF PRODUCT QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Annotation. This article describes modern methods of product quality management and their essence. Directions for using quality management methods are also indicated.

Keywords. Quality management methods, administrative method, statistical method, engineering and technological method, technological method, economic method, socio-psychological method, expert method.

Korxonada mahsulot sifatini boshqarish jarayonida ko'plab muammolar paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Bu o'z navbatida, faoliyatning barcha bosqichlarida nazoratni tizimli amalga oshirish, sifatni boshqarishning ilg'or uslublaridan foydalanish va eng muhimi, bu jarayonni malakali kadrlar bilan to'liq ta'minlanlashni talab etadi.

Sifatni boshqarish uslublari deganda, sifatni oshirish bo'yicha biror bir maqsadga erishishda boshqaruv ob'yektlari bilan birga boshqaruv jarayonlariga ham ta'sir ko'rsatish usullari va vositalari tushuniladi.

Boshqaruv amaliyotida, sifatni boshqarishning asosan quyidagi uslublaridan keng foydalaniladi: ma'muriy (tashkily) uslub, statistik uslub,

uhandislik-texnologik uslub, texnologik uslub, iqtisodiy uslub, ijtimoiy-psixologik uslub, ekspert uslub.

Mazkur uslublarning mohiyatini qisqacha ko'rib chiqamiz.

1. Sifatni boshqarishning ma'muriy (tashkiliy) uslubidan sifatni oshirishga qaratilgan ko'rsatmalar, qoidalar, buyruqlar va boshqa normativ hujjatlardan foydalangan holda, sifat darajasini talab qilinadigan ko'rsatkichlarda ta'minlash maqsadida qo'llaniladi. Sifatni boshqarishning ma'muriy uslubi quyidagi usullarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- tartibga solish (tashkiliy, funksional, rasmiy va tarkibiy yondashuv asosida);
- standartlashtirish (turli darajadagi maqom va standartlar asosida);
- me'yorlashtirish (sonli ko'rsatkichlar asosida, vaqtinchalik, nisbiy, raqamli qiymatlar bilan birga);
- ko'rsatma (tanishtirish, tushuntirish, maslahat, ogohlantirish asosida);
- ma'muriy ta'sir ko'rsatish (buyruqlar, farmoyishlar, qarorlar, ko'rsatmalar berish, shuningdek, profilaktika va tezkor ta'sir choralari qo'llash orqali nazorat qilish).

2. Sifatni boshqarishning statistik uslubidan sifat ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlash, tahlil qilish va izohlash zarur bo'lganda foydalaniladi. Mazkur uslub boshqaruv amaliyotida sifatni boshqarishning boshqa usullari bilan o'zaro bog'liqlikda ishlaydi va uning asosini quyidagi statistik ko'rsatkichlar tashkil etadi:

- sifatni baholashning statistik ko'rsatkichlari.
- statistik tahlil.
- statistik qabul qilish nazorati.
- sifatni baholashning statistik ko'rsatkichlari

3. Sifatni boshqarishning muhandislik-texnologik uslubi daganda, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlariga, jumladan, texnologiyalarni tanlashga bevosita ta'sir qiluvchi usullar tushuniladi. Mazkur uslubdan foydalanilinish, ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotning sifati bilan o'zaro bog'liq bo'lgan texnologik jarayonlarni bir necha turlarga bo'lib olishni talab etiladi. Zamonaviy fan va texnologiya yutuqlari tufayli sifatni boshqarishning muhandislik va texnologik uslublari texnologik jarayonlarni quyidagi turlarga ajratadi:

- Avtomatlashtirilgan;
- Yarim avtomatlashtirilgan;
- Mexanizatsiyalashgan;
- Qo'l mehnati.

4. Sifatni boshqarishning texnologik uslubida nazorat sxemasini o'z ichiga olgan grafik ob'yektlardan foydalaniladi. Bu grafiklarda tartibga solish zonalarini ko'rsatadigan ixtisoslashtirilgan chiziqlar mavjud bo'lib, shu bilan u oddiy grafiklardan farq qiladi. Nazorat jadvallari texnologik jarayonni tartibga solish bilan birgalikda mahsulot sifatini nazorat qilishda ham qo'llaniladi. Odatda,

ma'lum vaqt oralig'ida amalga oshiriladigan ishlab chiqarish jarayoni ustidan statistik nazorat ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlash sharoitida nazorat jadvalidan foydalanish o'rinli bo'ladi, bu esa keyinchalik turli vaqt oralig'ida texnologik jarayonlarning holati, uning egiluvchanlik darajasini qayd etishda to'g'ri xulosalar chiqarishga yordam beradi.

5. Sifatni boshqarishning iqtisodiy uslubida rahbariyat va xodimlar uchun shunday ish sharoiti yaratish ko'zda tutiladiki, unda mahsulot sifati eng kam deganda bir xil darajada saqlanib qolishi kerak yoki albatta oshishi kerak bo'ladi. Ya'ni, bu jarayon faoliyatni moliyalashtirish, xodimlarni rag'batlantirish tizimini ishlab chiqish va boshqalar orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Sifatni boshqarishning iqtisodiy uslubi quyidagi usullarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- sifat menejmenti sohasida faoliyatni moliyalashtirish usuli (ishlab chiqilgan innovatsiyalarni, yangi va modernizatsiya qilingan mahsulot turlarini kreditlash jarayonlari);

- bo'limda sifatni boshqarish bo'yicha iqtisodiy hisob-kitoblar usuli;

- iste'molchilarning talablariga javob beradigan tovarlar va xizmatlarni taqdim etish bilan birga ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini iqtisodiy rag'batlantirish usuli;

- zamonaviy va yangi turdagi mahsulotlar va xizmatlarni yaratish, shuningdek, xalqaro sifat menejmenti tizimi standartlari talablarni ishlab chiqish uchun zarur bo'lgan biznesni rejalashtirish usuli;

- mahsulot va xizmatlarning sifat darajasi ko'rsatkichlari asosida narx belgilash usuli;

- mahsulot, texnologiya va asbob-uskunalar yaratish va modernizatsiya qilish bilan birga sifat ko'rsatkichlari bo'yicha iqtisodiy rag'batlantirish fondini, shu jumladan sifat ko'rsatkichlari uchun mukofot va rag'batlantirish fondlarini yaratish usullari;

- ishlab chiqarish tizimining har bir xodimida uchraydigan mehnat sifati ko'rsatkichlarini umumiy boshqaruv tizimi bilan birgalikda hisobga oladigan mehnatga haq to'lash va moddiy rag'batlantirish tizimini qo'llash usuli.

6. Sifatni boshqarishning ijtimoiy psixologik uslubi sifat bo'yicha maqsadga erishishda mehnat jamoasida yuzaga keladigan ijtimoiy-psixologik jarayonlarni boshqarish usullarini tanlashga ta'sir qiluvchi omillardan foydalanishga asoslangan. Bularga quyidagilar kiradi:

- ish faoliyati va sifatni yaxshilash bo'yicha har bir xodimning, shuningdek, butun jamoa va bo'limlarning o'z-o'zini nazorat qilish, tashabbuskorlik, mas'uliyatni oshirish usullari.

- sifatni boshqarishda jamoada yuzaga keladigan nizolarni bartaraf etish va ularni oldini olish, xodimlarni tanlash va jamoadagi psixologik muhitni yaxshilash vositalarini optimallashtirish usullari.

- sifat ko'rsatkichlarini yaxshilash sharoitida mehnat jarayoni ishtirokchilarining psixologik ko'rsatkichlarini hisobga olish usullari.

- sifatni boshqarishda ish jarayoniga xodimlarni jalb qilish vositalari.

7. **Sifatni boshqarishning ekspert uslubidan** odatda, ko'p sonli boshqaruv muammolarini hal qilishda foydalaniladi. Ekspert usuli dastlab, texnik va ilmiy sohalarda prognozlash bilan bog'liq vaziyatlarni hal qilish uchun ishlatilgan, keyinchalik ular boshqa sohalarda, shu jumladan sifat menejmenti sohasida ham qo'llanila boshlandi. Ekspert usuli sifat menejmenti muammolarini hal qilish yoki qarorlar qabul qilish yoki boshqa ilmiy, boshqaruv va texnik sohalarda qo'llanilishidan qat'iy nazar, asosiy maqsadi ko'rib chiqilayotgan masalalar bo'yicha ekspertlar tomonidan taqdim etiladigan fikr yoki mulohazalarning o'rtacha natijalarini aniqlashga qaratiladi.

Sifat menejmentida qaror qabul qilish bo'yicha eng keng tarqalgan ekspert usullari sifatida quyidagilarni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

- Reyting usuli (darajali usul).
- Ball usuli (to'g'ridan-to'g'ri baholash usuli).
- Solishtirish usuli.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, korxonada sifatni boshqarishning qaysi uslubidan foydalanishdan qat'iy nazar, ularning asosiy vazifasi quyidagilarga qaratiladi:

- sifatni oshirish bo'yicha maqsadlarni to'g'ri belgilash;
- maqsadga erishishda resurslardan oqilona foydalanish;
- mehnat jarayonida odamlar o'rtasida ijobiy munosabatlarni o'rnatish va saqlash;
- doimiy takomillashtirishni ta'minlash.

Sifatni boshqarishning yuqorida keltirilgan uslublarining mohiyatidan kelib chiqqan holda, ularning aksariyati tashkilot xodimlariga bevosita ta'sir qilish uchun mo'ljallangan degan xulosaga kelish mumkin. Bu o'z navbatida, sifat menejmenti tizimida inson omiliga alohida o'rin egallashini yana bir bor tasdiqlaydi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Saidahmedova, D. S., & Valixanova, M. (2023). Qurilish korxonalarida sifat menejmenti tizimini joriy qilish-davr talabi. *Экономика и социум*, (5-2 (108)), 330-334.
2. Saidahmedova, D. Management Analysis and Innovation Management Model. *Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd)*, ISSN, 2456-6470.
3. Saidbaxromovna, S. D., & Muhabbat, X. (2022). Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida tadbirkorlik faoliyatini boshqarishga ta'sir etuvchi omillar. *International Journal of Contemporary Scientific and Technical Research*, 124-128.
4. Saidaxmedova D.S. "Menejmentga kirish" (praktikum). Darslik. "JizPI tipografiyasi" nashriyoti, 2023 yil. - 300 b.

Saidaxmedova D.S.
Jizpi dotsenti, p.f.n.
G'oyibnazarova Sh.
O'MU Jizzax filiali 2 bosqich magistranti

MAXSUS IQTISODIY ZONALARNI TASHKIL ETISHNING IQTISODIY ZARURIYATI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarini tashkil etish zaruriyati va uning samarali faoliyat ko'rsatishiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillar o'rganilgan. Unda maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarining shakllari va tashkil etish maqsadlari bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. maxsus iqtisodiy zona, erkin iqtisodiy zona, texnopark, texnopolis, ilmiy-texnik tijorat parki, kichik tadbirkorlik zonasi, turistik zona.

Saidakhmedova D.S.
associate professor
JizPI
Goyibnazarova Sh.
2nd stage graduate student
UMU
Jizzakh branch

ECONOMIC NECESSITY OF ORGANIZING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

Annotation. This article discusses the need to create special economic zones and the factors influencing their effective functioning. The forms of special economic zones and the purposes of their creation are described.

Keywords. Special economic zone, free economic zone, technopark, technopolis, scientific and technical commercial park, small business zone, tourist zone.

Bugungi kunda dunyoning 130 dan ortiq mamlakatlarida 5000 ziyod maxsus iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyat yuritmoqda. Ular ishlab chiqarishga ilg'or texnologiyalarni joriy qilish, eksport, shuningdek transport va telekommunikatsiya infratuzilmasini jadal rivojlantirish, mahalliy mahsulot va xizmatlarning raqobatdoshligini oshirish, bandlikni ta'minlash kabi dolzarb muammolarni hal etishda ulkan hissasini qo'shish orqali mamlakat iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Ekspertlarning fikricha, bugungi kunda, jahon savdo aylanmasining 20-25 foizi maxsus iqtisodiy zonalar hissasiga to'g'ri keladi va bu ulush o'sishda davom etmoqda.

Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, bugungi kunda jahonda maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarining quyidagi shakllaridan keng foydalaniladi: erkin iqtisodiy zona, erkin savdo zonasi, texnopark, texnopolis, ilmiy-texnik tijorat parki, kichik tadbirkorlik zonasi, turistik zona va hokazo. Shu jumladan, mamlakatimizda ham maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarining quyidagi turlari tashkil etilishi mumkin: erkin iqtisodiy zonalar, maxsus ilmiy-texnologik zonalar, turistik-rekreatsion zonalar, erkin savdo zonolari, maxsus sanoat zonolari⁹. Bu yerda:

Erkin iqtisodiy zona - yangi ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini barpo etish, yuqori texnologik ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish, zamonaviy raqobatbardosh, import o'rnini bosuvchi, eksportga yo'naltirilgan tayyor sanoat mahsulotini ishlab chiqarishni o'zlashtirishga faol jalb etish, shuningdek ishlab chiqarish, muhandislik-kommunikatsiya, yo'l-transport, ijtimoiy infratuzilmani va logistika xizmatlarini rivojlantirishni ta'minlash maqsadlarida tashkil etiladigan hudud.

Maxsus ilmiy-texnologik zona — innovatsiya infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish maqsadlarida ilmiy tashkilotlar va ilmiy faoliyat sohasidagi boshqa tashkilotlar (texnologik parklar, texnologiyalarni tarqatish (texnologiyalar transferi) markazlari, innovatsion klasterlar, venchur fondlari, biznes-inkubatorlar va boshqalar) to'plangan hudud.

Turistik-rekreatsion zona — unda zamonaviy turistik infratuzilma obyektlarini (mehmonxona komplekslari, madaniy-sog'lomlashtirish, savdo-ko'ngilochar va boshqa turistik ahamiyatdagi obyektlarni), maxsus faoliyat ko'rsatuvchi va mavsumiy rekreatsion dam olish zonalarini turistlarga xizmat ko'rsatish maqsadida zarur shart-sharoitlarni ta'minlagan holda barpo etishga doir investitsiya loyihalarini amalga oshirish uchun tashkil etiladigan hudud.

Erkin savdo zonolari konsignatsiya omborlarini, maxsus bojxona va soliq rejimlari bo'lgan hududlarni, shuningdek tovarlarga ishlov berish, ularni o'rab-joylash, saralash, saqlash uchun maydonchalarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Maxsus sanoat zonasi — boshqaruv, xo'jalik va moliyaviy faoliyatning alohida rejimi joriy etiladigan hudud. Maxsus sanoat zonolari zarur ma'muriy, ilmiy-texnologik, ishlab chiqarish, muhandislik-kommunikatsiya, yo'l-transport va ijtimoiy infratuzilmani barpo etish uchun yer uchastkalarini ajratish orqali shakllantiriladigan xizmat ko'rsatish va ishlab chiqarish zonalarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarining qaysi shakli bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar, ular har bir davlatning rivojlanish darajasi, iqtisodiy ahvoli, mavjud geografik, iqtisodiy yoki boshqa afzalliklaridan kelib chiqqan holda, turli maqsadlarda tashkil etiladi. Buni quyidagi jadvalda ko'rishimiz mumkin (1-jadval)

⁹ O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2020-yil 17-fevraldagi "Maxsus iqtisodiy zonalar to'g'risida" gi O'RQ-604-sonli Qonuni

**1-jadval. AQSh, Xitoy, Rossiya va O‘zbekistonda erkin iqtisodiy zonalar
yaratishning asosiy maqsadlari**

Mamlakat, EIZ tashkil etilgan yil	Asosiy maqsad
AQSH, 1934 y	- muayyan sohalarida iqtisodiy faoliyatni kengaytirish orqali milliy sanoatning jahon bozorida raqobatbardoshligini oshirish (eski sanoat hududlari yoki ba'zi tarmoqlarning tushkunlikka tushgan korxonalarining holatlari); - ishsizlik darajasini pasaytirish
Xitoy, 1978 y	- turli siyosiy usullar bilan tajribalar o‘tkazish; - xorijiy kapitalni, ilg‘or texnologiyalarni jalb qilish; - eksport, valyuta tushumini oshirish; - qo‘shimcha ish o‘rinlarini yaratish; - hududlar o‘rtasidagi raqobatni rag‘batlantirish
Rossiya, 2005 y	- iqtisodiyotning ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlari, yuqori texnologiyali ishlab chiqarish, iqtisodiyot, turizm, kurort sektori, port va transport infratuzilmalarni rivojlantirish; - texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqish va ularning natijalarini tijoratlashtirish; - yangi turdagi mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish
O‘zbekiston, 1996 y	- mintaqani jadal ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish; - chet el kapitalini jalb qilish; - istiqbolli texnologiyalarni jalb qilish; - boshqaruv tajribasini jalb etish.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Maxsus iqtisodiy zonalar to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuniga muvofiq, maxsus iqtisodiy zona deganda, tegishli hududni jadal ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish uchun chet el investitsiyalari va mahalliy investitsiyalarni, yuqori texnologiyalar hamda boshqaruv tajribasini jalb etish maqsadida maxsus ajratilgan, belgilangan chegaralarga va maxsus huquqiy rejimga ega bo‘lgan hudud tushuniladi. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, maxsus iqtisodiy zonaning asosiy maqsadi davlatning chekka hududlari va iqtisodiy kam ta‘minlangan hududlariga investitsiyalarni jalb etish, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish, texnologiya va iqtisodiyotning turli tarmoqlarini rivojlantirishga ko‘maklashishga qaratilgan.

Maxsus iqtisodiy zona (keyingi o‘rinlarda MIZ) va erkin iqtisodiy zona (keyingi o‘rinlarda EIZ) o‘rtasidagi asosiy farq, har bir hududning siyosiy va iqtisodiy xususiyatidan kelib chiqadi. MIZlar ma’lum bir hududni rivojlantirish maqsadida, EIZlar esa aniq tarmoqlarga investorlarni jalb qilish va alohida xizmatlar ko‘rsatish maqsadida tashkil etiladi. Bundan tashqari, har bir hududning o‘ziga xos talablari ham mavjud. Masalan, MIZda ro‘yxatdan o‘tish uchun tadbirkorlar investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va innovatsion loyihalarni amalga oshirish mezonlariga javob berishi kerak. MIZlar ko‘pincha infratuzilma, transport va savdo aloqalari mavjud strategik joylarda tashkil etiladi. Ular mintaqaning iqtisodiy o‘sishi va rivojlanishini rag‘batlantiradi.

Mamlakatda maxsus iqtisodiy zona yoki erkin iqtisodiy zonani tashkil etishda, qaysi biri samarali ekanligini to‘g‘ri tanlashga yordam beradigan bir qator omillarni hisobga olish muhim hisoblanadi:

• **Joylashuvi bo'yicha:** MIZlar, qoida tariqasida, yirik shaharlardan uzoqda joylashgan hududlarda, EIZlar esa shahar chegaralarida ham joylashtirilishi mumkin. Shuning uchun, xorijiy investor uchun kompaniyaning qayerda joylashishi hal qiluvchi omil bo'lmasa, u holda MIZ eng yaxshi tanlov bo'ladi.

• **Byudjeti bo'yicha:** EIZlarga investitsiyalarni jalb qilish qulayroq va moslashuvchan bo'lishi mumkin, ammo MIZning soliq bilan bog'liq xarajatlarini qoplash qobiliyati ushbu qo'shimcha xarajatlarni ham qoplashi mumkin.

• **Soliq imtiyozlari bo'yicha:** xorijiy investor uchun ikkala hudud ham soliq imtiyozlarini beradi, lekin MIZda, ayniqsa, korxona ishlab chiqarish sohasida faoliyat yuritadigan bo'lsa, soliq siyosati yanada qulayroq bo'lishi mumkin. Chunki, MIZda mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga kapital oqimini rag'batlantiradigan maxsus soliq, bojxona va investitsiya imtiyozlari mavjud. Bu o'z navbatida xorijiy investorlarga MIZ hududida biznesga kamroq yuk va qulayroq sharoitlarda xo'jalik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanishlariga keng imkoniyat yaratadi.

• **Import-eksport bo'yicha:** Agar kompaniya eksport bilan shug'ullansa, u holda EIZ eng yaxshi tanlov bo'lishi mumkin. Boshqa tomondan, MIZ import o'rnini bosuvchi va bozor iqtisodiyoti bilan shug'ullanuvchi kompaniyalar uchun foydaliroq bo'lishi mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, MIZda iqtisodiyotning muayyan tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish va yangi ish o'rinlari yaratishga, EIZda esa, xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va eksportni rag'batlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Davlatning iqtisodiy-hududiy rivojlantirish strategiyasini ishlab chiqishda bu farqlarni hisobga olish muhim o'rin tutadi. Puxta o'ylangan davlat siyosati hamda puxta ishlab chiqilgan imtiyoz va preferensiyalar tizimi, shuningdek, ishlab chiqarish jarayonini rivojlantirishga ko'maklashuvchi muntazam investitsiyalarning mavjudligi maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarining barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlaydi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Saidahmedova, D. Management Analysis and Innovation Management Model. *Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd)*, ISSN, 2456-6470.
2. Saidakhmedova, D. (2019). Development of management of tourism in the Dzhizak area of the republic of Uzbekistan. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (7), 382-385.
3. Saidbaxromovna, S. D., & Muhabbat, X. (2022). Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida tadbirkorlik faoliyatini boshqarishga ta'sir etuvchi omillar. *International Journal of Contemporary Scientific and Technical Research*, 124-128.

Saidivalieva B.S.
associate professor
Yuldasheva M.B.
associate professor
Rakhmonova Yu.Kh.
assistant
PhD student
Khalikova L.U.
assistant

Department of Foreign Languages
Tashkent State Transport University

FINDING LIGHT IN THE WASTELAND: A LOOK AT OPTIMISM IN HEMINGWAY'S "THE SUN ALSO RISES"

Abstract. Ernest Hemingway explored character delineation and various aspects of human existence through the protagonists of his novels. In his debut novel, "The Sun Also Rises, " Hemingway delves into the highs and lows of human existence, portraying a sense of emptiness and the futile nature of life. Throughout the narrative, Hemingway contrasts the weightiness of life's challenges with glimpses of optimism, suggesting that light can emerge even in the darkest moments. This research paper endeavors to validate Hemingway's philosophy of optimism and resilience.

Keywords: optimism, pessimism, resilience, The Sun Also Rises, Lost Generation, symbolism, futility of war.

As a celebrated American author, Hemingway crafted three seminal novels: "The Sun Also Rises, " "A Farewell to Arms, " and "The Old Man and the Sea, " each aiming to illuminate different facets of the human condition through its characters. "A Farewell to Arms" grapples with the futility of war, while "The Old Man and the Sea" depicts man's struggle against destiny. Despite emphasizing humanity's vulnerability to fate, Hemingway infuses his narratives with a glimmer of hope, as seen in the resilience of characters like the old man in "The Old Man and the Sea."

While Hemingway's early work, including "The Sun Also Rises, " may exhibit elements of pessimism, it also contains undertones of hope and illumination. Life, as depicted in Hemingway's novels, oscillates between hope and despair. While individuals often anticipate positive outcomes, unexpected events can lead to disillusionment. However, amidst gloominess, hope remains the driving force, as illustrated by T.S. Eliot in his poem "The Waste Land, " where he underscores the importance of love and support in navigating life's challenges [3].

Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises* deals with the themes of optimism and pessimism. In the title, 'The Sun' signifies 'hope' and 'Also Rises' denotes ups and down of man's life.

The novel's title is derived from a passage in the Bible, where Hemingway quotes: "One generation passed away, and another generation cometh; but the earth abided forever" [5]. Hemingway reflects on the cyclical nature of life, drawing parallels to the passage's imagery of the sun rising and setting, the wind's continuous movement, and the perpetual flow of rivers into the sea. He appears to lament the loss of one generation while welcoming the arrival of the next. Hemingway embraces the philosophy that each day brings new opportunities, emphasizing the impermanence of success, failure, joy, and sorrow. He suggests that man often dwells on the past or worries about the future, which leads to unhappiness. This sentiment echoes the words of Omar Khayyam, a Persian poet, in his collection of verses, "The Rubaiyat" writes [2]:

*Ah, fill the cup: - what boots it to repeat
How time is slipping underneath our feet:
Unborn To-morrow and dead yesterday,
Why fret about them if To-day be sweet!*

In the above verse, Khayyam appears to advocate for the philosophy of "Carpe Diem" or "Seize the Day." He suggests that individuals should not fret about the future or dwell on the past but instead focus on enjoying the present moment.

Published in 1926, Hemingway's "The Sun Also Rises" depicts the journey of American and British expatriates from Paris to the festival in Pamplona to witness the running of the bulls and bullfights. The protagonist, Jake Barnes, is portrayed as unable to engage in sexual relations due to a war injury, while Lady Brett Ashley, an expatriate American journalist living in Paris, is depicted as having numerous romantic entanglements with men [3].

The novel is divided into three books. Book I delves into the relationships between Jake, Robert Cohn, and a prostitute. Book II follows Jake's experiences alongside his friend Bill Gorton, and the third book explores the aftermath of the festival. Through the imagery of empty barges, Hemingway portrays a sense of emptiness in "The Sun Also Rises."

Brett was absent from the bar, so I searched for her upstairs before leaving and then hailed a taxi for Café Select. While crossing the Seine, I observed a line of empty barges being towed downstream, their bargemen laboring at the oars as they approached the bridge [6].

Throughout the novel, the emptiness of human existence is depicted through various elements. The characters' struggles mirror those of ordinary people, highlighting the inherent futility of life.

In chapter 16, this theme of emptiness is reiterated. As he sat across from her at the table, he noticed her gaze and decided to leave. The indifferent patrons at the bullfighter table watched his departure with cold eyes. Upon returning

twenty minutes later, Brett and Pedro Romero had vanished. The lingering remnants of their presence remained in the form of empty coffee and cognac glasses, which a waiter promptly cleared away with a cloth (Shams, p. 29).

Brett and Pedro are drawn closer to each other, yet the sight of empty glasses serves as a stark reminder of the emptiness inherent in human life. However, as the narrative unfolds, glimpses of happiness, growth, and abundance emerge. The setting of freedom and merriment is associated with fishing in the Irati river in Spain.

During our five-day stay in Burguete, we enjoyed fruitful fishing expeditions. The nights were chilly and the days scorching, but a constant breeze provided relief even in the heat. The warmth was enough to make wading in the cold stream refreshing, and the sun quickly dried us off upon emerging to rest on the riverbank. Discovering a deep pool suitable for evening swims, we also engaged in friendly games of three-handed bridge with an Englishman named Harris, who had journeyed from Saint Jean Pied de Port for the fishing. He gladly accompanied us twice to the Irati river [3].

The contrast between the cold nights, symbolizing happiness, and the hot days, signifying human sadness, suggests a multitude of opportunities for progression in life. The river thus becomes a symbol of hope and contentment.

Hemingway vividly depicts the joyous celebrations of the Basque peasants, characterized by their raw energy and vitality [7]:

"As people converged on the square from all directions, the sounds of horns, pipes, fifes, and drums filled the air. They played the riau-riau music, the piercing sound of pipes and the rhythmic beat of drums, followed by men and boys dancing. When the music paused, they crouched down in the street, only to spring back up in jubilant dance as the music resumed. In the throng, all one could see were the heads and shoulders of the dancers bobbing up and down" [1].

Musical instruments symbolize the joy experienced by ordinary people, with true happiness found in meaningful labor. Music consistently brings pleasure and serves to alleviate the stress experienced by individuals, offering a means to overcome unhappiness.

Conclusion

Hemingway endeavors to portray the dualities of happiness and sadness inherent in human existence. It is important to focus on the positive aspects of life, as positivity fosters fulfillment and provides guidance. Embracing both joy and sorrow is essential for personal growth and advancement. No one remains mired in darkness indefinitely, as perseverance enables individuals to overcome adversity. The fluctuations experienced by Hemingway's characters reflect the alternating cycles of darkness and light in human life. Despite the challenges, there is always a glimmer of hope amidst the darkness, emphasizing the importance of maintaining a positive outlook during difficult times.

References:

1. Hemingway, Ernest, *The Sun Also Rises*, Penguin publication, New Delhi, 1974, p.3.
2. Allovidinovna, I. D. (2022). Opening Khayyam in England. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 3(04), 17-23.
3. Larson, K.A. (2020). Current Bibliography. *The Hemingway Review* 39(2), 122-133. <https://doi.org/10.1353/hem.2020.0004>.
4. Rakhmonova Yulduz Khusanovana (2024). The Sun Also Rises: A Literary Exploration of Hemingway's Masterpiece. *Innovative Technologies in Construction Scientific Journal*, 6(1), 43–48. <https://inntechcon.uz/index.php/current/article/view/195>
5. Rakhmonova, Y. K. (2024). The Complexity of Translating Hemingway's Simplicity: Chiastic Patterns in *The Sun Also Rises*. *World of Scientific news in Science*, 2(2), 701-709.
6. Rasulova, Z. (2022). Translation Concepts in The Context of Modern Linguistic Research. *International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology*, 2(11), 161-165.
7. Solanki, D. M. K. M. B. (2020). Ernest Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*: An Image of Optimism and Light. *Smart Moves Journal IJELLH*, 8(3), 6. <https://doi.org/10.24113/ijellh.v8i3.10453>

SANOAT JOYLASHUVINING ILMIY ASOSLARI, UNGA TA'SIR KO'RSATUVCHI GEOGRAFIK OMILLAR

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada sanoatning joylashuviga asos solgan va katta hissa qo'shgan xorij va mahalliy olimlar Surxondaryo viloyatida sanoat tarmoqlarining joylashuvi, unga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillari o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Sanoat, nazariyalar, sanoat tarmoqlari, joylashuv, ixtisoslashuv, rayonlashtirish, tashqi bozor, ishchi kuchi, investitsiya, eksport, import.

Samandarova Yo.Kh.

teacher

Termiz State Pedagogical Institute

SCIENTIFIC BASICS OF INDUSTRY LOCATION, GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS AFFECTING IT

Abstract. In this article, foreign and domestic scientists, who laid the foundation for the location of industry and made a great contribution, studied the location of industrial sectors in the Surkhandarya region and the factors influencing this.

Key words: Industry, theories, industries, placement, specialization, regionalization, foreign market, labor, investment, export, import.

Kirish. Har qanday mintaqaning iqtisodiy ijtimoiy rivojlanishida sanoat tarmoqlari juda muhim hisoblanadi. Sanoat tarmoqlarining rivojlanishida esa hududning geografik o'rni va tabiiy sharoiti, yalpi milliy mahsulotning sanoat va qishloq xo'jaligidagi umumiy hajmi, investitsiya, eksport va import miqdori kabi omillarga bog'liq. Ushbu omillar orqali hududning iqtisodiy rivojlanish darajasi qay holda ekanligini aniqlash mumkin. Hududda iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarining ma'lum shart sharoitlari va omillarini hisobga olgan holda hududiy jihatdan tashkil etiladi.

2.Metodlar. Maqola umum qabul qilingan tarixiy metodlar-tarixiylik, qiyosiy-mantiqiy tahlil, ketma-ketlik, xolislik tamoyillari asosida yoritilgan.

3. Muhokama va tahlillar. Sanoat haqida fikr yuritgan va ushbu mavzu bo'yicha dastlabki nazariyalarni ishlab chiqqan ko'plab olimlar mavjud. Quyida ulardan ba'zilarini sanab o'tish mumkin. Jumladan, Adam Smit - Shotlandiya iqtisodchisi va faylasufi, "Xalqlar boyligining tabiati va sabablarini o'rganish"

kitobi muallifi (1776). Smit o'z ishida erkin savdo va mehnat taqsimoti kontsepsiyasini taklif qilgan, bu o'z davrida sanoat rivojlanishi va iqtisodiy o'sish uchun asos sifatida xizmat qilgan.

Yana bir sanoatning joylashuvi haqidagi g'oyalari bilan mashhur olim Karl Marks - nemis faylasufi, iqtisodchisi va siyosatshunosi. Marks "Kapital" (1867) asarida kapitalistik tuzum va ishchilar sinfi hamda ishlab chiqarish vositalari egalari o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni o'rganib chiqdi. U ishchilar sinfini sanoatda ekspluatatsiya qilish nazariyasini ishlab chiqdi va sotsializmning muqobil modelini taklif qildi.

Ingliz iqtisodchisi Jon Meynard Keynes "Umumiy talab nazariyasi"ni ishlab chiqqan va ishsizlik hamda iqtisodiy tanazzul muammosini o'rganishni boshlagan. Uning asarlari, jumladan "Bandlik, foiz va pulning umumiy nazariyasi" (1936) sanoat va makroiqtisodiy siyosatning rivojlanishi va anglashga ta'sir ko'rsatgan. Jozef Shumpeter esa, asli chexiyalik iqtisodchi, innovatsiyalar va tadbirkorlik orqali iqtisodiy rivojlanish nazariyasini ishlab chiqdi. U fan olamiga yangi g'oyalar va texnologiyalar sanoat tuzilmasini qanday o'zgartirishi hamda iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirishi mumkinligini tushuntiruvchi "kreativ halokat" tushunchasini kiritdi.

Shuningdek, Piter Drucker - avstriyalik amerikalik iqtisodchi va boshqaruvchi, menejment va tashkilot nazariyasi rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo'shgan. U innovatsiyalar, tadbirkorlik va menejmentning sanoatdagi rolini o'rganib chiqdi hamda u "bilim va ishlab chiqarish resursi" tushunchasiga ta'rif bergan. Bu sanoat tadqiqotlarini olib borgan va dastlabki nazariyalarni ishlab chiqqan olimlarning ba'zilari xalos. Vaqt o'tishi va ilmiy asoslarning rivojlanishi davomida sanoatni o'rganishga yondashuvlar xilma-xiligi ortdi va murakkablashdi.

Sanoat joylashuvining Osiyoga xos xarakterini o'rganish va xususan O'rta Osiyo sanoati haqidagi tafakkur turli olimlarning tadqiqot ob'ekti bo'lgan. Masalan, Maks Veber - nemis sotsiologi va iqtisodchisi, dunyoning turli mintaqalarining madaniy va iqtisodiy rivojlanishini o'rgangan. Veber o'zining "Protestant axloqi va kapitalizm ruhi" (1905) kabi asarlarida madaniy va diniy omillarning sanoat, jumladan, Osiyo mintaqalari rivojlanishiga ta'sirini o'rganib chiqqan. Xuddi shunday nemis sotsiologi, Hali Bollinjer esa, Osiyo mamlakatlari, jumladan, Markaziy Osiyoda islom madaniyati va dinining iqtisodiy taraqqiyotiga ta'siri bo'yicha tadqiqot olib borgan. Bollinjer 2013-yilgi "Islom huquqi, jamiyati va iqtisodiy faoliyati: 19 va 20-asrlarda Britaniya Hindistoni va Yaqin Sharq" nomli asarida islom huquqi va urf-odatlarining sanoat kontekstidagi rolini ko'rib chiqqan.

Osiyoda, Amartya Sen - hind iqtisodchisi, iqtisod bo'yicha Nobel mukofoti sovrindori. Sen turli mintaqalarda, jumladan, Markaziy Osiyoda rivojlanish va tengsizlik bo'yicha tadqiqotlar olib borgan. Sen "Ozodlik sifatida taraqqiyot" (1999) asarida sanoat va farovonlikni rivojlantirishda siyosiy, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy omillarning rolini tahlil qilgan. Shuningdek, xitoylik iqtisodchi va olim

Chjan Xe Xitoy va Markaziy Osiyo mintaqalarida sanoatni rivojlantirish bo'yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borgan. "Mintaqaviy rivojlanish: zavodlarga nazar" (2010) asarida Chjan Xitoy va qo'shni hududlarda sanoat rivojlanishiga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni ko'rib chiqdi. Bular sanoatni joylashtirishning osiyoga xos xususiyatlari va Markaziy Osiyo sanoati haqida fikr yuritish bo'yicha tadqiqot olib borgan olimlarning bir qismidir. Ushbu mavzuni o'rganish ko'p qirrali bo'lib, ko'plab omillarni, jumladan, madaniy, diniy, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy jihatlarni hisobga olishni talab qiladi.

O'zbekistonda ham sanoat rivojlantirishning dolzarbligi va iqtisodiyotni takomillashtirishda tutgan o'rnining nihoyat darajada kengligi bilan doimiy ravishda tadqiqotchi olimlarning diqqat markazida bo'lgan. Xususan, mavzu yuzasidan respublikadagi geograf olimlardan Q.Abirqulov A.Soliev, T.Jumaevlar, mahalliy olimlardan A.Ro'ziev, Q.Allanov, H.Abdunazarovlar ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borishga muvaffaq bo'lishgan.

Sanoat haqida geografik nuqtai nazardan fikr yuritganda, bir nechta omillarni hisobga olish kerak:

Birinchidan, joylashuv ya'ni geografik joylashuv xom ashyo, bozorlar va transport yo'nalishlarining mavjudligiga ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Misol uchun, neft yoki ruda kabi ma'lum turdagi xom ashyoga bog'liq bo'lgan sanoat uchun konlarning foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan va ishlab chiqarish joyiga yaqin bo'lishi muhimdir. Yaxshi transport infratuzilmasi va iste'molchilarga yaqinlik ham muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Ikkinchidan, iqlim sharoitlari: harorat, namlik va yog'ingarchilik kabi iqlim sharoitlari sanoatga ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Misol uchun, ekinlarni etishtirish iqlim sharoitlari bilan cheklanishi mumkin va ba'zi sanoat tarmoqlari, masalan, elektronika ishlab chiqarish, ishlab chiqarish hududlarida iqlim nazoratini talab qiladi.

Uchinchidan, aholi soni va zichligi: malakali ishchi kuchining mavjudligi sanoat rivojlanishining muhim omilidir. Ta'lim darajasi yuqori bo'lgan va o'qitish va kasb-hunar dasturlariga ega bo'lgan hududlar sanoat investitsiyalari uchun yanada jozibador bo'lishi mumkin. Yaqin atrofdagi bozorlarning mavjudligi ham muhimdir, bu aholi soni va zichligi bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin.

Turtinchidan, siyosiy va iqtisodiy shart-sharoitlar, mintaqadagi siyosiy va iqtisodiy muhitning barqarorligi sanoat korxonalarining investitsiyalar uchun jozibadorligiga ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Siyosiy barqarorlik va iqtisodiy barqarorlik uzoq muddatli sarmoya va sanoatni rivojlantirish uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratadi.

Beshinchidan, ekologik va ijtimoiy jihatlar sanoat, atrof-muhit va jamiyatga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Atrof-muhit standartlari va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatga rioya qilish sanoatning uzoq muddatli barqarorligi uchun muhim omillar bo'lishi mumkin. Sanoatning ayrim turlari atrof-muhit sharoitlari yoki ijtimoiy javobgarlik talablari tufayli ma'lum hududlarda cheklanishi mumkin.

Ushbu omillarni hisobga olgan holda, ayrim tarmoqlarni rivojlantirish uchun eng jozibador geografik joylashuvlarni aniqlash uchun tahlil qilish zaruriyati yuzaga keladi. Ammo shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, har bir sohaning o'ziga xos talablari mavjud bo'lib, shuning uchun tahlil muayyan vaziyatni hisobga olgan holda amalga oshirilishi kerak.

Statistika agentligi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 2023 yilda 655, 8 trillion so'mlik sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarilgan, bu ko'rsatkich 2022 yil bilan solishtirilganda 6 % ga oshgan. 2024 yilning 1 yanvar holatiga O'zbekistonda faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan sanoat korxonalari 69, 4 mingtani tashkil etgan.

Surxondaryo viloyatida sanoat tarmoqlarini hududiy tashkil etishda xom ashyo, iqlim, suv, mehnat resurslari hamda transport omillarining o'rni katta. Viloyatda sanoat tarmoqlarining tarkib topishida o'ziga xos bir qancha xususiyatlar mavjud.

Surxondaryo viloyatining asosiy sanoat tarmoqlari engil sanoat, oziq ovqat sanoati, un- yorma sanoat tarmoqlaridir. Viloyat sanoat mahsulotining 78 % dan ortig'i aynan shu tarmoqlar hissasiga tog'ri keladi. O'zbekistonda ishlab chiqariladigan sanoat mahsulotining 3-4% Surxondaryo viloyati xissasiga to'g'ri keladi. Mazkur sanoat tarmoqlari Jarqo'rg'on, Qumq'org'on, Sho'rchi, Denov va Sariosiyo tumanlarida to'qimachilik komplekslari misolida tashkil etilgan bo'lib, viloyatda etishtirilayotgan paxta tolasining qayta ishlash hajmini yana 20-25% etkazish choralari ko'rilmoqda. Undan tashqari viloyatda qulay tabiiy geografik sharoitlar va mehnat resurslari asosida qishloq xo'jaligi (paxtachilik, bug'doychilik etishtirish) yaxshi rivojlangan. Biroq, qayta ishlash sanoati bilan qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlarini etishtirish orasida mutanosiblik mavjud emas. Bu birinchidan viloyatda paxta hosilining kamayishi tufayli paxta tozalash zavodlarining to'la quvvatda ishlamasligi, ikkinchidan esa meva sabzavot va boshqa mahsulotlarni qayta ishlovchi sanoat korxonalarining etishmasligidadir.

XULOSA. Viloyatda iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sohalarning qoloqlik darajasiga barham berish uchun hamda mintaqaning barqaror rivojlanishi ta'minlash uchun viloyatning sanoatni rivojlantirish bilan bog'liq bir necha imkoniyatlardan samarali foydalanishi zarur. Masalan:

- ✓ viloyatning geografik o'rni, etarli tabiiy sharoit, er, suv va mavjud foydali qazilmalar bilan yaxshi ta'minlanganligi;

- ✓ tashqi bozorning yaqinligi;

- ✓ ishchi kuchining etarliligi kabi imkoniyatlardan to'g'ri va samarali foydalanish zarur.

Afsuski, mintaqa iqtisodiyotining rivojlanishiga ayrim salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillar ham mavjud. Masalan:

- ✓ viloyatning respublikadagi sanoat rivojlangan mintaqalardan uzoqda joylashganligi;

- ✓ viloyatda sanoatni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan qulay investitsiya makonining yaratilmaganligi;

✓ viloyatda mustahkam elektroenergetika salohiyatining mavjud emasligi va h.k.

Viloyatda xozirgacha sanoat tugunlari shakllanmagan, undan tashqari sanoat tugunlari tarkibiga kiruvchi tipik sanoat markazlari mavjud emas. Hozircha viloyatda sanoatni rayonlashtirishning birlamchi ko'rinishlari, ya'ni sanoat korxonalari va sanoat punktlari mavjud xolos.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Statistika qo'mitasi. Toshkent-2023-yil
2. Nig'matov E. Iqtisodiy geografiya (jadvallarda) Toshkent- 2016-yil
3. Soliev A. O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy ijtimoiy geografiyasi- Toshkent 2014
4. Abdimo'minov T.A., Toshpo'latov Sh.M., & Cho'liboyev I.I. (2022). TARIXIY VA MADANIY OBYEKTЛАRNING TURISTIK IMKONIYATLARI (JARQO'RG'ON MINORASI MISOLIDA). *Ekonomika i sotsium*, (12-1 (103)), 14-18.
5. T.A.Abdimo'minov (2022). SURXONDARYO VILOYATI MINERAL BULOQLARINING SHIFOBAXSHLIK XUSUSIYATLARI. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3 (3), 810-814.
6. Abdimominov T.A., Hamrayeva D.Kh., & Eshboyev A.Kh. (2023). ISSUES OF USING AFGHANI WIND IN SURKHANDARYA REGION. *Ekonomika i sotsium*, (3-1 (106)), 7-13.
7. Samandarova, Y. (2022). PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COCOON INDUSTRY IN SURKHANDARYA REGION. *Journal of Geography and Natural Resources*, 2(06), 72-75.

O'QITISH JARAYONIDA IJODIY VA KREATIV O'QUV TOPSHIRIQLARDAN FOYDALANISHNING AHAMIYATI

Rezyume. O'quv topshiriqlari ta'lim jarayonining muhim va ahamiyatli tarkibiy qismlaridan biri sanaladi. Ular o'zlashtirilgan o'quv axborotlarini takrorlash, o'zlashtirilgan bilimlarni mustahkamlash, ta'lim oluvchilarning o'quv-bilish faolligini nazorat qilish, muayyan qobiliyatga egaliklarini tashxislash va baholashga yordam beradi. Zamonaviy ta'limda o'quv axborotiga ega bo'lishni ta'minlovchi, o'quv faoliyatini rag'batlantiruvchi hamda o'quv materialini o'zlashtirganlik darajasini baholovchi topshiriqlar bilan birga ijodiy va kreativ o'quv topshiriqlardan foydalanish talab qilinadi. Zero, bu turdagi topshiriqlar talabalarni erkin, tanqidiy, ijodiy va kreativ fikrlashga o'rgatish bilan birga ularda o'quv axborotlarini mustaqil o'zlashtirish kompetensiyalarini o'zlashtirishga imkon beradi. Maqolada ijodiy va kreativ topshiriqlarning tarix fanlarini o'qitishdagi didaktik ahamiyati to'g'risida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: o'qitish, o'qitish jarayoni, o'quv topshiriqlari, o'quv topshiriqlarining xususiyatlari, ijodiy topshiriqlar (ijodiy o'quv topshiriqlari), kreativ topshiriqlar (kreativ o'quv topshiriqlari), ijodiy va kreativ o'quv topshiriqlarining didaktik imkoniyatlari.

Sattarov K.F.
Non-state higher educational institution
University of Business and Science

THE IMPORTANCE OF USING CREATIVE AND CREATIVE TASKS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Abstract. Educational tasks are one of the important and significant components of the educational process. They help to repeat received educational information, consolidate acquired knowledge, monitor students' educational activities, diagnose and evaluate the possession of certain abilities. In modern education, along with tasks that provide access to educational information, stimulate learning activities, and assess the level of mastery of educational material, it is required to use creative and imaginative learning tasks. After all, this kind of assignments teach students to think freely, critically, creatively and at the same time have the competencies to independently assimilate educational information.

Key words: teaching, educational process, educational tasks, characteristics of educational tasks, creative tasks (creative educational tasks),

creative tasks (creative educational tasks), didactic possibilities of creative and creative educational tasks.

Zamonaviy mehnat bozori ishlab chiqish hamda jamiyat iqtisodiyoti uchun so‘nggi bir necha yuz yilliklarda ahamiyatli bo‘lgan deyarli jismoniy, qisman intellektual rivojlanganlikni tavsiflovchi – texnika vositalarini boshqara oladigan ishchi kuchiga nisbatan ehtiyojmand emas. Zero, endilikda inson qo‘li kuchi bilan boshqariladigan texnika vositalari o‘z o‘rnini Smart-texnologiyalariga bo‘shatib bermoqda. Ya’ni, bu kabi texnologiyalarning ish jarayoni inson omili tomonidan nazorat qilib turilmaydi. Tegishli raqamli dasturning o‘zi o‘nlab, hatto yuzlab ishchi kuchi tomonidan bajariladigan jarayonni amalga oshirmoqda.

Shu sababli inson kapitali (human capital), uni shakllantirishga nisbatan ehtiyoj tobora ortib bormoqda. “Inson kapitali” (“human capital”) tushunchasi nazariy jihatdan “bir vaqtning o‘zida shaxs va jamiyatning bir nechta turli ehtiyojlarni qondirish imkoniyatiga ega” [14]; “mehnatning ishlab chiqarish ko‘rsatkichlarini hamda yaxlit holda korxona, mintaq va davlatning iqtisodiy faoliyati samaradorligini oshirishni ta’minlovchi, o‘zida tegishli mehnatning sifat va miqdoriy tavsiflarini ifodalovchi bilim, malaka, kompetensiyalar jamlanmasi” [3, – c. 258]; “investisiya kiritish orqali shaxs tomonidan mehnat jarayonida maqsadli foydalangan holda uning ishlab chiqarish va pul mablag‘larini ishlab topish layoqatini namoyon etuvchi salomatligi, bilim, malaka, qobiliyat, motivatsiyalari muayyan zahirasi” [4, – s. 6-7] ma’nolarini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi.

“Inson kapitali” tushunchasi XVIII asrdayoq shotlandiyalik iqtisodchi va faylasuf Adam Smit tomonidan yaratilgan “Xalqlar ega bo‘lgan boyliklarning xususiyatlari va manbalarining tadqiqi” (“An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations”) asarida ilk marta tilga olingan. Muallif asosiy iqtisodiy kapital faqat mehnat jihozlari va qurollari, daromadli qurilish va yerdagina emas, balki “jamiyatning barcha aholisi va a’zolari tomonidan o‘zlashtirilgan hamda foydali sanalgan qobiliyat, imkoniyatlaridan ham tarkib topadi”. Shaxsning mehnatga layoqati nafaqat unga, shu bilan birga u mansub bo‘lgan jamiyatga ham tegishlidir. Adam Smitning fikriga ko‘ra, inson kapitalini “ishchining mehnat qilishga sarflanadigan vaqtni qisqartiradigan yoki uni yengillashtiradigan mashinalar va ishlab chiqarish qurollari kabi xarajatni taqozo qiladigan, ammo ushbu xarajatlarning foyda bo‘lib kelishini ta’minlaydigan epchilligi va malakalari” [9] sifatida e’tirof etish maqsadga muvofiq sanaladi.

1928-yildan boshlab, inson kapitaliga bir necha barobar ko‘paytiriladigan investisiya sifatida qarala boshlandi. Bu haqida iqtisodchi Artur Sesil Piguning “Davlatning pul mablag‘larini tadqiq qilish” nomli asarida qayd etib o‘tadi. XX asrning 50-yillaridan keyin inson kapitaliga nisbatan yangicha qarash shakllandi. Ushbu qarash asoschilaridan biri – Nobel mukofotining laureati Geri Bekkerga ko‘ra, mutaxassisning yaxshi ish o‘rniga egaligi uning o‘z inson kapitali investisiya qilgani, ya’ni, bilim olish, malaka orttirish uchun sarflangan

summaning “qaytish” darajasi bilan belgilanadi. Yana bir Nobel mukofotining laureati Teodor Shuls “bilim olish va malaka orttirishga sarflangan investisiyani jamiyat iqtisodiy taraqqiyotini belgilovchi muhim omil” [9] deya e’tirof qiladi.

Biroq, zamonaviy til iste’molida bu tushuncha inson kapitalining muhim va qimmatbaho tarkibiy qismi – muammoning yechimini topishda kreativ g’oya, innovation yondashuv, nostandart qarorni qabul qiladigan yuqori intellektni anglatadi. Inson kapitali o’zida shaxsning quyidagi resurslarini qamrab oladi: bilim, ijodiy va intellektual qobiliyat (imkoniyat), ma’naviy qadriyatlar; shaxsiy sifatlar, ko’nikma va malakalar, mehnatni tashkil qilish madaniyati [13].

Zamonaviy mehnat bozorining mavjud ehtiyoji o’zida ana shunday intellektni namoyon etadigan mutaxassislar ega bo’lishdir. Shu bois jamiyat uzluksiz ta’lim tizimi oldiga uning barcha bosqichlarida mustaqil, erkin, tanqidiy, ijodiy va kreativ fikrlash qobiliyatiga ega shaxs – bo’lajak mutaxassisni tarbiyalash vazifasini qo’ymoqda.

Talabalar tomonidan o’quv material mazmunini qay darajada o’zlashtirilganligini belgilovchi muhim didaktik omil – o’quv topshiriqlari sanaladi. O’quv axborotining mohiyatini bevosita ifodalovchi o’quv topshiriqlari “yoki o’quv material mazmunini o’z ichiga oladi yoki kerakli bilimni o’zlashtirish manbasini ko’rsatadi” [10, – s. 114]. Umumiy o’rta ta’lim maktablari, o’rta maxsus ta’lim muassasalarida turli fanlar bo’yicha o’quv topshiriqlaridan har bir darsda muntazam foydalaniladi. Oliy ta’lim muassasalari (OTM)da esa o’quv topshiriqlarining bajarilishi o’quv rejasida ko’rsatilgan tartibda, ya’ni, seminar, amaliy va laboratoriya mashg’ulotlarida yo’lga qo’yiladi. Nazariy mashg’ulot (ma’ruza)lar jarayonida talabalar faol ravishda o’quv topshiriqlarini bajarishga jalb qilinmaydi. Talabalarning diqqatini o’quv jarayoniga tortish, ularda bir qadar faollikni oshirish maqsadida mini-topshiriqlar – qisqa muddatda bajarilib, katta hajmli o’quv axborotiga ega bo’lish talab qilinmaydigan topshiriqlardan foydalaniladi.

Mazmuni va hajmiga ko’ra turli shakllarda bo’lgan o’quv topshiriqlari ta’lim jarayonining ajralmas qismi hamda uni faallashtiruvchi muhim vosita sanalib, odatda, talabalar tomonidan pedagogning ko’rsamasiga muvofiq bajariladi [5].

A.I.Uman, M.A.Fedorovanning ko’rsatishlaricha, o’quv topshiriqlari bir necha guruhga ajratiladi. Ular (1-jadval):

1-jadval. O’quv topshiriqlarining tasnifi

№	Tasnifi	Ularning turlari
1	2	3
1.	O’quv axborotiga ega bo’lishni ta’minlovchi topshiriqlar	1) bevosita o’quv axborotini ifodalovchi topshiriqlari; 2) ta’lim oluvchilarni o’quv material bilan ishlashga undovchi topshiriqlar; a) nazorat xarakteriga ega topshiriqlar; b) matn bilan ishlashga oid topshiriqlar; v) ko’nikma va malakalarni shakllantiruvchi topshiriqlar

2.	O'quv faoliyatini rag'batlantiruvchi topshiriqlar	1) o'quv topshig'ini mustaqil bajarish jarayonida bilishga bo'lgan qiziqishni uyg'otuvchi topshiriqlar; 2) o'quv faoliyatini mustaqil tashkil etishga undovchi topshiriqlar; 3) o'quv faoliyatini rag'batlantiruvchi topshiriqlar
3.	O'quv materialini o'zlashtirganlik darajasini baholovchi topshiriqlar	1) o'zlashtirilgan bilimni yodga olishni taqozo qiluvchi topshiriqlar; 2) o'zlashtirilgan bilimlarni qayta tiklovchi – ko'p variantli topshiriqlar; 3) ijodiy topshiriqlar

Qanday turda bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar umumiy holda o'quv topshiriqlarini bajarishda quyidagi harakatlar bosqichma-bosqich bajariladi: ta'limiy material bilan birlamchi tanishish (o'rganilayotgan ob'yektning ustidan kuzatish; darslik yoki qo'shimcha manbalar bilan ishlash; qo'shimcha manbalardan iqtiboslar olish; jadval yoki grafiklar (turli rasm, tasvir, sxema, xarita, diagramma va boshqa ko'rinishdagi grafik)ni tuzish); qoida, qonun, qonuniyatlar, tushunchalar shaklida yangi bilimlarni o'zlashtirish (o'qilgan badiiy asar bo'yicha mantiqiy reja tuzish; dalillar va hodisalarni o'zaro qiyoslash; qo'yilgan savolga javob topish va hokazolar); ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish (mashqlarni bajarish; o'lchash va hisoblash; masalalarni yechish, bayon yoki insho yozish); o'zlashtirilgan bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni mustahkamlash (takrorlash, muhim qoida, qonun va qonuniyatlarni yodlash; o'zlashtirilgan bilimlarni muayyan tizimga solish va boshqalar) [5].

Axborot ko'lami nihoyatda keng, axborot uzatuvchi manbalar sonining tobora ko'payib borayotgani o'quv jarayonida ulardan foydalanish orqali talabalarda o'quv materialini o'zlashtirishga bo'lgan qiziqishni oshirish imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish zarurligini ko'rsatmoqda. Bu esa yuqorida keltirilgan tasnifni yangi turdagi o'quv topshiriqlari bilan boyitishni talab qiladi. Ta'lim jarayonini tashkil etishning zamonaviy imkoniyatlarini inobatga olgan holda yuqoridagi tasnifni qo'shimcha axborotlarni o'zlashtirishga imkon beruvchi, shuningdek, kichik tadqiqotlar hamda kreativ loyihalarga asoslangan topshiriqlar kabi turlar bilan boyitishni lozim deb topdik. Bu turdagi topshiriq o'z ichiga quyidagi topshiriqlarni oladi (2-jadval):

2-jadval. O'quv topshiriqlarining tasnifi (qo'shimcha)

№	Tasnifi	Ularning turlari
1	2	3
1.	Qo'shimcha axborotlarni o'zlashtirishni taqozo qiluvchi topshiriqlar	1) turli manbalar (bosma adabiyotlar, Internet saytlari)dan qo'shimcha axborotni izlashni taqozo qiluvchi topshiriqlar; 2) olingan qo'shimcha axborotlarni jamlash va tizimlashtirishni taqozo qiluvchi topshiriqlar; 3) tizimlashtirilgan qo'shimcha axborotlarni taqdim qilishni taqozo etuvchi topshiriqlar
2.	Muammoli vaziyatlarni hal	1) o'quv keyslari; 2) ijodiy keyslar; 3) amaliy keyslar

	qilishga oid topshiriqlar	
3.	Kreativ loyihalarga asoslangan topshiriqlar	1) yechimni vizual (jadval, rasm, tasvir, sxema, model shakllarida) ifodalashni taqozo qiluvchi topshiriqlar; 2) innovasion g'oyalarni ilgari surishni taqozo qiluvchi topshiriqlar; 3) kreativ loyihalarni tayyorlashni taqozo etuvchi topshiriqlar

M.V.Korotkovaning e'tirofiga ko'ra, ta'limda foydalaniladigan ijodiy topshiriqlar (ijodiy o'quv topshiriqlari) – ta'lim oluvchilarni “hali o'zlashtirilmagan usullar yordamida yangi axborotlarni izlashga undovchi, shu bilan birga yangi o'zlashtirilgan axborot, vizual, matnli va boshqa xarakterdagi ma'lumotlarni mazkur harakatning mahsuli” [6, - s. 10] sifatida taqdim etishga imkon yaratadigan o'quv topshiriqlari hisoblanadi. Bu turdagi o'quv topshiriqlari maqsadni, mazmunni, faoliyatni va natijani ifodalovchi tarkibiy qismlar [2, - s. 67]dan tarkib topadi.

E.N.Abdulayev tarix fanlarini o'qitishda ijodiy topshiriqlardan foydalanishning ahamiyatini quyidagilar bilan belgilaydi: birinchidan, ta'lim oluvchilar o'quv kursining asosiy mazmuini yaxshi o'zlashtiradi, ikkinchidan, ularda tarixiy vaziyatlarni tahlil qilish malakasi shakllanadi [1, – s. 15].

OTMda tarix fanlarini o'qitishda nafaqat ijodiy, balki kreativ xarakterdagi o'quv topshiriqlaridan ham foydalanish talabalarda tarixiy jarayonlarning mazmunini tahliliy, tanqidiy o'rganish, ular yuzasidan shaxsiy xulosalarni bayon qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi.

Kreativ o'quv topshiriqlari to'g'risida so'z yuritishdan avval “kreativlik” va “kreativ fikrlash” tushunchalarining mohiyatidan xabardor bo'lish talab qilinadi.

D.V.Ushakovning fikriga ko'ra, shaxsda kreativlik qobiliyatining shakllanishi (rivojlanishi)ga katta yoshli kishilar tomonidan ta'qiq va talablarning kam qo'yilishi, shaxsga hissiy jihatdan o'zini namoyon qilishga hamda o'z-o'zini ijobiy baholashga imkon berilishi, ana shunga qaratilgan harakatning rag'batlantirilishi kabi psixologik omillar [12, – s. 264] katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Ayni o'rinda shuni alohida ta'kidlab o'tish joiz, ijodiy faoliyat orqali biror bir mahsulot – ijob namunasi, masalan, surat, she'r, badiiy asar, askiya, maishiy turmushda ishlatiladigan buyumlar yaratilsa, faoliyatni tashkil qilishga kreativ yondashish asosida ma'lum muammoga birgina emas, bir necha yechim topilib, ularni tahlil qilish orqali eng samarali, amaliy qiymat, ta'lim ahamiyatiga ega bo'lgan yechim tanlanadi. Kreativ o'quv topshiriqlari talabalardan qandaydir ijob namunasini yaratishni talab qilmaydi.

Ta'lim, xususan, tarix fanini o'qitish jarayonida foydalaniladigan ijodiy va kreativ o'quv topshiriqlarini bir-biridan qaysi jihatlarga ko'ra farqlash mumkin? Ularni farqlashda, yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek, talabalarning o'quv faoliyatini tashkil qilishdan ko'zlangan maqsad aniq belgilab olinishi zarur.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar bilan tanishish, ularda ilgari surilgan g'oyalarni tahlil qilish natijasida OTMda tarix fanlarini o'qitishda kreativ xarakterdagi o'quv topshiriqlaridan foydalanishda to'rtta maqsad ko'zlanishiga ishonch hosil qilindi: birinchidan, talabalarni tarixiy jarayonlar mohiyatini tahliliy o'rganishga yo'naltirish; ikkinchidan, ularda tarixiy jarayon, voqea, hodisa yoki tarixiy shaxslarning mavjud vaziyatni rivojlantirishga ta'siriga oid muammoli vaziyatlar yuzasidan ko'plab o'ziga xos yechimlarni ilgari surish kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish; uchinchidan, talabalarining kreativ fikrlash qobiliyatlariga egaliklarini tashxislash; to'rtinchidan, ular tomonidan tegishli mavzuning puxta o'zlashtirilganlik holatini baholash.

Demak, zamonaviy oliy ta'lim talabalarni tayyor bilimlarni o'zlashtirishga emas, balki mustaqil ravishda zarur bilimlarni izlashga, to'plangan o'quv axborotlari asosida erkin, tanqidiy, ijodiy va kreativ fikrlashga o'rgatishi zarur. Mazkur talabning ijobiy hal qilinishida ta'lim jarayonida ijodiy va kreativ o'quv topshiriqlardan foydalanish alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ijodiy va kreativ xarakterdagi o'quv topshiriqlarining didaktik imkoniyati talabalarda muammo yuzasidan nostandart fikrlash kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Mashg'ulotlarida ijodiy va kreativ xarakterdagi o'quv topshiriqlarining izchil, uzluksiz, samarali va maqsadli foydalanish natijasida talabalarining o'quv faolligi oshadi; ular tomonidan o'quv axboroti asosida ta'limiy xarakterdagi ijodiy mahsulot (jadval, sxema, model, loyiha, diagramma, gistogramma, anagramma, tasvir va hokazo ko'rinishidagi ijod mahsuli)ning yaratilishiga erishiladi; o'rganilayotgan muammo yuzasidan ko'plab qiziqarli, o'ziga xos (original) yechimlar ilgari suriladi. Shu sababli OTMda tarix fanlarini o'qitishda ham ijodiy va kreativ xarakterdagi o'quv topshiriqlaridan ta'limiy maqsadlarda foydalanishga alohida e'tibor qaratish talab qilinadi. Ushbu talabning bajarilishi har bir mavzu bo'yicha ijodiy va kreativ xarakterdagi o'quv topshiriqlari bazasini shakllantirish orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Foydalangan adabiyotlar:

1. Абдулаев Э.Н. Алгоритмизация учебной деятельности при проведении творческих заданий // Ж. Преподавание истории в школе. – М.: 2015. - № 3. – С. 15.
2. Белкин А.С. Основы возрастной педагогики / Учеб.пос. для студ.высш.пед.учеб.завед. – М.: Академия, 2000. – С. 67.
3. Голикова Г.В., Голикова Н.В. Методология исследования стратегии управления организацией на основе воспроизводства инвестиционного капитала и роста индивидуального благосостояния // Ж. Вестник Воронежского государственного технического университета. – Воронеж: 2009. Т. 5. - №12. – С. 257-259.
4. Добрынин А.Н., Дятлов С.А. Человеческий капитал в транзитивной экономике: формирование, оценка, эффективность использования. – СПб.: "Наука", 1999. – С. 6-7.
5. Задания учебные // <http://ponjatija.ru/taxonomy/term/5521>.

6. Короткова М. В. Методика проектирования, разработки и использования творческих заданий по истории // Ж. Преподавание истории в школе. – М.: 2015. - № 3. – С. 10.
7. Креативность // [https:// ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Креативность](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Креативность).
8. Креатив фикрлаш – бу... // <https://soglom.uz/archives/15316>.
9. Самый ценный экономический ресурс // <https://econs.online/articles/ekonomika/samyu-tsennyu-ekonomicheskiiy-resurs>.
10. Уман А.И., Федорова М.А. Учебное задание как средство формирования учебной самостоятельной деятельности // Ж. Проблемы современного образования. – 2017. - № 2. – С. 114.
11. Усмонбоева М., Эҳсонова Ф. Креатив педагогика / Ўқув қўлланма. – Т.: “Наврўз” нашриёти, 2020. – 9-б.
12. Ушаков Д.В. Интеллект: структурнодинамическая теория. – М.: Изд-во “Институт психологии РАН”, 2003. – 264 с.
13. Человеческий капитал: ключ к успешному развитию бизнеса // <https://vc.ru/s/1616248-human-capital/641360-chelovecheskiy-kapital-klyuch-k-uspeshnomu-razvitiyu-biznesa>.
14. Человеческий капитал // [https:// ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Человеческий_капитал](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Человеческий_капитал).
15. Ўзбек тилининг изохли луғати. Тартибот – Шукр / 5 жилдли. Тўртинчи жилд. – Т.: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2008. – 345-б.
16. Drapeau Patti. Sparking student creativity (practical ways to promote innovative thinking and problem soving). – Alexandria – Virginia, USA: ASCD, 2014. – p. 4-6.

Sattorova M.A.
Qarshi Xalqaro Universiteti "Ijtimoiy fanlar" kafedrası o`qituvchisi

BO'LAJAK TARBIYACHILARNI TAYYORLASH JARAYONIDA KOMMUNIKATIV QOBILIYATLARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK MODEL

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada bo'lajak tarbiyachilarni kommunikativ qobiliyatlarini shakllantirish, bo'lajak tarbiyachilarni tayyorlash jarayonida kommunikativ qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirishning pedagogik modeli haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: kommunikativlik, kompetensiya, tarbiyachi, model, rejalashtirish, amaliyot, natija, kuzatish, natijalarni tahlil qilish

Sattorova M.A.
teacher
"Social Sciences" department
Karshi International University

PEDAGOGICAL MODEL OF COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IN THE PROCESS OF TRAINING FUTURE TEACHERS

Abstract. This article discusses a pedagogical model for the development of communicative abilities, the formation of communicative abilities of future educators.

Key words: communication, competence, teacher, model, planning, practice, result, observation, analysis of results.

Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimi qo'yayotgan talablar ham fan va ta'lim bilan birgalikda oshib borayapti. Bu esa malakali, bilimli, layoqatli, intiluvchan, izlanuvchan, fikrlarini erkin bayon eta oladigan, o'z kasbiga mas'uliyat bilan yondashadigan, o'zini va o'zgalar shaxsiyatini xurmat qiladigan, keng ma'noda ko'plab ijobiy qirralarga ega bo'lgan kadrlarga ehtiyoj ortishiga sabab bo'ladi. Jamiyatning bu ehtiyojini qondirish esa kadrlarni ishlab chiqaruvchi oliy ta'lim muassasasining pedagog hodimlariga yuklanadi. Chunki bo'lajak tarbiyachilar ning kommunikativ qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishdagi asosiy rol ishtirokchilari aynan pedagoglardir. Bu vazifani bajarishda ular bir qator nazariy bilimlarga asoslanib ish ko'radilar.

Bo'lajak tarbiyachilarda kommunikativ qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirishga o'tish sabablari sifatida quyidagilarni ko'rsatish mumkin:

- jamiyatda o'zgarishlarning intensivligi, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish sur'atining yuqoriligi;

- ijtimoiy va kasbiy axborot oqimining uzluksiz o'sib borishi;
- shaxs talablari hamda yuqori malakali kadrlarga bo'lgan jamiyat ehtiyojlarini hisobga olgan holda ta'limni modernizatsiyalash vazifalari;
- zamonaviy odam, mutaxassisning hayotiy faoliyati davomida turli topshiriqlarni hal etishga nisbatan faollik, mustaqillik, tayyorligiga nisbatan talab ortganligi.

Bo'lajak tarbiyachilarda kommunikativ qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirish usullari, yo'llari va vositalarini ishlab chiqishdan avval, kommunikativ qobiliyatning tuzilishi va tarkibiy qismlari bilan tanishib chiqish lozim. Ko'plab pedagog olimlar olib borgan tadqiqot ishlarida kommunikativ qobiliyatning tuzilishi va qanday komponentlarga ega ekanligini tavsiflab o'tishgan.

E.G. Islomgaliyev kommunikativ qobiliyat tushunchasini to'ldirib turuvchi uchta muhim komponentini ajratib ko'rsatadi.

1. Bilimning professionalligi.
2. Muloqotchanlik
3. O'z-o'zini takomillashtirish.

Bu muhim komponentlar bir birini to'ldirib turadi va kommunikativ qobiliyatga erishish uchun yetakchi rol o'ynaydi. Bundan tashqari E.G. Islomgaliyev kommunikativ qobiliyatni shakllantirishda eng muhim jihat-o'qitish tizimining sifatli tuzilishi ekanligini ko'rsatib o'tadi. Bu jarayonda, bo'lajak tarbiyachi va tarbiyachilarga ta'lim-tarbiya berish kasbiy darajada amalga oshirilsagina, ko'proq muvaffaqiyatga erishish mumkinligini aytadi.

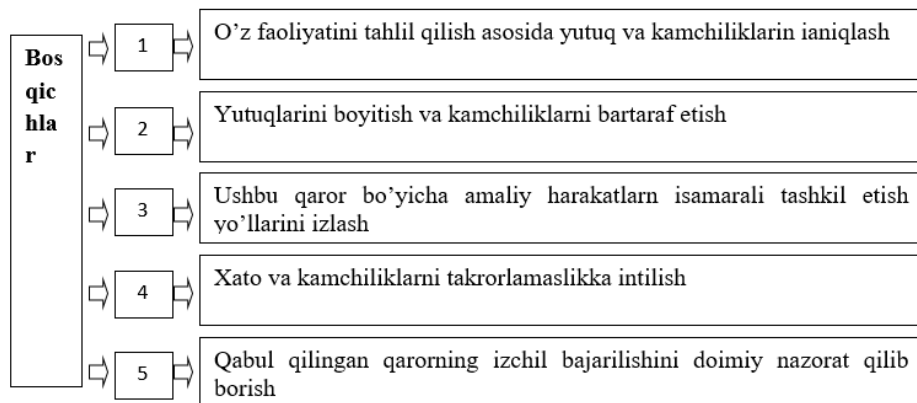
Adolfning fikriga ko'ra, kommunikativ qobiliyatga mutaxassislar tayyorlashda, kasbiy kompetentlik tuzilmasini bilish hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga egadir. Ular quyidagilar:

- Kognitiv faoliyat tuzilmasi;
- Kognitiv faoliyat turlariga bo'lgan ehtiyoj va o'ziga xoslik;
- Ta'lim jarayonini rivojlantirish;
- Shaxsni o'rab turgan voqelikni ilmiy bilimlarda aks etishi;
- Malakali shaxsni rivojlantirish zarurati (qobiliyat, qiziqish, moyillik va shaxsiy fazilat);

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, yuqoridagi komponentlik tuzilmasining tarkibiy qismlarini bir-biridan ustun qo'ymaslik lozim. Qachonki ular talabalar kommunikativ qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishda kompleks tarzda qo'llanilsagina professionallikka erishish mumkin.

O'z-o'zini rivojlantirish kommunikativ qobiliyatning eng muhim tarkibiy qismidir.

Pedagogning o'z ustida ishlashi bir necha bosqichda kechadi:



Pedagogning kommunikativ qobiliyatga ega bo'lishida o'zini o'zi tahlil qila olishi ham ahamiyatli sanaladi.

O'zini o'zi tahlil qilish – pedagog tomonidan kasbiy faoliyatda tashkil etayotgan o'z amaliy harakatlari mohiyatining o'rganilishi. O'zini o'zi tahlil qilish orqali pedagog o'zini o'zi ob'ektiv baholash imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Zero, pedagoglarning kasbiy kompetentlik sifatlariga ega bo'lishida ularning o'z-o'zini baholash malakalariga egaligi ham muhimdir. O'zini o'zi baholash – shaxsning o'z-o'zini tahlil qilishi orqali o'ziga baho berishidir.

Bir qator omillar mutaxassis yoki shaxsning o'zini o'zi samarali baholashiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi:

Muhim omillar

- O'zini tushunish (o'zi haqida aniq ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lish)
- Shaxs sifatida o'z qadr-qimmatini anglash (o'zi to'g'risidagi ijobiy ma'lumotlarni to'plash)
- O'zini-o'zi nazorat qilish (o'zi to'g'risidagi shaxsiy fikrning atrofdagilar tomonidan unga berilayotgan bahoga mos kelishi)

O'z-o'zini baholash darajasi shaxsning o'z-o'zidan qoniqishi yoki qoniqmasligini belgilab beradi. Bunda o'z-o'zini baholash ko'rsatkichlari shaxs imkoniyatlariga mos kelishi lozim. O'zini o'zi oshirib yoki pasaytirib ko'rsatish o'z-o'zini baholash ko'rsatkichlarining noto'g'ri bo'lishiga olib keladi.

O'z-o'zini baholashda kuzatish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bizga ma'limki kuzatuv jarayonining 2 turi farqlanadi: tashqi kuzatuv va ichki kuzatuv.

Bo'lajak tarbiyachilar ta'lim olish jarayonida shaxsiy xato va kamchiliklarini ichki kuzatuv asosida tahlil qilishadi. Ichki kuzatuv - bu shaxsning o'zida kechayotgan biror o'zgarish yoki xodisani o'zi o'rganish maqsadida ma'lumotlar to'plash va qayd etish usulidir. Tashqi kuzatuv-mohiyatan kuzatiluvchi xulq-atvorini tashqaridan turib, kuzatish orqali ma'lumotlar to'plash usulidir. Tashqi kuzatuv asosida bo'lajak tarbiyachilar ya'ni bir so'z bilan aytganda talabalar, o'z tengdoshlarining va ustozlarining faoliyatlarini kuzatadilar. Samarali tajribalarni o'z faoliyatlarida qo'llashda foydalanadilar, natija bermaganlarini esa aksincha. Bu jarayonda amaliyot muhim

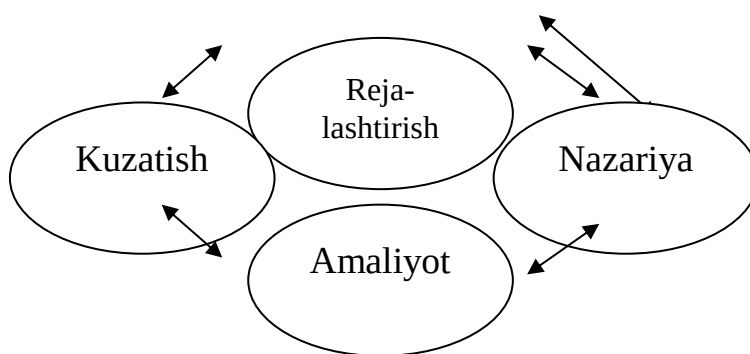
hisoblanadi, chunki, nazariy kuzatuv va bilimlar amaliyot jarayonidagina o'z tasdig'ini topa oladi. Talabalarda kasbiy kompetentlikni shakllantirishning asosiy maqsadi ham aynan, ular kasbiy faoliyatda hech qanday to'siqlarga uchramasliklarini, tarbiyachilarga ta'lim-tarbiya berishda oqsamasliklarini ta'minlashdan iborat.

Bo'lajak tarbiyachilarda kommunikativ qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirish modeli ham bundan mustasno emas. Model bilan tanishishdan avval, model tushunchasining mazmun mohiyatini bilish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Model (lot. "Modulus" – o'lchov, me'yor) biror obyekt yoki obyektlar tizimining obrazi yoki namunasidir. Demak, model- bu o'rganilayotgan hodisa, obyekt yoki jarayonning eng muhim xususiyatini aks ettiruvchi ba'zi bir obyektidir. Bu tushuncha dastlab mexanikada paydo bo'ldi. Ta'lim sohasida esa ko'proq aniq fanlarda (matematika, fizika, informatika) ishlatiladi. Hozirgi kunda esa, nafaqat aniq fanlar balki, ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarda ham ishlatilib, o'z samarasini ko'rsatmoqda.

Bir necha yillar davomida talabalar kommunikativ qobiliyatlarni shakllantirish ustida ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borildi. Va bu tadqiqotlar natijasida eng samarali model yaratildi. Pedagogik modelni yaratishda kommunikativ qobiliyatning tarkibiy qismlaridan foydalanilgan. Bu model Tomas Olsson va Roxa tomonidan yaratilgan bo'lib, bir qancha nazariyalarga asoslanadi. Modelda pedagogning kommunikativ qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishning 4 ta muhim xususiyati ko'rsatilgan. Ular bir- birini to'ldiradi va taqozo etadi.

Model yordamida bo'lajak pedagoglar faqatgina muayyan mutaxassis darajasiga ega bo'libgina qolmasdan, balki o'z sohalari bo'yicha rivojlanish jihatiga urg'u beradilar. Pedagogik kompetensiyaga ega bo'lish uchun doimiy muvozanatdagi holatdan, doimiy izlanish va harakatdagi holatga o'tadilar.



Kommunikativ qobiliyatlarni shakllantirish modeli.

Modelning negizida kommunikativ qobiliyatlarni shakllantirishning to'rtta muhim xususiyati yotadi:

1. Rejalashtirish – barcha turdagi pedagogik faoliyat turi jamlanmasi.
2. Nazariya – nazariy o'qitish va talabalarga o'rganish sohalari bo'yicha bilim berish.

3. Amaliyot – talabalarning bilim olishi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan murakkab o'qitish faoliyati.

4. Kuzatish – talabalar bilim olishini kuzatish.

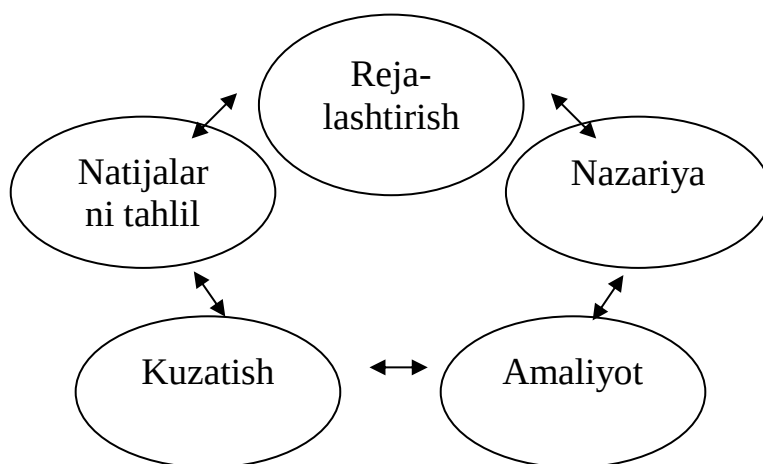
Rejalashtirish – kommunikativ qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirishning asosiy bo'g'ini hisoblanib, o'qitish tizimining yuqori sifatini rejalashtirish va yangi g'oyalarni amalga oshirishning dastlabki pog'onasidir. Bunda talabalarga qay tartibda va qay tarzda bilim berish rejali o'quv dasturiga kiritiladi. Dars mashg'ulotlaridagi mavzuga oid metodikalar pedagog tomonidan tanlanadi.

Nazariya – professionallikka qo'yilgan dastlabki qadam asosida nazariy bilim yotadi. Avvalo talabalarni muayyan fan yoki fan sohasini o'qitish nazariyasiga tegishli bo'lgan pedagogik bilimlar bilan tanishtiriladi. Bunda talabalarga ta'lim berish inklyuziv tarzda amalga oshiriladi ya'ni talabalarning qobiliyatlari va holatidan qat'i nazar, ularning barchasiga sifatli ta'lim taqdim etishdan iborat. Maktabgacha ta'lim yo'nalishi talabalariga pedagogika va psixologiya fanlari chuqurlashtirilgan tarzda o'qitiladi. Chunki, ular jamiyatimizning eng yosh va eng nozik qatlamiga ta'lim va tarbiya berishni o'z oldilariga maqsad qilib qo'yishgan. Ertangi faoliyat uchun, bugun berilayotgan ta'lim sifatli bo'lishi kerak. Bundan tashqari berilayotgan bilimlar ilmiy jihatdan o'z isbotini topgan bo'lishi va zamonaviy ta'lim tizimiga mos bo'lishi lozim.

Amaliyot – pedagogik amaliyot talabalar kommunikativ qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishning ajralmas qismi bo'lib, ma'ruza, eksperimental ish, ekskursiya, nazorat va baholash kabi o'qitishning barcha turlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Pedagogik amaliyot doirasida o'qituvchilar o'qitish orqali talabalarning bilim olishini faol qo'llab – quvvatlaydi. Amaliyot jarayonining yuqori sifatini ishlab chiqish shu bosqichda amalga oshiriladi va nazariy bilimlar amaliyotga tatbiq etiladi. Bunda talabalar kelgusidagi kasbiy faoliyatlari bilan yaqindan tanishish imkoniga ega bo'ladilar.

Kuzatish – pedagogika sohasining ajralmas qismidir. Agarda pedagog o'qitish samaradorligini oshirishni istasa, o'zining va talabalarning xatti – xarakatlarini, bilim olish faoliyatini, amaliy faoliyatidagi natijalarini shaxsiy jihatdan kuzatishi muhimdir. O'qituvchi nimani kuzatishi va kuzatishlari qanday talqin etilishi o'z oldiga qo'ygan maqsadi asosida amalga oshiriladi. Kuzatish orqali olingan natijalar qayd etiladi va kelgusidagi rejalashtirish jarayoniga taqdim etiladi.

Yuqoridagi bu ajralmas tarkibiy qismlar kommunikativ qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirishda foydalanib kelingan. Ammo biz pedagogik jarayonni tahlil qilmasak, natijalarni qayd etmasak, ko'zlagan maqsadimizga erishdikmi yoki yo'q kabi savolga javob topishda qiynalamiz. Shuning uchun bo'lajak tarbiyachilarning kommunikativ qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda foydalaniladigan bu modelga qo'shimcha tarzda **natijalarni tahlil qilish** sifatini ham qo'shdik.



Bo'lajak tarbiyachilarning kommunikativ qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish modeli.

Bunda kommunikativ qobiliyatlarni shakllantirishning pedagogik modeli endi to'rtta sifatda emas, balki beshta sifatda o'z aksini topadi.

Natijalarni tahlil qilish – hal etuvchi omil hisoblanadi. Bu jarayonda pedagog o'z oldiga qo'ygan maqsadiga erisha oldimi yoki yo'qmi?, - savoliga aniq javob topa oladi. Yuqoridagi shartlarga amal qilib, talabalar kasbiy kompetentligini shakllantirish bo'yicha olib borgan amallari natijasini tahlil qiladi. Natija ijobiy yoki salbiy bo'lsa ham muhim hisoblanadi. Ijobiy natijalar qayd etiladi va pedagog kelgusi faoliyatida undan bemalol foydalanaveradi. Salbiy natijalar bo'lganda esa, xato va kamchiliklar sababi izlab topilib, bartaraf etiladi.

Bo'lajak tarbiyachilar kommunikativ qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishda qo'llanma sifatida foydalaniladigan bu model davriy xarakterga ega bo'lib, doimiy ravishda takrorlanadi va bir tushuncha ikkinchisini uzviy ravishda tavsiflaydi. Kommunikativ qobiliyatlarni shakllantirishning asosiy sharti hisoblangan o'qitish mahorati yoki nazariy qism talabalarning faol bilim olishini qo'llab – quvvatlaydi. Nazariy bilim va kuzatishlar asosida o'qituvchi o'z o'qitish texnikasini tahlil qiladi, oqilona xulosalar chiqaradi va davomiy rivojlanish rejalarini tuzadi. Malakali pedagog doimiy ravishda pedagogik amaliyotni va uning talabalar bilimiga ta'sirini kuzatib boradi va fikr yuritadi. Kuzatish jarayonida, amaliyotga tatbiq etgan nazariy bilimlari samaradorligi bilan tanishadi. Chunki talabalar oliy ta'lim muassasasida olgan bilimlarini amaliyot jarayonida qo'llaydilar. Amaliyot jarayoni esa, har bir soha talabalarining kelgusidagi kasbiy faoliyatidan kelib chiqib belgilanadi. Maktabgacha ta'lim yo'nalishi talabalar o'z kasbiy faoliyatlarini Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida davom ettiradilar. Ular amaliyotda bola va uning psixologiyasi bilan yaqindan tanishadilar. Ta'lim jarayonidagi olgan nazariy bilimlarini, amaliy soha bilan birlashtiradilar. Ana shu jarayonda qanday kamchiliklarga yo'l qo'yayotganlarini va qanday metodik yordamga muhtoj ekanliklarini qayd etib boradilar. Qayd

etilgan xolatdan shaxsiy xulosa yasaydilar va oliy ta'lim muassasasi pedagogi bilan ularni muhokama qiladilar. Pedagog shaxsiy kuzatuvlari asosida umumiy natijalarni tahlil qiladi va nazariy ta'lim berishdagi yo'l qo'ygan kamchiliklarini tuzatish uchun yangicha ta'lim va tarbiya berish dasturini rejalashtiradi.

Bo'lajak tarbiyachilarni kommunikativ qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradigan bu model oliy ta'lim muassasasi pedagog hodimlari va talabalari uchun ko'zlangan samaraga erishishga yordam beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Muslimov.N.A., va boshqalar. Kasb ta'limi o'qituvchilarining kasbiy kompetentligini shakllantirish texnologiyasi/ Monografiya. – T.: “Fan va texnologiya” nashriyoti, 2013.
2. Mahkamova M.Yu. Bo'lajak o'qituvchilarning pedagogik muloqot madaniyatini shakllantirish: Ped.fan.nomz.... diss. avtoref. T.: 2002.
3. Sodiqova Sh. Maktabgacha pedagogika. Darslik.Toshkent, 2018.
4. Kenjayeva D., Shuhratova F. Barkamol shaxs tarbiyasi asoslari. –T.: Fan, 2010.
5. Olsson, T., K. Martensson, and T. Roxa. 2010. “Pedagogical Competence A Development Perspective from Lund University.” In A Swedish Perspective on Pedagogical Competence, edited by A. Ryegard, K. Apelgren and T. Olsson, 121_132. Uppsala: Uppsala University, Division for Development of Teaching and Learning.

Sheraliev Sh.I.
associate professor
Rakhmonova Yu.Kh.
assistant
PhD student
Kurbanova I.Sh.
assistant
PhD student
Shadieva Sh.S.
assistant

Department of Foreign Languages
Tashkent State Transport University

ANALYZING RAILROAD TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH

Abstract. This study delves into methodologies for examining railway terminology as a specialized language. Railway terminology is a significant component of English terminological systems, and this research explores various approaches to its analysis. These include semantic, structural, and etymological perspectives. The semantic approach involves categorizing terms by their meanings, while the structural approach investigates the composition of terminological units within the field of language for specific purposes (LSP). This study contributes a comprehensive overview of these approaches within the context of railway transport, employing methodologies such as literature analysis, dictionary scrutiny, comparison, and historical analysis.

Keywords: review, terminology, LSP, railway transport, research, semantic approach, structural approach, etymological approach, term, vocabulary.

Introduction

In contemporary linguistics, an essential focus lies on the examination of language tailored for specific contexts and its associated terminology. E.S. Zakirova highlights the relevance of understanding the interplay between language and the professional knowledge it represents, emphasizing the exploration of national-specific perspectives within cognitive and anthropocentric frameworks. Zakirova underscores that terms within a given social sphere are purposefully crafted for practical use among professionals. Within the realm of language for specific purposes, as per Zakirova's perspective, lies the means of communication among individuals sharing specialized knowledge [1].

Transport, notably railway terminology, holds a significant position within the English terminological framework. This article discusses methodologies for studying specialized language within this professional domain. The objective is

to comprehensively delineate research in English railway terminology, employing methods such as literature analysis, dictionary scrutiny, comparison, and historical analysis [3]. Given the inseparable link between railway-specific language and language for specific purposes overall, it is prudent to initially examine general approaches to studying specialized language before delving into those specific to the railway domain.

It's worth noting that the exploration of language tailored for specific contexts is closely intertwined with scientific and technological advancements, particularly the expansion of international scientific and economic interactions throughout the 20th century. N.B. Gvishiani observes that the diversification of scientific knowledge fueled the necessity for global communication, leading to the conceptualization of "language for specific purposes." The inaugural European symposium addressing these concerns took place in Vienna in 1977 [5]. Presently, it's widely acknowledged that each professional domain possesses its own linguistic structure, comprising specialized terminology facilitating communication grounded in domain-specific knowledge—what is commonly termed as "language for specific purposes." In contemporary linguistics, various definitions of language for specific purposes exist. A.I. Komarova defines it as a distinct subset of language employed when discussing specific professional topics. In V.A. Tatarinov's terminological dictionary, it's described as a functional stylistic concept linked with terminology, representing a specialized variation of natural language confined to particular industries. I.S. Kudashev defines it as a collection of linguistic tools employed predominantly for conveying subject-specific information across various fields of knowledge or activity, encapsulating conceptual frameworks beyond the scope of the majority of native speakers of that language.

V.F. Novodranova provides a cognitive perspective on the definition of "language for specific purposes," viewing it as a system of linguistic tools within a national language that embodies knowledge structures developed within specific periods of scientific progress [2]. This system reflects the advancement achieved in particular areas of knowledge crucial for societal development and progress. The concept of "language for specific purposes" is closely linked with that of "terms." In the "Dictionary-reference book of linguistic terms" by D.E. Rosenthal and M.A. Telenkova, a term is described as a word or phrase accurately representing any concept employed in science, technology, or art [4].

L.A. Chernyshova emphasizes that terms, as linguistic symbols, are integral to the national language and serve as tools for understanding the surrounding world. They reflect a scientific mode of thought and are essential components of language tailored for specific purposes [6].

Methods

This study employs a multifaceted approach to analyze railway terminology in English, drawing from established methodologies in linguistic research. The

following methods were employed to systematically examine and categorize the specialized language used within the railway transport sector:

Literature Analysis: A comprehensive review of existing literature on railway terminology, linguistic theories, and methodologies relevant to the study was conducted. This involved consulting academic journals, books, and other scholarly resources to gather background information and establish a foundation for the research.

Dictionary Scrutiny: Multiple dictionaries and terminological resources focusing on railway terminology were consulted to compile a comprehensive list of terms used within the domain. This involved scrutinizing definitions, origins, and usage contexts of relevant terms to understand their semantic nuances and linguistic characteristics.

Comparative Analysis: A comparative analysis was conducted to identify similarities and differences between railway terminology in English and other languages, particularly those with historical or cultural connections to the railway transport industry. This comparative approach helped contextualize the findings within a broader linguistic and cultural framework.

Historical Analysis: The historical development of railway terminology in English was examined to trace the evolution of key terms and concepts within the domain. This involved studying historical documents, archival records, and other historical sources to understand how terminology has evolved over time in response to technological advancements, social changes, and linguistic influences.

Statistical Analysis: Quantitative data analysis techniques were employed to quantify and categorize the frequency and distribution of terms within different thematic groups identified in the study. This involved compiling a dataset of railway terminology terms and applying statistical methods to analyze patterns, trends, and relationships within the data.

By employing these methodological approaches in combination, this study aims to provide a comprehensive and systematic analysis of railway terminology in English, offering valuable insights into the structure, evolution, and significance of specialized language within the railway transport sector.

Results

Discussing the interplay between everyday and specialized vocabularies in professional texts, V.P. Danilenko distinguishes three distinct layers within the scientific style's lexicon [8]:

- Non-terminological vocabulary, comprising significant and functional words from the general literary language.
- General scientific vocabulary, encompassing specialized terms used in various scientific disciplines.
- Terminological vocabulary, rooted in specialized terms specific to individual terminological systems.

Sh.S. Olmatova asserts that the terminology within any scientific field is a result of individual term creation, shaped by personal perception and linguistic conditions. This suggests that different languages offer unique professional perspectives. Terminological systems across industries, aimed at conveying specialized information, serve specific societal segments and exhibit strong utilitarian characteristics.

The development of scientific knowledge leads to the emergence of terminology in various fields, comprising specialized lexical units that designate professional concepts. E.S. Zakirova's view resonates with the notion that professional knowledge is verbalized through lexico-semantic structures within language for specific purposes, conveying core scientific, technological, and professional concepts.

Regarding railway transport terminology, Sh.S. Olmatova highlights specific challenges arising from continuous modification, driven by technological advancements and evolving language conventions. Despite overlaps with other terminological systems, railway transport terminology belongs to technical domains characterized by precise concepts.

E.V. Demishkevich extensively covers approaches to describing railway terminology, including the semantic, structural, and etymological methods. The semantic approach involves grouping terms by meaning, while the structural approach analyzes their composition. The etymological approach examines the evolution of term meanings. Semantic classification within English railway terms identifies five thematic groups: cars and rolling stock, instruments and devices, technical operations, organization of transportation, and track infrastructure.

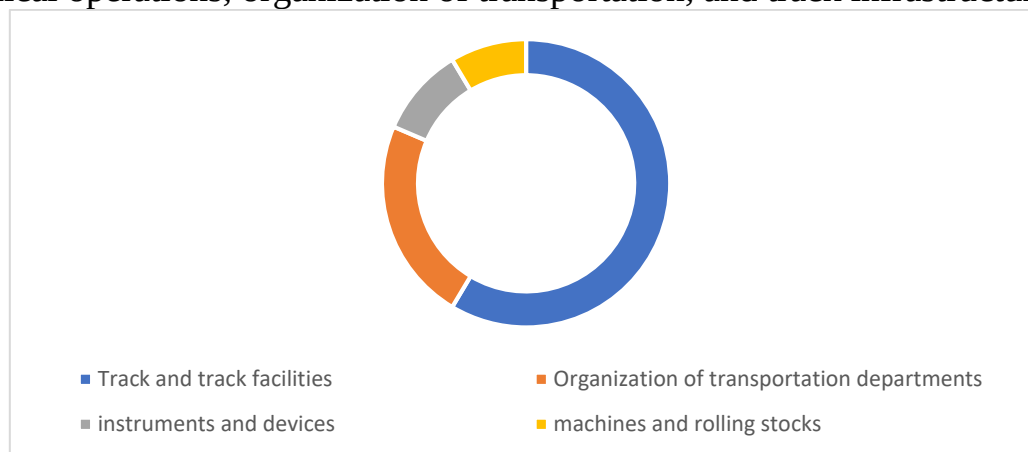


Diagram 1: Statistical Analysis of Thematic Groups in English Railway Terminology [8]

Upon analyzing the diagram:

The category "Travel and track facilities" constitutes 46% (1436 terms) of the total sample size of 3264 terms, placing it first in terms of term count.

The group "Organization of the transportation process" encompasses 22% (718 terms) of the total terms, ranking second.

"Instruments and devices" comprise 17% (554 terms), securing the third position.

"Machinery and rolling stock" comprises 9.2% (293 terms).

The smallest group, "Technical operations, " consists of 263 terms, representing 8.8% of the total.

This analysis suggests a systemic structure within English railway terminology, characterized by interrelated elements forming a cohesive system. The structure exhibits semantic connections and a hierarchical arrangement across thematic groups. Terms are categorized into four groups based on their structure: simple, complex, phrasal, and terminological combinations, the latter being further subdivided into bound and free.

E.V. Demishkevich's research highlights that 20% of railway transport terms are simple, such as "ballast" and "sleeper." Complex terms, representing 7%, include examples like "maglev" and "high-speed." Free terminological combinations, constituting 2%, feature phrases like "transfer station." The largest group, making up 67% of terms, comprises related terminological combinations, including "level crossing" and "classification yard." [7]

Additionally, 4% of terms are phrasal combinations, ranging from two to six elements, exemplified by phrases like "signal on post" and "train safety in operation."

It is worth noting that a significant portion of English railway terminology comprises borrowed terms. E.V. Demishkevich identifies 64% of borrowings, notably from Latin, French, and German, as well as unique borrowings from Dutch, Italian, and Spanish. Similarly, Sh.S. Olatova reports that 31.4% of English terminology originates from Anglo-Saxon roots.

Regarding original English terms, these include commonly used words such as "gate" and "barrier" (referred to as gates) and "yard" and "station" (referred to as yards) in the terminological context.

The examination of railway terminology employs similar methodologies to those used in analyzing language for specific purposes across various professional domains. As demonstrated earlier, the systematic and hierarchical classifications observed in this analysis indicate a sophisticated level of development and organization within industry-specific terminology. This reflects the intricate nature of the industrial and economic systems it represents, emphasizing its role as a linguistic expression tailored to these contexts.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study has provided a comprehensive analysis of railway terminology within the context of language for specific purposes. By examining the semantic, structural, and etymological approaches to studying specialized language, this research has shed light on the complex nature of railway terminology and its significance within the English terminological system.

The study has revealed that railway terminology is a specialized language that is closely intertwined with scientific and technological advancements,

particularly in the field of transportation. The terminology is constantly evolving, shaped by personal perception, linguistic conditions, and evolving language conventions. The analysis of the structure of English railway terminology has shown a systemic structure characterized by interrelated elements forming a cohesive system with semantic connections and a hierarchical arrangement across thematic groups.

Furthermore, the study has highlighted the significant proportion of borrowed terms in English railway terminology, with 64% of borrowings from Latin, French, and German, as well as unique borrowings from Dutch, Italian, and Spanish. Additionally, 31.4% of English terminology originates from Anglo-Saxon roots. These findings suggest that the study of railway terminology requires an understanding of the interplay between language and the professional knowledge it represents, as well as an exploration of national-specific perspectives within cognitive and anthropocentric frameworks.

Overall, this study has contributed to the understanding of railway terminology as a specialized language within the context of language for specific purposes. By employing methods such as literature analysis, dictionary scrutiny, comparison, and historical analysis, this research has provided a comprehensive overview of the approaches to analyzing railway terminology. As such, this study has important implications for the teaching and learning of specialized language, particularly in the field of transportation and engineering.

References:

1. Akhmanova, O. S. Terminologiya lingvisticheskaya / O.S. Akhmanova// Lingvisticheskii entsiklopedicheskii slovar' /Gl. red. V. N. Yartseva.-M.: Nauka, 1995.-S. 509.
2. Gvishiani N.B. Terminologiya angliiskogo korpusnogo diskursa: metazykovye razlichiya i innovatsii" Filologicheskie nauki. Voprosy teorii i praktiki, izdatel'stvo Gramota (Tambov), tom 7, № 61, s. 72-78
3. Grubin I.V., Dmitrieva E.I. Obshchii obzor obrazovaniya i klassifikatsii terminov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta ilogistiki v angliiskom yazyke Baltiiskii gumanitarnyi zhurnal. 2020. T. 9. № 1 (30). S. 207-210.
4. Demishkevich E.V. Strukturnyi analiz angliiskoi terminologii zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. – Omskii nauchnyi vestnik, No4, 2013
5. Demishkevich E.V. Tematicheskie gruppy angliiskikh terminov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. – Omskii nauchnyi vestnik, No3, 201712.
6. Demishkevich E.E. Zaimstvovanie kak sposob obrazovaniya terminov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta // Omskii nauchnyi vestnik. 2015. No 2.
7. Zakirova E.S. Kognitivnye osnovy formirovaniya yazyka dlya spetsial'nykh tselei: (na materiale angliiskoi i russkoi avtomobil'nykh terminologii): monografiya / E. S. Zakirova; M-vo obrazovaniya Moskovskoi obl., Gos. obrazovatel'noe uchrezhdenie vyssh. prof. obrazovaniya Moskovskii gos. obl. un-t.-Moskva: MGOU, 2014.-300 s

8. Mirsagatova Dilorom Ubaydullaevna. (2023). A Description of Methods for Analyzing Railroad Terminology As A Linguistic Component For Particular Objectives (On The Material Of English Language). <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7631749>
9. Irkinovna, S. S., Xakimberdievna, R. Z., & Uktamovna, X. L. (2022). Methods of Teaching a Foreign Language in Technical Universities. Eurasian Research Bulletin, 14, 1-6.
10. Uktamovna, X. L., Iroda, S., Irkinovna, S. S., & Xakimberdievna, R. Z. (2022). The Mechanism of Regulation of The Socio-Psychological Climate In The Collective. Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research, 3(11), 121-126.
11. Xakimberdievna, R. Z., & Uktamovna, X. L. Saitova Iroda, & Sheralieva Shakhnoza Irkinovna.(2022). Learning With the Help of Electronic Portfolio. Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal, 3 (11), 44–50.
12. Sh, S. M., & Rasulova, Z. H. Dynamics of vocabulary change and problems of lexic competence development. Theoretical & Applied science, 766-769, 2021.
13. Rasulova, Z. (2022). Translation Concepts in The Context of Modern Linguistic Research. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 2(11), 161-165.

Sheralieva Sh.I.
associate professor
Rakhmonova Yu.Kh.
assistant
PhD student
Kurbanova I.Sh.
assistant
PhD student
Shadieva Sh.S.
assistant

Department of Foreign Languages
Tashkent State Transport University

A LOOK AT ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S DRAMATIC WORKS

Annotation. Hemingway's plays offer a unique perspective on his writing style and themes. They are characterized by their concise, direct language and their focus on themes such as masculinity, love, and the human condition. While they may not be as well-known as his novels and short stories, they are still worth reading for anyone interested in Hemingway's work.

Keywords: Hemingway plays, adventure, exploration, self-discovery, enlightenment.

Ernest Hemingway was a celebrated American author known for his simple yet powerful writing style and his larger-than-life personality. Born on July 21, 1899, in Oak Park, Illinois, Hemingway grew up in a conservative household with a strong interest in outdoor activities such as hunting, fishing, and camping. He began his writing career as a journalist before serving in World War I as an ambulance driver, where he was severely injured. After the war, he settled in Paris, where he befriended other expatriate writers like Gertrude Stein and F. Scott Fitzgerald.

Hemingway's life was marked by machismo and a love of adventure, which is reflected in his writing. He was a man's man, who loved to hunt, fish, and fight. He was also known for his love of women and his multiple marriages. His personal life was tumultuous, with four marriages and a history of infidelity. Despite his personal struggles, Hemingway remained a prolific writer until his death in 1961.

Hemingway's plays are not as well-known as his novels and short stories, but they offer an interesting glimpse into his writing style and themes. Here are a few of his notable plays:

1. "The Fifth Column" (1940) - Set in Spanish Civil War, the play follows an American correspondent who becomes embroiled in a dangerous game of espionage and romance.

2. "The Only Thing We Have to Fear" (1941) - This play is a drama about a group of people struggling to survive in a world torn apart by war and political upheaval.

3. "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" (1950) - Based on Hemingway's famous short story, the play follows a writer who is reflecting on his life while on an African safari.

4. "The Old Man and the Sea" (1951) - Adapted from Hemingway's famous novella, the play tells the story of an aging fisherman who goes on a journey to catch a giant marlin.

Hemingway's plays offer a unique perspective on his writing style and themes. They are characterized by their concise, direct language and their focus on themes such as masculinity, love, and the human condition. While they may not be as well-known as his novels and short stories, they are still worth reading for anyone interested in Hemingway's work.

Ernest Hemingway's biography and plays offer a fascinating glimpse into the life and work of one of America's most celebrated authors. His writing style and themes continue to influence contemporary literature and culture, and his plays offer a unique perspective on his work.

Hemingway's plays also explore themes of love, relationships, and the human condition. In "The Fifth Column," for example, the protagonist, Philip Rawlings, is an American correspondent who becomes embroiled in a dangerous game of espionage and romance. The play explores the complexities of love and relationships in the midst of war and political upheaval. Similarly, "The Only Thing We Have to Fear" is a drama about a group of people struggling to survive in a world torn apart by war and political upheaval. The play explores themes of fear, hope, and resilience in the face of adversity.

In addition to their thematic concerns, Hemingway's plays are also notable for their concise, direct language. Hemingway's writing style is characterized by short sentences, simple vocabulary, and a focus on action and dialogue. This style is particularly well-suited to the stage, where action and dialogue are essential elements of storytelling. Hemingway's plays are fast-paced and direct, with little extraneous language or description. This makes them ideal for production, as they can be easily staged with minimal sets and props.

Hemingway's plays offer a unique perspective on his writing style and themes. They are characterized by their concise, direct language and their focus on themes such as masculinity, love, and the human condition. While they may not be as well-known as his novels and short stories, they are still worth reading for anyone interested in Hemingway's work.

Hemingway's plays also explore the theme of masculinity, which is a common theme in his work. In "The Snows of Kilimanjaro," for example, the

protagonist, Harry Street, is a writer who is reflecting on his life while on an African safari. The play explores the themes of masculinity, love, and the human condition, as Harry grapples with his own mortality and the meaning of life. Similarly, "The Old Man and the Sea" is a play about an aging fisherman who goes on a journey to catch a giant marlin. The play explores the themes of masculinity, perseverance, and the human spirit.

In addition to their thematic concerns, Hemingway's plays are also notable for their use of symbolism. In "The Snows of Kilimanjaro," for example, the mountain itself serves as a symbol of the protagonist's journey towards self-discovery and enlightenment. Similarly, in "The Old Man and the Sea," the marlin serves as a symbol of the protagonist's struggle against nature and his own mortality. The use of symbolism in Hemingway's plays adds depth and complexity to the stories, making them more than just simple tales of adventure and exploration.

Conclusion

Ernest Hemingway's plays offer a unique glimpse into the author's character and personality. Through his writing, Hemingway reveals himself to be a man of adventure, passion, and introspection. His plays explore themes of love, relationships, and the human condition, and are characterized by their concise, direct language and focus on action and dialogue.

Hemingway's plays also reflect his own experiences and interests, such as his love of adventure, his experiences as a correspondent during the Spanish Civil War, and his fascination with the human condition. His plays are a testament to his skill as a storyteller and his ability to craft compelling narratives that explore the complexities of human emotion and experience.

Hemingway's plays offer a fresh perspective on his writing style and themes, and provide insight into the author's personal life and experiences.

Hemingway's plays offer a unique perspective on his writing style and themes and provide insight into the author's personal life and experiences. They are characterized by their concise, direct language and their focus on themes such as masculinity, love, and the human condition. While they may not be as well-known as his novels and short stories, they are still worth reading for anyone interested in Hemingway's work.

References:

1. Rakhmonova, Y. K. (2024). The Complexity of Translating Hemingway's Simplicity: Chiastic Patterns in *The Sun Also Rises*. *World of Scientific news in Science*, 2(2), 701-709.
2. Rakhmonova Yulduz Khusanovana (2024). *The Sun Also Rises: A Literary Exploration of Hemingway's Masterpiece*. *Innovative Technologies in Construction Scientific Journal*, 6(1), 43-48. <https://innotechcon.uz/index.php/current/article/view/195>
1. Allovidinovna, I. D. (2022). Methods of Domestic and Foreign Representatives. *Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching*, 9, 12-17.

Rasulova, Z. (2022). TRANSLATION CONCEPTS IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN LINGUISTIC RESEARCH. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 2(11), 161-165.

2.Irkinovna, S. S., Djorakhanovna, I. N., Gapparovna, K. M., & Tashkenbaevich, T. T. (2022). THE EFFECTIVE TIPS THAT BRING TO EFFECTIVE COMPARING IN TEACHING STYLISTICS. Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results, 3298-3301.

Sheralieva Sh.I.
associate professor
Rakhmonova Yu.Kh.
assistant

PhD student
Kurbanova I.Sh.
assistant
PhD student

Shadieva Sh.S.
assistant

Department of Foreign Languages
Tashkent State Transport University

THE USE OF IT IS ONE OF THE INNOVATIVE METHODS IN INTERACTIVE TRAINING

Abstract. The given article considers advantages and benefits of using IT technologies in teaching foreign languages. The author points out that implementation of multimedia resources is motivational for learners and teachers as well.

Keywords: innovative methods, interactive training, cognitive activities, foreign languages.

Introduction

The use of computer technology in teaching, in particular, foreign languages has significantly changed approaches to the development of educational materials in this discipline. Interactive training on the basis of computer training programs allows to realize more fully the whole complex of methodical, didactic, pedagogical and psychological principles, does process of knowledge more interesting and creative, allows to consider an individual rate of work of each student.

The practical use of IT involves a new type of cognitive activity of the student, the result of which is the discovery of new knowledge, the development of cognitive independence of students, the formation of skills to independently fill knowledge, search and navigate the flow of information.

The current stage of development of the information society involves the widespread use of information and communication technologies in education. And this is not just a trend of the time, it is an urgent need, as [1]:

1) IT contributes to the intensification of the education process, as it accelerates the transfer of knowledge from one person to another;

2) the use of IT contributes to the quality of education, people can gain the necessary knowledge during the whole life.

One of the problems of learning a foreign language is the distance of the student from the country of the target language. Previously, teaching foreign language communication was built in such a way that students were forced to stage communication in a foreign language through role-playing games, dialogues, etc. The use of IT solves this problem by expanding the scope of the classroom and letting foreign language reality through the Internet. Communication with native speakers becomes easier and more accessible, becomes visible and audible. The information received is up-to-date and authentic. All this mentioned above give motivation to learn a foreign language and helps to achieve the goal of learning.

The use of ICT in a foreign language lesson opens up new prospects and possibilities for greater mastering language, for the widespread use of forms of individual and group work (via the Internet).

New information and communication technologies should contribute to "a better world in which everyone get benefit from education, science, culture and communication". ICTs have a huge impact on education, as they "give immense possibility of completely new methods of teaching and learning".

Thus, the introduction of computer technology creates necessary conditions for the intensification of the educational process. They allow you to practice the use of psychological and pedagogical development, providing a transition from traditional learning to master the ability to independently acquire new knowledge. Computer technologies contribute to the revelation, preservation and development of personal qualities of students.

Moreover, the computer provides a comprehensive (current, midterm, final) control of the educational process as well. As we know, control is known to be an integral part of the whole learning process and serves as a feedback between the student and the teacher. When using a computer to control the quality of students' knowledge, a greater objectivity of assessment is achieved. In addition, this type of control can substantially save learning time, as carried out simultaneously check the knowledge of all students. This gives opportunity to the teacher to concentrate his or her attention to the creative aspects of working with students.

It should be noted that the computer removes such a negative psychological factor as fear.

Method

This section will outline the various Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) tools employed to enhance interactive training in foreign language learning.

Electronic Resources:

- Electronic textbooks and manuals displayed via computer and projector.
- Electronic encyclopedias and reference books for in-depth exploration.
- Educational resources accessible through the internet.

Interactive Software:

- Simulators and testing programs for self-assessment and practice.

Multimedia Tools:

- DVD and CD discs containing audio and visual materials.
- Video and audio equipment for enhanced listening and pronunciation practice.

Interactive Tools:

- Interactive whiteboards for collaborative learning and presentations.

Independent Learning Resources:

- Research and project materials for independent study and exploration.

These tools will be integrated into the curriculum to facilitate:

- Independent Student Work: Students can utilize these resources for self-paced learning, individual topic exploration, and knowledge self-assessment.
- Engaging Presentations: Teachers can leverage multimedia presentations to create captivating and informative lessons.
- Personalized Learning: The computer can adapt the difficulty of presented tasks based on student performance, fostering motivation and reducing discouragement.
- Development of Independence: The computer provides a patient and non-judgmental learning environment, encouraging students to confidently explore and experiment.

Results

During traditional classroom sessions, various factors (pronunciation defects, fear of making mistakes, inability to articulate their thoughts aloud, language barrier etc.) do not allow many students to show their real knowledge. Being alone with the computer, the student, as a rule, does not feel repressed and tries to show the maximum of his knowledge.

The most commonly used in the educational process IT tools include [2]:

- 1) electronic textbooks and manuals demonstrated using a computer and a multimedia projector;
- 2) electronic encyclopedias and reference books;
- 3) simulators and testing programs;
- 4) educational resources of the Internet;
- 5) DVD and CD discs with pictures and illustrations;
- 6) video and audio equipment;
- 7) research and projects;
- 8) interactive whiteboard.

These IT tools create favorable opportunities for foreign language lessons for the organization of independent work of students. They can use computer technology to study individual topics, and for self-control of knowledge. Moreover, the computer is the most “patient” teacher, able to repeat any task as much as necessary without getting tired.

Multimedia presentations are widely used by almost all teachers. They are convenient and useful for both teachers and students. Having basic computer

knowledge can create original teaching materials that will captivate, motivate and target the students for successful results.

21st century is the century of information technology, brings about changes in the traditional teaching of the English language. The Internet and the computer are technical and inalienable means of teaching foreign languages that have not been invented specifically for this purpose and perform other functions in the first place. However, due to their great potential and advantages, they attract the attention of teachers, practitioners and methodologists all over the world.

Lessons conducted on computer programs are of great interest and share a lot of positive emotions to students. The use of computer not only promotes increase of interest to education, but also gives the chance to regulate presentation of educational tasks of difficulty degree, encouragement of the correct decisions. In addition, the computer allows you to eliminate one of the most important causes of a negative attitude to learning - failure due to lack of understanding of the material or a gap in knowledge. Working on the computer, the student is able to bring the job to the end, relying on the necessary assistance. The computer is loyal to a variety of student answers: it does not accompany the work of students with praiseworthy or negative comments, which develops their independence and self-confidence, which is an important factor for the development of student individuality. [4]

Conclusion

Nowadays, there are many computer programs that assist the teacher of a foreign language and students in mastering the English language. Computer training programs have many advantages over traditional teaching methods. They allow to train different types of speech activity and combine them in different combinations, help to understand language phenomena, to apply integrated skills, to form linguistic abilities, to create communicative situations and intensification of independent work of students.

When using computer technology in the work changes and the role of the teacher, whose main task is to support and guide the development of the personality of students, their creative search.

Finally, we can say that, information and communication technologies accelerate the whole learning process, increase learner's motivation to learn a target language and the formation of individual, creative, cognitive abilities. It is information technology that make "boom" in other words revolution in the educational process in which students will be able to fully reveal their creative potential, to show their research abilities, imagination, creativity, activity and independence.

References:

1. Edward W. Marx, Voices of Innovations, The USA, 2019
2. Brian Williams, Handbook of Using Information Technologies, London Press., 2018

3. Michael G. Moore., Handbook of Distance Education (3rd edition) The USA, 2013
4. Richard J.C, Rogers T.S. Approaches and Methods in language Teaching/Cambridge university press, - 2010.
5. Malikovna, K. R. N., Mirsharapovna, S. Z., Shadjalilovna, S. M., & Kakhramonovich, A. A. (2022). Types of Interactive Methods in Teaching English to Students. Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies, 14, 1-4.
6. Akbardjanovna, X. I., Allovidinovna, I. D., & Ismailovna, M. S. (2022). RELATIVE PRONOUN AS A SYNTACTIC UNIT IN LANGUAGE SYSTEM. Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL), 3(10), 16-21.
7. Akbardjanovna, X. I., Allovidinovna, I. D., & Ismailovna, M. S. (2022). RELATIVE PRONOUNS IN LANGUAGE SYSTEM. Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL), 3(10), 43-49.
8. Allovidinovna, I. D., Ismailovna, M. S., & Akbardjanovna, X. I. (2022). RELATIVE PRONOUNS. Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL), 3(10), 30-36.
9. Irkinovna, S. S. (2023). The terminologies of automobiles: translation problems. Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies, 16, 8-11.
10. Irkinovna, S. S., Djorakhanovna, I. N., Gapparovna, K. M., & Tashkenbaevich, T. T. (2022). THE EFFECTIVE TIPS THAT BRING TO EFFECTIVE COMPARING IN TEACHING STYLISTICS. Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results, 3298-3301.
11. Irkinovna, S. S., Xakimberdievna, R. Z., Uktamovna, X. L., & Iroda, S. (2022). INNOVATIVE TEACHING METHOD:" INTEGRATION OF HYBRID LEARNING IN THE LEARNING PROCESS OF LEARNING MATHEMATICS". Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL), 3(11), 117-121.
12. Ismailovna, M. S., Akbardjanovna, X. I., & Allovidinovna, I. D. (2022). SYNTACTIC UNIT OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS. Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL), 3(10), 37-42.
13. Kakhramonovich, A. A., Mirsharapovna, S. Z., Malikovna, K. R. N., & Shadjalilovna, S. M. (2022). The Inner Form and National Cultural Specificity of Phraseological Units. Eurasian Research Bulletin, 14, 98-102.
14. Malikovna, K. R. N., & Akbardjanovna, X. I. (2022). Methods Of Teaching Logistics Terms To Senior Students Using Interactive Classroom Activities. Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations, 4, 79-84.
15. Mirsharapovna, S. Z., Shadjalilovna, S. M., Kakhramonovich, A. A., & Malikovna, K. R. N. (2022). Pros and Cons of Computer Technologies in Education. Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies, 14, 26-29.
16. Shadjalilovna, S. M., Malikovna, K. R. N., Mirsharapovna, S. Z., & Kakhramonovich, A. A. (2022). Determination of the Needs of Students by

Psychological and Pedagogical Teaching Tools Using Remote Technologies. Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies, 14, 5-8.

17. Uktamovna, X. L., Iroda, S., Irkinovna, S. S., & Xakimberdievna, R. Z. (2022). THE MECHANISM OF REGULATION OF THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CLIMATE IN THE COLLECTIVE. Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research, 3(11), 121-126.

18. Xakimberdievna, R. Z., Uktamovna, X. L., Iroda, S., & Irkinovna, S. S. (2022). LEARNING WITH THE HELP OF ELECTRONIC PORTFOLIO. Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal, 3(11), 44-50.

Shoimqulova N.X.
3rd year student
Termez state pedagogical institute
Scientific supervisor: Yadigarova S.B.

INTEGRATING GLOBAL ISSUES INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

Abstract. This article explores the integration of global issues into English language teaching, emphasizing its significance, theoretical foundations, practical implications, and pedagogical strategies. Practical considerations, including content selection and adaptation, assessment methods, and evaluation strategies, are addressed, highlighting the transformative potential of incorporating global perspectives into language instruction.

Keywords: global issues, integration, theoretical framework, critical pedagogy, global citizenship education, content selection, adaptation, assessment, evaluation.

Introduction.

The integration of global issues into English language teaching epitomizes a contemporary pedagogical imperative, resonating with the increasingly interconnected and interdependent nature of our world. This introduction serves as a gateway to exploring the multifaceted dimensions of this integration, underscored by scholarly insights and practical considerations. By delving into the theoretical frameworks, pedagogical implications, and practical strategies, this article aims to illuminate the transformative potential of incorporating global perspectives into language instruction. Drawing upon seminal scholarly contributions, this discourse navigates through the theoretical underpinnings advocating for the integration of global issues into English language teaching. From critical pedagogy's emphasis on fostering critical consciousness to sociocultural theory's recognition of language acquisition as a social practice, a robust theoretical framework guides educators in navigating this dynamic pedagogical terrain. Through scholarly inquiry and practical application, this article endeavors to provide educators with the necessary tools and insights to navigate the complexities of integrating global issues into the English language curriculum.

Theoretical Framework. Central to the integration of global issues into the English language curriculum is a robust theoretical framework that underpins pedagogical decisions and instructional practices. This section elucidates the theoretical underpinnings that advocate for the incorporation of global issues into language education, drawing upon seminal scholarly contributions.

Critical pedagogy, as espoused by Paulo Freire and others, posits that education should be a transformative process aimed at fostering critical

consciousness and societal change. In the context of language education, critical pedagogy emphasizes the importance of engaging learners in critical inquiry and reflection on societal issues, thereby enabling them to develop a deeper understanding of language and its social implications [1.45].

Global citizenship education (GCE) provides another theoretical lens through which to understand the integration of global issues into language teaching. GCE emphasizes the cultivation of knowledge, skills, and values necessary for active participation in a globalized world characterized by interconnectedness and interdependence. By integrating global issues into the curriculum, language educators can nurture learners' sense of global responsibility and empathy towards diverse perspectives and cultures [2.78]. Moreover, sociocultural theory, as advanced by Vygotsky, underscores the importance of social interaction and cultural context in learning. Language acquisition is seen as a social practice shaped by cultural norms and values. By exposing learners to authentic materials and real-world issues, educators can scaffold language learning experiences that are meaningful and culturally relevant, thereby facilitating language acquisition and cultural competence [3.67].

By drawing upon these theoretical perspectives, educators can design language learning experiences that not only enhance linguistic proficiency but also foster critical thinking, intercultural understanding, and global awareness among learners.

Analysis of Subject Matters

The integration of global issues into the English language curriculum offers multifaceted benefits that extend beyond mere linguistic proficiency. This section highlights the advantages of infusing global perspectives into language instruction, grounded in scholarly insights.

Firstly, incorporating global issues cultivates critical thinking skills among learners. Engaging with complex global phenomena necessitates analytical inquiry, evaluation of evidence, and synthesis of diverse perspectives. Through grappling with issues such as climate change, human rights, and cultural diversity, students develop their capacity for critical reflection and problem-solving [4.90].

Additionally, integrating global issues fosters intercultural competence and empathy. By exploring diverse cultures and societal norms, students gain a deeper appreciation for cultural diversity and global interconnectedness. Exposure to global issues nurtures empathy towards individuals and communities affected by social injustices [5.65]. Furthermore, the integration of global issues enhances language learning motivation and engagement. Topics such as sustainability and global health resonate with students' interests, imbuing language learning with relevance and authenticity [6.54].

Lastly, incorporating global issues into the curriculum facilitates the development of global citizenship competencies. Through meaningful engagement with global challenges, students acquire the knowledge, skills, and values necessary for active citizenship in a globalized world.

Analysis and results

Selecting and Adapting Content. Central to successful integration is the thoughtful curation and modification of global content to align with language learning objectives. Cultural sensitivity and authenticity are paramount, ensuring materials reflect diverse perspectives without perpetuating stereotypes. Interdisciplinary connections enhance relevance and depth, enriching language instruction.

Adapting content involves scaffolding to support linguistic and cognitive development. Simplifying language, providing contextualized vocabulary support, and utilizing multimodal resources enhance comprehension and engagement.

By thoughtfully curating and adapting materials, educators create enriching language learning experiences fostering global awareness and proficiency.

Assessment and Evaluation. Effective assessment and evaluation methods are integral to the integration of global issues into the English language curriculum, ensuring the comprehensive understanding and engagement of students. Employing diverse assessment strategies aligned with language objectives allows educators to measure student learning outcomes effectively. Performance-based assessments, such as presentations, debates, or projects, provide authentic opportunities for students to demonstrate their understanding of global issues in real-world contexts. These tasks not only assess language proficiency but also foster critical thinking skills and encourage students to apply their knowledge to complex global challenges.

Furthermore, reflective practices play a crucial role in assessing student engagement with global issues. Through reflective journals, essays, or online discussions, students have the opportunity to articulate their learning experiences, connect course content to personal narratives, and consider the broader implications of global issues. These reflective activities not only enhance student self-awareness and metacognitive skills but also provide valuable feedback to educators on the effectiveness of their instructional strategies.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the integration of global issues into English language teaching

represents not only an educational imperative but also a moral and societal necessity in our increasingly interconnected world. By embracing a scholarly understanding of theoretical frameworks, practical strategies, and pedagogical considerations, educators can navigate this transformative pedagogical landscape with confidence and efficacy.

References:

1. Freire, P. (1970). *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*. New York: Continuum.
2. Andreotti, V. (2006). Soft versus critical global citizenship education. *Policy & Practice: A Development Education Review*, 3, 40-51.
3. Vygotsky, L. S. (1978). *Mind in Society: The Development of Higher Psychological Processes*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

4. Ennis, R. H. (2011). *The Nature of Critical Thinking: An Outline of Critical Thinking Dispositions and Abilities*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Byram, M. (1997). *Teaching and Assessing Intercultural Communicative Competence*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.
6. Dörnyei, Z. (2001). *Motivational Strategies in the Language Classroom*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
7. Yadigarova, S. (2022). Etymological And Semantic Analysis Of Clothing Names In Different Systemic Languages(In The Example Of English And Uzbek Languages).
8. Bahromovna, Y. S. (2021). Thematic Division of Clothing Names in English and Uzbek. *European Journal Of Innovation In Nonformal Education*, 1(2), 61–62. Retrieved from <https://inovatus.es/index.php/ejine/article/view/41>
9. Yadigarova, S. (2023). Clothing Names as the Linguistic Objects. *ISJ Theoretical&Applied Science*, 3(119), 305-309. <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS>
10. Mukumov Makhmud Khudayberdievich. (2023). A BRIEF INSIGHT INTO INTERTEXTUALITY. *Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development*, 414–420. Retrieved from <http://www.bjisrd.com/index.php/bjisrd/article/view/1099>

Sobirov D.X.
Urganch davlat universiteti
Quliyev T.M.
“Paxtasanoat ilmiy markazi” AJ
Qulmetov M.
Toshkent to‘qimachilik va yengil sanoat institute
Atanafasov M.R.
Toshkent to‘qimachilik va yengil sanoat institute

VALIKLAR TA’SIRIDA HOSIL BO’LADIGAN TASHQI KUCHLARNI JUN TOLALARIGA TA’SIRNING TAHLILI

Аннотация: ushbu maqolada tituvchi valik yordamida titilgan saralangan jun tolalarining xususiyatlarini aniqlash bo'yicha tadqiqotlar natijalari keltirilgan. Tolalar traektoriyasining koordinatalari berilgan. Tolalarni uzunligi va diametri bo'yicha mos ravishda saralash uchun jun oqimining to'g'ri harakatlanishi uchun traektoriya tenglamalari hisoblangan.

Kalit so‘zlari: jun tolaci, uzunlik, diametr, trayektoriya, differensial tenglama, bir jinsli tenglama, ajralish samaradorligi, uzatish masofasi.

Sobirov D.Kh.
Urgench State University
Kuliyev T.M.
“Paxtasanoat ilmiy markazi” JSC
Qulmetov M.
Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry
Atanafasov M.R.
Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE ON WOOL FIBERS OF EXTERNAL FORCES FORMED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ROLLERS

Annotation. This article presents the results of research to determine the properties of sorted wool fibers loosened with the help of loosening rollers. The coordinates of the trajectory of the fibers are given. The trajectory equations for the correct movement of the wool flow are calculated in order to properly sort the fibers by length and diameter.

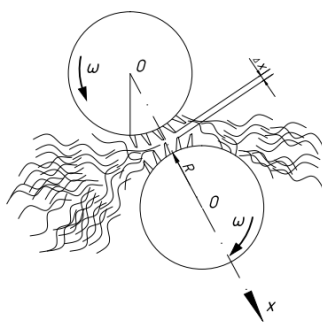
Key words: wool fiber, length, diameter, trajectory, differential equation, homogeneous equation, separation efficiency, transmission distance.

Mamlakatimiz mustaqillikka erishgandan keyin, aholi va xalq xo'jaligining jun tolalaridan tayyorlangan mahsulotlarga bo'lgan talabi ortdi.

Respublikamizga hozirgacha xorijiy davlatlardan valyuta hisobiga jun tolalaridan olingan tayyor mahsulotlar olib kelingan bo'lsa, mamlakatimiz mustaqillikka erishgandan keyin aholini jun tolalaridan olingan mahsulotlarga bo'lgan talabini qondirish maqsadida qo'plab qo'shma korxonalar tashkil etildi.

Jun tolalaridan sifatli mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish uchun O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021 yil 8 iyundagi "Respublikada mavjud yaylovlardan unumli foydalanish, ipak va junni qayta ishlashni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida" PQ-5178-son qarori va 2023 24 fevraldagi "Ipakchilik tarmog'ini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida" PQ-73-son qarorlarining ijrosi hamda ko'plab ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda.

Jun tolalarining tituvchi valik orasidagi yuza bo'yicha harakatini aniqlash uchun jun tolalarini uzluksiz tituvchi valik yuzasida harakatlanish jarayonini ifodalaymiz.



1-rasm. Tituvchi valiklar orasidagi harakatlantiruvchi kuchni jun tolasiga ta'siridagi sxemasi.

$$m \cdot \ddot{x} = -k_1 \cdot x + R \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t)$$

bu yerda $R = m \cdot a$ -jun tolalarini tituvchi valik ta'siridagi harakatlanuvchi kuch

$$m \cdot \ddot{x} + k_1 \cdot x = m \cdot a \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t \quad (1)$$

ikkinchi tartibli bir jinsli bo'lmagan differensial tenglamani yechimini $x = x_1 + x_2$ ko'rinishda izlaymiz. Bir jinsli qismini hisoblaymiz.

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{k_1}{m} \cdot x = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \text{ ifodaga belgilash kiritamiz } \sqrt{\frac{k_1}{m}} = z$$

$$\ddot{x} + z^2 \cdot x = 0 \quad (3)$$

(3) bir jinsli tenglamani yechimini quyidagicha izlaymiz

$$X_1 = e^{\lambda t}; \quad \dot{X}_1 = \lambda e^{\lambda t}; \quad \ddot{X}_1 = \lambda^2 \cdot e^{\lambda t};$$

$$\lambda^2 + z^2 = 0 \quad (4)$$

bundan $\lambda_{1/2} \pm i \cdot z$ bo'ladi bo'lganda (3) tenglamani yechimi quyidagicha bo'ladi.

$$x_1 = c_1 \cdot \cos(z \cdot t) + c_2 \cdot \sin(z \cdot t) \quad (5)$$

(5) ifodadan s_1 va s_2 o'zgarmlarni boshlang'ich va chegaraviy shartlardan foydalanimiz $x_1(0) = x_0$; $\dot{x}_1(0) = g_0$;

$$\dot{x}_1 = -c_1 \cdot z \cdot \sin(z \cdot t) + c_2 \cdot z \cdot \cos(z \cdot t) \quad (6)$$

$$g_0 = z \cdot c_2 \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{g_0}{z}; x_0 = c_1$$

aniqlangan o'zgarmlar qiymatlarni (5) tenglamaga qo'yamiz.

$$x_1 = x_0 \cdot \cos(z \cdot t) + \frac{g_0}{z} \cdot \sin(z \cdot t) \quad (7)$$

(1) ifodani xususiy yechimi

$$x_2 = A \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t + B \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t \quad (8)$$

ko'rinishida ifodalaymiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_2 &= -A \cdot \omega \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t + B \cdot \omega \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t \\ \ddot{x}_2 &= -A \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t - B \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

aniqlangan (8) va (9) ifodalarni (1) tenglikka qo'yib o'zgarmlar A va V ning qiymatini aniqlaymiz

$$-A \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t - B \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t + \frac{k_1}{m} (A \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t + B \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t) = \frac{R}{m} \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t$$

yuqoridagi tenglikdan mos koeffitsiyentlarni tenglashtirib A va V ning qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz.

$$\begin{cases} -A \cdot \omega^2 + \frac{k_1}{m} \cdot A = \frac{R}{m} \\ -B \cdot \omega^2 + \frac{k_1}{m} \cdot B = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{R}{k_1 - \omega^2 \cdot m}; B = 0$$

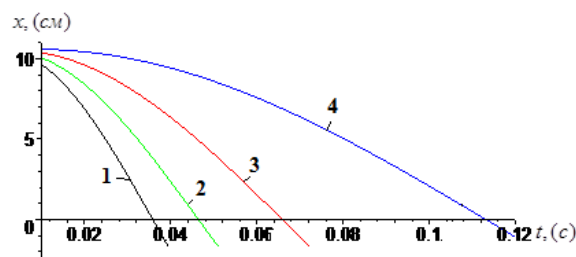
aniqlangan A va V o'zgarmlar qiymatlarini (8) tenglamaga qo'yamiz.

$$x_2 = \frac{R}{k_1 - \omega^2 \cdot m} \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t \quad (9)$$

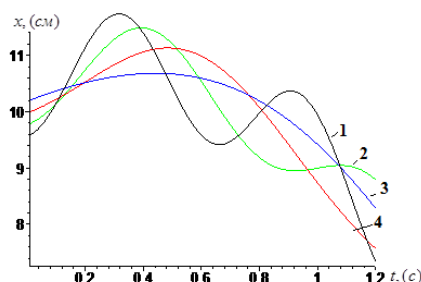
Tituvchi valik yuza bo'ylab jun tola oqimining kuchlar ta'siridagi harakatini umumiy yechimini keltiramiz.

$$x = x_0 \cdot \cos(z \cdot t) + \frac{g_0}{z} \cdot \sin(z \cdot t) + \frac{R}{k_1 - \omega^2 \cdot m} \cdot \cos \omega \cdot t \quad (10)$$

(10) tenglikdan jun tolalarini tituvchi valik sirtidagi harakat trayektoriyasini Maple dasturidan foydalanib grafiklarda tahlil qilingan. Hisoblashda quyidagi parametrlar qiymatlari keltirilgan: $g = 9,81 m/s^2$; $l = 1,8 mm$; $\varphi = 80^\circ$; $\omega = 35 c^{-1}$; $d_1 = 40 mkm$; $d_2 = 35 mkm$; $d_3 = 30 mkm$; $d_4 = 25 mkm$; $\rho_{jun} = 1,28 \div 1,32 \frac{g}{sm^3}$.



2-расм. Tituvchi valik sirtidagi harakatining jun tolalari massalarining turli xil $m_1 = 0.023 \text{ mlGr}$; $m_2 = 0.023 \text{ mlGr}$; $m_3 = 0.014 \text{ mlGr}$; $m_4 = 0.008 \text{ mlGr}$; qiymatlarida vaqtga bog‘liq grafigi



3-rasm. Tituvchi valik sirtidagi harakatining jun tolalari bir biriga siqilishi natijasida uzatilishini diametrlarining turli xil $d_1 = 40 \text{ mkm}$; $d_2 = 35 \text{ mkm}$; $d_3 = 30 \text{ mkm}$; $d_4 = 25 \text{ mkm}$; qiymatlarida vaqtga bog‘liq grafigi.

Yuqoridagi grafiklardan shuni takidlash mumkinki jun tolalari qanchalik valiklar orasida titilishi natijasida tebranma harakat yuzaga kelsa jun tolalarni bir biridan ajralish samaradorligi ortadi natijada turli xil uzunlikdagi jun tolalarini saralash jarayoni jadallashadi. Bundan tashqari tituvchi valiklar orsidagi jun tolalarini turli xil massalardagi hamda turli xil diametrlardagi xolati xam muhim hisoblanadi.

Jun tolalarini tituvchi valik sirtidan otilish harakat trayektoriyasini aniqlash. Jun tolalariga tituvchi valik zarbasi ta’siridan keyin otilib chiqishi ma’lum trayektoriyada harakatlanadi. Shuning uchun ushbu trayektoriyani parametrlarga bog‘langanligi nazariy tomondan ta’minlanishi muhim hisoblanadi. Jun tolalarini tituvchi valik sirtidan ajralib chiqib harakatlanishda unga quyidagi kuchlar ta’sir qiladi.

Jun bo‘lakchalariga o‘qlar bo‘yicha harakatini ifodalovchi differensial tenglamalar sistemasini Lagranjning ikkinchi tartibli tenglamasidan foydalanib aniqlaymiz.

$$\begin{aligned} m \cdot \ddot{x} &= -k \cdot g^2 \cdot \cos \alpha \\ m \cdot \ddot{y} &= -m \cdot g + k \cdot g^2 \cdot \sin \alpha \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Бу ерда m -жун толаларининг массаси, $k \cdot g^2$ -ҳаво қаршилиги.

Harakat tenglamalarini yechimini olishda xar bir differensial tenglamani aloxida analitik yechimini olamiz. Sistema ikkinchi tenglamasidan OU o‘qi

bo'yicha harakatida vaqt bo'yicha ikki marta integrallab olib quyidagi ifodalarni hosil qilamiz.

$$\vartheta_y = \left(\frac{\vartheta^2 \cdot k \cdot \cos \alpha}{m} - g \right) \cdot t + C_1 \quad (12)$$

$$Y = \left(\frac{\vartheta^2 \cdot k \cdot \cos \alpha}{m} - g \right) \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} + C_1 \cdot t + C_2$$

Boshlang'ich shartlardan $t=0$ da $y=y_0$; $\vartheta=\vartheta_0$ bo'lganida C_1 va C_2 aniqlash natijasida

$$\vartheta_y = \left(\frac{\vartheta^2 \cdot k \cdot \cos \alpha}{m} - g \right) \cdot t + \vartheta_0 \cdot \sin \alpha \quad (13)$$

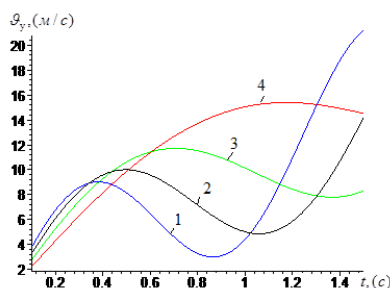
$$Y = y_0 + \vartheta_0 \cdot t \cdot \sin \alpha + \left(\frac{\vartheta^2 \cdot k \cdot \cos \alpha}{m} - g \right) \cdot \frac{t^2}{2}$$

Mos ravishda OX koordinata bo'yicha trayektoriyasini aniqlaymiz.

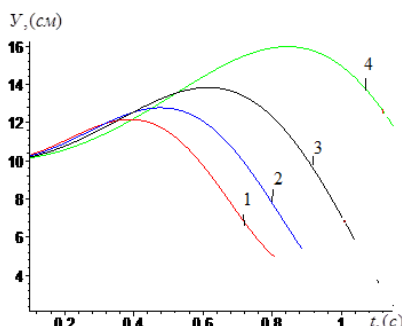
$$\vartheta_x = \frac{\vartheta^2 \cdot k \cdot \sin \alpha}{2 \cdot m} \cdot t + \vartheta_0 \cdot \cos \alpha \quad (14)$$

$$X = X_0 + \vartheta_0 \cdot t \cdot \cos \alpha + \frac{\vartheta^2 \cdot k \cdot \sin \alpha}{2 \cdot m} \cdot t^2$$

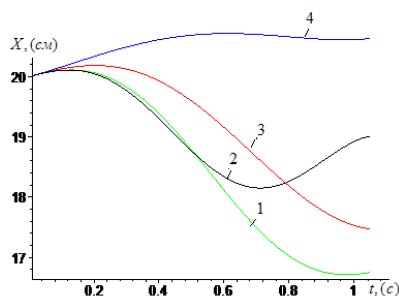
(13) va (14) tenglamalaridan jun tolalarini tituvchi valik ta'siridagi trayektoriyalarini aniqlashda Maple dasturidan foydalanib grafiklarda tahlillari keltirilgan.



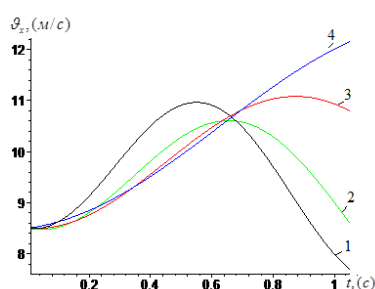
4-rasm. Jun tolalari tezliklarining OU o'qi bo'yicha trayektoriyasini massalarining turli xil $m_1 = 0.023mlGr$; $m_2 = 0.023mlGr$; $m_3 = 0.014mlGr$; $m_4 = 0.008mlGr$; qiymatlarida vaqtga bog'liq grafigi



5-rasm. Jun tolalari OU o'qi bo'yicha trayektoriyasini bir biriga siqilishi natijasida uzatilishini diametrlarining turli xil $d_1 = 40mkm$; $d_2 = 35mkm$; $d_3 = 30mkm$; $d_4 = 25mkm$; qiymatlarida vaqtga bog'liq grafigi



6-rasm. Jun tolalari OX o‘qi bo‘yicha trayektoriyasini bir biriga siqilishi natijasida uzatilishini diametrlarining turli xil $d_1 = 40 \text{ mkm}$; $d_2 = 35 \text{ mkm}$; $d_3 = 30 \text{ mkm}$; $d_4 = 25 \text{ mkm}$; qiymatlarida vaqtga bog‘liq grafigi.



7-rasm. Jun tolalari tezliklarining OX o‘qi bo‘yicha trayektoriyasini massalarining turli xil $m_1 = 0.023 \text{ mlГp}$; $m_2 = 0.023 \text{ mlГp}$; $m_3 = 0.014 \text{ mlГp}$; $m_4 = 0.008 \text{ mlГp}$; qiymatlarida vaqtga bog‘liq grafigi.

Xulosa: Jun oqimini saralashda tituvchi valik orqali jun tolalarini uzunliklariga, diametrlariga, massalariga bog‘liqlik shartlari orqali saralanganlik xulosalari keltirilgan. Bundan tashqari tolalarni tituvchi valik uzatishdagi koordinatalar bo‘yicha trayektoriyalari xam keltirilgan. Turli xil oqimda kelayotgan jun tolalarini bir biridan ajratib uzluksiz oqimni to‘g‘ri yo‘naltirishdagi trayektoriya tenglamalari hisoblab chiqildi va rasional parametrlar asosida uzatish masofalari tanlangan xolda jun tolalari ajratilishini yuqoridagi grafiklarda keltirildi.

Adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

1. Липенко Я.Я. «Общая технология шерсти». М.: Легпромбытиздат, 1986. - С. 57.
2. У.М.Матмусаев ва бошдалар. “Тукдмачилик материалшунослиги” Т., “Узбекистан” НМИУ, 2005. -с.83
3. Прядение шерсти и химических волокон. Под.ред. В.А.Протасовой. М.: Легпромбытиздат, 1987
4. Qulmetov M.Q., Komilov A.Z., Matmuratova Sh.X.. Mahalliy xom ashyodan eksportbop mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish. To‘kimachilik muammolari, №3 2007, 32-35 б.

Sobirov O.O.
Andijon Davlat Tibbiyot Instituti
Farmakologiya, klinik farmakologiya
va tibbiyot biotexnologiyalari kafedrası assistenti
Sobirova F.O.
bosqich talabasi
Sobirova Z.O.
3-bosqich talabasi
University of business and science

XURUJSIMON SHIZOFRENIYADA ASTENIK REMISSIYA TURINING KLINIK TIPOLOGIYASI

Rezyume. Shizofreniyada remissiya-bu bemorda patologiyaning namoyon bo'lishi bo'lmagan va umuman o'zini yaxshi his qiladigan davr. Ammo bu kasallikdan butunlay xalos bo'lishni anglatmaydi. Remissiya davrlari turli muddatlarda bo'lishi mumkin. Qachon va qanday sharoitlarda barqarorlashtirish mumkinligini tushunish uchun kasallikning borishini va uning bosqichlarini kuzatish kerak.

Ushbu maqolada psixiatriya klinikalari va ambulatoriya bemorlari orasida astenik kasalliklarning chastotasi 1, 2% dan 18% gacha ekanligi, muhokama qilinayotgan muammoga kelsak, bugungi kunda mavjud bo'lgan adabiyotlarda shizofreniya va shizofreniya spektrining buzilishlarida astenik simptomlarni epidemiologik baholash bo'yicha tizimli ma'lumotlar kam uchrayotgani va boshqa ma'lumotlar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: klinik tipologiya, paroksizmal shizofreniya, astenik remissiya, struktura.

Sobirov O.O.
assistant
Pharmacology, clinical pharmacology and medical biotechnology department
Andijan State Medical Institute
Sobirova F.O.
stage student
Sobirova Z.O.
3rd grade student
University of business and science

CLINICAL TYPOLOGY OF ASTHENIC TYPE OF REMISSIONS IN PAROXYSMAL SCHIZOPHRENIA

Resume. Remission in schizophrenia is a period when the patient has no manifestations of pathology and generally feels well. But this does not mean getting rid of the disease completely. Periods of remission can be of different duration. To understand when and under what conditions stabilization is possible, you need to monitor the course of the disease and monitor its stages.

This article notes that the frequency of asthenic disorders among psychiatric clinics and outpatient patients ranges from 1.2% to 18%. As for the problem under discussion, systematic data on the epidemiological assessment of asthenic symptoms in schizophrenia and schizophrenic spectrum disorders are rare in the literature available today, and other information is covered.

Key words: clinical typology, paroxysmal schizophrenia, asthenic remission, structure.

Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi. Shizofreniyada astenik remissiyalarning nisbatan yuqori chastotasi bilan belgilanadi, asteniya muammosi klinik xarakteristikasi, prognostik ahamiyati va terapiyasi jihatidan yetarli darajada rivojlanmagan [6]. Ushbu muammo bo'yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlarning aksariyati o'tgan asrning o'rtalarida amalga oshirilgan va astenik remissiyalarning turli shakllarda va xurujsimon shizofreniya kursining turli bosqichlarida sezilarli darajada tarqalishini ko'rsatadi [2].

Asosiy nashrlarda ham mahalliy, ham xorijiy asteniya endogen - protsessual kasallikning bir qator kam uchraydigan ko'rinishlariga mos keladi. Shu bilan birga, bir qator mualliflar astenik nuqsonni yakuniy holatlarning mustaqil shakli sifatida aniqlaydilar [5]. Bundan tashqari, shizofreniyaning barcha asosiy ko'rinishlarini tushuntiruvchi (belgilovchi) asosiy gipotetik buzilish sifatida energiya potentsialini kamaytirish kontseptsiyasiga rioya qilgan mualliflar astenik nuqsonni asosiy buzilishning bevosita klinik ifodasi sifatida ko'rishadi [3].

Xurujsimon shizofreniya ushbu kasallikka chalingan bemorlar orasida o'ziga xos og'irlik bo'yicha - 42, 9% dan 82, 8% gacha muhim o'rinni egallaydi.

Ko'plab tadqiqotlar ushbu jarayon shaklining individual namoyon bo'lishining psixopatologik xususiyatlarini - statik va dinamikadagi hujumlarni yaxshi o'rganib chiqdi. Shu bilan birga, remissiyalar kam o'rganilgan va asosan shizofreniyaning ayrim shakllari va uning variantlari doirasida chegaralanadi [4].

Maxsus adabiyotlarda taqdim etilgan shizofreniya remissiyasi turlarining xilma-xilligi mohiyatan faqat patologik jarayonning kuchayishi va hujum o'rtasidagi remissiya dinamikasining etishmasligi, shuningdek kasallikning keyingi bosqichida statik yengilligini aks ettiradi [1].

Ilmiy va klinik psixiatriyada yuzaga kelgan vaziyat shizofreniyaning bosqichma-bosqich sindrom kompleksi va shakllanishidan bilish va patologik jarayonning muhim xususiyatlaridan biri - remissiyaning modifikatsiyasi mohiyatini etarli darajada bilmaslik o'rtasidagi nomuvofiqlikka olib keladi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Xurujsimon shizofreniya remissiyasi bosqichida astenik remissiyalarning psixopatologik xususiyatlarini o'rganish.

Materiallar va tadqiqot usullari. Tadqiqot remissiya bosqichida shizofreniyaning xurujsimon – progredient shakli tashxisi qo'yilgan 20 yoshdan 55 yoshgacha bo'lgan 63 erkak bemor (o'rtacha yoshi 41, 9 ± 9 , 46 yosh) asosida o'tkazildi. Gender omilining ta'sirini bartaraf etish va o'rganilayotgan kogortaning bir xilligini oshirish maqsadida tadqiqot faqat erkak odamlarda o'tkazildi.

Kasallik namoyon bo'lishining o'rtacha yoshi 22, 2 ± 4 , 2 yilni, kasallikning o'rtacha davomiyligi 18, 9 ± 9 , 5 yilni tashkil etdi. Tekshirilgan kogortada bemorlarning ko'pchiligida (57, 1%; 36 kishi) kasallikning davomiyligi 15 yildan oshdi, 11, 1% (7 kishi) - 10 yoshdan 15 yoshgacha, 17, 5% (11 kishi) - 5 yoshdan 10 yoshgacha va 14, 3% (9 kishi) - 5 yilgacha.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Remissiya bosqichida xurujsimon-progredient shizofreniyadagi astenik kasalliklarni sinchkovlik bilan klinik va psixopatologik tahlil qilish ularning bir qator parametrlar bo'yicha heterojenligini ko'rsatdi. Shu asosda biz endogen asteniyaning ikki turini ajratdik: affektiv-astenik tip ($n = 23$; 36, 5%) va negativ-astenik tip ($n = 40$; 63, 5%). Ikkinchisi ikkita kichik turni o'z ichiga olgan: 1 kichik tip – negativ-astenik ("klassik") ($n = 32$; 80, 0%), 2 kichik tip – negativ-astenik, 45 ta ipoxondriya ("ipoxondriya") ($n = 8$; 20, 0%).

I tip, affektiv-astenik ($n=23$; 36, 5%). Ushbu bemorlarda kuzatilgan astenik simptomlar majmuasi asosan asteniyaning aniq namoyon bo'lishi bilan engil depressiya (subdepressiya) doirasida rivojlangan. Ko'pgina bemorlarda jismoniy charchoq ob'ektiv ravishda kuzatilgan-95, 7% (22 kishi), intellektual yuk esa osonroq tashilgan va aqliy/aqliy charchoq ob'ektiv ravishda atigi 43, 5% (10 kishi) tashxis qo'yilgan. Bemorlar astenik shikoyatlar bilan murojaat qilishdi, masalan: charchoqning kuchayishi-82, 6% (19 kishi); passivlik/letargiya hissi-21, 7% (5 kishi); ta'sirni ushlab turmaslik-95, 7% (22 kishi); sezgirlik va zaiflik-43, 5% (10 kishi); ko'z yoshlari – 26, 1% (6 kishi); astenik mentizm-39, 1% (9 kishi); ahamiyatsiz voqealarni psixotraumatik deb baholash – 87, 0% (20 kishi); nostandart sharoitlarda moslashish qiyinligi – 78, 3% (18 kishi).

Ushbu turdagi barcha bemorlarda psixopatologik alomatlarni batafsil tahlil qilishda depressiya belgilari aniqlandi: kechqurun yaxshilanishi bilan holatning noaniq kunlik o'zgarishi va o'chirilgan bo'lsa ham, timik komponentning mavjudligi.

Bemorlarning tashqi befarqligi bilan hukmron g'oyalarning pessimistik mazmuni ham kuzatildi-82, 6% (19 kishi), o'z-o'zini ayblash va past baho berish g'oyalari-47, 8% (11 kishi), passiv o'z joniga qasd qilish fikrlari ("yaxshi bo'lar edi, hamma narsa tezroq tugadi"; "hayot ishlamadi"; "bu uxlab qoladi va uyg'onmaydi" va boshqalar). – 17, 3% (4 kishi); ideator inhibitsiyon belgilari – 78, 3% (18 kishi); depressiyaning motor komponentining individual namoyon bo'lishi (sekinlik, noqulaylik, burchaklilik, nozik harakatlarning noaniqligi) - 91, 3% (21 kishi). Ko'pgina bemorlarda o'zlarining o'zgaruvchanligi hissi bilan aks

ettirishning kuchayishi belgilari ular bilan sodir bo'lgan o'zgarishlarni tahlil qilish imkoniyati bilan birlashtirildi – 73, 9% (17 kishi). Vaqti – vaqti bilan befarqlik fonida paydo bo'lgan, g'amgin kayfiyatning qisqa muddatli epizodlari – 65, 2% (15 kishi), asabiylashish epizodlari-43, 5% (10 kishi). Apatiya (30, 4%; 7 kishi) va depressiyaning boshqa an'anaviy tarkibiy qismlari (tashvish – 39, 1% (9 kishi); adinamiya – 69, 6% (16 kishi); ruhiy behushlik – 34, 8% (8 kishi) va boshqalar) ham bemorlarning shikoyatlarida keltirilgan.

Yuqoridagi alomatlar vegetativ kasalliklar bilan to'ldirildi: qon bosimining o'zgarishi-43, 5% (10 kishi); taxikardiya / bradikardiya-30, 4% (7 kishi); giperhidroz-26, 1% (6 kishi); titroq-13, 0% (3 kishi); dispeptik kasalliklar-34, 8% (8 kishi); poliuriya/dizuriya – 17, 4% (4 kishi). Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, bemorlarning shikoyatlarining asosiy qismi ertalab taqdim etilgan; bundan tashqari, kunning xuddi shu davrida vegetativ kasalliklarning eng katta zo'ravonligi ob'ektiv ravishda qayd etildi, xususan, ertalab monitoring paytida qayd etilgan qon bosimi ko'rsatkichlarining oshishi.

Ushbu turdagi bemorlarda uyqu buzilishini tahlil qilganda, ilgari uyg'onish – 87, 0% (20 kishi), uxlab qolish qiyin bo'lganiga qaramay – 65, 2% (15 kishi) dominant o'rinni egallashi aniqlandi. Uyqu yuzaki edi, tushlarning ko'pligi bilan-34, 8% (8 kishi), bundan tashqari, 4 bemor (17, 4%) yarim tunda uyg'ongan va bir xil miqdordagi bemorlar uyqu hissi yo'qligidan shikoyat qilishgan.

Astenik simptomlar majmuasi aqliy kognitiv jarayonlarga ta'sir qiluvchi kognitiv buzilishlar bilan ham ajralib turardi – diqqat va xotira: kontsentratsiyaning pasayishi – 39, 1% (9 kishi); diqqatning kamayishi – 43, 5% (10 kishi); qisqa muddatli xotiraning buzilishi – 13, 0% (3 kishi); axborotni qayta ishlash tezligining buzilishi-21, 7% (9 kishi); 5 kishi).

Ushbu tipologik guruhdagi bemorlarda asteniya kursi kun davomida dinamikaning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turardi: ertalab astenik shikoyatlarning ko'pligi bilan vaziyatning yomonlashishi (ertalab charchoq va charchoq hissi – 95, 7% (22 kishi)) va kechqurun farovonlikning asta-sekin yaxshilanishi.

I turdagi bemorlarda astenik kasalliklar juda doimiy bo'lib, gipotimiya davrida biroz kuchaygan, depressiya belgilari (tashvish, befarqlik, ruhiy behushlik, pessimizm, erta uyg'onish), aksincha, aniq mavsumiy dinamikaga ega edi.

Yuqorida aytib o'tilgan haqiqat, shuningdek, ushbu guruhda fikrlashning o'ziga xos protsessual buzilishlarini yuqorida tavsiflangan aniqlash, bemorlarning umumiy monotonligi va hissiy darajasi, psixozlarga nisbatan tanqidning tez - tez yo'qligi, psixozdan keyin "xarakterologik siljish" tarixi, panss shkalasi ko'rsatkichlari, tavsiflangan tipologik guruhni etarlicha shartli ravishda affektiv deb atash mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.. va biz, shubhasiz, depressiv alomatlar va negativ kasalliklarning kombinatsiyasi haqida gapiramiz astenik kasalliklar, bu sindromning ushbu ikki tarkibiy qismining murakkab o'zaro ta'siri bilan bog'liq ko'rinadi. Shunga qaramay, shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, ushbu guruhdagi negativ

alomatlarining zo'ravonligi negativ astenik bilan taqqoslaganda kamroq edi, bu haqda ma'lumot quyida keltirilgan.

Affektiv-astenik tipdagi bemorlarda endogen asteniyaning asosiy klinik ko'rinishlarining paydo bo'lish chastotasi 3.1-jadvalda keltirilgan.

II tip, negativ-astenik (n=40; 63, 5%). Ushbu tipologik xilma-xillikdagi bemorlarda astenik simptomatologiya ham klinik ko'rinishda birinchi o'ringa chiqdi, ammo batafsil psixopatologik tekshiruvda atrof – muhitni oqilona baholash bilan hissiy tekislash shaklida turli darajadagi protsessual negativ kasalliklarning ustunligi aniqlandi-67, 5% (27 kishi), autizm-90, 0% (36 kishi), psixopatga o'xshash shaxsiyat o'zgarishi "fershroben " 10, 0% (4 kishi), apatiya 47, 5% (19 kishi), abuliya 17, 5% (7 kishi), ikkinchisi esa maqomda aniqlangan, ammo bemorlarning shikoyatlari mavzusi bo'lmagan. II turdagi endogen asteniyaning o'ziga xos xususiyati aqliy/ruhiy charchoqning ustunligi bo'lib, u bemorlarning 97, 5 foizida (39 kishi), jismoniy charchoqdan (40, 0%; 16 kishi) kuzatilgan. Bundan tashqari, aksariyat bemorlarda faollikning pasayishi ruhiy holatdagi ta'sirning yopishqoqligi, sekinlik, tashabbuskorlikning ustunligi bilan ajralib turardi – 90, 0% (36 kishi) va tashqi ko'rinishning umumiy monotonligi bilan birlashtirildi – 70, 0% (28 kishi), yuz ifodalari va motorli ko'nikmalarning stereotipi-47, 5% (19 kishi), aqliy funktsiyalarning qat'iyligi – 35, 0% (14 kishi), gipotimiya belgilari yo'q edi.

Ushbu tipologik xilma-xillikning bemorlari batafsil so'rov bilan asosan o'rtacha darajada passivlik va letargiya hissi (92, 5%; 37 kishi) haqida shikoyat qildilar va bu haqda boshqalarga xabar berishdan qochdilar (80, 0%; 32 kishi).

Vegetativ alomatlar affektiv-astenik guruhga nisbatan kamroq intensiv edi: qon bosimining o'zgarishi-20, 0% (8 kishi); taxikardiya/bradikardiya – 12, 5% (5 kishi); giperhidroz – 7, 5% (3 kishi); titroq – 5, 0% (2 kishi); dispeptik kasalliklar – 10, 0% (4 kishi) poliuriya / dizuriya-5, 0% (2 kishi).

Astenik simptomatologiyaning o'zi vazifalarning etarli emasligi, yuzaki tushunilishi bilan namoyon bo'ldi – 77, 5% (31 kishi), aqliy mahsuldorlikning etishmasligi-70, 0% (28 kishi), kontsentratsiyaning pasayishi ko'rinishidagi kognitiv buzilishlar-65, 0% (26 bemor), e'tiborning kamayishi - 70, 0% (28 kishi), qisqa muddatli xotiraning buzilishi-25, 0% (10 kishi) va yangi ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash tezligi 47, 5% (19 kishi).

Negativ astenik tipdagi bemorlarda ruhiy holatning aniqlangan klinik heterojenligi astenik kasalliklarning ikkita kichik turini ajratishga imkon berdi: II tipning 1 – kichik turi-negativ - astenik ("klassik") (n \ u003d 32; 80, 0%), unda negativ-astenik alomatlar boshqa psixopatologik namoyishlar bilan birlashtirilmagan. 2 II tip kichik turi negativ-astenik bo'lib, unda bemorlarning o'z sog'lig'iga nisbatan ruhiy holati yuqori bo'lgan ipoxondriya ("ipoxondriya") (n \ u003d 8; 20, 0%) namoyon bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga, klinik ko'rinishda "astenik" shikoyatlarning ko'pligi xatti – harakatlarning aniq nomuvofiqligi qayd etildi, unda monoton steniklik kuzatildi – 87, 5% (7 kishi), ko'p qirralilik – 75, 0% (6

kishi), tibbiy xodimlarning e'tiborini oshirish talablari bilan qat'iyatlilik va shifokor bilan tez-tez suhbatlar-87, 5% (7 kishi).

Ushbu kichik tipdagi barcha bemorlar tor profilli mutaxassislarning qo'shimcha tekshiruvlari va maslahatlarini, asosan ularni terapevt va nevrolog tomonidan tekshirilishini talab qilishdi. Uzoq muddatli, ba'zan ko'p soatlik, turli xil shikoyatlarning taqdimoti bilan bemorlarda charchoq belgilari yo'q edi. Shunday qilib, ushbu bemorlarda ruhiy holatni o'rganishda haqiqiy charchoq aniqlanmadi. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, fon asteniyasining intensivligi va ipoxondriya tajribalarining zo'ravonligi o'rtasidagi konjugatsiyaning yo'qligi endogen asteniyaning muhim differentsial diagnostik mezonidir.

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, ushbu bemorlar guruhida (n=8) jismoniy charchoq shikoyatlari ruhiy charchoq shikoyatlaridan ustun bo'lib, tanadagi bezovtalik, tanadagi og'irlik hissi, umumiy iktidarsizlikka qaratilgan; bundan tashqari, turli darajadagi og'riq sindromi (mialgiya, bosh og'rig'i, kardialgiya, abdominalgiya, dorsalgiya) mavjud edi.

Yuqoridagilarni umumlashtirib, xurujsimon-progredient shizofreniya remissiyasida kuzatiladigan astenik kasalliklar klinik jihatdan heterojen va affektiv-astenik va negativ-astenik turlarga bo'linishi mumkin, deb ta'kidlash mumkin. Affektiv-astenik tip jismoniy charchoqning psixikaga nisbatan ustunligi, gipotimiya belgilari, vegetativ kasalliklarning og'irligi, o'ziga xos protsessual fikrlash buzilishlari va hissiy pasayishning o'rtacha vakili bilan uning holati va unga tanqidiy munosabati haqida shikoyatlar mavjudligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Negativ-astenik tip jismoniy charchoqning ustunligi, gipotimiya belgilarining yo'qligi, avtonom kasalliklarning zaif zo'ravonligi, bemorlarning ko'pchiligida ularning holati va unga nisbatan tanqidiy munosabat haqida shikoyatlarning yo'qligi, o'ziga xos protsessual fikrlash buzilishlari va hissiy etishmovchilikning sezilarli darajada namoyon bo'lishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Negativ astenik tipdagi bemorlarning bir qismi somatik - nevrologik xarakterdagi shikoyatlarning ko'pligi bilan o'ta qimmat (oldindan aytib bo'lmaydigan) ipoxondriyaning namoyon bo'lishining ruhiy holatiga ega edi.

Shunday qilib, endogen jarayonning remissiyasida astenik kasalliklarning bir nechta turlarini ajratish sindromli diagnostika nuqtai nazaridan ahamiyatli bo'lib, kasallikning progressiv darajasini aniqlashga imkon beradigan omillardan biri hisoblanadi.

Xulosa. Xurujsimon-progredient shizofreniya remissiyasida kuzatilgan astenik kasalliklar bir qator umumiy klinik xususiyatlarga ega va shu bilan birga psixopatologik heterojenlik bilan tavsiflanadi.

Klinik-psixopatologik tadqiqotlar shizofreniya remissiyasida endogen asteniyaning ikki turini ajratishga imkon berdi: affektiv-astenik va negativ-astenik.

Affektiv-astenik tip affektiv simptomatologiya va o'rtacha darajada ifodalangan negativ protsessual kasalliklarning kombinatsiyasi bilan tavsiflangan,

astenik simptom kompleksi asosan engil depressiya (subdepressiya) doirasida rivojlangan va jismoniy charchoqning aqliy (aqliy) dan ustunligi kuzatilgan.

Negativ-astenik tip ruhiy (aqliy) charchoqning jismoniy charchoqdan ustunligi bilan ajralib turardi, bemorlarda kuzatilgan astenik simptomlar majmuasi to'g'ridan-to'g'ri negativ alomatlar tarkibiga kirgan.

Negativ astenik tipdagi ikkita variant aniqlandi: "klassik", unda negativ protsessual alomatlar boshqa registrlarning buzilishi bilan birlashtirilmagan va "ipoxondriya", bu erda negativ kasalliklar ipoxondriya bilan birlashtirilgan, astenik shikoyatlarning bemorlarning xatti-harakatlariga mos kelmasligi kuzatilgan.

Xulosa. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, shizofreniya remissiyasida astenik kasalliklar patogeneza yallig'lanish reaksiyalarining ishtiroki va nazoratga nisbatan proteaz-Inhibitor nisbatining pasayishi ko'rsatilgan. Endogen asteniyaning ajratilgan klinik turlari immunitet disfunktsiyasining turli xil variantlari bilan ajralib turardi.

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Абдуррагимов З.Т. Дифференциальная судебно-психиатрическая оценка больных шизофренией в состоянии ремиссии: автореф. дис. ... канд. мед. наук. – М., 1999. – 19 с.
2. Иванов, М.В. Негативные и когнитивные расстройства при эндогенных психозах: диагностика, клиника, терапия / М.В. Иванов, Н.Г. Незнанов // СПб. - 2018. – 288 с.
3. Коцюбинский А.П., Мельникова Ю.В., Бутома Б.Г., Пенчула Н.А. Категориальный и дименсиональный подходы к определению ремиссии при шизотипических расстройствах // Обзор псих. и мед. психол. им. В.Н. Бехтерева. – 2013. – № 4. – С. 3–9.
4. Якимец А.В. Астенические расстройства в ремиссиях у больных приступообразно-прогредиентной шизофренией (клинико-иммунологическое исследование): научный доклад по направлению подготовки 30.06.01 – Фундаментальная медицина, направленность (профиль) "Клиническая иммунология, аллергология" / А. В. Якимец; рук. М. А. Халилов. – Орёл: [б. и.], 2019. – 47 с.
5. Johnson D.A. Significance of depression in the prediction of relapse in chronic schizophrenia. Brit J Psychiat 2018;152:320-3.
7. Lindenmayer J., Kay S.R. et al. Schizophrenic patients with depression: psychopathological profiles and the relationship with negative symptoms. Compr Psychiatry. 2011;32:528-33.
6. Van Putten T., May P.R.A.: "Akinetic depression" in schizophrenia. Arch Gen Psychiatry. 2018;35:1101-7.

ANALYSIS OF MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract. This paper deals with the modern methods and approaches in teaching a foreign language thoroughly. Moreover, this article illustrates how to use new innovative technologies in teaching English. The author's purpose is to show the significant role of some up-to-date methods in teaching English intensively.

Keywords: teaching methods, learner-centered, communicative teaching methods, peer collaboration, interactive, integrative.

Introduction. The needs of our state for highly qualified specialists capable of establishing business contacts and business cooperation with foreign partners, professionals who speak a foreign language at a professional level, are reflected in the working curricula of universities in the country. Today, a foreign language is not just a part of the culture of a certain nation, but it is also the key to success, the future successful career of students. Achieving a high level of proficiency in a foreign language is impossible without fundamental language training in higher education. At most universities in the country, students master at least two foreign languages. Modern ways of educating English have enhanced in the last twenty years. Nowadays everything alters, obviously in teaching the English language. As a matter of fact, there is an enormous variability of strategies of teaching foreign languages to language learners. Today the process of English learning will be more student – centered, but less time consuming. Therefore, we should use the modern methods in teaching a foreign language. The modern teaching methods help to build or develop a productive understanding of basic science and technology.

Innovative teaching methods help the students to question their preconceptions, and motivates them to learn, by putting them in a situation in which they come to see themselves as the authors of answers and the agents of responsibility for change. But whenever the teachers can teach by this method, they are faced with some barriers and requirements. Teachers are introducing different innovative ideas to explain the content to learners. Also, it is the responsibility of teachers to teach students with suitable and modern methods. It is a teacher who plays a vital part in students' success. So, it becomes the duty of a teacher to take a step towards accepting modern methods of teaching. To provide a sound education, there should be an amalgamation of a skilled teacher and innovative ways of teaching. Modern teaching methods have many advantages. Unlike traditional teaching methods, modern teaching methods are more •

interactive and keep students intact. It maintains the interest of students by animations and videos. The visual medium is way better than any other medium to give instructions. It helps • to memorize the concept fast and for a more extended period than reading. Modern teaching methods are less time-consuming. Teachers take less time to cover • the syllabus. Writing on the blackboard is not required. Blackboard explanation of content is less explanatory than are presentation of videos and • animations used in the modern teaching methods. In order to understand what the basis of modern methods of teaching English is, it is necessary to consider in detail methodological principles which underlie these techniques. The structure of the communicative method includes cognitive, developmental and educational aspects, which are aimed at raising student. Given this and the concept of “communicative”, as well as the complexity of learning systems, we can formulate the following methodological principles of communicative methodology: - The principle of mastering all aspects of foreign language culture through communication. The communicative method was first put forward the proposition that communication should be taught only through communication. In this case, communication can be used as a channel for education, learning and development. Communication is a social process in which the exchange activity, experience, embodied in the material and spiritual culture. In the communication by the emotional and rational human interaction and influence each other. This communication is essential to proper education. Thus, communication serves as teaching, learning and development and education in communicative teaching methodology.

The process of learning foreign language communication is a model of the real process of dialogue on key parameters: motivation, focus, information communication process, innovation, situational features, character interaction and communicating system of speech means. This is what creates the learning environment, adequate real that ensures the successful mastery of skills and their use in real communication. Some interconnected aspects of learning a foreign language culture. The complex nature of foreign language culture manifests itself in the unity and the relationship of its educational, cognitive, educational and developmental aspects. Each of these aspects, in a practical sense, is equal. But the true mastery of one is possible only when adequate mastery of others. In this regard, any type of work, any exercise in the learning process, integrates all four aspects of foreign language culture and evaluated depending on the availability of these data points. - The systems principle in the organization of foreign language teaching. This principle means that the communicative learning system is constructed by the reverse: first scheduled final product (target), then determined the tasks that can lead to this result. This takes place with in the course, each year, the cycle of lessons and one lesson and applies to all aspects. This approach provides a systematic training, with all its qualities: integrity, hierarchy, unity of purpose. Systematic study builds on the students’ mastery of the laws of each of its aspects. The principle of individualization in learning foreign language. In the

communicative approach the student is perceived as a personality. Each student as an individual has certain abilities, both general and partial nature. Communicative learning is aimed at identifying their original level and further their development. To that end, use special tools to detect abilities - special tests for Development- Exercises and tests. When organizing joint activities the student will develop personal qualities necessary for effective cooperation. The joint activity is organized so that students are aware that each of them depends on the success of the common cause. The combination of communication and other activities can bring learning to the real communication that takes place not only for communication but also serves other activities occurring simultaneously. For a more productive mastery of students in all aspects of foreign language provides for a system means (memos and special exercises) for the formation of students' skills and abilities for the formation of the ability to learn, which is subjective individualization. It is important to note that the more autonomy a student takes, the more effective will assimilate. Therefore, this method pays great attention to the development of independent thinking, in particular, in discussing the problems. And, finally, autonomy, related to the control. In the communicative teaching used such a strategy, which plans to control the transformation of a mutual control of self-control. In order to do this as a hidden control, and conscious possession of the students' knowledge of objects and control criteria and their application are used. - The principle of functionality in foreign language teaching. This principle assumes that every student should understand that it can give not only practical language skills, but also to use the knowledge gained in cognitive and emerging dimension. This principle is also what is going on mastering functions of speech activities as a means of communication that is understood and assimilated the functions that are performed in the process of human communication: reading, writing, speaking, and listening. According to the principle of functionality, the object of learning is not verbal means alone, and the functions performed in a language. On the basis of creating a functional model of speech means that should be studied in foreign language courses: are selected certain speech means different levels of expression for each of the speech functions. Depending on the purpose for the expression each function can be offered and the maximum and minimum number of means of expression. Of course, here is connected and non-verbal means of expression. I

We proceed to the following method of teaching English language. This is an intensive method. - The principle of collective interaction, which is leading in the method of activation, the most famous in the intensive method. This principle relates the objectives of training and education, describes the means, methods and conditions of the educational process. To the educational process, which was based on this principle, characterized by the fact that students interact with others, broadening their knowledge, improve their skills. - The principle of learner-centered communication is no less important. It is based on the impact of communication, his character and style for the implementation of rehabilitation

and educational purposes. In conversation, each is both impact and exposed. Especially important place here is the knowledge of other people, which is a prerequisite of human communication.

Conclusion It is important to note that all the above principles are interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Therefore, adherence to the attached system requires compliance with all the above principles and how they are combined.

References:

1. Anderson A. The European project semester: A useful teaching method in engineering education project approaches to learning in engineering education. *Journal of Engineering Education*. 2012; 8:15–28.
2. David Nunan. *Communicative Language Teaching* – 2004
3. Shaw Corsini, Blake & Mouton, 1980; Horner & McGinley, 1998
4. Brown H.D. (2001). *Teaching by principles: An attractive approach to language pedagogy*. New York: Longman
5. Berer, Marge and Frank, Christine and Rinvolutri, Mario. *Challenge to think*. Oxford University Press, 2002
6. Furkatovna, A. N., & Furkatovna, A. F. (2021, January). innovative activity in the field of tourism. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 308-309). <http://papers.euroasiaconference.com/index.php/eac/article/view/97>

Tashimov N.E.
associate professor
Sheraliyev S.K.
teacher
Nizami TSPU
Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent

ACTIVATION OF STUDENTS' COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN THE HOMOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION OF SECOND-ORDER SURFACES

Annotation. This article discusses ways to enhance students' cognitive activity based on the study of the topic of orthogonal projection transformation. The homological transformation of second-order surfaces is used as examples.

Keywords: second-order surfaces, homological transformation, descriptive geometry, knowledge, skills, activation, cognitive activity, plane, circle, ball, ellipsoid.

Solving the problem of determining the line of intersection of two bodies bounded by arbitrary (non-linear) surfaces, we are forced to build model curves as auxiliary lines. It would be desirable to avoid building them and proceed to solving the problem using a ruler and a compass. Unfortunately, neither classical methods nor the method of auxiliary projection can provide the possibility of such a transition.

The use of projective correspondences for solving problems, and in particular collinear ones, marked the beginning of a new method of descriptive geometry, which can be called the method of projective transformations. The method of projective transformations proceeds from the condition that the figures in question are not rigid, but can collinearly transform-deform together with the three-dimensional space in which they are located.

Knowing the law of transformation of plane curves, it is not difficult to perform the transformation of surfaces. Indeed, if we imagine that the flat figure depicted in Fig. 1 rotates around the SB axis, then we will get a visual representation of the homological transformation of curved surfaces.

With this rotation, the parabola will describe the surface of the paraboloid of rotation, and the circumference of the ball. If a hyperbola rotates instead of a parabola (Fig. 2), then hyperbolic and elliptical surfaces are formed, respectively, i.e. it can be concluded that an ellipsoid, a paraboloid and a hyperboloid of rotation can be homologically transformed into a ball.

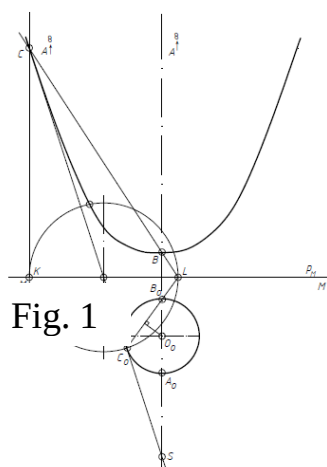


Fig. 1

Obviously, the practical implementation of such transformations makes it possible to significantly simplify the solution of many problems of descriptive geometry.

Let us use concrete examples to trace the nature and sequence of geometric constructions associated with the homological transformation of surfaces.

Just as with transformations of flat curves, the following conditions must be met in this case:

- 1) The center of homology should lie on the axis of rotation;
- 2) The homology plane must be perpendicular to the axis of rotation.

The graphical constructions that must be performed to convert a paraboloid of rotation into a ball are almost the same as the constructions for converting a parabola into a circle.

The constructions differ only in that instead of a double straight MN (homology axis), a double plane P (homology plane) will appear.

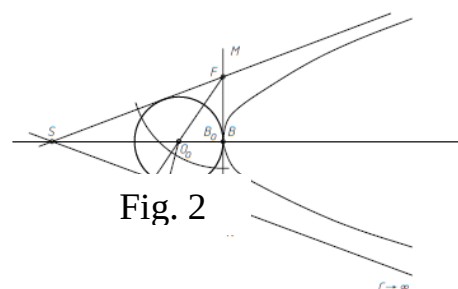


Fig. 2

In addition, in order to obtain a more economical solution to the problem, it turns out to be advisable to have a ball with a certain radius in front of a given value; therefore, constructions begin with projections of the ball. The center of the ball should lie on the axis of the parabola. The size of the radius of the ball is selected from the problem condition (the radius should be chosen as large as possible, this achieves greater accuracy of subsequent constructions). Depending on the size of the radius and the position of the ball, we determine the center and plane of homology.

Fig. 3 gives an idea of the graphical solution of the problem of converting a paraboloid of rotation into a ball.

The solution is executed in the following sequence:

1) From an arbitrary point O_0 , O_0 of the axis of the parabola, we describe circles (projections of the ball) with a radius of a given value;

2) We determine the position of the homology plane P from the condition that the circle I, II, III, IV (projections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 1^1 , 2^1 , 3^1 , 4^1) along which the paraboloid intersects with the ball is a double line. Therefore, this circle will define the double plane of the transformation;

3) We find the center of homology S as the vertex of a conical surface tangent to both surfaces.

Using the constructions performed in the above sequence, it is possible not only to transform the paraboloid of rotation into a ball of the desired size, but also to establish a homological correspondence with the plane P , the center S and a pair of double points AA_0 . The considered method of transformation is fully preserved even if a hyperboloid or an ellipsoid of rotation is subjected to transformation.

It should be noted that unlike the perspective-affine transformation, which provides the transformation of an ellipsoid of rotation into a ball whose diameter is equal to the diameter of the circumference of the main meridian, homology allows you to transform an ellipsoid into a ball of any predetermined diameter. The practical expediency of using homological transformations can be shown by the example of solving the problem of determining the intersection line of an inclined elliptical cone with the surface of a hyperboloid of rotation (Fig. 4).

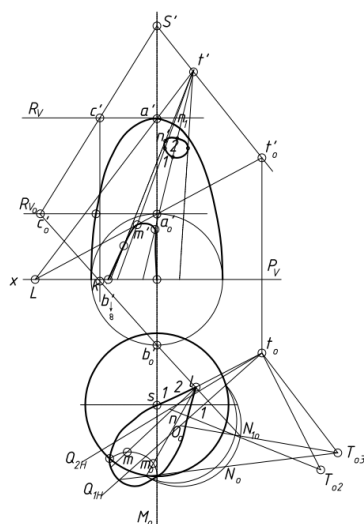


Fig. 4

transformations.

The vertex of the hyperboloid A is transformed into the point A_0 of the ball (Fig. 4 shows only the frontal projections of points A and A_0). An infinitely distant vertex of the hyperboloid B is transformed into a point B_0 .

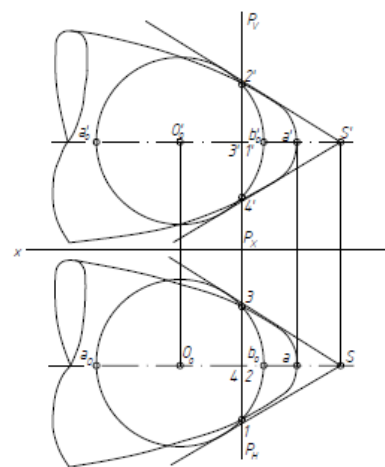


Fig. 3

In this case, it is not possible to determine the center of homology in the way described above, since the point of contact of a straight line tangent to hyperbolic and spherical surfaces is infinitely close to each other. Therefore, to determine the center of homology through the vertex of the hyperbola A, we draw a plane R parallel to the plane of projection H.

When converting the space that ensures the transformation of a hyperbola into a ball, the plane R is transformed into R_0 , also parallel to H and passing through the point A_0 .

Obviously, any transformed point C_0 of the R_0 plane will correspond to a point C of the R plane.

To find a pair of corresponding points, proceed as follows. At an arbitrary point in the plane R_0 , we take point C_0 and draw a straight line C_0 to 0; the corresponding straight line will pass through the double point.

References:

1. С.А. Фролов «Методы преобразования ортогональных проекции» Издательство «Машиностроение» М:1970. 128 ст.
2. С.А. Фролов «Методы преобразования ортогональных проекции» Издательство «Машиностроение» М:1970. 128 ст.
3. Erpolotovich, T. N., & Kyzy, T. Z. B. (2023). SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS'IMAGINATION IN ENGINEERING GRAPHICS BY SOLVING PROBLEMS RELATED TO DESIGN. *CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS*, 4(03), 30-33.
4. Turdimovich, A. S. (2023). WAYS TO DEVELOP STUDENTS'DESIGN ABILITY. *CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS*, 4(04), 6-10.
5. Tashimov, N. E., Student, M., Zoitov, S., & Oblakulova, L. (2019). Methods of development and application in the educational process of computer technology in teaching graphic disciplines. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol*, 7(12).
6. Adilov, P. (2023). USE OF THE AUXILIARY PROJECTION METHOD IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF ENGINEERING GRAPHICS EDUCATION. *Journal of Academic Research and Trends in Educational Sciences*, 2(2), 160-165.
7. Adilovich, A. P. (2022). IKKINCHI TARTIBLI CHIZIQLARNI AVVALDAN BERILGAN PARAMETRLAR ASOSIDA YASASH ORQALI TALABALARNING KONSTRUKTORLIK QOBILIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH.
8. Adilov, S. T. (2022). PROYEKTIV MOSLIKLARNI YASASH USULLARI. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(5), 1186-1192.
9. Nematovich, V. A. Z. (2022). METHODOICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DETERMINING THE VISIBILITY OF GEOMETRIC SHAPES IN PERSPECTIVE DRAWINGS. *Conferencea*, 25-30.

10. Nematovich, V. A. Z. (2022). METHODICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRIMETRIC PROJECTIONS. *Conferencea*, 19-24.
11. Saydaliyev, S., & Gulomova, N. (2019). Development of Spatial Thinking of Students Based on the Traditions of Eastern Architecture. *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies*, 14(2), 210-214.
12. Gulomova, N. (2021). Use of interactive methods for students in teaching drawing lessons (on the example of views). *Academicia: an international multidisciplinary research journal*, 11(1), 1637-1642.
13. Nematovich, V. A. Z., & Karimberdiyevich, S. S. (2022). Teaching perspective based on innovative technologies.
14. Karimberdiyevich, S. S. (2023). EDUCATING STUDENTS THE METHODS OF CENTRAL PROJECTION THROUGH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES. *Journal of Modern Educational Achievements*, 4(4), 14-17.
15. Sheraliyev, S. (2023, December). TALABALARDA MUHANDISLIK GRAFIKASI FANLARIDAN MUSTAQIL TA'LIM OLISH KO'NIKMALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH. In *INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE on the topic: "Priority areas for ensuring the continuity of fine art education: problems and solutions"* (Vol. 1, No. 01).

Toshova Sh.T.
Termiz Iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti
“Pedagogika” kafedrası o‘qituvchisi

MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARNI TABIAT BILAN TANISHTIRISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH ORQALI SOG’LOM TURMUSH TARZINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

Anotatsiya. Maqolada Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida bolalarga ta’lim-tarbiya berishda tabiatga va atrof-muhitga ma’suliyat bilan kurashishi xissini tarbiyalash muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bolalar ularning hatti harakatlarini tabiat va atrof sayr vaqtida tabiat bilan birgalikda hayvonlarni asrab avaylab qushlarga donxo ‘raklar osib qo‘yish, qushlarni o‘rgatish uchun don sepib qo‘yish shu bilan birgalikda daraxtlarga suv quyish, o‘t-o‘lanlarning manzarasini kuzatish bilan birgalikda ma’suliyat bilan kurashish hissi paydo bo‘lishi xususida so‘z brogan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Maktabgacha ta’lim, sog‘lom turmush tarzi, rivojlanish, atrof- muhit, rivojlanish, bolalar, ta’lim-tarbiya, ekologiya, shakllantirish.

Toshova Sh.T.
teacher
"Pedagogy" department
Termiz University of Economics and Service

DEVELOPING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BY IMPROVING PRE- SCHOOL CHILDREN'S ACQUAINTANCE WITH NATURE

Object. In the article, it is important to educate children in preschool educational organizations to be responsible for nature and the environment. Children observe their actions while walking in the nature and the environment together with the nature. It is said that the feeling of fighting with responsibility will appear.

Key words: preschool education, healthy lifestyle, development, environment, development, children, education, ecology, formation.

Kirish. Jahonda zamonaviy ekologik ta’lim institutlari bugun atrof-muhit bilan chinakam insoniy munosabatlarni shakllantirish, atrof-muhit bilan insonning yanada kafolatlangan rivojlanishini ta’minlaydigan o‘ziga xos ijtimoiy-tabiiy o‘lchovini aniqlash va xulq-atvor me’yorlarini o‘zlashtirish masalalariga alohida ustuvorlik bermoqdalar. Xalqaro pedagogik hamjamiyat zamonaviy ekologik ta’limning yetakchi vazifasi sifatida shaxsni ekologik fikrlashga o‘rgatish tizimini yaratish va bolalarga ekopedagogik ta’sir ko‘rsatish orqali

ekologik tarbiyalash mexanizimini takomillashtirish ustida izlanishlar olib bormoqda.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Maktabgacha ta'lim tarbiyalanuvchilarida ekologik tarbiyani takomillashtirish muammosi yuzasidan ko'plab olimlar ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini olib borganlar. Jumladan, F.R.Qodirova, E.O.Turdiqulov, Y.G'.Mahmudov, B.Ziyomammedov, Sh.Avezov, R.U.Beknazov, N.M.Ahmedova, N.J.Isaqulova, Y.Karimov, S.X.Fayzulina, I.X.Ayubova, N.Ashurova, B.Kulturayev, P.U.Berdanova, M.M.Ibodullayeva, G.O.Komilova, S.Mamashokirov, M.Nishonboyeva, N.O'.Nishonova, A.A.Xasanov, M.B.Rahimqulova, M.Rahmatullayeva, Sh.Avezov, A.Bahramov, N.Bozorova, P.Berdanova, A.Ismoilov, I.Ismatov, R.Ishmuhammedov, Yu.Mahmudov, R.Mavlonov, N.Nishonova, M.Rahimqulova, M.Rahmatullayeva, X.Raxmatova, N.Sayidaxmedov va boshqalarning ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarida o'z aksini topgan.

Tahlil va natijalar.

Dunyo mamlakatlarida ekologik ilm-ma'rifat vositasida tabiatga, atrof-muhitga mas'uliyatli munosabatni shakllantirish jarayoni ildam kechayotgan bo'lsa-da, jadal rivojlanayotgan ijtimoiy va ilmiy-texnologik taraqqiyot tufayli biosferada ekologik muvozanat buzilib, mahalliy va mintaqaviy qamrovdagi ekologik muammolar kun sayin oshib bormoqda. Agar bu muammolar o'z vaqtida bartaraf etilmasa, tabiat va kishilik jamiyati qachonlardir, oxir-oqibat, ekologik tanglik (tanazzul) girdobiga tushib qolishi mumkin. Shu sababli zamonaviy ijtimoiy-ekologik muammolarni amaliy hal etishda ekologik ilm-ma'rifat va kasbiy faoliyatning barcha turlarini mumkin qadar ekologiyalashtirish alohida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Biroq bugungi kunda, bu masalaning o'ta dolzarbligiga qaramay, ekologiya va atrof-muhit muhofazasining "shuhrati" va unga bo'lgan ijtimoiy ehtiyojlar negadir kamaygandek, boshqaruv organlari va ta'lim muassasalarida uni rivojlantirishga bo'lgan qiziqishlar nisbatan susaygandek taassurotlar paydo bo'lmoqda. Lekin shunday bo'lsa-da, ekologik ilm-ma'rifat dolzarb muammolardan biri sifatida saqlanib qolmoqda.

Tabiatdan foydalanish – jamiyatning moddiy va ma'naviy-madaniy ehtiyojlarini qondirish maqsadida tabiiy sharoit va resurslar xilma-xilligidan foydalanish shakllari va ularni muhofaza qilish chora-tadbirlari majmui. Tabiatdan foydalanish bo'yicha har bir tadbir uni muhofaza qilish bilan birga qo'shib olib borilgandagina atrof-muhit ifloslanishining oldini olish mumkin bo'ladi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari tarbiyalanuvchilariga qo'yilgan umumiy talablarda ham ularning ekologik mas'uliyatni his qilishi, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha tasavvurlarga ega bo'lishi lozimligi alohida ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Vatanimiz tabiati, atrof-muhitiga nisbatan hurmat, ehtiyotkorona munosabat va unga mas'uliyat bilan qarash hissini maktabgacha yoshdagi har bir bola shaxsida tarbiyalashimiz lozim.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ekologiya haqidagi tushunchalar va qonuniyatlar to'g'risida bilim berish. Bunda mehnat muhofazasi, tabiatni asrash,

noyob jonzotlar ro'yxati, tabiat va atmosferadagi inqirozlar oldini olishga oid tushunchalar va qonuniyatlarga e'tibor beriladi.

Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida tarbiyalanayotgan bolalar orasida bebaho insonparvarlik munosabatini rivojlantiradi: tabiatning barcha ob'ektlariga nisbatan qiziqishini uyg'otadi, atrof-muhitning shart-sharoitini o'rganish, unga g'amxo'rlik qilish malakalarini rivojlantiradi. Mamlakatimiz uzluksiz ta'lim tizimining barcha bo'g'inlarida, jumladan, maktabgacha ta'lim tizimida ekologik ta'lim-tarbiyaga katta e'tibor qaratilayotganligi Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti tomonidan ham e'tirof etilganligini qayd etishimiz o'rinli: O'zbekistonda ko'p maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida bolalarni tabiat va atrof-muhit bilan tanishtirish mashg'ulotlari tashkil qilinadi. Jami maktabgacha tashkilotlarning 40 foizida ekologik ta'lim uchun maxsus xonalar bor va tashkilotlarning 16 foizida bolalar tabiatni parvarish qilishni o'rganadigan "Atrof-muhit so'qmoqlari" tashkil qilingan"¹⁰.

Bolalarning ekologik tarbiyasi – maqsad sari yo'naltirilgan pedagogik jarayondir. Bolalarni ekologik tarbiyalash, atrof-muhitni asrab-avaylash, g'amxo'rlik qilish munosabatlariga ijobiy yondashish, tabiat bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ishlarni bajarishda tabiatni muhofaza qilishga yo'naltirilgan intizom ekologik ongning yuzaga kelishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Bolalarning atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishini shakllantirishda ekologik tarbiyaning mahsuli hisoblanadi. Maktabgacha yoshda bolaning atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish tarkibiy qismi – atrof-muhitni bilish bo'yicha bilim va uning ekologiya nuqtai nazaridan yo'naltirilganligini kundalik turmush va faoliyatlarda foydalanish tashkil qiladi. Atrof-muhitni asrab-avaylash aqliy, estetik munosabatlar bola tomonidan o'zlashtirilayotgan bilimlarning mazmuni bilan yaqindan bog'liqdir.

Ilk yoshdagi bolalar bilan ishlashda bizning vazifamiz: tevarak-atrof, tabiat haqidagi birlamchi tasavvurlarni singdirish, o'simlik, hayvonlar ham jonli ekanligi, ularning nafas olishi, suv ichishi, ovqatlanishi, insonlar kabi og'riqni his etishi haqida tushunchalar beriladi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida tabiat olamini o'rganish uchun guruhlarda ekotizimni o'rganish bo'yicha markazlar yaratish, ya'ni har bir guruh tabiat burchagida jonzotlar, dorivor va madaniy o'simliklar, idishlarda suv, qum, toshlar bo'lishi kerak. Bolalar ularning xususiyatlarini o'yin faoliyati yordamida o'rganib boradilar, o'zlarining ijodiy sifatlarini namoyon qiladilar, xayoliy va sensor qobiliyatlarini hamda mayda motorikani rivojlantiradilar. Ekotizimni o'rganish markazlarida kichkintoylar turli tajribalar o'tkazadilar: idishlarga suv quyadilar, uni tindiradilar, qanday narsalar suvda cho'kishi va cho'kmasligini bilib oladilar, qumdan nimalar yasash mumkinligini ko'radilar va tushunadilar. Tajriba va kuzatish ishlarini takrorlab, ular takomillashtirib boriladi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish insonlar bilan atrof-muhit o'rtasida uzviylik, insonlarga bo'lgan ta'siri to'g'risida tushunchalar berib, mashg'ulot o'tish vaqtida bolalar atrof-

10 Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti O'zbekistonga tegishli ikkinchi Atrof-muhit holati sharhining 29-seriyasi. 2010.

muhitni asrash, g'amxo'rlik qilish haqida bilishi kerak bo'lgan tushunchalar singdirib borilishi lozim.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha quyidagi tushunchalarni berish maqsadga muvofiqdir:

- maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida bolalar tevarak-atrofda o'zlarini qanday tutishlari, qoidalarga amal qilib tabiat haqidagi bilimlarini rivojlantirish;
- atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish tushunchalarini hayotiy faoliyatlarida qo'llay olish;
- bolalarning atrof-muhit muhofazasi bo'yicha qilgan ishlarini to'plab borish.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari tarbiyachilari bu masalalarni hal qilishga muayyan rejalar orqali amalga oshirishadi:

- tarbiyachilar bolalarga atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha ta'lim-tarbiya berishda tayyor bo'lishlari shart;
- bolalarga atrof-muhitni asrash, g'amxo'rlik qilishga o'rgatish bo'yicha aniq yo'nalishlarga ega bo'lishlari kerak;
- bolalarning atrof-muhitni asrashga o'rgatish uchun turli vaziyatlarni muntazam tashkil etish zarur;
- ota-onalarni bolalarni atrof-muhitni asrab-avaylash, g'amxo'rlik qilishga o'rgatish jarayonlarida faol ishtirok etishga jalb etish kerak.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishga o'rgatish bo'yicha quyidagi faoliyatlarni amalga oshirish kerak bo'ladi: kuzatish ishlari, atrof-muhitni asrashni o'rgatishga oid mashg'ulotlar o'tish, atrof-muhitni asrash, g'amxo'rlik qilish bo'yicha tajribalar o'tkazish. Tabiatdagi mehnat bolalarda tirik mavjudotlarga rahm-shafqatli bo'lish hissini tarbiyalaydi. Bu o'z navbatida ularning ruhan sog'lom bo'lishlarini ta'minlaydi. Bolalar atrof-muhitda qilgan mehnatlari natijalaridan xursand bo'ladilar, atrof-muhitga nisbatan do'stona munosabatlarini namoyon etadilar. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida tarbiyalanayotgan bolalar turli jonzorlar, o'simliklarni parvarishlaganlaridan so'ng, ularning kayfiyatlari ko'tarilib, ma'naviy ozuqa oladilar.

Xulosa o'zbeklar ham jahondagi eng qadimiy xalqlardan hisoblanadi va ular jahon ilm-faniga, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy taraqqiyotiga katta hissa qo'shganligining guvohi bo'lamiz. Ota-bobolarimizning bu boradagi qoldirgan boy ma'naviy myerosi milliy myerosimizni chuqur, har taraflama o'rganishimizga va u haqda xolisona fikr bildirishga hamda O'zbekiston mustaqilligiga yerishuvida buyuk ma'naviy ozuqa bo'ldi yoki ota-boboiarimiz qoldirgan milliy qadriyatlarimizni tiklash va ularni targ'ib qilishga keng imkoniyatlar yaratildi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

- 1.Toshova Shaxnoza T. -"Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga atrof-muhitni asrab avaylash, g'amxo'rlik qilish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish orqali sog'lom turmush tarzini rivojlantirish"-Interpretation and research-2023

- 2.Toshova Shaxnoza T.-“Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda ekologik dunyoqarashni shakllantirish”- Analysis of world scientific views International Scientific Journal 1 (6), 56-61.2023.
- 3.Toshova Shaxnoza T.- “Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda sog‘lom turmush tarzini rivojlantirish mazmuni”-Analysis of world scientific views International Scientific”2023
- 4.Toshova Shaxnoza T.-“Oilaning maktabgacha ta’lim muasasasi bilan olib boriladigan faoliyatining hamkorligini tashkil etishi”-Golden Brain -2023
- 5.Toshova Shaxnoza T.-“Maktabgacha ta’limda sog‘lom turmush tarzini shakllantirishda zarur bo‘lgan shart-sharoitlarni yaratish”- INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEARNING AND TEACHING 1 (6), 258-262-202

SIRDARYO VILOYATI TUPROQLARI, O'SIMLIKLARI VA HAYVONOT DUNYOSI HAMDA ULARNING TABIIY GEOGRAFIK TAVSIFI

Annotatsiya. Sirdaryo viloyati respublikamiz viloyatlari ichida o'ziga xos tabiati bilan ajralib turuvchi eng kichik ma'muriy-hududiy birlikdir. Umumiy yer hududi 4280 km² va maydoni bo'yicha ma'muriy-hududiy birliklar ichida faqat Toshkent shahridan katta, viloyatlar ichida eng oxirgi o'rinda turadi. Hududining kichik bo'lishiga qaramay, agroekologik jihatdan respublikamizda oldingi o'rinlardan birini egallaydi. Agroekologik holatini uning tuproqlari, o'simliklari va hayvonot dunyosi belgilaydi. Xususan, viloyatda tuproqlarning 7 xil turi, o'simliklarning 56 oilaga mansub 347 turi hamda hayvonlarning 100 ga yaqin turi aniqlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: geografik o'rni, tuproqlari, o'simliklari va hayvonot dunyosi, "Sayxun" qo'riqxonasi, agroekologik, geoekologik, "Qizil" kitob, tabiatni muhofaza qilish.

Tovbayev G., Ph.D
doctoral student
Gulistan State University

SOILS, PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF SYRDARYA REGION AND THEIR NATURAL-GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

Abstract. Syrdarya region is the smallest administrative-territorial unit among the regions of our republic, distinguished by its unique character. The total land area is 4280 km², in area it exceeds the city of Tashkent in administrative-territorial units and ranks last among the regions. Despite its small area, in terms of agroecology it occupies one of the first places in our republic. Its agroecological state is determined by the soil, flora and fauna. In particular, 7 different soil types, 347 plant species belonging to 56 families, and about 100 animal species have been identified in the region.

Key words: geographical location, soils, flora and fauna, Sayhun reserve, agroecology, geoecology, "Red Book", nature conservation.

Kirish. Geografik o'rni. Sirdaryo viloyati O'zbekiston Respublikasi tarkibidagi ma'muriy hududiy birlik bo'lib, mamlakatimizning shimoli-sharqiy qismida joylashgan.

Sirdaryo viloyati Toshkent-Mirzacho'l okrugining markaziy va janubiy qismida, Mirzacho'l tabiiy geografik rayonining sharqiy va janubi-sharqiy qismida allyuvial va prolyuvial tekislik landshaftlariga ega bo'lgan hududda bir necha botiq va balandlik hududidagi to'liqsimon tekisliklarda joylashgan [1]. Viloyatning sharq va shimoli-sharqida, asosan Sirdaryoning o'rta qismidagi akkumulyativ terrasalarda joylashgan. Viloyatning umumiy maydoni 4280 km² va maydoni bo'yicha ma'muriy-hududiy birliklar ichida faqat Toshkent shahridan katta, viloyatlar ichida eng oxirgi o'rinda turadi [2].

Viloyat asosan Mirzacho'lning o'zlashtirilgan hududlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Viloyat asosan 40-41° shimoliy kengliklar hamda 68-69° sharqiy uzunliklar orasida joylashgan [3]

Asosiy qism. Metodologiyasi. Tuproqlari. Sirdaryo viloyati umumiy yer fondi 427, 6 ming gektarni tashkil etadi. Viloyatdagi aholi manzilgohlari va xo'jalikda foydalanadigan yerlar 374, 2 ming gektarni, shundan sug'oriladigan yerlar esa 282, 4 ming gektarni yoki umumiy yer maydonining 66, 0 % ini tashkil qiladi [4].

Viloyatdagi tuproqlarning hududiy tarqalishi, tipi va tadrijiy o'zgarishlarini N.A.Dimo, M.A.Pankov («Мелиоративное почвоведение» 1974), A.A.Rafiqov (1976), B.B.Axunova (2006), O'zbekiston Respublikasi Iqtisodiyot va moliya vazirligi huzuridagi Kadastr agentligi hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi huzuridagi Tuproqshunoslik va agrokimyoviy tadqiqotlar institutining (1920-2023 yillar) ko'plab olimlari tomonidan yetarli darajada o'rganilgan.

O'zbekistondagi tog'oldi va cho'l hududlari kabi Sirdaryo viloyatida tuproqlarning hududiy tarqalishi geomorfologik, geologik va litologik tuzilishi bilan uzviy bog'langan. Shu boisdan bu hududda tuproqlar – zonallik qonuniyatiga bo'ysinib, cho'lga xos tuproqlar keng tarqalgan. Faqat, janubiy qismi balandlik relyef shakllari ustunligi hisobiga azonallikga xos tog'oldi tuproqlari tarkib topgan. Viloyat hududida tog'oldi prolyuvial-allyuvial tekisliklar, berk botiqlar va Sirdaryo daryosi terrasalarida turli xil tuproq tiplari tarqalishini kuzatish mumkin [1].

Sirdaryo viloyatida tuproqlarning tarqalishida iqlim va relyef omili muhim sanaladi. Viloyatning Sirdaryo daryosi bo'yi terrasalarida, ya'ni allyuvial tekisliklarda asosan gidromorf tuproqlar, daryoga nisbatan uzoqroq masofada joylashgan, botiqlar bilan ajralib turgan tashqi daryo terrasalarida avtomorf tuproqlar hosil bo'lgan [5].

Hududda avtomorf tuproqlarga nisbatan, gidromorf va yarim gidromorf tuproqlar keng tarqalgan. Viloyatning sug'oriladigan tuproqlari och tusli bo'z, o'tloqi-bo'z, bo'z-o'tloqi, o'tloqi, botqoq-o'tloqi va o'tloqi-botqoq tuproqlardan iborat.

Viloyat umumiy yer fondining eng unumdori tuprog'i - bo'z-o'tloqi tuproqlar hisoblanadi. Chunki, ular hududining asosiy qismini, ya'ni 232472 ga (54, 3 %) ni tashkil etadi. Shuningdek, bo'z-o'tloqi tuproqlar tarqalgan hududning

761 ga (0, 3 %) qo'riq – tashlandiq yerlardan iborat. Bo'z-o'tloqi tuproqlar ko'proq Sardoba va Xovos tumanlarida tarqalgan.

Gidromorf sharoitda rivojlangan o'tloqi tuproqlar viloyat umumiy yer maydonini 95374 gektarida yoki 22, 3 % ko'rsatkichlarda qayd etilgan (1-jadvalga qarang) [6]. Shu bilan birga ushbu tuproqlar viloyatning barcha tumanlarida tarqalgan va asosan, sug'orma dehqonchilikda foydalanadi. Ularning faqat 500 gektar atrofidagi yer maydonlaridan hozirda foydalanilmaydi. Sug'oriladigan o'tloqi tuproqlar ko'proq Guliston va Sirdaryo tumanlariga to'g'ri keladi. Geomorfologik joylashuviga ko'ra sug'oriladigan o'tloqi tuproqlar I-II qayr usti terrasalarida va botiqlarda keng tarqalgan bo'lib, asosan ko'l-allyuvial hamda allyuvial yotqiziqlar ustida shakllangan.

O'tloqi-bo'z tuproqlar viloyat umumiy yer fondining 44809 ga (10, 5 %) ini tashkil etadi. Bu tuproqlar gidromorf va avtomorf tuproqlari o'rtasidagi oraliq tuproq bo'lib, juda unumdordir.

Botqoq-o'tloqi tuproqlar viloyat umumiy yer fondining 8825 ga (2, 1 %) ini egallagan. Bu tuproqlar kichik-kichik maydonlar shaklida barcha tumanlarda uchraydi. Hozirgi vaqtda ozroq yaroqli botqoq-o'tloqi tuproqlar o'zlashtirilgan. Qo'riq-tashlandiq botqoq-o'tloqi tuproqlar viloyatni janubi-sharqiy qismlarida yoki Sirdaryoning II-I qayr usti terrasalarida tarqalgan.

Och tusli bo'z tuproqlar maydoni jami 2796 ga (0, 6 %) ni tashkil etib, faqat Xovos tumanida tarqalgan. Bu tuproqlar tosh-shag'al yotqiziqlari ustida shakllangan va butunlay sug'orma dehqonchilik natijasida madaniy tuproqqa aylantirilgan bo'lib, qisman sho'rlangan. Mirzacho'l yerlarini o'zlashtirish va sug'orish jarayonida bu tuproqlarning bir qismi gidromorf rivojlanishga, bir qismi esa avtomorfdan yarim gidromorf rivojlanish bosqichlariga o'tib ketmoqda.

O'tloqi-botqoq tuproqlar areali antropogen omillar ta'sirida qisqargan. Natijada, umumiy yer fondining 283 ga (0, 1 %) ini tashkil qilib, asosan Sayxunobod tumanida tarqalgan.

1- jadval

Tuproqlarning asosiy genetik guruhleri bo'yicha yer fondi tavsifi

T/r	Tuproq turlari	Maydon (brutto), Gektar (ga) hisobida	Foiz (%) hisobida
1.	Och tusli bo'z	2796	0, 6
2.	O'tloqi-bo'z	44809	10, 5
3.	Bo'z-o'tloqi	232472	54, 3
4.	O'tloqi	95374	22, 3
5.	Botqoq-o'tloqi	8825	2, 1
6.	O'tloqi-botqoq	283	0, 1
7.	Sho'rxok va qumli tuproqlar	43059	10, 1
Viloyat bo'yicha jami		427618	100

(Ushbu jadvaldagi ma'lumotlar Tuproqshunoslik va agrokimyoviy tadqiqotlar institutining Sirdaryo viloyati sug'oriladigan tuproqlarini holati va ularning unumdorligini saqlashga doir tavsiyalari asosida qayta ishlandi)

Viloyatning 43059 ga (10, 1 %) ini sho'rxok va qumli tuproqlar egallagan bo'lib, asosan Mirzaobod, Sardoba, Xovos hamda Oqoltin tumanlarida katta maydonlarni egallaydi.

Tuproq unumdorligiga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi yana bir salbiy omil bu tuproqlardagi degumifikatsiya jarayoni hisoblanadi. Organik moddalarning kamayishi tuproq agrokimyoviy xossalarning salbiy tomonga o'zgarishiga olib keladi.

Sirdaryo viloyati tuproqlarida gumus miqdori turlicha bo'lib, u tuproqlarning kelib chiqishi, tuproq-iqlim sharoiti, sug'orma dehqonchilikda foydalanish darajasi hamda qo'llaniladigan agrotexnologik usullar, dehqonchilik madaniyati kabi bir qator omillarga bog'liqdir. Viloyat hududining asosiy tuproqlaridagi gumus miqdori foydalanish darajasiga bog'liq holda kamayishi yo ko'payishi yoki o'zgarmay turishi mumkin. Bu esa har bir alohida xo'jalikda dehqonchilik tizimini tashkil qilinishiga, organik va mineral o'g'itlar qo'llanilishiga, ekinlarni joylashtirish va almashlab ekishga amal qilish kabi bir qator omillarga bog'liq bo'ladi.

Viloyat sug'oriladigan tuproqlarining 78, 5 % ida gumusning miqdori 1 % gacha, 21, 5 % yer maydonlarida 1, 1-2, 0 % atrofida ekanligi tadqiqotlarda aniqlangan [7].

O'simlik qoplami. Sirdaryo viloyati Mirzacho'l vohasida joylashgan bo'lib, viloyat hududi deyarli to'laligicha dehqonchilik uchun o'zlashtirilgan. Shunga qaramasdan bu hududda tabiiy holda o'suvchi ko'plab o'simlik turlari uchraydi. Viloyatda sug'oriladigan tuproqlarning asosiy qismi (96, 4 %) sho'rlanganligi sababli, bu yerlarda asosan galofit o'simliklar tarqalgan [8].

Mirzacho'l vohasi o'zlashtirilguniga qadar bu yerning o'simliklari olami juda xilma-xil bo'lgan. Bu hududda 1960 yilga qadar unga tutash tog' va adirlari bilan 1000 turdan ziyod o'simliklar o'sgan. Bu o'simlik turlarning ko'pchiligi yerlarning o'zlashtirilishi oqibatida areallari qisqarib, yo'q bo'lib ketgan. Mutaxassislarining fikriga ko'ra, ekologik muhitga moslashgan ba'zi o'simlik turlari areali saqlanib qolganligini ko'rish mumkin.

Mirzacho'l, xususan Sirdaryo viloyatidagi voha o'simliklarini M.G.Popov boshchiligida bir qancha botaniklar o'rganishgan va ko'plab o'simlik turlarini aniqlashgan [9; 10]. M.G.Popov o'z vaqtida bu hududga quyidagicha ta'rif beradi: «Mirzacho'lning asl qiyofasini ko'rmoqchi bo'lsang, Sirdaryo va Mirzacho'l bekatlaridan tushib madaniy paykallarni kesib, g'arb tomon cho'lning yuragida turgan tashlandiq Mirzo-Rabot pochta bekatiga qarab yur. U yerda Mirzateraklarni ko'rasan, ajoyib cho'lning ichkarirog'iga kirib, qulog'ingni buyuk yerning bag'riga bos, o'shanda uning hayotini tushunasan. Cho'l atrofingda yirik yaxlit yashil doirani hosil qiladi: nazaringda u mutloqo tekis va beqiyosday tuyuladi. Aprelning yomg'irli, nafis, iliq havosida zangori osmon ostida uzoq janubda Turkiston tog' tizmasining qorli cho'qqilari shakllanadi. Og'ir yumshoq zich bulutlar undan ko'tariladi va cho'l uzra sekin suzadi. G'arbda esa Nurota tog'larining qoyali o'rkachlari sirli ko'karadi» [11]. Mirzacho'l

vohasining o'simliklari qoplami o'ziga xos bo'lgan. Ular vegetatsiya davriga ko'ra 3 guruhga bo'lingan:

- erta bahorda yashil gilam uzra o'suvchi rang o'simliklari: boychechak (*Gagea olgae* Regel), cho'l piyozchali qo'ng'irbosh (*Poa bulbosa* L.) va cho'l qoraboshi (*Carex pachystylis*). Bu o'simliklar sernam yillari 20-30 sm ga yetgan;

- Mirzacho'lning efemerli o'simliklari: *Veronica campylopoda* Boiss., *Holosteum umbellatum* L., *Ziziphora tenuior* L., *Alyssum desertorum* Stapf., *Trigonella grandiflora* Bunge, *Aphanopleura capillifolia* Lipsky va *Bunium capusi* Franch.;

- yozgi chakalakzorlarni hosil qiluvchi o'simliklar: *Artemisia scopariiformis* M.Pop., *Euphorbia canescens* Boiss., *Diarrhron vesiculosum* C.A.Mey., *Cousinia decumbens* Regel, *Halocharis hispida* C.A.Mey., *Eremostachys labiosa* Bunge va boshqalar. Hozirda bu o'simliklarning aksariyati vohada uchramaydi.

Sirdaryo viloyati hududida o'tkazilgan ekspeditsiyalar davomida o'simliklarning 56 oilaga mansub 347 turi aniqlangan [11].

Relifi past, grunt suvi serob bo'lgan yerlarda Sirdaryo irmoqlarining qayirlarida va daryo orollarida to'qaylar ko'p uchraydi. To'qaylarda turang'il (*Populus pruinosa* Schrenk), terak (*Populus euphratica* Oliv), jiyda (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), tol (*Salicaceae*), yulg'un (*Tamarix*), qamish (*Phragmites australis* (Sav.) Trin. ex Steud), yantoq (*Alhagi pseudalhagi* (Bieb.) Fisch) va boshqa o'simliklar o'sadi.

Sug'orib dehqonchilik qiladigan vohalarida tabiiy o'simliklar kishilarning xo'jalik faoliyati ta'sirida ancha siyraklashib qolgan. Shunday bo'lsada, haydalmay qolgan o'zlashtirilmagan yerlarda tabiiy o'simliklarni uchratish mumkin. Ularning ko'pchiligi dorivorlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, tabobatda keng qo'llanilmoqda. Undan tashqari sho'rxok yerlarda o'simliklardan *keyrovuk*, *tatir*, *tereskan*, *burgan* (*Artemisia annua* L), *sho'rajriq* (*Aeluropus repens* (Desf.) Parl), *sarisazon*, *shoxilak*, *yulg'un* (*Tamarix*) va boshqalar o'sadi.

Hayvonot dunyosi. Tabiiy sharoitning o'zgarishiga qarab turli joyda turlicha hayvonlar: to'qayzorlarda (Sirdaryo) to'qay mushugi, yovvoyi cho'chqa, chiyabo'ri, o'rdak, g'oz, qirg'ovul, quyon, suv kalamushi, sichqon, loyxo'rak, baqa, suvilonlar yashaydi. Qolgan yerlarida esa tulki, bo'ri, bo'rsiq, ko'rsichqon, kaltakesak, ilon, so'fito'rg'ay, tuvaloq, chumchuq, qo'shoyoq, yumronqoziq, qumsichqon, jayron, toshbaqa, chayon, falanga va boshqa hayvonlar bor. Viloyat hududida bitta muhofaza etiladigan hudud mavjud. U ham bo'lsa, Sirdaryo bo'yidagi to'qayzorlarda 1995-yili tashkil etilgan va noyob yovvoyi qushlarni ko'paytirishga ixtisoslashgan "Sayxun" xo'jaligidir. Xo'jalik faoliyati yovvoyi o'rdak va g'ozlarni ko'paytirishdan tashqari 382 gektar maydondagi to'qayzorlarni ham asl holatda saqlab qolishga yo'naltirilgandir. Bu yerda O'zbekiston Respublikasi "Qizil kitobi"ga kiritilgan 30 xildan ortiq daraxt va buta, o'simliklar o'sadi, cho'l qora iloni, to'ng'iz, shoqol, Sirdaryo qirg'ovuli, umuman 20 xildan ziyod yovvoyi parranda qo'nim topgan.

Sirdaryo tumanining Qozog‘iston Respublikasi bilan chegaradosh hududlarida bahordagi toshqinlar davrida Sirdaryoning suvi toshib suvda suzuvchi qushlar uchun to‘xtab o‘tuvchi ajoyib maskanlarni hosil qilgan. Jumladan, o‘n minglab qushlar ko‘chish davrida hordiq chiqarish uchun qo‘nadilar. Ular orasida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Qizil kitobi”ga kiritilgan noyob qushlardan – qoshiqburun (*Platalea leucorodia*), vishildoq oqqush (*Cygnus olor*), pushti saqoqush (*Peleconus onocratalus*), jingalak saqoqush, olaqanot (*Peleconus crispus*), marmar churрак (*Marmaronetta angustirostris*) bor.

Xulosa. Sirdaryo viloyatida faqat ushbu hudud uchun xos bo‘lgan va O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qizil kitobiga kiritilgan Maligin baliqko‘zi (*Climacoptera malygini*), qora sirtan (*Bryonia melanocarpa*) kabi noyob o‘simliklar o‘sadi.

Viloyat hududida oq sazan (*Ballerus sapa*), Turkiston mo‘ylabdori (*Luciobarbus capito conocephalus*), ko‘ndalang yo‘lli bo‘ritish ilon (*Lycodon striatus*), oq ko‘zli o‘rdak (*Aythya nyroca*), ilonburgut (*Circaetus gallicus*), cho‘l burguti (*Aquila rapax*), burgut (*Aquila Chrysaetos*) kabi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qizil kitobiga kiritilgan jonzo‘tlar yashaydi. Ulardan Bogdanov yirtqichi (*Stenolemus bogdanovi*) faqat ushbu hudud uchun xos hisoblanadi. Viloyatning Sirdaryo bo‘yidagi to‘qayzorlari ekoturizmni rivojlantirish uchun juda qulaydir [12].

Ushbu Sirdaryo to‘qaylari o‘ziga xos bo‘lgan xushmanzara tabiiy landshaft xosil qilgan. To‘qay atrofida kishilarning xordiq chiqarib dam olishlari va qonuniy ravishda to‘qay atrofida ov qilish uchun sharoitlar yaratilgan, bu omil ham o‘ziga xos turistik imkoniyatdir. Shu munosabat bilan Sirdaryo viloyati tabiatini muhofaza qilish maqsadida “Sayxun” o‘rmon xo‘jaligining o‘rniga O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish sohasida davlat boshqaruvi tizimini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida” 2018-yil 3-oktabrdagi PQ-3956-son qarori hamda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori, 15.01.2019 yildagi 29-son qarori bilan 2022-yilda Sirdaryo havzasida o‘simlik va hayvonlarni muhofaza qilish va saqlab qolish maqsadida “Sayxun” davlat buyurtma qo‘riqxonasini tashkil etildi [13].

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. P. Baratov. O‘zbekiston tabiiy geografiyasi. Toshkent. “O‘qituvchi” 1996. 186-187-betlar.
2. www.stat.uz. – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi statistika agentligining 2023-yil yanvar holatidagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi yer maydonlari to‘g‘risidagi ma‘lumoti
3. Zulkaynar o‘g T. G. et al. SIRDARYO VILOYATI GEOGRAFIK O‘RNI, CHEGARALANISHI VA UNING GIS TAHLILI //World scientific research journal. – 2023. – T. 16. – №. 1. – C. 12-16

4. <https://sirstat.uz/uz/> – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika Agentligi Sirdaryo viloyati Statistika boshqarmasining rasmiy sayti
5. U.Tojiyev va b. O‘zbekiston tuproqlari. Toshkent-“O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” – 2004/18-19 bet
6. <https://www.soil.uz/uz/nashrlar/avtoreferatlar/avtoref-phd?start=30> – Tuproqshunoslik va agrokimyoviy tadqiqotlar institutining rasmiy web-sayti ma’lumotlari
7. Sirdaryo viloyati sug‘oriladigan tuproqlarini meliorativ holati va ularning unumdorligini saqlashga doir tavsiyalar. Toshkent. TAITI 2016./7-9 betlar
8. Sirdaryo viloyati meliorativ ekspeditsiyasining 2021-2022-yil ma’lumotlari
9. Попов М. Г. Основные черты истории развития флоры Средней Азии // Бюллетень Средне-Азиатского государственного университета. 1927. № 15. С. 239—292; Попов М. Г. Род Cicer и его виды (опыт морфологической и географической монографии) // Труды по прикладной ботанике, генетике и селекции. 1929. Т. 21, вып. 1. С. 1-240
10. [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Попов,_ _Михаил_Григорьевич](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Попов,__Михаил_Григорьевич) – M.G.Popovning ilmiy ishlari ro‘yhati
11. N.O.Sulaymonov, H.H.Qo‘shiev, H.Shomurodov “Sirdaryo vohasi o‘simliklari. Guliston 2015 /3-bet
12. А. Нигматов. Замонавий конструктив география фани ва таълими (Сирдарё вилояти мисолида). Ўқув-методик тавсиянома. Гулистон «НАВРЎ3» нашриёти – 2021/38-39 betlar
13. <https://lex.uz/docs/-4160321> – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari ma’lumotlari milliy elektron web bazasi.

IMPROVE SOIL MELIORATIVE CONDITION OF SOUTHERN REGIONS

Annotation. This article describes the results of a number of scientific and research works aimed at identifying and eliminating processes that negatively affect the fertility and melioration of irrigated soil in the agricultural sector, which is currently developing in our country.

Key words. Soil, erosion, salinity, irrigation, flora, microbiological.

Introduction. Analytical analysis of a number of properties of irrigated soils in the world, including agrochemical, agrophysical, microbiological, especially meliorational properties, the amount of humus, nutrients, and their interrelationship with microbiological processes, which determine the main fertility indicators of the soil. Scientific-research works are being carried out. In this regard, special attention is being paid to scientific and research activities aimed at determining the salinity of irrigated soils, their type and level, improving the land reclamation and increasing soil fertility. The research was carried out in field, laboratory and chamber conditions according to the standard methods generally accepted in soil science. Agrochemical and agrophysical methods were used in the research. The agrochemical and agrophysical analysis of the soil was determined by the methods developed by A.SH. Galstyan, described in the manual "Metodi agrokhimicheskikh, agrofizicheskikh issledovaniy v polivnikh khlopkovikh rayonakh", the correlation bond between saline soils, soil humus and mobile nutrients and the mathematical-statistical analysis of the obtained data was performed according to the manual of B.A. Dospekhov.

Materials and methods. A 1:5000 scale salinity cartogram of the selected Karshi State University was compiled in order to correctly determine the salt washing measures, taking into account the type and level of salinity of the irrigated pale soils of the Kashkadarya oasis with different levels of salinity;

The amelioration condition, salt content, agrochemical and agrophysical properties of the irrigated oases' light-colored soils are comparatively studied, factors and indicators that have a negative effect on soil fertility and the growth and development of agricultural crops, and their optimization is defined. The best time for salt washing is from autumn to March. If it is too late, the salts will not wash off well, the saline-washed layer of the soil will not exceed 0.5-0.7 meters, and salinization of the land will occur in the summer. It should be noted that the lower the level of the sizot water, the more effective the salt washing will be. Preparation of land for salt washing, periods, norms and methods of salt washing are important agrotechnical activities that determine its efficiency. Poor

performance of these works in many cases destroys the effectiveness of salt washing.

If the salt wash is given in parts rather than continuously, the speed of washing away the salts increases, so in salt wash, especially when washing in one way with large standards, it is necessary to take a break after each time the water is pressed., the duration of this break depends on the mechanical composition of the soil and the rate of filtration: In light soils, it should be watered 2-3 days after soaking, in medium soils, after 5-6 days, and in heavy soils, after 7-8 days. Depending on the salinity level of the soil, water-physical properties and the slope of the area, the following methods of salt washing can be used:

1) Flood the floors without draining the water and wash according to the egrades;

2) Washing the floors without moving water from one floor to another.

The size of the floors can be from 0.1 to 0.5 hectares, depending on the water capacity of the soil, the slope and leveling of the earth's surface. Salt washing should start from the central part of the ground between the trenches, approaching the sides, and also start from the top of the salt-washed pit and finish at the bottom. Salted grains should be washed with great care. It is better to wash with salt water when the water level is very deep. In this case, the soil is better cleaned of salts with less water consumption, and it becomes more desalinated by the time of planting.

In order to improve the properties of irrigated light-colored soils of Kashkadarya oasis with different salinity, the most necessary parameters for optimizing the soil salt content have been determined.

Results and discussion. The availability of land in irrigated agriculture limits the possibilities of increasing soil fertility and yield of cotton and other crops. The implementation of large-scale reclamation works is unable to stop the process of soil salinization. Most of the saline areas in Kashkadarya region are located in Karshi, Nishon, Mubarak, Kasbi, Mirishkor, Koson and other districts. Of course, in such lands, it is difficult to get a good harvest from this or that crop, and a lot of effort and money is spent in vain. World agriculture, especially our people, has accumulated a lot of experience in preventing this and obtaining higher yields from saline land. Taking this into account, the regional government developed this program on the basis of the above decrees, 4264 km of collector-drainage network was cleaned, 172 drainage wells, water pipelines and many pumping stations were repaired. Thanks to the measures taken, the reclamation condition of the hectare area has improved. The contribution of the Kashkadarya region Hydrogeological melioration expedition to the irrigation and melioration works is great. Land reclamation has become a very serious problem at the present time, the reason for this is that, firstly, it is necessary to provide food and other agricultural products to the ever-increasing population of Kurram, and secondly, human reclamation due to the development of industry while increasing the capacity, it was felt necessary to develop many new lands, to expand the cultivated

areas and to improve the melioration of the irrigated lands. Conclusions. Based on the above thoughts and considerations, the following conclusion can be reached. Saline soils mainly occupy a large area in the areas of the region that have been irrigated since ancient times and in the light gray soils of the plain region. Depending on the level of salinity of the soil, in order to remove the salinity of the saline soils, if the salt of the soil is stratified and washed on the basis of the salinity map, the crop yield will not only increase, but also 25-30% of water will be saved. The size of the fields in the field should be from 0.1 hectares to 0.5 hectares, depending on the water permeability of the soil, the slope of the land, and how leveled it is.

References:

1. Boysunov Nurzod Bekmurodovich, Juraev Diyor Turdikulovich, Nurillaev Ilhom Xolbek o'g'li, & Begmatov Bekzod Elmurod o'g'li. (2023). "RESISTANT TO THE COMPLEX STRESS FACTORS (SALT, DROUGHT, DISEASE) OF THE "OROLBO'YI" REGION, THE YIELD OF SPRING WHEAT, THE QUALITY INDICATORS OF THE GRAIN WILL BE STABLE HIGHER. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY. *Intent Research Scientific Journal*, 2(6), 193–200. Retrieved from <https://intentresearch.org/index.php/irsj/article/view/148>
2. Silkin L.Y. Vliyaniye SH i SS grupp na soleustoychivost rasteniy. *Fiziologiya rasteniy*. Tom 12, vip. 1, M., «Nauka», 1965. s. 117.
3. Snisarenko T.A. Adaptatsiya rasteniy raznix ekologicheskix grupp k razlichnoy stepeni vlajnosti pochvi v protsessax fotosinteza i dixaniya. [http: // WWW. Vestnik. Stavsu. ru](http://WWW.Vestnik.Stavsu.ru). Вестник, 2006. № 47, с. 159-161.
4. Пейве Я.В. Биохимические особенности серы. В. КН.: Биохимия почв. М., сельхозгиз. 1976. с. 307-311.
5. Церлинг В.В., Ерофеев А.А. Динамика поступления серы и вынос ее разными культурами в зависимости от уровня обеспеченности серой. Ж. «Агрохимия», 1974. № 3, с. 79-86.
www.nauka-shop.com/mod/shop/product/D2726/-114k

Turg'unboyeva D.A.
Andijon davlat universiteti Geografiya
(o'rganish obyekti bo'yicha) mutaxassisligi
magistranti

AHOLI MIGRATSIYASINING O'RGANISH BORASIDAGI ILMIY YONDASHUVLAR

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada aholi migratsiyasiga bog'liq bo'lgan o'rganishlar ilmiy izlanishlar va tadqiqot o'tkazgan olimlarning fikr mulohazalari aholi migratsiyasidagi yondashuvlar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: migratsiya, migrant, davlat, inson, xalqaro tashkilot, Aholi migratsiyasi, ichki migratsiya, tashqi migratsiya, mayatniksimon migratsiya, xalqaro migratsiyasi.

Turgunbayeva D.A.
(on the object of study) specialty
graduate student
Andijan State University Geography

SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF POPULATION MIGRATION

Abstract. In this article, studies related to population migration, scientific research and opinions of scientists who conducted research, approaches to population migration are highlighted.

Key words: migration, migrant, state, human, international organization, population migration, internal migration, external migration, pendulum migration, international migration.

Xalqaro maydonda globallashuv jarayonlarining tobora shiddat bilan rivojlanib borishi bugungi kunda inson huquqlarining, erkinligining muhofaza qilish hamda uning kafolatlarini kuchaytirish masalasi dolzarb vazifaga aylanib bormoqda. Xar bir shaxsning o'z davlat hududida, butun jahon bo'ylab ko'chib yurishi, yashash joyini to'sqinliklarsiz o'zgartira olish huquqining mustahkamlanib borishi inson huquqlarining mavjudligi va amalda ta'minlanganligi inson erkinligini belgilovchi muhim ijtimoiy-siyosiy mezonlardan biri bo'lib bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Aholining yashash joyini o'zgartirish maqsadida bir joydan ikkinchi joyga ko'chishi (xarakati) aholi migratsiyasidir. Bazan adbiyotlarda aholining qishloqdan shaxarga yoki aksincha shaxardan qishloqqa borib ishlab qaytishini mayantiksmon migarassiya deb ataladi. Bu to'g'ri emas albatta. Chunki qishloqdan shxarga yoki shxardan qishloqqa ishga kelib kechqurun uyga

qaytishda, migratsiyaqning eng muxim sharti bajarilmaydi- aholi yashash joyi o'zgartirilmaydi. Shuning uchun bu jarayonning aholining mayantiksion xarakati deb atash muvofiqdir. Demograflar orasida haligacha migratsiya demografiyaning predmeti hisoblanishi yoki mustaqil fanligi to'g'risida bahslar davom etib kelmoqda. Migratsiyani demografiyaning bir tarkibiy qismi sifatida ko'rilishiga qarshi bo'lgan demograflarning keltiradigan asosiy dalili shundan iboratki, migratsiya dunyo aholisining umumiy soniga hech qanday ta'sir o'tkazmaydi, chunki u doimo nolga teng, ya'ni immigrantlarning soni emigrantlar soniga teng. Professor V. A. Iontsevning fikriga ko'ra, migratsiya aholining takror barpo bo'lishiga bevosita ta'sir o'tkazishi mumkin, ya'ni demografik jarayon sifatida faqatgina ko'chishlar yoki qaytmaydigan migratsiya shaklida yuzaga chiqishi mumkin va faqat ushbu shaklda u demografiya predmetiga bevosita kiradi. Migratsiya demografik jarayonlarga bevosita ta'sir o'tkazishi bilan birga, u mamlakatning demografik rivojlanishiga ham bevosita ta'sir o'tkazishi mumkin¹. [1, 49]

Demografik va ijtimoiy o'zgaruvchilar, asosiy jarayonlar. Bir necha ming yillar oldin, migratsiya haqidagi ma'lumotlar haqiqatan ham kam bo'lgan bir paytda, biz asosan muhojirlarning yashash joylariga kelishi va ba'zan faqat kelishlari haqida bilamiz. Mo'g'ulistonning Xyong-Nu va Kamerun o'rmonlarida kuzatilgan Hunlar va Bantularda ham shunday bo'lgan. Keyinchalik o'rganish natijasida bunday dastlabki muhojirlarning kelib chiqish joylari va traektoriyalarini aniqlash mumkin edi. Migratsiya jarayonlarining boshqa tafsilotlari yanada murakkab tahlilni talab qiladi. Tilshunoslik, arxeologiya, antropologiya, genetika va kimyodagi usullar migratsiya tarixini qayta tiklashda yordam berishi mumkin (Lucassen, Lucassen, and Manning 2010). Keyingi bo'limda tasvirlangan so'nggi vaqtlar uchun maxsus migratsiya nazariyalari ushbu usullar bilan bog'lanishi mumkinligiga umid qilish mumkin.

"Jahon tarixidagi migratsiya migratsiya haqidagi yozilgan eng inqilobiy va innovatsion tadqiqotdir. Bu nafaqat insoniyat jamiyatlari uchun tizimli migratsiya ekanligini ko'rsatibgina qolmay, balki o'quvchiga uning turli ifodalarini (bosqinchilar, mustamlakachilar, musofirlar va sayohatchilar) tushunish imkonini beradi.) va ularning vaqt o'tishi bilan ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarga ta'siri. Bundan tashqari, uni harakatchanlik va odamlarning o'zaro ta'siri ob'ektivi orqali muqobil va chinakam global tarix sifatida o'qish mumkin."

Leo Lucassen, Xalqaro ijtimoiy tarix instituti direktori, Niderlandiya

Bundan tashqari, ushbu nashr 1980 yildan 2050 yilgacha bo'lgan davrga bag'ishlangan yangi bobni o'z ichiga oladi. Unda 1980 yildan 2020 yilgacha turli toifadagi muhojirlar sonining o'zgarishi va bu o'zgarishlarning sabablari ko'rsatilgan. Keyin u kelgusi 30 yil ichida aholi va migratsiyani bashorat qilib, o'sib borayotgan shaharlarni, tropiklarda o'sib borayotgan aholini va potentsial ko'p sonli muhojirlarni ta'kidlaydi. Iqlimdagi ofatlar yangi migratsiyaning asosiy sababi bo'ladi. Iqlim o'zgarishiga siyosiy va ijtimoiy javoblar, ehtimol, shifo bo'lishi mumkinligi aniq emas, lekin bir xil darajada tashvishli bo'ladi. iqlim

o'zgarishini kuchaytiradi. Dunyo tarixida har bir davrda migratsiyaning ajoyib voqealari mavjud. So'nggi ellik yil ichida dunyoning har bir burchagida qishloqdan shaharga ko'chish shahar aholisining ulushini insoniyat aholisining beshdan bir qismidan yarmidan ko'prog'iga ko'payishiga olib keldi. Ilgari qishloqda bo'lgan inson hayoti endi asosan shaharga aylandi. Yigirma milliondan ortiq aholisi bo'lgan shahar hududlariga Tokio, Mexiko, Nyu-York, Bombey, Istanbul, San-Paulu va Jakarta kiradi: ulardan faqat Tokio va Istanbul 1800 yilda 100 000 aholiga ega edi. Biz "qadimiy" deb ataydigan davrlarda, ikki ming yildan ko'proq vaqt oldin, yunon dengizchilari O'rta er dengizi va Qora dengizlar bo'ylab gullab-yashnayotgan savdo koloniyalarini yaratdilar; ularning ortidan Rim atrofdagi yerlarni buyuk imperiyaga aylantira oldi. Bu va undan oldingi asrlarda quruqlikdagi migratsiya ikki yirik subkontinentning madaniyatini asta-sekin o'zgartirdi: hind-evropa tillarida so'zlashuvchilar Markaziy Osiyodan Eron va Shimoliy Hindistonga tarqaldi, Bantu tillarida so'zlashuvchilar esa hozirgi Nigeriya va Kamerundan ko'plab mamlakatlarga ko'chib o'tdi. Markaziy, sharqiy va janubiy Afrika mintaqalari. Uzoq vaqtlarda Afrikadan Homo sapiensning butun Sharqiy yarimsharda tarqalishi - eng ajoyib va ehtimol oltmish ming yil oldin - Avstraliya va Yangi Gvineyaga joylashish uchun suvlar bo'ylab sayohatlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Xulosa

Olimlar migratsiyaning o'tmishi haqida ko'p ma'lumotlarga ega bo'ldilar, ayniqsa so'nggi tadqiqotlarda. Bugungi dunyoda o'zgarib borayotgan barcha narsaga qaramay, ba'zi eski naqshlar ko'rinib turibdi. Odamlar misli ko'rilmagan o'sish bilan to'lib ketgan bo'lsa-da, hanuzgacha suv bo'ylab to'planishadi. Yerlar va suvlar ishg'ol intensivligi bilan ifloslangan bo'lsa ham, biz suvdan ham, quruqlikdan ham yangi resurslar qazib olishga intilamiz. Farqlardan biri shundaki, odamlar havoga kirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ldilar: havo transporti va tez yer usti transportining rivojlanishi bilan daryolar va dengizlar odamlarni tashish uchun kamroq markaziy bo'lib qoldi, ammo ular yuklarni tashish uchun ahamiyatli bo'lib qolmoqda. Har bir avloddagi yoshlarning ba'zilar hali ham o'z uyalarini tark etib, joylashadilar, chunki qisqa vaqt yoki uzoq vaqt, ular yangi urf-odatlar va yangi narsalarni o'rganishlari kerak bo'lgan jamoalarda tillar bilan til topishadi. Kichik jamoalar uchun bu harakatlar muhojirlarni qabul qilishi shart emas katta masofalar bo'ylab.

Ammo ba'zi til jamoalari juda katta bo'lib qoldi o'zaro hamjamiyatning ma'nosini anglatuvchi millionlab odamlarni o'z ichiga oladi migratsiya va uy-jamoa migratsiyasi o'zgarmoqda, chunki odam bo'ylab sayohat qilish mumkin

Braziliya yoki AQSh yoki Rossiya va hali ham bir xil milliy hamjamiyatda bo'lish. Shunga qaramay, bizning migratsiyalarimizning geografik doirasi kengaygan bo'lsa ham, bizning asosiy tabiatimiz odatlar o'zgarishsiz qoladi. Boshqa davlatga ko'chib o'tish ba'zi odamlar uchun doimo qiziqish uyg'otgan turli jamiyat; yangi tillar va urf-odatlarini o'rganish ishlari olib keladi yangi g'oyalarni ishlab chiqishda ishonchli qo'shimcha mahsulidur.

Bizning uzoq tariximizda odamlar yoshlik, madaniyatlararo odatlarga tayangan. Migratsiya nazariyasi va munozaralar Patrik Menning va Tiffani Trimmerlar olib brogan izlanishlari natijadi yozgan kitobida shunday deb ta'kidlab o'tadilar: "Bu kitob uzoq tariximiz davomida insonlar migratsiyasining davomiyligini ta'kidlaydi. Bu vaqt va makon bo'ylab migratsiya jarayonlari va funktsiyalarining o'xshashligini ta'kidlaydi. Migratsiya nazariyalarining aksariyati o'tgan asrdagi migratsiya oqimlariga e'tibor qaratgan bo'lsa-da, biz ushbu ilovada migratsiya nazariyasini butun insoniyat tarixiga qo'llash mumkinligini ko'rsatishga harakat qilamiz. Buning uchun migratsiya bir vaqtning o'zida umumiy va aniq bo'lgan tarzda tavsiflanishi va belgilanishi kerak. Migratsiyaning ko'plab nazariyalari, ayniqsa, tahlilchi nuqtai nazar bilan bog'liq bo'lsa, o'z qiymatini saqlab qolishini ta'kidlaymiz. Qaysidir ma'noda yangi nazariyalar eskilarini almashtirdi yoki ularning terminologiyasini yangiladi; boshqa yo'llar bilan yangi nazariyalar ko'p o'lchovli migratsiya tarmog'ining hali o'rganilmagan joylariga e'tibor qaratilayotgan hududlarga qo'shildi. Migratsiyaning hech bir nazariyasi boshqa barcha nazariyalarni almashtira oladigan darajada keng qamrovli bo'lishi mumkin emas."

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Dilshoda Turg'unboyeva – Tashqi mehnat migratsiyasining demografik jarayonlarga ta'siri (BMI) Andijon 2023 49 bet
2. Зайончковская Ж.А. Миграция населения из стран Центральной Азии. В книге: Трудовая миграция в Республике Узбекистан: Социальные, правовые и гендерные аспекты. – Ташкент: Программа развития ООН в Узбекистане, 2008. – С.13.
3. Парманов Ф.Я. Миграция жараёнларини бошқаришда инсон омили. // Социология фанлари номзоди диссертация автореферати. – Т., 2012.
4. Ўзбекистон Республикаси иқтисодий–ижтимоий тараққиётининг мустақиллик йилларидаги (1990 – 2010 йиллар) асосий тенденция ва кўрсаткичлари ҳамда 2011 – 2015 йилларга мўлжалланган прогнозлари: статистик тўплам. – Т.: «Ўзбекистон» НМИУ, 2011.

Umarov A.
associate professor
Department Informatics and Management
National Institute Of Fine Art And Design Named After K. Behzod
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract. This article discusses the specific features of the development of information and information technologies. The author analyzed the historical stages of the development of information technologies.

Key words: information, information technologies, cyber development, cyber space, artificial intelligence, management.

The rapid growth and differentiation of demand for all types of information, including scientific, technical and, to a greater extent, economic, as well as increasing requirements for the content and forms of data presentation are serious incentives for the development of the information and communication technologies market. It is the possession of reliable and up-to-date information, together with the ability to effectively apply adequate methods and means of its collection, transformation and transmission, that serves as the basis for the successful activities of any enterprises and organizations, regardless of their legal form.

Fundamental changes in the economic environment, the transition from administrative-command to economic management methods, the development of entrepreneurial activity and market structures, as well as the need for rapid decision-making have led to significant changes in information flows, organizational forms and methods of processing and presenting data. Most users have abandoned the services provided by large computing centers. With the advent of personal computers and convenient and compact office equipment, their services turned out to be unclaimed for a number of reasons, including organizational, technical and economic.

What information systems are and how they can be used in the management activities of restaurant and hotel complex enterprises - this is the range of issues that will be covered in this work.

Information technology is of great importance to managers. After all, the basis of their work is information. Let's consider the subject, tools and product of the manager's labor.

To manage the work of an enterprise most effectively, it is necessary to have sufficient information about the state of affairs at the enterprise and the ability to quickly respond to changes in the situation. To do this, the head of the enterprise and other responsible persons must constantly have fresh and reliable

information. There is a need to organize the management of the enterprise in such a way as to ensure fast and reliable communication between various employees for their most clearly coordinated interaction.

Information (from Latin *informatio*) - originally information transmitted by people orally, in writing or in other ways; from ser. 20th century - a general scientific concept, including the exchange of information between people, a person and an automaton; the exchange of signals in the animal and plant world; the transfer of characteristics from cell to cell, from organism to organism; one of the basic concepts of cybernetics”

In what forms does information exist? As you know, any phenomenon can be either matter or energy. If information is material, then it can easily be measured in SI units. For example in meters or grams. But none of these units are suitable for such measurement. Then maybe it's energy? Not again. Is it possible to measure information in joules? From this we can conclude that information is not matter or energy, but something independent. The famous scientist, the “founding father” of cybernetics, Nobert Wiener, came to exactly this conclusion. He derived the law of information, according to which it is absolutely not material, but must necessarily have a material carrier. It could be a person, a newspaper, a floppy disk.

In the work of a manager, nowadays more and more often one can find objects that constitute the concept of new information technology. It is understood as a set of fundamentally new tools and methods of data processing introduced into organizational management systems, which represent integral technological systems and ensure the targeted creation, transfer, storage and display of an information product (ideas, knowledge) at the lowest cost and in accordance with the laws of that social environment where this technology is being developed. The transition to new information technologies is justified if it is the result of a fundamental rethinking and radical re-planning of the corporation's activities with the aim of dramatically improving cost-critical indicators - quality, service and speed of production processes. [1]

The emergence of a new information society is seen by many only on the basis of the use of new information technologies. With the advent and mass introduction of computer networks and modern communications, the concept of the workplace has radically changed. If earlier the latter was associated with a place at a machine or a table in an institution, today the “workplace” is rather not a place of work, but the means by which it is carried out. These include a mobile phone, a laptop with a modem and a mini-printer. Thus, any room where there is a power outlet becomes a workplace.

In fact, it is the computer input/output port that serves as the main tool of work for, for example, the vice president and head of the human resources department of the American company VeriFone, Thomas Hubbs. This company, with a turnover of \$260 million, occupies a leading position in the market for equipment for verifying the authenticity of credit cards. Unprecedented progress

in the development of computer and communication technologies has contributed to the emergence, as Business Week magazine puts it, of a new tribe of “nomadic” managers, who, due to the specifics of their activities, are not tied to any office or even city. As observers of this magazine, respected in the business world, note, as the current process of labor reorganization develops, coupled with forced staff reductions and the introduction of new production management methods, the number of such specialists will grow. [2]

The requirements for control systems imposed by modern conditions can only be satisfied with the help of modern control automation tools. Experience shows that in our time, to solve these problems it is impossible to do without the help of computer technology, which makes it possible to store and present to users the service information they are interested in in the most convenient form. For the most coordinated work of various enterprise services, it is convenient to combine computers into the so-called. local computer networks that allow communication between different users of this network located at some distance from each other (usually in different rooms of the same building). However, such networks require for their operation appropriate software, which is necessary to ensure the operation of a similar network in general and reflects the specifics of the work of a given enterprise. In addition, such software is subject to such requirements as ease of access to the necessary information, ease of use and protection against unauthorized access to confidential information, as well as protection against damage by various types of software viruses.

Computer networks, peripheral equipment and software together are components of an information system. In its most general form, an information system is a set of interconnected components that collects, processes, stores and distributes information to support the activities of an organization. The level of information systems is influenced by two factors:

1. Level of scientific and technological development in the organization, i.e. How modern are the technologies used?
2. People and the existing culture in the organization.

The last factor is decisive, since the first will depend on it. Indeed, the complexity of information systems is growing in proportion to the growth of formalization of culture and the increase in the size of the organization. For example, in a small company with a limited range of tasks where simple and informal relations between ordinary employees and its managers are in use, there is often no need for complex information systems. Conversely, in large organizations with a highly diversified structure, such systems are a vital necessity. The main task of an information system for a manager is to support decision-making and manage the flow of incoming/outgoing information.

References:

1. Введение в информационный бизнес. Под ред. В.П. Тихомирова, А.В. Хорошилова. Москва, Финансы и статистика, 1996

2. Закирова, С. А. (2022). Цифровые технологии в мире искусства. *Экономика и социум*, (6-2 (97)), 411-415.
3. Зуннунова, У. Г. (2022). Экономические характеристики художественного производства на современном этапе развития общества. *Экономика и социум*, (6-2 (97)), 419-424.\
4. Умаров, А. С. (2022). Художественный труд в контексте экономического анализа. *Экономика и социум*, (6-2 (97)), 700-703.
5. Zakirova, S. B. (2022). Change in the content of education in the training of defectologist teachers in the system of higher education. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 4(11), 65-69.

Umarova Z.
JizPI "Iqtisodiyot va menejment"
kafedrası katta o'qituvchisi
Khurmatov B.
Abu ali Ibn Sino nomidagi Tojikiston
Davlat tibbiyot universiteti o'qituvchisi

BANKLAR MOLIYAVIY BARQARORLIGINI BOSHQARISH USULLARI

Annotatsiya. ushbu maqolada banklarning moliyaviy barqarorligini boshqarish usullari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: moliyaviy barqarorlik, bank tizimi, moliya, stress, Xalqaro Valyuta Fondi, siklik, monetaristik.

Umarova Z.
senior teacher
"Economics and Management"
department of JizPI
Khurmatov B.
teacher
Tajik State Medical University named after Abu Ali Ibn Sina

BANKS' FINANCIAL STABILITY MANAGEMENT METHODS

Annotation. this article provides information on ways to manage the financial stability of banks.

Keywords: financial stability, banking system, Finance, stress, International Monetary Fund, cyclic, monetaristic.

Moliyaviy barqarorlikni boshqarish usullari haqida gapirar ekanmiz, moliyaviy nobarqarorlik holatiga nima olib kelishi, ya'ni moliyaviy barqarorlik risklari haqida fikr yuritishimiz zarur bo'ladi. Chunki agar moliyaviy nobarqarorlik yuzaga kelish xavfi mavjud bo'lmasa uni boshqarishga ehtiyoj qolmaydi. Demak moliyaviy barqarorlikni emas, aksincha uning risklarini qanday samarali boshqarish haqida so'z yuritamiz.

Moliyaviy nobarqarorlikka 2 asosiy yondoshuv bir necha yillardan beri e'tirof etib kelinadi¹¹. Bular: siklik (davriy) va monetaristik yondoshuvlardir.

2023-yilda jahonda moliyaviy barqarorlik xatarlari oshdi. AQSh va Yevropa moliyaviy tizimlarida yuzaga kelgan noaniqlik bir qator banklarning moliyaviy yo'qotishlarga uchrashiga olib keldi. Bu esa, moliyaviy bozorlarda

¹¹ The theory and practice of financial stability Andrew Crocket, 1997

tahluka uygʻonishiga va tebranuvchanlikning oshishiga, investorlarda xatarga moyillikning pasayishiga va natijada, baʼzi banklarning defoltga uchrashlariga sabab boʻldi.

2022-yilda Oʻzbekiston bank tizimining moliyaviy barqarorlik koʻrsatkichlari tashqi va ichki xatarlarga nisbatan bardoshlilikini koʻrsatdi. Xususan, bank tizimida kapital monandiligi koeffitsiyenti Markaziy bank tomonidan oʻrnatilgan minimal talablarga nisbatan yuqori shakllangan boʻlib, banklarning iqtisodiyotni kreditlar bilan taʼminlash hamda potensial shoklar natijasida yuzaga kelishi mumkin boʻlgan yoʻqotishlarni qoplash uchun yetarli darajada kapital bilan taʼminlanganini koʻrsatdi.

2022-yil yakuniga Oʻzbekistonda bank tizimining moliyaviy stress holati yaxshilandi. Iqtisodiy faollikning tiklanishi va moliya bozorining barqaror shakllanishi hamda moliyaviy barqarorlik koʻrsatkichlarining yaxshilanishi natijasida 2022-yil II choragidan boshlab moliyaviy stress indeksida pasayish trendi kuzatildi.

Hyman Minsky va Charles Kindlebergerlarning fikricha¹², muammoning yuzaga kelishi aktivlar narxining koʻtarilishidan boshlanadi. Buni —siklik boʻlib turuvchi voqea sifatida eʼtirof etiladi. Narxlarning oʻsishi keyinchalik ham bu trendning davom etishini bildirmaydi, lekin shunday oʻylangan holda bozorda aktivlarni sotib olinishi kuchayadi (adabiyotda bu holat —bandwagon effekti deb ataladi). Ammo vaqt oʻtgach, tashqi bir taʼsir natijasida narxlar keskin tushishi kuzatiladi. Bu ayniqsa banklar kabi oʻz mulkini asosan qarzga olingan mablagʻlardan shakllantirgan moliyaviy muassasalarga katta taʼsir koʻrsatadi.

Monetaristlar, xususan, Milton Friedman va Anna Schwartz kabilar moliyaviy nobarqarorlikning asosiy sababi monetar siyosat bilan bogʻliq deb taʼkidlashadi.

Bank moliyaviy barqarorligiga taʼsir etuvchi risklarni chuqur oʻrgangan holda, uni boshqarish imkoniyatini vujudga keltirish mumkin. Moliyaviy barqarorlikka taʼsir etuvchi risklar koʻpayib bormoqda, deya Xalqaro Valyuta Fondi oʻzining yarim yillik hisobotida xabar bergan edi¹³. Buning asosiy omili qilib bank foydasi koʻrsatilgan. —Toʻgʻri, butunjahon iqtisodiy inqirozidan soʻng banklar maʼlum jihatdan anchagina kuchlilashdi. Kapital miqdori va moliyaviy mablagʻlarning oshganligi ularga zararlarni yengib oʻtish imkonini beradi. Banklar likvidliligi yaxshilandi. Ammo banklar uchun foyda olish qiyinlashib bormoqda. Bu esa banklar kapitallashuv darajasini sekinlashuviga olib keladi. Qolaversa, past daromadlilik sharoitida banklar tadbirkorlikni moliyalashtirishga qoʻshimcha mablagʻ ajrata olmay qoladilar, - deyiladi Xalqaro Valyuta Fondi bayonotida.

¹² The theory and practice of financial stability Andrew Crocket, 1997

¹³ IMF warns of financial stability risks¹ by Andrew Walker, BBC World Service economics news

Banklar boshqarilishi va barqarorligiga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi o'lchamlari sifatida quyidagi omillar kiradi¹⁴:

-sotsial siyosiy vaziyat mavjud hukumat barqarorligi ta'siri, moliyaviy iqtisodiy va sotsial siyosat zamon talablariga moslashtirilib borilishi ma'muriy huquqiy tuzilmalardagi barqarorlik yoki sotsial keskinlik, siyosiy yo'nalishi;

-umum iqtisodiy holat-iqtisodiyot real shubasining imkoniyatlari, ishlab chiqarish quvvatlari yangilanishi hamda safdan chiqishi, tovar ishlab chiqaruvchilar raqobatdoshligi, mamlakat to'lov balansi saldosi (eksport, import) resurslart tarmoqdan-tarmoqqa o'tish imkoniyatlari investitsiyalar (sarmoyalar) kelishi, ketishi;

-moliya bozoridagi ahvol-bank omonatlarini jalb etish boyicha foiz stavkasi, pul bozori daromadliligi, qimmatli qog'ozlar daromadliligi, milliy valyutaning ayriboshlash kursi, valyutaga bo'lgan talab taklif hajmi, valyuta birjasidagi operatsiyalar, pul emissiyasi, pul qadrsizlanishi su'ratlari hamda shunday qadrsizlanishi borasidagi taxminlar, davlat qarzi bo'yicha xizmat ko'rsatish, oltin valyuta rezervi hajmi, pul massasi taklifmahsulotlar raqobati;

-kredit muassasasining ichki barqarorligi strategiyasi va emissiyasi bor yo'qligini xodimlar professional malakasini bank menejmenti sifatini sarmoya yetarililigini aks ettiruvchi o'lchamlarini qamrab olishi mumkin.

Bank barqarorligini boshqarishning umumiy tarkibiy qismlari:

Bankning sarmoya bilan bog'liq barqarorligini boshqarishi. Bu bankning o'z sarmoyasi hajmlari bilan belgilanadi. Bank o'z sarmoyasi hajmlari qaytarilishi to'g'risidagi talablarni qondirishi uchun yetarli hajmdagi pul resurslari ko'zda tutilmagan zarar va qarzlar, ularni qoplash, bank rivojlanishini moliyalash, forsmajor (tushunmovchilik), ko'rib chiqilmagan vaziyat yuzaga kelganda tegishli hatti-harakatlar qilishi, doimiy o'zgaruvchi tashqi shart-sharoitlarga moslashish uchun rezerv bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

Bankning tijorat bilan bog'liq barqarorligini boshqarish. Barqarorlikning bu turi asosini tijorat banki munosabatlari infrastrukturasiga kirishib kelish darajasi tashkil etadi. Bular xususan davlat bilan o'zaro munosabatlar (tegishli aloqalar darajasi va mustahkamligi) banklararo munosabatlardagi ishtiroki butun iqtisodiyotning bank sohasi uchun tizim tashkil etish ahamiyati mamlakatdagi moliyaviy oqimlar ulushi ustidan nazorat kreditorlar, mijozlar va omonatchilar bilan munosabatlar sifati, sarmoyasi bilan eral sarmoya to'g'risidagi aloqa yaqinligi, tijorat banklarining sotsial ahamiyatil, aktivlar va xususiy omonatlar asosiy ulushi yagona kredit munosabati homiyligida jamlanishi kabilardir.

Bankning funksional barqarorligini boshqarishda quyidagilar asos bo'ladi:

-tijorat banki ixtisoslashgan bank o'zi tanlagan bank mahsulot turlarini samaraliroq boshqarish imkonini beradigan tor doiradagi xizmatlarga ixtisoslashuvi;

14 www.finansy.ru - Finansy jurnalining sayti ma'lumotlari asosida

-tijorat bank vazifalari kengashi yoki uning universallashtiruvchi aksariyat mijozlar ularning bank mahsulotlariga bo'lgan barcha talablarini bir bankda qondirilishini afzal ko'rishlari natijasida barqarorlik to'g'risida paydo bo'ladigan tasavvur shunday kengayishi yoki universallashtiruvchi uchun zamin hozirlaydi.

Tijorat banki faoliyatini tashkiliy tuzulish hamda u bajarayotgan maxsus bank xizmatlari doirasida tartibga soluvchi funksional texnologik xizmatlar hujjatlar bunday banklar tashkiliy-tarkibiy barqarorligini eng muhim o'lchamidir. Barqarorlikning bu turini bank moliyaviy barqarorligini boshqa iqtisodiy tarkibiy qismlari tavsifini uyg'unlashtiruvchi alosiy umumlashtiruvchi ko'rsatkichlar belgilab beradi. Bular: bankning o'z mablag'alari hajmi tuzilishi, daromad va foyda darajasi, bankning o'z sarmoyasidan foyda olish meyorlari, likvidligining yetarliligi, o'z sarmoyasi multiplikativ samaradorligi hamda bank qo'shimcha qiymatini vujudga keltirishi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Лаврушин О.И. Банковское дело. – М.: КноРус, 2008. – С. 251.
2. National Bank of the Republic of North Macedonia, List of Systemically Important Banks, 2022.
3. Gulmira, U. (2023). The need to attract foreign investments to the national economy on a large scale. *Academia Science Repository*, 4(5), 314-319.
4. Hong Kong Monetary Authority, CA-B-2 "Systemically Important Banks" (V2) dated 23.04.2021, pp. 19–20.
5. Obidova, Feruza Yaxyoevna, and Zevi Odilovna Umarova. "Boshqaruv faoliyatini amalga oshirishda kadrlarning gender tengligi." *Educational Research in Universal Sciences* 2.3 (2023): 208-215.
6. Umarova, Z. O. "Business opportunity for tourism development." *Экономика и социум* 10 (2020): 275-278.
7. Obidova, F., and Z. Umarova. "Foreign experience of small business development." *Экономика и социум* 5-1 (2021): 376-379.
8. www.cbu.uz

Umirova G.
Jizzax politexnika instituti
“Iqtisodiyot va menejment” kafedrası assistenti

Primkulova Z.
Jizzax politexnika instituti 531-22 guruh talabasi

IQTISODIY ISLOHOTLAR SHAROITIDA KORXONALARNI BOSHQARISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada korxona to‘g‘risida tushunchalar hamda iqtisodiy islohotlar sharoitida korxonalarni boshqarishning samaradorligi haqida ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: korxona, innovatsiyalar, mahsulotlar, davlat, fuqarolar, yuridik shaxslar, islohot, iqtisod.

Umirova G.
assistant
"Economics and Management" department
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Primkulova Z.
student
group 531-22
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

MANAGEMENT OF ENTERPRISES UNDER ECONOMIC REFORMS

Annotation. This article provides information on concepts about the enterprise and the effectiveness of Enterprise Management in the context of economic reforms.

Keywords: Enterprise, Innovation, Products, state, citizens, legal entities, reform, economy.

Korxona to‘g‘risida tushuncha hosil qilish muhim iqtisodiy ahamiyatga ega. Ko‘pgina adabiyotlarda korxona to‘g‘risida turlicha fikrlar keltirilgan. Masalan R.S.Muratov, I.A.Djalolova, S.Sh.Oripovlarning “Korxona iqtisodiyoti” darsligida korxonaga quyidagicha ta’rif berilgan. Korxona-ijtimoiy talablarni qondiruvchi va sof foyda olish maqsadida mahsulot ishlab chiqaruvchi, ishlar bajaruvchi, xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi mustaqil xo‘jalik yurituvchi iqtisodiyot subyektidir¹⁵ I.O.Ulashev, Sh.A.Atamuradovlarning “Korxona iqtisodiyoti va menejmenti” o‘quv qo‘llanmasida esa korxonaga quyidagicha ta’rif berilgan. Korxona¹⁶ -bu jamiyatning asosiy bo‘g‘ini hisoblanuvchi, aholining talabini

1 Muratov R.S., Djalolova I.A., .Oripov S.Sh. Korxona iqtisodiyoti. Darslik–Toshkent, 2014- 35-b.

2 Ulashev I.O., Atamuradov Sh.A. Korxona iqtisodiyoti va menejmenti. O‘quv qo‘llanma. Toshkent-2013, 24-b.

qondirish va foyda olish yoki boshqa ijtimoiy funksiyalarni bajarish maqsadida, xususi resurslardan foydalanish asosida mahsulotlar ishlab chiqaradigan, ayirboshlaydigan, hamda boshqa ishlarni va xizmatlarni bajaradigan, faoliyati bo'yicha qarorlar qabul qiladigan va unga javobgar, huquqiy shaxs maqomiga ega bo'lgan, har xil o'lchamdagi xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektdir.

Fikrimizcha, huquqiy shaxs huquqiga ega bo'lgan, mulkchilik huquqi yoki xo'jalikni to'la yuritish huquqi bo'yicha o'ziga qarashli mol-mulkdan foydalanish asosida mahsulot ishlab chiqaradigan va sotadigan yoki mahsulotni ayirboshlaydigan, ishlarni bajaradigan, xizmat ko'rsatadigan, bellashuv hamda mulkchilikning barcha shakllari teng huquqliligi sharoitida amaldagi qonunlarga muvofiq o'z faoliyatini ro'yobga chiqaradigan mustaqil xo'jalik yurituvchi subyekt korxona hisoblanadi.

Hozirgi paytda korxonani rivojlantirilishiga faqat innovatsiyalarni uzluksiz ravishda joriy etilishi bilangina erishish mumkin. M.Porter kompaniyalarning raqobatli ustunlikka erishishlarida innovatsiyaning rolini quyidagicha aniqlagan: «....kompaniya raqobatdagi ustunlikni innovatsiyalar vositasida qo'lga kiritadi. Ular yangi kiritilgan tartib-qoidalarga ham yangi texnologiyalardan, ham yangi ish usullaridan keng ma'noda foydalangan holda yondashadilar. Kompaniya yangiliklar tufayli raqobatdagi ustunliklarga erishganidan keyin, bu ustunliklarni faqat muntazam ravishda yaxshilashlar yordamida qo'lda tutib turishi mumkin. Raqobatchilar innovatsiyalarni takomillashtirish va joriy etishdan to'xtagan har qanday kompaniyani darhol va albatta chetlab o'tib ketadilar».

Korxonaning raqobatbardoshligi deganda, iste'molchilar uchun raqobatchilarning tovarlariga nisbatan ko'proq o'ziga tortuvchan bo'lgan tovarlar ishlab chiqarish va sotish tushuniladi. Raqobat muhitini uzluksiz nazorat qilib turish –ishlab chiqarishni ehtiyojlarni eng samarali usulda qondirish uchun mo'ljallangan zarur shartidir. Raqobat muhitining holati haqidagi xulosalar, korxonaning innovatsion siyosatini ishlab chiqish uchun asos bo'ladi.

Mohiyatan, raqobatchilar ustidan erishilgan ustunlik innovatsiyalar hisobidan bo'ladi va shuning uchun, korxona faoliyatidagi raqobatchilar ustidan erishiladigan har qanday ustunlikni ta'minlovchi yangi elementlarni joriy etishga bo'lgan layoqat, shu korxona raqobatbardoshligining zarur tashkil etuvchisidir.

Korxona barqarorligi, uning davomiylik jihatdan uzoq muddatga mo'ljallangan samarali faoliyat ko'rsatishini xarakterlovchi murakkab iqtisodiy kategoriyadir va korxonaning raqobatbardoshligi, iqtisodiy xavfsizligi hamda iqtisodiy samaradorlik kabi uchta elementga asoslangan. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, bu elementlar o'zaro chambarchas bog'liq va birgalikda faoliyat ko'rsatadi, biroq, turlicha funksional vazifalarga ega. Raqobatbardoshlik – korxona rivojlanishining salohiyatini, barqarorlik esa – korxonaning uzoq muddatli istiqbolini belgilaydi. Korxonaning barqarorligini vaqtlarga taqsimlangan raqobatbardoshlik, deb aytish mumkin. Vaqtning uncha katta bo'lmagan intervallarida bu ikkala tushuncha teng kuchga ega bo'ladi.

Korxonaning ishlab chiqarishni, mehnat va boshqarishni tashkil etishda, uning texnik hamda texnologik imkoniyatlarida ifodalangan ishlab chiqarish salohiyati – innovatsiyalarni o‘z vaqtida ta’minlab beradigan elementdir. Korxonaning ishlab chiqarish salohiyati qancha yuqori bo‘lsa, mahsulot ishlab chiqarishga va uning sifatiga qilinadigan xarajatlar ulushining darajasi uncha past bo‘ladi. Ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotning, raqobatchilar tovarlarining sifatidan yuqori turuvchi sifati, innovatsion salohiyatning moddiy ifodalovchisidir.

Ushbu kategoriya turli davr va formatsiyalar iqtisodchilari tomonidan keng, ayni paytda turli ma’nolarda qo‘llanilgan. Har bir davr va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy formatiya o‘z xo‘jalik mexanizmiga ega bo‘lib, ishlab chiqarish bir usuldan boshqasiga o‘tganda xo‘jalik mexanizmi ham o‘zgaradi.

«Korxona xo‘jalik mexanizmi – bu, xo‘jalik yuritishning tamoyil, usul va shakllari ko‘lami bo‘lib, ular yordamida ishlab chiqarish jarayoni va mehnat jamoasini boshqarish, mehnat jamoasini boshqarish munosabatlari tizimi bilan ishlab chiqarish asosiy vositalari o‘rtasida aloqa va o‘zaro ta’sir amalga oshiriladi»¹⁷.

Xo‘jalik mexanizmining samarali amal qilishi ishlab chiqarish, boshqarishni tashkil etishning tarkibiy qismlari asoslash zaruratini keltirib chiqaradi, xo‘jalik yuritishning shakl va usullari esa ilmiy tamoyillar asosida tanlanishini taqozo etadi.

1-jadval

Korxonalarda ishlab chiqarish, boshqarishni tashkil etishning tarkibiy qismlari tasnifi

Boshqarish elementlari	Iqtisodiy samaradorligi
Korxonaning barqarorligi	<i>Korxonaning raqobatbardoshligi</i>
Korxonaning innovatsion rivojlanishi	<i>Mahsulotning raqobatbardoshligi</i>
Boshqarish mexanizmini takomillashtirish	<i>Raqobat ustunliklari</i>
	<i>Xorijiy bozorlarga chiqish imkoniyati</i>

Xo‘jalik yuritish va bu jarayonni tashkil etish bilan bog‘liq ko‘pgina tushunchalar mavjud. «Xo‘jalik mexanizmi», «xo‘jalik yuritishning iqtisodiy mexanizmi», «xo‘jalikni boshqarish mexanizmi», «iqtisodiyotni boshqarish», «xo‘jalik boshqaruvi mexanizmi», «bozor mexanizmi» kabi tushunchalar ana shunday tushunchalar sirasiga kiradi. Izohlanishi davomida ular ilmiy muomalaga yangidan-yangi ma’no kasb etgan holda kirib kelaveradi. Bu, o‘z navbatida, xo‘jalik yuritish tizimining alohida elementlarini tadqiq etish jarayonida ma’lum darajada chalkashliklarni va kompleks yondashuvni ishlab chiqishda ba’zi qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Ko‘pgina holatlarda bitta tushunchaning ta’rifi turli xil ma’nolarni anglatadi. Bu fikr keng tarqalgan faoliyat yuritishning

¹⁷Zaynutdinov Sh.N. va boshq. Menejment asoslari. Toshkent: Moliya. 2001. va menejmenti. O‘quv qo‘llanma. Toshkent-2013, 24-b.

«xo‘jalik mexanizmi» va «iqtisodiy mexanizm» kategoriyalariga ham bevosita taalluqlidir.

«Mexanizm» tushunchasi (yunon tilidan olingan bo‘lib, «mashina» ma’nosini anglatadi) iqtisodiyot nazariyasi asoschilari tomonidan mexanikadan kiritilgan. Iqtisodiy adabiyotlarda iqtisodiy jarayonlarga ta’sir ko‘rsatish usullari va vositalari yig‘indisi ma’nosini anglatuvchi tushuncha sifatida qo‘llaniladi.

Xo‘jalik mexanizmini aniqlash borasidagi turli xil yondashuvlarni o‘rganish natijalaridan kelib chiqib aytish mumkinki, bu mexanizmga uning asosini tashkil qiluvchi boshqaruv jarayonidagi aniq usullar yig‘indisi sifatida qarash lozim. Unutmaslik joizki, korxona xo‘jalik mexanizmi bilan boshqaruv tizimi o‘zaro aloqada bo‘ladi. Lekin shuni ham alohida ta’kidlash lozimki, samarali xo‘jalik yuritishda iqtisodiy mexanizm boshqa mexanizmlarga qaraganda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu boisdan ham unga korxona xo‘jalik yuritish faoliyatida iqtisodiy mexanizmni asosiy bo‘g‘in sifatida qarash zarur.

Umuman, boshqarish mexanizmiga boshqarish ob’ekti faoliyati natijalari bog‘liq bo‘lgan omillarga ta’sir etishni ta’minlovchi boshqarish tizimining bir-muncha faol elementi sifatida qarash lozim. Shunday ekan, fikrimizcha, boshqarishning iqtisodiy mexanizmi-bu, boshqaruv maqsadlariga erishish uchun boshqaruv subyekti tomonidan qo‘llaniladigan boshqaruv jarayonlariga ta’sir etuvchi usullar, vositalar, dastaklar yig‘indisidir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Muratov R.S., Djalolova I.A., .Oripov S.Sh. Korxona iqtisodiyoti. Darslik–Toshkent, 2014- 35-b.
2. Ulashev I.O., Atamuradov Sh.A. Korxona iqtisodiyoti va menejmenti. O‘quv qo‘llanma. Toshkent-2013, 24-b.
3. Zaynutdinov Sh.N. va boshq. Menejment asoslari. Toshkent: Moliya. 2001. va menejmenti. O‘quv qo‘llanma. Toshkent-2013, 24-b.
4. Umirova, G. Iqtisodiyotimizni rivojlantirishda innovatsiyalarning tutgan o‘rni va ro‘li //Qo‘qon universiteti xabarnomasi. – 2022. – T. 5. – C. 64-66.
5. Umirova, G. (2023). Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda motivatsiya omillaridan foydalanishning zaruriyati. *Qo‘qon universiteti xabarnomasi*, 8, 74-77.
6. Umirova, G.Sh. (2023). Yosh olimlar, doktorantlar va tadqiqotchilarning onlayn ilmiy forumi. Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida bank tizimini isloh qilishning yo‘llari, 37-38. TATUFF-EPAI.
7. qizi Umirova, G. S. (2024). Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda innovatsiyalarning hozirgi kundagi ahamiyati. *Educational Research in Universal Sciences*, 3(3), 452-454.
8. Gulmira, U. (2023). Theoretical basis of management of the financial stability of the banking system. *International Journal of Advance Scientific Research*, 3(05), 126-130.

Umirova G.Sh.
Jizzax politexnika instituti
“Iqtisodiyot va menejment kafedrası” assistenti
Khurmatov B.
Abu Ali Ibn Sino nomidagi Tojikiston
Davlat tibbiyot universiteti o‘qituvchisi

TIJORAT BANKLARINING MOLIYAVIY BARQARORLIGINING NAZARIY ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya. ushbu maqolada tijorat banklari haqida yozilgan bo‘lib, uning moliyaviy barqarorligining nazariy asoslari haqida ham ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: omonatchilar, kreditorlar, mahalliy bozor, bank, kapital va pul bozori, moliyaviy barqarorlik.

Umirova G.Sh.
assistant
"Department of Economics and Management"
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Khurmatov B.
teacher
Tajik State Medical University named after Abu Ali Ibn Sina

THEORETICAL BASIS OF FINANCIAL STABILITY OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Abstract. this article is written about commercial banks and provides information about the theoretical basis of its financial stability.

Key words: depositors, creditors, local market, banking, capital and money market, financial stability.

Zamonaviy sharoitda o‘z aksionerlari, xodimlari, omonatchilari va kreditorlari manfaatini ta‘minlash va bir vaqtning o‘zida davlat nazorat organlari tomonidan bank siyosatiga, shuningdek kredit va investitsion operatsiyalarni olib borishga nisbatan qo‘ygan talablarini bajarish vazifasi banklar uchun ma‘lum qiyinchiliklarni tug‘diradi. So‘nggi yillarda bank tashkilotlari sonining ko‘payib borishi oqibatida ular mahalliy va jahon pul va kapital bozorlariga chiqishga majbur bo‘lishmoqda. Ko‘pgina holatlarda mahalliy bozordan jalb qilingan depozitlarning o‘sib borishi ham mijozlarning kredit mablag‘lari va yangi xizmatlarga bo‘lgan talabini to‘liq qondira olmayapti. Mablag‘larni jalb qilish uchun kapital va pul bozoriga chiqish bank hisobotlarining investorlar va aholi tomonidan chuqur o‘rganilishini talab etadi. Bu esa bank rahbariyatini qo‘yilgan

maqsadlarga erishish yoʻlidagi ishlarini faollashtirishni taqozo qiladi. Ana shunday chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish natijasida tijorat banklari moliyaviy barqarorligini samarali boshqarishga erishadi.

Moliyaviy barqarorlik – bu moliyaviy tizimning, yaʼni moliya muassasalari, bozorlar va bozor infratuzilmalarining ehtimoliy shoklar va nomutanosibliklarga bardosh bera olishi, shu bilan birga moliyaviy vositachilik funksiyalarini bajara olmaslik ehtimolini pasaytirish qobiliyatidir. Moliyaviy barqarorlik maqsadi alohida moliya muassasasi emas, balki butun moliya tizimi barqarorligini taʼminlashdan iborat. Moliyaviy barqarorlik iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivojlanish asosi hisoblanadi.

Moliyaviy tizim, qachonki banklar, boshqa kredit tashkilotlari va moliya bozorlari uy xoʻjaliklari va tadbirkorlik subyektlariga bir maromda ishlayotgan tizimning keskin sustlashishiga yoʻl qoʻymasa, iqtisodiyotdagi ishtiroki va uning oʻsishi uchun zarur moliyaviy investitsiyalar taqdim eta olsagina barqaror hisoblanadi. Aks holda nobarqaror tizimda iqtisodiy shoklar real iqtisodiyotga noxush taʼsir koʻrsatishi, kreditlashni izdan chiqarishi va kutilganidan ziyod xatarga olib kelishi, bandlikning qisqarishi va iqtisodiy faollikni susaytirishi mumkin. Moliyaviy nobarqarorlik sharoitida moliya tizimi iqtisodiyot uchun zarur moliyaviy xizmatlarni taqdim eta olmaydi. Masalan, yirik moliya tashkilotidagi qiyinchiliklar moliyaviy nobarqarorlikni yuzaga keltirishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, bitta muassasadagi muammolar banklararo operatsiyalar tufayli tizimning bir-biriga oʻzaro qattiq bogʻlangan boshqa tashkilotlariga ham tarqalishi mumkin. Muassasalarning umumiy faoliyati butun moliya tizimi uchun xavfni, yaʼni tizimli xavfni yuzaga keltirishi, ishonchli boʻlib tuyulgan alohida tashkilotni ham moliyaviy nobarqarorlikka olib kelishi mumkin.

Moliyaviy barqarorlik va uni tahlil qilish markaziy banklar hamda moliya tizimini tartibga soluvchi organlarning asosiy vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bank sektori Oʻzbekiston moliya tizimining eng muhim boʻgʻini boʻlganligi sababli, uning barqarorligini taʼminlash Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy bankining asosiy vazifalari sirasiga kiradi. Markaziy bank bank tizimidagi oʻzgarishlarni kuzatib boradi va baholaydi, shuningdek, tizimli xavflar toʻplanishini kamaytirish va bank tizimining barqarorligini taʼminlash choralari koʻrib boradi. Markaziy bank yiliga ikki marta moliyaviy barqarorlik sharhini chop etadi, unda bank tizimining barqarorligi, makromoliyaviy zaiflik va xatarlar tahlil qilinadi va baholanadi. Ushbu sharhni chop etishdan koʻzlagan asosiy maqsad – jamoatchilik xabardorligini hamda bu sohada Markaziy bankning shaffofligi va hisobdorligini oshirishdan iborat.

Moliyaviy barqarorlik borasidagi ilmiy izlanishlar tarixi 1 asrdan oshiqroq davrni oʻz ichiga oladi. Birinchi boʻlib banklar barqarorligi tahlilini Garvard Universiteti Bank ishi va Moliya fakulteti Asistent Professori Oliver M. W. Sprague oʻz monografiyasida amalga oshirgan. Monografiyada asosiy eʼtibor depozitorlar ishonchini shakllantirish usullari va ushbu muammoga yetarlicha eʼtibor berilmagandagi uning oqibatlariga; depozitorlar ishonchini qozonishning

sifat ko'rsatkichlari hamda usullariga qaratilgan edi. Umumiy olganda, bunday usullar o'zgaruvchan xarakterga ega, ya'ni bu borada oldindan ma'lum reja va usullar ishlab chiqilishi bir muncha qiyin ish. Shunday bo'lsada, o'tgan asr davomida fanda moliyaviy barqarorlikni boshqarish xususida bir qancha usul va mezonlar shakllandi hamda ularning kompyuterga asoslangan mukammal usullari so'nggi bir qancha o'n yillik mobaynida keng miqyosda foydalanilib kelinmoqda.

Prof O.Lavrushinning fikriga ko'ra, tijorat banklarining moliyaviy barqarorligini baholashda asosiy e'tibor guruhlash va tarkibiy tahlilga qaratilishi lozim, shundagina har bir guruh operatsiyalardan olingan foydaning darajasi va barqarorligiga real baho berish mumkin¹⁸.

Biz O.Lavrushinning ushbu xulosasiga to'liq qo'shilamiz va qo'shimcha sifatida, tijorat banklarining moliyaviy barqarorligini baholashda qiyosiy tahlil usuli ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Bunda qiyosiy tahlilni boshqa banklar bilan amalga oshirishni maqsadga muvofiq, deb hisoblaymiz.

AQShlik iqtisodchi olim Edvin Dj. Dolan tijorat banklarining moliyaviy barqarorligini ta'minlashda asosiy e'tibor yuqori likvidli aktivlar bilan yuqori daromadli aktivlar o'rtasidagi nisbatning oqilona darajasini ta'minlashga qaratilishi lozim, deb hisoblaydi¹⁹.

Doimiy ravishda berib boriladigan Yevropa Markaziy Banki va Xalqaro Hisob-kitob Bankining moliyaviy barqarorlikni baholash usullari bo'yicha tadqiqot natijalarida ko'rish mumkinki, barqarorlikning boshqaruv metodologiyasi makroiqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarga asosiy e'tiborni qaratadi.

YMB (Yevropa Markaziy Banki) moliyaviy barqarorlik tahlili vositalarini quyidagi guruhlariga ajratadi:

- umumtarmoq uzilishlarning kelib chiqish manbalarini aniqlash
- og'ir moliyaviy tanglik sharoitida real iqtisodiyotga qilinishi mumkin bo'lgan potensial xarajatlarni baholash moliyaviy institutlar tarmog'ining sinuvchanligi.

Shuningdek, Irving Fisher Qo'mitasi bayonnomasida moliyaviy barqarorlikni baholash mezonlarini yaratishda markaziy banklar tomonidan ishlab chiqiladigan chora-tadbirlar, yagona umumiy o'lchovlar atroflicha keltirib o'tilgan. Unga ko'ra, iqtisodiy sektorlar xarakteriga qarab 6 guruhga ajratilgan:

- 1.Real sektor (Sanoat)
- 2.Korporativ tarmoq riskliligi
- 3.Uy xo'jaligi tarmog'ining sog'lomligi
- 4.Tashqi sektor
- 5.Moliyaviy sektor
- 6.Moliyaviy bozorlar

Jahon Banki saytida keltirilib o'tilgan ta'rifga ko'ra moliyaviy barqarorlik – bu moliyaviy tizimning moliyaviy tanglikka moslashuvchanligi va

¹⁸ Lavrushin O.I. Bankovskoye delo. – M.: KnoRus, 2008. – S. 251.

¹⁹ Edvin Dj. Dolan i dr. Dengi, bankovskoye delo i denejno-kreditnaya politika. – SpB.: "Sankt-Peterburg Orkestr", 2004. – S. 90-93.

chidamliligidir.²⁰ Moliyaviy nobarqarorlik banklar sinishi, giperinflyatsiya yoki fond bozori inqirozi kabi jiddiy oqibatlariga olib kelishi mumkin.

Yuqorida keltirib o'tilganidek, barqarorlikni o'lchashning bir qancha usullari mavjud, jumladan, z-score usuli, Merton modeli (aktivlar qiymati modeli), KMV modeli, to'lovsizlik masofasi (The Distance to Default) va boshqalar.

Masalan, z-score usuli. Bu usulda bankning to'lovga qobillilik riskini aniqlash maqsadida kapitalizatsiya va risk (kapital qaytim qo'nimsizligi) solishtiriladi. Ya'ni:

$$z \equiv (k + \mu) / \sigma$$

Bunda,

k – kapital, aktivlarga nisbatan foiz ko'rinishida μ – qaytim, aktivlarga nisbatan foiz ko'rinishida;

σ – aktivlar qaytimining standard og'ishi, qaytim qo'nimsizligi qiymati ko'rinishida;

Bizning mamalakatimizda ham bu borada bir qator qarorlar ishlab chiqilgan va tijorat banklari uchun ushbu masalani to'g'ri hal etishga zarur asos yaratib berilgan.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

- 1.Лаврушин О.И. Банковское дело. – М.: КноРус, 2008. – С. 251.
- 2.National Bank of the Republic of North Macedonia, List of Systemically Important Banks, 2022.
- 3.Gulmira, U. (2023). The need to attract foreign investments to the national economy on a large scale. Academia Science Repository, 4(5), 314-319.
- 4.Hong Kong Monetary Authority, CA-B-2 "Systemically Important Banks" (V2) dated 23.04.2021, pp. 19–20.
- 5.Umirova, G. (2023). Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida bank tizimini isloh qilishning yo'llari. Engineering problems and innovations.
- 6.Gulmira, U. (2023). Theoretical basis of management of the financial stability of the banking system. International Journal of Advance Scientific Research, 3(05), 126-130.

²⁰ <http://www.worldbank.org>

Urunbaeva G.Sh.
docent
Andijan Institute of agricultural and agrotechnologies
Mahamadaliev M.I.
student
Andijan Institute of agricultural and agrotechnologies

SOIL FERTILITY AND RECURRENT CROPS

Annotation. Soil-climatic conditions of our Republic allow you to get nutritious food for grain crops and livestock twice a year from irrigated lands, planting repeated crops after autumn wheat creates favorable conditions in improving soil fertility. Mosh, bean soy plant, especially from legumes, is a nutritious feed for livestock animals, not only increasing soil fertility. That is, the experiment found the mosh plant to have 1991.1 kg/ha in its grain (15.2 TS/ha), 1032.3 kg/ha in its hay (32.2 TS/ha) all–3023.4 kg/ha food unit as well as 443.8 kg/ha and 89.8 all-533.6 kg/ha protein.

Key words: legume crops, fertility, Moss, soybeans, Root and anchovy residues, nutrient elements, nutrient unit, autumn wheat, khazm dividing protein, kharakatchan nitrogen, kharakatchan phosphorus, kharakatchan potassium, gross nitrogen, corn, productivity, Meadow soil, hay dressing.

In order to make good use of irrigated areas, it is necessary to develop and introduce into production a large number of repeated grain, fodder, oil and other crop planting agrotechnics in production.

Planting legumes as a repeated crop is important because these plants solve the problems of grain, protein and oil. In addition, the high annual temperature in our republic, the use of accelerated soil processing methods in the cultivation of agricultural crops, as well as the cultivation of crops in irrigated conditions lead to a rapid decrease in the reserve of natural humus accumulated in the soil, which decomposes at a rapid pace. As a result, the biological properties of the soil deteriorate, microorganisms that provoke bacterial and fungal diseases become rough in the soil, and crop yields decrease. The role of the alfalfa plant in maintaining and increasing soil fertility, in obtaining high yields from crops, in the effective crop rotation of agricultural crops is inexhaustible.



However, the cultivation area of Bede declined sharply in the last few years. Therefore, it serves to introduce intermediate, repeated cereals, grain-legumes into crop systems in turn, maintain and increase soil fertility. Therefore, we conducted field experiments to study the yield of repeated crops (corn, Moss, beans and soybeans) in the conditions of fertile soils of the meadow of the Fergana region and the effectiveness of fertilizer norms in the autumn wheat planted after them.

In our research, food units and digestible protein amounts in grains and blue mass (corn) and hay (mosh, beans, soy) of repeated crops were determined. In 3 years, on average, corn (38.2 ts/Ha) was found to contain 50-42.2 kg/ha of grain crop, 48-37.3 kg/ha at base (30-7.3 ts/ha), 98-79.5 kg/ha of food unit, and proportionally 297.5 and 338.9 kg/ha of protein, all 636.4 g/ha. The Mosh plant was found to have 1991.1 kg/ha in its grain (15.2 ts/ha), 1032.3 kg/ha in its hay (32.2 ts/ha) all–3023.4 kg/ha food unit as well as 443.8 kg/ha and 89.8 all-533.6 kg/ha protein

It is worth noting that during the growing development (amal) of the corn plant, it was found to absorb 200-250 kg/ha of nitrogen from the soil, so if its nutritional unit and digestible protein amounts in the grain and STEM were found to be 6856.1 kg/ha and 102.8 kg/ha in proportion to that of the mosh. This means that corn is nutritious food for cattle. Beans were found to contain 1,611.2 kg/ha of grain (12.3 ts/ga), hay (12.3 ts/ga) to 393.4 kg/ha of food units, and proportionally 357.9 kg/ha and 39.3 kg/ha of digestible protein.

It must be said that among repeated crops, beans were distinguished by low yield and nutritional units, a small amount of protein. Soybeans were found to have 3,078.4 kg/ha in their grain (23.3 ts/ga), and hay (33.5 ts/ga) to 1,071.6 kg/ha, a total of 4,150.0 kg/ha per unit of food, and proportionally, 687.2 kg/ha and 93.5 kg/ha—a total of 780.7 kg/ha.

In our research, it was found that when we studied repeated crops planted for 3 years in the soil, the amounts of prunes and root residues were collected on average 17.2 ts/Ha after corn, and root residues (a total of 52.2 ts/ha) per 35.0 ts/ha in a layer of 0-50 CM of soil. This figure is the highest among the studied

repeat crops. The Mosh plant was found to be able to leave Root residues (45.5 ts/ha total) at 29.8 and 3.9 ts/ha in 3 years in proportion to layers of 0-30 and 30-50cm li per annum and soil at an average of 11.8 ts/ha per annum. Relatively fewer indicators were taken on the remains of the bean plant, which was 8.9; 21.5 (0-30 CM) and 2.5 ts/ha (30-50 cm) for a total of 32.9 ts/gani. In contrast, the soybean plant was observed to accumulate residues on an average of 10.4 ts/ha, Root at 32.0 ts/ha, and 42.4 ts/ha in total. When it was studied how much nutrient elements accumulate in the mass of these residues, 20.8 kg of nitrogen, 9.5 kg of phosphorus and 12.8 kg of potassium remained after corn on one hectare of land. While the corn plant absorbs nitrogen at 200-220 kg/ha. Therefore, it is required to pay attention to the norms of fertilizing the plant planted after it. But the cultivation of a large amount of food for corn cattle was written in the previous section.

References:

1. Авлиёкулов А.Э., Беспалов Н.Ф., Ачилдиев Р.А. и др.. Агротехника получения высоких урожаев кукурузы на поливных землях Узбекистана, Ташкент: Ёш гвардия, 1974 с. 1-41
2. Абдуллаев М., Назаров М. Кузги бугдой илдиз тизимининг ривожланишига кўчатлар сони ва ўғитлар меъёрини таъсири. “Ўзбекистон Республикаси к/х.да сув ва ресурс тежовчи агротехнологиялар, Ташкент, 2008, 273-275 бетлар
3. Г.Урунбаева, О.Муминова. Soil fertility. Novateur Publication’s Journalnх a multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed journal, 2020 №6-сон
4. Абдуллаев О., Тўхтаев Б. Фарғона водийси шароитида қора мевали Арония (*Aronia Melanocarpa* L.) нинг интродукцияси ва биоэкологик аспектлари” Innovative Development in Educational Activities. 2022. 1(2), 54-62.
5. Абдуллаев О.Ш., Тухтаев Б.Ё. Первые результаты исследований по интродукции черноплодной аронии (*Aronia melanocarpa* L.) в условиях Ферганской долины // Актуальные вопросы садоводства и картофелеводства: сб. тр. науч.-практ. конф. Челябинск, 2023. С. 16-24.
6. Shakirjanovich A.O., Furqat A.Q. The Importance Of Some Species Belonging To The Magnoliidae Family In Greenhouse And Propagation Methods // Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research. 2024. 11(01), 132-135.
7. Shakirjanovich A.O. Carrying out agrotechnical measures when growing paulownia seedlings // Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research. 2024. 11 (01), 136-140.
8. Абдуллаев О.Ш., Тухтаев Б.Ё. Первые научное исследование интродукция черноплодной аронии (*Aronia melanocarpa* L.) в условиях Ферганской долины // Science and innovation. 2022. (2). С. 405-411.

9. Абдуллаев О.Ш., Абдуллаева Х.З., Туйчиев И.У., Темиров А.М. Андижонда ўрмон фонди ерларидан самарали фойдаланилиниш ҳолати // Молодой ученый, 2019. 21 (259). С. 594-597.

EXCISE TAX AND ITS ROLE IN STATE BUDGET REVENUES

Annotation. In the modern conditions of the transition to new relations, the modernization of the tax system is the most important factor at a time when large-scale reforms are being carried out in various aspects of the socio-economic life of our country. The role of tax authorities in our country is very significant. The tax system does not only take taxes from individuals and legal entities, but also has its place in the management of the state economy.

Keywords: excise tax, Tax Authority, tax system, business activity, tax office, tax relief, public authority.

As you know, Reform at any level leads to a change in the existing order, Conditions, situation, composed balance. The reform of the whole society, that is, its transition from an old – built, unpromising system to an entirely new – social market relationship, to a democratic and Legal Society, is a very complex process. Accordingly, their "philosophy of life" should also be changed in order to understand the meaning and essence of these reforms by members of the society, to take an active part in them. This necessitates the gradual, gradual implementation of reform processes. Moreover, in order to achieve the upper stages of development, a certain lower level of reforms should prepare special conditions, ground for the next higher, more complex level.

Of particular importance is the implementation of amendments to the various vectors of the reform of the tax system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which are carried out at the most rapid pace. Consequently, under the influence of this reform process, the economic environment, tax and social policy of the country undergo serious changes. It is necessary to consider the tax policy of Uzbekistan based on the modernization of all directions of tax reform, which is moving to the stage of effective implementation, in terms of further improvement, taking into account modern factors. In addition, the increasing importance of this policy in raising the standard of living of the population necessitates urgent measures.

Depending on its economic nature, taxes are divided into direct and indirect taxes. Legal payers of indirect taxes are those who download the product. But the taxpayers who really pay the tax burden to the budget are consumers of commodity work, service, that is, all of the curved taxes fall directly on consumers. These taxes are imposed additionally on the value of the goods (work, service)

Indirect taxes, in particular excise taxes, are an important component of the tax system. At first, in the formation of the tax system, it was correct, that is, direct taxes were formed, and later, after the expansion of the functions of the state, indirect taxes, in particular excise taxes, appeared and were introduced into practice.

Excises are added to the price of goods and allow the state to take or cut some of its value. The additional cost imposed on it does not indicate the productivity of the production of products or any particular characteristics, but is determined based on the individual conditions for the production and realization of excise taxes.

Indirect taxes in particular, excise taxes are considered to be the main taxes in the formation of state budget revenues. The highest tax revenues in the structure of state budget revenues are made up of these taxes.

Excise can be interpreted in a broad and narrow sense. Under this concept, excise or individual Excise are understood for individual goods. In a broad sense, however, the concept of excise encompasses both individual excises and universal excises. The difference between them depends on the area of calculation and validity of the method of its collection. As we know, individual excises originally appeared in history. The procedure for their introduction and collection depends on the level of development of the economy, and this type of tax is levied on individual goods at Strictly fixed rates. Universal excises, on the other hand, have a wide scope, and in all cases the turnover of the realization of goods, services, works is considered the object of its collection. Universal excise taxes were included in turnover taxes, sales taxes, value-added taxes. Individual excises are marked on certain goods that are limited and are included in the price and paid by the consumer.

Currently, excise in the tax system plays an important role in the formation of state financial resources. The need to levy excise taxes on individual goods, in addition to using them as an additional source of budget replenishment, is also associated with the need for state regulation of individual economic and social processes. They included:

1. Limiting the consumption of goods that harm the state of the environment and human health, that is, alcohol and tobacco products, car gasoline.

2. The need to redistribute the income of the consumption of the population in which high income is obtained.

3. It is possible to include the need for the redistribution of high income from the production and realization of products under the state monopoly (oil, gas).

According to our national legislation, the following are excise tax payers:

- Manufacturers of excise taxable goods on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- Importers of excise goods to the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- an ordinary company is a partner of an ordinary company contract entrusted with the maintenance of ordinary Company Affairs in the event of production of excise-paid goods.

Based on the above, we can give an example of the following to the object of excise taxes in our country:

The following operations are subject to excise taxes:

- 1) realization of excise-paid goods;
- 2) transfer of excise-paid goods as contributions to the statutory fund of a legal entity;
- 3) the transfer of manufactured and mined excise-paid goods for their own needs;
- 4) import of excise-paid goods into the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Economics theory is a science that studies the behavior of people and individuals in terms of the relationship between their goals and finite means that allow alternative uses. Economic theory performs cognitive, methodological and practical tasks. It is a science that studies the evolution of the rational management system, the sources and factors of increasing the well-being of individual groups of national wealth and society.

Each direction of economic reform in our country is also characterized by a staggering number of measures implemented. In particular, in the reform of property relations, the processes of nationalization and privatization of property were carried out in stages by small, medium and large enterprises. Reforms in the agrarian sector, on the other hand, consisted in the transformation of state farms, inherited from the administrative-command system, first into collective farms, then into company farms, and later, after certain conditions, the ground was prepared, turning them into farms and peasant farms. The price reform also included several stages of price liberalization: initially, the price of a wide range of products-technical means of production, goods of certain types of folk consumption were liberalized, and the limit of prices for food and industrial goods, which occupies an important place in the daily needs of the population, was set by the state. Subsequently, with the growth of national production and the stabilization of the economy, prices for almost all goods were liberalized.

References:

1. Муталова Д. Солиққа тортишнинг соддалаштирилган тизимини такомиллаштириш иқтисод фанлари номзоди илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация автореферати. - Т.: БМА, 2010..
2. Усманова М. Жисмоний шахсларнинг даромадларини декларация усулида солиққа тортишни такомиллаштириш иқтисод фанлари номзоди илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация автореферати. Т.: БМА, 2011.

3.Сабиров Даромадларни соликка Тортиш тизимини такомиллаштириш иктисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (Doctor of philosophy) илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация автореферати.

4. Ашмарина У.В. "Налогообложение доходов физических лиц в России: перспективы реформирования и оценка фискальных эффектов". Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата экономических наук. Волгоград-2016.

Utepov M.D.
teacher
Department of Theory and Methodology physical culture
Karakalpak state university
Eleusinov S.A.
assistant
Department of Theory and Methodology physical culture
Karakalpak state university

VOLLEYBALL AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPING PHYSICAL QUALITIES

Abstract. Physical education at higher educational institution is particularly significant part of the educational process, which has a positive impact on overall health of a student. The paper discusses the impact of physical exercises (volleyball) on development of physical qualities. The improvement of ways and methods of volley- ball playing and exercises aimed at the development of physical qualities are the topical issue now. Therefore, the purpose of the paper is the review of exercises, execution of which help to prepare for volleyball playing, and thereby affect the physical quality of students.

Key words: physical culture, physical quality, physical quality professional engineers, volleyball.

Volleyball is considered to be one of the most popular and widespread games among the population. Volleyball has become one of the most popular sports due to the fact that it is easy to learn, widely accessible, and dynamic in the process. It should be noted that volleyball has received the greatest recognition among young people for this reason, as a game form that develops and improves the physical qualities of students, it is included in the curriculum of the discipline physical culture.

Volleyball is an athletic sport that can be practiced by athletes whose body condition can be characterized by a high and strong level of functional requirements. After reviewing the results of pulsographic studies and the observed fixed weight loss in athletes, you can make sure that volleyball is a sport that is characterized by a large amount of stress and intensity of the lesson. These characteristics place high demands on the physical condition of students who are directly involved in the game process.

It should be noted that volleyball is aimed at developing endurance due to the high saturation of jumps and the intensity of their performance. It is the intensity of the jumps that is a distinctive feature of volleyball against the background of other types of sports games.

In the conditions of the modern development of the world, the game of volleyball in physical education classes at universities does not lose its relevance, but even gains its popularity. Firstly, improving the health of students, and secondly, the formation of physical qualities that will definitely be useful to students of an educational institution in later life and professional work after completing their education, which will contribute to more effective activities of future specialists.

Professionally significant physical qualities of engineers studying at our university include: high performance and resistance to fatigue, stress resistance, strength, endurance, dexterity, attentiveness, fast reaction speed, high concentration and attention switching, well-developed memory, especially operational, high level of perception and developed observation skills, formed practical thinking, the ability to make quick decisions in difficult situations, observation, high coordination of movement. All of the above qualities are a necessary requirement for practicing volleyball, therefore, physical education classes in general, as well as volleyball games in particular, must be organized competently.

In order for volleyball classes with students to be methodically competently and correctly constructed, the teacher must know the anatomical and physiological characteristics of the young organism. Only under this condition will volleyball classes contribute to the proper development of students' physical qualities.

The effectiveness of the learning process is directly related to many factors, in particular, the student's performance in a volleyball class. Performance is the student's ability to perform technical techniques and tactical combinations throughout the entire volleyball class. In other words, students should remain relatively active for a long time during training. Accordingly, it is difficult to imagine the entire training period without highly developed physical qualities of the body, such as strength, endurance, dexterity, speed, flexibility. All of them contribute to the production of thermal energy necessary for the work of individual muscle groups. Only in this case, the motor game actions will be effective.

In practice, it has long been proven that any physical activity has a beneficial effect on increasing the level of general activity of a student and his physical and mental performance, which cannot be said about students who avoid physical exertion and any kind of sport. The manifestation of these qualities occurs if classes are aimed at the primary development of endurance, ingenuity, the spirit of collectivism and strength.

The game of volleyball promotes the development of speed and its elementary forms of reaction time, frequency of movements and the speed with which students will move during the game process. Confirmation of this fact is that professional athletes are distinguished by an instant reaction, which is reflected in the range from 0.12 to 0.18, and a fairly high frequency of movements,

which can be judged when working on a telegraph key. The maximum rate of movement is in the range of 70-90 strokes in 10 seconds and exceeds the indicators for this test of athletes of other sports, which indicates high mobility and lability of nervous processes.

Just like other sports, volleyball develops students' ability to perform a combination of complex combinations, forms the ability to make decisions as expediently as possible in connection with suddenly formed conditions and tasks, as well as their sudden changes, that is, it contributes to the mastery of dexterity.

A special place among students is occupied during the game by such characteristics of thinking that are associated with indicators of spatial coordination, visual perception and attentiveness.

Students have to solve tactical tasks during the game, based on an urgent assessment of a large amount of information about a specific situation in time and space, comparing this situation with the existing experience behind them. In this case, the solution of tactical tasks is probabilistic in nature and the player chooses from a variety of solutions the one that, in his opinion, gives a high probability of a positive outcome. Thinking over the strategy of further actions in his mind, the player focuses on the object of the game, trains visual memory and non-verbal perception of reality. Volleyball simultaneously develops both physical abilities and tactical thinking. The combination of the components disclosed in the table emphasizes the special importance of emotional and mental regulation in the process of competitive activity of volleyball players. It seems that visual perception determines the playing stability of volleyball players. The isolation of this factor emphasizes the importance of students' emotional balance in the game.

Teachers of higher educational institutions have noticed that the performance of general developmental, summing up and special exercises by students has a positive physiological effect on their body. Thus, during the warm-up process, the frequency of cardiovascular contractions increases, the stability of the vestibular apparatus improves, and the strength index also actively increases.

By the end of the training session, students have an increase in the field and depth of vision. There was also an increase in intensity, stability, and especially attention switching. This is directly explained by the increase in the overall performance of students, increased strength and mobility of nervous processes.

Volleyball is characterized by movements that are based on jumping, running, as well as throwing, passing the ball. To date, scientists in the field of medicine, biology, and sociology have revealed that regular organized volleyball classes significantly affect the functioning of all sensory organs. They mean certain analyzers, that is, functional units that are responsible for receiving and analyzing sensory information. This term was introduced by I.P. Pavlov. Regular volleyball has a positive effect on the musculoskeletal system, improves the performance of the gastrointestinal tract and circulatory system. In the process of playing volleyball, students are in favorable conditions in which there is a great opportunity to show strength, dexterity, speed, ingenuity, teamwork, as well as

many other qualities necessary for students to improve and become themselves as a person.

By directly participating in the game, students must learn how to use volleyball methods and techniques that serve as means of physical improvement of students, necessary for them in their future life outside the walls of an educational institution.

The technique of playing volleyball involves performing multiple jumps, which directly contribute to strengthening individual muscle groups and increasing their dynamic strength. Effective playing is possible with good mobility in the wrist, elbow, shoulder joints, sacro-vertebral articulation, as well as in the hip and ankle joints. By developing joint mobility, students improve the physical qualities of their body. Volleyball should be perceived not only in a narrow sense, as a sport. It is also a game that occupies an important place in preparing future specialists for industrial work after graduation, whose activities will be related to physical labor, stability, and high response speed.

Psychological preparation is of great importance in volleyball. The difference between volleyball and other games is that this sport has a high level of emotional and intellectual stress. Psychological features are determined by the rules of the game. One of the main tasks facing during the preparation for volleyball is the development of strong-willed qualities. Training sessions cope with this task, during which students show new efforts, concentration, and coordination of attention.

Thus, it can be concluded that the use of means and methods of playing volleyball in the organization of physical education classes at the university contributes to the improvement of professionally important qualities of students. In order to develop, improve and enhance speed-strength qualities, certain methods are used in practice to promote the development and improvement of speed-strength qualities of students, for example. The method of unintentional efforts, the student independently determines the optimal weight for himself when performing a load, for example, squats with a weight of several kilograms. This means that the students are faced with the task of sitting down and getting up with the load at the fastest possible pace. The exercise can be repeated, but it is worth remembering that you need to slightly increase the weight of a kettlebell or barbell.

Coupled method, this method promotes the development of jumping ability in the process of performing techniques or parts thereof. Weighted belts are appropriate here, retaliatory strikes and ball feeds are performed with them. The exercises related to this method are designed to use the main muscle groups:

- hitting the ball;
- jumping from a deep squat;
- jumping rope;
- jumping up with light weights;

jumping up on one as well as both legs The next type of physical qualities that helps develop volleyball is speed. In this case, it is the student's ability to perform motor actions in a short period of time. It is important that the action does not last long and the student should not feel tired after performing it.

Of all the available and known physical qualities, the least studied and considered is such a physical quality as dexterity. It has been noticed that a student who has enough dexterity in volleyball may lack it in athletics. So, there are people who are able to perform certain movements better and faster, but who find themselves among the last when performing completely different exercises.

There are three degrees of dexterity: accuracy of movement, accuracy in speed, accuracy in speed under variable conditions. It is no secret that it is desirable for students playing volleyball to master all the listed degrees of dexterity. How to develop this kind of physical qualities? To do this, any exercises are used that will include elements of novelty that require rapid response to dramatically changing circumstances. The article has already mentioned the speed and strength qualities of students; let's consider strength separately. It is logical that those who neglect to strengthen the muscular system cannot differ in the strength needed to play volleyball.

The central issue of the students' strength development methodology is the choice of the resistance value. If weightlifters perform multiple lifting of the barbell with the highest weight for a certain time to develop strength, then this exercise is not suitable for volleyball players, since this will negatively affect their performance of precision exercises.

It is impossible not to say about tolerance as a physical quality of students. The term is used to understand the student's ability to perform gaming activities without reducing its effectiveness during a certain playing period. Conducting trainings aimed at developing endurance increases the functional capabilities of the upper respiratory apparatus, and also works to improve the response of the cardiovascular system to functional stress.

In order to fully determine the methodology for developing students' endurance, it is advisable to take into account the nature of their gaming activities and the load that the student undertakes. The most effective methods of endurance development are interval, variable, repeated, and flow methods.

Volleyball in general should be considered not only as a sport that contributes to achieving high athletic performance, but also as one of the means of preparing people for industrial work, whose profession is characterized by the manifestation of physical qualities, high intensity, stability, speed and accuracy of attention switching, high reaction speed and accuracy of perception of muscular efforts. There is no doubt that volleyball is one of the means by which the physical qualities of university students are developed.

References:

1. Ashmarin B. A. Theory and methods of physical education: a textbook for students of the faculties of physical education of pedagogical institutes / B. A. Ashmarin. – Moscow: Prosveshchenie, 1990. – 287 p.
2. Utepov, M. D. (2023). Organization and methods of conducting athletics classes in higher educational institutions. Economy and society, (10 (113)-1), 748-751.
3. Barchukov I. B. Theory and methodology of physical education and sports / G. V. Barchukov. – Moscow: Kronus, 2011. – 247 p.
4. Belyaev A.V. Volleyball: theory and methodology of training / A. A. Belyaev, L. V. Bulykina. – Moscow: Physical Culture and Sport, 2007. – 184 p.
5. Volleyball at school / Belyaev A. In [and others]. — Moscow: Physical culture, education and Science, 2010. — 357 p.

Xazirova M.R.

*Andijon viloyati Asaka tumani 3-son
kasb-hunar maktabi tarix fani o'qituvchisi*

Xoldarova E.T.

*Andijon viloyati Asaka tumani 3-son
kasb-hunar maktabi tarix fani o'qituvchisi*

Nishonova N.A.

*Andijon viloyati Asaka tumani 3-son kasb-
hunar maktabi kimyo- biologiya fani o'qituvchisi*

Abdullayev D.N.

*Andijon viloyati Asaka tumani 3-son kasb-
hunar maktabi ishlab chiqarish ta'limi ustasi*

GLOBALLASHUVNING YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA FAN VA TA'LIMNING RIVOJIGA TA'SIRI

Rezyume. Jahon tajribasiga ko'ra, madaniyat sohasidagi o'zgarishlar va yangilanishlarni o'rganishda har bir mamlakatning rivojlanish jarayonlariga xos bo'lgan umuminsoniy qonuniyatlari va ma'naviy hayotining milliy xususiyatlarini hisobga olish muhimdir.

Ushbu maqolada so'nggi yillarda globallashuv sharoitida O'zbekiston madaniyatini rivojlantirish jarayoni haqida ma'lumotlar bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: madaniyat, madaniy rivojlanish, yangi O'zbekistonning rivojlanish strategiyasi, milliy qadriyatlar.

Khazirova M.R.

teacher of history

Holdarova E.T.

teacher of history

Nisanova N.A.

teacher of chemistry and biology

Vocational school No. 3 of the Asakinsky

district of the Andijan region

Abdullaev D.N.

Master of industrial training No. 3

of the Asakinsky district of the Andijan region

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

Resume. According to world experience, when studying transformations and renewal in the field of culture, it is important to take into account universal

human patterns and national peculiarities of the spiritual life of each country, characteristic of the processes of its development.

This article provides information about the process of development of the culture of Uzbekistan in recent years in the context of globalization.

Keywords: culture, cultural development, development strategy of the New Uzbekistan, national values.

Dolzarblik. Bugungi kunda ta'lim tizimi va uning ajralmas atributi bo'lgan fan ham globallashuvda muhim o'rin egallab bormoqda [1].

Globallashuv holati kuchayib borayotgan hozirgi davrda ilm-fan va innovasiyalarning ahamiyati yanada ortmoqda. Qadimdan jahon tsivilizasiyasi markazlaridan biri bo'lib kelgan yurtimizning ilm-fan va ma'rifiy salohiyatini yuksaltirishga bugun ulkan e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Bugun Markaziy Osiyodagi ilmiy salohiyatning yarmidan ko'pi O'zbekiston hissasiga to'g'ri keladi.

Globallashuv jarayoni keyingi paytlarda shu sohada ish olib borayotgan mutaxassislar tomonidan, insoniyatning asosiy qismini moliyaviy-iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy — siyosiy va madaniy aloqalarini yagona, ilg'or va yangi telekommunikasiya hamda axborot texnologiyalari asosida boshqarishga o'tish deb tushuntirmoqdalar. Globallashuv fenomenining asosiy omili sifatida esa inson bilish jarayoning mislsiz rivojlanishi ya'ni, ilmiy-texnikaviy bilimlarning yuksalishi va buning natijasida insonning er yuzining hohlagan nuqtasidagi ob'ektlarni yoki yuz berayotgan xodisalarni individual ravishda bilib olish imkoniyatlarining paydo bo'lishi deb tushuntirmoqdalar. Globallashuv murakkab integrasion jarayonlarning birlashuvi bo'lib, u borgan sari insoniyat jamiyatining barcha sohalarini qamrab olayveradi. Globallashuv jarayonning o'zi esa ob'ektiv bo'lib, insoniyat tsivilizasiyasining tarixiy muayyan taraqqiyotining natijasidir.

Maqsad. Globallashuvning yangi o'zbekistonda fan va ta'limning rivojiga ta'sirini o'rganishdan iborat.

Muhokama. An'anaviy ta'lim va an'anaviy oliy o'quv yurtlari bugungi dunyodagi mavjud qashshoqlik va boylik, ekologik muammolar, xalqaro jinoyatchilik, kishilarning bir-biridan begonalashuvi kabi global muammolarni yakka o'zi hal qila olmaydi [2].

Bugungi kunda ta'lim tizimi va uning ajralmas atributi bo'lgan fan ham globallashuvda muhim o'rin egallab bormoqda. Oliy ta'lim global tarmoqning bir qismiga aylanib qolishi o'z navbatida o'zining territoriyasida faoliyat yuritadigan va Markaziy o'rinni tashkil etadigan an'anaviy universitetlarning rivojlanishi bilan bog'liqdir. Haqiqatda O'zbekiston tajribasi ham uzuluksiz ta'lim tizimini joriy etar ekan insonning butun hayotida ta'lim olishi haqidagi g'oyalarni ilgari surgan. Uzuluksiz ta'limning mohiyati, globallashuv davri muttasil o'zgarishlari insonni dunyoga munosabatini har doim rivojlanib borishini toqazo qiladi. Bu hodisa barchaga birdek talluqlidir, ya'ni mutaxassislikka ega bo'lib ishlayotgan yoshlarga ham, katta yoshdagilarga ham tegishlidir. Yaqingacha, yosh mutaxassis tugallangan bilimga ega deb xisoblansa, hozirda oliy ta'limda ilmiy tadqiqotlar

olib bormagan o'qituvchi, talabaning ilmiy ishlariga rahbarlik qila olmaydi deb topildi. Shuningdek, katta yoshli professor-o'qituvchi, avval o'zining turmush tarziga xos faqat metodist o'qituvchi sifatida ish olib boruvchi, ilmiy faoliyati yakunlangan deb xisoblansa, hozirda bu qarashlar eskirib, ularning zamon talablari asosida faol xatti-xarakat olib borayotganligi hayot haqiqatiga aylandi. Shu tariqa uzluksiz ta'lim oliy maktab hayotiga ham o'zgarishlar olib kirdi. Lekin barcha o'zgarishlarning asosida universitetlarning bosh g'oyasi-inson hayotni, uning turmush tarzini yaxshilashning bazasi bo'lib xizmat qilish egallashi lozim.

Ilmiy – texnikaviy sohadagi innovasion jarayonlar tezligi juda yuqori bo'lganligi, ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarning jadallashuvi oqibatida, hozirda ilmiy tadqiqot natijalarini bir necha yilga cho'zib bo'lmaydi. Shuning uchun berilgan tadqiqot sohasida faoliyat yuritayotgan universitetlar tajribasini qo'llash va boshqa shu sohadagi bilimlar bazasidan foydalanish toqazo qilinadi. Bu esa o'z-o'zidan yangi ilmiy-tadqiqot dasturini yaratishda o'zaro dialog uchun ehtiyoj tug'diradi. Ayni paytda global bozorning mavjudligi va kattaroq mablag'lar jamg'arish maqsadida uchinchi dunyo mamlakatlari xalqlarin kuchidan noqonuniy foydalanish, arzon tabiiy resurlar uchun kurash, noqonuniy migrasiya oqibatida dunyo mamlakatlari boy va qashshoq regionlarga aralib ketdi.

Xulosa. Ilmu ma'rifatga intilib yashash xalqimiz mentalitetining ajralmas qismi. Oqqan Daryo – oqaveradi. Ilm-fan va innovasiyaning hayotimizdagi ahamiyati oshsa, turmushimiz obod va farovon, mustaqilligimiz yanada mustahkam bo'ladi. Zotan, farzandlari ilmu ma'rifatli xalqning har bir lahzasi bunyodkorlikka, ezgulikka yo'g'riladi, bunday xalqni hech qanday kuch to'g'ri yo'ldan chalg'it olmaydi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Рузикулова, М. Ю. Глобализация в современном мире: философские аспекты // М. Ю. Рузикулова, З. Т. Рауфжанова. — Текст: непосредственный // Молодой ученый. — 2017. — № 4.2 (138.2). — С. 44-47. — URL: <https://moluch.ru/archive/138/38939/>.
2. Животовская И. Г. Глобализация и образование: институциональный и экономический аспекты Глобализация и образование Сб. обзоров Отв. Ред. Зарецкая С. Л. – М.: ИНИОН, 2001. – С. 21–38.

*Xazirova M.R.
Andijon viloyati Asaka tumani
3-son kasb-hunar maktabi tarix fani o'qituvchisi
Hojimatova G.A.
Andijon viloyati Asaka tumani
3-son kasb-hunar maktabi matematika fani o'qituvchisi
Yunusov G.N.
Andijon viloyati Asaka tumani
3-son kasb-hunar maktabi ishlab chiqarish ta'limi ustasi
Tursunov S.G.
Andijon viloyati Asaka tumani
3-son kasb-hunar maktabi ishlab chiqarish ta'limi ustasi*

YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR - MAMLAKAT IQTISODIYOTINING TAYANCHI SIFATIDA

Rezyume. XXI asrning boshlari axborot va sanoat inqilobi, shuningdek, iqtisodiyotning globallasuvi jarayonlari asosida zamonaviy iqtisodiyotga raqamlashtirish jarayonlarini faol joriy etish bilan bog'liq. Hozirgi vaqtda to'rtinchi sanoat inqilobi ta'siri ostida rivojlanishning yangi bosqichiga global o'tish uchidan uchigacha texnologiyalarning paydo bo'lishi, yangi ishlanmalarni joriy etish tezligining oshishi, mahsulotlarning hayot tsiklining qisqarishi, yangi o'yinchilarning paydo bo'lishi va raqamli transformatsiya tendentsiyalarining kuchayishi bilan tavsiflanadi.

Zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda sanoatni raqamlashtirish fazoviy-tarmoq tuzilmalarining texnologik rivojlanishida muhim rol o'ynaydi, shuning uchun sanoat tomonidan innovatsion raqamli texnologiyalar asosida yuqori texnologiyali mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu ish sanoat sektori uchun raqamli texnologiyalarning ahamiyatini o'rganib chiqdi.

Kalit so'zlar: "raqamli O'zbekiston-2030", davlat dasturlari, sanoatni rivojlantirish, texnologik tartib, raqamli iqtisodiyot, raqamli texnologiyalar.

Khazirova M.R.
teacher of history
Vocational School No. 3 of Asaka district
Andijan region

Hojimatova G.A.
teacher of mathematics
Vocational School No. 3 of Asaka district
Andijan region

Yunusov G.N., master of production education
Vocational School No. 3 of Asaka district
Andijan region

Tursunov S.G., master of production education
Vocational School No. 3 of Asaka district
Andijan region

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN NEW UZBEKISTAN-AS THE BACKBONE OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

Resume. The beginning of the XXI century is due to the active introduction of digitalization processes into the modern economy based on the information and industrial revolution, as well as the processes of economic globalization. The current global transition to a new phase of development under the influence of the Fourth Industrial Revolution is characterized by the emergence of end-to-end technologies, an increase in the speed of introduction of new developments, a shortening of the product lifecycle, the emergence of new players, and the strengthening of digital transformation trends.

In the modern economy, the digitalization of industry plays a significant role in the technological development of spatial and sectoral structures, therefore, the production of high-tech products by industry based on innovative digital technologies is of key importance for the development of the economy. This paper examines the importance of digital technologies for the industrial sector.

Keywords: "Digital Uzbekistan-2030", government programs, industrial development, technological structure, digital economy, digital technologies.

Dolzarblik. Hozirgi vaqtda iqtisodiyotga global raqobatbardosh raqamli texnologiyalarni, shu jumladan ilg'or ishlab chiqarish, axborot, telekommunikatsiya, shuningdek, sun'iy intellekt, virtual haqiqat, narsalar interneti tizimlarini joriy etish va shunga mos ravishda iqtisodiyotni raqamli formatga o'tkazish yoki boshqacha qilib aytganda raqamli iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish davom etmoqda.

Sanoatda raqamlashtirish sanoat 4.0 kontseptsiyasiga asoslanadi, bu barcha jarayonlarni oxirigacha raqamlashtirishni va ularni aqlli texnologik platformaga integratsiyalashni ta'minlaydi. Raqamlashtirish vazifalari O'zbekiston

taraqqiyotining strategik yo'nalishlariga mustahkam kirib, mamlakatning uzoq muddatli ilmiy-texnologik va iqtisodiy rivojlanish vektorini belgilovchi "raqamli O'zbekiston-2030"8 davlat dasturi ishga tushirilishi munosabati bilan qo'shimcha dolzarbliikka erishdi. Bu raqamli transformatsiya, raqamli tizimlarni asoslash va shakllantirish va raqamli iqtisodiyot infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish masalalarining shubhasiz dolzarbligi va amaliy ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi [1].

Milliy iqtisodiyotni taraqqiy ettirishning hozirgi bosqichida iqtisodiyotning mutanosib va barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlashda davlat iqtisodiy siyosatining yangi ustuvor yo'nalishlarini ishlab chiqishni taqozo etadi. Bugungi kunda jamiyat iqtisodiy taraqqiyotiga erishish yo'lida davlat fiskal siyosatini samarali qo'llash masalasi ancha dolzarb va tadqiq etilishi lozim bo'lgan mavzulardan sanaladi [1].

Joriy 2020 yilning "ilm-ma'rifat va raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish yili" deb nomlanishi O'zbekistonni rivojlanish tarixidagi ilk inqilobiy davrni boshlanishi deb hisoblasak ayni muddao bo'ladi. Prezidentimizning nafaqat yoshlar, balki butun jamiyatimiz a'zolarining bilim saviyasini oshirish uchun avvalo ilm-ma'rifat, yuksak ma'naviyat kerak bo'lib, ilm yo'q joyda qoloqlik, jaholat va albatta, to'g'ri yo'ldan adashish bo'ladi deb donishmandlarcha aytgan so'zlari muqaddas kitobimiz Qur'onning ilk oyatida xam "o'qing", "o'qing" deb ilmu ma'rifatga alohida urg'u berilganligi va "ilm"so'zining 900 ga yaqin o'rinda turli ma'nolarda kelganligi bu davlatning muhimligini anlatadi.

Hozirda taraqqiy etgan davlatlar qatoriga qo'shilishimiz uchun avvalo ilg'or zamonaviy axborot-kommunikasiya, Internet hamda raqamli texnologiyalar sohasidagi bilimlarni chuqur egallash orqali yuksalishning eng qisqa yo'lidan borishimiz kerak. Buning uchun jamiyatimizning barcha qatlamlarida innovasion texnologiyalarni qo'llash borasidagi savodxonlikni uzluksiz ravishda oshirib borishimiz zarur. Ilmu ma'rifatning natijadorlik ko'rsatkichlariga bevosita ta'sir qiluvchi ko'p sonli texnologiyalardan asosiysi raqamli iqtisodiyot texnologiyalari hisoblanadi. Hozirgi kunda uni qisqacha raqamli iqtisodiyot deb atalmoqda. Lekin avval "raqamli iqtisodiyot o'zi nima?", "An'anaviy iqtisodiyotdan farqi nimada?", "Qanday belgilari hamda qulayliklari bor?", "Uni rivojlantirish bizga nima beradi?"degan savollarga javob topish kerak bo'ladi.

Ayni paytda ushbu atamani butun dunyodagi siyosatchilar, iqtisodchilar, jurnalistlar, biznesmenlar o'z faoliyatlarida qo'llab kelmoqdalar.

Maqsad. Yangi o'zbekistonda raqamli texnologiyalar - mamlakat iqtisodiyotining tayanchi sifatida baholash.

Muhokma. Raqamli iqtisodiyot - bu siyosiy-iqtisodiy, ilmiy-ijtimoiy, madaniy va ma'rifiy munosabatlardagi aloqalarni raqamli texnologiyalarni qo'llash yordamida amalga oshiruvchi yangi tizim hisoblanadi.

Raqamli iqtisodiyotning asosiy belgilari yuqori darajada avtomatlashtirilganlik, elektron hujjat almashinuvini sifatli amalga oshirishning mavjudligi, buxgalterlik, auditorlik va boshqaruv tizimlarining o'zaro elektron integrasiyalashuvi, ma'lumotlarning elektron bazalari, CRM (mijozlar bilan o'zaro munosabat tizimi) mavjudligi, turli xildagi korporativ tarmoqlardan iborat.

Uning qulayliklariga turli to'lovlar uchun xarajatlarning qisqarishi (masalan, bankka borish uchun yo'lkira va boshqa resurslar tejaladi), tovarlar va xizmatlar haqida juda ko'p operativ ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lgan xolda, ularni jahon bozoriga olib chiqish imkoniyatlarining kengayishini kiritishimiz mumkin.

Jahondagi globallashuv sharoitida tashqi migrasiya, xalqaro savdo va kapitallar harakati, turizm, xorijiy investisiyalar, IT rivojlanishi mamlakatlarning iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlariga ta'sir etadi. Yangi O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar natijasida ochiqlik, xalqaro iqtisodiy-siyosiy aloqalarning rivojlanishi yurtimizda sanoat tarmoqlarini modernizasiya qilish, texnik va texnologik jihatdan qayta jihozlash imkoniyatlarini yuzaga keltirdi [2].

Raqamli iqtisodiyotning an'anaviy iqtisodiyotdan farqi nimadalgiga izoh beraylik. Masalan, xaridorga qandaydir mahsulot yoki xizmat turi kerak. Uni bozorga tushib o'zi bevosita tanlasa va naqd pulga sotib olsa, bu an'anaviy iqtisod. Aslida, hammamiz allaqachon raqamli iqtisodiyot ichidamiz, uning qulayliklaridan foydalanib kelmoqdamiz. Masalan, oyliklarimiz plastik kartalarga tushadi, elektron to'lovlar yordamida kommunal xizmatlar, telefon, Internet va boshqa mahsulot va xizmatlarga to'lov qilamiz, elektron tarzda soliq deklarasiyasi hamda hisobotini topshiramiz, kartadan - kartaga pul o'tkazamiz, uyimizga yoki ishxonamizga taom buyurtma qilamiz va hokazo. Keyingi yillarda internetga kirish va undan foydalanish bo'yicha shaharlar va qishloqlar o'rtasidagi tafovut yo'qolib bormoqda. Mobil Internet tobora rivojlanmoqda.

Raqamli texnologiyalarga asoslangan platformalarning rivojlanish borasida xorijiy tajriba sifatida "Alibaba" elektron savdo tizimiga ega bo'lgan Xitoy kompaniyasini keltirib o'tish mumkin. Undan foydalanish amaliyoti shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, ma'lumotlar to'plash jarayonida iqtisodiyotning turli sektorlariga ekspansiya uchun o'ta raqobatli ustunliklar yaratiladi. "Alibaba" bu – oddiygina raqamli platforma emas, balki platformalar ekotizimidan iborat bo'lgan zamonaviy boshqaruv tizimidir. Bundan tashqari butun dunyodagi kitob savdosiga va kutubxonalarga xizmat qiluvchi "Amazon" raqamli portalini, 1000 dan ortiq turdagi masofaviy ta'limni qo'llab-kuvvatlovchi ommaviy onlayn ochiq kurslarini, milliondan ortiq mualliflik kurslarini misol keltirsak bo'ladi. Raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish kelajakda bizga nima beradi?

Xulosa. Raqamli iqtisodiyot insonlarning turmush darajasini bir necha barobar oshirib, mamlakat milliy xavfsizligi hamda mustaqilligini ta'minlovchi asosiy indikator ko'rsatkichlardan biri hisoblanadi. "Raqamli texnologiyalar nafaqat mahsulot va xizmatlar sifatini oshiradi, ortiqcha xarajatlarni kamaytiradi. Shu bilan birga, meni juda qattiq tashvishga soladigan va bezovta qiladigan eng og'ir illat – korrupsiya balosini yo'qotishda ham ular samarali vositadir. Buni barchamiz teran anglab olishimiz darkor" degan Prezidentimizning so'zlari bunga yaqqol misol bo'la oladi.

Foydalanilgan manbaalar:

1. Мамлакат иқтисодий хавфсизлигини таъминлашнинг асосий йўналишлари. Республика илмий-амалий конференцияси, 2019 йил 8 ноябрь. 19 бет.
2. <https://review.uz/oz/post/raqamli-iqtisodiyot-mamlakatimiz-taraqqiyoti-garovidir>

THE IMPORTANCE OF A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF HUMAN LIFE

Abstract. This article discusses the importance of a healthy lifestyle in improving the quality of human life. It has been analyzed that abandoning harmful habits has a positive effect on human health.

Keywords: healthy lifestyle, personal hygiene, habits, sports, quality of life, proper nutrition.

The social importance of personal hygiene is determined by the fact that failure to comply with its requirements in everyday life can have an adverse effect on the health of others (passive smoking, the spread of infectious diseases and helminthiases, deterioration in the quality of the air environment in inhabited premises, etc.).

According to many researchers, a healthy lifestyle, constant adherence to a rational daily routine, nutrition, and giving up bad habits significantly increase a person's life expectancy.

It is no coincidence that the outstanding physiologist I.P. Pavlov pointed out that the life expectancy of a modern person should be at least 100 years, and if this is not observed, it is largely due to our ugly attitude towards our own body. In order to be healthy, strong, resilient, and efficient, you need to be attentive to your health. This should be understood not as a tendency to constantly listen to certain symptoms, not as excessive suspiciousness, but as active self-prevention, which consists of observing the requirements of personal hygiene. The complex of elements of personal hygiene is very extensive. It includes: hygiene of the body and oral cavity, physical education, hardening, prevention of bad habits, hygiene of mental work, sexual life, clothing and footwear, rest and sleep, individual nutrition, etc.

Personal hygiene is a section of hygiene about preserving and strengthening human health by observing hygienic standards and rules in everyday life.

In certain eras, the importance of personal hygiene varied: from a high level in Ancient Rome to a low level in the Middle Ages, when failure to comply with basic rules of personal hygiene led to mass epidemics.

Nowadays, personal hygiene has become the key to maintaining health and prolonging the life of each individual person. This is part of a healthy lifestyle. Without observing any elements of personal hygiene, a person reduces the quality of life and shortens his life span.

Important sections of personal hygiene are regulations on the pace and rhythm of life, sleep patterns and duration of rest, especially for residents of large cities. So, without following the diet,

Eating most of your food at night can cause you to become obese and put you at risk of developing cardiovascular disease. No technological interruptions in work, i.e. Failure to comply with the work schedule can lead to overwork and diseases of the nervous system, musculoskeletal system, heart, etc. At the same time, adherence to a balanced diet, proper work and rest schedule helps combat excess weight, overwork, exhaustion, and prevents central nervous system breakdowns and depletion of the body's compensatory properties.

A healthy lifestyle (HLS) is a person's way of life aimed at preventing diseases and promoting health. No matter how perfect medicine is, it cannot rid everyone of all diseases. A person is the creator of his own health, for which he must fight.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), "health is a state of physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." It is known that our health is determined 10% by our genes, 20% by the environment in which we live, another 10% by the level of medical care, and the remaining 60% by a healthy lifestyle.

A healthy lifestyle includes the following basic elements: a rational regime of work and rest, rational nutrition, optimal motor mode, hardening, personal hygiene, eradication of bad habits and stress.

- A rational regime of work and rest is a necessary element of a healthy lifestyle. The daily routine must be built taking into account age, the nature of work activity and health status. Rational alternation of physical labor and mental work is the key to good health and high performance. The alternation of work activity and rest is also important. An essential component of rest during the day is sleep. Developing the correct sleep rhythm is very important for health and performance. You also need to be able to fully relax while sleeping. An adult's sleep should last at least 7-8 hours. What can ensure proper sleep?

1. Fluff your pillows well before going to bed. It is best to use a small rectangular pillow or cushion under your neck.

2. Remove all flowers and sources of strong odors from the room.

3. Don't eat at night and refrain from drinking alcohol before bed.

4. To get enough sleep, you must go to bed before midnight (lack of sleep leads to overwork of the nervous system, exhaustion and weakening of the body).

5. Your bed should have a hard and smooth surface.

6. It is not recommended to sleep in front of the TV or in a room with a running computer.

7. It is better to sleep, turning over from one side to the other, so that the internal organs of the right and left sides can rest.

8. The air in the room should be clean, for this it is good to get used to sleeping with an open vent or window (at a temperature of 17-18°C).

- A balanced diet is extremely important for health. Nutrition should be complete, i.e. contain a sufficient amount of carbohydrates (50-75%) through cereals, vegetables, pasta; a sufficient amount of protein (10-15%) of both plant and animal origin; fats (15-30%) also of plant and animal origin. The diet must be energetically balanced, i.e. The same amount of nutrients and energy should enter the body as was spent. Meals should be regular, at least 4-5 times a day. Breakfast is a must! The break between dinner and breakfast should not exceed 10 hours. Proper nutrition is the key to your health and active longevity.

- Physical activity is the most important condition for a healthy lifestyle and maintaining a person's normal weight. In the modern world, people tend to move little. People with adequate levels of physical fitness are less likely to suffer from chronic diseases. On the contrary, people who lead a sedentary lifestyle are prone to obesity and the acquisition of many chronic diseases. It is useful to take the stairs without using the elevator. According to doctors, each step gives a person 4 seconds of life; 70 steps burn 28 calories.

- Hardening is a component of a healthy lifestyle. Hardening is an increase in the body's resistance to adverse environmental factors. Hardening should be constant and consistent, it should be done daily.

Of all types of hardening, the simplest is hardening with air baths. They take air baths topless, combining them with gymnastics, running or other physical exercises.

The most powerful hardening effect is provided by water procedures - rubbing, dousing, showers, baths, rubbing with snow and winter swimming. Hardening with water begins with wiping and washing a part or the whole body, then proceeds to dousing first with warm water (32-34°C), then with water at room temperature, gradually reducing it to 15-10°C. The duration of the procedure is 2 minutes.

Hardening methods also include walking barefoot, first in an apartment on the floor, then in May-September on the ground, combining it with cold foot baths (water temperature 18-10°C).

- Personal hygiene is the hygiene of a person's personal life and everyday life, work and rest, an element of a healthy lifestyle. It includes a rational daily regimen, body care, hygiene of clothes and shoes. Compliance with the rules of personal hygiene contributes to the preservation of health and ability to work, and, consequently, an active long life.

- Quitting bad habits (smoking, alcohol, drugs).

When smoking, colds and coughs more often lead to complications. The smoker does not inhale all the harmful substances in tobacco smoke - about half goes to those who are next to him. In families of smokers, children suffer from respiratory diseases much more often than in families where no one smokes. Constant and long-term smoking leads to premature aging.

Limit your alcohol intake. Alcoholism has a destructive effect on all human systems and organs. Changes in the psyche that occur during episodic drinking of

alcohol (excitement, depression, etc.) determine the frequency of suicides committed while intoxicated.

Stress prevention, positive emotional attitude - learn to relax by imagining some pleasant landscape. 30 minutes a day is enough to increase the body's resistance to various infections. If you learn to relax, you can activate your immune system.

References:

1. Xodjiaxmatova, R. Y. (2023). The importance of personal hygiene in the organization of physical education and sports activities. *Экономика и социум*, (9 (112)), 612-614.
2. Saydalikhujaeva, S. K., Rustamova, H. Y., & Turaxonova, F. M. (2022). Satisfaction and motivation with the professional activities of nurses anesthetists. *sustainability of education, socio-economic science theory*, 1(4), 60-63.
3. Abdukodirova, L. (2022). Epidemiological status of leptoperosis and its prevalence (literature review).

Xudoyberdiyev T.
Jizzax Politexnika instituti assistenti
Dinakaran S.
Sambhram universiteti, B.tech fakulteti o'qituvchisi

AVTOMOBILLARNING ATROF- MUHITGA CHIQARADIGAN CHIQINDI GAZLARINI BAHOLASH

Annotatsiya. Maqolada hozirgi kunning dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo'lib, Ekologiyani himoyalash haqida hozirgi zamon ishlab chiqarishi ekologik sabablari va uning oqibatlari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar yoritilgan. Har qanday yonilg'i yonganda turli xil yonish chiqindilari ajralib chiqadi.

Kalit so'zlar: tirbandlik, avtomobillar, jamoat transportlari, avtomobillar qatnov qisimlari, shovqin, yo'l muhiti.atrof muhitga ajraladigan chiqindi gazlar.

Khudoyberdiyev T.
assistant
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Dinakaran S.
lecturer
Faculty of B.tech
Sambhram University

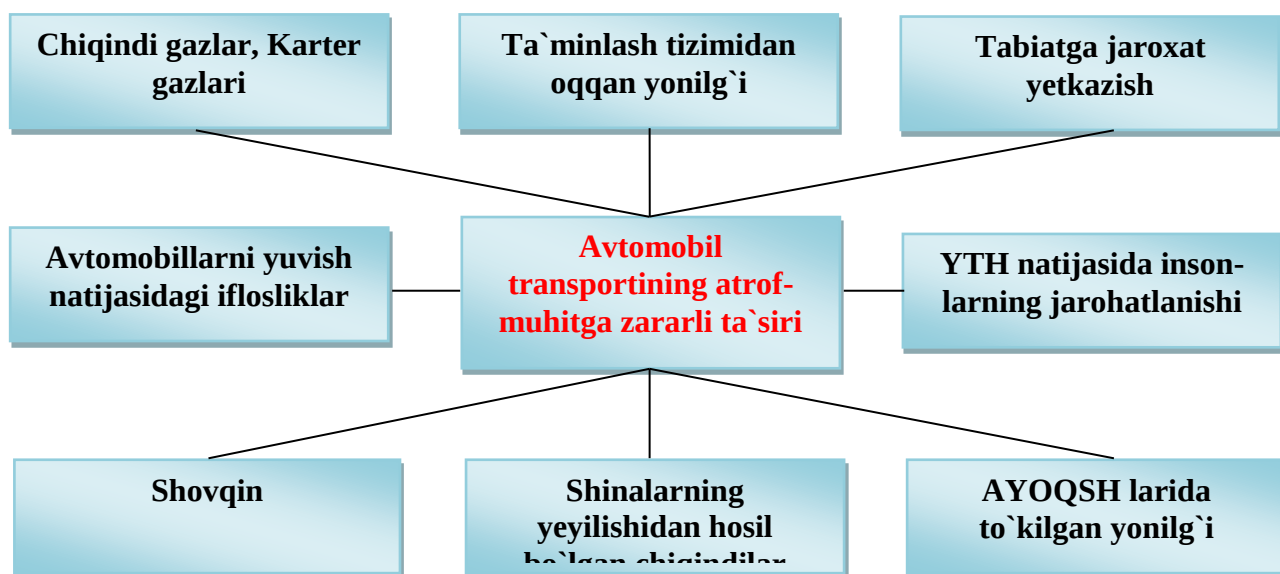
ASSESSMENT OF EXHAUST GASES EMITTED BY VEHICLES TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Annotation. the article is one of the current pressing problems of the present day, covering information about the environmental causes of current production and its consequences on the protection of Ecology. Different combustion emissions are released when any fuel is burned.

Keywords: traffic jams, cars, public transport, car traffic jams, noise, road environment, waste gases that are released into the environment.

Hozirgi zamon ishlab chiqarishi ekologik tanglikni keltirib chiqardi. Ishlab chiqarish esa hozirgi zamon texnikasiga asoslangan. Texnikaning manbai esa fandır. Demak, ekologik qiyinchiliklar fan-texnika taraqqiyoti bilan bog'liqdir.

Yer yuzida sanoat va avtomobil transportining rivojlanishi natijasida yangi "Atrof-muhitni himoyalash" muammosi paydo bo'ldi. Agarda zavod va fabrikalar bir aniq joyda joylashib, ma'lum hududlarnigina ifloslantirsa, avtomobillar esa inson oyog'i yetgan joyning barchasiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.



1-rasm. Avtomobil transportining atrof-muhitga zararli ta'siri.

Har qanday yonilg'i yonganda, turli xil yonish chiqindilari ajralib chiqadi. Bu chiqindilar inson salomatligiga va atrof-muhitga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shahardagi zavodlar, fabrikalar va avtotransport korxonalari atrof-muhitni ifloslantiruvchi asosiy manbalardir. Agarda zavod va fabrikalar bir aniq joyda joylashib, o'z atrofini ifloslantirsa, avtomobillar esa barcha ishlagan joylarida o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatadi. Avtomobil transporti, hozirgi vaqtda zavod va fabrikalarga qaraganda, atrof -muhitni ko'proq ifloslantiruvchi manbaa hisoblanmoqda (2-rasm).

2-



rasm. Shahar ko'chalaridagi tirbandliklar

Tahlillarning ko'rsatishich tirbandliklar bir nechta sabablar natijasida kelib chiqadi.

-yo'l toifasiga mos ravishda o'tkazuvchanlik qobiliyati teng bo'lmagan yo'llar kesishuvi;

- yo'lda harakatlanish qoidalariga rioya qilmaslik;
- yo'lining qatnov qismi kengligi (yo'lni noto'g'ri loyihalash);
- juda past tezlikda harakatlanish;
- yo'lining o'tkazish qobiliyatidan yuklanganlik darajasi oshib ketishi;
- transport oqim zichligi oshishi.

Chiqindi gazlar atrof-muhitga avtomobilning ishlashi natijasida chiqargan zaharli moddalarning 65-70% ini, karter gazlari esa 20% ini tashkil qiladi. Hozirgi vaqtda hal qilishi kerak bo'lgan eng katta muammo avtomobilni ishlatishdan chiqadigan zaharli chiqindilarni kamaytirishdan iboratdir. Ko'chadagi tirbandliklar atrof muhitga ajralib chiqadigan chiqindi gazlarni miqdorini haddan ziyod oshiradi.

Ko'cha-yo'l tarmoqlarida tirbandliklarni vujudga kelishda transport oqimining zichligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi va u quyidagi formula orqali aniqlanadi:

$$q = \frac{N}{V}, \text{ avt/km};$$

N-bitta polosadagi transport harakat miqdori,

V-transport oqimining tezligi, km/soat;

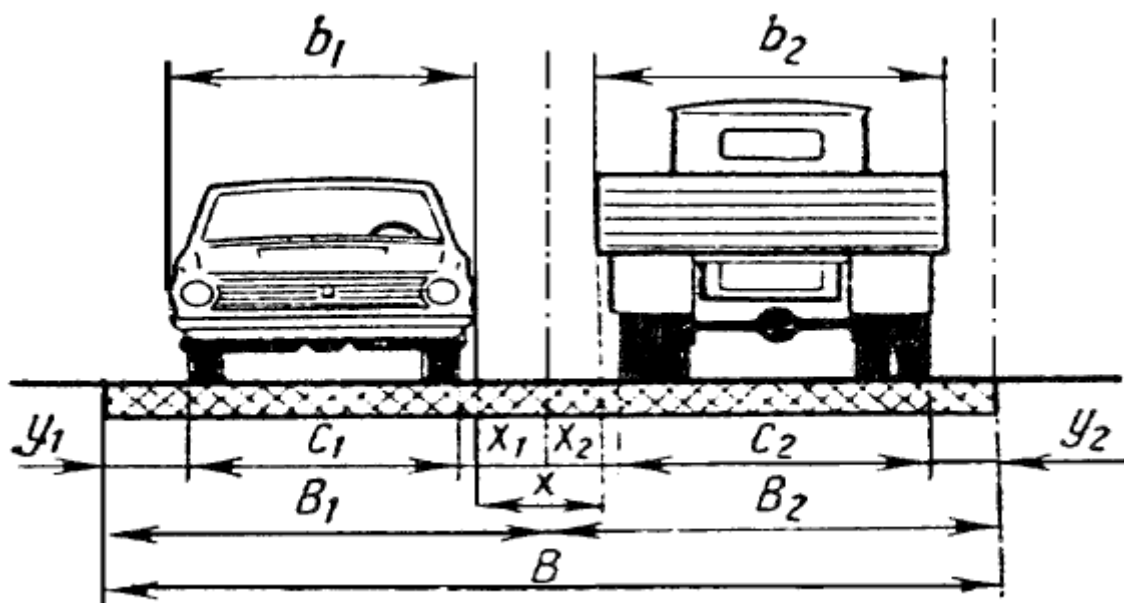
Avtomobil yo'lining maksimal nazariy o'tkazish qobiliyati ham tirbandliklarning ko'cha-yo'l tarmoqlarida vujudga kelishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etib quyidagicha ifodalanadi.

$$P = \frac{1000V}{L_d}, \text{ avt/soat};$$

V-tasmada harakatlanayotgan avtomobillarning tezligi, km/soat;

L_d -avtomobillarning dinamik gabariti, m;

Bundan tashqari yo'lining qatnov qismi o'lchamlari standartga mos kelishi shahar ko'cha-yo'l tarmoqlaridagi tirbandliklar vujudga kelishining oldini oluvchi omillaridan biri sanaladi.



3-rasm. Yo'lining qatnov qismini aniqlash

Qarama-qarshi harakatlangan avtomobillar orasidagi havfsiz masofani aniqlash

$$X = 0.3 + 0.1\sqrt{V_1 + V_2} ;$$

Avtomobil chetki g'ildiragi bilan yo'l qoplamasi qirg'og'igacha bo'lgan masofa

$$Y = \sqrt{0.1 + 0.0075V} ;$$

Xulosa qilib aytganda rivojlanib borayotgan avtomobil sano'ati davlatlar iqtisodiyotining rivojlanishiga katta hissasini qo'shsada, ularning ekspluatatsiya jarayoni kundan kunga qiyinlashib bormoqda, ya'ni yirik shaharlarda avtomobillar sonining oshib ketishi tufayli tirbandliklar vujudga kelishi natijasida ko'chalarda harakatlanishning yangicha yondashuv usullaridan foydalanish talabi oshib ularni ilmiy asoslanishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Biz o'z yurtimizdagi tirbandliklarga yechim berib atrof muxitga ajraladigan chiqindi gazlarning miqdorini kamaytirishimiz kerak. Aksariyat xollarda avtomobillarda salt ishlash rijimida (triband holatda) ham atrof muxitga zaxarli gazlar chiqadi, tirandlikga yechim topish atrof muhit muhofazasiga ham yechim topish demakdir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Avtomobillar xarakat xavfsizligiga faol ta'sir qiluvchi ekspluatatsiyaviy ko'rsatkichlari// MUBB o'g'li, SAI o'g'li //Механика и технология, // 123-128
2. Road traffic safety and its impact on the development of modern road-transport expertise// MU Boliqu o'g'li //Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development 7, // 157-164
3. Studying The Quantity And Composition Of Traffic In Public Transport Directions//MU Boliqu o'g'li //Eurasian Research Bulletin 18, // 114-132

4. Jamoat transportlari yoʻnalishlarida harakat miqdori va tarkibini tadqiq qilish// MU Boliqul oʻgʻli, SA Ismoiljon oʻgʻli//Scientific Impulse 1 (7), // 793-798
5. Dvigatel konstruksiyasi va ishchi jarayonlarini boshqarishni mukammallashtirish// SA Ismoiljon oʻgʻli, MU Boliqul oʻgʻli //Scientific Impulse 1 (4)//, 536-542
6. Studying The Quantity And Composition Of Traffic In Public Transport Directions//MU Boliqul oʻgʻli//Eurasian Research Bulletin //8, 114-132

Yoʻldashev A.V.

assistant

oʻqituvchi

Namangan muhandislik-texnologiya institute

OB'YEKT HOLATLARINI TASHXISLASHNING INTELLEKTUAL MODELINI SHAKLLANTIRISH TAMOYILI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada noqat'iy mantiq va neyron tizimi haqida nazariy ma'lumotlar jamlash orqali xulosalar chiqarish, xulosalardan foydalangan holda algoritmlar yaratish, algoritmlardan esa axborot tizimlari va texnologiyalarga qo'llash orqali muammolarni yechish uchun tarkibiy qismlari haqida umumiy bilimlar berilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: noqat'iy, fuzzy sets, fuzzy logic, klassik, fuzzy-neural networks, texnik ob'yekt, algoritim, lokal, tashxislash, model, funksional, struktura.

Yoldashev A.V.

assistant

teacher

Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

AN INTELLECTUAL MODEL OF OBJECT STATE DIAGNOSIS THE PRINCIPLE OF FORMATION

Abstract. The article provides general knowledge about fuzzy logic and neural system theory, subtraction by summation, algorithms derived from subtraction, and parts for production from algorithms with application to information systems and technology.

Key words: non-deterministic, fuzzy sets, fuzzy logic, classical, fuzzy-neural networks, technical object, algorithm, local, diagnosis, model, functional, structure.

Kirish. Hozirda turli noaniqliklar sharoitida ob'yektlar holatini tashxislashda neyro-noqat'iy texnologiyalar keng qo'llanilmoqda. Noqat'iy to'plamlar (fuzzy sets) va noqat'iy mantiqning (fuzzy logic) matematik nazariyasi klassik to'plamlar nazariyasi va klassik formal mantiqlarning jamlanmasi hisoblanadi.

Noqat'iy neyron to'rlari (fuzzy-neural networks) noqat'iy mantiq apparati asosida xulosalarni amalga oshiradi hamda tegishlilik funksiyalarining parametrlari neyron to'rlarini o'qitish algoritmlaridan foydalanib sozlanadi. Shuning uchun bunday to'rlarning parametrlarini tanlab olishda dastlab ko'p

qatlamli perseptronni o'qitish uchun taklif qilingan xatolikni teskari tarqalishi usulini qo'llash mumkin.

Texnik ob'yektlarning holati tashqi omillar ta'siri ostida va takrorlanmaydigan ichki jarayonlar tufayli doimiy ravishda o'zgarib turadi, ammo nazorat va o'lchash vositalarining imkoniyatlari cheklanganligi sababli amalda S ning cheklangan holati mavjud bo'ladi. S - to'plamda ishga yaroqlilik holatlari to'plamining ikkita ajralmas ostto'plami mavjud bo'ladi: S_1 va S_2 . S_1 - ishga yaroqlilik ostto'plami, S_2 - ishga yaroqsiz bo'lgan holatlar ostto'plami.

$S_1 = \{s_i\}$, $i=1, n$ ushbu ostto'plam ob'yektga yuklangan funksiyalarni bajarishga yoki unga yuklangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan barcha holatlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu ostto'plamdagi har bir holat ob'yektning holatini ruxsat etilgan maksimal darajaga yaqinlashishi bilan tavsiflanadigan samaradorlik darajasi yoki chegarasida farq qiladi. Vaziyatni parametrlar yoki hususiyatlarni o'lchash va kuzatish orqali baholanadi. $S_1 = \{s_i\}$, $i=1, m$ ushbu ostto'plam ob'yektning ishlash qobiliyatini bekor qilishiga olib keladigan nuqsonlar paydo bo'lishiga mos keladigan barcha shartlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Mavjud nosozliklar elementlarning quyidagicha ishdan chiqish holatlariga bo'linadi: takrorlanmaydigan fizik-kimyoviy o'zgarishlar va agregatlarning ishdan chiqishi natijasida parametrlarning nomaqbul miqdoriy o'zgarishlari sifatida aniqlovchi va ob'yektlardagi parametrlarning qabul qilinishi mumkin bo'lmagan o'zgarishi yoki ob'yektdagi tarkibiy bog'lanishlarning o'zgarishi sifatida izohlanadigan ob'yekt buzilishlariga bo'linadi. S_2 ostto'plamning kuchi turli xil nuqsonlarning soni yoki nuqsonlarni qidirish murakkabligi bilan belgilanadi. Bir holatdan ikkinchisiga o'tish, ob'yektda nuqson paydo bo'lishiga bog'liq bo'ladi.

Texnik ob'yekt (TO) ning holatini baholash muammolarini amalga oshirish s yoki S_1 va S_2 ostto'plamlarni tahlil qilish uchun qisqartiriladi.

Ishga yaroqliligini aniqlashda tizim sozligining holati tekshiriladi va natijada texnik ob'yekt holati ostto'plamlarning biriga o'rnatiladi: S_1 yoki S_2 ishga yaroqlilik shartlari - bu texnik ob'yekt unga yuklangan vazifalarni yoki unga yuklangan funksiyalarni bajarishi mumkin bo'lgan shartlar.

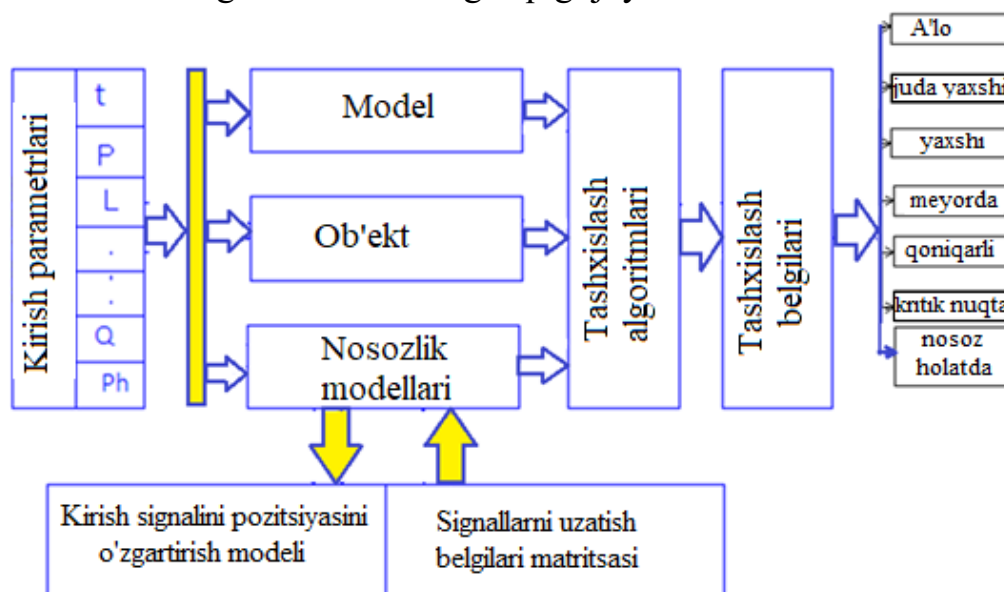
Ob'yekt holatining o'zgarishlarini tashxislashda S_1 to'plami tahlil qilinadi va har bir s_i va S_1 ob'yektning ma'lum darajada ishlashiga mos keladi. S_1 to'plamdagi ob'yektning holatini tahlil qilish, uning ishga yaroqlilik darajasidagi o'zgarish hususiyatini aniqlashga, ba'zi hollarda ob'yektni S_2 ostto'plamiga o'tish vaqtini oldindan aytib berishga va shuningdek ob'yekt holatini oldindan aniqlashga imkon beradi.

Texnik ob'yektda nuqson paydo bo'lishi, bu ob'yekt ishlamayapti degani emas. Kamchilikning paydo bo'lishi ob'yektni S holatidan S_1 holatiga o'tishiga olib keladi. Biroq, bu holda, S_1 va s_i shartlar S_1 to'plamiga tegishli bo'lgan hollarda ishga yaroqlilik shartlari buzilmasligi mumkin. Shuningdek, har qanday ishga yaroqli ob'yektda ham ishga yaroqsiz ob'yekt kabi nuqsonlar bo'lishi mumkin. Shuning uchun ob'yekt ishga yaroqli degan xulosada undagi nuqsonlar

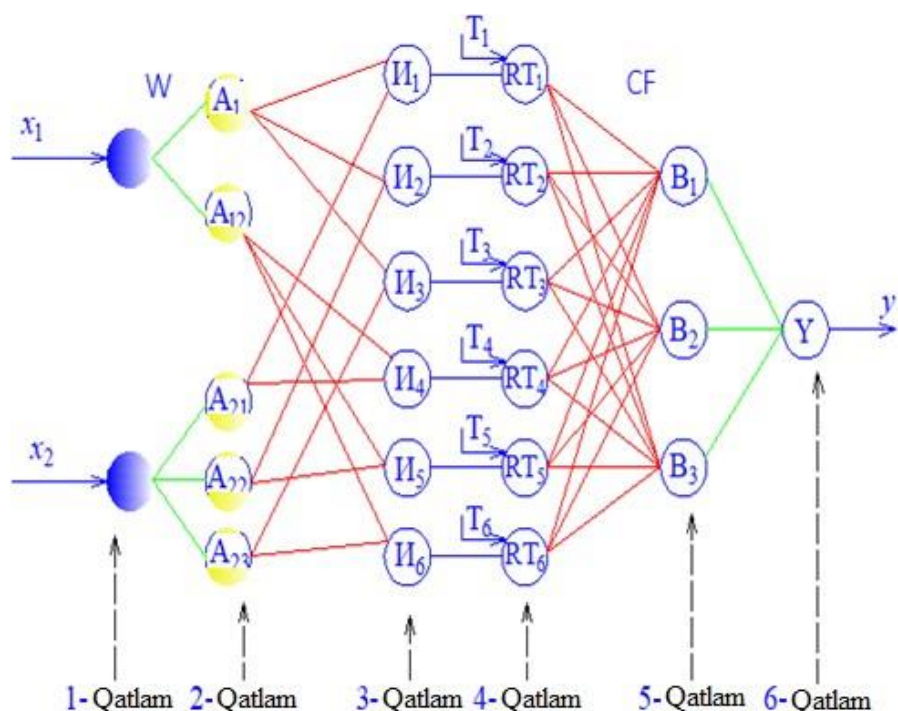
yo'q degani emas. Boshqa tomondan, agar ob'yekt nosoz bo'lsa, unda nuqson bo'lishi mumkin.

Shularga asoslangan holda dinamik ob'yekt holatlarini tashxislashning umumiy strukturaviy sxemasi (1-rasm) ishlab chiqildi.

Texnologik ob'yekt holatini tashxislash uchun dastlab jarayonga ta'sir qiluvchi parametrlar tanlanadi va bu kirish parametrlari deb olinadi. Texnologik jarayonlarda asosiy parametrlar deb o'lchanadigan kattaliklar, ya'ni t , P , L , ..., Q , Ph va h.k. larni qabul qilish mumkin. Sxemaning model blokida nafaqat o'lchash natijalari, balki o'lchashni imkoni bo'lmagan, lekin ob'yekt holatiga katta ta'sir etuvchi omillarni o'lchanadigan yoki tashxislash zarur bo'lgan kattaliklar bilvosita hisoblanadigan omillarni bog'liqligi joylashtiriladi.



1- rasm. Ob'yekt holatini tashxislashning umumiy strukturaviy sxemasi



1- Qatlam 2- Qatlam 3- Qatlam 4- Qatlam 5- Qatlam 6- Qatlam
rasm. Ishlab chiqilgan neyro-noqat'iy to'ring arxitekturas

Ob'yektning holatini baholashning noqat'iy qoidalar tizimini shakllantiradigan neyro-noqat'iy modelni qurish uchun uning tuzilishini aniqlash va modellashtirilgan ob'yektni tavsiflovchi mavjud ma'lumotlar asosida o'qitish talab etiladi. Ishlab chiqilgan noqat'iy neyron to'rining tuzilishi quyidagi komponentlar bilan aniqlanadi:

1) noqat'iy neyron to'rining kirish qatlami neyronlarining tarkibi (ob'yektning tarmoqlari o'qitilishi amalga oshiriladigan kirish o'zgaruvchilarining tarkibi) bilan belgilanadi;

2) to'rning qiymatlari-gradasiyasi (bir bosqich holatdan ikkinchi bosqich holatga o'tishdagi izchillik) qatlami neyronlarning tarkibi (har bir kirish o'zgaruvchisining A_i qiymatlari (gradasiyalari) soni) bilan aniqlanadi;

3) chiqish neyronining qiymatlari qatlami neyronlarining tarkibi, ya'ni modellashtirilgan ob'yektning holatlari soni bilan belgilanadi;

4) tarmoq qatlamlari soni va ularning funksional imkoniyatlari (ifodada keltirilgan qoidalar tizimidagi xulosa algoritmi) bilan belgilanadi. 2-rasmda keltirilgan noqat'iy neyron to'ri mos ravishda ikkita kirish neyroni va uchtdan kirish neyroni qiymatlar (gradusiya) ga ega, uchta gradasiyadan va bitta chiqish neyronidan tashkil topgan hamda 6 ta funksional qatlamni o'z ichiga oladi. Noqat'iy neyronto'ridagi har bir yo'nalish (,) 1 2 x x, dan y gacha ifoda ko'rinishidagi o'ziga hos mahsuliy noqat'iy qoidani belgilaydi.

Adabiyotlar:

1. Филиппович Ю.Н., Филиппович А.Ю. Системы искусственного интеллекта. - М.: МГУП, 2009. - 312 с.
2. Минский М. Структура для представления знания. - В сб. психология

машинного зрения. Под ред. П.Уинстона. - М.: Мир, 1978.

3. Минский М. Фреймы для представления знаний: Пер. с англ. О.Н.Гринбаума под ред. Ф.М.Кулакова. - М.: Энергия, 1979.-152 с.

4. А.В. Гаврилов. Системы искусственного интеллекта: Учеб. пособие: в 2-х ч. - Новосибирск: Изд-во НГТУ, 2001. - Ч. 1. - 67 с.

5. А.В. Гаврилов. Лабораторный практикум по нейронным сетям. Ч. 1. - Новосибирск:Изд-во НГТУ, 1999.

6. Т.А. Гаврилова, В.Ф. Хорошевский. Базы знаний интеллектуальных систем.- СПб, Питер, 2000.

7. Д. Поспелов. "Справочник по ИИ том-2".

8. Девятков В.В. Системы искусственного интеллекта. - М.: Изд-во МГТУ им. Баумана, 2001 - 352 с.

Yuldasheva O.I.
Andijon qishloq xo'jaligi va agrotexnologiyalar instituti talabasi
Mamadaliyeva X.A.
Andijon qishloq xo'jaligi va agrotexnologiyalar instituti talabasi

QISHLOQ XO'JALIGIDA ELEKTR ENERGIYASIDAN FOYDALANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

Annotatsiya. Elektr energiyasi qishloq xo'jaligini modernizatsiya qilish va takomillashtirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi, bu soha uchun ko'plab imkoniyatlar va imtiyozlarni taqdim etadi. Qishloq xo'jaligida elektr energiyasidan foydalanish texnologik innovatsiyalarni shakllantiradi. Ushbu maqolada qishloq xo'jaligida elektr energiyasidan foydalanish istiqbollari to'g'risida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: qishloq xo'jaligi, elektr energiyasi, suv ta'minoti, iqtisodiyot, quyosh energiyasi, elektr isitish, elektr yoritish.

Yuldasheva O.I.
student
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies
Mamadaliyeva K.A.
student
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies

PROSPECTS OF ELECTRICITY USE IN AGRICULTURE

Abstract. Electricity plays an important role in the modernization and improvement of agriculture, providing many opportunities and benefits for the sector. The use of electricity in agriculture forms technological innovations. This article provides information on the prospects for the use of electricity in agriculture.

Key words: agriculture, electricity, water supply, economy, solar energy, electric heating, electric lighting.

Qishloq xo'jaligi mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotining muhim sektorlaridan biridir. Ayni paytda qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash va sifatli saqlashni rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratish zarur. Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini quritish ularni uzoq muddat saqlash va foydali xususiyatlarini saqlab qolishni ta'minlash bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal etishning samarali yo'llaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu jarayon qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini bug'latish va paydo bo'lgan bug'ni yo'q qilish orqali ulardagi namni quritishga asoslangan. Bu nafaqat mahsulotlarning sifat ko'rsatkichlarini saqlash, balki ularni yanada yaxshilashni ta'minlaydi. Shu bois quritish jarayoni uslublari va maqbul rejimini tanlashda quritish texnologiyasining ilmiy asoslariga tayanish

zarur. Bu borada mahsulot xususiyatini o'rganish, energiya yetkazib berishning yuqori samarali va murakkab usullarini aniqlash talab etiladi. Mahsulotlarni quritish jarayonini tezlashtirishga yordam beradigan mazkur usullar qayta ishlash va oziq-ovqat sanoatida energiya sarfining ilmiy asoslangan me'yorlarini amalga oshirish uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratishni ham ta'minlashi lozim. Qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan ushbu maqsadlarda keng foydalanilmoqda. Ayniqsa, mamlakatimizda quyosh energiyasi qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalari orasida yetakchi sanaladi. Meva-sabzavot konservalariga nisbatan quritilgan mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish uchun unchalik ko'p mablag' sarflanmaydi. Ammo, ushbu jarayon energiya tejaydigan texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqish va sohaga joriy etishni taqozo etadi. Masalan, bir kilogramm quritilgan mahsulot ishlab chiqarish uchun undagi 4-10 kilogramm namni yo'q qilish lozim va bunda energiya sarfi 2, 7-7, 4 kilovatt-soatni tashkil etadi. Buning natijasida qishloq xo'jaligi sektorida quritish jarayonining energiya sarfi soha umumiy yoqilg'i balansining qariyb 20 foizini tashkil qiladi. Mamlakatimizning tabiiy-iqlim sharoitida quyosh energiyasi asosida ishlaydigan qurilmalardan foydalanish ko'rib chiqilayotgan ilmiy-texnik muammolarni hal qilish uchun istiqbolli hisoblanadi. Yoqilg'i-energetika resurslarini tejash, ishlab chiqarishning ekologik jihatdan tozaligi, qulay tabiiy-iqlim sharoitlari ushbu qurilmalarning afzalliklari sirasiga kiradi.

Qishloq xo'jaligida elektr energiyasidan foydalanishning asosiy afzalliklari va imkoniyatlari:

1. Samaralilik va mahsuldorlik: Traktorlar, kombaynlar, sug'orish tizimlari va qayta ishlash uskunalari kabi elektr quvvati bilan ishlaydigan qishloq xo'jaligi texnikasi fermer xo'jaliklarida samaradorlik va hosildorlikni sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkin. Bu vositalar fermerlarga topshiriqlarni tez, aniq va minimal qo'l mehnati bilan bajarish imkonini beradi.

2. Precision Agriculture: Elektr energiyasi bilan ishlaydigan datchiklar, dronlar va boshqa texnologiyalar qishloq xo'jaligida aniq amaliyotlarni amalga oshirish imkonini beradi, bu esa fermerlarga o'z ekinlarini yanada samarali kuzatish va boshqarish imkonini beradi. Bu resurslardan optimal foydalanishga, isrofchilikni kamaytirishga va hosildorlikni oshirishga olib keladi.

3. Irrigatsiya va suv xo'jaligi: Elektr nasoslari va elektr energiyasi bilan ishlaydigan sug'orish tizimlari fermer xo'jaliklarida suvni samarali boshqarishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Ular o'z vaqtida va aniq sug'orishni ta'minlaydi, suv resurslarini tejash va ekinlarning sog'lig'ini yaxshilashga yordam beradi.

4. O'rim-yig'imdan keyingi ishlov berish: Elektr quvvati o'rim-yig'imdan keyingi qayta ishlash jarayonlari, masalan, sovutish, quritish va qadoqlash uchun zarurdir. O'rim-yig'imdan keyin to'g'ri ishlov berish qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarining sifati va xavfsizligini ta'minlaydi, saqlash muddatini uzaytiradi va bozor qiymatini oshiradi.

5. Issiqxona dehqonchiligi: Elektr energiyasi issiqxonalarda yil davomida ekin yetishtirish imkonini beruvchi ideal iqlim sharoitlarini saqlash uchun juda

muhimdir. Elektr isitish, yoritish va shamollatish tizimlari harorat, namlik va yoritishni nazorat qilishni ta'minlaydi, optimal o'sish sharoitlarini yaratadi.

6. Qayta tiklanadigan energiya integratsiyasi: Qishloq xo'jaligida quyosh panellari va shamol turbinalari kabi qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarining integratsiyasi fermerlarga elektr energiyasini barqaror ishlab chiqarish imkonini beradi. Bu nafaqat elektr tarmog'iga bog'liqlikni kamaytiradi, balki ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlaydi.

7. Ma'lumotlarni boshqarish va avtomatlashtirish: Elektr energiyasi bilan ta'minlangan texnologiyalar fermer xo'jaligini boshqarish dasturlari va avtomatlashtirish vositalari orqali ma'lumotlarni to'plash, tahlil qilish va qaror qabul qilishni osonlashtiradi. Aqlli dehqonchilik yechimlari operatsion samaradorlikni oshiradi, bashoratli modellash tirish imkonini beradi va ongli qarorlar qabul qilishni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi.

8. Qishloqlarni elektrlashtirish va iqtisodiy o'sish: Qishloq joylarda elektr energiyasidan foydalanish qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash tarmoqlarini quvvatlantirish, kichik korxonalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va bandlik imkoniyatlarini yaratish orqali iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirishi mumkin. Ishonchli elektr ta'minoti qishloq aholi punktlarining umumiy ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

9. Atrof-muhit foydalari: qazib olinadigan yoqilg'iga asoslangan energiya manbalari bilan solishtirganda, elektr energiyasi tozaroq va kamroq issiqxona gazlarini chiqaradi. Elektr quvvati bilan ishlaydigan qishloq xo'jaligi amaliyotiga o'tish iqlim o'zgarishini yumshatish va barqaror qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirishga hissa qo'shishi mumkin.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. G.Nabiyeva. "Использовании информационных технологии на уроках физики". "Экономика социум" журнал, выпуск 5-96.май 2022.
2. G.Nabiyeva." Talimda innovation texnologiyalar qo'llanilishi" "Ozbekistonda fanlararo innovasiyalar va ilmiy tadqiqotlar"jurnali.20 fevral, 2022yil, 5-son
3. P.A.Xakimov, G.Nabiyeva "Fizika va agrometeorologiya". Darslik."Step by step print" MCHJ bosmaxonasi, . Andijon 2022yil.
4. G.O.Nabiyeva. "Fizika fanidan labiratoriya mashg'ulotlari".o'quv qo'llanma "Step by step print" MCHJ bosmaxonasi, . Andijon 2022yil.
5. G.O.Nabiyeva. "Fizikani o'qitishda innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish". UzAKADEMIYA Ilmiy Uslubiy Jurnal.ISSN(E)-2181-1334 Barcha sohalab bo'yicha VOL.1, ISSUE 6, Dekomber 2020 Part 1.
7. Mamatov R., G.O.Nabiyeva. "Psychological peculiarity and formation of interest among students when choosing a profession". Internasional Jurnal of Innovations In Engineering Research and Technologi [IJIERT] ISSN; 2394-3696 Impact factor.Website;igiert.org volume 8 ISSUE 4, APREL-2021.

Yuldasheva X.A.
*Andijon qishloq xo'jaligi va
agrotexnologiyalar instituti o'qituvchisi*

MEVA-SABZAVOT MAHSULOTLARINI QAYTA ISHLASH TIZIMINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING NAZARIY ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada so'nggi yillarda qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida va meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini yetishtirish va qayta ishlashda xorijiy tajribalar, ilg'or texnika va texnologiyalarni joriy etishning ahamiyati tadqiq etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Fermer xo'jaligi, meva-sabzavot, qishloq xo'jaligi, agrosanoat majmuasi, saqlash, qayta ishlash, yetishtirish.

Yuldasheva H.A.
teacher
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies

THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS PROCESSING SYSTEM

Annotation. The article examines the importance of the introduction of foreign experiences, advanced techniques and technologies in the field of agriculture and in the cultivation and processing of fruit and vegetable products in recent years.

Keywords: Farming, fruit and vegetable, agriculture, agro-industrial complex, storage, processing, cultivation.

Kirish. Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlar barcha sohada bo'lgani kabi qishloq xo'jaligida ham jadal rivojlanib bormoqda. Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari, shu jumladan, meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini qayta ishlashni yo'lga qo'yish orqali ishlab chiqaruvchi (fermer xo'jaligi) uchun qo'shimcha barqaror daromad manbai yaratiladi. Mahsulotni qayta ishlash orqali unga qo'shimcha qiymat qo'shiladi, ya'ni mahsulotning qiymati ortib boradi. "O'zbekiston - 2030" strategiyasining 54-maqsadida Qishloq xo'jaligida hosildorlik va rentabellik darajasini keskin oshirish va buning natijasida qishloq xo'jaligi qayta ishlash tarmog'i ya'ni Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash ko'rsatkichining 25 foizdan yuqori bo'lishini ta'minlash yo'nalishi alohida e'tirof etilgan. Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtirish miqdori ortib borgan sari ularni saqlash va qayta ishlash ham to'g'ri yo'lga qo'yilishi kerak, buning uchun yangi zamonaviy omborxonalar va qayta ishlash korxonalari bunyod etilishi, ularda fan-texnika yutuqlari va ilg'or texnologiyalarni tatbiq etish, xorijiy tajriba- yutuqlarni o'rganib, ishlab chiqarishga keng joriy etilishi maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

Taxlillar va natijalar. Qishloq xo'jaligida Agrosanoat majmuasining uchinchi sohasi mahsulotlarni qayta ishlash sanoati hisoblanadi. Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari aholi tomonidan sof shaklda kamroq iste'mol qilinmoqda. Iste'molchi stoliga o'tayotganda, u sezilarli darajada qayta ishlanadi: muzlatilgan mahsulotlar, faqat mikroto'lqinli pechda isitishni talab qiladigan yarim tayyor mahsulotlar va boshqalarni iste'mol qilish ulushi o'sib bormoqda. Qishloq xo'jaligini qayta ishlash chiqindilari ham qayta ishlanadi va qishloq xo'jaligida (masalan, suyak uni yoki chorva ozuqasi sifatida) yoki iqtisodiyotning boshqa tarmoqlarida ishlatiladi. Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarining katta qismi sanoat xom ashyosi sifatida ishlatiladi, shu jumladan paxta, zig'ir va boshqalar kabi an'anaviy mahsulotlar emas. So'nggi yillarda qishloq xo'jaligi xom ashyosidan noan'anaviy sohalarda, masalan, benzin va dizel yoqilg'isi o'rnini bosuvchi kolza yog'idan foydalanish bo'yicha ishlanmalar amalga oshirildi.

So'nggi yillarda qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarni qayta ishlash orqali aholini oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga bo'lgan talabini qondirishga harakat qilinmoqda. Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini qayta ishlashni 2 bosqichga bo'lishimiz mumkin.

1. Dastlabki qayta ishlash 2. Chuqur qayta ishlash.

Dastlabki qayta ishlashga quritish kabi oddiy amaliyotlar kirsa, chuqur qayta ishlash mahsulotga bir necha bosqichlarda ishlov berish, ya'ni konsyervatsiya qilish, sharbat olish, qadoqlash kabi amaliyotlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Qayta ishlashni yo'lga qo'yishni rejalashtirgan xo'jalik yoki tadbirkorlar, avvalo, o'z atrofida xomashyo bazasining yetarli bo'lishiga va mavjud xomashyo hajmidan kelib chiqqan holda xarid qilib, o'rnatiladigan qayta ishlash uskunasining quvvatini to'g'ri tanlanishiga e'tibor qaratishlari lozim bo'ladi. Yana bir asosiy jihat ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulot uchun bozor masalasidir. Ya'ni, ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulot tashqi bozorda sotiladimi (eksport), ichki bozorda sotiladimi, buni aniq rejalashtirish kerak. Agar ishlab chiqariladigan mahsulot eksport qilinadigan bo'lsa, sotib oluvchi davlatning standart talablariga to'liq javob berishi, shuningdek, mahsulot ham narx jihatdan, ham sifat jihatdan raqobatbardosh bo'lishi lozim. Bu omillar ichki bozorga mahsulot sotishda ham muhim omil hisoblanadi. Aks holda qayta ishlovchi faqat ombor uchun mahsulot ishlab chiqaradi va kutgan natijasiga erishmaydi. Bugungi kunda taxlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, xorijiy mamlakatlar qishloq xo'jaligiga nazar solsak, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash sohasida ham juda kichik korxonalar, ham transmilliy gigantlar faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda. Yevropa Ittifoqi mamlakatlarida -12 da tarmoqning to'rtidan uch qismini 20 dan kam ishchisi bo'lgan korxonalar tashkil etadi, ular orasida mahalliy qishloq aholisini ish bilan ta'minlaydigan va mintaqada ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlarni birlamchi qayta ishlashni ta'minlaydigan ko'plab kooperativ korxonalar mavjud. Biroq, bugungi kunda dunyodagi oziq-ovqatning asosiy qismi yirik, yuqori texnologiyali korxonalarda ishlab chiqariladi. Shunday qilib, Buyuk Britaniya va Frantsiyada qayta ishlash sanoatining umumiy mahsulotidagi o'nta yirik kompaniyaning ulushi qariyb 30

foizni, Germaniya va Ispaniyada 11 - 12 foizni tashkil etadi. Ayrim mahsulotlar (qahva, shakar, o'simlik moylari va boshqalar) bo'yicha eng yirik firmalarning umumiy ishlab chiqarish hajmidagi ulushi 70- 80% ga etadi.

Ispaniya qishloq xo'jaligiga e'tibor qaratsak, Ispaniyada uzumchilikka ixtisoslashgan oilaviy fermerlar faoliyat ko'ratadi. Ular mahsulot yetishtirish, saqlash, qayta ishlash jarayonlari bilan shug'ullanadilar va bu orqali agroturizmni ham rivojlanib borishiga o'z xissalarini qo'shadilar. Bizning ham mamlakatimizda qishloq xo'jaligi qayta ishlash sohasini rivojlantirish orqali keyingi soha va tarmoqlarga ta'sir ko'rsata olishimiz mumkin. Qishloq xo'jaligida yirik majmua Agrosanoat majmuasini 4 bo'g'ini rivojlantirib borish orqali biz nafaqat qishloq xo'jaligi balki qayta ishlash, yetkazib berish, xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlarini ham rivojlantira olamiz. Taxlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, Hozirgi vaqtda qayta ishlash sanoatining holati ishlab chiqarishning pasayishi, texnik qoloqlik va asosiy fondlarni takror ishlab chiqarish uchun kapital qo'yilmalarning surunkali etishmasligi, qo'l mehnati xarajatlarining katta qismi (60% gacha) bilan tavsiflanadi. Asosiy sanoat va ishlab chiqarish fondlarining eskirishi umuman qayta ishlash sanoatida 40% dan ortiq, sanoatning ayrim tarmoqlarida (qand, moy va moy va boshqalar) 45-65% dan ancha yuqori.

Xulosa. Oziq-ovqat sanoatining iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirishga qishloq xo'jaligi xom ashyosini kompleks qayta ishlash, ilg'or resurs tejovchi texnologiyalar va yangi texnikani joriy etish, avtomatlashtirilgan ishlab chiqarish liniyalarini yaratish, ishlab chiqarishni kompleks ishlab chiqarish uchun mashina va mexanizmlarni joriy etish yordam beradi. yuklash-tushirish ishlarini mexanizatsiyalash, xomashyo yo'qotilishini kamaytirish va tayyor mahsulotlarni yaxshiroq saqlash, yirik korxonalarda marketing xizmatlarini yaratish. Mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning hozirgi bosqichida ushbu chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish, meva-sabzavotchilikni uzoq muddat barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlab, tarmoq samaradorligini oshirish orqali oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga bo'lgan talabni qondirish, uning xavfsizligini ta'minlash, eksport geografiyasini kengaytirish va xalqimizning turmush sharoitini oshirish imkonini beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Hafizaxon Yuldasheva, Abdulaziz Mahmudov. Factors affecting the economic efficiency of a farm specializing in cotton growing development and innovations in science International scientific-online conference. P. 107-113 <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7781140>
2. Yuldasheva, H., & Jo'raboyev, M. (2023). RESPUBLIKAMIZDA AGROTURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI. Евразийский журнал технологий и инноваций, 1(4), 216–223. извлечено от <https://in-academy.uz/index.php/ejti/article/view/13441>
4. Yuldasheva, H.. (2022). Meva-sabzavotlarni saqlash, qayta ishlash jarayonida yo'qotishlarni oldini olish asosida qo'shilgan qiymatni ko'paytirish

уо‘llari. Евразийский журнал академических исследований, 2(13), 42–46. извлечено от <https://in-academy.uz/index.php/ejar/article/view/6847>

5. Yuldasheva Xafizaxon, & Xursanova Maftunaxon. (2023). The significance of developing fruit and vegetable cluster in our republic. Oriental Journal of Academic and Multidisciplinary Research, 1(1), 53-56. <https://inno-world.uz/index.php/ojamr/article/view/15> (Original work published 2023)

6. Yuldashev Hafizakhan, .. (2022). Peculiarities of Increasing the Added Value Based on the Improvement of Product Quality in Farms Specializing in Horticulture. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING FOR DEVELOPMENT, 1(2), 251–257. Retrieved from <https://inter-publishing.com/index.php/AJSLD/article/view/782>

7. Nosirov Bahodirjon, Yuldasheva Hafizaxon. Optimizing Cost-Effectiveness in Fruit and Vegetable Agro-Clusters ISSN 2690-9626 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 2 Issue: 10 in December-2021 <https://grnjournals.us/index.php/AJSHR> Copyright (c) 2021 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

11. Yuldasheva Hafizakhan. «THE IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZING AN AGROCLUSTER IN FARMS SPECIALIZING IN HORTICULTURE» <https://7universum.com/ru/tech> 27.12. 2023

**Yusupov D.R.
Ergashev G.M.
Rahmonov I.A.
talaba
«Energetika» kafedrası
NamMQI**

MUTAXASSISLIK FANLARIDA DARS SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH TEXNOLOGIYASI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada oliy ta'lim muassasalarida "Mutaxassislik" fanlari samaradorligini oshiruvchi pedagogik texnologiyani ma'ruza jarayoniga qollash bo'yicha materiallar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Pedagog texnologiya, axborot kommunikatsiya, virtual tajriba, hisob grafik, adekvat, fan dasturi, o'quv fani, maket, modul, elektr tizimasi, sinxron, asinxron mashina, elektr energetik tizim, trubina, havo linyasi, kabel linyasi, stator, magnit o'zak, qisqa tutashuv.

**Yusupov D.R.
Ergashev G.M.
Rahmanov I.A.
student
"Energy" department
NamMQI**

TECHNOLOGY FOR INCREASING LESSON EFFICIENCY IN SPECIALISTS

Abstract. The article presents materials on the application of pedagogical technology to the lecture process that increases the efficiency of "Specialization" subjects in higher education institutions.

Key words: Pedagogical technology, information communication, virtual experience, computer graphics, adequate, science program, educational science, layout, module, electrical system, synchronous, asynchronous machine, electrical energy system, pipe, overhead line, cable line, stator, magnetic core, short circuit.

Ta'lim sifati va samaradorligini oshirishda o'qitishning zamonaviy usullari, shakl va vositalari, o'yin texnologiyalari, muammoli o'qitish, xususan, mustaqil ta'limning noan'anaviy metodlari muhim o'rin tutadi. Bu esa oliy ta'lim muassasalarida talabalar ijodkorligini shakllantirishga qaratilgan ta'limi mazmunini ishlab chiqish va uni tashkil etish hamda amalga oshirish usullarini takomillashtirish borasida ilmiy-pedagogik izlanishlar olib borishni taqozo etadi.

Mazkur masalalarni ilmiy-pedagogik nuqtai nazardan o'rganish, ta'limi jarayonida talabalarning ijodkorligini rivojlantirishga bo'lgan ehtiyojini e'tiborga olish va talbalar ijod qilishlariga uchun yetarli shart-sharoit yaratib berish zarurati; o'qituvchilarining o'tadigan fanlaridan talabalar eterli ta'lim olishlarini tashkil etish, amalga oshirish va nazorat qilish bo'yicha kasbiy-pedagogik tayyorgarligining zamon talablari darajasida emasligi; bo'ajak mutaxassislarda mustaqil ijodiy fikirlash bo'yicha bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarining shakllanmaganligi; talabalar mustaqil ta'lim olishlarini tashkil etish, amalga oshirish va nazorat qilishga oid o'quv-metodik adabiyotlar, tavsiyalar, ishlanmalar, yo'riqnomalar, ko'rsatmalarning yetarli emasligi va boshqa muammolar alohida dolzarblik kasb etadi.

Umumkasbiy fanlardan ma'ruza mashg'ulotlarga atroflicha tayyorgarlik ko'rilishi va o'tkazilishi lozim. Ba'zi hollarda ma'ruza mashg'ulot amaliy darsga ulanib ketishi mumkin. Masalan, «O'tkinchi jarayonlar» fanidan elektr ta'minoti tizimi elementlarining tuzilishi va ishlashi, sxemalar elementlarini chizmalar orqali tushuntirish bilan bir qatorda ularning ulanishi, elektr zanjirning o'zida bajarib ko'rsatiladi. Ma'ruza mashg'ulotlarni o'tkazishning turli qoidalari mavjud bo'lib, bunda bevosita va bilvosita boshqariladigan ma'ruza mashg'ulotlar to'g'risida to'xtalaniladi. Bevosita boshqariladigan ma'ruza mashg'ulotlarda ma'ruzalar, taqdimotlar va namoyishlardan foydalaniladi.

Bularga sxemalar, prospektlar, video tasvirlar va jihozlarning maketlari va asl nusxalari kiradi. Yaxshi ishlab chiqilgan o'quv materialini talabalar diqqat bilan tinglab, kuzatadilar. Agar mashg'ulotlar savol va javoblarga asoslangan o'quv suhbatlari, muammoni muhokama qilish tarzida olib borilsa, yaxshi samara beradi. Bilvosita boshqariladigan ma'ruza mashg'ulotlar asosan talabalarga yo'naltirilgan bo'lib, ularga tayyorlangan topshiriqlar vositasida matnli kitoblarni o'qish, mustaqil o'rganish orqali o'yin-mashg'ulot olib borish, biror vaziyatni o'rganish, talabaning (rursantlarning) o'zi mustaqil o'rganishiga turtki berish, bilimlarni o'zlashtirishiga turtki berish kiradi.

Bu holda o'qituvchi kuzatuvchi yoki maslahatchi sifatida qatnashadi. «O'tkinchi jarayonlar» fanini o'zlashtirish jarayoniga yo'naltirilgan mashg'ulotlarga davra suhbatlari, guruh bo'lib munozara olib borish va motevatsiya usullari kiradi. Ma'ruza mashg'ulotlar o'tkazish uchun asosan shu maqsadda maxsus jixozlanagan o'quv xonalaridan foydalaniladi. «O'tkinchi jarayonlar» fanidan «Elektr energetik tizim elementlarining almashtirish sxemalari (generatorlar, transformatorlar, Elektr uzatish linyalari)» mavzusi bo'yicha ma'ruza mashg'ulotlarni o'qitish texnologiyasi asosida tuzilgan ma'ruza mashg'ulotining texnologik xaritasini tuzib, darsni utkazish jarayonini qarash mumkin.

“O'tkinchi jarayonlar” fani bo'yicha ma'ruza o'tishda interfaol ishlanmalar (“BALIQ SKELETI” INTERFAOL USULI BO'YICHA):

Elektr ta'minoti tizimi asosiy elementlari sinxron, asinxron, mashinalari tarasformatorlar va elektr dvigatellari hisoblanadi.

1-qadam. O‘qituvchi mavzuning dolzarbligining asoslaydi, mashg‘ulotning maqsadi va vazifalarini belgilaydi;

2-qadam. Guruxdagi talabalarni kichik guruxlarga ajratadi. Alohida varoq qog‘ozlarga o‘z fikrlarini yozishni tushuntiradi;

3-qadam. “Baliq skeleti” diagrammasini tuzish shartlarini tushuntiradi. “Xatolik”ni tahlil qilish vazifasi beriladi;

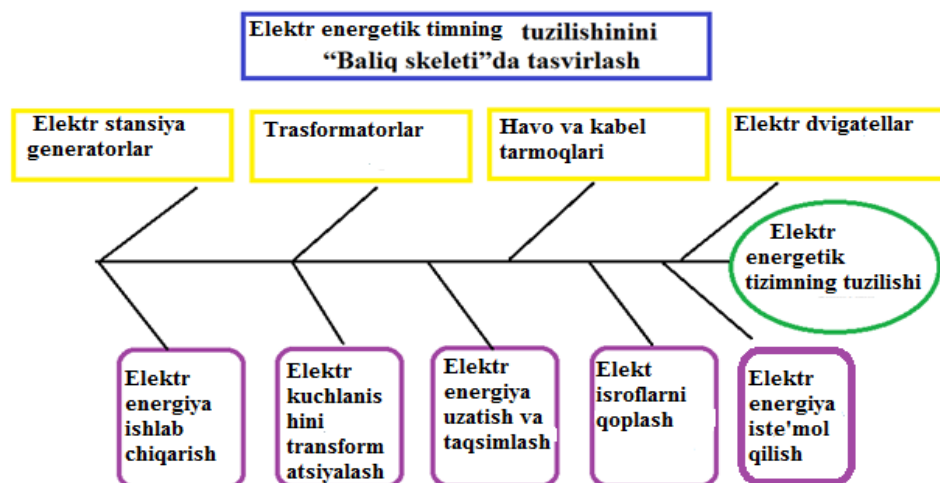
4-qadam. Har bir guruxchaga o‘z nuqtai-nazarli bo‘yicha eng asosiy omillarni 10 daqiqada aniqlash ta’kidlaydi. Talabalar o‘zlari to‘g‘ri deb bilgan omilni “Baliq skeleti” shaklida chizadi;

5-qadam. O‘qituvchi 10 daqiqadan keyin har bir guruhning fikrini guruh oldida muhokama qiladi. Ularga bergan javoblarini asoslashni so‘raydi;

6-qadam. O‘qituvchi muxokama paytida, guruxlarning alohida ishlayotgan holatida, savollarga berilgan javoblardan kelib chiqib har bir talabani darsga tayyorgarlik darajasini, e‘tiborini xam parallel tahlil qilib borishi kerak;

7-qadam. Har bir guruh o‘zining fikrini “Baliq skeleti” ga tushirib, doskaga chizib, tushuntirib, asoslab beradi;

8-qadam. O‘qituvchi barcha javob va muxokama qilingan masalalarni umumlashtiradi, berilgan vazifani “to‘g‘ri javob”ini chizib, uni asoslaydi, tushuntiradi.



Elektr energetik tizim elementlarining almashtirish sxemalari (generatorlar, transformatorlar, Elektr uzatish linyalari)

«Elektr tizimda o‘tkinchi jarayonlar» fanida o‘rganiladigan asosiy ob’ekt energetika sistemasi xisoblanadi.

Elektr tizim – elektr energetikani elektr qismi bo‘lib, unda elektr energiya ishlab chiqaruvchi (ES), o‘zgartiruvchi (transformatorlar), uzatuvchi (xavo elektr uzatish yollari (XEUYO) va kabel liniyalari (KL)) va iste’mol qiluvchi elementlar majmuasi tushiniladi.

Elektr energiyani ishlab chiqarishda o‘zgartirishda uzatishda va iste’mol qilishda qatnashadigan tizim elementlarini shartli ravishda bo‘lish mumkin:

- Asosiy elementlarga (turbinalar, sinxron va asinxron generatorlar, transformatorlar, elektr uzatish yo'llari, kompensatsialovchi qurilmalar, elektr dvigatellari);

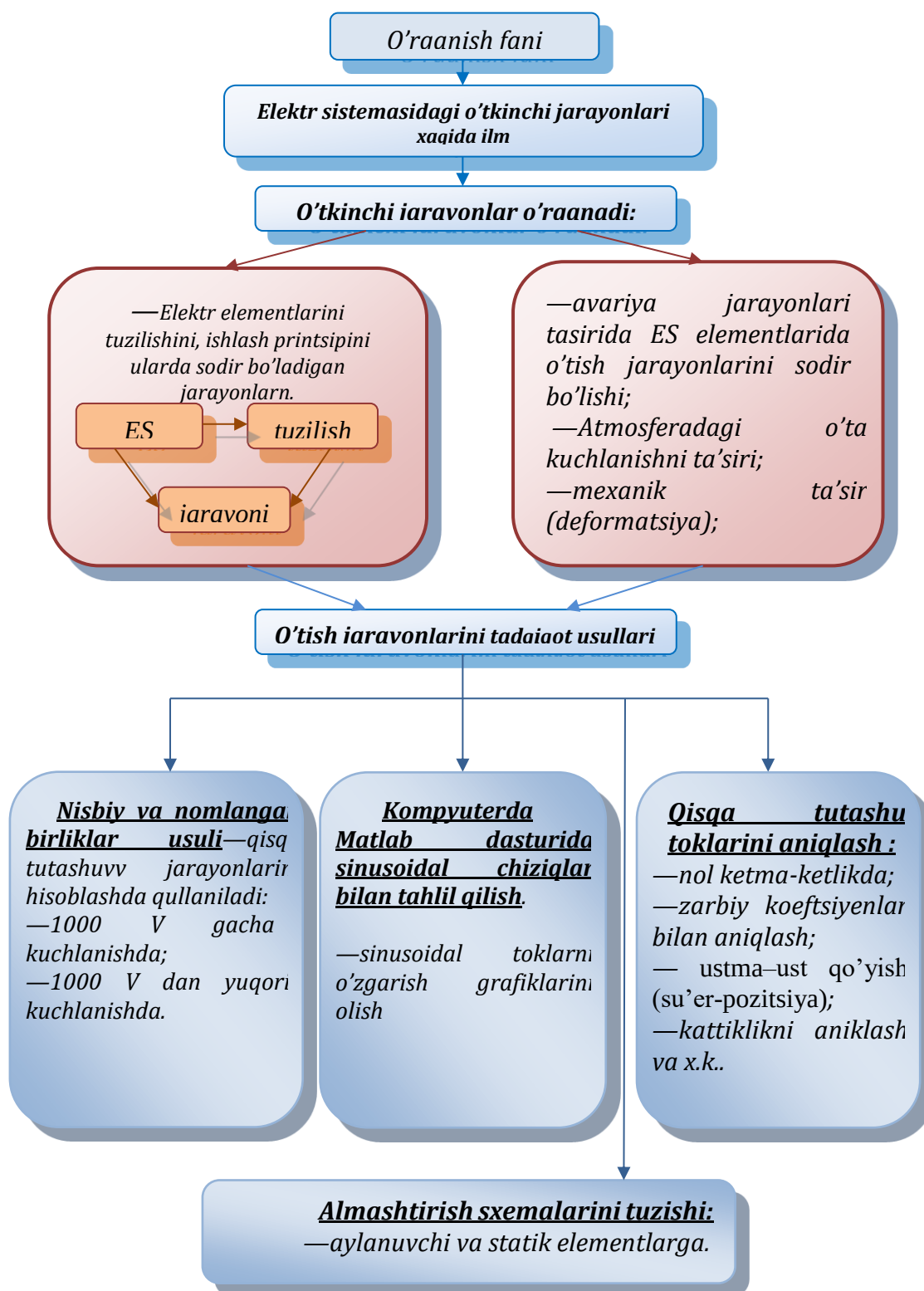
- Boshqaruv elementlari (turbinalar tezligini avtomatik rostlagich, sinxron generator va sinxron kompensatorlar qo'zgatish tokini avtomatik rostlagichlar, kommutatsiya qurilmalari, Releli ximoya elementlari, avariyaqa qarshi avtomatikasi va boshqa avtomatik rostlagich va boshqarish qurilmalari);

- Ximoya elementlari (yashin qaytargichlar, razryadlagichlar, reaktorlar, eruvchan saqlagichlar).

Elektr sistemada ayoni muayan hayotda kechadigan jarayonlar majmuasiga uning xolati (rejimi) deyiladi. Uning rejimini son va sifat jixatdan xarakterlovchi kursatkichlarga – xolat parametrlari deyiladi. Bu ko'rsatkichlarga sistemada ishlab chiqarilayotgan va iste'mol qilinayotgan aktiv va reaktiv quvvat (R , Q), tugunlardagi kuchlanish (U), iste'mol qilinayotgan tok (I), tok va kuchlanishning o'zgarish chastotasi (f), parallel ishlayotgan generatorlar rotorli orasidagi burchak siljishi (δ_{ij}), generatorlarning sirpanish koeffitsienti (S_{sg}), generatorlarning absolyut yuklanish burchagi (δ_G), generatorlarning qo'zgatish toki (i_f) kiradi. Xolat parametrlari sistema rejimi o'zgarganda uzgaradi va uzaro noxiziq bog'lanishda bo'ladi.

Elektr sistema rejimlari bo'linadi:

- Turg'unlashgan baqarorlashgan rejim;
- o'tkinchi rejim.



O'quv materialin talabalarga tushuntirilgan so'ng talabalarni ijodkorligini

Sistemada ba'zi bir sabablarga yoki avtomatik qurilmalarning noto'g'ri ishlashi tufayli paydo bo'ladigan o'tkinchi rejim – o'tkinchi jarayonlarning paydo

bo'lishi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, elektr sistema elementlarining xolatining o'zgarishi kuzatiladi.

Elektr sistemada xar xil sabablarga ko'ra paydo bo'ladigan turtkilar (vozmusheniya) ta'sirida bir qancha rejim parametrlarining vaqt bo'yicha o'zgarishi kuzatiladi.

O'tkinchi jarayonlar ularning paydo bo'lish sabablari va kechadigan jarayonlari bo'yicha: to'lqin, elektromagnit va elektromexanik qismlarga ajraladi.

O'tkinchi jarayonlar deb elektr sistemasining bir barqarorlashgan xolatdan boshka barqarorlashgan xolatga o'tishiga aytiladi.

shakllantrish uchun mustaqil bajarishga topshiriq beriladi. Ular quyidagicha bo'lishi mumkin elektr energetic tzim elementlarini ulanish sxemasini o'rganib referat tayyorlash.

SHuning uchun talabalarni mustaqil ishilar va ijodkorligining tashkiliy shakllarini ilmiy asoslab chiqamiz:

➤ Talaba mustaqil ishini tashkil etishda muayyan fanning xususiyatlarini, shuningdek, har bir talabaning akademik o'zlashtirish darajasi va qobiliyatini hisobga olgan holda quyidagi shakllardan foydalaniladi:

- ayrim nazariy mavzularni o'quv adabiyotlari yordamida mustaqil o'zlashtirish va ko'nikmalar olish;

- berilgan mavzu bo'yicha axborot (referat) tayyorlash;
- seminar va amaliy mashg'ulotlarga tayyorgarlik ko'rish;
- laboratoriya ishlarini bajarishga tayyorgarlik ko'rish;
- malakaviy bitiruv ishi va magistrlik dissertatsiyasini tayyorlash;
- nazariy bilimlarni amaliyotda qo'llash;
- amaliyotdagi mavjud muammolarning yechimini topish (keys-stadi);
- maket, model, badiiy asar, musiqa va namunalar yaratish;
- ilmiy maqola, anjumanga ma'ruza tezislari tayyorlash;

➤ o'qitilayotgan fanning xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda, talaba mustaqil ishini tashkil etishda boshqa shakllardan ham foydalanish mumkin.

➤ O'quv fanlari bo'yicha namunaviy va ishchi dasturlarda talaba mustaqil ishining shakli, mazmuni va hajmi ifoda etiladi.

➤ Talaba mustaqil ishi uchun ajratilgan vaqt byudjetiga mos ravishda har bir fan bo'yicha tegishli kafedralarda mustaqil ishning tashkiliy shakllari, topshiriqlar variantlari ishlab chiqiladi va fakul'tst ilmiy-uslubiy kengashida tasdiqlanadi.

➤ Mustaqil ishni bajarish uchun fanlar bo'yicha talabalarga zaruriy metodik qo'llanma, ko'rsatma va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqiladi.

➤ Talaba mustaqil ishining axborot ta'minoti;

➤ Talaba uchun muayyan fan bo'yicha mustaqil ish topshiriqlari tegishli kafedra professori (yoki yetakchi dotsenti) tomonidan o'quv mashg'ulotlarini bevosita olib boruvchi o'qituvchi bilan birgalikda tuziladi, hamda kafedra mudiri tomonidan tasdiqlanadi. Talabaga berilgan topshiriqda mustaqil ishni bajarish bo'yicha dastlabki ko'rsatma va tavsiyalar qayd etiladi.

➤ Mustaqil ishni bajarish uchun talabaga axborot manbasi sifatida darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalar, metodik qo'llanma va ko'rsatmalar, ma'lumotlar to'plami va banki, ilmiy va ommaviy davriy nashrlar, internet tarmog'idagi tegishli ma'lumotlar, berilgan mavzu bo'yicha avval bajarilgan ishlar banki va boshqalar xizmat qiladi.

Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan namunaviy nizom asosida bo'lajak mutaxassislarining mustaqil ta'limini tashkil etish bo'yicha metodik tavsiyanoma ishlab chiqilsa va amaliyotga joriy etilsa maqsadga muvofiq bo'lar edi.

Адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. Allaev K. RElektromexanik o'tkinchi jarayonlar Toshkent –«Moliya»-2007
2. Z.G.Nazirova O'tkinchi jarayonlar Tashkent-“Sano-standart” 2017y.
3. Юсупов, Д. Р., & Мўйдинович, Э. Ғ. (2022). Олий ўқув юрти “электрэнергетика” таълим йўналиши талабаларига мутахасислик фанларини ўқитишда таълим сифатини ошириш. *Строительство и образование*, (1), 59-65.
4. Беркинов, Э. Х., Юсупов, Д. Р., & Холбаев, Д. Ж. (2016). Электр тизимидаги нономал жараёнларни Mat LAB дастурида тадқиқ қилиш. *International scientific journal*, (4 (1)), 19-21.
5. Юсупов, Д. Р., and Р. Р. Юлдашев. "MATLAB SIMULINK МУҲИТИДА ЭЛЕКТР ТИЗИМ НОСИММЕТРИК ИШ РЕЖИМЛАРИНИ ТАДҚИҚ ҚИЛИШ." *Экономика и социум* 2-2 (93) (2022): 1095-1100.

**Zakirova S., PhD Technics
associate professor
Department Informatics and Management
National Institute of Fine Art and DESIGN named after K.Behzod
Uzbekistan, Tashkent**

THEORETICAL ISSUES OF ADVERTISING DESIGN

Abstract. This article analyzes the theoretical issues of advertising design. It is based on the fact that advertising plays a very important role in the development of any production.

Key words: design, advertising, production, creative advertising, digital media, digital media.

The scientific study of the cultural and aesthetic component in advertising design aims to systematize visual media and comprehensively determine their functional specificity in modern society, which is much broader than thirty years ago. Advertising graphics are presented as visual art, visual culture and visual communication. Creative advertising technologies are considered using examples: metaphors, hyperboles, associations, allegories and metonymies using color and graphic figurative means. The orientation of goods towards regional consumer groups and a significant change in market policy implied a radical change in the objectives and nature of advertising: socio-psychological, cultural, artistic and aesthetic indicators were updated. Defining imagery as a specific creative tool in terms of various aesthetic ideals is key to understanding the artistic design process. So, our comprehensive study summarizes the style of advertising graphics in the context of cross-cultural communications from posters to new advertising forms - digital media [1].

Creative advertising is a creative method that helps shape the image and recognition of a brand. To create creativity, marketers use unusual and original solutions. It is difficult to attract the attention of the audience only with a beautiful picture without a strong plot.

Creative advertising attracts and holds the attention of the audience in a saturated and competitive market. They serve as a powerful means of communicating a brand's message, values and identity in a memorable and engaging way.

Creative advertising attracts viewers' attention, evokes emotions and makes a lasting impression, making the brand more recognizable and memorable. In an era when consumers are bombarded with information, well-executed creative advertising sets a brand apart from the crowd, promoting brand recognition and loyalty. In addition, creativity generates discussions and promotes the exchange of information on social networks, increasing the reach of the advertising campaign and increasing the overall impact on the target audience [3].

Creative advertising campaigns are the brainchild of advertisers who are not afraid to innovate. They use the power of visuals, words, and emotions to connect on a deeper level. Whether it's a print ad that makes you want to do a double take, a TV spot that lingers in your mind, or a viral social media post that you can't help but share, these are all creative ads designed to make an impression.

Creative advertising helps differentiate a brand from competitors. It promotes brand awareness and builds loyalty by making the brand more relatable and meaningful. Creativity is presented as a dynamic process that requires a search for new ideas and a willingness to adapt to change. The most effective creative advertising methods often break new ground. They offer fresh perspectives and unique ideas that capture the audience's attention and create a strong connection with them [2].

Creative advertising graphics, billboards, commercials and social media ads are all around us. They compete with each other for our attention using techniques that have been proven to evoke an emotional response. Help your brand rise above the average with creative advertising ideas and the right tools to achieve your goals.

Some of the most common advertising techniques include emotional appeal, group pressure (aka group advertising), endorsement and social proof, and endearments.

The first example is the conscious use of color. This technique is used every time, in any form of visual marketing.

The advertising technique of color psychology is easy to misunderstand or make mistakes. A slightly different tonality of any color may end up evoking a different emotion than the design was intended to achieve.

Color is present in the background, photography, fonts, visual accents and branding elements. That is why it is important to think through the color palette every time. How important is each color and does it do its job? Creative advertising relies on interesting color schemes to convey a message without words. Simple solutions like using a bold color for your call to action button can significantly increase click rates. Sometimes one color in a brand is so important that it becomes its own entity, such as Coca-Cola red or Tiffany Blue.

The ad below uses the brand color Tiffany Blue and has a black and white photo to complement it. Note that the model is also looking at the viewer with a "direct gaze". We'll talk more about this later. A black and white photo next to a color photo, highlighting the blue color of the Tiffany brand. As with color psychology, balanced composition is extremely important for any type of visual. Composition is the way all elements are placed in visual space [4].

A composition can have many different purposes, from drawing the viewer's attention to one specific point to creating a top-down visual flow. There are many ways to create a balanced composition. The basic rules for creating a good composition are called Gestalt principles. These include visual rules such as simplicity, synchronicity and association. Customize your composition and

design with your own AI-generated images. In the near future, creativity in many areas of activity, communication skills and digital literacy will increase. In our opinion, this is especially relevant for design and advertising in the context of cross-cultural interaction. One of the priority areas of research is creative advertising technologies and artistic imagery in advertising in the interaction of local, regional, global and transnational cultures.

References:

1. Сметанина, С. И. Медиатекст в системе культуры (динамические процессы в языке и стиле журналистики конца XX века) [Текст] / С. И. Сметанина. – СПб.: Михайлов В.А., 2019. – 382 с.
2. Савенкова, И. В. Основы рекламной деятельности [Электронный ресурс]: учебно-методический комплекс / И. В. Савенкова. – Белгород: НИУ БелГУ, 2022.
3. Кузнецов, В. Ф. Связи с общественностью: теория и технологии [Текст] / В. Ф. Кузнецов. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 2019. – 304 с.
4. Чумиков, А. Н. Реклама и связи с общественностью: Имидж, репутация, бренд [Текст] / А. Н. Чумиков. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 2018. – 159 с.

Zoirova Kh.Kh.
senior lecturer
Training Center for Life Safety of the Department
of Emergency Situations of the Samarkand region

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES IN ENTERPRISES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Annotation. This article discusses the formation of an emergency situation that occurs not only in the event of an accident, but also in the conditions of stationary operation of enterprises. A phenomenon at a production facility usually means a failure or damage to technical devices or a deviation from the technological process. An accident is understood as the destruction of structures or technical devices, uncontrolled explosion or the release of hazardous substances. An emergency accident is considered a major accident involving damage to people's health, large-scale loss of material goods, and severe damage to the natural environment.

Keywords: emergency, environmental monitoring, environment data storage.

Currently, emergencies in different shells of the biosphere are becoming more and more environmental problems. According to statistics, over the past 20 years, the number of emergencies has doubled, and together with this, environmental problems are increasing at a very high speed. This means that the number of victims and material damage in industry, transport and other industries is increasing accordingly. Environmental problems in the world have become a pressing problem today. The occurrence of various diseases among the population, negative changes in the genotype of mankind indicate a sharp change in Ecology. The aggravation of ecology is caused by factors such as the construction of many industrial enterprises, the increased availability of chemicals in the needs of the population, the disorganized and uncontrolled nature of landfills and the lack of rational use of Natural Resources.

The greatest danger is natural and environmental disasters, as well as large accidents, industrial facilities and transport disasters. Accidents and disasters do not have a national border, they lead to environmental damage, the death of living organisms and people, and, in turn, to socio-political and economic tension. Today, thousands of potentially dangerous objects on all continents of the Earth work with reserves of such a volume of radioactive, explosive and toxic substances that, in case of emergency, can cause irreparable losses to the environment or even destroy life on Earth.

Let's consider the conditions for the formation of emergency situations. Before each emergency event, there are certain problems from the usual process of any process. The nature of the development of the phenomenon and its

consequences are determined by destabilizing factors of various origins. It can be a natural, anthropogenic, social or other effect that disrupts the functioning of the system.

Five stages of the development of emergency situations can be distinguished:

- accumulation of problems;
- the beginning of an emergency;
- emergency process;
- effects of residual factors;
- acting in emergency situations.

Emergencies can be classified according to several criteria: by the scope of possible consequences, by departmental affiliation, by the nature of the underlying phenomena.

Man-made emergencies include accidents, fires, explosions, etc. caused by human economic activity. As the production and service sector is provided with modern technology and technologies, the number of such disasters is sharply increasing, under the influence of such situations, there is an increase in environmental problems.

Natural disasters and man-made emergencies can occur independently of each other or together: one of them can lead to the other. All causes of emergency situations can exist separately or be related to each other and complement each other.

Emergencies associated with the release of strong toxic substances occur not only as a result of accidents or natural disasters in industrial enterprises. Such cases can occur during the stationary operation of enterprises in certain weather conditions or under the influence of factors that increase the concentration of harmful impurities in the atmosphere. Atmospheric pollution includes saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons, containing 1 to 13 carbon atoms. They undergo various changes, oxidation, polymerization, interaction with other atmospheric contaminants after being triggered by exposure to solar radiation. As a result of these reactions, hydrocarbon compounds with peroxide compounds, free radicals, nitrogen and sulfur oxides are often formed in the form of aerosol particles. In some weather conditions, especially large accumulations can occur.

All harmful emissions from industrial enterprises and vehicles contribute to the pollution of atmospheric air. In order to monitor emergency situations in the conditions of stationary operation of enterprises, a calculation of the total impact from all sources is carried out for each harmful substance, and a graph is drawn up that clearly shows the composition of a particular mixture in the air.

Information support for Environmental Research is primarily through two information streams:

1. Information that occurs in the process of studying the environment;
2. Scientific and technical data on the world experience in the development of environmental problems in various fields.

The general purpose of information support for Environmental Research is to study information flows and prepare materials for making decisions on Environmental Research at all levels of management, basing individual research projects and distributing funding.

In emergency assessment, the preparation of information takes 30-60% of the time and ensures that information systems provide quick data and find effective ways to solve it. It is impossible to accurately model decisions in an emergency, but the basis for their adoption can be a large amount of different data stored and transmitted in the database. Based on the results presented, management personnel make specific decisions based on their experience and intuition.

Environmental monitoring of emergencies involves the creation of a separate data repository containing information summarized in a convenient form. The purpose of building a data warehouse is to combine, update and harmonize fast data from various sources in order to form a single coherent picture of the formation of emergency situations in the conditions of the stationary operation of enterprises as a whole. At the same time, the concept of a data warehouse is based on the recognition of the need to allocate data sets used for transaction processing and data sets used in Decision Support Systems. Such separation is possible in various data processing systems and external sources by combining separated detailed data into a single repository, coordinating them, and in some cases collecting them.

References:

1. Буторина М.В., Дроздова Л.Ф., Иванов Н.И. Инженерная экология и экологический менеджмент М: Академия, 2004.
2. Uzakov, Z. Z., & Jumayeva, M. D. (2023). Neft va gaz sanoati korxonalarining atrof-muhitga ta'siri. Ta'lim va rivojlanish tahlili onlayn ilmiy jurnali, 3(11).
3. Шве́ц О.Я. Построение дерева поиска решения для классификации аварийных ситуаций «Современные материалы, оборудование и технологии» научно-практический журнал №1 (4), 2016, Курск, Россия, с. 7.
4. Шве́ц О.Я. Разработка информационной системы выявления чрезвычайных ситуаций. Мониторинг городской атмосферы Саарбрюккена, Германия: Академическое издательство LAP LAMBERT, 2013.

Zunnunova U.
associate professor
Department Informatics And Management
National Institute Of Fine Art And Design named after K. Behzod
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

TECHNIQUES FOR CREATING AN ADVERTISING IMAGE ON MARKETPLACES

Abstract. This article discusses the technique of creating an advertising image in the markets. The article talks about paid and free ways to advertise products in markets. The author explains the steps to start an advertising campaign and what tools to use.

Key words: market, advertising image, products, advertising campaigns, design, management advertising.

In the modern world, online trading platforms have become a popular platform for selling your goods, and among all the many competitors, you need to somehow stand out. Trading platforms such as Wildberries, Ozon and Ya.Market offer a wide range of advertising opportunities for promoting products to a wide audience. However, with so many sellers vying for attention, it can be difficult to stand out from the crowd.

To succeed in a competitive market, entrepreneurs need to use effective advertising techniques that will help them maximize visibility, reach and sales. In this article, we'll look at some of the most popular advertising methods used by marketplace businesses and how they can help increase marketplace sales.

Before we start talking about promotion methods, we remind you that the card must be carefully worked out: fill out the characteristics, work on SEO and much more. You can check the readiness of your card with us for free and work on it there

Ways to promote products on marketplaces.

As elsewhere, there are paid and free ways to promote products on marketplaces. Now we'll tell you what needs to be done before launching advertising campaigns and using what tools [1].

Step 1.

Text filling.

If possible, the description and each characteristic that the marketplace offers for your product category should be filled out. This gives you a higher chance of getting into the search filter, and you can also enter SEO text into the text fields (you can, which will raise the card in the search results. Also, let's not forget about buyers. The text should answer questions that potential users may have.

Step 2.

Images.

The photo is what attracts attention first of all. Photos of the product must be taken professionally, of high quality and also answer all the buyer's questions. To answer the last question, sellers use a trend of the last few years - infographics. And most often they put her in the "main" photo. It is advisable to upload the maximum number of photos allowed.

Step 3.

Communication with customers. Under no circumstances should you forget to respond to reviews and questions. This builds buyer confidence in the brand and shows the seller's attitude towards the product and the client.

Step 4.

Monitor your competitors' advertising units. After analyzing the advertising campaigns of other sellers, you can collect information and begin your promotion on the marketplace by setting a competitive price that will cover all costs, winning infographics and content in general compared to other sellers. This will give a higher result in the form of sales.

Step 5.

Allocate a budget for several advertising formats. This is necessary in order to look at the work of each in dynamics. During their work, there may be a need for additional analysis, switching off and refining ineffective campaigns, or adding new products.

Step 6.

Take care of the quantity of goods in warehouses. There should be a lot of it even before the launch of advertising and after. Constant control of stock balances. If there is 0 balance, the marketplace may remove the card from the search results.

To set up advertising campaigns, marketplaces have special tools.

Paid advertising tools on marketplaces [2].

Now in the Russian digital space there are 2 leading marketplaces:

- Wildberries.
- Ozon.

These online trading platforms have their own tools that every seller can use.

Wildberries.

Now a seller can use 5 tools to promote their product:

- Stock.

Using this method of promoting a product, the seller can place advertising banners from the special "Promotions" category of the marketplace. The banner takes the buyer to the general brand page or to the selected product category. This method of promotion is not suitable for advertising a single product.

- Banners.

Banners capture a larger audience as they are displayed on website pages and in general sections. The cost of such advertising depends on the placement location and the amount of time the product will be displayed.

- Block in the product card.

The result of this advertising tool depends entirely on preparation, since the level of competition here is higher than usual. It is your card that will interest the buyer if the cost of the product is as favorable as possible and the content is attractive.

- Advertising in the catalogue.

Product cards participating in the advertising campaign are displayed in the first rows in the search results and are marked with the “Advertising” icon.

- Advertising in search results.

The simplest and easiest way to advertise. Unlike other tools, WB itself selects search queries for which the product will be displayed, based on the information that the seller indicated in his card. The card is displayed at the top of search results.

Ozon now has the opportunity to promote in categories, product cards and search results and 3 types of tools: stencils, search promotion and branded shelf.

An automated tool that will promote products in search, categories, cards and pages. Seller pays for impressions. A tool with which a seller can increase the position of their products in searches. Payment is made from the sales of goods that participate in the advertising campaign. Advertising of products with the same name, but differing in size, weight, volume or quantity in the package. This is a selection of products with a custom header and a button to go to the brand page. On the marketplace, it appears in search results and in categories, at the beginning and at the end of search results.

Advertising is boosting on marketplaces and, unfortunately, there is no unique method of promoting products that would help everyone equally. Tools are an additional option in the hands of an experienced marketer, and the key to a successful card consists of many factors.

References:

1. Сазонова, Е. С. PR-технологии в социальной работе [Электронный ресурс]: учебно-методический комплекс / Е. С. Сазонова. – Белгород, 2008.
2. Гринберг, Т. Э. Политические технологии: ПР и реклама [Текст]: учеб. пособие / Т. Э. Гринберг. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 2012. – 280 с.
3. Связи с общественностью: Теория, практика, коммуникативные стратегии [Текст] / под ред. В. М. Горохова, Т. Э. Гринберг. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 2019. – 199 с.
4. Связи с общественностью. Составление документов: Теория и практика [Текст]: учеб. пособие / В. В. Данилина, М. В. Луканина, Л. В. Минаева и др.; под ред. Л. В. Минаевой. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 2020. – 320 с.

*Абдирахимов И.Э.
исполняющий обязанности доцента
Каршинский инженерно-экономический институт
Республики Узбекистан, г.Карши
Хасанов Ф.Б.
студент
кафедра «ТМО»
Каршинский инженерно-экономический институт
Республики Узбекистан, г.Карши*

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИК КАТАЛИЗАТОРОВ ГИДРОГЕНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация. Важнейшими характеристиками катализаторов являются активность, селективность, фильтруемость и кратность использования (устойчивость к каталитическим ядам). На практике активность катализаторов оценивают по скорости насыщения масла в заданных условиях. Активность катализатора определяют по следующей методике.

Ключевые слова: катализатор, активность, селективность, пеломления, фильтрование, отбеленной, косвенный, суспензия, пористость.

*Abdirakhimov I.
docent
Karshi engineering-economic institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Karshi
Khasanov F.B.
student
department "TMO"
Karshi engineering-economic institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Karshi*

HYDROGENATION CATALYST CHARACTERIZATION STUDY

Abstract. The most important characteristics of catalysts are activity, selectivity, filterability and frequency of use (resistance to catalytic poisons). In practice, the activity of catalysts is assessed by the rate of oil saturation under given conditions. The activity of the catalyst is determined by the following procedure.

Key words: catalyst, activity, selectivity, grinding, filtration, bleached, indirect, suspension, porosity.

В стеклянном барботажном реакторе диаметром 30 –33 мм и высотой около 250 мм в течение 1 ч гидрируют 50 г подсолнечного масла при 180 или 200°С и скорости барботажа водорода 0,18 м³/ч (3л/мин). Предварительно в масло вводят 0,05; 0,10 или 0,15% никеля в зависимости от предполагаемой активности катализатора. Активность катализатора выражают как глубину гидрирования масла и рассчитывают по формуле:

$$A = \frac{n_m - n_c}{n_m - 1,4470} \cdot 100\%,$$

где А-активность катализатора, выраженная снижением степени ненасыщенности подсолнечного масла, %; 1,4470 - показатель преломления при 60°С подсолнечного масла, прогидрированного до ЙЧ=0 (практически до тристеарина); n_m - показатель преломления подсолнечного масла при 60°С; n_c -показатель преломления саломаса при 60°С.

В табл. 1. указаны активности некоторых современных промышленных катализаторов, измеренные по приведенной выше методике.

Таблица 1.

Активность промышленных катализаторов (при 180°С, 0,05% Ni)

Наименование катализатора	Активность, %
N-222	72
N-745	76
N-810	73
N-820	71
Pricat- 9910	78

Более грубую оценку активности катализатора дает измерение температуры плавления жира, полученного гидрированием подсолнечного масла в приведенных выше условиях. Существенное влияние на активность катализатора оказывает температура процесса гидрирования, и концентрация катализатора в гидрируемом сырье. На рис.1 и 2 показана зависимость активности современных катализаторов от температуры процесса и концентрации катализатора. Активность катализатора оценивали по косвенному показателю-снижению показателя преломления подсолнечного масла при гидрировании.

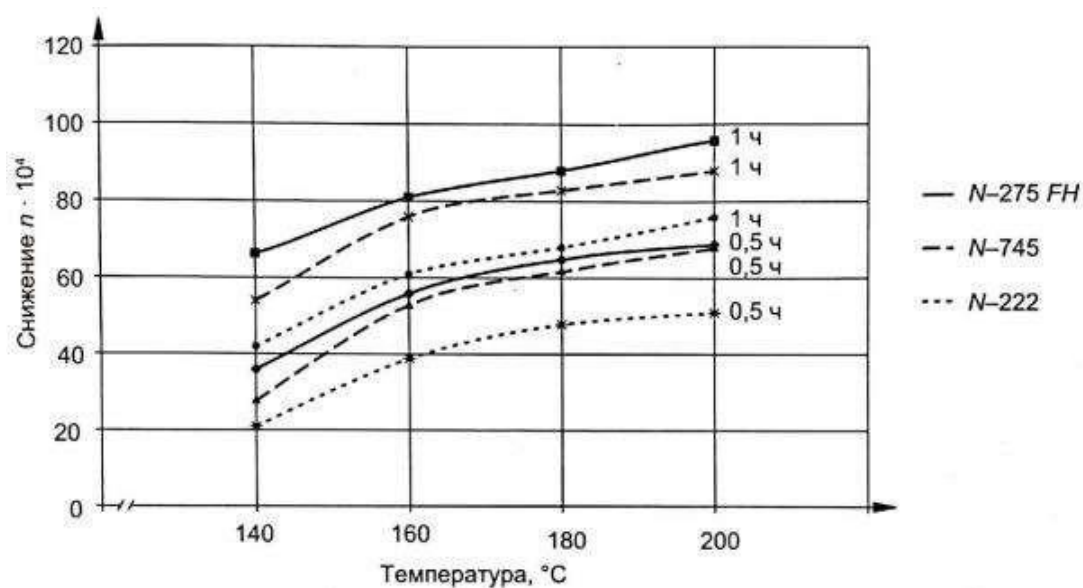


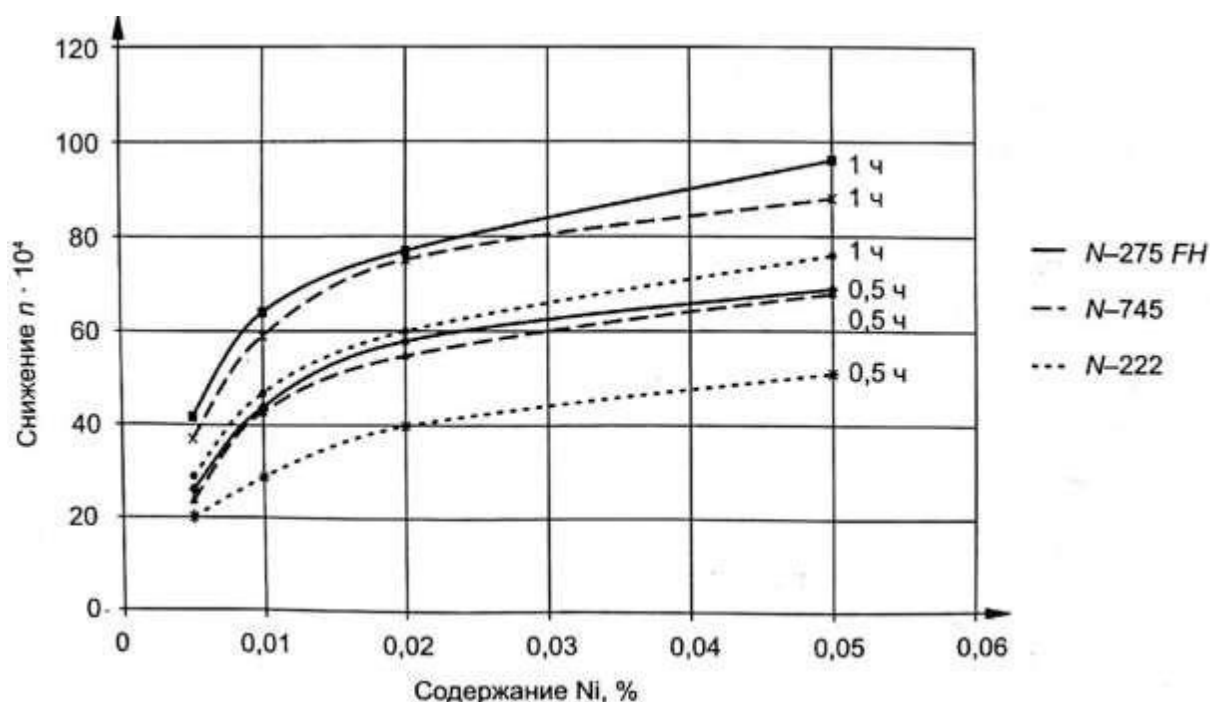
Рис.1 Влияние температуры процесса на активность катализатора (концентрация N1 0,05%, продолжительность гидрирования 0,5 и 1,0 ч)

Фирмы-производители и разработчики катализаторов, как правило, используют собственные методы оценки активности катализаторов. Так, американская фирма «Calciat» для оценки своей продукции гидрирует 0,5 кг рафинированного и отбеленного соевого масла при температуре 180°C и давлении 0,1 МПа в присутствии 0,015% никеля. Гидрирование заканчивается при достижении ЙЧ=75.

Продолжительность гидрирования от ЙЧ=120 до ЙЧ=75 является мерой активности катализатора. Начиная отсчет времени не от начала опыта (ЙЧ соевого масла составляет 130-135), а от несколько более позднего момента (от достижения ЙЧ=120), удастся исключить ошибки, вызванные индукционным

периодом активации катализатора в выбранных условиях. Повышение активности катализаторов достигается главным образом путем увеличения его пористости и среднего радиуса пор, а также повышением дисперсности. Все эти модификации отрицательно сказываются на фильтруемости катализаторов.

Рис.2. Влияние концентрации никеля на активность катализатора (температура процесса 200 °С, продолжительность гидрирования 0,5 и 1,0 ч)



Фильтруемость в конечном итоге характеризуется продолжительностью фильтрования определенного объема суспензии катализатора в заданных постоянных условиях. Однако методы оценки фильтруемости не унифицированы.

Для оценки фильтруемости катализаторов используют разработанную во ВНИИЖе методику, которая основана на том, что при низкой концентрации твердой фазы в суспензии и несжимаемости слоя высокодисперсного катализатора зависимость объема фильтрата от продолжительности фильтрования под низким давлением может быть описана функцией вида:

$$V = K_{\phi} \cdot \tau^{0.5},$$

где V — объем профильтрованной жидкости; τ — продолжительность фильтрования; K_{ϕ} —

коэффициент пропорциональности, характеризующий скорость фильтрования в заданных условиях (константа скорости фильтрования). Чем выше скорость фильтрования, тем больше величина константы K_{ϕ} .

По этой методике 1 кг рафинированного подсолнечного масла гидрируют при 180 °С и атмосферном давлении в присутствии 0,05% катализатора (в пересчете на никель) в течение времени, необходимого для достижения $Y_{\text{Ч}} = (70 \pm 2)$, что соответствует показателю преломления гидрогенизата при 60 °С в диапазоне 1,4532–1,4535. В процессе

фильтрации через двойной бумажный фильтр с площадью поверхности (20 ± 2) см² слой жидкости на фильтре поддерживается на уровне 10 см. Температура фильтрации 85-90°С. Общий объем собираемого фильтрата составляет 500-700 см³. Замеры объема профильтрованного саломаса производят через каждые 5-10 мин в зависимости от скорости фильтрации. Расчет константы фильтрации производят статистической обработкой данных или из графиков зависимости объема фильтрата от корня квадратного из продолжительности фильтрации. Отсчет продолжительности фильтрации начинают после образования намывного слоя на фильтре, т. е. после накопления 50-100 см³ фильтрата.

Использованные источники:

1. Пахомов, Н.А. Научные основы приготовления катализаторов: введение в теорию и практику. / Пахомов Н. А. - г. Новосибирск: Институт катализа им. Г.К. Борескова СО РАН, 2011. - 262 с.
2. Абдирахимов, И. Э. (2023). МЕТОДЫ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ ПОЛИМЕРОВ НА ОСНОВЕ ПРИРОДНОГО ГАЗА И НЕФТИ. *Scientific Impulse*, 1(8), 138-142.
3. Быков, А.В. Физические методы исследования: учеб. Пособие. / Быков А. В., Демиденко Г. Н., Долуда В. Ю., Сульман Э. М.: 1-е изд. Тверь: ТвГТУ, 2010. - 160 с.
4. Абдирахимов, И. Э. (2023). АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ АМИННОГО ОЧИСТКИ ПРИРОДНЫХ ГАЗОВ И ПУТИ ИХ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ. *Universum: технические науки*, (10-5 (115)), 4-6.
5. Абдирахимов, И. Э. (2023). Эффективность действия деэмульгатора в зависимости от группового состава нефти. *JOURNAL OF INNOVATIONS IN SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH*, 6(1), 284-289.
6. Капустин В.М., Свинухов А.Г., Рубинштейн А.И. Катализаторы переработки нефтяного сырья. – М.: МИНГ им. И.М. Губкина, 1990.
7. Абдирахимов, И. Э. (2023). ОЧИСТКА И ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ПОЧВ ПОСЛЕ ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЯ НЕФТЬЮ И НЕФТЕПРОДУКТАМИ. *JOURNAL OF INNOVATIONS IN SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH*, 6(10), 133-138.
8. Абдирахимов, И. Э. (2017). Разработка высокомолекулярных реагентов на основе целлюлозы для интенсификации нефтеотдачи продуктивных пластов. In Новые технологии-нефтегазовому региону (pp. 17-19).
9. Абдирахимов, И. Э. (2021). Деэмульгирование нефтеводяных эмульсий. *Universum: технические науки*, (4-3 (85)), 72-75.
10. Шерматов, Б. Э., Мансурова, М. С., Ялгашев, Э. Я., Курбанов, Э. Н., Исмаев, Д. Н., & Абдирахимов, И. Э. (2018). Влияние состава газа на измерение объема проходящий через сужающее устройство. *Точная наука*, (28), 13-22.
11. Крылов О.В. Гетерогенный катализ—М.: ИКЦ Академкнига, 2004, 679 с

12. Нефедов Б.К., Радченко Е.Д., Алиев Р.Р. Катализаторы процессов углубленной переработки нефти. – М.: Химия, 1992, 272 с.

*Абдукадирова Д.Т.
Абдукадиров У.Т.
Латипжонов М.Ж.
кафедра неврологии*

Андижанский государственный медицинский институт

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ НЕВРАЛГИИ ТРОЙНИЧНОГО НЕРВА: PRP ТЕРАПИЯ

В статье проведен анализ результатов лечения 40 больных - 65.2% женщин и 34.8% мужчин в возрасте от 17 до 89 лет с невралгией тройничного нерва. Вовлеченность в патологический процесс ветвей тройничного нерва была следующей: первая ветвь - 2 больных (1%); вторая ветвь — 21 (10.1%); первая и вторая ветви — 21 (10.1%); третья ветвь — 42 (20.3%); вторая и третья ветви — 98 (47.3%); поражение всех ветвей — 23 (11.2%). По эффективности лечения пациенты были разделены на 4 группы (1-полное прекращение боли, 2-значительное снижение болевых ощущений, 3-частичное улучшение, 4-без изменений). На первых сутках после PRP терапии процент эффективности лечения составлял 92,7% и общая эффективность 98%, после 1-ой недели эти показатели выросли до 96% и 99,5% соответственно. После 3-месяцев процент эффективности составил 99,5%, общая эффективность 100%. Преимуществами данного метода являются: бескровность, быстрота и безопасность вмешательства, отсутствие возрастных ограничений, возможность применения местной анестезии и высокий процент положительных результатов.

Ключевые слова: невралгия тройничного нерва, лечение, PRP терапия

**Abdukadirova D.T.
Abdukadirov U.T.
Department of the Neurology
Andijan State Medical Institute
Uzbekistan**

RESULTS OF THE TREATMENT OF THE NERVUS TRIGEMINUSNEURALGIA: PRP THERAPY

The article analyzes the results of treatment of 40 patientsR (65.2% women and 34.8% men aged 17 to 89 years) with trigeminal neuralgia. Involvement in the pathological process of the branch of the trigeminal nerve was as follows: the first branch - 2 patients (1%); the second branch - 21 (10.1%); the first and second branches - 21 (10.1%); the third branch - 42 (20.3%); the second and

third branches - 98 (47.3%); defeat of all branches - 23 (11.2%). According to their effectiveness, patients were divided into 4 groups (1-complete intermittence of pain, 2-significant reduction of pain, 3-partial improvement, 4-unchanged). After the 1st day of PRP therapy, the percentage of treatment effectiveness was 92.7% and total efficiency was 98%, after the 1st week, these indicators increased 96% and 99.5%, respectively. After 3 months, the percentage efficiency was 99.5%, overall efficiency 100%. The advantages of this method are: bloodlessness, speed and safety of the intervention, the absence of age restrictions, the possibility of using local anesthesia and a high percentage of positive results.

Keywords: Neuralgia, treatment, PRP therapy.

Введение. Невралгия тройничного нерва (тригеминальная невралгия) - хроническое заболевание, проявляющееся приступами интенсивной, стреляющей, жгучей боли в зонах иннервации тройничного нерва. Международной Ассоциацией по изучению боли (IASP-International Assosiation for the Study of Pain) тригеминальная невралгия определяется как синдром, характеризующийся внезапными, кратковременными, интенсивными, повторяющимися болями в зоне иннервации одной или нескольких ветвей тройничного нерва, обычно с одной стороны лица [1;5;10;11]. Различают первичную (идиопатическую) форму тригеминальной невралгии, возникающую в отсутствие других заболеваний или патологических процессов вследствие компрессии корешка тройничного нерва, и вторичную (симптоматическую) форму, вызванную осложнением другого заболевания (инфекции, опухолей, рассеянного склероза). Невралгия тройничного нерва чаще поражает взрослых, особенно пожилых [2;8;13].

Боль приступообразная, длится от нескольких секунд до 2 минут, но приступы могут быстро повторяться. Боль стреляющая, мучительная, часто инвалидизирующая. Боль нередко провоцируют прикосновения к триггерным точкам на лице или движения (например, жевание, чистка зубов или улыбка). Часто пациент не может спать на пораженной стороне лица [1;3].

Распространенность невралгии тройничного нерва (НТН) достаточно велика и составляет до 30 - 50 больных на 100 000 населения, а заболеваемость по данным ВОЗ находится в пределах 2 - 4 человек на 10 000 населения. По данным ВОЗ во всем мире невралгией тройничного нерва страдает более 1 миллиона человек [4;10;12].

Чаще это страдание встречается у женщин в правой половине лица в возрасте 50 - 70 лет. Развитию заболевания способствуют различные сосудистые, эндокринно-обменные, аллергические расстройства, а также психогенные факторы. Но чаще всего причину заболевания выяснить не удается [1;9].

Несмотря на то, что заболевание известно давно, до сих пор нет единого мнения о причинах его возникновения. В настоящее время многие исследователи полагают, что невралгия может провоцироваться давлением кровеносного сосуда (артерия или вена) на часть нерва, вызывая таким образом изменение оболочки нерва (демиелинизацию). Изменение оболочки нерва в свою очередь приводит к изменению прохождения нервных импульсов, вызывая появление патологической возбудимости нерва и в конечном счете к возникновению боли. Причиной локального изменения оболочки нерва может быть также и давление опухолью на нерв, давление стенкой суженного костного канала, по которому проходит нерв. Оболочка может быть повреждена и при вирусных заболеваниях (герпес) или при рассеянном склерозе [1;9].

Лечение невралгии тройничного нерва многообразно. Назначаются противосудорожные препараты, предотвращающие развитие приступа боли (карбамазепин, финлепсин), сосудистые препараты, спазмолитики, успокаивающие препараты. Широко применяются физиотерапевтические процедуры (аппликации с парафином, токи Бернара), иглорефлексотерапия. Несмотря на разнообразие консервативных методов лечения, включая медикаментозную терапию, физиолечение, народную медицину, основным методом лечения на сегодняшний день остается хирургический. Операция избавляет больного от боли навсегда или на длительное время. А ведь именно боль и является основной жалобой больного [6;9].

Цель исследования. Изучение эффективности лечения невралгии тройничного нерва при помощи PRP терапии.

Материалы и методы. Проведен анализ результатов лечения 40 больных - 65.2% женщин и 34.8% мужчин в возрасте от 17 до 89 лет с невралгией тройничного нерва. Распределение пациентов по вовлеченным в патологический процесс ветвям тройничного нерва было следующим: первая ветвь - 2 больных (1%); вторая ветвь — 21 (10.1%); первая и вторая ветви — 21 (10.1%); третья ветвь — 42 (20.3%); вторая и третья ветви — 98 (47.3%); поражение всех ветвей — 23 (11.2%). У 92% пациентов степень выраженности болевого синдрома составила 8—9 баллов по визуальной аналоговой шкале (ВАШ), у 8% пациентов — 6—7 баллов. В 70% (145) пациентов патологический процесс располагался на правой половине лица, в 30% (62) случаев на левой половине. Распределение больных по возрасту и продолжительности заболевания представлено ниже (таблица №1, диаграмма №1).

Таблица №1

Распределение больных по возрасту

Возраст	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего
	%	%	%
Моложе 20 лет	0,48	0	0,48
20-29 лет	2,42	1,45	3,86

30-39 лет	4,83	2,42	7,25
40-49 лет	6,28	6,76	13,04
50-59 лет	4,35	17,39	21,74
60-69 лет	9,18	27,05	36,23
70-79 лет	4,83	8,21	13,04
80-89 лет	2,42	1,93	4,35
Всего	34,78	65,22	100

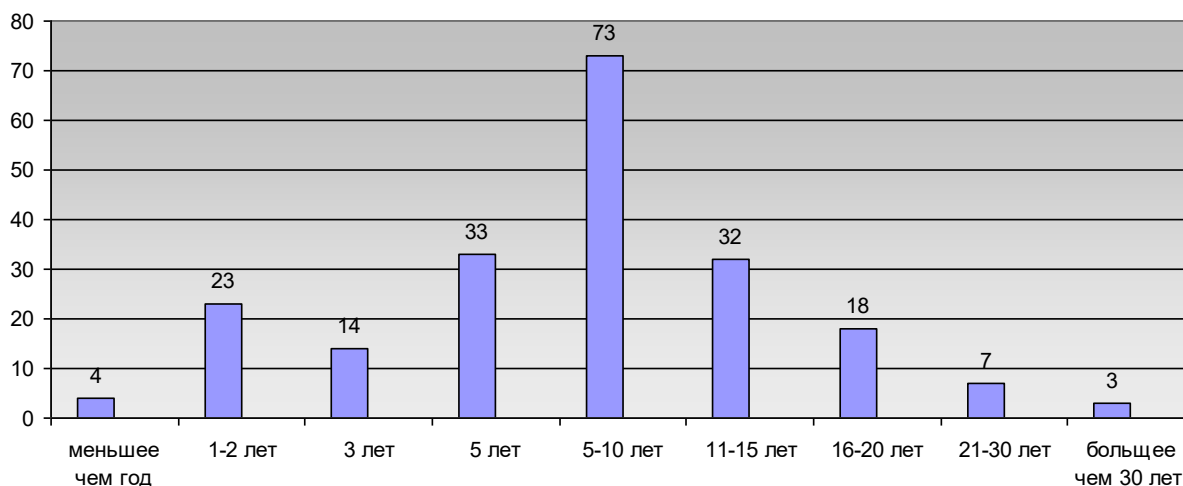


Диаграмма №1. Распределение пациентов по продолжительности заболевания (%)

Результаты и обсуждение.

Эффективность процедуры был оценен нами на основании прекращения болевых приступов и других болевых ощущениях в области зоны иннервации поражённых ветвей тройничного нерва. По эффективности пациенты было разделено на 4 группы (1-полное прекращение боли, 2-значительное снижение болевых ощущений, 3-частичное улучшение, 4-без изменений). После завершения процедуры у больных невралгией тройничного нерва достигнуто полное прекращение болевого синдрома в 93% случаев. Из общего количество пациентов 97% больных были выписаны на 1 сутки после операции, и только 3% на 2-е сутки. После операции у 6,8% пациентов ожидаемые результаты оценивались как частичное улучшение и без изменение. После 7 дней это число снизилось до 3,9% пациентов, причем у всех этих пациентов непосредственно после операции уровень гипестезии был небольшим. Этим больным процедура была повторена до получения выраженной гипестезии, и в результате был достигнут полный регресс болевого синдрома. Все больные находились под контролем посредством мобильной связи.

Таблица №2. Динамика регресса боли в послеоперационном периоде

После операции	% эффективность	Общая эффективность
1-ые сутки	92,75%	98%
1-ая неделя	96%	99,5%
1-ый месяц	99,5%	100%
3ий месяц	99,5%	100%

Несмотря на то, что 54% пациентов были в возрасте старше 60 лет, ни в одном из наблюдений не отмечено ухудшения сопутствующего, в основном сосудистого заболевания.

Заключение. Представленные клинические результаты PRP терапии хорошо иллюстрируют возможность купирования чрезвычайно тяжелых болевых синдромов как невралгия тройничного нерва, трудно поддающихся консервативному лечению. Преимуществами этого метода являются: бескровность, быстрота и безопасность вмешательства, отсутствие возрастных ограничений и высокий процент положительных результатов.

Использованные источники:

1. Cheng JS, Lim DA, Chang EF, Barbaro NM. A review of percutaneous treatments for trigeminal neuralgia. Neurosurgery. 2014 Mar;10 Suppl 1:25-33; discussion 33. doi: 10.1227/NEU.00000000000001687. Review. Erratum in:
2. Guo J, Dong X, Zhao X. Treatment of trigeminal neuralgia by radiofrequency of the Gasserian ganglion. Rev Neurosci. 2016 Oct 1;27(7):739-743. doi: 10.1515/revneuro-2015-0065. Review.
3. Haridas A, Mathewson C, Eljamel S. Long-term results of 405 refractory trigeminal neuralgia surgeries in 256 patients. Zentralbl Neurochir. 2008 Nov;69(4):170-4. doi: 10.1055/s-2008-1077076. Epub 2008 Jul 29.
4. Koning MV, Koning NJ, Koning HM, van Kleef M. Relationship between Sensory Stimulation and Side Effects in Percutaneous Radiofrequency Treatment of the Trigeminal Ganglion. Pain Pract. 2014 Sep;14(7):581-7. doi: 10.1111/papr.12124. Epub 2013 Oct 24.
5. Li Y, Yang L, Ni J, Dou Z. Microvascular decompression and radiofrequency for the treatment of trigeminal neuralgia: a meta-analysis. J Pain Res. 2019 Jun 28;12:1937-1945. doi: 10.2147/JPR.S203141. eCollection 2019.
6. Love S. Trigeminal neuralgia: Pathology and pathogenesis (англ.) //Brain (англ.)русск.. — Oxford University Press, 2001. — Vol. 124. — P. 2347-2360. — ISSN
7. Texakalidis P, Xenos D, Tora MS, Wetzel JS, Boulis NM. Comparative safety and efficacy of percutaneous approaches for the treatment of trigeminal neuralgia: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Clin Neurol Neurosurg. 2019 Jul;182:112-122. doi: 10.1016/j.clineuro.2019.05.011. Epub 2019 May 14. Review.

8. Yao P, Hong T, Wang ZB, Ma JM, Zhu YQ, Li HX, Ding YY, Jiang CL, Pan SN. Treatment of bilateral idiopathic trigeminal neuralgia by radiofrequency thermocoagulation at different temperatures. *Medicine (Baltimore)*. 2016 Jul;95(29):e4274. doi: 10.1097/MD.00000000000004274.
9. Гандылян К.С. Современные представления о этиопатогенезе и методах лечения патологии системы тройничного нерва (обзор литературы). *Международный журнал экспериментального образования*. № 4-2, 2015 г. Стр. 314-317.
10. Мирзаев А. У., Кариев Г. М., Алтыбаев У. У., Асадуллаев У. М. Дифференцированное хирургическое лечение и качество жизни больных при невралгии тройничного нерва. *Український нейрохірургічний журнал*. №3, 2011. стр. 49-51.
11. Петровская А. С., Кривошапкин А. Л., Афтанас Л. И., Кривошапкин А. Л. Электрофизиологические исследования и тактика лечения пациентов с невралгией тройничного нерва. *Сибирский научный медицинский журнал* №3, 2013 г. стр. 5-11.
12. Сапон Н.А. Вопросы патогенеза невралгии тройничного нерва (постулаты, противоречия и новые подходы). *Український нейрохірургічний журнал*. №2, 2005. стр. 54-59
13. Шиманский В.Н. и соавт. Невралгия тройничного нерва в нейрохирургической клинике. *РМЖ «Медицинское обозрение»* №9 от 15.11.2018 стр. 4-9

*Абдурасулов Б.С.
старший преподаватель
кафедра традиционного пения и народного исполнения
Гулистанский государственный университет*

ВАЖНОСТЬ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ НАШЕГО НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО МУЗЫКАЛЬНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ В СОЗНАНИИ СТУДЕНЧЕСКОЙ МОЛОДЁЖИ

Аннотация. Научно-изученное обоснования о взглядах о наших учёных на формирование духовно-нравственных качеств подрастающего поколения узбекской народной музыки.

Ключевые слова: этикет, нравственность, изысканность, доброта, патриотизм.

*Abdurasulov B.S.
senior teacher
department of traditional singing and folk instruments
Gulistan State University*

THE IMPORTANCE OF INCULCATING OUR NATIONAL MUSICAL HERITAGE IN THE MINDS OF YOUNG STUDENTS

Annotation. Uzbek folk music, the views of our scholars on the formation of the spiritual and moral qualities of the younger generation are scientifically studied and based.

Keywords: Etiquette, morality, sophistication, kindness, patriotism.

Введение

В Узбекистане в настоящее время проводятся поэтапные и последовательные реформы, направленные на то, чтобы направить все силы на путь построения демократического правового государства и сильного гражданского общества. Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёев подчеркнул: "Мы никогда не должны упускать из виду тот факт, что общество не будет развиваться, если культура и искусство не будут развиваться в нашей стране уровень развития нашего народа оценивается, прежде всего, в соответствии с нашей национальной культурой. В этом смысле культура-это образ нашего народа, общества. Пока мы приступаем к созданию нового образа нашей страны, мы должны начать это, прежде всего, с развития нашей национальной культуры". Для этого прежде всего проблема воспитания подрастающего поколения личности с высокой духовной культурой и высокими нравственными качествами особенно актуальна сегодня, когда интенсивно осуществляются реформы в

политической, экономической, гражданской и духовно-культурной сферах. Изменения, происходящие в Узбекистане, ставят перед учителями музыки, как и во всех сферах, большие задачи. Музыкальное искусство – неиссякаемый источник эстетического вкуса и эмоций. Это увлекательный мир, захватывающий человеческое сердце и разум. Поэтому человек должен всегда стремиться к красоте и следовать этим правилам красоты в повседневной жизни. Музыкальные традиции, мероприятия и местные обряды, проводимые в Узбекистане, сформировали социально-историческое развитие, этно-психологические особенности, жизненный опыт и социальные воззрения узбекского народа и передавались из поколения в поколение на протяжении веков.

Благодаря этому у студентов и молодежи прививаются такие качества, как любовь к Родине, хорошие манеры, нравственность, образовательное культурное воспитание.

Музыкальная культура узбекского народа имеет очень давнюю историю. В ходе развития цивилизации, сформировавшейся с древнейших времен в междуречье двух рек, сложились сходные по форме и стилю народная классическая музыка, традиционная профессиональная музыка, народные композиторские произведения, а также фольклорное музыкальное наследие. Музыкальное наследие и сегодня воспринимается как музыкальное отражение нашей духовной культуры. «Известно, что история развития музыкальной культуры и исполнительского искусства на великой Туранской земле началась в глубокой древности. Великие учёные Востока Мухаммад аль-Хоразми, Абу Наср Фараби, Ахмед аль-Фаргани, Абу Али ибн Сина, Пахлаван Махмуд, Мирза Улуг О'бек, Алишер Навои, Захриддин Мухаммад Бабур, Абдурахман Джами, Наджмуддин Кавкаби, Дарвиш Али Чанги в своих трактатах о музыке представили ценные сведения об исполнительском искусстве, музыкальной науке и истории, строении музыкальных инструментов, стилях исполнения, законах и правилах артистизма. Формирование этого богатого музыкального наследия, в свою очередь, происходило посредством изобретения и совершенствования прекрасно изготовленных музыкальных инструментов. Литературовед Н.Маллаев в своей "Истории узбекской литературы" указывает на то, что в древние времена в нашей стране музыка развивалась параллельно с художественной литературой, а в X-XII веках получили распространение такие струнные, ударные и духовые инструменты, как танбур, рубоб, кобыз, Зир, флейта, шайпур, труба, труба, арунан, канун.

Музыкальное наследие народов Востока, таких как Маком, Могъом, Дастгох, Навба, Рага, Кьюи, передавалось из уст в уста из поколения в поколение. Согласно сведениям, приведенным в исторических и научных источниках, в музыке народов Средней Азии, Хорасана и Азербайджана в XIII-XVII веках существовали следующие двенадцать (дувоздах) позиций. Это «Ушшок», «Наво», «Бузалик», «Рост», «Хусай-ний», «Хиджоз»,

«Рохавий», «Зангула», «Ирок», «Исфакон», «Зироф-канд»,» Бузрук». В произведении Махмуда Кашгари «Девон лугатий турк» приведены примеры трудовых песен и героических песен древних тюркских народов на праздниках и обрядах, что показывает, что в те времена развивался жанр пения. Сведения о музыке в пении XII века можно найти также в произведении Юсуфа Хоса Хаджиба «Кутадгу билиг».

«Абу Наср аль-Фараби (873-950), великий энциклопедист X века, великий первооткрыватель науки музыковедения, в своей карьере работал над исследованием физиологических основ музыкальной науки. Открыл новые музыкальные слова, такие как — «“Kitab ul –musiqā al-kabir» («Большая книга музыки»), «Kalom fakultet-il musiqi» («Слова о музыке»), «Kitob fi ixsoal ibkoh» («Книга о музыке»), «Kitob fi-n naqra muzofa ilal ibkoh» (Книга о ритмике).

А.Фитрат в своей работе «Об узбекской музыке» выражает тот факт, что наша национальная музыкальная культура прошла этот сложный поэтапный путь, следующими моментами. «...это такое музыкальное произведение, что только в его классической части сохранилось более трехсот мелодий; у одного произведения есть теория и метод. Народ нашей страны теперь живет в совершенно новом обществе и новом образе жизни. Произошли изменения в мышлении и воображении нашего народа. Благодаря независимости появилась возможность показать и популяризировать нашу национальную культуру и традиции. В частности, по инициативе первого Президента Республики Узбекистан международный фестиваль «Шарк тароналари», который проводится раз в два года, начиная с 1997 года, направлен на широкую пропаганду уникальных образцов национального музыкального и певческого искусства, сохранение древних традиций. Он служит благородным целям, таким как сохранение и развитие любви к искусству в сердцах молодого поколения, прославление красоты и истинных человеческих ценностей, укрепление дружбы и братских связей между народами.

Сегодняшний день, признанный периодом национального возрождения, положил начало новой эпохе в истории независимого Узбекистана. За короткий период времени, наряду с созданием совершенно новых политических основ государства и общества в нашей стране, были определены приоритетные направления развития социально-экономической и духовной сферы. Уже стало ясно, что без поднятия национальных ценностей на более высокий уровень без духовной культуры и искусства невозможно построить новое общество, новые общественно-исторические отношения и новое мировоззрение. Формирование новых духовных направлений в Узбекистане, в свою очередь, эффективно влияет на все области педагогики и искусства, расширяет сферу творческих исследований, ускоряет развитие художественного мышления. Восприятие широких пластов исторических, культурных, духовно-нравственных

ценностей ярко проявляется как в музыкальном искусстве, так и во всех сферах искусства. Радикальные изменения в национальном мышлении требуют необходимости быть основным стержнем нашей духовности и оценивать ее исходя из новых требований в соответствии с современным уровнем общественного сознания. В нашем исследовании, следуя изложенным вышеположениям, мы постарались охватить аспекты общей культуры, связанные с музыкой, понятие и сущность, а также особенности музыки среди учащихся общеобразовательных школ.

Роль музыки в духовном воспитании занимает особую роль. В XX веке содержание узбекских народных песен состояло в основном из пения об условиях жизни и совершенствования исполнительского мастерства, и эти песни основывались на богатом музыкальном наследии узбекского народа. Это наследие с древнейших времен передавалось из уст в уста, из поколения в поколение. Прошлое узбекского народа, условия его жизни, его горести и боли, его тяжелый труд и борьба за свободу отражены в искусстве народной музыки. Это многогранное наследие народной музыки можно разделить на два основных тематических раздела. Первый из них связан с ритуалами, трудом и другими условиями жизни (Yor-yorlar, Yig 'i-Sadrlar, Mayda, Yozi, Alla), а второй – песнями (ashulalar). Эти песни представляют собой произведения содержания, связанные с какими-либо условиями жизни: лапары, яллы, песнопения. В наследии профессиональной устной музыки узбекского народа главное место занимает «Макам». Профессиональные музыковеды и музыковеды подчеркивали, что нецелесообразно выделять этот «Чормаком» отдельно и совмещать его с макамом Бухары. Содержание макамов преимущественно лирическое, а классические стихотворения в них принадлежат Хафизу, Навои, Бедилу, Бабиру, Джами, Мукуми. Народные стихи также используются в музыке макама. Узбекско-таджикское музыкальное наследие, макам Бухары как «Шашмакома» - это; Бузрук, Рост, Наво, Дуго, Сего, Ирак. Каждый макам делится на две части: инструментальную и певческую.

Инструментальная секция называется «Мушкулот», а певческая секция — «Наср». Инструментальное исполнение делится на несколько частей - Тасниф, Тарье, Гардун, Мухаммас и Сокилар.

Вокальное исполнение делится на Сарабор, Талкин, Наср, Кашкарча, Сокинома, Уфор.

Основными музыкальными инструментами в исполнении макама являются танбур и доира, причем в каждом макаме танбур настраивается отдельно. Например; При исполнении макамов Бузрук, Дуго, Сего и Ирака музыка устанавливается на кварту (интервал между средней и последней струной. При исполнении наво танбур настраивается на интервал секунды.

Заключение

Роль узбекской народной музыки несравненна в сохранении богатого духовного наследия, оставленного нашими предками, в духовном подъеме

и освоении современной науки. У поколения, выросшего на такой земле, светлая перспектива, а будущее, несомненно, будет великим.

Использованные источники:

1. Роль и значение нашей национальной культуры в формировании нового образа Узбекистана под председательством Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёева 25 декабря 2017 года состоялось совещание, посвященное обсуждению актуальных вопросов. в сфере культуры и искусства. Народное слово. 26 декабря 2017 г.
2. Одилов А. История исполнительства на узбекских народных инструментах. «Читатель» 1995, стр. 19-25.
3. Вопросы музыкального творчества.Сборник статей. Т. «Поколение нового века». 2002, стр. 88-90.
4. Юнусов Р. Идеология независимости и музыкальный процесс.Т-2002. Страница 16.
5. А. Фитрат. Узбекская музыка и ее история Издательство Т "Фан" 1993-й 52 страницы.

Абдурахмонов О.Қ.
катта ўқитувчи

Андижон қишлоқ хўжалиги ва агротехнологиялар институти

ГЛОБАЛ РАҚАМЛАШТИРИШ ШАРОИТИДА ОММАВИЙ ОЧИҚ ОНЛАЙН КУРСЛАРНИ ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИГА ЖОРИЙ ЭТИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада ҳозирги даврда жаҳонда ахборотлаштириш жараёнлари катта тезлик билан ривожланаётган бир вақтда таълим тизимида ҳам ахборот-коммуникацион технологияларни қўллаш замон талабига айланди. Анаъанавий таълим беришда ахборот-коммуникацион технологияларни қўллаб, электрон таълим ресурсларидан фойдаланиш ўз самарасини бераётган онлайн таълим курслари, масофавий таълим, мобил таълим, электрон таълим каби таълим олиш усулларида фойдаланиб келинмоқда. Онлайн таълим ресурсларидан кундузги ва сиртқи бўлим талабалари, мустақил таълим олувчилар, малака оширувчилар учун таълим беришда кенг қўлланилаётганлиги ҳақида сўз боради.

Калит сўзлар: Аралаш таълим, ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари, онлайн таълим, мустақил таълим, масофавий таълим, электрон таълим.

Abdurakhmanov O.Q.
senior teacher

Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies

ISSUES OF INTRODUCING PUBLIC OPEN ONLINE COURSES INTO THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBAL

Annatation. The article examines the use of information and communication technologies in the education system in the context of the rapid development of information processes in the world. Using e-learning resources when using information and communication technologies in traditional education, using effective teaching methods such as online learning courses, distance learning, mobile learning, e-learning. Online educational resources are widely used in teaching full-time and part-time students, self-study, and advanced training.

Key words: Blended education, information and communication technology, online education, self-directed learning, distance learning, e-learning.

Ҳозирги кунда дунёда ахборотлаштириш жараёнлари катта тезлик билан ривожланаётган бир вақтда таълим тизимида ҳам ахборот-коммуникацион технологияларни қўллаш замон талабига айланди. Анаъанавий таълим беришда ахборот-коммуникацион технологияларни қўллаб, электрон таълим ресурсларидан фойдаланиш ўз самарасини беради. АҚШ, Европа, Корея давлатларида кенг қўлланилиб, ўз самарасини бераётган онлайн таълим курслари, масофавий таълим, мобил таълим, электрон таълим каби таълим олиш усулларида фойдаланиб келинмоқда. Онлайн таълим ресурсларидан кундузги ва сиртқи бўлим талабалари, мустақил таълим олувчилар, малака оширувчилар учун таълим беришда кенг қўлланилиб келмоқда.

Мамлакатимиздаги таълим ислохотларининг диққат марказида ҳам таълим сифатини яхшилаш, кадрларни замон талабларига мос тарзда етиштириш, уларни иқтисодиёт, ишлаб чиқариш, ижтимоий сектор, бизнес, фан, халқаро муносабатлар соҳаларида рақобатбардош етук мутахассислар қилиб тайёрлаш масалалари турибди.

Ўзбекистонда олий таълим сифатини узлуксиз таъминлаш масаласининг ечими таркибида, ҳақли равишда, олий таълимга МООСларни (Massive open online courses) – оммавий очик онлайн курсларни (ОООКларни) жорий этиш амалиёти туради.

Илмий тадқиқотларнинг манбаларда баён этилган натижалари таҳлили шуни кўрсатадики, оммавий очик онлайн курслар таълимдаги нисбатан янги йўналиш ҳисобланиб, услубиятчи олимлар томонидан тадқиқ этишга етарлича киришилмаган, ОООКлар эгаллаётган миқёсга нисбатан олиб қараганда кам ўрганилган. ОООКларга оид муаммоларнинг айрим назарий ҳамда тадбиқий жиҳатларини хорижда L.Breslow, D.E.Pritchard, J.DeBoer, A.McAuley, B.Stewart, G.Siemens, D.Cormier, L.Pappano, S.Mak, R.Williams ва J.Mackness [1], [2]; юртимизда эса В.Хамидов [3], О.Абдурахмонов ва бошқалар [4,5] тадқиқ этганлар.

Эндиликда олий таълим сифатини таъминлаш йўлида академик жараёнларда ОООКлардан фойдаланиш механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш масаласи турибди. Бу борада қуйидагиларни бажариш мақсадга мувофиқ:

– Ўзбекистонда олий таълим тизимини ислох қилиш ва олий таълим сифатини таъминлашнинг меъёрий-ҳуқуқий асосларини ўрганиш, хусусан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг соҳага оид Фармон ва қарорларида ҳамда нутқларида, Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг қарорлари, Олий ва ўрта махсус таълим вазирининг буйруқларида кўзда тутилган вазифаларга чуқурроқ эътибор қаратиш; сўнгги йилларда эълон қилинган ҳуқуқий меъёрларнинг олий таълимнинг жорий ҳолатига таъсирини кузатиш, олий таълим сифатини таъминлашдаги ўрнини тадқиқ этиш;

– олий таълим сифатини таъминлашдаги тизимли муаммоларни аниқлаш ва уни бартараф этишнинг моделларини куриш;

– олий таълим тизимидаги профессор-ўқитувчиларнинг хорижий олий таълим муассасаларининг ОООКларида малака оширишларини ташкил этиш ва иқтисодий самарадорликка эришиш усулларини аниқлаш;

– талабалар мустақил таълимини ташкиллаштириш жараёнларини таҳлил қилиш; талабалар мустақил таълимида ОООКлардан фойдаланиш бўйича услубий кўрсатмалар ишлаб чиқиш;

– ОООКлардан фойдаланиш орқали таълим ва ишлаб чиқариш интеграциясини таъминлашга хизмат қилувчи, иқтисодиётнинг реал секторларида илғор замонавий технологиялар билан ишлашда зарур бўлган малакаларни шакллантирувчи онлайн курсларни ОТМлар ўқув жараёнига тадбиқ этиш бўйича тавсиялар ишлаб чиқиш;

– таълим сифатини таъминлашда ОООКлардан фойдаланишни кафедралар кесимида тизимли татбиқ этишга оид чора-тадбирлар харитасини тузиш ва ижросини тизимли назоратга олиш;

– республика ОТМларининг раҳбарлари таълим сифатини таъминлаш масаласида ОООКларга эътибор қаратишлари учун таҳлилий манба тайёрлаш, таклифлар ва тавсиялар ишлаб чиқиш.

Эндиликда таълим муассасаларининг ўқув жараёнлари “аралаш таълим” шаклида ташкил этилиши мақсадга мувофиқ. Шу ўринда: олий таълим тизимида масофавий таълим технологияларидан, хусусан, оммавий очик онлайн курслардан фойдаланган ҳолда ўқув жараёнини ташкиллаштириш бўйича меъёрий ҳужжатлар қабул қилинишини; илғор таълим платформалари тақдим этаётган таълим беришга оид тематик илмий-услубий тадқиқотлар натижаларини ўрганишни ҳамда ўзлари фаолият юритаётган ОТМ ва кафедраларга тадбиқ этишларини таклиф этамиз.

Глобал рақамлаштириш шароитида ўзбекча ОООКлар сайтини яратиш керак, халқимизни интеллектуал даражасини кўтаришга ҳисса қўшиш, энг замонавий таълим технологияларини халқимизнинг келажагини барпо этувчи авлодларга етказиш учун ҳам шундай сайт яратиш ўта долзарб ва айна вақти. Бугунги кунга келиб смартфонлардан фойдаланиш имконияти муаммо эмас, ўзимизнинг миллий ишлаб чиқарувчиларимиз пайдо бўлди.

Мамлакатимиздаги барча олий таълим муассасалари расмий сайтга эга бўлиб, улар орқали ўз фаолиятларини ёритиб борадилар. ОТМлар ўзлари тўпланган бой илмий-педагогик салоҳиятни ишга солиб, ҳар бир ОТМ раҳбарияти таълим сифатига эришишдаги умумманфаатни тўлақонли ҳис этган ҳолда ОТМ расмий сайтларида етук профессор-ўқитувчилар ва фидоий, мохир педагогларнинг ОООКларини жойлаштиради, бу тадбир нафақат миллий, балки жаҳон миқёсида ОТМнинг ижтимоий нуфузи ортишига, халқнинг эса билим даражаси кенгайишига катта ҳисса қўшиши мумкин бўлган инновация бўлишига ишонч билдириб қоламиз.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати

1. Сатунина А. Е. Электронное обучение: плюсы и минусы //Современные проблемы науки и образования. — 2006. — № 1. — С. 89.
2. Donald Clark. Plan B: MOOCs: taxonomy of 8 types of MOOC. <https://donaldclarkplanb.blogspot.com/2013/04/moocs-taxonomy-of-8-types-of-mooc.html>.
3. Хамидов В.С. Стэнфорд, Гарвардда ўқишни хоҳлайсизми? <https://blog.xabar.uz/post/stanford-garvardda-o-qishni-hohlaysizmi?type=user>.
4. O.Q. Abdurakhmonov: Application of blits-question method in the process of laboratory training on the subject “Information-communication technologies” Conference INNOVATION IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM.Washington 2021, Part 7 June.
5. O.Q. Abdurakhmonov: Application of blits-question method in the process of laboratory training on the subject “Information-communication technologies” Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching. Volume 5| February 2022. ISSN: 2795-739X

УДК: 699.8

Абдусаматова М.У.
студент магистратуры
Джизакский политехнический институт
Леонович С.Н.
заведующий кафедрой «Строительные
материалы и технология строительства»
строительный факультет
Белорусский национальный технический университет БНТУ
Косимов Т.
доцент
кафедра «Строительство зданий и сооружений»
Сагатов Б.У.
преподаватель
кафедра «Строительство зданий и сооружений»

АНАЛИЗ НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИХ РАБОТ, ПОСВЯЩЕННЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЮ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННОЙ НАДЕЖНОСТИ ЗДАНИЙ

Аннотация. Здания и сооружения представляют собой сложные системы, надежность их эксплуатации зависит от многих факторов. К числу основных факторов таких факторов относятся тщательность проектирования, прочность применяемых строительных материалов, изделий и конструкций, качество строительно-монтажных работ, обеспечение адекватных мероприятий по техническому обслуживанию в период эксплуатации, своевременное выполнение текущего и безупречного ремонта, а также надежное устранение возникших дефектов.

Ключевые слова: здания и сооружения, эксплуатации, модернизации, дефекты, надежности.

Abdusamatova M.U.
graduate student
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Leonovich S.N.
Head of the Department of Building Materials
and Construction Technology
Faculty of Civil Engineering
Belarusian National Technical University BNTU
Kosimov T.
associate professor
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures
Sagatov B.U.
teacher
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures

ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORKS DEDICATED TO RESEARCHING THE OPERATIONAL RELIABILITY OF BUILDINGS

Abstract. Buildings and structures are complex systems, the reliability of their operation depends on many factors. The main factors of such factors include the thoroughness of design, the strength of the building materials, products and structures used, the quality of construction and installation work, ensuring adequate maintenance measures during operation, timely execution of routine and flawless repairs, as well as reliable elimination of defects that have arisen.

Key words: buildings and structures, operation, modernization, defects, reliability.

В процессе эксплуатации в зданиях и сооружениях, введенных в эксплуатацию, снижаются их первоначальные эксплуатационные показатели, и как следствие, повышается качество конструктивных элементов; как только начинается период эксплуатации, исходное качество зданий и сооружений постепенно снижается, то есть показатель их эксплуатационной надежности постепенно снижается, в результате чего срок службы здания-конструкции снижается, приближается к своему предельному значению и постепенно достигает предела отказа. Практикой строительства доказано, что срок службы зданий при достаточном техническом обслуживании в период эксплуатации увеличивается, а во многих случаях служит предотвращению опасных поломок и аварийных происшествий.

Известно, что здания рассчитаны на долгую службу. С течением времени требования к зданиям и сооружениям изменяются и возрастают, архитектурный стиль городов нуждается в модернизации, дефекты, допущенные в период проектирования и строительства, являются явным

признаком и возникает необходимость их исправления. Такие условия требуют реконструкции и модернизации зданий, жилых массивов, торговых и общественных центров, образовательных учреждений, промышленных комплексов. Вопросы капитального ремонта, реконструкции и модернизации зданий представляют собой сложную научную проблему, исследованию смежных вопросов посвящено множество научных работ в Республике Узбекистан и за рубежом. Эти научные труды весьма обширны, и в них изложены причины возникновения данной проблемы, ее реализация, ее градостроительные и социально-экономические основы, совершенствование и усовершенствование архитектурных и конструктивных решений зданий и сооружений, исследования, решаются вопросы оценки и восстановления эксплуатационной надежности. Также в научных исследованиях рассмотрены характерные дефекты основных конструктивных элементов зданий, их причины, методы их обследования и обнаружения, методы технико-экономической оценки и устранения, комплекс профилактических технических мероприятий по предотвращению повреждений и повреждений в процессе эксплуатации. строительных объектов, усиление конструкций и, например, определение экономической эффективности, наблюдаемой в результате замены.

Качество готовых зданий и сооружений, их надежность, долговечность, долговечность является одной из важнейших проблем экономики. В нем воплощены социально-экономический, эстетический, инженерный, эксплуатационный, проектно-технологический аспекты. Особенно ярко эти аспекты проявляются при эксплуатации зданий и сооружений, большое значение имеет их соответствие нормативным требованиям в период эксплуатации объекта. Поэтому эксплуатация зданий и сооружений представляет собой более сложную и многогранную проблему, чем их строительство.

До недавнего времени под надежностью зданий и сооружений понимали их безаварийную работу, в результате чего увеличивалась массивность некоторых основных и ограждающих конструкций, а их форма становилась шероховатой. При этом надежность является не только технически значимой, но и экономической категорией, поскольку в результате повышения эксплуатационной надежности увеличивается срок службы зданий, уменьшается количество ремонтов и достигается непосредственная экономическая эффективность.

Таким образом, основной целью исследования, оценки и восстановления надежности является обеспечение безухудшения работы зданий и сооружений в течение установленного срока службы, а также минимальные затраты на содержание и ремонт для их технической эксплуатации.

Надежность — это способность системы выполнять возложенные на нее задачи в течение заданного периода времени при определенных условиях использования (эксплуатации).

Надежность – комплексное свойство объекта, которое в зависимости от его назначения и условий использования включает в себя удобство использования, долговечность, ремонтпригодность и ремонтпригодность. Можно выделить 3 основных частных свойства объектов строительства:

Долговечность (безотказность) — свойство непрерывного сохранения работоспособности объекта в течение определенного периода времени.

Долговечность - свойство сохранять работоспособность объекта до наступления предельного состояния в системе постоянного обслуживания и ремонта.

Ремонтпригодность – это способность предотвращать и выявлять причины дефектов и отказов, которые могут возникнуть в объекте путем ремонта и обслуживания.

В теории математической надежности отказ (отказ) – это нарушение работоспособности объекта.

Срок службы - срок службы технического ресурса - срок службы технического ресурса - срок службы объекта до наступления предельного состояния после начала использования или после среднего, или капитального ремонта.

Эти характеристики можно выразить через числовые показатели надежности. Например, к показателям исправности могут относиться: 1) вероятность правильной эксплуатации (заданная эксплуатация – это вероятность того, что объект не придет в негодность в процессе эксплуатации); 2) средняя производительность до отказа (математическое ожидание работоспособности объекта до первого отказа).

Показатели ремонтпригодности – вероятность восстановления в течение заданного времени (периода), среднее время восстановления (периода).

Важно обеспечить высокую надежность используемых зданий. Поэтому требуется добиться оптимальных значений каждой составляющей надежности. Это сложная, многофакторная научно-техническая проблема, требующая комплексного подхода. В настоящее время при оценке надежности широко используется количественный подход вместо прежней качественной оценки.

Современная теория надежности разрабатывалась математиками и инженерами разных стран на протяжении последних полувека. В развитие теории и практики надежности строительных конструкций и зданий вносят вклад такие исследователи-ученые, как А. И. Берг, Б. В. Гнеденко, Г. В. Дружинин, В. В. Болотин, А. Р. Ряницын, Б. М. Колотилкин.

Методы обследования и испытаний конструкций, зданий и сооружений также постоянно совершенствуются. В развитии этой области

работали Р. Гук, Э. Марриотт, Д. Бернулли, С. Кулон, Т. Юнг, Г. Ламе, Д. Максвелл, И. П. Кулибин, Д. И. Журавский, Н. С. Стрелецкий, И. М. Рабинович, Большой вклад внесли Н.Н.Аистов, Р.И.Аронов, Д.В.Долидзе, И.А.Физдель, К.П.Кашкаров, Г.Я.Почтовик, М.Т.Орозбоев, Т.Р.Рашидов, А.А.Абдурахманов, Х.С.Камбаров и другие ученые.

Узбекские ученые вносят свой вклад в развитие этой области. После обретения нашей республикой независимости научно-исследовательская работа в этом направлении активизировалась. Наряду со многими научно-исследовательскими институтами нашей страны, ученые и инженерно-технические сотрудники высших учебных заведений на протяжении последних лет ведут эффективную работу в этом направлении. В результате технических осмотров и исследований оценена эксплуатационная надежность многих школ, колледжей, жилых и общественных зданий, промышленных и сельскохозяйственных зданий, разработаны и представлены проектировщикам эффективные практические рекомендации по их восстановлению. По результатам этих научных исследований ряд объектов был качественно реконструирован и капитально отремонтирован. На кафедре «Строительство зданий и сооружений» Джизакский политехнический институт проводятся исследования по направлению проверки и испытания технического состояния зданий и сооружений, находящихся в эксплуатации в течение многих лет, исследования, оценки и восстановления. их эксплуатационная надежность, разработка практических рекомендаций по реконструкции и капитальному ремонту, проводятся комплексные научно-исследовательские работы.

Использованные источники:

1. Sagtov, B. U. (2023). Bino-inshootlarning ekspluatatsiya ishonchliligi haqida asosiy ma'lumotlar.
2. Асатов, Н. А., Сагатов, Б. У., & Джавлонова, Ш. Г. К. (2023). Перспективы реконструкции производственных зданий. Science and Education, 4(4), 445-451.
3. Испандиярова У.Э., Испандиярова У.Э., Давронов Б.А., Исаев Р.А., & Бобаджанов А.А. (2023). Роль, цель и задачи науки «механика грунтов, основания и фундаменты» в подготовке инженеров-строителей. Экономика и социум, (12 (115)-1), 1137-1141.
4. Испандиярова, У. Э., & Исаев, Р. А. (2023). Рост промышленного и жилищного строительства в нашей республике, актуальные вопросы, стоящие перед строителями. Science and Education, 4(4), 413-420.

УДК: 699.8

*Абдусатторов З.А.
студент магистратуры
Джизакский политехнический институт
Леонович С.Н.
заведующий кафедрой «Строительные
материалы и технология строительства»
строительный факультет
Белорусский национальный технический университет БНТУ
Асатов Н.А.
профессор
кафедра «Строительство зданий и сооружений»
Сагатов Б.У.
преподаватель
кафедра «Строительство зданий и сооружений»*

АНАЛИЗ ВЛИЯНИЯ СУХОГО ЖАРКОГО КЛИМАТА НА РАБОТУ ЖЕЛЕЗОБЕТОННЫХ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ

Аннотация. При работе железобетонных конструкций их деформационные свойства в сухом жарком климате отличаются от прочностных и деформационных свойств в нормальных влажных температурных условиях. В сухом жарком климате при длительном воздействии нагрузок в железобетонных конструкциях снижается прочность бетона, увеличивается изгиб, расширяются трещины.

Ключевые слова: влажностная деформация, трещин, деформация, трещиностойкости.

*Abdusattorov Z.A.
graduate student
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Leonovich S.N.
Head of the Department of Building Materials
and Construction Technology
Faculty of Civil Engineering
Belarusian National Technical University BNTU
Asatov N.A.
professor
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures
Sagatov B.U.
teacher
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures*

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF DRY HOT CLIMATE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF REINFORCED CONCRETE ELEMENTS

Abstract. When operating reinforced concrete structures, their deformation properties in a dry, hot climate differ from the strength and deformation properties in normal humid temperature conditions. In a dry, hot climate, with prolonged exposure to loads in reinforced concrete structures, the strength of concrete decreases, bending increases, and cracks expand.

Key words: moisture deformation, cracks, deformation, crack resistance.

Если не учитывать эти факторы, их важные качества снизятся, а качество и долговечность железобетонных конструкций снизятся из-за высокой температуры и низкой влажности.

В связи с этим необходимо учитывать влияние температурного климата в климатической зоне IVА, не защищенной от солнечной радиации, указанной в КМҚ 2.03.01.96 [1].

При расчете прочности железобетона, деформационной и трещиностойкости железобетонных конструкций следует принимать расчет сопротивления бетона на сжатие и коэффициент условий работы при удлинении $\gamma_{bi} = 0.85$ и коэффициент модуля изгиба $\beta_b = 0.85$. учитывать влияние неблагоприятных климатических условий. Увеличение температуры и относительной влажности окружающей среды вызывает значительную термическую деформацию и напряжение. Поэтому, если конструкции не защищены от солнечной радиации, то высокотемпературная проникающая деформация приведет к образованию крупных раскрытий трещин. Поэтому изучение влияния условий жаркого сухого климата на сопротивление разрушению приобрело особую актуальность.

При определении образования трещин в железобетонных конструкциях в условиях сухого жаркого климата необходимо учитывать совокупность циклических изменений температуры и влажности окружающей среды, в какое время года она была изготовлена и нагруженность конструкции. Например, в [2] исследовалась трещиностойкость железобетонной балки из легкого бетона в условиях сухого жаркого климата. При приложении кратковременной нагрузки к экспериментальной балке, не подверженной воздействию сухого жаркого климата, теоретическая стандартная ширина раскрытия трещины, определенная по методу [1], примерно соответствует экспериментально определенной ширине раскрытия трещины.

Для других балок, испытанных в жарком сухом климате, теоретическая нормальная ширина раскрытия трещин была на 10–25 % меньше. Эти образцы подвергались воздействию климатических условий в период от 3 до 20 месяцев после загрузки. Чем дольше балки подвергались воздействию сухого жаркого климата, тем больше возникало трещин,

которые не учитывались в теоретическом коэффициенте ширины трещины [1].

Температурно-влажностная деформация сборных железобетонных элементов зависит от изменения температуры при эксплуатации в условиях среднеазиатского климата и периодических изменений относительной влажности окружающей среды в течение суток и в течение года. При этом максимальное значение деформации соответствует 17 часам дня, минимальное значение деформации соответствует 4-6 часам утра в течение дня. Максимальное значение деформации в течение года соответствует летнему периоду, а минимальное – зимнему. Результаты проведенных экспериментальных исследований показывают, что при расчете железобетонных конструкций необходимо учитывать условия применения элемента, повышающего прочность входных деформаций и твердения бетона, приготовленного за сезон. В результате экспериментов сделан вывод, что пороговое значение начальной деформации бетона, приготовленного зимой, составляет в среднем 10 %, а твердение на 25 % меньше, чем у приготовленного летом (нагруженного). Были получены результаты множественного проверочного анализа КМК 2.03.01-96. Метод снижает потери начальных напряжений на входе и затухание примерно на 12% [3]. Для успешного применения керамзитобетона в несущих железобетонных конструкциях необходимо проведение научных испытаний.

Выводы: 1. Актуальность проверки при масштабном применении легких бетонов со специальными свойствами необходимо учитывать в условиях сухого жаркого климата и можно рассматривать как одну из основных задач.

2. При проведении масштабных строительных работ в нашей стране необходимо совершенствовать производство качественной и надежной продукции за счет использования новых материалов и конструкций, высокоэффективных при техническом совершенствовании строительной отрасли.

3. Одно из разработок другого важного технического направления в строительстве приобрело большое значение в экономике, и большое значение имеет снижение веса зданий и сооружений.

4. В последнее время при производстве железобетонных строительных работ в регионах с сухим и жарким климатом уделяется внимание характеристикам бетона при высокой температуре и низкой влажности.

5. При анализе выполненных работ следует отметить, что на основании полученных данных при проектировании и расчете железобетонных конструкций необходимо учитывать тот факт, что физико-механические свойства бетона в сухом и жаркий климат имеет ряд различных характеристик.

6. Температурно-влажностная деформация сборных железобетонных элементов зависит от изменения температуры и относительной влажности окружающей среды в течение суток года.

Использованные источники:

1. ҚМҚ 2.03.01-96. Бетонные и железобетонные конструкции 1996.
2. Касымов Б.А. Напряженно - деформированное состояние преднапряженных керамзитобетонных элементов в условиях сухого жаркого климата с учетом длительных жарёнов: Автореф.дисс..канд. техн.наук. – М., 1980.
3. Щербаков Е.Н., Мамажанов Р.К. Влияние некоторых факторов на развитие во времени усадки тяжелого бетона. Сб.научных трудов ЦНИИСК, вып.77 (Проблемы ползучести и усадки бетона.)-ЦНИИСК, 1974-I С.145-146.
4. Испандиярова, У. Э., & Исаев, Р. А. (2023). Рост промышленного и жилищного строительства в нашей республике, актуальные вопросы, стоящие перед строителями. *Science and Education*, 4(4), 413-420.
5. Ablayeva, U., & Normatova, N. (2019). Energy saving issues in the design of modern social buildings. *Problems of Architecture and Construction*, 2(1), 59-62.
6. Sh, A. U. (2020). Technological methods of improving the durability of concrete in a dry hot climate of Uzbekistan. *Bulletin of Science and Education*, (21-3), 99.
7. Испандиярова У.Э., Испандиярова У.Э., Давронов Б.А., Исаев Р.А., & Бобаджанов А.А. (2023). Роль, цель и задачи науки «механика грунтов, основания и фундаменты» в подготовке инженеров-строителей. *Экономика и социум*, (12 (115)-1), 1137-1141.
8. Испандиярова, У. Э. К. (2020). Усиление мостовых железобетонных балок высокопрочными композиционными материалами. *European science*, (6 (55)), 63-67.
9. Испандиярова, У. Э., угли Давронов, Б. А., Исаев, Р. А., & угли Бобаджанов, А. А. (2023). Роль, цель и задачи науки «металлические конструкции» в подготовке инженеров-строителей. *Science and Education*, 4(12), 550-556.
10. Норматова, Н. А. (2007). О СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИИ ПОДГОТОВКИ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ КАДРОВ В УСЛОВИЯХ ВСЕОБЩЕГО МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА КАЧЕСТВА.
11. Испандиярова У.Э., & Норматова Н.А. (2023). Роль, цель и задачи дисциплины «архитектура промышленных и гражданских зданий» в подготовке инженеров-строителей и общие правила проектирования. *Экономика и социум*, (4-2 (107)), 579-582.
12. Испандиярова, У., Давронов, Б., Исаев, Р., & Бобаджанов, А. (2023). Изучение воостановление несущей способности конструкций памятников. *Тенденции и перспективы развития городов*, 1(1), 176-179.

13. Норматова, Н. А. (2020). Проектирование энергосберегающих зданий в условиях узбекистана. *Academy*, (11 (62)), 89-92.
14. Джураев, У. У. (2021). Влияние минеральных добавок в агрессивной среде на прочность керамзитобетона. *Science and Education*, 2(5), 144-154.
15. Джураев, У. У. (2020). Повышение технического состояния зданий и сооружений на основе поверочного расчета. *Academy*, (11 (62)), 70-74.

*Аветисян Т.С.
преподаватель
Армавирский колледж управления
и социально - информационных технологий
Костенко А.А., к.псих.н.
доцент*

*кафедра социальной, специальной психологии и педагогики
Армавирский государственный педагогический университет*

УЧИТЕЛЬ КАК КЛЮЧЕВАЯ ФИГУРА В РАЗВИТИИ ТВОРЧЕСКОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

Аннотация. в статье рассматривается проблема роли учителя в развитии творческого потенциала учащихся. Определен наиболее благоприятный возраст для развития творческого потенциала. Определить условия, необходимые для формирования творческой личности ребенка.

Ключевые слова: творческая личность, осознание себя, творческие возможности, способности.

*Avetisyan T.S.
teacher
Armavir College management and social - information technologies
Kostenko A.A., Ph.D. in Psychology
associate professor
Department of Social Sciences
special psychology and pedagogy
Armavir State Pedagogical University*

TEACHER AS A KEY FIGURE IN DEVELOPMENT CREATIVE POTENTIAL OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

Annotation. In the article the problem of the role of the teacher in the development of creative potential of students. Determined by the most favourable age for the development of creative potential. Identify conditions necessary for the formation of the creative personality of the child.

Key words: creative personality, self-awareness, creative possibilities, abilities.

Современный период развития общества характеризуется изменениями, которые затрагивают все сферы человеческой жизни. Эти изменения требуют от человека готовности к эффективному использованию своих возможностей в новых условиях их развития, что в свою очередь

требует формирование творческого потенциала личности. Развитие творческой личности в процессе обучения и воспитания стало одной из социально значимых задач современной школы. Школа должна выпустить в жизнь успешного, полноценно действующего человека, который способен самостоятельно выйти за пределы стандартного набора знаний, навыков, умений, сделать самостоятельный выбор, принять самостоятельное решение.

Сегодня, главной задачей содержания образования является развитие творческих способностей учеников, проявляющихся в индивидуализации их обучения с учетом интересов творческой деятельности.

Образование направлено на то, чтобы дать возможность каждому ребенку проявить свои таланты и весь свой творческий потенциал. Поэтому, на современном этапе образования, важным является разностороннее развитие детей, их творческих способностей, общенаучных умений и навыков.

Важным периодом в жизни ребенка является начальный период обучения. Именно этот возраст наиболее поддается выявлению и развитию творческих способностей ребенка, хотя результаты развития обнаруживаются позже. Дети в этом возрасте наиболее открыты, восприимчивы и любознательны. Поэтому, учитывая, что воспитание творческой личности – задача всей системы образования, стоит обратить внимание на то, что это, в первую очередь, главная задача начального образования.

В сложившейся образовательной ситуации основной задачей учителей является создание творческой среды, обеспечивающей поддержку и развитие способностей учащихся. В каждой школе обучается большое количество детей, которых называют «высокомотивированными» и «способными». Цель каждого учителя – выявить и развить интеллектуальный и творческий потенциал таких школьников.

Для достижения поставленной цели, каждый учитель должен четко знать, что понимается под понятием «творческие способности».

Теплов Б.М. в своих работах под творческими способностями понимал определённые индивидуально-психологические особенности, отличающие одного человека от другого, которые не сводятся к наличному, имеющемуся уже у человека запасу навыков и знаний, а обуславливают лёгкость и быстроту их приобретения [3].

В педагогическом словаре Г.М. Коджаспировой «творческие способности» - способности к созданию оригинального продукта, изделия, в процессе работы над которыми самостоятельно применены усвоенные знания, умения, навыки, проявляются хотя бы в минимальном отступлении от образца индивидуальность, художество [2].

Говоря о развитии способностей, стоит сказать об их выявлении. Для этого понадобится помощь учителя, ведь в конечном итоге, именно на

учителя ложится основная работа по обучению, воспитанию и развитию ребенка.

В помощь учителю, для определения склонностей и способностей ребенка приходят специализированные опросники для оценки уровня развития познавательных потребностей детей, интеллектуальные тесты, тесты творческого мышления и другие методики.

Чтобы результаты тестов были в большей степени положительными, учитель должен учитывать определенные требования.

Поэтому можно говорить о существовании условий, наиболее подходящих для возникновения и развития определенных качеств и склонностей у ребенка.

Первое условие – высокий уровень притязания. Ребенок должен быть уверен в своих силах, умственных возможностях.

Второе условие – создание благоприятного психологического климата. В данном случае речь идет о климате в классе, взаимоотношениях между детьми и роли учителя в этом процессе. Сюда можно отнести вовлечение учащихся в творческое взаимодействие друг с другом, проведение определенных тренингов по выявлению отношений между ребятами.

Третье условие – проведение мероприятий, способствующих формированию у детей творческих способностей. Это могут быть: ежедневное включение в учебный процесс творческих заданий, сюжетно – ролевые игры на уроках и во внеурочное время, реализация кружковых и факультативных занятий, экскурсии и многое другое.

Четвертое условие – мобильность учителя. Проводя занятие, учитель должен быть готов к тому, что придется поменять заранее подготовленный план урока, быстро скорректировать его в соответствии с возникающей проблемной ситуацией.

Говоря о важной роли учителя, не стоит забыть о роли семьи. Ведь каждого родителя волнует будущее своего ребенка. А развитие творческих способностей – это есть один из первых этапов, определяющих направленность личности и ее будущее. Взаимодействие родителей и учителя позволит быстрее найти способы решения определенных проблем, помочь ребенку в выборе деятельности.

В результате правильного подхода, ожидаются положительные результаты:

- развитие творческого потенциала ребенка;
- осознание себя как активного субъекта деятельности (повышается самооценка, анализируются сильные и слабые стороны, определяются способы личностного развития; развивается и укрепляется чувство собственного достоинства);
- развитие умения вступать в субъект – субъектное взаимодействие с другими.

Творческие возможности детей огромны. Работа учителя с детьми по развитию творческого потенциала должна касаться мотивационных аспектов, индивидуально – психологических особенностей ребенка. В развитии творческого потенциала школьников главенствующую роль все же играет личность учителя, поэтому именно учитель несет ответственность за то, чтобы распознать, помочь развить и не дать не раскрыться способностям того или иного ребенка.

Использованные источники:

1. Грецов А.Г. Лучшие упражнения для развития креативности: учебно-методическое пособие / А.Г. Грецов. – СПб.: СПбНИИ физической культуры, 2006.
2. Коджаспирова Г.М. Педагогический словарь / Г.М. Коджаспирова. – М.: Академия, 2000.
3. Теплов Б.М. Психология и психофизиология индивидуальных различий / Б.М. Теплов. – М.: Моск. психол. – социал. ин-т; Воронеж: МОДЭК, 2004.

*Азимов А.Т.
Рахимов А.М.*

ОЛИЙ ЎҚУВ ЮРТЛАРИ ЎҚУВ ЖАРАЁНИДА ГРАФИКА ФАНЛАРИНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада графика ва компьютер графика фанларини Олий ўқув юртларининг техника таълим йўналишлари ўқув режаларида ўқитилиши муаммолари келтирилган.

Калитли сўзлар. Чизма геометрия, муҳандислик графикаси, компьютер графикаси, геометрик моделлаш, AutoCAD, КОМПАС, техникавий чизмачилик усуллари, геометрик таълим, график тайёргарлик, электрон ўқув қўлланма.

*Azimov A.T.
Rakhimov A.M.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF GRAPHICS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION COUNTRIES

Annotation. The article presents the problems of teaching graphic and computer-graphic disciplines in technical education curricula of higher educational institutions.

Keywords. Descriptive geometry, engineering graphics, computer graphics, geometric model, AutoCAD, COMPASS, geometric disciplines, technical drawing methods, graphic education, graphic preparation, electronic textbook.

Замонавий мутахассисларни касбий тайёрлаш тизимида графика фанлари алоҳида ўрин тутати. Уларни ўрганиш бошқа техника фанларини муваффақиятли ўзлаштириш учун зарур бўлган билим ва кўникмаларнинг асосини яратати ва келажакдаги муҳандисларнинг малакасини оширишга, уларнинг проекцион тасаввурини, фикрлаш мантиғини ва шахсий ақлини ривожлантиришга сезиларли таъсир кўрсатади. Талабаларни техник расм ва чизма чизиш техникаси, усулларида фойдаланиш билан боғлиқ техник муаммолар мажмуаси кўриб чиқиладиган билим ва кўникмаларни амалда қўллаш кўникмаларини келажакдаги муҳандисларнинг график таълимининг мақсади ва уларни янада ривожлантириш учун зарур шартдир, бунда муваффақиятли касбий фаолият ва мартаба ўсиши имконияти яратилади.

Техника таълим йўналиши талабаларига “Муҳандислик ва компьютер графикаси” фанини ўқитиш уларнинг график тайёргарлигининг ажралмас ва муҳим қисмидир. Талабалар томонидан ушбу фанни ўзлаштириш уларга уч ўлчовли фикрлашни, чизма геометрия ва чизмачилик масалаларини ечиш

қобилиятини, машинасозлик, йиғиш чизмаларини ўқиш ва бажариш, улардан профессионал техника масалаларини ечишда фойдаланиш кўникмаларини ривожлантиришга имкон беради [2].

ТошДТУ ўқув дастурига мувофиқ техника таълим йўналишидаги талабалар учун “Мухандислик ва компьютер графикаси” фани 4 ва 6 кредит бирликлари миқдорида 1 ва 2 семестрларда ўрганилади. Ушбу фан чизма геометрия ва компьютер графикаси кафедрасида ўқитилади. Фанни ўрганиш доирасида маъруза курси, амалий машғулоти ва мустақил таълимни бажарилишини ўз ичига олади.

Талабалар суҳандислик графикасини бир неча бўлимларни ўрганадилар: “Нукта. Тўхри чизик. Текислик”, “Сиртларни умумий ва хусусий вазиятдаги текисликлар билан кесишиши” ва “Сиртларнинг ўзаро кесишиши”; Чизмаларни бажариш ва лойиҳалашнинг умумий қоидалари учун Конструкторлик ҳужжатларининг ягона тизими (КХЯТ) стандартлар; Йиғиш чизмаларини ишлаб чиқиш ва чизиш; Электр чизмалари; Схематик диаграммаларнинг бажариш ва рўйхатдан ўтказиш.

Чизма геометрия бўлими бўйича маъруза материалларини чизма геометрия ва компьютер графикаси кафедраси профессор-ўқитувчилари томонидан тушунтиришда Тошкент давлат техника университети Чизма геометрия ва компьютер графикаси ходимлари томонидан ишлаб чиқилган электрон мажмуа талабалар томонидан курсни энг яққол ва тўлиқ тушуниши учун фойдаланилади [1].

Компьютер графикаси бўлими доирасида талабалар замонавий компьютер графикаси воситаларини ўзлаштирадилар, турли детал ва буюмларни чизиш ва ўқиш бўйича билим, кўникма ва малакаларга эга бўладилар. Компьютер графикаси амалий машғулотида махсус услубий қўлланмалардан фойдаланган ҳолда AutoCAD ва КОМПАС график муҳаррирларида чизмаларни чизиш ва таҳрирлаш, ўлчамларини аниқлаш, матн ёзиш, гуруҳлар билан ишлашнинг асосий кўникмаларни берадиган амалий ишларини бажарадилар. Талабалар геометрик объектларни фазовий моделлаштириш имкониятлари билан ҳам танишадилар. Масалан, AutoCAD ва бошқа график муҳаррирлари электр схемаларини чизиш учун ишлатилади, бу электр элементларини шартли график тасвирларининг мавжуд базалари туфайли ишлаб чиқаришда электр занжирларини лойиҳалаш имконини беради. Асосий электр занжирларини лойиҳалашда спецификацияни лойиҳалаш тизимига эга. Тизимлар қандай соҳанинг лойиҳалаш ташкилотларида, бўлимларида ва гуруҳларида қўлланилади, улар ўз фаолиятини моҳиятига кўра асосий электр занжирларини ва уларга элементлар рўйхатини тузиб чиқади.

Ушбу фанни ўрганиш жараёнида талабаларга чизмаларни ўқиш учун зарур кўникмалар ўргатилади, уларсиз юқоридаги кўрсатилган таълим йўналиши бакалаврларининг бошқа техника фанларни ўзлаштириш мумкин эмас. Шундай қилиб, асосий билимларга асосланган ва замонавий

технологиялар ютуқларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда талабаларни графика фанини ўқитишнинг тўғри ва оқилона тизими барпо этилмоқда, бу техника таълим йўналишидаги талабаларнинг тайёргарлик даражасини сезиларли даражада оширишга, замонавий ишлаб чиқаришда талаб қилинадиган, доимий ўзини ўзи бошқаришга имкон беради.

Адабиётлар:

1. Кордонская И.Б. Базисное изучение графических дисциплин. Самара: Изд-во Самарского гос.техн. уни-та, 2005. – 186 с
2. Шипова Г.М., Машкина Л.М., Волкова С.Н. Практикум по изучению основ компьютерной графики в графической среде AutoCAD. Саранск: Изд-во Мордов.ун-та, 2006. – 104с.

*Азимов А.Ў.
Иқтисодиёт ва педагогика университети
ассисент ўқитувчиси*

СУВТЕЖОВЧИ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШНИНГ ҲОСИЛДОРЛИКНИ ОШИРИШДАГИ ЎРНИ ВА АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация. Барчамизга маълумки, ҳозирда дунё бўйлаб сув ресурсига бўлган эҳтиёж кўпаймоқда. Шу сабабли, сув танқислиги эса унга мос равишда ошиб бормоқда. Дарҳақиқат сув ресурси билан боғлиқ муаммоларнинг мавжудлиги иқтисодий самарадорлик кўрсаткичларини ўсишига тўсқинлик қилмоқда. Шу нуқтаи назардан ушбу мақолада Қашқадарё вилоятида сув ресурси ва сугориш билан боғлиқ тадбирлар самарадорлигини оширишга қаратилган таклифлар ишлаб чиқилганлиги билан изоҳланади.

Калит сўзлар: сув, шўрланиш, мелиоратив тадбирлар, туз, мелиоратив самарадорлик, сугориш.

*Azimov A.O.
assistant teacher
University of Economics and Pedagogy*

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF USING DAIRY TECHNOLOGIES IN INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY

Annotation. As we all know, the demand for water resources is increasing all over the world. Therefore, water scarcity increases accordingly. In fact, the presence of problems related to water resources constrains the growth of economic efficiency indicators. From this point of view, this article explains that proposals have been developed aimed at increasing the efficiency of activities related to water resources and irrigation in the Kashkadarya region.

Keywords: water, salinization, reclamation measures, salt, reclamation efficiency, irrigation.

Дунё аҳолисининг йилдан йилга ортиб бориши, ҳаёт фаровонлиги даражасини яхшилашга интилиши энг аввало истеъмол қилинаётган сув ҳажмларининг экстенсив кўпайишига олиб келмоқда. Жаҳонда 1980 йилдан бошлаб сувдан фойдаланиш даражаси йилига ўртача 1% га ўсиб, бу тенденция 2050 йилгача ҳам ўртача ўсиш суратини сақлаб қолиши кутилмоқда, бу эса мавжуд ҳолатга нисбатан 20-30 % кўп демакдир. Бугунда дунёдаги етакчи олимлар йилдан-йилга сув танқислиги ортиб бораётган бир даврда сувдан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ошириш учун кўплаб инновацион, тежамкор технологиялардан фойдаланишга аҳамият

бермоқдалар. Ривожланган хориж мамлакатлар тажрибасига эътибор берадиган бўлсак, сув хўжалиги инфратузилмасидаги яхшиланиш, ушбу тизимни модернизация ва автоматлаштириш, электронлаштириш орқали сув тежалишига эришилишига муваффақ бўлинди. Ирригация тизимларида оптималлаштириш ва аниқ вақт назорати тушунчаси ўзининг ривожланиш босқичида бўлишига қарамасдан сувни тежаш хусусида аллақачон ўз самарасини бериб улгурди. Иқтисодиётни рақамлаштириш шароитида келажак эҳтимоли масофадан бошқарилувчи сенсорли технологиялар, симсиз коммуникация алоқа тизимлари билан бир қаторда кўп функцияли технологиялар ҳам сувдан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини оширишга хизмат қилиши ўз исботини топди. Бу ҳолатларда самарали, сувтежамкор технологиялардан фойдаланиш натижасида сувни тежаш суғориладиган майдонлар ҳажмини кенгайтиришга қайта сарфланиши мумкин. Мамлакатимизда суғориш тизими ва сув ресурслари билан боғлиқ муаммоларни ҳал қилиш ирригация объектлари тармоқларини ривожлантириш, қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариш соҳасига интенсив усулларни, энг аввало, сув ва ресурсларни тежайдиган замонавий агротехнологияларни жорий этиш, унумдорлиги юқори бўлган қишлоқ хўжалиги техникасидан фойдаланиш²¹ борасида бир қатор чора тадбирлар ишлаб чиқилди, жумладан республикаимизнинг ер ресурсларидан оқилона ва самарали фойдаланиш, шунингдек, қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари ҳосилини аниқроқ режалаштириш, ерларни ҳар томонлама сифатли баҳолашни тақозо этади.

Республикаимиз қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида энергия ва сув сарфини камайтириш тупроқ унумдорлигини ошириш, сувдан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини яхшилаш ва барқарорлаштириш борасида ҳукуматимиз ва тегишли вазирликлар томонидан қатор чора тадбирлар амалга оширилмоқда. Сув таъминоти чегараланган ва аҳоли сонининг доимий ўсиши мавжуд бўлган шаҳарларда ва қишлоқ хўжалигида сувни тежаш чораларини излаш устувор вазифа этиб белгиланди. Суғориш қурғокчил ва ярим қурғокчил ҳудудларда озик-овқат, яйловлар ва тола етиштириш учун муҳим ва асосий жараён ҳисобланади. Қолаверса олимлар томонидан сувсизликка чидамли кам сув талаб этиладиган янги навларни яратиш ва амалиётга тадбиқ этиш борасида ҳам бир қанча изланишлар олиб боришмоқда. Сир эмаски, суғориш сувларининг асосий қисми дарёлар ва сув омборлардан олинади ва очик каналлар ёки қувурлар орқали суғорилувчи ҳудудларга етказилади. Деҳқончилик миқёсида суғориш тизимлари ёки усуллари кенг миқёсда фойдаланилиши юзасидан томчилатиб суғориш, ер устидан суғориш, ёмғирлатиб суғориш,

21 Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февраль ПФ-4947-сон “Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида”ги фармони. www.lex.uz. 07.02.2017.

субиригацион суғориш каби таснифларга ажратилади. Ёмғирлатиб суғоришда сув юқоридан пурковчи мослама орқали сепиб суғорилади. Томчилатиб суғоришда эса ўсимлик оз миқдорда сувни ер усти ёки ер остида ўрнатилган қувур ёки шлангга ўрнатилган кичик жўмракчалардан оқишиш орқали суғорилади. Суғоришнинг ушбу турлари сувни насос билан пастроқ босимда амалга оширилиши энергиянинг тежалишига олиб келади. Қолаверса томчилатиб суғорилганда ўсимлик учун бериладиган қўшимча кимёвий ва минерал ўғитлар сарфи ҳам камаёди. Тупроқни ер устидан эгат оралаб суғориш дунё бўйича энг кенг тарқалган усул бўлиб, сув дала юзасида ернинг нишаблиги бўйлаб тарқалади.

Сувдан фойдаланиш самарадорлиги бевосита суғориш технологияларига ўзаро чамбарчас боғлиқ ҳисобланади. Сўнгги йилларда кўплаб тадқиқотлар ва лойиҳалар ер ва сувдан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини оширишни ўз олдига мақсад қилиб қўйганлиги барчамизга сир эмас.

Сувдан фойдаланиш масаласининг салбий томони шундан иборатки, хусусан, қишлоқ хўжалигида содир этилаётган исрофгарчилик, жаҳонда муқаррар қилинган ўртача сув харажатлари ҳажмидан бир неча баробар баландда туради. Масалан, мамлакатимизда бир гектар ерга ишлов бериш, шўрини ювишда 12-14 минг м³ сарфланади. Аммо, Исроилда гектарига атиги 5 минг м³ сув ишлатилади-ю, оладиган пахта ҳосили 50 центнерга етади. Мамлакатимиз қишлоқ хўжалигида эса ўртача ҳосилдорлик атиги 23-25 центнер атрофида олинапти. Шунини айтиб ўтмоқ жоизки, мамлакатимиз фермер ва деҳқонлари олдига сувдан оқилана фойдаланиш маданиятини ўрганишлари лозимлиги масаласи долзарблиги соҳада ечимни кутаётган масалардан бири эканлигидир.

Яна бир эътиборли жихати шундаки тупроқ қатлами қуёш, сув ва шамол эрозиясига учрашига моил бўлиб, тадқиқотлар натижасида шунини кўришимиз мумкинки, ўсимликларни суғоришда тупроқни эрозиядан ҳимоя қилишнинг асосий йўлларида бири суғоришда оптимал меъёрларни қўллаш ҳисобланади. Кузатишларга натижасида, аксарият ҳолларда оптимал меъёрларда суғоришга эътибор қилинмайди. Масалан, ғўзани эгатлаб суғоришда сувчилар катта меъёрларда суғоришни амалга оширадilar ва захлатиб суғоришни хуш кўрадilar, оқибатда сувнинг катта (30-40 % ва ундан ортиқ) қисмини оқовага чиқариб юборадilar. Оқовага чиқадиган сув билан тупроқнинг тонналаб лойқа заррачалари ҳам ювилиб кетади. Шу боис ғўзани оптимал меъёрларда, сувни оқовага чиқармай, суғоришни ташкил этиш ирригацион эрозияга барҳам беришнинг самарали усулидир. Ҳозирги суғоришда прогрессив усулларни қўллаш оммалашиб бормоқда, яъни тупроқ остида суғориш, ёмғирлатиб, томчилатиб, плёнка тўшаб, мўлчалаб суғориш усулларига кенг йўл очилмоқда, бунда ҳеч қандай тупроқни эрозияланишига йўл қолмайди. Ҳозирги пайтда Ўзбекистон сув хўжалиги сув ва озиқ-овқат хавфсизлиги билан боғлиқ янги таҳдидларга дуч

келмоқда. Бу: иқлим ўзгариши, аҳолининг сони ва реал даромадлари кўпайиши оқибатида озиқ-овқатга талабнинг ортиши, кўшимча сув ресурсларини талаб қилувчи саноат ва шаҳарларнинг ривожланиши каби кўрсаткичларда ўз ифодасини топади.

Бугунги кунда, айниқса йилнинг иссиқ фаслида атроф-муҳит ҳароратининг ўсишида кузатиладиган иқлим ўзгаришлари, сув кам бўлган йилларнинг кўпайиши, йилнинг айрим даврида жала ёғишининг жадаллашуви натижасида тошқин ва сел сувларини келиши ҳамда бошқа табиий ҳодисалар бош таҳдидлар ҳисобланади.

Қашқадарё вилояти республиканинг жанубида жойлашган бўлиб ҳудудда сув тежовчи технологияларни жорий этиш бу масалани ечимларидан бири бўлиб хизмат қилади. Вилоятга **75 фоиз** сув кўшни Туркменистон давлатидан “Амударё” орқали Қарши магистрал каналидаги 7 кўтармали, **45 га** насос станциядан, **5 фоиз** сув “Зарафшон” дарёси орқали транзит тарзда, **20 фоиз** сув Қашқадарё ва унинг ирмоқлари (*Катта ўра дарёси, Кичик ўра дарёси, Оқсув дарёси, Танхоздарё, Яккабоғдарё, Қорадарё, Қумдарё, Ғузордарё, Жиннидарё*) таъминланади. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлигининг Қашқадарё вилоятида 2023 йилда қишлоқ хўжалиги ва озиқ-овқат соҳасини ривожлантириш бўйича прогнозларига кўра, вилоятда 22,5 минг гектар майдонда томчилатиб, 2,1 минг гектарда ёмғирлатиб ҳамда 1,5 минг гектар суғориш майдонида дискрет усулида суғориш жорий этилиши режалаштирилган. Сув тежовчи технологиялар 18,3 минг гектар пахта, 2,2 минг гектар боғ, 1,9 минг гектар тоқзор, 1,7 минг гектар ғалла, 240 гектар сабзавот ва полиз, 226 гектар озуқа экин майдонларида ўрнатилиши кўзда тутилган (1-жадвал).

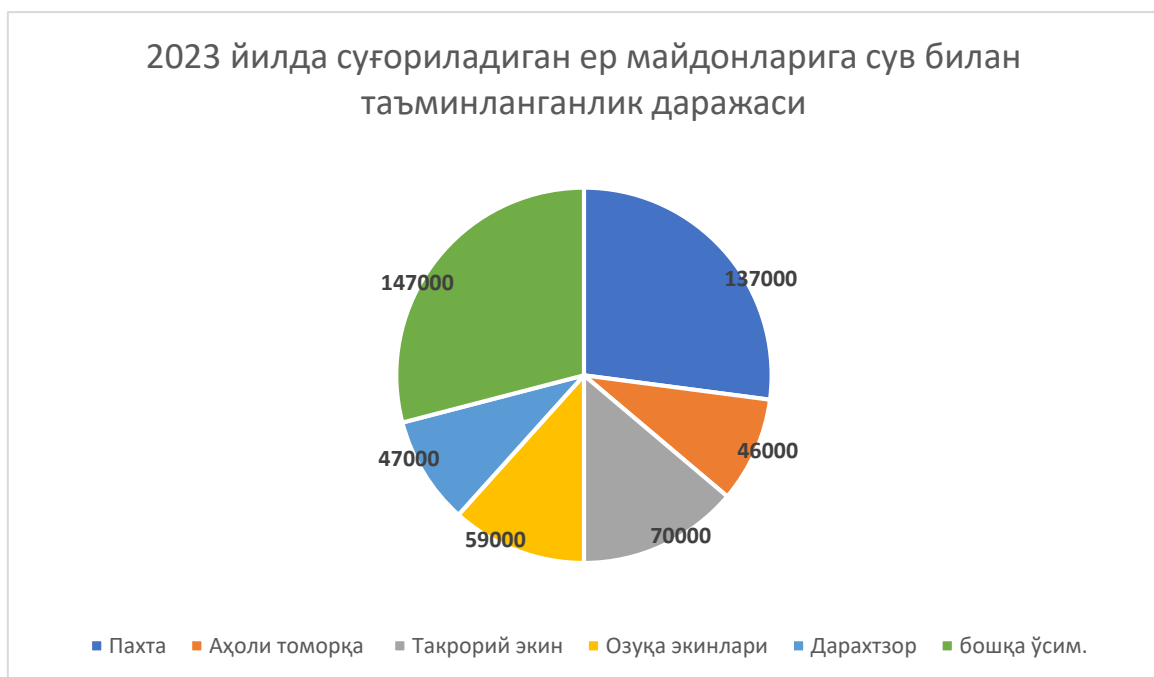
1-жадвал. 2023 йилда Қашқадарё вилоятида сувни тежайдиган технологияларни жорий қилиш бўйича кўрсаткичлар 22

Туманлар номи	Умумий режа, га	шу жумладан		
		томчилатиб суғориш, га	ёмғирлатиб суғориш, га	дискрет тизимида пахтада, га
Ғузор	1 448	635	113	
Қарши	3 467	2 098	169	
Косон	4 388	2 960	328	
Қамаши	3 003	1 646	157	
Китоб	1 030	950	80	
Миришкор	4 166	2 684	382	
Муборак	1 951	1 239	112	
Нишон	5 666	2 543	223	900

22 Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлигининг Қашқадарё вилояти учун қишлоқ хўжалиги ва озиқ овқат соҳасини ривожлантиришни тизимли ташкил этиш бўйича прогноз кўрсаткичлари

Касби	5 523	2 751	172	600
Чироқчи	2 172	1 514	58	
Кўкдала	1 818	1 141	77	
Шахрисабз	1 486	732	154	
Яккабоғ	2 468	1 627	141	
ЖАМИ:	38 586	22 520	2 166	1 500

Жадвалдан кўриниб турибдики, вилоятнинг Нишон ва Касби туманларида сувтежовчи техника ва технологияларни қўллаш бошқа туманларга қараганда кўпроқ аҳамиятга эга. Вилоят бўйича жами 38586 гектар майдонга сувтежовчи технологияларни жорий қилиш режаси ишлаб чиқилган бўлса шундан 22520 га майдонда томчилатиб суғориш (пахта), 2166 гектар майдонда эса ёмғирлатиб суғориш (ғалла) технологиялари жорий қилинган.



1-расм Қашқадарё вилоятида 2023 йилда суғориладиган ер майдонларинг сув билан таъминланганлик даражасини тақсимланиши.²³

2023 йил суғориш мавсумида (апрель-сентябрь ойлари) **507 минг гектар** жумладан, **137 минг гектар** пахта, **46 минг гектар** аҳоли томорқалари, **70 минг гектар** такрорий экинлар, **59 минг гектар** озуқа экинлари, **47 минг гектар** кўп йиллик дарахтзорлар, **147 минг гектар** бошқа қишлоқ хўжалиги майдонларни сув билан таъминлашга **4 млрд 200 млн.куб метр** сув талаб этилади.

Ушбу сув миқдори билан:

²³ Аму-Қашқадарё сув -Хафза бошқармаси маълумотлари асосида муаллиф ишланмаси.

137 минг гектар пахта майдонларни яна 2,5 маротаба;
70 минг гектар такрорий экин майдонларини 1,5 маротаба;
80 минг гектар бошқа экин майдонларини 2 маротаба
суғориб олиш имконияти мавжуд.

Бугун сув омборлардаги мавжуд ҳамда йиғилиши кутилаётган сув миқдорлари, режалаштирилган экинларни суғориш учун етарли бўлиб, сув ресурсларидан фақат тежаб, оқилона фойдаланиш талаб этилади. Сув тежамкор суғориш технологияларининг қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулот ишлаб чиқаришдаги самараси ҳамда бутун ер юзидаги тирик мавжудотлар учун бебаҳо бўлган сув ресурсларини асрашдаги аҳамиятини инобатга олиб, ушбу технологияларни мамлакатимиз қишлоқ хўжалигида жорий этиш муҳим вазифалардан бири саналади. Вилоятимизда сув тежовчи технологияларни жорий этган субъектларга бир қанча имтиёз ва преференсиялар мавжуд бўлиб, улар қуйидагилардан иборат:

➤ Кунлик ажратилган сув билан белгиланган меъёрга асосан суғорилган ер майдонларни ҳисоб китобини олиб бориш (*Меъёр: ҳар 1 м³/сек сув билан 50 гектар майдон суғориши*).

➤ Суғориш ва сувдан фойдаланишда далада кластер, фермер хўжалиги сувчиларнинг етарлилигини ўрганиш (*Меъёр: ҳар 10 литр/сек сувга 1 нафар сувчини бириктириши*).

➤ Тунги суғориш ишларини ташкил этиш ва далада сувчиларга шароит яратиб бериш (*Сувчиларга дала кўчма уйлари, иссиқ овқат, кетмон, фонар ва бошқалар билан таъминлаш*).

➤ Сувдан мақсадсиз ва самарасиз фойдаланиш (кўллатиб, коллекторга ташлаб, рухсатсиз, лимитсиз, ўзбошимчалик билан фойдаланиш) ва сув исрофгарчилиги ҳолатларида амалдаги тартибга асосан жавобгарликни ҳал этиб бориш (*Агроинспекция инспекторлари томонидан ҳуқуқбузарликларни олдини олиш, маъмурий жарималар қўллаш*).

➤ Ҳудуд ва каналларга сувни навбат (авандоз) усулида тақсимлаш (*Тартиб: суғориш ишларини айланма график асосида жумладан бир кунда бир вақтнинг ўзида 3-4 та каналга эмас, 1 та каналга “бир канал бир тизим” тамойили асосида тақсимлаш*).

➤ 2023 йилда ўрнатилган ва 2024 йилда ўрнатилаётган сув тежовчи томчилатиб суғориш технологиясидан кенг фойдаланиш, томчилатиб суғоришда суғориш сони, сув миқдорини камайтирган ҳолда сувни иқтисод қилиш.

➤ Тик суғориш қудукларига боғланган пахта ва бошқа экин майдонларига тик қудуқни фақат кўчма эгилувчан қувур қўллаган сув истеъмолчиларига қўшиб бериш.

➤ Далада ғўза суғориш ишларида ўқ-арикларни 60-70 метр масофадан олиш (*Бунда: ўқ-ариксиз суғоришда 10 фоиз сув ёки ўртача 1 гектар майдонга меъёрдан ортиқ 200-300 м³ сув исрофини олди олинади*).

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февраль ПФ-4947-сон “Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида”ги фармони. www.lex.uz. 07.02.2017.
2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 23 октябрь ПФ-5853-сон “Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришнинг 2020-2030 йилларга мўлжалланган стратегиясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги фармони. www.lex.uz. 23.10.2019.
3. С.Эргашев, И.Бекмирзаева. Қурғоқчил ҳудудларида сув ресурсларини минимал сарфлайдиган ирригация ва мелиорация ҳамда қишлоқ хўжалигини юритиш усуллари бўйича қўлланма. БМТ Тараққиёт дастури, ГЭЖ ва ЎЗХ. 2012 й.12-18 б.
4. SZ Safoevna, MN Juraevna Analysis of economic efficiency of the use of irrigated land in agriculture and factors on them. *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government* 27 (2), 4055-4061
- 5.З.С Шохўжаева, НЖ Маманазарова. Эффе́ктивность инновационных процессов в сельскохозяйственном развитии. Минтақа иқтисодиётини инвестициялашнинг молиявий-ҳуқуқий ва инновацион жиҳатлари. Конф.материаллари, 2020 й. 329-333 бет.
- 6.З.С Шохўжаева. Зарубежный опыт в сельском хозяйстве по использованию водных ресурсов. Ж.: *Economics* №1(44), 2020. Стр. 19-22.
- 7.ZS Shokhujaeva, HN Mirjamilova. Innovative processes in the water sector and factors influencing their development. *Asian Journal of Research in Business Economics and Management*. №5, 2022.
- 8.Shoxojaeva Zebo Safoevna, Mamanazarova Nasiba Juraevna. Economic efficiency of modernization and development of water facilities in agriculture. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* №8, 2020. Page 195-201.
- 9.З.С Шохўжаева. Иқтисодиётни модернизациялаш шароитида аграр соҳани ривожлантириш истикболлари. Монография. Тошкент, 2020.
10. SZ Safoevna, MN Juraevna Sustainable management and efficient use of water resources in the conditions of economic modernization. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Journal* 2021. 1202-1208 page.
11. N.J. Mamanazarova. Key Indicators of Efficiency of Reclamation Measures on Irrigated Land. *Academic Journal of digital Economics and Stability*. 2021 Page 564-570
12. Набиев.О.А. (2023). Зарубежный опыт повышения роли местных бюджетов в развитии социальных отраслей. *Экономика и социум*, (6-2 (109)), 877-8
13. Набиев.О.А. (2023). Перспективы увеличения доходов местных бюджетов на основе социально-экономического развития региона. *Экономика и социум*, (6-2 (109)), 882-887.

Акбарова Н.Р.
ассистент
Андижанский институт сельского
хозяйства и агротехнологий

ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ АГРОТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ ПРИ ВЫРАЩИВАНИИ ПАВЛОВНИИ

Аннотация. В статье содержатся сведения о павловнии и требованиях к рассаде при ее выращивании, а также сведения о проведении агротехнических мероприятий при посадке рассады. Разработаны рекомендации по выращиванию саженцев для получения древесной продукции в насаждениях Павловнии.

Key words: paulownia, plantings, wood products, seedlings, row spacing, seedlings, forest.

Akbarova N.R.
assistant
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agricultural Technologies

CARRYING OUT AGROTECHNICAL MEASURES WHEN GROWING PAULOWNIA

Abstract. The article contains information about paulownia and the requirements for seedlings when growing it, as well as information about carrying out agrotechnical measures when planting seedlings. Recommendations have been developed for growing seedlings to obtain wood products in Paulownia plantations.

Ключевые слова: павловния, насаждения, древесная продукция, саженец, междурядья, саженец, лес.

В последние годы интерес к Павловнии в нашей стране растет. Павловния не только самое быстрорастущее дерево в мире, но она также славится своими красивыми цветами, ценной древесиной, медом и биомассой. Павловния (лат. *Paulownia*) или адамово дерево - дерево, принадлежащее семейству Павловнии (*Paulowniaceae*). Павловния - листопадное дерево, высокое, с крупными листьями, около 70 см, цветки короновидные, полурозовые, бледно-чернильные, диаметр тела до 1 метра, дерево покрыто корой. Некоторые сведения о Павловнии можно найти в источниках от 2600 г. до н.э.

Он родом из Японии и известен под именем Кири, что в переводе с японского означает «жизнь». Кири всегда считалось священным деревом и символом удачи. Японцы сажали павловнию возле своего дома и верили,

что птица счастья «Феникс» сядет на ее ветки и это принесет счастье нашей семье. В 1823 году немецкий натуралист Filip Frans fon Zibold во время своего визита в Японию привез на родину семена дерева Кири. Новое растение хотят назвать в честь любимой голландской королевы.

Но благодаря существованию растения под названием «Анна», по ее чести, то есть по имени ее отца Павла I, его называют «Павлония». Павлония вырастает на разную высоту, в зависимости от условий произрастания, и может достигать максимум 30 метров. Павлония быстро адаптируется к сухому и жаркому климату Узбекистана. Растет даже на сухих почвах с содержанием извести до 2%. Через 5 лет это дерево может достичь ожидаемой высоты. Павлония очень быстро восстанавливается. Продолжительность жизни корня 70-100 лет, он обладает способностью к повторному прорастанию после 4 и даже 8-9 раз срезания в течение восьми лет. Древесина широко используется в различных отраслях промышленности как ценное сырье. Ароматные цветки павлонии используются в парфюмерной и косметической промышленности.

Доказано, что с одного гектара павлонии можно получить до 800 кг меда и даже больше. С первых дней весны по май одна семья пчел собирает 10-15 кг меда из только что раскрывшихся цветков. Качество этого меда также высокое, и в медицине он помогает при лечении многих заболеваний. Древесина пожаробезопасна (до 400°C) и устойчива к вредителям. Павлония также обладает высокой влагоустойчивостью. Изготовленные из него деревянные дверные коробки не разбухают и не гниют в сезон дождей. Примерно в 2009-2010 годах узбекский учёный, доктор биологических наук, профессор Алишер Тораев, читавший лекции в качестве почётного доктора в Пловдивском университете в Болгарии, заинтересовался увиденным там странным деревом под названием «Павлония».

Использование болгарами топливных гранул, полученных из дерева Павлова, в качестве альтернативного источника энергии привлекло все большее научное внимание. В то время, когда в большинстве стран были проблемы с газом, профессор Тораев привез в нашу страну дерево павлонию и одним из первых начал выращивать его в местных условиях.

На основании решения Кабинета Министров от 27 августа 2020 года «О мерах по созданию в республике быстрорастущих и промышленных насаждений Павловской древесины», исходя из почвенно-климатических условий нашей страны, дефицита воды, неиспользованных резервных площадей на землях фонда, где мало воды или засоленность почв, закладывались грунтовые воды ниже 30 метров, были заложены лесопосадки павлонии и начато озеленение. По словам доктора биологических наук, профессора Алишера Тораева, видов и сортов павлонии существует множество. По своим ценным характеристикам это наиболее перспективные виды для выращивания в Узбекистане.

Paulownia catalpifolia - *Catalpa Paulownia* or *Snow Paulownia*

Paulownia elongata - Paulownia elongated.
Paulownia Fargesii - Farges Paulownia.
Paulownia fortunei HEMS. - Fortune's Paulownia.
Paulownia kawakamii - Kawakami Paulownia.
Paulownia tomentosa STEUD. - Fuzzy Paulownia.
Paulownia Shan Tong - Pavloniyasi's Shang Tong.



В постановлении Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёева от 6 октября 2020 года «Об утверждении Концепции развития лесного хозяйства Республики Узбекистан до 2030 года» № ПК-4850 «Культурное лесоустройство», проводятся специальные мероприятия по освоению растущего поля, размножению павловнии, быстрому выращиванию пород тополя и заготовка его сырья, в результате чего внедряется новая система структуры лесных культур. В нашей республике ведутся масштабные работы по выращиванию и воспроизводству редких и быстрорастущих деревьев, а также по формированию сырьевой базы промышленности.

Сегодня саженец павловнии, являющийся для многих новинкой, широко используется в нашей стране как декоративное (декоративное) дерево на улицах, в ДК, аллеях, в ландшафтном дизайне. Но дерево павловния, посаженное в мире с целью получения ценной древесины, отличается от других растений не только декоративным (декоративным) видом, но и ценными свойствами.

Сегодня научный коллектив Андижанского филиала НИИ лесного хозяйства проводит исследования по выведению сеянцев павловнии, повышению продуктивности древесины и выращиванию качественных саженцев на землях Андижанского государственного лесного фонда. Саженцы павловнии, высаженные для изготовления изделий из дерева, срезают на высоте 5-7 см от земли в начале марта. Основная причина обрезки – формирование у сеянцев павловнии длинного стебля (основания) длиной не менее 8 м.

Таблица 1

Результаты изучения прорастания и развития семян подорожника в разных условиях.

№	Варианты	Дата эксперимента и результат					
		Дата	высота (см)	Дата	высота (см)	Дата	высота (см)
1	1 - Варианты	15.07.2023	1,90 см	30.07.2023	2,20 см	15.08.2023	2,60 см
2	2 - Варианты	15.07. 2023	3 см	30.07.2023	3,80 см	15.08.2023	4,20 см
3	3 - Варианты	15.07. 2023	4см	30.07.2023	5,10 см	15.08.2023	6,25 см



В результате экспериментов рекомендуется позаботиться о хорошо развитые сеянцы павловнии, выращиваемые на изделия из древесины по 3-му варианту, когда в марте выпускаются новые побеги, как крепкие и хорошо развитые одиночные сеянцы. При правильном уходе за саженцами уже через 6-8 лет можно получить от 1 м³ до 2 м³ готовой древесины для переработки в местных поделках.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ.

1. Их сажают на Павловских плантациях для производства изделий из древесины. Рекомендуется сажать по схеме 5х3.

2. В результате опытов рекомендуется по 3-му варианту высадить один хорошо развитый король Павловской на рассаду и удалить лишний король.

Использованные источники:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020 yil 6 oktyabrdagi PQ 4850-son «O'zbekiston Respublikasida o'rmon xo'jaligi tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konseptsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida» gi qarori.

2. M.B.Abdurahmonov, I.A.Nazirjonov, X.M.Sultonov //Pavlovniya plantasiyalarda ekilgan ko'chatlarni yetishtirishda qo'yiladigan talablar//Образование наука и инновационные идеи в мире Выпуск журнала № - 25 Часть-2 Июль - 2023 <http://www.newjournal.org/>
3. Tojiboev Sh., Uluqov N., Rahimova N. Botanika terminlar lug'ati. "Namangan" nashriyoti 2014 yil. 18-155 bet.
4. Абдуллаев О., Тўхтаев Б. Фарғона водийси шароитида қора мевали Арония (*Aronia Melanocarpa* L.) нинг интродукцияси ва биоэкологик аспектлари” Innovative Development in Educational Activities. 2022. 1(2), 54-62.
5. Абдуллаев О.Ш., Тухтаев Б.Ё. Первые результаты исследований по интродукции черноплодной аронии (*Aronia melanocarpa* L.) в условиях Ферганской долины //Актуальные вопросы садоводства и картофелеводства: сб. тр. науч. – практ. конф. Челябинск, 2023. С. 16-24.
6. Shakirjanovich A.O., Furqat A.Q. The Importance Of Some Species Belonging To The Magnoliidae Family In Greenhouse And Propagation Methods //Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research. 2024. 11(01), 132-135.
7. Shakirjanovich A.O. Carrying out agrotechnical measures when growing paulownia seedlings //Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research. 2024. 11 (01), 136-140.

УДК: 699.8

*Арифов А.А.
студент магистратуры
Джизакский политехнический институт
Леонович С.Н.
заведующий кафедрой «Строительные
материалы и технология строительства»
строительный факультет
Белорусский национальный технический университет БНТУ
Асатов Н.А.
профессор
кафедра «Строительство зданий и сооружений»
Сагатов Б.У.
преподаватель
кафедра «Строительство зданий и сооружений»*

РОЛЬ ОБЪЕМНО-ПЛАНИРОВОЧНОГО РЕШЕНИЯ И ОГРАЖДАЮЩИХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ЭНЕРГОЭКОНОМИЧНОСТИ ЗДАНИЙ

Аннотация. Важнейшим направлением в строительстве является его индустриализация, т.е. превращение строительства в непрерывный комплексно-механизированный процесс сборки и монтажа зданий и сооружений из готовых элементов, либо полностью механизированный процесс возведения монолитных конструкций каркаса и индустриализация возведения ограждающих конструкций.

Ключевые слова: теплопотерь, энергическую эффективность, ограждающие конструкций, энергическую эффективность зданий.

*Arifov A.A.
graduate student
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Leonovich S.N.
Head of the Department of Building Materials and Construction Technology
Faculty of Civil Engineering
Belarusian National Technical University BNTU
Asatov N.A.
professor
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures
Sagatov B.U.
teacher
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures*

THE ROLE OF VOLUME-PLANNING SOLUTIONS AND ENCLOSING STRUCTURES IN ENSURING ENERGY ECONOMY OF BUILDINGS

Abstract. The most important direction in construction is its industrialization, i.e. transformation of construction into a continuous complex mechanized process of assembly and installation of buildings and structures from ready-made elements, or a fully mechanized process of erecting monolithic frame structures and industrialization of the construction of enclosing structures.

Key words: heat loss, energy efficiency, building envelope, energy efficiency of buildings.

Особое внимание должно уделяться разработке зданий комплектной поставки. При этом большое значение имеет решение ограждающих конструкций, их теплотехнические качества должны способствовать максимальной экономии энергии при эксплуатации зданий. Помимо создания новых ограждающих конструкций жилых зданий, совершенствуются традиционные конструктивные решения стен перегородок, покрытий и кровель с использованием железобетона, волнистых асбесто-цементных листов, панелей с конструктивными слоями из асбестоцемента, эффективного кирпича и керамических камней.

Нормы строительного проектирования большинства стран (Финляндия, США, Швеция и др.) содержат специальные указания по снижению энергопотребления зданий вследствие рационального выбора объемно-планировочного решения, и в том числе формы в соотношении с функциональной схемой жилища, заказанной его владельцем.

При выборе формы и размеров здания предпочтение отдается объемно-планировочным решениям с минимальным отношением длины к ширине, а также площади наружных ограждений к объему здания для уменьшения затрат энергии на обогрев и охлаждение помещений.

С той же целью устанавливается рациональное соотношение между числом этажей и площадью пола в многоэтажных зданиях.

Современное здание представляет собой сложную тепло энергетическую систему, включающую кроме ограждающих конструкций, отопительные и вентиляционные установки, технологическое оборудование и др.

Система, состоящая из множества взаимодействующих и взаимосвязанных элементов, должна рассматриваться не просто как их сумма, а как их соединение, имеющее новые качества, отсутствующие у каждого из элементов в отдельности.

Инструментом оптимизации каждого элемента и всей системы в целом является математическая модель. Во многих странах рассматривается именно такой подход при решении задачи по оптимизации энергопотребления при эксплуатации зданий, когда нормирование

теплоизоляции оболочки здания ведется с учетом теплопотерь через все элементы.

Одним из важных элементов ограждающих конструкций являются стены. Развитие как традиционных (бетонных), так и легких конструкций стен идет по пути укрупнения монтажных элементов, применения новых эффективных утеплителей и листовых материалов.

Одна из характерных особенностей совершенствования конструктивных решений стен заключается в соединении нескольких материалов и изделий в единой конструкции.

Примерами таких решений могут служить трехслойные панели на гибких связях, у которых наружный слой выполнен из кирпича или пустотелых керамических камней.

Все это открывает широкие возможности в разнообразии формирования и повышения архитектурно-эстетических качеств фасадов жилых и общественных зданий.

Наряду с разработкой ограждающих конструкций разрабатываются качественно новые конструкции фонарей, окон, ворот и дверей. Эти конструкции имеют значительное влияние на энергическую эффективность зданий, должны удовлетворять требованиям эстетики и предотвращать моральный износ здания.

Таким образом, основываясь на опыте проектирования ограждающих конструкций в Узбекистане и других странах, можно достаточно хорошо увидеть их преимущества и экономическую эффективность и, основываясь на ранее изученном, можно выбрать и разработать качественно новые модели ограждающих конструкций.

Необходимо выбрать наиболее рациональное объемно-планировочное решение и конструкции стенового заполнения каркаса, которые обеспечивают минимум энергозатрат на отопление, охлаждение и искусственное освещение помещений.

Использованные источники:

1. Sagtov, B. U. (2023). BINO-INSHOOTLARNING EKSPLOATATSIYA ISHONCHLILIGI HAQIDA ASOSIY MA'LUMOTLAR.
2. Асатов, Н. А., Сагатов, Б. У., & Джавлонова, Ш. Г. К. (2023). Перспективы реконструкции производственных зданий. *Science and Education*, 4(4), 445-451.
3. Jumanov, A., Khudayberganova, M., Mirazimova, G., Radjabov, Y., Umarov, N., & Samatova, G. (2023). Monitoring dynamics of green spaces in Surkhandarya region based on remote sensing data of climate change. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 401, p. 02012). EDP Sciences.
4. Испандиярова, У. Э., & Исаев, Р. А. (2023). Рост промышленного и жилищного строительства в нашей республике, актуальные вопросы, стоящие перед строителями. *Science and Education*, 4(4), 413-420.

5. Ablayeva, U., & Normatova, N. (2019). Energy saving issues in the design of modern social buildings. *Problems of Architecture and Construction*, 2(1), 59-62.
6. Sh, A. U. (2020). Technological methods of improving the durability of concrete in a dry hot climate of Uzbekistan. *Bulletin of Science and Education*, (21-3), 99.
7. Испандиярова, У. Э. К. (2020). Усиление мостовых железобетонных балок высокопрочными композиционными материалами. *European science*, (6 (55)), 63-67.
8. Испандиярова, У., Давронов, Б., Исаев, Р., & Бобаджанов, А. (2023). Изучение воостановление несущей способности конструкций памятников. *Тенденции и перспективы развития городов*, 1(1), 176-179.
9. Норматова, Н. А. (2020). Проектирование энергосберегающих зданий в условиях узбекистана. *Academy*, (11 (62)), 89-92.
10. Джураев, У. У. (2021). Влияние минеральных добавок в агрессивной среде на прочность керамзитобетона. *Science and Education*, 2(5), 144-154.
11. Джураев, У. У. (2020). Повышение технического состояния зданий и сооружений на основе поверочного расчета. *Academy*, (11 (62)), 70-74.
12. Ispandiyarova, U. E. K. (2020). Reinforcement of reinforced concrete bridge beams with high-strength composite materials. *European science*, 6(55), 63.
13. Мингяшаров, А. Х., & Рахмонов, Н. Испандиярова “Ўзбекистон шароитида биналарнинг энергия самарадорлигини ошириш тажрибаси” Меъморчилик ва қурилиш муаммолари. Илмий техник журнал СамДАҚИ, 3, 68-70.

*Асатжанова И.М.
студент 1 курса магистратуры
филологический факультет
Ургенчский государственный университет*

УРОВЕНЬ ЗНАНИЙ ТВОРЧЕСТВА АХМАДА ТАБИБИ

Аннотация. В данной статье представлена информация о жизни и творчестве Ахмада Табиби, который считается одним из активных представителей узбекской литературы конца 19 - начала 20 веков. Будут обсуждаться истоки его медицинских трудов и изучение творчества поэта. Ахмед Табиби продолжил классические литературные традиции, организовав пять поэтических диванов. В настоящее время источники творчества поэта хранятся в различных библиотеках и фондах нашей республики.

Ключевые слова: Ахмад Табиби, поэт, диван, «Тухфат ус-султан», «Мунис ул-ашикин», сборник, баяз, Ф. Ганиходжаев.

*Asatzhanova I.M.
1st year master's student
Faculty of Philology
Urgench State University*

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF AHMAD TABIBI'S CREATIVITY

Abstract. This article provides information on the life and work of Ahmad Tabibi, who is considered one of the active representatives of Uzbek literature in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The sources of his medical works and the study of the poet's work will be discussed. Ahmed Tabibi continued the classic literary traditions, organized five poetic divans. Currently, the sources of the poet's works are kept in various libraries and foundations of our republic.

Key words: Ahmad Tabibi, poet, divan, "Tuhfat us-sultan", "Munis ul-ashiqin", collection, bayaz, F. Ganikhojayev.

Один из ведущих творцов литературной среды Хивы, известный поэт – Ахмад Табиби. Ахмад Табиби жил и работал в Хиве в начале XIX века. Хотя Табиби известен как поэт, переводчик, каллиграф, эпический писатель, тазкиранавис, врач, его талант поэта высоко ценится. У нас великое литературное наследие Бикс Табиби. Его диваны «Тухфат ус-султан», «Мунис ул-ушшак», «Хайрат ул-ашикин» были написаны на узбекском языке, а его диваны «Мирот ул-ишк» и «Махзар ул-иштиак» - на персидском языке.

Русский учёный А.Н.Самойлович дал предварительную информацию об Ахмеде Табиби. В одной из исследовательских работ, написанных им о своей научной экспедиции в Хиву в 1908 году, есть сведения о поэте Табиби и его тазкире «Маджмуат уш-шуаро». Предварительные сведения о биографии поэта мы можем найти в рукописи, написанной современником поэта Хасанмурадкори Лаффаси, и в книгах литературного критика Рахмата Маджиди. Научные труды и монографии о литературной среде Хивы XIX века и творчестве ее представителей также дают комментарии к творчеству Табиби.

Известно, что Табиби жил и творил в очень тяжелых и трудных условиях. Мухаммад Рахим II (1865-1910) жил в Табиби. Поэт родился в Хиве в 1869 году, отец поэта Али Мухаммед был одним из известных врачей Хивы. Этот хаким из Афганистана позже поселился в Хорезме и находился на службе у Отахонтора, зятя Мухаммада Рахим-хана Феруза. Одновременно он занимался и пошивом одежды. Ахмед Табиби с юных лет изучал персидский язык в школах и медресе. Благодаря своему энтузиазму он быстро стал грамотным, стал учеником своего отца и познал медицинскую науку. Так как он очень интересовался медициной, то долгое время работал у известного врача своего времени, брата поэта Баяни, и учился у него наукам. По описанию Лаффаси, поэт был невысоким, открытым, сладкоречивым, мягким, вежливым человеком, проводившим больше времени с поэтом Авазом Утаром. Табиби был прекрасным шахматистом, а также овладел музыкальной наукой. По словам современника поэта Хадима, если бы он взял в руки саз и танбур и сыграл мелодию «наво», то очаровал бы людей.

Ахмад Табиби увлекается литературой и искусством и усердно изучает литературу прошлого. В его становлении как художественного поэта важную роль играют произведения узбекских, персидско-таджикских, азербайджанских и других поэтов-классиков. Он быстро стал известен как известный поэт, участвуя в беседах современных поэтов и литературных собраниях. После того как Мухаммад Рахимхан увидел отзывчивость и поэтические способности Табиби, он пригласил его во дворец, ему ничего не оставалось, как согласиться с условиями времени. Служа врачом в ханском дворце, он продолжал свою творческую деятельность – поэзию. Поэт быстро стал известен своим мастерством слова, заслугами в культурной и литературной жизни. Табиби заботился о многих людях и направлял их в работе. У него были близкие отношения с Авазом Утаром, и он многому научил его в области науки, этики и поэзии. В одном из своих стихотворений Аваз Утар называет Табиби своим учителем:

Не ғам эмди, Аваз, назм илмида бўлсанг Табибийдек,
Ки дерлар, кўрган эл назмингни, устодингга салломно.

(Стихотворение дано как есть. Значение: Обращение к поэту Авазу Утару: если бы твой учитель был похож на Табиби, люди, читающие твои стихи, хвалили бы твоего учителя.)

Однако следует сказать, что хотя Табиби и снискал особое уважение, работая во дворце, благосклонностью дворца он не пользовался. Он зарабатывал на жизнь тем, что открывал магазин и продавал пациентам лекарства. Табиби разговаривал с купцами из Аравии, Ирана, Афганистана и Индии и покупал у них лекарства и книги. С этой работой он несколько раз ездил в Мешхед. За свой талант и мудрость поэт пользовался уважением среди добродетельных людей. Поэтому Хан звонил Табиби и приказывал ему работать в каком-нибудь мушайре и совете по делам культуры. Однако Табиби жил в крайней бедности, а художники, занимавшие небольшую должность при дворе или прославлявшиеся как придворные поэты, часто делали карьеру, приносившую большой доход. Мысли о необходимости врача можно очень часто встретить в его произведениях. Например, поэт пишет о том, что остался в дураках, не сумев дойти ни до одного поста:

Адамдин то келиб қилдим бу қишлоқ хонани маскан
Киярга топмадим умрим ўтиб мен бенаво пўстин... Совукдин гаҳ қочиб кирсам ичига
қалтираб, қакшаб, Танамга парвариш қилгай эди мисли ано пўстин... Бу
қиш ичра тараххум айлабон мискин Табибийнинг, Тани урёнига бергай
Худо чакман ва ё пўстин...²⁴

(Стихотворение дано как есть. Значение: в стихотворении поэт поэтически описывает, что он живет в этой деревне с самого рождения, но у него нет кожи, которую можно было бы надеть.)

Русский востоковед А. Н. Самойлович, беседовавший с Табиби во время его посещения Хивы, также отмечает, что поэт был просветителем. Несколько рукописей и литографических копий Табиби хранятся в Институте востоковедения имени Абу Райхана Беруни Академии наук Узбекистана. Среди них такие диваны, как «Байози мухаммасот», «Байози мусаддасак», «Байози ашар», «Мунис ул-ушшак». Однако первое стихотворение поэта «Тухфат ус-султан» в этом фонде не обнаружено. Литературовед Ф. Ганиходжаев сообщает, что единственный экземпляр девана хранится в Доме-музее А. С. Семенова в Душанбе. «Единственный известный экземпляр «Тухфат ус-султан» был переписан в 1328 (1910 году) секретарем Мухаммадом Якубом Девоним ибн Устой Гурбанниязом Хорезми. Работа состоит из 464 страниц²⁵. Эта информация удивительна, поскольку Ф. Ганиходжаев не указал источник информации об этом деване. Вообще источники произведений поэта хранятся не только в нашей стране, но и в фондах других республик. К счастью, копия дивана «Тухфат ус-султан» была найдена в «Рукописном заповеднике Ичан-Кала» в Хиве.

²⁴ Табиби Ахмад. Мунис ул-ушшак. Рукопись. УзРФАШИ, №3460.

²⁵ Ф. Ганиходжаев. Ахмед Табиби (жизнь и творчество). Ташкентский «Фан». 1978.

В своем исследовании жизни и творчества известного литературоведа Ф. Ганиходжаева Ахмада Табиби ценные сведения о жизненном пути поэта, его произведениях, их источниках, круге жанров творчества поэта, содержании тема, литературное влияние и т.п. дадут. Кроме того, литературовед С. Маткаримова²⁶ исследует лирическое наследие поэта по литературным критериям. Кроме того, кандидат филологических наук Шермухаммад Аманов занимается редактированием текста одного из стихотворений поэта «Мунис ул-Ушшак»²⁷, изданного на турецком языке. В результате последних исследований, проведенных литературоведом, стало известно, что в фонде Института востоковедения имени Абу Райхана Беруни Академии наук Узбекистана имеются такие источники, как «Байози мухамасот», «Байози аш».

Лирика Ахмада Табиби тематически разнообразна, воплощая мысли, чувства и выражения поэта того времени. Табиби создал прекрасные образцы поэзии на персидско-таджикском языке и стал одним из самых известных поэтов узбекской литературы. О реальной жизни и настоящей человеческой любви Табиби воспекает в своих лирических газелях. Его произведения проникнуты идеями, пропагандирующими любовь к жизни и людям, приобретение знаний.

Использованные источники:

1. Табиби Ахмад. Мунис ул-ушшак. Рукопись. УзРФАШИ, №3460.
2. Ф. Ганиходжаев. Ахмед Табиби (жизнь и творчество). Ташкентский «Фан». 1978.
3. Маткаримова Саломат. 2007. Табиби – тазкиранавис. Кандидат наук номз.дис. Ташкент.
4. Амонов Шермухаммед. 2020. «Работа Ахмада Табиби и копии его книги «Мунис ул-ушшак». Золотые свитки 1:22-42

²⁶ Маткаримова Саломат. 2007. Табиби – тазкиранавис. Кандидат наук номз.дис. Ташкент.

²⁷ Амонов Шермухаммед. 2020. «Работа Ахмада Табиби и копии его книги «Мунис ул-ушшак». Золотые свитки 1:22-42

*Ахмадалиева Н.Ж.
кафедра акушерства и гинекологии №2.
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт*

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОЛИМОРФНЫХ ВАРИАНТОВ ГЕНОВ ЦИТОКИНОВЫХ МАРКЕРОВ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С РИСКОМ САМОПРОИЗВОЛЬНЫХ АБОРТОВ

Резюме. Женщины знание индивидуальных генетических особенностей может помочь оптимизировать ведение беременности при самопроизвольных абортах и их лечении. Наконец, тот факт, что генетика влияет на продолжительность репродуктивного цикла женщины, определяет актуальность.

Противоречивость и вариабельность обсуждаемой темы обуславливают ее актуальность и обосновывают необходимость углубленного изучения механизмов патогенеза СА и переноса полиморфизмов ряда генов-кандидатов. Это особенно важно для самопроизвольных аборт, что обусловило выбор темы данного исследования и его актуальность.

Ключевая слова: цитокиновый маркер, самопроизвольный аборт, полиморфный вариант.

*Akhmadaliev N.J.
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology No. 2.
Andijan State Medical Institute*

FEATURES OF POLYMORPHIC VARIANTS OF CYTOKINE MARKER GENES ASSOCIATED WITH THE RISK OF SPONTANEOUS ABORTIONS

Resume. Women's knowledge of individual genetic characteristics can help optimize pregnancy management during spontaneous abortions and their treatment. Finally, the fact that genetics affects the duration of a woman's reproductive cycle determines the relevance.

The inconsistency and variability of the topic under discussion determine its relevance and justify the need for an in-depth study of the mechanisms of the pathogenesis of CA and the transfer of polymorphisms of a number of candidate genes. This is especially important for spontaneous abortions, which led to the choice of the topic of this study and its relevance.

Keywords: cytokine marker, spontaneous abortion, polymorphic variant.

Актуальность. Сегодня появляется все больше информации о влиянии генетики на здоровье женщин [5]. Это касается не только онкологического процесса у женщин, но и таких заболеваний, как самопроизвольный аборт, бесплодие, эндометриоз, синдром поликистозных яичников и др. Знание риска и возможного механизма заболевания может быть ключевым фактором при выборе его профилактики или оптимальной терапии [3]. Исследования последних лет выявили ряд генов и их полиморфизмов, связанных с беременностью и бесплодием [4].

Соответственно, появляется все больше свидетельств важности знания генетического статуса женщины при выборе правильной тактики вспомогательных репродуктивных технологий и оценке вероятности развития успешной клинической беременности после экстракорпорального оплодотворения (ЭКО) [2].

Цель исследования. Цель исследования: изучить вариабельность различных полиморфных проявлений генов-маркеров цитокинов при риске самопроизвольного прерывания беременности.

Материалы и методы исследования. Изучены результаты ПГ у 80 пациентов. Всем пациентам была проведена ультразвуковая биомикроскопия аппаратом MaxП с использованием датчика с частотой 35 и 50 МГц.

Результаты исследования. Анализ частот генотипов в клетках децидуальной ткани по полиморфизму -31С-Т гена IL-1 β показал, что в контрольной группе и в образцах децидуальной ткани, полученных при неразвивающейся беременности, преобладают гетерозиготные носители данного полиморфизма (табл. 1). В случае спонтанного аборта в первом триместре более половины женщин не имеют данного полиморфного варианта гена IL-1 β в генотипе клеток материнской части плаценты. Частота аллели 31-Т гена IL-1 β наибольшая среди женщин с неразвивающейся беременностью. Однако статистически значимых различий в частотах генотипов и аллелей по исследуемому полиморфизму между сравниваемыми группами не выявлено.

В клетках материнской части плаценты женщин с неразвивающейся беременностью выявлена наибольшая частота гомозигот -174СС гена IL-6 (табл. 1). Наименьшая частота данного генотипа зарегистрирована среди женщин со спонтанным абортом в первом триместре. Однако данные различия не являются статистически значимыми.

Таблица 1

Частота генотипов (%) и аллелей генов цитокинов в децидуальной ткани женщин с различным характером течения беременности

Ген, полиморфизм	Контроль (МА)	Патология беременности					
		СА, (%)	абс.	χ^2 (P)	НБ, (%)	абс.	χ^2 (P)

1	2	3	4	5	6
IL-1 β -31C-T					
CC	7 (28,0 %)	7 (53,8 %)	3,06 (0,22)	4 (21,1 %)	0,88 (0,64)
CT	17 (68,0 %)	5 (38,5 %)		13 (68,4 %)	
TT	1 (4,0 %)	1 (7,7 %)		2 (10,5 %)	
Частота аллели -31T	0,380	0,269		0,447	
$\chi^2_2(P)$		0,93 (0,33)		0,41 (0,52)	
IL-6 -174 G-C					
GG	3 (12,0 %)	2 (15,4 %)	0,41 (0,81)	3 (15,8 %)	1,24 (0,54)
GC	16 (64,0 %)	9 (69,2 %)		9 (47,4 %)	
CC	6 (24,0 %)	2 (15,4 %)		7 (36,8)	
Частота аллели -174C	0,56	0,50		0,605	
IL-10 -592 C-A					
CC	12 (48,0 %)	5 (38,5 %)	1,74 (0,42)	14 (73,7 %)	3,65 (0,16)
CA	11 (44,0 %)	8 (61,5 %)		5 (26,3 %)	
AA	2 (8,0 %)	0		0	
Частота аллели -592A	0,30	0,308		0,132	
$\chi^2_2(P)$		0 (0,94)		3,49 (0,06)	
TNF α -308G-A					
GG	16 (64,0 %)	8 (61,5 %)	0,02 (0,9)	10 (52,6 %)	0,58 (0,75)
GA	9 (36,0 %)	5 (38,5 %)		9 (47,4 %)	
AA	0	0		0	
Частота аллели -308A	0,18	0,192		0,237	
$\chi^2_2(P)$		0,02 (0,99)		0,43 (0,51)	

Примечание: МА – медицинский аборт; СА – спонтанный аборт; НБ – неразвивающаяся беременность; χ^2_1 – сравнение частот генотипов с контролем; χ^2_2 – сравнение частот аллелей с контролем.

Среди образцов децидуальной ткани женщин контрольной группы преобладают гомозиготные по аллели –592C гена IL-10 (см. табл. 1). Только в этой группе выявлены гомозиготы по полиморфизму – на их долю приходится 8 %. Распределение частот генотипов и аллелей в образцах децидуальной ткани двух групп женщин с патологией беременности

отличаются. В отличие от контрольной группы и группы со спонтанными абортами среди женщин с неразвивающейся беременностью более 70 % приходится на гомозигот СС-592; при этом частота аллели –592А гена IL-10 в 2,2 раза меньше.

Характер распределения частот генотипов и аллелей по полиморфизму –308G-A гена TNF одинаков во всех трех сравниваемых группах (см. табл. 1). Полиморфизм в гомозиготном состоянии не зафиксирован ни в одной из групп.

Таким образом, для децидуальной ткани не выявлено различий в частотах генотипов и аллелей по исследуемым полиморфизмам генов цитокинов.

Для оценки вклада генотипа отца и самого зародыша мы исследовали частоту регистрации исследуемых полиморфизмов в клетках хорионической ткани (табл. 2). Распределение частот генотипов и аллелей по полиморфизму -31C-T гена IL-1 β в клетках хориона не отличается от такового для клеток децидуальной ткани. Различий между группами женщин также не выявлено.

В клетках хорионической ткани распределение частот генотипов и аллелей по полиморфизму -174G-C гена IL-6 в контрольной группе и среди женщин со спонтанным абортом практически одинаково и не отличается от такового для клеток материнской части плаценты (табл. 1, 2). В то же время среди образцов хорионической ткани, полученных из абортивного материала при неразвивающейся беременности, статистически значимо чаще регистрируются гомозиготы по аллели –174G гена IL-6.

Характер распределения частот генотипов и аллелей в клетках хорионической ткани по полиморфизму –592C-A гена IL-10 и -308G-A гена TNF одинаков во всех трех сравниваемых группах (табл. 2).

Имплантация эмбриона в течение физиологической беременности ассоциирована со сдвигом цитокинового баланса в сторону преобладания факторов с иммуносупрессорной активностью. В течение беременности в зоне матки угнетается продукция цитокинов Th1 при одновременном усилении синтеза Th2 цитокинов. Нарушение баланса Th1/Th2 является одной из причин развития патологии беременности [2]. В случае преобладания цитокинов Th1 наблюдается недостаточное внедрение трофобласта, внутриутробная задержка развития плода.

По данным литературы IL-6, относящийся к провоспалительным цитокинам, способен секретироваться трофобластом. Наряду с другими цитокинами он необходим для успешной имплантации [4].

В то же время IL-6 может затруднять реализацию эффекторных реакций иммунной системы матери по отношению к плоду. У женщин с привычным невынашиванием беременности IL-6, являясь по своим эффектам типичным провоспалительным цитокином, стимулирующим ангиогенез и активирующим коагуляционные реакции, одновременно

ингибирует продукцию IL-1, TNF, оказывая тем самым противовоспалительное действие, ограничивая продукцию провоспалительных цитокинов в тканях [1]. По некоторым данным литературы уровень IL-6 в периферической крови женщин с угрозой прерывания беременности повышается [2].

Таблица 2

Частота генотипов (%) и аллелей генов цитокинов в тканях хориона при различном характере течения беременности

Ген, полиморфизм	Контроль (МА)	Патология беременности				
		СА, (%)	абс.	χ^2 1 (P)	НБ, (%)	абс.
IL-1 β -31C-T						
CC	6 (26,1 %)	7 (50,0 %)	4,23 (0,12)	4 (21,1 %)	0,67 (0,72)	
CT	16 (69,6 %)	5 (35,7 %)		13 (68,4 %)		
TT	1 (4,3 %)	2 (14,3 %)		2 (10,5 %)		
Частота аллели –31T	0,391	0,321		0,447		
χ^2 2(P)		0,37 (0,54)		0,27 (0,6)		
Il-6 -174 G-C						
GG	2 (8,7 %)	4 (28,6 %)	2,63 (0,27)	12 (63,2 %)	14,7 (0,0006)	
GC	18 (78,3 %)	9 (64,3 %)		7 (36,8 %)		
CC	3 (13,0 %)	1 (7,1 %)		0		
Частота аллели - 174C	0,522	0,393		0,184		
χ^2 2(P)		1,16 (0,61)		10,18 (0,001)		
IL-10 -592 C-A						
CC	8 (34,8 %)	4 (28,6 %)	0,25 (0,88)	12 (63,2 %)	3,79 (0,15)	
CA	14 (60,9 %)	9 (64,3 %)		7 (36,8 %)		
AA	1 (4,3 %)	1 (7,1 %)		0		
Частота аллели - 592A	0,348	0,393		0,184		
χ^2 2(P)		0,15 (0,7)		2,08 (0,09)		
TNF α -308G-A						
GG	15 (65,2 %)	8 (57,1 %)	1,08 (0,58)	9 (47,4 %)	2,67 (0,26)	
GA	7 (30,4 %)	6 (42,9 %)		10 (52,6 %)		
AA	1 (4,3 %)	0		0		

Частота аллели - 308A	0,196	0,214		0,263	
$\chi^2_2(P)$		0,04 (0,85)		0,54 (0,46)	

Примечание: МА – медицинский аборт; СА – спонтанный аборт; НБ – неразвивающаяся беременность; χ^2_1 – сравнение частот генотипов с контролем; χ^2_2 – сравнение частот аллелей с контролем.

Провоспалительные цитокины обладают не только прямым эмбриотоксическим эффектом, но также ограничивают инвазию трофобласта, нарушая нормальное его формирование. Кроме того, избыточное количество провоспалительных цитокинов приводит к активации протромбиназы, что обуславливает тромбозы, инфаркты трофобласта и его отслойку, и, в конечном итоге, выкидыш в I триместре беременности.

Данные литературы о возможной связи между наличием полиморфизма промоторного участка гена IL-6 и риском патологии беременности в I триместре противоречивы. Одни авторы [3, 6] считают, что наличие полиморфизма –174С промоторного участка гена IL-6 не ассоциировано с повышенным риском невынашивания беременности. Saijo Y. с коллегами [16] в популяции японских женщин выявили ассоциацию патологии беременности с другим полиморфизмом данного гена –634G. А в исследованиях Costeas и его коллег [5] наличие исследуемого нами полиморфизма ассоциировано с риском спонтанного прерывания беременности. Однако данные литературы о роли генотипа хорионической ткани практически отсутствуют.

Таким образом, в проведенном исследовании установлено, что вклад исследуемых полиморфизмов генов цитокинов в увеличение риска спонтанного прерывания беременности и остановку развития зародыша не одинаков. Статистически значимых различий в распределении частот генотипов и аллелей по исследуемым полиморфизмам генов цитокинов между контрольной группой и группой женщин со спонтанным абортом в первом триместре беременности не выявлено. Установлено, что риск развития такого патологического состояния, как неразвивающаяся беременность, повышается в случае гомозиготного состояния по аллели –174С гена интерлейкина-6 в клетках хорионической ткани (OR = 18 (3,2–100,9)). Частота аллели –174G в данной группе в 2,8 раз меньше по сравнению с контролем.

Показано, что анализ только материнского генотипа не является достаточно информативным для оценки ассоциации полиморфизмов с риском развития патологии беременности первого триместра. Полученные нами данные указывают на необходимость анализа не только генотипа

матери, но и генотипа отца, что позволяет оценить риск проявлений осложнений развития у зародыша.

Критериями включения в настоящее исследование для женщин с НБ были: а) отсутствие в анамнезе женщин медицинских аборт, родов и внематочных беременностей; б) наличие 2 и более выкидышей; в) отсутствие врожденных аномалий развития матки; г) отсутствие хромосомных аномалий в кариотипе супругов; д) отсутствие репродуктивных проблем у супруга.

90 женщин этой группы имели осложненный акушерско-гинекологический анамнез: отслойка плаценты (40,0%), клинические признаки угрозы прерывания беременности (20,0%), хронический эндометрит (18,9%), фетоплацентарную недостаточность (10,0%), хроническое воспаление придатков матки (7,8%), задержка развития плода (2,2%), эрозию шейки матки (1,1%). На момент обследования 56 женщин имели сопутствующую хроническую патологию: гиподисфункция щитовидной железы — 12,5%; хронические заболевания ЖКТ (гастрит, холецистит, панкреатит) — 23,2%; вегето-сосудистую дистонию — 9,0%; органов верхних дыхательных путей (ринит, гайморит, тонзиллит) — 9,0%; заболеваний почек (пиелонефрит, мочекаменная болезнь) — 9,0%; избыточную массу тела — 7,1%; сочетание 2-3 хронических заболеваний — 30,2%. Диагностические тесты (ИФА и ПЦР) показали, что 29 (25,9%) женщин были носителями половых вирусных инфекций (цитомегаловирусной и/или герпетической), 12 (10,7%) женщин — носителями инфекции смешанного генеза (бактерии + вирусы), 7 (6,3%) женщин имели бактериальный вагиноз. 64 женщины (57,1%) не были носителями инфекций, передаваемых половым путем. Средний возраст женщин в группе был $30,0 \pm 4,7$ (SD) лет.

Вывод. Та же ситуация наблюдается при попытке статистически учесть распространенность самопроизвольных абортов. Его термин и определение варьируются в зависимости от страны и профессиональной организации. И соответственно, в мировой практике было проведено множество исследований по изучению полиморфных вариантов различных генов, включая факторы, связанные с прерыванием беременности, такие как гены фолатного цикла MTHFR, MTR, MTRRR и фактор роста эндотелия сосудов (VEGF). Большинство публикаций посвящено генотипу MTHFR 677st, результаты которого не были полностью раскрыты до Khali.

Использованные источники:

1. Абашидзе, А.А. Социальные проблемы бесплодия /А.А. Абашидзе //Материалы VI Регионального научного форума «Мать и дитя», 26-28 июня 2012 г. - Москва: МЕДИ Экспо, 2012. - С. 307-308.
- 2.Васильева, О.В. Молекулярно-генетические аспекты кардиоваскулярных и цереброваскулярных заболеваний (обзор) / О.В. Васильева //Клинико-лабораторный консилиум. - 2011. - №2-3. - С. 11-15.

3. Генетические факторы риска развития острой ишемии мозга у пациентов молодого и среднего возраста / А.Н. Овсянникова, В.В. Машин, Л.А. Белова [и др.] //Ульяновский медико-биологический журнал. - 2015. - №2. - С. 56-62.
4. Jin L. The costimulatory signal upregulation is associated with Th1 bias at the maternal-fetal interface in human miscarriage / L. Jin, D. Fan, T. Zhang, P. Guo, D. Li //Am J Reprod Immunol. – 2011. – Vol. 66. – P. 270–278.
5. Marwood M. Interleukin-11 and leukemia inhibitory factor regulate the adhesion of endometrial epithelial cells: implications in fertility regulation / Marwood M., Visser K., Salamonsen L., Dimitriadis E. //Endocrinol. – 2009. – Vol. 150. – P. 2915–2923.
6. Prigoshin N. Cytokine gene polymorphisms in recurrent pregnancy loss of unknown cause / N. Prigoshin, M. Tambutti, J. Larrida //Am J Reprod Immunol. – 2004. – Vol. 52. – P. 36–41.

*Ахмедова Х.Ю.
кафедра госпитальной терапии и эндокринологии
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт*

ВОПРОСЫ ПОСТГЕМОРРАГИЧЕСКОЙ АНЕМИИ ПРИ ТРОМБОЦИТОПЕНИИ И ЕЕ ЛЕЧЕНИЕ

Резюме. Важное место расстройств гемостаза в общей патологии человека определяется не только высокой частотой, разнообразием и потенциальной опасностью геморрагических и тромбогеморрагических заболеваний и синдромов, но и тем, что эти процессы являются существенными звеньями патогенеза чрезвычайно большого числа других болезней.

Они сопутствуют травмам, осложняют хирургические вмешательства, лекарственную и трансфузионную терапию.

Ключевые слова: тромбоцитопения, анемия, диагностика, лечения, патогенез, постгеморрагическая анемия.

*Akhmedova H.Yu.
Department of Hospital Therapy and Endocrinology
Andijan State Medical Institute*

ISSUES OF POSTHEMORRHAGIC ANEMIA IN THROMBOCYTOPENIA AND ITS TREATMENT

Resume. The important place of hemostasis disorders in general human pathology is determined not only by the high frequency, variety and potential danger of hemorrhagic and thrombohemorrhagic diseases and syndromes, but also by the fact that these processes are essential links in the pathogenesis of an extremely large number of other diseases.

They accompany injuries, complicate surgical interventions, drug and transfusion therapy

Key words: thrombocytopenia, anemia, diagnosis, treatment, pathogenesis, posthemorrhagic anemia.

Актуальность. Несмотря на 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 чаще 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 и тромбогеморрагических заболеваний и синдромов, но еще и тем, что эти процессы являются существенными звеньями патогенеза чрезвычайно большого числа других болезней. Они сопутствуют травмам, осложняют хирургические вмешательства, лекарственную и трансфузионную терапию [4,7,11].

Из наследственных нарушений системы гемостаза наиболее часты тромбоцитопатии, гемофилия А и В, а из сосудистых видов патологии - телеангиэктазия, на долю которых приходится более 99% всех генетически обусловленных гемостазиопатий [1,6,9],

Среди приобретенных форм преобладают вторичные тромбоцитопения, тромбоцитопатии, ДВС крови, дефицит и ингибция факторов протромбина нового комплекса и геморрагический васкулит [2,5,8]. Частота геморрагических болезней и синдромов в городской популяции у взрослых составляет 177 на 10000 населения [3,7,10]. При этом тромбоцитопатии встречаются с частотой ПО на 10000 респондентов аутоиммунные тромбоцитопения и геморрагический васкулит по 6 на 10000 человек (Белова И.И. 2004}. В последние годы отмечается не только неуклонный рост числа больных геморрагическими гемостазиопатиями, 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 железodefицитной 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 обуславливают 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 гемостазиопатиями. Не разработаны подходы к рациональному лечению геморрагических болезней в зависимости от варианта и выраженности синдрома анемии.

В целом работ* касающихся лечения синдрома анемии при гемостазиопатиях крайне мало. В основном осуществляются стандартные противоанемические мероприятия с использованием пероральных препаратов железа; вопрос о целесообразности гемотрансфузий остается спорным. Математического моделирования систем эритронов и гемостаза при геморрагических болезнях в сочетании с анемией не проводилось.

Цель исследования. Оценить диагностическое и прогностическое значение нарушений периферического звена эритронов в патогенезе геморрагического синдрома у больных гемостазиопатиями.

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 телеангиэктазии встречается анемический синдром преимущественно тяжелой степени. Железодифицитное состояние выявляется у 25% пациентов, из них у 34% - латентный дефицит железа. Основными формами анемии при геморрагических гемостазиопатиях являются железодифицитная анемия (46,5%) и анемия хронических заболеваний (46,5%), у 2,8% больных диагностируется апластическая анемия, у 2,8% - сочетание дефицита железа и витамина В₁₂, у 1,4% - В₁₂-дифицитная анемия.

У больных геморрагическими гемостазиопатиями при отсутствии анемии отмечается тенденция к снижению цветового показателя и гематокрита, что свидетельствует об истощении компенсаторных возможностей эритроцитарной системы.

Гемостазиопатии 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-тромбоцитарного гемостаза, большей активностью фибринолиза и гипокоагуляционными сдвигами плазменного звена в виде удлинения активированного времени рскальцифнкаии и активированного парциального тромбопластнного 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, цветовой 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 многофакторного анализа и отобранный с учетом коэффициентов влияния набор эритроцитарных 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.

Использованные источники:

1. Ажигирова, М.А. Перспективы перехода от криопреципитата к вирусиактивированным концентратам факторов VIII и IX для профилактики и лечения гемофилии / М.А. Ажигирова, О.П. Плющ //Пробл. гематологии и переливания крови. 2016. - № 3. - С. 20-23.
2. Вашенко, Т Ф. Значение нммунокоррегнрующей терапии препаратами интерферона в лечении ндноп этической тромбоцитопенн ческой пурпур

- у детей / Т.Ф. Вашенко, Е.Н. Долгнна. Н.С. Кнсляк и др, //Гематол. и трансфузиол. 2009. - Т. 44, - № 1. - С. 9-14,
3. Жвания, М.А. Клиническое значение определения общего сывороточного Ig E при геморрагическом васкулите у детей / М.А. Жвания, Н.П. Топуридзе, Л.Н. Ломтатидзе, М.К. Гиоргадзе //Мед. новости Грузии. 2010. - № 12(69). - С. 19-21.
4. Луговская, С.А. Диагностика железодефицита с помощью современных гематологических анализаторов / С.А. Луговская, И.И. Миронова, М.Е. Почтарь и др. //Гематол. и трансфузиол. 2016. - № 4. - С. 31-33.
5. Углова, М.В. Методические аспекты использования математического моделирования в медико-биологических исследованиях / М.В. Углова //Научно-технический прогресс и медицина: Обл. научно-практическая конференция. Куйбышев, 2018. - С. 85-86.
6. Юрлов, В.М. Геморрагические тромбоцитопатии (клиника, диагностика, классификация и лечение): Автореф. дис.. докт. мед. наук / В.М. Юрлов. – М., 2010. с.
7. Frederiksen, H. The incidence of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura in adults increases with age / H. Frederiksen, K. Schmidt //Blood. 2009. -Vol.94. - N3. – P. 909-913.
8. Tung, S.Y. Clinical observation of Henoch-Schonlein purpura-locus on gastrointestinal manifestation and endoscopic findings / S.Y. Tung, C.S. Wu, P.C. Chen, Y.C. Kuo //Chang. Keng. I. Hsueh. 2014. - Vol. 17. - N 4, - P 347*351.
9. Valero Prieto, I. Schoenlein-Henoch purpura associated with spiramycin and with important digestive manifestations / I. Valero Prieto, J. Calvo Catala, E. Hortelano Martinez et al. //Rev. Esp. Enferm. Dig. 2014. - Vol. 85. - N 1. -P. 47-49.
10. Wang, Y.J. Clinical studies of Henoch-Schonlein purpura in Chinese children / Y.J. Wang, C.S. Chi, W.J. Shian //Chung Hua I Hsueh Tsa Chih (Taipei). -2013. Vol. 51. - N 5. - P. 345-349.
11. Zhang, Y. Changing pattern of glomerular disease at Beijing Children's Hospital / Y. Zhang, Y. Shen, L.G. Feld, F.B. Stapleton II Clin. Pediatr. (Phila). 2014. - Vol. 33. - N 9. - P.542-547.

Бабаева Х.У.

соискатель

Чирчикский государственный педагогический университет

КОГНИТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ КАК ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье отображено когнитивных технологий и его цель, задачи, которые используются для формирования когнитивное восприятие, то есть та деятельность, направленная на обработку внешней информации на основе мыслительной деятельности и пути развития способности учащихся к когнитивному восприятию учебных материалов научного содержания

Ключевые слова: когнитивных технологий, когнитивное восприятие, внешней информации, мыслительной деятельности, учебных материалов научного содержания, восприятие информации, познавательных возможностей.

Babaeva Kh.U.

researcher

Chirchik State Pedagogical University

COGNITIVE TECHNOLOGIES AS AN EFFECTIVE PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGY

Abstract. This article displays cognitive technologies and its purpose, tasks that are used to form cognitive perception, that is, the activity aimed at processing external information based on mental activity and ways to develop students' ability to cognitive perception of educational materials of scientific content

Keywords: cognitive technologies, cognitive perception, external information, mental activity, educational materials of scientific content, perception of information, cognitive capabilities.

Когнитивные технологии как эффективная педагогическая технология позволяют обеспечить комплексное развитие учащихся. Понятия ума, интеллекта, мышления тесно переплетены в нашем сознании с научной деятельностью и традиционным преподаванием. Когда приоритетный акцент делается на развитии мышления учащегося, целесообразно эффективно использовать методы и технологии, которые мотивируют его к знаниям.

Образовательные технологии когнитивного характера – это образовательные технологии, направленные на индивидуальную личность. С помощью когнитивных схем обеспечивается понимание учащимися

окружающего мира. Также с помощью этих технологий учащимся удастся активно адаптироваться к жизни общества и усваивать необходимую информацию.

Философские основы развития личности нашли свое отражение в исследовательских работах ученых-психологов Э.Юсупова, М.Хайруллаева, М.Бекмуродова; ученых-педагогов О.Мусурмоновой, Н.Ортикова, С.Нишоновой, М.Куронова, Д.Косимовой, У.Махкамова; принципы и подходы к отбору учебных материалов, их влияние на качество образования, вопросы расширения познавательного и творческого восприятия учащихся – в научных исследованиях Р.Сафаровой, Б.Адизова, М.Вахובה, Д.Юлдошева, Н.Машарипова.

Вопросами систематизации и структурирования учебных материалов в нашей республике занимались такие ученые, как М.Махмудов, Б.Адизов, О.Розиков, Р.Нуржанова, Н.Тошева, Ф.Кучкарова [2].

Научные исследования по развитию научного мировоззрения учащихся проводили Ш.Мустафоев, С.Романова, Д.Ю.Саипова, Р.Орипова, О.Матёкубов, Р.Юнусов, О.Иброхимов, Н.Киямов, И.Йулдошев, А.Маврулов, Р.Г.Кадыров, К.Мамиров, Д.Джамалова и др.

Из ученых стран Содружества Независимых Государств (СНГ) А.Сголяров, Э.Р.Ильина, Ю.Оленинов, Н.К.Сергеев, Ю.С.Овченникова, Л.Н.Вавилова, И.Б.Горбукова, Ю.Б.Ашеев изучали проблемы отбора и структурирования учебных материалов [1].

Среди зарубежных ученых научные труды А.Р.Низамани, А.Смита, М.Андерсона, Д.Берген, James Tackett имеют особое педагогическое значение по направлениям познавательного развития учащихся [3].

Когнитивные технологии разработаны на основе:

а) формирования навыков, направленных на решение проблемы когнитивной психологии и индивидуального взаимодействия с информацией;

б) формирования учебно-когнитивных, информационно-рабочих и саморазвивающихся компетенций.

Когнитивное восприятие – это деятельность, направленная на обработку внешней информации на основе мыслительной деятельности.

Развитие когнитивных способностей применительно к учебному процессу:

тренировка памяти для усвоения учебной информации; заключается в овладении способами мыслительной деятельности в процессе использования информации.

Основная цель применения этой технологии – помочь учащимся овладеть определенным объемом знаний, развить их интеллектуальные способности посредством формирования когнитивных схем.

Основная задача когнитивных технологий состоит в достижении понимания каждым учащимся сути содержания усваиваемой информации.

Перспективная цель данной технологии: обеспечение когнитивного развития учащихся; формирование у учащихся компетентности в работе с информацией.

Она включает в себя следующие навыки: восприятие информации из различных источников, концептуализация информации, то есть изложение своего мнения на основе логического мышления;

формирование критического мышления у учащихся:

показ различия между суждениями с помощью данных, основанных на фактических сведениях, выражение различий между аргументами и предположениями, например, выделение типов логических связей.

Определение компонентов учебных материалов научного содержания имеет важное дидактическое значение с точки зрения когнитивного развития учащихся.

Учебные материалы, предлагаемые учащимся, должны соответствовать их когнитивной способности к восприятию. При определении размера учебных материалов уделяется внимание повышению их научной ценности. Таким образом, научное содержание углубляется. Для этого уделяется внимание структурированию учебных материалов с углублением в содержание.

Возрастает необходимость изучения проблемы систематизации и модульности учебной информации научного содержания по следующим направлениям:

систематизация информации в содержании учебных дисциплин научного направления и разработка методов ее концентрации в определенных блоках;

обеспечение согласованности блока учебных дисциплин научного направления, образовательная информация научного содержания. Опора на системно-логический подход к отбору учебных материалов научного содержания позволяет целенаправленно организовывать и наполнять их содержанием.

Систематизация и структурирование учебных материалов научного содержания обеспечивает удобство их представления учащимся в последовательной, наглядной форме. Для этого работа над учебными материалами научного содержания позволяет развить их когнитивное восприятие в результате их представления учащимся на основе объединения в определенные блоки.

Основные аспекты процессуального подхода разработаны знаменитым педагогом Л.И.Занковым. Эти подходы важны при отборе и разработке учебных материалов научного содержания. С помощью этого принципа обеспечивается не только в рамках конкретного учебного предмета, но и в рамках межпредметной связи [4].

При этом создаются благоприятные условия для разделения учебных материалов на блоки, обеспечения связи между ними, их целенаправленного

проектирования и привлечения внимания учащихся к усвоенным знаниям. На этой основе учащиеся вступают в процесс когнитивного восприятия учебных материалов.

Анализ показывает, что каждый текст научного содержания состоит из введения, основной части, заключения, и должна быть предусмотрена связь между заголовками и абзацами. Часть текста обобщает полученные знания, что расширяет возможности их когнитивного восприятия.

Поскольку это целостные параграфы или тексты из 2–3 предложений, учебные материалы, представленные в учебниках, относятся к теоретической части содержания образования и важны для закрепления и систематизации усвоенных знаний.

В большинстве случаев учебные материалы научного содержания, предлагаемые учащимся, считаются большими, сложными и неблагоприятными для когнитивного восприятия учащихся. При выборе учебных материалов научного содержания считается целесообразным опираться на конкретные дидактические законы и доказательства.

Учащиеся должны уметь отличать от текста научного содержания основную идею, важные закономерности, составляющие текста, разницу в знаниях и обстоятельствах, суть содержания информации.

В эффективном представлении учебных материалов научного содержания учащимся и расширении их познавательных возможностей восприятия считается целесообразным использовать следующие методы: объединение учебных материалов в целостные блоки; использование модульных технологий обучения; использование метода базовых знаний и т.д.

Большинство педагогов представили следующие критерии обеспечения взаимосвязи между элементами учебных материалов научного содержания: 1. Наличие причинно-следственных связей между элементами.

2. Наличие связи между основными понятиями и важными частями, которые представляют их возникновение.

3. Выражение приоритетной функциональной значимости.

4. Нравится тот факт, что обеспечивается взаимосвязь между элементами, которые являются частью друг друга.

В результате усвоения знаний об изучаемом научном содержании, общества и предков у учащихся развиваются навыки и личностные качества познавательного восприятия учебных материалов.

Знание усвоенного научного содержания способствует эстетическому восприятию учащимися вселенной.

Использованные источники:

1. Shomurodov J.O. Methods for ensuring the cognitive perception of students of educational materials with artistic and aesthetic content”//Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research Impact pactor:SJIF 2021=7.699DOI:10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00474.2021-йил, 5-май.

2. Shomurodov J.O. Possibilities of cognitive technologies in providing students with artistic and aesthetic educational materials. Current Research journal of pedagogics Master Journals United States of America DOI-10.37547/crjp (ICCH –2767-3278) volume 03 icccue 02 PAGES: 9-12 SJIF: impact factor (2021: 5.714) 2022 volume 3.
3. Шамуродов Г.О. На основании его структуралистского материала онакучиларнинг когнитив принял участие в кенгайти-тренинге /учебном и инновационном исследовании. Национальный журнал науки методик №5 2021-йил, октябрь. ISSN 2181-1709(P) ISSN2181-1717(E) 269-273-6. <http://interscience.uz/>
4. Ernazarova G.O. The oretical basis of preparation of future teachers for professional pedagogical activity/ Academic Research in Educational Sciences, 3(1), 1057-1065. <https://doi.org/10.24412/2181-1385-2022-1-1057-1065>
5. Ernazarova G.O. Theoretical basis of preparation of future teachers for professional pedagogical activity/ International interdisciplinary research journal (giirj). ISSN(E) 2347-6915. Impact-Factor 7.472 in volume 10. №1. 2022 / page № 694-699.

*Баховиддинова З.М.
старший преподаватель
кафедра ПДБ и поликлинической педиатрии
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт
Республика Узбекистан, Андижан*
*Сахибова М.Д.
ассистент
кафедра ПДБ и поликлинической педиатрии
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт
Республика Узбекистан, Андижан*

ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ РИСКА И СОСТОЯНИЕ ЗДОРОВЬЯ ДЕТЕЙ

Аннотация. Человек в течение всей жизни находится под постоянным воздействием целого спектра факторов окружающей среды. Известно, что факторами, формирующими здоровье детского населения, являются экологические, природно-климатические условия регионов, социально-бытовые условия жизни и наследственный статус организма. Вопрос о силе воздействия факторов риска на развитие хронических инфекционных заболеваний у детей стоит очень остро и до настоящего времени остается дискуссионным.

Ключевые слова: экология, здоровье детей, статистика, семья.

*Bakhoviddinova Z.M.
senior teacher
Department of PCD
Andijan State Medical Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan*
*Sakhibova M.D.
assistant
Department of PCD
Andijan State Medical Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan*

ECOLOGICAL RISK FACTORS AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH STATE

Abstract. A person is constantly exposed to a whole range of environmental factors throughout his life. It is known that the factors shaping the health of the child population are environmental, natural and climatic conditions of the regions, social and living conditions and the hereditary status of the body. The question of the strength of the influence of risk factors on the development of

chronic infectious diseases in children is very acute and remains controversial to this day.

Key words: ecology, children's health, statistics, family.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ: Наиболее зависимой частью человеческого сообщества как от природных явлений и процессов, происходящих в обществе взрослых людей, так и от перераспределения средств, полученных от потребления природных и трудовых ресурсов, являются дети. На каждом этапе развития ребенок нуждается в определенных параметрах окружающей среды: от микроклиматических показателей воздуха помещения, в котором он находится, до информационной и психологической нагрузки, получаемой в том или ином возрасте. Поэтому изучать процессы формирования здоровья ребенка возможно в настоящее время только с позиций системного анализа всей совокупности фактов, определяющих жизнедеятельность человека [1].

В процессе развития человек, находясь в глобальной природно-социальной среде, меняет пространство обитания, изменяя свои социально-биологические потребности. В наиболее естественном виде до настоящего времени существует первое пространство экологической среды человека - организм матери, хотя он изменился в худшую сторону под воздействием условий труда, загрязненных продуктов, воды, воздуха, следствием чего явилось снижение уровня здоровья новорожденных, учащение случаев рождения маловесных детей, врожденных уродств. Современные технологии ведения беременности и родов, выхаживания новорожденных необходимо рассматривать как мероприятия, позволяющие защитить организм ребенка от искажения экологического пространства первого года жизни и обеспечить его выживание.

События, происходящие в обществе, изменили самое необходимое экологическое пространство ребенка на протяжении всего периода детства - семью. Пищу, одежду, уход в первые годы жизни, отдых, развитие и образование в последующие годы ребенок получает опосредованно, через затраты родителей своей доли перераспределенных финансовых средств от потребления природных ресурсов, полученных ими в виде заработной платы. Важнейшими компонентами в воспитании ребенка на всех этапах жизни являются авторитет родителей, их жизненный опыт. Все это составляет неотъемлемую часть экологии детства.

Резкое повсеместное обострение экологической ситуации объясняет повышение интереса к экологическому воздействию на здоровье детей. По данным ВОЗ, экологические факторы обуславливают более 25% всех заболеваний человека, а в ряде стран и отдельных регионов этот процент может достигать 40% и более. С этой точки зрения предоставляется вполне обоснованным изучение влияния различных факторов риска на развитие патологии детского возраста.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ: С целью изучения некоторых особенностей образа жизни семей, получения сведений о состоянии здоровья детей, а также о наличии медико-биологических, санитарно-гигиенических и других факторов, которые могли оказать влияние на здоровье детей, проведен выборочный анкетный опрос 200 семей. Отбор семей проводили механическим способом в организованных детских коллективах из г. Темиртау и г. Балхаш, которые в работе определены как модель индустриального города (основной район). Исследование состояло из нескольких этапов. Всего обследованы 1 075 детей с рождения до 18 лет. Из исследования исключались семьи, имеющие детей, рожденных не в Карагандинской области.

Математическая оценка воздействия факторов риска предусматривала ранжирование отдельных факторов риска по силе их влияния (распространенность факторов риска менее 34% считалась низкой, от 34% до 67% - умеренной и от 67% и более - большой).

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ: При статистической обработке материала осуществлено ранжирование полученных данных. При проведении первичной профилактики из всего числа изучаемых факторов риска, способствующих развитию хронических инфекционных заболеваний у детей, следует учитывать следующие факторы.

В городских условиях на здоровье ребенка влияют пять основных групп факторов: жилая среда, производственные факторы, социальные, биологические и индивидуальный образ жизни. Ранжирование значимости отдельных факторов риска свидетельствуют о том, что нельзя не учитывать условия обитания в домашней среде - они также являются неотъемлемой принадлежностью экологии. Анализ качества жилой среды показал, что у 71,4% больных в домах содержались различные животные, птицы, аквариумные рыбки и т.д. (ранговое место), около 71,4% детей проживают в квартирах на 1- этажах с центральным отоплением и относительно слабой вентиляцией в панельных домах старой застройки, что в сочетании с ориентацией комнат ребенка на транспортные магистрали и промышленные предприятия может усиливать воздействие антропогенных загрязнений атмосферного воздуха на детский организм. При интерпретации данных необходимо учитывать продолжительность проживания семей в изучаемом районе. Уровень оседлости в годах составил $12,1 \pm 0,26$ г., что свидетельствует о том, что большая часть детей имела сходную по времени экспозицию действия региональных экологических факторов.

В наибольшей степени (до 100%) дополнительное влияние жилищно-бытовых условий отмечалось при использовании газовых плит без вытяжных шкафов, ковровых покрытий, мебели из древесно-стружечных плит и пластмасс, аэрозольной косметики, дезодорантов, химических средств борьбы с насекомыми.

Состояние среды жизнедеятельности ребенка во многом определяет наличие табачного дыма в воздухе. Во время курения около половины ядовитых веществ вместе с дымом уходит в окружающую среду. При этом в воздухе быстро создается опасная для здоровья концентрация различных токсических веществ, особенно никотина, достигающая 0,5 мг/м³. Табачный дым обладает высоким электрическим потенциалом, благодаря чему он скапливается вокруг некурящих людей, в том числе детей. Продукты курения оказывают раздражающее действие не только на слизистую оболочку бронхов, но и на весь организм [5, 6, 7, 8]. Курильщики в семье имеют 57,1% детей. Можно считать, что микро-экологическая жилая среда и экологическое неблагополучие в районе проживания больного ребенка взаимно потенцируются и являются факторами, влияющими на распространенность хронических инфекционных заболеваний.

Анализ полученных данных позволил судить о влиянии биологических факторов на формирование хронических инфекционных заболеваний у детей. Так, факторами высокого и умеренного риска являются частые простудные заболевания, детские инфекции, хронические болезни ЛОР-органов и перинатальная энцефалопатия.

Для экологически неблагополучного региона характерен также высокий уровень заболеваемости родителей, большая частота осложненного течения беременности и родов, оказывающих негативное влияние на формирование индивидуальных особенностей организма ребенка. У 43,6±2,5% матерей, по данным опроса, наблюдались осложнения во время беременности, у 15,7±0,8% - родов.

Одним из предрасполагающих биологических факторов, формирующих условия нарушения перинатального развития, можно считать возраст родителей к моменту рождения ребенка. Средний возраст отца, по данным опроса, составил 27,7±0,61 г., матери - 25,5±0,49 г.

В процессе анализа социальных факторов обнаружены типичные нарушения в организации питания детей, дефицит незаменимых факторов питания и пластического материала, преобладание в рационе продуктов низкой пищевой и биологической ценности.

К социальным факторам, играющим важную роль в формировании здоровья ребенка, относится образования родителей. Риск развития хронических заболеваний у детей считается высоким, если родители больного ребенка имеют среднее образование. Многочисленные исследования зарубежных и отечественных ученых показывают, что низкий социальный уровень выступает сильным, хотя и косвенным фактором, негативно влияющим на здоровье. Социальные факторы создают фон, на котором реализуются и усугубляют свое действие биологические факторы риска [2, 3, 4, 9].

Данные об образе жизни ребенка, выявленные в процессе расспроса родителей, в значительной мере субъективны, тем не менее удалось установить, что больше половины детей (62,8%) ведут малоподвижный образ жизни, предпочитая заниматься чтением книг, просмотром телепередач, компьютерными играми (диапазон организованных физических нагрузок у них составлял от 0 до 10 ч в нед.), 75% детей не имеют возможности проводить свой отпуск за городом, каждый четвертый ребенок определяет свой сон как неполноценный - продолжительность менее 8 часов, беспокойный сон, нарушение засыпания и т.д.

Несмотря на условность такого анализа, обнаружено, что в группе ранжированных факторов высокой степени влияния состояния здоровья детской популяции доминирующее значение занимает состояние среды жизнедеятельности, далее следуют социальные, биологические и производственные факторы.

ВЫВОДЫ: Полученные данные свидетельствуют о том, что в группе ранжированных факторов умеренной степени влияния на состояние здоровья детей первое место занимают биологические факторы, далее следуют состояние среды жизнедеятельности, социальные и производственные факторы, наименьшее влияние на здоровье оказывает образ жизни ребенка. Наименьшую распространенность имеют социальные факторы, индивидуальный образ жизни, производственные и биологические факторы.

Таким образом, результаты исследований свидетельствуют о том, что региональные особенности состояния здоровья детского населения определяются влиянием множества факторов риска, представляющих интегральный комплекс различных по характеру, интенсивности и длительности воздействия техногенных и медикосоциальных условий. Техногенные факторы в изучаемом районе играют, по-видимому, роль «стресс-реализующих» или «разрешающих», обуславливая перенапряжение или истощение компенсаторно-приспособительных механизмов, срыв адаптации и развитие болезни. Несмотря на неоспоримые свидетельства влияния техногенных нагрузок на развитие хронических болезней, установка причин и факторов экзависимых заболеваний представляет сложную задачу. Это обусловлено прежде всего тем, что на здоровье детей оказывают влияние не отдельные отрицательные факторы, разнообразие которых показано на примере Карагандинской области, а различные комбинации и длительность их воздействия на организм.

Результаты целенаправленного анкетирования можно считать практически значимыми, а использование медико-социальной анкеты в практике здравоохранения и особенно профилактических осмотров декретированного контингента школьников, испытывающих вредное влияние окружающей среды, позволит без больших экономических затрат

сформировать группу риска по хроническим инфекционным заболеваниям, в том числе почек.

Использованные источники:

1. Атмосферные загрязнения как фактор риска для здоровья детского и подросткового населения /Н. П. Гребняк, А. Ю. Федоренко, К. А. Якимова и др. //Гигиена и санитария. - 2002. - №2. - С. 21 - 23.
2. Баранов А. А. Здоровье детей России: научные и организационные приоритеты //Вестн. РАМН. - 1999. - №9. - С. 40 - 42.
3. Барановский А. П. О возможности применения линейного регрессионного анализа при прогнозировании состояния здоровья в зависимости от факторов окружающей среды /А. П. Барановский, К. Г. Касулин, Л. К. Квартовкина //Гигиена и санитария. - 1991. - №11. - С. 85 - 86.
4. Бердник О. В. Показатели популяционного и индивидуального риска при оценке влияния факторов окружающей среды на здоровье детского населения /О. В. Бердник, Л. В. Серых, М. Ю. Антомонов //Гигиена и санитария. - 2001. - №5. - С. 94 - 96.
5. Влияние загрязнения воздушной среды на распространенность и течение аллергических болезней у детей /Н. В. Авдеенко, А. А. Ефимова, И. И. Балаболкин и др. //Педиатрия. - 1990. - №5. - С. 10 - 14.
6. Голубев И. Р. О мониторинге «здоровье - окружающая среда» //Гигиена и санитария. - 2001. - №4. - С. 66 - 68.
7. Додина Л. Г. Некоторые аспекты антропогенного загрязнения окружающей среды на здоровье населения //Гигиена и санитария. - 1998. - №3. - С. 48 - 51.
8. Здоровье детей в зонах с территориальной нагрузкой ядохимикатов /Т. А. Антоненко, В. И. Ермолаев, Г. И. Кузнецов и др. //Экология и здоровье. - 1991. - С. 60 - 62.
9. Зиятдинов К. Ш. Система комплексных оценок факторов среды и мониторинг здоровья населения //Казан. мед. журн. - 1996. - №1. - С. 62 - 64.

Боронов Б.Ф.
Самарқанд иқтисодийёт ва сервис институти
“Бухгалтерия ҳисоби” кафедраси доценти в.б., и.ф.д.
Ахмедов М.А.
Самарқанд иқтисодийёт ва сервис
институти мустақил тадқиқотчиси
Худайназарова Д.Г.
Самарқанд иқтисодийёт ва сервис
институти мустақил тадқиқотчиси

КОРХОНАЛАРДА ДАРОМАДЛАР ВА ХАРАЖАТЛАРНИ БОШҚА УМУМЛАШГАН ДАРОМАДЛАР ТЎҒРИСИДАГИ ҲИСОБОТДА АКС ЭТТИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация. Бугунги кунда халқаро интеграциялашувнинг кенгайиши дунё мамлакатларида Молиявий Ҳисоботнинг Халқаро Стандартларини (МҲХС) тан олиш ва жорий қилишга бўлган ҳаракатларининг жадал суръатлар билан ривожланишига олиб келмоқда. Маълумки, табиий ва иқтисодий ресурслар тўлалигича ҳеч бир давлатда мавжуд эмас. Қайсидир давлатда униси, қайсидадир эса бошқа ресурсларни топиб бўлмайди. Шу сабабли ҳам давлатлар ҳар доим бир бири билан халқаро савдоларни амалга оширишади. Бизнинг мамлакатимиз табиий ва иқтисодий ресурслар бой мамлакат ҳисобланади. Лекин маҳаллий ишлаб чиқарувчиларимиз томонидан ишлаб чиқарилган маҳсулотлар жаҳон стандартларига тўлиқ жавоб бера олмаяпти ва биз жаҳон иқтисодийётида фаол қатнаша олмаямиз. Шу сабабли ҳам ҳозирги кунга келиб хориждан инвесторларни жалб қилиш ишлари давом этмоқда. Инвестор инвестиция киритиши учун эса жозибали инвестицион муҳит муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Жаҳоннинг ривожланган давлатлари амалиётида кенг қўлланилаётган, ҳамма инвесторлар учун тушунарли бўлган молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига (МҲХС) ўтиш орқали инвестицион муҳитни шакллантириш ва инвесторларни зарур ахборот муҳити билан таъминлаш мумкин бўлади. Халқаро стандартларга мувофиқ “Умумлашган даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисобот” корхонанинг молиявий натижасини кўрсатиб беради ва бу инвесторлар учун муҳим аҳамиятга эга ҳисобот ҳисобланади.

Калит сўзлар: Молиявий ҳисобот, халқаро стандарт, соф фойда, фойда ва зарар, бошқа умумлашган даромад, капиталнинг ўзгариши тўғрисидаги ҳисобот, қайта баҳолаш, валюта курсидаги фарқ.

Boronov B.F., DSc
docent
Department of Accounting
Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service
Axmedov M.A.
researcher
Department of Accounting
Samarkand institute of economic and service
Xudaynazarova D.G.
researcher
Department of Accounting
Samarkand institute of economic and service

ISSUES OF REFLECTION OF REVENUES AND COSTS IN THE STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME IN ENTERPRISES

Abstract. Today, the pace of international integration is leading to the rapid development of its efforts to recognize and introduce the international standards of financial reporting (IFRS) in the countries of the world. It is known that the scan of natural and economic resources does not exist in any state. To some extent unisi in the state, to some extent other resources can not be found. For this reason, countries always carry out international trade with each other. Our country is a country rich in natural and economic resources. But the products produced by our domestic manufacturers are not able to fully meet the world standards, and we are not able to actively participate in the world economy. That is why the work continues to attract investors from abroad to the present day. In order for an Investor to invest, an attractive investment environment is important. Through the transition to the international standards of financial reporting (IFRS), which is widely used in the practice of developed countries of the world, understandable to all investors, it will be possible to form an investment climate and provide investors with the necessary information environment. According to international standards, the "report on consolidated income" indicates the financial result of the enterprise, and this is an important report for investors. In the report on generalized income, the report, which, by its nature, occupies a special place, is a report on other generalized income.

Key words: Financial report, international standard, net profit, profit and loss, other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, revaluation, exchange rate difference.

КИРИШ. Бугунги кунда, мамлакатимизда амалга оширилаётган иктисодий ислохотларнинг дастурларида белгиланган ҳамда Республика Президентининг 2020 йил 24 февралда қабул қилинган “Молиявий

ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига ўтишнинг қўшимча чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида” Қарор²⁸ларида кўрсатилган бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва ҳисоботини молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлар асосида юритиш вазифалари муҳимдир. Ушбу қарорга мувофиқ мамлакатимизда фаолият юритаётган акциядорлик жамиятлари, банклар, суғурта ташкилотлари, йирик солиқ тўловчи ҳисобланган корхоналарга ҳамда ихтиёрийлик асосида бошқа корхоналарга МҲХСлар асосида молиявий ҳисобот тузиш ва уларни халқаро аудитдан ўтказиш амалиётга жорий этилди. Бироқ, ушбу эришилган ютуқлар республикаимизда МҲХСларига тўлиқ ўтиш ҳал этилганлигини билдирмайди. Шу билан бир қаторда, таъкидлаш жоизки, стратегик вазифалардан келиб чиқиб, халқаро инвесторлар талабларига уйғун бўлган даромадлар ва фойда ҳисобини такомиллаштириш борасида ўз ечимини кутаётган қатор муаммолар мавжуд. Булар қаторига даромадларга оид МҲХСларини тан олиш ва уни кенг жорий этиш, эски усул ва услублардан воз кечиб даромадларга оид замонавий атамаларни қўллаш, даромадларни тан олиш босқичларини ишлаб чиқиш, баҳолаш ҳамда ҳисоботда акс эттиришда энг илғор усулларни қўллаш, молиявий натижалар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботни мазмун ва таркибий жиҳатдан қайта ишлаб чиқиш, бошқа умумлашган даромадларни тан олиш ва акс эттириш, ҳисоботнинг шаффофлиги ва таққосланувчанлигига эришиш, ҳисобот трансформацияси масалаларидир.

ТАДҚИҚОТ МАҚСАДИ: 1-сон МҲХС “Молиявий ҳисоботни тақдим этиш” стандартига мувофиқ ташкилот ўзининг ҳисоб сиёсатида молиявий натижаларга оид бўлган моддаларни қуйидаги танланган ёндашувлардан бирида акс эттиришлари мумкин:

1. Битта “Умумлашган даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисобот”да ёки
2. Иккита ҳисоботда: фойда ва зарарларнинг компонентларини акс эттирувчи “Фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисобот” ва иккинчи фойда ва зарарлар ҳисобидан бошланувчи ҳамда бошқа умумлашган даромадлар компонентларини акс эттирувчи “Бошқа умумлашган даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисобот”.

Қуйида 1-сон МҲХС ва бошқа халқаро стандартларига асосланган ҳолда “Бошқа умумлашган даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисобот”нинг назарий асослари, таркибий тузилиши, молиявий ҳисоботни шакллантиришнинг асосий қоидалари ҳамда уларни амалиётга тадбиқ этишга тўхталамиз.

МАТЕРИАЛ ВА МЕТОДЛАР: Умумлашган даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботда ўзининг хусусиятига кўра алоҳида ўрин тутадиган ҳисобот - бошқа умумлашган даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисобот ҳисобланади.

У даромад ва харажат ҳисобланади. Лекин, фойда ва зарарларни, жумладан соф фойдани ҳисоблашда инобатга олинмайди. Шунингдек,

28 Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига ўтиш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида” ги Қарори. 2020 йил 24 февраль. ПҚ-4611.

бошқа умумлашган даромадлар таркибига кирувчи моддалар реализация қилинмаган даромад ҳисобланади. Масалан, асосий воситаларни қайта баҳолашдан олинган даромад бу реализация қилинмаган даромад ҳисобланмайди. Асосий воситаларни қайта баҳолаш уларнинг қийматини оширади, лекин бу ҳали реализация қилишни назарда тутмайди. Корхона ушбу активларни келгусида қачон сотиши ҳақида маълумотларга ҳамда режаларга эга бўлмайди.

МҲХСларига мувофиқ “Бошқа умумлашган даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисобот” молиявий ҳисоботини шакллантириш қуйидагиларга асосланади:

а) 16-сон БҲХС “Мулк, бино, машина ва асбоб-ускуналар” ва 38-сон БҲХС “Номоддий активлар”ига асосан қайта баҳолашдан қийматнинг ўсиши ўзгариши;

б) 19-сон БҲХС “Ходимларни рағбатлантириш”га мувофиқ тан олинган белгиланган тўловлар билан пенсия режалари бўйича актуал фойда ва зарарлар;

в) 21-сон БҲХС “Валютани алмаштириш курси ўзгаришининг таъсири”га мувофиқ хорижий бўлинма молиявий ҳисоботини ўтказишда юзага келадиган фойда ва зарарлар;

г) 39-сон БҲХС “Молиявий инструментлар: тан олиш ва баҳолаш”га мувофиқ сотиш учун мавжуд бўлган молиявий активларни такроран баҳолаш натижасида юзага келган фойда ва зарарлар;

д) 39-сон БҲХС “Молиявий инструментлар: тан олиш ва баҳолаш” га мувофиқ пул маблағларини самарали хеджилаштириш натижалари.

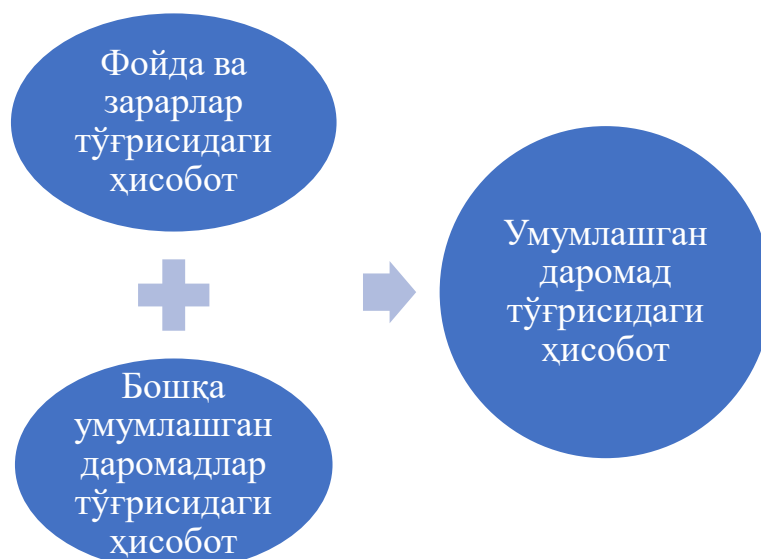
ТАДҚИҚОТ НАТИЖАЛАРИ ВА ТАҲЛИЛИ. Ҳозирги кунга келиб республикамизнинг кўплаб олимлари МҲХСлари бўйича тадқиқот ишлари олиб бориб, миллий стандартларни молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига уйғунлаштириш бўйича ўз таклиф ва хулосаларини бериб келмоқда. Жумладан, С.Ташназаров²⁹ томонидан олиб борилган тадқиқот ишида “Молиявий натижалар тўғрисидаги ҳисобот”ни “Умумлашган даромад тўғрисидаги ҳисобот” ёки “Фойда ва зарарлар ҳамда бошқа тўплам даромадлари тўғрисидаги ҳисобот” деб ўзгартириш таклиф этилади. Бунини қуйидаги расм орқали изоҳлаш мумкин:

29S.N.Tashnazarov Moliyaviy hisobotning nazariy va metodologik asoslarini takomillashtirish(Improving the theoretical and methodological basis of financial reporting). Monografiya. - Publisher SIA OmniScriptum Publishing. GlobeEdit Publishing house. 2018. 280 p. ISBN-13:978-613-8-24050-1, 87-107- betlar



1-расм. Молиявий ҳисобот шакллари

Бошқа умумлашган даромадлар корхонанинг жами умумлашган даромадининг таркибий қисми ҳисобланади. Уни қуйидагича формула орқали ҳам ифодалаш мумкин:



2-расм. Умумлашган даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисобот таркиби

Кўплаб олимлар бошқа умумлашган даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботга ўзларини таърифларини бериб ўтганлар. Жумладан, С.Н. Ташназаров бошқа умумлашган даромадларни бошқа тўплам даромадлар деб атаб, унга қуйидагича таърифни келтиради: “Бошқа тўплам даромадлар даромадлар ва харажатлар моддаларини ўз ичига олади, қайсики улар фойда ва зарарлар таркибида тан олинмайди, улар бошқа МҲХСларида талаб этилади ва йўл қўйилади”³⁰.

Меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларда ҳамда олимлар томонидан келтирилган таърифларни умумлаштирган ҳолда бошқа умумлашган даромадларга қуйидагича таъриф бериш мумкин: **Бошқа умумлашган**

30 Tashnazarov S.N. Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari(International Financial Reporting Standards). Darslik – T. “Iqtisod-Moliya”, 2019.

даромадлар – бу корхонанинг умумлашган даромадининг бир қисми, даромадлар ва харажатлар моддаларини ўзи ичига олиб, фойда ва зарарларда акс эттирилмайдиган реализация қилинмаган даромадлар бўлиб, капиталнинг ўзгариши тўғрисидаги ҳисоботда акс эттирилади ҳамда уларнинг таркиби ва ҳисобга олиниши алоҳида МҲХСда кўзда тутилади ва йўл қўйилади. Бошқа умумлашган даромадларнинг бир қанча хусусиятлари мавжуд.

Биринчидан, у даромад ва харажат ҳисобланади. Лекин, фойда ва зарарларни, жумладан соф фойдани ҳисоблашда инобатга олинмайди.

Иккинчидан, бошқа умумлашган даромадлар таркибига кирувчи моддалар реализация қилинмаган даромад ҳисобланади. Масалан, юқорида мисол келтирилганидек, асосий воситаларни қайта баҳолашдан олинган даромад бу реализация қилинмаган даромад ҳисобланади.

Учинчидан, фойда ва зарарлар хусусий капитал ўзгариши тўғрисидаги ҳисоботда “тақсимланмаган фойда” моддасида ўз аксни топса, бошқа умумлашган даромадлар ҳам ушбу даромадларни ҳисобга олувчи счетларда натижавий суммасини хусусий капиталнинг ўзгариши тўғрисидаги ҳисоботда умумий суммада ёки ҳисоб сиёсатида кўзда тутилган тартибда бошқа умумлашган даромадларнинг моддалари кесимида акс эттирилади. Шу боис, бошқа умумлашган даромадлар хусусий капитал элементи ҳисобланади. Масалан: “Мулк, бино, машина ва асбоб-ускуналар” ва “Номоддий активлар” қайта баҳолашдан қийматнинг ўсиши хусусий капиталнинг “Қайта баҳолаш бўйича резерв” моддасига олиб борилади.

Тўртинчидан, бошқа даромадлар тўғрисидаги ахборотлар менежерлар ва бошқа қарор қабул қилувчилар учун ўта фойдали ахборотлар ҳисобланади. Шу боис, халқаро стандартлар ахборот фойдаланувчилар учун бошқа умумлашган даромадлар тўғрисида батафсил ва ишончли ахборотларни тақдим этишни талаб этади.

Бешинчидан, бошқа умумлашган даромадлар тушунчаси бизнинг амалиётимизда бугунга қадар қўлланилган эмас. 2021 йил халқаро стандартларга ўтаётган корхоналарда албатта ҳисоботларида акс эттиришлари шарт бўлади. Миллий стандартларимиз асосида юритаётган корхоналар учун ҳам бу кўрсаткичлар муҳимлигини ҳисобга олиб миллий стандартларимизга тегишли ўзгаришларни киритиш мақсадга мувофиқ, деб ҳисоблаймиз.

Бошқа умумлашган даромадларни таснифлашда иккита тоифага ажратилади. Биринчи тоифаси – бу фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботга қайта таснифланиши мумкин бўлмаган моддалар ҳисобланади. Бу тоифадаги БУДлар маълум шарт-шароитлар юзага келганда, жамланган БУДлар фойда ва зарарларга қайта таснифланиши мумкин бўлади. Иккинчи тоифаси – бу фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботга қайта таснифланиши мумкин бўлган моддалар киритилади. Ушбу тоифадаги БУД моддалари ҳар қандай шарт-шароитда ҳам фойда ва зарарларга қайта таснифланмайди.

Улар хусусий капитал элементи сифатида жамғарилади. Шу нуқтаи назардан, PwC академияси томонидан 2020 йилда тайёрланган материалларда таклиф этилган “фойда ва зарарлар ва бошқа умумлашган даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисобот” форматида БУДнинг таркиби қуйидагича келтирилган (1-жадвал):

**ABC компаниясининг 2020 йил 31 декабрь билан якунланадиган йил
учун консолидациялашган фойда ва зарарлар ҳамда бошқа
умумлашган даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботнинг формати (фақат
БУД қисми)**

	2020	2019
Бошқа умумлашган даромадлар:		
Фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботга қайта таснифланиши (реклассификацияланиши) мумкин бўлмаган компонентлари		
Асосий воситаларни қайта баҳолаш	X	X
Компаниянинг танлови бўйича бошқа умумлашган даромадлар орқали ҳаққоний қиймати бўйича ҳисобга олинадиган ҳиссали инвестициялардан фойда (зарар)лар	X	X
Белгиланган тўловлари билан пенсия режалари бўйича актуар фойда (зарар)лар	X	X
Ассациялашган компаниялар мулки қийматининг ошишидаги ҳиссаси	X	X
Ўз кредит рисклари билан боғлиқ молиявий мажбуриятларнинг ҳаққоний қийматининг ўзгариши	X	X
Қайта таснифланиши мумкин бўлмаган компонентларга тааллуқли бўлган фойда солиғи	(X)	(X)
Фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботга қайта таснифланиши (реклассификацияланиши) мумкин бўлган компонентлари		
Бошқа умумлашган даромадлар орқали ҳаққоний қиймати бўйича ҳисобга олинадиган молиявий активлар (ҳиссали инструментлар) бўйича фойда (зарар)лар	X/(X)	X/(X)
Хорижий шўъба корхоналарни қайта ҳисоблашда юзага келган курс фарқи	X	X
Пул маблағларини самарали хеджилаштириш натижалари	X	X
Қайта таснифланиши мумкин бўлган компонентларга тааллуқли бўлган фойда солиғи	X	X
Фойда солиғидан кейин жами бошқа умумлашган даромадлар	X	X

Бошқа умумлашган даромадларни тан олиш, баҳолаш ҳамда ҳисоботларда акс эттиришни қуйидаги босқичларга ажратиш мумкин:

Биринчи босқич, бошқа умумлашган даромадларни тан олиш, уларни фойда ва зарарларга қайта таснифланиши мумкин бўлган ва қайта таснифланиши мумкин бўлмаган моддаларга таснифлаш;

Иккинчи босқич, бошқа умумлашган даромадларни бухгалтерия счетларда акс эттириш;

Учинчи босқич, жами даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботнинг бошқа умумлашган даромадлар қисми форматини ишлаб чиқиш ва уни бухгалтерия счетлари маълумотлари асосида тўлдириш;

ХУЛОСА ВА ТАКЛИФЛАР. Шундай қилиб, юқоридаги қискача тавсифлардан қуйидаги хулосаларни қилиш ва таклифларни бериш мумкин:

1. Халқаро стандартлар ва соҳага доир адабиётларни тадқиқ қилиш асосида бошқа умумлашган даромадларга таъриф берилди. Ушбу даромадлар фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботда акс эттирилмайдиган реализация қилинмаган даромадлар бўлиб, улар бошқа умумлашган даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботда қайд қилиниб, охирги молиявий натижалари хусусий капиталнинг ўзгариши тўғрисидаги ҳисоботда акс эттирилади. БУДларни ҳисобга олиш тартиби алоҳида МҲХСда кўзда тутилади ва йўл қўйилади.

2. БУДларнинг таркибий қисмлари, уларнинг таърифлари келтирилди, таснифлаш мақсадида иккита тоифага ажратилди. Биринчи тоифаси, фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботга қайта таснифланиши (реклассификацияланиши) мумкин бўлмаган компонентлари. Иккинчи тоифаси Фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботга қайта таснифланиши (реклассификацияланиши) мумкин бўлган компонентлари. Ушбу компонентларнинг таркибий қисмлари халқаро стандартларга мувофиқ белгилаб чиқилди.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. "Moliyaviy xisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o'tish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida (On Additional Measures to Transfer to International Financial Reporting Standards)". O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020 yil 24 fevraldagi PQ-4611-son qarori.
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi konuni "Buxgalteriya hisobi to'g'risida" (Yangi tahriri), 13.04.2016 yil, O'RQ-404-son (Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Accounting" (New edition), 13.04.2016, No. ZRU-404);
3. "Moliyaviy hisobot shakllari va ularni to'ldirish qoidalari". O'zbekiston Respublikasi Moliya vazirligining 2002 yil 27 dekabrda 140-son buyruqi bilan tasdiqlangan ("Financial reporting forms and rules for their completion". Approved by the Order of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 27, 2002 No. 140).
4. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Soliq kodeksi. O'zR 30.12.2019 y. O'RQ-599-son Qonuni bilan tasdiqlangan (Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. UzR 30.12.2019 Approved by Law No. ZRU-599).
5. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг «Аудиторлик фаолияти тўғрисида»ги Қонуни. 25 февраль 2021 й. <https://lex.uz/docs/5307886>
5. «Молиявий ҳисоботни тайёрлаш ва тақдим этиш учун концептуал асос.» //АВ томонидан 09.09.2016 й. 475-1-сон билан рўйхатга олинган. http://bhms.uz/?page_id=20%22
6. 1-сон БХМС «Ҳисоб сиёсати ва молиявий ҳисобот» //АВ томонидан 14.08.1998 й. 474-сон билан рўйхатга олинган.
7. 1-сон БҲХС «Молиявий ҳисоботни тақдим этиш» <https://fin-otchet.ru/articles/132/>

8. 28-сон БҲХС «Ассоциациялашган корхоналарга инвестициялар ва қўшмакорхоналар»[https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=468283_\(ias\)_28_investicii-_v_associirovannye_organizacii_i_sovmestnye_predpriyatiya](https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=468283_(ias)_28_investicii-_v_associirovannye_organizacii_i_sovmestnye_predpriyatiya)
9. 12-сон МҲХС «Бошқа ташкилотлар фаолиятига қатнашиш»
[https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=469476_\(ifrs\)_12_raskrytie_informacii_ob_uchastii-_v_drugih_organizaciyah](https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=469476_(ifrs)_12_raskrytie_informacii_ob_uchastii-_v_drugih_organizaciyah)
13. Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари. <http://finansist.uz/uz/moliyaviy-hisobotning-xalqaro-standartlari-ozbekistonda-qollanilishi/> 2018 й.
6. О'здavstat veb sayt materiallari(Uzdavstat website materials).
7. <https://finotchet.ru/articles/102/>
8. S.N.Tashnazarov Moliyaviy hisobotning nazariy va metodologik asoslarini takomillashtirish(Improving the theoretical and methodological basis of financial reporting). Monografiya. - Publisher SIA OmniScriptum Publishing. GlobeEdit Publishing house. 2018. 280 p. ISBN-13:978-613-8-24050-1, 87-107- betlar
9. Tashnazarov S.N. Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari(International Financial Reporting Standards). Darslik – T. “Iqtisod-Moliya”, 2019.
10. Urazov K.B. Buxgalteriya moliyaviy xisobi(Accounting financial accounting). O'quv qo'llanma. – Samarqand, SamISI, 2013. - 226 bet.
11. Toshmatov N., Ismanov I., Buzurkhanov S. Moliyaviy hisob va hisobot. Darslik. T.: –“Sano-standart” nashriyoti, 2019. 560 bet
12. Karimov A., Kurbanbayev J., Jumanazarov S., Xalilov Sh. Moliyaviy hisob va hisobot. O'quvqo'llanma. –T.:Iqtisod-moliya, 2018. - 400 b.

Бурханов А.Х.
“Иқтисодиёт” кафедраси доценти
иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди
Гулистон давлат университети
Ўзбекистон Республикаси, Гулистон ш.

ЭКИН ЕРЛАРИДАН ИЛМИЙ АСОСЛАНГАН ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАР АСОСИДА ФОЙДАЛАНИШ – ЯНГИЧА ИҚТИСОДИЙ МУНОСОБАТЛАРНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШНИНГ МУҲИМ ШАРТИ

Аннотация. Мақолада янгича иқтисодий муносабатлар шароитида қишлоқ хўжалиги экин ерларидан илмий асосланган технологиялар асосида фойдаланиш муаммоси ва унинг ечимлари акс эттирилган.

Мавжуд экин ерларидан самарали фойдаланиш иқтисодий муносабатларини такомиллаштириш, экин турларини трансформацияси, илмий асосланган қишлоқ хўжалиги натижалари таҳлил қилинган. Мамлакатда йиллар давомида экин ерларини ўзгариш динамикаси сабаблари таҳлил қилинган. Илмий асосланган технологиялар асосида экин турларини жойлаштирилиши тартибларига қарғий риоя этилиши онгли равишда ҳар бир қишлоқ хўжалиги субъектларининг (тадбиркорлар) бозор шароитида уларнинг манфаатларига тўла мос келишини таҳлиллار асосида баён қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: қишлоқ хўжалиги, экин ерлар, илмий асосланган қишлоқ хўжалиги, ҳосилдорлик, экин турларини тарансформацияси.

Burkhanov A.Kh., candidate of economic sciences
associate professor
"Economics" Department
Gulistan State University
Republic of Uzbekistan, Gulistan sh.

USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND ON THE BASIS OF SCIENTIFIC BASED TECHNOLOGIES - AN IMPORTANT CONDITION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF NEW ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Abstract. The article describes the problem of using agricultural arable land based on scientifically based technologies and its solutions in the conditions of new economic relations.

Improvement of economic relations of efficient use of existing cropland, transformation of crop types, results of science-based agriculture are analyzed. The reasons for the dynamics of changes in arable land in the country have been analyzed over the years. Based on the analysis, strict adherence to the procedures

for the placement of crop types on the basis of scientifically based technologies is fully consistent with the interests of each agricultural entity (entrepreneurs) in the market conditions.

Key words: agriculture, arable land, science-based agriculture, productivity, transformation of crop types.

Кириш

Кўп йиллар давомида ердан фойдаланишда ер тузилишга етарлича эътибор бермаслик натижасида ер унумдорлигини такрор ишлаб чиқариш репродуктив циклининг тўлиқ бўлмаслигига олиб келди. Айтиш мумкинки, жамиятнинг моддий неъматларга бўлган эҳтиёжининг тобора ортиб бориши ва тупроқ унумдорлигини қайта ишлаб чиқаришга бўлган объектив зарурияти ердан фойдаланиш тизимини бундай қонуниятларга асосланмаган.

Охирги йилларда Ўзбекистон иқтисодиётида жадал, сифат жиҳатидан янги таркибий ва бозор ислохотлари амалга оширилмоқда, мамлакатни ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожлантиришнинг устувор йўналишлари тубдан қайта кўриб чиқилмоқда, иқтисодий ўсишнинг янги, амалий омиллари жорий этилмоқда. Иқтисодиётни тартибга солишнинг эски, эскирган институтлари ва воситалари иқтисодиётга таъсир кўрсатишнинг янги инновацион ва самарали шакллари ва усулларига ўз ўрнини бўшатиб бермоқда [6].

Қишлоқ хўжалигини барқарор ривожлантириш муаммосини ҳал этишда ер масаласи марказий ўринлардан бирини эгаллайди. Қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантириш ва қишлоқ хўжалиги корхоналарини бошқариш шакллари ташкил этиш ер муаммоларини ҳал қилиш ҳолати билан боғлиқ [5].

Бутун дунёда замонавий янгича иқтисодий муносабатлар шароитида қишлоқ хўжалигида ер муносабатларини мустаҳкамлаш ва ер ислохотининг ривожлантириш экин ерларидан фойдаланиш самарадорлигининг ошириш муҳим шартидир. Дунё тажрибалари шуни кўрсатадики, ер муносабатлари ва уларни давлат томонидан тартибга солинмасдан туриб, бошқа иқтисодий ўзгаришлар кутилган натижаларни бермайди.

Дунёда охирги бир неча ўн йилликда кўпгина мамлакатлар чўлланиш ва ерларнинг деградацияга учраши муаммоларини бошидан кечираётгани оқибатида қарийб 2 миллиард гектар ер майдони яроқсиз аҳволга келиб қолган. Ана шундай мураккаб вазиятда юртимизда ер ресурсларини асраш, ундан самарали фойдаланиш борасида кенг кўламли ислохотлар олиб борилаётгани диққатга сазовордир.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “2022 — 2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида”ги фармонида қишлоқ хўжалигини илмий асосда интенсив ривожлантириш орқали деҳқон ва фермерлар даромадини камида 2 баравар ошириш, қишлоқ

хўжалигининг йиллик ўсишини камида 5 фоизга етказиш, қишлоқ хўжалигида давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлаш қўламини кенгайтириш, тупроқ унумдорлигини ошириш каби вазифаларни ҳал қилиш масалалари белгиланган [1].

Хусусан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришнинг 2020-2030 йилларга мўлжалланган стратегияси, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Ер муносабатларида тенглик ва шаффофликни таъминлаш, ерга бўлган ҳуқуқларни ишончли ҳимоя қилиш ва уларни бозор активига айлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ҳамда “Қишлоқ хўжалигида ер ва сув ресурсларидан самарали фойдаланиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги Фармонлари билан ер участкаларини ажратишнинг барча учун тенг, шаффоф ва бозор тамойилларига асосланган тартибини жорий этиш, ерга оид мулкӣй ва ҳуқуқӣй муносабатларда барқарорликни таъминлаш, ерларни муҳофаза қилиш, ер эгаларининг мулкӣй ҳуқуқларини кафолатлашга хизмат қилмоқда. Шунингдек, ер майдонларининг унумдорлигини ошириш, мелиоратив ҳолати ва сув таъминотини яхшилашнинг ҳуқуқӣй асослари яратилди [2, 3].

Ўзбекистонда 2022 йил 1-январ ҳолатида суғориладиган ер майдони 4214,3 минг гектарни ташкил этган. Бу жами ер майдонининг 9,39 фоизига тенгдир. Шу майдондан мамлакат қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотининг 95 фоизи олинмоқда. Бу суғориладиган ернинг аҳамиятини ниҳоятда улканлигидан далолат беради.

Бугунги кунга келиб ер эгаларининг кўпчилиги ерни “хусусий мулк” сифатида қарайдилар ва улар экинларни етиштиришда илмӣй асосланган технологиялардан фойдаланиш, агрокимёвий тадқиқотлар ва тупроқ эрозиясига қарши чора-тадбирлардан фойдаланишдан манфаатдорлиги кўрсатмоқда.

Методлар ва тадқиқотлар. Таҳлил давомида статистик таҳлил, синтез, индукция, дедукция, статистик гуруҳлаш, эксперт баҳолаш ва илмӣй абстракция ҳамда регрессив таҳлил усулларида фойдаланилди.

Муаллиф тадқиқотлари ва натижалари. Қайд этиш жоизки, 2000-2022-йиллар мобайнида Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари экилган жами ер майдони динамикаси таҳлили натижалари шуни кўрсатадики, 2000 йилда 3778,3 минг гектардан 2022 йилга келиб 3353,3 минг га.га, ёки 425 минг га. қишлоқ хўжалиги экин ерлари камайган.

Биринчи навбатда, мамлакатимизда мавжуд ҳар бир гектар ердан самарали фойдаланиш учун янги иқтисодӣй муносабатларни такомиллаштириш ва ундан олинадиган даромадни ошириш чораларини кўриш зарур [8]. Қишлоқ хўжалиги экин ерларидан самарали фойдаланишнинг энг биринчи кўрсаткичи бу албатта экин экилган майдонлари ҳисобланади. Мамлакатимизда охирги 20 йиллар мобайнида экин экилган ер майдонлари йиллар кесимида айниқса 2001 йилда 2000 йилга нисбатан 333,8 минг гектарга кескин камайиб кетишини қишлоқ

хўжалигида макроиқтисодий беқарорлик, молиявий маблағларни етишмаслиги, мулкчилик мунособатларини такомиллашмаганлиги, моддий-техника базасини (машина-тарактор паркларини яроқсиз ҳолга келиб қолиши) эскирганлиги ҳамда моддий манфаатдорликнинг пастлиги каби омиллар билан изоҳлаш мумкин. Ёки 2001-2003 йиллар давомида экин экилган ер майдонларининг кескин ўсишини (342 минг га.) турлича талқин қилиниши мумкин (1-расм). Масалан пахта ва буғдой майдонларини кескин ошириш орқали ерларнинг сифатини ҳисобга олмасдан жойлаштириш, экин турларини жойлаштиришнинг илмий асосланмаган ҳолда амалга ошириш каби қатор камчиликлар билан изоҳласа бўлади.

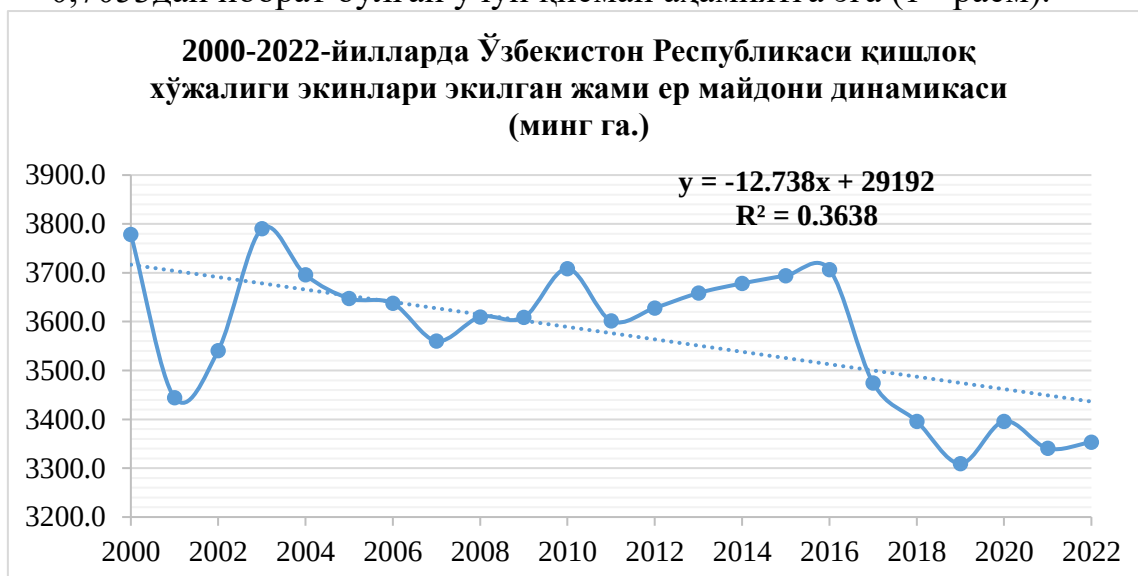
2017-2022 йиллардаги тенденциялар бир томондан экин ерларидан самарали фойдаланиш, экин турларини трансформация қилиш, мулкчилик мунособатларини қарор топиши, моддий манфаатдорликни биринчи ўринга қўйилиши, юқори унумли техникаларнинг кириб келиши, илмий асосланган экин турлари жойлаштирилиши, ақилли деҳқончиликни кириб келиши ҳамда тежамкор суғориш технологиялардан фойдаланиш орқали ҳам суғориладиган ҳам лалми ерлардан оқилона фойдаланишга эришишга қаратилган ислохотлар билан бирга кечган бўлса, ўз навбатида аҳоли турмуш фаровонлигини ошириш ҳамда инсон манфаатлари нуқтаи назаридан шаҳарларнинг майдонини кенгайтириш, аҳоли яшаш пунктлари инфратузилмасини яхшилаш ва кенгайтириш ҳисобига қишлоқ хўжалига мўлжалланган ер майдонлари шу жумладан экин ерлар қисман бошқа ерлар тоифаларига ўтиб кетган бўлса-да, учинчи томондан биргина 2022 йилдан 2021 йилга нисбатан қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлар 4 млн. га.қўшилган бўлса, сўнги 20-30-йиллар мобайнида фойдаланишдан чиқиб кетган қишлоқ хўжалиги экин ерлари сифат жиҳатдан 1,2 млн. га. ер майдонлари қайта фойдаланишга киритилган.

Дарҳақиқат, қишлоқ хўжалигидаги янгича иқтисодий мунособатларни такомиллашиб бориши ҳар бир қарич экин ерларидан самарали фойдаланишга қаратилганлиги билан аҳамиятлидир. Экин турларини трансформацияси, илмий асосланган қишлоқ хўжалиги натижаларида 2023 йил ҳосили учун асосий майдонларнинг 3,2 млн гектар, такрорий майдонларнинг 783 минг гектар, боғ-ток қатор ораларининг 140 минг гектар, дала четларининг 34,6 минг гектар, лалми ерларнинг 373 минг гектар майдонига қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари экилган.

2000-2022 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикаси ва Сирдарё вилояти қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари экилган ер майдонлари ҳажми динамикасини регрессив таҳлил қилиш натижасида $y = -12,738x + 29192$ га тенг бўлиб, шубу модел бўйича 2023 йил прогноз кўрсаткичлари 3423,0 минг га. тенглиги $R^2 = 0,3638$ дан иборат бўлган учун аҳамиятга эга эмас (1-расм).

Аксинча, Сирдарё вилояти экин ерларини ҳажмининг ўзгариши регрессив таҳлил қилиш натижасида $y = -2,3137x + 4879,9$ га тенг бўлиб,

ушбу модел бўйича 2023 йил прогноз кўрсаткичлари 199,3 минг га. тенглиги $R^2 = 0,7053$ дан иборат бўлган учун қисман аҳамиятга эга (1 - расм).



1 – расм. 2000-2022 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикаси ва Сирдарё вилояти қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари экилган ер майдонлари ҳажми динамикаси, минг га

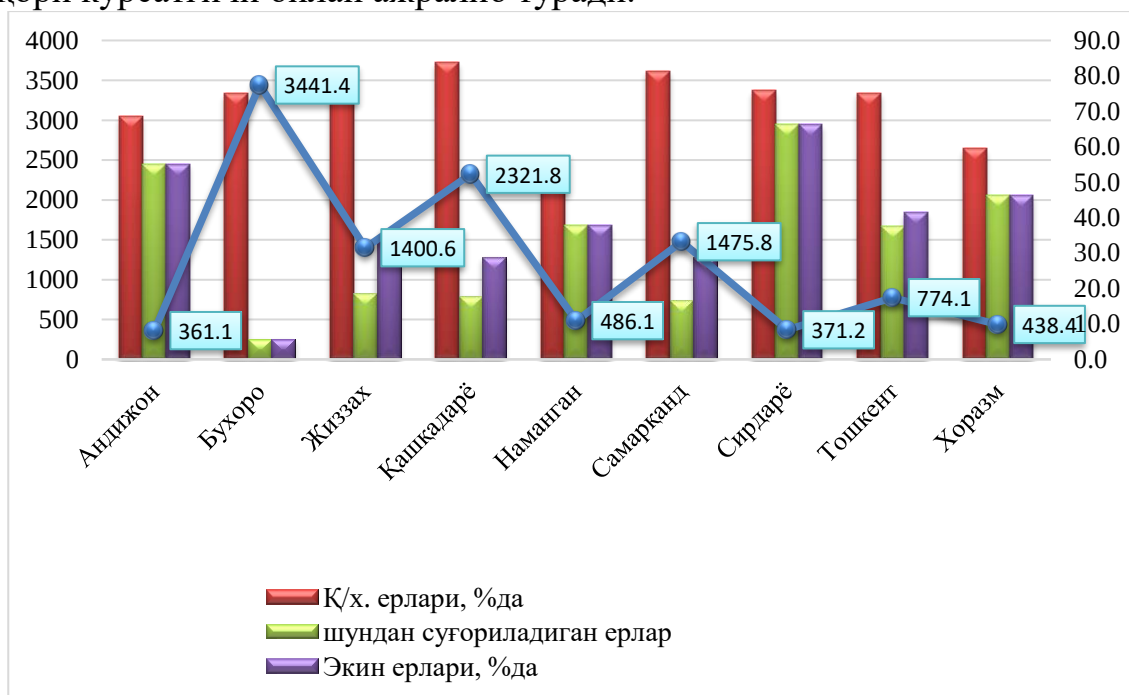
Манба: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги маълумотлари асосида муаллиф ишланмаси..

Қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган 20,2 млн гектар ерларнинг атиги 20,7 фоизи суғориладиган ерлар ҳисобланади. Сўнгги 15 йил мобайнида аҳоли жон бошига суғориладиган ерлар 24 фоизга (0,23 га дан 0,16 гача) камайган.

Мамлакатимизда 2022-йилда қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ер майдонларининг ер турлари бўйича тақсимланишини таҳлили натижалари шуни кўрсатадики, Андижон, Наманган, Сирдарё ва Хоразм вилоятларида экин ерлари тўлиқ суғориладиган ерлар тоифасига, Тошкент вилоятида эса

жами экин ерларининг атиги 4 фоизи суғорилмайдиган экин ерлари ҳиссасига тўғри келади. Бу эса ўз навбатида қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларининг энг юқори унумдорлик билан фойдаланиш имкони беради. Чунки, Республикада қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган 20,2 млн гектар ерларнинг атиги 20,7 фоизи суғориладиган ерларга тўғри келишини ҳисобга олсак ёки сўнгги 15 йил мобайнида аҳоли жон бошига суғориладиган ерлар 24 фоизга (0,23 га дан 0,16 гача) камайган мазкур ер турларининг нечоғлик бебаҳолигини англаш мумкин. Яъни ушбу вилоятларда табиий равишда ерлардан фойдаланиш коэффиценти юқорилигидан далолат беради.

Аксинча, қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ер майдонларининг бор-йўғи, Бухоро вилоятида 5,8 %и, Қашқадарё ва Самарқанд вилоятларида 28 %и, Жиззах вилоятининг 34,5%и экин ерларга тўғри келиши ҳам мавжуд ишлов бериш, экин экиш мумкин бўлган ер майдонларидан оқилона ва самарали фойдаланиш зарурлигидан далолат беради (2-расм). Юқоридаги таҳлил натижаларидан кўриниб турибдики Республикаимизнинг Сирдарё вилояти қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерларнинг 371,2 минг га. бўлиб, шундан экин ерлар ва суғориладиган ерлар 66,6%ни ташкил қилиб қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланиш нуқтаи назаридан ижобий тендецияларнинг энг юқори кўрсаткичи билан ажралиб туради.

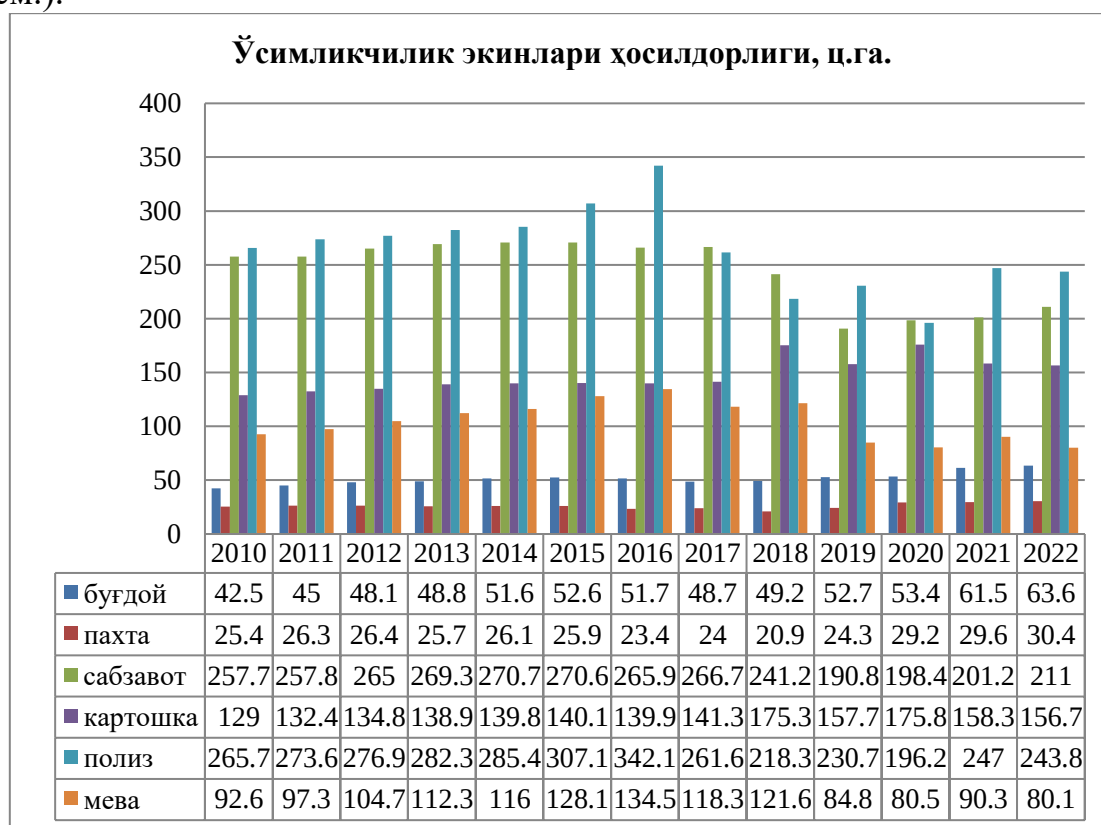


2-расм. Қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ер майдонларининг ер турлари бўйича тақсимланиши

Манба: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги маълумотлари асосида муаллиф ишланмаси.

Тупроқнинг унумдорлиги фақат уни қишлоқ хўжалигида ишлатиш жараёнида амалга оширилади, натижада унумдор тупроқ ҳосил бўлади. Иқтисодий самарадорликнинг бевосита кўрсаткичи бу ҳосилдорликдир [7].

Сирдарё вилоятида экин ерларидан самарали фойдаланиш бўйича асосий турдаги ўсимликчилик маҳсулотлари охириги ўн йилликлардаги ҳосилдорликнинг таҳлили натижалари шунини кўрсатадики, жами экин экилган 214,8 минг га. дан 86,5 минг га., ёки 40,2% майдонга буғдой экилган. Мамлакатимизда ғаллачиликни ривожлантириш бўйича олиб борилаётган ислохотлар натижасида вилоят ўртача ғалла ҳосилдорлигини кескин ошириб боришга эришилган. Қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантириш стратегиясида белгиланган 2021 йилда 60 ц/га. етказиш прогнози бажарилган. Албатта, вилоят бўйича 16 % фермер хўжаликлари ёки 3852 га. 60-65 ц.га., 2524 га., 65,1-70 ц.га. ҳамда 1664 га. ғалла майдонларида 70 ц.га.дан юқори бўлган ҳосил етиштирилган. Демак, прогноз параметрлари вилоятнинг жами ғалла экилган 85 000 га. экин майдонининг 9,5 фоизда бажарилган бўлса, 2022 йил ҳосилдорлигини ўсиши кузатилди. Яъни 80 000 га. ғалла экин майдонининг 31,5 фоизда 60,0 ц.га.дан кўп ҳосилдорликка эришилган. Қўшимча сифатида 22514 га экин майдонида 50 ц.га. дан (жами экин майдонининг 30%и) юқори ҳосил олганлиги янгича иқтисодий мунособатлар натижаларининг маҳсули сифатида баҳолаш мумкин (4-расм.).



4-расм. 2010-2022-йилларда Сирдарё вилояти ўсимликчилик маҳсулотлари ҳосилдорлиги ўзгариш динамикаси, ц.га.

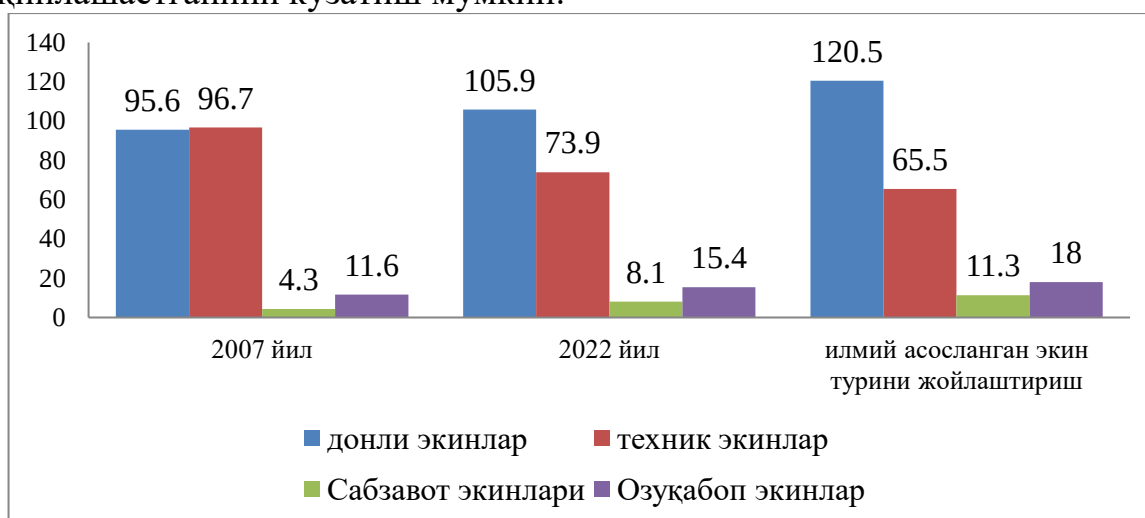
Манба: Сирдарё вилояти қишлоқ хўжалиги бошқармаси маълумотлари асосида муаллиф ишланмаси.

Иқтисодчи олимларнинг фикри билан айтганда, 4-расм маълумотлари Сирдарё вилоятининг қишлоқ хўжалик экинлари турлари бўйича молиявий натижалари тўғридан тўғри ер ресурсларидан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини тавсифини бермайди.

Қишлоқ хўжалигида ердан оқилона фойдаланишнинг гарови бу илмий асосланган технологиялар бўлиб, улардан фаол фойдаланиш тупроққа ишлов бериш ва экинларни етиштиришда синергетик самараларни ўзида мужассам этади.

Сўзимиз исботи сифатида тадқиқот ишимизда Сирдарё вилоятида ҳақиқий ва илмий асосланган экин экилган майдонларидан ҳам кўришимиз мумкин (5-расм).

Жадвал маълумотларидан кўриниб турибдики, агарда 2007 йилда донли экинлар 95,6 минг га. экилган бўлса, 2022 йилда 105,9 минг га. кўпайган, ёки илмий асосланган экин турларини жойлаштиришга яқинлашаётганини кузатиш мумкин. Шунингдек бир вақтлар илмий асосланган экин турларини жойлаштириш ҳамда алмашлаб экиш талабларига зид равишда пахта якка ҳокимлиги оқибатида оммавий пахта экиш мос равишда 24 фоизга камайиб илмий асосланган талабларга яқинлашаётганини кузатиш мумкин.



5 - расм. Сирдарё вилоятида ҳақиқий ва илмий асосланган экин майдонлари, минг га.

Манба: Сирдарё вилояти қишлоқ хўжалиги бошқармаси маълумотлари асосида муаллиф ишланмаси

Тадқиқот ишида қишлоқ хўжалигига илмий асосланган тавсияларнинг жорий этилиши қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларидан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ошириш, ялпи ҳосилдан юқори ҳосил олишда ҳам ижобий таъсир кўрсатмоқда, деб ҳисоблаймиз.

Бундан ташқари, қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларидан фойдаланиш самарадорлиги тўғридан-тўғри экинлар ҳосилдорлигини оширишни рағбатлантирадиган агрокимёвий таҳлил хулосаларига илмий асосланган

минерал ўғитлар ҳажмига ва уларнинг ташқи ва ички муҳит ўзгаришларига чидамлилигига боғлиқ.

Хулоса ва таклифлар

Ўтказилган тадқиқотлар шуни кўрсатадики, ўсимликчиликда комплекс илмий асосланган тавсиялар асосида ёндошилиши янгича иқтисодий мунособатларни такомиллаштиришнинг муҳим шarti сифатида баҳолаш ва буни қуйидагиларда амалга ошириш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади:

Биринчидан, мулкчилик мунособатларини такомиллаштириш натижасида вилоятда тўлиқ пахта-тўқимачилик ва ғаллачилик кластерларини ва фермер ишлаб чиқариш мунособатларини тартибга солиш;

Иккинчидан илмий асосланган технологиялар асосида экин турларини жойлаштирилиши тартибларига қаътий риоя этилиши онгли равишда ҳар бир қишлоқ хўжалиги субъектларининг (тадбиркорлар) бозор шароитида уларнинг манфаатларига тўла мос келишини ҳисобга олиб ернинг сифатига, унинг бошқа имкониятларини тўлиқ ҳисобга олинишига эришиш;

Учинчидан, хорижий тажрибалардан ҳамда захматкаш деҳқонларимизнинг йиллар давомида тўплаган тажрибларидан кенг фойдаланган ҳолда қишлоқ хўжалигини давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлашнинг замонавий янги тизими амалда жорий этилмоқда ва ушбу тизим мунтазам такомиллаштирилиши ҳамда юқори унумли, тежамкор техника ва технологиялардан фойдаланиш, ерларнинг мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилаш масалалари тўлиқ давлат дастурлари асосида амалга оширилиши;

Тўртинчидан, экин ерларидан самарали фойдаланишнинг муҳим шarti бўлган уруғчилик селекцияси, ерларга агрокимёвий ишлов беришнинг энг янги усуллари қўлланиётганида кўриш мумкин. Шунингдек вилоятда ерларнинг табиий шароити, жойлашуви, тупроқ сифатини, иқлими ҳисобга олган ҳолда ҳамда ғалладан бўшаган ер майдонларида такрорий экинларни илмий асосланган технологиялар асосида алмашлаб экиш механизмларини ҳисобга олиб жойлаштириш.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг қарори, 08.02.2022 йилдаги ПК-120-сонли “Ўзбекистон Республикасида чорвачилик соҳаси ва унинг тармоқларини ривожлантириш бўйича 2022 — 2026 йилларга мўлжалланган дастурни тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги Қарори. Lex.uz.
2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 8 июндаги ПФ-6243-сонли “Ер муносабатларида тенглик ва шаффофликни таъминлаш, ерга бўлган ҳуқуқларни ишончли ҳимоя қилиш ва уларни бозор активига айлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги Фармони. Lex.uz.
3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 17 июндаги ПФ-5742-сонли “Қишлоқ хўжалигида ер ва сув ресурсларидан самарали фойдаланиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги Фармони. Lex.uz.

4. Алтиев А. С. Механизмы регулирования системы использования земельных ресурсов //Scientific progress. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 2. – С. 307-312.
5. Алтиев, А. С. (2019). ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИЯ ЗЕМЛЕПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ В УСЛОВИЯХ УГЛУБЛЕНИЯ РЫНОЧНЫХ РЕФОРМ. In ПРОФЕССИОНАЛ ГОДА 2019 (pp. 92-96).
6. Пархоменко Н.В. Факторы устойчивости развития сельского хозяйства. CORE – Агрегирование мировых исследовательских работ в открытом доступе.
7. Бурханов А. СУЩНОСТЬ И ОСОБЕННОСТИ НОВЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ //International Journal of Economics and Innovative Technologies. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 2. – С. 166-179.
8. Burxanov A. Qishloq xo 'jaligi ishlab chiqarishini resurs tejovchi texnologiyalar asosida samaradorligini oshirish–yangi iqtisodiy munosabatlar mezonini //Iqtisodiyot va ta'lim. – 2023. – Т. 24. – №. 2. – С. 284-289.
9. Бурханов А. Қишлоқ хўжалиги иқтисодиёти. Дарслик. 2022. “Зиё” нашр-матбаа. 116-бет.
10. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги давлат Статистика агентлиги расмий веб сайти. stat.uz.
11. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги расмий веб сайти. agro.uz.
12. Сирдарё вилояти қишлоқ хўжалиги бошқармаси йиллик ҳисоботлари маълумотлари. 2023 й.
13. Juliev, M., Ng, W., Mondal, I., Begimkulov, D., Gafurova, L., Hakimova, M.,... & Saidova, M. (2023). Surface displacement detection using object-based image analysis, Tashkent region, Uzbekistan. In E3S Web of Conferences (Vol. 386, p. 04010). EDP Sciences.
14. Rakhimov, D., Juliev, M., Agzamova, I., Normatova, N., Ermatova, Y., Begimkulov, D.,... & Ergasheva, O. (2023). Application of hyperspectral and multispectral datasets for mineral mapping. In E3S Web of Conferences (Vol. 386). EDP Sciences.

*Волобуева Е.В., к.псих.н.
доцент
кафедра ССПП
ФГБОУ ВО «Армавирский государственный
педагогический университет»
Россия, г.Армавир
Костенко А.А., к.псих.н.
доцент
кафедра ССПП
ФГБОУ ВО «Армавирский государственный
педагогический университет»
Россия, г.Армавир*

ЛИЧНОСТНО-РАЗВИВАЮЩИЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ПОЗИТИВНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

Аннотация. В статье мы рассматриваем стремление к успеху в деятельности формируется с детства, но в ранней юности оно бывает наиболее развитым и осознанным, может быть реализовано в различных сферах. Необходимо отметить, что потребность в достижении конкурирует с потребностью в общении, выступая важным источником развития и активизируя любую деятельность

Ключевые слова: "помогающие отношения", метаиндивидуальное пространство, интериндивидуальная, метаиндивидуальная, межличностное взаимодействие, дифференцированность

*Volobueva E.V., Ph.D.
assistant professor
department of SSPP
FSBEI HE "Armavir State Pedagogical University"
Russia, Armavir
Kostenko A.A., Ph.D.
associate professor
department of SSPP
FSBEI HE "Armavir State Pedagogical University"
Russia, Armavir*

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL OF POSITIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Abstract. In the article we consider the desire for success in activity is formed from childhood, but in early adolescence it is the most developed and conscious, and can be realized in various areas. It should be noted that the need

for achievement competes with the need for communication, acting as an important source of development and activating any activity

Key words: "helping relationships", meta-individual space, inter-individual, meta-individual, interpersonal interaction, differentiation.

При рассмотрении специфики личностного развития старшеклассника необходимо учитывать, что в отечественной психологической науке одним из основных условий развития личности выступает межличностное взаимодействие.

В качестве базового положения для анализа особенностей личностного развития старшеклассника нами использовалась концепция личностной атрибуции (структуры личности) А.В.Петровского, согласно которой личностный аспект бытия индивида имеет три пространства. В соответствии с ними выделяются три вида личностной атрибуции: интраиндивидуальная, интериндивидуальная, метаиндивидуальная. Выше нами были рассмотрены изменения в интраиндивидуальном пространстве личности в период ранней юности. В этом возрасте метаиндивидуальное пространство становится объектом внутреннего осмысления, а его наполнение формируется в актуальную потребность, реализуемую реально через субъективные или объективные изменения в интериндивидуальной сфере [1,14].

Прежде чем обратиться к описанию особенностей интериндивидуального пространства старшеклассника, необходимо дать общую характеристику пространства отношений личности и рассмотреть специфику тех отношений, которые оказывают позитивное влияние на личностное развитие.

Межличностное отношение - это вид отношений личности, раскрывающийся в отношении к другому. Также в литературе для обозначения межличностных отношений встречается термин "взаимоотношение". Данные понятия характеризуют процессы и результаты взаимного восприятия, познания, воздействия, влияния, оценки. К.А.Абульханова-Славская определяет межличностные отношения как идеальный продукт взаимных усилий, подчеркивая личностный аспект проблемы отношений [1]

Во взаимоотношениях каждое конкретное "Я" выступает как объект другого конкретного "Я". С.Л.Рубинштейн указывает, что "мое отношение" к другому "Я" опосредовано его "отношением ко мне" как к объекту. Отношение к себе опосредовано как отношением к другому, так и отношением другого. Трансцендентальный субъект объективного познания может реально существовать только в виде множества эмпирических субъектов, которые определяются лишь через свои отношения друг к другу. Таким образом, условием существования "Я", по мнению С.Л.Рубинштейна, является отношение к нему другого "Я" [20].

М.М.Рубинштейн, рассматривая проблему чужого Я отмечает, что человек, будучи изолированным, "никогда не вскрыется как человек и не найдет своей полноты и самого себя" [2] Личность своим существованием предполагает другую личность и в любом акте взаимодействия субъект утверждает и себя, и другого.

В современной психологической науке выделено и описано около 20 параметров отношений. Начиная с А.Ф.Лазурского, почти все исследователи данной психологической категории выделяют:

- знак отношения, описывающий отношения человека, как лежащие в континууме между негативным и позитивным полюсами, между плюсом и минусом, между стремлением "к" человеку и "от" него (К.Хорни). У А.Ф.Лазурского и В.Н.Мясищева этот параметр выступает как модальность. А.Ф.Лазурский, выделивший его впервые, определяет его как "качественные особенности отношения". Данный параметр, согласно исследованиям, позволяет конкретизировать "позитивные" и "негативные" отношения;

- интенсивность отношения - это количественный параметр, который показывает силу проявления отношения;

- осознанность отношений. Данный параметр выделяли А.Ф.Лазурский, В.Н.Мясищев, А.Е.Личко, А.Г.Ковалев, В.Н.Панферов, А.М.Эткинд и другие исследователи, тем самым, признавая существование полностью или частично неосознаваемых отношений;

- дифференцированность (или сложность, "обилие оттенков") отношений.

Выделяются следующие виды межличностных отношений: функционально-ролевые, эмоционально-оценочные, личностно-смысловые. Функционально-ролевые отношения зафиксированы в сферах жизнедеятельности данной группы и разворачиваются в ходе усвоения норм и групповых правил при руководстве и контроле со стороны взрослых. Эмоционально-оценочные отношения вносят коррективы в поведение сверстников в соответствии с принятыми нормами совместной деятельности и с эмоциональными предпочтениями (симпатия, дружба, любовь и др.). Личностно-смысловые отношения – это отношения, при которых мотив одного приобретает личностный смысл для других [3].

Например, рассматривая вопрос о прочности отношений, Е.А.Кроник и А.А.Кроник считают, что тип отношений Мы с Вами Свои и связанные с ним чувства наиболее благоприятен и является источником личностного роста каждого из партнеров. Эти отношения отличаются психологической близостью, взаимной авторитетностью партнеров, положительной эмоциональной окрашенностью. Они обладают наибольшим потенциалом значимости, осознаваемости, длительности своего существования, приносят наибольшее удовлетворение партнерам по общению, в наибольшей мере нацелены во внешний мир, на ценности культуры. В данном типе

отношений наиболее полно удовлетворяется потребность человека быть значимым для других. Психологическая культура и искусство общения заключаются в умении человека поддерживать отношения на этом уровне [8].

В целом позитивными можно назвать такие отношения, которые способствуют личностному развитию. В психологической науке они определяются как помогающие, поддерживающие, эмпатийные, доверительные, основанные на симпатии и принятии.

Помогающие (содействующие, стимулирующие развитие) отношения - "это отношения, в которых, по крайней мере, одна из сторон намеревается способствовать другой стороне в личностном росте, развитии, лучшей жизнедеятельности, развитии зрелости, в умении ладить с другими... Должна появиться более высокая оценка своих данных, умение выразить и использовать все потенциальные внутренние возможности индивида» [19].

Термин "помогающие отношения" был введен в психологию К.Роджерсом. Рассматривая взаимодействие, способствующее развитию личности в качестве основной гипотезы он выдвигает следующее положение: "если я могу создать определенный тип отношений с другим человеком, он обнаружит в себе способность использовать эти отношения для своего развития, что вызовет изменения в его личности" [10,19]. Искренность в выражении собственных чувств, принятие другого человека, симпатия, тонкая эмпатия чувств и высказываний - необходимые условия для такого типа отношений. К.Роджерс такое отношение называет "помогающим" и характеризует, прежде всего, прозрачностью реальных чувств. Оно отличается принятием другого человека как индивида, имеющего ценность, а также глубинным эмпатическим пониманием, которое дает возможность видеть личный опыт человека с его точки зрения.

В качестве помогающих методов выделяются такие, как прямой конкретный совет, касающийся принятия решения, возможный акцент на позитиве, а не на проблеме в настоящем, ненавязчивые предложения, указывающие путь решения проблемы. Следует особо отметить, чтобы способствовать личностному росту других, необходимо расти самому. Несмотря на болезненность этого процесса, такой рост в любом случае обогащает, а в качестве основного момента здесь также выступает принятие себя.

Позитивное взаимодействие также основывается на стремлении к взаимопониманию. На эффективность сопереживающего понимания (понимания вместе с человеком, а не понимание о нем) в значимых изменениях личности указывал К.Роджерс. Понимание в общении людей имеет двоякую направленность: оно ориентировано на осмысление предмета и субъекта общения через адекватное воспроизведение того, что сообщается. Всякое понимание переводит объект в контекст понятийной системы мышления человека, который осуществляет акт понимания.

Понимание состоит из осознанных и неосознанных познавательных актов, причем последнее воспринимается интуитивно. Понимание связано с положительными эмоциями, если его цель - удовлетворение интереса к другому. "Чтобы поступки и речь другого человека правильно понять, необходимо проникнуть в его душу, уловить его настроение, ход мыслей. А это предполагает идентификацию партнеров, осуществление своего рода взаимного перевоплощения" [19].

Взаимопонимание (непонимание) – один из существенных моментов возникновения, развития и распада межличностных отношений. Взаимопонимание, по определению Е.А.Кроник и А.А.Кроник, - это «протекающее в процессе общения декодирование партнерами сообщений друг друга, при котором значение этих сообщений с точки зрения реципиента (воспринимающего) соответствует их значению с точки зрения коммуникатора (продуцирующего сообщение)» [8]. Под сообщением они понимают любую информацию, передаваемую партнерами друг другу с помощью слов, жестов, мимики и других знаков общения.

Без понимания как особого состояния субъекта невозможно продолжение общения, координация действий и вообще любые осмысленные действия и воздействия.

Принятие и понимание другого невозможно без эмпатии. Эмпатия понимается как постижение эмоционального состояния, проникновение, вчувствование в переживания другого человека. Основным механизмом эмпатии - сопереживание, которое помогает проникновению во внутренний мир другого.

Одновременно основой всех актов взаимодействия, их итогом и механизмом выступает принятие человека во всей полноте его бытия. Термин "принятие" употребляется в гуманистически ориентированной психологии и психотерапии как обязательное условие конструктивного общения. Человек нуждается в том, чтобы его просто, без оценки, советов или критики принимали, что не предполагает индифферентного отношения к проявлениям его личности.

Изучение отношений между родителями и ребенком, проведенное Дж. Болдуином, показало, что из всех отношений к детям наиболее способствует развитию отношение «принятие - демократичность». Отношения данного типа способствуют ускорению у детей интеллектуального развития, развития творчества, их эмоциональной защищенности и т.п. Дети, в семьях которых доминировали такие отношения, к старшему школьному возрасту являли собой популярных, доброжелательных, неагрессивных лидеров.

Одной из основных характеристик межличностных отношений и одним из основных факторов выбора в системе отношений является симпатия или антипатия. Обнаруживаемая уже при первом визуальном знакомстве симпатии-антипатии есть следствия совпадения-несовпадения

существующих в сознании человека интегральных образов "приятных - неприятных людей". Интегральный образ формируется на протяжении всей жизни человека и складывается из элементов опыта взаимодействий, под влиянием произведений художественной литературы и др. [21].

Показателем наличия позитивных отношений является содействие развитию субъектности партнера по взаимодействию. На это обращали внимание С.Л.Рубинштейн, М.М.Рубинштейн, В.Н.Мясищев, А.В.Петровский и др. Так, Еще в начале XX века М.М.Рубинштейн высказывал идею становления субъекта через отношение к нему другого и отношения к другому как к факту становления его сущности. В ряду психологов, уделявших особый интерес философским проблемам (П.П.Блонский, К.Н.Корнилов, М.М.Бахтин) особое место занимает С.Л.Рубинштейн, который отмечал феномен "усиления" одним человеком существования другого. Человеческие отношения он определял по содержанию как этические, когда использование одного из партнеров как средства - основное нарушение. В человеческих отношениях необходим переход от маски, роли к человеку во всей полноте его человеческого бытия. Воспитание, педагогическое воздействие С.Л.Рубинштейн понимал, в первую очередь, как совершение поступков, которые независимо от их целей сами были бы этическими условиями жизни другого человека. Человеческие отношения понимаются как междусубъектные, характеризующиеся как отношения между разными полифоническими и со-творчески сопричастными субъектами [20].

А.В.Петровский обратил внимание на эффекты, которые обозначил как "вклады", т.е. те изменения, которые значимы для самоопределения другого. Согласно предложенной концепции персонализации, субъект, остается в личности других людей, оказывается представленным в их жизнедеятельности [12].

В.А.Петровский разработал теорию понимания человека как активно неадаптивного существа, свободно и ответственно выходящего за границы предустановленного, являя себя как личность свободную, целостную и развивающуюся. Он отмечает, что быть личностью в качестве субъекта общения невозможно без степени репрезентированности, т.е. отраженности человека в жизни другого [12,13]. Отметим, что степень репрезентированности одного человека в другом отражает, зачастую, глубину их отношений.

В работах А.А. Бодалева, К.А. Абульхановой-Славской, Е.Б. Старовойтенко отмечается связь между положительно окрашенными отношениями и способности личности к самодвижению. Таким образом, большинство исследователей отмечают, что характер отношений задает пространство развития личности [1].

Необходимо отметить, что поскольку описанные выше позитивные отношения выходят за рамки интериндивидуального пространства в

метаиндивидуальное, предполагают созвучие и отказ от масок и ролей, они могут не всегда оцениваться в социальном мире, характеризующемся функционально-ролевыми отношениями, как успешные.

Стремление к успеху в деятельности формируется с детства, но в ранней юности оно бывает наиболее развитым и осознанным, может быть реализовано в различных сферах. Отметим, что потребность в достижении конкурирует с потребностью в общении, выступая важным источником развития и активизируя любую деятельность (А.В. Мудрик, Д.Б.Эльконин).

Неоднозначным является в русле нашего исследования позитивных отношений и проблема психологического влияния. Живя в обществе, человек не может не зависеть в своих решениях и поступках от влияния окружения. Эта зависимость может быть нескольких видов: информационная, властная и референтная.

Экспериментальные исследования Е.А.Кроник и А.А.Кроник позволили сделать вывод о том, что чем больше оказывает влияния один человек на особенности характера другого (заостряя одни черты и смягчая другие), тем больше первый зависит от второго и тем значимее его роль. Они подчеркивают, что эти влияния всегда взаимны: «Встреча двух личностей подобна взаимодействию двух химических веществ: если они вступают в реакцию, то оба изменяются... Вы не окажите никакого влияния, если сами не доступны влиянию» [8].

Такое влияние предполагает не усиление другого, а усиление себя по отношению к другому. Такого рода влияние не может считаться позитивным, поскольку не соответствует этическим условиям жизни другого человека (М.М.Рубинштейн), не содействует его личностному развитию. Однако, именно такое влияние и внешняя успешность широко распространены в мире социальных отношений.

Использованные источники:

1. Андреева А.Д. Психическое здоровье детей и подростков в контексте психологической службы. - М., 1994.
2. Гримак Л.П. Резервы человеческой психики. - М., 2007.
3. Гамезо М.В., Петрова Е.А., Орлова Л.М. Возрастная и педагогическая психология. – М., 2004.
4. Каменская В.Г., Зверева С.В., Мельникова И.Е. Психологические характеристики старших школьников в массовых школах и школах-гимназиях //Вопросы психологии, 2005, №3, с. 38-52.
5. Касаткина Л. Как наладить контакт //Школьный психолог. – 2005. – №21. – с. 12-13.
6. Кроник А.А., Кроник Е.А. В главных ролях: вы, мы, он, ты, я: психология значимых отношений. - М., 1989.
7. Личность XXI века: теория и практика. Материалы Всероссийской научно-практической конференции 20-23 апреля 2000 г. /Под ред.

Е.Н.Шиянова, И.Б.Котовой, С.В.Недбаевой. – Армавир: АГПИ-МОСУ КФ, 2001.

8. Пантилеев С.Р. Строеие самоотношения как эмоционально-оценочной системы. - М., 2005.

9. Петровский А.В. Личность. Деятельность. Коллектив. - М., 1996.

10. Петровский В.А. Личность в психологии: парадигма субъектности. - Ростов-на-Дону, 1996.

11. Петровский В.А. Психология неадаптивной активности. - М., 1992.

12. Практикум по социально-психологическому тренингу / Под ред. Б.Д.Парыгина. СПб., 1994.

Гаинцева Л.М.
преподаватель
Армавирский колледж управления
и социально - информационных технологий
Костенко А.А., к.псих.н.
доцент

кафедра социальной, специальной психологии и педагогики
Армавирский государственный педагогический университет

СТРЕСС В ПОВСЕДНЕВНОЙ ЖИЗНИ УЧИТЕЛЯ

Аннотация. Стресс неизбежный спутник жизни человека. Профессия учителя включает в себя множество ситуаций, вызывающих стресс. Природа создала уникальный механизм, сбалансированный и пригодный для защиты от внешних воздействий. Каждая из телесных реакций на стресс соответствует требованиям. Эти реакции мобилизуют организм на ответ на воздействие, с которым он столкнулся, организуя борьбу, бегство или нападение, но, если они затягиваются, происходит истощение ресурсов, а затем и болезнь. Основные хронические заболевания нашего времени возникают на фоне эмоционального расстройства, острого или хронического стресса. Учителя, как и многие люди других профессий, склонны скрывать свой стресс как от себя, так и от других.

Ключевые слова: профессиональный стресс, симптомы выгорания, стресс-реакций, универсальная защитная реакция, многомерный феномен.

Gaintseva L.M.
teacher
Armavir College management and social - information technologies
Kostenko A.A., Ph.D. in Psychology
associate professor
Department of Social Sciences, special psychology and pedagogy
Armavir State Pedagogical University

STRESS IN THE DAILY LIFE OF A TEACHER

Annotation. Stress is an inevitable companion of human life. The teaching profession includes many situations that cause stress. Nature has created a unique mechanism, balanced and suitable for protection from external influences. Each of the body's reactions to stress fits the bill. These reactions mobilize the body to respond to the stimulus it encounters by organizing fight, flight, or attack, but if they are prolonged, resource depletion and then disease occur. The main chronic diseases of our time arise against the background of emotional distress, acute or

chronic stress. Teachers, like many people in other professions, tend to hide their stress, both from themselves and from others.

Key words: professional stress, symptoms of burnout, stress reactions, universal defensive reaction, multidimensional phenomenon.

Сегодня в современном мире, время предъявляет повышенные требования не только к личностно-профессиональным качествам педагогов, но и к уровню его физического, психического и социального здоровья.

Однако, как утверждают специалисты, профессиональный стресс – это многомерный феномен, выражающийся в физиологических и психологических реакциях на сложную рабочую ситуацию. Развитие стресс-реакций возможно даже в прогрессивных, хорошо управляемых организациях, что обусловлено не только структурно-организационными особенностями, но и характером работы, личностными отношениями сотрудников, их взаимодействием.

Термин «стресс» впервые был употреблен канадским физиологом Гансом Селье в 1936 году для характеристики не специфических, патологических изменений в системе «человеческий организм – внешняя среда». По Г. Селье, стресс – это «неспецифический ответ организма на любое требование, которое к нему предъявляется». Другими словами, стресс – универсальная защитная реакция, характер которой не зависит от природы внешнего воздействия (стрессора).

В состоянии стресса человек гораздо чаще попадает в конфликтные ситуации. Поэтому необходимо уметь распознавать признаки стресса у себя и у других людей.

Признаки стресса: нарушение координации движений, учащение дыхания и пульса, покраснение или бледность кожи, блеск глаз, расширенные зрачки; заторможенность или чрезмерное усиление двигательной активности, суетливость; нарушения речи: слишком громкий или слишком тихий голос, появление запинок, длинных пауз либо ускорение речи, появление лишних слов, спутанность речи. неспособность сконцентрировать внимание, «отключение» от текущей деятельности, ухудшение памяти, снижение сообразительности.

Слишком большое количество работы или частые фрустрации на работе могут привести к развитию синдрома физического или эмоционального истощения - профессионального выгорания (стресс на работе). Симптомы выгорания: потеря чувства юмора – неспособность смеяться в рабочих ситуациях; недостаток времени для отдыха – пропуск перерывов на обед; снижение эффективности деятельности; социальное отвержение (отгороженность от коллег, знакомых, членов семьи); жалобы на здоровье (усталость, раздражительность, мышечные спазмы); снижение самооценки, депрессия; рост потребления транквилизаторов и других медикаментов, влияющих на настроение.

Урок сам по себе, является стрессогенным фактором, так как заставляет и учителя, и учеников успеть за 45 минут выполнить все намеченное. Угроза «не успеть» - одна из самых стрессогенных для современного человека. У учителя к этому добавляется необходимость одновременно решить несколько педагогических задач: уследить за каждым учеником, реализуя индивидуальный подход, поддержать дисциплину в классе, доступным языком объяснить новый материал, оценить степень его усвоения, проверить выполнение домашнего задания и поставить объективные оценки - все эти задачи сами по себе вызывают психическое напряжение, так как решаются с высоким чувством ответственности. Кроме того, любое деловое общение с людьми потенциально стрессогенно, особенно в наше время «конфликтов и страстей». Поэтому для поддержания высокой работоспособности, сохранения здоровья необходимо специально и грамотно заботиться как о своем здоровье.

В практической работе и обыденной жизни учитель часто попадает в состояния, именуемые предстартовыми (они предшествуют какому-либо событию, явлению, способному вызвать стресс). Это открытые уроки, ответственные выступления, напряженный разговор с начальством.

Если человек умеет справляться с такими стрессовыми ситуациями, то у него повышается бдительность к тем сторонам дела, от которых зависит его позитивный исход. Для него предстартовое состояние – это сигнал на мобилизацию резервов и подготовку к действию.

Стресс включает и физиологические, и психологические компоненты. С его помощью организм как бы мобилизует себя целиком на приспособление к новой ситуации, приводя в действие неспецифические защитные механизмы, обеспечивающие сопротивление или адаптацию. Положительное влияние стресса умеренной силы проявляется в ряде психологических свойств – улучшении внимания, в повышении заинтересованности человека в достижении поставленной цели.

Слабые воздействия не приводят к стрессу, он возникает только тогда, когда влияние стрессора превосходит обычные, приспособительные возможности человека. Стрессорами могут быть и физические, и психические раздражители.

Доказано, что стрессы являются причинами многих заболеваний: ревматического артрита, крапивницы, язвы желудка, гипертонии, хронические боли в спине, язву, астму, некоторые болезни сердца.

Профессия педагога относится к группе профессий повышенного риска по частоте нарушений здоровья. Обследования состояния здоровья педагогов показали, что 89,3% обследованных имеют расстройства здоровья предболезненного уровня («группа риска»), а в 43,8% случаев выявляются признаки нозологически очерченных патологических нарушений.

Известно, что по степени напряженности нагрузка учителя в среднем больше, чем у менеджеров и банкиров, генеральных директоров и

президентов ассоциаций, то есть других профессионалов, непосредственно работающих с людьми. По данным НИИ медицины труда, к неврозам, связанным с профессиональной деятельностью, склонны около 60% учителей. Результаты анкетирования педагогов Санкт-петербургских школ показывают, что педагоги понимают неблагополучие собственного здоровья. Большая часть из них (67%) считает свое здоровье удовлетворительным и плохим, только 33% педагогов полагают его хорошим или отличным. 61% педагогов отмечает наличие у себя хронических болезней; только 23% указывают на их отсутствие. Учитывая, что подавляющее большинство выборки составляют педагоги в возрасте 21-50 лет, т.е. в период наиболее интенсивной профессиональной жизни (80% респондентов), можно констатировать связь снижения здоровья педагогов с их профессиональной деятельностью, наиболее значимым фактором, в которой является профессиональный стресс.

Борьба со стрессом - это, прежде всего информация и разъяснение. Чтобы успешно управлять собственным стрессом, необходимо понимать и знать процессы, происходящие в нашем организме. Целесообразно обсудить главные проявления телесных реакций на стресс и тот вред, который может принести каждая из них, если допустить их слишком длительное существование. Это обсуждение вносит ясность, каким образом возникают различные заболевания.

Психологические последствия стресса. Психологические последствия сильного стресса можно условно разделить на когнитивные, эмоциональные и поведенческие эффекты.

Когнитивные эффекты стресса. Уменьшается концентрация и объем внимания, увеличивается отвлекаемость. Происходит ухудшение кратковременной и долговременной памяти, воспроизведение даже знакомой информации ослабевает.

Эмоциональные эффекты стресса. Во время стресса нарастает физическое и психологическое напряжение. У многих людей появляется болезненная мнительность, воображаемые недомогания добавляются к подлинным расстройствам, вызванными стрессом. Ощущение здоровья и хорошего самочувствие исчезает. Меняются привычки и потребность следить за собой. Аккуратные и заботливые люди могут стать неопрятными, неряшливо одетыми, безразлично относящимися к окружающим. Ранее имеющиеся личностные черты заостряются, усиливается тревожность, повышенная чувствительность, склонность к самозащите и враждебность.

Поведенческие эффекты стресса. Во время сильного стресса люди отказываются от многих устремлений и жизненных целей, ранее значимые увлечения теряют свою притягательность и игнорируются. Ослабевают, а затем исчезают заинтересованность и энтузиазм в работе. Люди в связи с реальными или вымышленными болезнями часто отсутствуют на работе.

Страх и тревога возникают, когда нам что-то угрожает. Учитель, находящийся в постоянном страхе за жизнь и здоровье учеников (например, в какой-нибудь внешкольной поездке), боится за свою жизнь тоже, потому что в случае возникновения непредвиденных ситуаций, и его собственная налаженная жизнь может оказаться под серьезной угрозой. Тревога тоже частый спутник эмоциональной жизни учителя. Боязнь не справиться с ситуацией, оказаться некомпетентным, критически оцененным, непризнанным, — все это может быть неистощимым источником постоянного беспокойства.

Нередко учителя склонны к тому, чтобы предъявлять к себе и окружающим очень высокие требования, и естественная неспособность всегда им соответствовать, также приводит к постоянной тревоге и проистекающему из нее стрессу. Многие считают тревогу своим партнером в профессиональном росте, необходимым условием для стимуляции собственного развития. На мой взгляд, это типичное заблуждение, потому что тревога забирает огромное количество сил, энергии, здоровья. А интерес к профессии и жизни может являться значительно более эффективным и безопасным стимулятором для самосовершенствования.

Тревогу учителя в значительной мере усиливает отношение администрации школы, города, района. Критическая, оценивающая позиция, постоянная смена требований и условий, частые проверки, отсутствие благодарности за нелегкий труд — в любом учителе вызывают тревогу, а вскоре ощущение подавленности, некомпетентности и бессмысленности. Жесткая оценка лишает педагога собственного ресурса, не дает ему возможности найти опору, отбивает желание профессионального роста.

Раздражение, злость и другие агрессивные чувства также вызывают стресс и приводят к эмоциональному сгоранию. И проблема даже не в том, что многие из учителей погружаются в эти эмоции, а в том, что по большей части, они вынуждены их сдерживать. Здесь, конечно, важно разобраться в первопричинах агрессии.

Злость может быть вызвана неправильным выбором пути и профессии, уходом в сторону от своего предназначения. Очень трудно не злиться, если вы вынуждены заниматься тем, что не любите, что считаете недостойным вас, бессмысленным, чужеродным. Иногда трудно уйти из профессии, потому что нет сил признать ошибочность своего выбора, страшно начать все сначала, подвергнуть ревизии собственную жизнь, не хватает поддержки близких и уверенности в праве на поиск другого пути.

Раздражение может возникать, когда вы в значительной мере не принимаете себя. Запрещая себе что-либо: быть веселым, слабым, увлекающимся, легкомысленным, испуганным и так далее, вы почти однозначно будете неприязненно реагировать на тех, кто может себе это позволить.

Таким образом, стресс является распространенным явлением в профессиональной деятельности. Являясь субъективной формой отражения действительности, стресс включает отражение и оценку ситуаций педагогического взаимодействия и представления учителя о себе как профессионале, конструирующем это взаимодействие, оказывая существенное влияние на показатели удовлетворенности трудом – ведущего фактора стрессоустойчивости учителя.

Использованные источники:

1. Бодров В.А. Психологический стресс: развитие и преодоление / В.А. Бодров. – М.: ПЕР СЭ, 2006.
2. Бодров В.А. Психологический стресс: развитие, учение и современное состояние проблемы / В.А. Бодров. – М., 2010. – 128 с.
3. Вассерман Л.И., Беребин М.А. Факторы риска психической дезадаптации у педагогов массовых школ: пособие для врачей и психологов / Л.И. Вассерман, М.А. Беребин. – СПб., 1997. – 52 с.
4. Макаревич Р.А. Влияние психической напряженности на процесс общения учителя с учащимися / Р.А. Макаревич // Психология учителя. – М., 2009.
5. Маклаков А.Г. Общая психология / А.Г. Маклаков. – СПб.: Нева, 2003.
6. Общая психология / под ред. Богословского В.В., Стеканова А.Д., Виноградова. – М.: Просвещение, 2001. – 288 с.
7. Селье Г. Очерки об адаптационном синдроме. – М.: Медгиз, 1960. – 255 с.
8. Селье Г. Стресс без дистресса. – М.: Наука, 1982. – 221 с.
9. Щербатых Ю.В. Психология стресса. – М.: Изд-во Эксмо, 2005. – 304 с.
10. [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <http://psyfactor.org/lib/burnout.htm>

Гуломов Н.Б.
Абдулазизов С.А.

Андижанский государственный медицинский институт

ЛАПАРОСКОПИЧЕСКАЯ, РОБОТ-АССИСТИРОВАННАЯ ИЛИ ОТКРЫТАЯ ПЛАСТИКА ПРИ СТРИКТУРЕ МОЧЕТОЧНИКА

Аннотация. В стандартном состоянии стенки мочевых каналов эластичные, они расширяются и сужаются естественным путем. По ряду причин происходит изменение тканей. Мышцы перестают нормально функционировать и больше не сокращаются. Со временем возникают рубцовые образования, которые нарушают канальную проходимость.

Нарушения возникают в любой части органа. Заболевание бывает односторонним либо двухсторонним, когда нарушения появляются одновременно в обоих каналах. Для заболевания характерна полная или частичная закупорка каналов. В обоих случаях создаются препятствия для правильного оттока урины. Застойные явления становятся причиной удлинения каналов, их растяжения и перекручивания. Урина накапливается в почечных лоханках. Это мешает правильной работе органа и ведет к увеличению почечных лоханок.

Ключевые слова. Эндоурология, мочеточник, лапароскопия, открытая пластика, стриктура мочеточника.

Gulomov N.B.
Abdulazizov S.A.
Andijan state medical institute

LAPAROSCOPIC, ROBOT-ASSISTED OR OPEN PLASTIC SURGERY FOR URETERAL STRICTURE

Annotation. In the standard state, the walls of the urinary canals are elastic, they expand and contract naturally. For a number of reasons, tissue changes occur. The muscles stop functioning normally and no longer contract. Over time, scarring occurs, which disrupts the channel patency.

Violations occur in any part of the organ. The disease can be unilateral or bilateral, when disorders appear simultaneously in both channels. The disease is characterized by complete or partial blockage of the channels. In both cases, obstacles are created for the proper outflow of urine. Stagnation causes the channels to lengthen, stretch and twist. Urine accumulates in the renal pelvis. This interferes with the proper functioning of the organ and leads to an increase in the renal pelvis.

Keywords. Endourology, ureter, laparoscopy, open plastic surgery, ureteral stricture.

Актуальность. Мочеточник сужается из-за того, что происходит разрастание рубцов. Болезнь может быть вызвана и передавливанием канала расположенным рядом сосудом почки. Врожденной стриктурой мочеточника считаются рубцы, появившиеся в связи с существующими наследственными аномалиями.

Приобретенное заболевание может развиваться на протяжении продолжительного времени. Причинами полученного недуга становятся:

- травмирование мочеточника во время операции и разных обследований;
- травмы от удара по поясничной зоне;
- некроз мягких тканей от сдавливания стенок камнями;
- различные инфекции;
- половые инфекции (гонорея);
- воспалительные процессы в близрасположенных тканях;
- влияние радиации.

Если указанные причины не выявлены у пациента, то диагностируют врожденное заболевание. У новорожденных рубцы появляются еще в утробе матери. Заболевание встречается в большей степени у мужчин: вероятность получения травмирования у них выше. Застой мочи может быть связан со вводом препаратов в половые органы при самостоятельных попытках лечения болезней, передающихся половым путем.

При туберкулезном заболевании многочисленные рубцы появляются в местах, где проводились инфильтрация и изъязвления. Стриктуры после радиоактивного облучения бывают обычно в тазовом отделе. Они появляются после лучевой терапии. Стеноз мочеточника после операций возникает в любой части органа.

Результаты. Как мы уже отметили, различают врожденную и приобретенную стриктуру мочеточника. Стеноз мочеточника бывает односторонним либо двухсторонним, одиночным, множественным, истинным (в результате изменений, которые затронули стенку) и ложными (из-за внешней компрессии). Диагностирует заболевание врач-уролог по данным УЗИ почек, УЗДГ сосудов, рентгена, КТ почек и МРТ. Проведение 3-мерной ультразвуковой ангиографии с диуретической нагрузкой дает возможность сразу рассмотреть расширенный отдел мочеточника, расположенный повыше стриктуры, и дать оценку состоянию почечных сосудов. С помощью рентгеноконтрастной урографии можно представить, как выглядят ткани почек и мочевыводящие пути, выявить сужение мочеточников, длину стриктур, оценить работу почек. В тяжелых ситуациях используют КТ либо МРТ, которые дополнительно выявляют болезни рядом расположенных органов и тканей, способных повлиять на почки и мочеточники.

Наше исследование подтверждает, что ЛП имеет высокую эффективность в лечении стриктуры ЛМС, также, как и ОП. Показатели

успеха у больных перенесших ЛП сравним с ОП – 97 и 98%. Такие же результаты получены и исследованиях других авторов [5-8,10,11]. Послеоперационные осложнения обычно выявлялись рано и при своевременной коррекции не приводили к неудачам оперативного лечения. Рецидив стриктуры в 5 случаях из 83 лапароскопических пиелопластик отмечено в среднем после 4.6 месяцев наблюдения (исследование проводилось в Бристоле) [6]. Из 7 неудач в когорте 147 лапароскопических пиелопластик, лишь одна была выявлена после 6 месяцев (Балтиморское исследование) [1]. Показатель осложнений после ОП и ЛП были незначительными и подлежали медикаментозной коррекции. У 17 пациентов (34% случаев) группы ОП отмечали боль в послеоперационном рубце, что имело место в 4 (11,4%) случаях лапароскопической группы. Долгосрочная «рубцовая» боль и ее воздействие на качество жизни более выражено в группе ОП. Во время самой пиелопластики иногда возникали трудности с антеградной установкой стента. Это происходит, когда проводник закручивается в дистальном отделе мочеточника, не попадая в мочевой пузырь. По такому же принципу стент тоже закручивается в дистальном отделе мочеточника, создавая ложное впечатление о том, что он в мочевом пузыре. Во избежание этого мы наполняли мочевой пузырь физиологическим раствором, окрашенным метиленовым синим и при прохождении стента в мочевой пузырь, нами фиксировался рефлюкс синьки в лоханку, чем и убеждались о нахождении дистального конца стента в мочевом пузыре.

Вывод. Высокая эффективность и низкий показатель болей в пояснице в послеоперационной ране после ЛП делает эту операцию более привлекательным вариантом лечения стриктур ЛМС.

Использованные источники:

1. Inagaki T, Rha KH, Ong AM, Kavoussi LR, Jarrett TW (2005) Laparoscopic pyeloplasty: current status. BJU Int 95(Suppl 2): 102–105.
2. Mandhani A, Kumar D, Kumar A, Kapoor R, Dubey D, Srivastava A, Bhandari M (2005) Safety profile and complications of transperitoneal laparoscopic pyeloplasty: a critical analysis. J Endourol 19: 797–802.
3. Moon DA, El-Shazly MA, Chang CM, Gianduzzo TR, Eden CG (2006) Laparoscopic pyeloplasty: evolution of a new gold standard. Urology 67: 932–936
4. Bonnard A, Fouquet V, Carricaburu E, Aigrain Y, El-Ghoneimi A (2005) Retroperitoneal laparoscopic versus open pyeloplasty in children. J Urol 173: 1710–1713.
5. Davenport K, Minervini A, Timoney AG, Keeley FX Jr (2005) Our experience with retroperitoneal and transperitoneal laparoscopic pyeloplasty for pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction. Eur Urol 48: 973–977.

6. Desai MM, Desai MR, Gill IS (2004) Endopyeloplasty versus endopyelotomy versus laparoscopic pyeloplasty for primary ureteropelvic junction obstruction. Urology 64: 16–21.
7. Klingler HC, Remzi M, Janetschek G, Kratzik C, Marberger MJ (2003) Comparison of open versus laparoscopic pyeloplasty techniques in treatment of uretero-pelvic junction obstruction. Eur Urol 44: 340–345.

УДК: 699.8

Давурбаев Д.Б.
студент магистратуры
Джизакский политехнический институт
Леонович С.Н.
заведующий кафедрой «Строительные
материалы и технология строительства»
строительный факультет
Белорусский национальный технический университет БНТУ
Асатов Н.А.
профессор
кафедра «Строительство зданий и сооружений»
Сагатов Б.У.
преподаватель
кафедра «Строительство зданий и сооружений»

УТЕПЛЕНИЕ НАРУЖНЫХ СТЕН

Аннотация. Утепление позволяет сократить теплопотери здания, сделать его более комфортным для жизни и работы, а также сэкономить на отоплении. Производив утепление здания различными методами - как при помощи монтажа навесных фасадов, так и напылением пенополиуретана. Здание теряет тепло не только через окна и двери, но также через крышу и стены. Утепление здания помогает сократить теплопотери, а, следовательно, создать более комфортные условия для жизни и работы и сэкономить на отоплении.

Ключевые слова: теплопотери, герметизация, утепление фасадов, теплоизоляция фасадов.

Davurbaev D.B.
graduate student
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Leonovich S.N.
Head of the Department of Building Materials
and Construction Technology
Faculty of Civil Engineering
Belarusian National Technical University BNTU
Asatov N.A.
professor
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures
Sagatov B.U.
teacher
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures

INSULATION OF EXTERNAL WALLS

Abstract. Insulation allows you to reduce the heat loss of a building, make it more comfortable for living and working, and also save on heating costs. By insulating the building using various methods - both by installing curtain facades and by spraying polyurethane foam. A building loses heat not only through windows and doors, but also through the roof and walls. Insulating a building helps reduce heat loss, and, consequently, create more comfortable living and working conditions and save on heating costs.

Key words: heat loss, sealing, insulation of facades, thermal insulation of facades.

Герметизация швов помогает справиться с последствиями проникновения в помещение сырого воздуха, который разрушительно влияет на стены. Предупредите разрушение стен и избавьте себя от лишних затрат. Уже не для кого не секрет, что основным недостатком строительства из панельных блоков стало то обстоятельство, что межпанельные швы, как самая уязвимая часть конструкции, со временем становятся источником многочисленных проблем и дискомфорта для жильцов.

Прежде чем бороться с последствиями, хорошо бы устранить причины, то есть заделать, загерметизировать швы, из-за которых в помещении и возникают все эти неприятные явления. Наша компания выполняет как первичную, так и вторичную герметизацию швов. Благодаря своевременной проведённой герметизации швов можно повысить температуру в доме в среднем на 3-5 градусов, устранить сырость и другие проблемы.

Межпанельные швы, как самая уязвимая часть панельной конструкции требуют проведения регулярных работ по очистке и герметизации. Способ проведения ремонта выбирают в зависимости от состояния шва и герметика:

➤ Полный ремонт межпанельных швов. Качественная герметизация швов требует вскрытия шва и удаления всего содержимого, как правило уже отработавшего свое. Далее проводится герметизация и заполнение всего шва.

➤ Частичный ремонт по герметизации с выборочным вскрытием швов.

➤ Ремонт без вскрытия межпанельного шва - проводится при незначительном усыхании, разрушении старого герметика. Такая герметизация проводится следующим образом - поверх старого герметика наносят новый.

Все виды работ по герметизации межпанельных швов в нашей компании и герметизации проводятся опытными рабочими в соответствии со всеми технологическими требованиями. Все используемые материалы

морозостойки, и соответствуют необходимым характеристикам. Современные материалы надежны, имеют сертификаты качества государственного образца. Герметизация может быть произведена и в зимнее время.

При герметизации швов мы используем материалы, которые не только изолируют сквозняки и препятствуют повышению влажности, но и создают барьер для плесени. Не затягивайте с герметизацией швов – ведь стены под воздействием сырого и влажного воздуха могут деформироваться, тогда на ремонт придется потратить больше денег, чем вы рассчитывали.

На сегодняшний день все большее предпочтение отдается системам наружного утепления. Надежное утепление здания - одна из основных задач, которые реализуются при облицовке фасада. Наружное утепление стен здания - имеет внушительный ряд преимуществ: оно удерживает тепло, не изменяет внутреннего пространства, надежно защищает фасад от неблагоприятных погодных условий, позволяет стенам дышать, обеспечивает надежную звукоизоляцию и гарантирует достаточно долгий безремонтный срок эксплуатации.

Теплоизоляция фасадов -это комплексная система, напоминающая слоеный пирог. На основу фасада (кирпичную, бетонную, панельную и т.п. стену) последовательно наносятся и скрепляются между собой элементные слои для термоизоляции и утепления фасада.

Вопрос об утеплении фасада встаёт при возведении нового жилья, а так же при эксплуатации ранее построенного, ведь потери тепла через стены здания составляет до 60%. В настоящее время существует несколько технологий утепления фасада:

- легкие штукатурные системы утепления;
- тяжелые штукатурные системы утепления;
- фасадные системы с колодцевой кладкой и трехслойные системы;
- вентилируемые конструкции фасадов;
- утепление пенополиуретаном;
- герметизация межпанельных швов.

Легкие штукатурные системы утепления. Область применения легких и тяжелых штукатурных систем схожа. Однако легкие системы пользуются большей популярностью за счет более низкой стоимости. Легкие штукатурные системы утепления фасадов представляют собой многослойную конструкцию, состоящую из полимерцементного клея, теплоизоляции, армированного стеклосеткой полимерцементного слоя и отделочного покрытия (штукатурка, краска). Среди преимуществ легких штукатурных систем утепления фасадов – использование современных экологически чистых материалов. Недостатком же является необходимость проведения «мокрых» работ.

Тяжелые штукатурные системы утепления. Системы тяжелого типа - это системы утепления фасадов с подвижными элементами крепления

теплоизоляции и штукатурным слоем 20-30 мм (толщина слоев после утеплителя может достигать 50 мм). Особенностью тяжелых штукатурных систем утепления фасадов является раздельная работа стены и теплоизоляционного слоя. Таким образом, при изменении погодных условий в декоративном покрытии возникает меньше деформаций. К достоинствам тяжелых штукатурных систем утепления можно отнести менее жесткие требования к ровности основания и к плотности применяемого утеплителя.

Эти два способа утепление принято называть - «мокрыми». Появились эти системы утепления фасада в России более десяти лет назад и уже успели завоевать большую популярность. Это обусловлено относительно невысокой ценой (по сравнению с навесными фасадами), и значительным количеством достоинств:

- возможность индивидуального цветового и фактурного решения,
- возможность утепления откосов,
- незначительная трудоемкость выполнения работ,
- возможность дальнейшего обновления фасада дома,
- неограниченная возможность архитектурных решений,
- сравнительно невысокая себестоимость.

«Мокрые» фасады можно монтировать на различные поверхности: монолитный и сборный бетон, ячеистый бетон, кирпичи, фанеру, ОСП, ДСП, нецилиндровый брус и т.д. На современном строительном рынке существует множество систем утепления фасада таких как- «БИРСС», «Тех-Color», «CERESIT», «Kreisel», «Baucolor». Каждая из систем имеет свои преимущества и отличаются только компонентами системы-видом утеплителя (пенополистирол, минераловатная плита), клеевым составом, сеткой, декоративными свойствами штукатурки. Выбор системы всегда остается за клиентом, наши специалисты могут дать консультацию и подобрать именно то, что больше всего подходит вашему зданию.

Этапы выполнения работ по утеплению фасада с использованием штукатурки.

Подготовка поверхности. Обязательно сбить старую рыхлую отделку, удалить плесень, грибок, растительность. Демонтировать навесные конструкции. При значительных неровностях стен их необходимо также подготовить - сбить выступающие части, сровнять штукатурно-реставрационной смесью ямы и заделать отверстия. Сильно впитывающие, пыльные и крошащиеся основания очистить механическим способом, вымыть, и после просушки прогрунтовать грунтовкой глубокого проникновения.

Монтаж костылей оконных сливов и цокольных планок.

Приклеивание плит теплоизоляции и их крепление с помощью анкеров.

Для утепления используются специальные фасадные теплоизоляционные плиты (50x100). Клеевой раствор наносить «ленточно-точечным методом».

Теплоизоляционные плиты приклеиваются к несущим основаниям, плотно прилегая друг к другу. В рядах плиты устанавливаются «вразбежку».

На углы проемов фасада наклеиваются специальные полосы армирующей стеклосетки это дополнительно укрепляет углы и препятствует образованию на них трещин.

- Защита углов и откосов перфорированными алюминиевыми уголками.

- Армирование поверхностей стеклосеткой, утопленной в слое клеевого состава.

- Нанесение выравнивающего слоя клея, либо водоотталкивающей штукатурки.

- Декоративная отделка фасада — покраска либо нанесение декоративно-отделочной штукатурки.

Использованные источники:

1. Асатов, Н. А., Сагатов, Б. У., & Джавлонова, Ш. Г. К. (2023). Перспективы реконструкции производственных зданий. Science and Education, 4(4), 445-451.

2. Sagtov, B. U. (2023). Bino-inshootlarning ekspluatatsiya ishonchliligi haqida asosiy ma'lumotlar.

3. Испандиярова У.Э., Испандиярова У.Э., Давронов Б.А., Исаев Р.А., & Бобаджанов А.А. (2023). Роль, цель и задачи науки «механика грунтов, основания и фундаменты» в подготовке инженеров-строителей. Экономика и социум, (12 (115)-1), 1137-1141.

*Дагаев М.М.
преподаватель
ГБПОУ «Чеченский государственный
строительный колледж»
Россия, г.Грозный*

ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ И ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ В ЖИЗНИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Аннотация. Искусственный интеллект (ИИ) быстро становится неотъемлемой частью современного общества, трансформируя различные аспекты нашей жизни. Эта статья исследует влияние ИИ на различные отрасли, включая здравоохранение, образование, транспорт и финансы.

В статье рассматриваются возможности ИИ в улучшении диагностики и лечения заболеваний, персонализации обучения, оптимизации транспортных систем и автоматизации финансовых процессов. Кроме того, она анализирует потенциальные этические и социальные последствия использования ИИ, такие как потеря рабочих мест, предвзятость в принятии решений и вопросы конфиденциальности.

Эта статья представляет собой всесторонний обзор влияния ИИ на современное общество, предоставляя ценные сведения для лиц, принимающих решения, исследователей и всех, кто интересуется будущим ИИ.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, определение, функции, задачи, названия ИИ.

*Dagaev M.M.
teacher
State budgetary professional educational
institution "Chechen State College
of Civil Engineering" Engineering"
Russia, Grozny*

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HUMAN LIFE

Annotation. Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly becoming an integral part of modern society, transforming various aspects of our lives. This article explores the impact of AI on various industries, including healthcare, education, transportation, and finance.

The article discusses the possibilities of AI in improving the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, personalization of training, optimization of transport

systems and automation of financial processes. In addition, she analyzes the potential ethical and social consequences of using AI, such as job losses, decision-making bias, and privacy issues.

This article provides a comprehensive overview of the impact of AI on modern society, providing valuable insights for decision makers, researchers, and anyone interested in the future of AI.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, definition, functions, tasks, names of AI.

Искусственный интеллект (ИИ) – это область информатики, которая изучает и создает программы, способные выполнять задачи, требующие умственных способностей человека. ИИ имитирует способность человека к обучению, адаптации и принятию решений на основе полученной информации. Это область компьютерных наук, которая изучает создание устройств и программ, способных обучаться, адаптироваться и принимать решения, которые обычно требуют человеческого интеллекта. ИИ использует алгоритмы и методы машинного обучения для анализа данных, распознавания образов, принятия решений и выполнения задач.

Информационные технологии и искусственный интеллект стали неотъемлемой частью современного мира. Они проникают в различные сферы жизни человека, изменяя привычный образ мышления и взаимодействия. В данной статье мы рассмотрим, как эти технологии влияют на повседневную жизнь людей. Развитие информационных технологий. С развитием информационных технологий человечество получило огромные возможности для обмена информацией, автоматизации процессов и ускорения различных задач.

Современные гаджеты, интернет, социальные сети и другие инструменты стали неотъемлемой частью нашей повседневной жизни. Мы можем легко общаться с людьми по всему миру, получать доступ к огромному объему информации и выполнять задачи в несколько раз быстрее, чем раньше.

Одним из самых значимых достижений информационных технологий является развитие искусственного интеллекта (ИИ). ИИ - это область компьютерных наук, которая занимается созданием систем и программ, способных имитировать интеллектуальные функции человека. С помощью ИИ компьютеры могут обрабатывать и анализировать большие объемы данных, распознавать образы и речь, принимать решения и даже обучаться на основе опыта.

Влияние информационных технологий и ИИ на повседневную жизнь

Информационные технологии и ИИ оказывают огромное влияние на различные сферы жизни человека. В медицине, например, они позволяют проводить более точные диагностики, разрабатывать индивидуальные планы лечения и прогнозировать возможные заболевания. Благодаря ИИ,

компьютеры могут анализировать медицинские данные и предлагать оптимальные решения для пациентов.³¹

В сфере образования информационные технологии и ИИ также играют важную роль. Они позволяют создавать интерактивные учебные материалы, проводить онлайн-курсы и обучение на расстоянии. Благодаря этому, образование становится более доступным и эффективным.

В бизнесе информационные технологии и ИИ помогают автоматизировать процессы, улучшать управление и принимать более обоснованные решения. Автоматизация производственных процессов позволяет сократить затраты на рабочую силу и повысить производительность. Анализ данных с помощью ИИ позволяет выявлять тенденции и прогнозировать спрос на товары и услуги.

Однако, помимо положительных аспектов, информационные технологии и ИИ также вызывают определенные опасения. Некоторые беспокоятся о приватности данных и возможности злоупотребления информацией. Также существуют опасения относительно замены человека машинами и потери рабочих мест.

Информационные технологии (ИТ) и искусственный интеллект (ИИ) стремительно развиваются, оказывая глубокое влияние на все сферы нашей жизни. От автоматизации повседневных задач до революционных прорывов в медицине и других областях ИТ и ИИ становятся неотъемлемой частью человеческого существования.

Искусственный интеллект и его роль в жизни человека

Искусственный интеллект (ИИ) — это область науки и технологий, которая занимается разработкой систем и программ способных моделировать интеллектуальные способности человека. ИИ проникает во множество сфер человеческой жизни, таких как медицина, транспорт, производство, финансы и другие. Он позволяет автоматизировать процессы, улучшить качество работы и обеспечить более эффективное и экономичное функционирование.

Взаимосвязь информационных технологий и искусственного интеллекта.³²

Информационные технологии являются основой для развития и применения искусственного интеллекта.

Без информационных технологий искусственный интеллект не сможет функционировать, поскольку для его работы необходимы данные, связанная с ними информация и системы обработки данных. В свою очередь, искусственный интеллект значительно усиливает возможности

Богатов, А. В., Курочкин, Е. Н., & Прусов, Е. В. (2019). Введение в искусственный интеллект. М.: Издательский дом Мещерякова.

Капитонова, М. Н. (2019). Искусственный интеллект и его применение в современном мире. М.: КноРус.

Хайкин, С. (2019). Искусственный интеллект: методы и приложения. М.: ДИАЛОГ-МИФИ.

Сечин, А. В. (2020). Экономические проблемы использования искусственного интеллекта. М.: НИУ ВШЭ.

информационных технологий, позволяя им выполнять более сложные задачи, принимать решения и развиваться дальше.

Проблематика информационных технологий и искусственного интеллекта

С развитием информационных технологий и искусственного интеллекта возникают ряд проблем и вопросов. Одна из главных проблем — это этический аспект использования данных технологий. Необходимо балансировать между прогрессом и защитой человеческих прав, а также предотвращать возможное злоупотребление ИИ.

Перспективы развития информационных технологий и искусственного интеллекта

Будущее информационных технологий и искусственного интеллекта обещает быть очень интересным и перспективным. Развитие ИИ ведет к созданию новых технологий, открывает возможности для автоматизации и улучшения качества жизни. Прогнозируется, что данные технологии станут еще более широко применяемыми и масштабируемыми в будущем.

Использованные источники:

1. Богатов, А. В., Курочкин, Е. Н., & Прусов, Е. В. (2019). Введение в искусственный интеллект. М.: Издательский дом Мещерякова.
2. Капитонова, М. Н. (2019). Искусственный интеллект и его применение в современном мире. М.: КноРус.
3. Хайкин, С. (2019). Искусственный интеллект: методы и приложения. М.: ДИАЛОГ-МИФИ.
4. Сечин, А. В. (2020). Экономические проблемы использования искусственного интеллекта. М.: НИУ ВШЭ.

Дулатов Р.Р.
доцент
Назирова К.Ю.
заведующий кафедрой "Теория и методика
физического воспитания, спорта»
доцент
Институт переподготовки и повышения
квалификации специалистов по
физической культуре и спорту
Ферганский филиал

СИСТЕМА УЧЕТА ВЕЛИЧИНЫ НАГРУЗОК В ГРЕКО-РИМСКОЙ БОРЬБЕ

Аннотация. Для достижения целей программы необходим новый творческий подход к обучению спортсменов в основном системе учета величины нагрузок организма спортсмена.

- большое значение при управлении тренировочным процессом имеют контроль и анализ тренировочных нагрузок;

- отсутствие единой концептуальной основы контроля нагрузок в греко-римской борьбе;

- определить какой вид нагрузки оказывает большее влияние на совершенствование методики спортсмена;

- разработать систему учета величины нагрузок по их специализированности;

В целях улучшения в учебно-тренировочном процессе нагрузки координационной сложности мы определяем в 2-х степенях координационной сложности

Ключевые слова: борьба, метод, тренировка, критерии.

Dulatov R.R.
associate professor
Nazirov K.Yu.
Head of the Department "Theory and Methods
of Physical Education and Sports"
associate professor
Institute for retraining and advanced training
of specialists in physical culture and sports
Fergana branch

SYSTEM FOR ACCOUNTING THE AMOUNT OF LOAD IN GRECO- ROMAN WRESTLING

Abstract. to achieve the goals of the program, a new creative approach is needed in the training of athletes, mainly in the system of accounting for the amount of load on the athlete's body.

- monitoring and analysis of training loads is of great importance in the management of the educational process;

- lack of a single conceptual framework for Load Control in Greco-Roman wrestling;

- determine which type of load has the most effect on improving the athlete's technique;

- development of a system for accounting for the amount of loads in accordance with them

specialization;

To increase the load on coordination complexity in the learning process, we determine it at 2 levels of coordination complexity

Keywords: struggle, method, training, criterion.

Актуальность работы. Современный тренер по борьбе должен постоянно анализировать уровень тренировочной нагрузки и сопоставлять ее с показателями соревновательной деятельности, определяя какой вид нагрузки оказывает большее влияние на совершенствование методики спортсмена, достаточна ли величина нагрузки, насколько оптимально соотношение между величинами и направленностью различных видов нагрузки (Ю.М. Арестов, М.А. Годик 1980).

Контроль тренировочных нагрузок является важнейшим элементом спортивной тренировки. Однако до сих пор эта проблема все еще далека от решения, особенно в видах спортивной борьбы. Это объясняется тем, что нет единой концептуальной основы контроля нагрузок. Ряд авторов (А.А.Новиков, 1992; О.П.Юшков, 1998; Ш.Т.Невретдинов, 1997 и др.) предлагают учитывать в основном величину нагрузки, которая контролируется в условных единицах по шкале В.А.Сорванова (1979).

Общая теория нагрузки (М.А.Годик, 1980) предлагает учитывать и контролировать кроме величин такие характеристики, как специализированность, направленность и координационную сложность. Отсутствие единой концептуальной основы контроля нагрузок в спортивной борьбе не позволяет решать вопросы автоматизации процесса их контроля. Большое значение при управлении тренировочным процессом имеют контроль и анализ тренировочных нагрузок.

Методы исследования. Управление тренировочным процессом включает три стадии (М.А. Годик, 1980):

□ сбор информации об объекте управления и внешней среде, в которой объект формируется;

□ анализ полученной информации;

□ принятие решения и планирование.

Для осуществления вышеназванного, мы разработали систему учета величины нагрузок по их специализированности, направленности и координационной сложности. Для более полноценного учета нагрузок координационной сложности мы определили понятие “координационной сложности”, которая выражается в следующем — борец, обладающий высокими координационными способностями, должен проводить в схватке комбинационные действия, состоящие из: способа тактических подготовок приемов, далее 1-2 ложных приема (не менее) и успешного проведения завершающего приема. Все эти действия следует выполнять в одном атакующем импульсе, без длительных остановок.

В учебно-тренировочном процессе нагрузки координационной сложности мы определяем в 2-х степенях координационной сложности:

1. степень — все действия выполняются в облегченном режиме без сопротивления соперника;

2. степень — все действия выполняются в условиях максимального сопротивления соперника.

Для того чтобы иметь возможность контролировать нагрузку по характеристикам, величине, направленности, специализированности и координационной сложности, мы провели систематизацию и классификацию всех используемых упражнений в греко-римской борьбе.

На основании этого мы разработали унифицированную выходную форму учета нагрузок, где учитывается общая величина парциальных нагрузок разной специфичности, направленности (анаэробно-алактатных, анаэробно-гликолитических и аэробных) и нагрузок координационно сложных 1-ой и 2-ой степени сложности.

Учет ведется при помощи компьютерной программы. По входной форме плана-конспекта каждого занятия в компьютере ведется учет плановых и фактических значений нагрузок. Учитывается величина характеристик нагрузок и их парциальный объем в общем объеме для каждого занятия, тренировочного дня, микроцикла и этапа подготовки.

Показатели значений контроля общей и специальной подготовленности борцов и их соревновательной деятельности являются критериальными для выбора и обоснования параметров нагрузок в той или иной структуре тренировочного процесса.

Данные по контролю нагрузок учитываются по каждому из спортсменов. По истечении периода подготовки годичного цикла в ходе этапного контроля при помощи определения значений коэффициентов корреляций выявляется уровень статистической взаимосвязи между показателями различных сторон подготовленности спортсменов и параметрами нагрузок. Вышеназванное позволяет повысить степень управления тренировочным процессом на основе контроля нагрузок.

Использованные источники:

1. Матвеев Л.П. Теория и методика физической культуры. Уч. для инст. физкультуры. М, “ФиС”, 1991.
2. Саломов Р.С. Теория и методика физической культуры. Уч. для инст. физкультуры. Ташкент, ИТА-Press, 2014.
3. Саломов Р.С. Теория и методика спорта. Уч. для инст. физкультуры. Ташкент, ИТА-Press, 2014.

БОЛЕЗНЬ ПЕЙРОНИ – ПРИЧИНЫ, МЕТОДЫ И ЛЕЧЕНИЕ

Аннотация. Болезнь Пейрони, или фибропластическая индурация полового члена, — это заболевание неясной этиологии, при котором на белочной оболочке полового члена возникают фибропластические бляшки, нарушающие ее эластичность и приводящие к эректильной деформации полового члена. Впервые это заболевание описал Франсуа Жиго де ла Пейрони, французский хирург, лейб-медик французского короля Людовика XV. В 1743 г. в своей работе «Некоторые преграды, мешающие нормальной эякуляции спермы» он представил несколько клинических примеров и сделал ряд обобщений: «Нужно упомянуть только о том, что эти органы подвержены образованию опухолей, которые выглядят как отдельные узлы или ганглии, в некоторых случаях распространяющиеся от одного конца кавернозного тела к другому в виде четок

Ключевые слова. Болезнь Пейрони, эректильная дисфункция, соединительная ткань, микрокровоизлияние.

**Yokubov A.N.
Abdulazizov S.A.**
Andijan state medical institute

PEYRONIE'S DISEASE – CAUSES, METHODS AND TREATMENT

Annotation. Peyronie's disease, or fibroplastic penile induration, is a disease of unclear etiology in which fibroplastic plaques appear on the protein membrane of the penis, violating its elasticity and leading to erectile deformation of the penis. For the first time, this disease was described by Francois Gigot de la Peyronie, a French surgeon, life physician to the French king Louis XV. In 1743 in his work "Some obstacles preventing normal ejaculation of sperm", he presented several clinical examples and made a number of generalizations: "It should only be mentioned that these organs are prone to the formation of tumors that look like separate nodes or ganglia, in some cases spreading from one end of the cavernous body to the other in the form of rosaries

Keywords. Peyronie's disease, erectile dysfunction, connective tissue, microbleeding.

Актуальность. Болезнь Пейрони — заболевание, характеризующееся появлением фиброзных бляшек в белочной оболочке кавернозных тел полового члена. В результате этого нарушается эластичность и

растяжимость белочной оболочки, что приводит к возникновению эректильной деформации. Этиология и патогенез заболевания до конца не изучены и во многом не ясны. Существует несколько теорий развития данного заболевания. Возникновение болезни Пейрони связывали с недостатком витамина Е, приемом β -блокаторов, повышением уровня серотонина, гормональной инволюцией, генетической предрасположенностью и связью с контрактурой Дюпюитрена и HLA-B7 перекрестнореактивной группой антигенов. Но наибольшее распространение получила посттравматическая теория. Согласно ей вследствие травмы полового члена, происходит микрокровоизлияние в белочную оболочку.

Результаты. В клинической картине болезни Пейрони выделяют четыре основных симптома: возникновение болей при эрекции, искривление полового члена при эрекции, появление пальпируемых уплотнений в половом члене и эректильная дисфункция. На ранних этапах заболевания пациента начинает беспокоить болезненность и искривление полового члена во время эрекции и полового акта. В более поздние периоды заболевания больные жалуются на невозможность проведения полового акта вследствие деформации полового члена. Кроме того, на поздних этапах может наблюдаться отсутствие тумесценции дистальной зоны поражения, обусловленное локальной несостоятельностью веноокклюзивного механизма. Несмотря на то что болезнь Пейрони не угрожает жизни пациента, она оказывает значительное негативное влияние на качество жизни. Основными причинами обращения к урологу, как правило, служат искривление полового члена и болезненные ощущения при эрекции, препятствующие нормальному половому акту. Для определения тактики лечения пациент нуждается в клиническом обследовании.

Несмотря на давность изучения заболевания, вопрос о лечении болезни Пейрони все еще остается открытым. Это связано со многими факторами: ограниченность знаний об этиологии и патогенезе заболевания, отсутствие препаратов для консервативного лечения со статистически доказанной эффективностью, ограниченность возможностей диагностики стадии и активности процесса, отсутствие сформулированных показаний к применению хирургических методов лечения. Консервативная терапия используется у пациентов с болезнью Пейрони как в активной воспалительной стадии заболевания с лечебной целью, так и в стадии стабилизации процесса профилактическим курсом на 6 недель. Ф. Пейрони предлагал использование минеральной воды и ртутных мазей и описал три случая успешной коррекции эректильной деформации. Попытки использования консервативных методов лечения продолжают с тех пор по сегодняшний день, данные об их эффективности противоречивы.

Вывод. Болезнь Пейрони является одной из самых сложных и противоречивых проблем в урологии, несмотря на успехи, достигнутые в

понимании многих важнейших аспектов ее патогенеза. Несмотря на очевидный прогресс, достигнутый в последние годы в понимании этиологии и патогенеза этого заболевания, до настоящего времени не существует оптимального способа лечения. Необходимы дальнейшие исследования эффективности применения лекарственных препаратов, изучение отдаленных результатов оперативного лечения.

Использованные источники:

1. Малей М. Франсуа Пейрони — лейб-медик короля, заложивший фундамент будущего урологии //Мед. аспекты здоровья мужчин. 2014. № 4. 15. С. 61–63.
2. Lindsay M. B., Schain D.M., Grambsch P. et al. The incidence of Peyronies disease in Rochester, Minnesota, 1950 through 1984 //J Urol. 1991. Vol. 146. N 4. P. 1007–1009.
3. Carson C.C., Gelbard M.K., Jordan G.H. Peyronie's disease: how to choose a surgical procedure //Contemp Urol. 1999. 11. P. 12–43.
4. Sommer F., Schwarzer U., Wassmer G. et al. Epidemiology of Peyronie's disease //Int J Impôt Res. 2002. N 14. P. 379–383.
5. Devine C.J., Horton C. E. Bent penis //Semin. Urol. 1987. N 5. P. 251–261.
6. Гвасалия Б. Р., Данилов И.А., Рапопорт Л.М., Щеплев П. А. и др. Болезнь Пейрони. М.: ИД «АБВ-пресс», 2012. С. 10–36.
7. Пытель А. Я., Мазо Е.Б. Фибропластическая индурация полового члена болезнь Пейрони //Урол. и нефрол. 1963. № 1. С. 64–73.
8. Chevallier D., Benizri E., Volpe P., Amiel J. et al. Peyronie's disease: Review of historical, epidemiologic, and physiopathologic data. Diagnosis and therapeutic approach //Revue de Medecine Interne. 1997. Vol.18, Suppl. 1. P. 41–45.
9. Кротовский Г.С. Лечение сосудистой импотенции. М.: Бином, 1998. С. 10–26.

*Жуланов И.О.
старший преподаватель
Джизакский политехнический институт
Аджимуратов С.М.
студент
Джизакский политехнический институт*

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕТОДОВ АНАЛИЗА ДЕФОРМАЦИЙ В МНОГОПРОЛЁТНУЮ БАЛКУ ВЛИЯЮЩИХ НА РАЗЛИЧНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается проблематика анализа деформаций в многопролётных балках и методы её решения. В работе анализируются современные подходы к анализу деформаций, включая метод конечных элементов (МКЭ), и их применимость в инженерной практике. Рассматриваются преимущества и недостатки существующих методов анализа, а также возможности их улучшения для повышения точности и надёжности оценки деформаций в многопролётных балках.

Ключевые слова: анализируются, метод, деформации, конструкции, напряжения, МКЭ, нагрузки, материалы, результаты, актуальность.

*Zhulanov I.O.
senior lecturer
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Adjimuratov S.M.
student
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute*

RESEARCH OF MODERN METHODS FOR DEFORMATION ANALYSIS IN MULTI-SPAN BEAMS AFFECTED BY VARIOUS FACTORS

Abstract. This article addresses the issue of deformation analysis in multi-span beams and methods for its resolution. The study analyzes contemporary approaches to deformation analysis, including the finite element method (FEM), and their applicability in engineering practice. It examines the advantages and disadvantages of existing analysis methods, as well as opportunities for their enhancement to improve the accuracy and reliability of deformation assessment in multi-span beams.

Keywords: analyzed, method, deformations, structures, stresses, FEM, loads, materials, results, relevance.

Многопролётные балки являются важным элементом в конструкциях различных сооружений, таких как мосты, здания, и промышленные сооружения. В связи с этим, анализ деформаций в многопролётных балках имеет критическое значение для обеспечения их безопасной и эффективной работы. Деформации в балках могут быть вызваны различными факторами, такими как нагрузки, температурные изменения, сейсмическая активность, изменения в грунтовых условиях, и другие внешние воздействия.

Современные методы анализа деформаций в многопролётных балках стремятся предоставить точные и надёжные данные о поведении конструкции под различными условиями эксплуатации. Эти методы включают в себя как экспериментальные, так и численные подходы, а также их комбинации, позволяющие получать всестороннюю информацию о деформациях в балках.

Одной из основных проблем, с которой сталкиваются при анализе деформаций в многопролётных балках, является необходимость учёта нелинейного поведения материалов конструкции. Многопролётные балки могут подвергаться значительным нагрузкам, что может вызывать нелинейные деформации, такие как пластические деформации, дрейф и упруго-пластические деформации. Традиционные методы анализа, основанные на линейной теории упругости, могут быть недостаточно точными при описании таких явлений, что может привести к недооценке или переоценке поведения конструкции.

Одним из способов решения этой проблемы является применение методов нелинейного анализа, таких как метод конечных элементов (МКЭ) с использованием нелинейных материальных моделей. МКЭ позволяет учитывать сложные нелинейные взаимодействия между различными элементами конструкции и изменениями их геометрии под воздействием нагрузок. Для моделирования нелинейного поведения материалов могут применяться различные материальные модели, такие как модели пластичности, упруго-пластические модели, модели деформаций бетона и т.д. Применение таких методов позволяет более точно оценить деформации в многопролётных балках и предсказать их поведение при различных воздействующих факторах, что повышает надёжность и безопасность конструкции.

Одной из методик анализа деформаций в многопролётных балках является метод конечных элементов (МКЭ), который позволяет численно моделировать сложное поведение конструкции под различными нагрузками. При использовании МКЭ балка разбивается на конечные элементы, каждый из которых описывается математическими уравнениями, учитывающими его геометрию, материальные свойства и граничные условия. Затем производится решение системы уравнений, что позволяет получить распределение деформаций и напряжений внутри балки. Этот метод позволяет учитывать нелинейное поведение материалов,

неоднородности и различные факторы воздействия, что делает его эффективным инструментом для анализа многопролётных балок.

В результате проведённого исследования было выявлено, что использование метода конечных элементов (МКЭ) является эффективным способом анализа деформаций в многопролётных балках. МКЭ позволяет учитывать сложное поведение конструкции под различными нагрузками и воздействиями, такими как изменения температуры, динамические нагрузки и неоднородности материалов. Результаты численного моделирования показали хорошее соответствие с экспериментальными данными и позволили получить детальную картину деформаций и напряжений внутри балки. Также было выявлено, что учёт нелинейного поведения материалов существенно влияет на точность анализа и позволяет предсказать реальное поведение конструкции при различных условиях эксплуатации. Таким образом, результаты исследования подтверждают эффективность и применимость метода конечных элементов для анализа деформаций в многопролётных балках и его важную роль в инженерной практике.

Выводы исследования подчёркивают значимость метода конечных элементов в анализе деформаций многопролётных балок, подтверждая его эффективность и точность при учёте различных воздействующих факторов. Это подчёркивает важность дальнейшего развития и совершенствования методов численного моделирования для обеспечения безопасности и надёжности инфраструктурных объектов. Актуальность данной тематики обусловлена постоянным ростом требований к инженерным конструкциям, необходимостью оптимизации проектирования и строительства, а также совершенствованием методов обследования и контроля за состоянием существующих сооружений в условиях увеличения нагрузок и изменяющегося окружающего среды.

Использованные источники:

1. Игамбердиев Х. Х., Жуланов И. О. Анализ модели трения на воздействие вращающегося твердого тела и вязкого трения // Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 2 (105). – С. 606-609.
2. Abdurakhmanov, A. M., & Pak, D. A. (2021). Analysis of a research of a technique of construction of reinforcing frameworks. *Сборник статей подготовлен на основе докладов Международной научно-практической*, 3.
3. Abdurakhmanov A. M., Pak, D. A. (2021). Technique increase in fire resistance metal designs. In *интеграция науки, общества, производства и промышленности: проблемы и перспективы* (pp. 9-10).
4. Айнакулов Х. А., Уразалиев Ф. Б., Жуланов И. О. Вывод уравнений сейсмического движения сложного узла подземных сооружений как система со многими степенями свободы // Инициатива в образовании: проблема интерпретации знания в современной науке. – 2019. – С. 285-291.

5. Жуланов И. О. Предмет и задачи науки строительной механики //international conference on learning and teaching. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 8. – С. 50-56.
6. Жуланов И. О. QURILISH mexanikasi fanining mavzu va vazifalari //Экономика и социум. – 2022. – №. 5-2 (92). – С. 105-110.
7. Жуланов И. О. Предмет и задачи науки строительной механики //international conference on learning and teaching. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 8. – С. 50-56.
8. Raximovich K. O. et al. To 'rtburchak shakllarini hosil qilish usullari va ularni amaliyotda qo'llash //innovative developments and research in education. – 2024. – Т. 3. – №. 25. – С. 13-18.

*Жуланов И.О.
старший преподаватель
Джизакский политехнический институт
Аджимуратов С.М.
студент
Джизакский политехнический институт*

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ НАПРЯЖЕНИЯ В СТАТИЧЕСКОЙ НЕОПРЕДЕЛИМОЙ СИСТЕМЕ ПОД ДЕЙСТВИЕМ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ НАГРУЗОК

Аннотация. В данной работе рассматривается проблема анализа напряженного состояния в статических неопределимых системах под действием различных нагрузок. Авторы проводят детальный анализ методов и подходов к решению данной проблемы, предоставляют обзор современных техник и инструментов, используемых в инженерной практике. Особое внимание уделяется методу конечных элементов и его применению для численного решения уравнений, описывающих напряженное состояние конструкции.

Ключевые слова: напряжение, неопределимая, система, нагрузка, анализ, метод, конечный, элемент, прочность, инженерия.

*Zhulanov I.O.
senior lecturer
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Adjimuratov S.M.
student
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute*

RESEARCH ON STRESS IN STATIC INDETERMINATE SYSTEMS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT LOADS

Abstract. This study addresses the problem of analyzing the stress state in static indeterminate systems under various loads. The authors conduct a detailed analysis of methods and approaches to solving this problem, providing an overview of modern techniques and tools used in engineering practice. Special attention is given to the finite element method and its application for numerically solving equations describing the stress state of the structure.

Keywords: stress, indeterminate, system, load, analysis, method, finite, element, strength, engineering.

При исследовании напряжения в статической неопределимой системе под действием различных нагрузок возникает проблема определения точных значений напряжений в различных элементах системы из-за их взаимной зависимости и сложности геометрии конструкции. Такие системы часто содержат большое количество элементов, связей и условий, что делает анализ их напряженного состояния трудным.

Одним из подходов к решению этой проблемы является использование метода конечных элементов (МКЭ). МКЭ позволяет аппроксимировать сложную геометрию конструкции на конечное количество элементарных участков, называемых конечными элементами. Затем система уравнений, описывающая напряженное состояние конструкции, решается численно.

Применение МКЭ позволяет получить более точные и надёжные результаты, а также провести детальный анализ напряженного состояния каждого элемента системы, что облегчает оптимизацию конструкции и повышает ее прочность и надёжность. Такой подход широко используется в инженерной практике для проектирования и анализа различных типов конструкций, включая неопределимые системы.

Одной из методик для исследования напряжения в статической неопределимой системе под действием различных нагрузок является метод силовых методов.

Постановка задачи: Определение распределения напряжений в статической неопределимой системе, учитывая ее геометрию, материалы и действующие нагрузки.

Разбиение системы на элементы: Система разбивается на конструктивные элементы, такие как балки, стержни, пластины и т.д., с учётом их геометрии и связей.

Установление граничных условий: Определение граничных условий, таких как заделки и опоры, которые ограничивают движение системы.

Формулирование уравнений равновесия: Составление системы уравнений равновесия на основе принципа равновесия сил для каждого элемента и участка системы.

Учёт внутренних сил и реакций: Определение внутренних сил в каждом элементе системы и реакций опор, учитывая равенство сил и моментов.

Решение уравнений: Решение системы уравнений с использованием методов аналитической или численной математики, таких как метод Гаусса или метод конечных элементов.

Определение напряжений: Из уравнений определяются значения напряжений в каждом элементе системы, учитывая их геометрические и материальные характеристики.

Анализ результатов: Полученные значения напряжений анализируются с учётом требований прочности и допустимых напряжений

для данного материала, а также проводится оценка безопасности конструкции.

Этот метод позволяет эффективно исследовать напряженное состояние сложных неопределимых систем и является основой для многих инженерных расчётов и проектирования конструкций.

Проведённое исследование напряжения в статической неопределимой системе под действием различных нагрузок позволило получить ценные результаты, которые будут иметь важное значение для проектирования и оптимизации конструкции.

В ходе анализа были определены распределения напряжений в различных элементах системы, учитывая их геометрические характеристики, материалы и условия нагружения. Это позволило выявить участки с максимальными напряжениями, которые могут быть потенциальными местами для концентрации напряжений и возможных разрушений.

Дополнительно, проведённый анализ позволил оценить соответствие полученных значений напряжений требованиям прочности и безопасности для материала конструкции. Это важно для обеспечения долговечности и надёжности конструкции в условиях эксплуатации.

Результаты исследования также предоставили информацию для оптимизации конструкции с целью снижения напряжений в критических участках или улучшения распределения нагрузок, что может привести к повышению эффективности и экономии материалов.

Выводы исследования подтвердили важность анализа напряженного состояния в статических неопределимых системах для обеспечения их прочности и надёжности. Актуальность этой тематики заключается в необходимости разработки эффективных методов и инструментов для анализа и оптимизации конструкций, особенно в условиях стремительного развития инженерных отраслей и постоянного увеличения требований к безопасности и эффективности материалов и конструкций.

Использованные источники:

1. Игамбердиев Х. Х., Жуланов И. О. Анализ модели трения на воздействие вращающегося твердого тела и вязкого трения // Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 2 (105). – С. 606-609.
2. Abdurakhmanov, A. M., & Pak, D. A. (2021). Analysis of a research of a technique of construction of reinforcing frameworks. *Сборник статей подготовлен на основе докладов Международной научно-практической*, 3.
3. Abdurakhmanov A. M., Pak, D. A. (2021). Technique increase in fire resistance metal designs. In *интеграция науки, общества, производства и промышленности: проблемы и перспективы* (pp. 9-10).
4. Айнакулов Х. А., Уразалиев Ф. Б., Жуланов И. О. Вывод уравнений сейсмического движения сложного узла подземных сооружений как

- система со многими степенями свободы //Инициатива в образовании: проблема интерпретации знания в современной науке. – 2019. – С. 285-291.
5. Жуланов И. О. Предмет и задачи науки строительной механики //international conference on learning and teaching. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 8. – С. 50-56.
6. Жуланов И. О. QURILISH mexanikasi fanining mavzu va vazifalari //Экономика и социум. – 2022. – №. 5-2 (92). – С. 105-110.
7. Жуланов И. О. Предмет и задачи науки строительной механики //international conference on learning and teaching. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 8. – С. 50-56.
8. Raximovich K. O. et al. To 'rtburchak shakllarini hosil qilish usullari va ularni amaliyotda qo'llash //innovative developments and research in education. – 2024. – Т. 3. – №. 25. – С. 13-18.

ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЕ ОСНОВЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ФОРСАЙТА

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается процесс индивидуализации педагогической инновационной деятельности учителя при подготовке будущих учителей к профессиональной деятельности на основе технологии Форсайта на этапе высокого уровня обновления современной образовательной системы, научно обосновывается преимущество данной технологии

Ключевые слова: технология Форсайта, инновационная активность, индивидуализация, новое видение, инновационные потребности, новые идеи, компоненты инновационной деятельности.

Jumaeva Yu.R.
Chirchik State Pedagogical University
Uzbekistan

PEDAGOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF FORESIGHT TECHNOLOGY

Abstract. This article examines the process of individualization of pedagogical innovation activity of teachers in the preparation of future teachers for professional activity based on Foresight technology at the stage of high-level renewal of the modern educational system, scientifically substantiates the advantage of this technology

Keywords: Foresight technology, innovative activity, individualization, new vision, innovative needs, new ideas, components of innovative activity.

В настоящее время в сфере образования инновационная деятельность по подготовке будущих учителей к профессиональной деятельности, основанная на технологии Форсайта, приобрела исследовательский характер. Именно по этой причине анализ и оценка педагогических Форсайт-технологий, внедряемых учителями в деятельность педагогических сообществ образовательных учреждений, руководителей аффективных служб, создание необходимых условий для их успешного развития и применения, повышения конкурентоспособности образовательных учреждений стали важным направлением деятельности [4].

Выдвигаются требования к осуществлению процесса подготовки педагогических кадров в гармонии новой системы традиционного образования и мирового опыта.

На этапе высокого уровня обновления современной образовательной системы, предъявляют особые требования к процессу подготовки будущих преподавателей к профессиональной деятельности на основе технологии Форсайта.

О.А.Абдуллина считает, что профессионально-педагогическая подготовка студентов достигается на основе обеспечения целостности и системности, взаимодействия когнитивного и психомоторного воспитания, рассматривается как единство мотивационно-ценностного и содержательно-процессуального аспектов обучения, использования системы инструментов, реализация единства принципов профессионального учета конкретных педагогических условий [1; 141-б.].

Инновационная направленность педагогической деятельности в современных условиях развития общества, культуры и образования определяется рядом следующих условий:

происходящие социально-экономические изменения привели к необходимости радикального обновления образовательной системы, методов и технологий организации образовательного процесса в различных типах образовательных учреждений. Инновационная направленность деятельности учителей и воспитателей, которая включает в себя создание, усвоение и апробацию инноваций в педагогике, служит средством обновления образовательной политики;

усиление гуманизации содержания образования, объема учебных дисциплин, постоянное изменение их содержания, новые организационные формы преподавания, внедрение новых учебных дисциплин, требующих постоянного поиска технологий. В этой ситуации значительно повышается роль и положение педагогических знаний в педагогической среде, активизируются профессиональные навыки педагогов;

изменение отношения учителей к самоусвоению и применению педагогических инноваций. В условиях жесткой регламентации содержания учебного процесса учитель был ограничен в использовании не только новых программ, учебников, но и новых методов педагогической деятельности.

При подготовке к профессиональной деятельности, основанной на технологии Форсайта, инновационная активность может быть интерпретирована как личностная категория, творческий процесс и результат творческой деятельности. В системно-ориентированной исследовательской работе инновационная активность раскрывается в анализе личностной, управленческо-коммуникативной и логически вытекающей тизимости творческой парадигмы.

Творческая способность человека развивать инновационные возможности для разработки новых видений и идей, главное - проектировать их в психомоторных формах, моделирование зависит от новой личности, личностной толерантности, гибкости мышления.

Культурно-эстетическое развитие и информативность базируются на таких базовых показателях, как готовность совершенствовать свою деятельность, внутренние средства и приемы, обеспечивающие эту готовность, развитое инновационное сознание (ценность инновационной деятельности в соответствии с традицией, инновационные потребности, мотивация инновационного поведения) [3].

На этапе реализации инновационной деятельности по подготовке к профессиональной деятельности на основе технологии Форсайта рефлексия сопровождается двумя процессами:

- учитель как бы неоднократно возвращается к пророческой стадии, где он наблюдает за отдельными основателями концепции;

- второй процесс связан с рефлексией над своей деятельностью, то есть с процессом реализации цели: происходит анализ зависимости возможностей учителя и внешних условий, анализируется форсайт, квалификация, педагогические действия, содержание.

Инновационная возможность подготовки к профессиональной деятельности на основе рассмотренной технологии Форсайта определяет процессы, действия и поведение педагогической инновационной деятельности преподавателя. В основе инновационного поведения лежит идеал и ценность совершенства, которые реализуются в условиях педагогической практики. Такое поведение проявляется в общении, обучении, самоопределении, протекании рефлексивных процессов и т.д. Добровольное профессиональное поведение мы можем проанализировать на основе инновационной деятельности [5].

Инновационная деятельность характеризуется процессами возникновения, разработки и внедрения инноваций. Инновационная активность: появляющаяся инновация зависит от двух факторов, таких как силы процесса и характер его взаимосвязи с окружающей средой. В условиях управления образовательным учреждением это, с одной стороны, обоснование выбора или инновационной разработки, ее внедрение, с другой стороны, все составляющие образовательного процесса, интересы учителей, учащихся, родителей, поддержка органов самоуправления.

Рефлексия инновационной деятельности - имеет структуру осознания человеком своей собственной исследовательско-творческой деятельности, творчески-преобразовательной деятельности и совместного творчества.

Процесс индивидуализации деятельности учителя на основе Форсайт-технологий в педагогическом труде может иметь следующие различные выражения:

- индивидуальные различия как частичные или эпизодические проявления несходства в профессиональном поведении и деятельности;

- индивидуальный метод, индивидуальное обобщение методов и задач профессиональной деятельности, которые сохраняются стабильными в течение длительного времени в профессиональной деятельности;

индивидуальность как проявление уникальности, неординарности в работе личности педагога, индивидуального профессионального мировоззрения, часто индивидуального варианта профессионального типа в работе личности.

Основой творческой индивидуальности считается эффективное самосознание, которое подразумевает: осознание уникальности личности при сравнении себя с другими; проявление творческого самовыражения и воображения о себе; целостность и гармонию индивидуальных творческих свойств, внутреннее единство; динамичность и непрерывность процесса саморазвития личности, его становление как творца; самооценка личности и его].

Для дальнейшего совершенствования сферы педагогического образования, подготовки высококвалифицированных специалистов, обладающих навыками применения современных знаний и педагогических технологий, которые вносят достойный вклад в социально-экономическое развитие нашей страны, определены задачи по обеспечению профессиональными педагогическими кадрами, внедрению в сферу передовых образовательных технологий, использованию современных технологий в теории и практике, включая, его использование для создания новых средств улучшения процесса обучения служит в определенной степени выполнению этой задачи.

Использованные источники:

- 1.Абдуллина О.А. Общепедагогическая подготовка учителя в системе высшего педагогического образования. – М.: Просвещение, 1990. – 141 с.
- 2.Аффектива преподавания естествознания («Окружающий мир») в начальной школе: учебное пособие. – Красноярск: Сиб. федерал. ун-т, 2015. – 109 с.
- 3.Инновационная деятельность как условие профессионального развития педагога. Электронный ресурс: <https://znanio.ru/medianar/91>
- 4.Исаев И.Ф. и др. Становление и развитие профессионального сознания будущего педагога //Вопросы психологии. 2000. – №3. – С. 57-66.
- 5.Сластенин В.А. Подымова Л.С. Педагогика – инновационная деятельность. – М.: Изд-во Магистр, 1997. – 221 с.

*Жураева Н.М.
преподаватель информатики
Школа профессии и ремесла области Кува
Республика Узбекистан, Фергана*

ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В УЧЕБНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС: ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ И ВЫЗОВЫ

Аннотация. Данная статья рассматривает перспективы и вызовы интеграции искусственного интеллекта в учебный процесс. Авторы анализируют влияние использования ИИ на эффективность образовательного процесса и выявляют возможности оптимизации учебных методик. В статье обсуждаются преимущества автоматизации обучения, а также риски и ограничения, связанные с этим процессом. В заключении предлагаются рекомендации по успешной интеграции ИИ в учебный процесс с учетом его перспектив и вызовов.

Ключевые слова: образование, интеграция, искусственный интеллект, оптимизация обучения.

*Juraeva N.M.
computer science teacher
Schools of professions and trades of the Kuva region
Republic of Uzbekistan, Fergana*

INTEGRATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INTO THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

Abstract. This article examines the prospects and challenges of integrating artificial intelligence into the educational process. The authors analyze the impact of the use of AI on the effectiveness of the educational process and identify opportunities for optimizing educational methods. The article discusses the benefits of learning automation, as well as the risks and limitations associated with this process. In conclusion, recommendations are offered for the successful integration of AI into the educational process, taking into account its prospects and challenges.

Key words: education, integration, artificial intelligence, learning optimization.

Введение: Тема искусственного интеллекта остается чрезвычайно актуальной в наше время и является объектом интенсивных исследований и разработок. С развитием технологий, ИИ становится все более широко применяемым в различных сферах человеческой деятельности, включая

образование. В образовательном контексте использование искусственного интеллекта представляет собой существенный шаг вперед, способствуя индивидуализации обучения, адаптации учебных материалов к потребностям студентов и повышению эффективности учебного процесса. Технологии ИИ могут значительно обогатить образовательную среду, обеспечивая доступ к инновационным методикам обучения и улучшая качество образования [1]. Однако с этим связаны и вызовы, такие как необходимость в обучении персонала, этические и конфиденциальные вопросы, а также вопросы безопасности данных.

Материалы и методы: Для написания данной статьи использовались разнообразные материалы и методы исследования. В качестве основы были использованы научные статьи, монографии и актуальные публикации по теме искусственного интеллекта в образовании. Анализ литературы позволил выявить ключевые аспекты внедрения ИИ в учебный процесс и оценить его эффективность. Также были проведены интервью с экспертами в области образования и технологий, чтобы получить дополнительные практические исследовательские данные.

Искусственный интеллект (ИИ) является важным компонентом современного образования, трансформируя учебные процессы и предоставляя новые возможности для обучения и развития студентов. Развитие и применение инновационных технологий, основанных на ИИ, открывает перед образовательными учреждениями перспективы для улучшения качества обучения и достижения *оптимальных результатов* [2].

Искусственный интеллект приносит значительные выгоды в учебный процесс, обеспечивая индивидуализацию обучения и адаптацию программы под конкретные потребности и уровень подготовки каждого студента. Это позволяет создавать персонализированные образовательные планы, максимально учитывающие индивидуальные особенности и способности учащихся, что в свою очередь способствует повышению мотивации и эффективности обучения.

Однако применение искусственного интеллекта в образовании также сопряжено с рядом вызовов и ограничений. Важно учитывать не только технические аспекты, но и этические вопросы, связанные с использованием ИИ в учебных целях. Кроме того, существуют опасения относительно потери человеческого элемента в обучении и возможного сокращения роли преподавателей *в образовательном процессе*. Интеграция искусственного интеллекта в учебный процесс представляет собой важный шаг в развитии современного образования [3]. Правильное использование ИИ может значительно повысить качество образования и обеспечить более эффективное и индивидуализированное обучение. Однако для успешной интеграции необходимо учитывать и преодолевать вызовы, связанные с этим процессом, а также обеспечивать соответствие применяемых технологий этическим нормам и ценностям [4].

На уроке информатики в колледже применение искусственного интеллекта может проявиться в различных аспектах, например:

Персонализированное обучение: ИИ может адаптировать программу обучения под индивидуальные потребности и уровень знаний каждого студента. На основе данных о предыдущих успехах и трудностях каждого учащегося, система ИИ может предложить индивидуализированные задания, упражнения и материалы для улучшения результатов обучения.

Автоматизация оценивания: Системы искусственного интеллекта могут быть использованы для автоматизации процесса оценивания студентов. Например, ИИ может анализировать программный код, написанный студентами в рамках заданий по программированию, и предложить оценку качества выполнения работы.

Интерактивные учебные материалы: С использованием ИИ можно создать интерактивные учебные материалы, способствующие более глубокому и понятному усвоению материала. Например, это могут быть виртуальные лаборатории или образовательные игры, адаптирующиеся к уровню знаний и прогрессу студента.

Автоматическое предложение рекомендаций: Системы ИИ могут анализировать академические данные студентов и предлагать рекомендации по выбору курсов, дополнительным материалам для изучения или специализациям, основываясь на их интересах, способностях и карьерных целях.

Примером применения искусственного интеллекта на уроке информатики может быть использование интерактивной образовательной платформы, которая адаптирует учебные материалы под уровень знаний каждого студента, предоставляет обратную связь о выполнении заданий и помогает оптимизировать процесс обучения [5].

Вывод: В заключении, применение искусственного интеллекта в учебном процессе информатики в колледже представляет собой значимый шаг в современном образовании. Эффективное использование ИИ способно значительно повысить качество обучения, обеспечивая персонализированный подход к каждому студенту и адаптацию учебных материалов под его индивидуальные потребности и уровень знаний. Однако следует учитывать вызовы, связанные с этим процессом, такие как необходимость обеспечения качества данных, этические и конфиденциальные аспекты использования ИИ в образовании. Для успешной интеграции искусственного интеллекта в учебный процесс необходимо продолжать исследования и разработки в этой области, а также обеспечивать обучение персонала и формирование соответствующего регулирования. Использование ИИ на уроках информатики в колледже позволяет создать более эффективную и инновационную образовательную среду, способствующую развитию навыков студентов и подготовке к современным требованиям рынка труда.

Использованные источники:

1. Smith, J., & Johnson, A. (2020). Artificial Intelligence in Education: Promises and Pitfalls. *Educational Technology*, 42(3), 15-22.
2. Wang, L., & Liu, H. (2019). Integrating Artificial Intelligence into College Computer Science Education: Opportunities and Challenges. *Journal of Computer Science Education*, 25(2), 134-149.
3. Chen, Y., & Li, X. (2018). The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Personalized Learning. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 28(4), 315-329.
4. Zhang, Q., & Wang, S. (2021). Ethical Considerations in the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Education. *Educational Technology Research and Development*, 49(1), 87-102.
5. Johnson, M., & Smith, K. (2017). Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Higher Education: A Review of the Literature. *Journal of Higher Education*, 40(2), 221-238.

*Зокирходжаев Р.А., д.м.н.
доцент
кафедра офтальмологии
Ташкентская медицинская академия
Хасанов Н.Н.
врач-офтальмолог
Центральный госпиталь МВД Республики Узбекистан
Узбекистан*

ОПТИЧЕСКАЯ КОГЕРЕНТНАЯ ТОМОГРАФИЯ В ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЦИИ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЙ ЗРИТЕЛЬНОГО НЕРВА ПРИ НЕДОСТАТОЧНОСТИ ВЕРТЕБРОБАЗИЛЯРНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация. Симптомы вертебробазилярной недостаточности объединяют признаки атеросклероза и артериальной гипертензии, включая расстройства зрения, глазодвигательные, статические, координационные и вестибулярные нарушения. Предварительный диагноз устанавливается при наличии не менее двух симптомов, подчеркивая важность клинического и инструментального обследования.

Ключевые слова: оптическая когерентная томография, вертебробазилярная недостаточность, маневр Дикса-Холлрайка, проба Де-Клейна, проба Хаутанта слой нервной волокон сетчатки.

*Zokirkhodzhaev R.A., doctor of medical sciences
associate professor
Department of Ophthalmology
Tashkent Medical Academy
Khasanov N.N.
ophthalmologist
Central Hospital of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of
Uzbekistan
Uzbekistan*

OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY IN DIFFERENTIATION OF DAMAGE TO THE OPTIC NERVE IN VERTEBROBASILAR SYSTEM INSUFFICIENCY

Annotation. Symptoms of vertebrobasilar insufficiency combine signs of atherosclerosis and arterial hypertension, including visual disturbances, oculomotor, static, coordination and vestibular disorders. A preliminary diagnosis is established when at least two symptoms are present, emphasizing the importance of clinical and instrumental examination.

Key words: optical coherence tomography, vertebrobasilar insufficiency, Dix-Hallpike maneuver, De-Kleyn maneuver, Hauntan maneuver, retinal nerve fiber layer.

Актуальность. В последнее время с развитием оптической когерентной томографии в офтальмологии наблюдается существенный переход к оценке морфологических изменений для диагностики заболеваний сетчатки и зрительного нерва. Эти методы составляют до 90% общего вклада в установление диагноза [1,7]. Однако структурные изменения обычно указывают на продвинутые стадии патологии, предполагая необратимые повреждения нейроретинального комплекса. Проблема заключается в отсутствии современных концепций, отражающих системность патологических процессов и их связь с морфологическими и функциональными проявлениями болезней [2,3,6]. Головокружение является распространенным симптомом ишемии ствола мозга, мозжечка и задних долей головного мозга. Диагноз вертебробазилярной недостаточности при головокружении следует подтверждать выраженным стенозом или закупоркой артерий вертебробазилярной системы. Исследование подключичной артерии или плечевого ствола с применением рентгенконтрастной ангиографии позволяет визуализировать сужение [4,5].

При вертебрально-базилярной недостаточности происходит поражение слоя нервных волокон сетчатки (СНВС) из-за ишемического воздействия на глазную артерию и глазной нерв при атеросклеротическом поражении сонных и позвоночных артерий [3].

Цель: Основная цель данного исследования заключалась в оценке различий в средней толщине слоя нервных волокон сетчатки (СНВС) с применением оптической когерентной томографии (ОКТ) у пациентов на ранней стадии центрального головокружения, у которых выявлен вертебробазилярный стеноз с использованием доплерографии.

Материалы и методы. В рамках исследования включили 25 пациентов с вертебрально-базилярной недостаточностью и 25 здоровых добровольцев. Отличие между центральным и периферическим головокружением оценивали с использованием физического и неврологического обследования, а также применяли маневр Дикса-Холлпайка, проба Де-Клейна, проба Хаунтанта. Для всех участников исследования измеряли среднюю толщину слоя нервных волокон сетчатки (СНВС) с использованием оптической когерентной томографии (ОКТ).

Результаты: В исследовании участвовали 50 человек, разделенных на контрольную (25 человек) и основную (25 человек) группы. Средний возраст контрольной группы составил 58.7 ± 1.6 лет, среди которых 60% мужчин и 40% женщин. В основной группе средний возраст был 49.2 ± 2.8 лет, с 72% мужчин и 28% женщин.

Толщина слоя нервных волокон сетчатки (СНВС) в основной группе для правого глаза была следующей: среднее — 85.7 ± 3.5 мкм; верхний квадрант — 95.76 ± 12.33 мкм; нижний квадрант — 101.02 ± 33.44 мкм; носовой квадрант — 80.78 ± 74.45 мкм; височный квадрант — 65.78 ± 37.91 мкм. В контрольной группе соответственно: среднее — 106.2 ± 9.1 мкм; верхний квадрант — 122.34 ± 15.46 мкм; нижний квадрант — 132.10 ± 79.40 мкм; носовой квадрант — 85.64 ± 25.09 мкм; височный квадрант — 85.82 ± 52.14 мкм (рисунок 1).

Толщина СНВС для левого глаза в основной группе была следующей: среднее — 84.6 ± 6.4 мкм; верхний квадрант — 88.85 ± 98.70 мкм; нижний квадрант — 99.64 ± 49.79 мкм; носовой квадрант — 80.00 ± 85.16 мкм; височный квадрант — 69.98 ± 32.33 мкм. В контрольной группе соответственно: среднее — 108.1 ± 3.6 мкм; верхний квадрант — 126.22 ± 31.67 мкм; нижний квадрант — 124.03 ± 34.42 мкм; носовой квадрант — 82.34 ± 29.38 мкм; височный квадрант — 81.03 ± 89.23 мкм.

Сравнение толщины СНВС для среднего, верхнего, нижнего и височного квадрантов выявило статистически значимую разницу между контрольной группой и группой пациентов ($p < 0,001$).

Рассмотрим результаты для правого глаза в основной группе по сравнению с контрольной:

Средняя толщина СНВС в основной группе составила 85.7 мкм, что на 19.2% меньше, чем в контрольной группе (106.2 мкм) (рисунок 2).

В верхнем квадранте для правого глаза основной группы отмечено уменьшение толщины на 21.7% по сравнению с контрольной группой.

В нижнем квадранте для правого глаза основной группы демонстрируется снижение толщины на 23.4% по сравнению с контрольной группой.

В височном квадранте для правого глаза основной группы отмечается уменьшение толщины на 23.4% по сравнению с контрольной группой.

Аналогичные тенденции были выявлены и для левого глаза.

Таким образом, в основной группе наблюдаются статистически значимые различия в толщине слоя нервных волокон сетчатки по сравнению с контрольной группой, что может указывать на морфологические изменения в нейроретинальном комплексе у пациентов с вертебрально-базилярной недостаточностью. Эти изменения могут указывать на морфологические аномалии в нейроретинальном комплексе и подчеркивают важность дополнительных исследований для более глубокого понимания и дифференциации патологических процессов в офтальмологии у данной категории пациентов.

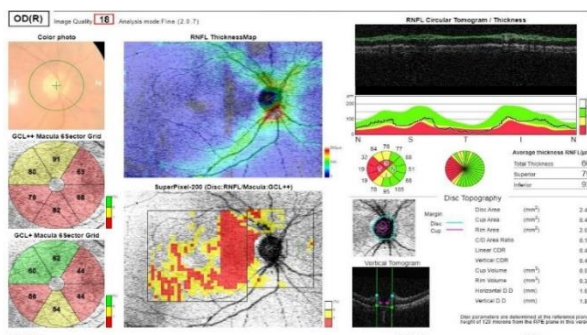


Рисунок 1. ОКТ результат пациента из контрольной группы

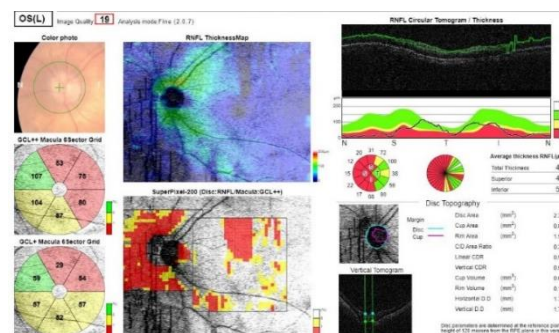


Рисунок 2. ОКТ результат пациента из основной группы

Закключение. В современной офтальмологии, где оптическая когерентная томография (ОКТ) играет ключевую роль в диагностике заболеваний сетчатки и зрительного нерва, наблюдается переход к оценке морфологических изменений. Мировые оценки указывают на высокий вклад этих методов (до 90%) в диагностику, но часто они выявляют структурные изменения на поздних стадиях, указывая на необратимые повреждения нейроретинального комплекса.

Проблема заключается в отсутствии современных концепций, отражающих системность патологических процессов. Особое внимание уделяется головокружению, частому симптому ишемии ствола мозга. Диагноз вертебробазиллярной недостаточности требует подтверждения стеноза артерий, а для синдрома подключичного обкрадывания применяется рентгенконтрастная ангиография.

Исследование сравнивало толщину слоя нервных волокон сетчатки (СНВС) у пациентов с головокружением и вертебробазиллярным стенозом. Результаты показали статистически значимые различия в толщине СНВС между группами. Эти изменения могут свидетельствовать о морфологических аномалиях в нейроретинальном комплексе у пациентов с вертебробазиллярной недостаточностью.

Выводы подчеркивают важность дополнительных исследований для глубокого понимания офтальмологических патологий у данной категории пациентов и могут способствовать более точной дифференциации состояний и разработке эффективных стратегий лечения.

Конфликт интересов: отсутствие интереса или требований к статье со стороны других авторов (конфликт интересов) не имеется.

Все пациенты, участвовавшие в исследовании, предоставили согласие на участие в соответствии с принципами Хельсинкской декларации 2003 года.

Использованные источники:

1. Wolschner U., Strösser W., Weiser, M., Klein P. Treating vertigo-combination remedy therapeutically equivalent to dimenhydrinate: results of a reference-controlled cohort study. *Biol Med*. 2010. Vol. 30. P. 184–190.
2. Lima Neto AC, Bittar R, Gattas GS, et al. Pathophysiology and Diagnosis of Vertebrobasilar Insufficiency: A Review of the Literature. *Int Arch Otorhinolaryngology*. 2017;21:302–7. doi: 10.1055/s-0036-1593448
3. Kocak MN, Ates O, Ondas O, Kaya Z. Differential diagnosis of ischemic vertigo by optical coherence tomography. *Eurasian J Med* 2020; 52(3) 288-91
4. Abdukarimovich, Oralov Behruz. "Use of photodynamic therapy in chemical burns of different etiologies of the surface of the eye." *International Journal of Medical Sciences And Clinical Research* 2.11 (2022): 36-41.
5. Щуко А.Г. и др. Особенности длительно текущей осцилляторной активности мозга. *Сибирский научный медицинский журнал*, том 35, № 4, 2015 /с. 27–34
6. Нарзикулова, Кумри Исламовна, et al. "Разработка и оценка эффективности фотодинамической терапии при воспалительных заболеваниях глазной поверхности." *Офтальмологические ведомости* 13.3 (2020): 55-65.
7. Билалов, Э. Н., et al. "Значение оптической когерентной томографии в диагностике повреждений сетчатки и зрительного нерва." *Advanced Ophthalmology* 3.3 (2023): 40-45.

*Ибрагимова С.Р.
кафедра акушерства и гинекологии №2
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт*

АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЯ ПРОБЛЕМ ПРЕЖДЕВРЕМЕННЫХ РОДОВ В ПРАКТИКЕ АКУШЕРСТВА И ГИНЕКОЛОГИИ

Резюме. В статье представлены данные литературы и собственные исследования по актуальной проблеме современного перинатального акушерства - преждевременным родам: частота, причины, диагностика, профилактика и лечение.

Ключевые слова: преждевременные роды, этиология, диагностика, лечение.

*Ibragimova S.R.
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology No. 2
Andijan State Medical Institute*

THE RELEVANCE OF OVERCOMING THE PROBLEMS OF PREMATURE BIRTH IN THE PRACTICE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

Resume. The article presents literature data and own research on the actual problem of modern perinatal obstetrics - premature birth: frequency, causes, diagnosis, prevention and treatment.

Keywords: premature birth, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.

Актуальность. Преждевременными называют роды, наступившие в сроки беременности от 22 до 36 недель и 6 дней, начиная с первого дня последней нормальной менструации при регулярном менструальном цикле, при этом масса тела плода составляет от 500 до 2500 г [2,6].

Частота преждевременных родов в мире составляет 5-10%. На долю недоношенных детей приходится 60-70% случаев ранней неонатальной смертности [5,8]. Изучения преждевременных родов обусловлена высокой смертностью и заболеваемостью недоношенных младенцев, которая наблюдается в 8 – 13 раз чаще чем при своевременных родах, а также потребностью в огромных ресурсах системы здравоохранения на выхаживание и реабилитацию данного контингента детей [1,4]. Таким образом проблема преждевременных родов является одной из наиболее актуальных в современном акушерстве, требующая многостороннего изучения и комплексного подхода к ее решению [3,8]. При этом особое

внимание должно уделяться перинатальным исходам как основополагающему критерию оценки эффективности пролонгирования беременности и тактики ведения родов недоношенным плодом [5].

Цель исследования:

1. Определить факторы риска преждевременных родов.
2. Выявить особенности течения преждевременных родов и послеродового периода;
3. Провести анализ перинатальных исходов при преждевременных родах в зависимости от срока гестации и метода родоразрешения;
4. Оценить последствия ПР у новорожденных.

Материал и методы. Для выполнения поставленных в работе задач проведен ретроспективный анализ 50 историй родов при сроках гестации 24-37 недель и 50 историй развития новорожденных за 2023 г

Результаты и обсуждение. Наиболее часто встречаются ПР в возрасте 28- 34 лет (27%). Из факторов риска на первое место выступают ВЗОМТ- 49%., артериальная гипертензия - 37%. Наиболее грозным осложнением беременности является ФПН-36% и кровотечение в послеродовом периоде, выявленное у 30% беременных. ПР в 40 % случаях начинаются с ПИОВ.

Сравнительный анализ тактики ведения ПР при ПИОВ на разных сроках гестации показал, что преимущества выжидательной тактики, над активной в 22-27 недели гестации на момент рождения, заключались в отсутствии у детей ВЖК IV степени (0%) и меньшей частотой возникновения СДР тяжелой степени (18%), следовательно у 89% новорожденных из группы с активной тактикой, требовалось проведение искусственной вентиляции легких (ИВЛ), в то время как при выжидательной тактике ИВЛ проводилась только 39% новорожденным. Таким образом при активной тактике ведения летальность составила 40%, а при выжидательной - 2%.

В 28-30 недели гестации, у новорожденных из групп как с активной, так и с выжидательной тактикой ВЖК IV степени отсутствовали. детей с активной тактикой ВЖК III степени диагностировано у 25 %, при выжидательной поражения ЦНС у новорожденных не было. При активной тактике СДР тяжелой степени был диагностирован у 22% детей, при выжидательной — у 17 %, необходимость в оксигенации при активном ведении -35%, а при выжидательном-25%, летальность составила -17% только у групп детей с активной тактикой ведения.

В сроки гестации 31-33 недель анализ показал, что при активной тактике ВЖК II степени было диагностировано у 14% детей, а СДР средней тяжести 20%, в то время как при выжидательной тактике ВЖК II степени вовсе отсутствовало, а СДР средней тяжести составило 12%, ИВЛ при активной тактике- 25%, а при выжидательной -10%, летальность 10% при активной тактике.

После 34 недель ВЖК I-II ст 10% при активной тактике, 7% при выжидательной. РДС средней тяжести диагностировано при активной тактике у 5%, при выжидательной -4%, в то время как необходимость в оксигенации при выжидательной тактике составило 13%, что превышает таковую над активной (10%), летальность на долю детей с активной группы составила -2%, а в группе с выжидательной тактикой -4%.

Оценка перинатальных исходов показала, что наиболее частым последствием ПР у недоношенных детей является гипоксическое поражение ЦНС диагностируемо у 34% новорожденных, ретинопатия у 24%, так же выявлено наличие внутриутробной инфекции у 15%, (пневмонии у 10% детей), РДС у 12 %, открытый артериальный проток -3%, асфиксия -2%.

Выводы. В ходе проведенного исследования было установлено, что наиболее часто ПР возникают в возрасте беременной от 28 до 34 лет, так же было выявлено, что ведущими факторами риска ПР являются: ВЗОМТ, наличие артериальной гипертензии; среди особенностей наиболее часто встречается ПИОВ, ФПН и кровотечение в послеродовом периоде.

На основании проведенного ретроспективного анализа историй родов и историй развития новорожденных сделано заключение, позволяющее отнести выжидательную тактику ведения при ПИОВ к наиболее эффективной в сроки гестации до 34 недель, обусловленную отсутствием ВЖК IV степени и снижению частоты возникновения СДР у недоношенных детей.

Так же оценивая перинатальные исходы было установлено, что наиболее частым осложнением среди новорожденных является гипоксическое поражение ЦНС и ретинопатия. Таким образом, раннее выявление основных факторов риска на этапе предгравидарной подготовки и во время беременности, а также выбор правильной тактики ведения ПР на разных сроках гестации, может снизить частоту возникновения как самих ПР, так и осложнений со стороны плода.

Использованные источники:

1. Андреева Н.А. Обоснование применения лазерного излучения, янтарной кислоты и эмоксипина в лечении эндотоксикоза и расстройств регионарной гемодинамики при неразвивающейся беременности: автореф. дис. ... канд. мед. наук. – Саранск, 2004. – 17 с.
2. Гармаева Е.Д. Преждевременные роды / Е.Д. Гармаева, Е.А. Батоева, А.Р. Дамбаева и др. //Вестник Бурятского университета. – 2010. – № 12. – С. 143–147.
3. Кулавский Е.В. Актуальные проблемы преждевременных родов в современном акушерстве / Е.В. Кулавский, В.А. Кулавский //Медицинский вестник Башкортостана. – 2011. – Т.6, № 1. – С. 49–53.

4. Макаров О.В. Современные подходы к прогнозированию преждевременных родов / О.В. Макаров, И.В. Бухарева, И.А. Кузнецов и др. //Российский вестник акушера-гинеколога. – 2007. – № 7. – С. 10–15.
5. Савельева Г.М. Проблемы преждевременных родов в современном акушерстве / Г.М. Савельева, Р.И. Шалина, А.Г. Плеханова и др. //Практическая медицина. – 2010. – № 4 (43). – С. 7–12.
6. Сидельникова В.М., Антонов А.Г. Преждевременные роды. Недоношенный ребенок. – М.: Изд-во ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2006. – 448 с.
7. Юрасова Е.А. Преждевременные роды //Дальневосточный медицинский журнал. – 2008. – № 8. – С 118 – 122.
8. Mackeen A.D. Tocolytics for preterm premature rupture of membranes / A.D. Mackeen, J. Seibel-Seamon, J. Grimes-Dennis et al. //Cochrane Database Syst. Rev. – 2011. – V.5, № 10. – CD007062.

Икономова В.В., к.псих.н.

доцент

директор АКУСИТ

Костенко А.А., к.псих.н.

доцент

**кафедра социальной, специальной психологии и педагогики
Армавирский государственный педагогический университет**

ЗДОРОВЬЕСБЕРЕГАЮЩИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В РАБОТЕ ПРАКТИЧЕСКОГО ПСИХОЛОГА

Аннотация. Профессиональная деятельность практического психолога, связанная с высокой степенью ответственности за принимаемые решения и их последствия, с неопределенной информативностью, с нерегулируемым или каторжным режимом трудом и многими другими особенностями, типичными для данного вида деятельности. что, в свою очередь, не может не влияет на профессионального психолога.

Ключевые слова: профессиональная деятельность, психологическое здоровье, психическая устойчивость, психического и физического здоровье, нервно-психической напряженность, социальная ответственность.

Ikonomova V.V. Ph.D.

associate professor

Director of AKUSIT

Kostenko A.A., Ph.D. in Psychology

associate professor

Department of social sciences, special psychology and pedagogy

Armavir State Pedagogical University

HEALTH-SAVING TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WORK OF A PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGIST

Abstract. Professional activity of the practical psychologist associated with a high degree of responsibility for the decisions and their consequences, with uncertain information-ness, with unregulated or hard labor imposed by the regime, and many others, of the features typical for this type of activity, which in turn is not mo-Jette not affect the psychological health professional.

Key words: professional activity, psychological health, mental stability, mental and physical health, neuropsychic tension, social responsibility.

Профессиональная деятельность практического психолога связана с высокой мерой ответственности за принимаемые решения и их последствия,

с информационной неопределенностью, с нерегламентированным или жестко навязанным режимом труда и многими другими особенностями, характерными для данного вида деятельности, что в свою очередь не может не сказаться на психологическом здоровье профессионала.

Чрезвычайно высокие требования к практическому психологу приближает его профессиональную деятельность к экстремальной. Это связано со специфическими особенностями сложной и многогранной деятельности, отличающейся высокой нервно-психической напряженностью и социальной ответственностью.

В современных условиях на первое место выступает проблема социальной ценности человека, а здоровье является одним из важнейших объективных условий эффективной профессиональной деятельности. Среди множества факторов, определяющих работоспособность и другие характеристики здоровья, большую роль играет психическая устойчивость, способность продуктивно работать в любых условиях, в том числе и в экстремальных, тесно связана с негативными последствиями для психического и физического здоровья человека. Высокий уровень психической устойчивости является залогом сохранения, развития и укрепления здоровья и профессионального долголетия личности.

Проблема сохранения здоровья психолога особенно актуальна звучала в психолого-акмеологических исследованиях, проводившихся в последнее время, (А.А. Деркач, А.С. Гусева, В.Г. Зазыкин, О.И. Жданов, М.Ф. Секач и др.), где было выявлено, что установки на здоровый образ жизни психологов расходятся с реальными действиями, с реальным отношением к здоровью. Подобное положение дел требует детального изучения различных аспектов проблемы адекватного отношения к здоровью, определение моделей отношения к здоровью, основных механизмов, блокирующих реализацию адекватного отношения к здоровью и разработки алгоритма и технологий сохранения, развития и укрепления здоровья отдельного человека и общества в целом.

Вокруг проблемы «деятельность - личность - состояние» объединились исследователи, владеющие разными знаниями, методами и представлениями об этой проблеме и предлагающие различные пути ее решения. В отечественной психологии эта проблема рассматривалась в направлениях: профессиональная адаптация (А.А. Крылов, Б.Ф. Ломов) и психофизиологическая адаптация к измененным условиям жизнедеятельности (Ф.Б. Березин, В.П. Казначеев, Ц.П. Короленко, И. Лебедев); профессиональное здоровье (В.А. Пономаренко, И.Н. Гурвич, Г.С. Никифоров) и профилактика негативных функциональных состояний (Л.Г. Дикая, А.Б. Леонова, В.И. Медведев, Н.П. Фетискин, Л.Д. Чайнова); психологическая готовность к деятельности в экстремальных условиях (В.Н. Абрамова, В.М. Козубовский, Г.В. Ложкин, В.Т. Мышкина, В.Г. Зазыкин, О.И. Жданов, В.Н. Кузнецов).

Особое значение для данного исследования имеют положения и выводы, раскрывающие различные аспекты психологии здоровья (Л.И. Августова, В.А. Ананьев, Н.Е. Водопьянова, М.А. Гулина, И.Н. Гурвич, И.В. Ежов, Е.П. Ильин, Л.В. Куликов, Г.И. Мурзабеков, Г.С. Никифоров, А.В. Никольский, Л.В. Огинец, С.А. Романова) и основные разработки по саморегуляции психической устойчивости практического психолога (А.А. Деркач, Е.А. Каминер, М.Ф. Секач), психотерапевтические, коррекционно-развивающие основы воздействия на человека (А.А. Бондаренко, А.Л. Гройсман, Ю.Н. Емельянов, О.И. Жданов, А.Л. Журавлев, В.Н. Кузнецов, и др.).

Основываясь на целостной концепции здоровья, поддержание здорового образа жизни подразумевает собой не только физическое самосовершенствование, овладение методиками оздоровления, сохранения здоровья, но и использования здоровьесберегающих технологий в профессиональной деятельности, формирование мотивационной и смысловой сферы здоровья: ценностного отношения к здоровью, потребности к самопознанию и самосовершенствованию. В.П. Казначеев этот принцип формулирует как основную идею валеологии - жизнетворчество, В.Е. Кайма - как формирование культуры здоровья.

Изложенное выше определило актуальность исследования.

Проблема исследования сформулирована следующим образом: каковы возможности использования здоровьесберегающих технологий в работе практического психолога?

Цель исследования - изучить возможности использования здоровьесберегающих технологий в работе практического психолога.

Методологическую основу исследования составили: принцип системности (Б.Г. Ананьев, А.Н. Леонтьев, Б.Ф. Ломов и др.); принцип развития (Л.С. Выготский, В.В. Давыдов, А.В. Петровский, Д.Б. Эльконин, И.Б. Котова и др.); принцип активности (К.А. Абульханова-Славская, Б.Г. Ананьев, А.А. Бодалев, А.В. Петровский и др.); дидактические основы использования здоровьесберегающих технологий в профессиональном образовании (Бердников И.Г., Васильева О.С., Дюкарева А.М., Ильина И.В., Лотоненко А.В., Марков В.И. и др.).

Профессиональная деятельность человека в отличие от других видов деятельности (учебной, игровой, общения) состоит в том, что она предполагает обязательную рефлекссию на содержание предмета профессиональной деятельности. При этом совершенно не принципиально, в этом смысле, физическое отличие предметов профессиональной деятельности. Освоение профессии предполагает включение ее предмета в содержание Я-концепции и человека. Естественно, что варианты этого будут бесконечно разнообразны, но тем не менее в них есть то принципиально общее, что конституирует предмет одной профессиональной деятельности в отличие от другой [5, с. 122].

По существу, психолог, на заре существования этой профессии, начинал работать с одной из важнейших характеристик индивидуальной жизни — с характеристикой перспективы личного развития, беря таким образом (пусть даже временно) ответственность за определение этой перспективы в достаточно конкретных проявлениях успешности осуществления учебной или трудовой деятельности.

Аргументами для построения конкретных характеристик развития человека в работе психолога выступали следующие данные: результаты психологического измерения характеристик его активности; результаты психологического измерения этих же характеристик как среднестатистических данных; интерпретация и сопоставление индивидуальных и среднегрупповых результатов в свете психологической теории [3, с. 45].

Таким образом, психолог сразу оказывался перед необходимостью работы с двумя реальностями: реальностью психометрических данных, полученных с помощью конкретного метода (наблюдения, теста и т. п.); реальностью теории (своей или принятой в качестве рабочей), в свете которой он мыслил о психометрических данных.

Имея дело с человеком как предметом своей деятельности, психолог с необходимостью должен (это профессиональный долг) удерживать свой предмет. Таким предметом является психическая реальность человека. Она порождается и существует по законам, свойственным только ей. Удержать ее как предмет профессиональной деятельности можно тогда, когда действия психолога (работа психолога) направлены на свойства этой реальности и отвечают законам ее существования [6, с. 56].

Психолог (по его профессиональному долгу) обязан владеть обобщенным строением психической реальности, именно оно будет тем основанием, на котором могут быть восстановлены для другого человека разорвавшиеся, или неразвившиеся связи за счет его собственных усилий, направляемых во взаимодействии с психологом, знанием о строении психической реальности.

Практическая этика является тем содержанием, где реальность факта, с которым работает психолог, и реальность теории, в которой он осмысливает его, получают личностно-оценочную окраску, ту «пристрастность», ту эмоциональную, ценностную наполненность, без которой нет жизни человека. Через эту ценностную эмоциональность практическая этика становится «видимой» как самому психологу, так и другим людям, с которыми он имеет дело. Она является как бы тем зеркалом, в котором отражается разрешающая для психолога возможность силы воздействия на другого человека, меры этого воздействия [3, с. 43].

Практическая этика опирается на обобщенное представление о психической реальности, о ее строении и возможном развитии, она включает также эмоциональное отношение к жизни — жизнеутверждение

или жизнеотрицание, которое позволяет определять вектор воздействия на само течение индивидуальной жизни. Практическая этика использует и понятие о сущности человека для построения прогностических моделей его поведения и развития. Все выше изложенное позволяет говорить о том, что практическая этика содержит парадигму жизни как исходную, базисную форму мышления о ней. Парадигма жизни в деятельности профессионала, работающего со свойствами психической реальности, не только определяет систему его личных жизненных ценностей, но одновременно является тем основанием, на котором строится выбор вектора и глубины воздействия на другого человека. (1, с.43)

Парадигма жизни является обоснованием самого факта существования практической этики как сферы жизни, направленной на сохранение индивидуальности, автономности человека на бытовом уровне осуществлений.

Практическая этика не является законом, в обществе нет институтов, специально созданных для ее сохранения. Она опирается, как уже говорилось, на отношение к проявлениям человеческой автономности, «самости», индивидуальности. Соотношение практической этики и юридической практики выступает в использовании понятий «честь», «достоинство», «моральный ущерб», «право», «обязанность» и др., обозначающих для юристов меру сохранения или разрушения индивидуальности в ситуациях, описываемых в законодательстве.

При этом обоснование основных социальных прав и обязанностей человека осознается в парадигме жизни, доступной для рефлексии создателям конкретных законов и постановлений. По существу, они также являются носителями практической этики, воплощая в своих законах представление о ценности человека и его жизни во всех многообразных ее проявлениях [1, с.179].

Таким образом, практическая этика является неотъемлемой частью любой профессиональной деятельности, предполагающей непосредственное воздействие на психическую реальность человека. Современная жизнь человека в обществе протекает так, что по существу любая сфера общественной жизни оказывает в той или иной мере на него такое воздействие. Похоже на то, что психической становится вся жизненная среда человека, так как она несет в явной или превращенной форме следы воздействия человека на человека (через предметы потребления, орудия и средства производства, через измененный ландшафт, через меняющие свой состав природные воды и воздух и т. п.) [2, с. 65].

Практическая же психология как профессиональная деятельность начинает зарождаться в массовом масштабе и требует внимательного к себе отношения с той точки зрения, что именно она социально обостряет до предела проблему обоснованности воздействия одного человека на другого. В конечном счете, проблему жизни, проживаемой (прожитой) как своей или

чужой, жизни проживаемой (прожитой) чужим умом (чужими средствами, чужими желаниями, чужими способностями). Современное общество, да и каждый человек хотя бы мгновение в жизни переживали два полярных, а поэтому очень ярких чувства:

1) чувство полной собственной беспомощности перед жизненными проблемами, желание отдать кому-то все свои оставшиеся силы, только чтобы больше не мучиться неопределенностью, бессмысленностью, и

2) чувство ликующей радости от осуществленного – вдохновляющее чувство хозяина жизни. Наверное, недаром уныние считается смертным грехом уже многие столетия. Оно лишает психическую реальность одного из главных качеств – качества глубины, разнообразия, динамики. Уныние, штиль, тишина, смерть, психологическая и физическая [3, с.289].

Индивидуальное, живое сознание обладает уникальными свойствами, многие из них подробно описаны в философской и психологической литературе (В.П. Зинченко, М. Мамардашвили, П.П. Флоренский). Среди всех этих свойств внимание привлекает свойство целостности. Живое сознание – оно единое, целое, поэтому оно обладает определенным (но не бесконечным) запасом прочности к воздействию.

Психолог, оказывая воздействие на другого человека, сам является носителем индивидуального сознания (живого или фантомного) и при этом имеет дело тоже с живым или фантомным сознанием. Нетрудно представить, какие возможны логические варианты при взаимодействии с одним человеком и как многократно они усложняются при взаимодействии с группой людей [1, с. 43].

Психолог, как профессионал, выполняет важнейшую социальную задачу — задачу создания обобщенного, персонифицированного (в своем лице и в лице конкретного участника или участников его профессиональной деятельности) образа Другого Человека.

Вполне вероятно, что эта профессиональная деятельность психолога — один из способов, создаваемых в современной культуре, для сохранения психической реальности как особой характеристики жизни.

Работа практического психолога очень специфична своим предметом — индивидуальностью человека. Специфичность проявляется и в том, что сам психолог тоже выступает как индивидуальность, как человек, имеющий на нее полное право. В этом смысле возникает множество проблем, связанных с социальным статусом профессии практического психолога, например, проблема критериев эффективности его работы, уровня его квалификации, в конечном счете, проблемы подготовки практических психологов.

Многие вопросы решаются в профессиональном, этическом кодексе психологов, которые есть в каждой стране, где эта профессия распространена в достаточной мере.

Опыт работы практических психологов позволяет выделить и описать десять основных качеств работы квалифицированного психолога, которые существенно отличают его профессиональную деятельность от работы неквалифицированного психолога.

Итак, основные качества профессиональной деятельности квалифицированного психолога и их отличие от деятельности неквалифицированного психолога:

1. Цели психологической помощи. Квалифицированный психолог ориентирует клиента в его целях, дает человеку возможность найти максимально возможное число вариантов поведения. Квалифицированный психолог рассматривает своего клиента и его цели как цели потенциально культурно-продуктивной личности, то есть личности, способной к жизни в контексте культуры, обладающей чувством перспективы, необходимым уровнем рефлексии для проявления разнообразных подходов к проблемам своей жизни. Другими словами, квалифицированный психолог рассматривает цели психологической помощи как новые возможности клиента, которые он должен выявить во взаимодействии с ним. Неквалифицированный психолог преследует свои цели, использует клиента для реализации своих склонностей. Неквалифицированный психолог цели психологической помощи формирует на основе своей личной Я-концепции, поэтому игнорирует Я-концепцию клиента, не может дать ему направление и поддержку в совершенствовании Я-концепции.

2. Отклики или реакции практического психолога в ситуации профессиональной деятельности. Квалифицированный психолог может найти множество реакций — вербальных и невербальных — на широкий спектр ситуаций и проблем.

Неквалифицированный психолог обладает типичным стилем поведения, не имеет адекватного ситуации отклика, склонен фиксироваться на одном или нескольких откликах.

Квалифицированный психолог, реагируя на ситуацию, избегает оценочных суждений по поводу действий клиента. Для неквалифицированного психолога существуют шаблонные оценки действий клиента.

3. Мировоззрение (концепция) практического психолога. Квалифицированный психолог понимает сложность предмета своего исследования и воздействия на индивидуальность человека, понимает невозможность описания и исследования его в рамках одной концепции, поэтому стремится понять и использовать в работе множество концепций.

Неквалифицированный психолог не имеет ясной концепции, не рефлексировывает на предмет своей практической деятельности, ограничивает свою работу рамками какой-то одной концепции. Часто происхождение содержания этой концепции ему неясно.

4. Моделью поведения в своей культуре и в рамках других культур. Культурная продуктивность практического психолога. Квалифицированный психолог способен к выработке множества мыслей, слов и Его индивидуальная, и культурная эмпатия, наблюдательность являются основой для культурной продуктивности. Это позволяет ему присоединиться к миру клиента и идти вместе с ним по пути решения проблемы. Это позволяет квалифицированному психологу обрести понимание жизненного пути, отличного от собственного. Таким образом, квалифицированный психолог осуществляет культурную продуктивность не на основе своей Я – концепции, а на основе своего отношения к профессии практического психолога, которая предполагает высокую культурную продуктивность за счет рефлексии на содержание профессионального взаимодействия с клиентом [2, с.131].

Неквалифицированный психолог способен работать только в рамках одной культуры, которую он понимает через содержание своей Я – концепции, себя, свою культурную продуктивность неквалифицированный психолог рассматривает как проявление общекультурной нормы, стандарта поведения.

5. Конфиденциальность в работе квалифицированного психолога есть всегда. Он четко рефлексировывает на содержание психологической информации и ее значимость для клиента. Он может и должен проводить четкое разграничение Заказчика психологической информации, Клиента и Пользователя психологической информации. Квалифицированный психолог понимает меру ответственности всех участников ситуации его профессиональной деятельности и владеет юридическими нормами регуляции ответственности.

Неквалифицированный психолог нарушает правило конфиденциальности, склонен к распространению психологической информации, не заботится о ее хранении и передаче.

6. Ограничения в деятельности практического психолога. Квалифицированный психолог постоянно рефлексировывает на содержание своей профессиональной деятельности, реально оценивает свои возможности и уровень квалификации, понимает и принимает ограничения своих возможностей, проводит совместную работу с коллегами и представителями смежных специальностей — психиатрами, врачами-терапевтами, психоневрологами, нейропсихологами и др. Квалифицированный психолог свое отношение к профессиональной деятельности не отождествляет с собственной Я-концепцией. Он рефлексировывает это отношение как один из возможных источников профессионального роста.

7. Межличностное влияние в работе практического психолога. Квалифицированный психолог понимает, что его реакция влияет на клиента и наоборот — реакции клиента влияют на него самого. Он осознает это

влияние и во взаимодействии с клиентом его специально выделяет, фиксируя как свои чувства, мысли, желания и возможности, так и чувства, мысли, желания и возможности клиента. Квалифицированный психолог это делает путем пересказа переживаний клиента в виде открытых и закрытых вопросов и т. п. Существенно важно, что все эти виды воздействия на клиента показывают межличностное влияние, то есть показывают изменение в мыслях, чувствах, желаниях и возможностях как клиента, так и психолога. Для неквалифицированного психолога характерно отсутствие понимания межличностного влияния, он склонен видеть в действиях клиента отражение своих прямых воздействий. Таким образом, квалифицированный психолог не выделяет содержание своей Я-концепции и степень ее включенности во взаимодействие с клиентом.

8. Человеческое достоинство в работе практического психолога является самооценностью. Для квалифицированного психолога уважение достоинства клиента является аксиомой, которая определяет его честность в общении с клиентом при получении, использовании и передаче ему психологической информации. Одна из сторон работы квалифицированного психолога проявляется в этом смысле в том, чтобы в адекватной для клиента форме сообщить ему психологическую информацию — проблемы адекватного для клиента словаря психологической информации.

Для неквалифицированного психолога неуважительное, даже оскорбительное отношение к клиенту не является предметом профессиональной рефлексии, он склонен приписывать своей профессии сверхзначимость, которая позволяет относиться к другим людям с позиции сверху.

9. Обобщенная теория в работе квалифицированного психолога занимает особое место. Это обобщенное научное знание, на содержание которого он активно рефлексировал в ходе своей работы, постоянно осваивает новые теории и подходы. На их основе квалифицированный психолог создает и развивает собственную концепцию психологической помощи. Он может стать приверженцем какой-то одной теории, но постоянно открыт для освоения нового знания, для восприятия альтернативных точек зрения, стремится к системному подходу в своей практической работе.

10. Отношение к обобщенной теории квалифицированного психолога характеризуется тем, что он рассматривает теорию как отражение реальности, он видит в ней манеру мышления, вытекающую из его культурной и половой принадлежности.

Описанные выше качества профессиональной деятельности практического психолога позволяют утверждать, что у квалифицированного психолога принципиально отличная от неквалифицированного психолога исходная точка в понимании и получении психологической информации о клиенте. Позиция

квалифицированного психолога основана на профессиональной рефлексии, позиция неквалифицированного психолога основана на его Я-концепции. Это различие позиций, то есть исходных оснований для построения взаимодействия с клиентом, можно, на наш взгляд, зафиксировать в виде следующих обобщенных формул:

Содержание психологической помощи может быть представлено следующим образом:

1 Оказание клиенту помощи через сообщение ему объективной психологической информации. Этим занимается психодиагностика — одно из направлений практической психологии. Особенность этого вида помощи состоит в том, что психолог несет ответственность за достоверность информации и форму ее сообщения клиенту. Клиент же сам вырабатывает отношение к этой информации и сам принимает решение о ее использовании.

2. Психологическая коррекция предполагает организованное воздействие на клиента с целью изменения показателей его активности и соответствии с возрастной нормой психического развития. Психолог работает с такими понятиями как возрастная норма освоения какого-то вида деятельности (чтения, письма, счета и т. п.) и индивидуальный темп ее освоения.

3. Психологическое консультирование как вид психологической помощи адресовано психически нормальным людям для достижения ими целей личностного развития. Это дает возможность соответствовать данной культуре рефлексировать о ней [1, с.89].

4. Психотерапия как вид психологической помощи предполагает активное воздействие психотерапевта на личность клиента. Клиент психотерапевта — это человек требующий реконструкции его личности. Другими словами, это большой человек, которому требуется организованное воздействие на его психическую реальность с целью ее восстановления или реконструкции.

Если в психологическом консультировании ответственность за результаты связанные с изменением продуктивности личности, распределяется между психологом клиентом, то в психотерапии, особенно на первых ее этапах, ответственность за реконструкцию личности клиента несет и психотерапевт. Практически всегда психотерапия осуществляется на фоне медикаментозного воздействия на клиента выступает как вспомогательный метод лечения.

Использованные источники:

1. Александров О.А. Комплексная программа здоровья / О.А. Александров/ — М., 2008.
2. Алексеев А.В. Себя преодолеть / А.В. Алексеев/ — М., 2012.
3. Амосов Н.М. Раздумье о здоровье / Н.М. Амосов/ — М., 2006.
4. Барбараш Н.А. Очерки поведенческой психологии здоровья. Аргументы,

- факты, тесты: научно-методическое пособие / Л.С. Барбараш, Н.А. Барбараш. – Кемерово, 1995.
5. Белов В.И. Энциклопедия здоровья. Молодость до 100 лет / В.И. Белов. – М.: Химия, 2012.
6. Березин И.П. Школа здоровья / Ю.В. Дергачев, И.П. Березин. – М., 2009.
7. Брехман И.И. Валеология – наука о здоровье / И.И. Брехман. – М., 2010.
8. Гришанова Н.А. Развитие компетентности специалистов как важнейшее направление реформирования профессионального образования / Н.А. Гришанова / Квалиметрия в образовании: методология и практика: материалы X Симпозиума. Кн.6. – М., 2002.
9. Гурович И.Н. Социологическое исследование общего и нервно-психического здоровья молодёжи / Социология молодёжи / И.Н. Гурович. – М., 2015.
10. Дубровина И.В. Руководство практического психолога / И.В. Дубровина – М., 2005.
11. Маркова А.К. Психология профессионализма / А.К. Маркова. – М., 1996.
12. Минх А.А. Общая гигиена / А.А. Минх. – М., 2004.
13. Митина Л.М. Психология развития конкурентоспособности личности / Л.М. Митина. – М.; Воронеж: Московский психолого-социальный институт, МОДЭК, 2002.
14. Никифоров Г.С. Надёжность профессиональной деятельности / Г.С. Никифоров. – СПб., 1996.
15. Никифоров Г.С. Психическое здоровье / Г.С. Никифоров / под ред. А.А. Крылова. – СПб., 1998.

Исломов М.Х.
ассистент
кафедра радиоэлектроники
Джизакский политехнический институт

ОПТИЧЕСКИЕ ИЗОЛЯТОРЫ. ВНЕШНИЕ ОПТИЧЕСКИЕ МОДУЛЯТОРЫ

Аннотация. В данной статье представлен полный обзор внешних оптических модуляторов и устройств, используемых для контроля параметров оптического сигнала (амплитуда, фаза, поляризация) после производства.

Ключевые слова: ВОСПИ, ОИ, ЛД, Поккельса, магнитооптическом Фарадея, ГГб/с, ВОМ, излучение.

Islomov M.H.
assistant
Department of Radioelectronics
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

OPTICAL ISOLATORS. EXTERNAL OPTICAL MODULATORS

Annotation. This article provides a comprehensive overview of external optical modulators and devices used to control optical signal parameters (amplitude, phase, polarization) after production.

Key words: VOSPI, OI, LD, Pockels, magneto-optical Faraday, GGb/s, VOM, radiation.

Наиболее распространенным способом амплитудной модуляции оптического сигнала в ВОСПИ является изменение тока накачки излучателя. При больших, свыше 1-2 ГГц, частотах модуляции тока накачки в полупроводниковых лазерах заметную роль начинает играть квазирезонансный эффект, сопровождающийся амплитудными шумами, значительным уширением спектра оптического сигнала и ограничением величины частоты модуляции. Поэтому при создании ВОСПИ с наивысшей, в десятки-сотни и более ГГб/с, пропускной способностью наиболее эффективным способом модуляции сигнала является применение в ВОСПИ внешних оптических модуляторов (ВОМ). В этом случае полупроводниковый лазер работает в непрерывном режиме, а внешний оптический модулятор установлен в оптическом тракте непосредственно за оптическим изолятором и источником света. Действие наиболее распространенных внешних оптических модуляторов основано на электрооптическом (Поккельса), магнитооптическом (Фарадея),

электроабсорбционном и акустооптическом (Брэгга или Рамана-Ната) эффектах. Такие ВОМ работоспособны практически во всех диапазонах оптической связи с частотами модуляции свыше 1 ГГц. Амплитудные ВОМ могут быть выполнены на основе интегрально-оптического интерферометра Маха-Цендера с фазовой модуляцией в одном из плеч интерферометра. Разрабатываются высокоскоростные ВОМ и на основе полупроводниковых многослойных структур, а также МОП-структур в виде тонких слоев металла и диэлектрика. Сегодня созданы экспериментальные ВОЛС протяженностью 160 км на основе ВОМ со скоростью передачи в одном канале 111 Гбит/с, что при использовании принципа спектрального уплотнения обеспечивает эквивалентную пропускную способность ВОСПИ порядка 10 Тбит/с.

Оптические изоляторы.

Оптические изоляторы (ОИ) это устройства, имеющие большой коэффициент пропускания оптического излучения в прямом направлении и весьма малый – в обратном. Такие устройства обычно применяются в высокоскоростных ВОСПИ для устранения влияния на полупроводниковый излучатель света, рассеянного в оптической линии передачи сигналов, – на разъёмных соединителях, участках сварки волокна, разветвителях и на неоднородностях материала непосредственно в волоконно-оптическом кабеле. Обратное-рассеянное излучение, действуя на активную среду полупроводникового излучателя, вызывает шумы и флуктуации мощности излучения ЛД.

Оптические изоляторы используются в обычных и когерентных оптических системах связи, а также являются составной частью высокочувствительных оптических измерительных устройств, например, волоконных гироскопов. Действие оптических изоляторов всегда основано на магнитооптическом эффекте Фарадея – вращении плоскости поляризации света в образце, помещенном в магнитное поле, силовые линии которого ориентированы вдоль светового луча. Характерно, что поворот плоскости поляризации (ПП) при эффекте Фарадея не зависит от направления распространения светового луча в образце и при многократном прохождении луча света в таком образце полный угол поворота ПП увеличивается. Конструктивно ОИ содержит два линейных поляризатора (входного и выходного) с осями пропускания, расположенными под углом 45 градусов, и магнитооптического кристалла с большим значением постоянной Верде, например, железиттриевого граната, помещенного в постоянное магнитное поле. В лучших образцах ОИ оптические потери в прямом направлении равны около 1.0-1.5 дБ, величина развязки – до 30-40 дБ. Оптические изоляторы обычно действуют в сравнительно узкой (30-80 нм) полосе спектра рабочих длин волн и согласованы с входным и выходным световодами, изготовленными из оптоволокна с сохранением поляризации излучения.

Использованные источники:

1. Основы волоконно-оптической связи, под ред. Е. М. Дианова, изд. «Сов. Радио», М., 1980 г.
2. Волоконно-оптическая связь, под ред. М. Хауэса и Д. Моргана, изд. «Радио и Связь», М., 1982 г.
3. Islomov, M.. (2023). CALCULATION OF SIGNAL DISPERSION IN OPTICAL FIBER. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 127–129.
4. Islomov, M., & Nasriddinov, A. (2024). INTERNET NARSALAR OLDIDA BIZNI NIMA KUTMOQDA. *Ilm-Fan Va ta'lim*, 2(1(16).
5. Islomov, M. (2024). CHARACTERISTICS OF RADIO WAVE PROPAGATION IN URBAN CONDITIONS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 45-47.
6. Islomov, M. (2024). PLANE ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE PARAMETERS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 88-91.
7. Islomov, M. (2023). Current Cluster Approach to Education. *Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Art*, 19-21.
8. Boymirzayevich, I. F. (2024). TYPES AND STRUCTURE OF SYNCHRONOUS MACHINES.
9. Boymirzayevich, I. F. (2024). THE IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY USE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY.
10. Irisboyev, F.. (2023). THE INPUTS ARE ON INSERTED SILICON NON-BALANCED PROCESSES. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 120–122. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25040>
11. Irisboyev, F. (2022). PARAMETERS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF AMPLIFIERS MADE OF SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS. *Science and Innovation*, 1(6), 374-377.
12. Irisboyev, F. (2022). YARIMO 'TKAZGICHLI MODDALARDAN TAYYORLANADIGAN KUCHAYTIRGICHLARNING PARAMETRLARI VA XARAKTERISTIKALARI. *Science and innovation*, 1(A6), 374-377.
13. Irisboyev, F. (2022). YARIMO 'TKAZGICHLI MODDALARDAN TAYYORLANADIGAN KUCHAYTIRGICHLARNING PARAMETRLARI VA XARAKTERISTIKALARI. *Science and innovation*, 1(A6), 374-377.
14. Irisboyev, F. B. (2023). THE INPUTS ARE ON INSERTED SILICON NON-BALANCED PROCESSES. *НАНОЭЛЕКТРОНИКИ*», 1(A4), 241.

*Исроилова Ш.Э.
преподаватель русского языка и литературы
Школа профессии и ремесла области Кува
Республика Узбекистан, Фергана*

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ МЕТОДИКИ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ИНОСТРАННОГО: ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются актуальные методики преподавания русского языка как иностранного, включая современные стратегии и тенденции развития. Подробный анализ эффективных подходов к обучению помогает выявить ключевые методологические принципы, способствующие успешному освоению русского языка у иностранных студентов. В статье также рассматриваются новаторские методы, основанные на использовании современных образовательных технологий и активного применения коммуникативного подхода. Обсуждаются перспективы развития методик преподавания русского языка как иностранного в условиях современной образовательной среды.

Ключевые слова: русский язык, методология, образовательные технологии, обучение иностранцев.

*Isroilova Sh.E.
teacher
Russian language and literature
Schools of profession and trade of the Kuva region
Republic of Uzbekistan, Fergana*

CURRENT METHODS OF TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Abstract. This article discusses current methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language, including modern strategies and development trends. A detailed analysis of effective approaches to teaching helps to identify key methodological principles that contribute to the successful acquisition of the Russian language by foreign students. The article also discusses innovative methods based on the use of modern educational technologies and the active use of a communicative approach. The prospects for the development of methods for teaching Russian as a foreign language in the modern educational environment are discussed.

Key words: Russian language, methodology, educational technologies, teaching foreigners.

Введение: в современном мире глобализации и межкультурного обмена знание иностранных языков становится всё более важным. В контексте растущего интереса к изучению русского языка как иностранного, особенно в связи с его широким распространением и культурным наследием, актуальность разработки эффективных методик преподавания этого языка высока. Учитывая разнообразие языковых, культурных и индивидуальных особенностей студентов-иностранцев, существует необходимость в постоянном совершенствовании методов и подходов к обучению русскому языку. Эффективные стратегии преподавания должны учитывать современные тенденции в образовании, а также внедрять инновационные методы, чтобы удовлетворить потребности современных обучающихся и обеспечить им максимально эффективный процесс усвоения языка [1]. Таким образом, данная статья направлена на обсуждение актуальных методик преподавания русского языка как иностранного, включая их эффективность и перспективы развития.

Материалы и методы: Для написания данной статьи использовались различные материалы и методы исследования. Проведен анализ академических статей, монографий и научных публикаций по теме обучения иностранных языков. Были изучены учебные материалы, включая методические пособия и учебники, используемые в образовательных учреждениях. Использовались данные эмпирических исследований в области образования и лингвистики для подкрепления аргументов. С каждым днем современный мир все больше ориентируется на интернет-коммуникацию. Потенциальные перспективы, предоставляемые социальными сетями и другими онлайн-ресурсами, могут быть внедрены в образовательный процесс на разных уровнях и в различных предметных областях. Молодое поколение отлично ориентируется в интернет-ресурсах, умело использует их для общения, обмена информацией, развлечений и т.д. Кроме того, они оснащены мобильными устройствами (гаджетами), позволяющими быть онлайн в любое время.

Педагог должен активно использовать ресурсы интернета для воздействия на ученика, стимулирования его интереса к учебному процессу и внеклассной деятельности, а также для выполнения самостоятельных заданий, проектов и прочего [2]. Создание коммуникативного сообщества, объединяющего преподавателей и учащихся в мессенджере Telegram, представляет собой один из вариантов использования Интернета в процессе обучения русскому как иностранному языку. Например, это может быть группа в Telegram, где несколько участников могут общаться между собой, просматривать сообщения других участников и участвовать в обсуждениях. Практически все современные мессенджеры предоставляют возможность

создания подобных групп. Преподаватель, вступив в такую группу, может руководить выполнением домашних заданий, предоставлять интересные материалы и ссылки на учебный и внеклассный контент. Роль педагога в такой группе заключается в наблюдении, что создает у учащихся ощущение полной самостоятельности. Взаимодействие в такой группе, ее открытость и возможность проведения дискуссий будут способствовать развитию коммуникативных навыков, а также более глубокому погружению в мир русского языка и культуры.

Ресурсы, которые наилучшим образом предоставят эту информацию.

Еще одна деятельность, которая успешно может быть выполнена студентами, изучающими русский язык как иностранный в онлайн-среде, - это прохождение интерактивных виртуальных экскурсий [3]. Задания могут быть сформулированы следующим образом:

1. Осуществите виртуальную экскурсию и расскажите о ней.
2. Запишите новую лексику, встреченную во время виртуальной экскурсии, и найдите значения слов в словаре.
3. Создайте презентацию на русском языке о экскурсии в какое-то интересное место вашей страны и так далее.

Применение виртуальных экскурсий позволяет значительно расширить возможности урока и преподавателя, эффективно поддерживать когнитивную активность студентов (согласно источнику). Студентам могут быть предложены разнообразные экскурсии: прогулка по Русскому музею (Санкт-Петербург) (<http://virtual.rusmuseumvr.ru>); виртуальная прогулка по Москве (<http://russian-spravka.ru/panoramy-gorodovmira/8085-panorama-moskvy.html>) и другие [4].

Мы полагаем, что перед началом выполнения упражнений, студентов необходимо ознакомить с наиболее полным спектром невербальных средств общения. Эти средства включают в себя жесты, мимику, позу, расстояние между собеседниками, взгляд, тактильные жесты, внешность, запах, смех, слёзы, походку, паузы, интонацию, темп и ритм речи, а также громкость голоса. Особое внимание следует уделить жестам и мимике, поскольку они являются наиболее широко используемыми. Также важно обращать внимание на взгляд и выражение глаз. Интонационные особенности речи, часто обусловленные культурными различиями, играют важную роль не только в изучении невербальных средств, но и в общем процессе обучения. Задания на распознавание жестов могут оказывать учебный эффект. Например, студентам предлагается определить значение различных жестов, таких как: сцепленные пальцы рук, почесывание или потирание уха и шеи, а также жест с пальцами во рту. После выполнения задания студентам предоставляются ответы, которые сопоставляются с выполнением задания: сцепленные пальцы рук могут указывать на разочарование собеседника или желание скрыть отрицательное отношение, а почесывание уха может сигнализировать о желании выразить своё мнение.

Вывод: Вывод из проведенного анализа указывает на значительный потенциал использования Интернета в обучении русскому языку как иностранному. Создание коммуникативных сообществ и проведение виртуальных экскурсий представляют эффективные методы, способствующие углубленному изучению языка и культуры. Эти подходы обогащают образовательный процесс, позволяя студентам активно взаимодействовать с языковой средой и расширять свои знания. Использование разнообразных онлайн-ресурсов и интерактивных методов преподавания способствует повышению мотивации студентов и улучшению качества обучения.

Использованные источники:

1. Крысина, Л.Г. "Методика преподавания русского языка как иностранного: учебное пособие." Москва: Флинта, Наука, 2018, с. 30-37.
2. Горбунова, Т.В. "Инновационные технологии в обучении русскому языку как иностранному." Москва: Просвещение, 2020, с. 15-42.
3. Литвинова, О.М. "Эффективные методики обучения русскому языку как иностранному с использованием онлайн-ресурсов." Русский язык за рубежом, 2019, № 2, с. 45-56.
4. Смирнова, Е.И. "Интерактивные методы преподавания русского языка как иностранного в онлайн-среде." Иностранные языки в школе, 2021, № 3, с. 32-39.

Камилджанов С.Ш.
соискатель
Правоохранительная академия
Республики Узбекистан

ИСТОРИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ИНСТИТУТА ДОСЛЕДСТВЕННОЙ ПРОВЕРКИ В УГОЛОВНО-ПРОЦЕССУАЛЬНОМ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. В настоящем исследовании проводится анализ становление института доследственной проверки Республики Узбекистана и его роль в уголовно-процессуальном законодательстве страны. Проанализирован исторический процесс развития доследственной проверки, необходимость и роль данного института в ходе сбора доказательств. В силу этого, в статье описаны моменты как доследственная проверка с годами выступает предметом повышенного внимания, как со стороны ученых-процессуалистов, так и со стороны законодателя. Статья раскрывает как институт доследственной проверки в нашей стране имеет длительный путь развития, в котором можно увидеть несколько этапов особенно последние годы.

Ключевые слова: доследственная проверка, история, становление, преобразование, реформа, эпоха, изменения, экспертиза, доказательство, подозреваемый, потерпевший, заявитель, защита.

Kamildjanov S.Sh.
Law Enforcement Academy applicant
Republic of Uzbekistan

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF PRE- INQUISITION CHECK IN THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LEGISLATION OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. This study analyzes the formation of the institute of pre-investigation inspection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its role in the criminal procedural legislation of the country. The historical process of development of pre-investigation inspection, necessity and role of this institute in the course of evidence collection is analyzed. In this regard, the article describes the moments of how the pre-investigative inspection over the years is the subject of increased attention, both from the side of scientists-processualists, and from the legislator. The article reveals how the institute of pre-investigative inspection in our country has a long way of development, in which we can see several stages especially in recent years.

Keywords: pre-investigative inspection, history, formation, transformation, reform, era, changes, expertise, evidence, suspect, victim, applicant, defense.

С развитием общества и нашего государства институт доследственной проверки, и как некоторые ученые называют предварительной проверки, как и все жизненные процессы также эволюционировал.

Исторический анализ процесса развития судопроизводства в Узбекистане обогащает процессуальную науку выявлением обстоятельств послуживших причиной изменений законодательства, возникновения новых вариантов правового регулирования, что позволяет оценить достоинства и недостатки каждого варианта, их преемственность, а также определить целесообразность заимствования исторического опыта.

В современный век глобальной интеграции происходит постоянное заимствование государствами исторически зарекомендовавших себя эффективных уголовно-процессуальных институтов. Следует согласиться по этому поводу с мнением Н.Г. Стойко, что «все государства, включенные в процесс интеграции, независимо от их желания, вынуждены сотрудничать друг с другом, даже если они не подготовлены к согласованию своих законодательств»³³. Однако любое заимствование, направленное на кардинальное изменение внутреннего уголовно-процессуального законодательства, должно быть адаптировано к национальному законодательству и к системе органов, которые его применяют.

Научные концепции уголовного судопроизводства Узбекистана формировались и вносились изменения, отражая исторические этапы развития государства, в ходе анализа и оценки законодательных актов, определяющих роль суда и правосудия в жизни общества и формы его осуществления.

Познать сущность такого правового явления как возбуждение уголовного дела в современном уголовном процессе Узбекистана невозможно без анализа первоисточников его возникновения и развития.

Институт доследственной проверки в уголовном процессе является важной частью современной системы судопроизводства и эволюционировал на протяжении длительного периода времени. История его возникновения связана с постоянным стремлением улучшить правосудие и обеспечить справедливость в уголовных делах.

Этот институт можно проследить в контексте развития уголовно-процессуального законодательства, где шаг за шагом уточнялись правила и процедуры проведения предварительного расследования уголовных дел.

На протяжении истории различные государства применяли различные методы и подходы к проведению предварительного расследования.

³³ Стойко Н.Г. Уголовный процесс западных государств и России: сравнительное теоретико-правовое исследование англо-американской и романо-германской правовых систем. СПб.: Изд-во юрид ф-та СПбГУ, 2006. С. 7.

Например, в средневековой Европе дознание осуществлялось часто без соблюдения строгих процедур и зачастую было связано с применением физической силы к подозреваемым.

Институт доследственной проверки возник в рамках развития уголовного процесса и правосудия в различных странах и культурах. Его истоки можно проследить в различных цивилизациях и эпохах.

В контексте развития ранних цивилизаций, таких как Древний Рим, Древняя Греция, Вавилон, Китай и др., существовали определенные процедуры расследования уголовных дел, хотя они могли существенно отличаться от современных стандартов и принципов. Например, в ряде культур применялись различные формы допросов свидетелей и обвиняемых, но часто без соблюдения строгих процедур и правил, которые сегодня признаются важными для обеспечения справедливости.

Тут необходимо подчеркнуть Законы Хаммурапи (XVIII в до н.э.), являющиеся одним из древнейших памятников права, дошедших до нас почти в неизменном виде³⁴.

Необходимо отметить, что в ЗХ добывать доказательства обязаны были не только обвинитель и обвиняемый, но и община в случае совершения преступления на ее территории. Решающая роль в системе доказательств отводилась свидетельским показаниям, письменным документам.

С развитием правовых систем и судопроизводства в средние века и позднее в новое время в Европе начали формироваться более систематизированные и установленные процедуры проведения расследования. Например, в средневековой Европе существовали судебные системы, в которых дознание и расследование осуществлялись судьями или комиссиями.

Так, институт возбуждения уголовного дела в уголовном процессе прошел несколько этапов, обусловленных значительными изменениями в общественно-политической жизни страны, такими как судебные реформы царской России, Великая русская революция, изменение государственного устройства, распад СССР, независимый Узбекистан и новый Узбекистан. В связи с этим для удобства анализа истории нормативно-правового регулирования рассматриваемого института мы выделим три этапа:

1) дореволюционный (царский) этап

2) советский этап

34 Ученые установили, что этот клинописный текст был высечен в камне на 35-й год правления Хаммурапи (приблизительно в 1759 г. до н. э.). Камень поставлен первоначально в Сиппаре. Затем спустя 600 лет в результате завоевания Вавилонского царства захвачен в качестве трофея и отправлен в столицу эламитов Сузы. Предположительно, царь Хаммурапи распорядился поставить такие же стелы со своими законами в других политических центрах, например, в Эсагиле и в самих Сузах. Всего до нас дошло 40 списков ЗХ. См.: Harper R. F. The Code of Hammurabi King of Babylon. Chicago, 1904; Roth M. Law Collections from Mesopotamia and Asia Minor. Atlanta, 1995; Johns C. H. W. The Oldest Code of Laws in the World. N. Y., 2000.

3) этап независимости Узбекистана

4) нынешний этап.

Выделенные нами этапы характеризуют развитие института возбуждения уголовного дела в зависимости от определенных событий в жизни государства и общества Узбекистана.

Перед периодом подчинения Узбекистана российской империи и до её влияния, в регионе существовала своя система права, основанная на традициях и обычаях, типичных для культуры и общества этого времени.

Узбекистан и его окрестности на протяжении веков были частью различных цивилизаций, исповедующих разные религии, такие как Зороастризм, Буддизм, Ислам и другие. Эти религиозные и культурные влияния оказали значительное влияние на формирование правовых принципов и норм в этом регионе до прихода российской империи.

Уголовное право в Узбекистане до периода российского владычества обычно основывалось на системе обычного права, которая регулировала поведение людей и устанавливала нормы и стандарты ответственности за нарушения. Эти нормы обычного права были основаны на местных обычаях, традициях и религиозных установлениях, которые регулировали жизнь общества и обеспечивали правопорядок.

Важным аспектом были также нормы и принципы шариата (мусульманского права), которые играли значительную роль в правовой системе Узбекистана до российской колонизации. Шариат включал в себя уголовные нормы и принципы, регулирующие преступления и наказания, в соответствии с исламскими предписаниями.

Кроме того, в средние века и в более древние периоды истории расследовались преступления, ищались свидетельства и доказательства, но процессы, подобные современной доследственной проверке, не существовали. Вместо этого, в разных культурах и эпохах, преступления разрешались через различные практики, такие как испытания, турниры, божественные суды и другие формы, которые часто основывались на религиозных, обычных или мистических установках.

С появлением модернизации систем правосудия в Европе в эпоху Просвещения, начали формироваться более организованные и систематизированные методы расследования преступлений. Например, в 17-18 веках в Европе уже существовали определенные процедуры сбора доказательств, допроса свидетелей и обвиняемых, однако они не были такими развитыми, как современные методы правоохранительных органов.

Не касаясь эпохи раннего средневековья, когда по понятным причинам отсутствовали развернутые научные концепции судопроизводства, следует остановить внимание на двух узловых этапах исторического развития страны, с которыми связаны стремления ученых объяснить смысл перехода к новому процессуальному порядку.

Можно считать, что одним из этих этапов является окончательный отказ от древнего обвинительного (состязательного) процесса, который рассматривался как спор сутяжников — челобитчика с ответчиком — и разрешался принесением присяги и применением ордалий («поле», испытание огнем, водой и т.п.), переход к инквизиционному процессу, при котором «преследование злодеяний» принимает на себя государство.³⁵

Перед революционным периодом и установлением Советской власти уголовное законодательство Узбекистана было частью общероссийской правовой системы, построенной на основе российской имперской законодательной базы. В этот период правовая система была основана на Уложении о наказаниях уголовных и исправительных 1845 года, которое было довольно строгим и карательным.

Необходимо отметить, что институт доследственной проверки понятие новое, в дореволюционный период данный институт считали, как институт возбуждения уголовного дела.

Первым нормативно-правовым актом, регулирующим институт возбуждения уголовных дел, был Свод законов о судопроизводстве по преступлениям 1832 г. Свод законов о судопроизводстве по преступлениям 1832 г., являясь частью Свода законов Российской Империи, который был разработан 1832 г. и введен в действие 1835 г.

В Своде законов о судопроизводстве по преступлениям 1832 г. возбуждение уголовного дела не было отдельной стадией уголовного судопроизводства. В рамках следствия производились различные следственные действия (допросы, личные осмотры, обыски и выемки, экспертизы) И.А. Федорова пишет: «Предварительное следствие было предназначено для установления действительности происшествия, содержащего в себе признаки преступления, и выявления всех обстоятельств, указывающих на преступное деяние»³⁶.

В связи с чем, предварительное следствие, которое было установлено в период действия Свода законов о судопроизводстве по преступлениям 1832 г., можно назвать своеобразным прототипом современного института доследственной проверки.

На основании многолетнего опыта зарубежных правопорядков был разработан и принят Устав уголовного судопроизводства 1864 г.

И.А. Федорова отмечает: «Стадии возбуждения уголовного дела, в современном понимании, по Уставу не существовало, но был определен порядок начала производства по уголовным делам, и начало процесса

35 В.А.Лазерева, А.А.Тарасова «Уголовно-процессуальное право». М., Юрайт 2018.

36 Федорова И.А. — Возбуждение уголовного дела — история возникновения стадии в уголовном процессе России // Genesis: исторические исследования. — 2017. — № 3. — С. 105 - 112. URL: https://nbpublish.com/library_read_article.php?id=18202 (дата обращения: 15.04.2019).

связывалось с наличием законных поводов»³⁷. Выводы И.А. Федоровой подтверждаются содержанием норм, установленных в ст. 250, 252, 253 и 254 Устава уголовного судопроизводства 1864 г.

Кроме того, до революции 1917 года и в начале XX века уголовное законодательство в Узбекистане включало в себя ряд законов и постановлений, охватывающих уголовные преступления и наказания. Среди основных законодательных актов можно назвать Закон об уголовной ответственности за преступления против личности и имущества и другие нормативные акты, регулирующие уголовные дела.

Уголовная юстиция и применение законов контролировались колониальными властями Российской империи. При этом система уголовной юстиции в Узбекистане включала в себя применение законов в соответствии с российскими уголовными кодексами и судебными практиками.

Основными преступлениями того времени были уголовные деяния, связанные с кражами, разбоями, насилием против личности и собственности, убийствами и другими подобными преступлениями.

Однако с установлением Советской власти в России и Узбекистане в 1917 году и последующими реформами в правовой системе страны, уголовное законодательство претерпело значительные изменения и было пересмотрено в соответствии с новыми идеологическими и политическими принципами, ориентированными на социалистические нормы и принципы.

Процесс дальнейшего развития уголовного судопроизводства в России коренным образом изменила Великая русская революция 1917 года, с этого момента начинается советский этап становления стадии возбуждения уголовного дела. В это время появилось множество нормативных актов, совершенно перекроивших правовую систему дореволюционной России, в том числе появились документы, регламентирующие порядок возбуждения уголовного дела. Самым первым и самым революционным законом советской власти стал Декрет «О суде» №1 от 24 ноября 1917 г. Этим декретом была полностью упразднена дореволюционная судебная система, созданы совершенно новые органы уголовной юстиции, установлены основные принципы осуществления правосудия.³⁸

Также необходимо отметить, что обострение военно-политической ситуации в 1912–1913 гг. и последующая революция 1917 г. уничтожили все действующие формы уголовного судопроизводства, и наступил новый этап развития, отражающий непоследовательность и противоречивость советской эпохи.

37 Федорова И.А. — Возбуждение уголовного дела – история возникновения стадии в уголовном процессе России // Genesis: исторические исследования. – 2017. – № 3. – С. 105 - 112. DOI: 10.7256/2409-868X.2017.3.18202 URL: https://nbpublish.com/library_read_article.php?id=18202

38 Исаев И.А. История государства и права России. Учебное пособие. М., 2003. - С. 206

Важной вехой в становлении стадии возбуждения уголовного дела явилось принятие Постановления НКЮ (народный комиссариат юстиции) РСФСР от 18 декабря 1917 г. «О революционном трибунале печати», которым были закреплены поводы к возбуждению уголовного дела. 7 марта 1918 г. Декрет «О суде» дополнил и изменил некоторые процессуальные положения, регламентирующие первоначальный этап производства по делу: полномочия по возбуждению уголовных дел, относящихся к подсудности окружных судов, возлагались на следственные комиссии. Декрет «О суде» №3 от 20 июля 1918 г. предоставлял указанным комиссиям право осуществлять предварительное следствие по более сложным уголовным делам, подсудным местным народным судам. При этом дело возбуждалось как по постановлению местного суда, так и самой следственной комиссией. В Инструкции НКЮ РСФСР от 23 июля 1918 г. «Об организации и действии местных народных судов» вопросам возбуждения дела отводилось несколько статей, регламентирующих поводы и порядок начала следствия: предусматривались такие поводы, как просьба граждан, предложение Советов и должностных лиц, а также собственное усмотрение в тех случаях, когда суд (или один из его членов) сам наблюдал нарушение закона.

Условия и процессуальный порядок возбуждения дела подробно описывались в положениях о революционных трибуналах от 20 ноября 1919 г., был введен такой повод к началу следствия, как явка с повинной (ст. 18 Положения 20 ноября 1919 г.).

В связи с чем, в рассматриваемый период нормы, регулирующие институт возбуждения уголовного дела, не были едиными, они не составляли какой-либо единый правовой документ, а были разрознены по различным ведомственным нормативным актам, которые часто противоречили друг другу. В данном случае справедливо высказывание Н.Н.Полянского: «требование строжайшего соблюдения революционной законности могло быть осуществлено лишь при условии создания кодексов по всем отраслям права»³⁹

Ключевым итогом судебной реформы стало утверждение ВЦИК первого Уголовно-процессуального кодекса РСФСР в 1922 году (далее – УПК РСФСР). Глава 7 «Возбуждение производства по уголовному делу» содержала нормы, в которых определялись поводы к возбуждению уголовного дела и порядок их рассмотрения. В соответствии со ст. 101, при наличии указанных в законе поводов и при наличии в заявлении указаний на состав преступления уполномоченные органы в пределах своей компетенции принимали решение о начале предварительного следствия или дознания. Несмотря на отсутствие законодательной регламентации предварительной проверки поступившего сообщения о преступном деянии,

39 Полянский Н.Н. Очерк развития советской науки уголовного процесса. М, 1960. - С. 22

на практике допускалось ее производство, а в некоторых случаях и требовалось, что было вызвано трудностями в процессе реализации положений закона, касающихся разрешения вопроса о наличии или отсутствии основания к возбуждению уголовного дела. Также, законом не требовалось и процессуальное оформление решения о возбуждении уголовного дела или об отказе в этом.

Аналогичные положения о возбуждении уголовного дела содержал переработанный и принятый в 1923 г. новый УПК РСФСР.

В комментарии к УПК 1923 г. М.С.Строгович и Д.А.Карницкий были указаны, что он требовал безоговорочного принятия заявления о любом преступлении любым следователем и судьей, не делая такой оговорки для органов дознания и прокуратуры, так как в круг ведения органов дознания входит расследование по каждому уголовному делу, а прокуратура обязана наблюдать и пресекать нарушения законности, в чем бы это не выразилось⁴⁰.

Для упрощения уголовного судопроизводства циркуляр НКЮ РСФСР 5 июля 1929 г. предлагал отказаться от вынесения постановления о возбуждении дела, а вместо него наносить резолюцию на самом заявлении о преступлении. Такие изменения были восприняты правоприменителем с восторгом, но позже, вследствие серьезных нарушений закона на первоначальном этапе производства по делу, встала необходимость в принятии мер к усилению соблюдения законности и обоснованности возбуждения уголовных дел. А.Я.Вышинский на первом Всесоюзном совещании прокурорско-следственных работников в 1934 году указал, что «в целях устранения необоснованного возбуждения уголовных дел и усиления контроля за этим, установить, что возбуждение уголовного дела и начало расследования могут иметь место только по мотивированному постановлению соответствующего органа, утвержденному прокурором». Этому решению прокурор СССР своим циркуляром придал обязательную силу, а в 1937 году установил типовую форму постановления о возбуждении уголовного дела. Именно в это время окончательно сформировалась стадия возбуждения уголовного дела с задачами и процессуальной формой, аналогичными современным.⁴¹

Необходимо отметить, что новым толчком к преобразованию института возбуждения уголовного дела стало принятие третьего УПК РСФСР в 1960г. В ст. 108 закреплялись поводы к возбуждению уголовного дела; устанавливались основания к возбуждению уголовного дела (достаточные данные, указывающие на признаки преступления); порядок рассмотрения заявлений и сообщений о преступлениях, полномочия

40 Строгович М.С, Карницкий Д.А. УПК РСФСР: текст и постатейный комментарий / Под ред. Н.Я. Нехамкина. 3-е изд. М., 1928. - С. 85

41 И.А.Федерова, Статья из рубрики "История права и государства" «Возбуждение уголовного дела – история возникновения стадии в уголовном процессе России»

государственных органов и должностных лиц, имеющих право возбуждать уголовные дела, а также деятельность прокурора по надзору за законностью принимаемых на данной стадии решений⁴². Отличаясь несколько обвинительным уклоном, УПК РСФСР 1960 г. предусматривал полномочия суда возбуждать уголовное дело, в том числе в отношении лица и применять к нему меру пресечения.

Необходимо отметить, что данный кодекс применялся во всех союзных республиках ССР, так согласно ст. 1 УПК ССР 1960 года «Порядок производства по уголовным делам на территории РСФСР определяется Основами уголовного судопроизводства Союза ССР и союзных республик и издаваемыми в соответствии с ними другими законами Союза ССР и Уголовно-процессуальным кодексом РСФСР⁴³.

Отличительной особенностью рассматриваемого института стало закрепление в уголовно-процессуальном законе возможности проведения проверки заявлений и сообщений о преступлении. Срок проверки составлял не более трех суток, но в некоторых случаях, в порядке исключения мог быть продлен не более чем до десяти суток со дня получения сообщения о преступлении. Законодательно были закреплены возможные способы проверки – получение объяснений и истребование необходимых материалов, с 1963 г. стало возможным проведение осмотра места происшествия в случаях, не терпящих отлагательства, до возбуждения уголовного дела (ст.178 ч.2)⁴⁴.

Также, необходимо отметить принятый Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс Узбекской ССР, на второй сессии Верховного Совета Узбекской ССР пятого созыва 21 мая 1959 года.

При анализе законодательства, регламентирующего советский этап развития института возбуждения уголовного дела, необходимо отметить, что именно в этот период он формируется как самостоятельная стадия уголовного процесса. Этот процесс вызывал и до сегодняшнего времени вызывает бурные дискуссии в научных кругах. М.С. Строгович, видел основное процессуальное значение этой стадии в том, что «возбуждение уголовного дела – правовое основание для всех дальнейших процессуальных действий при расследовании и разрешении уголовного дела»⁴⁵.

На необходимость больше внимания уделять внедрению новейших достижений науки и техники в деятельность органов, осуществляющих судопроизводство, указано в постановлениях ЦК КПСС и Совета Министров СССР от 10 декабря 1965 г. “ О мерах по улучшению работы

42 Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс РСФСР 1960г.

43 Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс РСФСР 1960г.

44 Российское законодательство X-XX в.в. / Под ред. О.И. Чистякова. М, 1986. Т.4.

45 Строгович М.С. Курс советского уголовного процесса. Т. 2: Порядок производства по уголовным делам по советскому уголовно-процессуальному праву. М., 1970. - С. 10

следственного аппарата органов прокуратуры и охраны общественного порядка” и от 30 июля 1970 г. “О мерах по улучшению работы судебных и прокурорских органов”⁴⁶.

Возможности использования научных достижений в уголовном судопроизводстве исследовались процессуальной наукой в разных аспектах. Это прежде всего вопрос о характере научно-технических средств, применяемых в уголовном процессе. По мнению П. С. Элькинд, они “могут быть разграничены:

- а) на имеющие форму уголовно-судебных доказательств, содержащие информацию о существенных обстоятельствах уголовного дела;
- б) на используемые для составления уголовно-процессуальных актов;
- в) на применяемые при производстве следственных и судебных действий в целях обнаружения, закрепления, проверки и исследования уголовно-судебных доказательств.”

В целом УПК РСФСР 1960 года особенно на начальных этапах его применения оставался нормативным актом репрессивного характера, в котором, интересы государства преобладали над интересами обвиняемого или подозреваемого, оттесненными на второй план стремлением к стабильности приговора. Обвиняемый или подозреваемый оказался лишенным реальной возможности оправдаться перед судом, а положения УПК успешно использовались властью в борьбе с инакомыслием и протестами против нарушения конституционных прав и свобод граждан.

Демократические преобразования в стране в конце 1990-х гг. утверждение гласности, сделавшей известными недостатки правосудия и правовой системы в целом, привели к осознанию необходимости существенной перестройки этой системы, кардинального повышения социально ценности правовых институтов.

С обретением независимости Узбекистана основой судебно-правовой реформы стала идея возрождения судопроизводства как действенного механизма осуществления справедливого правосудия. В целях достижения данной поставленной цели были созданы фундаментальные законодательные основы, гарантирующие защиту прав и законных интересов граждан, принятый Уголовный и Уголовно-процессуальный кодексы.

После независимости Узбекистана в 1991 году страна начала процесс формирования собственной системы правосудия и правопорядка. Законодательные изменения и реформы в сфере уголовного права привели к укреплению института доследственной проверки и улучшению процессов расследования преступлений.

К сожалению необходимо отметить, что в Уголовно-процессуальном кодексе не были конкретно отражены понятие и процессуальные действия

46 См. Советская прокуратура. Сборник важнейших документов. М., 1972, с. 343—349, 380—381.

доследственной проверки. Но действия, проводимые дознавателем, следователем, а также прокурором по проверке заявлений, сообщений и иных сведений о преступлениях на практике считалась доследственной проверкой.

Таким образом, ст. 329 Уголовно-процессуального кодекса от 01.04.1995 года гласит, что заявления, сообщения и иные сведения о преступлениях должны быть зарегистрированы и рассмотрены немедленно или в срок не позднее трех суток, а при необходимости проверить законность повода и достаточность оснований к возбуждению уголовного дела непосредственно либо с помощью органов дознания — не позднее десяти суток. Эти сроки исчисляются с момента получения сведений о преступлении и до момента принятия решения о возбуждении дела или об отказе в возбуждении.

Тут необходимо понимать проверку сообщения и иные сведения о преступлении как доследственную проверку или проверку до проведения дознания. В данном этапе проводились различные следственные действия такие как проведения экспертизы, назначения служебного расследования, осмотр места происшествия, изъятия документов и получения сведений сторон а также свидетелей. Эти действия были закреплены в ч.2 данной статьи.

В разделе досудебного производства Уголовно-процессуального кодекса Республики Узбекистан от 01.04.1995 года были включены только поводы и основания к возбуждению уголовного дела, непосредственное обнаружение сведений о преступлении органом или должностным лицом, правомочным возбудить уголовное дело, порядок рассмотрения заявлений, сообщений и иных сведений о преступлениях (где полностью не указаны действия и продления сроков проверки сообщений о преступлении), решения, принимаемые в результате рассмотрения сведений о преступлении, а также порядок и отказ возбуждения уголовного дела.

Коренные преобразования уголовно и уголовно-процессуального законодательства Узбекистана произошли со второй половины 2016 года. Началась реализация новых политико-правовых реформ. В качестве нового этапа на пути социальной, правовой, демократической и светской государственности приоритетной задачей были определены реформы, служащие возвышению чести и достоинства человека, обеспечению его интересов. Особенно необходимо отметить в судебно-правовой сфере, включающие на основе абсолютно современных критериев открытость в правосудии, использование механизмов участия общественности, проявления принципа гуманизма при вынесении решений, которые становятся повесткой дня политико-правовой политики.

«Нашей основной задачей должно стать утверждение в жизни общества принципа справедливости»⁴⁷.

Так, в принятой по инициативе Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёева Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017-2021 годах отдельным направлением обозначено обеспечение верховенства закона и дальнейшее реформирование судебной-правовой системы. Оно направлено, прежде всего, на гарантии надежной защиты прав и свобод граждан, совершенствование уголовного законодательства, повышение эффективности системы противодействия преступности и профилактики правонарушений.

Во исполнения поставленных задач, в 06.09.2017 года был принят Закон Республики Узбекистан “Внесении изменений и дополнений в некоторые законодательные акты Республики Узбекистан в связи с совершенствованием института дознания” за №ЗРУ-442 где в Уголовно процессуальный кодекс Республики Узбекистан были включены новые статьи такие как, 39¹, 39² и Глава 40¹. “Общие условия досудебного производства”.

Данное нововедение в законодательство послужило эталоном реформирования досудебного разбирательства, обеспечение гарантий надежной защиты прав и свобод граждан при рассмотрении обращений иных сведений касательно преступлений.

До принятия данного закона и внесения дополнений в Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс понятие и процедура проведения доследственной проверки не были отражены ни в одном из нормативно-правовых актов, с какой стадии начиналось досудебное разбирательство, следовательно, не были определены органы, осуществляющие доследственную проверку, их полномочия, а также функции по проведению указанных действий.

Целью всей доследственной проверки является обеспечение справедливого и эффективного уголовного судопроизводства, при котором преступления разоблачаются, виновные привлекаются к ответственности, а права и законные интересы всех сторон учитываются в соответствии с законом.

Использованные источники:

1. Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс РСФСР 1960г.
2. Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс Республики Узбекистан. Национальная база данных законодательства Республики Узбекистан, 22.09.1994 г., <http://lex.uz/uz/docs/11146>
3. Российское законодательство X-XX в.в. / Под ред. О.И. Чистякова. М, 1986. Т.4.

⁴⁷ Послание Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавкат Мирзиёева Олий Мажлису 22.12.2017 года. Ист: <http://ach.gov.uz/ru/lists/view/54/>

4. Советская прокуратура. Сборник важнейших документов. М., 1972, с. 343—349, 380—381.
5. Строгович М.С. Курс советского уголовного процесса. Т. 2: Порядок производства по уголовным делам по советскому уголовно-процессуальному праву. М., 1970. - С. 10
6. И.А.Федорова, Статья из рубрики "История права и государства" «Возбуждение уголовного дела – история возникновения стадии в уголовном процессе России»
7. Строгович М.С, Карницкий Д.А. У ПК РСФСР: текст и постатейный комментарий / Под ред. Н.Я. Нехамкина. 3-е изд. М., 1928. - С. 85.
8. Полянский Н.Н. Очерк развития советской науки уголовного процесса. М, 1960. - С. 22
9. Исаев И.А. История государства и права России. Учебное пособие. М., 2003. - С. 206
10. Федорова И.А. — Возбуждение уголовного дела – история возникновения стадии в уголовном процессе России //Genesis: исторические исследования. – 2017. – № 3. – С. 105 - 112. DOI: 10.7256/2409-868X.2017.3.18202 URL: https://nbpublish.com/library_read_article.php?id=18202
11. В.А.Лазерева, А.А.Тарасова «Уголовно-процессуальное право». М., Юрайт 2018.
12. Ученые установили, что этот клинописный текст был высечен в камне на 35-й год правления Хаммурапи (приблизительно в 1759 г. до н. э.). Камень поставлен первоначально в Сиппаре. Затем спустя 600 лет в результате завоевания Вавилонского царства захвачен в качестве трофея и отправлен в столицу эламитов Сузы. Предположительно, царь Хаммурапи распорядился поставить такие же стелы со своими законами в других политических центрах, например, в Эсагиле и в самих Сузах. Всего до нас дошло 40 списков ЗХ. См.: Harper R. F. The Code of Hammurabi King of Babylon. Chicago, 1904; Roth M. Law Collections from Mesopotamia and Asia Minor. Atlanta, 1995; Johns C. H. W. The Oldest Code of Laws in the World. N. Y., 2000.
13. Стойко Н.Г. Уголовный процесс западных государств и России: сравнительное теоретико-правовое исследование англо-американской и романо-германской правовых систем. СПб.: Изд-во юрид ф-та СПбГУ, 2006. С. 7.

Каримов Д.А.
доцент
Джизакский государственный педагогический университет
Республика Узбекистан, г.Джизак

ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО И ПСИХИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ДЕТЕЙ 6-7 ЛЕТ

Аннотация. В данной работе рассматривается методика "Игровые упражнения с использованием ролевых игр" как эффективный инструмент стимулирования физического и психологического развития детей 6-7 лет. Предоставляется обзор основных аспектов методики, включая ее структуру, цели и принципы. Производится анализ влияния игровых упражнений на физическую активность детей, их эмоциональный интеллект и социальные навыки.

Ключевые слова: методика, игровые упражнения, развитие, дети, физический, психологический, образование, эмоциональный, социальные, результат.

Karimov D.A.
associate professor
Jizzakh State Pedagogical University
Republic of Uzbekistan, Jizzakh city

PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN 6-7 YEARS OLD

Abstract. This paper discusses the methodology of "Game exercises using role-playing games" as an effective tool for stimulating the physical and psychological development of children 6-7 years old. An overview of the main aspects of the methodology is provided, including its structure, objectives and principles. The influence of play exercises on children's physical activity, their emotional intelligence and social skills is analyzed.

Key words: methodology, game exercises, development, children, physical, psychological, education, emotional, social, result.

Ведя детей через процесс физического и психологического развития в возрасте 6-7 лет, образовательные учреждения сталкиваются с проблемой недостаточности ресурсов. Занятия физической культурой, а также психологическим развитием, часто не получают достаточного внимания в расписании из-за ограниченного времени. Даже при наличии времени, часто отсутствует квалифицированный персонал, способный эффективно

руководить этими занятиями. Это может привести к недостаточному удовлетворению потребностей детей в физическом и психологическом развитии, что может отразиться на их общем благополучии и успехах в учёбе.

Решением данной проблематики является внедрение комплексных программ физического и психологического развития, включающих в себя не только уроки физической культуры, но и элементы игровых и развивающих занятий, направленных на развитие креативности, логического мышления, эмоционального интеллекта и социальных навыков. Такие программы должны быть адаптированы к возрастным особенностям детей 6-7 лет и включать в себя разнообразные виды активности, поддерживающие интерес ребёнка и стимулирующие его всестороннее развитие. Кроме того, важно обеспечить сотрудничество между педагогами и психологами для разработки и реализации эффективных стратегий поддержки развития детей этого возраста.

Одной из методик, способствующих комплексному физическому и психологическому развитию детей 6-7 лет, является методика "Игровые упражнения с использованием ролевых игр". В рамках этой методики дети участвуют в специально организованных игровых сценариях, которые включают в себя физические упражнения, а также ситуации, способствующие развитию эмоционального интеллекта и социальных навыков.

Например, в игровом сценарии "Путешествие в страну фантазий" дети могут играть разные роли, такие как герои сказок или персонажи из различных профессий. В процессе игры они выполняют различные физические задания, например, преодоление препятствий или выполнение упражнений на координацию движений. В то же время, они также взаимодействуют друг с другом, выражают свои эмоции, разрешают конфликты и совместно решают задачи, что способствует развитию их психологических навыков и социальной компетентности.

Результаты проведённого исследования по методике "Игровые упражнения с использованием ролевых игр" показали значительные положительные изменения в физическом и психологическом развитии детей 6-7 лет. В ходе эксперимента было замечено значительное повышение уровня активности участников, что свидетельствует о более эффективной интеграции физических упражнений в контекст игровых сценариев. Кроме того, дети проявили улучшение в сфере эмоционального интеллекта, проявляя большую готовность к выражению своих чувств и эмоций, а также разрешению конфликтов в игровой среде. Они также проявили больший интерес к социальному взаимодействию и сотрудничеству, что свидетельствует о развитии их социальных навыков. Таким образом, результаты исследования подтверждают эффективность данной методики в

стимулировании комплексного физического и психологического развития детей данного возраста.

Использованные источники:

1. Пак, Д. А., Абдурахмонов, А. М., & Рафиев, Ф. А. (2021). СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ И ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ПОДГОТОВКА ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА. In *Advances in Science and Technology* (pp. 78-79).
2. Пак, Д. А., & Абдурахманов, А. М. (2021). МНОГОКРАТНОЕ ИНТЕРАКТИВНОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ ДЕТЕЙ В ДОШКОЛЬНОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ. In *ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ НАУКИ, ОБЩЕСТВА, ПРОИЗВОДСТВА И ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ* (pp. 178-179).
3. Пак, Д. А., & Абдурахманов, А. М. (2021). ИСТОРИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ЮЖНОЙ КОРЕЕ. *ПЕРСПЕКТИВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ НАУКИ И ОБЩЕСТВА*, 140.
4. Akulovich, K. D. (2021). Technology of Selection and Preparation of Children Aged 6-7 for the Stage of Sports Rehabilitation in Uzbekistan. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 5510-5529.
5. Karimov, D. (2021). The humanism in Shakespeare's work: The humanism in Shakespeare's work. *Мактабгача таълим журнали*, 2(2).
6. Karimov, D. (2021). Глобальная информатизация общества привела к популяризации сети Интернет.: Глобальная информатизация общества привела к популяризации сети Интернет. *Мактабгача таълим журнали*, 2(2).
7. Akulovich, K. D., Akmal, A., Farkhod, K., Hoshimovna, S. N., & Kholmurodkizi, T. S. (2021). Technology for teaching children to use English terms used in physical education sessions. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 4297-4306.
8. Karimov, D. (2021). Мактабгача таълим муассасаси соғ Мактабгача таълим муассасаси соғлом, ҳар томонлама етук болаларни тарбиялаш.: Мактабгача таълим муассасаси соғлом, ҳар томонлама етук болаларни тарбиялаш. *Мактабгача таълим журнали*.
9. Karimov, D. A. (2023). IMPROVING THE TECHNOLOGIES FOR SORTING 6-7-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN INTO SPORTS CATEGORIES. *European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development*, 20, 138-139.
10. Dilnoza, F., & Karimov, D. A. (2023). МАКТАБГАЧА YOSHDAGI BOLALARGA INTERFAOL METODLARNI QO'LLASH USULLARI. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 21(7), 111-115.

*Касымов Б.
студент
Туркменский государственный институт финансов
Туркменистан, г.Ашхабат
Научный руководитель: Аманназаров Д.
Туркменский государственный институт финансов
Туркменистан, г.Ашхабат*

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ В ТУРКМЕНИСТАНЕ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается актуальность внедрения международных стандартов финансовой отчетности (МСФО) в Туркменистане. Анализируется текущее состояние системы бухгалтерского учета в стране, а также преимущества и трудности перехода на МСФО.

Ключевые слова: МСФО, Туркменистан, бухгалтерский учет, финансовая отчетность, прозрачность, гармонирование, инвестиции.

*Kasymov B.
student
Turkmen State Institute of Finance
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat
Scientific supervisor: Amannazarov D.
Turkmen State Institute of Finance
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat*

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS IN TURKMENISTAN

Abstract. The article discusses the relevance of introducing international financial reporting standards (IFRS) in Turkmenistan. The current state of the accounting system in the country is analyzed, as well as the advantages and difficulties of transition to IFRS.

Key words: IFRS, Turkmenistan, accounting, financial reporting, transparency, harmonization, investment.

Введение:

В условиях глобализации мировой экономики гармонирование системы бухгалтерского учета и финансовой отчетности становится все более важной. МСФО, разработанные Советом по МСФО, являются

унифицированным языком бизнеса, который позволяет повысить прозрачность и достоверность финансовой информации, а также улучшить сравнимости отчетности разных компаний.

Основная часть:

В Туркменистане переход на МСФО является одним из приоритетов государственной политики в области экономического развития. В 2011 году была утверждена Концепция перехода на МСФО, в соответствии с которой до 2020 года все предприятия и организации страны должны были перейти на МСФО.

В настоящее время в Туркменистане уже достигнуты определенные успехи в области внедрения МСФО. Разработаны и утверждены национальные стандарты финансовой отчетности (НСФО), основанные на МСФО. В ряде министерств и ведомств, а также в крупных государственных предприятиях уже ведется подготовка отчетности по МСФО.

Однако, наряду с достижениями, существуют и трудности, которые необходимо преодолеть для успешного перехода на МСФО. К ним относятся:

- Недостаточная квалификация бухгалтерских кадров;
- Отсутствие необходимой методологической и методической базы;
- Несовершенство законодательства;
- Неготовность некоторых предприятий к переходу на МСФО.

Рекомендации:

- Для успешного перехода на МСФО необходимо:
 - Провести масштабную программу обучения бухгалтерских кадров;
 - Разработать и утвердить необходимые методические рекомендации;
 - Усовершенствовать законодательство;
 - Оказать финансовую поддержку предприятиям, переходящим на МСФО.

Плюсы:

• **Повышение прозрачности и достоверности финансовой информации:** МСФО обеспечивают единый подход к ведению бухгалтерского учета и составлению финансовой отчетности, что позволяет повысить ее прозрачность и достоверность.

• **Улучшение сравнимости отчетности:** МСФО позволяют сравнивать финансовую отчетность разных компаний, что является важным фактором для инвесторов и кредиторов.

• **Повышение инвестиционной привлекательности:** Внедрение МСФО может повысить инвестиционную привлекательность Туркменистана, так как это позволит иностранным инвесторам лучше понимать финансовое положение туркменских компаний.

• **Улучшение качества корпоративного управления:** МСФО требуют от компаний более высокого уровня корпоративного управления, что может привести к повышению эффективности их работы.

Минусы:

• **Высокие расходы на внедрение:** Переход на МСФО может быть сопряжен с высокими расходами на обучение персонала, разработку программного обеспечения и адаптацию системы бухгалтерского учета.

• **Недостаточная квалификация кадров:** В Туркменистане существует дефицит квалифицированных кадров, способных работать с МСФО.

• **Сложность законодательства:** Законодательство Туркменистана в области бухгалтерского учета и финансовой отчетности не в полной мере соответствует МСФО.

• **Сопротивление переменам:** Переход на МСФО может встретить сопротивление со стороны сотрудников предприятий, которые не хотят менять привычный способ работы.

Заключение:

Внедрение МСФО в Туркменистане имеет как плюсы, так и минусы. Плюсы перевешивают минусы, но для успешного перехода на МСФО необходимо решить ряд проблем, таких как недостаточная квалификация кадров, несовершенство законодательства и сопротивление переменам. Внедрение МСФО позволит повысить прозрачность и достоверность финансовой информации туркменских компаний, что, в свою очередь, будет способствовать привлечению иностранных инвестиций и развитию экономики страны.

Использованные источники:

1. Концепция перехода на Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности в Туркменистане (утверждена Постановлением Президента Туркменистана от 25 октября 2011 года № 11124).
2. Национальные стандарты финансовой отчетности Туркменистана (утверждены Постановлением Кабинета Министров Туркменистана от 30 декабря 2013 года № 344).
3. Амангельдыев, А. А. Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности: проблемы и перспективы внедрения в Туркменистане //Вестник науки и образования. – 2016. – № 11 (23). – С. 10-13.
4. Бердыева, О. А. Внедрение МСФО в Туркменистане: состояние и перспективы //Экономика и управление. – 2017. – № 4. – С. 74-78.

Қосимов А.
Қосимов Б.
Эгамов Х.
Абдурахмонов И.
Бахромов Ш.
ПСУЕАИТИ Андижон ИТС

ГОССИПИУМ ХИРЗИТУМ ТУРИГА МАНСУБ ХОРИЖИЙ НАМУНАЛАРНИ ЎРГАНИШ

Аннотация. 2022-2023 йилларда ўрганилган хорижий намуналарнинг хўжаликка фойдали белгилари келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: янги навлар, тезпишар, серхосил на, зараркурандалар, селекция.

Qasimov A.
Qasimov B.
Egamov H.
Abdurakhmanov I.
Bakhromov Sh.

SRICSSGSRISSA Andijan Scientific Experiment Station

STUDY OF FOREIGN SPECIMENS BELONGING TO THE SPECIES OF GOSSIPIUM XIRZITUM

Annotation. Useful signs of foreign samples studied in 2022-2023 for the economy are presented.

Key words: new varieties, rapid growth, pests, selection.

ПСУЕАИТИ Андижон илмий тажриба станцияси, Асака Ўзбекистон пахтачилигининг ривожланишида янги навларни яратиш ва уларни ишлаб чиқаришга ўз вақтида жорий қилиб бориш алохида ахамиятга эга. Ушбу масалани самарали хал қилиш учун селекционерлар Ўзбекистоннинг турли тупроқ-иқлим шароитига мос, тезпишар, серхосил, толаси сифатли ва юқори чиқимли, қишлоқ хўжалик зараркурандалари ва касалликларига чидамли, янги навларни яратишлари ва уларни ишлаб чиқаришга жорий қилиш лозим. Бундай навларни яратиш учун ғўзанинг ёввойи, ярим ёввойи ва маданий турларидан, яъни коллекция материалларидан фойдаланиш ижобий самара беради. Тадқиқот 2023 йилда ПСУЕАИТИ Андижон илмий тажриба станциясида олиб борилди. Вариантлар бир қаторли, 40 уяли, 90х20-1 тартибда уч қайтариқда, андоза сифатида Андижон-35 нави экилди. Агротехника ишлари станцияда қабул қилинган умумий қоидага

асосан ўтказилди. Амал даврида ЎзПТИТИ да қабул қилинган дала тажрибаларини ўтказиш услублари (2007) асосида олиб борилди. Тажриба учун хорижий намуналардан 13 таси ажратиб олиниб ўрганилди. Хар бир вариантдан 50 донадан кўсак пахтаси намуна сифатида териб олинди. Улардан лаборатория тахлилида бир кўсак пахта вазни, тола чиқиши, узунлиги ва бошқа белгилар аниқланди.

Тадқиқот натижалариТажрибадаги хорижий намуналарнинг 1-июнь фенологик кузатувида (1-жадвал) қуйидаги маълумотлар аниқланди. Ўсимликлар бўйича ўсишда хорижий намуналар орасида 824, 118, 16, рақамлилар андозага нисбатан юқори бўй кўрсатдилар. Тажрибадаги намуналар орасида чин барг ҳосил қилишда катта фарқ кузатилмади.Тажрибадаги ўсимликларнинг 1-июль кузатувида бўйига ўсишда хорижий намуналардан 2400, 118, 2235, 1972, 762, 14 рақамлилар андозага нисбатан 1-2 дона кўп ҳосил шох чиқариши маълум бўлди. Ўсимликлар орасида ҳосил элемент пайдо қилишда хорижий намуналар орасида 824, 2235, 1728, 2086, 1899, 2796 рақамлиларда андозага нисбатан юқори эканлиги аниқланди. Тажрибадаги намуналарни 50 фоиз гуллаш муддати кузатилганда кўпчилик намуналар андозага нисбатан 1-3 кун эрта гуллаши маълум бўлди.

1-жадвал Ўсимликларнинг ўсиши ва ривожланиши.

№	Каталог рақами	Келиб чиқиши	1.06		1.07			50 фоиз гуллаши кун
			Бўйи см	Чин барги дона	Бўйи см	Ҳосил шохи дона	Ҳосил элементи дона	
1	Андижон-35		14,2	9,2	60,7	9,4	9,7	73
2	2400	Бразилия	14,2	9,5	63,0	10,6	7,6	71
3	824	-----	14,4	9,5	60,0	9,4	11,4	73
4	118	Индия	18,0	9,7	66,2	11,3	8,8	74
5	2235	-----	14,2	9,1	62,6	10,0	11,1	71
6	1727	Австралия	13,7	8,8	57,5	9,2	9,7	73
7	1728	-----	12,1	8,0	58,2	8,7	10,8	72
8	1972	Китай	13,8	9,0	61,5	10,3	8,5	73
9	2086	-----	13,0	8,8	59,5	9,4	10,1	71
10	762	Болгария	11,9	7,8	57,0	10,0	7,0	72
11	1899	-----	12,3	8,3	57,5	9,0	12,5	73
12	14	США	13,6	9,5	66,0	10,0	9,3	73
13	16	-----	14,4	8,8	59,0	8,5	8,6	72
14	2796	Центр.Африка республикаси	13,6	8,5	61,0	9,8	10,5	71

Ўсимликларнинг 1-август кузатувида (2-жадвал) хорижий намуналар орасида бўйига ўсишда 2400, 824, 1972, 762 рақамлилар андозага нисбатан юқори бўй кўрсатдилар. Ҳосил шох пайдо қилишда хорижий намуналар орасида бу кўрсаткич 824, 118, 1972, 762, 1899 рақамли навларда андозадан 1-2 дона кўп ҳосил шох бўлиши кузатилди. Ҳосил элементлари ҳосил

қилишда хорижий намуналарнинг кўпчилиги андозага нисбатан сезиларли даражада (1-9дан) юқори натижа кўрсатдилар. Хар бир ўсимликда хосил бўлган кўсаклар сони бўйича хорижий намуналардан 2400, 1727, 1972, 2086, 762 рақамли намуналарда андозага нисбатан юқори бўлиши маълум бўлди. Ўсимликларнинг 50 фоиз очилиши кузатилганда. Намуналар орасида бу кўрсаткич 2400, 824, 2235, 1972, 762, 1899, 14, 16, 2796 рақамлиларда 1-3 кун эрта очилиши намоён бўлди. 1-сентябрь кузатувида хар бир ўсимликда кўсак сони жихатидан хорижий намуналардан андозага нисбатан 824, 1972, 762 рақамлиларда 1-2 дона юқори эканлиги кузатилди. Хар қайси ўсимликда очилган кўсаклар сони бўйича хорижий намуналарда бу кўрсаткич 824, 1972, 16 рақамли намуналарда андозага нисбатан 1-3 дона юқори бўлса, қолган намуналарда бу кўрсаткич андозадан 2-5 дона кам бўлиши маълум бўлди.

2-жадвал

Нав ва тизмаларни ўсиши ва ривожланиши.

№	Каталог рақами	1.08				50 фоиз очилиши кун	1.09	
		Бўйи см	хосил шохи дона	хосил элементи дона	кўсак ўс/д		кўсак ўс/д	Очилгани ўс/д
1	Андижон-35	101,4	12,2	13,6	10,5	120	18,7	11,6
2	2400	110,0	12,1	22,3	11,2	119	18,1	11,6
3	824	118,0	14,1	14,5	7,3	118	19,5	12,6
4	118	94,5	13,6	11,7	6,9	124	13,3	9,5
5	2235	99,5	12,4	12,0	7,3	118	15,5	9,2
6	1727	96,5	12,9	16,8	11,8	120	13,8	6,4
7	1728	99,5	12,1	13,1	8,6	121	15,0	6,0
8	1972	107,5	13,2	22,0	12,5	119	20,6	14,2
9	2086	101,5	11,2	13,7	11,4	120	16,0	8,8
10	762	105,0	13,1	19,3	12,0	118	19,3	8,1
11	1899	100,0	13,1	18,4	9,8	117	16,7	10,7
12	14	90,5	11,4	12,6	8,3	119	14,4	7,6
13	16	92,0	10,0	10,4	6,8	118	14,0	11,8
14	2796	97,0	11,8	14,6	8,4	119	12,5	8,7
15	3051	92,0	12,5	15,3	12,1	120	19,6	10,3
16	06273	101,0	12,8	15,0	8,6	119	24,2	14,4
17	06274	102,0	12,5	18,0	11,8	120	22,5	13,6
18	05341	101,5	12,8	14,4	8,3	121	14,6	9,6
19	05335	105,5	13,2	15,8	12,7	122	19,2	12,5

Тажрибадаги ўсимликларнинг хўжалик учун қимматли белгиларини таҳлил қилганимизда (3-жадвал) амал даврини кузатганимизда хорижий намуналарда 2235, 2086, 762, 14, 118, 1899 рақамлилар андозадан 1-3 кун эрталиги маълум бўлди. Ўсимликларни вилт билан зарарланишини кузатганимизда 1728, 1727, 14, 2400, 118 рақамли намуналар андозадан кам касалланганлиги аниқланди. Қолган намуналарда андозадан юқори касалланиши маълум бўлди. Бир дона кўсак пахта оғирлиги бўйича

хорижий намуналарда деярли барчасида андозадан паст бўлиши аниқланди. Тажрибада тола чиқиши тахлил қилинганда, хорижий намуналар кўрсаткич бўйича 762, 1899 рақамлилар андоза навадан юқори бўлганлиги номоён қилди. Тажрибанинг якуний босқичи хисобланган хосилдорлик яъни бир ўсимлик махсулдорлиги тахлил қилинганда хорижий намуналар орасида бир ўсимлик ашёси бўйича 762, 1899, 727, 1728, 118, 1972, 2086, 14 рақамли намуналар андозадан юқори кўрсаткич номоён қилиб пешқадамлик қилдилар.

3-жадвал. Хорижий намуналарнинг хўжалик учун қимматли белгилари

№	Каталог рақами	Хорижий намуналар келиб чиқиши	Амал даври	Вилт умумий фоиз	Бир ўсимлик ашёси	Бир кўсак пахта вазни	Тола чиқиши фоиз	Тола узунлиги мм
1		Андижон-35 андоза	123	6,5	78,3	6,2	36,5	32,8
2	2400	Бразилия	125	6,2	71,4	5,8	32,8	32,6
3	824	-----	124	7,5	66,2	6,2	32,6	33,4
4	118	Индия	122	6,6	80,9	6,3	32,4	32,5
5	2235	-----	120	7,2	72,0	5,4	34,6	31,9
6	1727	Австралия	123	4,7	86,2	5,7	36,3	31,5
7	1728	-----	125	3,5	83,3	5,3	34,3	32,3
8	1972	Китай	124	7,0	80,7	5,7	34,0	32,5
9	2086	-----	121	6,8	80,6	5,4	35,6	30,3
10	762	Болгария	120	8,5	85,7	6,4	37,1	32,0
11	1899	-----	122	7,4	83,1	5,3	37,5	31,2
12	14	США	121	5,4	80,4	5,4	35,7	33,0
13	16	-----	123	6,7	74,2	5,6	36,0	33,4
14	2796	Центр.Аф. Республикаси	124	8,6	76,9	5,5	33,3	32,0

Юқоридаги маълумотлар асосида хўжалик учун қимматли белгилари бўйича ижобий натижалар берган хорижий ғўза намуналаридан селекция жараёнида дурагайлаш ишларида фойдаланиш тавсия этилади.

Адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. Саакова. С., Хўжамберганов. Н., Намозов. Ш. «Янги ғўза навлари-мўл ва сифатли хосил гарови». Ўзбекистон қишлоқ хўжалиги, 2002, №3, 50- б.
2. Эгамов Х., А Қосимов., И Абдурахмонов., Мўйдинов О. Янги навлар ишлаб чиқаришга! Қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари селекцияси ва уруғчилиги соҳасининг ҳозирги ҳолати ва ривожланиш итиқболлари номли Республика илмий-амалий анжумани илмий материаллари, Тошкент 2015, 538-540 -б.

*Кудешова Г.Т., доктор философии
по биологическим наукам (PhD)
доцент
кафедра «Общая биология и физиология»
Балташова А.
студент 2 курса магистратуры
Гайбуллаева Ф.
студент 2 курса магистратуры
специальность «Биология»
Каракалпакский государственный университет им. Бердаха
Мамбетниязова З.С.
учитель биологии
Общеобразовательная школа №12 Нукусского района
Республики Каракалпакстан
Республика Узбекистан*

ВЛИЯНИЕ ВНЕШНИХ ФАКТОРОВ НА ЭНДОКРИННУЮ СИСТЕМУ ЖЕНЩИН РЕПРОДУКТИВНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности влияния внешних факторов на эндокринную систему женщин репродуктивного возраста. Важными факторами в развитии эндокринных заболеваний у женщин репродуктивного возраста является наследственность и экологическое состояние окружающей среды.

Ключевые слова: окружающая среда, здоровья, охрана населения, наследственность, фактор, экология.

*Kudeshova G.T., doctor of philosophy in biological sciences (PhD)
associate professor
Department of General Biology and Physiology
Baltashova A.
2nd year master's students
Gaibullaeva F.
2nd year master's students
majoring in Biology
Karakalpak State University named after. Berdah
Mambetniyazova Z.S.
biology teacher
Comprehensive school No. 12 of Nukus district
Republic of Karakalpakstan
The Republic of Uzbekistan*

INFLUENCE OF EXTERNAL FACTORS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE

Annotation. The article discusses the features of the influence of external factors on the endocrine system of women of reproductive age. Important factors in the development of endocrine diseases in women of reproductive age are heredity and the ecological state of the environment.

Key words: environment, health, population protection, heredity, factor, ecology.

Всем нам известно, что главной определяющей оценкой окружающей среды является здоровье человека. Проблема взаимодействия человека и окружающей среды занимает одно из ведущих мест в вопросах охраны здоровья населения и, особенно, женщин репродуктивного возраста. Окружающая среда представляет совокупность природных, производственных, экологических и социальных факторов. Загрязнение окружающей среды, социальное неблагополучие, крупные техногенные аварии приводят к экологически-обусловленным сдвигам и, как следствие, патологическим изменениям в различных органах и системах человека, снижению продолжительности жизни [5].

К факторам внешней среды относятся: экологические (вибрация, шум, перегрев и т.д.); химические (алкоголь, никотин, наркотитки, лекарственные препараты), биологические (загрязнение атмосферы, почвы, воды). Они, как агрессивные факторы риска, отрицательно влияют на репродуктивную функцию населения.

Сохранение репродуктивного здоровья населения страны является одной из ключевых важных факторов национальной безопасности. Репродуктивное здоровье является наиболее значимым показателем качества жизни женщины, ее потомства, а соответственно, здоровья и качества жизни социума [4].

Здоровье женщин репродуктивного возраста тесно зависит от хорошо функционирующей эндокринной системы, которая регулирует высвобождение определенных гормонов, имеющих важное значение для таких функций, как метаболизм, рост и развитие, сон и настроение. Некоторые вещества, известные как эндокринные разрушители, могут изменять функцию гормональной системы, повышая риск неблагоприятных последствий для здоровья [1].

Эндокринная система женщин репродуктивного возраста – это важнейшая регуляторная система организма. Эндокринные железы принимают активное участие во всех обменных процессах, поддерживая постоянство внутренней среды [7].

Первым и самым важным фактором в развития эндокринных заболеваний является для женщин репродуктивного возраста - наследственность. Вторым важным фактором - является экологическое состояние окружающей среды. Любые загрязнения воздуха, воды и земли разными видами ядов, солей тяжелых металлов оставляют свой негативный след на здоровье человека, и в частности на его эндокринной системе. На эндокринную систему также оказывают свое губительное влияние так называемые вредные привычки человека – курение и алкоголь, а также неправильное питание [9].

Взаимодействие органов женской репродуктивной системы обеспечивается гормональной регуляцией. Именно гормональная регуляция является ведущим звеном в реализации репродуктивной функции женщины.

В организме вырабатывается более 60 гормонов, которые с током крови попадают в органы, влияя на их работу.

Гормоны вырабатываются в:

- щитовидной железе;
- надпочечниках;
- гипофизе;
- гипоталамусе;
- вилочной железе;
- поджелудочной железе;
- яичниках;
- плаценте во время беременности;
- подкожно-жировой клетчатке [2].

Всемирная организация здравоохранения ввела понятие «эндокринные дизрапторы» — это химические вещества, которые имеют гормоноподобное действие и нарушают синтез, продукцию, транспорт и эффекты собственных гормонов внутри человеческого тела. К ним относятся: пестициды, гербициды, тяжелые металлы, некоторые вкусовые добавки, компоненты пластиков и многие другие химические соединения, созданные человеком. Эти вещества бесконтрольно поступают в организм человека из окружающей среды. Именно они могут играть роли в росте таких патологий, как рак груди, бесплодие у женщин, изменения в работе иммунной системы и щитовидной железы [8].

Нарушение гормонального фона часто особенно возникает у женщин, живущих в больших городах и испытывающих длительные переживания.

Факторы, провоцирующие гормональный дисбаланс:

- психоэмоциональный стресс;
- недостаток сна;
- неправильное питание (недостаток жиров в рационе, диетическая продукты);
- авитаминоз;
- вредные привычки (курение, употребление алкоголя);

- изменения климата;
- экология;
- возраст;
- снижение иммунитета (перенесённые вирусные и инфекционные заболевания);
- аутоиммунные процессы;
- генетическая предрасположенность;
- приём лекарственных препаратов [3].

В результате переутомления, истощения и недостатка питательных веществ формируется нарушение гормонального фона. Нарушение функции эндокринной системы может стать причиной бесплодия и создает угрозу репродуктивному здоровью женщины [6].

Таким образом, к основным внешним факторам влияющих на эндокринную систему женщин репродуктивного возраста является в основном экологические химические биологические, которые как агрессивные факторы риска, отрицательно влияет на репродуктивную функцию населения.

Использованные источники:

1. В важном докладе ООН изучены последствия воздействия на людей химических веществ, разрушающих гормоны//<https://www.who.int/ru/news/item/19-02-2013-effects-of-human-exposure-to-hormone-disrupting-chemicals-examined-in-landmark-un-report>
2. Гормональные нарушения и заболевания эндокринной системы//<https://xn--80apbh.xn--p1ai/services/ginekologiya/gormonalnye-narusheniya-i-zabolevaniya-endokrinnoy-sistemy/>
3. Гормональный сбой у женщин//<https://gemotest.ru/info/spravochnik/zabolevaniya/gormonalnyy-sboy-u-zhenshchin/>
4. Гулин А.В. Хлякина О.В. Захряпина Л.В. Региональные особенности эндокринных нарушений у женщин фертильного возраста в условиях различного уровня антропогенной нагрузки территории резидентного проживания//Успехи современного естествознания. – 2010. – № 3 – С. 37-39.
5. Додхоева М.Ф., Шарипова М.И., Султанова М.М., Назаров Х.М. Окружающая среда и репродуктивное здоровье //Научно-медицинский журнал «Вестник Авиценны» таджикского государственного медицинского университета имени Абуали Ибни Сино//№4, октябрь-декабрь 2016 г. С.74-81.
6. Муслимова З.З. Зоя Бесплодие и иные последствия эндокринных заболеваний //<https://celitel05.ru/articles/besplodie-i-inye-posledstviya-endokrinnyh-zabolevanij/>
7. Пашкова И.Н. Эндокринология//<https://kompasmed.ru/endokrinologia/>

8. Экология и гормоны. Эндокринные
дизрапторы//<https://womenfirst.ru/expert-opinion/articles/ekologia-i-gormony/>
Эндокринология//

Кушакова М.Н.
доцент
кафедра «Корпоративное управление»
Ташкентский государственный транспортный университет

РАЗВИТИЕ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА НА ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОМ ТРАНСПОРТЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются основы риск-менеджмента в железнодорожной инфраструктуре. Освещается метод оценки эффективности работы железнодорожной инфраструктуры с использованием различных методик риск-менеджмента. Акцентируется внимание на том, что большое значение при эффективности управления рисками на железнодорожной инфраструктуре имеет сравнительная характеристика риск-менеджмента. Делается вывод о том, что оценка эффективности управления рисками на железнодорожной инфраструктуре может осуществляться с помощью моделирования (матрицы рисков), графиков и расчетных методов. Данная статья может быть полезна специалистам в экономической сфере и управленческой деятельности.

Ключевые слова: риск, распределение, железнодорожный транспорт, матрица рисков, квантили.

Kushakova M.N.
associate professor
Department of Corporate Governance
Tashkent State Transport University

DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT IN RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Annotation. This article discusses the basics of risk management in railway infrastructure.

Key words: risk, distribution, railway transport, risk matrix, quantiles.

Вероятность – это значение (величина) возможной реализации непредвиденного инцидента (форс-мажор), таким образом, числовое соотношение (пропорция) различных сценариев, характерных для момента появления данного явления, учитывая все возможные случаи (исходы). Вероятность базируется от нуля до единицы, а в процентах от нуля до ста процентов. Если вероятность равна нулю, то можно сделать вывод, что данное событие является невозможным, но если вероятность равна единице, то можно с точностью сказать, что инцидент неминуемо случится. Исход также подвержен изменению, и может обладать двумя факторами

(критериями), такими как вероятность потери и вероятность наступления. Таким образом, математический аппарат теории вероятностей и статистики направлен на изложение такого множества. Раздел математики, рассматривающий случайные происшествия, а также обнаружение тенденций при многократном их воспроизведении называется теорией вероятностей.

Случайная величина — это сумма потерь, которая вследствие происшествия вправе принять различное числовое выражение, при этом абсолютно не ясно каким будет это значение. Было замечено, что на значение случайных величин огромное влияние оказывают законы распределения. Соотношения, зафиксированные среди вероятных вариантов случайной величины и их вероятностями, является законом распределения случайной величины. Значения случайной величины может быть дискретно, и тогда значения, которые ей доступны для приёма формируют последовательность (выстраивают ряд), а ее закон распределения привычно группируют рядом распределения в таблице. Случайная величина будет называться непрерывной, если значения, которые она способна принять заполняют отрезок (интервал) между точками a и b оси X . Чаще всего в рискменеджменте применяются непрерывные случайные величины, так как понесённые затраты от риск-инцидента способны быть различными в заданном интервале.

Отсталость, закрытость и непрогрессивность в отношении рисков имеет свою изнанку и приводит к убыткам в форме дополнительных издержек и пропущенных шансов, так как:

1. Финансовые затраты для ограничения риска могут превалировать над выгодами.

2. Не реализуются потенциалы прогресса и приобретение дополнительной прибыли.

И наоборот, слишком большая подверженность рискам может привести к чрезвычайным ситуациям и катастрофам,

вплоть до остановки работы железнодорожной инфраструктуры. С целью достижения наилучшего состояния в рискландшафте и оказания поддержки организация на железнодорожном транспорте вынуждена придерживаться процессу управления рисками, включающему в себя этапы:

1. Определение происхождения рисков, к которым уязвима данная организация.

2. Определение списка стратегической степени (категории) риска.

3. Понимание инициатора риска и его фактор риска.

4. Причинный фактор (предпосылки), предшествующие обстоятельства для появления данных рисков.

5. Анализ рисков, которым подвержена железнодорожная организация и анализ предложенных решений

Неминуемое претворение в жизнь многоаспектного и высокобюджетного процесса контроля рисков на железнодорожной инфраструктуре. С помощью модели СММІ (интегрированная модель оценки зрелости производственных возможностей), зрелость процесса можно определить следующим образом:

1. Начальный уровень. Исходные этапы нестабильны, непредсказуемы и беспорядочны; итог предполагаем, но с колеблющимися издержками (расходами). Он выполнен не вследствие надежности и организованности действий, а за счет колоссальных заслуг отдельных исполнителей, успех просто невозможен. Таким образом, процесс включает в себя «черный ящик», он недоступен для понимания и разобраться в его функционировании затруднительно. Для малых организаций и мелких фирм данный вариант является допустимым, однако для крупных компаний это недопустимо. До промышленных масштабов такую деятельность расширить невозможно.

2. Управляемый уровень. На текущей стадии методика зафиксирована и реализуема, она претворяется в жизнь, реализуется, поддерживается путём проверок и поддаётся измерению.

3. Определённый уровень. В данной ситуации процесс установлен, определены нормы, в рамках организации, представлено более тщательное и подробное разъяснение методики, где более отчётливо проявляются взаимосвязи и соотношения, изучение которых предоставляет возможность для повышения эффективности управления риском на железнодорожной инфраструктуре. На данной стадии проявляется вся скрытая часть процесса, он обретает ясность и прекращает существование в роли «черного ящика»

Железнодорожная инфраструктура непрерывно ищет взаимовыгодное решение корреляции риска и дохода. Установленный баланс меняется согласно выбранной тактике (корреляции) и регламентов менеджмента.



Рис. 1. Стратегии и комплекс мер по управлению рисками на железнодорожной инфраструктуре

Косвен- ные потери		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
нет	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
низкий	2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
средний	3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
высокий	4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40

Из этой таблицы видно, что балльные оценки прямых и косвенных потерь, могут быть подобраны опираясь на экспертные мнения о серьезности последствий риска, соответствующим взятым положением шкалы, и от экспертного заключения корреляции прямых и косвенных рисков.

Далее мы отмечаем на матрице, что значения внутри ячейки рассчитываются путём умножения баллов оценки прямых и косвенных рисков. Мы фиксируем, что цвета оценок детерминируются величиной произведения, исключая ряд ячеек, по которым зафиксированы цвета на основе экспертной оценки рисков конфигурации уровней прямых и косвенных потерь

Использованные источники:

1. Kushakova, M. N., & Salimov, I. (2023). Requirements to the specialist of the Digital Economy. *Conferencea*, 22-28.
2. Кушакова, М. Н. (2023). Этапы распространения высоких цифровых технологий в предприятиях. *Экономика и социум*, (5-1 (108)), 595-598.
3. Kushakova, M. N. (2023). New priorities for the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 402, p. 08039). EDP Sciences.
4. Kushakova, M. N. (2022). Management methods for rail transport service personnel. *Экономика и социум*, (10-1 (101)), 881-883.

Мамадалиев М.Х.
доцент
кафедра сельскохозяйственной техники
и организации технического сервиса
Андижанский институт сельского хозяйства и агротехнологий
Республика Узбекистан, г.Андижан
Абдирахмонов Р.А.
доцент
кафедра сельскохозяйственной техники
и организации технического сервиса
Андижанский институт сельского хозяйства и агротехнологий
Республика Узбекистан, г.Андижан

ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ПЕРЕВОЗОК ГРУЗОВ

Аннотация. В статье представлено основные виды организации перевозок грузов. При перевозке и транспортировке грузов ключевую роль играют международные телекоммуникационные сети как коммерческие, так и некоммерческие, спутниковые системы связи и навигации для транспортных средств.

Ключевые слова: грузопереработка, логистика, одновидовая транспортировка, смешанная перевозка грузов, комбинированная перевозка, интермодаль, телекоммуникация, спутник, навигация.

Mamadaliev M.X.
associate professor
Department of Agricultural Technology
and Organization of Technical Services
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies
Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan
Abdiraxmonov R.A.
associate professor
Department of Agricultural Technology
and Organization of Technical Services
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agricultural Technologies
Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan

ORGANIZATIONS OF CARGO TRANSPORTATION

Annotation. The article presents the main types of organization of cargo transportation. When transporting and transporting goods, a key role is played by international telecommunication networks, both commercial and non-commercial, satellite communication and navigation systems for vehicles.

Key words: cargo handling, logistics, single-modal transportation, intermodal transportation of goods, combined transportation, intermodal, telecommunications, satellite, navigation.

Одновидовая транспортировка осуществляется одним видом транспорта, например, автомобильным, как правило, в тех случаях, когда заданы начальный и конечный пункты транспортировки логистической цепи без промежуточных операций складирования и грузопереработки. Критериями выбора вида транспорта в такой перевозке обычно являются вид груза, объем отправки, время доставки груза потребителю, затраты на перевозки. Например, при крупнотоннажных отправлениях и при наличии подъездных путей в конечном пункте доставки целесообразнее применять железнодорожный транспорт, а при мелкопартионных отправлениях на короткие расстояния используют автомобильные перевозки грузов [3,4].

Смешанная перевозка грузов осуществляется обычно двумя видами транспорта (железнодорожно-автомобильная, речно-автомобильная, морско- железнодорожная). При этом груз доставляется одним видом транспорта в так называемый пункт перевалки или грузовой терминал без хранения или с кратковременным хранением с последующей перегрузкой на другой вид транспорта [4]. Типичным примером смешанной перевозки является обслуживание автотранспортными фирмами железнодорожных станций, аэропортов или морских (речных) портов транспортного узла. Признаками смешанной раздельной перевозки является наличие нескольких транспортных документов, отсутствие единой тарифной ставки фрахта, последовательная схема взаимодействия участников транспортного процесса [5].

При прямой смешанной перевозке грузовладелец заключает договор с первым перевозчиком, действующим как от своего имени, так и от имени следующего перевозчика, представляющего другой вид транспорта. В силу этого грузовладелец фактически находится в договорных отношениях с обоими, причем каждый из них производит расчеты с грузовладельцем и несет материальную ответственность за сохранность груза только на соответствующем участке маршрута [5,6].

Комбинированная перевозка отличается от смешанной наличием более чем двух видов транспорта. Использование смешанных (комбинированных) видов транспортировки часто обусловлено структурой логистических каналов снабжения, когда, отправка крупных партий грузов производится с завода изготовителя на оптовую базу железнодорожным транспортом (с целью максимального снижения затрат), а развозка с оптовой базы в пункты розничной торговли осуществляется автомобильным транспортом. При интермодальной (мультимодальной) перевозке грузовладелец заключает договор на весь путь следования с одним оператором. Оператором может быть, транспортно-экспедиционная

фирма, которая, организует перевозку груза различными видами транспорта на всем протяжении маршрута, освобождает грузовладельца (грузоотправителя) от необходимости вступать в договорные отношения с другими транспортными предприятиями [6].

Признаками интермодальной (мультимодальной) перевозки являются:

- наличие одного оператора доставки груза от начального до конечного пункта логистической цепи (канала);
- единая сквозная ставка фрахта;
- единый транспортный документ;
- единая ответственность за груз и исполнение договора перевозки.

К основным принципам функционирования интермодальных и мультимодальных систем перевозок относятся единообразие коммерческо-правового режима, комплексный подход к решению финансово-экономических вопросов организации перевозок, максимальное использование телекоммуникационных сетей и систем электронного документооборота, единый организационно-технологический процесс управления перевозками и координация действий всех логистических посредников, участвующих в транспортировке, кооперация логистических посредников, комплексное развитие инфраструктуры перевозок различными видами транспорта.

При организации мультимодальных перевозок за пределы страны (при экспортно-импортных операциях) существенное значение приобретают таможенные процедуры оформления (очистки) грузов, а также транспортное законодательство и коммерческо-правовые аспекты перевозок в тех странах, по которым проходит маршрут следования груза. В международных мультимодальных перевозках принцип единообразия коммерческо-правового режима предусматривает; -унификацию учетно-договорных единиц (УДЕ) физического распределения в части транспортировки, -упрощение таможенных формальностей, -внедрение стандартных коммерческих грузовых и транспортных документов международного образца.

Большое значение в мульти – и интермодальных перевозках имеет информационно-компьютерная поддержка транспортного процесса. Ключевую роль для транспортировки играют международные телекоммуникационные сети как коммерческие, так и некоммерческие (Интернет), спутниковые системы связи и навигации для транспортных средств (Inmarsat-C, GPS). Кроме того, в соответствии с европейским соглашением под термином комбинированная перевозка понимается перевозка грузов в одной и той же грузовой единице, транспортном оборудовании, к которым относятся крупнотоннажные контейнеры, съемные кузова, полуприцепы и автодорожный состав (автофургоны) с использованием нескольких видов транспорта [1,2,4].

Использованные источники:

1. Миротин Л.Б. Транспортная логистика. М:Экзамен. 2002. 512с.
2. Бутаев Ш.А. и др. Логистика. (Управление цепочками поставок). Т.Экстремум-ПРЕССА. 2012. 577с.
3. Р.А.Абдирахмонов, М.Т.Гоффоров, Х.Т.Тўйчиев. Юк ташиш бозорини логистик такомиллаштириш йўллари. Интернаука. 2021 №5(181) част 2, 104-106 бетлар.
4. М.Х.Мамадалиев, Р.А.Абдирахмонов, М.Т.Мамарасулова. Отличительные черты современных гибридных автомобилей. UNIVERSUM: ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ. 2023 январь, 1(106) част 2, 24-27 стр.
5. Мамадалиев М.Х., Абдирахмонов Р.А. Система автоматического управления подвеской автомобиля. Science and education in agriculture. №3 2023 December Volume 1 Issue 3. 87-90 стр.
6. М.Х.Мамадалиев, Р.А.Абдирахмонов, У.М.Тешабоев. Особенности антиблокировочной системы тормозов abs автомобиля. Учённый XXI века. 2020 ноябр №12 ISSN 2410-3536, 16-18 стр.

*Мамадалиев А.Т.
Наманган муҳандислик-қурилиш институти доценти*

МЕҲНАТНИ БАЖАРИШ ЖАРАЁНИДА ЮЗАГА КЕЛАДИГАН ТОЛИҚИШ ВА УНИНГ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШ ЧОРА ТАДБИРЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада меҳнатни бажариш жараёнида юзага келадиган толиқиш, иш сменаси давомида иш қобилиятининг ўзгариш давлари ва толиқишни олдини олиш чора тадбирлари тўғрисида маълумот берилган.

Таянч сўзлар: Толиқиш, оғир иш, марказий нерв системаси, тормозланиш жараёни, иш қобилияти, касаллик, меҳнат унумдорлиги, дам олиш, иш куни.

*Mamadaliyev A.T.
associate professor
Namangan Institute of Engineering and Construction*

FATIGUE OCCURRING DURING WORK PERFORMANCE AND MEASURES FOR ITS PREVENTION

Annotation. The article provides information on fatigue that occurs during work, periods of change in work ability during the work shift, and measures to prevent fatigue.

Key words: Fatigue, hard work, central nervous system, braking process, work capacity, illness, productivity, rest, working day.

Меҳнат -бу моддий ва маънавий бойликларни яратишга йўналтирилган инсонларни мақсадга мувофиқ фаолияти. Инсон атроф муҳитга таъсир ўтказаетганида, уни ўзгартириб ва ўзининг эҳтиёжларига мослаштирганда, у нафақат ўзининг яшаши учун, балки жамиятни ривожланиши ва тараққиёти учун шароит яратади.

Меҳнат жараёни - мураккаб ва кўп жиҳатли ҳодисадир. Унинг асосий кўриниши инсон кучини сарфланиши, ишловчиларни ўзаро ишлаб чиқариш воситалари (меҳнат воситалари ва буюмлари) билан муносабати ва ишловчиларни ишлаб чиқаришдаги ўзаро горизонтал бўйича муносабатлари (умумий меҳнат жараёнида қатнашиш муносабати), бундан ташқари вертикал бўйича (раҳбар ва ходим орасидаги муносабат). Инсон ва жамиятни ривожланишида меҳнатнинг ўрни, одамларнинг эҳтиёжини қондириш учун мўлжалланган меҳнат жараёнида нафақат моддий ва маънавий бойликлар яратилишида намоён бўлади, ишловчиларнинг ўзлари ҳам малакасини ошириб ўз қобилиятларини очиб боришади, билимларини тўлдириб бойитадилар.

Ишни бажариш жараёнида организм иш қобилиятининг пасайиш ҳолати кузатилиши мумкин, бунга объектив равишда толиқиш деб баҳо берилса, субъектив равишда эса чарчаш сезгиси юзага келади.

Толиқиш-анча оғир, кўп куч талаб этадиган ёки давомли меҳнатнинг бажариш натижасида пайдо бўладиган ва меҳнат натижаларининг миқдор ва сифат жиҳатдан ёмонланиши билан ифодаланадиган иш қобилияти пасайиши тушунилади.

Толиқиш қайтувчан физиологик ҳолатдир. Бироқ иш қобилияти кейинги иш даври бошлангунча тикланмаса толиқиш тобора кучая боради ва ўта толиқиш босқичига ўтади. Бу иш қобилиятини бирмунча барқарор пасайиши бўлиб, кейинчалик айрим ҳолларда касаллик ривожланишига олиб келади. Ортиқча толиқиш ҳадеганда ҳиссиётга берилиши юзага келиб, бу юра-томирлар патологияси ривожланишига сабаб бўлади. Бу эса ўз навбатида жароҳатланиш сонини ошишига сабаб бўлади.

Айни вақтда иш тўхтагандан сўнг толиқиш аломатлари бартараф бўлаётган вақтда организмда, мушакларда, регулятор системалар фаолиятида айрим қулай жараёнлар ҳам кузатиладики, булар спортчиларни чиниқтиришда назарда тутилади. Бироқ ишлаб чиқаришда рўй берадиган толиқиш ёқимсиз ҳодисадир, чунки у меҳнат унумдорлигини пасайишига, умумий ва касбга доир касалликларни кўпайишига сабаб бўлади.

Толиқишнинг табиатини тушунтирадиган кўп сонли гипотезалар орасида марказий нерв системаси назарияси кўпроқ асосланган ва меҳнат физиологлари томонидан қабул қилинган.

Иш жараёнида марказий нерв системасида содир бўладиган ўзгаришлар уч фазада боради:

1. Инерцион тормозланиш. Бу ҳолат ишни бошида кузатилади. Унинг давомийлиги ишловчини малакасига боғлиқ.

2. Ишлаш қўзғалиши.

3. Химоя тормозланиш - яъни толиқиш белгиси.

Ишдан сўнг марказий нерв системасида содир бўладиган ўзгаришлар:

1. Ишдан сўнги қўзғалиш.

2. Тормозланишни давом этиши.

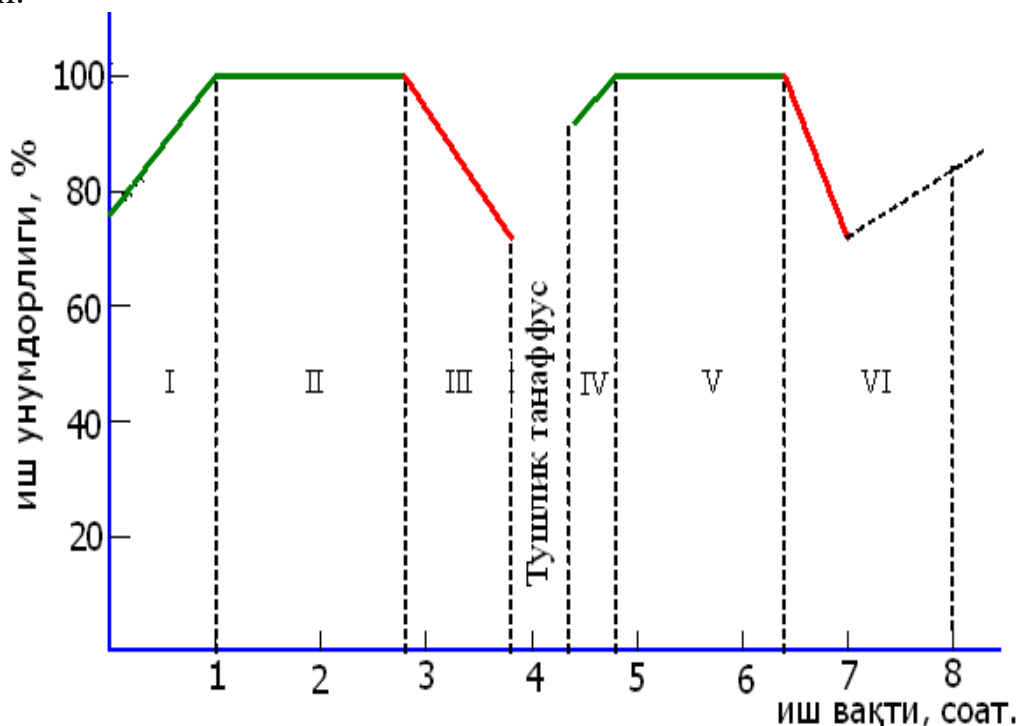
3. Қўзғалишни тикланиши.

Қўзғалиш ҳолатлари қатор босқичлардан сўнг тормозланишга ўтиб, парабоз деб аталади. Бунда жараён тебранувчан тўлқинсимон характерини йўқотади ва доимий бўлиб қолади. Толиқиш нерв марказларига ишлаб турган мушаклар ва ички органлардан тез-тез давомли импульслар келиб туриши натижасида ривожланади. Бунда бош мия ярим шарлари пўстлоғининг афферент марказларида тормозланиш ўчоғи пайдо бўлади, айни вақтдаги бошқа зоналар тормозланиш ўчоғидан функционал яқинлиги ёки узоқлиги ва қатор бошқа сабабларга кўра қўзғолиш ҳолатида ҳам, тормозланиш ҳолатида ҳам бўлиши мумкин. Бундан қатъий назар уларда тормоз жараёнининг сустиги қайд қилинади, толиқишнинг доимий ва

характерли белгилардан бири–ҳаракатлар координациясининг бузилиши мана шундан далолат беради. Буни баъзан оғир ишдан кейин одам гавдасининг чайқалиши, чарчаган кишининг бир оз гандираклаб юриши мисолида кўз билан пайқаш мумкин.

Ишда меҳнат қобилиятининг қонуний ўзгаришлари муайян фазавийлик кузатилади. Аввалига ишга қиришиш босқичи бўлиб ўтади, бу босқичда дастлабки 30 минут -1½ соат ичида меҳнат қобилияти аста секин ўсиб, максимал даражага етади. Шундан сўнг иш қобилиятининг 1½ -3 соат давом қиладиган барқарор юқори босқичи бошланади. Ва ниҳоят тушки танаффус одидан иш кунинг биринчи ярми учун, смен тугашидан олдин иккинчи ярми учун учун толиқиш аломатлари пайдо бўлади яъни иш қобилиятининг пасайиш фазаси қайд қилинади(1-расм).

Толиқишда меҳнатнинг сифат кўрсаткичлари ёмонлашади, иш жараёнида маҳсулотнинг яроқсиз чиқиши, бирмунча паст маҳсулот ишлаб чиқилиши ва диққат эътиборни пасайиши сабабли хатоликлар содир бўлади.



1-расм. Иш сменаси давомида иш қобилиятининг ўзгариш даврлари
I ва IV — ишга қиришиш; II ва V — барқарор иш қобилияти;
III ва VI — иш қобилиятининг пасайиши.

Толиқишнинг бир қатор физиологик кўрсаткичлар бўйича аниқланиши мумкин. Иш вақтида чарчаш, яъни ишга қизиқишнинг йўқлиги, диққат эътибор функциясининг ёмонлашуви, мускул чидамсининг, баъзан кучнинг пасайиши толиқиш юзага келишидан далолат беради.

Толиқиш профилактикаси ва уни олдини олишда меҳнат ва дам олишни тўғри ташкил қилишни аҳамияти.

Узок давомли ишдаги толиқиш бу ҳаётий фақат, бунга қарши курашиш зарур ва муҳим-чарчаш ривожланишнинг олдини ола билмоқ лозим. Толиқишнинг олдини олиш йулларини бир неча гуруҳларга бўлиш мумкин. Умумтехникавий, гигиеник ва физиологик.

1. Умумтехник тадбирлар

2. Меҳнатнинг санитар -гигиеник шароитларини яхшилаш.

Физиологик тадбирлар қуйидагиларни ўз ичига олади.

а) Меҳнат жараёнини рационал ташкил этишни

б) Машқлар бажариш

в) Дам олиш ва меҳнатнинг рационал тартибини тузиш.

Ҳаракатлар гавданинг физиологик ва анотомик хусусиятларига тўғри келиши керак. Толиқишни олдини олишда машқлар ҳам катта рол ўйнайди.

Яна шу нарсани таъкидлаш керакки иш кунинг қанча давом этиши яъни иш кунини қискартириш толиқишнинг олдини олишда муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Иш жараёнида дам олишни ташкил этиш толиқишни олдини олишда муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Бу нарса Жанубий Корея давлатларида ташкил этилган. Тушлик даврида соат 12⁰⁰ дан 13⁰⁰ гача меҳнат қилаётган ишчилар ухлаб дам олишади. Бу ўз навбатида ишловчилар соғлигини сақлайди, толиқиш юзага келмайди. Иш унумдорлиги ошиб, сифатли маҳсулот ишлаб чиқилади.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

1. А.А. Каспаров. Меҳнат гигиенаси ва саноат санитарияси. Медицина. Тошкент. 1980й

2. Г.Т. Искандарова ва бошқ. Меҳнат гигиенаси бўйича ўқув услубий мажмуа. Тошкент. 2017й

3. Ф.Ф. Хамидуллаев. Меҳнатни муҳофаза қилиш. Мажмуа. 2018й

*Мамаражабова Б.А.
ассистент
Джизакский политехнический институт
Республика Узбекистан, г.Джизак
Шингисов А.У.
профессор
Южно-Казахстанский государственный
университет имени Мухтара Аvezова
Республика Казахстан, г.Шымкент*

**ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ
ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА ДЛЯ ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ
ПРОЦЕССОВ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА И ХРАНЕНИЯ ПРОДУКТОВ
ПИТАНИЯ**

Аннотация. В данной работе рассматривается актуальная проблема оптимизации процессов производства и хранения продуктов питания с применением искусственного интеллекта. Авторы анализируют потенциал использования ИИ для повышения эффективности и качества производства пищевых продуктов, а также для обеспечения их безопасности.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, производство, хранение, продукты питания, оптимизация, анализ, данные, методика, решение, эффективность.

*Mamarazhabova B.
assistant
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Jizzakh
Shingisov A.
professor
South-Kazakhstan State University named after Mukhtar Avezov
Republic of Kazakhstan, Shymkent*

**STUDYING THE POSSIBILITY OF USING ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE TO OPTIMIZE FOOD PRODUCTION AND
STORAGE PROCESSES**

Abstract. This work examines the current problem of optimizing food production and storage processes using artificial intelligence. The authors analyze the potential of using AI to improve the efficiency and quality of food production, as well as to ensure food safety.

keywords: artificial intelligence, production, storage, food, optimization, analysis, data, methodology, solution, efficiency.

Одной из основных проблем в производстве и хранении продуктов питания является необходимость постоянного контроля условий хранения и температуры, чтобы гарантировать их качество и безопасность для потребления. Однако, существующие методы контроля и управления могут быть неэффективными, подверженными человеческим ошибкам или не способными обеспечить достаточную точность и своевременность мониторинга.

Использование искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в виде системы мониторинга и управления процессами производства и хранения продуктов питания. Эта система может включать в себя сенсоры и IoT-устройства для непрерывного мониторинга условий окружающей среды, таких как температура, влажность, уровень освещённости и другие параметры. Используя алгоритмы машинного обучения, ИИ может анализировать данные о состоянии продуктов и условиях их хранения, предсказывать возможные проблемы и автоматически реагировать на них, например, регулируя температуру или влажность в соответствии с оптимальными значениями. Это позволит снизить риск порчи продуктов, повысить эффективность производства и обеспечить более высокое качество продуктов питания для потребителей.

Методика: Методика оптимизации процессов производства и хранения продуктов питания с использованием искусственного интеллекта основывается на следующих шагах:

Сбор данных: Установка сенсоров и IoT-устройств в зоне производства и хранения продуктов для непрерывного сбора данных о температуре, влажности, уровне освещённости, воздушном составе и других параметрах, влияющих на качество и безопасность продуктов.

Передача данных: Передача собранных данных в облачное хранилище для их анализа и обработки искусственным интеллектом.

Анализ данных: Применение алгоритмов машинного обучения для анализа собранных данных и выявления закономерностей, позволяющих определить оптимальные условия производства и хранения продуктов.

Прогнозирование: на основе анализа данных разработка моделей прогнозирования, которые могут предсказывать возможные риски и проблемы в процессах производства и хранения.

Принятие решений: на основе прогнозов и анализа данных разработка системы принятия решений, которая может автоматически корректировать условия производства и хранения продуктов для минимизации рисков и обеспечения оптимальных условий.

Реагирование: Разработка механизмов автоматического реагирования на обнаруженные аномалии или потенциальные проблемы, таких как

автоматическое регулирование температуры, влажности или других параметров в соответствии с оптимальными значениями.

Мониторинг и обновление: Постоянный мониторинг работы системы и обновление моделей на основе новых данных и опыта использования для постоянного улучшения эффективности и точности прогнозирования.

Эта методика позволит не только оптимизировать процессы производства и хранения продуктов питания, но и повысить их качество, безопасность и конкурентоспособность на рынке.

Результаты исследования показали, что использование искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) для оптимизации процессов производства и хранения продуктов питания может значительно улучшить эффективность и качество данных процессов.

Применение системы мониторинга и управления, основанной на алгоритмах машинного обучения, позволяет непрерывно отслеживать условия окружающей среды и состояние продуктов, что ведёт к более быстрой реакции на потенциальные проблемы и снижению рисков порчи или потери качества продуктов.

Основные выгоды от внедрения такой системы включают:

Снижение потерь продукции: Автоматическая коррекция условий хранения и производства позволяет снизить потери продукции за счёт предотвращения порчи или ухудшения качества продуктов.

Повышение качества продукции: более точное и своевременное управление условиями производства и хранения способствует повышению качества продуктов питания и их безопасности для потребителя.

Экономия ресурсов: Оптимизация процессов с помощью ИИ позволяет более эффективно использовать ресурсы, такие как энергия и материалы, что в свою очередь снижает затраты на производство.

Улучшение конкурентоспособности: более высокое качество продукции и снижение затрат делают предприятие более конкурентоспособным на рынке.

Таким образом, результаты исследования свидетельствуют о значительном потенциале использования искусственного интеллекта для оптимизации процессов производства и хранения продуктов питания с целью улучшения эффективности и качества продукции.

Результаты исследования подтверждают, что использование искусственного интеллекта для оптимизации процессов производства и хранения продуктов питания имеет значительный потенциал для улучшения эффективности, качества и безопасности продукции.

Использованные источники:

1. Дружинина О.В., Масина О.Н., Игоина Е.В. Применение методов искусственного интеллекта и когнитивных технологий в задачах моделирования динамических систем //Современные информационные технологии и ИТ-образование. -2022. – Т. 18. – № 1. – С. 83-97.

2. Карачаева З.А., Исмаилова А.А. Направления применения цифровых технологий и продуктов в отраслях пищевого производства //Экономика и социум. - 2022. - №11-2 (102). -С.434-437.
3. Мамаражабова, Б. А. (2023). Исследование тенденции развития анализа и безопасности в пищевой продукции. *Universum: технические науки*, (12-5 (117)), 19-20.
4. Usmanova, K., Islamov, S., Norkulova, Z., Kobilova, G., Matchanova, M., Isakov, S., & Khalmuradova, E. (2023). Study on the production of various dried products from apricot varieties. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 377, p. 03009). EDP Sciences.

*Мамаражабова Б.А.
ассистент
Джизакский политехнический институт
Республика Узбекистан, г.Джизак
Шингисов А.У.
профессор
Южно-Казахстанский государственный
университет имени Мухтара Аvezова
Республика Казахстан, г.Шымкент*

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ БИОРАЗЛАГАЕМЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ДЛЯ УПАКОВКИ ПРОДУКТОВ ПИТАНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается вопрос использования биоразлагаемых материалов в качестве упаковки для продуктов питания. Авторы анализируют текущее состояние проблемы и приводят обзор основных преимуществ и вызовов, связанных с этой тематикой. Предоставляется обзор основных аспектов производства и экологического влияния биоразлагаемых упаковочных материалов, а также их сравнение с традиционными пластиковыми аналогами.

Ключевые слова: биоразлагаемые материалы, упаковка, продукты питания, экологическая эффективность, анализ, технологии, вызовы, инновации, потребители, устойчивость.

*Mamarazhabova B.
assistant
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Jizzakh
Shingisov A.
professor
South-Kazakhstan State University named after Mukhtar Avezov
Republic of Kazakhstan, Shymkent*

STUDY OF THE POSSIBILITY OF USING BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS FOR FOOD PACKAGING

Abstract. This article discusses the issue of using biodegradable materials as food packaging. The authors analyze the current state of the problem and provide an overview of the main advantages and challenges associated with this topic. An overview is provided of the main aspects of the production and

environmental impact of biodegradable packaging materials, as well as their comparison with traditional plastic counterparts.

Keywords: biodegradable materials, packaging, food, environmental performance, analysis, technology, challenges, innovation, consumers, sustainability.

Одной из основных проблем, связанных с использованием биоразлагаемых материалов для упаковки продуктов питания, является их относительно высокая стоимость производства по сравнению с традиционными пластиковыми упаковками. Это создаёт дополнительные финансовые барьеры для производителей и потребителей, которые могут отразиться на конечной цене продуктов.

Одним из способов преодоления этой проблемы может быть разработка инновационных технологий производства биоразлагаемых материалов, которые были бы более эффективными и экономичными в производстве. Например, использование новых методов переработки сельскохозяйственных отходов или биомассы для создания более доступных и экологически дружелюбных упаковочных материалов. Кроме того, стимулирование правительственных субсидий и инвестиций в исследования в этой области также может помочь снизить затраты на производство биоразлагаемых упаковок и сделать их более доступными для производителей и потребителей.

Методика: Анализ жизненного цикла (Life Cycle Assessment, LCA) биоразлагаемых упаковочных материалов для продуктов питания.

1. Определение целей и охвата: определите цели анализа и область его применения. Уточните, какие именно биоразлагаемые материалы и продукты питания будут анализироваться, а также какие этапы жизненного цикла будут включены в исследование (от добычи сырья до утилизации).

2. Сбор данных: Соберите данные о производстве биоразлагаемых материалов, включая используемые энергоресурсы, материалы и процессы производства. Также соберите данные о транспортировке, использовании и утилизации этих упаковок, а также данные о соответствующих альтернативах (например, традиционные пластиковые упаковки).

3. Оценка воздействия: оцените воздействие каждого этапа жизненного цикла на окружающую среду, включая выбросы в атмосферу, потребление воды и энергии, образование отходов и т. д. Сравните воздействие биоразлагаемых материалов с альтернативными упаковками.

4. Интерпретация результатов: Проанализируйте полученные данные и сделайте выводы о сравнительной экологической эффективности биоразлагаемых упаковок по сравнению с традиционными материалами. Выделите наиболее значимые этапы жизненного цикла и идентифицируйте потенциальные области улучшения.

5. Принятие решений: на основе результатов LCA примите решения о том, какие биоразлагаемые материалы и процессы производства следует предпочесть для упаковки продуктов питания с целью минимизации негативного воздействия на окружающую среду.

6. Мониторинг и управление: Разработайте план мониторинга и управления для реализации выбранных биоразлагаемых упаковочных материалов, включая контроль за эффективностью их использования, а также поиск новых методов улучшения их экологической эффективности.

Результаты проведенного исследования по использованию биоразлагаемых материалов для упаковки продуктов питания позволяют сделать следующие выводы:

1. Экологическая эффективность: Анализ жизненного цикла (LCA) показал, что биоразлагаемые упаковочные материалы, такие как PLA (полимолочная кислота) и биопластик на основе крахмала, обладают значительными экологическими преимуществами по сравнению с традиционными пластиковыми упаковками. Они имеют меньший негативный вклад в изменение климата, использование энергии и ресурсов, а также образование отходов.

2. Расходы на производство: однако следует отметить, что производство биоразлагаемых материалов может быть более затратным по сравнению с традиционными пластиковыми материалами из-за использования более сложных процессов и сырьевых компонентов. Это может повлиять на конечную стоимость упаковки продуктов для потребителей.

3. Технологические аспекты: Исследование также выявило необходимость дальнейших инноваций в технологиях производства биоразлагаемых материалов, чтобы снизить их стоимость и улучшить их характеристики, такие как прочность, устойчивость к температурным изменениям и переработке.

4. Потенциал для улучшения: Одним из ключевых аспектов результатов исследования является выявление потенциала для дальнейшего развития биоразлагаемых упаковочных материалов. Это может включать в себя разработку новых методов производства, использование альтернативных источников сырья, а также улучшение системы утилизации и переработки этих материалов.

5. Практическое применение: несмотря на вызовы, использование биоразлагаемых материалов для упаковки продуктов питания представляет собой перспективное решение с точки зрения уменьшения экологического следа и удовлетворения требований потребителей к экологически ответственным продуктам. Тем не менее, необходимо продолжать исследования и развитие в этой области для достижения оптимальных результатов.

Исследование использования биоразлагаемых материалов для упаковки продуктов питания подтверждает их потенциал в снижении экологического воздействия и соответствии требованиям устойчивого развития. Несмотря на вызовы в сфере затрат на производство и технологические ограничения, эта тематика остается актуальной в контексте растущего общественного интереса к экологически чистым и ответственно упакованным продуктам.

Использованные источники:

1. Бурштейн А.И. Методы исследования пищевых продуктов. Киев. Госмедиздат УССР, 1963. 643 с.
2. Кургатылган жемиштердеги биогендик элементтерди изилдее. К. Сартова, Ж. вскенбаева. Журнал КТУ «Манас». № 12. Б., 2011. 74-87 б.
3. Мамаражабова, Б. А. (2023). Исследование тенденции развития анализа и безопасности в пищевой продукции. *Universum: технические науки*, (12-5 (117)), 19-20.
4. Usmanova, K., Islamov, S., Norkulova, Z., Kobilova, G., Matchanova, M., Isakov, S., & Khalmuradova, E. (2023). Study on the production of various dried products from apricot varieties. In E3S Web of Conferences (Vol. 377, p. 03009). EDP Sciences.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ НЕЙРОГИСТОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ СТРОЕНИЕ ИНТРАЗОНАЛЬНОГО НЕРВНОГО АППАРАТА ВНЕ ПЕЧЕНОЧНЫХ ЖЕЛЧНЫХ ПРОТОКОВ У КРЫС

Аннотация. В статье описаны особенности иннервации внепеченочных желчных протоков у крыс. Адренергические нервные волокна обнаруживаются во всех отделах внепеченочных желчных протоков крыс. В оболочках общего желчного протока крысы эти волокна светятся изумрудно-зеленым свечением.

Ключевые слова: крыс, иннервация, печеночные желчные протоки, импрегнация, нервное сплетение, адренергические нервные структуры.

*Mamataliyev A.R., candidate of medical sciences
associate professor*

*Department of Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy
Samarkand State Medical University
Uzbekistan, Samarkand*

FEATURES OF THE NEUROHISTOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE INTRAMURAL NERVOUS APPARATUS OF THE EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS IN RATS

Abstract. The article investigates the innervation patterns of the extrahepatic bile ducts in rats. Notably, adrenergic nerve fibers were consistently identified throughout all regions of the extrahepatic ducts. These fibers exhibited a characteristic emerald green fluorescence.

Key words: rats, innervation, extrahepatic bile ducts, impregnation, nerve plexus, adrenergic nerve structures.

Введение. Изучение особенностей иннервации внепеченочных желчных протоков у крыс до настоящего времени не проводилось.

Исследованиям иннервации желчного пузыря посвящены работы ряда авторов [1, 2, 3]. Анализируя нейронный состав интразональных узлов стенки внепеченочных желчных протоков, помимо клеток 1 и 2 типов по А.С. Догелю, авторы выделяли гигантские нервные клетки. Давно высказано мнение о том, что блуждающие нервы участвуют в иннервации

внутренних органов [4]. Авторы, на которых мы ссылаемся, также указали на наличие афферентных проводников в стволе блуждающих нервов. Блуждающие нервы – главные двигательные нервы вне печеночных желчных путей [5]. Эксперименты на животных, проведенные физиологическими и морфологическими методами [6, 7], установили наличие местных висцеральных рефлексов, замыкающихся в экстразональных узлах, в том числе и в узлах чревного сплетения. Изучение особенностей иннервации вне печеночных желчных протоков у крыс – актуальная научная проблема теоретической и практической медицины.

Цель исследования:

1. Изучить особенности иннервации внепеченочных желчных протоков у крыс.
2. Изучить адренергические нервные волокна внепеченочных желчных протоков у крыс.

Материалы и методы исследования. В качестве объекта исследования служили 18 половозрелых крыс. Для импрегнация нервных элементов вне печеночных желчных протоков использовался метод Бильковского-Гросса-Кампова. Адренергические нервные волокна выявлялись путем обработки срезов из свежего (нефиксированного) материала раствором гликолевой кислоты по методу В.Н. Швалёва и Н.И. Жучковой.

Результаты исследования. При тотальной окраске метиленовой синью и тотальной импрегнации по Бильковскому — Гроссу в стенке общего желчного протока обнаруживается слабо выраженное нервное сплетение, которое образовано вследствие перекрещивания пучков нервных волокон небольшого диаметра. Пучки нервных волокон имеют такую же продольную ориентацию с отклонениями. По ходу они перекрещиваются (обмениваются нервными волокнами) и образуют крупную петлистую сеть. Степень импрегнации нервных волокон в пучке в целом равномерная, однако в каждом пучке отмечаются 1 или 2 нервных волокна, отличающиеся по интенсивности цвета. При окраске метиленовой синью такие волокна отличаются повышенными тенкториальными свойствами. Среди нервных клеток обнаруживаются клетки 1 и 2 типов по Догелю. В собственной пластинке слизистой оболочки имеются отдельные волокна и одиночные нервные клетки (рис.1).

Концентрация нервных структур на месте слияния печеночных протоков и в концевом отделе общего желчного протока относительно высокая.



Рис. 1. Нервное сплетение в области концевой отдела общего желчного протока крысы. Импрегнация по Бильковскому – Гроссу. Увел. 10х20.

Сравнительно небольшое количество нервных элементов расположено в концевом отделе общего желчного протока, и они часто без перерыва переходят в стенку двенадцатиперстной кишки. Нервные клетки по морфологии идентичны длинно аксонам нейритам, однако наблюдается большой нейронный полиморфизм. Отростки нервных клеток часто вступают в нервные пучки. Из-за малого диаметра и тонкости стенки, изучение нервного аппарата печеночных протоков крыс затруднено. Адренергические нервные волокна встречаются во всех отделах печеночных протоков крыс. Они представлены мелкими пучками и отдельными нервными волокнами. Эти пучки сопровождают кровеносные сосуды на всем протяжении, и там, где они разветвляются, пучки также разделяются и переходят на ветви сосудов. По ходу от нервных пучков отделяются более мелкие пучки, отдельные адренергические нервные волокна, проникают в окружающие ткани, где расходятся разных направлениях (рис.2).

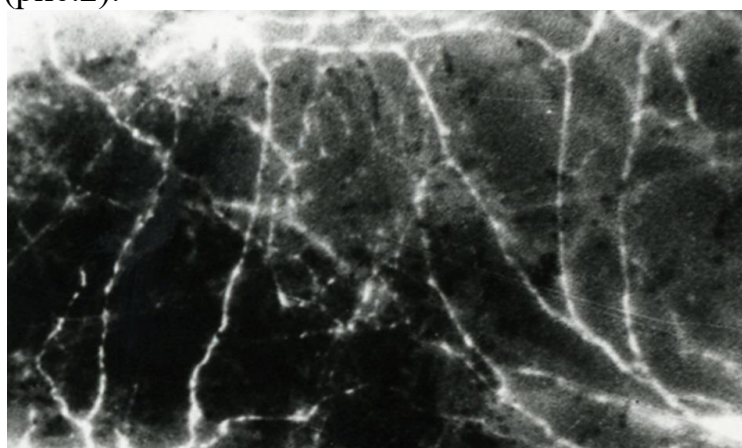


Рис.2. Тонкая сеть адренергических нервных волокон в стенке правого печеночного протока крысы. Обработка гликолевой кислотой. Увел. 10х20.
Гомель 5.

Светящиеся изумрудно-зеленым свечением адренергические нервные волокна встречаются во всех оболочках общего желчного протока крысы. Относительно толстые пучки расположены в составе окольно артериальных адренергических сплетений. Они обвивают артерию, образуя светящийся «футляр». От этих сплетений адренергические нервные волокна отходят к другим тканевым структурам (рис.2).

Вывод. Результаты наших исследований показали наличие выраженного подслизистого сплетения, состоящего из перекрещивающихся между собой нервных пучков, на месте перекреста которых, встречаются микро ганглии из 3-5 нервных клеток. Интенсивность флуоресценции нервных аксонов адренергического пучка различна, что указывает на разную функциональную активность нервных волокон. Отмечается чрезмерная извилистость нервных пучков. Нередко в поле зрения микроскопа попадают дихотомически ветвящиеся волокна.

Использованные источники:

1. Габченко А.К. Маматалиев А.Р. Дехканов. Т. Д. Адренергические нервные структуры вне печеночных желчных протоков. Научные труды МГМУ им. Сеченова И.М. Москва 2011. Стр.225-226.
2. Габченко А.К. Маматалиев А.Р. Дехканов. Т.Д. Морфологические структуры и морфологические показатели вне печеночных желчных путей, компенсирующих отсутствие желчного пузыря. //Проблемы биологии и медицины (51) 2008 стр.45-46.
3. Дехканов Т.Д., Блинова С.А., Маматалиев А.Р. Сравнительное изучение морфологических изменений нервных структур вне печеночных желчных путей после различных способов экспериментальной холецистэктомии //Анналы хирургической гепатологии. – Москва.: Наука МАИК (интерпериодика). – 2000. – Т. 5. - С. 110.
4. Дехканов Т.Д., Хусанов Э.У. Сравнительная морфология и иннервация ампулы большого сосочка двенадцатиперстной кишки. – Ташкент.: Узбекистан Миллий энциклопедия си, 2007. - С. 4-90.
5. Маматалиев А.Р., Хусанов Э.У. Морфология интразонального нервного аппарата гастрохоледоходуоденальной зоны после экспериментальной холецистэктомии //Науч.теор. Мед. Журн. «Морфология» //Архив А.Г.Э. - Санкт-Петербург, 2008. Т. 133. – № 2. - С. 82-83.
6. Ito Y., Bethea N.W., Baker G.L., McCaskey M.K., Urbaschek R., McCaskey R.S. Печеночная микро циркулярная дисфункция при повреждении желчного протока у крыс //Microcirculation. – Аризона, 2003. -№ 10. – С. 421-432.
7. Malte Plato·Wolfgang Kummer, Rainer V Haberberger. Structural and neurochemical comparison of vagal and spinal afferent neurons projecting to the rat lung.PMID: 16309834 DOI: 10.1016/j.neulet.2005.10.078

УДК:631.11.631.52.59.

*Марданов Х.Х.
Тошкент давлат аграр университете проректори
Юсупов Н.
Дон ва дуккакли экинлар илмий тадқиқот институти
“Дон экинлари селекцияси, уруғчи-лиги
ва етиштириш агротехникаси” лаборатория мудири
Абдуназаров О.У.
Андижон қишлоқ хўжалиги
ва агротехнологиялар институти таянч докторанти*

РАҚОБАТЛИ НАВ СИНОВИ КЎЧАТЗОРИДА ЎРГАНИЛГАН НАВЛАР ДОННИНГ ТЕХНОЛОГИК СИФАТ КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИ

Аноттация. Тажрибада ўрганилган нав ва линияларни доннинг технологик сифат кўрсаткичлари лаборатория шароитида керакли лаборатория асбоблари билан доннинг натураси, шаффофлиги, клейкавинаси, ИДК ҳамда группаси аниқланди.

Калит сўзлар: гр/л, фойиз, группа.

*Mardanov H.Kh.
Vice Chancellor of Tashkent State Agrarian University
Yusupov N.
Scientific Research Institute of Cereals and Legumes
Head of the Laboratory "Cereal Crops Selection, Seed Production and
Agrotechnics of Cultivation"
Abdunazarov O.U.
doctoral student
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies*

VARIETIES STUDIED IN A COMPETITIVE VARIETY TRIAL NURSERY TECHNOLOGICAL QUALITY INDICATORS OF GRAIN

Annotation. The technological quality indicators of grain of varieties and lines studied in the experiment were determined in laboratory conditions with the necessary laboratory equipment, grain nature, transparency, gluten, IDK and group.

Key words: gr/l, percentage, group.

Сўнгги йилларда глобал иқлим ўзгариши натижасида курғоқчилик ва иссиқлик ҳамда гармселнинг эсиши буғдой етиштиришда ва донни физиологик тўлиқ шаклланишига кучли салбий таъсир кўрсатмоқда. Сўнгги маълумотларга қараганда, мамлакатимизнинг баъзи худудларида буғдой

етиштираётган катта майдонларида баҳорнинг охирги ойлари ва ёз ойларида бир неча омиллар, етиштирилаётган буғдой навларининг ўсишига, ривожланишига, ҳосилдорлигига таъсир кўрсатилганлиги таъкидланган.

Глобал иқлим ўзгариши содир бўлаётган муаммоларни илмий жиҳатдан асослаш, бардошли навларни яратиш тадқиқотнинг муҳим омилларидан биридир. Селекция ишлари узок йиллар давом этадиган тадқиқот бўлиб, унда эртапишар, ўта эртапишар серҳосил, сифат даражаси юқори бўлган навларни яратиш билан якунланадиган жараёндир. Илмий тадқиқот доирасида илмий изланишларни ташқи муҳитнинг абиотик омилларига чидамли навларни тизмаларни баҳолаш муҳим ҳисобланади.

Республикамиз олимлари томонидан кузги юмшоқ буғдойнинг суғориладиган майдонларида эртапишар, дон ҳосили ва нонбоплик сифат кўрсаткичлари юқори бўлган маҳаллий навларини яратиш бўйича Краснодар селекциясига мансуб ҳамда ИКАРДА, СММИТ халқаро илмий ташкилотларнинг нав ва намуналарини ўрганиш, танлаш ва дурагайлаш йўли билан маҳаллий навларни яратиш бўйича Р.И.Сиддиқов, И.У.Эгамов, С.Э.Тешабоев ва А.М.Мансуров, Н.Х.Юсупов, Д.Алимова, М.Каримовалар илмий тадқиқотлар олиб борган. Сувли майдонлар ва лалми майдонлар шароитига мос кузги ва баҳорги юмшоқ ҳамда қаттиқ буғдой навлари бўйича ИКАРДА, СИММУТ халқаро илмий ташкилотлар селекциясига мансуб интрадукцион эртапишар нав ва намуналарни танлаш дурагайлаш ва маҳаллий навлар яратишда А.А.Омонов, З.Ф.Зиёдуллаев, Р.Сиддиқов, Н.Умиров, А.Хайитбоев, Т.Ўринбоев, А.Нурбековлар бир қатор илмий изланишлар олиб бориб, танлаш ва баҳолаш йўли билан маҳаллий навларни яратган.

Юқорида келтирилган тадқиқотлардан кузги буғдойнинг ўта эртапишар нав ва намуналарни танлаш баҳолаш йўли билан ҳар томонлама минтақа шароитига мос бўлган глобал иқлим ўзгариши шароитида иссиққа чидамли, хавонинг кескин иссиб кетгунигача ҳамда бошоқлаш фазасида иссиқнинг салбий таъсири бошлангунга қадар ўта эртапишар, дон ҳосили ва сифати юқори бўлган маҳаллий навларни яратишдан иборат.

Селекция ашёларини таърифлайдиган асосий кўрсаткичлар маҳсулдорлик, ҳосилдорлик ва маҳсулот сифати ҳисобланиб, улар бир қанча белги ва хусусиятларнинг йиғиндисидан иборат. Дон таркибидаги оксил миқдори ва унинг сифатига тупроқ тузилмаси, ўғитлаш, азотли ўғитлар билан озиқлантириш ва бошқа агротехник тадбирлар муҳим таъсир кўрсатади. Дондаги оксил ва клейковина миқдорини пасайиши ҳосилдорликни ошириш, тупроқда ўсимликнинг ўзлаштириши осон бўлган азот миқдорини камлиги туфайли юзага келади. Аммо бу масалани кузги буғдойга солинадиган азот миқдорини ошириш ҳисобига ҳал қилиб бўлмайди.

Р.Сиддиқов, А.Хайитбоев, Н.Умиров, Н.Юсупов (2011 й) олиб борган тажрибаларда шуни такидлайдики касаллик ва ноқулай ташқи шароит

офатларини бартараф қилиш йўллари кўп. Улардан энг муҳими касаллика ва ҳар бир минтақа ноқулай ташқи шароитларига чидамли бошланғич манбаларни аниқлаш ва улар асосида маҳаллий иқлим шароитга мос, касалликка ва ноқулай шароитга бардошли, қимматбаҳо-ҳўжалик биологик хусусиятларга эга навлар яратиш селекциячи олимлар олдида турган долзарб вазифалардан биридир деб ҳисоблайди.

И.У.Эгамов, У.Набиев, Д.Алимова, З.Жумабоев (2012) тажрибаларида тезроқ аниқ самарали вазифаларни амалга ошириш учун Ўзбекистон Ўсимликшунослик илмий-тадқиқот институти ва П.П.Лукияненко номидаги Краснодар қишлоқ хўжалик илмий тадқиқот институти ҳамда СММИТ-ИКАРДА халқаро илмий марказлари билан илмий ҳамкорлик олиб бориб, 6 мингдан ортиқ қимматли нав ва намуналар тўплаган. Бу намуналарни чуқур ўрганиб, юқори кўрсаткичларга эга бўлган нав ва намуналар танлаб олиниб, селекция жараёнида бошланғич материал сифатида фойдаланиб келинган.

Дала тажрибалари Андижон вилояти Андижон тумани Дон ва дуккакли экинлар илмий тадқиқот институти тажриба даласининг ўтлоқи тупроқлари шароитининг рақобатли нав синов кўчатзорида 20 та нав ва линияларида 4 та кайтарикда илмий амалий тажрибалар 2019-2020 йиллар давомида институтнинг Марказий даласида ўтказилди. Андижон вилоятининг тупроқлари денгиз сатҳидан 430-460 метр баландликда жойлашган бўлиб, асосан суғориладиган ерларни ташкил этади.

Ўрганилган рақобатли кўчатзордаги нав ва дурагай линияларнинг дон технологик сифат кўрсаткичлари лаборатория шароитида ўрганилганда куйдаги натижалар олинди.

Кўчатзорда ўрганилган навларни донининг технологик сифат кўрсаткичлари таҳлил қилинганда Дон натураси кўрсаткичи 812-838 гр.л.

оралиғида бўлиб, энг юқори кўрсаткич Флеш, Хамкор, Еланчик навларида 838 гр.л., Риск навида 838 гр.л., Навбахор навида 838 гр.л., Давр навида 832 гр.л. Степ навида 832 гр.л.Школа навида 831 гр.л., ни ташкил этганлиги лаборатория таҳлиллар натижасида аниқланди.

Клейковина миқдори эса 24-32 фоизни ташкил этиб, энг юқори клейковина кўрсаткичи Флеш навида 28 фоиз, Еланчик навида 28 фоиз,Школа навида 30 фоиз, Степ навида 28 фоиз, Риск навида 30 фоиз,Навбахор навида 28 фоиз, Давр навида 30 фоиз,Хамкор навида, 30фоиз клейковина кўрсаткичи аниқланди.

Клековина сифатини белгиловчи ИДК кўрсаткичи 70-90 бирликни ташкил этди. Тажрибада ўрганилган навларда энг юқори кўрсаткич яъни (ИДК) кўрсаткичи 70-75 бирлик тенг бўлган I-группа мансуб навлар Флеш, Еланчик, Степ,Школа,Хамкор навлари таҳлил натижаларига кўра аниқланди.

Кўргазмали кўчатзорда 2022 йилда олиб борилган тадқиқотларда ўрганилган навларни донининг технологик сифат кўрсаткичлари таҳлил қилинганда Дон натураси кўрсаткичи 800-832 г.л. оралиғида бўлиб, энг

юқори кўрсаткич Еланчик навида 815 гр.л, Флеш навида 800 гр.л., Школа навида 815 гр.л., Степ навида 822 гр.л. Хамкор навида 800 гр.л, Риск навида 814 гр.л., Навбахор навида 820 гр.л. Давр навида 800 гр.л. ни ташкил этганлиги лаборатория таҳлиллар натижасида аниқланди.

Оқсил миқдори 12.66-14.84 фоиз оралиғида бўлиб, энг юқори кўрсаткич Еланчик ва Давр навларида мос равишда 14.26, 14.66 фоизни ташкил қилди.

**Кузги юмшоқ буғдой навларини кўргазмали кўчатзорида доннинг
технологик сифат кўрсаткичлари таҳлили. (2022й)**

№	Навлар	Дон натураси, гр/л	намлик, %	Оқсил миқдори, %	Клейковина миқдори, %	1000 дона дон вазни,гр
1	Хамкор	800	6.91	13.75	30	42.4
2	Навбахор	820	8.05	12.66	28	40.4
3	Риск	814	7.35	14.17	30	44,8
4	Давр	800	8.16	14.66	30	43.6
5	Флеш	800	7.37	14.68	28	43.9
6	Школа	815	7.31	14.84	30	42.4
7	Степ	822	7.79	14.0	28	44.4
8	Эланчик	815	7.59	14.26	28	42.0

Клейковина миқдори эса 22.54-28.14 фоизни ташкил этиб, энг юқори клейковина кўрсаткичи Флеш навида 28.14 фоиз, Хамкор навида 26.98 фоиз, Еланчик навида 26.81 фоиз, Школа навида 24.94 фоиз, Степ навида 28.56фоиз, Риск навида, 24.54 фоиз, Навбахор навида 26.56 клейковина кўрсаткичи аниқланди.

1000 дона дон вазни ўрганилганда Еланчик 42.0 гр,Школа 42,4 гр, Хамкор 42,4 гр,Давр 43,6 гр,Флеш 43,9 гр, Степ нави 44.4гр., ни ташкил этганлиги аниқланди.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

1. Сиддиқов, Р. А. Хайитбоев, Н.Умиров, Н.Юсупов. “Бошоқли дон ва мойли экинлар селекцияси, уруғчилиги ҳамда уларни етиштириш агротехникасини ривожлантириш истиқболлари” Халқаро конференция Андижон-2011й. 18-19 бет.
2. Эгамов И.У. У.Набиев, Д.Алимова, З.Жумабоев “Ўзбекистон Республикаси тупроқ-иқлим шароитига мос юқори сифатли ва ҳосилдор бошоқли дон экинлари навларини яратиш уларни етиштириш технологияларини ишлаб чиқиш истиқболлари” Халқаро илмий-амалий конференция мақолалар тўплами. Андижон-2012й. 38-39 бет.
3. Эгамов. И, Юсупов. Н, Алимов.Д ва бошқалар. ”Селектсия жараёнида кузги юмшоқ буғдойнинг интродуксион нав ва линияларининг рақобатли нав синови натижалари”. АГРО ИЛМ журнали №5. 2019 йил 23-24 бет.

*Махсумова Д.К., PhD
старший преподаватель
кафедры подготовки семейных врачей
Андижанский государственный
медицинский институт Узбекистан*

ВЫЯВЛЯЕМОСТЬ КЛИНИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЙ ВИЧ-ИНФЕКЦИИ У БОЛЬНЫХ ХГДЗ МУЖСКОГО И ЖЕНСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ

Хронические гастродуоденальные заболевания (ХГДЗ) занимают особое место среди ВИЧ инфицированной популяции. Особенности клинического течения этих заболеваний у ВИЧ-инфицированных зависят от многих факторов. Для ранней диагностики и лечения нужно знать возрастные особенности клинического течения ХГДЗ у ВИЧ инфицированных.

Ключевые слова: хронические гастродуоденальные заболевания, факторы риска, вирус иммунодефицита человека, популяция, синдром приобретенного иммунодефицита.

*Makhsumova D.K., PhD
senior lecturer
Department of Training of Family Physicians
Andijan State Medical Institute
Uzbekistan*

DETECTABILITY OF CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF HIV INFECTION IN MALE AND FEMALE CGD PATIENTS

Chronic gastroduodenal diseases (CGD) occupy a special place among the HIV-infected population. Features of the clinical course of these diseases in HIV-infected people depend on many factors. For early diagnosis and treatment, it is necessary to know the age-related features of the clinical course of CGD in HIV-infected people.

Key words: chronic gastroduodenal diseases, risk factors, human immunodeficiency virus, population, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

В настоящее время, безусловно, представляется важным выяснение особенностей выявления факторов риска ХГДЗ на уровне ВИЧ-позитивной популяции, постольку поскольку, гастроэнтерологический континуум, ассоциированный ХГДЗ, может быть следствием наличия ФР ХГДЗ и ВИЧ-инфицирования [3, 5, 6].

Известно, что при ВИЧ/СПИДе снижение количества CD4-лимфоцитов является одним из основных и ведущих факторов риска. При ВИЧ-инфекции постепенно нарушается функция лимфоцитов-хелперов/индукторов со спонтанной активацией В-клеток и развитием поликлональной гипергаммаглобулинемией. Повышается концентрация циркулирующих в крови иммунных комплексов, что сопровождается снижением иммунитета, ослаблением резистентности к вторичным инфекциям и опухолям. За счет прямого цитопатического действия вируса или в результате опосредованного действия (аутоиммунные механизмы) повреждаются различные внутренние органы, в том числе желудочно-кишечный тракт, двояким образом. В большинстве случаев под влиянием ВИЧ вторичные заболевания вызываются органами пищеварительной системы. [1, 2, 4].

Материалы и методы: Для исследования было отобрано ВИЧ-инфицированное население Андижана, которое по данным областного статистического комитета, согласно специальному расчету являлось репрезентативным для всего населения города. Исследование проводилось в соответствии с научной программой "Разработка и практическое применение новых технологий ранней диагностики, профилактики и лечения внутренних болезней на фоне ВИЧ-инфекции, утвержденной Министерством здравоохранения Республики Узбекистан.

Результаты: В соответствии с поставленным целями и задачами исследования нами изучены клинические особенности течения ХГДЗ на фоне ВИЧ-инфекции по данным комплексных клинико-лабораторных, физикальных и инструментальных исследований.

Прежде всего нами было отмечено, что практически в 100,0% случаев ХГДЗ ассоциировались с теми или иными клиническими категориями ВИЧ-инфекции (таблица 1).

Таблица 1

Выявляемость клинических проявлений ВИЧ-инфекции у больных ХГДЗ в зависимости от количества CD4+-Т-клеток в крови

Обследованная группа населения	А	В	С	Всего
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	
ВИЧи женщины (94)	14,9 (14)	51,1 (48)	19,1 (18)	85,1 (80)
ВИЧи мужчины (207)	21,7 (45)	39,6 (82)	24,2 (50)	85,5 (177)
Общая ВИЧи популяция (301)	19,6 (59)	43,2 (130)	22,6 (68)	85,4 (257)

В структуре ВИЧ инфицированных лиц с ХГДЗ 20-69 лет у 19,6% определялось первичная субклиническая категория А ВИЧ-инфекции, у 43,2% лиц признаки клинической категории В, и у 22,6% комбинированный

индикаторный статус СПИДа - клиническая категория С в сочетании с симптомами, обусловленными ХГДЗ. В общей популяции у 85,4% больных имели разную клиническую категорию.

В женской и мужской популяциях ХГДЗ клинические категории ВИЧ-инфекции наблюдались с частотой 85,1 и 85,5% соответственно ($P>0,05$). Клинические категории А, В и С были выявлены у женщин с частотой 14,9%, 51,1% и 19,1%. ($P>0,05$), У мужчин с ХГДЗ выявлялось 21,7%, 39,6% и 24,2% ($P<0,05$).

Прогрессирующая потеря веса, длительная лихорадка, диарея, изменения кожи и слизистых оболочек, а также сопутствующие и конкурирующие заболевания были характерны для большинства симптомов ВИЧ у пациентов с ХГДЗ.

Данные по изучению особенностей клинического течения ХГДЗ на фоне ВИЧ-инфекции. представлены ниже.

Как видно из наших данных большинство проявлений ХГДЗ на фоне ВИЧ-инфекции неспецифичны. В клинической картине ХГДЗ начинают превалировать симптомы поражения других органов или ассоциированных патологических состояний: клинические категории А, В и С ВИЧ-инфекции с саркомой Капоши (у 0,3%), явление себорейного дерматита в сочетании с классическими симптомами ХГДЗ (КСХГДЗ) – боли в животе, диспепсические явления (изжога, отрыжка, тошнота, рвота, запоры, поносы, неустойчивый стул), снижение аппетита, похудание, наличия крови в кале, наличие слизи в кале и дегтеобразный стул (у 16,6% обследованных больных), кандидозный стоматит с КСХГДЗ (у 16,3%) и сочетание КСХГДЗ с симптомами туберкулеза – у 18,6% пациентов ХГДЗ с ВИЧ-инфекцией.

Заметим, что в нашем исследовании у одного больного (0,3%) ХГДЗ с ВИЧ-инфекцией встречалась саркома Капоши, представляясь своеобразной моделью вирусного иммунозависимого опухолевого процесса. Клинически саркома Капоши характеризовалась появлением множественных узелковых образований на коже и симптомами поражения тонкой кишки. При эндоскопическом исследовании определялись изъязвленные узелки на слизистой оболочке желудка и 12-перстной кишки.

Клинические проявления ХГДЗ у ВИЧ-инфицированных женщин и мужчин имели отличительные особенности. Так, вышеотмеченные симптомы среди них выявлялись со следующей частотой соответственно: клинические категории А, В и С в сочетании с саркомой Капоши – по 10,6% и 0,0% ($P<0,01$), явление себорейного дерматита с КСХГДЗ – по 32,9% и 9,3% ($P<0,001$), кандидозный стоматит с КСХГДЗ – по 29,8% и 10,1% ($P<0,01$) и сочетание КСХГДЗ – по 29,8% и 10,1% ($P<0,01$) и сочетание КСХГДЗ с симптомами туберкулеза – по 17,0% и 19,3% ($P>0,05$).

Выводы: Таким образом, отмечено, что при ХГДЗ у ВИЧ-позитивных пациентов наиболее часто в патологический процесс вовлекаются кожные покровы (32,9%) и органы дыхания с туберкулезом (18,6%).

Использованные источники:

1. Ашуров Х.С., Абдурахимова З., Мусабекова М.Ш., Мусабаев А.Н., Конов С. Барьеры препятствующие приверженности АРТ //Сборник научных трудов научно-практической конференции с участием международных специалистов. «Современные методы диагностики, профилактики и лечения ВИЧ-инфекции» С. 32-36
2. Беляков Н.А., Рассохин В.В., Степанова Е.В., Леонова О.Н., Боева Е.В. ВИЧ-инфекция, вторичные и коморбидные заболевания. Часть 1: Эпидемиология и основа проблемы //Медицинский академический журнал. - 2018. - Т. 18. - №4. - С. 7-16. doi: 10.17816/MAJ1847-16
3. ВИЧ Проблемы вируса иммунодефицита человека в современной науке: обзор исследований. Кокорева Е. Б. Медицина. Социология. Философия. Прикладные исследования. 2021. №6. с. 7-13
4. Гиясова, Г.М. Медико-социальные вопросы ВИЧ-инфекции у женщин в Узбекистане /Г.М. Гиясова//ВИЧ-инфекция и иммуносупрессии. - 2012. - Т. 4, № 4. - С.104.
5. Загдын З.М., Иванов А.С., Шикина И.Б., Голубев Н.А. Васильева Т.П. Анализ заболеваемости и клинических показателей по ВИЧ-инфекции в регионах Российской Арктики //Российская Арктика. 2022. № 18. С. 05 - 20.
6. Bhaijee, Feriyl & Subramony, Charu & Tang, Shou-jiang & Pepper, Dominique. (2011). Human Immunodeficiency Virus-Associated Gastrointestinal Disease: Bhaijee, Feriyl et al. "Human Immunodeficiency Virus-Associated Gastrointestinal Disease: Common Endoscopic Biopsy Diagnoses." *Pathology Research International* 2011 (2011): n. pag.

*Махсумова Д.К., PhD
старший преподаватель
кафедра подготовки семейных врачей
Салохиддинов З.С., д.м.н.
профессор
заведующий кафедрой подготовки семейных врачей
Махсумова Д.К.
старший преподаватель
кафедра фтизиатрии, пульмонологии,
иммунологии и вирусологии
Эргашева Д.А.
студент 5 курса
лечебный факультет
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт
Узбекистан*

РАСПРОСТРАНЕННОСТЬ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ ВЕРХНЕГО ОТДЕЛА ЖЕЛУДОЧНО-КИШЕЧНОГО ТРАКТА СРЕДИ ВИЧ- ИНФИЦИРОВАННОЙ ПОПУЛЯЦИИ ПО ДАННЫМ АНКЕТИРОВАНИЯ

В последние годы проводимые исследования по гастроэнтерологии свидетельствуют, что распространенность этих патологий во многих популяциях неоднозначны. С этой целью мы изучили распространенность заболеваний верхнего отдела желудочно-кишечного тракта среди ВИЧ-инфицированной популяции. Заболевания были выявлены следующим образом: у 9,8%, хронический дуоденит, у 6,1% хронический гастрит, хронический гастродуоденит в целом-у 16,1%, язвенная болезнь желудка выявлена у 19,5%, у 24,3% язвенная болезнь 12 перстной кишки, и у 43,8% язвенная болезнь в целом.

Ключевые слова: заболевания верхнего отдела желудочно-кишечного тракта, факторы риска, вирус иммунодефицита человека, популяция.

*Makhsumova D.K., PhD
senior lecturer
Department of Training of Family Physicians
Salokhiddinov Z.S., doctor of medical sciences
professor
Head of the Department of Training of Family Physicians
Makhsumova D.K.
senior lecturer
Department of Phthisiology, Pulmonology,
Immunology and Virology
Ergasheva D.A.
5th year student
medical Faculty
Andijan State Medical Institute
Uzbekistan*

PREVALENCE OF UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT DISEASES AMONG THE HIV-INFECTED POPULATION ACCORDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE DATA

In recent years, research in gastroenterology has shown that the prevalence of these pathologies in many populations is ambiguous. To this end, we studied the prevalence of upper gastrointestinal diseases among the HIV-infected population. The diseases were identified as follows: chronic duodenitis in 9.8%, chronic gastritis in 6.1%, chronic gastroduodenitis in general in 16.1%, gastric ulcer was detected in 19.5%, peptic ulcer in 24.3% disease of the 12 duodenum, and 43.8% have peptic ulcer disease in general.

Key words: diseases of the upper gastrointestinal tract, risk factors, human immunodeficiency virus, population.

В литературе встречаются достаточное количество популяционных научных фактов в отношении эпидемиологических аспектов общих хронических неспецифических заболеваний (ОХНЗ). В частности, они свидетельствуют о том, что заболеваемость ОХНЗ / ХГДЗ и социально-экономические потери от них до сих пор не падают и в перспективе будут иметь тенденцию неуклонного роста, в том числе у ВИЧ-позитивной популяции [1, 2, 3].

В последние годы проводимые исследования по гастроэнтерологии свидетельствуют, что распространенность этих патологий во многих популяциях неоднозначны. Показатели эпидемиологических исследований заболеваний органов пищеварения зависят от профилактических мероприятий против факторов его риска.

В исследованиях проводимых у ВИЧ -негативного населения инфекция *Helicobacter pylori* была обнаружена у 80%. Положительные штаммы инфекции встречались в основном неатрофических и атрофических гастритах. В период с 1990 по 2019 годы распространенность язвенной болезни в мире исследовалась в масштабе 204 стран. В 2019 г. глобальная распространенность составила в среднем 8,09 [6,79–9,58] млн, что на 25,82% больше, чем в 1990 г [4, 5].

Цель исследования: изучить распространенность заболеваний верхнего отдела (ЗВО) желудочно-кишечного тракта среди ВИЧ-инфицированной популяции по данным анкетирования

Материалы и методы: Для исследования было выбрано ВИЧ-инфицированная популяция г.Андижана, которое, по данным областного комитета по статистике и по специальным расчетам, было представительным по отношению ко всему населению города

Результаты: Особый интерес представляет распространенность гастродуоденальной болезни среди ВИЧ-инфицированного населения. Распространенность гастродуоденальной болезни у 507 ВИЧ-инфицированных, прошедших комплексный первичный скрининг и составила 59,6%. Главным образом: у 9,8%, хронический дуоденит, у 6,1% хронический гастрит, хронический гастродуоденит в целом-у 16,1%, у 19,5% язвенная болезнь желудка, у 24,3% язвенная болезнь 12 перстной кишки, и у 43,8% язвенная болезнь в целом. Доля язвенной болезни среди болезней желудочно-кишечного тракта по сравнению с общей заболеваемостью увеличилась в 2,7 раза ($P<0,001$) и составила 43,8%. (Рисунок 1).

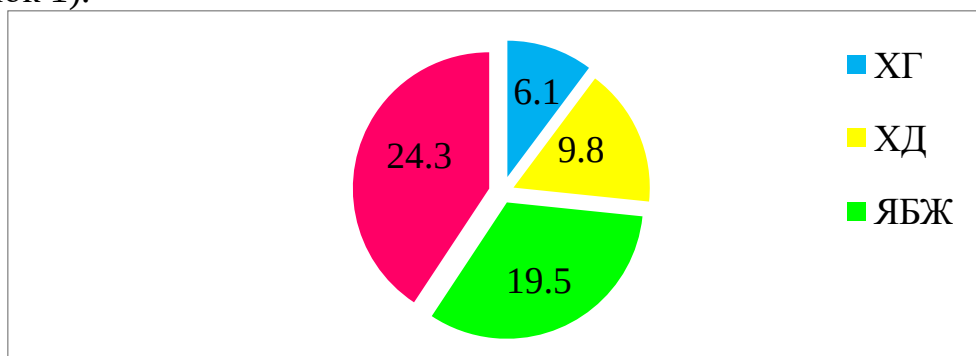


Рис.1. Структура ЗВО ЖКТ у ВИЧи популяции по данным анкетирования

Структура заболеваний верхнего отдела (ЗВО) ЖКТ в значительной степени способствовала развитию хронического дуоденита, до 3,6% или в 1,6 раза больше, чем хронического гастрита ($P<0,05$). Частота дуоденальных язв также была выше в структурах ХГД по сравнению с пептическими язвами, до 4,8% или в 1,3 раза выше ($P<0,05$). Распространенность на основе анкетных данных среди ВИЧ-инфицированных женщин в возрасте 20-69 лет представлены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1

Распространенность хронических гастродуоденальных заболеваний по данным анкетирования среди ВИЧ-популяции женщин 20-69 лет

Группа обследованных	Распространенность ЗВО ЖКТ						Статистика различия по t-критерию		
	ХрГ (1)	ХрД (2)	ХГД (3)	ЯБЖ (4)	ЯБД ПК (5)	Всего ЗВО ЖКТ			
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	P<0.05	P<0.01	P<0.001
Женщины (263)	4,9 (13)	6,8 (18)	11,9 (31)	8,0 (21)	16,3 (42)	35,7 (94)	2-1 4-1	5-4 5-2	5-1

Как видно из представленных данных, распространенность ЗВО ЖКТ среди ВИЧ-инфицированных лиц/женщин составила 35,7%; язвенная болезнь имела самую высокую распространенность ЗВО ЖКТ (24,3%), в то время как язвенная болезнь была относительно низкой (12,9%, 2-кратная, $P<0,001$) хронические гастродуодениты (11,9%). В структуре ХГД преобладают хронические дуодениты (6,8%) по сравнению с хроническими гастритами (4,9%) на 1,9% ($P>0,05$). Дуоденальные язвы встречались чаще (16,3%), чем ЖЯ (8,3%). В целом, язвы двенадцатиперстной кишки встречались в два раза чаще, чем пептические язвы в женской популяции ВИЧ/СПИДа ($P<0,01$).

Также была проведена оценка распространенности и частоты выявления отдельных ЗВО ЖКТ в популяции ВИЧ-инфицированных мужчин в возрасте 20-69 лет. Данные по этому вопросу обобщены в таблице 2.

Таблица 2.

Распространенность хронических гастродуоденальных заболеваний по данным анкетирования среди ВИЧ-популяции мужчин 20-69 лет

Группа обследованных	Распространенность ЗВО ЖКТ						Статистика различия по t-критерию		
	ХрГ (1)	ХрД (2)	ХГД (3)	ЯБЖ (4)	ЯБД ПК (5)	Всего ЗВО ЖКТ			
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	P<0.05	P<0.01	P<0.001
Мужчины (244)	7.5 (18)	13.1 (32)	20.5 (50)	32.1 (78)	32.5 (79)	84.5 (207)	2-1 3-2	4-2 5-2	4-1 5-1

Полученные данные показали, что ЗВО ЖКТ в популяции ВИЧ-инфицированных мужчин определялась с частотой 84,5%.

В целом, у ВИЧ-инфицированных мужчин наблюдалась более высокая частота (в 2,5 раза) ЗВО ЖКТ по сравнению с ВИЧ-положительными женщинами ($P<0,001$). Для отдельных ЗВО ЖКТ наблюдались сходные тенденции в распространенности у мужчин и женщин

соответственно (рис.2): 64,6% и 24,3% ($P<0,01$) для ЯБ, 20,5% и 11,9% ($P<0,05$) для ХГД, 7,5% и 4,9% ($P<0,05$) для ХрГ, 13,1% и 6,8% ($P<0,01$) для ЯБЖ и 32,5% и 16,3% ($P<0,01$) для ЯБДПК.

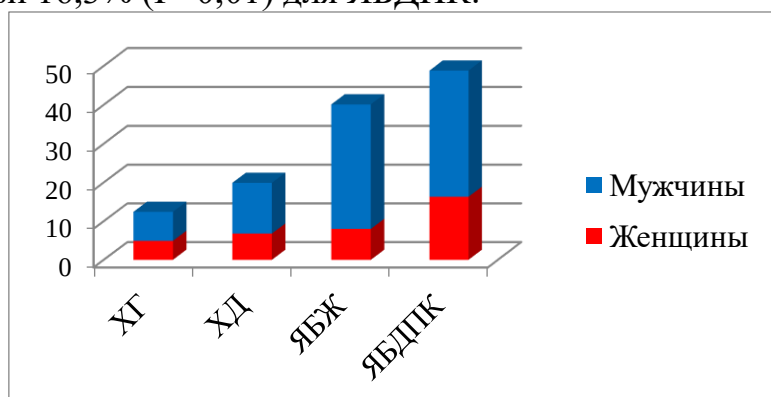


Рис.2. Состав ЗВО ЖКТ у ВИЧ инфицированных в сравнении у мужчин и женщин по данным анкетирования

Основную часть, то есть 84,8% случаев ЗВО ЖКТ были мужчины и только 35,7% ВИЧ-инфицированные женщины ($P<0,01$). Особую озабоченность вызывает статистика заболеваемости пептическими язвами среди ВИЧ-инфицированных мужчин в возрасте 20-69 лет.

Выводы: Следовательно, в популяции ВИЧ-инфицированных результаты эпидемиологических исследований имеют важное научно-практическое значение; во-первых, для раннего выявления ЗВО ЖКТ и во-вторых, в ориентации лечебно-профилактических программ гастродуоденальных патологий у ВИЧ-позитивного населения.

Использованные источники:

1. Амлаев К. Р. Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение: учебник / под ред. Амлаева К. Р. - Москва: ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2019. - 560 с.
2. Амлаев, К. Р. Формирование грамотности в вопросах здоровья у некоторых категорий пациентов /К.Р. Амлаев, С. М. Койчуева, З.Д Махов, А. А. Койчуев //Профилактическая медицина. – №2. – 2013. - С.18-22
3. Каусова Г.К., Булешов М.А., Утеулиев Е.С., “Анализ заболеваемости органов пищеварения среди населения в Казахстане” Вестник Казахского Национального медицинского университета, no. 4, 2017, pp. 300-302.
4. Abbasi-Kangevari M, Ahmadi N, Fattahi N, Rezaei N. Quality of care of peptic ulcer disease worldwide: A systematic analysis for the global burden of disease study 1990-2019. PLoS One. 2022 Aug 1;17(8):e0271284. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0271284. PMID: 35913985; PMCID: PMC9342757.
5. Shah S.C., Iyer P.G., Moss S.F. AGA Clinical Practice Update on the Management of Refractory Helicobacter pylori Infection: Expert Review. Gastroenterology. 2021 Apr; 160(5): 1831-1841.

Минаварова Г.М.
АДТИ Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти кафедраси ўқитувчиси

ФАРМАЦЕВТИК САНОАТДА ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИЛАДИГАН МАЛХАМЛАР КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯСИ

Аннотация. Мазкур мақолада фармацевтик саноатда ишлаб чиқариладиган сақичли - мумли, қўрғошинли, каучук, суюқ малхамлар тайёрланиш усуллари, малхамлар таснифлари, таркибий қисмлари кўриб чиқилган

Калит сўзлар: комбинация, кукун, эритилган, эпидерматик, эндерматик, диадерматик, терапевтик, тозаланган, бактерицид, эритувчан.

Minavarova G.M.
teacher
Uzbek language and literature department
ADTI

CLASSIFICATION OF OINTMENTS PRODUCED IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Annotation. In this article it has been considered methods of preparation of gummy - waxy, plumbeous, rubber, liquid plasters which are produced in the pharmaceutical industry, classifications of plasters and their components

Keywords:

Combination, powder, dissolved, epidermal, endermatic, diadermal, therapeutic, purified, bactericidal, soluble.

Малхамлар (*emplastra*) - ташқарига қўллаш учун мўлжалланган, тана харорати таъсирида юмшагандан сўнг териға ёпишиш хусусиятига эга. Тана харорати кўтарилган сари малхамлар эриб, суюқликка айланади. Қўлланилиши қулай бўлиши учун уларни қоғозга ёки матога суртилади. Қўлланилишидан кейин малхамларни изини қолдирмасдан теридан осон олиб ташлаш мумкин. Суртмалар каби, малхамлар қадимий, дунёнинг бутун фармакопояларига киритилган дори шакли хисобланади.

Хозирги вақтда малхамлар номенклатураси ва уларнинг қўлланилиши хилма – хил. Малхамлар таркибига сақич (смола), парафин, мум, олий ёғли кислоталар тузлари (қўрғошинли совун), ёғлар, каучук, сақичли кислоталар тузлари (рух резинат), ланолин, вазелин, церезин, учар эритувчилар (эфир, этанол), турли хил доривор воситалар киради. Тўғри танланган комбинация малхамларга керак бўлган таркибий – механик хусусиятлар бағишлайди ва секин – аста юмшаб, танада қолиб терапевтик таъсир

кўрсатади.

Малхамларнинг кўп таснифлари мавжуд. Масалан, агрегат ҳолатига қараб улар қаттиқ ёки суяқ бўлиши мумкин. Бундан ташқари, малхамлар эритма, суспензия, эмульсия ёки комбинацияланган тизим (массанинг дисперс даражасига қараб) ҳолатида бўлиши мумкин. Тиббий кўрсатмага ва терапевтик таъсирнинг чуқурлигига қараб малхамлар эпидерматик, эндерматик ва диадерматик бўлади.

Таркибига қараб малхамларнинг қуйидаги турлари мавжуд:

- сақичли - мумли;
- каучукли;
- кўрғошинли;
- суяқ.

САҚИЧЛИ – МУМЛИ МАЛХАМЛАР

Сақичли – мумли малхамлар асоси сифатида унга ёпишқоқлик берувчи парафин, вазелин, петролатум, ёғ билан сақич (канифоль) ва мум эритмалари қўлланилади. Бу малхамларнинг яққол намоёндаси қадокқа қарши малхам (*Emplastrum ad clavos pedum*). Унинг таркиби қуйидагича:

- Салицил кислотанинг 20 қисми;
- Канифолнинг 27 қисми;
- Парафиннинг 26 қисми;
- Петролатумнинг 27 қисми.

Қозонда парафин, канифол, петролатум илиқ аралашмасида салицил кислота эритилади. Тайёр малхамни 3г. идишларга қуйилади.

КЎРҒОШИНЛИ МАЛХАМЛАР

Буларнинг мажбурий компоненти кўрғошинли совун ҳисобланади, унинг ижобий хусусиятлари:

- ифлосланмаслиги;
- турли хил сақичлар, мумлар ва доривор моддалар билан яхши эрийди;
- сақлашга барқарор.

Манфий хусусиятлари - уларнинг индифферентмаслиги.

Кўрғошинли малхамлар таркибига оддий малхам қиради (*Emplastrum Plumbi simplex*), Унинг таркиби:

- Кунгабоқар мойининг 10 қисми;
- Тозаланган чўчка ёғининг 10 қисми;
- Майда кукун ҳолатидаги кўрғошин оксидининг 10 қисми;
- Керакли микдорда дистилланган сув.

Бу малхамнинг асоси - зангламас пўлатдан тайёрланган қозонда сув аралаш кўрғошин оксид ва ёғлар совунланиш реакцияси натижасида пайдо бўлган масса. Оддий кўрғошинли малхамни доривор шакл сифатида мустақил қўлланилмайди, у кўрғошинли суртма, мураккаб кўрғошинли малхам, эпилин малхам в.б. таркибига қиради.

Таркибига оддий кўрғошинли малхам кирувчи малхамларнинг

турлари қуйидагича:

- қўрғошинли – сақичли (мураккаб қўрғошинли малхам);
- қўрғошинли - мумли (эпилин, акрихин малхам).

Мураккаб қўрғошинли малхам (*Emplastrum Plumbi compositum*) нинг таркиби қуйидагича:

- оддий қўрғошинли малхамнинг 85 қисми;
- канифолнинг 10 қисми;
- терпентин мойининг 5 қисми.

Буни тайёрлаш учун қўрғошинли малхам билан канифолни эритади ва бироз совитиб аралаштирилган холда терпентин қўшилади.

Мураккаб қўрғошинли малхамни енгил тирновчи восита сифатида терининг йирингли яллиғланишларда, фурункулларда қўлланилади.

4% эпилин малхамининг (*Emplastrum Epilini 4%*) таркиби:

- эпилиннинг 4 қисми;
- оддий қўрғошинли малхамнинг 54 қисми;
- мумнинг 5 қисми;
- сувсиз ланолиннинг 22 қисми;
- сувнинг 15 қисми.

Акрихин малхам (*Emplastrum acrichini*) таркиби:

- Акрихин 10 қисми;
- Метилсалицилат 15 қисми;
- Қўрғошин малхамнинг 45 қисми;
- Сувсиз ланолин 10 қисми;
- 95% спирт 10 қисми;
- Сув 10 қисми.

КАУЧУК МАЛХАМЛАР

Каучук малхамларнисинтетик ва табиий вулканлашмаганкаучук асосида сақич, бальзам, ёғсимон моддалар қўшиб тайёрланади.

Каучук малхамнинг афзаллиги - терининг тирновчи хусусияти йўқлиги, афзалликлари - кўп дори воситаларга бефарқлиги, хаво ва намликни утказмаслиги.

СУЮҚ МАЛХАМЛАР

Суюқ малхамлар (тери елимлари) эритувчи парлангандан сўнг терида ингичка эластик ёпишқоқ пленка қолдирадиган осон учувчи суюқлик. Буларни асосан эпи- ва эндерматик малхам сифатида, шунингдек теридаги хирургик боғламларни мустахкамлаш ва кичикроқ тери шикастларини даволаш учун боғловчи материал ўрнида қўлланилади. Суюқ малхамларнинг таркибига коллодий, канифоль, полимер материаллар (этилцеллюлоза, сополимер винилпирролидон винилацетат билан, полиметакрилатлар ва акрилатлар.) киради. Эластиклик учун аралашмага ўсимлик мойи қўшилади.

Адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. Медицинская реабилитация: учебник / Г. Н. Пономаренко. — М.: ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2014
2. Минаварова Г.М. Аспекты обучения профессиональному языку студентов медвузов Scientife Bullettin of NamSU - Научный вестник - NamDU ilmiy axborotnomasi - 2022_2-сон
- 3.Рахматова З.М. Роль интерактивнкх методов в обучении студентов самостоятельному мышлению. - Экономика и социум №10 (101)2022
- 4.Минаварова Г.М. Ногиронлар ижтимоий адаптацияси омиллари. Экономика и социум №03 (118)2024

УДК: 658.562

*Миразимова Г.У.
ассистент
кафедра «Строительство зданий и сооружений»
ДжизПИ
Фатуллаев Р.С.
ассистент
кафедра «Технологии и организации
строительного производства»
Московский государственный
строительный университет
Суннатуллаева М.Э.
студент
группа 202-21 «С 3 и С»
ДжизПИ*

ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ЖЕЛЕЗОБЕТОННЫХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ В РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ТИПАХ ЗДАНИЙ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются железобетонные конструкции, как основной материал для строительства нашего региона. А также описываются качества железобетонные конструкций, такие как долговечность и устойчивость. Применение железобетонных конструкций в зданиях с различными назначениями.

Ключевые слова: железобетон, конструкция, здания, прочность, долговечность, жилые здания, общественное здание, промышленные здания, транспортные сооружения, специальные сооружения.

*Mirazimova G.U.
assistant
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures
JizPI
Fatullaev R.S.
assistant
Department of Technologies and Organization of Construction Production
Moscow State University of Civil Engineering
Sunnatullaeva M.E.
student
group 202-21 "S Z and S"
JizPI*

THE USE OF REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES IN VARIOUS TYPES OF BUILDINGS

Abstract. The article discusses reinforced concrete structures as the main material for the construction of our region. It also describes the qualities of reinforced concrete structures, such as durability and stability. The use of reinforced concrete structures in buildings with various purposes.

Keywords: reinforced concrete, construction, buildings, strength, durability, residential buildings, public buildings, industrial buildings, transport structures, special structures.

Железобетонные конструкции являются одними из наиболее распространенных и надежных строительных материалов, используемых в современном строительстве. Они обладают высокой прочностью, долговечностью и устойчивостью к различным внешним воздействиям. В данной статье мы рассмотрим применение железобетонных конструкций в различных типах зданий.

2.1. Жилые здания

Железобетонные конструкции широко используются при строительстве жилых зданий. Они позволяют создавать прочные и надежные конструкции, которые могут выдерживать большие нагрузки. Железобетонные конструкции могут быть использованы для создания фундаментов, стен, перекрытий и других элементов здания.

2.2. Промышленные здания

Железобетонные конструкции также широко используются при строительстве промышленных зданий. Они позволяют создавать прочные и надежные конструкции, которые могут выдерживать большие нагрузки. Железобетонные конструкции могут быть использованы для создания фундаментов, стен, перекрытий и других элементов здания.

2.3. Общественные здания

Железобетонные конструкции также широко используются при строительстве общественных зданий. Они позволяют создавать прочные и надежные конструкции, которые могут выдерживать большие нагрузки. Железобетонные конструкции могут быть использованы для создания фундаментов, стен, перекрытий и других элементов здания.

2.4. Транспортные сооружения

Железобетонные конструкции также широко используются при строительстве транспортных сооружений, таких как мосты, туннели и дороги. Они позволяют создавать прочные и надежные конструкции, которые могут выдерживать большие нагрузки. Железобетонные конструкции могут быть использованы для создания фундаментов, стен, перекрытий и других элементов сооружения.

2.5. Специальные сооружения

Железобетонные конструкции также широко используются при строительстве специальных сооружений, таких как плотины, атомные электростанции и другие объекты. Они позволяют создавать прочные и

надежные конструкции, которые могут выдерживать большие нагрузки. Железобетонные конструкции могут быть использованы для создания фундаментов, стен, перекрытий и других элементов сооружения.

В заключение, железобетонные конструкции являются одними из наиболее распространенных и надежных строительных материалов, используемых в современном строительстве. Они обладают высокой прочностью, долговечностью и устойчивостью к различным внешним воздействиям. Железобетонные конструкции могут быть использованы в различных типах зданий, что делает их универсальным материалом для строительства.

Использованные источники:

1. Испандиярова, У. Э., & Исаев, Р. А. (2023). Рост промышленного и жилищного строительства в нашей республике, актуальные вопросы, стоящие перед строителями. *Science and Education*, 4(4), 413-420.
2. Аблаева, Ў. (2020). Қурилиш конструкциялар фанидан ўқитишда “зинама-зина” технологияси. *Архив Научных Публикаций JSPI*.
3. Ablayeva, U., & Normatova, N. (2019). Energy saving issues in the design of modern social buildings. *Problems of Architecture and Construction*, 2(1), 59-62.
4. Sh, A. U. (2020). Technological methods of improving the durability of concrete in a dry hot climate of Uzbekistan. *Bulletin of Science and Education*, (21-3), 99.
5. Испандиярова У.Э., Испандиярова У.Э., Давронов Б.А., Исаев Р.А., & Бобаджанов А.А. (2023). Роль, цель и задачи науки «механика грунтов, основания и фундаменты» в подготовке инженеров-строителей. *Экономика и социум*, (12 (115)-1), 1137-1141.
6. Испандиярова, У. Э. К. (2020). Усиление мостовых железобетонных балок высокопрочными композиционными материалами. *European science*, (6 (55)), 63-67.
7. Испандиярова, У. Э., угли Давронов, Б. А., Исаев, Р. А., & угли Бобаджанов, А. А. (2023). Роль, цель и задачи науки «металлические конструкции» в подготовке инженеров-строителей. *Science and Education*, 4(12), 550-556.
8. Норматова, Н. А. (2007). О СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИИ ПОДГОТОВКИ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ КАДРОВ В УСЛОВИЯХ ВСЕОБЩЕГО МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА КАЧЕСТВА.
9. Sagtov, B. U. Bino-inshootlarning ekspluatatsiya ishonchliligi haqida asosiy ma'lumotlar (2023).
10. Асатов, Н. А., Сагатов, Б. У., & Джавлонова, Ш. Г. К. Перспективы реконструкции производственных зданий. *Science and Education*, 4(4), 445-451 (2023).
11. Испандиярова У.Э., & Норматова Н.А. (2023). Роль, цель и задачи дисциплины «архитектура промышленных и гражданских зданий» в

подготовке инженеров-строителей и общие правила проектирования. Экономика и социум, (4-2 (107)), 579-582.

12. Испандиярова, У., Давронов, Б., Исаев, Р., & Бобаджанов, А. (2023). Изучение во восстановление несущей способности конструкций памятников. *Тенденции и перспективы развития городов*, 1(1), 176-179.

13. Норматова, Н. А. (2020). Проектирование энергосберегающих зданий в условиях узбекистана. *Academy*, (11 (62)), 89-92.

14. Джураев, У. У. (2021). Влияние минеральных добавок в агрессивной среде на прочность керамзитобетона. *Science and Education*, 2(5), 144-154.

15. Джураев, У. У. (2020). Повышение технического состояния зданий и сооружений на основе поверочного расчета. *Academy*, (11 (62)), 70-74.

*Мусаев Н.М., PhD
Ташкентский институт текстильной
и легкой промышленности
Гуляева Г.Х., PhD
Ташкентский институт текстильной
и легкой промышленности
Мукимов М.М., д.т.н.
Ташкентский институт текстильной
и легкой промышленности*

ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПАРАМЕТРЫ РИСУНЧАТОГО ТРИКОТАЖА

Аннотация. В статье приведены результаты исследования технологических параметров нового рисунчатого трикотажа. В качестве сырья была использована хлопчатобумажная пряжа, шелковая пряжа и нить лайкра.

Ключевые слова: трикотаж, хлопок, шелк пряжа, ассортимент, технологик параметр.

*Musayev N.M., PhD.
Tashkent Institut Textile and Light Industry
Gulyaeva G.X., PhD.
Tashkent Institut Textile and Light Industry
Mukimov M. M., DcS.
Tashkent Institut Textile and Light Industry*

TECHNOLOGICAL PARAMETRES OF PATTERNED KNITTING FABRIC

Annotation. In the article results of analyses of technological parameters patterned knitted fabrics. Cotton yarn, silk yarn and Lycra thread were used as raw materials.

Keywords: coefficient of variation, fibrous waste, spinning, quality.

Развитие трикотажной промышленности связано не только с характеристиками трикотажных полотен, но и с высокой экономической эффективностью их производства. Показатели качества трикотажных полотен зависят от вида и качества используемого сырья, структуры трикотажного полотна и способов выработки [1-3].

При необходимости получения трикотажных полотен с достаточно высокими заполнениями поверхности для экономии расхода сырья, их

рекомендуется вырабатывать из пряжи с относительно невысокими показателями качества

Известно, что снижение поверхностной плотности приводит к изменению эксплуатационных и гигиенических свойств трикотажного полотна. Поэтому одновременно включается показатель, описывающий расход сырья и качественные показатели полотна [4-6].

Помимо показателя поверхностной плотности трикотажного полотна, толщина является еще и своеобразным показателем объемной легкости трикотажного полотна. Показатель объемной легкости структуры трикотажного полотна рекомендуется выражать через объемную плотность.

В ходе научно-исследовательской работы с целью расширения ассортимента трикотажных изделий и улучшения качественных показателей на плосковязальной машине были разработаны следующие 4 варианта рисунчатых трикотажных полотен с новой структурой. При получении образцов использовалась хлопковая пряжа линейной плотности 20 текс х 3, шелковая пряжа 14,3 текс х 4 и нить лайкра 8 текс. Трикотажные полотна отличаются друг от друга изменением их раппорта [7-12].

Изучено влияние новой структуры рисунчатого трикотажа на технологические параметры полотна.

Известно, что уменьшение поверхностной плотности трикотажного полотна приводит к изменению его эксплуатационных и гигиенических свойств. Среди полученных образцов состав трикотажа состоит в следующем: I вариант (базовый вариант) - 52 % хлопчатобумажной пряжи, 48 % шёлковой пряжи. Поверхностная плотность данного варианта $M_s=465,3 \text{ г/м}^2$, толщина $T=1,56 \text{ мм}$, объемная плотность состоит из $298,3 \text{ мг/см}^3$ (табл. 1). Трикотажное полотно II варианта содержит 48% хлопчатобумажной пряжи, 46,4% шелковой пряжи и 5,6% шелковой пряжи. Известно, что добавленная в образцы лайкровая нить повышает формоустойчивость трикотажа. Поверхностная плотность трикотажного полотна $M_s=224,4 \text{ г/м}^2$, толщина $T=0,8 \text{ мм}$, объемная плотность $280,5 \text{ мг/см}^3$. В III-ем варианте доля хлопчатобумажной пряжи составляет 49,5%, а доля шелковой пряжи-48%, нить лайкры- 2,5%. Поверхностная плотность трикотажного полотна $M_s=308,8 \text{ г/м}^2$, толщина $T=1,15 \text{ мм}$, объемная плотность $268,5 \text{ мг/см}^3$. В IV-ом варианте доля хлопчатобумажной пряжи составляет 50,3 %, шелковой пряжи 48,2 %, нить лайкры-1,5 %. Если поверхностная плотность трикотажного полотна $M_s=343,5 \text{ г/м}^2$, толщина $T=1,25 \text{ мм}$, его объемная плотность равно $274,8 \text{ мг/см}^3$ (рис. 1).

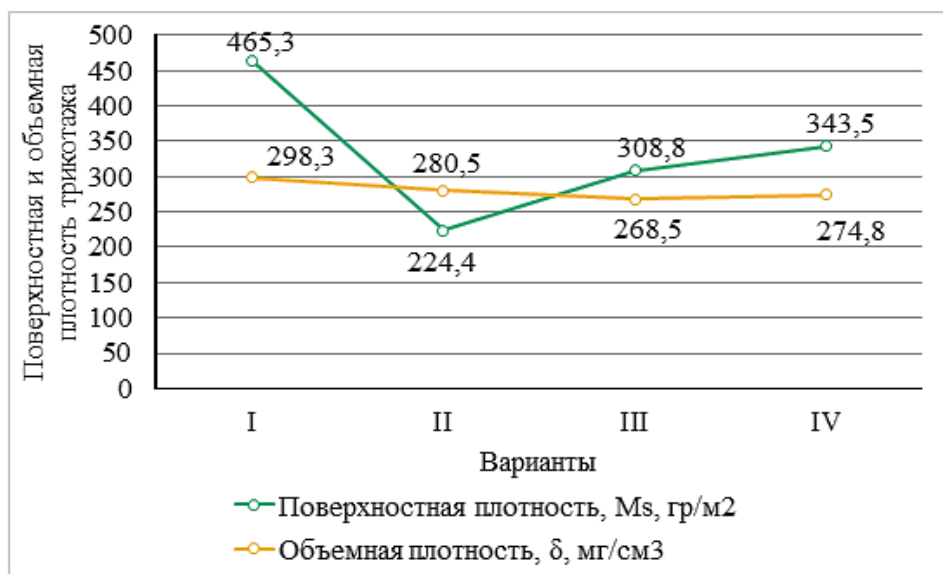


Рис 1. Гистограмма изменения поверхностной и объемной плотности новой структуры рисунчатого хлопко-шелкового трикотажа

Объемные плотности трикотажных образцов с новой структурой продольно-полосатого трикотажа варьируется от 268,5 до 298,3 мг/см³. Самый высокий показатель объемной плотности у базового I-варианта, это составляет 298,3 мг/см³, наименьший показатель в III-ом варианте объемная плотность составляет 268,5 мг/см³, состоящий из состава 49,5 % хлопчатобумажной пряжи, 48 % шелковой пряжи и 2,5 % лайкровой нити. III-вариант легче на 29,8 мг/см³. Определено, что показатели объемной плотности меньше, чем у базового варианта у II-го варианта на 5,9 %, у III-го варианта на 10 %, у IV-го варианта - на 7,9 %.

То есть исследуемые варианты образцов отличаются снижением показателей объемной плотности, за счет уменьшения доли хлопчатобумажной пряжи и лайкровой нити в составе трикотажного полотна в зависимости и от соотношения раппорта, а также использования шелковой пряжи.

За счет изменения соотношения раппорта (увеличения числа петельный рядов) и использования в качестве сырья шелковую пряжу и лайкровую нить, в полученном рисунчатом хлопко-шелковом трикотажном полотне новой структуры показатель расхода сырья III-го варианта по сравнению с другими вариантами оказался низким.

В научно-исследовательской работе можно добиться снижения объемной плотности трикотажного полотна (расход сырья) на 1,4-10% и улучшения качественных показателей.

Одним словом, эффективное использование шелковой пряжи в качестве сырья при производстве рисунчатых хлопко-шелковых трикотажных полотен с новыми структурами, рекомендованы для

производства женской и детской легкой верхней одежды и ассортимента изделий.

Использованные источники:

1. Торкунова З.А. Испытания трикотажа. -М.: Легкая индустрия. 1975 г. -С. 224-227.
2. Кукин Г.Н., Соловьев А.Н. Текстильное материаловедение. (Исходные текстильные материалы) М.: Легпромбытиздат. 1985. -С. 132-147.
3. Л.А.Кудрявин, И.И. Шалов. Основы технологии трикотажного производства. М.:Легпромбытиздат, 1990 г. с. 123-132.
4. Мусаев Н. М., Гуляева Г. Х., Мукимов М. М. Исследование технологических параметров рисунчатого хлопко-шелкового трикотажа //Universum: технические науки. – 2022. – №. 9-2 (102). – С. 42-46.
5. Мукимов М. М., Мусаев Н. М. Технологические параметры нового вида рисунчатого хлопко-шелкового трикотажа //Материалы докладов 54-й Международной научно-технической конференции преподавателей и студентов. – 2021. – С. 233-235.
6. Musayev N. M., Gulyayeva G. X., Muqimov M. M. Technology of pattern knitting fabrics produced from cotton and silk threads //Textile Journal of Uzbekistan. – 2020. – Т. 9. – №. 1. – С. 63-69.
7. Мусаев Н., Турдиев И., Мукимов М. М. Исследование технологических параметров хлопко-шелкового трикотажа //ББК 1 А28. – 2019. – С. 53.
8. Мусаев Н. М., Маликов Б., Мукимов М. М. Разработка новых видов рисунчатого трикотажа //Advances in Science and Technology. – 2019. – С. 59-60.
9. Мусаев Н. М., Мукимов М. М. Анализ структур и способов выработки хлопко-шелкового трикотажа //Проблемы текстильной отрасли и пути их решения. – 2021. – С. 154-157.
10. Мусаев Н. М., Гуляева Г. Х., Мукимов М. М. Исследование свойств новых структур трикотажа //Известия высших учебных заведений. Технология легкой промышленности. – 2020. – Т. 47. – №. 1. – С. 55-58.
11. Мусаев, Нуриддин Мухитдинович, Мухайё Мирхотамовна Мусаева, and Мирабзал Мираюбович Мукимов. "Исследование физико-механических свойств нового рисунчатого хлопко-шелкового трикотажа." Universum: технические науки 9-2 (102) (2022): 47-50.
12. Мусаев, Н. М., & Мукимов, М. М. (2021). Анализ технологических параметров рисунчатого хлопко-шелкового трикотажа. in проблемы текстильной отрасли и пути их решения (pp. 151-153).

*Мусаев Н.М., PhD
Ташкентский институт текстильной
и легкой промышленности
Мусаева М.М., PhD
Ташкентский институт текстильной
и легкой промышленности
Мукимов М.М., д.т.н.
Ташкентский институт текстильной
и легкой промышленности*

ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ ХЛОПКО-ШЁЛКОВОГО РИСУНЧАТОГО ТРИКОТАЖА

Аннотация. В статье приведены способы эффективного использования нового хлопко-шелкового рисунчатого трикотажа с использованием местного сырья. Произведенное рисунчатое трикотажное полотно из хлопко-шелка было изготовлено на трикотажной машине с 14 классами.

Ключевые слова: трикотаж, хлопок, шелк пряжа, ассортимент, материал, качества, рисунчатый, класс.

*Musayev N.M., PhD.
Tashkent Institut Textile and Light Industry
Musayeva M.M., PhD.
Tashkent Institut Textile and Light Industry
Mukimov M.M., DcS.
Tashkent Institut Textile and Light Industry*

TECHNOLOGY FOR PRODUCING COTTON-SILK PATTERNED KNITTING FABRIC

Annotation. The article presents ways to effectively use the new cotton-silk patterned knitting fabric using local raw materials. The cotton-silk patterned knitting fabric produced was made by a 14-gauge knitting machine.

Keywords: knitting, cotton, silk yarn, assortment, fabric, quality, pattern, class.

При производстве трикотажных полотен с использованием различного сырья и изменяя раппорт переплетения можно получить трикотаж с улучшенными качественными показателями. С помощью этого способа можно уменьшить показатели деформации полотна по длине и по ширине, улучшить формоустойчивость и теплозащитные свойства, сохраняя при этом прочностные свойства трикотажного полотна, изменяя

при этом поверхностную плотность трикотажа [1].

С целью снижения расхода сырья и улучшения качественных показателей трикотажного полотна разработан новый способ получения хлопчатобумажного трикотажного полотна с новой структурой продольно-полосатого рисунка на плосковязальной машине.

В этой научно-исследовательской работе были разработаны новые конструкции и способы производства хлопчатобумажных трикотажных полотен с новой структурой рисунчатого трикотажа. На плосковязальной машине 14 класса LongXing, выработаны 4 варианта трикотажного полотна, с различными раппортами рисунка [2-4]. При получении образцов использовалась хлопковая пряжа линейной плотности 20 текс х 3, шелковая пряжа 14,3 текс х 4 и лайкра 8 текс. Трикотажные полотна отличаются друг от друга изменением их раппорта [5-8].

Хлопко-шелковые трикотажные полотна новой структуры продольно-полосатого рисунчатого трикотажа получить на плосковязальной машине следующим образом. I вариант новой структуры рисунчатого трикотажа, осуществляется таким образом: при вязании I ряда каретка вязальной машины (система вязания) двигается слева направо за счет того, что иглы 1, 13-23 передней игольницы и задней игольницы иглы находится в рабочем состоянии для процесса заключения. На передней игольнице иглы 2-12, 24 поднимаются на процесс петлеобразования, провязывают ряд глади из шелковой пряжи, с первым нитенаправителем формируется I ряд образца. В этом случае передняя игольница с иглами 3-11, 25 и задняя игольница с иглами 14-22, 26 не участвуют в процессе петлеобразования в связи с тем, что для процесса подъемный клин выключается из рабочего состояния. В результате в передней и задней игольницах, участвующих в процессе петлеобразования образует петельный ряд глади, из шелковой пряжи (рис. 1, I ряд). При вязании II ряда трикотажного полотна каретка вязальной машины (система вязания) двигается справа налево, и в связи с тем, что подъемный клин находится в рабочем состоянии, на передней игольнице иглы 25, 13-3 и на задней игольнице иглы 24-14, 2 поднимаются формирует для II ряда полотна ряд глади из хлопчатобумажной пряжи при помощи второго нитенаправителя. В данном случае на передней игольнице иглы 23-15, 1 и на задней игольнице иглы 26, 12-2 не участвуют в процессе петлеобразования из-за того, что система выключается из рабочего состояния процесса. В результате из хлопчатобумажной пряжи на передней и задней иглы участвующих в процессе петлеобразования образуются гладкие петли (рис. 1, II ряд).

хлопчатобумажных пряжи на иглы, расположенные на передней и задней игольницах плосковязальной машины. А также III и IV варианта процесс вязания I-IV и I-VI рядов трикотажного полотна производят в той же последовательности, что и процесс вязания I и II рядов трикотажного полотна II варианта, а V и VII ряд провязывается в той же последовательности, что и процесс вязания III ряда трикотажное полотно варианта II.

В результате получены новые ассортименты образцов рисунчатого трикотажа с высокой формоустойчивостью, за счет формирования ряд петли глади из шелковых и хлопчатобумажных пряжи на расположенных иглах на передней и на задней игольницах формирования ластиковых петельных рядов из лайкровой нити.

Представленные варианты рисунчатого трикотажного полотна с новой структуры могут быть успешно использованы при производстве легких изделий верхней одежды, женского и детского ассортимента.

Использованные источники:

1. Sentil Kumar, T. Ramachandran. Influence of parameters of the knitting process on the thermal properties of silk knitwear. "Fibers and textiles in Eastern Europe". Volume 26, Issue 5, 2018. pp. 47-53.
2. Мусаев Н. М. и др. О свойствах новых хлопко-шелковых трикотажных полотен. – 2020.
3. Мусаев Н., Турдиев И., Мукимов М. М. Исследование технологических параметров хлопко-шелкового трикотажа //ББК 1 А28. – 2019. – С. 53.
4. Мусаев Н., Турдиев И., Мукимов М. М. Исследование физико-механических свойств хлопко-шелкового трикотажа //ББК 1 А28. – 2019. – С. 55.
5. Мусаев Н. М., Маликов Б., Мукимов М. М. Разработка новых видов рисунчатого трикотажа //Advances in Science and Technology. – 2019. – С. 59-60.
6. Мусаев Н. М., Гуляева Г. Х., Мукимов М. М. исследование технологических параметров рисунчатого хлопко-шелкового трикотажа //Universum: технические науки. – 2022. – №. 9-2 (102). – С. 42-46.
7. Мусаев Н. М., Мусаева М. М., Мукимов М. М. Исследование физико-механических свойств нового рисунчатого хлопко-шелкового трикотажа //Universum: технические науки. – 2022. – №. 9-2 (102). – С. 47-50.
8. Мусаев Н., Турдиев И., Мукимов М. М. Исследование физико-механических свойств хлопко-шелкового трикотажа //ББК 1 А28. – 2019. – С. 55.

*Назирова З.М.
кафедра акушерства гинекологии №1
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт*

ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ В ДИАГНОСТИКЕ ХРОНИЧЕСКОГО ЭНДОМЕТРИТА

Резюме. Оптимизация диагностики и лечения хронических воспалительных заболеваний органов малого таза в условиях депопуляционного кризиса является важным вектором в решении проблемы улучшения репродуктивного здоровья женщин.

В статье представлены данные о современных методах диагностики хронического эндометрита (ХЭ). Подробно описаны сонографические картины при различных вариантах хронического эндометрита.

Стремление к унификации визуальной симптоматики воспалительного процесса в матке представлено выделением отдельных клиничко-эндоскопических типов ХЭ. П

оказано, что как исследование первого уровня для распознавания ХЭ гистероскопия безопасна и эффективна наряду с сонографией, обязательна до процедуры ЭКО у женщин с бесплодием, как метод оценки эндометриальной восприимчивости в фазу имплантационного окна для прогнозирования исходов беременности.

Ключевые слова: хронический эндометрит, современная диагностика, репродуктивная хдоровья.

*Nazirova Z.M.
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology No. 1
Andijan State Medical Institute*

ADVANTAGES OF MODERN DIAGNOSTICS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC ENDOMETRITIS

Resume. Optimization of diagnosis and treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases of the pelvic organs in conditions of depopulation crisis is an important vector in solving the problem of improving women's reproductive health.

The article presents data on modern methods of diagnosis of chronic endometritis (CE). Sonographic patterns in various variants of chronic endometritis are described in detail.

The desire to unify the visual symptoms of the inflammatory process in the uterus is represented by the isolation of separate clinical and endoscopic types of HE. It has

been shown that, as a first-level study for the recognition of HE, hysteroscopy is safe and effective along with sonography, mandatory before IVF procedure in women with infertility, as a method for assessing endometrial susceptibility during the implantation window phase to predict pregnancy outcomes.

Keywords: chronic endometritis, modern diagnostics, reproductive health.

Актуальность. Проблема изучения воспалительных заболеваний эндометрия у женщин репродуктивного возраста является актуальной, так как вызывает не только нарушение менструальной, но и репродуктивной функции [3,6,11]. Частота встречаемости хронического эндометрита при бесплодии колеблется от 20 до 60%, при привычном невынашивании беременности — от 60,5 до 86,7%. Клинические проявления хронического эндометрита неспецифичны, заболевание часто диагностируется случайно при скрининговом обследовании женщин [7,9,13].

Для диагностики хронического эндометрита используется, как правило, гистологический метод, учитывающий совокупность морфологических признаков хронического воспаления: наличие очаговой лимфолейкоцитарной инфильтрации, очагового или диффузного фиброза стромы; присутствие плазматических клеток и склеротические изменения стенок спиральных артерий [1,4,8]. Наличие только одного или двух вышеописанных критериев воспаления вызывает сомнение у морфологов в постановке диагноза хронического эндометрита [2,5,9,12]. Других способов верификации диагноза на сегодняшний день не существует.

Цель исследования: определение маркеров иммунокомпетентных клеток, подтверждающих воспаление в эндометрии и уточнение характера воспалительного процесса при сопоставлении показателей местного и системного иммунитета.

Материалы и методы исследования. Группу исследования составили 151 женщина (средний возраст 32 года) с нарушением репродуктивной функции (бесплодие первичное, вторичное, невынашивание беременности), с гистологическими критериями хронического эндометрита.

Результаты и обсуждение. Все женщины наблюдались в отделении акушерства и гинекологии в г. Андижана, где перед выполнением инвазивных процедур (лапаро- и гистероскопий, гистеросальпингографий, биопсий эндометрия) они были обследованы на наличие скрытых инфекций урогенитального тракта с использованием бактериологического, культурального, иммуно-флюорисцентного, иммуноферментного и серологического методов исследования (в качестве биологического материала исследовались секрет влагалища и цервикального канала, а также образцы крови).

Контрольную группу составили 10 женщин с нормальной морфологической структурой эндометрия, соответствующей пролиферативной (5) и секреторной (5) фазам менструального цикла без признаков воспаления.

С развитием современной диагностической аппаратуры стали широкодоступными доплерографические и доплерометрические исследования. Для количественной оценки кровоснабжения целесообразно использовать ультразвуковое исследование с расчетом объема и трехмерных доплерометрических индексов, а именно: индекса васкуляризации (vascularization index, VI – отображает насыщенность ткани сосудами, выражается в %), индекса кровотока (flow index, FI – отображает среднюю интенсивность кровотока, выражается целым числом от 0 до 100) и отношения васкуляризации к кровотоку (vascularization-flow index, VFI – характеризует как васкуляризацию, так и кровоток, и выражается целым числом, от 0 до 100).

Подтверждением тому стало проведенное в 2016 году исследование, в котором доказано, что при аспирационной биопсии недодиагностика рака имела место в 45 % случаев, в то время как при РДВ – в 30% случаев, то есть практически более трети случаев рака эндометрия были пропущены при проведении полного cureтажа цервикального канала и полости матки

Вывод. Таким образом, возможности современной диагностики и лечения гиперпластических процессов эндометрия постоянно совершенствуются, открывая новые перспективы их лечения.

Обобщая вышеизложенное, можно заключить, что залогом успеха лечения гиперпролиферативных процессов эндометрия является правильная интерпретация результатов гистологического исследования и понимание этиологии и патогенеза выявленных изменений. Важными этапами диагностического процесса является ультразвуковое трансвагинальное исследование, доплерометрия, гистероскопия, а также применение унифицированных современных классификаций ГЭ.

В недалеком будущем возможно и применение генетических диагностических методик, позволяющих в некоторой степени спрогнозировать течение процесса и ответ на терапию, что может быть подспорьем в выборе тактики лечения.

Использованные источники:

1. Алеев И.А. Некоторые генетические и иммунологические аспекты хронического эндометрита у женщин репродуктивного возраста: Автореф. дис. канд. мед. наук. – М., 2005. – 24 с.
2. Кирющенко П.А. Ультразвуковая оценка роли «маточного фактора» и особенности предгестационной подготовки женщин с привычным невынашиванием беременности I триместра / П.А. Кирющенко, Д.М. Белоусов // Гинекология. – 2005. – Т. 7, № 1. – С. 7–3.

3. Озерская И.А. Комплексное ультразвуковое исследование матки у женщин после неудачных попыток экстракорпорального оплодотворения / И.А. Озерская, М.И. Агеева, В.В. Заева // Ультразвуковая и функциональная диагностика. – 2006. – № 6. – С. 41–50.
4. Петров Ю.А. Эффективность сонографической диагностики хронического эндометрита // Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов. Серия: Медицина. – 2011. – № S5. – С. 248–253.
5. Радзинский В.Е. Эффективность импульсной электротерапии в комплексном лечении больных хроническим эндометритом / В.Е. Радзинский, Ю.А. Петров, М.Л. Полина // Казанский медицинский журнал. – 2012. – Т. 93, № 1. – С. 72–76.
6. Bayer-Garner I.B. Routine syndecan-1 immunohistochemistry aids in the diagnosis of chronic endometritis / I.B. Bayer-Garner, J.A. Nickell, S. Korourian // Arch Pathol Lab Med. – 2004. – Vol. 128, № 9. – P. 1000–1003.
7. Caserta L. The use of transvaginal ultrasound following voluntary interruption of pregnancy to reduce complications due to incomplete curettage / L. Caserta, D. Labriola, M. Torella et al. // Minerva Ginecol. – 2008. – Vol. 60, № 1. – P. 7–13.
8. Di Spiezio Sardo A. Role of hysteroscopy in evaluating chronic pelvic pain / A. Di Spiezio Sardo, M. Guida, S. Bettocchi et al. // Fertil Steril. – 2008. – Vol. 90, № 4. – P. 1191–1196.

*Никифорова А.А.
студент
Оренбургский государственный университет
Россия, Оренбург*

ПОВЫШЕНИЕ КАДРОВОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ НА ОСНОВЕ УЧЕТА СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ФАКТОРОВ

Аннотация. В статье указано на актуализацию вопросов повышения кадрового потенциала организации на основе учета социально-психологических факторов. В работе рассмотрена категория «кадровый потенциал»; определены основные направления его повышения. Определены затраты на реализацию проекта; указано на наличие социального эффекта от внедрения проекта, определены положительные тенденции в работе муниципального образования.

Ключевые слова: кадровый потенциал, совершенствование кадрового потенциала организации, социально – психологические факторы.

*Nikiforova A.A.
student
Orenburg State University
Russia, Orenburg*

IMPROVING THE HUMAN RESOURCE POTENTIAL OF THE ORGANIZATION BASED ON THE CONSIDERATION OF SOCIO- PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

Annotation. The article points to the actualization of the issues of increasing the personnel potential of the organization based on the consideration of socio-psychological factors. The paper considers the category of «human resources»; the main directions of its increase are determined. The costs for the project implementation are determined; indicated the presence of a social effect from the implementation of the project, identified positive trends in the work of the municipality.

Keywords: personnel potential, improvement of the organization's personnel potential, social and psychological factors.

Актуальность темы. Эффективная работа организации, в условиях рыночных отношений, невозможна без создания механизма управления развитием его кадрового потенциала, а также научного изучения методов кадрового обеспечения. В связи с низким уровнем профессиональной

подготовки в организациях, теоретическая разработка социально-экономических механизмов воспроизводства специалистов предприятий имеет особое значение. Проблема управления кадровым потенциалом в организациях носит междисциплинарный характер, что требует использования комплексных подходов с учетом экономических, социологических, психологических и других факторов. Комплексный анализ соответствующей научной литературы показал, что проблемам управления кадровым потенциалом предприятий, концепциям, практике и перспективам его развития, созданию источников финансирования персонала, системе поиска и отбора персонала уделяется недостаточное внимание.

Целью данной работы является разработка программы по развитию кадрового потенциала Университетского колледжа ОГУ г. Оренбурга на основе учета социально – психологических факторов.

Сотрудники, которые мотивированы и успешны в своей карьере, положительно влияют на прибыль компании. Но слишком часто компании не вкладывают достаточно времени и средств в развитие своих сотрудников.

Это большая ошибка, потому что нет лучшего способа развивать свой бизнес, чем инвестировать в своих сотрудников. Развитие сотрудников предоставляет вам все необходимое для мотивации и развития ваших сотрудников, чтобы они могли достичь новых уровней успеха во всех аспектах своей жизни.

Развитие сотрудников - это любые усилия организации, обычно планируемые и осуществляемые с использованием значительных ресурсов, направленные на улучшение знаний, навыков, опыта, приверженности или ценности сотрудников для повышения эффективности их работы [6].

Когда организация инвестирует в своих сотрудников, она закладывает основу для успеха. Развитие персонала предоставляет сотрудникам возможность саморазвития, чтобы они могли работать наилучшим образом. Но этот тип развития заключается не только в приобретении новых навыков.

Речь идет о том, чтобы помочь сотрудникам найти свою страсть и полностью раскрыть свой потенциал. Речь идет о том, чтобы облегчить сотрудникам решение задач, связанных с их ролью, и получить ценный опыт, который поможет им стать лучшими сотрудниками в будущем.

Но на этом преимущества развития персонала не заканчиваются. Это также дает сотрудникам возможность познакомиться с новыми идеями.

Когда сотрудники развиваются, руководство достигает трех основных целей:

- сотрудники будут более продуктивны (и, следовательно, более прибыльны) на работе
- Они будут счастливее дома, потому что будут удовлетворены в своей личной и профессиональной жизни,

- Руководство компании будет удерживать их дольше, потому что они будут видеть, что у них есть возможности для продвижения в компании [4].

Преимущества развития персонала бесчисленны: оно улучшает навыки сотрудников, повышает моральный дух, способствует удержанию персонала и снижает текучесть кадров.

Это лишь некоторые из причин, по которым организации должны воспользоваться этой возможностью для развития своих сотрудников.

Список из 10 преимуществ развития сотрудников:

- Улучшение морального состояния сотрудников.
- Повышение уровня удержания сотрудников.
- Развивайте новых лидеров.
- Создать сильную организационную культуру.
- Улучшенное обслуживание клиентов.
- Улучшение навыков принятия решений.
- Повышение производительности, эффективности и производительности.
- Приводят к появлению новых личных навыков.
- Улучшение навыков межличностного общения сотрудников.
- Повышение мотивации сотрудников [1].

Люди, как правило, мотивируются извне тем, что им нужно или хочется. Например, люди обычно более продуктивны, когда они мотивированы, так как у них появляется дополнительный стимул для достижения своих целей.

Это может быть премия, повышение по службе или даже похвала от начальника. Но важна и внутренняя мотивация - она исходит изнутри ваших сотрудников. Руководство может помочь им развить этот тип мотивации, создав рабочую среду, ориентированную на коллектив и сотрудничество.

Следующие два метода являются эффективными для создания такого типа среды.

Метод 1: Образовательные программы

Образовательные программы - это отличный способ дать вашим сотрудникам знания по самым разным темам. Это могут быть курсы по управлению временем, лидерству, продажам или даже компьютерным навыкам [3].

Когда руководство вкладывает средства в обучение своих сотрудников через спонсируемые компанией тренинги, это значительно улучшает их повседневную производительность и трудовую этику. Поэтому, если руководство хочет, чтобы их сотрудники были довольны, им следует рассмотреть возможность проведения курсов, которые помогут им развить новые навыки.

Метод 2: Программы наставничества

Наставничество - это еще один фантастический способ для организаций продемонстрировать свою приверженность развитию своей

команды, поскольку оно дает сотрудникам доступ к опытному "приятелю", который даст им совет и направит их к успеху.

Однако важно отметить, что эти отношения не должны быть односторонними: наставники также должны брать своих подопечных под свое крыло и оказывать им поддержку [2].

Руководство может даже сделать эту инициативу частью культуры компании, предложив новым сотрудникам стать «наставниками» своих коллег. Таким образом, они вырастут лучшими лидерами и научатся поддерживать других на рабочем месте.

В целом, важно делиться своими целями и планами с командой, потому что вы хотите, чтобы они поддержали то, что делает руководство. Убедитесь, что они знают, почему эти цели важны и как они повлияют на их жизнь в будущем.

Разговор о будущем бизнеса - хороший способ понять, чего хотят сотрудники в своей карьере. Цели развития бизнеса должны находить отклик у сотрудников.

Например, если ваша организация стремится увеличить количество клиентов, руководство хочет иметь возможность обсудить, как это повлияет на всех в будущем.

Поскольку в этой сфере очень важна командная работа, руководителям также полезно ставить конкретные цели, в достижении которых участвует более одного человека. Обсуждая с сотрудником цели и планы, важно показать ему, что он получит, помогая компании добиться успеха в долгосрочной перспективе.

Конечно, существуют краткосрочные выгоды, такие как дополнительные деньги или бонусы, но концентрация только на них может заставить людей не поверить в ваше видение. Вместо этого поговорите о том, как успех сейчас приведет к лучшим возможностям в будущем.

Лучшие цели состоят из легко выполнимых шагов. Например, что-то вроде «пройти сертификацию» гораздо более конкретно, чем «упорно трудиться». Заставить сотрудников поверить в неопределенные идеи невозможно, но это будет гораздо сложнее [5].

Когда сотрудники говорят вам о своих целях, убедитесь, что руководство прислушивается к ним и показывает им, как они могут реально их достичь. Как руководитель, важно поощрять всех, кто хочет воспользоваться возможностями профессионального развития.

Кроме того, если вы знаете о каких-либо конкретных программах или курсах, в которых сотрудники могут быть заинтересованы, упомяните и о них. Это правда, что некоторые люди могут испытывать трудности в достижении своих личных или профессиональных целей из-за смягчающих обстоятельств. Возможно, они страдают от хронического заболевания или имеют семейные обязанности, которые мешают им работать.

В этом случае важно работать вместе, чтобы руководство могло найти способ достичь своих целей, не оказывая слишком большого давления на сотрудника. Верно и то, что не все разделяют одни и те же цели.

Некоторые люди могут быть совершенно счастливы на своем месте и не хотят гнаться за повышением по службе или проходить сложные курсы. Это нормально; важно понимать, что разные люди хотят от своей работы и карьеры разных вещей.

Пока руководство честно говорит о том, чего оно хочет от сотрудников, каждый должен иметь возможность понять, может ли он добиться успеха.

Первый шаг к улучшению развития персонала - это определение преимуществ. Это поможет заинтересовать людей в теме. Руководство также может попытаться внедрить новые методы развития своих сотрудников, такие как образовательные программы и схемы наставничества.

Если руководство сможет вовлечь свою команду в эти инициативы, они будут гораздо более привержены и готовы к сотрудничеству - просто потому, что это то, что им интересно.

Но что, если этого недостаточно? Если у ваших сотрудников по-прежнему нет мотивации участвовать в работе или использовать новые возможности для развития, руководство может сосредоточиться на создании рабочей среды, способствующей командной работе и сотрудничеству, где поощряются конкретные цели, но где личное развитие также является приоритетом.

Для этого необходимо создать культуру, в которой люди будут чувствовать, что у них есть цель и что их работа имеет ценность. Руководитель также может инициировать инициативы компании для поднятия морального духа, такие как праздничные премии или праздничные ужины.

Это может потребовать значительных усилий, но когда сотрудники знают, что руководитель заинтересован в них и стремится помочь им добиться успеха как в личном, так и в профессиональном плане, развитие персонала принесет свои плоды. Что касается отдельного человека, то руководитель может повысить мотивацию путем постановки достижимых целей и желаемых результатов.

Это не только придаст вам сосредоточенность и целеустремленность, но и даст вам цель, к которой нужно стремиться. Поэтому прежде чем попробовать что-то новое или принять другую политику, подумайте, какие изменения дадут наилучшие результаты и преимущества для ваших сотрудников.

Слабое развитие происходит, когда руководитель отвергает вышеуказанные предложения и создает среду, не способствующую профессиональному развитию.

Например, вместо того, чтобы создать атмосферу сотрудничества с возможностями для совместной работы, сотрудники сталкиваются с обстановкой высокого стресса. В результате моральный дух сотрудников падает, и у них больше нет мотивации развиваться и двигаться вперед.

Чтобы избежать этой проблемы:

- Создавайте командные задания и задачи, чтобы люди чувствовали себя более связанными с компанией и своими коллегами.

- Избегайте сосредоточения на индивидуальных результатах

- Если вы будете уделять слишком много внимания индивидуальным показателям, ваши сотрудники начнут соревноваться друг с другом, вместо того чтобы работать вместе для достижения общих целей.

Если ваша команда больше озабочена тем, чтобы быть лучше своих коллег, вместо того, чтобы делать все возможное, у вас будут проблемы с командной работой, а не только с мотивацией.

Создание политики для поддержки профессионального развития

Сосредоточьтесь на предоставлении четкой обратной связи, чтобы вы могли эффективно развивать новые навыки.

Предоставление четкой обратной связи имеет решающее значение для развития ваших сотрудников. Члены вашей команды должны знать, когда они добиваются успеха, а также должны знать, где они могут улучшить свои результаты, если они не справляются с поставленной задачей.

Это не только повысит мотивацию, но и улучшит развитие навыков. Чем больше вы показываете, что вам небезразличен успех ваших сотрудников, тем больше вероятность того, что они тоже захотят добиться успеха.

Поощряйте своих сотрудников к совершенствованию, участвуя в программах обучения или наставничества (вместо того, чтобы бороться в одиночку).

Когда сотрудники чувствуют, что их поддерживают и ценят, они с большей вероятностью будут стараться изо всех сил. Они не будут стесняться просить о помощи, когда окажутся в затруднительном положении или совершат ошибки, что ускорит процесс развития навыков.

Развивать свою команду не обязательно должно быть сложно. Имея в своем распоряжении всю необходимую информацию, вы можете внести существенные изменения, чтобы создать в коллективе атмосферу, способствующую профессиональному развитию.

Вместо того чтобы создать атмосферу сотрудничества с возможностями для совместной работы, сотрудники, скорее всего, будут соревноваться в условиях высокого стресса. В результате возникает культура конкуренции, а не командной работы, поскольку сотрудники хотят, чтобы их считали лучше, чем их коллеги, а не просто лучшими, какими они могут быть индивидуально.

Другой пример - неспособность дать четкую обратную связь. Если члены команды не знают, когда они добиваются успеха или совершают ошибки, они не смогут совершенствоваться, что приведет к проблемам с мотивацией в будущем.

Аналогичным образом, поощрение индивидуальной работы без признания ценности командной работы может привести к тому, что ваши сотрудники будут конкурировать друг с другом, а не строить отношения и поощрять сотрудничество.

Это также ослабит возможности для развития, поскольку сотрудники не будут иметь доступа к образовательным программам или возможностям наставничества, если они слишком заняты попытками превзойти друг друга.

Даже если вы не хотите реализовывать инициативы по развитию команды, вам необходимо признать важность индивидуальной обратной связи и обратной связи один на один. Без этой информации вашим сотрудникам будет очень трудно совершенствоваться, даже при наличии программ обучения и возможностей наставничества. Это правда, некоторые люди могут преуспевать в конкурентной среде, где они могут блистать как личности.

Но когда такая культура навязывается всем, никто не выигрывает. Развитие персонала снизится, потому что сотрудники не будут иметь доступа к инструментам, необходимым для личного или профессионального роста.

Эффективно поддерживать профессиональное развитие, подчеркивать командную работу и поощрять саморазвитие там, где это возможно.

Разница между развитием персонала и личностным развитием неуловима, но ее важно понимать. Вкратце, вы можете думать о развитии персонала как об усилиях всей компании по обеспечению достаточной подготовки и развития сотрудников для поддержки целей всей организации.

В отличие от этого, личностное развитие предполагает работу людей над достижением собственных целей. На хорошем рабочем месте есть место для обоих типов развития. Если ваша компания ценит командную работу, было бы неплохо, чтобы все проходили обязательное обучение каждый год - это будет считаться развитием персонала.

В то же время многие люди ценят возможности наставничества, которые способствуют профессиональному росту, помогая другим, что также является личностным развитием. Хотя некоторым людям может показаться невозможным заниматься обоими видами развития, это не так.

Во многих случаях личное развитие может быть вторичной целью: например, если вы хотите улучшить свои навыки и узнать больше о маркетинге, чтобы понять, как лучше продавать себя, это можно отнести к разделу «личное развитие».

Если вы также хотите повысить уровень своих знаний, чтобы получить право на продвижение по службе на вашей нынешней работе, это будет развитие персонала.

Давайте проанализируем кадровый потенциал Оренбургского университетского колледжа ОГУ. Количество преподавателей Оренбургского университетского колледжа ОГУ на начало 2024 года составило 155 человек. Среди них: кандидаты наук - 5 человек (3,3%), работники, не имеющие ученого звания - 150 человек. (96,7%).

Анализ данных позволяет сделать следующие выводы:

- Прием на работу молодых учителей замедляет старение преподавательского состава.

- Нет притока молодых докторов наук и кандидатов наук, что приводит к увеличению среднего возраста преподавателей.

- Процент преподавательского состава с университетскими степенями и квалификацией снижается (75,3% - в 2018 году; 64,5% - в 2022 году).

Анализ кадровой ситуации в Университетском колледже ОГУ г.Оренбурга, основанный на приведенных выше данных, позволяет сделать следующие выводы:

- Что касается квалификации преподавательского состава, то показатели Университета пока превышают пороговые значения критериев аккредитации (более 60%). Однако анализ эволюции характеристик квалификаций и количества возрастных групп показывает, что сегодня невозможно решить кадровую проблему только за счет привлечения молодежи. При сохранении контингента студентов необходимо работать в трех направлениях:

1. привлечение и удержание молодых специалистов и обеспечение их профессионального развития

2. предоставить возможности для творческой работы среднего поколения и возвращения специалистов, ранее покинувших университет;

3. создать условия для расширения творческого потенциала старшего поколения и передачи его опыта молодым.

- Одним из главных результатов кадровой работы 2019-2023 годов по поиску, обучению и удержанию молодых преподавателей стало привлечение значительного числа молодых специалистов для преподавания. Приток молодых учителей не только замедлил процесс старения преподавательского состава, но и несколько снизил средний возраст учителей.

- Проблема привлечения молодых людей к научной и преподавательской деятельности остается одной из самых острых. Основными препятствиями на пути этого развития являются: низкий уровень жизни ученых и преподавателей, падение престижа науки и отсутствие стратегии ее развития в России, слабая техническая оснащенность научной работы и низкий спрос на результаты исследований.

Несмотря на систему поддержки молодых ученых, университет пока не в состоянии удовлетворить их естественные потребности. Положительным примером могут служить факультеты с высоким объемом НИОКР на единицу штатного преподавательского состава, где много молодежи, а средний возраст преподавательского состава составляет менее 50 лет. Очевидно, что разработка системы стимулирования молодых ученых является стратегически важной задачей и должна решаться с привлечением национальных и региональных властей.

- В последние годы доля женщин в профессии учителя увеличилась. Учитывая уровень оплаты труда преподавателей, возможно, потребуется больше усилий для привлечения женщин на факультеты.

- Система повышения квалификации учителей должна быть модернизирована с учетом современных условий. Особенно остро эта проблема стоит в связи с приходом в университет большого количества молодых преподавателей, не имеющих профессионального опыта.

- Социологический опрос показал, что преподаватели, независимо от занимаемой должности (ассистенты, доценты, профессора), считают свой уровень заработной платы и материальное положение неудовлетворительным. Более 50% преподавателей вузов вынуждены работать вне университета по 20 часов в неделю и более, причем часто не по специальности;

- Анализ распределения преподавателей Университетского колледжа ОГУ г. Оренбурга по объему выполняемой ими работы показал, что 70% преподавателей работают полный рабочий день; ассистентов среди этих молодых преподавателей почти нет. Средняя доля преподавательского состава на различных факультетах варьируется от 0,98 (ТЭУ) до 0,45 (ВП).

- Для поддержания кадрового потенциала Университетского колледжа ОГУ г. Оренбурга и обеспечения преемственности преподавательских поколений в ближайшие 5-8 лет (при сохранении квоты студентов) в университет ежегодно должно трудоустраиваться не менее 20 молодых специалистов. Реализация этого плана потребует дополнительного внимания к проблеме профессионального развития молодых учителей.

Учитывая результаты работы по подготовке ГК ОУ в разделе "Обеспечение образовательной деятельности кадрами", для повышения эффективности кадровой политики в университете в 2024 году необходимо:

- Разработать и внедрить систему управления персоналом в Университетском колледже ОГУ г. Оренбурга.

- Усилить мотивацию преподавательского состава для повышения эффективности их работы;

- Снизить текучесть молодых сотрудников благодаря четко определенным карьерным путям;

- формирование резерва на руководящие должности (заведующие кафедрами, заведующие лабораториями, и т.д.)

Таким образом, целью развития персонала является выявление сильных сторон сотрудников и их развитие. В то же время развитие позволяет сотрудникам сосредоточиться на своих слабых сторонах и помочь им стать сильными.

Если вы успешно развиваетесь как сотрудник, компания становится более успешной, а сотрудник становится более продуктивным, преданным, лояльным и позитивным в целом.

Управление людьми и управление человеческими ресурсами помогает организациям оставаться организованными в плане найма и контроля сотрудников.

Эти мероприятия помогают поддерживать командный дух, обеспечивают справедливое вознаграждение, улучшают благосостояние сотрудников, способствуют укреплению психического здоровья, помогают работодателям анализировать успехи сотрудников и помогают сотрудникам расти как работникам.

Использованные источники:

1. Акбулатова А.М. Основные направления совершенствования кадровой политики / А.М. Акбулатова //«Научно-практический журнал Аллея Науки». – 2018. — №1(17). – С. 1-4.
2. Бабаян Э. А. Основные подходы кадровой политики предприятий в сфере высоких технологий / Э.А. Бабаян //Институт экономики им. М. Котаняна Национальной Академии Наук Армении. – 2018. — № 9. – С. 60-63.
3. Бабаян Э.А. Пути повышения эффективности кадровой стратегии / Э.А. Бабаян //Институт экономики им. М. Котаняна Национальной Академии Наук Республика Армения. – 2018. — №9. – С. 63-68.
4. Бодак Ю.А. Методологические аспекты системы развития кадрового потенциала организационных структур / Ю.А. Бодак //Белгородский государственный университет. – 2019. — №1. – С. 124-126.
5. Валиуллина В. Э. Современные особенности профессионального развития персонала / В.Э. Валиуллина //Молодой ученый. — 2015. — №12. — С. 393-395.
6. Веприкова М.Я. Кадровая политика, как инструмент повышения эффективности муниципальной службы //Экономика и предпринимательство. - № 9 (ч.1) — 2017 г. — С.1008-1013.

*Номазов Б.Б.
старший преподаватель
кафедра «Инновационная экономика»
Каршинский инженерно-экономический институт*

ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ ЗАДАЧИ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ПО МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ НАЛОГОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация. В статье содержание, необходимость и значение модернизации налоговой системы на современном этапе либерализации экономики в Республике Узбекистан, описание направлений, особенности и проблемы современности рассматриваются с точки зрения взгляд на оперативные меры концептуальных основ налоговой политики государства.

Ключевые слова: налог, налоговая система, налоговая система, реформа налоговой системы, модернизация налоговой системы, налогообложение, принципы налогообложения.

*Nomazov B.B.
independent researcher
Innovative Economy department
Karshi Institute of Engineering and Economics*

PRIORITY TASKS OF TAX SYSTEM MODERNIZATION RESEARCH

Abstract. The content, necessity and importance of modernization of the tax system at the current stage of economic liberalization in the Republic of Uzbekistan, description of directions, current features and problems are considered from the point of view of rapid measures of the conceptual foundations of the state's tax policy.

Key words: tax, tax system, tax system, tax system reform, tax system modernization, taxation, principles of taxation.

Введение.

Процесс либерализации экономики, обеспечение активного участия налоговой системы в обеспечении стабильности экономического роста, усугубления проблем финансовой политики и увеличения налогового потенциала налогоплательщиков, использование эффективных инструментов налоговой администрирования в соответствии с Состояние напрямую связано с улучшением концептуальной основы модернизации налоговой системы во многих отношениях. Этот вопрос особо подчеркнут

в Указе Президента Узбекистана №ПФ-5468 от 29 июня 2018 года «О Концепции совершенствования налоговой политики Республики Узбекистан». Вместе с тем, Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 18 июля 2017 года № ПФ-5116 «О мерах по коренному совершенствованию налогового администрирования, повышению собираемости налогов и других обязательных платежей», Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан PQ-3802 от 26 июня 2018 года «О мерах по коренному совершенствованию деятельности органов государственной налоговой службы», Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 17 апреля 2019 года № 320 «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию деятельности органов государственной налоговой службы», Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан PQ-4389 от 10 июля 2019 года «О дополнительных мерах по совершенствованию налогового администрирования» и на ее основе такие нормативные документы, как «Стратегия совершенствования налогового администрирования в Республике Узбекистан на 2019-2021 годы» ставят на повестку дня вопрос совершенствования концептуальных основ модернизации налоговой системы. Поэтому важно всесторонне изучить концептуальные основы реформирования и модернизации налоговой системы, которые являются сегодня причиной многих дискуссий, а также практические вопросы эффективных моделей налогообложения и ведущих брендов мировой налоговой практики.

В «Стратегии действий по пяти направлениям приоритетного развития Республики Узбекистан на 2017-2021 годы» [1] «продолжение политики снижения налогового бремени и упрощения системы налогообложения, совершенствования налогового администрирования и расширения соответствующих мер стимулирования» определяется как главный приоритет. Более жестко и комплексно эти задачи были поставлены в «Стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы»: В качестве важного направления определено «...продолжение политики снижения налогового бремени и упрощения системы налогообложения, совершенствования налогового администрирования и расширения соответствующих мер стимулирования» [2].

В заключение можно сказать, что теоретические, методологические и практические аспекты совершенствования концептуальных основ налоговой системы в Узбекистане недостаточно изучены как особый, самостоятельный объект исследования, что и определяет актуальность и научно-практическое значение данного исследования. научная тема.

Анализ литературы.

В Налоговом кодексе и других правовых документах в целом дается определение понятия «налоговая система», но не определяются содержание, новые требования, проблемы и порядок их совершенствования. В то же

время мы видим, что в экономической литературе нет единого подхода к выражению понятия «модернизация налоговой системы».

В целом в экономической литературе по практике налогообложения и в научных докладах авторов различные понятия трактуются как содержание «модернизации налоговой системы» (Таблица 1).

Таблица 1

Понятия, трактуемые как содержание «модернизации налоговой системы» в экономической литературе*

№	Понятия трактуются как необходимость и содержание «модернизации налоговой системы».	Авторы	Источник литературы
1	Трансформация налоговой системы – это концепция, включающая в себя модернизацию налоговой системы. Модернизация налоговой системы означает совершенствование практики налогообложения в соответствии с требованиями времени. При этом важной необходимостью являются критерии существования эффективных видов налогов, условия механизма налогообложения, вопросы реализации интересов участников налоговых отношений.	Кириенко А.П.	Трансформация налоговой системы в условиях усиления взаимодействия с предпринимательской средой: теория и практика. Авт. дисс.на соиск.уч. степ. д.э.н., Иркутск, 2015,-36 с.
2	Модернизация налоговой системы – это адаптация налоговой системы страны к требованиям времени. Система налогового планирования занимает важное место в своих компонентах.	Писарева А.С.	Модернизация системы налогового планирования в Российской экономике. Авт.дисс.на соиск.уч.степ.к.э.н., Орел,2010,-24 с.
3	Модернизация налоговой системы требует радикальной реформы налогового администрирования.	Гойгереев К.К.	Модернизация налогового администрирования в посткризисной экономике РФ. Авт.дисс.на соиск. уч. степ. к.э.н., Орел, 2011,-24 с.
4	Модернизация налоговой системы предполагает постепенную реализацию социально ориентированных мер	Скакунова А.А.	Модернизация государственной налоговой политики в социально-

	государственной налоговой политики.		ориентированной налоговой системе. Авт. дисс.на соиск. уч.степ.к.э.н., Орел,2012,-24 с.
5	Модернизация налоговой системы - налоговое администрирование по всем видам налогов требует радикального реформирования работы налоговой службы за счет использования эффективных инструментов и методов.	Артиков Н.А.	Обеспечение эффективной работы налогового администрирования в Республике Узбекистан. Диссертация на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) по экономике. абстрактный. Т.: 2022. – 57 с.
6	Модернизация налоговой системы означает «продолжение политики снижения налогового бремени и упрощения системы налогообложения, совершенствования налогового администрирования и расширения соответствующих мер стимулирования» для достижения стабильного формирования темпов экономического роста и доходов бюджета в нашей стране.	Ибрагимов Б.Б.	Налоговое администрирование: проблемы и решения. Моногр.Т.: «Издательские доходы», 2022. 226 с.

***Составлено автором на основе обзора литературы.**

Известно, что модернизация, модернизация (франц. moderne - новейший, современный) означает обновление чего-либо, придание ему современного вида, изменение в соответствии с современными требованиями. В научной литературе даются различные определения понятия «модернизация», выделяются ее имманентные особенности и роль в общественном развитии. Европейские ученые и специалисты акцентируют внимание на раскрытии аспектов модернизации, связанных с научно-техническим и экономическим развитием. Поскольку развитие Европы происходит посредством научно-технических открытий и инноваций, этой стороне проблемы уделяют большое внимание. В последнее время такой подход замечен в странах, которые вступили на путь развития и сделали модернизацию стратегической целью. Итак, модернизация и инновации становятся глобальной реальностью. Будущая судьба человечества, экономическая и международная интеграция основаны на этих реалиях.

На основе обобщения этих соображений содержание понятия «модернизация налоговой системы» можно трактовать как совокупность государственных мер, связанных с налогами, налогообложением, улучшением существующих или фактических условий и ситуаций, связанных с налоговой системой, на основе требования времени.

Анализ и результаты.

Одно из основных институциональных понятий налогообложения в финансовой науке – единого признака понятия «налоговая система» до сих пор не существует. При этом в научной литературе часто используются такие термины, как «налоговая система», «налоговая система», «налогообложение». Налоговый кодекс Республики Узбекистан – основной законодательный документ, регулирующий вопросы налогообложения в Республике Узбекистан, не раскрывает значения понятия «налоговая система».

При этом налоги рассматриваются как составная часть финансово-экономической системы воздействия на экономику, они являются одним из важных элементов государственного регулирования экономики. Стоит сказать, что, создавая налоговую систему страны, государство пытается использовать ее в определенных финансовых и политических целях. В результате появилось относительно самостоятельное направление – налоговая политика.

Налоговая политика воплощает собой совокупность экономических, финансовых и правовых мер государства по формированию налоговой системы страны в целях обеспечения финансовых потребностей государства и отдельных социальных групп общества, а также развития экономики страны за счет перераспределения финансовых ресурсы. В этой деятельности государство опирается на задачи, специфичные для налогов, и использует эти задачи для проведения активной налоговой политики.

Как специфическая сфера человеческой деятельности налоговая политика относится к категории системы социального управления. Между ним и экономической базой общества существует неотъемлемая связь. С одной стороны, налоговая политика возникает в связи с экономическими отношениями, как составная часть финансовой политики общества, она не свободна от разработки и реализации политики, а политика определяется экономикой. С другой стороны, налоговая политика, которая создавалась и развивалась на основе экономической базы, как составная часть финансовой политики обладает определенной самостоятельностью: действуют свои законы и логика развития. Благодаря этому это может повлиять на экономику и финансовое положение в разных направлениях: в одних случаях за счет осуществления политической деятельности создаются благоприятные условия для экономического развития, а в других оно прекращается.

На выбор конкретного варианта решения в области налоговой политики влияют следующие факторы:

- общая экономическая ситуация в стране, характеризующаяся ростом (снижением) темпов производства;
- уровень инфляции;
- денежно-кредитная политика государства.

Цель налоговой политики формируется под влиянием ряда факторов, важнейшими из которых являются экономическая и социальная ситуация в стране, состояние общественно-политических сил в обществе. В современных условиях страны с развитой рыночной экономикой реализуют налоговую политику для достижения следующих важных целей:

- участие государства в регулировании экономики и общественного воспроизводства, направленное на стимулирование или ограничение экономической деятельности;

- удовлетворение потребностей в достаточных финансовых ресурсах для проведения экономической и социальной политики на всех уровнях государственного управления и выполнения задач, возложенных на соответствующие органы и органы управления;

- реализация государственной политики по регулированию доходов.

Формирование налоговой политики базируется на двух взаимосвязанных методологических условиях:

- использование налоговых платежей для формирования доходной части бюджетов разных уровней и решения задач государственного бюджета;

- использование налога как метода косвенного регулирования экономической деятельности.

Практическая деятельность по реализации этих принципов в конечном итоге направлена на обеспечение экономического роста, что является главной проблемой страны.

Методы реализации налоговой политики зависят от целей, которых государство пытается достичь, проводя эту политику. В современной мировой практике более распространены следующие методы:

- а) изменить налоговую нагрузку на налогоплательщиков;
- б) замена одной формы или метода налогообложения другой;
- в) изменение территории распространения того или иного налога или всей системы налогообложения;
- г) солик имтиёзлари ва преференцияларини киритиш ёки бекор қилиш;
- д) введение стратифицированной системы налоговых ставок.

Участие государства в регулировании экономики посредством налоговой политики осуществляется с помощью налоговой ставки, налоговых льгот, налоговой базы и т. д. При этом государство использует как прямые, так и косвенные налоговые средства.

Типичным примером прямого влияния на процессы стимулирования и регулирования является использование налоговых льгот и преференций, полное или частичное освобождение от налогов. Полное освобождение от индивидуальных налоговых платежей обычно используется государством для развития новых отраслей экономики или сфер деятельности, для стимулирования инвестиций в слаборазвитые или неблагополучные регионы страны, а их основой служит прибыль или доход. Как правило, освобождение от таких налогов предоставляется на срок от трех до пяти лет.

В отличие от полного освобождения от налогов, частичное освобождение от налогов представляет собой систему налоговых льгот для определенной части доходов от предпринимательской деятельности. Это обеспечивает избирательность и гибкость государственного регулирования экономики. В частности, в такой ситуации применяются такие экономические, финансовые и налоговые рычаги, как создание конкретных видов ускоренной амортизации, снижение или дифференциация ставок налога во времени относительно общих правил, продление и отсрочка уплаты налогов, различные резервные, инвестиционные и другие используются средства, свободные от налогообложения и других налоговых льгот и преференций.

Налоговая ставка является важным инструментом реализации государственной политики в сфере регулирования доходов. Изменяя ее, государство может осуществлять налоговое регулирование, корректируя только фиксированную ставку, не меняя при этом всего налогового законодательства. В отдельных регионах, отдельных отраслях и предприятиях налоговая политика для отдельных категорий налогоплательщиков большой эффект достигается за счет дифференциации налоговых ставок. Налоговая ставка обеспечивает мобильность финансового законодательства, дает государству возможность быстро и эффективно менять приоритеты в политике регулирования доходов.

Краткое содержание.

1. Основным вопросом модернизации налоговой системы является системное исследование концептуальных основ модернизации налоговой системы в рамках концептуальных основ государственной налоговой политики в Республике Узбекистан с учетом перспективных задач социально-экономического развития страны, а также сосредоточение внимания на «государственных фискальных целях» и стимулирующей функции налогов заключается в разработке усовершенствованного механизма путем координации и гармонизации соотношения эффективного механизма реализации.

2. Среди приоритетных задач исследования модернизации налоговой системы следует выделить следующие:

- модернизация налоговой системы: исследование ее необходимости, содержания, генезиса и трансформации в современных условиях;

- уточнение концептуальных основ и условий модернизации налоговой системы;
- в современных условиях провести анализ закономерностей развития модернизации налоговой системы Республики Узбекистан, ее системных проблем и государственных мер по их решению;
- методические подходы к оценке эффективности налоговой системы, анализ показателей оценки эффективности;
- обоснование научно-методических аспектов концепции модернизации налоговой системы Нового Узбекистана;
- научное обоснование перспектив формирования эффективной модели налоговой системы.

Использованные источники:

1. Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 7 февраля 2017 года № ПФ-4947 «О Стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан». //Народное слово, 8 февраля 2017.
2. Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 28 января 2022 года № ПФ-60 «Об утверждении Стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы».
3. Кириенко А.П. Трансформация налоговой системы в условиях усиления взаимодействия с предпринимательской средой: теория и практика. Авт. дисс. на соиск. уч. степ. д.э.н., Иркутск, 2015,-36с.
4. Писарева А.С. Модернизация системы налогового планирования в Российской экономике. Авт. дисс. на соиск. уч. степ. к.э.н., Орел, 2010,-24с.
5. Гойгереев К.К. Модернизация налогового администрирования в посткризисной экономике РФ. Авт. дисс. на соиск. уч. степ. к.э.н., Орел, 2011,-24с.
6. Скакунова А.А. Модернизация государственной налоговой политики в социально-ориентированной налоговой системе. Авт. дисс. на соиск. уч. степ. к.э.н., Орел, 2012,-24с.
7. Номазов Б.Б. О задачах модернизации налоговой системы Узбекистана //Экономика и социум. 2023. №5-1 (108).
8. Nomazov B.B. On the issues of improving the conceptual basis of the modernization of the tax system //Экономика и социум. 2023. №5-1 (108).
9. Номазов Б.Б. Меры по совершенствованию концептуальной основы модернизации налоговой системы //Экономика и социум. 2024 №2 (117)

**Орлова Т.А., доктор педагогических наук
исполняющий обязанности доцента
кафедра «Физика и методика её преподавания»
Ташкентский государственный педагогический
университет им. Низами
Телюк А.С.
студент 4 курса
направление "Физика и астрономия"
ТГПУ им. Низами**

МИРОВОЗРЕНЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ ПРЕДМЕТА АСТРОНОМИЯ

Аннотация. Данная статья исследует мировоззренческий аспект предмета астрономии в контексте современного общества. Рассматриваются исторические и современные аспекты астрономии, ее влияние на религиозные убеждения, научные открытия и социокультурные тенденции. Статья выделяет ключевые аспекты, связанные с ролью астрономии в формировании мировоззрения учащихся общеобразовательных школ и их значение для современного общества.

Ключевые слова: мировоззрение, мышление общества, учащиеся общеобразовательных школ, предмет астрономия.

**Orlova T.A., DSc.
associate professor
Department of "Physics and methods of its teaching"
Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami
Telyuk A. S.
4th year student
direction "Physics and astronomy"
TSPU named after Nizami**

WORLDVIEW ASPECT OF THE SUBJECT ASTRONOMY

This article explores the ideological aspect of the subject of astronomy in the context of modern society. Historical and modern aspects of astronomy, its influence on religious beliefs, scientific discoveries and sociocultural trends are examined. The article highlights key aspects related to the role of astronomy in shaping the worldview of secondary school students and their significance for modern society.

Key words: worldview, thinking of society, students of secondary schools, subject astronomy.

Актуальность темы мировоззренческого значения предмета астрономии непрерывно подтверждается в современном мире. В эпоху быстрого развития технологий и научных открытий, понимание нашего места во Вселенной играет ключевую роль в формировании нашего мировоззрения и самосознания.

Астрономия, как древнейшая наука, имеет огромное мировоззренческое значение, оказывая глубокое влияние на восприятие человеком собственного места во Вселенной, его местом жизни в ней. С течением времени, с развитием научных методов и технологий, астрономия не только расширила знания о космосе, но и переосмыслила многие аспекты человеческой философии, религии и культуры [1].

Актуальность темы мировоззренческого аспекта предмета астрономии непрерывно подтверждается в современном мире. В эпоху быстрого развития технологий и научных открытий, понимание места человека во Вселенной играет ключевую роль в формировании мировоззрения учащихся общеобразовательных школ.

С развитием космической эры и технологий астрономия перешла на новый уровень. Человечество начало исследовать космические объекты с помощью телескопов и космических аппаратов, расширяя понимание о галактиках, звездах, планетах и других небесных телах. Это привело к новым взглядам на происхождение Вселенной, ее структуру и эволюцию. Современная астрономия, помимо научных исследований, имеет также глубокие философские и мировоззренческие аспекты [2].

Таким образом, астрономия не только обогащает научное понимание мира учащихся, но и оказывает глубокое влияние на их мировоззрение, вдохновляя к поиску знаний, расширению границ познания и осмыслению смысла существования в бесконечной Вселенной.

Астрономия, как наука о небесных объектах и явлениях, обладает не только научной значимостью, но и значительным мировоззренческим потенциалом для учащихся общеобразовательных школ. Изучение предмета астрономии способствует формированию глубокого понимания о мироздании, а также развитию критического мышления и научной грамотности. Изучение астрономии не только расширяет кругозор учащихся, но и вдохновляет на поиск знаний о природе Вселенной, стимулируя их интерес к науке и познанию окружающего мира.

Этот предмет способствует формированию у обучающихся глубокого уважения к природе и пониманию уникальности и красоты космических явлений и небесных тел. В данной статье рассмотрим, как изучение предмета астрономии, может повлиять на развитие мировоззренческого аспекта учащихся общеобразовательных школ [3].

Мировоззренческое значение предмета астрономии остается актуальным в современном обществе, поскольку астрономия расширяет понимание о мироздании и его связи с Космосом.

Необходимость качественного астрономического образования в общеобразовательных школах Узбекистана, обусловлена вкладом науки астрономия в естественно – научную картину мира и формирование научного мировоззрения учащихся.

Астрономия – это наука о небесных светилах, изучает основные физические характеристики небесных тел во Вселенной, космические явления и процессы. Астрономия, как наука, развивается и формирует мировоззрение обучаемых, а также базовые идеи и взгляды учёных астрономов, например, теория Большого взрыва, разработанная Г.А.Гамовым. Современная, развивающаяся астрономия является всеволновой, экспериментальной наукой [4].

Небесные объекты во Вселенной астрономы наблюдают во всех диапазонах их излучения, проводится наблюдательный мониторинг отдельных небесных тел во взаимосвязи друг с другом на протяжении их эволюции. При помощи космических телескопов, осуществляется наблюдение далёких небесных объектов во всех диапазонах испускаемой длины от небесного источника [5].

Объём новых знаний по астрономии увеличивается, в результате научно- технического прогресса, роль астрономических знаний в обществе возрастает. Разрабатываются новые инструменты в сфере астрономии, возникают новые разделы, новые методы, повышающие точность и эффективность астрономических исследований.

Надо учитывать также экологические мировые проблемы и уязвимости нашей цивилизации к действию космических факторов, что требует наблюдений с Земли и из Космоса за небесными объектами, существует также астероидная опасность. Главным фактором развития человечества в XXI веке станет развитие и формирование знаний по астрономии и космонавтике, возможность овладения космическим пространством вне атмосферы Земли для выхода его из энергетического и экологического кризиса, например, отправка в космос отходов производства, добыча с Луны топлива для термоядерных установок и т. д.

На основе астрономических исследований формируются принципы познания небесных тел, материи во Вселенной, учёные – теоретики формируют важные философские обобщения [6].

Разрабатывается проект развития космической отрасли Государственной программы в Узбекистане на 2020-2030 годы.

Можно обобщить вышесказанное:

1) Астрономия содержит компоненты, которые систематизируют и углубляют знания учащихся общеобразовательных школ по математике, физике, химии, экологии и другим наукам.

2) При изучении астрономии, у учащихся происходит освоение методов познания, которые необходимы для изучения физических

характеристик небесных тел, эти методы познания применяются также и при изучении других предметов.

3) При обучении предмету астрономии, создаются условия для формирования системного мышления учащихся, в больших возможностях познания Вселенной.

4) Происходит взаимосвязь между естественно – научными и гуманитарными предметами, имеет место применение исторического подхода, к изучению астрономического материала на уроках [7].

5) Возникают широкие возможности при обучении учащимися информационных технологий, при использовании их в моделировании и анализе астрономических явлений и процессов.

6) Создаются условия, показывающие важность экологического воспитания учащихся, при изучении астрономии, как предмета.

Астрономия формирует научное мировоззрение учащихся, содержит экологический аспект, который рассматривает человека, как некоторую часть природы, отводит ему ведущую роль на Земле, также в сохранении планеты, жизни и природы. По мнению Н. В. Шароновой, мировоззрение представляет собой систему обобщённых взглядов, о мире, о месте человека в нём. Мировоззрение отражает взгляд человека на природу, общество, и на самого себя [8].

Мы считаем, что именно астрономия, считается одной из основных наук, формирующих мировоззрение учащихся общеобразовательных школ. Это объясняется тем, что в содержание астрономии, входит представление людей об устройстве мира - Вселенной.

Целостное восприятие мира – это основная черта современного стиля научного мышления учащихся. Поэтому при организации образовательного процесса по астрономии для учащихся общеобразовательных школ, одной из важных задач является формирование целостного восприятия о строении и эволюции Вселенной, раскрытие астрофизической картины мира через использование форм, новых методов и технологий обучения [9].

Астрономическое образование может играть большую роль в решении многих задач по воспитанию, развитию и обучению учащихся образовательных школ.

Важность астрономических исследований в том, что они раскрывают природу Вселенной, взаимосвязь Земли и Космоса, показывают Вселенную безграничную в пространстве и времени. С изучением предмета астрономии, учащимися образовательных школ, можно расширить их научную картину мира, это способствует формированию и развитию у них современной научной картины мира, а также системного мышления и научного мировоззрения.

В процессе обучения астрономии, учащиеся активно осваивают научные методы познания, с помощью которых проводятся исследования небесных тел: звёзд, планет, галактик, квазаров и т.д.

Усвоение современных научных представлений о Вселенной является основой формирования научного мировоззрения учащихся при изучении предметов физики и астрономии. Когда у учащихся присутствуют в их сознании устойчивые взгляды и убеждения, эти знания создают целостность мировоззрения, которое может влиять на поступки и поведения человека.

Изучение учащимися предмета астрономии в образовательных школах, должно предоставлять учащимся возможность:

- сформировать основы научного мировоззрения;
- развить интерес к астрономическим явлениям и процессам в Космосе;
- развить творческие способности в процессе решения проблем астрономического характера, выполнения заданий, связанных с наблюдениями;
- сформировать учащимися умения приобретать новые научные знания в соответствии с их жизненными потребностями;
- приобрести опыт восприятия, критической оценки естественно – научной информации из разных источников, в том числе и интернета, представленных в разных формах;
- получить знания по астрономии, связанные с проблемами экологии, необходимости охраны окружающей среды, сохранения здоровья и жизни человека;
- применять полученные знания по астрономии для объяснения разнообразных небесных явлений и процессов, предсказания результатов взаимодействия небесных тел;
- получить представление об естественно - научной и физической картины мира: законах сохранения энергии, структуре и строении Вселенной;
- осознать роль и значение знаний по астрономии и физики в повседневной практической деятельности человека;
- получить представление об общих закономерностях космической природы тел, с помощью законов физики [10].

Современная наука астрономия сильно отличается от содержания астрономии 2000 годов нашего столетия. Благодаря, научно – техническому прогрессу, совершенствуются астрономические наблюдательные инструменты, и космическая техника расширяет диапазон электромагнитных излучений.

Развивается внеатмосферная и всеволновая астрономия. Доступно наблюдение небесных объектов в ультрафиолетовом, рентгеновском, инфракрасном и гамма диапазонах [5].

Вывод: Мировоззренческое значение предмета астрономии невозможно переоценить в современном мире. Изучение космоса и Вселенной расширяет понимание учащихся о нашем месте в мире и помогает им задавать фундаментальные вопросы о смысле жизни, природе

Вселенной. Это не только стимулирует научное мышление, но также вносит вклад в формирование мировоззрения учащихся общеобразовательных школ, подчеркивая необходимость бережного отношения к нашей планете и всему живому. Эти вопросы заставляют задуматься о ценностях, убеждениях и целях, что делает астрономию не только наукой, но и важным компонентом культурного и философского развития человечества.

Мировоззренческое значение предмета астрономии неопределимо в контексте человеческого познания и самоидентификации. Через изучение небесных тел и законов, управляющих их движением, мы приходим к осознанию нашей скромной роли в бесконечном Космосе.

Использованные источники:

1. Астрономия: учебник для 11 классов средних и средних специальных, профессиональных учебных заведений с русским языком обучения / М. Мамадазимов. Ташкент: DAVR NASHIRIYOTI, 2018. -176 с.
2. Полякова О.О. Роль астрономии в развитии мировоззрения личности //Вестник Университета Российской академии образования. ISSN: 2072-5833. – Москва. 2007. - № 3. – с. 89-92.
3. Левитан Е.П. Дидактика астрономии [Текст] / Е.П. Левитан. - М...Мировоззренческие аспекты изучения астрономии: Метод. Пособие. М.: Высш. шк.,- 1983. – 111с;
4. А. Ю. Румянцев Методика преподавания астрономии в средней школе //Курс лекций, - Магнитогорск, 2001.
5. Орлова Т. А. Общая астрономия / Учебник для студентов высших педагогических заведений по направлению: «60110700-Физика и астрономия», Ташкент: “Aloqa nashiryoti”, 2023. - 314 с.
6. Дайри Н. Г. *Современные требования к уроку истории*. – М.,1999. –130 с.
7. Турсунов, К. Ш. Астрономия как наука в системе современного естествознания и её влияние на развитие других наук //Молодой ученый. - 2012. – № 2 (37). - С. 299-304.
8. Шаронова Н.В. Методика формирования научного мировоззрения учащихся при обучении физике: Учеб. Пособие по спецкурсу для студ. Педвузов. - М.: МП «Мар», 1994. - 183 с.
9. Широков А. Н. Использование новых образовательных космических технологий на уроках физике, астрономии на занятиях астрофизического объединения дополнительного образования детей //Материалы Всероссийской научно – методической конференции: Актуальные проблемы преподавания физики в школе и в вузе, 5-6 апреля, Рязань, стр. 128-129.
10. А.А.Фадеева, Г.Г.Никифоров Физическое и астрономическое образование в СССР и Российской Федерации //Отечественная и зарубежная педагогика, 2018. – с.125-125.

Пратов С.И.
преподаватель
Термезский государственный университет

ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЧУВСТВА ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТИ У ДЕТЕЙ В ИГРОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация. В статье представлены педагогические механизмы развития у детей чувства толерантности в процессе игры, сведения о роли игры в дошкольных образовательных организациях и ее укреплении.

Ключевые слова: игра, интеллект, воспитание, толерантность, общество, комплекс, педагог, среда.

Pratov S.I.
teacher
Termez State University

PEDAGOGICAL MECHANISMS FOR DEVELOPING A SENSE OF TOLERANCE IN CHILDREN IN GAME ACTIVITIES

Abstract. The article presents pedagogical mechanisms for developing a sense of tolerance in children during play, information about the role of play in preschool educational organizations and its strengthening.

Key words: game, intellectual, education, tolerance, society, complex, teacher, environment.

Представления о педагогических механизмах развития у детей чувства толерантности в процессе игры, сведения о роли игры в дошкольных образовательных организациях и ее укреплении. Важно, чтобы стояли не только показатели, но и человек, его социальные и духовные интересы.

Если конечная цель развития и критерий его эффективности зависят от таких факторов, как расширение возможностей членов общества, удовлетворение их материальных и духовных потребностей, достижение высокого уровня жизни, то его начало сочетается с перспективами образовательных реформ, реализовано в стране. Поэтому в XXI веке признается, что экономический рост не является главной целью. То есть доход общества является лишь средством обеспечения жизненных потребностей людей. Как сказал великий греческий мыслитель Аристотель: «Ясно, что богатство — это не настоящая цель, которую мы ищем, это просто желание иметь что-то полезное и особенное». Ведь от системы образования и ее уровня напрямую зависят стабильность развития страны, эффективность реформ во всех сферах жизни общества и, в конечном итоге,

обеспечение высокого уровня экономического развития. Ведь образование считается составляющей развития человечества, главным фактором решения проблем общества. Иными словами, образование как компонент человеческого развития оказывает беспрецедентное влияние на устранение ряда социальных, экономических и политических проблем.

В нашей республике система образования всегда находится под вниманием государства. За прошедший период были реализованы комплексные организационно-правовые меры по созданию эффективной системы дошкольного образования, направленной на обеспечение формирования здорового и всесторонне развитого поколения.

Многие цели социального образования могут быть реализованы путем создания в образовательном процессе доброжелательной к ребенку среды. В частности, привлечь в образовательное учреждение всех детей, независимо от их социального происхождения; обеспечить полное вовлечение детей из малообеспеченных семей, семей погибших и других лиц в образование; учитываются физические и интеллектуальные различия детей, создается среда в дошкольном образовании; обеспечение всем детям равных возможностей в образовательном процессе и т.д.

Фактически толерантность сформировалась в истории человечества как критерий толерантного и уважительного отношения к другим религиям и народам. Поскольку толерантность означает непредвзятое отношение к традициям, культуре, взглядам и идеологиям, она признает многообразие мира.

Но на самом деле толерантность как очень широкое понятие в полной мере проявляется в системе исторических, духовных и образовательных ценностей, сложившейся в Центральной Азии. За свою богатую и долгую историю наш народ пережил множество событий, которые сами по себе оставили значительный след в его материальной, духовной культуре, социально-экономической и духовной жизни.

Толерантность и национализм следует рассматривать как такие явления, которые не возникли сами по себе за несколько лет путем перемещения с одного места на другое или внедрения их, это продукт истории. Корни этих событий следует искать в далекой истории нашего народа.

Поступление в детский сад – это важный поворотный момент для каждого ребенка. С этого периода ребенок в семье обязан выполнять не только семейные отношения, но и необходимые для его личности частные задачи. При этом его роль в семье как бы не уменьшается, а наоборот, возрастает. То есть период защиты своей репутации не только среди членов семьи, но и наоборот, среди общества начинается с его личных действий. Однако ребенок пока не сможет этого понять.

Даже простые концепции оставляют след у каждого с разной скоростью и силой. Это явление связано, прежде всего, с личностью человека, его способностями и возрастом.

Толерантность как социальное явление представляет собой социальное взаимодействие работников с государством и обществом.

Это также отражается на их отношении к своим организациям. По характеру содержания такие отношения состоят из предложений и рекомендаций, создаваемых заботой народа с целью привлечь внимание руководителей государства и общественных организаций к важному вопросу, придать значимость проблеме, исходя из требований справедливости. или скорость, без давления на проблему. Эта форма феномена толерантности выражается в форме возражения или признания содержания процессов управления развитием социальных событий, а отношение общества в этом отношении отличается логичностью, лаконичностью и ориентировочным характером. решения проблемы.

Взгляд на толерантность как форму проявления мнений тесно связан с задачей массового контроля над обществом. Способ массового управления изменениями в общественной жизни по своей сути состоит из нескольких явлений и форм. Их условно можно классифицировать следующим образом: а) толерантность, выражающаяся в системе диалогов, взаимоотношений и встреч в порядке государственных учреждений и учреждений; в частности, уважение к коллегам и руководителям – послушание, внимательность; б) отношение к высказанным мнениям о повседневной жизни, обычных событиях и событиях. Терпеливо подходить к вопросам, с беспокойством выражать свое мнение; в) толерантность проявляется в семейной обстановке, в кругу друзей, в кругу единомышленников. В частности, проявление свойств не ставить собственные интересы на первое место, не бить характер других; ж) обмен идеями по социальным вопросам, происходящим во время свадеб и других мероприятий. Например: проявление качеств доброты, честности, веры, сочувствия, равенства, благоразумия, верности. По мнению Абу Райхана Беруни, возникновение толерантности неразрывно связано с общественными отношениями, образом жизни людей, материальными потребностями, интересами, интересами, требованиями и целями. Например, слепота у людей возникла из-за потребности людей вместе избавиться от потребностей взаимного объединения и внешних опасностей. Беруни также отмечает, что толерантность приобрела историческое значение в обеспечении жизнеспособности народов.

Известный философ Востока Абу Наср Фараби пишет о толерантности: «Между некоторыми людьми не существует естественных или добровольных связей, необходимо, чтобы каждый человек причинял вред интересам государства ради своей выгоды, и надо быть чужой другому., потому что, даже если они объединяются, то объединяются по

необходимости и обязательству, даже если они достигают компромисса, они думают, что придут к соглашению только тогда, когда один из них выиграет, а другие проиграют. При этом они вынуждены прийти к соглашению под давлением внешней силы. Одним из животных верований, характерных для человечества, является эта вера»¹². Из этих мыслей Фараби видно, что он подчеркивает необходимость того, чтобы люди жили вместе не насильно, а добровольно, и тогда взаимные конфликты прекратятся, и нужно будет жить в сотрудничестве. Или еще: «Некоторые думают, что узы связи между людьми основаны на общем поведении, характере, глаголе и языке этих людей. Каждая нация имеет свои особенности.

Важно обеспечить, чтобы такое же воспитание детей продолжалось и в образовательных организациях. На это целесообразно обратить особое внимание при обучении в кружках, организованных при дошкольных образовательных организациях. Ведь важно, чтобы дети выросли хорошими, а их будущие отношения были творческими.

А. В. Петровский определил понятие «толерантность» как способность длительное время противостоять неблагоприятным воздействиям без снижения адаптационных возможностей. В общем смысле выносливость описывается как целеустремленность, настойчивость и выносливость в любой работе. В психологии «толерантность» означает снижение чувствительности к ее воздействию, повышение порога национального реагирования на опасную ситуацию, в результате чего реакция на какой-либо неблагоприятный фактор отсутствует или ослаблена. Толерантность – это готовность поступиться собственными интересами ради мира в отношениях. Поскольку интересы сильных не совпадают с интересами слабых, конфликт интересов следует понимать по-разному. Толерантность – качество личности и явление общественной жизни, относящееся к высшим, базовым ценностям культуры. Неясность понятия «толерантность» делает его совершенно абстрактным и общим, недоступным для строгих научных исследований, а также для разработки социально-психологических характеристик и методов формирования сознания толерантности.

Использованные источники:

1. Первый шаг – государственная учебная программа. Ташкент. 2022 год
2. Стандарты дошкольного образования. Ташкент. 2020 год
3. Специфические характеристики толерантности. Ташкент, 2006 г.

НАЗАРИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР НАТИЖАЛАРИ АСОСИДА ЎТКАЗИЛГАН ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ТАХЛИЛИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мавлада ўтказилган назарий тадқиқотлар натижаларни текишириб кўриш ҳамда кам энергия сарфлаган ҳолда талаб даражасидаги иш сифатини таъминлайдиган параметрларини аниқлаш мақсадида экспериментал тадқиқотлар дастурининг таҳлили келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: агротехника, энергетик кўрсаткичлар, қишлоқ хўжалиги, ўғитлагия машина, тажрибалар.

Razzakov B.A., PhD

senior teacher

Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH CONDUCTED BASED ON THEORETICAL RESEARCH RESULTS

Abstract. This article provides an analysis of the program of experimental research in order to verify the results of the theoretical studies conducted and to determine the parameters that ensure the quality of work at the required level with low energy consumption.

Key words: agrotechnics, energy indicators, agriculture, fertilizing machine, experiments.

Таклиф этилаётган пушта олғич ўғитлагич машинасини агротехник ва энергетик кўрсаткичларини аниқлаш бўйича тажрибалар Андижон вилояти Андижон туманидаги «Бободехқон Жўрабой» фермер хўжалигининг такрорий экиндан кейин шудгорланиб текисланган дала майдонида ўтказилди. Тажрибалар ўтказилган дала тупроғи ўрта-оғир соз механик таркибдаги бўз тупроқ бўлиб, ер ости сувлари 10-12 м чуқурликда жойлашган. Тажрибаларни ўтказишдан олдин 0-10 ва 10-20 см қатламлардаги тупроқнинг намлиги, зичлиги ва қаттиқлиги адабиётларда келтирилган усуллар асосида аниқланди. Олинган натижалар 1-жадвалда келтирилган.

Тажриба ўтказилган майдоннинг тупроғининг намлик, зичлик ва қаттиқлик кўрсаткичлари

1-жадвал

Тупроқ қатлами, см	Намлиги, %	Зичлиги, г/см ³	Қаттиқлиги, МПа
0–10	17,36	1,11	1,33
10–20	16,93	1,23	1,47

Пушта олгич ўғитлагич иш органларини лаборатория шароитидаги тажрибалар Андижон қишлоқ хўжалиги ва агротехнологиялар институти қошидаги “Қишлоқ хўжалик техникалари ўқув саройи” да ўтказилди.

Тажрибаларда О‘з РН 63.07:2001 “Испытания сельскохозяйственной техники. Машины и орудия для внесения твердых и минеральных удобрений. Программы и методы испытаний” ва О‘з DST 3412:2019 “Қишлоқ хўжалиги техникасини синаш. Тупроқ юзасига ишлов берувчи машиналар ва қуроллар. Синов дастури ва усуллари”) асосида ўғитларни қатламларга қўйилган талаб даражасида солиниб пушталар ҳосил қилиниши ҳамда агрегатни тортишга умумий қаршилиги аниқланди.

Лаборатория шароитида ўғит солгичлар томонидан ўғитларни солиш шакли ва усулини ўрганиш мақсадида махсус қурилма ясалди (1-расм).

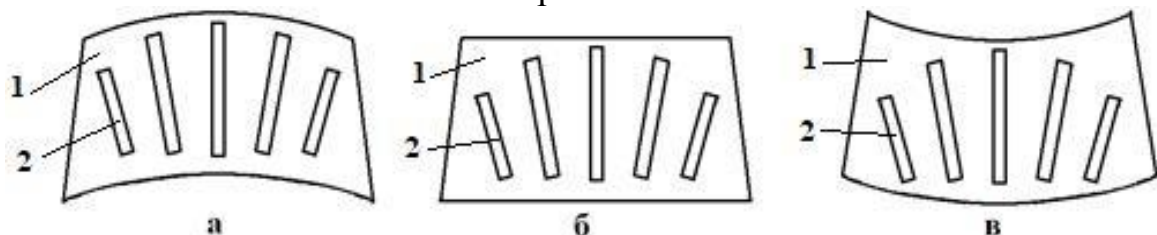
Қурилма қуйидаги тартибда ишлайди: ҳаракатланувчи лента юзасига нисбатан ўғитлагичлар 0,5–1 см масофага ўрнатилган. Ҳаракатланувчи лентанинг ҳаракати вақтида миқдорлагич томонидан белгиланган миқдордаги ўғит, ўтказгич орқали ўғитларни ёйилишини таъминловчи пластина ўғитларни панжани қанотларини очилиш кенглигида ёйилишини таъминлайди.

Ўғитларни қўйилган талаб даражасида ёйилишини тадқиқ қилиш мақсадида уч хил шаклдаги пластиналар таёрланди (2-расм).



1-расм. Ўғит солгичлар томонидан ўғитларни солиш шакли ва усулини ўрганиш мақсадида махсус қурилма

1-қурилма рамаси; 2-ҳаракатланувчи лента; 3-ўғитлагич; 4-ўғит ўтказгич; 5-ўғит бункери; 6-миқдорлагич ва лентани ҳаракатга келтирувчи ричаг.



2-расм. Ўқёйсимон панжали ўғитлагиччига ўрнатилган ўғитни ёйувчи пластиналар

а-қабарик; б-текис; в- ботиқ. 1-ўғитни ёйувчи пластина; 2-йўналтиргичлар.

Турли шаклдаги пластиналар томонидан ўғитларни ёйилиш кенглиги ўлчов бирлиги 1 см бўлган линейка ёрдамида аниқланади (3-расм).



3-расм. Пластиналар томонидан ёйилган ўғитлар кенглигини аниқлаш услуби

Пуштага қатламлаб ўғитларни турли кенгликларда солиб кетувчи машиналарга ўғитни белгиланган миқдорда бўлишини таъминлайдиган миқдорлагичлар билан жихозланиши талаб этилади. Миқдорлагичларнинг доимо ишончли ишлаши учун бункернинг остига ҳар бир иш органларига алоҳида белгиланган ўғитни тақсимланиши учун ғалтаксимон миқдорлагичлар тайёрланди (4-расм).

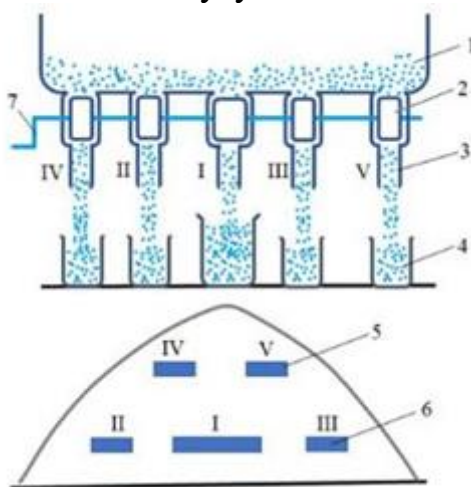
Ишлаб чиқилган миқдорлагичнинг самарали томони шундаки, бу миқдорлагичларнинг конструкцияси фақатгина бир мавсумга мўлжаллангангина эмас балки, доимо бир хил ишонарли тарзда ишлайди ҳамда белгиланган миқдорда ўғитни талаб даражасида тақсимланишини таъминлайди.



**4-расм. Таклиф этилаётган ўғит тақсимловчи ғалтаксимон
микдорлагич**

1-бункернинг остига қатириладиган пластинкаси; 2-ўғитни қабул қилгич;
3-ўғит ўтказгич; 4-новли ғалтак; 5-ҳаракатланувчи ўқга бириктириш болти.

Ҳар бир пуштага 5 та йўналишда ўғит солинади (5-расмга қаранг). Пуштани пастки қатламига солинадиган ўғитни 70 % уни марказига кенг ҳолатда, қолганлари эса унга нисбатан уч маротабага кам бўлган ҳолатда тасмасимон (5-расм, I,II ва III), юқори қатламга қолган 30 % ни пушта марказидан икки ёнига тасмасимон усулда солиниши керак (5-расм,IVва V).



5-расм. Пушта қатламларига тушаётган ўғитлар миқдорини ростлаш

I,II,III,IV ва V-мос равишда пуштани пастки ва юқори қатламига солинаётган ўғитлар. 1-бункер; 2-миқдорлагич; 3-ўғит ўтказгич; 4-тушаётган ўғит миқдорини аниқлаш учун махсус идиш; 5,6-юқорги ва пастки қатламга солинган ўғитлар; 7-миқдорлагични айлантириш учун махсус ричаг.

Буни созлаш учун ҳар бир миқдорлагич остига махсус идишлар маҳкамлаб, тушган ўғит миқдорини тортиш усули билан аниқланади (6-расм).



а б

6-расм. Миқдорлагичлардан тушаётган ўғит миқдорини аниқлаш учун уларга маҳкамланганмахус идишлар (а) ва идишларга тушган ўғитни оғирлигини тортиб аниқлаш (б) услуги

Тажрибаларни такрорланиши 10 карра. Хар бир ўтказилган тажрибалардан сўнг махсус идишларга тушган ўғитларнинг оғирлиги ўлчанди ва унинг ўртача қиймати қуйидагича аниқланади, яъни

$$M_{\text{ўр}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n m}{n} \cdot 100, (1)$$

бунда m - битта йўналишга тушган ўғит оғирлиги, g;
 n -тажрибалар сони.

Хар бир тажрибада ўртача массадан четлашиши қуйидагича аниқланади:

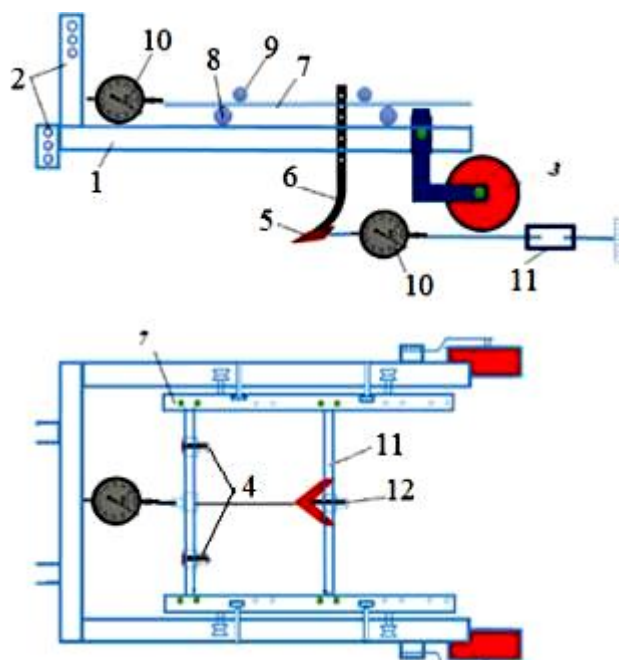
$$k = /M_{\text{ўр}} - m/ (2)$$

Ўғитнинг тушиши нотекислиги қуйидаги ифода орқали аниқланади:

$$\sigma = \frac{k}{z} (3)$$

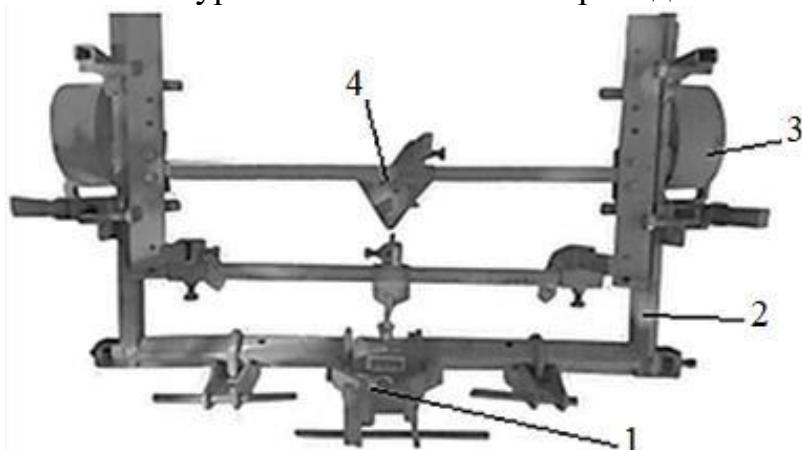
Иш органларини тортишга бўлган қаршилигини аниқлаш ҚХМИТИ да тензометрик қурилма ёрдамида амалга оширилиб келинмоқда. Лекин бу қурилма илмий тадқиқот ўтказилаётган барча муассасаларда ҳам мавжуд эмас. Шунинг учун юқорида айтилган механик қурилмадан фойдаланилди.

Экспериментал тадқиқотлар ўтказиш учун ишлаб чиқилган лаборатория-дала қурилмаси рама, осиш қурилмаси, таянч ғилдираклари, қулфлар, иш орган, устун, қўзғалувчан рама, ҳаракатланувчи ролик, подшипник, динамометр ва қўзғалувчан раманинг кўндаланг брусларидан ташкил топган (7 ва 8-расм).



7-расм. Лаборатория-дала қурилмасининг конструктив схемаси
 1-рама; 2-осиш қурилмаси; 3-таянч ғилдирак; 4,12-қулфлар; 5-иш орган;
 6-устун; 7-қўзғалувчан рама; 8-ҳаракатланувчан ролик; 9-подшипник;
 10-динамометр; 11- қўзғалувчан раманинг кўндаланг бруслари.

Қўзғалувчи рамада ишчи орган ўрнатилиши учун кўндаланг бруслар тайёрланган. Қўзғалувчи раманинг кўндаланг брусларининг оралиқ масофасини ўзгартириш учун 10 см интервалда махсус ўйиклар ўйилган бўлиб, керакли масофага жойлаштириб, болтлар ёрдамида маҳкамлаш мумкин. Ишчи органларнинг кўндаланг масофасини ўзгартириш учун эса, қулфлар ўнг ёки чапга суриш билан амалга оширилади.



8-расм. Лаборатория-дала қурилмасининг умумий кўриниши
 1-тракторга улаш жойи; 2-рама; 3-таянч ғилдирак; 4-иш орган.

Рама билан қўзғалувчан рама динамометр орқали боғланган. Синов жараёнида ишчи органнинг тортишга қаршилик кучи таъсирида, қўзғалувчан рама ҳаракатланувчи ролик ёрдамида ҳаракат йўналишига

нисбатан қарама-қарши томонга ҳаракатланади ва рамаларни боғлаб турган диномометр эса таъсир қилаётган кучнинг миқдорини аниқлаш учун хизмат қилади.

Фойдаланган адабиётлар:

1. Раззақов Б.А. Ўғитлагич–пушта олгичнинг конструкцияси ва ишлаш технологияси //Андижон машинасозлик институти “Янги турдаги муқобил энергия манбаларидан фойдаланишнинг инновацион ечимлари ва улардан фойдаланишда энерготежамкор қурилмаларни қўллаш”: Республика миқийёсдаги илмий ва илмий-техник анжуман. – Андижон, 2021. –Б. 299-302.
2. Худойбердиев Т.С., Раззақов Б.А., Абдуманнопов А.М., & Қодирова Г.М. Pushtaga o'g'itlarni yoyib tashlovchi o'q yoyli panjaning ochilish burchagini asoslash //Gospodarka i innowasje Volume: 24 | 2022 ISSN: 2545-0573 673-678.
3. Худоёров А.Н., Абдимоминов И.И., Раззақов Б.А. & Юлдашева М. Комбинациялашган агрегат ўғитлагичининг ўрнатилиш баландлигини асослаш //“Юқори самарали қишлоқ хўжалик машиналарини яратиш ва улардан фойдаланиш даражасини ошириш”: Республика илмий-амалий конференцияси. – Гулбаҳор, 2017. – Б 145-148.
4. Мамадалиев, М. Х. (2009). Тупроққа минимал ишлов берувчи комбинациялашган агрегат юмшатгичининг параметрларини асослаш. Дисс. техн. фанл. номзоди. Янги Йўл-130 бет.
5. Худоеров, А., & Мамадалиев, М. (2009). Теоретическое обоснование параметров рыхлителя комбинированного агрегата. Техника в сельском хозяйстве, 2, 9-11.
6. М.Т.Мамарасуллова, М.Кх. Mamadaliyev, R.A.Abdirkhmonov. Theory and experimental results of surveys to determine the diameter of teeth plank. International Journal of Mechanical Engineering. Vol. 7 No. 3 March, 2022, 578-581.

Сабилов А.Р.
Ўзбекистон Республикаси ИИВ
академик лицейи тарих фани ўқитувчиси

МУСТАҚИЛЛИК ЙИЛЛАРИДА БУХОРО ЖАДИДЛАРИ ТАШҚИ СИЁСАТИНИНГ МАТБУОТ САҲИФАЛАРИДА ЁРИТИЛИШИ

Аннотация. Мақола мустақиллик йилларида Бухоро жадиждари ташқи сиёсатининг матбуот саҳифаларида ёритилишига бағишланган бўлиб, бир қатор манбалар ва маоқлалар таҳлили асосида ушбу масаланинг моҳияти очиқ берилган.

Таянч сўзлар. Бухоро, инқилоб, жадиждар, маърифатпарварлик, матбуот, даврий нашрлар, муҳолифат, анги тузум.

Sabirov A.R.
history teacher
Academic lyceum Ministry of Internal Affairs
Republic of Uzbekistan

COVERAGE OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE JADIDS OF BUKHARA DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE IN THE PRESS PAGES

Annotation. The article is devoted to covering the foreign policy of the Jadids of Bukhara during the years of independence of Uzbekistan. The essence of this issue is revealed based on the analysis of a number of sources and articles.

Keywords. Bukhara, revolution, modernism, education, press, periodicals, opposition.

Кириш. 1920-йил 5-сентябрда Бухоро компартияси Марказқўми, Бухоро инқилобий қўмитаси ва РСФСР вакилларининг М.В.Фрунзе иштирокидаги қўшма йиғилиши бўлиб ўтди. Унда Бухородаги инқилоб тўғрисида қўшни давлатларга табрик хабари бериш ва уларнинг барчаси билан дўстлик муносабатлари ўрнатиш зарурлиги масаласи кўрилди. Тезлик билан Афғонистонга вакилар юбориш, Совет Бухороси қўшни Афғонистон билан тинч шароитда яшаш ниятида эканлигини билдириш зарурлиги таъкидланди. Бу масъулиятли вазифа А.Юсуфзода зиммасига тушди. У 1921 – 1922-йилларда Бухоро Халқ Совет Республикасининг Афғонистондаги мухтор вакили бўлиб ишлади.

РСФСР ташқи ишлар Халқ Комиссари Г.В.Чечерин 1921-йил декабрда Советларнинг IX сьездида ёзган ҳисоботида дипломат А.Юсуфзода ҳақида тўрт марта тўхталди. “Бир неча кун кейинроқ, - деганди Г.В.Чечерин, - Кобулга Юсуфзода бошчилигида фавқуллоҳда Бухоро

миссияси келди... Афғонистон Бухоро республикаси билан шартнома лойиҳасини ишлаб чиқишга (1921-йил июн) киришди, у томон ҳам бу томон ҳам ўз лойиҳаси матнини тақдим этди”.

Юсуфзода бошчилигидаги Бухоро миссияси 1921-йил январда Кобулга келиб Бухоро ҳукуматининг бир қатор топшириқларини бажаришга киришди. Афғонистон ҳукумати билан савдо шартномасини тузиш тўғрисида дастлабки музокараларни олиб борди, Афғонистондаги бухоролик фуқаролармангфаатини химоя этиш, Бухоронинг собиқ дипломатик ваколатчилигини қайтариш, доимий дипломатик ваколатхона ўрнатиш, тўғрисида музокара олиб боришни амалга оширишга киришди.

1922-йил 28-июлда Юсуфзода Файзулла Хўжаев таклифи билан Бухоро вилояти ташкилий бюроси раиси этиб тайинланди, сўнгра Адлия нозири қилиб тайинланади. Бундан ташқари, у БХСР марказий ижроқўмига, Бухоро Компартияси Марказқўмига бир неча бор аъзо бўлди, Шарқий Бухорода фавқулоддаги давлат бошлиғи бўлиб, янги тузум мухолифларига қарши курашга раҳбарлик қилди. 1923-йил ноябрдан А.Юсуфзода Москвада, Бухоро жумҳуриятининг ССРдаги мухтор вакили машҳур инқилобчи Сафо Жўрабойевнинг ўринбосари бўлиб ишлайди. 1924-йил сентябрда Бухоро Совет Социалистик Жумҳурияти деб аталиши муносаати билан мухтор вакил А.Юсуфзода Бухоро ССЖнинг фавқулоддаги делегацияси билан биргаликда СССР Ташқи ишлар Халқ Комиссари Г.В.Чичерин томонидан қабул қилинади.

Мустақиллик йилларида Бухоро жаҳидлари ташқи сиёсатининг матбуот саҳифаларида ёритилиши масаласи кўпгина олимлар томонидан ўрганилган. Ана шундай маълумотлар бири, доцент Камол Рахмоновнинг “Файзулла Хўжаевнинг Берлиндан Бухорога мактуби” мақоласида ўз аксини топган. Мазкур мақола Файзулла Хўжаевнинг Берлин шаҳридаги кечинмалари ҳамда Берлиндан туриб, Бухоро Республикаси Марказий фирқа кўмитасига юборган хати ҳақида маълумот беради.⁴⁸

Унда ёзилишича, 1922-йилда 19- ноябрда Файзулла Хўжайев Берлинда ташриф буюрган. Албатта, БХСР ҳукумати раҳбарининг Германияга ташрифи немис матбуоти ва ҳукмрон доираларини бефарқ қолдирмаган. Бу даврда Бухоро Республикаси билан Германиядаги Веймар Республикаси ўртасида сиёсий-дипломатик алоқалар ўрнатилмаган эди. Ўша давр назари билан қарайдиган бўлсак, гарчи советлар БХСРнинг сиёсий фаолиятига ўзларини қарши бўлмагандек тутсалар-да, аммо айрим ҳаракатларида ўзларининг асл мақсадларини билинтириб кўяр эдилар, Бухоро-Германия ўзаро ҳамкорлик алоқалари Бухоро Республикасининг Москва шаҳридаги ваколатхонаси орқали амалга оширилиши фикримизга ёрқин мисол бўла олади. Файзулла Хўжаев бундай нозик масалаларни ҳам эътибордан четда қолдирмади, ва ўз мактубида даволаниш ва Олмониядаги

48 Kamol Rahmonov, Fayzulla Xo‘jayevning Berlindan Buxoroga maktubi//Buxuro mavjlari.2008-yil.№1.B-34.

бухоролик талабалар аҳволидан хабардор бўлиш учун бу мамлакатга келганлигини қайд этади.

Германия даврий матбуоти эса: “Файзулла Хўжайев Олмонияга сиёсий ҳамда тижорий ишлар билан келган. Берлиндан Англияга, Италияга, Францияга, Белгияга, Чехословакияга ва Туркияга борадур эмиш”, – каби хабарларни босиб чиқарган.

Соғлиги танглигига қарамай, Файзулла Хўжаев ўша даврда Германиядаги сиёсий ва иқтисодий вазиятни чуқур таҳлил қилган ҳамда тўғри баҳолай олган. Бухоро Республикасида саноат ва қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантириш, каналлар чиқаришда немис сармоясидан фойдаланиш имкони борлигини ўз хатида қайд этган. Бундан ташқари, Европадаги Германия, Австрия, Франция, Англия каби мамлакатларнинг иқтисодий аҳволи ва ўзаро рақобатини таҳлил қилади, Олмония ва Англиядаги ишсизлик, АҚШ, Англия ва Франция ўртасидаги рақобат, 120 миллионли Россия билан Англия ва Франциянинг муносабатларининг ёмонлашуви уларга қимматга тушиши ҳақида тўхталиб ўтган. Ушбу тарихий маълумотлар Файзулла Хўжаевнинг моҳир дипломат бўлиши билан бирга зукко сиёсатчи эканлигидан далолат беради.

Мавзунинг долзарблиги ва ўрганилганлик даражаси. Файзулла Хўжаев Европадаги ишчи ва хизматчиларнинг иқтисодий ҳаёти Бухоро Республикасидаги баққол ва савдогарлардан ҳам устун эканлигига эътиборини қаратар экан, қолоқлигимизни тугатишнинг асоси – саноат ва қишлоқ хўжалигини замонавий технология билан қуроллантиришдадир, деган ҳақли хулосага келади. Ўз хатининг охирида ҳукумат раҳбари ўзининг шахсий аҳволи, соғлиги ҳақида маълумот бериб, Германия табиблари унга уч ҳафта давомида муолажа олишни таклиф қилганлари, тиббиёт ходимларининг баъзилари бошқа шаҳарларда бўлганлиги учун Файзулла Хўжайев Берлин атрофидаги бир қатор шаҳарлар борганлигини қайд этади. Бундан кўринадики, соғлиги танглигига қарамай, халқни маърифатли қилиш, иқтисодий ҳаётини яхшилаш, демократик эркинликлар бериш каби эзгу мақсадлар бу Бухоро фарзандини бир сония ҳам тарк этмаган.

А.Юсуфзода Г.В.Чичеринга топширган ёрликда Бухоро Социалистик жумҳуриятга айлангач, Ўрта Осиё халқлари миллий белгига қараб ҳудудий чегаралаш ўтказаетгани, миллий сиёсий ва маданий турмуш шароитларида мустақил ривожланишга эга бўлиши айтилган эди. Бу тарихий далиллар А.Юсуфзоданинг ўтган асрнинг 20-30-йилларида мамлакатимизнинг ижтимоий-сиёсий майдонда фаол иштирок этганини, о ўзининг бутун ҳаёти ва эътиқодини янги тузум равнақига бағишлаганини кўришимиз мумкин.

ЎзРФА тарих институти докторанти, тарих фани бўйича фалсафа доктори Дилноза Жамолова ҳам ёш бухороликлар етакчиси Усмонхўжа ҳақида ўз мақоласида жуда қимматли маълумотларни ёзиб қолдирган. Муаллиф Усмонхўжанинг таълим, газета-журналлар, 1916-йилги мардикорликка қарши курашишни ташкил этиш, БХСРдаги фаолияти билан

бирга унинг ташқи сиёсати ҳақида ҳам алоҳида тўхталиб ўтади⁴⁹. Унда ёзилишича, 1922-йил январ ойи бошларида Усмонхўжа турк қўмондонлари билан тил топа олмагач, ихтиёридаги миллий ҳарбий қисмлар билан Бехбудий (Қарши) шахрига етиб келади. Бу ерда шўролар билан бутунлай алоқани узиб, истиқлолчилар томонга ўтади. Миллий озодлик ҳаракатлари мағлубиятга учрай бошлагач, чет мамлакатларидан ёрдам сўраши учун Кобулга жўнайди. Кобулда 1922-йил 29-апрелда Бухоро Республикаси раҳбарларидан бири сифатида Афғонистон амири Омонуллахон билан Россияга қарши кураш олиб бориш учун шартнома имзолайди. Бундан кўринадик, Афғонистон амири ҳам шўроларнинг Туркистондаги сиёсатига салбий фикрда бўлиб, ўзининг ён қўшниси бўлган Бухоронинг кейинг тақдирига бефарқ бўлмаган, Бухоро аҳолиси билан бирга бир тан-у бир жон бўлиб озодлик йўлида кураш олиб боришга бел боғлаган.

Тарих фанлари доктори Қаҳрамон Ражабовнинг мақоласида, Файзулла Хўжайевнинг автобиографияси, 1936-йилда шветсариялик ёзувчи Майлларт хоним билан қилган суҳбати ҳамда 1918-йилда Россиядаги “саргузаштлари” ҳақида қимматли маълумотларни тақдим этган. Майлларт хоним билан суҳбат чоғида Файзулла Хўжайев отаси вафот этган пайтда Бухородаги жадидлар ҳаракатида фаол қатнашганлигини, орадан бир йил ўтгач эса миллий ёш бухороликлар фирқасининг йўлбошчисига айланганлини айтади⁵⁰. Ушбу тарихий фактлар шундан далолат беради-ки, Файзулла Хўжайев нафақат ўзбек, тожик, рус тилида балки, немис тилида ҳам равон сўзлаша олган

Шунингдек, тарих фанлари доктори С. Иноятовнинг “Юсуфзода халқ душмани эдими?” мақоласи ҳам диққат сазовор. Унда, асосан 1920-йилдаги Бухоро инқилоби ҳамда ёш бухороликларнинг пешқадамларидан Юсуфзоданинг Афғонистонга Бухоро Халқ Совет Республикасининг Афғонистондаги мухтор вакили бўлиб ишлаши билан боғлиқ тарихий жараёнлар ўз аксини топган⁵¹.

Хулоса. Юқоридаги маълумотлардан келиб чиқиб, XX аср бошидаги жадидлар сиёсий фаолияти, халқни маърифатпарвар қилиш йўлидаги ҳаракатларида қатор тазйиқларга учраганликлари ўз даврида сир сақланиб, мустақиллик йиллари матбуотида кенг ёритилган ва уларнинг фаолиятига оид қатор тадқиқотлар олиб борилган. Худди шу хилдаги мақолалардан яна бири Эргашев томонидан чоп этилган БХСР раиси Усмонхўжанинг фаолияти ва унинг ўғли Темурбекхўжа ҳақидаги рисола ҳам диққат эътиборимизни тортди.

49 Jamolova D. Milliy istiqlol va taraqqiyot kurashchisi // Xalq so'zi. 2022-yil. №116. B-4. 49 Rajabov Q, O'chib, so'nib... yana yonish bor... // Buxoro mavjlari. 2015-yil. №1. B-5.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. Жадидчилик: ислохот, янгиланиш, мустақиллик ва тараққиёт учун кураш. Тошкент, “Универ”. – 1999. – В.58
2. Хўжаев Ф. Бухоро инқилобининг тарихига материаллар. Тошкент, “Фан”. – 1997. – В.63
3. Иноятов С., Шамсутдинов Р. Юсуфзода халқ душмани эдими? //Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати газетаси. 1990-йил 21-декабрь. № 51. – Б.4
4. Жамолова Д. Миллий истиқлол ва тараққиёт курашчиси. //Халқ сўзи-2022-йил. №116
5. Қазоқов Б. Садриддин Айний мактубининг муаллиф дастхати. //Бухоро мавжлари -2008-йил.№5 – В.30

Сайдиев С.А.
Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Бизнес ва тадбиркорлик
олий мактаби магистратура мутахассислиги
тингловчиси

КАДРЛАР МЕНЕЖМЕНТИНИ ИННОВАЦИЯЛАР АСОСИДА САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада замонавий илм-фан ва бошқарув амалиётида ташкилотларнинг асосий ва стратегик манбаи сифатида инсон ресурсларини бошқариш соҳасидаги янги ёндашувлар, тушунчалар, ғояларни такомиллаштириш, янгилаш ва излашнинг доимий жараёнларини амалга ошириш юзасидан фикрлар келтирилган. Кадрлар менежментининг мавқеи ортиб бораётган замонавий менежментнинг ташкилий инновацияларнинг ҳар хил турларини ёритилган

Калит сўзлар: Инновация, ресурс, глобаллашув, стратегия, инсон капитали, тайм-менежмент, тренинг, трансферт, аудит, инжиниринг.

Saydiev S.A.
graduate student
Business and Entrepreneurship under the Cabinet of Ministers

WAYS OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT BASED ON INNOVATION

Abstract. This article presents ideas on the implementation of continuous processes of improvement, renewal and search for new approaches, concepts, ideas in the field of human resource management as the main and strategic source of organizations in modern science and management practice. Various types of organizational innovations of modern management are highlighted, with the increasing status of personnel management

Key words: Innovation, resource, globalization, strategy, human capital, time management, training, transfer, audit, engineering.

Давлат мулкисининг хусусийлаштирилиши, яқка тартибдаги хусусий мулкчиликнинг ривожланиши, глобаллашув жараёнлари меҳнат бозорини модификация қилиш ва аҳолининг иш билан бандлигини қайта таркиблашга хизмат қилди, бу эса ижтимоий-иқтисодий тизимлар олдида турган зарур ходимлар излаб топиш масаласини мураккаблаштирди ҳамда меҳнат бозори имкониятларидан оқилона фойдаланиш ҳисобига кадрлар салоҳиятини инновацион ривожлантиришни бошқаришнинг янги механизмларини излаб топиш масаласини долзарб қилиб қўйди.

“Инновация” атамаси 1930-йилларда илмий, иқтисодий ва бошқарув журналистикасида пайдо бўлган (бу атама биринчи марта Иосиф Шумпетер томонидан қўлланилган) ва дастлаб фақат “маданий ва иқтисодий ҳодисаларнинг тарқалиши” таърифида қўлланилган⁵². 2022-2026 йилларда Ўзбекистоннинг инновацион ривожланиш стратегиясида таълимнинг барча босқичларида яратувчанлик, инновацион тадбиркорлик ва рационализаторлик кўникмаларини ривожлантириш орқали инновацион фаолият бошқарувида инсон капиталини янада ривожлантириш белгиланган. Кичик тадбиркорликнинг инновацион фаоллигини ошириш орқали ҳудудлар ижтимоий-иқтисодий жадал ўсишини таъминлаш стратегия асосий йўналишларидан бири ҳисобланади⁵³.

Замонавий илм-фан ва бошқарув амалиётида ташкилотларнинг асосий ва стратегик манбаи сифатида инсон ресурсларини бошқариш соҳасидаги янги ёндашувлар, тушунчалар, ғояларни такомиллаштириш, янгилаш ва излашнинг доимий жараёни амалга оширилади. Бошқарув моделини танлашга бизнеснинг тури, корпоратив стратегия, ташкилий маданият таъсир қилади. Ташкилотларда инсон ресурсларини бошқаришнинг замонавий концепциясининг асосий тамойили - инсон ресурсларини ташкилотнинг самарадорлиги ва рақобатдошлигининг ҳал қилувчи омили сифатида тан олиниши, унинг фойдали ва ижтимоий аҳамиятга эга бўлган асосий иқтисодий манбаи бўлиши мумкин.

Инсон ресурсларини бошқаришда инновацион ёндашувлар замонавий кадрларни қайта тайёрлашнинг энг муҳим воситаси бўлиб, ташкилот ходимларининг самарадорлигини ошириш ва яхшилашга қаратилган. “Ёндашув” тушунчасини асосий қарашлар тизими, бошқариш муаммоларини ҳал қилиш (ёки ҳал қилишга таъсир этувчи), ҳал қилинаётган муаммога муносабатни тавсифловчи фундаментал техникалар ёки уларнинг комбинацияси сифатида тушуниш керак.

Инсон ресурсларини бошқаришда инновацион ёндашувларнинг таркибий қисмлари сифатида қуйидагилар мавжуд:

- 1) жамоани қуриш технологиялари ва тегишли ижтимоий бирлаштириш дастурлари;
- 2) ўзини-ўзи ташкил қилиш ва тайм-менежмент технологиялари;
- 3) ходимларнинг садоқати ва иштирокини таъминлайдиган ташкилий маданиятни яратиш;
- 4) бошқарув мақсадлари бўйича (Management by Objectives, MBO) – бу ташкилот ичида мақсадларни шундай мувофиқлаштириш жараёники, бунда компания раҳбарияти ва ходимлар мақсадларни баҳам кўришади ва ташкилот учун нимани анлатишини тушунишади;

52 Лукьянова Т.В., Ярцева С.И., Коновалова В.Г. и др. Управление персоналом: теория и практика. Управление инновациями в кадровой работе: учебно-методическое пособие/под ред. А.Я.Кибанова. – Москва: Проспект, 2012.С-21.

53 <https://lex.uz/docs/6102462>

5) кадриятларни бошқариш - барча ходимларга ўз фаолиятида йўналтирилган қиймат тизимини яратишга ва ҳисобот беришга йўналтирилган ташкилотни бошқариш;

6) ваколатларни бошқариш - ташкилот ходимларини танлаш, баҳолаш ва ривожлантириш учун фойдаланиладиган ваколатлар моделини шакллантириш;

7) инсон ресурсларини бошқариш жараёнида ахборот технологиялари ва виртуал макондан фойдаланиш;

8) ташкилот билимларини бошқариш ва бошқалар⁵⁴.

Меҳнат ресурсларини бошқарув жараёни самарадорлигини аниқлашда тадқиқий суҳбатларнинг ўрни катта аҳамиятга эгадир. Бу турдаги суҳбатлар сўровноманинг ўрнида ҳам ишлатилиш ҳам мумкин. Ҳамда турли муаммоларга қаратилган бўлади. Бу турдаги суҳбатларнинг кенг қўлланиладигани “дам олиш кунлари суҳбатидир. Бундай суҳбатлар асосан ушбу корхонадан бўшаб кетаётган ишчилар ўртасида ўтказилади. Одатда бу турдаги суҳбатларни малакали мутахассис ўтказди. Ушбу суҳбатларнинг асосий мақсади ишдан бўшаб кетган ишчиларнинг нима сабабдан ишдан бўшаб кетаётганлиги, меҳнат шароитлари, иш ҳақи тизими, раҳбарият ва кадрлар бўлими фаолияти ва бошқарув сифати тўғрисидаги маълумотларни аниқлашдир. Сўнгра бу суҳбат натижалари таҳлил қилиниб, раҳбарият ёки кадрлар билан ишлайдиган бўлимнинг йўл қўйган хатолари ёки камчиликлари аниқланади. Шу йўл билан корхонада ишчиларни қониқтирмаётган камчиликларни бартараф этган ҳолда, корхонадаги кадрлар қўнимсизлигини камайтириш мумкин. Меҳнат ресурсларини бошқаришни баҳолашнинг бу усулининг биргина камчилиги ишдан бўшаб кетаётган ишчи ўзининг ишдан бўшаб кетиш сабабларини аниқ айтмаслиги мумкин, негаки кейинчалик яна шу корхонага ишга қайтиб келса, уни ишга олмаслиги мумкин деган фикр ишчида пайдо бўлиши ва ёлғон маълумотлар бериши мумкин. Шунинг учун ҳам бу усулни ишчининг ишдан бўшаб кетганидан сўнг бир қанча вақт ўтганидан сўнг амалга ошириш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Бунда ишчининг ёзма шаклдаги анкета уй манзилига жўнатилади ёки телефон орқали керакли маълумотлар олиниши мумкин. Бунда ишчи кўпроқ берилган саволларга самимий жавоб беришга психологик тайёр бўлади.

Шунингдек, меҳнат ресурсларини бошқаришни баҳолаш бошқарув жараёнидаги аниқ фаолиятга қаратилган ҳолда маълумотлар тўпланиши мумкин. Агарда корхонада меҳнат ресурсларини бошқариш бўйича самарали информатсион тизим мавжуд бўлса, бу маълумотлар тез олиш мумкин. Сўров жараёнида олинган маълумотлар ҳам катта аҳамиятга эга бўлиши мумкин.

54 Абдурахмонова Г.К. Инсон ресурсларини бошқариш. Дарслик-Т.:2020.690-б.

Замонавий менежмент фанида ташкилий инновацияларнинг ҳар хил турларини ажратиб кўрсатиш мумкин. Хусусан Р. Дафт куйидаги 4 та турни илгари суради:

1. Технологик янгилик (иш усуллари, иш жараёни ва турли техника ва жиҳозлар).
2. Маҳсулот ва хизматлардаги инновациялар.
3. Ташкилот маданияти ва ташкилот ходимларида инновациялар.
4. Ҳозирги маъмурий методологияни ташкил этиш билан боғлиқ таркибий ва тизимли инновациялар⁵⁵.

Ушбу тасниф технологик ўзгаришларни (масалан, ташкилотларга электрон ҳужжат айланиши технологияларини жорий этиш), хизмат кўрсатишдаги ўзгаришларни (мижозларга йўналтирилган хизмат кўрсатиш позицияларига ўтиш), таркибий ўзгаришларни (маъмурий методологиядаги ўзгаришлар) ва инновацияларни ўрганиш муҳимлигига асосланади.

Ушбу масала бўйича тадқиқотнинг асосий йўналиши самарали ишлашга қодир кадрларни шакллантириш, ташкилотнинг кадрлар салоҳиятини ривожлантириш, ходимларнинг касбий фазилатларини ошириш, ёш мутахассисларни жалб қилиш ва ушлаб туриш жараёнидир. Шу билан бирга, инсон ресурсларини бошқариш соҳасидаги инновациялар янги корпоратив стратегияни ишлаб чиқиш ва кейинчалик амалга оширишга, ташкилотни бошқаришга замонавий ёндашувларни жорий этишга таъсир қилади. Масалан, ходимларни ҳисобга олиш ва фойдаланиш муаммоларини ҳал қилиш учун замонавий компьютер воситаларидан фойдаланиш, ташкилотнинг электрон ҳужжат айланиши, замонавий хорижий стандартларни мослаштириш ва маҳаллий сифат стандартларини қўллаш.

Ходимларни бошқариш соҳасидаги инновациялар ҳар бир ходимнинг юқори кўрсаткичларига эришиш ва иқтисодий рағбатлантириш ва ижтимоий кафолатларни яратиш учун зарурдир. Бугунги кунда ҳамма ташкилотлар ҳам инновацияларга тайёр эмас, чунки кўпгина компаниялар ҳали ташкилот ва ходимларнинг инновацион салоҳиятини очиш учун қулай шарт-шароитларни яратмаганлар. Инсон ресурсларини бошқаришда ташкилий инновацияларга тайёрлик муаммосини ҳал қилиш учун ташкилотлар, биринчи навбатда, инновацион сиёсат тамойилларини ишлаб чиқишлари ва бу тамойилларни ҳар бир ходимга етказишлари, шунингдек, кадрларни мослаштириш дастурлари ва кадрлар захирасига эга бўлишлари керак.

Ёш мутахассиснинг мослашуви нафақат янги шароитларига мослашиш, балки касбий мулоқот, меҳнат интизоми, ишлаб чиқариш кўникмалари ва меҳнат жамоасининг анъаналари нормаларини фаол ўзлаштиришдир. Буларнинг барчаси янги ижтимоий муҳитга кириш жараёнини ташкил қилади.

55 Дафт Р.Л. Организационная теория и дизайн. СПб.: Питер, – 2013.

Кадрлар захирасини шакллантириш - бу ташкилот ходимларининг бир қисмини кейинги лавозимга кўтариш учун махсус танлашдан иборат бўлган ходимларни бошқаришга ёндашув. Кадрлар захираси асосан йирик корхоналарда яратилади. Унинг шаклланиш муддати ўртача икки йил. Ёшлар кадрлар захираси ривожланиш учун юқори салоҳиятга эга, келажакда раҳбарлик лавозимларини эгаллашга қодир энг фаол ёш мутахассисларни аниқлаш, рағбатлантириш ва мартаба ўсишини режалаштириш мақсадида шакллантирилади. Технологик тараққиётнинг жадал суръатлари унга хизмат кўрсатишга қодир бўлган профессионал кадрларга бўлган талаб билан бирга келади. Таълим, иш тажрибаси ва асосий таълим даражасидан қатъи назар, мутахассиснинг малакасини оширишнинг асосий шартига айланади. Ёш ходимлар таълим дастурларида тобора кўпроқ қатнашмоқда.

"Инсон ресурсларини бошқариш каби "Ходимларни бошқариш, инсон ресурсларини бошқариш каби, ходимларнинг доимий ўсиши ва ривожланиши мақсадида уларнинг потенсиал қобилиятларини ривожлантиришга қаратилган фаолиятдир. Ходимларни ривожлантириш, уларнинг салоҳиятини ошириш ташкилотнинг маҳсулдорлиги ва рентабеллигини оширишга олиб келади⁵⁶.

Инсон ресурсларини бошқаришда инновацион ёндашувлардан фойдаланиш асосий ҳисобланади. Инсон капиталини ривожлантиришга эътибор қаратадиган ташкилотлар, айниқса, ёш мутахассислар учун мартаба ошириш дастурларини ишлаб чиқади.

Шундай қилиб, ходимларни ишлаб чиқариш функцияларини бажаришга, янги лавозимларни эгаллашга, янги муаммоларни ҳал қилишга тайёрлашнинг узлуксиз жараёни сифатида кадрларни ривожлантириш, ёш истикболли кадрларни тайёрлаш, кадрлар захирасини яратиш ва турли хил мослашиш дастурлари инновацияларнинг зарур ва мажбурий шартидир.

Инсон ресурсларини инновацион бошқариш қатор хусусиятларга эга:

1) инсонларни бошқаришда қўлланиладиган усул ва технологиялар ташкилотнинг мақсадлари билан боғлиқ ва унинг ривожланиш стратегиясига мувофиқ уларга эришишга қаратилган;

2) инсонни бошқариш амалиёти уни тўлиқ башорат қилиш қийин бўлган кечиктирилган натижага эга;

3) инсон ресурсларини бошқаришдаги ўзгаришлар ижтимоий ва психологик характерли бир қатор оқибатларини келтириб чиқаради, бу гуруҳлардаги кескинлик ва қарама-қаршиликка олиб келиши, низоли вазиятларни келтириб чиқариши мумкин;

4) инсон ресурсларини бошқариш соҳасидаги ўзгаришлар ташкилотнинг турли соҳаларида, шунингдек, инсонни бошқариш билан боғлиқ ўзгаришга эҳтиёж туғдирадиган кўпайтирувчи самаранинг пайдо

56 Кибанов А.Я., Дуракова И.Б. Управление персоналом организации: стратегия, маркетинг, интернационализация: Учеб. пособие. – М.: ИНФРА-М, 2014. –(Высшее образование: Магистратура).

бўлишини таъминлайди.

Шундай қилиб, бошқарув сиёсатини такомиллаштириш мақсадида замонавий ташкилотлар фаолиятнинг барча йўналишлари ва иш соҳаларига инновацион ёндашувларни жорий этиш бўйича фаол чораларни кўрмоқдалар, бу эса энг мақбул ва мақсадга мувофиқ бошқарув қарорларини қабул қилишга ёрдам беради. Инновацион ғояларни ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга оширишнинг етакчи йўналиши - бу ташкилотнинг кадрлар ресурсларига йўналтирилганлиги, улар зарур профессионал ва шахсий компетенцияларга, ижодкорликка, инновацияларни амалиётга жорий қилишга ва жорий қилишга тайёр бўлишлари керак. Шу билан бирга, инсон ресурсларини бошқаришдаги инновациялар ўзаро боғлиқ бўлиб, ишбилармонлик муҳитидаги доимий прогрессив инновацион ўзгаришлар туфайли юзага келади.

Инсон ресурсларини бошқаришнинг энг тарқалган ва кўп учрайдиган замонавий инновацион технология турларига қуйидагилар киради:

1) тренинг – шахсий ва ишбилармонлик хислатларини ривожлантиришга, салоҳиятни очиб беришга, шунингдек, салбий оқибатларни бартараф қилишга йўналтирилган интерактив ўқитиш шакли;

2) консалтинг – ташкилот менежерларига бундай тизимни нолдан шакллантиришдан тортиб, уни умуман ёки кадрлар ишларининг айрим соҳаларида такомиллаштиришгача бўлган ИРБ турли хил масалалари бўйича маслаҳатлар бериш;

3) трансферт – билим, тажриба, кўникма, технологиялар узатиш;

4) аудит - кадрлар ҳужжатларини мустақил экспертлар ёки ташкилотлар томонидан текшириш;

5) инжиниринг - инсон ресурсларини бошқариш жараёнларини лойиҳалаш.

Инсон ресурсларини бошқаришда бир нечта базавий инновацион йўналишлар ажратиб кўрсатилади:

1) инновацион-таълим менежменти - университет, институт, колледж ва бошқа таълим муассасаларида профессионал кадрлар тайёрлашда янгиликлар киритиш;

2) инновацион-кадрлар маркетинги - ташкилотнинг янги ва самарали кадрлар салоҳиятини шакллантириш;

Инновацион-технологик кадрлар менежменти - Касбий фаолиятида янги техника ва технологиялар турларини ўзлаштириш босқичида ходимлар билан ишлашнинг замонавий усуллари, бизнесни баҳолаш, мавжуд кадрлар таркибидаги функциялар ва ваколатларнинг янги тақсимланиши, кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш шакллари ва усулларига киритилган янгиликлар, тарғиб қилиш усуллари, ходимларни бошқа жойга кўчириш, асосий ишчилар билан ишлашни яхшилаш ва бошқалар

Ишлаб чиқаришни модернизациялаш ва техник-технологик янгилаш персонални - ишчи кадрларни ҳам, мутахассисларни ҳам малакаси ва

профессионал тайёргарлик даражасини оширишни талаб қилади. Бу вазифалар эса корхоналарда кадрлар менежментининг самарадорлигини инновациялар асосида ошириш йўли билан ҳал қилинади.

Кадрлар менежментининг мавқеи ортиб бораётган замонавий шароитда, жумладан, кадрлар бўйича тўғри қарорлар қабул қилиниши замонавий бозор иқтисодиёти ривожланишининг мантиқий натижасидир. Бу жиҳатдан бозор ислохотларини амалга ошираётган мамлакатларда кадрлар менежменти масалаларининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари қуйидагилардан иборат бўлади:

- инсон ресурсларини бошқаришда стратегик жиҳатларнинг кучайиши;

- ишлаб чиқаришнинг ҳал қилувчи ресурси - ходимни жалб қилиш, уни ўқитиш ва ривожлантириш билан боғлиқ капитал қўйилмаларини иқтисодий мақсадга мувофиқлигининг тан олинishi;

- корхона ва унинг бўлинмалари раҳбарларининг инсон ресурсларини бошқариш жараёнида иштироки;

- инсон ресурсларини бошқаришда кадрлар бўлимлари раҳбарларига алоҳида ўрин берилади.

Юқорида таъкидлаганларнинг ҳаммаси инсон ресурсларини бошқариш жараёнида кадрлар менежментини такомиллаштиришнинг зарурлигини назарда тутди.

Фикримизча, республикамизнинг ишлаб чиқариш корхоналарида кадрлар менежментини такомиллаштириш қуйидаги йўналишларда амалга оширилиши лозим:

- кадрларни режалаштиришни такомиллаштириш, унинг асосида кадрларни танлаш ва кадрлар сиёсати амалга оширилади;

- кадрлар менежменти бўйича тадбирлар самарадорлигини ошириш;

- корхонада кадрлар хизматининг янги, замонавий ташкилий тузилмасини ишлаб чиқиш ва унинг раҳбарларини персонални бошқаришда ва кадрлар менежменти вазифаларини бажаришдаги иштирокини кенгайтириш.

- Кадрларни режалаштириш компаниянинг умумий ривожланиши билан боғлиқ бўлганлиги туфайли, ташқи омилларнинг ўзгариши, масалан, демографик ўзгаришлар, таълим даражаси, рақобат даражасидаги ўзгаришлар, шунингдек, иқтисодиётга давлатнинг аралашуви, технологик ривожланиш даражасини эътиборга олиши лозим.

Кадрларни режалаштириш даражаси тўртта асосий босқичдан иборат бўлиб, бу ерда талаб ва таклифнинг мос келиши асосий масала ҳисобланади:

- мавжуд персонал таҳлили;

- режалаштирилаётган даврда кадрлар таклифида кутилаётган ўзгаришларни баҳолаш;

- режалаштирилаётган даврда кадрларга талабни истиқболлаш;

- керакли вақтда талаб қилинаётган кадрлар олиш имкониятини

таъминлаш учун чоралар кўриш (талаб ва таклифнинг мос келиши).

Кадрлар таклифини истиқболлашни амалга ошириш учун кадрларни ҳисобга олишнинг самарали тизими, шу жумладан, штат жадвали ва кадрлар қўнимсизлиги тўғрисида маълумотлар бўлиши лозим. Шунингдек, персоналнинг иш тажрибаси, малака даражаси, хорижий тилларни билиши каби маълумотлар ҳам муҳим. Кадрларни режалаштириш - ҳар қандай корхона учун жуда муҳим ва мураккаб тадбирдир.

Турли илмий манбаларни ўрганиш ва амалий тадқиқотлар натижасида аниқладикки, персонални мослаштириш қуйидаги йўналишларда амалга оширилиши лозим;

- касбий жиҳатдан-меҳнат фаолиятида махсус билимлар, кўникмалардан тўғри фойдаланиш;

- ташкилий жиҳатдан - корхона, унинг таркибий бўлинмаларнинг асосий мақсад ва вазифалари, ўз бошқармасининг функциялари, ўзининг лавозим мажбуриятлари тўғрисида тасаввурларнинг шакллантирилиши;

- ижтимоий жиҳатдан-янги ходимда корхонага тегишлилик ҳиссини шакллантириш, бўлинма меҳнат жамоасига мослашиш.

Бундан ташқари, алоҳида таъкидлаш лозимки, персоналнинг мослашишига корхоналар кадрлар хизмати ва таркибий бўлинмалар раҳбарлари томонидан ёрдам берилиши ҳам зарур. Бу ёрдам янги ходимларнинг ишга қабул қилинганидан кейинги биринчи ярим йилида амалга ошириладиган ташкилий чоралар ва унга мос комплекс тадбирлар тизимидан иборат бўлиши лозим.

Персоналнинг самарали меҳнат фаолиятига мотивациясини ошириш нуктаи назаридан кадрлар менежментини такомиллаштиришда бир қатор ижтимоий-руҳий омиллардан фойдаланилиши мумкин.

Фикримизча, персонални самарали меҳнат фаолиятига мотивациясини ошириш учун қуйидаги чора-тадбирларни амалга ошириш лозим:

- дастурни ишлаб чиқиш, меъёрий таъминот, раҳбарларга маслаҳат бериш;

- заҳира билан ишлашни ташкил қилишда иштирок этиш;

- ходимларни тайёрлаш дастурларини ижтимоий-руҳий жиҳатларини таъминлаш;

- самарали меҳнатни камайтирувчи муаммоларни аниқлаш, ташкилий бошқарувни такомиллаштириш, ходимларнинг қониқишини ўрганиш;

- баҳолаш тизимини ишлаб чиқиш ва жорий этиш, аттестацияларнинг ташкилий ва услубий жиҳатларини таъминлаш;

- меҳнатни баҳолашда умумий ёндашувларни, умумий қадриятларни, тааллуқлилиқ ҳиссини шакллантиришда кўмаклашиш.

Кадрлар менежменти бўйича тадбирлар самарадорлигини ошириш доирасида замонавий ахборот технологияларидан фойдаланишни ҳам алоҳида таъкидлаш зарур. Улар кадрлар иши тизимида жорий

қилиниши давр талаби бўлган янги технологиялар орасида энг фойдалиси бўлиши мумкин.

Бунда ахборот технологиялардан фойдаланиш, одатда, асосан кадрлар менежменти соҳасида бошқарув қарорларини қабул қилиш учун асос бўлиб хизмат қилувчи ахборот базасини яратиш ва доимий ривожлантириш билан боғлиқ. Шунини таъкидлаш мумкинки, замонавий ахборот технологиялари жамиятида корхоналарни кадрлар хизматидан ходимлар ва истиқболли салоҳиятли номзодлар тўғрисидаги турли маълумотларни йиғишлари, сақлашлари, кейинчалик бу маълумотларни тизимлаштиришлари ҳамда улардан самарали фойдаланишни йўлга қўйишлари талаб этилади.

Зарурий ахборот базаларига бундай замонавий талаблар кадрлар билан қўйидаги ишларда самарали бошқарув қарорларининг қабул қилинишини талаб қилади:

- лавозимга тайинлаш;
- лавозимни ўзгартириш;
- касбий ўсиш;
- шартнома асосида ёллаш;
- меҳнат шароитлари;
- аттестация;
- фаолиятни регламентлаштириш;
- иш ҳақини дифференциялаш;
- рағбатлантириш ва жазолаш; ижтимоий-маиший таъминот.

Шу билан бирга, ишлаб чиқариш корхоналарида ишлар ҳолатини ўрганиш кадрлар бўлими маълумотларининг кўпчилиги бўлинмалар бўйича персоналнинг рўйхати, турли қоида ва йўриқномалардан иборат эканлигини кўрсатди. Айни пайтда, бозор иқтисодиёти ривожланган мамлакатларда персонал тўғрисидаги ахборот базаси кўплаб маълумотларни, жумладан, оилавий аҳволи, тиббий имтиёзлар каби маълумотларни ўз ичига қамраб олади.

Ишлаб чиқариш корхоналарида ахборот базасини такомиллаштириш турли даражаларда янада сифатли кадрлар қарорлари қабул қилиш имкониятини беради. Бундан ташқари, маълум даражада кўплаб учрайдиган муаммо, яъни раҳбар шахсан ўзи кадрлар масаласини жуда аниқ муаммоларини кўриб чиқиш каби муаммони ҳал қилиш имкониятини беради. Шунингдек, у доимо қўлида ҳар бир ходим тўғрисидаги зарур маълумотларга эга бўлади.

Ишлаб чиқариш корхоналарида кадрлар менежментини такомиллаштириш муаммосига оид таҳлил якунида корхона кадрлар хизматининг замонавий ташкилий тузилишини яратиш ва раҳбариятнинг персонални бошқариш ва кадрлар менежментини вазифаларини амалга оширишдаги иштирокини кенгайтириш масалаларини кўриб чиқиши лозим.

Янги функцияларга мос равишда кадрлар хизматининг тузилишини ҳам қайта ташкил қилиши лозим.

Корхона олий раҳбарларининг инсон ресурсларини бошқариш вазифаларини белгилашда, ходимларни ишлаб чиқариш хулқини моделлаштиришда, инсонларни бошқариш, уларнинг самарадорлигини баҳолаш тизимини яратиш ва жорий қилишда инсон ресурсларининг фаол доимий иштирокисиз самарали бошқариш мумкин эмас. Инсонлар энг муҳим ташкилий ресурс бўлганлиги сабабли, раҳбар персонални бошқаришга вақтининг асосий қисмини сарфлаши лозим.

Фикримизча, раҳбарларнинг персонални бошқаришдаги иштирокини юқорироқ даражага оширишга қуйидагилар орқали эришиш мумкин, масалан: раҳбарларни персонал билан ишлашнинг -номзодлар билан суҳбат уюштириш, касбий таълим бўйича машғулотлар алоҳида лойиҳаларни бошқариш каби улар учун – қониқарли шаклларида иштирок этишга жалб қилиш. Бу ўз навбатида раҳбарларга инсон ресурсларини бошқариш усуллари ишлаб чиқиш ва жорий қилишда бевосита иштирок этиш тажрибасини ва персонални бошқариш тўғрисида янада объектив тасаввур ҳосил қилиш имконини беради.

Умуман олганда, кадрлар менежментини такомиллаштириш бўйича тадбирларнинг амалиётга тадбиқ этилиши, Ўзбекистон корхоналарининг инсон ресурсларини ривожлантириш ҳамда ишлаб чиқаришни ривожланишини ва унинг иқтисодий кўрсаткичлари ошишини таъминлашга йўналтирилган янада самарали кадрлар сиёсатини амалга ошириш имкониятини беради.

Адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. Лукьянова Т.В., Ярцева С.И., Коновалова В.Г. и др.
2. Управление персоналом: теория и практика. Управление инновациями в кадровой работе: учебно-методическое пособие/под ред. А.Я.Кибанова. – Москва: Проспект, 2012.С-21.
3. Абдурахмонова Г.К. Инсон ресурсларини бошқариш. Дарслик-Т.:2020.690-б.
4. Дафт Р.Л. Организационная теория и дизайн. СПб.: Питер, – 2013.
5. Кибанов А.Я., Дуракова И.Б. Управление персоналом организации: стратегия, маркетинг, интернационализация: Учеб. пособие. – М.: ИНФРА-М, 2014. -(Высшее образование: Магистратура).
6. Базаров. Ф.О, Маъмуров Б.Х.“Инсон ресурсларини бошқариш” марузалар матни-Т.:2019.
7. Азларова М.М. Инсон ресурсларини бошқариш: ўқув қўлланма. – Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий ва ўрта махсус таълим вазирлиги. – Т.: Иқтисодиёт, 2019.

Смирнов А.А.
студент
Научный руководитель: Митрофанова Я.С., к.э.н.
Тольяттинский государственный университет

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНО-НАДЗОРНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЙ СЛУЖБЫ ПО НАДЗОРУ В СФЕРЕ ТРАНСПОРТА

Аннотация. Актуальность и научная значимость настоящего исследования определяется несколькими факторами.

Во-первых, это связано с отсутствием изучения проблематики государственного автодорожного надзора в научной среде, ограниваясь только аналитикой от экспертов и специалистов в данной области, которые не направлены на решения крупномасштабных административных проблем.

Во-вторых, это реализация нового федерального законодательства в контрольно-надзорной области, в рамках существенных ограничений, связанных с введением мораторий на проведения проверочных мероприятий.

В-третьих, это отсутствие полномасштабной административной реформы государственного автодорожного надзора на территории страны за последние двадцать лет.

Объектом исследования являются общественные отношения, складывающиеся в процессе контрольно-надзорной деятельности государственных органов в сфере транспорта.

Предметом исследования Административная реформа государственного автодорожного надзора Федеральной службы по надзору в сфере транспорта.

Цель исследования является изучение контрольно-надзорной деятельности государственного автодорожного надзора, реализация административной реформы, пути ее решения и нахождения наиболее эффективного пути.

Гипотеза исследования состоит в том, что совершенствование и повышение эффективности контрольно-надзорной деятельности в государственном автодорожном надзоре следует через проведение административной реформы по средствам перераспределения полномочий действующих субъектов, оптимизационных решений управлений и усовершенствовании законодательной базы.

Для достижения поставленной цели необходимо решить следующие задачи:

1. Поставить вопрос об эффективности действующей системы управления субъектов государственного автодорожного надзора.

2. Предложить оптимизированную систему организации действующих процессов, опираясь на опыт федеральных органов власти, прошедших административные реформы.

Теоретико-методологическую основу исследования составили научные труды зарубежных и российских ученых в области права, контрольно-надзорной деятельности.

Базовыми для настоящего исследования явились анализ действующей нормативно-правовой базы контрольно-надзорной деятельности в государстве, обобщение деятельности государственного автодорожного надзора.

Методы исследования: теоретический анализ, сбор, обобщение, систематизация, формализованное представление информации.

Опытно-экспериментальная база исследования является федеральное законодательство в области контрольно-надзорной деятельности, статистические отчеты Федеральной службы по надзору в сфере транспорта.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

1. Выявлена неэффективность действующей организации процессов в государственном автодорожном надзоре, посредством изучения деятельности Федеральной службы по надзору в сфере транспорта.

2. Предложены концепции развития действующей организационной структуры государственного автодорожного надзора, в рамках которых можно добиться повышения эффективности применения контрольно-надзорных функций.

Теоретическая значимость исследования заключается в:

1. Исследовании нормативно-правовой базы, регламентирующей транспортную отрасль и контрольно-надзорную деятельность.

2. Изучении деятельности государственного автодорожного надзора в России.

Практическая значимость исследования заключается в проработке и предложении концепции административной реформы государственного автодорожного надзора, по средствам оптимизационных решений организационной структуры службы.

Достоверность и обоснованность результатов исследования обеспечивались данными из сводной отчетности Федеральной службы по надзору в сфере транспорта, мнения опытных ученых и экспертов из транспортной отрасли.

Ключевые слова: государственный контроль и надзор, административная реформа, государственный автодорожный надзор, оптимизация.

Smirnov A.A.
student
Scientific supervisor: Mitrofanova Y.S., Ph.D.
Tolyatti State University

IMPROVEMENT OF CONTROL AND SUPERVISORY ACTIVITIES ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE FOR SUPERVISION OF TRANSPORT

Annotation. The relevance and scientific significance of this study is determined by several factors.

Firstly, this is due to the lack of study of the problems of state road supervision in the scientific community, limited only by analysis from experts and specialists in this field, who are not aimed at solving large-scale administrative problems.

Secondly, it is the implementation of new federal legislation in the control and supervisory field, within the framework of significant restrictions related to the introduction of a moratorium on verification activities.

Thirdly, there has been a lack of a full-scale administrative reform of the state highway supervision in the country over the past twenty years.

The object of the study is the social relations that develop in the process of control and supervisory activities of state bodies in the field of transport.

The subject of the study is the administrative reform of the state highway supervision of the Federal Service for Supervision of Transport.

The purpose of the study is to study the control and supervisory activities of the state highway supervision, the implementation of administrative reform, ways to solve it and find the most effective way.

The hypothesis of the study is that the improvement and increase in the effectiveness of control and supervisory activities in the state highway supervision should be carried out through administrative reform by means of redistributing the powers of existing entities, optimizing management decisions and improving the legislative framework.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

1. To raise the question of the effectiveness of the current management system of subjects of state road supervision.

2. To propose an optimized system for organizing existing processes, based on the experience of federal authorities that have undergone administrative reforms.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the scientific works of foreign and Russian scientists in the field of law, control and supervisory activities.

The basic principles for this study were the analysis of the current regulatory framework for control and supervisory activities in the state, a generalization of the activities of the state highway supervision.

Research methods: theoretical analysis, collection, generalization, systematization, formalized presentation of information.

The experimental base of the study is federal legislation in the field of control and supervisory activities, statistical reports of the Federal Service for Supervision of Transport.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

1. The inefficiency of the current organization of processes in the state highway supervision, through the study of the activities of the Federal Service for Supervision in the field of transport, has been revealed.

2. The concepts of the development of the current organizational structure of the state highway supervision are proposed, within which it is possible to achieve an increase in the effectiveness of the application of control and supervisory functions.

The theoretical significance of the study lies in:

1. The study of the regulatory framework governing the transport industry and control and supervisory activities.

2. Studying the activities of the state highway supervision in Russia.

The practical significance of the study lies in the elaboration and proposal of the concept of administrative reform of the state highway supervision, by means of optimization solutions of the organizational structure of the service.

The reliability and validity of the research results were provided by data from the consolidated reports of the Federal Service for Supervision of Transport, the opinions of experienced scientists and experts from the transport industry.

Keywords: state control and supervision, administrative reform, state highway supervision, optimization.

Российская Федерация в сознании граждан, как орган власти, осуществляет и реализует защиту интересов и прав, по средствам Конституции Российской Федерации. Данные принципы закреплены в статье 45 [1]. Государственные органы управления, на различных уровнях, как федеральном, региональном и муниципальном, обязаны реализовывать и регулировать деятельность должностных лиц, организаций, и иных форм, по средствам своих органов управления, тем самым проводя государственный надзор за соблюдением законодательства, на всех уровнях власти и всех муниципалитетов. Данная обязанность является гарантом реализации прав и свобод человека, гражданина.

«Государственный контроль (надзор), муниципальный контроль в Российской Федерации» как термин введен сравнительно недавно, со вступлением в действие Федерального закона от 31.07.2020 г. № 248-ФЗ "О государственном контроле (надзоре) и муниципальном контроле в

Российской Федерации" [2] (далее - Закон № 248-ФЗ). Данный термин в полной мере указан в статье 1 Закона № 248-ФЗ.

Под государственным контролем (надзором), муниципальным контролем в Российской Федерации (далее - государственный контроль (надзор), муниципальный контроль) в рамках действующего закона понимается под собой как действия надзорных органов над подконтрольными лицами (физические и юридические лица, индивидуальные предприниматели, и других форм), для соблюдения данными лицами норм права, в том числе обязательных требований, например, лицензий или разрешения.

Деятельность транспортной отрасли является стратегической для государства, а контроль и надзор за субъектами отрасли, одной из самых важных в стране. Транспорт, всех видов, включая и водный, и наземный, и воздушный, эксплуатируются в разных видах отраслях, как в военных, так и в гражданских целях. Главной целью автомобиля является перевозка пассажиров и грузов. Отрасль перевозки настолько многогранна, что может делиться и на виды, и на типы, и на подгруппы, имея разные признаки и свойства.

В 2004 году, началась «новая глава» формирования административных органов власти, в том числе органах, принадлежащих к государственному контролю и надзору, в Российской транспортной инспекции, указом Президента Российской Федерации № 314 «О системе и структуре Федеральных органов исполнительной власти» от 09.03.2004 года была образована новая служба – Ространснадзор [3]. Структурным подразделением вновь образованной службы, осуществляющим функции по контролю в сфере автомобильного транспорта и дорожного хозяйства, является Государственный автодорожный надзор (Госавтодорнадзор).

Самым крупным направлением среди пяти представленных можно выделить Государственный автодорожный надзор, так как в него входит наибольшее количество сотрудников и территориальных управлений, таким образом, представляет наибольший интерес для исследования направления.

Учитывая множественность функций и задач госавтодорнадзора, возникает вопрос, повышается ли эффективность государственного надзора при административной реформе, в части за счет оптимизации и укрупнения, ведь случаи оптимизации в современном формировании надзорных органов и иных органов власти имели как положительный, так и отрицательный опыт.

На современном этапе формирования гражданских институтов и органов власти в Российской Федерации государственному автодорожному надзору отведена значительная роль в формировании безопасности граждан и объектов инфраструктуры. Для формирования безопасной правовой среды на органы власти возложены обязанности для контроля и надзора, среди них и Министерство внутренних дел Российской Федерации, в частности

Государственная инспекция безопасности дорожного движения, также отведена роль многочисленным департаментам транспорта и дорог в различных министерствах на региональном уровне в субъектах РФ. Однако ключевой орган в РФ по применению контроля и надзора, за перевозками пассажиров и грузов, возложен на государственный автодорожный надзор в Федеральной службе по надзору в сфере транспорта.

Одной из главных задач является предотвращение и устранение аварийных ситуаций на дорогах. Для этого на управление возложены функциональные обязанности по проведению профилактических мероприятий, особенно в области технического состояния транспортных средств и условий их эксплуатации.

Главным должностным лицом, в госавтодорнадзоре, в лице граждан и со стороны государства является инспектор. Инспектор это федеральный государственный гражданский служащий, в функции которого входят осуществление контроля и надзора за транспортным законодательством субъектами данной деятельности. В частности инспектор осуществляет контроль и надзор, согласно нормам закона № 248-ФЗ, а именно за соблюдением контролируруемыми лицами обязательных требований, установленных нормативными правовыми актами; за соблюдением (реализацией) требований, содержащихся в разрешительных документах; за соблюдением требований документов, исполнение которых является необходимым в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации; за исполнение решений, принимаемых по результатам контрольных (надзорных) мероприятий.

Объектами деятельности инспектора при государственном контроле и надзоре являются: деятельность, действия (бездействие) граждан и организаций, а именно физические и юридические лица, в том числе и индивидуальные предприниматели, осуществляющие перевозки пассажиров и груза.

На современном этапе государственный автодорожный надзор в рамках управления (структурного подразделения) Ространснадзора является достаточно противоречивой структурой. Это связано с тем, что госавтодорнадзор прямо или косвенно дублирует функции других ведомств, в части функций, целей и задач, среди ведомств это ГИБДД, ФСБ, ФТС, Трудовая инспекция, Россельхознадзор, различных Министерств и департаментов транспорта и дорог в субъектах и муниципальных образований.

Второй и немаловажной проблематикой госавтодорнадзора является кадровый и структурный «голод». На 2022 и 2023 год в Российской Федерации насчитывается около 3200 человек. Стоит учитывать, что в данное число входят все сотрудники данного управления, включающего сопутствующую деятельность отделы (кадры, бухгалтерия, МОП и другие). Около 2000 человек непосредственно выполняют контрольно – надзорные

функции. В свою очередь стоит отметить, что укомплектованность составляет около 93%, таким образом, такой маленький по численности штат вполне устраивает государство для рассмотрения задач. В среднем на 100 000 человек около 1.5 инспектора, данная цифра катастрофическая с точки зрения эффективности и функционирования деятельности. Также следует отметить, что в РФ существуют крупные регионы по площади, такие как Якутия, Красноярский край, Тюменская область и другие. В данных регионах деятельность непосредственно во взаимодействии с контролируемыми лицами сводится практически к нулю. Благодаря современным решениям и технологиям данный разрыв между властью и гражданами удалось немного уменьшить, однако об увеличении эффективности и целесообразности речи не идет.

Эффективность. Одна из важнейших проблематик госавтодорнадзора. Эффективность можно выразить через следующие показатели г) количество проведенных мероприятий и их эффективность.

А) количество инспекторов на 100 000 человек. Как уже ранее проиллюстрировано, в среднем на 100 000 человек около 1.5 инспектора, данная цифра катастрофическая с точки зрения эффективности и функционирования деятельности

Б) количество накладываемых штрафов, как в денежном, так и в количественном эквиваленте. По данным доклада Федеральной службы по надзору в сфере транспорта об осуществлении государственного контроля (надзора) в сфере транспорта и транспортной безопасности и об эффективности такого контроля за 2022 год.

В настоящее время госавтодорнадзор имеет ряд проблем для формирования более эффективной службы. Ряд проблем рассмотрен во второй главе данного исследования. Для выхода на более эффективную модель развития госавтодорнадзора предложены три варианта развития:

А) Наделить правоохранными правами и полномочиями госавтодорнадзор. Выделить данное направление из Федеральной службы по надзору в сфере транспорта в отдельную федеральную службу.

Б) Передача полномочий Министерству внутренних дел РФ, а точнее в управление ГИБДД, с ликвидацией существующего госавтодорнадзора.

В) Ликвидация существующего госавтодорнадзора и переопределение функций на другие ведомства.

Понятие «правоохранительные органы» можно рассмотреть и с научной точки зрения, и с законодательной. Но во всех смыслах основными тезисами будет, что правоохранительные органы в любом случае будут связаны с охраной государства, граждан, и их интересов.

К данной категории можно отнести и полноправные правоохранительные органы, так и органы власти, имеющие перед собой цель по охране правопорядка, законности, а также применения мер реагирования в случае нарушения. В целом, если выделять, какой орган

является правоохранительным, то предмет дискуссии может застопориться, так как понятие в юридической науке как таковой отсутствует. Таким образом, можно выделить из данного понятия основной тезис «правоохранительная деятельность». С помощью данного тезиса можно выделить те или иные органы власти, которые занимаются правоохранительной деятельностью. Так или иначе, деятельность госавтодорнадзора Ространснадзора можно смело относить к правоохранительной деятельности. Такие выводы можно сделать, проанализировав основные задачи и цели госавтодорнадзора, в том числе это отражает и положение о службе и управлении. Основные тезисы звучат как повышение безопасности в сфере транспорта в РФ и разработка эффективных средств предупреждения рисков.

Наиболее подходящей моделью для административной реформы госавтодорнадзора является модель «реформа ФССП 2019 года» [4]. В рамках данной реформы определен новый статус, новые полномочия и новые гарантии судебных приставов. Данный опыт поможет реформировать госавтодорнадзор, что позволит усовершенствовать свою деятельность, поднять «авторитет» инспектора, путем наделения более широких полномочий и гарантий. История становления ФССП и функциональные обязанности, в том числе и как правоохранительного органа, имеет схожий вид с госавтодорнадзором. В первую очередь это связано с так или иначе правоохранительной деятельностью службы. Тем самым, с принятия данного закона, статус судебных приставов изменен, и служба приравнена к правоохранительным органам. [5].

Для обеспечения формирования безопасной правовой среды на органы власти возложены обязанности для контроля и надзора, среди них и Министерство внутренних дел Российской Федерации, в частности Государственная инспекция безопасности дорожного движения. Основным ведомством в части целей и задач по повышению уровня безопасности на дорогах Российской Федерации является «младший брат» в лице государственного автодорожного надзора Федеральной службы по надзору в сфере транспорта.

В рамках исследования предложена новая концепция по реформе госавтодорнадзора, а именно передача полномочий в ГИБДД. Данная реформа давно назревает, не только из-за дублирования функций, задач и целей ведомств. В первую очередь это связано с тем, что инспектора ГИБДД ближе всех знают основную деятельности инспекторов госавтодорнадзора, нежели другие ведомства. Среди основных функциональных задач имеют схожий набор инструментов. Для административной реформы по вхождению и передачи полномочий госавтодорнадзора можно взять за основу предложенную концепцию части реформы «ФССП 2019 года».

В рамках данной реформы немногочисленный состав инспекторов госавтодорнадзора, по сравнению с инспекторами ГИБДД, перейдет в

разряд сотрудников МВД. Данная реформа даст толчок к развитию выявления более технологично сложных нарушений, поможет опыт госавтодорнадзора и правоохранительный «эффект» сотрудников ГИБДД. Сама реформа даст положительную динамику для развития надзорной деятельности в области транспорта. Так как инспектора ГИБДД расширят полномочия, а в первую очередь знания и умения, необходимые для выявления технологически сложных нарушений, например, в сфере перевозок опасных грузов транспортными средствами, или получение компетенций в выявлении перегрузов транспортных средств, которые вредят дорогам федерального и регионального значения, тем самым повышая безопасность жизни граждан и укрепляя государственные институты.

Третья же модель кардинально иная, она призвана ликвидировать ведомство, путем передачи полномочий другим органам власти России, таким как ГИБДД, ФСБ, ФТС, Трудовая инспекция, Россельхознадзор, различных Министерств и департаментов транспорта и дорог в субъектах и муниципальных образований.

Использованные источники:

1. "Конституция Российской Федерации" (принята всенародным голосованием 12.12.1993 с изменениями, одобренными в ходе общероссийского голосования 01.07.2020) [Электронный ресурс]: https://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_28399/
2. Федеральный закон "О государственном контроле (надзоре) и муниципальном контроле в Российской Федерации" от 31.07.2020 N 248-ФЗ (последняя редакция) [Электронный ресурс]: https://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_358750/
3. Указ Президента РФ от 09.03.2004 N 314 (ред. от 27.03.2023) "О системе и структуре федеральных органов исполнительной власти" [Электронный ресурс]: https://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_46892/
4. [Электронный ресурс]: <https://www.cherlock.ru/articles/reforma-fssp-2018-goda2>
5. Совфед одобрил закон о новом статусе сотрудников службы судебных приставов //ТАСС. [Электронный ресурс]: <https://tass.ru/obschestvo/6927437>

Собиров О.О.
Андижон Давлат Тиббиёт
Институты Фармакология, клиник
фармакология ва тиббиёт
биотехнологиялари кафедраси ассистенти

ХУРУЖСИМОН ШИЗОФРЕНИЯНИ РЕМИССИЯ БОСҚИЧИДА АСТЕНИК ТИПИНИ ТЎЛИҚ КЛИНИК ВА ПСИХОПАТОЛОГИК ТАҲЛИЛ ҚИЛИШ

Резюме. Хуружсимон шизофрениядаги астеник ҳолатларнинг моҳиятини кўплаб маҳаллий психиатрларнинг адабиёт манбаалари топиш мумкин, аммо уларнинг белгиларини баҳолашнинг аниқ мезонлари ҳали ҳам мавжуд эмас. Шу билан бирга, шизофрения ремиссиясида астеник касалликларнинг пайдо бўлиш даражаси анча юқори ва 10 дан 20% гача учрайди. Баъзи муаллифлар астенияни ижобий, бошқалари эса негатив симптомлар доирасида кўриб чиқади.

Мақолада сўнгги йиллардаги илмий тадқиқотлар астеник симптом комплексининг клиник гетерогенлигини ва унинг аффектив ва ипохондрия белгилари билан боғлиқлиги, шизофренияда астения негатив ўзгаришларга чамбарчас боғлиқ ҳолда ҳосил бўлиши ва аллақачон пайдо бўлган шизофрения нуқсонининг "белгиси" эканлиги кўрсатилган.

Калит сўзлар: астеник ремиссия, клиник типология, шизофрения.

Sobirov O.O.
assistant
Department of Pharmacology,
Clinical Pharmacology and Medical Biotechnologies
Andijan State Medical Institute

CLINICAL AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ASTHENIC TYPE OF PAROXYSMAL SCHIZOPHRENIA IN REMISSION

Resume. The essence of asthenic conditions in paroxysmal schizophrenia can be found in the works of many Russian psychiatrists, but there are still no exact criteria for evaluating their syndrome. However, the frequency of asthenic disorders in remission of schizophrenia is significantly higher and ranges from 10 to 20%. Some authors consider asthenia as a positive, while others consider it as a negative symptom.

The article shows that scientific research in recent years has shown the clinical heterogeneity of the asthenic symptom complex and its connection with

affective and sensipochondriac symptoms, that in schizophrenia, asthenia is formed in close connection with negative changes and is a "sign" of an already existing schizophrenic defect.

Key words: asthenic remission, clinical typology, schizophrenia.

Долзарблик. Ушбу ишни ўрганишга бағишланган асосий нашрлар мисолида ўрганилаётган шизоастения клиник кўринишларининг полиморфизми, охир-оқибат, астеник бузилишлар малакасининг ўта ноаниқлигида замонавий ижобий-шизофрения парадигмаси доирасида амалга оширилади [4,6]. Шизоастенияни бевосита ўрганишга бағишланган тадқиқотларда астеник касалликлар қатор салбий (етишмовчилик) касалликларда кўриб чиқилади [8]. Ушбу дихотомияга анъанавий ёндошишга асосланиб, астения энергия йўқотишининг клиник кўриниши ("нуқсон") сифатида салбий аломатлар тоифасига, шу жумладан нормал ақлий функцияларнинг заифлашишига тўғри келади [1,5]. Бироқ, клиник ҳақиқатда астеник аломатлар ҳар доим ҳам салбий аломатлар билан чегараланиб қолмайди ва тегишли нашрларда қайд этилган бир қатор ҳолатларда улар ижобий аломатларга хос бўлган хусусиятлар ва динамикани намоёниш этади [3,7].

Астения шизофрения билан оғриган беморларда салбий касалликларнинг мустақил шакли сифатида, яъни дефектнинг астеник варианты сифатида ўтган асрга оид кўплаб нашрларда тасвирланган [2]. Маҳаллий адабиётда шунга ўхшаш тенденцияни ҳали ҳам кузатиш мумкин [6]. Шизофрения ва шизофрения спектри бузилган беморларда салбий бузилишлар таркибидаги астеник касалликларга оид адабиётларни таҳлил қилишда иккита асосий йўналишни ажратиш мумкин. Биринчидан, феноменологик жиҳатдан астеник билан таққосланадиган психопатологик бузилишлар шизофрения нуқсонининг полетик-ўлчовли модели доирасида кўриб чиқилади, яъни улар бузилишлар мажмуасида, биринчи босқичда, концептуал жиҳатдан "асосий бузуклик" тушунчаси билан бирлаштирилган.

Изданиш мақсади. Хуружсимон шизофренияни ремиссия босқичида астеник типини тўлиқ клиник ва психопатологик таҳлил қилишдан иборат.

Текшириш материаллари ва усуллари. 2023-2024 йилларда Андижон вилоят психоневрология диспансери бўлимларига анамнездан хуружсимон шизофренияга чалинган жами 70 нафар беморлар бўлиб, улардан 50 нафари асосий гуруҳ, 20 нафари назорат гуруҳидан ташкил топган.

Изданиш натижалари. Тадқиқот учун Андижон вилоятида яшовчи ва хуружсимон шизофренияга билан хасталанган, 18 ёшдан катта бўлган аҳоли гуруҳи танланди. Булар Андижон Вилоятининг турли туманларидан иборат бўлди. Жами 70 нафар, шу жумладан, 50 нафари хуружсимон шизофрениянинг астеник типдаги ремиссияси билан ва 20 нафари бошқа турдаги ремиссиялари билан хасталанган беморлардан иборат қатлам

танлаб олинди, АВПНД га мурожаат қилиб келган, амбулатор ва стационар равишда даволаниб турадиган беморлар танлаб олинди.

Тадқиқот гуруҳига қўшилиш мезонлари касалликнинг клиник белгилари ёки чуқур текширув давомида олинган хуружсимон шизофренияда ги астения белгиларидир.

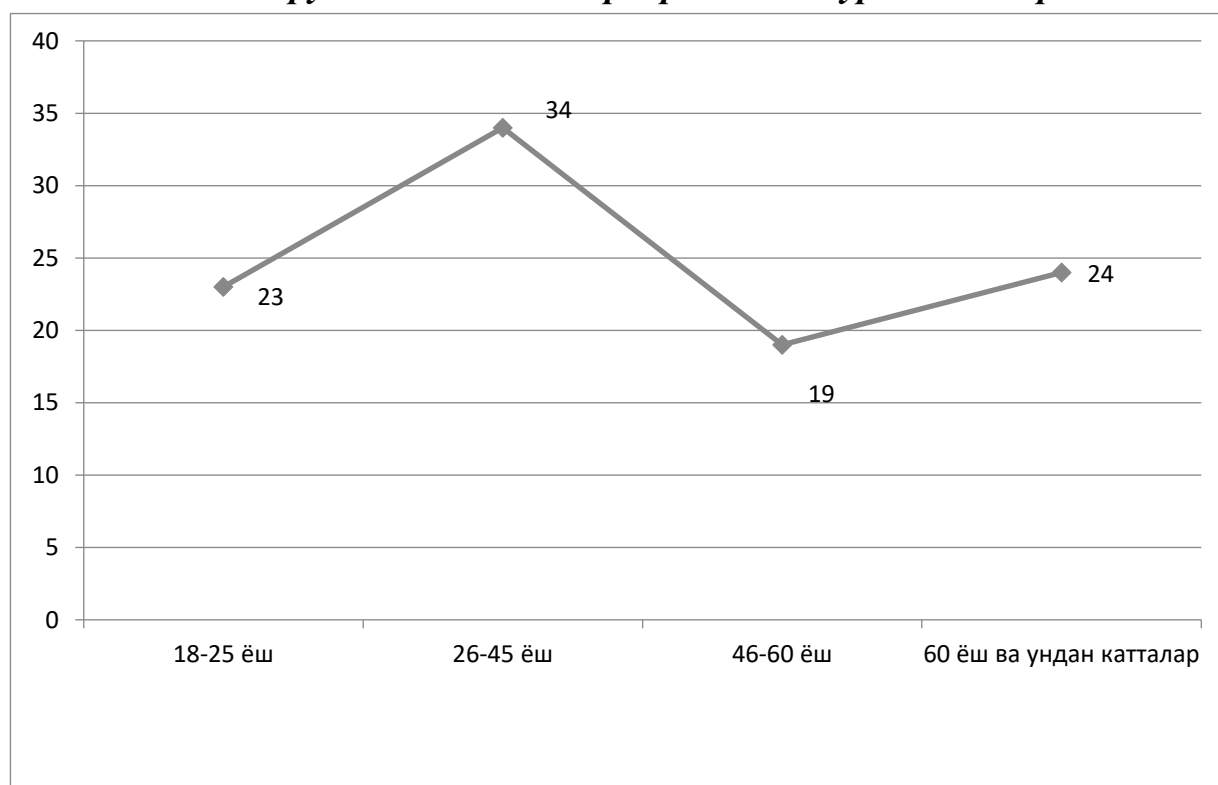
Ҳар бир бемор клиник белгилар ёрдамида беморнинг симптомлари ва объектив ҳолатини ҳисобга олган ҳолда физикал текширувдан ўтказилди.

Қўшимча усул сифатида АВПНД лаборатория бўлимида текширув учун олинган беморларнинг умумий таҳлиллари ҳам кўриб чиқилди: қонни (гемоглобин даражаси, эритроцитлар ва лейкоцитлар сони, гематокритни аниқлаш, ретикулум, ранг кўрсаткичини ҳисоблаш), АВО ва Rh тизимларининг қон гуруҳларини стандарт усуллар билан аниқлаш, қон зардобда темир миқдорини аниқлашнинг биокимёвий усулларидадан фойдаланилди.

Барча гуруҳлардаги беморларнинг клиник кўриниши ўхшаш бўлди. Текширувдан ўтказилган XIII билан хасталанган беморларида гемоглобин (ГБ) даражаси ($M + w$) 74.93 ± 1.39 , соғлом аҳоли гуруҳида эса 124.75 ± 0.5 . Беморларнинг этник гуруҳларини таққослаш энг паст ГБ даражаси эркакларда - $71,52 \pm 3,16$ ва энг юқори кўрсаткич аёлларда - $77,34 \pm 3,7$. Ранг кўрсаткичи (РК) ўртача $0,72 \pm 0,006$, барча гуруҳларда кўрсаткич тахминан бир хил зардобли темир $8,54 \pm 0,12$ ни ташкил этди, бу кўрсаткич айрим беморларда кам бўлиб чиқди - $8,33 \pm 0,28$ ва ундан юқори, гарчи меъёрнинг минимал даражасидан паст бўлса ҳам.

Диаграмма 1.

Текширувга олинган беморларнинг ёш кўрсаткичлари



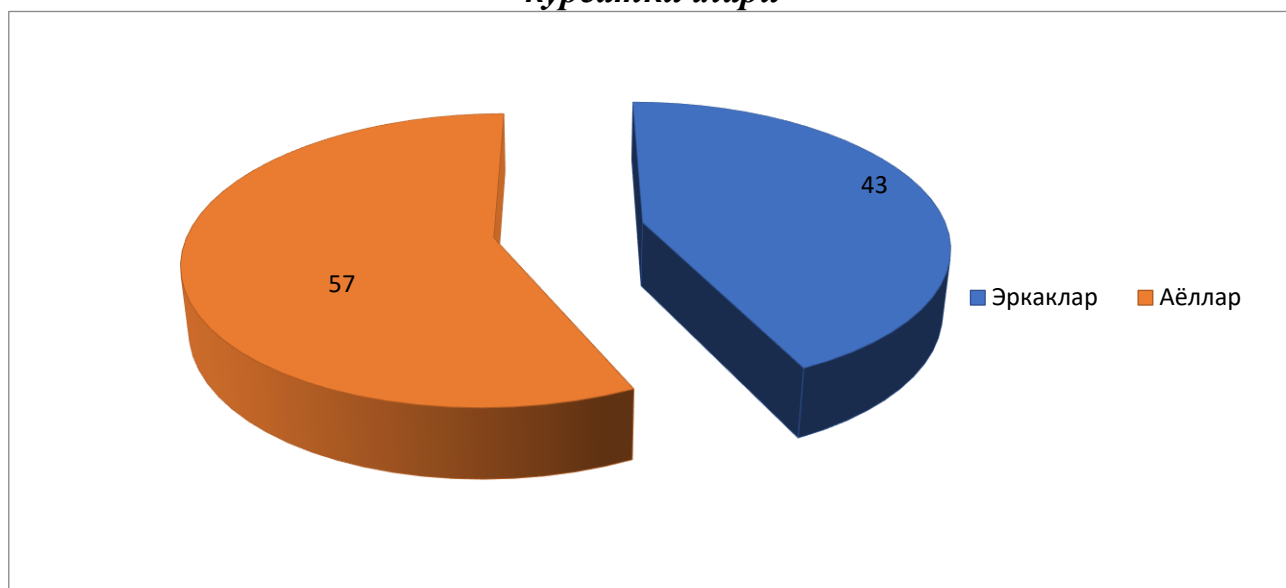
Текширилган беморларнинг 23% 18-25 ёшлилар, 34% ни 26-45 ёшлилар, 19%ни 46-60 ёшлилар ва 24% ни 60 ёш ва ундан катталар ташкил этди. Кузатадиган бўлсак, асосан 26 ёшдан 45 ёшлилар ўртасида хуружсимон шизофренияда астеник типдаги ремиссияни учратдик ва бунинг сабабини ушбу ёшдаги инсонларнинг ушбу касалликларга наслий мойиллиги мавжудлиги билан тушунтирилади.

Барча текширилувчи гуруҳдаги беморларимизда хуружсимон шизофренияга чалинган ва уни ташқи муҳит омиллари қўшилган ҳолда янада ушбу касаллик белгилари ривожланишига туртки беришини кузатишимиз мумкин.

Текширувдан ўтган беморларнинг ўртача ёши $28,22 \pm 0,6$, соғлом - $27,06 \pm 0,8$ ёшни ташкил этди, 50 нафар бемор текширилганда, Андижон туманида 33,55%, Асака туманида - 20,8%, Избоскан туманида - 16,7%, Олтинқўл туманида - 15,4% ва Балиқчи туманида -13,42% ХШда астеник типдаги ремиссия намоён бўлиш ёши ўртача барча этник гуруҳлар учун бир хил ва $20,12 \pm 0,6$ ёшни ташкил этди. Касалликнинг давомийлиги $7,57 \pm 0,54$ йилни ташкил қилди.

Диаграмма 2.

Хуружсимон шизофрения билан хасталанган, астеник типдаги ремиссия мавжуд бўлган беморлар гуруҳида жинс жиҳатдан учраш кўрсаткичлари



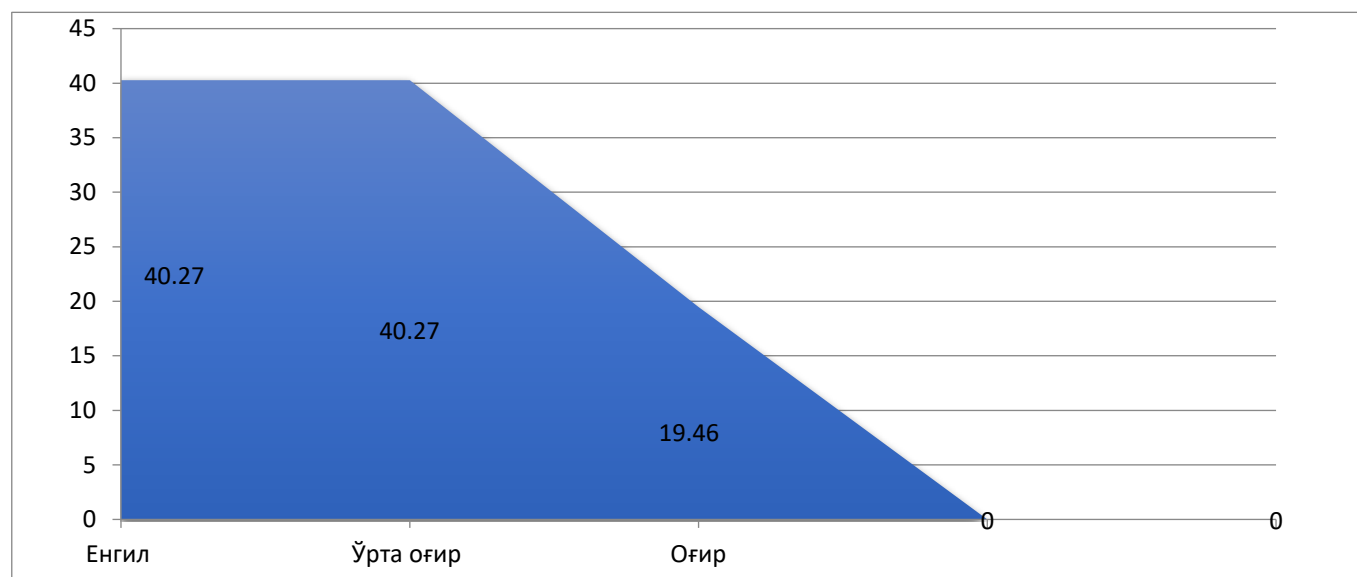
Текширилган беморларнинг 57% ни аёллар ташкил этган бўлса, 43% эркакларнинг улушига тўғри келди.

Бунинг сабаби аёлларнинг эркакларга нисбатан турли касалликларга жумладан, астенияга ҳам мойиллиги билан тушунтирилади ва бу аёллар организмнинг, иммун тизимининг эркакларга нисбатан пастроқ эканлигида кўрилади. Бу ҳолат шунингдек назорат гуруҳидаги беморларда ҳам кузатилди ва бу табиийдир. Умуман олганда ХШда астеник типдаги

ремиссияларнинг оғир кечиши 40,27%, ўртача кечиши 40,27% ва енгил кечиши 19,46% аёлларда аниқланган.

Диаграмма 4.

Текширувга олинган беморларнинг Андижон вилояти аҳолиси гуруҳида оғирлик даражаси бўйича учраш кўрсаткичлари

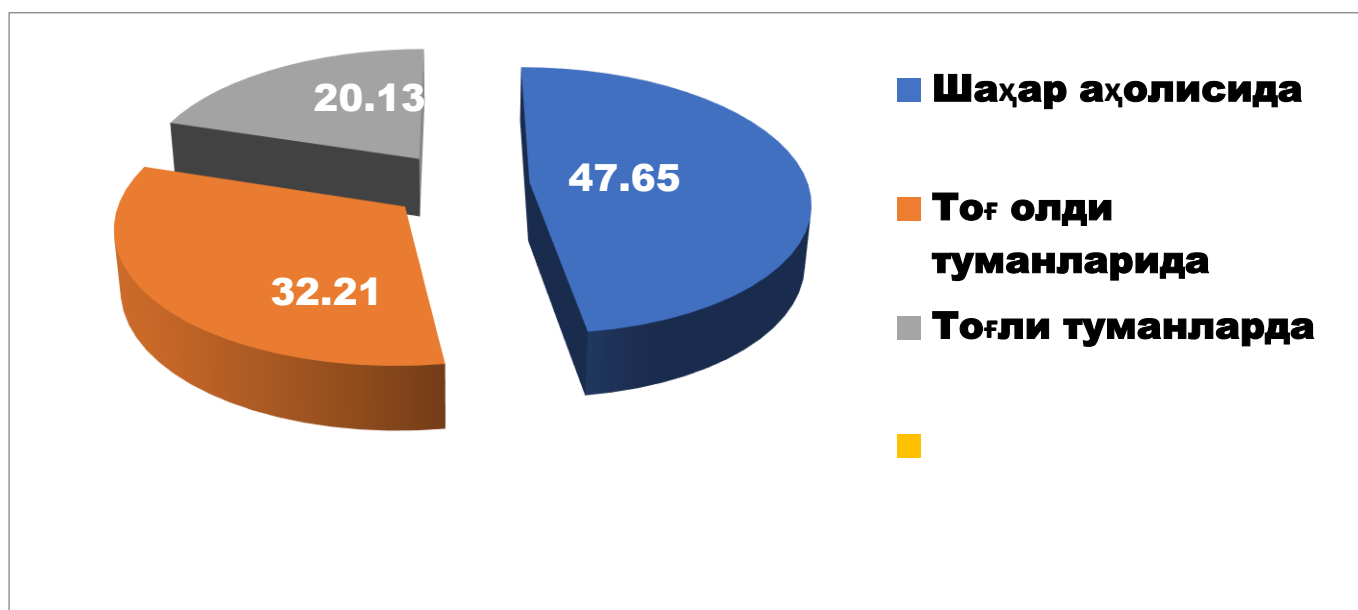


Географик ҳудудлар бўйича текширилаётган беморлар шаҳар (66,4%) ва қишлоқ (33,5%) аҳолисига бўлинди, бу шаҳар аёллари орасида беморларнинг қишлоқ аёллари билан таққослаганда 1,9 баравар кўплиги кўрилади.

47,65%, Андижон вилоятининг тоғ этакларида - 20,13% ва тоғларда - 32,21% ни ташкил этди. Соғлом аҳоли гуруҳида ушбу гуруҳлар мос равишда 69%, 8% ва 23% ни ташкил этди.

Диаграмма 5.

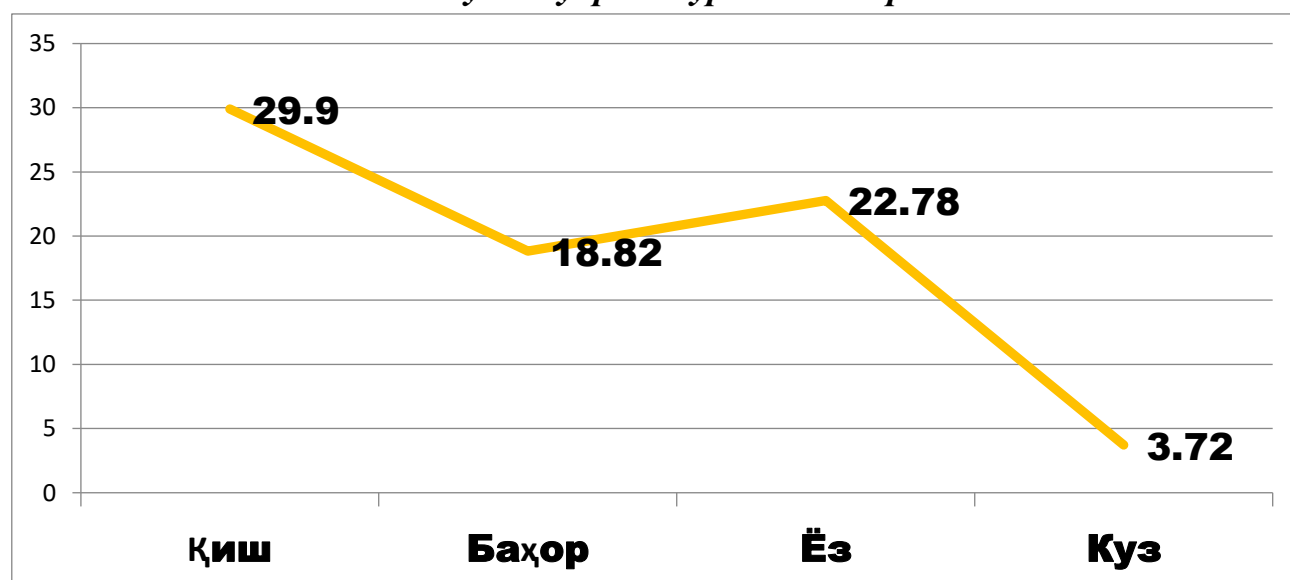
*Текширувга олинган беморларда хуружсимон шизофрениянинг
Андижон вилоятининг турли шароитларида учраш кўрсаткичлари*



ХШ да астеник симптоматиканинг мавсумийлик ҳолати текширувга олган беморларимизда ўрганилганида асосан куз-қиш ойларида кўпроқ учраганлигини кузатишимиз мумкин.

Диаграмма 6.

*Хуружсимон шизофренияда астеник типдаги ремиссияларнинг
мавсумий учраш кўрсаткичлари*



Тадқиқот дизайни: Барча беморлар (n = 70) экспериментал терапевтик тадқиқотлар ўтказиш учун икки гуруҳга ажратилган. Асосий терапевтик гуруҳга анъанавий антипсихотик дори-дармонлардан ташқари б-Д-

глутамил-триптофан (б-Д-ХТ) билан кўпайтирилган 43 бемор кирди. Иммунотроп препарат инъекция учун 1 мл сувга 100 мг эритма шаклида, 5 кун давомида кунига 1 марта ИМ ишлатилган. Таққослаш гуруҳи (плацебо) худди шу схема бўйича плацебо (1 мл инъекция) олган 20 касалдан иборат эди. Рандомизациялаш усули оддий бўлиб, у бемор стационарда ётган бўлим сонига қараб амалга оширилди: 1,3,5,7 (ғалати) бўлимларда иммунотроп препарат, 2-да плацебо терапияси, 4,6 (хатто) бўлимлар. Гуруҳлар жинси, ёши ва психометрик хусусиятлари жихатидан таққосланган ($p > 0,05$).

Нозологик баҳолаш доирасида барча беморларга шизофрениянинг хуружсимон шакли ташхиси қўйилди, бу касалликларнинг замонавий халқаро таснифида (КХТ-10) шизофрениянинг параноид шакли учун эпизодик курс ва ортиб борувчи ташхис мезонларига тўғри келади. ёки барқарор нуқсон (F20.01; F20.02)

Ремиссиянинг клиник кўринишида астеник бузилишлар устунлик қилди. Ремиссияни текшириш учун стандартлаштирилган Н.С. мезонлари ҳам ишлатилган. Андреасен ва бошқ (2005), унга кўра бемор умуман йўқ бўлиши ёки PANSS ўлчовининг саккизта симптомини (1-3 даража) жуда заиф ифодалаши керак: васваса, фикр бузилиши, галлюцинаторлик ҳаракати, ғайриоддий фикр мазмуни, услуб ва позиция, камида 6 ой давомида суст таъсир, ижтимоий ўзини ажратиш, спонтанлик ва рагон нутқни бузиш. Барча беморлар учун клиник материаллар кенгайтирилган консултация, муҳокама ва клиник кузатувларни текшириш учун тиббиёт фанлари доктори, профессор М.Л.Агранговский тақдим этилди, натижада якуний диагностика хулосаси ишлаб чиқилди.

Тадқиқот 18 ёшдан 55 ёшгача (ўртача ёши - $41,9 \pm 9,46$ ёш) 70 нафар беморда ремиссия даврида шизофрениянинг хуружсимон шакллари ташхиси қўйилган. Гендер омилининг таъсирини истисно қилиш ва ўрганилаётган кохортанинг бир хиллигини ошириш учун тадқиқот эркаклар ва аёлларда ўтказилди.

Касалликнинг бошланишининг ўртача ёши $22,2 \pm 4,2$ йил, касалликнинг ўртача давомийлиги $18,9 \pm 9,5$ йил. Сўралган когортада беморларнинг аксарияти (57,1%; 36 киши) касалликнинг давомийлиги 15 йилдан ортиқ, 11,1% (7 киши) - 10 ёшдан 15 ёшгача, 17,5% (11 киши) - 5 дан 10 ёшгача, ва 14,3% (9 киши) - 5 ёшгача.

Беморларнинг аксариятида (46,0%; 29 киши) касалхонага ётқизилишидан олдин ҳужум давомийлиги 4 ойдан 6 ойгача, 23,8% (15 киши) - 2 ойдан 4 ойгача, 15,9% (10 киши).) - 1 ойдан 2 ой хуружсимон шизофрениядаги астеник тип ремиссияларнинг тақсимланишига кўра, стационарга ётқизиш пайтида астения 14,3% (9 киши), иккинчиси - 34,9% (22 киши), учинчиси - 22,2% аниқланган (1). (14 киши), тўртинчи - 25,4% (16 киши), бешинчи - 3,2% (2 киши).

Ремиссия олдидан содир бўлган хужумнинг клиник кўриниши, аксарият ҳолларда (54,0%; 34 киши), таъқиб қилиш, таъсир қилиш, бошқариш, императив ва шарҳловчи таркибдаги оғзаки псевдоаллгциноз ғоялари устун бўлган ўткир параноид ҳолат билан ифодаланган. Кандинский-Клерамбо синдроми доирасида ақлий автоматизмнинг ғоявий ва моторли вариантларининг намоёйиши сифатида.

Бироз камроқ (38,1%; 24 киши) таъсирчан-делусионал тузилманинг ўткир сезгир делириум намоён бўлиши (сахналаш, интерметаморфоз, ёлғон таниб олиш, Капграс симптоми) таъқиблар, муносабат, таъсир, ривожланмаган намоёнларнинг хаёлий ғоялари билан бирлаштирилган. ақлий автоматизмлар, кататоник симптоматология кузатилди.

7,9% ҳолларда (5 киши) фантастик ёки псевдо-галлюцинаторли парафрения типдаги ўткир парафреник синдром мавжуд бўлиб, унда мессиянизм ёки бошқа келиб чиқиши, ислохотчилик, антагонистик хаёллар, хаёлий деперсонализация (ўзгариш ўзгариши) устунлик қилади. ақлий "мен" нинг тасвири), оғзаки псевдогаллусинацияларни кузатдик.

Хулоса. Эндоген жараённинг ремиссиясида астеник типдаги ҳолатларнинг бир нечта турларини аниқлаш синдромли диагностика нуқтаи назаридан муҳимдир, бу касалликнинг прогнозини аниқлашга имкон берадиган омиллардан бири бўлиб хизмат қилиши мумкин.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

- 1.Абрамова Л.И. О некоторых особенностях ремиссий у больных приступообразной шизофренией. Журн невропатол и психиат 2011; 91: 1: 94-99.
2. Бархатова, А.Н. Дефицитарные расстройства на начальных этапах юношеского эндогенного приступообразного психоза (мультидисциплинарное исследование): дисс.... докт. мед. наук: / Бархатова Александра Николаевна. – М., 2016. – 387 с.
3. Данилов, Д.С. Эффективность терапии шизофрении атипичными нейролептиками (значение различных клинико- социальных факторов). Дисс. докт. мед.наук.: / Данилов Дмитрий Сергеевич - М. — 2011. — 439 с. 49.
4. Мкртчян, А.Г. Дефицитарный тип резидуального состояния при манифестных прогрессивных формах шизофрении (Сообщение 1, 2) / А.Г. Мкртчян //Независимый психиатрический журнал. - 2012. - №1.
5. Тяглова, И.А. Астенический синдром в клинике эндогенных заболеваний / И.А. Тяглова //Журнал Психиатрия. – 2010. - №1. – С. 43-47. 163.
6. Читлова, В.В. Фазно-протекающие негативные расстройства и аффективная патология (на модели невротической депрессии) / В.В. Читлова, О.Ю. Сорокина //XIII Всероссийская Школа молодых психиатров «Суздаль-2017»; Апрель 23—28, 2017; Суздаль.
7. De Alarcon R., Carney M.W.P. Severe depressive mood changes following slowrelease intramuscular fluphenazine injection. Brit Med J. 2009;3:564-7.

8. Johnson D.A. Studies of depressive symptoms in schizophrenia. I. The prevalence of depression and its possible causes. Brit J Psychiat. 2011;139:89-101.

Суйиндикова М.К.
стажер-преподаватель
кафедра «Общая биология и физиология»
Каракалпакский государственный университет им. Бердаха
Республика Узбекистан

МЕТОДЫ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности использования методов функциональной диагностики сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний. Сердечно-сосудистая система – это система жизнедеятельности организма, обеспечивающая движение крови по сосудам, что необходимо для функционирования тканей и органов, получающих с током крови питательные вещества и кислород. К основным методам функциональной диагностики относится электрокардиография, холтеровское мониторирование (Холтер), тредмил-тест, эхокардиография (УЗИ сердца).

Ключевые слова: организм, сердце, кровеносный сосуд, система, ткань, орган.

Suyindikova M.K.
trainee teacher
Department of General Biology and Physiology
Karakalpak State University named after. Berdaha
The Republic of Uzbekistan

METHODS OF FUNCTIONAL DIAGNOSTICS CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Annotation. The article discusses the features of using methods of functional diagnostics of cardiovascular diseases. The cardiovascular system is a vital system of the body that ensures the movement of blood through the vessels, which is necessary for the functioning of tissues and organs that receive nutrients and oxygen through the bloodstream. The main methods of functional diagnostics include electrocardiography, Holter monitoring (Holter), treadmill test, echocardiography (ultrasound of the heart).

Key words: body, heart, blood vessel, system, tissue, organ.

Сердечно-сосудистая система – это система жизнедеятельности организма, обеспечивающая движение крови по сосудам, что необходимо

для функционирования тканей и органов, получающих с током крови питательные вещества и кислород.

В состав сердечно-сосудистой системы входит сердце и кровеносные сосуды. Сердце — мышечный орган, заставляющий кровь двигаться, ритмически нагнетая её в кровеносные сосуды — полые трубки различного диаметра, по которым происходит циркуляция крови. Кровеносные сосуды, в свою очередь, подразделяются на артерии, артериолы, капилляры, венулы и вены. Артериальная кровь богата кислородом, тогда как венозная бедна им, но в ней повышен уровень углекислого газа. Обогащение крови происходит в легких — одном из органов дыхательной системы. Все функции кровеносной системы строго согласованы благодаря нервно-рефлекторной регуляции, что позволяет поддерживать гомеостаз в постоянно изменяющихся условиях внешней и внутренней среды [5].

Понятие «функциональная диагностика» сердечно-сосудистой системы включает различные методы исследования и оценки функций органов и систем организма, которые могут проводиться как в покое при помощи электрокардиографии, электроэнцефалографии, и др.), так и при нагрузке при помощи велоэргометрии, дыхательного теста и другие. Для диагностики сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний чаще всего применяют следующие методы [3]:

- Электрокардиография;
- Холтеровское мониторирование (Холтер);
- Тредмил-тест;
- Эхокардиография (УЗИ сердца).

Электрокардиография — это метод графической регистрации электрических явлений, возникающих в сердечной мышце при её возбуждении. Первая попытка записи электрокардиограммы (ЭКГ) была осуществлена в 1880 году. Однако из-за несовершенства аппаратуры и низкого качества ЭКГ метод в то время не нашёл широкого применения. Поэтом годом основания электрокардиографии считается 1903 год, когда голландский электрофизиолог Эйнтховен сконструировал струнный гальванометр и записал первую ЭКГ. ЭКГ является одним из самых простых, но эффективных способов выявить признаки коронарной недостаточности, нарушений ритма сердца и проводимости, а также изменения различных отделов сердца [4].

Электрокардиография показана, если у пациента есть:

- ощущение «перебоев» в работе сердца;
- приступы сердцебиения;
- боли груди, особенно если боль в груди «отдаёт», «стреляет» в руку, челюсть.

В зависимости от характера течения патологического процесса, клиническая картина в текущий момент времени может не давать четких критериев для установки клинического диагноза. В этом случае врач

назначает диагностические исследования, позволяющие не только провести мониторинг деятельности сердечно сосудистой системы, но и выявить те триггерные факторы, которые приводят к патологическим сдвигам. К данной группе исследований, применяемых в амбулаторной практике, относятся суточное мониторирование ЭКГ по Холтеру (СМЭКГ по Холтеру [6].

При холтеровском мониторировании на пояс пациенту крепится специальное устройство (регистратор), подключенное проводами к электродам, закрепленным на теле. Холтеровское мониторирование позволяет отслеживать малейшие изменения в работе сердца и контролировать артериальное давление человека на протяжении всего дня в условиях его обычной активности [2].

Холтеровское мониторирование применяют, если пациент испытывает:

- ✓ ощущение «перебоев» в работе сердца;
- ✓ приступы сердцебиения;
- ✓ боли «в сердце» без чёткой локализации или без ясной связи с нагрузкой.

Помимо суточного мониторирования ЭКГ в амбулаторной практике часто используется суточное мониторирование артериального давления (СМАД). Этот вид исследования первично назначается пациентам, у которых были выявлены повышенные цифры артериального давления (самостоятельно пациентом или на приеме у врача).

При СМАД уточняется:

- степень повышения артериального давления в течение суток;
- преимущественное время повышения артериального давления в течение суток;
- скорость утреннего повышения артериального давления;
- зависимость гипертонии от физической активности пациента.

Все эти факторы влияют на прогноз риска развития сердечно-сосудистых осложнений у пациента с гипертонией (инфаркт миокарда, инсульт и др.).

Тредмил-тест – это метод функциональной диагностики заболеваний сердечно-сосудистой системы, относящийся к нагрузочным пробам. Во время обследования изучается состояние сердца при физической нагрузке.

Примечательно, что медицина обратила внимание на беговую дорожку, как минимум, на 10 лет раньше. Еще более показательно, что отцом нагрузочной функциональной диагностики стал кардиолог: первое устройство, изначально предназначенное для исследования сердечной деятельности в условиях физической активности пациента, разрабатывалось Р.Брюсом в 1950-1952 годы, хотя его фундаментальная публикация по опыту использования тредмил-диагностики появилась гораздо позже, в

1963 году. Данный метод исследования показан при боли «в сердце» без чёткой локализации или без ясной связи с нагрузкой [4].

Эхокардиография (УЗИ сердца) – это метод, направленный на исследование морфологических и функциональных изменений сердца и его клапанного аппарата. Основан на улавливании отражённых от структур сердца ультразвуковых сигналов. Эхокардиография показана при ишемической болезни сердца, болях неизвестной природы в области сердца, врождённых или приобретённых пороках сердца. Поводом для её проведения может быть изменение электрокардиограммы, шумы в сердце, нарушение его ритма, гипертоническая болезнь, наличие признаков сердечной недостаточности [1].

Таким образом, использования методов функциональной диагностики сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний позволяют правильно и своевременно поставить диагноз, определить стадию заболевания и назначить эффективное лечение.

Использованные источники:

1. Диагностика сердечно-сосудистой системы//<https://academy-vip.com/news/diagnostika-sss/>
2. Егорова Т. Холтеровское мониторирование: что нельзя делать//<https://med88.ru/kardiologija/diagnostika/holterovskoe-monitorirovanie-chto-nelzja-delat/>
3. Конюхова М.Ю. Функциональная диагностика сердечно-сосудистой системы в амбулаторной практике//https://familydoctor.ru/about/publications/kardiologiya/funktsionalnaya_diagnostika_serdechno_sosudistoy_sistemy.html
4. Методы функциональной диагностики сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний//<https://academy-vip.com/articles/metody-funktsionalnoy-diagnostiki-serdechno-sosudistyx-zabolevaniy/>
5. Сердечно-сосудистая система//<https://evc.ru/article/circulatory-system/>
6. Функциональная диагностика//<https://vital-plus.ru/services/diagnostic>

Тараненко Л.А.
преподаватель
Армавирский колледж управления
и социально - информационных технологий
Терсакова А.А., к.п.н.
доцент
кафедра ТИПИОП
Армавирский государственный педагогический университет

КИБЕРПРОСТРАНСТВО КАК ФАКТОР СОЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ ЛИЧНОСТИ

Аннотация. киберпространство опосредует общение современного человека, будет эффективно влиять на его повседневный опыт и поведение. Значимость киберпространства для современной цивилизации активизирует его исследования как социокультурного фактора, влияющего на формирование сетевого общества. Наличие киберпространства как основного средства современной коммуникационной инфраструктуры изменило ее сущность, придав ей широкомасштабный и глобальный характер. Киберпространство смогло укрепить каналы интерактивного общения между гражданами и посредническими учреждениями. Это специальная функция, реализующая Интернет лучше любого другого средства связи.

Ключевые слова: информационно-коммуникативные технологии, киберпространство, дигитального либертарианизма, социокультурный фактор, «виртуальная реальность».

Taranenko L.A.
teacher
Armavir College management and social - information technologies
Kostenko A.A., Ph.D. in psychology
associate professor
Department of Social Sciences, special psychology and pedagogy
Armavir State Pedagogical University

CYBERSPACE AS A FACTOR SOCIALIZATION OF PERSONALITY

Annotation. Cyberspace mediates the communication of a modern man, will effectively impact on their daily experience and behavior. The significance cyberpro space for the modern civilization will intensify his research as a socio-cultural factor influencing the formation of a network society.

The presence of cyberspace as a major medium of modern communications the infrastructure has changed its essence, giving it a widespread and global in

nature. Cyberspace has been able to strengthen the channels of interactive communication between citizens and intermediary institutions. This is a special function that implements the Internet better than any other means of communication.

Key words: information and communication technologies, cyberspace, digital libertarianism, sociocultural factor, "virtual reality".

В жизнь современного человека активно внедряются информационно-коммуникативные технологии, не имеющие аналогов в прошлом. Их развитие спровоцировало введение в научный дискурс понятий «виртуальная реальность», «киберпространство», «сетевое общество». Реальность, обозначаемая концептом «киберпространство», стала одним из основных факторов социокультурной среды, особой средой обитания, с которой связаны все сферы общественной жизни – экономическая, социальная, политическая, духовная. Кроме того, появление киберпространства способствовало формированию глобального информационного пространства, становлению « сетевого общества», основой функционирования которого становится генерирование, обработка, передача и обновление информационного социального поля.

Киберпространство опосредует общение современного человека, оказывает влияние на его повседневный опыт и поведение. Значимость киберпространства для современной цивилизации активизирует его исследование как социокультурного фактора, влияющего на становление сетевого общества.

Понятия «виртуальная реальность», «киберпространство», как в отечественной, так и в зарубежной литературе изучались с разных методологических подходов (преимущественно психологического и семантико-лингвистического), что обусловило смысловую многозначность в трактовке данных терминов. Поэтому возникает необходимость в социально-философском осмыслении киберпространства, определении его философско-методологического обоснования.

В отечественной литературе нет целостного психолого-педагогического исследования киберпространства как фактора, способствующего становлению и развитию современной личности и ее социализации. Наличие различных, подчас противоречивых точек зрения на сущность указанных явлений, нельзя признать удовлетворительным. Отсюда определение природы киберпространства, уточнение содержания данного понятия является актуальным.

Анализ психолого-педагогических оснований киберпространства позволит дать адекватную оценку неоднозначным процессам, протекающим в современном обществе, показать влияние киберпространства на формирование сетевого общества на процессы коммуникации, а также на становление своеобразной идеологии дигитального либертарианизма.

Многообразие интерпретаций и подходов к определению концептов «виртуальная реальность» и «киберпространство», «сетевое общество» диктует необходимость психолого-педагогического исследования феномена киберпространства.

В античной, средневековой философской литературе, а также в философии эпохи Возрождения и Нового времени, в трудах Платона, Аристотеля, Н. Кузанского, Г. Лейбница и др. встречается термин «виртуальная реальность», отличающийся смысловой полифоничностью.

В отечественной литературе используется концепт «виртуальная реальность» в естественнонаучном и гуманитарном знании. Различные подходы (философские, культурологические, психологические, политические и др.) к виртуальной реальности и проблеме виртуалистики анализируются в трудах Л.Д. Александрова, И.А. Акчурина, О.А. Анисимова, А. Арто, В.С. Бабенко, Ж. Бодрийяра, А.А. Бодрова, А.И. Воронова, О.И. Генисаретского, Ф.И. Гиренка, И.Е. Гутмана, О.И. Елховой, Ж. Делеза, Е.В. Ковалевской, М.М. Кузнецова, М.С. Кунафина, Е.В. Малковой, А.А.Малышко, В.А. Михайлова, Н.А. Носова, М.А. Опенкова, С.И. Орехова, Ю.А. Петренко, М.А. Пронина, В.М. Розина, В.О. Саяпина, О. А. Скоркина, О.А. Степанцевой, С.С. Хоружего, Я.В. Чеснова, В.И. Фалько, Г.П. Юрьева, Ю.Т. Яценко и др.

Киберпространство (виртуальная реальность в контексте компьютерных технологий), его особенности и специфика рассматриваются в работах В.И. Аршинова, Дж. Бойла, М. Бэтти, А. Бюля, И.Л. Галинской, Ю.А.Данилова, С. Жижека, В.В. Тарасенко, Н. Терашима, Дж. Тиффина, К.Шимохара и др.

Влияние киберпространства на становление сетевого общества, виртуализация общества в целом и отдельных его сфер привлекают внимание таких исследователей, как А.В. Алексеева, З. Бауман, Е.А. Бебнева, Э.А. Бирюкова, Т.А. Бондаренко, В.М. Быченков, И.С. Данченко, А.В. Захряпин, Д.В. Иванов, М. Кастельс, А.А. Кириллова, И.Г. Корсунцев, В. В. Кравченко, М. Маклюен, Е.Ю. Малькова, Н.Б. Маньковская, Й. Масуда, А.В. Назарчук, Ю.Л. Неделин, Е.Е. Таратута, Э. Тоффлер, Ф. Уэбстер и др.

При исследовании специфики коммуникации в киберпространстве мы опирались на работы Ю.Д. Бабаевой, Е.П. Белинской, А.Е. Войскунского, В.С. Жилова, А.Е. Жичкиной, Ц.П. Короленко, В.А.Михайлова, С.В. Михайлова, В.Ю. Нестерова, И.А. Шевченко, К. Янга и др.

Итак, киберпространство опосредует общение современного человека, оказывает влияние на его повседневный опыт и поведение. Значимость киберпространства для современной цивилизации активизирует его исследование как социокультурного фактора, влияющего на становление сетевого общества.

Понятия «виртуальная реальность», «киберпространство», как в отечественной, так и в зарубежной литературе изучались с разных методологических подходов (преимущественно психологического и семантико-лингвистического), что обусловило смысловую многозначность в трактовке данных терминов. Поэтому возникает необходимость в социально-философском осмыслении киберпространства, определении его философско-методологического обоснования.

Киберпространство представляет собой компьютерно – техническую виртуальную реальность, характеризующуюся соединением гипертекста и гиперреальности, интерактивностью, модификацией пространственно-временных черт («эффект потери времени», разнонаправленность пространственно-временных потоков, их многомерность и дискретность).

Киберпространство, обладающее ярко выраженным инструментальным характером, способствовало становлению сетевого общества. Существуют две фундаментальные характеристики сетевого общества. Первая связана с существованием сетевой коммуникации, расширяющей человеческие возможности и образующей базовую инфраструктуру культурного дискурса. Вторая относится к воспроизводству и институционализации сетевых сообществ как одной из форм человеческой организации и взаимоотношений.

Наличие киберпространства как основного медиума современной коммуникации изменило ее сущность, придав ей массовый и глобальный характер. Киберпространство оказалось способным укреплять каналы интерактивного общения между гражданами и посредническими институтами. Это особые функции, которые Интернет реализует лучше, чем любые другие средства коммуникации.

Современный медиамир существует и функционирует на основе взаимодействия (диалог, полилог) личных суверенных мнений, решений, требующих определенных координаций и согласованности действий (отсюда значимость коммьюнитаристских ценностей). Происходит реификация идей анархо-либертарианизма, ставшего идеологией Интернет-пространства.

Использованные источники:

1. Хуторной С.Н. Использование PR-технологий в сети Интернет / С.Н. Хуторной //Экономический кризис России: социально-экономический, правовой и гуманитарные аспекты: материалы региональной межвузовской научно-практической конференции (Воронеж, 27-29 апреля 2009 г.). – Воронеж: Изд-во МГЭИ, 2013. – С. 428-435.
2. Хуторной С.Н. Гуманизм и идеология / С.Н. Хуторной //Ценности гуманизма в эпоху социокультурных трансформаций: труды всероссийской научной конференции. – Воронеж, 2014. – С. 122-129

*Туремуратова Г.И., кандидат биологических наук
доцент*

*Жанназарова Г.
студент 1 курс магистратуры
специальность «Биология»*

*Каракалпакский государственный университет им. Бердаха
Республика Узбекистан*

ВЫРАЩИВАНИЕ ТУТОВОГО ШЕЛКОПРЯДА (BOMBYX MORI L) В УСЛОВИЯХ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНА

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности выращивания тутового шелкопряда (Bombyx mori l) в условиях Каракалпакстана. Тутовый шелкопряд - гусеница и бабочка, играют важную экономическую роль в производстве шелка. Выращивание тутового шелкопряда, является одной из важнейших отраслей сельского хозяйства в Республики Каракалпакстан.

Ключевые слова: регион, кокон, гусеница, бабочка, тутоводства, шелкопряд, плантация.

*Turemuratova G.I., candidate of biological sciences
associate professor*

*Zhannazarova G.
1st year master's student
specialty "Biology"*

*Kara-Kalpak State University named after. Berdakh
The Republic of Uzbekistan*

GROWING MULBERRY MOTH (BOMBYX MORI L) UNDER CONDITIONS KARAKALPAKSTAN

Annotation. The article discusses the features of growing mulberry silk (Bombyx mori l) in the conditions of Karakalpakstan. The silkworm, a caterpillar and butterfly, plays an important economic role in silk production. Growing silkworms is one of the most important branches of agriculture in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Key words: region, cocoon, caterpillar, butterfly, mulberry production, silk strand, plantation.

В последующие годы во всех регионах Республики Узбекистан выращивают тутового шелкопряда и заготавливают коконы. В связи с этим для дальнейшего расширения тутовых плантаций в республике,

стимулирования применения в тутоводстве водосберегающих технологий орошения и эффективного проведения агротехнических мероприятий, увеличения кормовой базы шелководческой отрасли путем широкого внедрения инновационных идей, научных разработок и достижений науки, роста объема экспортоориентированной продукции, а также дальнейшего углубления проводимых в шелководческой отрасли реформ было принято Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 17.01.2020 г. № ПП-4567 «О дополнительных мерах по развитию кормовой базы тутового шелкопряда в шелководческой отрасли», а также в целях дальнейшего развития в стране народничества в уходе за тутовым шелкопрядом, создания кластеров и фермерских хозяйств в направлении шелководства и тутоводства, а также домохозяйств, специализирующихся на выращивании шелкопряда, путем создания новых тутовых плантаций, а также дальнейшего расширения кормовой базы по выращиванию сырья шелкопряда был принят Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 01.06.2023 г. N УП-85 «О дополнительных мерах по поддержке народничества в сфере шелководства и дальнейшему расширению кормовой базы для выращивания шелкопряда».

Тутовый шелкопряд (*Bombyx mori*), или шелковичный червь - гусеница и бабочка, играют важную экономическую роль в производстве шелка. Академик тутового шелкопряда Г. Я. Бей-Биенко описал, что, поскольку тутовый шелкопряд питается только листьями тутовника, был включен в вид *Bombyx mori* L. В конце личиночной стадии защитный слой оборачивается коконом, поэтому коконы относятся к семейству *Bombycidae*. Выращивание тутового шелкопряда, является одной из важнейших отраслей сельского хозяйства в Республике Каракалпакстан.

Эксперименты проводились в апреле-мае 2022 года в фермерском хозяйстве «Кумшунгул» Кегейлинского района Республики Каракалпакстан, как объект исследования по развитию коконовой отрасли.

В конце апреля и в начале мая селекционеры тутового шелкопряда доставили гусениц в хозяйства по разведению коконов. Коконовые гусеницы привозились в специальных ящиках.



Рис.1. Тутовый шелкопряд (*Bombyx mori* L)

1-самка, откладывающая яйца 2-кормящий тутовый шелкопряд, 3-кокон и грибок внутри кокона

Гусениц выращивали на чердаках с высотой 1 м (чердак - специальное устройство с четырьмя ножками) в специальных помещениях. На эти чердаки на определенном расстоянии укладывали тонкую древесину, на которую накладывали специальную бумагу, чтобы шелкопряды не попадали под чердак. Кормили огромным количеством измельченных листьев шелковицы.

На стадии гусеницы, тутовый шелкопряд проходил четыре линьки, прежде чем превратиться в куколку. Стадия личинки или гусеницы длился от 24 до 33 дней.

Продолжительность развития зависит от температуры и влажности воздуха, количества и качества пищи и т. д. Окукливаясь, гусеница плетёт кокон, оболочка которого состоит из непрерывной шёлковой нити длиной от 300—900 метров до 1500 м в самых крупных коконах. В коконе гусеница превращается в куколку. Выход бабочек из коконов наступили обыкновенно на 15—18 день после окукливания. Внутри кокона, если дать процессу завершиться самому, червь превращается в мотылька и через одну-две недели после попадания в кокон становится взрослым.

После появления коконов через неделю начались сбор коконов. Качество кокона определялись по его размеру и белизне. Если черви не смогли полностью обернуть кокон, то качество такого кокона низкое, и местное население собирает его отдельно как кокон «ганчик». Такие коконы возникают из-за неправильного кормления гусениц и недостаточной подачи пищи в нужное время. Полное развитие тутового шелкопряда обусловлено болезнями, вызываемыми некоторыми паразитами. Тутовый шелкопряд могут болеть болезнью, в народе которые называют «чернотой». Это заболевание вызывают споры ноземы. Кроме того, муравьи являются одними из вредителей, наносящих большой вред тутовому шелкопряду. Для защиты от муравьев ножки специально поднятых черенков обматывают тарелкой, наполненной водой или 5-10 см овечьей шерсти. Ещё одним из основных признаков для получения достаточного количества коконов является обращение внимания на тип листьев тутового растения и условия, в которых она растёт.

Таким образом, в будущем одной из важнейших задач является расширения тутовых плантаций, увеличения кормовой базы шелководческой отрасли путем широкого внедрения инновационных идей, научных разработок и достижений науки в Республике Каракалпакстан.



Рис. 2 Процесс измерение периода роста тутового шелкопряда



Рис3. Процесс кормления тутового шелкопряда в помещении для выращивания коконов

Использованные источники:

1. Абдурахманов.А др. Ипак курти наслчилиги ва уругчилиги / Т-1991
2. Ахмедов.Н. Муродов С. «Ипакчилик асослари»/ Т. – «Ўқитувчи»- 1998
3. Ахмедов.Н. «Ипак курти уругини жонлантириш» Т-1992
4. Абдурахманов.А и др. Шелководство / Из-во «Ўқитувчи». – 1974
5. Баговутдинов.Н. и др. Пиллачилар учун кулланма / Т-«Ўқитувчи»1984.
6. Бей-Биенко Г.Я. Общая энтомология. Москва «высшая школа» 1971.
7. Мазохина-Поршнякова Г.А. Руководство к большому практику по энтомологии / М. – 1989
8. Эргашев Н.Е. Экология ядовитых пауков Узбекистана / «Фан». - 1990
9. Яхунтов В.В. Экология насекомых / Издательство «Высшая школа». - 1969.

Туйчиева Г.М.

соискатель

Чирчикский государственный педагогический университет

КВАЛИМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД В НАЦИОНАЛЬНО- ДУХОВНОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрены вопросы организации воспитания на основе сотрудничества и планомерного формирования под влиянием махаллинского сообщества, педагогического сотрудничества и приоритета улучшения национально-духовной среды в семье, взаимосвязанная деятельность родителей и педагога в процессе национально-духовного воспитания учащихся, а также при этом применение квалиметрический подход к оценке образовательного процесса (определение качества обучения, уровня знания, оценка педагогической компетентности, мониторинг образовательного процесса), так и квалиметризация воспитательного процесса (определение качества воспитания, уровня воспитанности, оценка эффективности непрерывного духовного воспитания, анализ результативности взаимосвязанная деятельность родителей и педагога).

Ключевые слова: педагогическое сотрудничества, национально-духовного воспитания учащихся, квалиметрический подход, педагогической компетентности, квалиметризация воспитательного процесса, взаимосвязанная деятельность родителей и педагога.

Tuychieva G.M.

researcher

Chirchik State Pedagogical University

QUALIMETRIC APPROACH IN NATIONAL-SPIRITUAL EDUCATION

Abstract. This article discusses the issues of organizing education based on cooperation and systematic formation under the influence of the Mahalla community, pedagogical cooperation and the priority of improving the national-spiritual environment in the family, the interrelated activities of parents and teachers in the process of national-spiritual education of students, as well as the application of a qualimetric approach to assessing the educational process (determining the quality of education, level of knowledge, assessment of pedagogical competence, monitoring of the educational process), so is the qualimetrization of the educational process (determining the quality of education, the level of upbringing, evaluating the effectiveness of continuous spiritual

education, analyzing the effectiveness of the interrelated activities of parents and teachers).

Keywords: pedagogical cooperation, national-spiritual education of students, qualimetric approach, pedagogical competence, qualimetrization of the educational process, interrelated activities of parents and teacher.

В частности, идеи, характерные для национальных параметров обеспечения пропорциональности образования и воспитания и оценки воспитания, связаны с деятельностью наших великих предков-патриотов, таких как Фароби, Ибн Сина, Алишер Навои, Джалалуддин Руми, Ахмад Дониш, Махмудходжа Бехбуди, Фитрат, Абдулла Авлони.

Несмотря на изученность национально-духовного воспитания, особенностей, связанных с диагностикой уровней воспитанности обучающихся, в докторских и кандидатских диссертациях среди узбекских ученых в последний период Ш.А.Абдуллаевым, З.Э.Азимовой, Д.М.Анваровой, З.Д.Бойтемировой, З.Е.Маркаевым, Ж.Толиповой, Х.Ж.Худайкуловым, Ф.Т.Эсанбобоевым, А.Эркаевым, Э.Юсуповым, Э.Гозиевым, Т.З.Салиевой, Р.Р.Гаипназаровым, механизмы и квалиметрия по сотрудничеству семьи – махалли – школы специально не исследованы [2,4].

Вопросы организации воспитания на основе сотрудничества и планомерного формирования под влиянием махаллинского сообщества, педагогического сотрудничества и приоритета улучшения национально-духовной среды в семье освещены в исследованиях многих узбекских ученых, таких как Ф.Ю.Абдурахимова, Н.Эгамбердиева, Г.Алимова, Ш.Джалилов, О.Р.Джамолдинова, К.К.Инаков, Р.Н.Исмаилова, Н.М.Нагметова, Б.И.Каюмов, Ш.С.Шодмонова, М.О.Иномова, О.Мусурмонова, Г.А.Курбонова [1,5].

Среди ученых стран Содружества независимых государств (СНГ) в исследованиях Г.Г.Азгалдова, В.М.Анатольевной, М.И.Бекоевой, О.Ю.Кожуровой, М.В.Мироновой, М.Н.Недветской, М.Г.Раджабова, Э.П.Райхмана, В.Г.Федотовой, В.Н.Фомина, Костина Алваро, Н.В.Культашевой, М.Б.Крулехта, В.Белова, Н.А.Гришановой; Б.Качалова, С.Меркуловой в разной степени освещаются необходимость системы семейно-школьного сотрудничества, механизмы и проблема качества формирования социального партнерства в воспитании [3].

Зарубежными учеными Коттен Глен (Северная Каролина), Мооре Женнифер, Riley Michael W. (University of South Florida), Смит Тодд Г. (Миссури), Елкинс Чристине (Калифорния), Manuel N. Ponce (Америка), С.Нишикава (Япония), Т.Соопер (Австралия) освещены важные особенности воспитания, теоретико-методологические аспекты вопросов межкультурного оценивания, национально-духовного воспитания и факторов, влияющих на него, оценивания воспитательной работы [5].

Однако ни в одном из них специально не исследована взаимосвязанная деятельность родителей и педагога в национально-духовном воспитании учащихся. Между тем, создание новых методов и форм «воспитания» для стабильной жизни нашей молодежи является одним из основных вопросов, вынесенных на уровень государственной политики как насущная социальная необходимость.

Основным элементом повышения эффективности и анализа любой работы является регламентация ее вопросом качественной и количественной оценки. С педагогической точки зрения это раскрыто в качестве важного фактора в установлении системного контроля эффективности, и большое внимание уделяется тому, что в сфере национально-духовного воспитания критерий качества и эффективности еще не был систематически изучен и является количеством неопределенным. Независимо от области педагогики, невозможно развивать образовательно-воспитательную практику, если их результативность и эффективность не будут рационально оцениваться постоянным образом.

Ценность любой деятельности значима параметрами «качества» и «эффективности». Уровень качества работы в национально-духовной сфере, основанной на сотрудничестве педагога и родителей, оценивается по тому, насколько высок уровень воспитанности учащихся-молодежи.

Оценка механизмов воспитания на основе педагогического партнерства и эффективности духовно-воспитательной работы считается важным условием эффективного решения вопросов национально-духовного воспитания учащихся общего среднего базового образования. Как и квалиметрический подход к оценке образовательного процесса (определение качества обучения, уровня знания, оценка педагогической компетентности, мониторинг образовательного процесса), так и квалиметризация воспитательного процесса (определение качества воспитания, уровня воспитанности, оценка эффективности непрерывного духовного воспитания, анализ результативности взаимосвязанная деятельность родителей и педагога) значима в качестве главной идеи исследовательской работы.

В исследовательской работы понятия “квалиметрии”, “квалиметрии педагогического партнерства”, “качества” обоснованы и проанализированы в качестве трансформации системы воспитания.

Квалиметрия – в качестве исследовательской науки происходит от латинского "quali" – какой, качество и греческого слова "metreo" - мерить, измерять, означает мерить качество, количественная оценка. Сегодня квалитология является важной отраслью науки, охватывающей все области.

Педагогическая квалиметрия, будучи многогранным педагогическим процессом, в качестве социального заказа требует квалиметрического подхода к существующей практике по мониторингу и оценке выполнения

целевых заказов, возложенных на систему образования и воспитания государством и обществом, таких как определение эффективности реализуемых образовательно-воспитательных процессов; качественная оценка духовного образования; изучение качества и количества организации и управления учебной деятельностью учащихся; измерение организации педагогической деятельности учителей по критериям целесообразности (в высшем образовании 110-балльный рейтинг, в общем среднем образовании рейтинг по квалификационным требованиям).

К.У.Умидуллаев пишет, что «Эффективность – это уровень решения задач, эффективная работа – это достижение запланированного результата». На примере анализа понятий “духовность”, ”поведение” и “воспитание” и их содержания в идейном единстве, качественных показателей работ по национально-духовному воспитанию изучали особенности национально-духовного воспитания [3].

Методологические проблемы квалитметризации педагогического партнерства в системе непрерывного образования - малоизученная область. В обеспечении непрерывного духовного образования учащихся-молодежи посредством оценки общности деятельности важных форм отношений педагогического партнерства: воспитуемый - родители, воспитуемый - учитель, органы махалли – родители в качестве основных базовых факторов улучшения национально-духовной среды общества мониторинг духовного сотрудничества этих парадигм считается важной практикой.

Учитывая выше указанные мысли, разработали следующие задание по взаимосвязанное деятельности родителей и педагога в процессе национально-духовного воспитания учащихся-молодежи:

уточнение теоретико-методологических основ квалитметризации взаимосвязанная деятельности родителей и педагога в национально-духовном воспитании учащихся;

совершенствование концепции «Непрерывное духовное воспитание» процесса национально-духовного воспитания учащихся и критериев оценки уровня сотрудничества семьи, махаллинского сообщества и образовательного учреждения;

разработка научно-методических рекомендаций, направленных на повышение эффективности деятельности педагогического партнерства по национально-духовному воспитанию.

Актуальные национальные параметры национально-духовного воспитания молодежи вбирают в себя идеи глубокого внедрения формирующихся на протяжении многих веков ценностей нашего народа, становления достойным потомком, преследующим честь и репутацию Родины, и ее гордостью, воспитания на принципах гуманизма, патриотизма, трудолюбия в духе высокой человечности и преданности гражданскому долгу; воспитание людей, имеющих независимое мнение, свободомыслящих, способных унаследовать современное мировоззрение,

национальные и общечеловеческие ценности, способных построить сильное гражданское общество.

Использованные источники:

1. Абдуллаева Г.А. Маънавий-ахлоқий тарбия ва унинг ижтимоий-педагогик таҳлили //Таълим тизимида ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар. Илмий-назарий ва методик журнал, 2022. -№2 - Б.108-113 (13.00.01; 2021.)
2. Abdullayeva G.A. Quality of educational work in the general secondary education system as a problem //“Экономика и социум” Электронное научно-практическое периодическое издание, 2021. - №11 (90) - управления и социально-экономического развития <http://www.iupr.ru>
3. Abdullayeva G.A. Spiritual and moral criteria of student education //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 2021. Impa Factor: SJIF 2021= 7.492: Hindiston. pp. 38-42
4. Ernazarova G.O. Ways to improve the aesthetic ability of future teachers/ Journal NX a multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal (ISSN: 2581-4230) April, 15ph, 2021.page № 619-623
5. Ernazarova G.O. Features of introduction of innovative activity of educational institution/ Science and education Journal (ARES), (ISSN 21-81) volume2, special issue 1, 2021 may, page №322-328

*Тураева Г.Ю.
кафедра акушерства и гинекологии №2
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт*

ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕТОДОВ ПРИ РАННЕМ ВЫЯВЛЕНИИ И ЛЕЧЕНИИ НАРУЖНОГО ГЕНИТАЛЬНОГО ЭНДОМЕТРИОЗА

Резюме. В статье представлены данные о проведении комплексного обследования 80 беременных женщин, ранее леченных по поводу генитального эндометриоза и длительно получавших гормональное лечение в догестационном периоде.

Контрольную группу составили 50 здоровых беременных женщин. Применялись иммуноферментный анализ, иммунолюминесцентный и биохимический методы, морфологическое исследование последов. Все пациентки проживали в экологически неблагоприятном регионе с высокой техногенной нагрузкой.

В результате выделены факторы, отягощающие течение беременности и родов, критические сроки гестации, патофизиологические механизмы осложненного течения беременности, что позволяет обосновать методы профилактики и лечения у данного контингента.

Ключевые слова: наружный генитальный эндометриоз, бесплодия, эндометрий, репродуктивная система.

*Turaeva G.Yu.
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology No. 1
Andijan State Medical Institute*

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MODERN METHODS IN THE EARLY DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF EXTERNAL GENITAL ENDOMETRIOSIS

Resume. The article presents data on a comprehensive examination of 80 pregnant women who had previously been treated for genital endometriosis and had long-term hormonal treatment in the pre-pregnancy period.

The control group consisted of 50 healthy pregnant women. Enzyme immunoassay, immunoluminescent and biochemical methods, and morphological examination of the afterbirth were used. All patients lived in an ecologically unfavorable region with a high anthropogenic load.

As a result, the factors that aggravate the course of pregnancy and childbirth, critical gestation periods, pathophysiological mechanisms of

complicated pregnancy are identified, which makes it possible to justify methods of prevention and treatment in this contingent.

Key words: external genital endometriosis, infertility, endometrium, reproductive system.

Актуальность. Связь между ЭМ и бесплодием продолжает активно изучаться и обсуждаться. Исследования на животных [3] и некоторые клинические исследования [5] свидетельствуют о неблагоприятном влиянии ЭМ на репродуктивную функцию. Так, показатель ежемесячной фертильности у женщин с ЭМ ниже, чем у женщин без ЭМ (0,02–0,10 и 0,15–0,20 соответственно) [4].

Подтверждена более высокая распространенность этого заболевания среди женщин с бесплодием по сравнению с женщинами, которым проведена добровольная хирургическая стерилизация [8].

Пока отсутствует полное понимание механизмов, лежащих в основе бесплодия, связанного с ЭМ. При более распространенных формах ЭМ бесплодие может быть связано с нарушением анатомии органов малого таза вследствие спаечного процесса, приводящего к механической окклюзии маточных труб, нарушением процессов выхода яйцеклетки из яичника в момент овуляции. Болевой синдром, возникающий при половых актах (глубокая диспареуния), также может являться причиной бесплодия, т. к. затрудняет регулярную половую жизнь.

При минимальном или умеренном ЭМ связь со снижением фертильности менее очевидна, и до настоящего времени нет никаких убедительных доказательств, подтверждающих наличие точного биологического механизма бесплодия у таких пациенток [1]. Большинство данных о связи между ранними стадиями ЭМ и бесплодием получено в ходе проспективных исследований с использованием внутриматочной инсеминации спермой донора, при которой показатель ежемесячной фертильности составил 0,12 у женщин без ЭМ и 0,036 у пациенток с минимальными проявлениями болезни [7].

Важную роль в этих нарушениях отводят абсолютной или относительной гиперэстрогении, характерной для ЭМ, которая может приводить к функциональной неполноценности маточных труб, нарушениям процессов овуляции, к формированию синдрома неовулировавшего фолликула, недостаточности лютеиновой фазы цикла. Недавно проведенный обзор литературных данных указывает на возможную роль локального воспаления, нарушения иммунного ответа и неоангиогенеза в сложных механизмах, ведущих к нарушению фертильности при ЭМ [6].

Известно, что у женщин с эндометриозной болезнью имеется значительное количество перитонеальной жидкости [2], которая характеризуется высоким содержанием активированных макрофагов,

продуцирующих цитокины: фактор некроза опухоли α (ФНО- α), интерлейкин-1 β (ИЛ-1 β), ИЛ-6, ИЛ-8 [3], а также высоким содержанием фактора роста эндотелия сосудов, фактора роста фибробластов, инсулиноподобного фактора роста-1 и трансформирующего фактора роста- β [5]. Эти факторы роста проявляют абсолютно разные биологические свойства, играют важную роль в миграции, пролиферации и дифференцировке мезенхимальных клеток в процессе эмбриогенеза и влияют на жизнеспособность эмбриона. Неадекватная продукция факторов роста и медиаторов воспаления приводит к дисбалансу процессов пролиферации и апоптоза [1]. Высокие концентрации цитокинов, факторов роста и активированных макрофагов, содержащихся в перитонеальной жидкости, являются токсичными для сперматозоидов [9].

Считается, что одной из причин повышенной выработки различных воспалительных медиаторов при ЭМ является активация толл-подобных рецепторов 4-го типа (Toll-like receptor-4, TLR4). В 1985 г. при исследовании различных мутаций у мушкидрозофилы знаменитый немецкий биолог К. Нюсляйн-Фольхард обнаружила личинки-мутанты с недоразвитой вентральной частью тела. Ее немедленная реплика была: “Das war ja toll!” (“Вот это класс!”). Эпитет толл (классный) был позднее дан соответствующему гену в качестве его названия. В 1996 г. выяснилось, что этот ген отвечает не только за дорзо-вентральную поляризацию при эмбриональном развитии, но и за устойчивость дрозофилы к грибковой инфекции. Это открытие французского ученого Ж. Хоффмана было удостоено Нобелевской премии 2011 г. В настоящее время известно 13-подобных рецепторов млекопитающих, обозначенных аббревиатурами от TLR1 до TLR13, которые связывают различные лиганды и продуцируются в организме различными типами клеток. У человека существует 10 толл-подобных рецепторов (от TLR1 до TLR10). Было показано, что TLR4 играет важную роль в патогенезе ЭМ. В эктопическом эндометрии экспрессия TLR4 гораздо выше, чем в нормальном.

Появляется все больше данных о влиянии ЭМ на состояние эндометрия и его роль в нарушении имплантации, что также может выступать в качестве причины бесплодия. Пока неясно, является ли это следствием нарушения васкуляризации эндометрия, или связано с иммунными нарушениями. У женщин с ЭМ в эндометрии можно выявить повышенные уровни аутоантител к антигенам эндометрия (иммуноглобулинам G – IgG и IgA) и лимфоцитов. Недавно было показано, что у таких пациенток значительно снижается синтез лигандов эндометрия к L-селектину – белку, который расположен на поверхности бластоцисты и обеспечивает удержание и нидацию эмбриона в эндометрий [4]. Также накапливаются сведения о мутациях и изменении экспрессии некоторых генов как в эктопическом, так и в нормальном эндометрии в различные фазы цикла.

Мета-анализ по оценке эффективности программ вспомогательных репродуктивных технологий (ВРТ) показал, что у пациенток с ЭМ частота наступления беременности почти в 2 раза ниже, чем у женщин с трубноперитонеальным бесплодием [7]. Невысокие показатели экстракорпорального оплодотворения (ЭКО) при ЭМ связывают с более низким овариальным резервом, худшим качеством ооцитов и эмбрионов и нарушениями имплантации [2].

После проведения контролируемых проспективных исследований не было выявлено доказательств того, что ЭМ связан с привычным невынашиванием беременности [3], или того, что гормональное лечение ЭМ или оперативное вмешательство снижают частоту выкидышей [8].

Цель исследования. Повысить эффективность восстановления репродуктивной функции у больных с генитальным эндометриозом за счет дифференцированного подхода к лечебной тактике в зависимости от иммунореактивности, а также разработать принципы ведения беременности и родов.

Материалы и методы исследования. В исследование были включены 125 женщин в возрасте от 20 до 62 лет (средний возраст $43,1 \pm 5,9$ лет) с клиническим диагнозом «генитальный эндометриоз», проходивших обследование и лечение в АОПЦ в 2023-2024 гг.

Результаты исследования. При наружном генитальном эндометриозе на первом этапе лечения проводилась органосохраняющая эндоскопическая операция (коагуляция очагов эндометриоза, вылушивание эндометриоидных кист яичников с коагуляцией ложа, рассечение спаек). На втором этапе все женщины получали гормонотерапию (антигонадотропины, агонисты гонадолиберина, диеногест) в сочетании с корректорами метаболизма, иммуномодуляторами, антиоксидантами, антиагрегантами, использовалась светотерапия видимым инфракрасным поляризованным светом лампы Биоптрон (Швейцария). При внутреннем генитальном эндометриозе пациентки получали лечение, аналогичное второму этапу у женщин с наружными формами заболевания. Беременность наступила через 3–10 месяцев после отмены гормонотерапии.

Учитывая, что контроль гестационного процесса может осуществляться путем определения состояния процессов апоптоза, клеточной пролиферации, энергообмена, гормонального статуса, сосудисто-тромбоцитарного звена гемостаза [4, 8, 10], всем беременным, наряду с общепринятыми клиническими и лабораторно-инструментальными (исследование крови, мочи, УЗИ, УЗДГ, КТГ) методами, проводилось определение в крови уровней маркеров апоптоза (лимфоциты CD95+; ФНО α), концентрации фактора роста плаценты (ФРП), плацентарной щелочной фосфатазы (ПЩФ), эстриола, кортизола, адгезивных свойств и индуцированной коллагеном агрегации тромбоцитов. Использовались иммунолюминесцентный, иммуноферментный,

радиоиммунный методы исследования. ФРП и ФНО α определяли иммуноферментным методом с помощью наборов реагентов «P&Dsystems» (Великобритания) и ООО «Протеиновый контур» (г. Санкт-Петербург), ПЩФ на биохимическом анализаторе «Ультра» с использованием реагентов фирмы «КОНЕ» (Финляндия), идентификацию фенотипа лимфоцитов (Л CD95+) осуществляли стандартным методом иммунофлюоресцентного анализа с использованием моноклональных антител к поверхностному антигену CD95+ лимфоцитов человека и меченных FITCFab-фрагментов антимышинных иммуноглобулинов производства НПФ «МедБиоСпектр» (Россия). Уровень гормонов определялся радиоиммунным методом (стандартные наборы «Kit», Германия). Оценка тромбоцитарного звена осуществлялась с применением автоматического счетчика «Trombocounter» (Франция), агрегометра Rayton (США). В работе применялись статистические методы дескриптивной статистики, корреляционного анализа. Определение статистической разницы между данными в основной и контрольной группах проводилось с использованием критерия Стьюдента и дисперсионного анализа по Фишеру – Снедекору, U-критерия Манна – Уитни.

У беременных, ранее пролеченных по поводу генитального эндометриоза, гестационный процесс был осложнен в 100 % наблюдений. Угроза раннего и позднего выкидыша в сроках 6–9 нед. и 18–22 нед. отмечена у 50 % и 30 % соответственно. Преждевременные роды в 32–36 нед. имели место у 25 % женщин. Плацентарная недостаточность различной степени тяжести выявлена у всех обследованных беременных, причем компенсированная у 65 %, субкомпенсированная у 25 %, декомпенсированная у 10 %. Нарушение маточно-плацентарного кровотока IA степени выявлено у 20 % женщин, плодово-плацентарного IB степени – у 15 %, нарушения II степени – у 10 %, нарушений III степени выявлено не было. Хроническая гипоксия плода отмечена у 35 % беременных, задержка роста плода – у 20 %, в том числе сочетание гипоксии и задержки роста плода – у 15 %. Ультразвуковое исследование в динамике с ранних сроков беременности (I триместр) показало, что из 16 наблюдений задержки роста плода в 12 (75 %) имело место отставание гестационного возраста плода (эмбриона) на 1–2 недели. Следовательно, задержка роста плода может быть прогнозируемой с ранних сроков гестации и диагностируется в 75 % наблюдений у женщин с иммунопатологическими и дисгормональными процессами в догестационном периоде.

В родах аномалии родовой деятельности были диагностированы у 60 % рожениц основной группы. Общая кровопотеря в родах превышала данные контрольной группы на 108 ± 30 мл. Операция кесарева сечения в группе женщин, ранее леченных по поводу генитального эндометриоза, составила 35 %. Показаниями к оперативному родоразрешению являлись: длительное бесплодие, плацентарная недостаточность (гипоксия и задержка

роста плода) с другими отягчающими обстоятельствами, несостоятельность зоны предыдущего разреза на матке, нарастание степени тяжести преэклампсии, упорная слабость родовой деятельности.

Оценка новорожденных основной группы по шкале Апгар при рождении через естественные родовые пути в среднем составила $7 \pm 1,1$ балла, путем кесарева сечения – $6,6 \pm 0,8$ балла, что свидетельствует, с одной стороны, о том, что данные женщины относятся к группе высокого перинатального риска, а с другой стороны, о своевременной и адекватно выбранной тактике родоразрешения в интересах плода.

В ходе исследования нами выявлены некоторые патогенетические механизмы развития осложнений периода гестации у данного контингента женщин. Так, несмотря на проведение гормональной (Дюфастон, Утрожестан) и иммунокорректирующей терапии (Неовир, Виферон), лечения, направленного на улучшение реологических свойств (Курантил), окислительно-восстановительного и коагуляционного потенциала крови (витамин Е, низкие дозы ацетилсалициловой кислоты), у беременных основной группы было отмечено повышение уровня маркеров апоптоза и отличная от контрольной группы динамика маркеров клеточной пролиферации и клеточного энергообеспечения в сроки беременности, определенные нами по клиническим данным как критические – 6–12 нед., 18–22 нед., 30–34 нед.

Вывод. Эндометриоз – сложное заболевание, влияние которого на фертильность неоднозначно. В практической деятельности можно встретить пациенток со спонтанной беременностью на фоне тяжелых инфильтративных форм ЭМ, и в то же время лечение бесплодия с минимальной формой ЭМ может закончиться многократными попытками ЭКО.

Тактика ведения таких пациенток также очень вариабельна. В нашей стране приветствуется индивидуальный подход к лечению той или иной нозологии, но в то же время нельзя терять драгоценное время, которое так важно, когда речь идет о репродуктивной функции женщины.

Использованные источники:

1. Адамян Л.В., Кулаков В.И., Андреева Е.Н. Эндометриозы: Руководство для врачей. – 2-е изд. – М., 2006. – 416 с.
2. Богуславская Д.В., Лебович Д.И. Эндометриоз и бесплодие (обзор литературы) // Проблемы репродукции 2011. № 2. С. 69–73.
3. Гинекология. Национальное руководство / Под ред. В.И. Кулакова, И.Б. Манухина, Г.М. Савельевой. М., 2011. 1120 с.
4. Allhorn S, Böing C, Koch AA, et al. TLR3 and TLR4 expression in healthy and diseased human endometrium. *Reprod Biol Endocrinol* 2008;6:40.
5. Charles O, Omwandho A, Konrad L, et al. Role of TGF- β s in normal human endometrium and endometriosis. *Human Reproduction* 2010;25:1:101–9.

6. De Wilde RL, Trew RG. Postoperative abdominal adhesions and their prevention in gynaecological surgery. Expert consensus position. Part 2-stepsto reduce adhesions. *Gynecol Surg* 2007;4:243–53.
7. Sacco K, Portelli M, Pollacco J, et al. The role of prostaglandin E2 in endometriosis. *Gynecol Endocrinol* 2012;28(2):134–38.
8. Wu Y, Kajdacsy-Balla A, Strawn E, et al. Transcriptional characterizations of differences between eutopic and eutopic endometrium. *Endocrinology* 2006;147:232–46.
9. Yamanaka K, Xu B, Suganuma I, et al. Dienogest inhibits aromatase and cyclooxygenase-2 expression and prostaglandin E2 production in human endometriotic stromal cells in spheroid culture. *Fertil Steril* 2012;97(2):477–82.

УДК: 699.8

*Убайдуллаев Ё.Н.
студент магистратуры
Джизакский политехнический институт
Леонович С.Н.
заведующий кафедрой «Строительные
материалы и технология строительства»
строительный факультет
Белорусский национальный технический университет БНТУ
Бердикулова А.М.
преподаватель
кафедра «Строительство зданий и сооружений»
Сагатов Б.У.
преподаватель
кафедра «Строительство зданий и сооружений»*

СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИЕ МЕТОДЫ ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЯ ЕСТЕСТВЕННОГО ОСВЕЩЕНИЯ ЗДАНИЙ, ИХ АНАЛИЗ И ПОСТАНОВКА ЗАДАЧ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье проведен анализ существующих методов проектирования естественного освещения зданий и поставлены задачи исследования. Методика сравнения различных вариантов систем естественного освещения зданий, разработанная существующие нормы освещения не являются оптимальными ни с экономической, ни с энергетической точки зрения. Для совершенствования расчетов необходимо установить, при каких значениях коэффициентов естественной освещенности (КЕО) для данных уровней искусственной освещенности имеет место минимум приведенных затрат, а также затрат условного топлива на устройство системы естественного освещения.

Ключевые слова: естественного освещения, световые проемы, фонари.

*Ubaydullaev E.N.
graduate student
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Leonovich S.N.
Head of the Department of Building
Materials and Construction Technology
Faculty of Civil Engineering
Belarusian National Technical University BNTU
Berdikulova A.M.
teacher
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures
Sagatov B.U.
teacher
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures*

EXISTING METHODS FOR DESIGNING NATURAL LIGHTING IN BUILDINGS, THEIR ANALYSIS AND FORMULATION OF RESEARCH PROBLEMS

Abstract. The article analyzes existing methods for designing natural lighting in buildings and sets research objectives. The methodology for comparing various options for natural lighting systems in buildings, developed by existing lighting standards, is not optimal either from an economic or an energy point of view. To improve the calculations, it is necessary to establish at what values of natural illumination coefficients (NLC) for given levels of artificial illumination there is a minimum of the reduced costs, as well as the cost of equivalent fuel for the installation of a natural lighting system.

Keywords: natural lighting, light openings, lanterns.

Другим важным аспектом проблемы является простота и степень точности учета реальных условий естественного освещения зданий в светотехнических расчетах.

В настоящее время существуют многочисленные программы для ЭВМ, которые позволяют рассчитывать параметры естественного освещения в помещениях и ситуациях любой сложности. Вопрос о неизбежности перехода на компьютерные технологии в научных исследованиях не является дискуссионным. Однако проектировщикам зданий, для которых расчеты и проектирование систем естественного освещения, особенно в производственных зданиях, являются одними из многих вопросов комплексного учета всех факторов, влияющих на условия внутренней среды, необходимо иметь оперативные инженерные методы расчета. Необходимо разработать такие методы, которые должны отражать

физику явления, должны быть простыми и должны как можно точнее отражать действительное положение вещей.

Виды естественного освещения помещений:

боковое одностороннее — когда световые проемы расположены в одной из наружных стен помещения,

боковое — световые проемы в двух противоположных наружных стенах помещения,

верхнее — когда фонари и световые проемы в покрытии, а также световые проемы в стенах перепада высот здания,

комбинированное — световые проемы, предусмотренные для бокового (верхнее и боковое) и верхнего освещения.

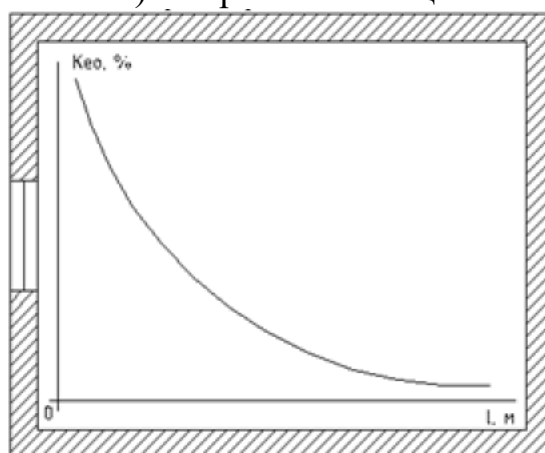


Рисунок 1 - Боковое одностороннее естественное освещение

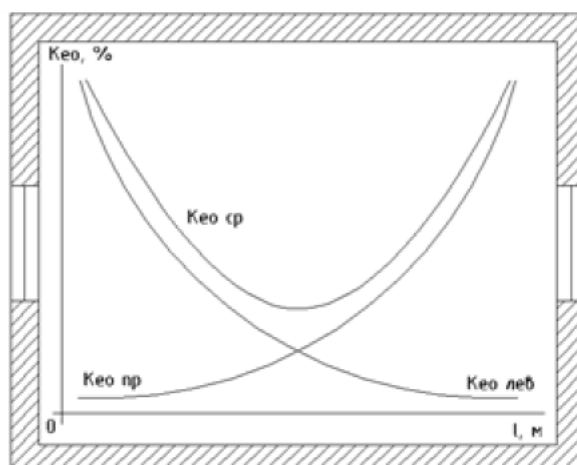


Рисунок 2 - Боковое естественное освещение

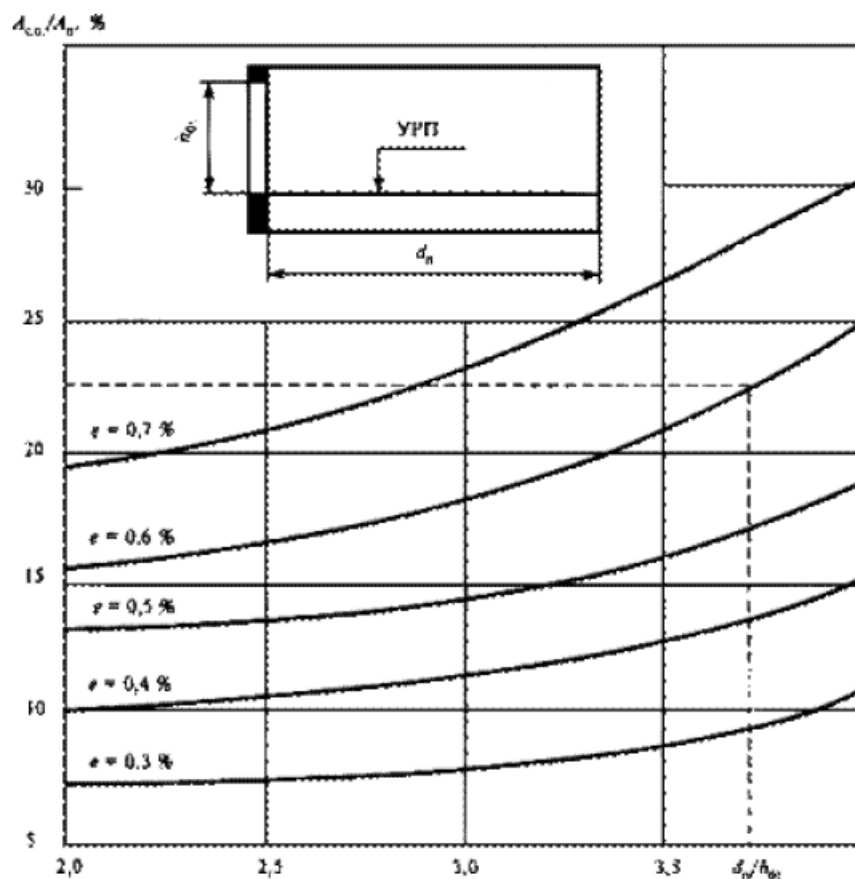


Рисунок 3 — График для определения относительной площади световых проемов $A_{с.о.}/A_n$ при боковом освещении жилых помещений

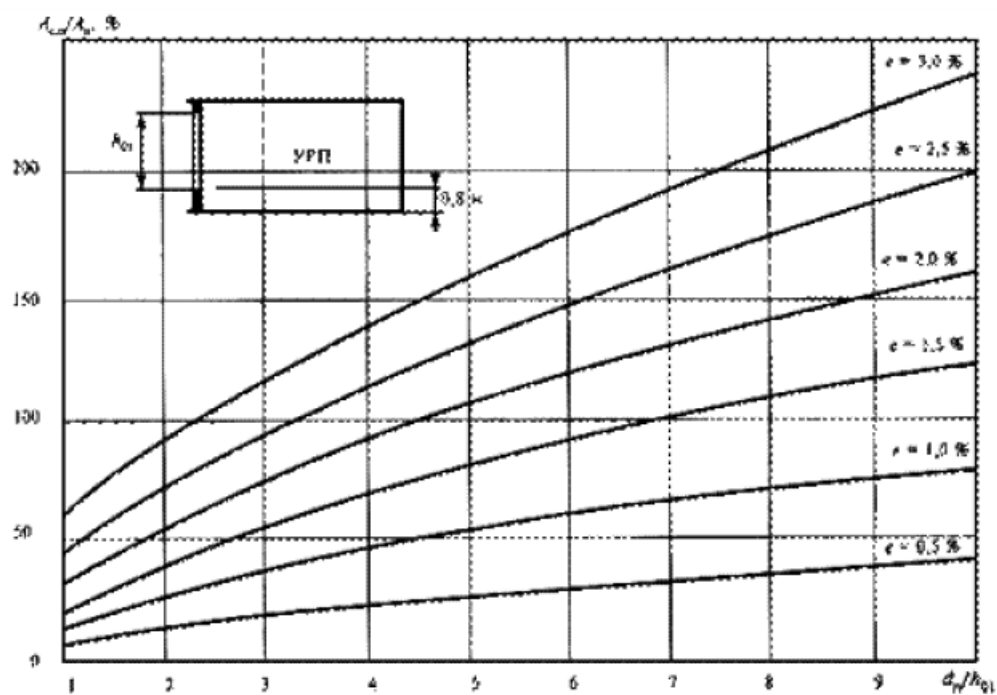


Рисунок 4 — График для определения относительной площади световых проемов $A_{с.о.}/A_n$ при боковом освещении помещений общественных зданий

Следующим аспектом, который нуждается в специальном исследовании, является учет пространственного распределения направленной и рассеянной составляющих светового поля. Их соотношение обуславливает пенообразование, которое влияет на зрительное восприятие материала, рельефа, фактуры поверхности объекта. Если в области проектирования искусственного освещения использование пространственных характеристик особых препятствий не имеет, то в области проектирования естественного освещения этот процесс осложняется непостоянством количественных и качественных параметров наружной освещенности, стабильностью расположения свет проемов, создающих определенную направленность световых потоков и связывающих тем самым гибкость расстановки технологического оборудования. Отсюда вытекают задачи применения теории светового поля при проектировании естественного освещения зданий.

Использованные источники:

1. Асатов, Н. А., Сагатов, Б. У., & Джавлонова, Ш. Г. К. (2023). Перспективы реконструкции производственных зданий. *Science and Education*, 4(4), 445-451.
2. Асатов, Н. А., Сагатов, Б. У., & Нишонова, Д. И. (2023). Проектирование солнцезащитного устройства в условиях сухого жаркого климата. *Science and Education*, 4(4), 460-468.
3. Испандиярова, У. Э., & Исаев, Р. А. (2023). Рост промышленного и жилищного строительства в нашей республике, актуальные вопросы, стоящие перед строителями. *Science and Education*, 4(4), 413-420.
4. Испандиярова, У. Э. К. (2020). Усиление мостовых железобетонных балок высокопрочными композиционными материалами. *European science*, (6 (55)), 63-67.

Умарова Д.Р.
исполняющий обязанности доцента
кафедра «Корпоративное управление»
Ташкентский государственный транспортный университет

МЕТОДЫ УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ МАРКЕТИНГА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. В данной статье дана информация о некоторых недостатках в области маркетинга, маркетинга в Узбекистане, а также о подходящих решениях. При освещении этой статьи использовалась некоторая литература, а также личное мнение автора.

Ключевые слова: маркетинг, реклама, бизнес, рынок, недостаток, решение, разработка, лицензия, организация.

Umarova D.R.
acting associate professor
Department of Corporate Governance
Tashkent State Transport University

METHODS FOR IMPROVING MARKETING IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. This article provides information about some of the shortcomings in the field of marketing, marketing in Uzbekistan, as well as suitable solutions. Some literature, as well as the personal opinions of the author, were used in reporting this article.

Key words: marketing, advertising, business, market, disadvantage, solution, development, license, organization.

Когда дело доходит до маркетинга, Большинство из нас представляют корпорацию или глобальный бренд, состоящий из отдела маркетинга и различных специалистов по рекламе. Фактически, любой бизнес, даже малый бизнес, должен рассматривать использование маркетинга как эффективный инструмент, помогающий понять потребности клиентов и удовлетворить их запросы.

Сейчас на рынке нет компании, работающей без использования маркетинговых инструментов. Просто кто-то делает эту работу целенаправленно, кто-то по прихоти использует разные методы, не понимая ценности такого инструмента.

Далее будут высказаны мнения о недостатках и путях развития маркетинга в Узбекистане. Некоторые из недостатков и решений, задействованных в развитии маркетинга в Узбекистане, следующие:

- Тарифы и ограничения: в Узбекистане тарифы, лицензии и ограничения, установленные для рекламы, могут ограничивать маркетинговую деятельность.

- Эта система законов и правил может ограничить центральные организации в планировании рекламных и маркетинговых кампаний.

Решение: организации должны соблюдать законные меры предосторожности, чтобы обеспечить надлежащую и другую активную клиентскую разработку и запросы, прежде чем они смогут выполнять свою маркетинговую деятельность. Для этих организаций было бы неплохо иметь уполномоченного юриста, который поможет.

2. Экспорт данных и статистики: ограничение доступа к данным и экспорта данных для иностранцев создает недостатки. Это затрудняет для организаций выполнение необходимого аналитического анализа, контроль и обеспечение массового мышления.

Решение: организации могут работать с автоматизированными решениями для хранения, сбора и анализа данных и статистики в своих системах. Также рекомендуется сотрудничать со специальными структурами для обмена информацией по договорам и соглашениям.

3. Онлайн - платежи и электронное финансирование: в Узбекистане также есть недостатки в сфере онлайн-платежей и электронного финансирования. Существует недостаток интеграции банковских платежных систем, оптимальности карточных систем и электронных платежных средств.

Решение: организациям необходимо искать решения в аспектах использования смешанных систем, заключать контракты, сотрудничать с банками и демонстрировать клиентам удобство использования простых, надежных и управляемых платежных систем.

4. Квалификация работников маркетинга: недостатком является недостаточная квалификация специалистов и кадров в области маркетинга в Узбекистане. Это требует от организаций поиска квалифицированного персонала в области маркетинга, предоставления им опыта и знаний, и инвестирования в их развитие.

Решение: организациям рекомендуется сотрудничать в областях, курсах и тренингах по маркетингу в университетах, чтобы сосредоточиться на маркетинге и привлечь квалифицированный персонал. Чтобы это еще больше усилилось, важно сотрудничать с персоналом, который присоединяется к маркетингу через частные маркетинговые отделы и организации

Для устранения этих недостатков организациям доступно несколько решений. Среди таких решений можно выделить юридические обсуждения и взгляды, более быструю адаптацию к волатильности, использование систем онлайн-платежей и отслеживание квалифицированного маркетингового персонала в социальных сетях.

Методология. Теперь мы можем упомянуть и другие способы. Существует несколько путей развития маркетинга в Узбекистане. Некоторые основные пути могут быть следующими:

1. Таргетинг и сегментация: для понимания взаимодействия и профиля клиентов в Узбекистане необходимо использовать документацию. Определив требования клиентов, их можно разделить на различные сегменты (группы) в зависимости от пола, возраста, города/провинции, данных. Очень важно предлагать соответствующие таким сегментам услуги или продукты, организовывать рекламные и различные маркетинговые кампании.

2. Интернет-маркетинг: в связи с ростом числа пользователей Интернета в Узбекистане возрастает значение интернет-маркетинга. Использование социальных сетей (facebook, instagram, telegram и т. д.), вебсайтов, электронного маркетинга, SEO (поисковая оптимизация) и других онлайн-платформ может помочь организациям поддерживать свое присутствие и инновации на одном этапе.

3. Портфель продуктов и услуг: перед созданием маркетинговых кампаний также важно проанализировать портфель продуктов и услуг организации. Необходимо, чтобы продукты расширялись, предлагались новые услуги с целью удовлетворения новых требований и запросов, а также чтобы существующие услуги и продукты по возможности обновлялись.

4. Сотрудничество с компетенциями: большое значение имеет сотрудничество контрактных конкурентов на рынке Узбекистана с компетенциями, задействованными в этой области. Совместная работа с компетентностями позволяет осваивать маркетинговые стратегии, оценивать опыт и знания, идентифицировать новых создателей.

5. Брендинг: необходимо создать собственный бренд организации или продукта, создать его имидж и ценить критику в продажах. Поддержка ряда инструментов брендинга, его реализация также являются одним из путей развития маркетинга.

Это всего лишь несколько способов развития маркетинга - для их реализации каждая организация должна сформулировать свою маркетинговую стратегию в соответствии с нашим контрактом и требованиями.

Подводя итог, можно еще раз сказать, что в развитии маркетинга в Узбекистане действия могут быть использованы по нескольким темам. Вот некоторые из этих действий:

1. Постоянная связь клиентов с сайтами: в условиях растущей волатильности интернета организациям важно, чтобы их сайты могли развиваться дальше и предоставлять клиентам последние новости о документации, информации, событиях и продуктах. В настоящее время,

входящие клиенты с мобильных устройств должны уделять большое внимание организации и представлению проектов.

2. Развитие маркетинга в социальных сетях: наряду с ростом числа пользователей социальных сетей в Узбекистане будет расти и массовая посещаемость социальных сетей. Для организаций важно рекламировать, завоевывать доверие, взаимодействовать и общаться с клиентами на платформах социальных сетей. Маркетинг в социальных сетях требует создания оригинального и распределенного контента, а также разработки международных каналов социальных сетей.

3. Маркетинг личного образа жизни: маркетинг образа жизни также важен в Узбекистане. Мероприятия, в которых налажено адекватное общение с клиентами, предоставление необходимого маркетингового сотрудничества общественным организациям и установление отношений с влиятельными лицами, показывают, что маркетинг образа жизни для организаций претерпел изменения.

4. Мобильные приложения и электронная коммерция: рост мобильных приложений и электронной коммерции в Узбекистане также является одним из важных факторов развития. Организациям необходимо сосредоточиться на мобильных приложениях, оптимизировать свои платформы для мобильных приложений, совершать покупки в интернете и использовать возможности для привлечения клиентов с улучшенными вариантами оплаты.

5. Influencer Marketing: Influencers также являются ярким примером в Узбекистане. Организации используют маркетинг влияния как способ привлечь внимание общественности к своим брендам и продуктам. Среди влиятельных лиц такие люди, как блоггеры, каналы YouTube и лидеры социальных сетей, сотрудничают с четвертыми сторонами.

Эти усилия действий могут быть использованы для развития маркетинга в Узбекистане. Также в развитии маркетинга для организаций важны стратегии, адаптированные к отраслям, альтернативные способы использования социальной собственности, интеграция и предоставление умственных ресурсов.

Использованные источники:

1. Kushakova, M. N., & Salimov, I. (2023). Requirements to the specialist of the Digital Economy. *Conferencea*, 22-28.
2. Кушакова, М. Н. (2023). Этапы распространения высоких цифровых технологий в предприятиях. *Экономика и социум*, (5-1 (108)), 595-598.
3. Kushakova, M. N. (2023). New priorities for the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 402, p. 08039). EDP Sciences.
4. Kushakova, M. N. (2022). Management methods for rail transport service personnel. *Экономика и социум*, (10-1 (101)), 881-883.

Умиров И.И.
Жиззах политехника институти
“Транспорт воситалари мухандислиги” кафедраси доценти в.б.
Агзамов Ж.Б.
Москва автомобиль ва йўл давлат
техник университети, ассистенти

ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ МУАССАСАЛАРИДА ЭЛЕКТРОН ТАЪЛИМ ВОСИТАЛАРИНИ ЖОРИЙ ЭТИШ

Аннотация. Мақолада таълим жараёнига электрон ахборот таълим воситаларини жорий этишининг педагогик шарт-шароитлари ҳақида фикр юритилган бўлиб, таълимда инновацион технологияларнинг ўрни ва аҳамияти баён этилган.

Таянч сўзлар: электрон таълим воситалари, узлуксиз таълим, эҳтиёж, дастур, дарслик, мультимедиа, фаоллик.

Umirov I.I.
associate professor
"Vehicle Engineering" Department
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Agzamov J.B.
assistant professor
Moscow State Technical University of Automobile and Road

IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRONIC LEARNING TOOLS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

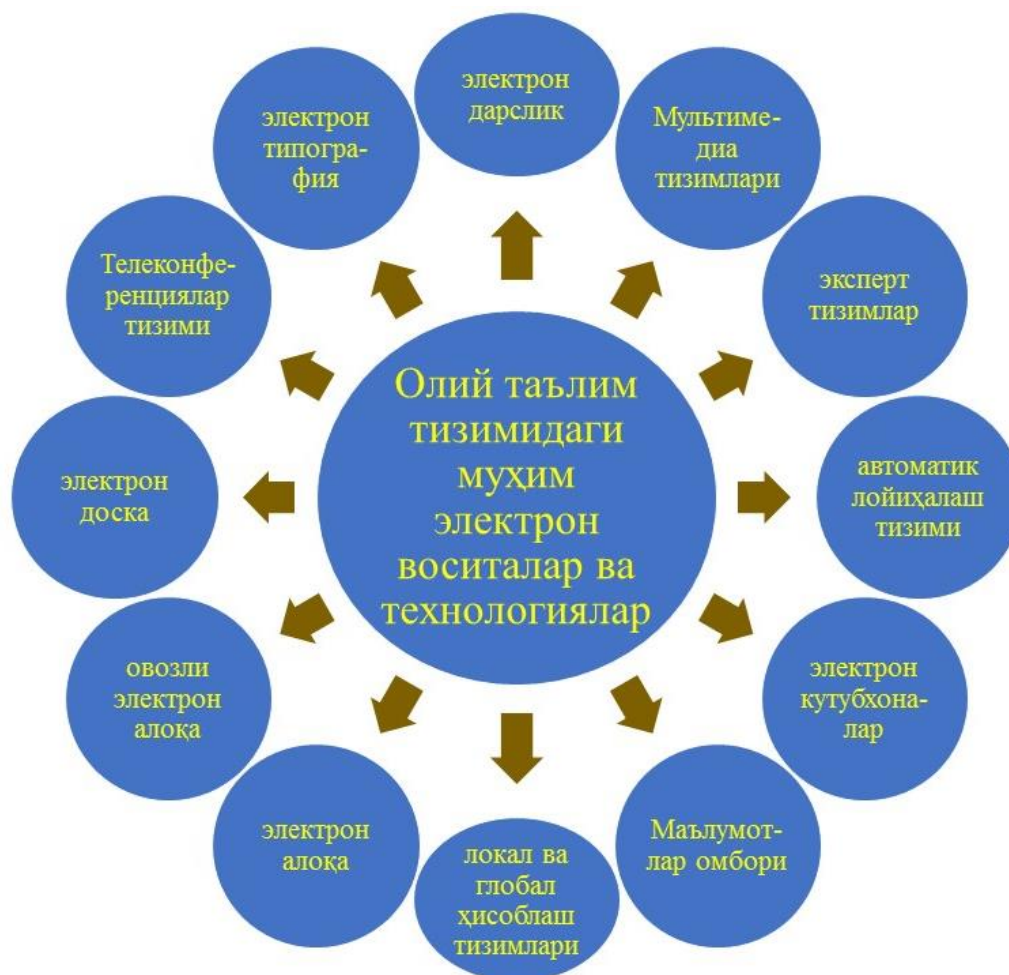
Abstract. The article discusses the pedagogical conditions for the introduction of electronic information tools in the educational process, the role and importance of innovative technologies in education.

Keywords: e-learning tools, lifelong learning, need, software, textbook, multimedia, activity.

Олий таълим тизимида электрон таълим воситалари - олдида қўйилган таълимий мақсадларга эришишга имкон берадиган, назарий асосланган таълим жараёнини амалга оширишнинг шакллари, услублари, усуллари ва воситаларининг йигиндисидир. Бунда у тегишли илмий моделлаштиришга (лойиҳалаштиришга) таянади, бу жараёнда ушбу мақсадлар бир хил маънода берилади ҳамда талабанинг шахсий хусусиятлари ва сифатларини уни ривожлантиришнинг муайян босқичида объектив равишда босқичма-босқич ўлчаш ва баҳолаш имконияти сақланади.

"Электрон таълим воситалари" ҳар қандай педагогик тизимда — илмий масалалар билан ўзаро муносабатда бўлган тушунчадир. Бу жараёнда илмий масала тузилмасида талабаларнинг шакллантирилиши ва ривожлантирилиши лозим бўлган аниқланган сифатлари муайян шарт-шароитларда ўқитиш мақсадлари сифатида иштирок этади, у эса умумий ҳолда таълим мазмунининг ўзига хос хусусиятини белгилайди.

1-



расм. Олий таълим тизимидаги электрон таълим технологиялар.

Таълимда электрон таълим воситаларини ташкил этиш ва амалга ошириш мақсадида фаолият юритиш алгоритмининг умумлашган чизмасидан фойдаланиш мумкин. У ўқитиш ва тарбия қилишнинг бир нечта босқичларини ўз ичига олади:

- мўлжал олиш (таълим-тарбиявий мақсадлар тўғрисидаги тасаввурларни шакллантириш);
- амалга ошириш (ўқитиш-тарбиялаш услублари, усуллари ва воситаларини кўзда тутилган кетма-кетликда амалга ошириш);
- назорат қилиш ва тузатиш.

Ҳар бир электрон таълим воситасида, шунингдек, қўйилган мақсадга эришиш учун унинг фаолият юритишини кузатиш, назорат қилиш ва

тузатиш қоидалари тизимидан иборат бўлган бошқариш алгоритмидан фойдаланилади. Белгиланган ўқитиш-тарбиялаш мақсадларининг ҳар бирига эришиш учун педагогларнинг қатъий белгиланган ўқув-тарбиявий фаолиятини бошқариш алгоритмидан фойдаланилади. Бу нафақат ўқитиш-тарбиялаш жараёнининг муваффақиятлилигини баҳолаш, балки белгиланган самарадорликка эга бўлган жараёнларни олдиндан лойиҳалаштириш имконини беради. Олий таълим тизимида ўзаро таъсир кўрсатиш услублари, усуллари ва воситаларини саралаш ва оқилона танлаб олиш электрон воситаларнинг ўзига хос вазифаси сифатида иштирок этади. Айнан улардан ҳар бирининг ўзига хос хусусиятини белгилашда ҳамда педагогик фаолиятнинг мавжуд шарт-шароитлари, педагогнинг шахсий ўзига хос хусусиятлари ва унинг педагогик тажрибасини акс эттиришлари лозим.

Талабанинг шахсий хусусиятларини ёритиш ва аниқлаш масаласи электрон таълим воситаларининг масъулиятини янада оширади. Ушбу мақсадларда ўқув-тарбиявий жараённинг барча босқичларида талабанинг руҳий (психологик) тузилмаси танланган концепциядан фойдаланиш мумкин. Бироқ, сифатларнинг ўзини бир қатор шарт-шароитларга мувофиқ келиши лозим бўлган аниқлаш тушунчаларида изоҳлаб бериш зарур. Улардан энг муҳимлари қуйидагилар ҳисобланади:

- муайян сифатнинг бошқалардан аниқ фарқланишини таъминлайдиган бир маъноли аниқлик;
- аниқлаш (ташхис) жараёнида баҳоланадиган сифатни аниқлаш учун тегишли воситаларнинг мавжудлиги;
- шахсий фазилат ўлчовларининг ишончли шкаласи бўйича шаклланганлик ва сифатларнинг турли даражаларини аниқлаш имкониятлари.

Олий таълим тизимида электрон таълим воситалари моҳиятини тушунишнинг баён этилган умумий ёндашуви унинг етарли даражада мураккаблиги тўғрисида хулоса чиқаришга имкон беради. У педагогик амалиётда шундай кутилмаган натижаларга эга бўладики, бутун ўқув жараёнига янги сифатларни бериш тўғрисида сўз очишга имконият беради.

Нима учун бугунги кунда таълим жараёнига электрон таълим воситаларини жорий этишнинг назарий асосини яратиш ва амалиётга татбиқ этиш зарурияти туғилди? Биринчидан, анъанавий ўқитиш тизими, ёзма ва оғзаки сўзларга таяниб иш кўриши туфайли "ахборотли ўқитиш" сифатида тавсифланади, чунки профессор-ўқитувчи фаолияти биргина ўқув жараёнининг ташкилотчиси сифатида эмас, балки нуфузли билимлар манбаига айланиб бораётганлигини таъкидлаган ҳолда баҳоланмоқда.

Иккинчидан, илмий-техник тараққиётнинг ривожланаётган босқичида ахборотларнинг кескин кўпайиб бораётганлиги ва улардан ўқитиш жараёнида фойдаланиш учун вақтнинг чегараланганлиги, шунингдек, талабаларни ишлаб чиқариш жараёнига мукаммал тайёрлаш

талаблари таълим тизимига янги технологияларни жорий этишни тақозо этмоқда.

Мамлакатимиз олий таълим тизимида рўй бераётган туб бурилишлар ҳар бир таълим муассасасида таълим бериш соҳасини жонлантиришни талаб этади, янгиликни жорий этиш йўли эса ҳар доим мураккабдир.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда замонавий электрон таълим воситалари микро ва макро дунёдаги, мураккаб қурилмалар ва биологик тизимлардаги ҳодиса ва жараёнларни компьютер графикаси ва моделлаштиришидан фойдаланиш асосида ўргатиш, жуда катта ёки жуда кичик тезликда содир бўладиган физик, кимёвий ва биологик жараёнларни қулай вақт ўлчамида тақдим этиш каби янги дидактик масалаларни ечишга ёрдам беради.

Таълимда замонавий электрон таълим воситалари муҳитининг шаклланиши фан соҳаларини ахборотлаштиришга, ўқув фаолиятини интеллектуаллаштиришга, таълим тизими инфраструктураси ва уни бошқариш механизмларини такомиллаштиришга олиб келади.

Адабиётлар:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 8 октябрдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикаси олий таълим тизимини 2030 йилгача ривожлантириш концепциясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги ПФ-5847-сон Фармони.
2. Р.Ҳамдамов, У.Бегимкулов, Н.Тайлоқов. (2010). Таълимда ахборот технологиялари. Олий таълим муассасалари учун ўқув қўлланма. ЎЗМЭ давлат илмий нашриёти, 120 б.
4. Ilkhom, U., & Shokhzod, S. (2022). Studying the experience of international traffic safety management. Journal of Academic Research and Trends in Educational Sciences, 1(4), 83-89.
5. Umirov, I., Bekzod, U., Rakhmatov, U., Fazil, I., & Zukhurova, D. (2024, March). Analysis of practical calculation methods of external speed characteristics of engine. In AIP Conference Proceedings (Vol. 3045, No. 1). AIP Publishing.
6. Adilov, O., Umirov, I., & Umirova, G. (2024, March). Usage of secondary wind energy device in automobile exploitation. In AIP Conference Proceedings (Vol. 3045, No. 1). AIP Publishing.
7. Umirov, I. I. (2023). Umumfoydalanishdagi jamoat transportlari va ular uchun yaratilgan hamda yaratilishi kerak bo'lgan shart-sharoitlar tahlili va ahamiyati. Экономика и социум, (9 (112)), 335-338.

*Умоталиев Д.А.
кафедра факультетской и госпитальной хирургии-1
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт*

ОЦЕНКА ПАТОФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ЗНАЧИМОСТИ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОЙ ПРАКТИКИ В КОМПЛЕКСНОМ ЛЕЧЕНИИ РЕЦИДИВИРУЮЩЕГО ТИРЕОТОКСИЧЕСКОГО ЗОБА

Резюме. В данной статье приводятся материалы по тактике послеоперационного ведения больных с диффузно-токсическим и эндемическим видам зоба. В основу положены наблюдение за 32 больными с данной патологией, которые были оперированы в условиях стационара в хирургической клинике кафедры факультетской и госпитальной хирургии АГМИ за период с 2022 по 2024гг. Послеоперационное лечение включало в себя назначение заместительной терапии и постоянное наблюдение за состоянием больных.

Ключевые слова: тиреоидэктомия, зоб, диффузно+токсический зоб, эндемический зоб.

*Umotaliev D.A.
Department of Faculty and Hospital Surgery-1
Andijan State Medical Institute*

ASSESSMENT OF THE PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SURGICAL PRACTICE IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF RECURRENT THYROTOXIC GOITER

Resume. This article provides materials on the tactics of postoperative management of patients with diffuse-toxic and endemic types of goiter. The observation is based on 32 patients with this pathology who were operated on in a hospital in the surgical clinic of the department of faculty and hospital surgery ASMI for the period from 2022 to 2024 Postoperative treatment included the appointment of substitution therapy and constant monitoring of the patients.

Key words: thyroidectomy, goiter, diffuse + toxic goiter, endemic goiter.

Актуальность работы. Большинство наиболее авторитетных исследователей в области тиреологии сходятся во мнении о том, что идеальное лечение при диффузном токсическом зобе (ДТЗ) должно обеспечивать быстрое устранение клинических симптомов тиреотоксикоза и сопровождаться минимальным риском осложнений для больного [1, 2, 7].

К сожалению, в настоящее время клиническая практика не располагает методом лечения, в полной мере отвечающим этим

требованиям. Выбор метода лечения при ДТЗ во многом определяется приверженностью специалистов и их опытом в применении того или иного метода лечения, особенностями национальных эндокринологических и хирургических школ, возможностями конкретного лечебного учреждения, в также полом, возрастом больного, вариантами клинического течения заболевания, пожеланиями пациента и рядом других факторов. Можно отметить, что рекомендации, даваемые специалистами в Европе, США и Японии, различны. Консервативная терапия антитиреоидными препаратами достаточно широко распространена в странах Европы, однако низкая частота достижения стойкой ремиссии заболевания не удовлетворяет эндокринологов [1,5]. Терапия радиоактивным йодом, широко используемая в США и странах Западной Европы, являющаяся достаточно эффективным методом лечения ДТЗ, приводит с течением времени к развитию гипотиреоза практически у всех больных [10], также необходимо учитывать риск развития рака щитовидной железы, молочных желез, бесплодия и тяжелого остеопороза у женщин в пременопаузальном периоде [8].

Хирургическое лечение занимает значительное место в терапии ДТЗ, обеспечивая пациенту наиболее быстрое достижение эутиреоидного состояния, однако, как любое оперативное вмешательство, сопровождается рядом характерных осложнений [2,6]. Тем не менее в Японии тиреоидэктомия считается основным методом лечения ДТЗ.

Проблемы, связанные с заболеваниями щитовидной железы, приобретают в настоящее время все большую актуальность, несмотря на наличие большого арсенала лечебно-диагностических мероприятий [4].

Немалое число больных с различными формами заболевания поступают в хирургические стационары нередко поздних их стадиях, при которых консервативная терапия уже не может иметь положительного эффекта [7].

При этом особого внимания заслуживает проблема лечения диффузно-токсического и многоузлового токсического зоба, при которых одним из радикальных методов является оперативный. Ввиду наличия осложнений при этом заболевании нередко приходится прибегать к тотальной тиреоидэктомии, после проведения которой назначается обязательная заместительная терапия [6].

Выбор оптимального способа заместительной терапии зависит от многих причин, при нарушении которой могут возникнуть различные патологические проявления, связанные с гормональной перестройкой [5].

Цель работы: разработка оптимальной схемы использования заместительной терапии после перенесенной тотальной тиреоидэктомии по поводу диффузно-токсического и многоузлового токсического зоба.

Материал и методы. За период с 2022 по 2024гг на кафедре факультетской и госпитальной хирургии, АГМИ исследовано 32 больных с

диффузно-токсическим и многоузловым зобом, которым проведена тотальная тиреоидэктомия.

Возраст больных варьировал от 27 до 53 лет, из них 6 мужчин и 26 женщин. У 24 пациентов диагностирован многоузловой, у 8 – токсический зоб. В дооперационном периоде больные лечились в эндокринологическом диспансере по поводу тиреотоксикоза, и после нормализации состояния (эутиреоза) направлялись для оперативного лечения. Больным с многоузловым токсическим зобом в дооперационном периоде была проведена пункционная биопсия с цитологическим исследованием, в целях дифференциальной диагностики с опухолями.

Результаты. Из ранних послеоперационных осложнений у 5 больных наблюдался транзиторный гипопаратиреоз, причем у 4 из них на фоне применения препаратов кальция и витамина Д эти признаки полностью регрессировали. Один же больной ввиду малоэффективности консервативного лечения был направлен в республиканский научный центр эндокринологии, откуда затем по улучшению состояния был направлен под наблюдение эндокринолога по месту жительства.

Гипотиреоз наблюдался у всех больных. Целью назначения заместительной терапии является подавление клинических признаков гипотиреоза и поддержание нормального уровня ТТГ в крови. Терапия назначалась в зависимости от возраста, веса больных, наличия или отсутствия сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний. Лицам до 55 лет, не имеющих патологию стороны сердечно-сосудистой системы, назначался левотироксин натрия в дозе 1,6-1,8 мг/кг в сутки. Лицам старше 55 лет с имеющейся сопутствующей патологией со стороны сердечно-сосудистой системы – в дозе по 12.5-25мкг (0.9мкг/кг) в сутки, и под контролем ТТГ в крови каждые 2 месяца доза препарата увеличивается до 25мкг/сут. В течение последующего полугодия больным раз в месяц рекомендуется проходить динамический контроль уровня ТТГ, Т3, Т4 в крови.

Вывод. Выбор дозы препарата для заместительной терапии после перенесенной тиреоидэктомии зависит от пола, возраста, веса больного, а также наличия сопутствующих заболеваний со стороны сердечно-сосудистой системы;

При возникновении клинических признаков гипотиреоза лицам старше 55 лет необходимо увеличивать дозу назначаемого препарата до 25мкг/сут каждые 2 месяца;

Назначение заместительной терапии является обязательным компонентом в послеоперационном лечении диффузно-токсического и многоузлового токсического зоба и проводится под строгим наблюдением эндохирурга и эндокринолога.

Использованные источники:

1. Абалмасов, В.Т. Опыт использования магнитно - резонансной томографии в диагностике патологии щитовидной железы / В.Т. Абалмасов,

- Т.Д. Семенова, С.В. Мошнегуц //Визуализация в клинике. -2000. – № 7. – С. 5-7.
2. Белобородов, В.А. Ультразвуковая диагностика заболеваний щитовидной железы: метод, рекомендации / В.А. Белобородов, В.Г. Мясников. Иркутск, 2000. – 37 с.
3. Ветшев, П.С. О показаниях к хирургическому лечению диффузного токсического зоба / П.С. Ветшев, М.И. Балаболкин, Н.А. Петунина //Хирургия. 2000. - № 8. - С. 4-7. - Библиогр.: 18 назв.
4. Кононенко, С.Н. Диагностика, показания и результаты хирургического лечения узловых образований щитовидной железы: автореф. дис.. д-ра мед. наук / С.Н. Кононенко. М., 2000. - 34 с.
5. Шулутко, А.М. Причины и профилактика узлового зоба / А.М. Шулутко, Н.А. Иванова, В.И. Семиков //Современные аспекты хирургической эндокринологии. Челябинск, 2000. - С. 479-482.
6. Hebenstreit, H. Wandel der chirurgischen Therapie bei benignen Schilddruseerkrankungen Einfluß der chirurgischen Taktik auf perioperative Komplikationen / H. Hebenstreit, H. Papadi, G. Konrad //Acta med. Aust. -2000. —Bd.27, N2. – S. 45-48.
7. Pappalardo, G. Total kompared with subtotal thyroidectomy in benign nodular disease: personal series and review of published reports Review. / G. Pappalardo, A. Guadalaxara, F.M. Frattaroli //Europ. Journ. of Surg. -1998. -Vol.164,N7. P 501-506.

*Усманова К.А.
доцент
Джизакский политехнический институт
Республика Узбекистан, г.Джизак
Шингисов А.У.
профессор
Южно-Казахстанский государственный
университет имени Мухтара Аvezова
Республика Казахстан, г.Шымкент*

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ УПАКОВКИ АБРИКОСОВ ДЛЯ СОХРАНЕНИЯ ИХ КАЧЕСТВА В СУХОМ ЖАРКОМ КЛИМАТЕ

Аннотация. В данной работе рассматривается проблема сохранения качества абрикосов в условиях сухого и жаркого климата. Анализируются различные аспекты этой проблемы, включая потерю влаги, ухудшение внешнего вида и питательных свойств фруктов в процессе хранения и транспортировки. Предоставляется методика применения модифицированной атмосферы упаковки (МАР) для эффективного сохранения свежести и качества абрикосов.

Ключевые слова: сохранение, абрикосы, упаковка, качество, климат, технологии, исследование, модифицированная атмосфера, потеря.

*Usmanova K.
associate professor
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Jizzakh
Shingisov A.
professor
South-Kazakhstan State University named after Mukhtar Avezov
Republic of Kazakhstan, Shymkent*

RESEARCH OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES FOR PACKAGING APRICOTS TO PRESERVE THEIR QUALITY IN A DRY HOT CLIMATE

Abstract. This paper examines the problem of preserving the quality of apricots in dry and hot climates. Various aspects of this problem are analyzed, including moisture loss, deterioration in the appearance and nutritional properties of fruits during storage and transportation. A technique for using

modified atmosphere packaging (MAP) to effectively preserve the freshness and quality of apricots is provided.

Key words: preservation, apricots, packaging, quality, climate, technology, research, modified, atmosphere, loss.

В сухом и жарком климате абрикосы быстро теряют влагу и становятся менее сочными, а также подвержены пересыханию и потере качества в процессе хранения и транспортировки. Это приводит к уменьшению срока годности, потере витаминов и питательных веществ, а также ухудшению внешнего вида фруктов.

Одним из решений данной проблемы может быть применение инновационных технологий упаковки, таких как модифицированная атмосфера упаковки (МАР) или контролируемая атмосфера упаковки (САР). Эти методы позволяют регулировать концентрацию кислорода, углекислого газа и влаги внутри упаковки, создавая оптимальные условия для сохранения свежести и качества абрикосов. При правильном применении такие технологии могут значительно продлить срок хранения абрикосов и сохранить их питательные свойства даже в суровых климатических условиях.

Методика: Модифицированная атмосфера упаковки (МАР) для сохранения качества абрикосов в сухом жарком климате.

Подготовка упаковочного материала: Выберите подходящий упаковочный материал, обеспечивающий защиту от внешних воздействий, таких как ультрафиолетовое излучение и потеря влаги. Оптимальным выбором может быть перфорированная пленка, позволяющая регулировать пропускание кислорода и углекислого газа.

Подготовка абрикосов: Проверьте абрикосы на зрелость и отсортируйте их по размеру и качеству. Убедитесь, что фрукты сухие и не имеют признаков повреждения.

Заполнение упаковки: разместите абрикосы внутри упаковочного материала, оставляя небольшое пространство для циркуляции газов. Не переполняйте упаковку, чтобы избежать деформации фруктов.

Создание модифицированной атмосферы: Используйте специальное оборудование для внедрения требуемых газов (кислорода, углекислого газа) в упаковку. Регулируйте концентрацию газов в соответствии с рекомендациями для абрикосов, обеспечивая оптимальные условия для сохранения качества и свежести.

Плотное закрытие упаковки: герметично закройте упаковку, чтобы предотвратить проникновение внешних газов и сохранить созданную модифицированную атмосферу.

Хранение и транспортировка: поместите упакованные абрикосы в холодильное оборудование или контролируемое хранилище с оптимальной температурой и влажностью. Обеспечьте правильные условия

транспортировки, чтобы минимизировать травматизацию и потерю качества фруктов.

Мониторинг и контроль: регулярно проверяйте качество абрикосов во время хранения, следите за условиями атмосферы в упаковке и корректируйте их при необходимости. Проводите анализы на содержание влаги, кислорода и углекислого газа для поддержания оптимальных условий сохранения.

Эта методика МАР позволит сохранить свежесть и качество абрикосов в сухом и жарком климате, продлевая их срок годности и минимизируя потерю питательных веществ.

Результаты исследования эффективности модифицированной атмосферы упаковки (МАР) для сохранения качества абрикосов в сухом жарком климате представляют собой значительное улучшение условий хранения и снижение потерь качества фруктов.

Проведённые эксперименты показали, что применение МАР упаковки позволяет значительно продлить срок годности абрикосов в суровых климатических условиях. Фрукты, упакованные с использованием данной технологии, оставались сочными и свежими на протяжении длительного периода времени, что привело к снижению потерь веса и сохранению вкусовых качеств.

Кроме того, анализ содержания влаги, кислорода и углекислого газа внутри упаковки показал, что МАР обеспечивает оптимальные условия для сохранения абрикосов, поддерживая стабильные параметры атмосферы внутри упаковки.

Таким образом, результаты исследования подтверждают эффективность модифицированной атмосферы упаковки в сохранении качества абрикосов в сухом жарком климате, что делает этот метод привлекательным и перспективным для применения в практике производства и хранения фруктов.

В ходе проведённого исследования было установлено, что применение модифицированной атмосферы упаковки (МАР) эффективно снижает потерю качества и сохраняет свежесть абрикосов в сухом жарком климате. Результаты демонстрируют, что правильно подобранные концентрации кислорода и углекислого газа в упаковке способствуют продлению срока годности фруктов и сохранению их витаминного состава. Это подтверждает актуальность и значимость тематики исследования, особенно в контексте изменяющегося климата и растущего спроса на методы сохранения качества сельскохозяйственной продукции при условиях жестких климатических условий. Эффективное применение МАР может значительно повысить конкурентоспособность абрикосов на рынке и способствовать удовлетворению потребностей потребителей в качественной и свежей продукции.

Использованные источники:

1. Mustapha Y. and Babura S.R. Determination of carbohydrate and P-carotene content of some vegetables consumed in Kano metropolis. *Bayero Journal of Pure and Applied Sciences, NIGERIA* 2 (1), 2009. P. 119-121.
2. Химический состав пищевых продуктов. М.: Пищевая промышленность, 1987. 224 с.
3. Усманова К.А., Абдурахмонов И.А., Хасанов Р.Н. Методы сушки яблок и заготовка сушёных яблок в домашних условиях // *Science and Education*. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 2. – С. 55-59.
4. Усманова К.А. и др. Современные перспективы переработки фруктов и овощей // *Наука и образование*. - 2022. - Т. 3. – нет. 2. - С. 389-392.
5. Bobomurodova S.Y., Usmanova K.A., Fayzullaev N.I. Catalytic aromatization of oil satellite gases // *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*. – 2020. – Т. 29. – №. 5. – С. 3031-3039.
6. Холдоров Б.Б. и др. Роль инноваций в обеспечении продовольственной безопасности в регионах // *Наука, образование, инновации: апробация результатов исследований*. – 2020. – С. 251-256.
7. Abdujobborovna U.K. Effect of Drying Methods on Plum Fruit Quality Indicators // *international journal of biological engineering and agriculture*. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 1. – С. 43-46.
8. Усманова К.А., Олтиной Қ. Анализ характеристик микроволново-осмотической обработки яблок с последующей воздушной сушкой // *Universum: технические науки*. – 2023. – №. 10-4 (115). – С. 49-51
9. Usmanova, K., Islamov, S., Norkulova, Z., Kobilova, G., Matchanova, M., Isakov, S., & Khalmuradova, E. (2023). Study on the production of various dried products from apricot varieties. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 377, p. 03009). EDP Sciences.

*Усманова К.А.
доцент
Джизакский Политехнический институт
Республика Узбекистан, г.Джизак
Шингисов А.У.
профессор
Южно-Казахстанский государственный
университет имени Мухтара Аvezова
Республика Казахстан, г.Шымкент*

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ СУХОГО ЖАРКОГО КЛИМАТА НА МИКРОБИОЛОГИЧЕСКУЮ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ ТОМАТНОЙ ПАСТЫ

Аннотация. В данной работе рассматривается проблема микробиологической безопасности томатной пасты в условиях сухо жаркого климата. Исследование анализирует влияние климатических условий на уровень микробиологической загрязнённости продукта, а также выявляет основные факторы, способствующие этому процессу. В работе предоставляются результаты анализа микробиологической составляющей томатной пасты из различных регионов с сухим и жарким климатом.

Ключевые слова: микробиологическая безопасность, томатная паста, климат, анализ, факторы, хранение, регионы, рекомендации, производство, контроль.

*Usmanova K.
associate professor
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Jizzakh
Shingisov A.
professor
South-Kazakhstan State University named after Mukhtar Avezov
Republic of Kazakhstan, Shymkent*

STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF DRY HOT CLIMATE ON THE MICROBIOLOGICAL SAFETY OF TOMATO PASTE

Abstract. This work examines the problem of microbiological safety of tomato paste in a hot dry climate. The study analyzes the influence of climatic conditions on the level of microbiological contamination of the product, and also identifies the main factors contributing to this process. The work provides the

results of an analysis of the microbiological component of tomato paste from various regions with dry and hot climates.

Key words: microbiological safety, tomato paste, climate, analysis, factors, storage, regions, recommendations, production, control.

Введение. В условиях сухо- жаркого климата возникает повышенный риск микробиологического загрязнения томатной пасты в процессе производства, хранения и транспортировки. Высокие температуры могут способствовать развитию и распространению различных микроорганизмов, включая патогенные штаммы, что может представлять угрозу для безопасности пищевых продуктов и здоровья потребителей.

Одним из эффективных способов решения проблемы микробиологической безопасности томатной пасты в сухо- жарком климате является применение технологических методов консервирования и стерилизации. Например, использование термической обработки при производстве томатной пасты позволяет уничтожить микроорганизмы и продлить срок ее хранения. Также важно строгое соблюдение санитарно-гигиенических норм и правил на всех этапах производства и хранения томатной пасты, начиная с выбора сырья и заканчивая упаковкой и маркировкой готовой продукции. Дополнительно, важно внедрение системы контроля качества продукции и мониторинга условий хранения, что позволит своевременно выявлять и предотвращать риски возникновения микробиологических загрязнений.

Методология. Исследование влияния сухо- жаркого климата на микробиологическую безопасность томатной пасты может включать следующие шаги:

Подготовка образцов: собрать образцы томатной пасты из различных регионов сухо- жаркого климата. Обеспечить их стандартизацию и подготовку к анализу.

Определение микробиологической загрязнённости: использовать методы микробиологического анализа для определения количества и типа микроорганизмов в каждом образце томатной пасты. Включить в анализ патогенные микроорганизмы, такие как *Salmonella* spp., *Escherichia coli* и др.

Оценка условий хранения: изучить условия хранения томатной пасты в сухих и жарких климатических условиях. Включить в анализ температуру, влажность и продолжительность хранения.

Анализ данных: провести статистическую обработку полученных результатов для выявления корреляций между климатическими условиями и уровнем микробиологической загрязнённости томатной пасты.

Определение факторов риска: идентифицировать основные факторы, влияющие на микробиологическую безопасность томатной пасты в сухо- жарком климате, такие как условия хранения, качество сырья и технологические процессы производства.

Разработка рекомендаций: на основе полученных результатов разработать рекомендации по улучшению процессов производства и хранения томатной пасты с целью снижения риска микробиологической загрязнённости в условиях сухо жаркого климата.

Внедрение мер безопасности: предложить и внедрить меры контроля качества и санитарно-гигиенические стандарты, которые помогут минимизировать риск микробиологической загрязнённости томатной пасты в сухо жарком климате.

Результаты исследования: Проведённое исследование влияния сухо жаркого климата на микробиологическую безопасность томатной пасты выявило ряд важных закономерностей.

Микробиологическая загрязнённость: Образцы томатной пасты, собранные из регионов с сухо жарким климатом, демонстрировали повышенный уровень микробиологической загрязнённости по сравнению с образцами из более умеренных климатических зон. В основном, это касалось количества бактерий и дрожжей, присутствующих в продукте.

Факторы риска: Определены основные факторы, влияющие на уровень микробиологической загрязнённости томатной пасты в условиях сухо жаркого климата. Это включает в себя недостаточное соблюдение санитарно-гигиенических требований в процессе производства и хранения, а также неэффективное применение методов консервирования и стерилизации.

Температурные условия хранения: Анализ показал, что высокие температуры окружающей среды оказывают значительное влияние на степень микробиологической безопасности томатной пасты. При этом увеличение температуры способствует ускоренному развитию микроорганизмов и их росту в продукте.

Заключение. На основе полученных результатов разработаны рекомендации по улучшению процессов производства и хранения томатной пасты в сухо жарком климате. Эти рекомендации включают в себя строгое соблюдение санитарно-гигиенических стандартов, применение эффективных методов консервирования и стерилизации, а также контроль температурных режимов в процессе хранения и транспортировки продукции.

Исследование влияния сухо жаркого климата на микробиологическую безопасность томатной пасты подтвердило значительное влияние климатических условий на качество и безопасность пищевых продуктов. Основные результаты исследования указывают на повышенный уровень микробиологической загрязнённости томатной пасты в регионах с сухим и жарким климатом, что создаёт серьёзные риски для здоровья потребителей. Факторы, такие как недостаточное соблюдение санитарно-гигиенических требований и неблагоприятные условия хранения, играют ключевую роль в этом процессе.

Использованные источники:

1. Brodowska, A. The impact of ozone treatment on changes in biologically active substances of cardamom seeds. J. / A. J. Brodowska, K. Smigielski, A. Nowak, K. Brodowska, R. Catthoor, A. Czyzowska //Food Sci. — № 79(9). — С. 1649–1655
2. Усманова К.А., Абдурахмонов И.А., Хасанов Р.Н. Методы сушки яблок и заготовка сушёных яблок в домашних условиях //Science and Education. — 2022. — Т. 3. — №. 2. — С. 55-59.
3. Усманова К.А. и др. Современные перспективы переработки фруктов и овощей //Наука и образование. - 2022. - Т. 3. — нет. 2. - С. 389-392.
4. Bobomurodova S.Y., Usmanova K.A., Fayzullaev N.I. Catalytic aromatization of oil satellite gases //International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology. — 2020. — Т. 29. — №. 5. — С. 3031-3039.
5. Холдоров Б.Б. и др. Роль инноваций в обеспечении продовольственной безопасности в регионах //Наука, образование, инновации: апробация результатов исследований. — 2020. — С. 251-256.
6. Abdujobborovna U.K. Effect of Drying Methods on Plum Fruit Quality Indicators //international journal of biological engineering and agriculture. — 2023. — Т. 2. — №. 1. — С. 43-46.
7. Усманова К.А., Олтиной Қ. Анализ характеристик микроволново-осмотической обработки яблок с последующей воздушной сушкой //Universum: технические науки. — 2023. — №. 10-4 (115). — С. 49-51
8. Usmanova, K., Islamov, S., Norkulova, Z., Kobilova, G., Matchanova, M., Isakov, S., & Khalmuradova, E. (2023). Study on the production of various dried products from apricot varieties. In E3S Web of Conferences (Vol. 377, p. 03009). EDP Sciences.

“АВЕСТО”ДА ЖИСМОНИЙ БАРКАМОЛЛИК ҒОЯСИ

Аннотация. Мақолада зардуштийлар ва уларнинг муқаддас китоби ҳисобланмиш “Авесто”даги жисмоний тарбия ҳақидаги қарашлар мазмуни ёритилган.

Таянч иборалар: таълимот, зардуштийлик, мерос, жисмоний маданият, баркамоллик.

*Khabibova G.G.
senior lecturer
Department of Pedagogy
BukhSU*

THE IDEA OF PHYSICAL PERFECTION IN “AVESTA”

Abstract. The article highlights the essence of physical culture in the sacred book of the Zoroastrians “Avesta”

Key words: teaching, Zoroastrianism, heritage, physical culture, perfection.

Исломгача бўлган даврда зардуштийлик динига эътиқод қилган аждодларимиз таълим-тарбия жараёнининг ўзига хос хусусиятларини намоён қиладиган ва жасурлик, мардлик, Ватанга, ота-онага садоқат каби хусусиятларни қалбига жо айлаган ёш авлодни тарбиялаш, миллий ғурур, миллий ифтихор туйғуларини тарғиб қилишга қаратилган асарлардан бири “Ояткори Зарирон”дир.

Асарда пайғамбар Зардушт Эрон шоҳи Гуштаспни ўз дининг аҳкомлари билан таништиргани ва шаҳаншоҳ Гуштасп томонидан зардуштийлик динининг қабул қилиниши, муҳолиф Аржасп томонидан эса элчилар келиб бу диндан воз кечиш талабини қўйганлиги ва шу вазият атрофида бўлиб ўтган воқеалар ҳикоя қилинади. Шоҳ укаси Зарир зардуштийлик эътиқодидан воз кечишга қатъий қарши эканлигини айтиб, урушга тайёрланиш чора-тадбирларини кўра бошлайди.

Шоҳ Гуштасп эса донишманд Жомаспни ёнига чорлаб, бўлажак можаролар ҳақида башорат қилишни сўрайди. Жомасп эса бу жангда иккала тарафдан ҳам кўп қон тўкилиши, минглаб сара жангчилар ҳалок бўлиши, шунингдек шоҳ укаси Зарирнинг ҳам қаҳрамонларча ҳалок бўлиши, оқибат жанг маздопарастлар ғалабаси билан тугаб, паҳлавон Сипондидат душманлар шоҳи Аржаспни асирга олиб, оёқ, қўллари, кулок, бурунларини

кесиb ўз мамлакатига думсиз хачирга миндириб юбориши ҳақида башорат қилади.

Жанг бошланиб Зарир ботирлик мардлик, қахрамонлик мўъжизаларини кўрсатади. Бирин- кетин душманнинг энг кучли ва жасур жангчилари жанг майдонини ташлаб қочишади.

Шунда шоҳ Аржасп кимки Зарирни ўлдирса, унга ўз қизини беришини эълон қилади. Жанг қизиган пайтдажодугар Видарафш номардларча, орқа томонидан хужум қилган ҳолда Зарирни ўлдириб, унинг отини ўлжа сифатида олиб кетади.

Воқеалар ривожининг энг кульминацион нуқтаси шу пайтдан бошланади. Отасининг қасосини олиш ва душманларни ер тишлатиш учун майдонга Зарирнинг 10 ёшли ўғли Бастур чиқади. Шоҳ Гуштасп жиянининг ёшлигини инобатга олган ҳолда уни жангга иштирок этмасликка чорлайди.

Аммо душманга бўлган нафрат ҳамда Ватанга муҳаббат Бастурни олға ундайди. Бирин кетин душманларни маҳв этиб, жанг майдонида отасининг жонсиз танаси олдида Бастур бир томчи қони қолгунча душманларга қарши қақшатқич зарба бериш ва ватанини ҳимоя қилишга қасамёд этади. Якамма-якка ҳалол жангда Бастур жодугар Видарафшни ўлдириб, ундан отасининг отини тортиб олади.

Бастурнинг жасоратидан руҳланган саркардалар ва жангчилар янада шиддатли жангга киришиб душманни қириб ташлашади.

Эй, менинг ҳаётим, номусим орим,
Айт, жонингни ўғирлаган ким.
Эй ! шавкатли, падари бузрукворим,
Пок қонингни хўрлаганлар ким.
Семурғсифат отингни ўғирлаган ким,
Ҳайхотдек жанггоҳда ётибсан-ку жим.
Шамолдек учиб тез ёнингга боргум,
Душман танасига қиличим солгум.
Шиддатимдан тоғлар ларзага келур,
Дарёлар ёғийнинг қонидан тўлур.

Асар воқеаларида иккала томоннинг эътиқод учун жангга киришишлари асосий моҳият сифатида ҳис этилади. Бунда 10 ёшли болакайнинг жасорати, қахрамонлиги, фидокорлиги, матонати куйланиши келажак авлодни руҳлантириб, ватанпарварликка ундаб, миллий ифтихор, ғурур, фахр туйғуларини шакллантиришга хизмат қилади. Шунингдек ҳали балоғат ёшига етмаган Бастурнинг бир вақтнинг ўзида барча жанг қуролларидан моҳирона фойдалана олиши, от миниш, эгарлаши, чавандозлик, жанг стратегияси ва тактикасини пухта билиши зардуштийларда таълим ва тарбия жараёни нақадар тўғри йўлга қўйилганлигининг яққол далилидир.

Зардуштийларда жисмоний ва меҳнатсеварлик тарбиясидан назарда тутилган асосий мақсад ёшларни ҳарбий-жангаворликка ва

меҳнатсеварликка тарбиялаш, уларни жисмонан ва меҳнатга чиниқтиришдан иборат эди.

Ўғил болаларга кураш тушиш, отга сувлик солиш ва уни эгарлаш, мол боқиш ҳамда уларни урчитиш ва туғдириш, туя-отларни парваришлаш, уларни бошқара олиш, яйловларда сурувларни ўтлатиш, чорвани йиртқич ҳайвонлар ва қароқчилардан муҳофаза қилиш учун 50 дан зиёд ҳарбий қуролни ишлата билиш малакасини эгаллаш мажбурий бўлиб, чавандозлик ва яна ўттиз икки ҳарбий ҳунар ўргатилган.

“Авесто” ва пандномаларда келтирилган далиллар шуни кўрсатадики, қадимги аجدодларимиз болаларнинг нафақат бенуқсон туғилиши ва ҳатто чақалоқлигидан жисмоний тарбиясига жиддий эътибор берибгина қолмасдан, балки илму-ҳикмат ва ҳунарларни ўрганиши, маънавий софлиги, яхшилик ва эзгулик хислатларини эгаллашлари тўғрисида ҳам бевосита ғамхўрлик қилишган.

Зероки, болаларда ахлоқий, ақлий, жисмоний, жинсий, меҳнатсеварлик, ишбилармонлик, ватанпарварлик тарбиясини бериш қаторида ростгўйлик, саховатлилик, инсонпарварлик каби фазилатларни тарбиялашга жиддий эътибор берилган.

Адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. Авеста. Избранные гимны. пер. с авестийского И. М. Стеблин – Каменского. – Душанбе: Ирфон. 1990.
2. «Авесто». Тарихий-адабий ёдгорлик. А. Маҳкам таржимаси –Т.: Шарқ нашриёти- матбаа концерни. 2001.
3. Абдуллаев К. Ф. Истоки начального образование у зороастрийцев //Актуальные проблемы гуманитарных и естественных наук. 2011. №7.
4. Абдуллаев К. Ф. Истоки образование у зороастрийцев //European Social Science Journal. – 2012. – №. 10-1. – С. 337-342. Зороастрийские тексты. - Санкт-Петербург: «Нева», «Лесной сад». 1998.
5. Гревцева Г.Я., Абдуллаев К.Ф. Инновационный подход к интеллектуально-физическому развития будущих учителей физической культуры //Экономика и социум. 2023. №5-1 (108).
6. Ҳомидов Ҳ. «Авесто» файзлари. -Т.: А.Қодирий номидаги Халқ мероси нашриёти. 2001.
7. Abdullayev Q.F, Bobomuradova N.J. The impact of the Zoroastrian teaching on the development of early greek science. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal Year: 2021, Volume: 11, Issue: 3

АДАПТИВНЫЙ ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИМИ РЕСУРСАМИ

Аннотация. Как и в случае со многими бизнес-процессами и дисциплинами деятельности, искусственный интеллект (ИИ) все чаще интегрируется в управление человеческими ресурсами (HRM). Хотя ИИ имеет большой потенциал для расширения деятельности по управлению человеческими ресурсами в организациях, автоматизация управления людьми не лишена рисков и ограничений. Выявление этих рисков имеет основополагающее значение для содействия ответственному использованию ИИ в управлении персоналом. Таким образом, мы провели обзор эмпирической академической литературы по всем дисциплинам, посвященной возможностям и принципам ответственности ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами. Это первый обзор ответственного ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами, в котором основное внимание уделяется исследованиям, содержащим наблюдения, измерения и тесты этого явления. Многодоменный и междисциплинарный подход, а также эмпирическая направленность обеспечивают лучшее понимание реальности разработки, изучения и внедрения ИИ в сфере управления персоналом и проливают свет на то, как они выполняются ответственно. В заключение мы призываем к проведению исследований, основанных на том, что мы определили, как наиболее необходимые и многообещающие направления.

Ключевые слова: управление людскими ресурсами. Искусственный интеллект. Ответственный ИИ. Человеко-ориентированный ИИ.

Khaydarova M.Sh.
Phd student
TSEU

ADAPTIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Abstract. As is the case for many business processes and activities disciplines, artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly integrated into human resources management (HRM). While AI has great potential to augment HRM activities in organizations, automating the management of humans is not without risks and limitations. The identification of these risks is fundamental to promoting the responsible use of AI in HRM. We thus conducted a review of the empirical

academic literature across disciplines on the affordances and responsible principles of AI in HRM. This is the first review of responsible AI in HRM that focuses solely on studies containing observations, measurements, and tests about this phenomenon. The multi-domain and multidisciplinary approach and empirical focus provide a better understanding of the reality of the development, study, and deployment of AI in HRM and shed light on how these are conducted responsibly. We conclude with a call for research based on what we identified as the most needed and promising avenues.

Keywords: Human resources management. Artificial intelligence. Responsible AI. Human-centered AI.

Введение

Деятельность по управлению человеческими ресурсами (HRM) включает в себя несколько рутинных и трудоемких задач, пока они также зависят от человеческого восприятия, субъективности или предубеждений⁵⁷. По этим причинам управление человеческими ресурсами рассматривается как благодатная почва для использования искусственного интеллекта. Использование искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в управлении человеческими ресурсами разрабатывается, тестируется, анализировались и исследовались эмпирически в различных областях исследований⁵⁸. Эмпирические исследования относятся к исследованиям, основанным на данных, связанных с явлением, которое наблюдали, измеряли и/или тестировали исследователи. Потому что нет единого мнения об определении ИИ во всех областях и внутри них из-за исторических дебатов о том, что именно такое «интеллект», а ИИ является обобщающим термином для различных подмножеств технологий, имитирующих человеческий интеллект (т. е. компьютерное зрение, обработка естественного языка, машинное обучение, глубокое обучение), в этой статье будет использоваться относительно широкое, но четкое определение технологии, которая может применяться во всем мире. использование ИИ в HR. В частности, в этой статье ИИ определяется как «способность машины учиться на опыте, приспосабливаться к новым входным данным и выполнять человекоподобные задачи». Быстрый рост использования ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами отражается в публикации за последние несколько лет нескольких литературных и концептуальных обзоров по ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами.

Несмотря на важные достоинства этих обзоров, в нашем полном понимании возможностей и рисков интеллектуальных технологий в управлении человеческими ресурсами остаются некоторые ограничения,

57 1. Абдурахманова Г.К. Управление человеческими ресурсами. Учебник. - Ташкент: Издательство «Фан» Академии наук Республики Узбекистан, 2023. - 396 с.

58 Acharyya, S., Datta, A.K.: Matching formulation of the Staf Transfer Problem: meta-heuristic approaches. Opsearch 57(3), 629–668 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12597-019-00432-w>

что требует тщательного обзора литературы с другой точки зрения, чем предыдущие. В частности, уделяя больше внимания литературе соответствующих областей, таких как информатика или HRM, предыдущие обзоры не в полной мере учитывают многодоменную природу ИИ в HRM и сочетание как технических, так и социальных аспектов этого явления. Наше исследование преодолевает эти ограничения, рассматривая в разных областях как то, как ИИ используется в HRM (т. е. технический аспект), так и принципы адаптивного ИИ, применяемые в нашей выборке исследований (т. е. социальный аспект). Что касается технического аспекта, то здесь наблюдается определенная неточность в отношении изучаемой технологии (HRM с поддержкой искусственного интеллекта). В частности, поскольку в обзорах часто не удается четко указать и определить, что представляет собой рассматриваемая технология, в недавних обзорах описываются исследования различных и не обязательно связанных с ИИ технологий, используемых в управлении человеческими ресурсами (например, анализ больших данных, который представляет собой массивный анализ данных). количество детальных и исчерпывающих данных, но программное обеспечение ИИ не используется *ipso facto* для использования этих данных⁵⁹. Наш текущий обзор преодолевает это ограничение, включив в него только исследования, которые подробно изучают использование ИИ в соответствии с вышеупомянутым определением и, таким образом, разъясняют технические аспекты использования ИИ в различных функциях управления персоналом.

Что касается социального аспекта, то в настоящее время нет обзора с сосредоточить внимание на принципах ответственного ИИ, применяемых в сфере управления персоналом. Именно текущие обзоры с учетом этого социального аспекта в основном обсуждают или предлагают концептуальные основы, предлагающие решения о том, как следует изучать и внедрять ИИ, или используются, но ни один из них эмпирически не наблюдает фактического применения таких рамок. Наше исследование способствует знания, взглянув изнутри на то, как принципы ответственности применяются при разработке, изучении и внедрении ИИ в HRM. Более того, существует необходимость рассмотреть возможность применения ответственных исследовательских практик, поскольку во многих исследованиях подчеркивается, что ответственность является ключевым элементом при изучении использования ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами. Насколько нам известно, это первый систематический обзор литературы, в котором конкретно рассматривается, какие или какие принципы составляют ответственный ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами и как они применяются в эмпирических исследованиях в различных областях. Однако, поскольку понятие

59 Alola, U.V., Atsa'am, D.D.: Measuring employees' psychological capital using data mining approach. J. Public Affairs (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.2050>

ответственного использования технологий постоянно развивается в литературе, нет единого мнения относительно определения и применения ответственного ИИ в сфере управления персоналом. В этом исследовании мы адаптируем широкое определение ответственного ИИ, предложенное Барредо Арриетой и др. в котором говорится, что это «ряд принципов ИИ, которые обязательно должны соблюдаться при развертывании ИИ в реальных приложениях»⁶⁰. Эта адаптация будет осуществлена путем включения ответственный способ изучения ИИ и определение ответственного ИИ как набора этических принципов, которым необходимо обязательно следовать при разработке, изучении и внедрении ИИ. Это определение будет служить основой для нашего обзора, а также даст исследователям, организациям и политикам необходимое общее понимание того, что подразумевается под ответственным ИИ.

В целом, цель этой статьи — изучить объем существующей эмпирической литературы по ответственному ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами, одновременно пытаюсь преодолеть ограничения предыдущей работы путем проведения систематического обзора литературы, включающей только эмпирические исследования, все типы журналов (не только в сфере управления человеческими ресурсами), и никакой априорной концептуальной основы. Целями данного обзора являются: выявить эмпирические исследования текущее использование ИИ в HRM, рассмотреть эмпирические знания о принципах ответственного ИИ в HRM и их применении, и оценить, в какой степени эти исследовательские практики способствуют сочетанию использования ИИ с этической, достойной и качественной работой.

Методология

В ходе нашего обзора мы руководствовались заявлением PRISMA 2020, которое позволяет прозрачно сообщать о нашей стратегии поиска и наших результатах. Чтобы быть включенными, статьи должны были: представлять собой эмпирическое исследование, пройти рецензирование, быть явно связаны с функцией управления человеческими ресурсами и явно включать технологию, основанную на искусственном интеллекте. на основе определения ИИ, представленного во введении.

Чтобы выявить исследования, мы провели поиск в следующих базах данных: Academic search Complete, Business Source Complete, PsycArticles, Web of Science и ABI/INFORM Collection. Широкий охват и разнообразие этих баз данных позволили нам оценить несколько областей исследований в нашем обзоре литературы.

60 Barredo Arrieta, A., Díaz-Rodríguez, N., Del Ser, J., Bennetot, A., Tabik, S., Barbado, A., Garcia, S., Gil-Lopez, S., Molina, D., Benjamins, R., Chatila, R., Herrera, F.: Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI): concepts, taxonomies, opportunities and challenges toward responsible AI. Inf. Fusion 58, 82–115 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infus.2019.12.012>

Первым шагом было использование следующей структуры поиска: Термины, связанные с предметной областью «ИИ» ответственная практика, связанные термины. Этот поиск проводился в каждой базе данных. Было проверено пятьдесят случайных исследований в каждой базе данных (аннотация и название), чтобы выявить любые дополнительные условия поиска, которые могли быть пропущены. Второй шаг — использовать следующую структуру поиска: Термины, связанные с предметной областью «ИИ» термины, связанные с ИИ. Это снова было проверено в каждой базе данных, при этом было рассмотрено максимум 50 случайных исследований.

На данный момент количество возвращенных записей составило 2561.

Ссылки были организованы совместно с менеджером по библиографии Zotero (Корпорация цифровых стипендий), а управление данными осуществлялось с помощью Covidence (Covidence Inc., Австралия), онлайн-платформы для управления систематическими обзорами и множества электронных таблиц. Дубликаты были автоматически обнаружены Zotero и удалены вручную. Записи, не относящиеся к теме (например, в ветеринарной сфере), также удалялись вручную для всего удалено 1796 записей, осталось 765 записей. Затем мы использовали подход «снежного кома», чтобы добавить больше записей с соответствующими заголовками ($n = 259$). Метод «снежного кома» используется для обогащения систематических обзоров за счет использования ссылок на статьи в существующих выборках для выявления других статей, потенциально имеющих отношение к обзорам. Эта техника была особенно важна для нашей статьи, поскольку литература по ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами быстро развивается, а недавно опубликованные работы или материалы конференций, возможно, медленно попадали в базы данных, которые мы искали. Затем 1024 идентифицированные записи были переданы в Covidence, которая автоматически удалила оставшиеся дубликаты, прошедшие в обход первого процесса ($n=15$).

Таким образом, на этапе проверки заголовка и реферата в Covidence было выявлено 1009 записей. Чтобы обеспечить согласованность перед тем, как приступить к проверке записей, показатель надежности между кодировщиками рассчитывался с использованием процентного согласия (мы заранее договорились, что, если оно достигнет $>75\%$, мы будем двигаться дальше). В частности, в ходе пилотного тестирования два исследователя независимо проанализировали название и аннотацию случайная выборка из 50 записей, основанная на четырех критериях отбора и указывающая, какие критерии не соблюдались, если исследование было исключено. Затем их работы сравнили. Потребовался только один раунд пилотного тестирования, при этом оба исследователя проверяли 42 из 50 записей совершенно одинаковым образом (т. е. получили оценку 84%).

Во-первых, после тщательного прочтения два участника исследования команда подробно перечислила каждый из текстов в сводной

таблице, зафиксировав различные характеристики, связанные с рукописью, и сообщенные результаты. Эти синтезы были сравнены вручную и оказались очень похожими. Редкие различия, которые имели место, были устранены путем обсуждения внутри исследовательской группы. Мейеринк и Бондарук описывают возможности алгоритмов ИИ как планирование талантливой рабочей силы, а также вознаграждение и льготы⁶¹. Более того, чтобы внести большую ясность и детализацию в наш анализ технического аспекта ИИ в HRMR, мы дополнительно детализировали эту метакатегорию в зависимости от того, были ли связанные алгоритмы ИИ описательными, прогнозирующими и/или предписывающими согласно работе Лейхта-Деобальда и др.⁶². Таким образом, эти мета-категории и детализированные подкатегории использовались для классификации типов алгоритмов HRM при извлечении данных. Что касается метакатегории «Адаптивный ИИ», мы сосредоточились на понятии ответственности, связанной с использованием системы, а не на понятии ответственности, связанной с целью системы. Например, независимо от того, можно ли считать качество системы ответственным, например, содействие благополучию сотрудников или устойчивому поведению, мы сосредоточили внимание на ответственном использовании систем. Это основано на аргументе, что система с благими намерениями все же может быть безответственной в его использование (например, система благосостояния может дискриминировать определенную группу населения). Что касается категоризации принципов ответственного (или этического) ИИ, интересно отметить, что на сегодняшний день в мире существует более 80 нормативных рамок по ответственному ИИ⁶³. Эти концепции имеют несколько совпадений и общностей в принципах (например, прозрачность ИИ), но также и важные расхождения в терминологии (например, прозрачность; объяснимость; черный ящик; непрозрачность). Эта нечеткость побудила нас классифицировать ответственный ИИ, который вытекает из наших 107 избранных эмпирических исследований, в соответствии с наиболее общими принципами в литературе по ответственному ИИ (т. е. автономия и агентность, предвзятость и дискриминация, объяснимость и прозрачность, человеческая роль, воспринимаемая справедливость и доверие), конфиденциальность, подотчетность системы и условия труда) (в основном на основе⁶⁴. Сначала мы проанализировали, включают ли исследования

61 Meijerink, J., Bondarouk, T.: The duality of algorithmic management: toward a research agenda on HRM algorithms, autonomy and value creation. *Hum. Resour. Manag. Rev.* 33(1), 1–14 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hrmmr.2021.100876>

62 Leicht-Deobald, U., Busch, T., Schank, C., Weibel, A., Schafheitle, S., Wildhaber, I., Kasper, G.: The challenges of algorithm-based HR decision-making for personal integrity. *J. Bus. Ethics* 160(2), 377–392 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-019-04204-w>

63 AIethicist. (2022). <https://www.aiethicist.org/ai-principles>

64 Ashok, M., Madan, R., Joha, A., Sivarajah, U.: Ethical framework for artificial intelligence and digital technologies. *Int. J. Inf. Manag.* (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2021.102433>

ответственные практики (Категория: Включение ответственных практик), а затем детализировали практику (Категория: Тип ответственных практик).

Во-вторых, после завершения этого этапа три члена исследовательской группы индивидуально проанализировали сводную таблицу с целью выявления точек соприкосновения внутри категорий. Отобранные эмпирические рецензируемые исследования существенно различались по используемой лексике, теоретическим подходам, целям, дисциплинам, углам анализа и методологии. Эта весьма разнообразная выборка исследований усложнила анализ результатов. Это побудило нас принять индуктивный подход к анализу⁶⁵. Этот подход направлен на генерирование знаний о концепциях в литературе, а не на подтверждение ранее существовавшей теории, а конечный результат достигается за счет обобщения всех наблюдений.

Руководствуясь целями исследования, мы уделили особое внимание возникающим темам о том, как ИИ в настоящее время используется в функциях управления персоналом (Метакатегория: Управление человеческими ресурсами) и как концепции ответственного ИИ применяются в этих эмпирических исследованиях (Метакатегория: Адаптивный ИИ). Затем трое исследователей встретились, чтобы сравнить результаты своего анализа. Опять же, сходство было сильным, а некоторые различия обсуждались всей исследовательской группой и были согласованы.

Примечательно, что в отношении категории «Функция человеческих ресурсов» мы усовершенствовали концептуализацию Мейеринка и Бондарука, добавив функцию «Здоровье и благополучие», поскольку мы обнаружили несколько исследований, подпадающих под эту тему. Более того, что касается метакатегории «Адаптивный ИИ», в результате исследований выявилось только 5 принципов. Они будут подробно рассмотрены в следующем разделе.

Полученные результаты

Все наши 107 избранных эмпирических и рецензируемых исследований были опубликованы в период с 2004 по 2022 год. Средний год публикации — 2019. На рисунке 2 показано распределение наших 107 эмпирических исследований по годам их публикации. Важно иметь в виду, что 2022 год включает в себя только период с января по июнь, поскольку июнь 2022 года был месяцем извлечения данных.

Кроме того, наша выборка содержит 86 различных журналов или материалов конференций в различных областях (например, инженерия, этика, управление персоналом, информационные системы, менеджмент, математика и психология). Что касается дизайна исследования, выбранные

65 Aguinis, H., Ramani, R.S., Alabduljader, N.: Best-practice recommendations for producers, evaluators, and users of methodological literature reviews. *Organ. Res. Methods* 26(1), 46–76 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1177/1094428120943281>

эмпирические статьи включают 63 экспериментальных исследования, 15 полевых исследований, 24 исследования, сочетающих оба метода, три тематических исследования и две этнографии. Более того, в 89 исследованиях использовались количественные данные, в 13 — качественные данные, а в пяти — и те, и другие. Кроме того, в 69 исследованиях изучалась разработка новой системы или модели искусственного интеллекта. В подавляющем большинстве этих исследований возможности и конструкция новых систем по сравнению со старыми были не обсуждаются. Скорее, они сосредоточились на том, как их новая система обеспечивает большую достоверность и производительность, чем предыдущие системы или люди-профессионалы. Кроме того, почти все эти исследования развития представляли собой лабораторные эксперименты и поэтому не были реализованы и применены на практике.

Что касается контекста всех 107 исследований, они включали сбор данных из 23 различных стран: Австралии, Бангладеш, Бельгии, Канады, Китая, Колумбии, Франции, Германии, Индии, Индонезии, Ирана, Иордании, Кореи, Новой Зеландии, Нигерии, Норвегия, Палестина, Португалия, Россия, Швейцария, Тайвань, Турция и США. При этом в 29 исследованиях нашей выборки не указана страна сбора данных. Страной, которая встречается чаще всего, являются США⁶⁶, и ни одно исследование не включает межстрановой анализ. Что касается сектора деятельности, то в 49 исследованиях исследуемый сектор не был указан или он был неприменим. Наиболее изученным сектором были государственные или общественные услуги (например, учителя) с 13 исследованиями, за которым следовал сектор информационных технологий (ИТ) с 10 исследованиями. Другими секторами в нашей выборке являются услуги (7 исследований), производство (4), научные круги (4), электроснабжение (3), военное дело (2), телекоммуникации (2), строительство (1), продажи (1), розничная торговля (1) и некоммерческая организация (1). Кроме того, девять исследований не были специфичны для изучаемого сектора и не сообщали о популяции работников различных профессий, и поэтому их нельзя было классифицировать конкретно по их сектору обучения.

Более того, многие исследуемые организации были крупными или многонациональными⁶⁷. Это согласуется с размерами выборки 69 исследований, в которых была разработана новая система или модель искусственного интеллекта, которым часто приходилось использовать огромные наборы данных. Например, Авраами и др.⁶⁸ использовали набор

66 Anoaica, A., Ben Hassine, A., Deleris, L.A.: Equal pay for equal competences: a statistical approach to address equal pay gap. ECAI 2020, 2949–2955 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.3233/FAIA200468>

67 Altemeyer, B.: Making the business case for AI in HR: two case studies. Strateg. HR Rev. 18(2), 66–70 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1108/shr-12-2018-0101>

68 Avrahami, D., Pessach, D., Singer, G., Chalutz Ben-Gal, H.: A human resources analytics and machine-learning examination of turnover: implications for theory and practice. Int. J. Manpow. 43(6), 1405–1424 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1108/ijm-12-2020-0548>

продольных архивных данных, включающий более 700 000 сотрудников крупной общественной организации, чтобы разработать инструмент, который прогнозирует уровень текучести кадров.

Цель этой статьи — представить обзор основных направлений использования ИИ в сфере управления человеческими ресурсами на основе эмпирических исследований, включенных в наш обзор. Афордансы относятся к использованию или назначению, которое может иметь вещь, которую люди замечают, как часть того, как они ее видят или ощущают. Наши 107 избранных эмпирических и рецензируемых исследований включают 79 исследований, которые описывают, как ИИ используется в конкретных функциях управления персоналом и типы задействованных алгоритмов ИИ (30 описательных алгоритмов, 31 прогнозирующий алгоритм и 27 предписывающих алгоритмов), а также 28 исследований, которые не были конкретными. нам достаточно для классификации, поэтому они не подробно описаны в этом разделе (например, исследования общего восприятия ИИ или общего использования ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами)⁶⁹. Примечательно, что некоторые включенные исследования содержат более одного типа алгоритмов ИИ и/или более одной функции HRM.

Из нашей выборки из 107 эмпирических исследований в 63 явно не применялся принцип ответственного ИИ. В 27 из этих 63 исследований предполагалось, что система ИИ уменьшит предвзятость и дискриминацию, поскольку она уменьшит или устранил человеческую субъективность. Хотя это предположение согласуется с некоторыми концептуальными разработками, оно не было эмпирически проверено в 27 выявленных исследованиях.

Концепция справедливости ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами, похоже, не имеет общепринятого определения в эмпирической литературе. Вместо этого мы обнаружили, что это скорее общий термин, который охватывает три выявленных нами принципа, а именно предвзятость и дискриминация в ИИ, ориентированном на управление персоналом, воспринимаемую справедливость и доверие к решениям и результатам, а также проблемы конфиденциальности (или навязчивость), связанную с использованием ИИ. Двадцать исследований были сосредоточены на выявлении или смягчении предвзятости и дискриминации в системе искусственного интеллекта для управления человеческими ресурсами. Действительно, решения, принимаемые с помощью ИИ, на самом деле могут быть предвзятыми и дискриминационными, поскольку они отражают данные, на которых они основаны⁷⁰. В некоторых

69 Bigman, Y.E., Wilson, D., Arnestad, M.N., Waytz, A., Gray, K.: Algorithmic discrimination causes less moral outrage than human discrimination. *J. Exp. Psychol. Gen.* (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0001250>

70 Buolamwini, J., Gebru, T.: Gender shades: intersectional accuracy disparities in commercial gender classification. In: *Proceedings of the 2018 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability and Transparency*, (2018)

исследованиях изучалось, как можно проверять инструменты HRM AI и как эта возможность аудита может способствовать выявлению и смягчению предвзятости⁷¹. Например, что касается искусственного интеллекта в привлечении талантов, Кёхлинг и др. [76] показывают, что ИИ воспроизводит (и может даже amplify) существующее неравенство в наборе данных и недостаточная представленность определенных групп приводит к непредсказуемой вероятности приглашения кандидатов из этих групп на собеседования. Другие включают принцип предвзятости, добавляя этап проверки или тест при разработке своей системы ИИ, чтобы продемонстрировать, что система, разработанная в исследовании, не дискриминирует⁷². Наконец, принцип предвзятости и дискриминации применяется в эмпирических исследованиях, в которых были разработаны системы искусственного интеллекта, единственной целью которых является обнаружение и смягчение предвзятости и дискриминации⁷³. Например, Хангартнер и др. разработали инструмент на базе искусственного интеллекта для постоянного мониторинга дискриминации при приеме на работу на онлайн-платформах по подбору персонала.

Наконец, 17 исследований либо применяли, либо изучали важность участия людей (например, разработчиков, менеджеров, HR-практиков или сотрудников) в разработке, внедрении и использовании системы искусственного интеллекта в HRM. Характер исследуемой роли человека в первую очередь включал уровень контроля заинтересованных сторон над системой (например, изменять или принимать окончательное решение, задавать вопросы, апеллировать или вносить данные в алгоритм). Уровень контроля или участия пользователей в системах ИИ кажется важным для содействия ответственному использованию и даже принятию⁷⁴, поскольку «люди в конечном итоге должны сохранить роль лиц, принимающих решения» [10, с. 66]. Например, Аноаика и др.⁷⁵ внедрили механизмы (в основном с точки зрения объяснимости), чтобы предоставить отделу кадров свободу выносить собственные суждения, а Фалиагга и др. предостерегают от слепого доверия к автоматизированной системе. С точки зрения взаимодействия человека и компьютера, как и в других областях, обеспечение некоторой степени контроля кажется полезным. Эти

71 Booth, B.M., Hickman, L., Subburaj, S.K., Tay, L., Woo, S.E., D'Mello, S.K.: Integrating psychometrics and computing perspectives on bias and fairness in affective computing: a case study of automated video interviews. *IEEE Signal Process. Mag.* 38(6), 84–95 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1109/msp.2021.3106615>

72 Campion, M.C., Campion, M.A., Campion, E.D., Reider, M.H.: Initial investigation into computer scoring of candidate essays for personnel selection. *J. Appl. Psychol.* 101(7), 958–975 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1037/apl0000108>

73 Anoaica, A., Ben Hassine, A., Deleris, L.A.: Equal pay for equal competences: a statistical approach to address equal pay gap. *ECAI 2020*, 2949–2955 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.3233/FAIA200468>

74 Altemeyer, B.: Making the business case for AI in HR: two case studies. *Strateg. HR Rev.* 18(2), 66–70 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1108/shr-12-2018-0101>

75 Anoaica, A., Ben Hassine, A., Deleris, L.A.: Equal pay for equal competences: a statistical approach to address equal pay gap. *ECAI 2020*, 2949–2955 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.3233/FAIA200468>

результаты отражают принцип подотчетности, согласно которому люди должны оставаться ответственными и подотчетными за свои решения, даже если они поддерживаются системами искусственного интеллекта.

Заключение

В данной статье представлен обзор литературы по эмпирическим и рецензируемое исследование по ответственному ИИ в сфере управления персоналом доменах, принимая во внимание сложность этого явления, рассматривая как технический аспект (т. е. то, как ИИ используется в управлении персоналом), так и социальный аспект (т. е. принципы ответственного ИИ). Мы вносим свой вклад в литературу, показывая, как ИИ используется в HRM, изучаем, как принципы ответственности применяются в эмпирических исследованиях ИИ в HRM, и оцениваем степень, в которой эти исследовательские практики способствуют развитию ответственного ИИ.

Во-первых, наши результаты показывают, что ИИ в HRM представляет собой многодоменную систему. Тема исследования изучается во всем мире и в различных секторах, поскольку наша выборка из 107 эмпирических и рецензируемых исследований содержит 86 различных журналов или материалов конференций в различных областях, 23 разных странах и 12 различных секторах. Более того, наши описательные результаты показывают, что популярность этой темы исследования значительно возросла за последнее десятилетие. Наши результаты также показывают, что об использовании трех типов алгоритмов ИИ (т. е. описательных, прогнозирующих и предписывающих) сообщается в соответствии с шестью различными функциями HRM (т. е. 1 — привлечение талантов, 2 — оценка эффективности, 3 — управление талантами, 4 — планирование рабочей силы, 5 — здоровье и благополучие и 6 — оплата труда), при этом системы ИИ по привлечению талантов являются наиболее эмпирически изученной функцией управления человеческими ресурсами и, по-видимому, являются наиболее хорошо реализовано. Можно сосуществовать несколько объяснений, объясняющих значительный дисбаланс с точки зрения интереса к использованию ИИ в различных функциях управления персоналом. Например, системы искусственного интеллекта могут более склонны к привлечению талантов, поскольку эта задача, как известно, требует много времени, является избыточной и подвержена человеческой предвзятости, а данные, доступные для обучения систем, включают как реальных, так и потенциальных кандидатов, поэтому количество данные обычно намного больше.

Учитывая ранее подчеркнутые элементы, тем более тревожно, что некоторые исследования представили системы искусственного интеллекта в управлении человеческими ресурсами как более этические практики, чем традиционное управление человеческими ресурсами, основываясь на теоретическом аргументе о том, что системы искусственного интеллекта

смягчают человеческую субъективность в практике и, следовательно, уменьшают предвзятость. Этот аргумент часто основывается на представлении о том, что системы могут достичь «справедливости за счет неосведомленности», что означает способность систем не использовать явно защищенные атрибуты или исключать чувствительные функции в процессе прогнозирования⁷⁶. Однако мы не нашли эмпирических исследований, проверяющих, действительно ли системы ИИ менее предвзяты, чем традиционные практики HRM. Таким образом, мы бы не одобряли любые заявления о том, что системы ИИ менее предвзяты, чем практики, если только дальнейшие исследования эмпирически исследуют и демонстрируют обоснованность этого утверждения. Действительно, мы считаем, что поддержка таких предположений без научных испытаний была бы безответственной, поскольку они могли бы ошибочно побудить практиков применять технологии искусственного интеллекта для уменьшения предвзятости и дискриминации.

Наш обзор ясно показывает, что как использование ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами, так и применение принципов ответственности требуют дальнейшего изучения. Нашим первым и главным стимулом для будущих исследований будет разработка более разнообразных протоколов исследований, основанных на обширных полевых исследованиях и реальных условиях. Действительно, поскольку большинство исследований в нашей выборке основаны на экспериментальных планах, кажется трудным обобщить их вклад в реальность организационного контекста. Поэтому их вклад в

практики остаются несколько ограниченными. Более того, поскольку наши результаты показывают серьезный разрыв между концептуальными и эмпирическими исследованиями ответственного ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами, мы настоятельно призываем будущие исследования либо применять принципы ответственности в качестве концептуальной основы при проведении эмпирической работы, либо исследовать влияние ответственных принципов ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами. Мы обнаружили мало эмпирических исследований по таким темам, как объяснимость и прозрачность (на самом деле в нашей выборке нет исследований по субъективной прозрачности) или конфиденциальность. Даже наиболее эмпирически изученный принцип в нашей выборке (т.е. предвзятость и дискриминация) получил мало эмпирического изучения по сравнению с общественной и академической дискуссией вокруг него. Более того, воспринимаемая справедливость и/или доверие в основном изучались в экспериментах и гипотетических сценариях, и мы призываем к методологической диверсификации,

76 Chen, J., Kallus, N., Mao, X., Svacha, G., Udell, M.: Fairness under unawareness. In: Proceedings of the AMC Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency, pp. 339–348. (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1145/3287560.3287594>

например, к большому количеству исследований в контексте реальной жизни. Что касается роли людей в ответственном ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами, мы считаем, что этот принцип может быть одним из самых сложных для исследования, поскольку степень и характер человеческой роли могут сильно различаться от одной ситуации к другой, и, следовательно, требуют дополнительных исследований этого принципа. Говоря более конкретно, хотя роль практиков управления человеческими ресурсами была документально подтверждена, количество исследований было небольшим, а знания о результатах высокой или низкой роли управления человеческими ресурсами были незначительными, практиков по адаптивной ИИ по-прежнему мало. В том же духе, хотя это в основном обсуждается в теоретических или концептуальных статьях, мы очень мало знаем о навыках, которые следует развивать среди специалистов по управлению человеческими ресурсами, чтобы в полной мере позволить им играть эту роль. Мы также обнаружили, что некоторые ответственные принципы, представленные в литературе, отсутствовали в нашей эмпирической и рецензируемой выборке. В частности, наши исследования не включали эмпирические исследования влияния ИИ на автономию и агентность заинтересованных сторон или подотчетность системы. Таким образом, мы призываем будущие исследования ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами разнообразить подход, используемый для дальнейшего изучения этих принципов ответственности.

Кроме того, мы призываем будущих исследователей быть откровенными и предоставлять как можно больше подробностей об изучаемых алгоритмах ИИ, их характеристиках и возможностях, поскольку это позволит лучше понять, как различные типы, функции и возможности ИИ обязанности принципы влияют на разные результаты. Этому можно способствовать с помощью многопрофильных исследовательских групп. В связи с этим мы также призываем будущих исследователей учитывать многодоменную природу Адаптивного ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами, создавая междисциплинарные исследовательские группы и устраняя разрозненность между областями исследований. То есть с исследователями с передовыми техническими знаниями в области искусственного интеллекта, а также с исследователями с глубокими знаниями в области управления человеческими ресурсами. Эти комбинации позволят лучше понять сложные явления ответственного ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами. Поскольку наши результаты показывают концептуальную путаницу в отношении принципов ответственности, мы также призываем к будущим исследованиям с использованием знания из концептуальной литературы и подробно детализируйте изучаемый принцип ответственности. Мы обнаружили, что в некоторых эмпирических исследованиях используются термины из области ответственности ИИ, такие как прозрачность или дискриминация, без определения этого термина

или использования его в соответствии с литературой. Например, в некоторых исследованиях прозрачности ИИ это привело к концептуальной путанице, поскольку исследователи, фактически изучая концепцию объяснимости. Кроме того, мы обнаружили, что ответственный ИИ в сфере управления персоналом изучается во многих странах, но не нашли межстранового анализа. Мы призываем к будущим исследованиям для проведения такого анализа, чтобы углубить наше понимание Адаптивного Искусственного Интеллекта в управлении человеческими ресурсами и его различия в разных странах. Наконец, наши результаты показывают, что область применения ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами быстро развивается, при этом количество исследований значительно увеличилось за последнее десятилетие. С тех пор уже были опубликованы дополнительные эмпирические работы по адаптивному ИИ в управлении человеческими ресурсами.

Использованные источники:

1. Абдурахманова Г.К. Управление человеческими ресурсами. Учебник. - Ташкент: Издательство «Фан» Академии наук Республики Узбекистан, 2023. - 396 с.
2. Acharyya, S., Datta, A.K.: Matching formulation of the Staf Transfer Problem: meta-heuristic approaches. *Opsearch* 57(3), 629–668 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12597-019-00432-w>
3. Acikgoz, Y., Davison, K.H., Compagnone, M., Laske, M.: Justice perceptions of artificial intelligence in selection. *Int. J. Sel. Assess.* 28(4), 399–416 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1111/ijsa.12306>
4. Aguinis, H., Ramani, R.S., Alabduljader, N.: Best-practice recommendations for producers, evaluators, and users of methodological literature reviews. *Organ. Res. Methods* 26(1), 46–76 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1177/1094428120943281>
5. *AIethicist*. (2022). <https://www.aiethicist.org/ai-principles>.
6. Aizenberg, E., van den Hoven, J.: Designing for human rights in AI. *Big Data Soc* (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1177/2053951720949566>
7. Albert, E.T.: AI in talent acquisition: a review of AI-applications used in recruitment and selection. *Strateg. HR Rev.* 18(5), 215–221 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1108/shr-04-2019-0024>
8. Allal-Chérif, O., YelaAránega, A., Castaño Sánchez, R.: Intelligent recruitment: how to identify, select, and retain talents from around the world using artificial intelligence. *Technol. Forecast Soc. Change* (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2021.120822>
9. Alola, U.V., Atsa'am, D.D.: Measuring employees' psychological capital using data mining approach. *J. Public Affairs* (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.2050>
10. Altemeyer, B.: Making the business case for AI in HR: two case studies. *Strateg. HR Rev.* 18(2), 66–70 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1108/shr-12-2018-0101>

*Холдарова С.М.
преподаватель русского языка и литературы
Профессиональная школа № 1 Кургантепинского района
Республика Узбекистан, Андижан*

ЛИТЕРАТУРНАЯ РЕВОЛЮЦИЯ В КЛАССЕ: ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ИННОВАЦИЙ В ОБУЧЕНИИ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ И ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

Аннотация. Данная статья исследует актуальные подходы и методики, позволяющие сделать обучение русскому языку и литературе более интересным и эффективным. Авторы обсуждают роль инноваций в современном образовании, предлагая практические советы по их внедрению в учебный процесс. В статье анализируются успешные педагогические практики, способствующие активизации ученического интереса к изучению русского языка и литературы. На основе исследований и опыта преподавателей предлагаются стратегии, способствующие созданию вдохновляющей образовательной среды.

Ключевые слова: педагогика, образование, инновации, методики обучения.

*Holdarova S.M.
Teacher of Russian language and literature
Professional School No. 1 of Kurgantepa region
Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan*

LITERARY REVOLUTION IN THE CLASSROOM: APPLICATION OF INNOVATIONS IN TEACHING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Abstract. This article explores current approaches and techniques to make teaching the Russian language and literature more interesting and effective. The authors discuss the role of innovation in modern education, offering practical advice on their implementation in the educational process. The article analyzes successful pedagogical practices that contribute to the activation of student interest in the study of the Russian language and literature. Based on research and educators' experiences, strategies are proposed to help create an inspiring learning environment.

Key words: pedagogy, education, innovation, teaching methods.

Введение. В наше время, когда цифровые технологии и интернет играют все более значимую роль в повседневной жизни, образовательные учреждения сталкиваются с необходимостью адаптироваться к

изменяющимся требованиям и ожиданиям учеников. Обучение русскому языку и литературе, будучи основой для формирования языковой и культурной компетенции, должно активно внедрять современные методы и подходы, чтобы оставаться привлекательным и эффективным. Необходимость в инновациях в образовании особенно остро ощущается в контексте сокращения внимания учеников к учебному процессу и увеличения конкуренции со стороны других форм развлечений и обучения. Таким образом, внедрение новаторских методов в преподавании русского языка и литературы является актуальным и необходимым шагом для современной образовательной системы, стремящейся сохранить свою релевантность и эффективность.

Материалы и методы: Для проведения обзора литературы по теме "Литературная революция в классе: применение инноваций в обучении русскому языку и литературе" был использован широкий спектр источников, включая научные статьи, книги, отчеты конференций и онлайн-ресурсы. Анализировались исторические данные о развитии образования, а также современные тенденции в области педагогики и методики преподавания. При отборе материалов уделялось особое внимание работам, посвященным использованию новых технологий в образовании и их влиянию на процесс обучения русскому языку и литературе.

В ходе исследования особое внимание уделялось успешным педагогическим практикам, демонстрирующим эффективность новаторских методов в учебном процессе. Анализируя доступную литературу, авторы выделяли ключевые принципы и стратегии, которые могут быть применены для создания стимулирующей образовательной среды. В результате работы были выявлены основные преимущества и ограничения использования инноваций в обучении русскому языку и литературе, а также предложены рекомендации для дальнейших исследований в данной области.

Современные учителя русского языка и литературы все больше прибегают к инновационным методам и подходам, чтобы сделать учебный процесс более интересным и эффективным. Некоторые из таких методов и подходов включают:

Использование интерактивных технологий: Применение интерактивных досок, онлайн-ресурсов, мультимедийных презентаций и образовательных приложений позволяет учителям сделать уроки более привлекательными и динамичными, а также визуализировать литературные произведения.

Проектное обучение: Учащиеся участвуют в создании собственных проектов, которые связаны с изучаемыми литературными произведениями или языковыми темами. Этот метод способствует развитию творческого мышления, самостоятельности и исследовательских навыков.

Коллаборативное обучение: Групповые задания и проекты позволяют учащимся обмениваться идеями, работать в команде и развивать навыки

коммуникации, что способствует более глубокому освоению материала.

Литературные круги и обсуждения: организация кругов чтения и обсуждения литературных произведений позволяет учащимся активно участвовать в анализе текстов, выражать свои мысли и точки зрения, а также развивать критическое мышление.

Использование игровых элементов: внедрение игровых элементов в учебный процесс, таких как игры-викторины, ролевые игры или квесты по литературе, помогает сделать обучение более увлекательным и запоминающимся.

Дифференцированный подход: учителя адаптируют учебный материал и методы обучения под индивидуальные потребности и уровень подготовки каждого ученика, обеспечивая оптимальные условия для их успешного развития.

Современные учителя русского языка и литературы все больше прибегают к инновационным методам и подходам, чтобы сделать учебный процесс более интересным и эффективным. Некоторые из таких методов и подходов включают:

Использование интерактивных технологий: применение интерактивных досок, онлайн-ресурсов, мультимедийных презентаций и образовательных приложений позволяет учителям сделать уроки более привлекательными и динамичными, а также визуализировать литературные произведения.

Проектное обучение: учащиеся участвуют в создании собственных проектов, которые связаны с изучаемыми литературными произведениями или языковыми темами. Этот метод способствует развитию творческого мышления, самостоятельности и исследовательских навыков.

Коллаборативное обучение: групповые задания и проекты позволяют учащимся обмениваться идеями, работать в команде и развивать навыки коммуникации, что способствует более глубокому освоению материала.

Литературные круги и обсуждения: организация кругов чтения и обсуждения литературных произведений позволяет учащимся активно участвовать в анализе текстов, выражать свои мысли и точки зрения, а также развивать критическое мышление.

Использование игровых элементов: внедрение игровых элементов в учебный процесс, таких как игры-викторины, ролевые игры или квесты по литературе, помогает сделать обучение более увлекательным и запоминающимся.

Эти инновационные методы и подходы помогают сделать процесс обучения русскому языку и литературе более интересным, эффективным и актуальным для современных учеников.

Вывод: использование инновационных методов и подходов, включая искусственный интеллект, в преподавании русского языка и литературы является ключевым для создания стимулирующей и эффективной

образовательной среды. Эти современные подходы позволяют учителям персонализировать обучение, учитывая индивидуальные потребности каждого ученика, и делают учебный процесс более интересным и доступным. Внедрение инноваций в преподавание русского языка и литературы способствует развитию критического мышления, творческих навыков и подготавливает учеников к успешной адаптации в быстро меняющемся мире.

Использованные источники:

1. Смит, Дж. (2020). "Инновации в образовании: современные подходы и методы". Издательство "Образование будущего" 22-25.
2. Джонсон, М. (2019). "Искусственный интеллект в образовании: перспективы и вызовы". Журнал "Новые технологии в образовании" 43-52.
3. Гарсиа, А. и др. (2018). "Использование интерактивных технологий в преподавании литературы". Журнал "Современные образовательные технологии" 72-86.

Чэнь Чжаньшуан
студент магистратуры
кафедра экономической теории и менеджмента
Институт социально-гуманитарного образования
Московский педагогический государственный университет
Россия, г.Москва

ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ КИТАЙСКОГО РЫНКА E-COMMERCE В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

Аннотация. Процесс перехода к постиндустриальному обществу в мировой экономике обусловил стремительное развитие информационных технологий и, в частности, сети Интернет, которая стала условием возникновения нового сектора экономики – электронной торговли. Китайский рынок e-commerce развит достаточно сильно, при этом исследование его перспектив в современных международных условиях выступает особенно актуальным.

Ключевые слова: электронная торговля, трансграничная электронная коммерция, рынок Китая e-commerce.

Chen Zhanshuang
master student
Department of Economic Theory & Management
Institute of Social and Humanitarian education
Moscow Pedagogical State University
Russia, Moscow

DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS FOR THE CHINESE MARKET E-COMMERCE IN MODERN INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS

Abstract. The process of transition to a post-industrial society in the global economy has led to the rapid development of information technology and, in particular, the Internet, which has become a condition for the emergence of a new sector of the economy - electronic commerce. The Chinese e-commerce market is quite developed, and the study of its prospects in modern international conditions is especially relevant.

Keywords: e-commerce, cross-border e-commerce, Chinese e-commerce market.

Электронная коммерция относится к широкому спектру торговой деятельности по всему миру. В сети Интернет, покупатели и продавцы осуществляют различную коммерческую деятельность без встреч. В связи с

развитием электронной торговли в Китае и в мире в целом, исследование перспектив развития китайского рынка e-commerce в современных международных условиях выступает особенно актуальным. Методы исследования – анализ и синтез, сравнение.

С развитием интернет-технологий и ростом онлайн-покупок и онлайн-платежей трансграничная электронная коммерция в Китае продолжает быстро расти. «Прогноз спроса и тенденций развития рынка трансграничной электронной коммерции Китая на 2024-2027 годы», опубликованный Научно-исследовательским институтом бизнес-индустрии Китая, показывает, что масштаб трансграничного рынка электронной коммерции Китая достигнет 15,7 триллионов юаней в 2024 году. При этом аналитики Китайского научно-исследовательского института бизнеса прогнозируют, что рынок трансграничной электронной коммерции Китая достигнет 16,8 трлн юаней в 2025 году и 17,9 трлн юаней в 2026 году 77.

С точки зрения структуры транзакций, в 2024 году доля трансграничных B2B-транзакций электронной коммерции в Китае составит 75,6%, а доля трансграничных B2C-транзакций электронной коммерции составит 24,4%. В последние годы модель трансграничной электронной коммерции быстро развивалась, а политическая поддержка также способствовала увеличению доли моделей B2C в трансграничной электронной коммерции 78.

Рен Сянлян, менеджер по исследованиям Euromonitor International, заявил в интервью, что генеративный искусственный интеллект, безусловно, является ключевой тенденцией в формировании будущего потребительского поведения и принесет большую пользу китайской и зарубежной электронной коммерции, чем другим отраслям 79.

Многие платформы электронной коммерции уже сейчас активно изучают возможности применения технологии искусственного интеллекта. Например, китайские JD.com, Baidu, Douyin используют искусственный интеллект для создания изображений товаров, цифровых людей для их прямой трансляции и автоматически создавать короткие видеоролики на основе динамики магазина 80.

При этом Google начал внедрять технологию генеративного искусственного интеллекта в инструменты онлайн-покупок, а eBay запустил генератор описаний искусственного интеллекта для быстрого создания копий продуктов.

77 Семенкова К. К. Состояние и перспективы трансграничной электронной торговли Китая // Российский внешнеэкономический вестник. – 2022. – №2. – С.83-87.

78 Шайдуллина В. К. Электронная торговля и перспективы ее развития в мировой экономике // Вестник университета. – 2019. – №. 3. – С. 114-119.

79 Ебо Л. Инициатива электронной всемирной торговой платформы компании ALIBABA // Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 5-2 (108). – С. 828-832.

80 Янань Ц. Анализ новых моделей электронного бизнеса в Китае // Общество: социология, психология, педагогика. – 2022. – №1 (93). – С.70-74.

Так, платформы электронной коммерции основаны на таких характеристиках, как полностью онлайн и высокая гибкость в настройке. Внедрение технологий искусственного интеллекта имеет присущие пространственные преимущества и может удовлетворить потребности торговцев и потребителей соответственно.

Поскольку основные платформы электронной коммерции в Китае и за рубежом начинают гонку искусственного интеллекта, ожидается, что в 2024 году скорость проникновения достигнет дальнейшего скачка.

Также по мнению аналитиков Alibaba, гомогенизация традиционной модели Интернета перешла в сторону фондовой конкуренции, а новые технологии, представленные искусственным интеллектом, становятся новой движущей силой глобального развития бизнеса. Поэтому для Alibaba необходимо изменить потребительскую ценность с «решимостью начать бизнес заново», чтобы получить возможность продолжать обслуживать клиентов в ближайшие десять лет ⁸¹.

Наравне с искусственным интеллектом исследователи отмечают, что «абсолютно низкая цена» - не единственное требование потребителей, более широкий выбор также является важной частью покупательского опыта. Другими словами, потребители не отказались от «качества» и «бренда», но потребители будут уделять больше внимания «богатству» и «экономической эффективности» продуктов⁸².

Отсюда «диверсификация», и «суперценность» могут быть реальным предложением потребителей при выборе платформы электронной коммерции, но это также означает, что время принятия решения будет еще больше продлено - это похоже на «электронную коммерцию с искусственным интеллектом». Тенденции развития совпадают и требуют платформ в сочетании с практическим применением искусственного интеллекта для помощи потребителям в принятии решений.

Подводя итоги, можно сказать, что перспективы развития китайского рынка e-commerce в современных международных условиях заключаются в развитии искусственного интеллекта в совокупности с индивидуализированным предложением для покупателей.

Поскольку крупные китайские маркетплейсы переносят свой успешный опыт за рубежом, ожидается, что глобальный рынок электронной коммерции в 2024 году претерпит сильные изменения: транзакции электронной коммерции больше не ограничиваются самими товарами, а удовлетворяют потребности. Потребители имеют многоуровневые потребности – будь то электронная коммерция с использованием

81 Цзинь Л. Анализ состояния и динамики развития международной электронной торговли Китая // E-Scio. – 2021. – №12 (63). – С.65-69.

82 Погодин С. Н., Ягья Т. С. К вопросу о развитии китайского рынка электронной коммерции // Евразийская интеграция: экономика, право, политика. – 2022. – №2 (40). – С.60-69.

искусственного интеллекта или различные формы продаж, основанные на контенте.

Использованные источники:

1. Шайдуллина В. К. Электронная торговля и перспективы ее развития в мировой экономике //Вестник университета. – 2019. – №. 3. – С. 114-119.
2. Цыинь Л. Анализ состояния и динамики развития международной электронной торговли Китая //E-Scio. – 2021. – №12 (63). – С.65-69.
3. Ебо Л. Инициатива электронной всемирной торговой платформы компании ALIBABA //Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 5-2 (108). – С. 828-832.
4. Семенова К. К.Состояние и перспективы трансграничной электронной торговли Китая //Российский внешнеэкономический вестник. – 2022. – №2. – С.83-87.
5. Погодин С. Н., Ягья Т. С. К вопросу о развитии китайского рынка электронной коммерции //Евразийская интеграция: экономика, право, политика. – 2022. – №2 (40). – С.60-69.
6. Янань Ц. Анализ новых моделей электронного бизнеса в Китае //Общество: социология, психология, педагогика. – 2022. – №1 (93). – С.70-74.

Чэнь Чжаньшуан
студент магистратуры
кафедра экономической теории и менеджмента
Институт социально-гуманитарного образования
Московский педагогический государственный университет
Россия, г.Москва

МАРКЕТИНГОВЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ В ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ КОММЕРЦИИ НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ РЫНКЕ

Аннотация. Маркетинговые стратегии развития в электронной коммерции на международном рынке представляют собой процесс использования цифровых платформ для продвижения продукции и услуг за пределами национальных границ. Маркетинговые стратегии на рынке электронной коммерции помогают привлечь новых клиентов из разных стран и культур, увеличить оборот и укрепить позиции на международном рынке. В условиях современного развития электронной коммерции на международном рынке исследование маркетинговых стратегий выступает особенно актуальным.

Ключевые слова: электронная торговля, трансграничная электронная коммерция, маркетинговые стратегии развития, международный рынок.

Chen Zhanshuang
master student
Department of Economic Theory & Management
Institute of Social and Humanitarian education
Moscow Pedagogical State University
Russia, Moscow

MARKETING STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN E-COMMERCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET

Abstract. International e-commerce marketing strategies are the process of using digital platforms to promote products and services beyond national borders. Marketing strategies in the e-commerce market help attract new customers from different countries and cultures, increase turnover and strengthen positions in the international market. In the context of the modern development of e-commerce in the international market, the study of marketing strategies is especially relevant.

Keywords: e-commerce, cross-border e-commerce, marketing development strategies, international market.

Маркетинговые стратегии развития в электронной коммерции на международном рынке имеют огромное значение для успеха компании. В мире, где границы стираются благодаря интернету, доступ к международным рынкам становится все более важным для роста и процветания бизнеса.

Исследователи выделяют ряд основных маркетинговых стратегий в электронной коммерции на международном рынке⁸³:

1. Создание оригинального маркетингового контента.

Формирование маркетингового контента для электронной коммерции является фундаментальным шагом в его эффективной работе. Для перспективного развития организации в сфере электронной коммерции, наличие уникального контента, который нравится целевой аудитории будет провоцировать их к последующей покупке. Так, маркетинговая стратегия уникального контента — это действенный метод, чтобы донести свою точку зрения, зажечь мысль и оставить неизгладимое впечатление на целевую аудиторию организации.

2. Оптимизация макета сайта электронной коммерции.

Для эффективного развития электронной коммерции, крайне важно оценить стиль, содержание и позиционирование веб-сайта электронной коммерции после его запуска или модернизации. Когда клиенты обращаются к интернет-магазину, важно убедиться, что процесс оформления заказа прост и быстр, чтобы они были вынуждены покупать ваши товары, и чтобы было понятно, как это сделать. Необходимо оценивать язык, используемый на товарах и целевых страницах веб-сайта компании, а также язык, используемый в компонентах конверсии страницы и продуманное расположение символов и других компонентов⁸⁴.

3. Стратегия маркетинга в социальных медиа.

Компании должны взаимодействовать с клиентами в социальных медиа. Социальные медиа используют миллиарды пользователей каждый месяц, и они могут помочь брендам построить искренние отношения со своей аудиторией. Сотрудники отдела маркетинга могут отвечать на замечания, делиться соответствующими материалами и предоставлять более подробную информацию о товарах, которые они продают, в социальных сетях.

4. Электронный маркетинг в e-commerce⁸⁵.

Электронный маркетинг — один из наиболее эффективных способов связи с потребительской базой в сфере электронной коммерции. Во всем мире насчитывается около 4 миллиардов постоянных пользователей

83 Стеблюк И.Ю. Электронная коммерция в современном мире. Использование pricing intelligence // Инновации и инвестиции. – 2021. – №1. – С.99-105.

84 Хаоцзянь В. Исследование сетевого предпринимательства и маркетинга в мировой экономике // StudNet. – 2021. – №4. – С.55-59.

85 Хунсю Л. Статус и тенденции развития международной электронной торговли // Экономика и социум. – 2020. – №6 (73). – С.12-55.

электронной почты. Электронные письма отправляют несколько раз в месяц 26% маркетологов и раз в неделю 33% маркетологов.

За последние 12 месяцев 2022 года, 77% рекламодателей заметили увеличение количества сообщений по электронной почте⁸⁶. Компания должна включать ценный материал в свои электронные письма, чтобы максимально успешно связаться с целевой аудиторией. Посредством почты возможно предлагать достойные рекламные акции, предварительно персонализировав их.

5. Поисковая оптимизация (SEO) для электронной коммерции.

Чтобы гарантировать, что интернет-магазин предназначен для поисковых систем, таких как Google, требуется много работы и представляет собой одну из наиболее важных маркетинговых стратегий продвижения интернет-магазина. Организациям важно поддерживать видимость веб-сайта в Интернете с помощью актуальной и приемлемой информации, поощрять выдающийся пользовательский опыт (UX) и разрабатывать его так, чтобы он был максимально безошибочным с учетом текущих критериев поисковой оптимизации (SEO). Одновременно с этим содержание веб-сайта должно быть всеобъемлющим, надежным и предоставлять посетителям информацию, соответствующую их запросам.

6. Оптимизация платформы e-commerce для мобильного устройства.

Необходимо важно убедиться, что веб-сайт компании реагирует на каждый пользовательский интерфейс. Чтобы обеспечить положительный пользовательский опыт (UX) для каждого человека, крайне важно учитывать требования мобильных пользователей, которые начали преобладать в базе веб-пользователей, особенно в сфере электронной коммерции. Организации должны вкладывать денежные средства в мобильную версию сайта, чтобы оно было полностью адаптируемым и соответствовало ожиданиям своих клиентов⁸⁷.

7. Персонализация предложения в e-commerce.

В настоящее время, клиенты имеют непропорционально большое влияние в секторе онлайн-торговли. Это означает, что компания должна отличаться от других. Это делает еще более важным, чем когда-либо, адаптировать пользовательский опыт (UX) к требованиям ее целевой аудитории. Это неотъемлемый компонент любого рекламного подхода в электронной коммерции на международном рынке, столь же важный, как и репутация бренда в целом.

8. Ретаргетинг.

Потребители, которые уже проявили интерес к веб-сайту организации, с большей вероятностью совершат транзакцию позже.

86 Розыев И., Мовламов Д.А. Современные этапы развития электронной коммерции // Вестник науки. – 2022. – №9 (54). – С.101-115.

87 Усманов М.М. Перспективы развития рынка e-commerce под влиянием гигантов ритейла // Региональная и отраслевая экономика. - 2023. - №1. – С.55-59.

Ретаргетинг — это стратегия, которая отслеживает пользователей, которые были на веб-сайте компании, и показывает им рекламу, пока они находятся в сети, чтобы снова соблазнить их. Эти клиенты гораздо более склонны покупать у организации, когда возвращаются в ее интернет-магазин⁸⁸.

Подводя итоги, можно сказать, чтобы каждая организация в сфере e-commerce была эффективной, важно быть в курсе новейших рекламных методов и стратегий. Отсюда следует, что компании крайне важно предоставить целевой аудитории актуальный, привлекательный и полезный контент, товары и предложения.

Таким образом, разработка и реализация эффективных маркетинговых стратегий на международном рынке играет ключевую роль в успехе и развитии компании в электронной коммерции.

Использованные источники:

1. Розыев И., Мовламов Д.А. Современные этапы развития электронной коммерции //Вестник науки. – 2022. – №9 (54). – С.101-115.
2. Стеблюк И.Ю. Электронная коммерция в современном мире. Использование pricing intelligence //Инновации и инвестиции. – 2021. – №1. – С.99-105.
3. Усманов М.М. Перспективы развития рынка e-commerce под влиянием гигантов ритейла //Региональная и отраслевая экономика. - 2023. - №1. – С.55-59.
4. Хаоцзянь В. Исследование сетевого предпринимательства и маркетинга в мировой экономике //StudNet. – 2021. – №4. – С.55-59.
5. Хунсю Л. Статус и тенденции развития международной электронной торговли //Экономика и социум. – 2020. – №6 (73). – С.12-55.
6. Шайдуллина В. К. Электронная торговля и перспективы ее развития в мировой экономике //Вестник университета. – 2019. – №. 3. – С. 114-119.

⁸⁸ Шайдуллина В. К. Электронная торговля и перспективы ее развития в мировой экономике // Вестник университета. – 2019. – №. 3. – С. 114-119.

Чэнь Чжаньшуанг
студент магистратуры
кафедра экономической теории и менеджмента
Институт социально-гуманитарного образования
Московский педагогический государственный университет
Россия, г.Москва

ОСНОВНЫЕ ТРЕНДЫ РЫНКА E-COMMERCE В МИРЕ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ALIBABA GROUP

Аннотация. Технология электронной коммерции с каждым годом становится все более популярной, благодаря расширению рынка, увеличению спроса на продукцию, повышению покупательной способности потребителей, а также благоприятной для потребителя среды. Одним из крупнейших примеров и успехов индустрии электронной коммерции является Alibaba. В связи с высоким покрытием спроса компанией Alibaba, она задает тренды на рынке e-commerce. Поэтому исследование трендов рынка e-commerce на примере Alibaba выступает особенно актуальным.

Ключевые слова: электронная торговля, Alibaba, рынок Китая e-commerce.

Chen Zhanshuang
master student
Department of Economic Theory & Management
Institute of Social and Humanitarian education
Moscow Pedagogical State University
Russia, Moscow

MAIN TRENDS OF THE E-COMMERCE MARKET IN THE WORLD BY THE EXAMPLE OF ALIBABA GROUP

Abstract. E-commerce technology is becoming more and more popular every year, due to the expansion of the market, increasing demand for products, increasing purchasing power of consumers, as well as a consumer-friendly environment. One of the biggest examples and successes of the e-commerce industry is Alibaba. Due to the high demand coverage by Alibaba, it sets trends in the e-commerce market. Therefore, the study of e-commerce market trends using the example of Alibaba is especially relevant.

Keywords: e-commerce, Alibaba, Chinese e-commerce market.

Электронная коммерция постоянно развивается, чтобы идти в ногу с меняющимися требованиями потребителей. По прогнозам в 2024 году будет

продолжаться развитие цифровых технологий, в связи с чем рост рынка e-commerce также будет усиливаться. В 2024 году компании сосредоточатся на понимании и уточнении идей, чтобы улучшить продукты и лучше понять свою клиентскую базу. Недавний отчет Alibaba.com показал, что 77% предприятий добились улучшения качества или обслуживания клиентов благодаря информации, полученной в результате инициатив цифровой трансформации 89.

Аналитики компании Alibaba выделяют следующие тенденции рынка e-commerce в 2024 году:

- прямые трансляции в маркетплейсах начинают играть все более важную роль. Так как продавцы B2B используют эту технологию прямых трансляций для представления своих продуктов и операций потенциальным покупателям, чтобы укрепить доверие. Прямая трансляция была впервые использована Alibaba.com на выставке Ecxpo в марте 2022 года. На мартовской выставке Ecxpo в этом году прямые трансляции имели огромный успех. Более 700000 покупателей B2B участвовали в 50000 прямых трансляциях, а 60000 производителей провели прямые трансляции – рост на 100% по сравнению с прошлым годом – что отражает растущий интерес к цифровым технологиям среди покупателей и продавцов B2B 90;

- туры по фабрикам виртуальной реальности на базе Alibaba. Туры по фабрикам в виртуальной реальности, позволяют покупателям виртуально исследовать фабрики-поставщики, не выходя из своего офиса, делают международную торговлю более гладкой и эффективной, чем когда-либо прежде. Во время «Суперсентября», крупнейшего события года на Alibaba.com, было доступно более 20000 выставочных залов виртуальной реальности. Эти разработки стимулируют следующую волну цифрового снабжения: предприятия признают цифровые торговые залы как средство обеспечения безопасного и эффективного онлайн-пространства для транзакций;

- развитие искусственного интеллекта в рамках рынка e-commerce. По прогнозам в 2024 году, когда покупатели все чаще будут полагаться на искусственный интеллект, чтобы отвечать на вопросы и уточнять результаты поиска, они будут ожидать, что продавцы, бренды и торговые площадки будут идти в ногу со временем. Функции генеративного искусственного интеллекта, развернутые в 2023 году, такие как чат-боты и инструменты для создания контента, получают признание среди

89 The 10 Largest E-commerce Markets // Business.com editorial staff. - URL: <https://www.business.com/articles/10-of-the-largest-ecommerce-markets-in-the-world-b/> (дата обращения: 01.01.24).

90 Ебо Л. Инициатива электронной всемирной торговой платформы компании ALIBABA // Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 5-2 (108). – С. 828-832.

пользователей и продавцов в ближайшие годы будут реализованы еще в новые варианты использования 91;

«Применение искусственного интеллекта будет продолжать расширяться, способствуя созданию все более безбарьерной и оптимизированной глобальной коммерции, которая приносит пользу предприятиям любого размера», — сказал Кайфу Чжан, вице-президент Alibaba International, который возглавляет инициативы компании в области искусственного интеллекта.

- применение покупателями бонусных программ в целях экономии. Экономическая неопределенность и рост стоимости жизни подорвут доверие потребителей в 2024 году. В результате экономия денег становится главным приоритетом, и в перспективе покупатели будут искать новые способы увеличения семейного бюджета. Покупатели активно ищут более дешевые варианты: расплачиваются кредитными картами или бонусными баллами, переключаются на премиальные бренды под собственными торговыми марками и участвуют в бесплатных мероприятиях 92;

Компания Alibaba подтверждает данную тенденцию постоянным ростом продаж в ежегодную распродажу 11.11. «Ценовая конкурентоспособность — самая точка опоры, действующая как на брендовые, так и на небрендовые товары», — сказал генеральный директор Alibaba Group Эдди Ву.

- пристальное внимание покупателей на рынке на соотношение цены и качества. Alibaba находится постоянно в разработке пользовательского опыта, расширении выбора продуктов и обеспечении наилучшего соотношения цены и качества 93;

При этом данная тенденция коррелирует с искусственным интеллектом. Компании, использующие возможности генеративного искусственного интеллекта, смогут быстрее синтезировать пользовательские данные для разработки продуктов. Кроме того, интеграция отзывов клиентов поможет компаниям масштабно адаптировать маркетинговые кампании, товары и услуги.

Alibaba International Digital Commerce Group заявила в ноябре, что тестирует Aidge, свой первый набор интерфейсов прикладного программирования на базе искусственного интеллекта. Aidge построен на собственных моделях большого языка и моделях компьютерного зрения Alibaba International. Alibaba International — это подразделение Alibaba

91 Alibaba Group: тенденции электронной коммерции, которые будут определять 2024 год // Newdigitalage. - URL: <https://newdigitalage.co/retail/alibaba-group-the-ecommerce-trends-that-will-shape-2024/> (дата обращения: 01.01.24).

92 Alibaba's Business Models // Investopedia. - URL: <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/061215/difference-between-amazonand-alibabas-business-models.asp> (дата обращения: 01.01.24).

93 Сазибур Р. Электронная коммерция и бизнес-стратегия Alibaba // Ankang University. – 2021. – №. 1. – С. 1-21.

Group, занимающееся зарубежной торговлей, в которое входят Lazada, AliExpress, Alibaba.com и Trendyol, а также другие предприятия 94.

Подводя итоги, рынок электронной коммерции e-commerce играет решающую роль в развитии современной экономики. Аналитики Alibaba group отмечают, что основным преимуществом онлайн-торговых площадок является возможность доступа к нишевым конкурентам и информации о рынке для улучшения своей деятельности.

За последний год организации рынка e-commerce преодолели множество экономических трудностей. Однако 2024 год дает повод для оптимизма: новые тенденции в области цифровизации, анализа и искусственного интеллекта открывают множество возможностей для процветания бизнеса.

Использованные источники:

1. Ебо Л. Инициатива электронной всемирной торговой платформы компании ALIBABA // Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 5-2 (108). – С. 828-832.
2. Сазибур Р. Электронная коммерция и бизнес-стратегия Alibaba // Ankang University. – 2021. – №. 1. – С. 1-21.
3. Усманов М.М. Перспективы развития рынка e-commerce под влиянием гигантов ритейла // Региональная и отраслевая экономика. - 2023. - №1. – С.55-59.
4. Alibaba Group: тенденции электронной коммерции, которые будут определять 2024 год // Newdigitalage. - URL: <https://newdigitalage.co/retail/alibaba-group-the-ecommerce-trends-that-will->/(дата обращения:01.01.24).
5. Alibaba's Business Models // Investopedia. - URL: <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/061215/difference-between-amazonand-alibabas-business-models.asp> (дата обращения:01.01.24).
6. The 10 Largest E-commerce Markets // Business.com editorial staff. - URL: <https://www.business.com/articles/10-of-the-largest-ecommerce-markets-in-the-world-b/> (дата обращения:01.01.24).

94 Усманов М.М. Перспективы развития рынка e-commerce под влиянием гигантов ритейла // Региональная и отраслевая экономика. - 2023. - №1. – С.55-59.

Чэнь Чжаньшуан
студент магистратуры
кафедра экономической теории и менеджмента
Институт социально-гуманитарного образования
Московский педагогический государственный университет
Россия, г.Москва

ТРАНСГРАНИЧНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ КОММЕРЦИЯ КИТАЯ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ALIBABA GROUP

Аннотация. В условиях развития современных цифровых технологий стандартные методы трансграничной торговли модернизируются. Одним из самых распространенных методов международной торговли в современных реалиях выступает трансграничная электронная коммерция. Данный факт связан с удобством покупки, более низкой стоимостью и широкому ассортименту товаров на рынке электронной коммерции. Учитывая, что Китай является крупнейшей экономикой мира, исследование трансграничной электронной коммерции Китая на примере Alibaba group выступает особенно актуальным.

Ключевые слова: электронная коммерция, Alibaba, платформа трансграничной электронной коммерции.

Chen Zhanshuang
master student
Department of Economic Theory & Management
Institute of Social and Humanitarian education
Moscow Pedagogical State University
Russia, Moscow

CROSS-BORDER E-COMMERCE IN CHINA: THE EXAMPLE OF ALIBABA GROUP

Abstract. With the development of modern digital technologies, standard methods of cross-border trade are being modernized. One of the most common methods of international trade in modern realities is cross-border e-commerce. This fact is associated with the convenience of purchasing, lower cost and a wide range of products on the e-commerce market. Considering that China is the largest economy in the world, a study of cross-border e-commerce in China using the Alibaba group as an example is especially relevant.

Keywords: e-commerce, Alibaba, Chinese e-commerce market.

Благодаря быстрому развитию науки и технологий, таких как: искусственный интеллект, облачные вычисления, цифровая экономика, которая характеризуется оцифровкой, сетями и интеллектом, быстро развивается и постепенно становится новым двигателем экономического роста 95.

В эпоху цифровой экономики, когда спрос становится все более персонализированным и диверсифицированным, уже невозможно извлечь выгоду из эффекта масштаба традиционной торговли для удовлетворения требований времени. В качестве основного способа внешней торговли Китая захват командных высот цифровой торговли оказывает важное влияние на более эффективное выполнение роли торговли в стимулировании экономического роста. В отличие от традиционной торговли, цифровая торговля больше не подчеркивает общий масштаб торговли, а рассматривает стремление к «качеству» как важный выбор для страны, позволяющей занять более высокий торговый статус.

Китай является крупнейшей экономикой мира и соответственно драйвером роста электронной коммерции. При этом одним из лидеров трансграничной электронной коммерции Китая выступает компания Alibaba group 96.

В процессе интернационализации Alibaba она оказывает большое влияние на развитие и структуру трансграничного рынка электронной коммерции Китая.

Так, в сентябре 2014 года Alibaba была официально зарегистрирована на Нью-Йоркской фондовой бирже. Это размещение стало крупнейшим первичным публичным размещением акций в истории США, уступив только Google. В ноябре 2019 года компания Alibaba была официально зарегистрирована на Гонконгской фондовой бирже. Alibaba следовала традиции добрых намерений и получила новое название акций - 9988.

Интернационализация Alibaba неуклонно прогрессирует: на техническом уровне в настоящее время. Alibaba последовательно открывала зарубежные центры обработки данных по всему миру, такие как Европа, Япония, Австралия и на Ближнем Востоке. В настоящее время на важных мировых интернет-рынках Alibaba сформировала технологию покрытия инфраструктуры облачных вычислений, которая может обеспечить хорошую техническую поддержку для интернационализации трансграничной электронной коммерции.

В рамках трансграничного бизнеса у Alibaba существует множество дочерних компаний. Среди них основными режимами являются B2B и B2C.

95 Сазибур Р. Электронная коммерция и бизнес-стратегия Alibaba // Ankang University. – 2021. – №. 1. – С. 1-21.

96 Alibaba Group: тенденции электронной коммерции, которые будут определять 2024 год // Newdigitalage. - URL: <https://newdigitalage.co/retail/alibaba-group-the-ecommerce-trends-that-will-shape-2024/> (дата обращения: 18.02.24).

Платформой B2B является Alibaba International Station, тогда как платформой B2C - Ali-express 97.

Хотя интернационализация Alibaba стабильно развивается и достигла выдающихся результатов, она способствовала развитию национальной экономики и расширила международное влияние торговли Китая. Однако, несмотря на сложную и постоянно меняющуюся международную торговую среду, Alibaba по-прежнему сталкивается со многими ограничениями на пути интернационализации.

К сложностям трансграничной электронной торговли Alibaba group можно отнести 98:

- вопросы таможенного оформления;

Плата за таможенное оформление во всех странах находится на высоком уровне. Более того, предприятия трансграничной торговли не могут пользоваться преференциями на импорт и экспорт как традиционные предприятия. Это означает, что большое количество трансграничных компаний электронной коммерции должны нести расходы на таможенное оформление для каждой сделки.

- трудности с открытием зарубежных рынков;

Дальнейшее расширение зарубежных рынков затруднено. В европейских и американских странах система розничной торговли завершена. Корпоративные платформы, такие как Amazon и eBay, уже могут удовлетворить большую часть потребностей потребителей, поэтому электронная коммерция Alibaba трудности с поиском собственной доли рынка 99.

- международная логистическая система;

В Китае еще нет полноценной международной логистической системы. В настоящее время у Китая есть отношения сотрудничества между платформой электронной коммерции Alibaba и зарубежными логистическими платформами. Международная торговая логистика представляет собой комплексную систему складирования, сортировки, транспортировки, распределения и послепродажного обслуживания. Полная международная логистическая система требует большого количества рабочей силы и материальных ресурсов на ранней стадии, а также постоянного совершенствования и модернизации на более позднем этапе. также требуется. При этом Китаю, страны приграничной торговли оказывают поддержку. Это долгосрочный проект, который требует

97 Ебо Л. Инициатива электронной всемирной торговой платформы компании ALIBABA // Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 5-2 (108). – С. 828-832.

98 Анализ текущей ситуации в трансграничной электронной коммерции Китая на примере Alibaba // Docin. - URL: // Newdigitalage. - URL: <https://newdigitalage.co/retail/alibaba-group-the-ecommerce-trends-that-will-shape-2024/> (дата обращения: 18.02.24).

99 Alibaba's Business Models // Investopedia. - URL: <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/061215/difference-between-amazonand-alibabas-business-models.asp> (дата обращения: 18.02.24).

инвестиций времени и денег. В перспективе развитие международной логистики поможет Китаю и Alibaba group развиваться на рынке e-commerce 100.

Подводя итоги, можно сказать, что быстрое развитие трансграничной электронной коммерции в Китае имеет большие перспективы. В настоящее время на рынке электронной коммерции наблюдается высокий спрос, а также большое количество возможностей для инноваций и предпринимательства. Однако в процессе трансграничной электронной коммерции Китая все еще существует ряд проблем, требующих решения для более эффективного развития в перспективе.

Использованные источники:

1. Анализ текущей ситуации в трансграничной электронной коммерции Китая на примере Alibaba //Docin. - URL: <https://newdigitalage.co/retail/alibaba-group-the-ecommerce-trends-that-will-shape-2024/> (дата обращения: 18.02.24).
2. Ебо Л. Инициатива электронной всемирной торговой платформы компании ALIBABA //Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 5-2 (108). – С. 828-832.
3. Сазибур Р. Электронная коммерция и бизнес-стратегия Alibaba //Ankang University. – 2021. – №. 1. – С. 1-21.
4. Alibaba Group: тенденции электронной коммерции, которые будут определять 2024 год //Newdigitalage. - URL: <https://newdigitalage.co/retail/alibaba-group-the-ecommerce-trends-that-will-shape-2024/> (дата обращения: 18.02.24).
5. Alibaba's Business Models //Investopedia. - URL: <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/061215/difference-between-amazonand-alibabas-business-models.asp> (дата обращения: 18.02.24).
6. The 10 Largest E-commerce Markets //Business.com editorial staff. - URL: <https://www.business.com/articles/10-of-the-largest-ecommerce-markets-in-the-world-b/> (дата обращения: 18.02.24).

100 The 10 Largest E-commerce Markets // Business.com editorial staff. - URL: <https://www.business.com/articles/10-of-the-largest-ecommerce-markets-in-the-world-b/> (дата обращения: 18.02.24).

Ширинова Ф.А.
старший преподаватель
кафедра «Иностранные языки»
Международная исламская академия Узбекистана

**РАЗВИТИЕ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ
НЕФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ВУЗОВ СОЦИАЛЬНО -
ГУМАНИТАРНОГО ПРОФИЛЯ В ЦИФРОВОЙ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ СРЕДЕ**

Аннотация. В данной статье освещено совершенствование технологии педагогического и дидактического проектирования с целью эффективного использования инструмента цифрового образования в развитии самостоятельной учебной деятельности студентов по предметам английского языка нефилологического вуза по социальным и гуманитарным наукам. При этом одна из приоритетных задач реформирования системы образования, ее совершенствования и повышения уровня качества находит свое отражение в повышении уровня кадров, экспериментальном внедрении в систему образования новых научных идей, современных подходов и методов, устранение своих проблем.

Ключевые слова: цифровое образование, самостоятельная учебная деятельность, педагогико-дидактическое проектирование, профессиональный контент, цифровая экономика.

Shirinova F.A.
senior lecturer
Department of Foreign Languages
International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan

**DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS OF NON-
PHILOLOGICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS FOCUSED
ON SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN SCIENCES IN A DIGITAL
EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT**

Annotation. In this article, the role of digital education in the development of independent work of students of non-philological higher education in socio-humanities and the improvement of pedagogical and didactic design technology for the purpose of its effective use was highlighted. At the same time, one of the priority tasks of reforming the educational system, improving it and increasing the quality level is reflected in the improvement of personnel level, the experimental introduction of new scientific ideas, modern approaches and methods to the educational system, and the elimination of their problems.

Key words: digital education, independent educational activity, pedagogical and didactic design, professional content, digital economy.

Одной из приоритетных задач реформирования системы образования, ее совершенствования и повышения уровня качества в нашей республике является повышение уровня кадров, уровень сложности экспериментального внедрения новых научных идей, современных подходов и методов в систему образования был высоким, наладить обучение на основе углубленных программ, подготовка специалистов в соответствии с меняющимся спросом рынка труда, активно участвовать в инновационной цифровой экономике и повышении уровня жизни, требует доведения до уровня квалифицированной зрелой личности, обладающей социальными навыками, способной обеспечить благосостояние населения.

Сегодняшняя реальная ситуация побуждает нас идти по пути развитых стран и быстрее достигать их. Это активация электронной информационной системы в сфере образования, используя опыт ведущих образовательных учреждений мира, передовая современная информация и связь, требует глубокого приобретения знаний в области интернета и цифровых технологий. Поэтому постоянное повышение грамотности в использовании инновационных технологий во всех слоях нашего общества сегодня стало не только потребностью, но и необходимостью.

Цифровая экономика (Digital Economic) — экономика, осуществляемая с помощью цифровых коммуникаций и информационных технологий, приоритетом в ней являются современные научные подходы и инновации, илмий сифимкорлик юқори бўлган тармоқларнинг равақ топиши кўзда тутилади. Этот термин впервые был использован в 1995 году Николасом Негропonte, ученым-компьютерщиком из Массачусетского университета, в контексте «метафоры перехода от движения атомов к движению битов». Сегодня этот термин используют политики, экономисты, журналисты и бизнесмены во всем мире [1].

Внедрение цифровой экономики в сферу образования само по себе поставило вопросы о том, что такое цифровое образование, зачем оно нужно и как его можно реализовать. Цифровое образование – требование 21 века, книга по традиционному образованию, которую мы адаптировали из прошлых столетий, означает переход от бумаги и карандаша к цифровым технологиям нового века и искусственному интеллекту. Смартфоны, которые сегодня входят в число интеллектуальных технологий, заменили традиционную бумагу и карандаши, планшеты, компьютеры различных размеров пришли на смену, и оцифровка образования стала необходимостью времени. Сегодняшняя молодежь не представляет своей жизни без этих технических средств. Цель цифровизации образования также требует подготовки образованных молодых людей с высоким интеллектом,

способных адаптироваться к быстрым изменениям в глобальном мире и быстрорастущему потоку инноваций.

Представляется, что, если обратиться к международной практике, цифровая экономика стремительно проникает во все сферы жизни, в частности, в здравоохранение, науку и образование, строительство, энергетику, сельское и водное хозяйство, транспорт, геологию, кадастр, архивное дело и другие сферы., и каждый из них имеет свой, дающий высокие результаты.

Дистанционное обучение экономит затраты и время посещения учебных заведений, за это время учащиеся имеют возможность получить дополнительные новые знания из других источников, а также создает условия для использования всех образовательных ресурсов через Интернет и для общения всех желающих друг с другом. или с учителем.

Общение с педагогом на расстоянии обычно происходит между педагогом и обучающимися, результаты выполненных обучающимися заданий находятся только в личном кабинете обучающегося. Именно эта ситуация помогает студентам преодолеть застенчивость и страх быть недооцененными перед многими. Только ученик будет знать о каких-либо недостатках или мнениях, высказанных педагогом, и ему будут созданы условия для дальнейшей работы над собой и устранения своих недостатков. Существуют также конкретные принципы дистанционного образования, и эти принципы включают в себя ряд объективных задач.

Фактически, в сегодняшней ситуации, когда мир признает удобства и преимущества системы дистанционного образования, ответственной задачей сегодняшних педагогов-новаторов является умение эффективно ее использовать, изучить все ее возможности и применить на практике.

В заключение можно сказать что эффективность дистанционного образования также зависит от правильной подачи учебных материалов, однако до сегодняшнего дня вопрос педагогико-дидактического проектирования организации самостоятельной работы обучающихся с использованием технологий дистанционного образования недостаточно обоснован теоретически, в частности У студентов нефилологических направлений образования, ориентированных на социально-гуманитарные направления, эффективное управление самостоятельной иноязычной работой в цифровой образовательной среде, разработка форм ее принятия и оценки становится требованием времени.

Самостоятельная работа студентов является неотъемлемой частью образовательного процесса и представляет собой работу, которую студенты выполняют индивидуально, без непосредственного участия или косвенного управления преподавателя. Высокий уровень развития информационно-коммуникационных технологий и сети Интернет создает уникальную инновационную среду для преподавателей и учащихся, и в этой глобальной информационной среде становится требованием времени контролировать

самостоятельную учебную деятельность учащихся и стимулировать их к быть независимыми исследователями. Следует отметить, что в высших учебных заведениях всех стран мира самостоятельной работе студентов уделяется особое внимание, но проблемы, касающиеся форм и эффективности организации самостоятельной работы, до сих пор не решены до конца.

Использованные источники:

1. Жумаев Н. Рақамли иқтисодиёт негa керaк вa у нимa бeрaди. //Ж. Рақамли иқтисодиётдa замонавий илмий ёндашувлар вa инновациялар. –Т., 2020.– №2. –Б. 76-79.
2. Исломов А.А. Рақамли иқтисодиётдa таълим тизимининг ўрни / Ж. Олий таълим:Муаммо вa ечимлари.–Т., 2020.–№1. –Б. 99.
3. Муслимов Н., Усмонбоевa М., Сайфуров Д., Тўраев А. Инновацион таълим технологиялари. Ўқув-методик қўлланмa. –Т., 2015.–Б.179.
4. Bayne S., Ross J. The pedagogy of the Massive Open online Course. //J. The Higher education academy.–UK., 2013. –№9. –P. 238
5. Гозман Л.Я., Шестопап Е.Б. Дистанционное обучения на пороге XXI века. / Монография.,–Россия.,1999.

УДК: 338.48.2(575.5)

*Эргашев Р., доктор экономических наук
профессор
Каршинский институт инженерной экономики
Узоков Ж.
старший преподаватель
кафедра экономики
Университет информационных технологий и менеджмента
независимый исследователь
Каршинский институт инженерной экономики*

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ОПЫТА ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ СТРАН В РАЗВИТИИ СФЕРЫ ПАЛОМНИЧЕСКОГО ТУРИЗМА В РЕГИОНЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье представлен ряд отзывов, мнений и рекомендаций по повышению потенциала паломнического туризма в Кашкадарьинской области, изучению опыта многих стран мира в развитии данного направления, внедрению на практике и созданию соответствующей инфраструктуры в данной области на уровне мировых стандартов и увеличению потока туристов.

В статье также рассматривается состояние архитектурных памятников, связанных со святынями Кашкадарьинской области, их количество, история, роль этих святынь сегодня в развитии сферы паломнического туризма и значение международного сотрудничества в перспективе развития сферы паломнического туризма в регионе для увеличения посещения этих объектов нашими и иностранными туристами.

Ключевые слова: Всемирная туристская организация в целом, регион, региональный туризм, паломнический туризм, туристские услуги, научные исследования, туристские объекты, культурное наследие, туристская инфраструктура.

*Ergashev R., doctor of economic sciences
professor
Karshi Institute of Engineering Economics
Uzokov Zh.
senior lecturer
Department of Economics
University of Information Technology and Management
independent researcher
Karshi Institute of Engineering Economics*

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPHERE OF PILGRIMAGE TOURISM IN THE REGION

Abstract. This article presents a number of reviews, opinions and recommendations on increasing the potential of pilgrimage tourism in the Kashkadarya region, studying the experience of many countries in the development of this area, putting into practice and creating appropriate infrastructure in this area at the level of world standards and increasing the flow of tourists.

The article also examines the state of architectural monuments associated with the shrines of the Kashkadarya region, their number, history, the role of these shrines today in the development of the field of pilgrimage tourism and the importance of international cooperation in the future development of the field of pilgrimage tourism in the region to increase visits to these sites by our and foreign tourists.

Keywords: World Tourism Organization as a whole, region, regional tourism, pilgrimage tourism, tourist services, scientific research, tourist sites, cultural heritage, tourist infrastructure.

Вступление. В процессе превращения туризма в новом Узбекистане в стратегическую отрасль экономики большое внимание уделяется развитию паломнического туризма как перспективной его формы. Президент Республики Узбекистан Шавкат Мирзиёев в своем выступлении на 25-й сессии Генеральной ассамблеи Всемирной туристской организации: проведение сессии Генеральной ассамблеи Всемирной туристской организации в Самарканде, являющейся заметным крупным событием мировой индустрии туризма, является большим историческим событием для центральноазиатского региона.

Тот факт, что юбилейная встреча организации проходит в этом древнем городе Самарканде, крупном туристическом центре нового Узбекистана, шедевре Великого Шелкового пути, глубоко символичен, этот уникальный город на перекрестке мировых цивилизаций веками был настоящим центром торговли, науки и культуры, соединяющим Восток и Запад, а также приравнивающимся к знаменитому Риму, этому Бессмертному городу.

Самарканд, получивший известность как "отбеливатель Земли" и внесший огромный вклад в развитие двух великих восточных ренессансов, отметил, что сегодня он становится одним из самых современных туристических центров мира, "увеличив количество посетителей тура в рамках программы "паломнический туризм" более чем в три раза", они внесли следующие предложения с целью создания из них единой карты, а

также для дальнейшего расширения сотрудничества между странами-членами организации и всестороннего углубления наших отношений¹⁰¹:

- наиболее актуальной проблемой мирового туризма является обеспечение гарантированной системы безопасности туристов;

- принятие программы международных действий по развитию "зеленого" туризма в эпоху нарастающих климатических изменений;

- в целях дальнейшего укрепления благоприятных условий для туристов с ограниченными возможностями и развития инфраструктуры инклюзивного туризма в рамках нашей организации мы объявим 2025 год "Годом Всемирного инклюзивного туризма" и примем специальную декларацию;

- Создание Совета исторических городов по туризму при Всемирной туристской организации;

- В Самарканде Международная академия туризма Всемирной туристской организации, которая готовит и готовит специалистов в области туризма, не похожих на мировые, со следующего учебного года выделит специальные гранты талантливым специалистам Узбекистана и призовет представителей ваших государств принять активное участие в этой программе.

- Учреждение специальной международной премии организации За вклад студентов в развитие бренда Шелковый путь;

Для успешного выполнения этих стратегических задач остро стоит вопрос поиска и отработки современных подходов к развитию паломнического туризма с целью эффективного использования имеющегося в нашей стране богатого туристического потенциала в интересах народа и резкого увеличения потока паломников к святым ступеням. Паломнический туризм - одна из отраслей, которая сегодня прочно закрепляется в мировой экономике. В каком бы городе или достопримечательности нашей страны вы ни встретили туристов, вы обязательно столкнетесь с ними. Характерным аспектом является то, что большинство из них соответствуют иностранным туристам. Паломнический туризм становится всеобъемлющей сферой экономических процессов.

В последующие годы значительно развиваются такие виды туризма, как паломнический туризм, горный туризм, гастрономический туризм, культурно-познавательный туризм, экологический туризм, деловой туризм, геотуризм. В Кашкадарьинской области много мавзолеев алломов, признанных в исламском мире, табаррук. Туристические объекты, расположенные в Кашкадарьинской области, святыне ступени сегодня привлекают внимание туристов. Помимо древних памятников, священных святынь, памятников истории и культуры, усилия, проводимые в

101 Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Бутунжаҳон туризм ташкилоти Бош Ассамблеяси 25-сессиясидаги нутқи. <https://president.uz/lists/view/6763> [16.10.2023].

направлении паломнического туризма в нашем регионе, который привлекает туристов своей уникальной культурой и традициями, природой хушманзара и прекрасным мясом, имеют важное значение в дальнейшем развитии туристической отрасли и инфраструктуры.

Паломнический туризм – форма религиозного туризма - это сумма поездок представителей различных религий с паломническими целями, а паломничество - это поклонение людям в священных местах.

“Паломничество” – (Арабский язык زيارَة Зияра) производное от слова "смотреть", означает "идти, чтобы видеть (приходить)". У мусульман "паломничество" - это паломничество к религиозным святыням, связанным с пророками.

В последние годы, наряду с развитием туристической сферы, население оказало положительное влияние на уровень занятости.

Во многих странах, помимо специальных механизмов региональной политики, широко используются разработка региональных целевых программ, поддержка приграничных регионов, особых экономических зон, механизмы кластерной организации. В развитых европейских странах разработка и реализация стратегий и целевых программ очень широко используется как механизм поддержки развития региона (туризма). Узбекистан имеет определенный опыт разработки целевых государственных программ, направленных на развитие регионального туристического рынка на уровне различных регионов. В том числе по регионам (сетям) ежегодно. Широко ведется разработка среднесрочных прогнозов развития и государственных программ. Например, государственные программы по развитию туристической сферы реализуются в Ташкентской, Хорезмской и Кашкадарьинской областях сроком на пять лет.

В 2023 году в целях повышения потенциала паломнического туризма в Кашкадарьинской области был проведен ряд практических работ, в том числе по сбору электронных копий трудов ученых Насафи, хранящихся в библиотеках и архивных фондах нашей страны и зарубежных стран. совместно с научным центром «Абу Муин Насафи» Каршинского государственного университета. Также созданы благоприятные условия для посещения туристами храма «Абу Муин Насафи»..

В регионе в 2023 году “Ethno and modern fashion week”, С участием представителей турецких народов были организованы такие фестивали, как «Чанковуз и Сибизга», «Иракская вышивка», «Ювелирная ярмарка».

К 2024 году планируется отремонтировать 12 км дороги, ведущей к святыне «Хазрати Султан», расположенной в Китабском районе, 10 км дороги, ведущей к мечети «Лангар ота», расположенной в Чиракинском районе, и 1 км дороги. ведущий к храму «Лангар ота», расположенному в

Камашинском районе. Кроме того, в Китабском районе было заасфальтировано 3 км дороги, ведущей к святыне «Хазрати Башир». Отремонтировано 2,8 км внутренних дорог на территории микрорайона, где расположен храм «Ходжа Ильмкони», Китабского района.

По маршруту «Самарканд-Китоб-Денов-Олтинсой-Термиз» развивается туристическое кольцо «Накшбандия Пьерлари», проводится комплексная рекламная работа по привлечению к этому кольцу постоянных туристов.

Системы освещения отремонтированы в «Исторической площади города Шахрисабза», Китабском районе «Хазрати Башир», «Мухаммад Вахшивари», «Ходжа Ильмкони», «Ходжаи Джарро» города Карши и в общей сложности на 28 других объектах культурного наследия, внесенных в национальный список..

В результате этих практических работ в 2023 году Кашкадарьинскую область посетил 1 миллион туристов, чтобы посетить древние храмы.

Рисунок 1.

Информация об отелях

Январь-август
2023 г.

Т/Р	Типы отелей	Число	Количество мест	Количество мест, занятых с начала года	2022 в (%) по сравнению с годом
1	Меҳмонхона	47	1949	327 432	82
2	Уй меҳмонхонаси	2433	2116	152 000	101
3	Хостеллар	39	1224	146 000	166

Рисунок 2.

Информация о деревнях, которые посещают туристы

Январь-август 2023 г.

Т/Р	Округ	Название деревни (МГС).	Количество посетителей с начала года	2022 в (%) по сравнению с годом
1	Шахрисабз	Мираки	278400	128.9
2	Шахрисабз	Ғелон	180000	107.1
3	Шахрисабз	Сув тушар	192000	103.2
4	Китоб	Башир	267600	131.2
5	Китоб	Жовуз	96000	114.3
6	Китоб	Варганза	60000	142.9
7	Чироқчи	Тарағай	9600	160.0
8	Чироқчи	Лангар	6000	111.1

Как видно из приведенной информации (рис. 2), если проанализировать книгу учета турпотока на примере 8 крупных районов области, то мы обязательно увидим, что турпоток увеличился во всех районах по сравнению с предыдущим годом в 2022.

Еще одним важным аспектом перенаселенности региона иностранными туристами является увеличение количества семейных гостевых домов в регионе. Это создаст благоприятные возможности для иностранных и отечественных туристов, посещающих регион.

В настоящее время в Кашкадарье туристов обслуживают 47 гостиниц, 2433 гостевых дома, 39 хостелов. За один день они могут принять более пяти тысяч туристов.

В результате реализации вышеперечисленных мер развитие сферы паломнического туризма в регионе, в свою очередь, позволит укрепить позиции Кашкадарьинской области в республике, а также позиции Республики Узбекистан на мирового масштаба, послужит выполнению макроэкономических показателей страны, повышению доходов, занятости и деловой активности населения.

Одно из примечательных мест паломничества Кашкадарьинской области находится в Каршинском районе. О храме **Абу Муина Насафи**:¹⁰²

“Дирекция по управлению и благоустройству комплекса Абу Муин Насафи», 2021 г. Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан

Он создан на основании решения №117 от 3 марта и постановления губернатора области №53-4-0-Q/21 от 26 марта 2021 года. Следует отметить, что район посещают туристы со всей республики и иностранные туристы. — **“Комплекс Абу Муин Насафи.**

Основная причина этого, согласно историческим источникам, заключается в том, что он считался учёным, который развил учение своего учителя имама Абу Мансура Мотуриди и распространил его по странам Востока.

Общая площадь комплекса составляет 21 га. составляет, а используемая на практике площадь составляет 4,2 га. является.

¹⁰² <https://nasafziyo.uz/sayti>

1-Рисунок. (Комплекс Абу Муин Насафи)



Абу Муин Насафи родился в Насафе в 1027 году. Аллома – учёный, правильно трактующий в своих работах суть ислама, дающий обоснованные опровержения ошибочных взглядов в догматических притчах различных региональных фракций и групп, глубоко укоренившихся в Моворуннахре в средние века. Известны такие произведения «Абу Муина Насафи», как «Аль-умда фи усул аль-фикх», «Аль-олим ва-ль-мута'ллим», «Аль-ифсад ли хад аль иль хад».

Сегодня его рукописные копии хранятся в библиотеках Дубая, Багдада, Каира, Ирака, Пакистана и Александрии. Произведение «Бахр уль-калам фи илм ал-калам» было опубликовано в 1886 году в Багдаде и в 908

году в Каире. Между тем, на протяжении веков к нему было написано несколько комментариев.

Сегодня одна из самых престижных рукописей хранится в библиотеке города Александрии в Египте. Он был скопирован в Бухаре в 1269 году нашей эры хаттаром по имени Мухаммад ибн Хасан ибн аль-Хусейн. Три новых экземпляра произведения находятся в библиотеках Дар уль-Кутб аль-Мисрия и знаменитого университета аль-Азхар в Каире. На основе этих копий исследователями Французского научного института изучения арабского языка этот большой труд (более тысячи страниц) был опубликован в двух томах в 1990 и 1993 годах. Аллома умер в 1114 году в возрасте 87 лет и был похоронен в мавзолее в районе нынешней святыни в селе Ковчин Каршинского района Кашкадарьинской области.

В храме «Абу-Муин Насафи» хранится рукописная книга «Коран-Карим», написанная на китайской шелковой бумаге. Этот «Коран-Карим» имеет высоту 60 см и ширину 41 см. Для этого «Корана-Карима» в свое время мастером по имени Зариф была изготовлена мемориальная доска высотой 1 метр 60 см. На табличке записан 1266 год хиджры (1851 год нашей эры). На табличке выгравированы 12 строк стихов на персидском языке.

В настоящее время эта книга «Коран-Карим» является одним из самых уникальных экспонатов музея святыни и привлекает внимание иностранных туристов.

Для развития паломнического туризма в регионе необходимо реализовать следующие предложения и рекомендации.:

- Сфера паломнического туризма, прежде всего, становится сферой, обеспечивающей занятость населения, расслабляющей его, оздоравливающей физически и морально и в определенном смысле служащей повышению его навыков и опыта;
- Во-вторых, она становится одной из важных отраслей экономики, приносящей доход предпринимателю, туристической компании, региону и государству. В этом отношении уместно сказать, что сфера туризма (паломнический туризм) является социально-экономической сферой;
- Усилить пропагандистскую работу по развитию паломнического туризма в Кашкадарьинской области в средствах массовой информации;
- Создание специального телеканала, популяризирующего туризм среди телеканалов Кашкадарьинской областной телерадиокомпании;
- Повторное обследование священных мест, могил святых и других мест, посещаемых местными жителями Кашкадарьинской области, и научное изучение их истории;
- В целях привлечения внимания паломников, преимущественно иностранных туристов, представлять вниманию туристов оригинальные археологические находки (любые предметы) того времени, сохранившиеся в объектах паломничества, в их собственном виде;

- Проведение научных исследований учеными-полевыми на объектах, не посещаемых иностранными туристами в регионе (в основном посещаемых местными жителями);
- Улучшение инфраструктуры паломнического туризма;
- Изучение и внедрение зарубежного опыта повышения качества услуг паломнического туризма;
- Подключение святынь к инженерным и коммуникационным сетям;

Использованные источники:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoevning Butunjahon turizm tashkiloti Bosh Assambleyasi 25-sessiyasidagi nutqi. [16.10.2023].
2. A.Q.Dustova. Mintaqa va turizmni xorij davlatlarda rivojlantirish mexanizmlari. (Maqola). Buxoro davlat universiteti
3. Jo‘raeva. S. O‘zbekistonning janubiy hududlaridagi ziyoratgohlar tarixi va ularning mahalliy aholi hayotida tutgan o‘rni. (Monografiya)- Toshkent: “Davlat matbuot savdo”.
4. Safarova N.N. Iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivojlanishiga turizm sohasi ta’sirini baholash usullarini takomillashtirish:. i.f.d.. dokt. dissertatsiya avtoref. – Toshkent, 2018;
5. Turaev B.X. Razvitie organizatsionno-ekonomicheskix mexanizmov upravleniya regionalnym turizmom: Avtoref... dokt. ekon. nauk. – T., 2011. – 52 s.;
6. Hamidov O.H. O‘zbekistonda ekologik turizmni rivojlantirishni boshqarish mexanizmini takomillashtirish. Iqt. fan. dokt. (DSc) diss... avtoreferati. – Samarqand, 2017. – 7 b.
7. Sharapov Sh. Qashqadaryo ziyoratgohlari. 1-kitob. “Voriz-nashriyot”. Toshkent-2010 y.

*Эргашев Р.
профессор
Каршинский инженерно-экономический институт
Мирзаев З.
соискатель
Республика Узбекистан*

СУТЬ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется сущность экономического роста промышленных предприятий региона и его роль в экономике, совершенствование эффективных механизмов экономического роста на местах, а также факторы, влияющие на экономическое развитие промышленных предприятий. Также эффективное развитие промышленного предприятия базируется на диверсификации его современных отраслей и увеличении объемов выпуска современной промышленной продукции, создании определенных социально-экономических условий для повышения трудового потенциала в обществе, обеспечения занятости населения, Увеличение объема валового внутреннего продукта, формирование спроса населения на промышленную продукцию, вопросы расширения разделения труда

Ключевые слова: экономический рост, промышленные предприятия, ВВП, объем промышленного производства, механизм, занятость населения, социально-экономические проблемы.

*Ergashev R.
professor
Karshi Engineering and Economic Institute
Mirzaev Z.
applicant
The Republic of Uzbekistan*

THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Annotation. This article analyzes the essence of economic growth of industrial enterprises in the region and its role in the economy, improving effective mechanisms of local economic growth, as well as factors influencing the economic development of industrial enterprises. Also, the effective development of an industrial enterprise is based on the diversification of its modern industries and increasing the volume of output of modern industrial products, creating

certain socio-economic conditions to increase the labor potential in society, ensuring employment of the population, increasing the volume of gross domestic product, creating public demand for industrial products, issues expansion of the division of labor

Key words: economic growth, industrial enterprises, GDP, industrial production, mechanism, employment, socio-economic problems.

Введение. В Узбекистане проводятся масштабные экономические реформы, направленные на обеспечение экономического роста за счет увеличения и улучшения качества промышленной продукции. «Повышение конкурентоспособности местной промышленной продукции и ее диверсификация, разработка стратегий и моделей развития промышленной продукции на основе эффективного использования существующих природных и экономических ресурсов регионов» [1] считается одной из важных задач. Тот факт, что они установлены в качестве приоритета, означает, что важно обеспечить экономический рост промышленных предприятий.

Обзор литературы по теме. Систематические исследования экономического формирования промышленных предприятий, эффективного использования ресурсов, обеспечения экономической стабильности, экономической и социальной эффективности проводились зарубежными экономистами. В частности, заслуживающими внимания считаются результаты научных работ учёных стран СНГ: Н.К.Васильевой [7], В.Парахиной [8], Ю.В.Пилипука [9], Е.Ю.Шутилиной [10].

В нашей республике такими экономистами, как А.М.Кадыров [11], М.А.Махкамова [12], Б.Т.Салимов [13], проводятся научные исследования, посвященные эффективному развитию деятельности промышленных предприятий и обеспечению экономического роста промышленной продукции. были достигнуты научные результаты.

Однако некоторые аспекты обеспечения экономического роста промышленных предприятий изучены в работах вышеупомянутых ученых. Также в виде комплексного исследования частично отражены вопросы обеспечения экономического роста промышленных предприятий и повышения социально-экономической эффективности.

В настоящее время недостаточность исследований, связанных с совершенствованием организационно-экономических механизмов экономического роста промышленных предприятий, обуславливает необходимость проведения глубоких научных и методических исследований по этой теме.

Методология исследования. Индукция в анализе сущности экономического роста промышленных предприятий региона и их роли в экономике и их основных особенностей, вопросов повышения социально-экономической эффективности обеспечения экономического роста на

промышленных предприятиях, формирования организационно-экономических механизмов экономического роста промышленных предприятий в настоящее время, а также анализ повышения его экономической эффективности и методы дедукции, системного анализа, сравнительного анализа, таблиц и графиков, а разработка предложений и рекомендаций считается одной из актуальных задач.

Анализ и результаты. Эффективное развитие промышленных предприятий, основанное на диверсификации его современных отраслей и увеличении объемов выпуска современной промышленной продукции, создает определенные социально-экономические условия для повышения трудового потенциала в обществе, обеспечивает занятость населения, увеличивает объемы производства валового внутреннего продукта, создает спрос на услуги населения, расширяет разделение труда.

Сегодня кардинальные изменения в экономике требуют ускоренного развития промышленных предприятий и совершенствования организационно-экономических механизмов достижения эффективности и обеспечения экономического роста.

Если обратить внимание на этот аспект, то решаются вопросы, связанные с достижением экономического роста на предприятиях, фирмах и организациях, действующих в сфере, обеспечением роста трудоемкости и производительности труда, рациональным использованием ресурсов, повышением трудового (экономического) потенциала, повышением производительности труда. Ресурсный потенциал хозяйствующих субъектов, более полно удовлетворяющий нужды и запросы потребителей, являются важными задачами развития отрасли.

Также важное значение для достижения экономической стабильности в нашей республике имеют повышение конкурентоспособности хозяйствующих субъектов, работающих в отрасли, на национальном и международном рынках, полное удовлетворение потребительского спроса за счет повышения качества промышленной продукции, увеличение экспорта промышленной продукции.

В условиях трансформации экономики промышленное производство становится более экономически эффективным. Экономический рост, являющийся одним из его критериев, анализируется больше в национальной экономической системе, в частности потому, что экономическое развитие представляет собой трудно поддающийся определению процесс.

На современном этапе развития экономики нашей страны к количеству и качеству промышленных предприятий предъявляются высокие требования. Внедрение опыта ведущих зарубежных стран обеспечивает увеличение спроса на промышленную продукцию. Данная ситуация свидетельствует о структурном изменении соотношения спроса и предложения на потребительском рынке.

В результате непрерывного роста материального благосостояния и уровня жизни людей появилась новая категория потребителей с требованиями к промышленной продукции. Спрос на различную современную промышленную продукцию постоянно увеличивается в результате обеспечения благосостояния потребителей. С этой точки зрения некоторые промышленные предприятия направляют свою деятельность на удовлетворение потребностей групп населения данной категории.

Изучая экономический рост на промышленных предприятиях, необходимо сказать, насколько он имеет определенную тенденцию развития.

Основная причина этого заключается в том, что промышленные предприятия, а также работники, работающие в этой сфере, способны удовлетворить большую часть потребностей населения. Необходимо в определенной степени описать «экономический рост» на промышленных предприятиях и определить сущность этой категории в определении роли и значения экономических субъектов, исследовать различные его аспекты с помощью понятия «экономическое развитие». Потому что эти категории дополняют друг друга по сути и содержанию, но различаются с точки зрения достижения социально-экономической стабильности. Поэтому развитие региональных промышленных предприятий имеет свои особенности и условия.

Особое значение приобретает теоретическое выяснение особенностей и тенденций экономического роста и развития в этой сфере, которые представляют собой влияние определенных факторов.

При анализе содержания категории экономического роста необходимо учитывать содержание и поэтапное развитие категорий «экономическое развитие», «экономический рост», «факторы экономического роста». Первоначально исследования экономического роста были связаны с работой экономистов, занимающихся экономическим благополучием общества и проблемами воспроизводственного процесса экономики, при этом факторы экономического роста зачастую определялись через факторы производства.

Учитывая вышеизложенное, на наш взгляд: экономический рост – это процесс с многофакторным описанием, трудно поддающийся измерению, основанный на положительной динамике валового внутреннего продукта, росте реального объема национального производства и услуг на уровне за счет единицы абсолютных и подушевых и экономических затрат ресурсов, качества улучшения и улучшения содержания.

Экстенсивный экономический рост означает увеличение добавленной стоимости за счет привлечения большего количества трудовых ресурсов, увеличения капитальных затрат и т. д.

Интенсивный рост характеризуется качественными изменениями – совершенствованием за счет технического прогресса, обучения

сотрудников и т. д. В чистом виде невозможны ни экстенсивный, ни интенсивный типы экономического роста.

Среди факторов интенсивного типа экономического роста экономисты преимущественно выделяли фактор научно-технического развития. На наш взгляд, в силу сложности данного понятия, данный фактор следует рассматривать как совокупность факторов инновационной и информатизации, где в качестве основного показателя можно использовать категорию «уровень инновационного потенциала».

Следует отметить, что обычно взаимодействующие факторы, рассматриваемые в моделях экономического роста, тесно связаны друг с другом. Кроме того, один и тот же фактор по-разному влияет на экономический рост в разных странах и в разные периоды времени.

Содержание и трактовка понятий «экономическое развитие», «экономический рост», «факторы экономического роста» развиваются эволюционным путем, зачастую в результате взаимодействия категорий экономической теории, возможностей математической и статистические инструменты для статистического наблюдения, и обработки данных, а также практические потребности систем управления.

Соответственно, целесообразно учитывать проблемы и подходы внедрения в экономическую теорию и учетно-управленческую практику новых показателей региональной активности, таких как «зеленый» ВВП, устойчивый национальный доход (SNI) и т.д.

Выводы и предложения. Следует выделить следующие аспекты системного понимания понятия «экономический рост»:

- о целях экономического роста;
- по типу экономического роста;
- по показателям экономического роста;
- об эффективности экономического роста;
- о конфликтах экономического роста;
- по системе факторов экономического роста.

На современном этапе социально-экономического развития нашей республики формирование эффективной системы факторов обеспечения экономического роста не только количественно, но и качественно является важным условием достижения устойчивого экономического роста.

При определении такой системы наряду с теоретическими основами и общими закономерностями развития мирового хозяйства важно учитывать специфические особенности национальной экономики, учитывающие современное состояние развития, возможности и ограничения экономический рост. Определение факторов экономического роста обеспечивается за счет полного раскрытия его содержания и природы. Согласно анализу подходов, к содержанию экономического роста, единого подхода к его пониманию и интерпретации не существует. В целом при

определении характера экономического роста можно выделить три различных подхода:

- взаимосвязь понятий экономического роста и экономического развития;
- Количественная и качественная детерминация экономического роста;
- Мы рассматриваем экономический рост как неотъемлемую часть социально-экономической политики государства.

Использованные источники:

1. Ergashev, R. K., and A. D. Ravshanov. "Ways of Strategic Development and Increase of Competitiveness of Agricultural Enterprises." JournalNX, vol. 7, no. 1, 2021, pp. 99-105.
2. Васильева Н.К., Мезина С.А., Воротникова А.М. Анализ финансового состояния предприятий пищевой промышленности //Вестник Академии знаний. – 2020. – №. 2 (37). – С. 105-110;
3. Курбанов А. Б. НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ АГРАРНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В РЕГИОНАХ //Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 12 (115)-1. – С. 1173-1177.
4. Курбанов А. Б. ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОМ КОМПЛЕКСЕ //Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 5-1 (108). – С. 589-594.
5. Эргашев Р. Х., Шодиев Б. Роль и значение налогов в корпоративных финансах. – 2018.
6. Парахина Л.В. Управление ресурсосберегающей деятельностью и оценка ее эффективности на предприятиях пищевой промышленности: автореферат дисс. к.э.н. 08.00.05. Орел 2013. – 24 с.;
7. Пилипук А.В. Конкурентоспособность предприятий пищевой промышленности Беларуси в условиях построения Евразийского экономического союза. – Минск: Институт системных исследований в АПК НАН Беларуси, 2018. – 237 с.;
8. Шутилина Е.Ю. Формирование инновационной политики предприятий: на примере предприятий пищевой промышленности: автореферат дисс. к.э.н. 08.00.05. Воронеж 2009, 24 с.;
20. Якушков Д.Ю. Анализ рынка пищевой промышленности и перспективы его развития //Экономика и бизнес: теория и практика. – 2018. - №6. – С. 216-218.
9. Кадыров А.М. Инновационный потенциал развития промышленных предприятий республики в условиях рынка. Научно-практическая конференция «Новое качество экономического роста: инновации, конкурентоспособность, инвестиции» – Т.: 23 апреля 2018 г.;
10. Махкамова М.А. Формирование организационно-экономического механизма управления инновационной деятельностью на промышленных предприятиях Республики Узбекистан. Дисс. док. экон. наук. – Т.: 2004. – 291 с.;

11. Салимов Б.Т. Моделирование использования и развития производственного потенциала региона (на примере Сырдарьинской и Джизакской областей Республики Узбекистан): дисс д.э.н. - Т.: 1992;
12. <https://www.imf.org/ru/Blogs/Articles/2023/01/30/global-economy-to-slow-further-amid-signs-of-resilience-and-china-re-opening>

УДК: 330.1(576.2)

*Эргашев Р.
профессор
Каршинский инженерно-экономический институт
Тураев С.
соискатель
Республика Узбекистан*

ЦЕЛИ СОЗДАНИЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ЗОН В РЕГИОНЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье представлены научно обоснованные предложения и рекомендации по процессам социально-экономического развития регионов путем привлечения местных и иностранных инвестиций по основным целям и задачам создания особых экономических зон. Также освещены вопросы, направленные на совершенствование методического обеспечения реализации и обоснование целей, а также основных особенностей создания особой экономической зоны в регионах.

Ключевые слова: особая экономическая зона, свободная экономическая зона, регионы, ресурсы, ВВП, эффективность, проекты, инвестиции, предпринимательство, социально-экономическое развитие.

*Ergashev R.
professor
Karshi Engineering and Economic Institute
Turaev S.
applicant
Republic of Uzbekistan*

GOALS OF CREATING A SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE IN THE REGION

Abstract. This article presents scientifically based proposals and recommendations on the processes of socio-economic development of regions by attracting local and foreign investments on the main goals and objectives of creating special economic zones. Issues aimed at improving the methodological support for implementation and justifying the goals, as well as the main features of creating a special economic zone in the regions, are also covered.

Key words: special economic zone, free economic zone, regions, resources, GDP, efficiency, projects, investments, entrepreneurship, socio-economic development.

Введение. На современном этапе социально-экономического

развития Республики Узбекистан уделяется внимание созданию и развитию специальных экономических зон (СЭЗ) как одного из важных направлений эффективного использования экономического потенциала. Если первая свободная экономическая зона «Навои» была создана в стране в 2008 году, то сегодня действуют 24 свободные экономические зоны.

Такие факторы, как повышение эффективности создаваемых особых экономических зон, разработка конкретных критериев отбора проектов для размещения проектов на территориях свободных экономических зон, количество создаваемых рабочих мест при рассмотрении инвестиционных проектов, обеспечение достоверности потенциального иностранного партнер, внутренний и внешний спрос на продукцию, исследование объемов экспорта, устранение бюрократических препятствий в механизме утверждения инвестиционных проектов, своевременное строительство необходимой инженерно-коммуникационной инфраструктуры для функционирования свободных экономических зон, обеспечение предлагаемых инвестиционных проектов местными и зарубежными кредитными ресурсами, активизация деятельности прикрепленных к ним коммерческих банков, повышение эффективности использования производственных мощностей предприятий, работающих в свободных экономических зонах, обеспечение увеличения объемов производства и экспорта, количества созданных рабочих мест, соответствуют параметрам утвержденного бизнес-плана, определены задачи по обеспечению. Эффективная реализация этих задач демонстрирует актуальность научных исследований, направленных на разработку путей повышения уровня эффективности путем анализа текущего состояния особых экономических зон, прогнозирования и оценки их возможного будущего состояния.

Анализ литературы по теме. По результатам исследований ученых по особым экономическим зонам, доходы успешных особых экономических зон занимают 5-е место в ВВП страны, а также около 40-60% валового объема экспорта страны, от 30% до 80%. всех иностранных инвестиций поступает через специальные экономические зоны. Вопросы исследования развития особых экономических зон, оценки их эффективности, аспекты, которые следует изучить при организации экономических зон, П.Радослав [2], С.Вен [3], У.С.Тифенбрун [4] в научных исследованиях свободные экономические зоны друг от друга научно исследованы путем дифференциации.

Также в исследованиях ученых стран СНГ, в том числе Е.С.Капустиной [5], Кабановой Е.Е. [6], Игнатова В.Г., Бутова В.И. [7], Александровой Е. [8], Бюрго Ж. [9], Афонина А.Р. [10], Р.И.Зименков [11] в своих научных исследованиях обозначают вопросы выявления эффективных и неэффективных СЭЗ.

Эффективное функционирование экономических зон, анализ их деятельности, прогнозные уровни объема производства, цели, виды,

правовые основы создания свободных экономических зон от узбекских экономистов А.В.Вахабова [12], Хамдамова М., Худойназарова Н. [13], Ходжаева Экономисты Б., такие как А. [14], отразили в исследованиях систему оценки эффективности свободных экономических зон с точки зрения абсолютных и относительных показателей.

Методология исследования. При обосновании целей и основных особенностей создания особой экономической зоны в регионе вопросы, направленные на совершенствование методического обеспечения ее реализации, поясняются с помощью логического мышления, сравнительного анализа, обзорно-экономического анализа и системного анализа.

Анализ и результаты. Особые экономические зоны выполняют экономические, инновационные, ресурсные, организационные и социальные функции в рамках обеспечения экономической стабильности и социального благополучия государства. Функции специальной экономической зоны имеют характеристики постоянства, производства товаров и услуг для потребителей, формирования новых идей, новых инструментов, факторов и технологий, рациональной и эффективной интеграции ресурсов и факторов производства, реализации тактических и стратегических цели. Создание специальных экономических зон служит увеличению числа предпринимателей в обществе, созданию рабочих мест, повышению уровня жизни и социального статуса работников.

Создание специальных экономических зон будет осуществляться в рамках действующей в стране социально-экономической системы.

Можно сказать, что создание особых экономических зон призвано поддержать людей, способных к предпринимательской деятельности, создать новые рабочие места, увеличить доходы работников, повысить их квалификацию, получить культурный отдых и улучшить здоровье, оказать практическую помощь для обеспечения семейного благополучия. а также региональная социальная инфраструктура представляет собой развитие.

Создание специальных экономических зон:

➤ формирование энтузиазма к предпринимательству и рост предпринимательства;

➤ создание новых рабочих мест;

➤ формирование приемлемых доходов;

➤ организация благоприятных условий труда;

➤ создание социальной инфраструктуры для населения.

Организация специальных экономических зон формируется на основе социально-экономических моделей, действующих в государствах.

«Специальные экономические зоны – это ограниченные территории, города, морские и воздушные порты, в которых применяются особые льготные экономические условия для отечественных и иностранных предпринимателей, способствующие решению внешнеторговых,

общэкономических, социальных, научно-технических и научно-технологических вопросов.

Считаем целесообразным создание специальных экономических зон на основе следующих принципов, исходя из вышеизложенных особенностей создания специальных экономических зон и их реализации в контексте различных социальных моделей:

- возраст человека должен цениться одинаково независимо от производительности труда, то есть принцип социальной помощи для всех;
- социальная помощь должна иметь принцип постоянства;
- социальная помощь должна быть адаптируемой ко всем условиям, направленной на выравнивание социального положения работников.

Мы считаем, что создание специальных экономических зон должно стать жизненно важной идеей сегодняшнего дня. Потому что создание специальных экономических зон – это самосознание, формирование имиджа, новаторство и стремление к цели узбекского предпринимателя. Предприниматели этого же направления продвигают новые модели развития «Нового Узбекистана».

В мировой практике существует два пути организации особых экономических зон.

Первый – «территориальный подход», то есть особые экономические зоны рассматриваются как конкретные территории, на которых вводится определенный преференциальный режим.

Второй подход – «системный»: особые экономические зоны рассматриваются как отдельные коллективные предприятия, которым при определенных условиях предоставляются определенные льготы.

Углубленное и всестороннее изучение деятельности особых экономических зон в мировой науке началось в 70-х годах XX века.

В современной научной литературе, распорядительных документах, а также на практике для особых экономических зон используются разные термины: «Особая экономическая зона», «Технологическая зона», «Особая таможенная зона», «Особая экономическая зона», «Особая бизнес-зона», «Специальная экономическая зона», «Специальная экспортная зона», «Особая торговая зона», «Зона беспошлинной торговли», «Зона совместного предпринимательства».

Международные организации используют термин «Особая экономическая зона» в своих отчетах и научных публикациях для объяснения сути различных территорий.

Однако этот термин не может полностью выразить его суть. Применяемые там экономические правила, специальные административные законы не освобождают полностью предпринимателей, действующих в этой сфере, от четко определенных правовых и экономических режимов, но облегчают их и дают определенные льготы. Именно поэтому СЭЗ следует называть особой экономической зоной, а не «Специальные».

Особая экономическая зона - создание новых производств, развитие высокотехнологичного производства, активное участие в развитии производства современной конкурентоспособной, импортозамещающей, экспортоориентированной готовой промышленной продукции, а также производства, инженерных коммуникаций, автомобильного транспорта, социальная инфраструктура и логистика – территория, созданная с целью обеспечения развития сферы услуг. Специальная научно-технологическая зона – это территория, на которой с этой целью собираются научные организации и другие организации в сфере научной деятельности (технологические парки, центры распространения (трансфера технологий), инновационные кластеры, венчурные фонды, бизнес-инкубаторы и т.п.). развития инновационной инфраструктуры.

Основными экономическими целями создания специальных экономических зон могут быть:

- привлечение иностранного и национального капитала посредством специальных льготных экономических механизмов, стабильной правовой базы и упрощения различных организационных процессов;
- использовать преимущества международного географического разделения труда и международного обращения капитала для расширения экспорта готовой продукции, организации рационального механизма импорта и импортозамещения производства;
- рост валютных поступлений в бюджет страны и региона;
- различные формы ТЭЗ; ликвидация монополий внешней торговли путем открытия дороги всем организациям и предприятиям СЭЗ.

Выводы. Во-первых, основная цель создания СЭЗ в стране – более глубокое вовлечение страны в процесс развития международного разделения труда. Во-вторых, еще одной целью создания СЭЗ является насыщение внутреннего рынка страны качественной продукцией, способной заменить импортные товары. В-третьих, организаторы специальной экономической зоны не уделяют внимание участию на международном торговом рынке только по линии производства, но уделяют внимание и сфере туризма, сфере культуры, санаторно-курортной сфере. В-четвертых, цель СЭЗ – обеспечить более быстрое и широкое использование отечественных и зарубежных научных технологий в производстве, их эффективное использование в будущем, отражение их результатов в развитии народного хозяйства страны. В-пятых, целью СЭЗ, созданных в развивающихся странах, является повышение подготовки и квалификации рабочей силы страны, инженеров, экономических работников и управленческого персонала. В-шестых, одной из важных целей СЭЗ является стимулирование развития экономики в определенной сфере или развитие конкретной отрасли.

В-седьмых, в некоторых странах СЭЗ рассматривают как способ модернизации и развития определенного региона. СЭЗ поможет перейти от

господствующего в стране типа экономики к современной рыночной экономике.

Если сделать вывод из вышеизложенного, то важно определить цели и задачи специальных экономических зон, прежде всего, по ускоренному развитию регионов и решению экономических и социальных проблем.

Использованные источники:

1. Закон Республики Узбекистан «О специальных экономических зонах». ORQ-604.17.02.2020. <https://lex.uz/docs/4737511>
2. Radoslaw P “Special Economic Zones effectiveness assessment based on the adjusted enclave model. The Case of Poland”, Dissertatsiya, 2016.
3. S. Ven “Special Economic Zones as a Tool for Accelerating Economic Growth”. Dissertatsiya. Kombodja Taraqqiyot Instituti, PhD, 2018.
4. U.S. Tiefenbrun “Foreign Trade Zones of the United States, FreeTrade Zones of the World, and their Impact on the Economy”, Dissertatsiya, 2016
5. E.S.Карустина “Отсенка эффективности функционирования особых экономических зон в России”, 2012.
- 6.Кабанова Е.Е. Проблемы развития социальной инфраструктуры средних городов в современной России (на примере города Гус - Хрустальный). Материалы Ивановских чтений. 2015. № 5. С. 29-34.
- 7.Игнатов В. Г., Бутов В.И. – “Свободные экономические зоны” – Москва, 1997 г. с.22-30;
- 8.Курбанов А. Б. НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ АГРАРНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В РЕГИОНАХ //Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 12 (115)-1. – С. 1173-1177.
- 9.Курбанов А. Б. ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОМ КОМПЛЕКСЕ //Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 5-1 (108). – С. 589-594.
10. Эргашев Р. Х., Шодиев Б. Роль и значение налогов в корпоративных финансах. – 2018.
11. Ergashev, R. K., and A. D. Ravshanov. "Ways of Strategic Development and Increase of Competitiveness of Agricultural Enterprises." JournalNX, vol. 7, no. 1, 2021, pp. 99-105.
12. Вахабов А.В., Хаджибакиев Ш.Х., Муминов Н.Г. Иностранные инвестиции. Учебное пособие. - Т.: Финансы, 2010.
13. Хамдамов М., Худойназарова Н. «Особенности развития особых экономических зон в Китайской Народной Республике». Статья. - Научный электронный журнал «Экономика и инновационные технологии», №4, 2015 г.
14. Ходжаев Б.А. Методологические методы оценки конкурентоспособности страны, Журнал «Международные отношения» N-3, JIDU 2005, стр. 37.

УДК:33. (047.32.2)

*Эргашев Р.
профессор
Каршинский инженерно-экономический институт
Мирзаев З.
соискатель
Республика Узбекистан*

АНАЛИЗ ФАКТОРОВ, ВЛИЯЮЩИХ НА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ РОСТ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется сущность экономического роста промышленных предприятий региона и его роль в экономике, а также факторы, влияющие на экономическое развитие промышленных предприятий. Также эффективное развитие промышленного предприятия базируется на диверсификации его современных отраслей и увеличении объемов выпуска современной промышленной продукции, создании определенных социально-экономических условий для повышения трудового потенциала в обществе, обеспечения занятости населения, Увеличение объема валового внутреннего продукта, формирование спроса населения на промышленную продукцию, вопросы расширения разделения труда.

Ключевые слова: экономический рост, промышленные предприятия, объем промышленного производства, механизм, занятость населения, социально-экономические проблемы.

*Ergashev R.
professor
Karshi Engineering and Economic Institute
Mirzaev Z.
applicant
Republic of Uzbekistan*

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Abstract. This article analyzes the essence of economic growth of industrial enterprises in the region and its role in the economy, as well as factors influencing the economic development of industrial enterprises. Also, the effective development of an industrial enterprise is based on the diversification of its modern industries and increasing the volume of output of modern industrial products, creating certain socio-economic conditions to increase the labor potential in society, ensuring employment of the population, increasing the

volume of gross domestic product, creating public demand for industrial products, issues expansion of the division of labor.

Key words: economic growth, industrial enterprises, industrial production volume, mechanism, employment, socio-economic problems.

Введение. Научные исследования проводятся по таким вопросам, как эффективное развитие деятельности промышленных предприятий, повышение эффективности производственной деятельности предприятий, обеспечение экономического роста в отрасли путем оценки цепочки создания стоимости продукции. Это свидетельствует о том, что развитие промышленных предприятий во всем мире является одним из актуальных вопросов.

В Узбекистане проводятся масштабные экономические реформы, направленные на обеспечение экономического роста за счет увеличения и улучшения качества промышленной продукции. «Повышение конкурентоспособности местной промышленной продукции и ее диверсификация, разработка стратегий и моделей развития промышленной продукции на основе эффективного использования существующих природных и экономических ресурсов регионов» [2] считается одной из важных задач. Тот факт, что они установлены в качестве приоритета, означает, что важно обеспечить экономический рост промышленных предприятий.

Обзор литературы по теме. Систематические исследования экономического формирования промышленных предприятий, эффективного использования ресурсов, обеспечения экономической стабильности, экономической и социальной эффективности проводились зарубежными экономистами. В частности, заслуживающими внимания считаются результаты научных работ учёных стран СНГ: Н.К.Васильевой [7], В.Парахиной [8], Ю.В.Пилипука [9], Е.Ю.Шутилиной [10].

В нашей республике такими экономистами, как А.М.Кадыров [11], М.А.Махкамова [12], Б.Т.Салимов [13], проводятся научные исследования, посвященные эффективному развитию деятельности промышленных предприятий и обеспечению экономического роста промышленной продукции. были достигнуты научные результаты.

Однако некоторые аспекты обеспечения экономического роста промышленных предприятий изучены в работах вышеупомянутых ученых. Также в виде комплексного исследования частично отражены вопросы обеспечения экономического роста промышленных предприятий и повышения социально-экономической эффективности.

В настоящее время недостаточность исследований, связанных с совершенствованием организационно-экономических механизмов экономического роста промышленных предприятий, обуславливает

необходимость проведения глубоких научных и методических исследований по этой теме.

Методология исследования. Обосновать сущность экономического роста промышленных предприятий и их роль в экономике и их основные характеристики, повысить социально-экономическую эффективность обеспечения экономического роста промышленных предприятий, проанализировать повышение его экономической эффективности на основе формирования организационных. Используются экономические механизмы экономического роста промышленных предприятий в настоящее время и методы дедукции, системного анализа, сравнительного анализа, таблицы и графики, а разработка предложений и рекомендаций считается одной из актуальных задач.

Анализ и результаты. До этапа развития промышленных предприятий приоритет в обеспечении экономического роста отдавался природным и трудовым ресурсам, а на этапе развития промышленных предприятий - материальным ресурсам, на современном этапе после развития промышленных предприятий роль на первый план выходят интеллектуальные и информационные ресурсы. Развитие ведущих стран мира привело к формированию новой экономики знаний, инноваций, глобальных информационных систем, новых технологий, венчурного бизнеса.

Обеспечение экономического роста промышленных предприятий как необходимого условия общего социально-экономического развития общества напрямую связано с процессом разработки промышленной продукции и ее отраслевыми особенностями.

На наш взгляд, принципы обеспечения экономического роста промышленных предприятий региона отражают научно обоснованные правила в процессе реализации определенных целей и задач под влиянием законов социально-экономического развития.

Обеспечение экономического роста промышленных предприятий должно основываться на ряде принципов, в рамках которых механизмы экономического развития должны повышать эффективность экономического роста и обеспечивать реальный рост валового продукта на душу населения в отрасли (табл. 1).

Принципы, представленные в таблице 1, направлены на решение задачи, связанной с эффективным использованием ресурсов и достижением экономической эффективности на промышленных предприятиях, их уместно классифицировать согласно этой задаче.

Таблица 1.

Принципы обеспечения экономического роста промышленных предприятий¹⁰³

Принципы	Содержание
Справедливое распределение ресурсов	Справедливое распределение ресурсов расширяет выбор благ для всех членов общества, а также создает основу для улучшения качества жизни. Связь между доходами и жизнью человека должна формироваться с помощью государственной стратегии, включающей в себя меры налогово-бюджетной и социальной политики.
Когнитивная (интенсивное развитие)	Содержание этого принципа состоит в том, что обеспечение экономического роста промышленных предприятий по отношению к экономической системе должно быть направлено не только на развитие ее приоритетных отраслей и направлений, но и на приобретение знаний, развитие человеческого капитала, инноваций. Инновационная экономика постоянно развивается, совершенствуется, трансформируется, в результате чего экономика имеет тенденцию стабильного развития как в количественном, так и в качественном отношении.
Экономическая гибкость	Этот принцип выражает необходимость внедрения в экономику «гибких» методов развития на основе цифровых технологий, гибкого реагирования на динамические изменения макроэкономических условий, формирования гибких связей на макро- и микроуровнях, стимулирования мотивации инновационного поведения в экономике общества и расширять инновационный бизнес.
Совместимость и интеграция	В основе этого принципа лежит устойчивое, быстрое и пропорциональное развитие экономики нашей страны, углубление структурных преобразований, направленных на диверсификацию основных отраслей промышленных предприятий и повышение экспортного потенциала, модернизацию отраслей, комплексов и промышленных предприятий, повышение их эффективности и конкурентоспособности на основе технического и технологического обновления процессов промышленного производства для обеспечения устойчивого экономического роста.
Сложность	Обеспечение экономического роста промышленных предприятий предполагает разработку четких, глубоких и продуманных долгосрочных планов развития их отраслей и на этой основе дальнейшее углубление структурных изменений, направленных на диверсификацию основных отраслей.
Повышение производительности	Согласно этому принципу, производство конкурентоспособной промышленной продукции с высокой долей добавленной

¹⁰³ Авторская разработка.

труда на промышленных предприятиях	стоимости, постоянно пользующейся спросом на мировом рынке, разработка мероприятий по повышению производительности труда, последовательное снижение себестоимости промышленной продукции и себестоимости продукции. промышленной продукции, а также разработать меры по широкому внедрению современных технологий, позволяющих экономить энергию и ресурсы.

На наш взгляд, такая ситуация объясняется спецификой развития промышленных предприятий:

1. Исследования показывают, что сегодня информационные технологии приводят к повышению эффективности в отраслях, производящих материальные блага, но особую актуальность приобретают вопросы их влияния на другие отрасли экономики.

2. Опыт развитых стран показывает, что внедрение достижений научно-технического прогресса (НТП) в трудовой процесс по типам промышленных предприятий имеет характеристику единообразного принятия, что в свою очередь влияет на высокую эффективность.

3. Разница в уровне роста производительности промышленных предприятий основана на различии влияния НТП на процесс производства промышленной продукции в зависимости от уровня вовлеченности потребителей в потребление промышленной продукции.

Степень влияния этих факторов на развитие промышленных предприятий определяет тип экономического роста. Существует два основных типа экономического роста:

1. Экстенсивный - при котором экономический рост обеспечивается за счет количественного увеличения факторов производства (услуг). То есть общество использует больше природных, трудовых и инвестиционных ресурсов, и за счет этого обеспечивается рост валового продукта в отрасли.

2. Интенсивный - при котором экономический рост промышленных предприятий осуществляется за счет качественного улучшения факторов промышленного производства и лучшего их использования. В условиях интенсивного экономического роста валовой продукт в промышленности увеличивается за счет внедрения новой техники и технологий, повышения квалификации рабочей силы, более эффективной организации процессов разработки промышленной продукции, более оптимального перераспределения ресурсов между отраслями экономики и т. д.

На практике трудно найти экстенсивный или интенсивный экономический рост в «чистом» состоянии.

Обеспечение экономического роста промышленных предприятий включает в себя следующие аспекты:

1. Цели экономического роста промышленных предприятий. Можно выделить два уровня цели экономического роста промышленных предприятий: изменение основных макроэкономических показателей и

изменение уровня жизни населения. В качестве важного условия реализации долгосрочной цели экономического роста промышленных предприятий проявляется комплексное развитие всех субъектов экономики, обеспечивающее достижение каждым из них определенных стратегических целей.

2. Тип экономического роста. Экономические ресурсы, имеющиеся на промышленных предприятиях, а также соотношение и взаимодействие факторов производства определяют экстенсивный и интенсивный типы экономического роста.

3. Показатели экономического роста. Процесс экономического роста промышленных предприятий определяется количественными и качественными показателями. К количественным показателям экономического роста промышленных предприятий относятся темп роста валового продукта, темп роста валового продукта, созданного в отрасли на душу населения, темп роста объема промышленной продукции, показатели экономической эффективности (производительности труда), и т. д.

4. Эффективность экономического роста. В результате развития, основанного на повышении эффективности экономического роста и положительных изменениях его размеров, оно обеспечивает удовлетворение постоянно растущих потребностей общества.

5. Конфликты экономического роста. Рост валовой продукции промышленных предприятий в абсолютном и относительном выражении не приводит к повышению уровня и качества жизни. Макроэкономические показатели страны, в том числе объем валового выпуска промышленной продукции и среднедушевые доходы населения, могут быть основными критериями распределения социальных ресурсов или классификации по уровню развития его сектора.

6. Система факторов экономического роста. На наш взгляд, к факторам экономического роста промышленных предприятий относятся причинные явления и необходимые условия, определяющие характер, аспекты, виды и динамику экономического роста.

Важно изучить зависимость причинного фактора, влияющего на изменение объема валовой продукции промышленных предприятий. При этом основное место имеют труд и капитал как главный фактор, способствующий восполнению валового продукта в отрасли. В целях дальнейшего ускорения роста валовой продукции на промышленных предприятиях необходимо осуществить следующие меры:

➤ развитие современных отраслей промышленных предприятий и творческое изменение объема валовой продукции, т.е. цифровизация и диверсификация;

➤ дальнейшее развитие недвижимости и предпринимательской деятельности на промышленных предприятиях;

➤ повысить уровень занятости в отрасли и в полной мере использовать ее;

➤ ускорить разработку новой промышленной продукции на основе высоких технологий и повысить эффективность инвестиций;

➤ обеспечение инновационного развития промышленных предприятий и технического и технологического обновления процессов создания промышленной продукции;

➤ повышение ресурсного потенциала для обеспечения устойчивого экономического роста;

➤ цифровизация процессов разработки продукции на промышленных предприятиях и широкое использование искусственного интеллекта.

Развитие – комплексное понятие, предполагающее исследование различных проблем, связанных с повышением эффективности и снижением себестоимости продукции, созданием институциональной основы экономики и структурными изменениями в ней.

Выводы. Из вышеизложенного можно сделать вывод, что страны, не обеспечивающие необходимый уровень образования населения, развитие науки и высокое качество информационной среды, будут обречены на отрицательное сальдо внешней торговли и зависимость от внешней торговли. финансовые и информационные центры; они остаются сырьевой базой для транснациональных корпораций и развитых стран, концентрирующих интеллектуальный потенциал.

На экономический рост в системе рыночных отношений большое влияние оказывает уровень развития институтов экономической деятельности, институтов и организаций, обеспечивающих их реализацию. В настоящее время в развитых странах существует система эффективных институтов, которые способствуют их экономическому благополучию и создают положительную мотивацию для предпринимательства, инноваций, сбережений и инвестиций.

Социально-экономическое развитие – это процесс, направленный на развитие и совершенствование промышленных предприятий. Согласно отчету Всемирного банка, целью развития является не только увеличение доходов, но и улучшение качества жизни. Это включает в себя качественное образование, питание, здравоохранение, сокращение бедности, здоровую окружающую среду, равные возможности, большую личную свободу и богатую культурную жизнь.

Таким образом, экономический рост рассматривается как неотъемлемый элемент экономического развития. Это, с одной стороны, обуславливает циклический характер развития, с другой стороны, оно само является результатом изменений, подготовленных в периоды застоя и депрессии. Под экономическим развитием, прежде всего, понимается способность экономики развиваться, определяемая как изменение структуры производства, изменение институциональной среды,

демографический и инновационный динамизм. Иными словами, экономическое развитие предполагает качественное изменение факторов экономического роста.

Использованные источники:

1. <https://www.imf.org/ru/Blogs/Articles/2023/01/30/global-economy-to-slow-further-amid-signs-of-resilience-and-china-re-opening>
2. Васильева Н.К., Мезина С.А., Воротникова А.М. Анализ финансового состояния предприятий пищевой промышленности // Вестник Академии знаний. – 2020. – №. 2 (37). – С. 105-110;
3. Парахина Л.В. Управление ресурсосберегающей деятельностью и оценка ее эффективности на предприятиях пищевой промышленности: автореферат дисс. к.э.н. 08.00.05. Орел 2013. – 24 с.;
4. Пилипук А.В. Конкурентоспособность предприятий пищевой промышленности Беларуси в условиях построения Евразийского экономического союза. – Минск: Институт системных исследований в АПК НАН Беларуси, 2018. – 237 с.;
5. Шутилина Е.Ю. Формирование инновационной политики предприятий: на примере предприятий пищевой промышленности: автореферат дисс. к.э.н. 08.00.05. Воронеж 2009, 24 с.;
20. Якушков Д.Ю. Анализ рынка пищевой промышленности и перспективы его развития // Экономика и бизнес: теория и практика. – 2018. - №6. – С. 216-218.
6. Кадыров А.М. Инновационный потенциал развития промышленных предприятий республики в условиях рынка. Научно-практическая конференция «Новое качество экономического роста: инновации, конкурентоспособность, инвестиции» – Т.: 23 апреля 2018 г.;
7. Махкамова М.А. Формирование организационно-экономического механизма управления инновационной деятельностью на промышленных предприятиях Республики Узбекистан. Дисс. док. экон. наук. – Т.: 2004. – 291 с.;
8. Салимов Б.Т. Моделирование использования и развития производственного потенциала региона (на примере Сырдарьинской и Джизакской областей Республики Узбекистан): дисс д.э.н. - Т.: 1992;
9. Курбанов А. Б. НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ АГРАРНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В РЕГИОНАХ // Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 12 (115)-1. – С. 1173-1177.
10. Курбанов А. Б. ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОМ КОМПЛЕКСЕ // Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 5-1 (108). – С. 589-594.
11. Эргашев Р. Х., Шодиев Б. Роль и значение налогов в корпоративных финансах. – 2018.
12. Ergashev, R. K., and A. D. Ravshanov. "Ways of Strategic Development and Increase of Competitiveness of Agricultural Enterprises." JournalNX, vol. 7, no. 1, 2021, pp. 99-105.

УДК: 33(045.34.2)

*Эргашев Р.
профессор
Каршинский инженерно-экономический институт
Тураев С.
соискатель
Республика Узбекистан*

ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОЗДАНИЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ЗОН В РЕГИОНЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье представлены научно обоснованные предложения и рекомендации по процессам социально-экономического развития регионов путем привлечения местных и иностранных инвестиций по основным целям и задачам создания особых экономических зон. Также освещены вопросы, направленные на совершенствование методического обеспечения реализации и обоснование целей, а также основных особенностей создания особой экономической зоны в регионах.

Ключевые слова: особая экономическая зона, свободная экономическая зона, регионы, ресурсы, ВВП, эффективность, проекты, инвестиции, предпринимательство, социально-экономическое развитие.

*Ergashev R.
professor
Karshi Engineering and Economic Institute
Turaev S.
applicant
Republic of Uzbekistan*

FEATURES OF CREATING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN THE REGION

Abstract. This article presents scientifically based proposals and recommendations on the processes of socio-economic development of regions by attracting local and foreign investments on the main goals and objectives of creating special economic zones. Issues aimed at improving the methodological support for implementation and justifying the goals, as well as the main features of creating a special economic zone in the regions, are also covered.

Key words: special economic zone, free economic zone, regions, resources, GDP, efficiency, projects, investments, entrepreneurship, socio-economic development.

Введение. Привлечь важные для развития региона отечественные и иностранные инвестиции путем организации специальных экономических зон (СЭЗ), реализовать использование современных передовых технологий и продуманной системы управления в производстве, создать новые рабочие места в регионе. регионов, повышение экспортного потенциала страны, деятельность специальных экономических зон. Такие вопросы, как совершенствование методологии оценки эффективности, выявление факторов, влияющих на эту сферу и оценка показателей эффективности, входят в число приоритетных направлений научных исследований в этой связи.

На современном этапе социально-экономического развития Республики Узбекистан уделяется внимание созданию и развитию специальных экономических зон как одному из важных направлений эффективного использования экономического потенциала. Если первая свободная экономическая зона «Навои» была создана в стране в 2008 году, то сегодня действуют 24 свободные экономические зоны. Повышение эффективности создаваемых СЭЗ, разработка четких критериев отбора проектов для размещения проектов на территориях свободных экономических зон, количества создаваемых рабочих мест при рассмотрении инвестиционных проектов, обеспечение достоверности потенциального иностранного партнера, исследование таких факторов, как внутренний и внешний спрос на продукцию, объемы экспорта, устранение бюрократических препятствий в механизме утверждения инвестиционных проектов, создание необходимой инженерно-коммуникационной инфраструктуры для функционирования свободных экономических зон в своевременное, местное и региональное планирование предлагаемых инвестиционных проектов, предоставление иностранных кредитных ресурсов, активизация деятельности прикрепленных к ним коммерческих банков, повышение эффективности использования производственных мощностей предприятий, работающих в свободных экономических зонах, объемов производства и экспорта, определены задачи по обеспечению соответствия количества создаваемых рабочих мест параметрам утвержденного бизнес-плана.

Анализ литературы по теме. По результатам исследований ученых по особым экономическим зонам, доходы успешных особых экономических зон занимают 5-е место в ВВП страны, а также около 40-60% валового объема экспорта страны, от 30% до 80%. всех иностранных инвестиций поступает через специальные экономические зоны. Вопросы исследования развития особых экономических зон, оценки их эффективности, аспекты, которые следует изучить при организации экономических зон, П.Радослав [2], С.Вен [3], У.С.Тифенбрун [4] в научных исследованиях свободные экономические зоны друг от друга научно исследованы путем дифференциации.

Также в исследованиях ученых стран СНГ, в том числе Е.С.Капустиной [5], Кабановой Е.Е. [6], Игнатова В.Г., Бутова В.И. [7], Александровой Е. [8], Бюрго Ж. [9], Афонина А.Р. [10], Р.И.Зименков [11] в своих научных исследованиях обозначают вопросы выявления эффективных и неэффективных СЭЗ.

Эффективное функционирование экономических зон, анализ их деятельности, прогнозные уровни объема производства, цели, виды, правовые основы создания свободных экономических зон от узбекских экономистов А.В.Вахабова [12], Хамдамова М., Худойназарова Н. [13], Ходжаева Экономисты Б., такие как А. [14], отразили в исследованиях систему оценки эффективности свободных экономических зон с точки зрения абсолютных и относительных показателей.

Методология исследования. При обосновании целей и основных особенностей создания особой экономической зоны в регионе вопросы, направленные на совершенствование методического обеспечения ее реализации, поясняются с помощью логического мышления, сравнительного анализа, обзорно-экономического анализа и системного анализа.

Анализ и результаты. Использование термина «Особая экономическая зона», безусловно, шире, чем «Свободная экономическая зона», и включает в себя не только известную нам «зону», но и зоны высоких технологий, научные зоны, особые экономические зоны, туристско-рекреационные зоны, зеленые зоны, включая безопасные зоны.

На наш взгляд, специальные экономические зоны выполняют экономические, инновационные, ресурсные, организационные и социальные функции в рамках обеспечения экономической стабильности и социального благополучия государства.

Функции специальной экономической зоны имеют характеристики постоянства, производства товаров и услуг для потребителей, формирования новых идей, новых инструментов, факторов и технологий, рациональной и эффективной интеграции ресурсов и факторов производства, реализации тактических и стратегических цели. Создание специальных экономических зон служит увеличению числа предпринимателей в обществе, созданию рабочих мест, повышению уровня жизни и социального статуса работников.

Создание специальных экономических зон будет осуществляться в рамках действующей в стране социально-экономической системы.

Можно сказать, что создание особых экономических зон призвано поддержать людей, способных к предпринимательской деятельности, создать новые рабочие места, увеличить доходы работников, повысить их квалификацию, получить культурный отдых и улучшить здоровье, оказать практическую помощь для обеспечения семейного благополучия. а также региональная социальная инфраструктура представляет собой развитие.

Создание специальных экономических зон:

- формирование энтузиазма к предпринимательству и рост предпринимательства;
- создание новых рабочих мест;
- формирование приемлемых доходов;
- организация благоприятных условий труда;
- создание социальной инфраструктуры для населения.

Организация специальных экономических зон формируется на основе социально-экономических моделей, действующих в государствах.

«Специальные экономические зоны – это ограниченные территории, города, морские и воздушные порты, в которых применяются особые льготные экономические условия для отечественных и иностранных предпринимателей, способствующие решению внешнеторговых, общеэкономических, социальных, научно-технических и научно-технологических вопросов.

Считаем целесообразным создание специальных экономических зон на основе следующих принципов, исходя из вышеизложенных особенностей создания специальных экономических зон и их реализации в контексте различных социальных моделей:

- возраст человека должен цениться одинаково независимо от производительности труда, то есть принцип социальной помощи для всех;
- социальная помощь должна иметь принцип постоянства;
- социальная помощь должна быть адаптируемой ко всем условиям, направленной на выравнивание социального положения работников.

Поскольку СЭЗ – новое явление для экономики Узбекистана, необходимо оперативно их формировать, создать необходимую нормативно-правовую базу для функционирования СЭЗ, организовать подготовку соответствующих специалистов, широко используя мировой опыт. в этом перспективном направлении ускорения экономического развития.

СЭЗ действуют не только горизонтально (т.е. регионально), но и вертикально (т.е. отраслево). В первом случае СЭР будет иметь ограниченную территорию, но следует также отметить, что иногда СЭР может стать вся страна.

Таким образом, создавая стимулы для иностранных инвесторов, совместных предприятий, среднего и малого бизнеса, правительство порой не осознает, что создает в стране «микроСЭР». Эти страны со средним уровнем дохода занимаются узкоспециализированными вопросами, но не оказывают существенного влияния на макроэкономическую ситуацию. Во втором случае некоторые предприятия определенной отрасли и сама отрасль (например, сельское хозяйство, золотодобыча, машиностроение) будут иметь выгоды, имеющие отношение только к их деятельности: для Узбекистана, например, это может быть туризм (табл. 1).

Таблица 1

Виды особых экономических зон и свободных зон¹⁰⁴

Специальные экономические зоны	Свободные зоны
Парки высоких технологий	Экспортно-ориентированные зоны
Научные парки	Специальные торговые зоны
Научно-технологические зоны	Особая зона, где расположено одно предприятие
Специальных экономических зоны	Экспортно-ориентированное производство Торгово-ориентированные зоны специального предпринимательства иностранцев государств
Парк услуг	Транспортная и многоцелевая Внутренняя, внешняя, экспортная зоны
Зеленые зоны	Многоцелевая зона внутренней поддержки развития малых регионов
Безопасные зоны	Специальные зоны продвижения внешней, внутренней и реэкспортной торговли
Зоны развития туризма и т.д.	Спецпорты Зоны комплексного развития

Согласно табл. 1, как специальные торговые зоны, так и специальные экспортные зоны, и специальные порты типичны для опыта развитых стран и занимают важное место в развитии экспорта, реэкспорта и импорта. Согласно Закону Республики Узбекистан «О специальных экономических зонах» [1], специальные экономические зоны делятся на такие типы, как специальные экономические зоны, специальные научно-технические зоны, туристско-рекреационные зоны, специальные торговые зоны, специальные индустриальные зоны.

Особая экономическая зона - создание новых производств, развитие высокотехнологичного производства, активное участие в развитии производства современной конкурентоспособной, импортозамещающей, экспортноориентированной готовой промышленной продукции, а также производства, инженерных коммуникаций, автомобильного транспорта, социальная инфраструктура и логистика – территория, созданная с целью обеспечения развития сферы услуг.

104 Разработка автора

Специальная научно-технологическая зона – это территория, на которой с этой целью собираются научные организации и другие организации в сфере научной деятельности (технологические парки, центры распространения (трансфера технологий), инновационные кластеры, венчурные фонды, бизнес-инкубаторы и т.п.). развития инновационной инфраструктуры.

Технико-экономическая база особых экономических зон должна включать следующие 8 разделов:

- Цели создания СЭЗ;
- Условия создания СЭЗ;
- Основания выделения земли под СЭЗ и характеристика выделяемой территории;
- Перспективы и программы развития СЭЗ;
- Ресурсы, необходимые для создания СЭЗ;
- Рабочий механизм СЭЗ;
- Организационная деятельность по организации и деятельности МИЗ;
- Оценка эффективности организации СЭЗ.

Экономические цели:

- иностранный и национальный капитал посредством специальных льготных экономических механизмов, стабильной правовой базы и упрощения различных организационных процессов.
- привлекать;
- использовать преимущества международного географического разделения труда и международного обращения капитала для расширения экспорта готовой продукции, организации рационального механизма импорта и импортозамещения производства;
- рост валютных поступлений в бюджет страны и региона;
- различные формы ТЭЗ; ликвидация монополий внешней торговли путем открытия дороги всем организациям и предприятиям СЭЗ.

Выводы. Во-первых, основная цель создания СЭЗ в стране – более глубокое вовлечение страны в процесс развития международного разделения труда. Во-вторых, еще одной целью создания СЭЗ является насыщение внутреннего рынка страны качественной продукцией, способной заменить импортные товары. В-третьих, организаторы специальной экономической зоны не уделяют внимание участию на международном торговом рынке только по линии производства, но уделяют внимание и сфере туризма, сфере культуры, санаторно-курортной сфере.

В-четвертых, целью СЭЗ является обеспечение более быстрого и широкого использования отечественных и зарубежных научных технологий в производстве, их эффективное использование в будущем, отражение их результатов в развитии национальной экономики страны. В-пятых, целью СЭЗ, создаваемых в развивающихся странах, является повышение

подготовки и квалификации рабочей силы страны, инженеров, экономических работников и управленческого персонала.

В-шестых, одной из важных целей СЭЗ является стимулирование развития экономики в определенной сфере или развитие конкретного сектора. В-седьмых, в некоторых странах СЭЗ рассматривают как способ модернизации и развития определенного региона. СЭЗ поможет перейти от господствующего в стране типа экономики к современной рыночной экономике.

Если сделать вывод из вышеизложенного, то важно определить цели и задачи специальных экономических зон, прежде всего, по ускоренному развитию регионов и решению экономических и социальных проблем.

Использованные источники:

1. Закон Республики Узбекистан «О специальных экономических зонах». ORQ-604.17.02.2020. <https://lex.uz/docs/4737511>
2. Radoslaw P “Special Economic Zones effectiveness assessment based on the adjusted enclave model. The Case of Poland”, Dissertatsiya, 2016.
3. S.Ven “Special Economic Zones as a Tool for Accelerating Economic Growth”. Dissertatsiya. Kombodja Taraqqiyot Instituti, PhD, 2018.
4. U.S. Tiefenbrun “Foreign Trade Zones of the United States, FreeTrade Zones of the World, and their Impact on the Economy”, Dissertatsiya, 2016
5. E.S.Карустина “Отценка эффективности функционирования особых экономических зон в России”, 2012.
- 6.Кабанова Е.Е. Проблемы развития социальной инфраструктуры средних городов в современной России (на примере города Гус - Хрустальный). Материалы Ивановских чтений. 2015. № 5. С. 29-34.
- 7.Игнатов В. Г., Бутов В.И. – “Свободные экономические зоны” – Москва, 1997 г. с.22-30;
8. Александрова Е. «Специальные экономические зоны в мировом хозяйстве / Внешнеэкономическая деятельность» №10, 1997 г.
- 9.Бюрго Ж. “Свободные зоны как средство экономического развития”, Регион: экономика и социология. 1995. - № 1.
10. Афонин А.Р. Особенности и перспективы индивидуального предпринимательства в сфере создания центров образовательных услуг. Санкт-Петербургский имени В. Б. Бобкова филиал. Российской таможенной академии, 2018. – 160 с.: ил. – Библиогр.: с. 149-159 (101 назв.)
- 11.Зименков Р.И. Свободные экономические зоны. Ўқув қўлланма. – М.: Юнити, 2005. – 7-бет
12. Курбанов А. Б. НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ АГРАРНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В РЕГИОНАХ //Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 12 (115)-1. – С. 1173-1177.
- 13.Курбанов А. Б. ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОМ КОМПЛЕКСЕ //Экономика и социум. – 2023. – №. 5-1 (108). – С. 589-594.

14. Эргашев Р. Х., Шодиев Б. Роль и значение налогов в корпоративных финансах. – 2018.
15. Ergashev, R. K., and A. D. Ravshanov. "Ways of Strategic Development and Increase of Competitiveness of Agricultural Enterprises." JournalNX, vol. 7, no. 1, 2021, pp. 99-105.

Эрназарова Г.О.
заведующий кафедрой “Общая педагогика”
ЧГПУ

ПОДГОТОВКИ БУДУЩИХ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ К ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В АКМЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ СРЕДЕ

Аннотация. В статье отображены задачи совершенствование подготовки к профессиональной деятельности по основы акмеологического подхода, развитие личности в обучение, необходимости акмеологического подхода, при подготовке к профессиональной деятельности личности.

Ключевые слова: акмеологического подхода, профессиональной подготовки, профессиональной зрелости, подготовка к профессиональной деятельности, профессиональной направленность.

Ernazarova G.O.
head of the department of “General Pedagogy”
CSPU

PREPARATION OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS FOR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE AKMEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Abstract. The improvement of preparation for professional activity on bases of acmeological approach, development of the personality in training, need of acmeological approach at preparation for professional activity of the personality tasks are displayed in this article.

Key words: acmeological approach, professional activity, personality tasks, preparation for professional activity, displayed in this article.

Создание реальных условий для выявления и развития важных направлений подготовки будущих специалистов к профессиональной деятельности свидетельствует в акмеологической среде, то это практически отражает обеспечение достижения будущим специалистом высоких позиций на основе выявления и развитие у них профессионального творчества.

Успешная реализация акмеологического подхода, организация целевых психолого-педагогических условий (а также методов, формирующих акмеологическую направленность личности), обеспечили приверженность позитивному изменению направления педагогического воздействия [2].

По мнению В.Д.Шадрикова, система высшего педагогического образования требует от педагога высокого уровня владения языком, умения

четко и ясно выражать свои мысли и мнение, используя различные возможности языка, всестороннего знания своего предмета, владения языком и методами его преподавания [4].

Акмеология как сложная, интегративная наука изучает закономерности и факторы самовыражения в динамике развития и восстановления человека, творческий потенциал человека, пути достижения образовательного и профессионального успеха. Проблема профессиональной деятельности субъекта актуальна в акмеологии.

Акмеологическая модель профессионального образования – это образовательная среда, направленная на достижение нового качества в подготовке человека к профессиональной деятельности, акмеологически-ориентированное образование направлено на целостное и устойчивое развитие специалистов, обладающих новым интегративным мышлением, адаптацию к современным условиям жизни, формирование навыков самовыражения, имеет важное – значение в подготовке педагогических специалистов.

Формирование акмеологического мышления и способов творческой деятельности у современного специалиста, стремящегося к новаторству, успеху, профессиональному мастерству, способности проявить творческий потенциал, являются необходимыми компонентами акмеологической и общепрофессиональной культуры педагога.

Рефлексивная технология самоактивации и подготовки специалистов широко используется, а так – же позволяет создавать предметное и социальное содержание профессиональной деятельности. Факультативный спецкурс психолого-акмеолого-педагогической подготовки «Акмеология профессионального образования» отражает психолого-педагогическую практику и базируется на методах диагностики, антропологических, акмеологических технологиях, принципе самоуправления, развитии рефлексии, профессиональном становлении и развитии обучающихся, стереотипов и составлены из специальных упражнений и рабочих игр, направленных на блокировку установок, сознательное формирование «Я-концепции» и акмеологической культуры.

Эмоционально-оценочная направленность связана с творческим самовыражением как личности и целенаправленной оценкой профессионального саморазвития, педагогическим воздействием, организацией осознанного восприятия студентами информации.

А когнитивный (познавательного-независимый) мыслительный процесс человека [4,-195 с], это образование, направленное на расширение круга знаний об окружающем, формирование дифференцирующего мышления, развитие потребности в знаниях.

Когнитивный организатор экспериментальной работы включает цель достижения профессии, профессионально-творческого самовыражения, значение и цель профессионального развития, психическое состояние, цель

профессиональной деятельности, обеспечение приобретения обучающимися теоретических знаний. Для организации мышления и усвоения информации использовались приемы и способы активизации внимания обучающихся, запоминания и припоминания теоретического материала, методы закрепления.

Первый и самый важный механизм технологий, способный с юных лет направить человека в определенную сферу – это акмеограмма. Акмеограмма показывает систему требований, условий и факторов, обеспечивающих профессионализацию человека и развитие определенных трудовых способностей.

Акмеограмма всегда индивидуальна, она отражает возможности и перспективы, особенности человека. Акмеограмму проводили через базу данных, ее показатели определяли в максимально возможных процентах.

При разработке акмеограммы студента вуза к ней была адаптирована акмеограмма, представленная А.А.Деркачом, А.А.Бодалевларом и действующая в настоящее время [1].

Акмеограмма является основным методом акмеографического подхода и показывает систему требований, условий и факторов, способствующих поступательному развитию и развитию профессионализма личности в деятельности конкретных субъектов труда. Акмеограмма студентов имеет индивидуальное описание, формально она воплощает отдельный «раздел» предмета, его возможности и перспективы, сильные и слабые стороны. Акмеограмма отличается от профессиограммы и психогаммы высокой степенью проявления индивидуальности.

Акмеограмма включает в себя все стороны деятельности обучающихся (подготовку к профессиональной деятельности, повседневный настрой, личностное развитие и общий результат деятельности) и на основе этого формируют требования к индивидуальным психологическим и психофизиологическим особенностям будущего персонала [5].

Акмеология во взаимодействии с педагогикой должна решить следующую не столь простую задачу: в образе своей жизни человек должен достичь микроакме с особыми характеристиками, как уже говорилось, то есть он должен создать в будущем большой «макроакме».

Соответственно, в процессе подготовки специалистов, одновременно с кредитно-модульным обучением путем интеграции предметов, разработки индивидуальных планов на будущее студентов, работы с индивидуальными программами развития, формирования профессиональной компетентности, ведения образовательного портфолио, проведения факультативного спецкурса по акмеологии профессионального образования. В результате реализации таких мероприятий, как использование акметехнологий, методов, формирующих и развивающих творческие способности, совершенствование духовной подготовки руководителя группы,

проведение активных обучающих занятий профориентационной работы, каждый студент стремился достичь своего микро и макро-акме профессиональной готовности.

Использованные источники:

1. Акмеология: учебник/под ред. А.А.Деркача. М.: Издательство РАГС.2006, 688с
- 2.Зашихин В.А. Инновационный проект развития акмеологической полипрофильной школы //Профильная школа. 2005. № 6
- 3.Митина Л.М. Психология развития конкурентоспособной личности: учеб. – метод.пособие / Л.М.Митина; Моск.психол. – социал. ин-т. -М.: МПСИ; Воронеж: МОДЭК, 2002. - 400 с
- 4.Шадриков В.Д. Новая модель специалиста: инновационная подготовка и компетентностный подход //Высшее образование сегодня. - 2004 №8. – С. 120-128
- 5.Эрназарова Г.О. Акмелогик ёндашувни амалга оширишнинг педагогик-психологик шарт-шароитлари//Таълим, фан ва инновация. ИМЖ. Т.:. 2017 йил, №3, -Б 19-21

*Юлдашев М.А., т.ф.ф.н., PhD.
Наманганский инженерно – строительный институт
Узбекистан, г.Наманган*

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЯ СЕМЯН МЕЛКОСЕМЕННЫХ ОВОЩНЫХ КУЛЬТУР ПО НАКЛОННОМУ ЛОТКУ

Аннотация. В статье кратко проанализировано влияние качества посева на урожайность в овощеводстве и представлены основные факторы влияющие на посев результаты теоретических исследований движения семян мелкосеменных овощных культур по наклонному лотку. В проведенных исследованиях семена рассматривались как материальная точка, а семенная колода — как наклонная плоскость, получено аналитическое выражение, представляющее силу трения, позволяющую семенам перекатываться. Получено выражение, определяющее предельное значение коэффициента трения, которое обеспечивает семенам катиться или скользить.

Ключевые слова. Семя, калода, движение, трение, сила, коэффициент, форма, посев, качение, время, наклон.

*Yuldashev M.A., Ph.D.
Namangan Engineering and Construction Institute
Uzbekistan, Namangan*

THEORETICAL STUDY OF THE MOVEMENT OF SEEDS OF SMALL SEED VEGETABLE CROPS

Abstrat. This article briefly analyzes the impact of sowing quality on yield in growing vegetable crops and outlines the main factors influencing sowing. In addition, the results of theoretical research on the movement of seeds of small-grained vegetable crops on the slope are presented. In the first place, in the research, the seeds are considered as a material point and the seed groove as an inclined plane, and an analytical equation is obtained, which represents the frictional force that allows the seeds to roll over.

Keywords. Seed, calode, movement, friction, force, coefficient, shape, seeding, rolling, time, slope.

Качество посева сельскохозяйственных культур обеспечивается распределением семян по площади питания. При этом учитывается не только урожайность растения, но и оптимальное распределение четырех жизненных функций (свет, тепло, вода и микроэлементы) между

растениями. В зависимости от этого принимаются расстояния между рядами и между растениями [1, 2].

В работе [3] отмечается, что все виды семяпроводов негативно влияют на равномерность распределения семян в гребне. Поэтому при точном посеве семян необходимо исключить семяпроводы из схемы сеялок или выбрать семяпровода с очень небольшим эффектом.

Однако, поскольку масса и размер семян мелкосеменных овощных культур очень малы, сеялки должны иметь семяпровод. На основе вышеизложенных, рассмотрим движение семян мелкосеменных овощных культур по наклонной колоде.

В исследовании рассмотрим движение семян в наклонной плоскости по схеме, представленной на рис. 1, а также, будем принимать семян как материальную точку [4].

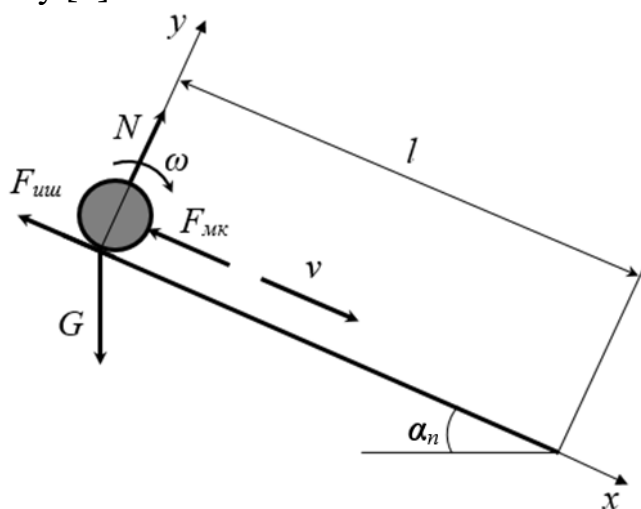


Рис. 1. Схема для исследования движения семени в наклонной плоскости

По второму закону Ньютона запишем связь между силами в схеме, представленной на рисунке 1

$$G + N + F_{\text{тр}} = ma, (1)$$

где G -сила веса, Н; N -сила реакции, Н; $F_{\text{тр}}$ -сила трения, Н; m -масса семян, кг; a -ускорения, м/с².

Запишем проекцию уравнения (1) на оси x и y :
по оси x

$$G \sin \alpha - F_{\text{тр}} = ma. (2)$$

по оси y

$$-G \cos \alpha + N = 0. (3)$$

Если предположить, что семя катится по наклонной плоскости, то было бы ошибкой выражать силу трения по формуле Кулона-Амонтона. Это потому, что эта формула вкрадывается для процесса трения скольжения. Поэтому определим силу трения при качения следующим образом. По схеме

на рис. 1 единственной силой, заставляющей семя вращаться, является сила трения. Выразим момент трения следующим образом

$$M_{\text{тр}} = F_{\text{тр}} r, (4)$$

где r -радиус семени, м.

Если учесть момент инерции семени, то

$$M_{\text{тр}} = J\varepsilon, (5)$$

где J -момент инерции семени, кгм²; ε -угловая ускорения, 1/с².

Выразим момент инерции семени следующим образом

$$J = kmr^2, (6)$$

где k - коэффициент, учитывающий форму семени.

Учитывая выражение (6), приравняем выражения (4) и (5)

$$F_{\text{тр}} r = kmr^2 \varepsilon.$$

Из этого уравнения находим силу трения

$$F_{\text{тр}} = kmr\varepsilon. (7)$$

Если учесть, что линейное ускорение семян равно $a=r\varepsilon$, то выражение (7) принимает следующий вид

$$F_{\text{тр}} = kma. (8)$$

Принимая во внимание выражение (8), уравнение (2) можно переписать так

$$G \sin \alpha - kma = ma. (9)$$

Учитывая, что сила тяжести $G=mg$, уравнение (9) можно записать следующим образом

$$mg \sin \alpha - kma = ma. (10)$$

Разделим обе части уравнения (10) на m , и в этом случае

$$g \sin \alpha = a(1+k). (11)$$

Определим a из выражения (11)

$$a = \frac{g \sin \alpha}{(1+k)}. (12)$$

Тогда, с учетом выражения (12) можно определить силу трения качения

$$F_{\text{тр}}^0 = mg \sin \alpha \frac{k}{(1+k)}. (13)$$

Время подения семян в процессе посева является важной величиной. Это связано с тем, что важно, чтобы режимы работы рабочих органов сеялок были совместимы друг с другом. Поэтому определяем время падения семян с наклонной плоскости. Если предполагать, что семена не имеет начальной

скорости, то выразим длину наклонной плоскости согласно [5] следующим образом

$$l = \frac{at^2}{2} \quad (14)$$

тогда время определяется следующим образом

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2l}{a}}. \quad (15)$$

Если учесть выражение (12), то время падения семени, катящегося по семенной колоду, из выражения (15) запишем следующим

$$t_o = \sqrt{\frac{2l(1+k)}{g \sin \alpha}}. \quad (16)$$

Для анализа исследования и изучения зависимости времени перекачивания семян по семенной колоду от формы семян, проводим численное решение уравнения (16). Были выбраны следующие значения параметров: $l=60$ см, $\alpha=10^0-80^0$, $k=0-1$ (рис. 2).

	$\alpha=10^0$
	$\alpha=20^0$
	$\alpha=30^0$
	$\alpha=40^0$
	$\alpha=50^0$
	$\alpha=60^0$
	$\alpha=70^0$
	$\alpha=80^0$

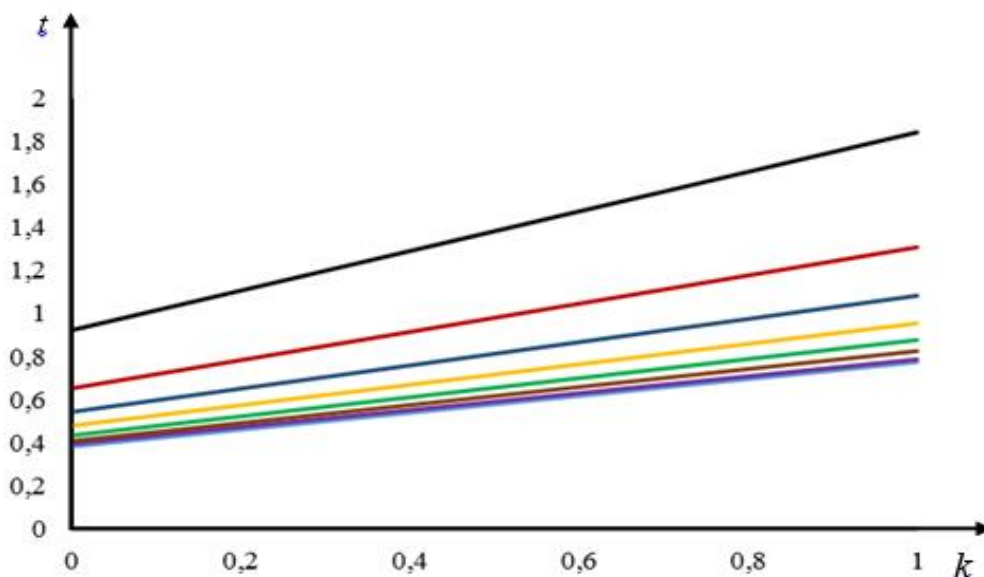


Рис. 1. График зависимости времени прокатывания семени от коэффициента, учитывающего форму семени

Как видно из рисунка 2, при угле наклона семенной колоны 10^0 и значении коэффициента, учитывающего форму семени, от 0 до 1, время скатывания семени линейно увеличилось с 0,92011 с до 1,84023 с.

В заключение можно сказать, что время скатывания семян со семенной колоды изменяются по линейному закону.

Использованные источники:

1. Kim M., Y., Kopsell D. Nutritional value of crisp head “Iceberg” and Romaine Lettuces (*Lactuca sativa* L.). *Journal of Agricultural Science. Canadian Center of Science and Education*. – Canada, 2016, №11, -р. 5-11.
2. Сочинев И. Разработка и обоснование конструктивно-кинематических параметров сошника с роторно-лопастным равкладчиком семян //Диссертация канд. тех. Наук. – Пенза. – 2005. – 149 с.
3. Полонецкий С.Д. О путях совершенствования высевальных аппаратов точного посева //Научные труды Воронежский СХИ. – Воронеж, 1972. – С. 219-220.
4. Рустамов Р.М., Турдалиев В.М., Юлдашев М.А. Теоретические исследования по определению времени перекачивания семян на наклонной семенной калоды //Материалы международной научно-практической конференции. – Санкт-Петербург, 2022. – С. 66-69.
5. Явориский Б.М., Селезнев Ю.А. Справочное руководство по физике для поступающих в вузы и для самообразования. -М.: Наука. - 1989. -576 с.

Юлдашева И.А.
соискатель
Чирчикский государственный
педагогический университет

ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрена организация современного образования на основе акмеологического подхода и развитие процесса подготовки к профессиям путем применения акметехнологий, совершенствования профессиональной подготовки студентов учебных заведений на основе акмеологического подхода; создания для этого педагогико-психологических условий, налаживания профессионально ориентированного обучения, продуктивного использования современных образовательных и информационных технологий на основе акмеологической ориентации – акмеологического воспитания и образования, акмеологического подхода, технологий, направленных на развитие личности.

Ключевые слова: акметехнология, профессиональной компетентность, акмеологической ориентации, акмеологического подхода, акмеологического воспитания и образования, методы дискуссионных акметехнологий, акмеограмма, профессиональной акмеориентации.

Yuldasheva I.A.
researcher
Chirchik State Pedagogical University

MODERN EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS

Annotation. This article discusses the organization of modern education and training on the basis of the acmeological approach and the development of the process of preparing for professions through the use of acmetechnology, improving the professional training of students in vocational colleges based on the acmeological approach; creating pedagogical and psychological conditions for this, establishing professionally oriented training, productive use of modern educational and information technologies based on acmeological orientation - acmeological education and training, acmeological approach, technologies aimed at personality development.

Key words: acmetechnology, professional competence, acmeological orientation, acmeological approach, acmeological upbringing and education, methods of discussion acmetechnology, acmeogram, professional acme Orientation.

Сущность инновационных, прогрессивных технологий упомянутых в национальной программе Узбекистана по подготовке кадров проявляется в том, что они учитывают факторы акмеологического подхода, в них на основе принципа индивидуального подхода к личности и принципа гуманности показано что акмеологический подход необходим, что это в свою очередь предусматривает повышение степени профессиональной подготовки, профессиональной способности. Осуществление этих задач на практике в процессе профессионального образования обеспечивает совершенствование личности, соответствующее периоду развития и достижение эффективности труда, укрепляет позицию личности в обществе.

При обеспечении студентов учебных заведений в рамках своей специальности полного раскрытия своего творческого потенциала и проявлению его на практике, обеспечении студентов знаниями, практическими навыками, квалификацией и технологиями целесообразно будет продуктивно использовать основные принципы предмета “Акмеология” и принцип “Профессиональная компетентность специалиста” предложенный в исследовательской работе, концепцию профессиональной подготовки студентов учебных заведений на основе акмеологического подхода, личностно ориентированные образовательные технологии, акметехнологии и компьютерные технологии.

Проблему акмеологии и акмеологического подхода в профессиональном образовании исследовали А.С.Глинский [1], Л.Г.Грибенюк [2], Б. Б.Маъмуров [3] и другие. В перечисленных исследованиях раскрыты некоторые аспекты развития профессионального мышления, обеспечения профессиональной созидательности у обучающихся, формирования положительного отношения к профессиональной деятельности личности, однако “Совершенствование подготовки к профессиональной деятельности обучающихся учебных заведений на основе акмеологического подхода” не являлся объектом самостоятельного научного исследования.

Достижение будущими специалистами высокой профессиональной квалификации и результатов на основе акмеологического подхода определяется выявлением личных возможностей студентов в части повышения профессиональной мотивации, развития профессиональных способностей, формирования профессиональной компетентности, стимулирования творческого потенциала, стремлением к профессиональной акмеориентации и достижению успехов.

Организация профессионального образования и воспитания на основе акмеологического подхода является научной основой формирования профессионально творчества у будущих специалистов, и основывается на проявлении обучающихся в образовательных учреждениях в качестве совершенной деятельной личности и активного субъекта, а также создает

условия для их поэтапного, непрерывного самосовершенствования и саморазвития.

Теоретически была обоснована проблема подготовки студентов к профессиональной деятельности на основе акмеологического подхода. Процесс формирования подготовки студента к профессиональной деятельности является динамическим процессом развития его качеств, способностей и навыков, и при эффективной организации задачи совершенствования подготовки студента к профессиональной деятельности необходим акмеологический подход.

Были проанализированы педагогико-психологические факторы подготовки студентов к профессиональной деятельности на основе акмеологического подхода. Были исследованы педагогические условия подготовки студентов к профессиональной деятельности на основе акмеологического подхода. Была разработана учебная программа специального курса “Акмеология профессионального образования”, который был апробирован, с его помощью были изучены объективные и субъективные причины достижения учащимся профессионального мастерства, достижения им успехов в учебе и его развития, достижение субъектом самой высокой степени в системе профессионального образования в качестве субъекта трудового коллектива.

На основе акмеологического подхода была исследована подготовка студентов учебных заведений к профессиональной деятельности. На основе акмеологического подхода была разработана и внедрена программа индивидуального развития студентов дающая возможность раскрытию закономерностей развития личности при достижении целей профессионального мастерства.

Были применены формы, методы и средства внедрения акмеологического подхода (на примере предмета “Биологии”). На основе акмеологического подхода была разработана методика повышения эффективности образовательного процесса.

Были проанализированы результаты экспериментально-испытательных работ по подготовке студентов к профессиональной деятельности. На основе акмеологического подхода была выявлена эффективность применения экспериментально-испытательных в процессе современного образования

При разработке теоретических и практических основ совершенствования процесса подготовки студентов учебных заведений к профессиональной деятельности использование акмеологического подхода имеет своеобразное значение.

Исследования, осуществленные в рамках настоящей диссертации, не могут осветить все аспекты применения акмеологического подхода в профессиональной подготовке студентов учебных заведений, совершенствования учебно-воспитательного процесса. В связи с этим, в

целях дальнейшего совершенствования профессиональной подготовки студентов учебных заведений на основе акмеологического подхода предлагается следующее:

- на основе акмеологического подхода к процессу подготовки специалистов в профессиональном образовании создание акмеологических, педагогических, психологических, а также методических аспектов, теоретических и практических основ, учебных и методических пособий, электронных источников;

- дальнейшее совершенствование содержания профессиональной педагогики, непрерывная работа студентов над собой, формирование у них стремления к самостоятельному мышлению и поиску, самосовершенствованию, на основе развития профессиональной способности, компетенции и ориентации достижение высоких достижений в подготовке кадров;

- при подготовке к профессиональной деятельности на основе акмеологического подхода использование акметехнологий, разработка системных механизмов служащих повышению качества подготовки кадров и приведение учебных предметов учебных заведений к профессионально ориентированному виду, совершенствование учебно-нормативных документов;

- непрерывное повышение авторитета учреждений профессионального образования, потенциала учителей предметников и подготовка модели подготовки специалиста на основе акмеологического подхода;

- продуктивное использование принципа “Профессиональная компетентность специалиста”, акметехнологий и компьютерных технологий, на основе акмеологического подхода создание инновационной среды для осуществления учебных целей в учебных заведениях;

- обеспечение высокой степени усвоения предметов в результате комплексного использования в учебном процессе педагогических и психологических методов, акметехнологий, обеспечение достижения учащимся своего профессионального акме;

- на основе акмеологического подхода осуществление подготовки к профессиональной деятельности, то есть осуществление акмеологически ориентированного учебно-воспитательного процесса, продуктивное использование инновационных педагогических процессов, акметехнологий, интерактивных методов образования, электронного учебного контента.

- под руководством и контролем руководства учебных заведений и психологов колледжей наладить ведение электронного портфолио студентов, вычисление “акме” каждого студента и создание условий их индивидуального развития.

- разработка и внедрение концепции подготовки студентов к профессиональной деятельности, целесообразно его осуществление на в соответствии с внутренней структурой колледжа и будущими планами.

-использование электронных средств, методов, приложений разработанных и примененных в исследовании может помочь достижению положительных результатов в подготовке студентов к профессиональной деятельности.

-электронная программа инструкция “Совершенствование подготовки студентов учебных заведений к профессиональной деятельности на основе акмеологического подхода” и требования акмеологического подхода дают возможность повышения качества учебно-воспитательного процесса.

Совершенствование системы подготовки кадров в Республике Узбекистан является задачей государственного значения, и продуктивное использование акмеологического подхода служит важным фактором для производства конкурентоспособных кадров.

Развитие личности обучающихся в учебных заведениях с учетом рынка труда, переменчивых потребностей личности, государства и общества состоит в формировании на основе акмеологического подхода профессиональных знаний и навыков необходимых и достаточных для осуществления ими своей трудовой деятельности, которая обеспечить качество потребности общества в студентах учебных заведений.

Использованные источники:

- 1.Глинский, Александр Сергеевич. Развитие познавательной активности студентов с применением акмеологического подхода. диссертации и автореферата по ВАК 13.00.01, Кандидат педагогических наук, Омск. 2007 - 169 стр.;
- 2.Грибенюк, Людмила Григорьевна. Акмеологический подход в проектировании гимназического образования. Диссертационная работа для получения научной степени кандидата психологических наук, тема диссертации и автореферата по ВАК 13.00.08., Калуга. 2004, -197 с.;
- 3.Маъмуров Б.Б. Развитие навыков проектирования учебного процесса на основе акмеологического подхода у будущих преподавателей. Автореферат диссертационной работы для получения научной степени доктора педагогических наук, Ташкент – 2018, стр. 49

Юнусов Б.А.
студент
Джизакский политехнический институт
Республика Узбекистан, г.Джизак

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ТРАДИЦИОННЫХ МЕТОДОВ УВЕЛИЧЕНИЯ ЭНЕРГОЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ЗДАНИЙ ИЗ ЭФФЕКТИВНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ

Аннотация. В данной работе рассматривается проблема повышения энергоэффективности зданий с использованием эффективных материалов. Автор проводит анализ традиционных методов увеличения энергоэффективности и исследует возможности и преимущества применения эффективных материалов в данной области. В работе предоставляется методика оценки и выбора эффективных материалов для повышения энергоэффективности зданий.

Ключевые слова: повышение, энергоэффективность, здания, материалы, анализ, методика, выбор, исследование, результаты, ключевые.

Yunusov B.A.
student
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Jizzakh city

RESEARCH OF TRADITIONAL METHODS OF INCREASING THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BUILDINGS FROM EFFICIENT MATERIALS

Abstract. This paper examines the problem of increasing the energy efficiency of buildings using efficient materials. The author analyzes traditional methods of increasing energy efficiency and explores the possibilities and advantages of using efficient materials in this area. The work provides a methodology for assessing and selecting effective materials to improve the energy efficiency of buildings.

Key words: increase, energy efficiency, buildings, materials, analysis, methodology, choice, research, results, key.

В современном мире, где потребление энергии постоянно растёт, проблема энергоэффективности зданий становится все более острой. Традиционные методы увеличения энергоэффективности, такие как использование эффективных материалов, имеют свои ограничения и вызывают ряд проблем. Одной из основных проблем является ограниченная

доступность эффективных материалов, особенно в регионах с недостаточной инфраструктурой или высокими затратами на их доставку. Это создаёт барьеры для реализации проектов по увеличению энергоэффективности, особенно в развивающихся странах.

Для преодоления этой проблемы необходимо разработать и внедрить стратегии, которые обеспечат доступность эффективных материалов для увеличения энергоэффективности зданий. Одним из решений, может быть, развитие местных производственных мощностей для производства эффективных материалов на местном уровне. Это позволит снизить затраты на доставку и упростить доступность материалов для строительства. Кроме того, необходимо инвестировать в исследования и разработки новых технологий, направленных на улучшение энергоэффективности и разнообразие эффективных материалов, что поможет расширить ассортимент доступных вариантов и снизить их стоимость.

Методика: Оценка и выбор эффективных материалов для повышения энергоэффективности зданий

Шаг 1: Идентификация требований и характеристик здания: Определение типа здания, его назначения и основных параметров (площадь, расположение и т.д.).

Анализ климатических условий региона, в котором расположено здание, для определения потребностей в отоплении, кондиционировании и освещении.

Шаг 2: Изучение традиционных методов увеличения энергоэффективности:

Исследование типовых методов и стратегий, используемых для повышения энергоэффективности зданий, таких как утепление, использование эффективных систем отопления и кондиционирования воздуха, энергосберегающие остекления и т.д.

Шаг 3: Анализ эффективных материалов: Оценка различных типов эффективных материалов, доступных на рынке, и их применимости для конкретных потребностей здания.

Анализ энергетических характеристик материалов, таких как коэффициент теплопроводности, степень устойчивости к изменению температуры и влажности, а также их стоимость и доступность.

Шаг 4: Оценка стоимости и экономической эффективности: Расчёт затрат на приобретение и установку выбранных эффективных материалов.

Прогнозирование экономии энергии и снижения операционных расходов в результате использования этих материалов.

Оценка времени окупаемости инвестиций в эффективные материалы.

Шаг 5: Выбор оптимальных материалов и разработка проекта:

Выбор наиболее подходящих эффективных материалов на основе результатов анализа и оценки.

Разработка проекта по установке выбранных материалов с учётом индивидуальных характеристик здания и требований к энергоэффективности.

Шаг 6: Реализация и контроль:

Установка выбранных эффективных материалов в соответствии с проектом.

Проведение мониторинга и контроля за энергопотреблением здания после установки новых материалов для оценки их эффективности и корректировки необходимых параметров.

Эта методика обеспечивает систематический подход к исследованию и выбору эффективных материалов для увеличения энергоэффективности зданий, что позволяет снизить энергопотребление, операционные расходы и воздействие на окружающую среду.

Результаты исследования: Оценка и выбор эффективных материалов для повышения энергоэффективности зданий

После проведения исследования по методике, описанной выше, были получены следующие результаты:

Идентификация требований и характеристик здания: Здание, подвергнутое анализу, представляет собой коммерческое здание площадью 2000 квадратных метров, расположенное в умеренном климате.

Изучение традиционных методов увеличения энергоэффективности: были рассмотрены стандартные методы, такие как утепление стен и крыши, замена окон на энергосберегающие, а также использование эффективных систем отопления и кондиционирования воздуха.

Анализ эффективных материалов: Проведён обзор различных эффективных материалов, включая теплоизоляционные панели, энергосберегающие окна и двери, а также инновационные материалы для уменьшения теплопотерь и улучшения теплозащиты.

Выбор оптимальных материалов и разработка проекта: на основе анализа были выбраны эффективные материалы, которые наилучшим образом соответствуют требованиям здания и обеспечивают максимальную экономическую эффективность. Разработан проект по их установке с учётом индивидуальных особенностей здания.

Реализация и контроль: после реализации проекта и установки эффективных материалов будет проведён мониторинг энергопотребления здания для оценки достигнутых результатов и необходимости внесения корректировок.

В целом, результаты исследования подтвердили эффективность выбранных методов и материалов для повышения энергоэффективности здания, что позволит снизить операционные расходы и воздействие на окружающую среду в долгосрочной перспективе.

Использованные источники:

1. Dilshod Orziqul O'G'Li Ziyaviddinov, Behruz Aziz O'G'Li Yunusov, Akbarxon Qahramon O'G'Li Abdunabiyev, & Chinora Ahmadjon Qizi Xudoyberdiyeva (2023). Adaptation of the exterior wall construction of the industrial building located in the city of Jizzah to the requirements of building codes 2.01.04 2018 "Thermal technique in construction". Science and Education, 4 (12), 272-280.
2. Abdurakhmanov, A. M., & Pak, D. A. (2021). Analysis of a research of a technique of construction of reinforcing frameworks. *Сборник статей подготовлен на основе докладов Международной научно-практической*, 3.
3. Abdurakhmanov, A., & Pak, D. A. (2020). TO THE PROBLEM OF THE CONTENT OF TEACHING A PROFESSIONAL FOREIGN LANGUAGE AT A TECHNICAL INSTITUTE IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF INNOVATIVE CREATION ON THE MODEL OF TPU. In *Человекознание* (pp. 4-6).
4. Алиев, М. Р. (2022). Характерные повреждения индивидуальных домов со стенами из сырцового кирпича. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 2(3), 264-268.
5. Aliyev, M. R. (2022). Bino va inshootlarning konstruksiyalarini tekshirishning asosiy bosqichlari. Science and Education, 3(2), 98-102.
6. Asatov, N., Tillayev, M., & Raxmonov, N. (2019). Parameters of heat treatment increased concrete strength at its watertightness. In E3S Web of Conferences (Vol. 97, p. 02021). EDP Sciences.
7. Асатов, Н. А., & Рахмонов, Н. Э. (2022). Пути уменьшения краевого эффекта при расчете конического купола с учетом влияния преднапряженного опорного контура. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 2(3), 260-263.
8. Ziyaviddinov, D. O. O. G. L., & Qurbonov, J. (2023). Jizzax shahrida eksplutatsiya qilinayotgan g'ishtli turar-joy binosining tashqi devor konstruksiyasining energiya samaradorligini oshirish. Science and Education, 4(4), 553-559

Юнусова З.В.
старший преподаватель
кафедра пропедевтики внутренних болезней
педиатрический факультет
АГМИ

ХРОНИЧЕСКАЯ БОЛЕЗНЬ ПОЧЕК: ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ УРАТ- СНИЖАЮЩЕЙ ТЕРАПИИ

Аннотация. Результаты многочисленных эпидемиологических исследований позволяют предполагать взаимосвязь хронической болезни почек (ХБП) и асимптоматической гиперурикемии, при этом появляется все больше свидетельств того, что повышенный уровень мочевой кислоты (МК) является причиной повреждения почек. Среди возможных механизмов развития ХБП при гиперурикемии называют иммунное воспаление, как опосредованное кристаллизацией МК, так и не зависящее от кристаллообразования, влияние на активность ренин-ангиотензинальдостероновой системы.

Ключевые слова: хроническая болезнь почек; гиперурикемия; мочевая кислота; фебуксостат.

Yunusova Z.V.
senior lecturer
Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases
Pediatric Faculty
ASMI

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE: POSSIBILITIES OF URATE-LOWING THERAPY

Abstract. Numerous epidemiological studies suggest an association between chronic kidney disease (CKD) and asymptomatic hyperuricemia, and there is growing evidence that elevated uric acid (UA) levels are a cause of kidney damage. Among the possible mechanisms for the development of CKD in hyperuricemia, immune inflammation is called, both mediated by UA crystallization and independent of crystal formation, influencing the activity of the renin-angiotensin aldosterone system.

Key words: chronic kidney disease; hyperuricemia; uric acid; febuxostat.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Хроническая болезнь почек (ХБП), под которой понимают структурные изменения или функциональные нарушения почек, сохраняющиеся более 3 мес, все чаще обсуждается как глобальная проблема

здравоохранения [1]. Причины этого – высокая заболеваемость и ее рост, увеличение числа пациентов с прогрессированием ХБП до конечной (терминальной) стадии, кумуляция связанных с почечной недостаточностью осложнений, включая высокий риск развития сердечно-сосудистой патологии и неблагоприятных исходов неинфекционных хронических заболеваний (сердечно-сосудистые, сахарный диабет, СД), а также финансовые затраты [2, 3]. Показательны результаты продолжающегося глобального исследования смертности, в котором суммированы данные, полученные в 72 странах, и проанализировано до 240 возможных причин смерти.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ

Единственной возможностью снизить вероятность перехода ХБП в конечную стадию и связанных с этим заболеванием рисков, прежде всего риска общей и сердечно-сосудистой смертности, являются своевременная диагностика и лечение, направленные на предотвращение или, по крайней мере, замедление прогрессирования почечной недостаточности [2, 3]. На сегодняшний день имеется не так много препаратов, оказывающих доказанное прямое нефропротективное действие, – это блокаторы ренин-ангиотензин-альдостероновой системы (РААС), в частности блокаторы ангиотензиновых рецепторов и ингибиторы ренина. Но далеко не всегда они могут повлиять на прогноз ХБП. Поэтому проводится коррекция факторов и лечение заболеваний, способствующих развитию и прогрессированию почечной недостаточности: курения, избыточного потребления алкоголя, соли, белка, а также повышенного артериального давления (АД), нарушений липидного и углеводного обмена, избыточной массы тела, анемии, коагулопатий, системных заболеваний соединительной ткани, васкулитов и др. Этот перечень был бы неполным без гиперурикемии, интерес к взаимосвязи, которой с ХБП в последние годы увеличивается, что во многом объясняется появлением новых данных экспериментальных и клинических исследований [4].

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Основным источником МК, без избыточного количества которой развитие гиперурикемии невозможно, являются пуриновые основания (аденин и гуанин). Кроме пуринов, попадающих в организм с продуктами питания (в основном это мясо и морепродукты), на которые приходится около 25% синтезируемой МК, ее выработка связана с катаболизмом собственных пуриновых нуклеотидов, главным образом в печени, мышцах, кишечнике. Механизмы развития гиперурикемии, обусловленные продуктами питания и лекарственными препаратами, разные. Например, алкоголь и фруктоза не содержат пуринов, тем не менее являются доказанными факторами риска гиперурикемии. Так, процесс фосфорилирования фруктозы, требующий большого количества неорганического фосфора, приводит к образованию пуринов *de novo* за счет

деградации аденозинтрифосфата (АТФ) до аденозинмонофосфата (АМФ), образующийся при этом дефицит фосфора лимитирует регенерацию АМФ до АТФ, и АМФ расщепляется до конечного продукта – МК [4]. При СД происходит эндогенное образование фруктозы из глюкозы по пути полиола: исходно глюкоза восстанавливается до сорбитола, затем сорбитол окисляется до фруктозы.

Механизм повреждения почек при гиперурикемии до конца не изучен. Предполагается, что в условиях гиперурикемии при низкой кислотности мочи создаются оптимальные условия для образования кристаллов моноурата натрия, стимулирующих NLR3 инфламмасому, что затем путем активации фермента каспазы 1 приводит к секреции и последующему высвобождению интерлейкина (ИЛ) 1 и ИЛ18, индуцирующих развитие хронического воспаления, вызывающего повреждение почечных канальцев и формирование тубулоинтерстициального фиброза [5]. Потенциальные механизмы, связанные с кристалл-индуцированным воспалением, а также независимые от кристаллообразования, включают пролиферацию гладкомышечных клеток, ингибицию пролиферации сосудистого эндотелия вкупе со старением клеток, локальную активацию циклооксигеназы 2, активацию РААС, снижение продукции оксида азота, индукцию окислительного стресса [6].

Наиболее крупным является метаанализ, выполненный Х. Su и соавт. [4] на основе 16 исследований: в целом 1211 пациентов с ХБП, получавших различные урат-снижающие препараты (в основном аллопуринол и фебуксостат; в 1 случае – пеглотиказа). Обобщающий результат показал снижение ОР развития случаев почечной недостаточности на 55%, сердечно-сосудистых событий на 60%, умеренное снижение протеинурии (на 0,23 стандартной девиации) и расчетной СКФ на 4,10 мл/мин/1,73 м² в год.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Таким образом, ограниченное число работ, посвященных коррекции гиперурикемии при ХБП, не позволяет сделать безапелляционный вывод об абсолютных показаниях к назначению урат-снижающих препаратов этим пациентам. Вместе с тем и имеющаяся в настоящий момент доказательная база, и наличие в арсенале врача эффективных урат- снижающих препаратов являются основанием для того, чтобы рассматривать гиперурикемию у пациентов с ХБП как реально модифицируемый фактор, а проблему его нивелирования как потенциально решаемую.

Использованные источники:

1. Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) CKD Work Group. KDIGO 2012 clinical practice guideline for the evaluation and management of chronic kidney disease. *Kidney Int Suppl.* 2013 Sep;84(3):1-150.
2. Couser WG, Remuzzi G, Mendis S, Tonelli M. The contribution of chronic kidney disease to the global burden of major noncommunicable diseases. *Kidney Int.*

2011 Dec;80(12)

3. Kang DH, Chen W. Uric acid and chronic kidney disease: new understanding of an old problem. *Semin Nephrol.* 2011 Sep;31(5):447- 52. doi: 10.1016/j.semnephrol.2011.08.009.
4. Kratzer JT, Lanaspa MA, Murphy MN, et al. Evolutionary history and metabolic insights of ancient mammalian uricases. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2014 Mar 11;111(10): 3763-8. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1320393111. Epub 2014 Feb 18.
5. Richette P, Latourte A, Bardin T. Cardiac and renal protective effects of uratelowering therapy. *Rheumatology (Oxford).* 2018 Jan 1; 57(suppl_1):i47-i50. doi: 10.1093/rheumatology/kex432.
6. Soltani Z, Rasheed K, Kapusta DR, Reisin E. Potential role of uric acid in metabolic syndrome, hypertension, kidney injury, and cardiovascular diseases: is it time for reappraisal? *Curr Hypertens Rep.* 2013 Jun; 15(3):175-81. doi: 10.1007/s11906-013-0344-5.

Яхудаев Э.М.
кафедра пропедевтики детских болезней
лечебный факультет
Андижанский государственный медицинский институт

ТАКТИКА ВРАЧА-ПЕДИАТРА В ПОВЫШЕНИИ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕТОДОВ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ ЦИСТИТА У ДЕТЕЙ

Резюме. В зависимости от вида возбудителя ИМС может быть бактериальной, вирусной, микотической и невыясненной этиологии. Наиболее часто при ИМС высеиваются представители семейства Enterobacteriaceae, а среди них – кишечная палочка (E. coli), доля которой, по данным разных авторов, колеблется от 40 до 90%.

Ключевые слова: цистит, диагностика, лечение, дети.

Yahudaev E.M.
Department of Propaedeutics of Children's Diseases
Faculty of Medicine
Andijan State Medical Institute

THE TACTICS OF A PEDIATRICIAN IN IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MODERN METHODS OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF CYSTITIS IN CHILDREN

Resume. Depending on the type of pathogen, IC may be bacterial, viral, mycotic, and unexplained etiology. Representatives of the Enterobacteriaceae family are most often sown with IC, and among them is E. coli, the proportion of which, according to various authors, ranges from 40 to 90%.

Key words: cystitis, diagnosis, treatment, children.

Актуальность проблемы. Известно, что острый цистит легко поддается лечению, в отличие от него рецидивирующий цистит требует многоэтапной терапии под динамическим контролем. Под циститом подразумевается воспаление слизистой оболочки и подслизистого слоя мочевого пузыря, сопровождающиеся нарушением его функции. Статистика демонстрирует, что у девочек заболевание встречается до 6 раз чаще, чем у мальчиков.

Предрасполагающими факторами являются нарушения уродинамики нижних мочевых путей, заболевания наружных половых органов и органов малого таза, а также снижение местной иммунологической защиты, нарушений целостности эпителиального слоя мочевого пузыря в результате

воздействия различных факторов (охлаждение, травмы, хирургические вмешательства, конкременты, радиация, токсические вещества).

Наиболее частыми возбудителями циститов являются кишечная палочка *E. coli* (50–80% случаев), клебсиелла, протей, сапрофитный стафилококк, энтерококки, синегнойная палочка, а также микробные ассоциации (кишечная палочка + стрептококк фокальный или стафилококк эпидермальный и т. д.). Циститы подразделяются по этиологии на инфекционные и неинфекционные, которые, в свою очередь, делятся на специфические и неспецифические. По форме — на первичные и вторичные.

По течению — на острые и хронические. По характеру изменений слизистой — на катаральные, кистозные (буллезные), гранулярные, фибринозные, язвенные, полипозные, также выделяется интерстициальный и некротический цистит. По распространенности выделяют очаговый (пришеечный, тригонит) и диффузный цистит. Заболевание может протекать с осложнениями или без таковых.

В связи с широкой распространенностью ХрЦ с этой патологией приходится сталкиваться врачам различных специальностей, как в стационаре, так и в амбулаторных условиях. Поэтому поиск новых схем внутривезикулярной терапии, дифференцированный подход к выбору вводимых препаратов на основании особенностей клиники и результатов лабораторно-инструментальных методов исследования у конкретного больного, страдающего ХрЦ, представляются нам весьма актуальными.

Цель исследования: разработать дифференцированный подход при лечении хронических циститов у детей на основании выделения клинко-эндоскопических вариантов.

Материалы и методы исследования. Проведено обследование, наблюдение и лечение 163 девочек, страдающих хроническим циститом, на базе АОДБ, отделения нефрологии.

В исследование были включены дети 4-16 лет, страдающие ХрЦ, подтвержденным эндоскопически, не имеющие пузырно-мочеточникового рефлюкса (ПМР). Пациенты имели стаж заболевания от 2 до 5 лет. Терапия, проводимая им по месту жительства (введение пероральных и парентеральных уроантисептиков, инсталляции антисептических, иммуномодулирующих и стимулирующих репарацию препаратов) по поводу ХрЦ, не имела стойкого эффекта.

Результаты собственных исследований. Атипичная флора (хламидии трахоматис, уреаплазма и микоплазма), по мнению большинства авторов, способна вызвать урогенитальные заболевания на дистальном уровне (уретрит, вульвит, вульвовагинит, баланопостит), но не может быть этиологическим фактором ПИН.

Острый и хронический цистит – наиболее частые проявления ИМС у детей. Цистит редко встречается у новорожденных и грудных детей, основной пик заболеваемости приходится на возраст от 4 до 13 лет. Острый неосложненный цистит у девочек диагностируется в 6 раз чаще, чем у мальчиков. Заболевание у девочек часто появляется вскоре после нарушений гигиены или острой инфекции в половой сфере. Начало острого цистита нередко связано с переохлаждением или возникает как осложнение инфекции другой локализации: острого респираторного заболевания, отита, гайморита, стоматита, тонзиллита и т.д.

Острый цистит характеризуется частыми и болезненными мочеиспусканиями, болями или дискомфортом в наружных половых органах и внизу живота, иногда симптомами интоксикации. Нередко ухудшается сон, дети становятся вялыми, малоподвижными, вынуждены мочиться каждые 20-30 минут, их беспокоят резкие боли и выделения 1-2 капель крови в конце мочеиспускания. Внешне моча может быть мутной вследствие наличия в ней бактерий, слизи, слущенного эпителия, лейкоцитов, эритроцитов, имеет неприятный запах. Пальпация области мочевого пузыря резко болезненна. Симптомы интоксикации пропорциональны возрасту: чем младше ребенок, тем они очевиднее.

Хронический цистит у детей следует всегда относить к осложненной ИМС. Его особенностями у детей являются изолированность даже при значительной давности заболевания, склонность к рецидивирующему течению, преобладание общеклинической симптоматики. Слизистая оболочка мочевого пузыря имеет значительную устойчивость к инфекциям, и поэтому для возникновения цистита необходимы предрасполагающие факторы: аномалии и заболевания уретры и мочевого пузыря, затрудняющие нормальный акт мочеиспускания и полное опорожнение мочевого пузыря, нарушения кровообращения стенки мочевого пузыря.

Хронический цистит в сочетании с наиболее частой аномалией мочеточника – ПМР – способствует инфицированию почек и может привести к развитию рефлюкс-нефропатии. В связи с этим во всех случаях рецидивирования цистита показано полное урологическое обследование, которое начинают с малоинвазивных методов: записи ритма спонтанных мочеиспусканий, УЗИ мочевого пузыря и верхних мочевых путей с определением остаточной мочи, урофлоуметрии. При необходимости исследование дополняется микционной цистографией, уретроцистоскопией, калибровкой уретры, цистометрией и др.

Острый ПиН. Клинические проявления острого ПиН характеризуются преобладанием симптомов общего инфекционного заболевания, к которому в последующем присоединяются и местные признаки.

Для детей первых лет жизни характерно малосимптомное течение с отказом от еды, срыгиваниями, уплощением весовой кривой, нарушением стула, повышенной возбудимостью, серой окраской кожных покровов,

субнормальной температурой. У детей с врожденными пороками органов мочевой системы отмечается более яркая картина: субфебрильная температура, нарастание симптомов интоксикации, усиление неврологической симптоматики у ребенка с перинатальным поражением центральной нервной системы, появление пастозности тканей, дисфункция кишечника с патологической копрограммой. У части детей заболевание развивается бурно: постоянная или интермиттирующая лихорадка сочетается с нарастающей интоксикацией. Могут быть затемненное сознание, судороги, менингеальные симптомы, картина инфекционно-токсического шока. На высоте клинических проявлений заболевания у большинства детей отмечаются также расстройства деятельности желудочно-кишечного тракта: отсутствие аппетита вплоть до анорексии, тошнота, рвота, понос. Это приводит к быстрой дегидратации, нарастают признаки экзикоза: западает большой родничок, заостряются черты лица, снижается тургор кожи.

Несмотря на высокую температуру, кожа и видимые слизистые бледные. Могут быть проявления миалгии и артралгии, одышка, гепатоспленомегалия.

У детей старшего возраста «общееинфекционные» симптомы проявляются менее резко, нередко возможны «беспричинные» подъемы температуры на фоне обычного самочувствия. Для них характерна лихорадка с ознобом, симптомы интоксикации, постоянные или периодические боли в животе и поясничной области, положительный симптом поколачивания. Возможно течение ПиН под «маской» гриппа или острого аппендицита. Локальная симптоматика представлена постоянными ноющими болями в поясничной области и/или животе, которые усиливаются при пальпации живота и/или почек или поколачивании по поясничной области. Расстройства мочеиспускания в виде поллакиурии и болезненных позывов наблюдаются в случаях, когда острый ПиН протекает на фоне острого или обострения хронического цистита. Суточный диурез обычно снижается в течение первых 2-3 дней.

Развитие инфекционного воспаления наиболее остро протекает на фоне нарушенной уродинамики – при полном или неполном блоке оттока мочи из почек или забросе инфицированной мочи из мочевого пузыря в чашечно-лоханочную систему почки при ПМР, при появлении гнойных осложнений – карбункула почки, апостематозного ПиН, папиллита. Температура повышается до фебрильных цифр или становится гектической. Это сопровождается проливными холодными потами и потрясающим ознобом. Больных беспокоят резкая общая слабость, головные и мышечные боли, отсутствие аппетита, тошнота, рвота.

Прогрессивно усиливаются, затем становятся постоянными боли в поясничной области, что связано с нарушением уро- и гемодинамики. Даже при поверхностной пальпации области почек отмечаются резкая

болезненность, напряженность мышц. У многих детей наблюдается отечность мягких тканей в области позвоночно-реберного угла на стороне поражения.

При рецидивирующем течении степень выраженности основных синдромов (интоксикационный, болевой, расстройства мочеиспускания, мочевого, водно-электролитных нарушений) и общая клиническая картина напоминают манифестацию острого ПиН. Наиболее непредсказуемо латентное течение ПиН: отсутствие клинических проявлений не вызывает чувства тревоги не только у пациентов и их родителей, но и у врачей, в связи с чем не проводится патогенетически обоснованное лечение, что способствует развитию необратимых изменений в почках – нефросклероза, артериальной гипертензии, хронической почечной недостаточности.

Вывод. В общей структуре хронических циститов у детей ведущим этиологическим фактором является кишечная палочка (36%) Определена заинтересованность вирусов герпетической группы (цитомегаловируса и вируса простого герпеса 1 типа) в развитии гранулярного хронического цистита у детей.

У детей с хроническим циститом отсутствуют достоверные клинимоρφологические параллели между гранулярным и буллезным хроническим циститом.

При первичном поступлении в клинику детей с подозрением на хронический цистит рекомендовано добавить в схему обследования цистоскопию с биопсией воспалительных элементов с последующей световой микроскопией полученного биоптата.

Применения сорбента энтеросгель в составе инстиллята является эффективным компонентом терапии в комплексном лечении хронических циститов у детей.

Эффективность лечения хронических циститов у детей повышается при дифференцированном подходе к их терапии с учётом характера возбудителя и морфологической картины заболевания.

Использованные источники:

1. Е.В. Мелёхина, О.Л. Чугунова, А.В. Филинов, М.Б. Сагалович //Фармакотерапия хронических циститов у детей //Вестник педиатрической фармакологии и нутрициологии. — 2006. т. 3, № 1. - с. 4952.
2. О.Л. Чугунова, Е.В. Мелёхина, А.В. Филипов, М.Б. Сагалович, В.Д. Кулаев //Особенности лечения хронических циститов у детей //Вопросы практической педиатрии. - 2007. т. 2, №3. - с. 74 - 77.
3. О.Л. Чугунова, Е.В. Мелёхина, А.В. Филипов, М.Б. Сагалович, В.Д. Кулаев //Новый подход к местному лечению хронических циститов у детей //Материалы 6 Российского Конгресса по детской нефрологии. - 2007. - с. 108 - 109.
4. О.Л. Чугунова, Е.В. Мелёхина, А.В. Филипов, М.Б. Сагалович, В.Д. Кулаев //Дифференцированный подход к этиотропной терапии хронических

циститов у детей //Материалы 14 Конгресса детских гастроэнтерологов России. - 2007. - с. 324 - 328.

5. О.Л. Чугунова, А.В. Филипов, Е.В. Мелёхина //Роль вирусов в развитии инфекции мочевой системы у детей //Сборник аннотированных докладов Всероссийской научно-практической конференции «Инфекционные аспекты соматической патологии у детей». - 2008. - с. 82 - 83.

6. А.В. Филипов, О.Л. Чугунова, Е.В. Мелёхина, М.Б. Сагалович //Современные аспекты местной терапии хронического цистита у детей //Российский вестник перинатологии и педиатрии. - 2008. №3. - с. 77-82.

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ

УДК: 004.08

*Норматова Н.А.
ассистент
кафедра «Строительство зданий и сооружений»
ДжизПИ
Досалиев К.С., PhD
доцент
заведующий кафедрой "Промышленное,
гражданское и дорожное строительство"
Южно-Казахстанский университет им. М. Ауэзова
Тухлиев М.
студент
группа 201-21 «С 3 и С»
ДжизПИ*

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ЦИФРОВЫХ ДОКУМЕНТАЦИЙ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ЭТАПОВ И НАПРАВЛЕНИЙ ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИХ КАЧЕСТВ У ПОДРАСТАЮЩЕГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается актуальный вопрос современного мира как, автоматизация документов в цифровых технологиях. Рассматривается вопрос формирования человеческих качеств у подрастающего поколения. В статье рассказывается о оцифровке обучения, которая становится все более актуальной и востребованной, поскольку она позволяет улучшить качество образования, повысить эффективность учебного процесса и обеспечить доступ к знаниям для всех.

Ключевые слова: автоматизация, оцифровка, актуальность, учебный процесс, подрастающее поколение, направление обучений, традиционная форма обучения.

Normatova N.A.
assistant
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures
JizPI
Dosaliev K.S., PhD
assistant professor
Head of the Department of Industrial, Civil and Road Construction
South Kazakhstan University named after. M. Auezova
Tukhliev M.
student
group 201-21 "S Z and S"
JizPI

TOPICAL ISSUES OF DIGITAL DOCUMENTATION OF VARIOUS STAGES AND DIRECTIONS OF EDUCATION AND THE FORMATION OF HUMAN QUALITIES IN THE YOUNGER GENERATION

Abstract. The article deals with an urgent issue of the modern world such as document automation in digital technologies. The issue of the formation of human qualities in the younger generation is considered. The article describes the digitization of education, which is becoming more relevant and in demand, as it allows to improve the quality of education, increase the efficiency of the educational process and ensure access to knowledge for all.

Keywords: automation, digitization, relevance, educational process, the younger generation, the direction of learning, the traditional form of education.

Современный мир характеризуется быстрым развитием информационных технологий, которые оказывают значительное влияние на все сферы жизни, включая образование. Оцифровка обучения становится все более актуальной и востребованной, поскольку она позволяет улучшить качество образования, повысить эффективность учебного процесса и обеспечить доступ к знаниям для всех.

Однако, несмотря на все преимущества оцифровки, существуют определенные вопросы и проблемы, которые требуют внимания и решения. В данной статье мы рассмотрим актуальные вопросы оцифровки различных этапов и направлений обучения и формирования человеческих качеств у подрастающего поколения.

Оцифровка начального образования является одним из наиболее актуальных вопросов. Введение цифровых технологий в учебный процесс позволяет детям получать знания в интерактивной и увлекательной форме. Однако, важно учитывать, что использование цифровых технологий должно быть сбалансированным и не заменять традиционные методы обучения.

Оцифровка среднего образования также является актуальным вопросом. Использование цифровых технологий позволяет улучшить качество обучения, повысить мотивацию учащихся и обеспечить доступ к дополнительным ресурсам. Однако, необходимо учитывать, что оцифровка должна быть адаптирована к возрастным особенностям учащихся и не должна заменять традиционные методы обучения.

Оцифровка высшего образования является актуальным вопросом, поскольку она позволяет улучшить качество обучения, повысить эффективность учебного процесса и обеспечить доступ к знаниям для всех. Однако, необходимо учитывать, что оцифровка должна быть адаптирована к специфике высшего образования и не должна заменять традиционные методы обучения.

Оцифровка формирования человеческих качеств является актуальным вопросом, поскольку она позволяет улучшить качество образования и обеспечить формирование необходимых навыков и качеств у подрастающего поколения. Однако, необходимо учитывать, что оцифровка должна быть адаптирована к возрастным особенностям учащихся и не должна заменять традиционные методы обучения.

Оцифровка различных этапов и направлений обучения и формирования человеческих качеств у подрастающего поколения является актуальным вопросом, который требует внимания и решения. Важно учитывать, что оцифровка должна быть сбалансированной и адаптирована к возрастным особенностям учащихся. Она должна не заменять традиционные методы обучения, а дополнять их, обеспечивая доступ к знаниям и формирование необходимых навыков и качеств у подрастающего поколения.

Использованные источники:

1. Jumanov, A., Khudayberganova, M., Mirazimova, G., Radjabov, Y., Umarov, N., & Samatova, G. (2023). Monitoring dynamics of green spaces in Surkhandarya region based on remote sensing data of climate change. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 401, p. 02012). EDP Sciences.
2. Миразимова, Г. Ў., & қизи Хусанова, Н. Қ. (2022). Хотин-қизларга нисбатан тайзиқ ва зўравонликнинг олдини олиш, уларга чек қўйишнинг ҳуқуқий асослари. *Science and Education*, 3(2), 809-816.
3. Испандиярова, У. Э., & Исаев, Р. А. (2023). Рост промышленного и жилищного строительства в нашей республике, актуальные вопросы, стоящие перед строителями. *Science and Education*, 4(4), 413-420.
4. Аблаева, Ў. (2020). Курилиш конструкциялар фанидан ўқитишда “зинама-зина” технологияси. *Архив Научных Публикаций JSPI*.
5. Ablayeva, U., & Normatova, N. (2019). Energy saving issues in the design of modern social buildings. *Problems of Architecture and Construction*, 2(1), 59-62.

6. Sh, A. U. (2020). Technological methods of improving the durability of concrete in a dry hot climate of Uzbekistan. *Bulletin of Science and Education*, (21-3), 99.
7. Испандиярова У.Э., Испандиярова У.Э., Давронов Б.А., Исаев Р.А., & Бобаджанов А.А. (2023). Роль, цель и задачи науки «механика грунтов, основания и фундаменты» в подготовке инженеров-строителей. *Экономика и социум*, (12 (115)-1), 1137-1141.
8. Испандиярова, У. Э. К. (2020). Усиление мостовых железобетонных балок высокопрочными композиционными материалами. *European science*, (6 (55)), 63-67.
9. Испандиярова, У. Э., угли Давронов, Б. А., Исаев, Р. А., & угли Бобаджанов, А. А. (2023). Роль, цель и задачи науки «металлические конструкции» в подготовке инженеров-строителей. *Science and Education*, 4(12), 550-556.
10. Sagtov, B. U. Bino-inshootlarning ekspluatatsiya ishonchliligi haqida asosiy ma'lumotlar (2023).
11. Асатов, Н. А., Сагатов, Б. У., & Джавлонова, Ш. Г. К. Перспективы реконструкции производственных зданий. *Science and Education*, 4(4), 445-451 (2023).
12. Испандиярова У.Э., & Норматова Н.А. (2023). Роль, цель и задачи дисциплины «архитектура промышленных и гражданских зданий» в подготовке инженеров-строителей и общие правила проектирования. *Экономика и социум*, (4-2 (107)), 579-582.
13. Испандиярова, У., Давронов, Б., Исаев, Р., & Бобаджанов, А. (2023). Изучение во восстановление несущей способности конструкций памятников. *Тенденции и перспективы развития городов*, 1(1), 176-179.
14. Джураев, У. У. (2021). Влияние минеральных добавок в агрессивной среде на прочность керамзитобетона. *Science and Education*, 2(5), 144-154.
15. Джураев, У. У. (2020). Повышение технического состояния зданий и сооружений на основе поверочного расчета. *Academy*, (11 (62)), 70-74.

УДК 342.7

Клипань Н.С.

студент

ЗЮИм-Ю06-21-1

Научный руководитель: Виноградов А.С., к.ю.н.

доцент

Санкт-Петербургский университет

технологий управления и экономики

ПРОКУРОРСКИЙ НАДЗОР КАК НЕОБХОДИМОЕ УСЛОВИЕ В СФЕРЕ КОНСТИТУЦИОННЫХ ПРАВ ГРАЖДАН

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается роль прокурорского надзора в сфере конституционных прав граждан Российской Федерации, показываются основные социальные возможности, гарантированные Конституцией, анализируется деятельность органов, осуществляющих государственный контроль за соблюдением прав, свобод, законных интересов личности.

Ключевые слова: Конституция, прокурор, прокурорский надзор, система государственных органов, социальные возможности, правовые нормы.

Klipan N.S.

student

ZYuIM-Yu06-21-1

Scientific supervisor: Vinogradov A.S., Ph.D.

associate professor

St. Petersburg University of Management Technologies and Economics

PROSECUTORAL SUPERVISION AS A NECESSARY CONDITION IN THE FIELD OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

Annotation. The article examines the role of prosecutorial supervision in the field of constitutional rights of citizens of the Russian Federation, shows the main social opportunities guaranteed by the Constitution, analyzes the activities of bodies exercising state control over the observance of rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of the individual.

Keywords: Constitution, prosecutor, prosecutor's supervision, system of state bodies, social opportunities, legal norms.

Теоретики права всегда с повышенным интересом относятся к вопросам места естественных возможностей индивида, обеспечивающих его личное достоинство и свободу жизнедеятельности во всех аспектах общественной жизни, в комплексе связей человека с коллективом, окружающими людьми, юридически закрепляющих его положение в обществе и государстве¹⁰⁵.

Следствием эффективного практического использования закреплённых правовыми нормами социальных возможностей, гарантированных Основным законом РФ, выступают:

а) придание конституционной силы нормам права, регулирующим качественно однородную группу общественных отношений;

б) повышение качества процесса нормативно-организационного, целенаправленного упорядочения посредством применения системы юридических норм, индивидуальных предписаний общественных отношений, возникающих в рамках функционирования системы государственных органов, наделённых властными полномочиями, в том числе органов, которые защищают права и свободы личности, охраняют общественный порядок, правопорядок, законность в обществе и государстве.

Наиболее важные права и свободы, закреплённые в главе второй Конституции РФ¹⁰⁶, реализация которых обеспечивает достойное, свободное и безопасное существование личности, участие в управлении делами общества и государства, удовлетворение материальных и духовных потребностей, находятся под защитой целого ряда структур, наделённых государственно-властными полномочиями и осуществляющими свою компетенцию по уполномочию государства в установленном им порядке. В деятельности этих властных структур время от времени закрепляются новые принципы конституционализма в результате соответствующих политических решений и действий управляющих обществом органов. Обеспечивается такая деятельность активно развивающимся комплексом издаваемых уполномоченными правотворческими органами нормативных правовых актов, направленных на урегулирование общественных отношений, составляющих предмет конституционного права¹⁰⁷.

Правовым ядром конституционного законодательства выступает Основной закон Российской Федерации, на базе которого строится и функционирует совокупность взаимосвязанных, согласованных и взаимодействующих правовых средств, регулирующих общественные

105 Братановский С.Н. Прокуратура Российской Федерации в механизме защиты конституционных прав и свобод человека и гражданина: монография. – Саратов: Электронно-библиотечная система IPRbooks, 2022. – 244 с.

106 Конституция Российской Федерации (принята всенародным голосованием 12.12.1993 с изменениями, одобренными в ходе общероссийского голосования 01.07.2020) // <http://www.pravo.gov.ru>, 04.07.2020.

107 Габоев А.Б. Защита прав и свобод человека – важнейший составной элемент при осуществлении государственной национальной политики // Государство и право. – 2023. – № 1. – С. 35

отношения и разрабатываются основные характеристики всей совокупности нормативных правовых актов РФ различной юридической силы, которые исходя из необходимости решения стоящих перед государством задач обладают согласованностью действий и внутренним единством¹⁰⁸.

Основной закон нашей страны – это прежде всего фундамент норм, принципов, правил поведения для общества, на основе которого развиваются совокупности норм права, регулирующих качественно однородную группу общественных отношений, а также общие для двух и более отраслей основные идеи, отражающие закономерности и связи развития общественных отношений¹⁰⁹.

Комплекс издаваемых уполномоченными правотворческими органами нормативных правовых актов, направленных на урегулирование общественных отношений, составляющих предмет конституционного права, включает в себя объединение множества правовых актов по целому ряду смежных вопросов, что обеспечивает придание им конституционной силы и эффективное практическое использование закреплённых правовыми нормами социальных возможностей.

Только сейчас в нашей стране, история которой насчитывает десятки веков, естественные возможности индивида, обеспечивающие его личное достоинство и свободу жизнедеятельности во всех аспектах общественной жизни, признали на уровне Основного закона государства высшей, самой главной ценностью среди ценностей, имеющих одинаковую значимость для всех людей мира.

Законодательное закрепление возможности людей полноценно жить, удовлетворять свои интересы, многочисленные потребности, развиваться и реализовывать себя в социуме как личность совершенствует форму общественного и индивидуального сознания, выражающую представления и чувства людей о праве и регулируемом им поведении¹¹⁰.

Прокурор, осуществляющий государственный контроль за соблюдением прав, свобод, законных интересов личности, должен добиваться, чтобы все организации, учреждения, сообщества граждан неукоснительно соблюдали честь, достоинство личности, а люди были уверены в том, что они всегда и везде находятся под защитой закона¹¹¹.

Реализовать любые другие права, охватывающие свободу человеческой деятельности в сфере производства, обмена, распределения и потребления различных материальных благ, товаров и услуг, направленные

108 Ахмедов Р.А. Роль прокуратуры РФ в защите прав и свобод человека и гражданина в современных условиях // Новая наука: от идеи к результату. – 2023. – № 2. – С. 206.

109 Еримбетов С.С. Конституционно-правовые основы деятельности прокуратуры в области надзора за соблюдением прав, свобод и законных интересов человека и гражданина // Международный журнал прикладных и фундаментальных исследований. 2022. – № 3. – С. 181–184.

110 Карпов Н.Н. Прокуратура: надзор или деятельность // Законность. – 2022. – № 8. – С. 7–8.

111 Паламарчук А. В. Деятельность органов прокуратуры по надзору за соблюдением социальных прав граждан // Законность. – 2018, – № 9. С. 12

на обеспечение активного участия индивида в политической жизни общества, позволяющие обеспечить интеллектуальное и духовное развитие человека, регулирующие общественные отношения в области использования и охраны окружающей среды – можно лишь в одном случае. Когда права каждого человека, не связанные напрямую с принадлежностью к гражданству государства, считающиеся прирождёнными и неотъемлемыми для каждого человека, необходимые для охраны его жизни, достоинства и свободы, гарантируются государством самым надежным образом. Поэтому современная юридическая наука должна всесторонне и тщательно изучать вопросы реализации и обеспечения естественных возможностей индивида, обеспечивающих его личное достоинство и свободу жизнедеятельности во всех аспектах общественной жизни.

Использованные источники:

1. Конституция Российской Федерации (принята всенародным голосованием 12.12.1993 с изменениями, одобренными в ходе общероссийского голосования 01.07.2020) // <http://www.pravo.gov.ru>, 04.07.2020.
2. Братановский С.Н. Прокуратура Российской Федерации в механизме защиты конституционных прав и свобод человека и гражданина: монография. – Саратов: Электронно-библиотечная система IPRbooks, 2022. – 244 с.
3. Ахмедов Р.А. Роль прокуратуры РФ в защите прав и свобод человека и гражданина в современных условиях // Новая наука: от идеи к результату. – 2023. – № 2. – С. 204–207.
4. Габоев А.Б. Защита прав и свобод человека – важнейший составной элемент при осуществлении государственной национальной политики // Государство и право. – 2023. – № 1. – С. 35–39.
5. Еримбетов С.С. Конституционно-правовые основы деятельности прокуратуры в области надзора за соблюдением прав, свобод и законных интересов человека и гражданина // Международный журнал прикладных и фундаментальных исследований. 2022. – № 3. – С. 181–184.
6. Карпов Н.Н. Прокуратура: надзор или деятельность // Законность. – 2022. – № 8. – С. 7–8.
7. Паламарчук А. В. Деятельность органов прокуратуры по надзору за соблюдением социальных прав граждан // Законность. – 2018, – № 9. С. 12 – 14.

Рудь Д.В.

студент

ЗЮИМ-Ю06-21-1

Научный руководитель: Воскресенская Е.В., д.ю.н.

доцент

Санкт-Петербургский университет

технологий управления и экономики

ОСНОВЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННО-ПРАВОВОГО МЕХАНИЗМА ЗАЩИТЫ ПРАВ ГРАЖДАН НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена вопросам функционирования государственно-правового механизма защиты прав на образование в современных условиях. Рассматриваются изменения, направленные на совершенствование законодательства в изучаемом направлении. Анализируется деятельность органов, регулирующих отношения субъектов образовательной деятельности.

Ключевые слова: субъекты образовательных правоотношений, опекунов, попечительство, образовательная организация.

Rud D.V.

student

ZYuIM-Yu06-21-1

Scientific supervisor: Voskresenskaya E.V., doctor of law

associate professor

St. Petersburg University of Management Technologies and Economics

FUNDAMENTALS OF THE STATE LEGAL MECHANISM FOR PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS TO EDUCATION IN MODERN CONDITIONS

Annotation. The article is devoted to the functioning of the state-legal mechanism for protecting the rights to education in modern conditions. The changes aimed at improving legislation in the studied direction are considered. The activity of the bodies regulating the relations of subjects of educational activity is analyzed.

Keywords: subjects of educational legal relations, guardianship, guardianship, educational organization.

В настоящее время в нашей стране функционирует многоуровневая система применения уполномоченными органами мер, направленных на

восстановление нарушенных прав в образовательной сфере. Эти уровни отличаются рядом особенностей, которые мы рассмотрели в настоящей работе.

Согласно статье 45 Федерального закона № 273–ФЗ от 29.12.2012 года¹¹², образовательные права обучающегося и его родителей, нарушенные работниками образовательной организации, подлежат восстановлению.

Обучающийся, его отец, мать, опекун, усыновитель, попечитель вправе обратиться в образовательное учреждение с требованием применить в отношении работника организации, который нарушил права ребенка либо его законных представителей, меры в связи с совершением им дисциплинарного проступка. В обязанности учебного учреждения входит рассмотрение такого обращения.

Кроме того, лицо, не достигшее совершеннолетия, и его законные представители имеют право обратиться с таким же требованием в комиссию, создаваемую в целях урегулирования разногласий между лицами, участвующими в образовательных отношениях, по вопросам реализации права на образование. Комиссия, рассмотрев обращение, должна принять решение о правомерном характере применения дисциплинарного взыскания в отношении педагога. То есть ее члены должны установить наличие факта нарушения прав ребенка или его законных представителей работником образовательной организации и подтвердить, что наложение взыскания на него имело правомерный характер. До обращения в комиссию или вместо него можно обратиться к руководителю соответствующего органа управления образования¹¹³.

Соответствующее решение всех перечисленных выше инстанций в обязательном порядке должно быть доведено до сведения обратившихся.

Комиссия, создаваемая для разрешения противоречий между субъектами, участвующими в образовательных отношениях, отличается следующими особенностями. Ее создают в образовательной организации. В ее состав входят в равном количестве обучающиеся, достигшие совершеннолетия, родители, опекуны, попечители, усыновители детей и работники образовательного учреждения¹¹⁴. Равное количество лиц, представляющих каждую группу субъектов образовательных правоотношений, обеспечивает защиту прав обучающихся, их законных представителей и педагогических работников и позволяет эффективно разрешать споры между теми, кто участвует во взаимодействии сторон образовательной сферы.

В решении комиссии указываются сроки, в течение которых данное

112 Федеральный закон от 29.12.2012 N 273-ФЗ (ред. от 25.12.2023) «Об образовании в Российской Федерации» // Собрание законодательства РФ», 31.12.2012, N 53 (ч. 1), ст. 7598.

113 Шкатулла В. И. Образовательное право России: учеб. для вузов. – 2-е изд., испр. – М.: Юстицинформ, 2021. – 774 с.

114 Образовательное право: учеб. для академического бакалавриата / А. И. Рожков [и др.] ; под общ. ред. А. И. Рожкова. – 2-е изд., испр. – М.: Юрайт, 2021. – 324 с.

решение должно быть исполнено всеми, кто участвует в образовательном процессе. Исключение составляют лишь сроки, в течение которых решение подлежит обжалованию в силу закона.

Вся деятельность комиссии осуществляется на основании нормативных актов локального характера, принятых в образовательной организации. Также локальный акт может стать итогом принятого ею решения относительно обязательности выполнения определенных действий работниками образовательной организации¹¹⁵.

Такой специализированный орган создается в учебном учреждении в связи со спецификой учебно-воспитательного процесса. Он играет важную роль в урегулировании разногласий внутри образовательного учреждения, выступая своего рода медиатором в разрешении споров, вырабатывая компромиссные решения по итогам рассмотрения проблем.

Представляется значимым то, что в принятии решения принимают участие все члены комиссии, в том числе не достигшие совершеннолетия, что позволяет соблюдать интересы всех сторон конфликта.

Посредством комиссии осуществляется внесудебная защита прав, которые были нарушены. В ее работе используются такие приемы, как самозащита, привлечение общественности и административного ресурса.

Если решение внесудебного органа не удовлетворило обратившегося, он вправе обратиться в суд на основании Федерального закона № 22-ФЗ – 1 от 8 марта 2015 года «О введении в действие Кодекса административного судопроизводства Российской Федерации»¹¹⁶ с жалобой на деяния образовательной организации, лиц, осуществляющих функции представителей власти непосредственно в учебном заведении и вышестоящих структурах.

Таким образом, защита нарушенных прав должна осуществляться согласно определенному порядку. Прежде всего те, между кем возник спор, могут решить его сами, не привлекая ничьего внимания к этой ситуации. Они также имеют право в целях самозащиты обратиться в комиссию, созданную в учебном учреждении для разрешения разногласий между участниками образовательных отношений или привлечь к урегулированию конфликта общественность¹¹⁷.

В орган правосудия можно обратиться в случае обжалования решений, которые уже приняты или действий, которые были осуществлены, то есть когда внесудебная самозащита не привела к ожидаемому результату и предоставленная государством возможность решить проблему

115 Поленина С. В. Взаимодействие системы права и системы законодательства в современной России. – URL: <https://tigr.wordpress.com> (дата обращения: 05.01.2024).

116 Федеральный закон от 08.03.2015 № 22-ФЗ (ред. от 30.12.2021) «О введении в действие Кодекса административного судопроизводства Российской Федерации» // Собрание законодательства РФ «, 09.03.2015, № 10, ст. 1392.

117 Обзор и анализ законодательства в области образования в Российской Федерации: Аналитический отчет. – Уфа: «Восточный университет», 2021. – 116 с.

самостоятельно не была реализована.

Чаще всего родители, если права их ребенка были нарушены, обращаются в орган правосудия, считая, что руководство образовательной организации и комиссия по урегулированию споров не смогли в полной мере решить возникшую проблему.

Есть и еще причины, по которым происходят обращения в суд. Они имеют правовой характер. Это в первую очередь неоднозначное толкование норм закона и несоблюдение законодательных норм в образовательной сфере. В таком случае разногласие может разрешить лишь орган правосудия¹¹⁸.

Сейчас уже очевидно, что законы в сфере образования у нас пока еще далеки от совершенства, а норм, которые можно применить в конкретных ситуациях, случающихся очень часто, попросту нет.

Помимо этого, в нормативно-правовых актах есть нормы, следствием соблюдения которых выступает нарушение других норм. А это, в свою очередь, ведет к тому, что права лиц, связанные с образовательным процессом в образовательной организации, практически невозможно не нарушить.

В результате возникают трудности в работе органов государства, которые не в состоянии должным образом отреагировать на конфликты, которые возникают в ходе образовательного процесса.

Для решения этих проблем необходимо усовершенствовать порядок защиты прав в сфере образовательной деятельности, создав комплекс эффективных средств и методов. Поможет в этом рассмотрение тех способов восстановления прав, которые были нарушены, что уже существуют на сегодняшний день как в нашей стране, так и за рубежом.

Использованные источники:

1. Федеральный закон от 29.12.2012 N 273-ФЗ (ред. от 25.12.2023) «Об образовании в Российской Федерации» //Собрание законодательства РФ», 31.12.2012, N 53 (ч. 1), ст. 7598.
2. Федеральный закон от 08.03.2015 № 22-ФЗ (ред. от 30.12.2021) «О введении в действие Кодекса административного судопроизводства Российской Федерации» //Собрание законодательства РФ, 09.03.2015, № 10, ст. 1392.
3. Москалева А. А. Юридическая ответственность как элемент правового статуса педагогического работника //Государство и право в условиях современного гражданского общества: сб. ст. междунар. науч. – практ. конф.: в 2 ч. – Уфа: Аэтерна, 2022. – Ч. 2. – С. 59–61.

118 Москалева А. А. Юридическая ответственность как элемент правового статуса педагогического работника // Государство и право в условиях современного гражданского общества: сб. ст. междунар. науч.-практ. конф.: в 2 ч. – Уфа: Аэтерна, 2022. – Ч. 2. – С. 59–61.

4. Обзор и анализ законодательства в области образования в Российской Федерации: Аналитический отчет. – Уфа: «Восточный университет», 2021. – 116 с.
5. Образовательное право: учеб. для академического бакалавриата / А. И. Рожков [и др.]; под общ. ред. А. И. Рожкова. – 2-е изд., испр. – М.: Юрайт, 2021. – 324 с.
6. Поленина С. В. Взаимодействие системы права и системы законодательства в современной России. – URL: <https://tigrp.wordpress.com> (дата обращения: 05.01.2024).
7. Шкатулла В. И. Образовательное право России: учеб. для вузов. – 2-е изд., испр. – М.: Юстицинформ, 2021. – 774 с.

ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ СИСТЕМНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ АСТРОТУРИЗМА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. (В СЛУЧАЕ РЕГИОНА АРАЛЬСКОГО МОРЯ)

Аннотация. В данной статье описаны географические аспекты развития астротуризма, являющегося нетрадиционным направлением туризма, в ряде туристических дестинаций Узбекистана, в том числе в регионе Аральского моря.

Ключевые слова: Астротуризм, регион Аральского моря, солнечные дни, тур операторы, астропоселения, небесные тела, обсерватория, шкала Боргла, световое загрязнение, инфраструктура, Бескала, Аральское море, географические атрибуты.

*Mirislomov M.M.
student*

Chirchik state pedagogical university

GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF SYSTEMATIC DEVELOPMENT OF ASTROTOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN. (IN THE EXAMPLE OF ARAL SEA REGION)

Abstract. This article describes the geographical aspects of the development of astrotourism, which is a non-traditional direction of tourism, in several tourist destinations of Uzbekistan, including the Aral Sea region.

Key words: Astrotourism, Aral Sea region, astrovillages, sunny days, tour operators, celestial bodies, observatory, Bortle scale, light pollution infrastructure, Beskala, Arol sea, geographical attributes.

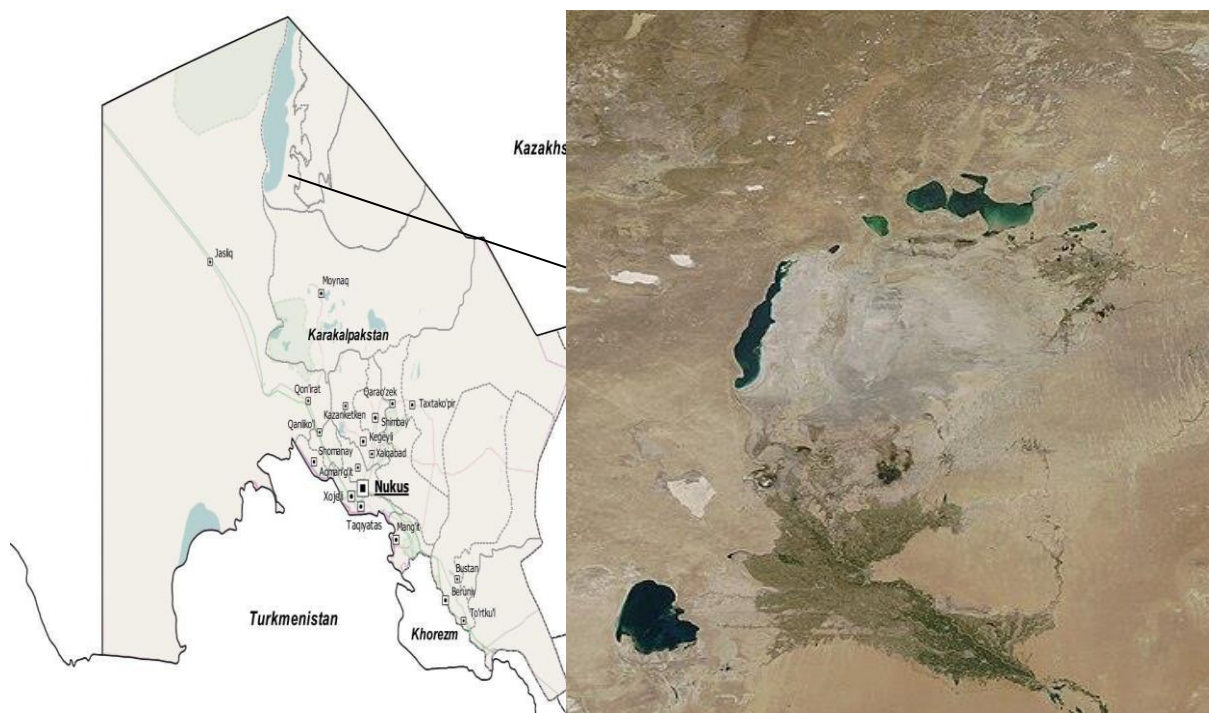
INTRODUCTION.

Astrotourism involves traveling to special destinations for stargazing and sky observation. Tourists look for places with minimal light pollution, clear skies and favorable atmospheric conditions. Astrotourism is a non-traditional form of tourism that arouses interest among astronomers and astronomy lovers, and tourists in general. Astrotourism activities include stargazing, observing meteor showers, and experiencing celestial phenomena. Due to the abundance of sunny days and clear skies in the Aral Bay region, the formation, management and

development of the astrotourism industry in this area creates the ground for a rapid increase in the flow of tourists. [1]

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY.

(Fig. 1.1. Republic of Karakalpakstan and Aral Sea region)



As a result of the reforms implemented in the field of tourism in Uzbekistan in recent years, the number of operating tourist enterprises is increasing year by year. In particular, the number of tour operators operating in 2023 was 1482, of which there are 26 in the Aral Sea region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and 58 in the Khorezm region [4]. In January-July 2023, a total of 3.7 million foreign citizens visited Uzbekistan for tourist purposes. This was reported by the information service of the Statistics Agency. During this period, the largest number of visitors came from Tajikistan (1,151,400), Kyrgyzstan (912,800) and Kazakhstan (879,000). 417,400 people came from Russia for the purpose of travel, while Turkey's figure was 58,000. In addition, 39,600 tourists from Turkmenistan, 20,200 from South Korea, 20,000 from India, 17,700 from China, and 14,100 from Germany visited Uzbekistan. For comparison, in the same period of 2022, the figure was 2.4 million people [8]. The largest flow of foreign citizens to our republic is recorded from the following countries was carried out: from Kazakhstan - 1,076,100 people (from the total number of foreign citizens who entered made up 30.0%), from the Kyrgyz Republic – 952.2 thousand people (26.54%), from Tajikistan - 950.3 thousand people. (26.49%), from Russia – 395 thousand people (11.01%), from Turkey - 53.2 thousand people (1.48%), from Germany - 13.4 thousand people (0.37%), from South Korea - 13.2 thousand people (0.37%), from the Republic of Belarus - 10.4 thousand people (0.29%), from the USA - 9.8 thousand people (0.27%), from India - 9.2 thousand people

(0.26%), from Israel - 8.4 thousand people (0.24%), from France - 8.1 thousand people (0.23%), from Ukraine - 7.8 thousand people (0.22%) and 7.6 thousand people (0.21%) from Great Britain. The rest 72.5 thousand people (2.02%) came to Uzbekistan from other foreign countries [7]. These numbers, in turn, allow for the systematic creation of unusual forms of tourism, in particular, astrotourism.

One of the most important factors developing the field of astrotourism is more sunny and clear days. If we look at statistical data, due to the fact that the territory of Uzbekistan stretches 925 km from north to south, the sun's rays do not fall equally on all its parts. If the sun falls at an angle of 71-72° in the summer (on June 22) in the northern part, it is 76° in the south. Therefore, the sun shines 2500-2800 hours a year in the north, and 3000-3100 hours in the south. This means that the sun shines on the territory of Uzbekistan for 280-320 days. The abundance of sunny days and the clear night sky on the island can have a significant impact on the development of astrotourism [8]. Here are a few ways that this favorable weather can contribute to the potential of astrotourism:

1. Ideal conditions for stargazing: Clear skies and minimal cloud cover of the Aral Sea region provide ideal conditions for stargazing and astronomical observation. With a consistent view, visitors are able to observe celestial phenomena, including stars, planets and meteor showers, unobstructed by atmospheric noise.

2. Astrophotography Opportunities: Clear skies and ample sunlight offer optimal conditions for astrophotography, allowing enthusiasts to capture stunning images of the night sky and celestial bodies. The absence of light pollution and atmospheric disturbance further increases the possibilities of high-quality astrophotography in the Aral Sea region.

3. Astronomy and Educational Programs: Favorable weather conditions along the archipelago provide opportunities for astronomy educational programs, workshops, and stargazing events. Visitors can engage in hands-on astronomy learning experiences, guided observations, and lectures while taking advantage of the region's conducive environment for astronomical research and exploration.

4. Night tourism activities: availability of clear skies and sunny days extends into the night hours, which helps to organize night tourism activities based on stargazing and astronomy. Tour operators can design specialized tours, camping expeditions and stargazing excursions that take advantage of the region's natural conditions for astrotourism.

5. Development of sustainable tourism: Development of astrotourism in the archipelago region is consistent with the principles of sustainable tourism. By taking advantage of the region's favorable weather conditions for stargazing, stakeholders can support environmentally conscious tourism initiatives that reduce the impact on the local ecosystem and provide an innovative solution for visitors. [2]

№	The name of month	Number of sunny days (per day)
1.	January	17
2.	February	16
3.	March	13
4.	April	21
5.	May	29
6.	June	28
7.	July	31
8.	August	31
9.	September	30
10.	October	26
11.	November	20
12.	December	14
	Total	276 day

**(Table 1.2. The number of sunny days in Aral Sea region observed in 2023)
[5]**

Astrotourism travel destinations include astrovillages, various villages with less light pollution, observatories, national parks, any area with clear dark skies. An astrotourist is someone who engages in solar eclipse viewing, stargazing, dark sky viewing, and astronomical research, and you can easily recognize them when you see tourists carrying telescopes or binoculars. In fact, astrotourism was on the rise long before the advent of COVID-19, as the rise of urbanized cities has resulted in most of the world's population living in areas with heavy light pollution and no visibility of the night sky. But the pandemic has created even more interest in the night sky, because for people who spend most of their time indoors or can only go out to limited places, the sky is the only limitless space. During the travel ban, stargazing in the park became the most popular activity, and in the short and medium term, especially after tourism has resumed, many people have expressed a desire to visit such areas again. [3]

It is manifested in the specific features of astrotourism:

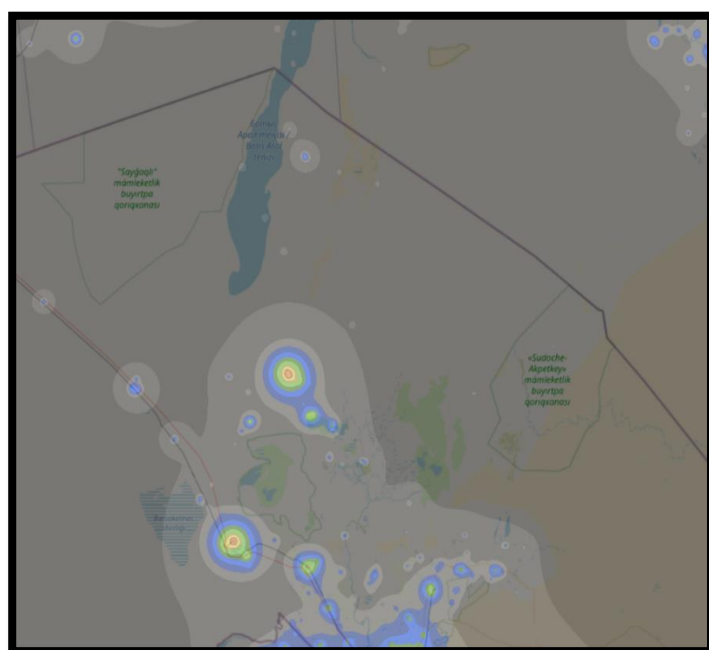
➤ **Dark Sky Destinations:** These are designed for past light pollution, providing optimal conditions for the stars and celestial bodies for the time. For example, nationals, remote islands and high mountains.

➤ **Observatories and Planetariums:** Astrotourists often visit observatories and planetariums to experience advanced telescope tours and astronomy educational programs.

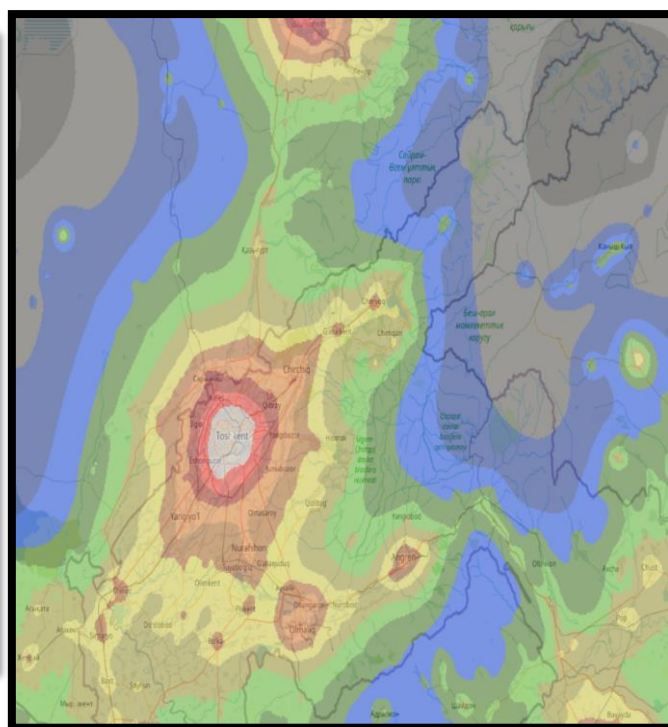
➤ **Stargazing tools:** Many astrotourism destinations host star nights and festival booths, a place for both novice and experienced stargazers to gather and share their wonder.

➤ **Educational programs:** Astrotourism often includes educational components such as seminars, lectures, and tours led by astronomers or experts in the field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



1)



2)

(Fig. 1.4. Level of light pollution according to the Bortle scale in 1) Aral Sea, Ustyurt regions and 2) Tashkent city) [9]

Degree	Artificial / natural sky security	Bortle scale	Description
	<0.01	1	The main theoretical safety of the sky is the air and stargazing
	0.01 to 0.06	2	The rising Milky Way fools some into thinking it's dawn. There is a range of 7.6 to 8.0 for people with individual vision issues.
	0.06 to 0.11	2	Faint shadows from the Milky Way appear on white objects. The Milky Way has faint stretches about 50 degrees thick. Limited size 7.1 to 7.5.
	0.11 to 0.19	3	
	0.19 to 0.33	3	The sky is full of stars, stretching to the horizon in all directions. If there is no fog, it can be seen on the horizon.. The stars look big and close. Low light domes on the horizon (10 to 15 degrees)
	0.33 to 0.58	4	A glow is visible on the horizon in the direction of one or more cities. About the clouds near the city light.
	0.58 to 1.00	4	Milky Way multi-level linear structure view, Limited magnitude 6.2 to 6.5.

	1.00 to 1.73	4.5	Clouds are gray at the zenith and are visible in the direction of one or more prominent city lights. Limited size 5.9 to 6.2.
	From 1.73 to 3.00	4.5	
	3.00 to 5.20	5	Great for city dwellers, but contrast levels are high and subtly lost. At a finite size level. The stars no longer seem large and close. The Milky Way has washed away at the zenith and is not visible on the horizon. Clouds help from the sky. Limited magnitude 5.6 - 5.9.
	5.20 to 9.00	5	
	From 9.00 to 15.59	6	Colorless near the horizon in the direction of the sky and cities. The sky looks dull black. The Milky Way is very faint at the zenith. The sky is heavy up to 35 degrees. Limited size 5.0 to 5.5.
	From 15.59 to 27.00	7	
	27.0 to 46.77	8	All sky or rain. Fewer than 20 stars are visible, visible, limited to planets, accessory stars, and variable stars.
	>46.77	9	The stars are faint and washed out, shrinking to a few hundred. The sky and everywhere is colorless. Diseases occur.

(Table 1.5. Bortle scale) [9]

Astrotourism, that is, the pursuit of heavenly experiences, is gaining popularity all over the world. Uzbekistan, which has a rich history along the Great Silk Road, is becoming a unique astrotourism destination. Below we can get acquainted with the geographical aspects of the development of astrotourism in Uzbekistan:

- Advantages of clear skies. Uzbekistan has vast areas with minimal light pollution, creating ideal conditions for stargazing. The regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and part of the Ustyurt plateau are characterized by low population density and minimal urbanization. These areas offer breathtaking views of the night sky, allowing visitors to witness celestial phenomena in all their glory. The Republic of Karakalpakstan and Surkhandarya region have minimal light pollution, with a dark sky index below 20 on the Bortle scale.

- Astronomical legacy. Historical relations of Uzbekistan with astronomy go back many centuries. Prominent scientists such as Al-Farghani, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Mirza Ulugbek, Qazizada Rumi, Al-Koshi, made a great contribution to the science of astronomy. The city of Samarkand, famous for its magnificent architecture, has astronomical significance. Built in the 15th century, the Ulugbek Observatory adds a historical dimension to astrotourism and attracts those eager to connect with the region's astronomical heritage.

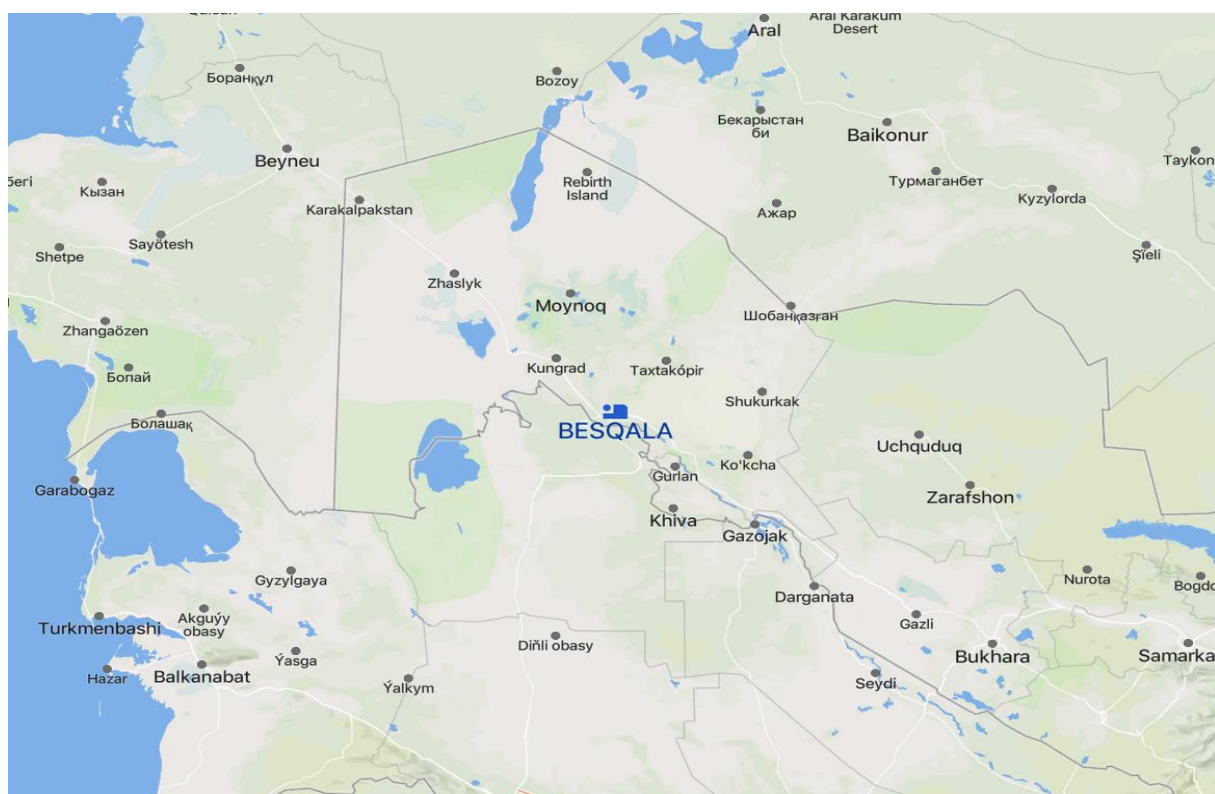
- Rare celestial phenomena. The geographical location of Uzbekistan makes it a convenient place to observe rare celestial phenomena. From meteor

showers to lunar eclipses, the country's varied landscapes offer astrotourists a variety of opportunities to witness these events. The Tian Shan mountain range and Qizilqum desert provide a contrasting backdrop for celestial events, creating unforgettable experiences for visitors. The Tian Shan mountain range and Kyzylkum desert offer a variety of landscapes for observing celestial phenomena. Uzbekistan has an average of more than 150 clear nights per year, which creates ample opportunities for stargazers.

- Cooperation with scientific institutions. Uzbekistan's potential for tourism includes cooperation with scientific institutions. Partnerships with observatories and research centers enhance the overall astrotourism experience by providing visitors with advanced astronomical knowledge. This collaboration will also contribute to scientific research and help to better understand the universe.

- Infrastructure development. Geographical aspects also include infrastructure development to support astrotourism. In order to meet the increasing interest of modern tourists in celestial tourism in Uzbekistan, it is important to invest in astronomical objects such as observatories and stargazing platforms. The integration of state-of-the-art technology and astronomy education programs enhances the overall visitor experience.

The famous "Time out" website of Great Britain has published a list of top 10 tourist destinations for "Stargazing" - stargazing in natural areas far from civilization in different parts of the world. Along with the tourist objects of the USA, Chile, New Zealand, and India, the main ecotourism object of Karakalpakstan, the Ustyurt Plain and the Aral Sea, are also listed on the site. In particular, the special role of ecotourism in combating the drying up of the sea and the consequences of environmental disasters, the "Beskala" tourist enterprise, which has been providing services to foreign tourists for several years, and the complex of meadows along the Aral Sea were described. Tourists can also book a tour to the Aral Sea region to see the sea, visit the complex of herbs and watch the stars at night. [10]



(Fig. 1.6. Beskala tourist zone) [11]

CONCLUSION

The geographical attributes of the archipelago, the rich astronomical heritage of Uzbekistan, unique sky phenomena, cooperation with scientific buildings and the development of infrastructure serve the rapid development of the field of astrotourism. Opening its doors to stargazers, at the intersection of the Great Silk Road, the celestial domes of the country's trunks capture the imaginations of visitors and mark Uzbekistan as a popular destination for those seeking its entertainment beauty.

References:

- [1]. Pásková, M.; Budinská, N.; Zelenka, J. Astrotourism—Exceeding Limits of the Earth and Tourism Definitions. Sustainability 2021,. <https://doi.org/10.3390/>
- [2]. Tapada, A., Marques, C. S., Marques, C. P., & Costa, C. (2021). Astrotourism: a literature review and framework for future research. Enlightening tourism. A pathmaking journal, 11(2), 291-331. <https://doi.org/10.33776/>
- [3]. Erkin G'ulomxasanov, Nilufar Jasur Qizi Suyunova, Sardor Akramov, Sarvinoz Bahtiyor Qizi Asadova TURIZMNING NOODATIY TURLARI //Scientific progress. 2022.
- [4]. Karimova, X. (2023). OROL BO'YI HUDUDI RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI. Talqin Va Tadqiqotlar, 1(8).
- [5]. <https://seatemperature.info/aral-sea-weather-forecast.html>
- [6]. <http://astrotourism.aras.am/uzbekistan/uzbekistan.php>
- [7]. file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/Turistik%20oqim%20(2).pdf

- [8]. <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2023/08/26/tourists/>
[9] https://www.cleardarksky.com/maps/lp/large_light_pollution_map.html
[10]. <https://daryo.uz/2023/12/05/>
[11]. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Besqala/>

Ёкубов Т.Ғ.
Андижон қишлоқ хўжалиги ва агротехнологиялар
институтини катта ўқитувчиси
Неъматуллаев Б.Б.
талаба

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА МЕВА-САБЗАВОТЛАР ЭКСПОРТИНИ
РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА АГРОКЛАСТЕР КОРХОНАЛАРИ ВА
УЛАРНИНГ БОШҚАРУВИДА ЛОГИСТИК ЁНДАШУВЛАРНИ
ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ**

Аннотация. Ўзбекистон аҳолисини озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари билан узлуксиз таъминлаш ва мева-сабзавот, узумчилик маҳсулотларини жаҳон бозорига экспорт қилиш орқали иқтисодий ўсишни таъминлаш бугунги куннинг долзарб масалаларидан биридир. Ушбу мақолада мамлакатимизда мева-сабзавотчилик ва узумчиликни ривожлантиришнинг бугунги кундаги аҳамияти ва соҳада олиб борилаётган мева-сабзавотчилик кластери корхоналари фаолиятида логистик ёндашувларни такомиллаштириш хусусиятлари ва бу борада олиб борилаётган ишларнинг аҳамияти ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: логистика ва аграр тармоқ, интеграция, мева-сабзавот, озиқ-овқат хавфсизлиги, экспорт, агрокластер, фермер, лизинг, молиявий қўллаб -қувватлаш.

Yokubov T.G.
senior lecturer
Nematullaev B.B.
student
Andijan Institute agriculture and agrotechnology

**ISSUES OF IMPROVING LOGISTICAL APPROACHES IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES AT
AGRICULTURAL CLUSTER ENTERPRISES OF UZBEKISTAN AND
THEIR MANAGEMENT**

Abstract. Providing the population of Uzbekistan with food products and ensuring economic growth through the export of fruits and vegetables to the world market is one of the pressing issues of our time. This article discusses the importance of the development of fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture in our country today, the features of improving logistics approaches in the activities of local fruit and vegetable cluster enterprises, as well as the importance of the work carried out in this issue, special attention is paid.

Key words: logistics and agricultural network, integration, fruits and vegetables, food security, export, agricultural cluster, farmers, leasing, financial support.

Дунё ҳамжамиятида, сўнгги йилларда тобора кучайиб бораётган иқлим ўзгариши, сув ресурсларининг танқислиги, ерларнинг мелоратив ҳолати бузилиши каби муаммолар сабабли, Республикамизда ҳам бир қатор тармоқ ва соҳалар муаммо ва таҳдидлар гирдобига қолмоқда. Шунингдек жаҳон иқтисодиётидаги глобаллашув ва интеграция жараёнларининг жадаллашуви бизнес субъектларининг мавжуд моддий ва молиявий ресурсларидан самарали фойдаланишни, етиштирилган ва саноат негизига қата ишлаб чиқарилган маҳсулотларни аниқ муддатларда, сифатли, арзон нархларда истеъмолчиларга етказиб беришда етказиб бериш занжирларини самарали бошқаришни талаб этмоқда.

Шу нуқтаи назардан Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ва ҳукумати томонидан иқтисодиётни трансформациялаш жараёнида мева-сабзавотчиликни ривожлантиришга устувор йўналишлар сифатида катта эътибор қаратилмоқда. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 28 январдаги ПФ-60-сонли фармони билан тасдиқланган "2022 - 2026 йилларга мўлжалланган янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси" да қуйидагилар белгиланди:

➤ Қишлоқ хўжалигини илмий асосда интенсив ривожлантириш орқали деҳқон ва фермерлар даромадини камида 2 баравар ошириш, қишлоқ хўжалигининг йиллик ўсишини камида 5 фоизга етказиш.

➤ Туманларни аниқ маҳсулот турини етиштиришга ихтисослаштириш.

➤ Қишлоқ хўжалигида давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлаш қўламини кенгайтириш ва суғурталашнинг янги механизмларини амалга ошириш.

➤ Янги ва фойдаланишдан чиққан 464 минг гектар майдонни ўзлаштириш ва кластерларга очик танлов асосида ажратиш, 200 минг гектар пахта ва ғалла майдонларини қисқартириш ҳамда аҳолига очик танлов асосида узоқ муддатли ижарага бериш.

Экспортбоп маҳсулотлар етиштириш ҳамда мева-сабзавотчиликни ривожлантириш, интенсив боғлар майдонини 3 баравар ва иссиқхоналарни 2 баравар кўпайтириб, экспорт салоҳиятини яна 1 миллиард АҚШ долларига ошириш" [2] каби вазифалар белгиланди

Шу нуқтаи назардан, мева-сабзавотчилик маҳсулотларини интенсив технологиялар асосида етиштириш орқали ташқи бозорларда сотиш ҳисобига мамлакат валюта тушумининг сезиларли қисми шаклланаётганлиги ҳам соҳани тубдан ислоҳ қилиш ва жадал ривожлантиришнинг устуворлигидан далолат беради. Чунки жаҳон бозорида мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари савдоси 205 миллиард долларни

ташкил этган бир пайтда, бизнинг улушимиз бир фоизга ҳам етмаяпти. Шу боис соҳага хорижий инновацион тажрибаларни жорий этиш, ноанъанавий экспортбоп мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари етиштиришни кўпайтириш орқали мева-сабзавот экспортини 2023 йилда 1,75 миллион тоннага етди. Бунда Россия 37%лик улуш билан етакчилик қилмоқда. Ўтган 2023-йилда Ўзбекистон мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини экспорт қилиш бўйича фаоллик кўрсатиб, 1,7 миллион тонна ушбу фойдали маҳсулотларни хорижга жўнатди, бу нафақат мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётига, балки халқаро савдо алоқаларини мустаҳкамлашга хизмат қилмоқда.

Ҳамкор давлатлар орасида Ўзбекистон мева-сабзавотларининг асосий экспорт бозорига айланган Россия алоҳида ажралиб туради. Россиянинг жами экспортдаги улуши таъсирчан 37% ни ташкил этди ва бу икки давлат ўртасидаги бу соҳадаги ҳамкорликнинг муҳимлигини таъкидлади.

Ўзбекистонда тўқимачилик маҳсулотлари экспорти 10 ой ичида 3,2 фоизга камайди

Статистика агентлигининг ҳисоботида кўра, экспортнинг умумий ҳажми қарийб 1,2 миллиард долларга етганлиги жаҳон бозорида Ўзбекистон мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларига талаб юқори эканидан далолат беради.

Ўтган йилга нисбатан экспортнинг 1,1% га ўсиши кузатилмоқда, бу эса 18,9 минг тоннага кўпдир. Бу ижобий динамизм Ўзбекистон қишлоқ хўжалигининг барқарор ўсиши ва самарали экспорт стратегиясидан далолат беради.

Россиядан ташқари, ўзбек мева-сабзавотлари учун бошқа муҳим бозорлар Покистон (16,7%), Хитой (12,3%) ва Қозоғистон (10,3%) ҳисобланади. Ҳамкорларнинг бундай хилма-хиллиги Ўзбекистон экспорти географиясини кенгайтиришга хизмат қилмоқда ва мамлакатимизнинг жаҳон қишлоқ хўжалиги бозоридаги мавқеини узоқ муддатли мустаҳкамлаш учун қулай шарт-шароитлар яратмоқда [11].

Шу билан биргаликда, саноати ривожланган мамлакатлар ва илғор корхоналарнинг иш тажрибаси замонавий бизнесда логистика стратегик муҳим аҳамият касб этишидан далолат беради.

Логистика деганда бизнес ташкилоти барча ресурсларнинг оптимал сарфида корпоратив мақсадларга эришиши учун моддий оқимлари ва унга ҳамроҳлик қилувчи бошқа оқимларни (ахборот оқимлари, молиявий оқимлар, сервис) самарали бошқариш тушунилади.

Ҳозирги кунда илғор фирмаларда логистиканинг анъанавий функциялари – ташиш, захиралар, харидлар ва буюртмаларни бошқариш, юкларни омборларга жойлаштириш ва уларга қайта ишлов бериш – стратегик инновацион тизим ҳосил қилиш билан умумий ахборот-компьютер платформаси базасида интеграллашган.

Логистика – иқтисодиёт соҳалари тизимидаги моддий ва улар билан боғлиқ бўлган ахборот, молиявий ва хизмат кўрсатиш оқимларини, уларнинг пайдо бўлиш жойидан истеъмол жойигача бўлган ҳаракатини,

тизим мақсадларига эришиш ва ресурсларни оптимал сарфлаш учун бошқаришдир. [8]

Ўтган асрнинг 60-йилларидан бошлаб иқтисодий ривожланган мамлакатларда логистика ғоясига қизиқиш тобора ортиб боришини қуйидаги омилларни кўрсатиш мумкин:

- бозорнинг “сотувчи”дан “ҳаридор”га ўтишида рақобатнинг пайдо бўлиши, логистика қўлланилаётган субъектларнинг рақобатбардошлиги, маҳсулот таннархининг кескин пасайтириши, маҳсулотни етказиб бериш сифати ва ишончилигини (белгиланган муддатларда, нуқсонсиз, маҳсулотлар партиясини бўлиб-бўлиб етказиш ва ҳ.к) ошириш;

- иқтисодиётда товарларнинг нархлардаги тебранишларнинг вужудга келишида логистикани қўллаш зарурлиги. Шунингдек 70-йиллардаги энергетик инқирози, бунда Энергия етказувчиларнинг нархи ошиши натижасида тадбиркорлардан ташишнинг иқтисодий усуллари излашга мажбур қилди. Ушбу масалани самарали ечиш учун, фақатгина транспорт ишларини такомиллаштириш билан натижа олиб бўлмайди. Бунинг учун тўлиқ логистика ва етказиб бериш занжирларини бошқаришда барча иштирок этувчиларнинг келишилган ҳаракатлари бўлиши зарурлиги кўрсатди.

Иқтисодиётда логистикани қўллаш имкониятини ҳозирги замонда ишлаб чиқариш, ташиш жараёнларида илмий-техник ривожланиши билан белгиланади. “Мева - сабзавотчилик” агрокластери тизимида логистиканинг асосий ғояси, ишлаб чиқаришнинг барча бўғимларида (мева-сабзавотларни етиштириш, саноат негизида қайта ишлаш, якуний маҳсулот тайёрлаш, ҳамда истеъмолчига етказиб бериш) маҳсулотларни ташиш ва топшириш жараёнларини узлуксиз ва яхлит бўлишини таъминлашдан иборат.

Экологик, иқтисодий ва ижтимоий сиёсий муаммолар мавжуд ҳозирги шароитда, корхоналар фойдани оширишни айнан ишлаб чиқаришдан олиш етарли эмаслигини тушуниб, маҳсулотни етказиб бериш сифатини оширишга эътибор беришмоқда. Лекин, логистикани кенг қўламда жорий этиш учун моддий базанинг инфратузилмасини, мутаносиб равишда ташкилий шаклларни, тегишли хўжалик механизмларини ривожлантиришни талаб этмоқда. Бу ўз навбатида асосий эътибор хусусий муаммоларни: омбор мажмуалари, тезкор транспорт воситалари, ахборот коммуникацион тармоқлари, моддий материалларни бошқариш усуллари ривожлантириш ва ҳал қилишга қаратилди.

Хорижда логистиканинг тезкор ривожланишига таъсир кўрсатадиган асосий омиллардан бири – моддий тақсимлашда умумий ҳаражатлар концепциясининг пайдо бўлиши бўлиб, Концепциянинг асосий маъноси маҳсулотни ишлаб чиқарувчидан истеъмолчига тақсимлашдаги ҳаражатларни қайта гуруҳлаш асосида уларнинг умумий миқдорини камайтиришдан иборат.

Бозорни ривожлантиришда маҳсулот ҳаридорларига эътибор, хусусан хизмат кўрсатиш қийматларини ошириш ва бир хил талабларга жавоб берадиган рақобатбардош маҳсулотлар миқдорининг ошишига эътибор берилмоқда. Бу эса, ўз навбатида бозор тузилмасининг кескин ривожланиш таъсири натижасида истеъмолчиларга хизмат даражасини кўтариш, талаб ва таклифларни мувофиқлаштиришни талаб этмоқда. Ишлаб чиқарилган маҳсулотлар ва буюртмалар цикллари қисқартириш мақсадида янги логистик ёндашувлар пайдо бўлмоқда ва бу ўз навбатида, маҳсулотни етказиш тузилмаларида янги ечимларни излаб топиш ва етказиш ҳаражатларини камайтиришда оптимал йўллари жорий қилишни талаб қилади. Юқори индустриал мамлакатлар иқтисодиётида илмий техник ривожланиш таъсирида муқобиллаштириш, оптимизациялаштириш, масалан транспорт турини танлаш, маҳсулотларни қабул қилиш ва омборларни жойлаштириш оптималлаштириш, маршрутларни оптималлаштириш, захирага талаб ва эҳтиёжларни оптималлаштириш масалаларни ечиш зарурати вужудга келмоқда. Ишлаб чиқарилган маҳсулотлар ва буюртмалар цикллари қисқартириш мақсадида янги логистик ёндашувлар пайдо бўлиши ва бу ўз навбатида, маҳсулотни етказиш тузилмаларида янги ечимларни ахтариш ва етказиш ҳаражатларини камайтириш йўллари жорий қилишни талаб қилади.

Юқори индустриал мамлакатлар иқтисодиётида илмий техник ривожланиш турини танлаш, маҳсулотларни қабул қилиш ва омборларни жойлаштириш оптималлаштириш, маршрутларни оптималлаштириш, захирага талаб ва эҳтиёжларни оптималлаштириш масалаларни ечишга мажбур бўлишди. Корхонанинг маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш, ташиш, омборда сақлаш фаолиятларининг ҳар бирини алоҳида оптималлаштириш етарли бўлмайди, чунки бу ўзаро боғлиқ бўлган жараёнларга таъсир кўрсатади. Айниқса, шу босқичнинг бошланишида маҳсулотни омборларда жойлаштириш ва ташиш хизмати кўрсатишни мувофиқлаштириш бўйича ўтказилган тадқиқотлар ва корхоналар тажрибаси натижасида “маҳсулот тақсимланишини бошқариш” ибора ўрнига “логистика” атамаси қўлланила бошлади ва қатор ривожланган мамлакатларда интеграциялашиб, бизнеснинг охириги мақсадига кам ҳаражат билан етишда “ҳарид қилиш – қайта ишлаб чиқариш – етказиш - сотиш” тўлиқ логистик занжирига айланган. “Мева-сабзавотчилик” агрокластер тизимида етиштирилган маҳсулот логистик тизимининг аввалги занжирида чиқувчи ва кейинги занжирида кирувчи моддий оқим бўлади. Логистик тизимининг якуний моддий оқими охириги занжирининг чиқувчи оқими бўлади. Бунинг ўлчамлари логистик тизимдаги мураккаб занжирларда кетма-кетликда таъсир этувчи жараёнларга боғлиқ бўлади.

Логистикада моддий оқимларни бошқариш анъанавий усулдан қуйидагилар билан фарқ қилади:

- белгиланган вақтда ва жойда зарур бўлган захиранинг мавжудлиги;

- ташқи ва ички транспортнинг бир меёрда келишиб ишлаши ишлаб чиқариш талбларига мувофиқ белгиланган вақтида етказиш кафолатини беради;

- логистиканинг етказиш занжирлари таркибидаги булакларнинг техникавий, технологик, иқтисодий ва услубий жиҳатларини яқдил тизимга бириктириб, моддий оқимлардан самарали фойдаланишини таъминлайди;

- транспорт ва омбор хўжаликларининг бир меёрда иш ҳаражатларини, ишлаб чиқариш ва тайёр маҳсулотлар захираларини камайтиради;

- истеъмолчи буюртмалари ва транспорт хизматларини бир меёрда ишлашини таъминлайди.

Логистик ёндашувда моддий ресурслар ҳаракатини бошқариш ҳозирги кунда қўлланилаётганидан фарқи шундаки, бунда бошқарув объекти сифатида оқим ёки бир бутун деб қабул қилинган кўп объектлардан иборат. Моддий оқимларни етказиш соҳасида логистик жараёнларга юклаш, тушириш, ташиш, комплекшлаш (бутлаш), омборда сақлаш, тақсимлаш каби жараёнлар киради.

Логистика тизими – ўзаро муносабатда, алоқада бўлган ва оқимларни бошқаришга мўлжалланган элементлар (звенолар) йиғиндиси ҳисобланади. Логистика занжири – истеъмолчини аниқ маҳсулот билан таъминлаш учун қатор физик ёки юридик шахслар бўлиб, логистика занжирида жўнатувчидан истеъмолчига қадар етказиладиган моддий ва информацион оқимларга моддий маҳсулотлар (уруғлик, кўчат, мева, резаворлар ва ҳ.к) ни олиш ва етказиш, маҳсулот ва хомашёларни сақлаш, маҳсулотларни, шу жумладан омбордаги қайта ишланган тайёр маҳсулотларни ҳам тақсимлаш каби жараёнларни ўз ичига олади.

“Мева-сабзавотчилик - кластер” тизимида моддий оқимлар асосан майда оқимлар, яъни маҳсулотнинг оғирлик массаси бир транспорт воситасининг юк кўтариш қобилиятидан кам бўлган ва булар ташишда бошқа майда оқимли воситалари билан биргаликда бажарилиши мумкин

Республика қишлоқ хўжалигида Агрокластер тизими яқиндан бошлаб жорий қилинаётган бўлсада, тизим ўзининг ижобий томонларидан иқтисодий, тежамкор, юқори сифатли маҳсулот етиштириш нафақат фермер хўжаликлар, тизимнинг кейинги занжирларидан сақлаш, ташиш, қайта ишлаш, тайёр маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш ва сотиш жараёнида барча иштирокчилар томонидан ишларни сифатли, белгиланган муддатларда бажарилишини тақоза этмоқда. Агрокластер тизимини қўллаш мева-сабзавотчиликка ихтисослашган фермер, деҳқон, томорқа хўжаликларларнинг юқори сифатли маҳсулотлар етиштиришда улар нафақат олинган ҳосил, балки тизим занжири бўйича ҳосилдан олинган тайёр маҳсулотни сотишгача бўлган занжирни қамраб олади.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. Ш.Мирзиёев. Эркин фаровон, демократик Ўзбекистон Давлатини биргаликда барпо этамиз Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2016. 15-б.
2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 28 январдаги ПФ-60-сонли фармони билан тасдиқланган 2022 - 2026 йилларга мўлжалланган "Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси".lex/uz
3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 23 октябрдаги ПФ-5853-сонли фармони билан тасдиқланган "Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришнинг 2020 - 2030 йилларга мўлжалланган стратегияси" Lex/uz
4. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 11 декабрдаги ПҚ-4549-сонли "Мева-сабзавотчилик ва узумчилик тармоғини янада ривожлантириш, соҳада қўшилган қиймат занжирини яратишга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида"ги қарори.Lex/uz.
5. Саидов М.Х, Очилов И.С. Мева-сабзавотчиликда замонавий кластерларни шакллантириш масалалари, уларнинг моҳияти ва ўзига хос хусусиятлари. Ўқув-услубий қўлланма. – Тошкент: ТДАУ, 2019. 5- бет.
6. М. Портер Конкуренция / Майкл Э. Портер; пер. с англ. – М.: Вильямс, 2006. – 256 с.
7. М. С.Юсупов "Агросаноат интеграцияси" Ўқув қўлланма. - Т. 2015й. 49-363 б.
8. Г.А.Саматов, Б.И.Камилджанов, Ф.Р.Галимова. Логистик бошқарув концепциялари в а моделлари. Т.: «Фан ва технология», 2015, 227 б.
9. Ш.А.Бутаев, Қ.М.Сидиқназаров, А.С.Муродов, А.Ў.Қўзиев. Логистика (етказиб бериш занжирида оқимларни бошқариш). «Extretmum – PRESS». Т.: 2012, 577 б.
10. В.В.Добская, Е.И.Зайтсев, В.И.Сергеев, А.Н.Стерликова. Логистика. Интеграция и оптимизация логистических бизнес-процессов в цепях поставок. М.: «ЭКСМО», 2011, 981 с.
11. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари.stat.uz
12. Ўзбекистон Миллий ахборотлар агентлиги.http://uza.uz/posts/
13. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги расмий веб-сайти.https://www.agro.uz/agroklasterlar-va kooperatsiyalar/#1627303540327-5870b9c2-be30.

УДК: 004.08

*Испандиярова У.Э.
ассистент
кафедра «Строительство зданий и сооружений»
ДжизПИ.
Досалиев К.С., PhD
доцент
заведующий кафедрой "Промышленное,
гражданское и дорожное строительство"
Южно-Казахстанский университет им. М. Ауэзова
Давронов Б.А.
студент
группа 201-21 «С З и С»
ДжизПИ*

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В СФЕРЕ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются современные науки и образование в сфере строительства. Рассказывается, что одной из главных тенденций развития современных наук и образования в сфере строительства является использование новых технологий и материалов. Кроме того, современные методы проектирования и моделирования позволяют более точно прогнозировать поведение конструкций в различных условиях эксплуатации.

Ключевые слова: современные науки, технологии, проектирование, моделирование, эксплуатация, строительство.

*Ispandiyarova U.E.
assistant
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures
JizPI.
Dosaliev K.S., PhD
associate professor
Head of the Department of Industrial, Civil and Road Construction
South Kazakhstan University named after. M. Auezova
Davronov B.A.
student
group 201-21 "S Z and S"
JizPI*

MODERN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION IN THE FIELD OF CONSTRUCTION

Abstract. The article discusses modern science and education in the field of construction. It is said that one of the main trends in the development of modern sciences and education in the field of construction is the use of new technologies and materials. In addition, modern design and modeling methods make it possible to more accurately predict the behavior of structures in various operating conditions.

Keywords: modern sciences, technologies, design, modeling, operation, construction.

Строительство является одной из ключевых отраслей экономики, которая играет важную роль в развитии общества и инфраструктуры. Современные науки и образование в сфере строительства становятся все более актуальными, поскольку они позволяют решать сложные задачи, связанные с проектированием, строительством и эксплуатацией зданий и сооружений. В данной статье мы рассмотрим основные тенденции и вызовы, с которыми сталкиваются современные науки и образование в сфере строительства.

Одной из главных тенденций развития современных наук и образования в сфере строительства является использование новых технологий и материалов. Например, 3D-печать позволяет создавать сложные конструкции с высокой точностью, а использование композитных материалов позволяет улучшить прочность и долговечность зданий. Кроме того, современные методы проектирования и моделирования позволяют более точно прогнозировать поведение конструкций в различных условиях эксплуатации.

Еще одной важной тенденцией является развитие экологического строительства. В настоящее время все больше внимания уделяется использованию возобновляемых источников энергии, энергоэффективности зданий и снижению негативного воздействия на окружающую среду. Это требует новых знаний и навыков от специалистов в области строительства.

Одной из главных проблем, с которыми сталкиваются современные науки и образование в сфере строительства, является нехватка квалифицированных специалистов. Строительная отрасль требует большого количества инженеров, архитекторов и других специалистов, которые могут работать с новыми технологиями и материалами. Кроме того, многие специалисты не обладают достаточными знаниями в области экологии и устойчивого развития.

Еще одной проблемой является отсутствие единого стандарта качества образования в сфере строительства. В разных странах используются различные методы обучения, что затрудняет обмен опытом и знаниями между специалистами из разных стран.

Современные науки и образование в сфере строительства сталкиваются с рядом вызовов и проблем, но также имеют большой

потенциал для развития. Использование новых технологий и материалов, а также развитие экологического строительства, позволяют решать сложные задачи, связанные с проектированием, строительством и эксплуатацией зданий и сооружений. Однако для достижения этих целей необходимо преодолеть нехватку квалифицированных специалистов и создать единый стандарт качества образования в сфере строительства.

Использованные источники:

1. Jumanov, A., Khudayberganova, M., Mirazimova, G., Radjabov, Y., Umarov, N., & Samatova, G. (2023). Monitoring dynamics of green spaces in Surkhandarya region based on remote sensing data of climate change. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 401, p. 02012). EDP Sciences.
2. Миразимова, Г. Ў., & кизи Хусанова, Н. Қ. (2022). Хотин-қизларга нисбатан тайзиқ ва зўравонликнинг олдини олиш, уларга чек қўйишнинг ҳуқуқий асослари. *Science and Education*, 3(2), 809-816.
3. Испандиярова, У. Э., & Исаев, Р. А. (2023). Рост промышленного и жилищного строительства в нашей республике, актуальные вопросы, стоящие перед строителями. *Science and Education*, 4(4), 413-420.
4. Аблаева, Ў. (2020). Қурилиш конструкциялар фанидан ўқитишда “зинама-зина” технологияси. *Архив Научных Публикаций JSPI*.
5. Ablayeva, U., & Normatova, N. (2019). Energy saving issues in the design of modern social buildings. *Problems of Architecture and Construction*, 2(1), 59-62.
6. Sh, A. U. (2020). Technological methods of improving the durability of concrete in a dry hot climate of Uzbekistan. *Bulletin of Science and Education*, (21-3), 99.
7. Норматова, Н. А. (2007). О СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИИ ПОДГОТОВКИ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ КАДРОВ В УСЛОВИЯХ ВСЕОБЩЕГО МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА КАЧЕСТВА.
8. Sagtov, B. U. Bino-inshootlarning ekspluatatsiya ishonchliligi haqida asosiy ma'lumotlar (2023).
9. Асатов, Н. А., Сагатов, Б. У., & Джавлонова, Ш. Г. К. Перспективы реконструкции производственных зданий. *Science and Education*, 4(4), 445-451 (2023).
10. Норматова, Н. А. (2020). Проектирование энергосберегающих зданий в условиях узбекистана. *Academy*, (11 (62)), 89-92.
11. Джураев, У. У. (2021). Влияние минеральных добавок в агрессивной среде на прочность керамзитобетона. *Science and Education*, 2(5), 144-154.
12. Джураев, У. У. (2020). Повышение технического состояния зданий и сооружений на основе поверочного расчета. *Academy*, (11 (62)), 70-74.

УДК: 37.03

*Норматова Н.А.
ассистент
кафедры «Строительство зданий и сооружений»
ДжизПИ
Досалиев К.С., PhD
доцент
заведующий кафедрой "Промышленное,
гражданское и дорожное строительство"
Южно-Казахстанский университет им. М. Ауэзова
Суннатуллаева М.Э.
студент
группа 202-21 «С 3 и С»
ДжизПИ*

ГАРМОНИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ МОЛОДЁЖНОЙ ЭЛИТЫ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается актуальный вопрос современного мира как, формирование интеллектуальной молодёжной элиты, так как молодёжь играет важную роль в обществе, так как она является будущим страны. Интеллектуальная молодежная элита-это группа молодых людей, которые обладают высоким уровнем образования, творческими способностями и лидерскими качествами.

Ключевые слова: молодёжь, элита, гармония, баланс, качественное образование, интеллектуальность, формирование, роль, общество.

*Normatova N.A.
assistant
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures
JizPI
Dosaliev K.S., PhD
associate professor
Head of the Department of Industrial, Civil and Road Construction
South Kazakhstan University named after. M. Auezova
Sunnatullaeva M.E.
student
group 202-21 "S Z and S"
JizPI*

THE HARMONY OF SOCIAL PROCESSES IN THE MODERN WORLD AND THE FORMATION OF AN INTELLECTUAL YOUTH ELITE

Abstract. The article deals with the topical issue of the modern world, such as the formation of an intellectual youth elite, since youth plays an important role in society, since it is the future of the country. The intellectual youth elite is a group of young people who have a high level of education, creative abilities and leadership qualities.

Keywords: youth, elite, harmony, balance, quality education, intellectuality, formation, role, society.

Современный мир характеризуется сложными и многогранными социальными процессами, которые оказывают значительное влияние на развитие общества. В этом контексте, гармония социальных процессов становится все более актуальной темой для обсуждения. Гармония социальных процессов подразумевает баланс и согласованность между различными социальными группами, а также между обществом и окружающей средой.

Одним из ключевых аспектов гармонии социальных процессов является формирование интеллектуальной молодежной элиты. Молодежь играет важную роль в обществе, так как она является будущим страны. Интеллектуальная молодежная элита - это группа молодых людей, которые обладают высоким уровнем образования, творческими способностями и лидерскими качествами.

Формирование интеллектуальной молодежной элиты требует комплексного подхода. Во-первых, необходимо обеспечить доступность качественного образования для всех молодых людей. Это включает в себя развитие системы образования, обеспечение равных возможностей для всех и поддержку талантливых студентов.

Во-вторых, важно развивать творческие способности молодежи. Это может быть достигнуто через участие в различных проектах, конкурсах и мероприятиях, которые стимулируют креативное мышление и инновации.

В-третьих, необходимо развивать лидерские качества молодежи. Это может быть достигнуто через участие в волонтерских программах, молодежных организациях и проектах, которые способствуют развитию лидерских навыков.

Формирование интеллектуальной молодежной элиты является важным шагом на пути к гармонии социальных процессов в современном мире. Это требует комплексного подхода, включающего доступность качественного образования, развитие творческих способностей и лидерских качеств. Интеллектуальная молодежная элита может стать движущей силой социальных изменений и инноваций, способствуя гармоничному развитию общества.

Использованные источники:

1. Jumanov, A., Khudayberganova, M., Mirazimova, G., Radjabov, Y., Umarov, N., & Samatova, G. (2023). Monitoring dynamics of green spaces in

Surkhandarya region based on remote sensing data of climate change. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 401, p. 02012). EDP Sciences.

2. Миразимова, Г. Ў., & кизи Хусанова, Н. Қ. (2022). Хотин-қизларга нисбатан тайзиқ ва зўравонликнинг олдини олиш, уларга чек қўйишнинг ҳуқуқий асослари. *Science and Education*, 3(2), 809-816.

3. Испандиярова, У. Э., & Исаев, Р. А. (2023). Рост промышленного и жилищного строительства в нашей республике, актуальные вопросы, стоящие перед строителями. *Science and Education*, 4(4), 413-420.

4. Аблаева, Ў. (2020). Қурилиш конструкциялар фанидан ўқитишда “зинама-зина” технологияси. *Архив Научных Публикаций JSPI*.

5. Ablayeva, U., & Normatova, N. (2019). Energy saving issues in the design of modern social buildings. *Problems of Architecture and Construction*, 2(1), 59-62.

6. Sh, A. U. (2020). Technological methods of improving the durability of concrete in a dry hot climate of Uzbekistan. *Bulletin of Science and Education*, (21-3), 99.

7. Испандиярова У.Э., Испандиярова У.Э., Давронов Б.А., Исаев Р.А., & Бобаджанов А.А. (2023). Роль, цель и задачи науки «механика грунтов, основания и фундаменты» в подготовке инженеров-строителей. *Экономика и социум*, (12 (115)-1), 1137-1141.

8. Испандиярова, У. Э. К. (2020). Усиление мостовых железобетонных балок высокопрочными композиционными материалами. *European science*, (6 (55)), 63-67.

9. Испандиярова, У. Э., угли Давронов, Б. А., Исаев, Р. А., & угли Бобаджанов, А. А. (2023). Роль, цель и задачи науки «металлические конструкции» в подготовке инженеров-строителей. *Science and Education*, 4(12), 550-556.

10. Sagtov, B. U. Bino-inshootlarning ekspluatatsiya ishonchliligi haqida asosiy ma'lumotlar (2023).

11. Асатов, Н. А., Сагатов, Б. У., & Джавлонова, Ш. Г. К. Перспективы реконструкции производственных зданий. *Science and Education*, 4(4), 445-451 (2023).

12. Испандиярова У.Э., & Норматова Н.А. (2023). Роль, цель и задачи дисциплины «архитектура промышленных и гражданских зданий» в подготовке инженеров-строителей и общие правила проектирования. *Экономика и социум*, (4-2 (107)), 579-582.

13. Испандиярова, У., Давронов, Б., Исаев, Р., & Бобаджанов, А. (2023). Изучение во восстановление несущей способности конструкций памятников. *Тенденции и перспективы развития городов*, 1(1), 176-179.

14. Джураев, У. У. (2021). Влияние минеральных добавок в агрессивной среде на прочность керамзитобетона. *Science and Education*, 2(5), 144-154.

15. Джураев, У. У. (2020). Повышение технического состояния зданий и сооружений на основе поверочного расчета. *Academy*, (11 (62)), 70-74.

ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ И КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

УДК: 004.08

*Испандиярова У.Э.
ассистент
кафедра «Строительство зданий и сооружений»
ДжизПИ
Досалиев К.С., PhD
доцент
заведующий кафедрой "Промышленное,
гражданское и дорожное строительство"
Южно-Казахстанский университет им. М. Ауэзова
Давронов Б.А.
студент
группа 201-21 «С З и С»
ДжизПИ*

СВЯЗЬ МЕЖДУ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫМИ И КОММУНИКАТИВНЫМИ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯМИ И СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВОМ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается связь между информационными и коммуникативными технологиями и строительством в Узбекистане. Описывается о роле ИКТ, которая позволяют обеспечить безопасность на строительной площадке и о помощи систем видеонаблюдения и контроля доступа, которые дают контролировать доступ к объекту, а также следить за ходом работ.

Ключевые слова: информационные технологии, строительство, контроль, видеонаблюдение, эффективность работы.

*Ispandiyarova U.E.
assistant
Department of Construction of Buildings and Structures
JizPI
Dosaliev K.S., PhD
associate professor
Head of the Department of Industrial, Civil and Road Construction
South Kazakhstan University named after. M. Auezova
Davronov B.A.
student
group 201-21 "S Z and S"
JizPI*

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AND CONSTRUCTION

Abstract. The article examines the relationship between information and communication technologies and construction in Uzbekistan. It describes the role of ICT, which allows to ensure safety at the construction site and the help of video surveillance and access control systems, which allow you to control access to the facility, as well as monitor the progress of work.

Keywords: information technology, construction, control, video surveillance, work efficiency.

Связь информационных и коммуникативных технологий (ИКТ) и строительства в Узбекистане является одной из наиболее актуальных и перспективных областей. В настоящее время ИКТ играют важную роль в процессе проектирования и строительства зданий и сооружений, а также в управлении строительными проектами.

В Узбекистане активно развивается использование ИКТ в строительстве. Например, с помощью 3D-моделирования можно создавать цифровые модели объектов, проводить виртуальные испытания конструкций, оптимизировать процессы планирования и управления строительством. Это позволяет значительно ускорить процесс проектирования и строительства, а также снизить затраты на материалы и рабочую силу.

Также ИКТ позволяют обеспечить безопасность на строительной площадке. С помощью систем видеонаблюдения и контроля доступа можно контролировать доступ к объекту, а также следить за ходом работ.

Кроме того, ИКТ позволяют улучшить коммуникацию между участниками строительного процесса. С помощью электронной почты, мессенджеров и других средств связи можно оперативно обмениваться информацией, что значительно повышает эффективность работы.

В целом, связь информационных и коммуникативных технологий и строительства является неотъемлемой частью современного строительного процесса. Она позволяет повысить качество и эффективность работ, а также снизить затраты на строительство.

Однако, несмотря на все преимущества использования ИКТ в строительстве, существуют и некоторые проблемы. Например, не все строительные компании имеют доступ к современным технологиям и программному обеспечению. Кроме того, некоторые специалисты не обладают достаточными знаниями и навыками для работы с ИКТ.

Тем не менее, развитие ИКТ в строительстве является одним из приоритетных направлений в Узбекистане. Государство активно поддерживает использование современных технологий в этой области, что способствует повышению качества и эффективности строительных работ.

Использованные источники:

1. Jumanov, A., Khudayberganova, M., Mirazimova, G., Radjabov, Y., Umarov, N., & Samatova, G. (2023). Monitoring dynamics of green spaces in Surkhandarya region based on remote sensing data of climate change. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 401, p. 02012). EDP Sciences.
2. Миразимова, Г. Ў., & кизи Хусанова, Н. Қ. (2022). Хотин-қизларга нисбатан тайзиқ ва зўравонликнинг олдини олиш, уларга чек қўйишнинг ҳуқуқий асослари. *Science and Education*, 3(2), 809-816.
3. Аблаева, Ў. (2020). Қурилиш конструкциялар фанидан ўқитишда “зинама-зина” технологияси. *Архив Научных Публикаций JSPI*.
4. Ablayeva, U., & Normatova, N. (2019). Energy saving issues in the design of modern social buildings. *Problems of Architecture and Construction*, 2(1), 59-62.
5. Sh, A. U. (2020). Technological methods of improving the durability of concrete in a dry hot climate of Uzbekistan. *Bulletin of Science and Education*, (21-3), 99.
6. Испандиярова, У. Э. К. (2020). Усиление мостовых железобетонных балок высокопрочными композиционными материалами. *European science*, (6 (55)), 63-67.
7. Sagtov, B. U. Bino-inshootlarning ekspluatatsiya ishonchliligi haqida asosiy ma'lumotlar (2023).
8. Джураев, У. У. (2021). Влияние минеральных добавок в агрессивной среде на прочность керамзитобетона. *Science and Education*, 2(5), 144-154.
9. Джураев, У. У. (2020). Повышение технического состояния зданий и сооружений на основе поверочного расчета. *Academy*, (11 (62)), 70-74.

UDK 616.89-008.44

Rasulova M.R.
Samarqand Davlat tibbiyot universiteti
sud tibbiyoti kafedrası dotsenti. t.f.n.
Yulaeva I.A.
Samarqand davlat tibbiyot universiteti
klіnik laboratoriya diagnostikasi kursi bilan
klіnik laboratoriya diagnostikasi kafedrası assistenti

O‘Z JONIGA QASD QILISH HATTI-HARAKATLARINING TIBBIY- IJTIMOIY TOMOYILLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu ilmiy ishda o‘z joniga qasd qilish hatti-harakatlarining ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan omillari borasidagi kuzatish natijalari bayon etilgan. Bunda jins, yosh, fasillar va oylar hamda haftaning qaysi kunlarida o‘z joniga qasd qilish hatti-harakatlari sodir etilayotganligi keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar. o‘z joniga qasd qilish, suyitsid, zo‘raki o‘lim, ijtimoiy muammo.

Rasulova M.R., Ph.D.
associate professor
Department of Forensic Medicine
Samarkand State Medical University
Yulaeva I.A.
assistant
Department of Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics
with a course of Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics
Samarkand State Medical University

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL PRINCIPLES OF SUICIDE

Annotation. The paper presents the results of monitoring socially significant factors influencing suicidal actions. Factors such as gender, age, seasonality (seasons, months) and days of the week were analyzed.

Keywords. suicide, violent death, social problem.

Kirish. O‘z joniga qasd qilish holati ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning barcha davrlarida ham qayd qilingan, biroq hozirgi davrda bu muammo o‘ta dolzarb masalaga aylanib bormoqda. Epidemiologik tadqiqotlar natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, so‘nggi o‘n yilliklarda dunyoning ko‘plab mamlakatlarida qishloq

aholisi o'rtasida o'z joniga qasd qilish darajasi ortib, qishloq va shahar aholisi orasida bu ko'rsatkich darajasining nisbati oshgan. [1,3].

Rasmiy statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra erkaklar o'rtasida o'z joniga qasd qilish darajasi 36,2 foizga oshgan (100 ming kishiga 34,5 dan 47 taga), ayollarda esa bu ko'rsatkich 4 foizga (100 ming kishiga 8 dan 7,7 gacha) kamaydi. Shaharlik erkaklar o'rtasida o'z joniga qasd qilish darajasi 11,5 foizga o'sdi (100 ming kishiga 27,7 dan 30,9 gacha), shahar ayollarida esa 18,3 foizga (100 ming kishiga 7,1 dan 5,8 gacha) kamaydi. Qishloq erkaklari o'rtasida o'z joniga qasd qilish darajasi 93,6 foizga (100 ming kishiga 48,4 dan 93,7 gacha), qishloq ayollarida esa 35,4 foizga (100 ming kishiga 9,9 dan 13,4 ga) oshdi. Respublikamizning turli hududlarida qishloq erkaklari o'rtasida o'z joniga qasd qilish darajasining o'sish sur'ati sezilarli darajada farq qiladi.

O'z joniga qasd qilish xatti-harakatlarining ijtimoiy ahamiyati oldini olish strategiyasini ishlab chiqish uchun ushbu hodisani o'rganishni talab qiladi. Shu sabablarga ko'ra ularning tafsilotlarini, tarkibini va o'z joniga qasd qilishga zamin yaratuvchi omillarini o'rganish dolzarb masala xisoblanadi.

Ishning maqsadi. O'z joniga qasd qilish holati tarkibi va ularga zamin yaratuvchi ayrim omillarni o'rganish.

Tekshiruv materiallari. Samarqand viloyati miqiyosida 2020 – 2021 yillar maboytida qayd qilingan o'z joniga qasd qilish holatlari yuzasidan o'tkazilgan sud – tibbiy ekspertiza materiallari o'rganilib, retrospektiv tahlil qilindi.

Olingan natijalar. Viloyat miqiyosida 2020 – 2021 yillarda o'lim holatlari buyicha o'tkazilgan 1798 ta sud-tibbiy ekspertizaning 1471 tasi (81,8%) zo'raki o'lim bo'lib, shundan 216 ta (15%) holat o'z joniga qasd qilish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan.

Qayd etilgan 216 ta o'z joniga qasd qilish holatlaridan mexanik asfiksiya – 180ta (83%), rels travmasi – 13 ta (6%), zaharlanish – 10 ta (5%), termik omil – 6 ta (3%) va boshqa turlari – 4ta (2%) ni tashkil etgan. 2020 yili jami 736 ta zo'raki o'limning 102 ta(14%)si va 2021 yilda jami 735ta zo'raki o'limning 114 ta (16%)si o'z joniga qasd qilish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan.

O'z joniga qasd qilish holatlaridan eng ko'p kuzatilgani sirtmoqda osilish natijasidagi mexanik asfiksiya bo'lib – 180 tani tashkil qilgan. Ulardan yillar bo'yicha: 2020 yilda - 83ta, 2021 yilda - 97 tani tashkil qilgan. Bu holatni jins bo'yicha tahlil qilinganda 2020 yilda 60 ta (72%) holat erkaklarda va 23 ta (28%) holat ayollarda, 2021 yilda esa 56 ta holat (58%) erkaklarda va 41 ta holat (42%) ayollarda qayd qilindi.

Zaharlanishlar bilan bog'liq o'z joniga qasd qilish 10 (5%)ta bo'lib, yillar va jins bo'yicha - 2020 yilda 3 ta holat erkaklarda va 1 ta holat ayollarda, 2021 yilda 2 ta holat erkaklarda va 4 ta holat ayollarda kuzatildi.

Termik omil natijasidagi o'z joniga qasd qilish holatlari jami 9 tani tashkil qildi, shundan 2020 yilda 4 ta, 2021 yilda 5 ta holatda kuzatilgan bo'lib, ularning barchasi ayol jinsli o'z joniga qasd qilish holatlaridir.

Rels travmalari bilan bog'liq o'z joniga qasd qilishlar 13 ta (6%) ni tashkil qilib, 2020 yilda 7 ta holatda erkaklarda va 1 ta ayollarda, 2021 yilda esa 2 ta holatda erkaklarda va 3 ta ayollarda kuzatildi. Kuzatilgan o'z joniga qasd qilish holatlaridan 16,2% holatda jabrlangan shaxslarda turli xil darajadagi alkogol mastlik holati aniqlandi, 2020 yilda bu kursatgich 10%, 2021 yilga kelib esa 22%ni tashkil qildi.

Yosh bo'yicha tahlil qilganimizda, o'z joniga qasd qilish eng ko'p 17-35 yoshdagilarda kuzatilib -125 ta (58%) holatda, keyingi o'rinda 36-60 yoshlilar - 64ta (30%), 9-16 yoshlilar 16ta (7%) va 60 yoshdan kattalar 11ta (5%) holatni tashkil qildi. O'z joniga qasd qilish holatlarni mavsumiyligini tahlil qilganimizda, 2020 yilda erkaklarda may va iyun oylarida eng yuqori bo'lgan bo'lsa, ayollarda iyun oyida ko'paygan. 2021 yilda esa erkaklarda iyul oyida, ayollarda esa fevral oyida ko'paygan.

Xulosa. O'z joniga qasd qilish bilan bog'liq zo'raki o'lim holatlarining aksariyati erkak jinsli shaxslar tomonidan, asosan o'z – o'zini osish orqali amalga oshirilgan. Bu holat fasllar bo'yicha baxor va yoz oylarida ko'paygan, hafta kunlaridan erkaklarda payshanba kuni, ayollarda esa chorshanba kunlari ko'proq sodir etilgan. Termik kuyish bilan bogliq o'z joniga qasd qilishlarning barchasi ayol jinsli shaxslarda kuzatilgan. Yosh bo'yicha o'z joniga qasd qilishlar eng ko'p 17-35 yoshdagilarda kuzatilib, 58% ni tashkil qildi. O'z joniga qasd qilish holatlarning 16,2%da turli darajadagi alkogol mastlik holati aniqlandi.

Adabiyotlar:

1. Давранова А. Э. и др. Судебно-медицинская экспертиза потерпевших с травмами глаза //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 1. – С. 10-16.
2. Индиаминов С. И., Мардонов Т. М., Расулова М. Р. ХАРАКТЕР И ОСОБЕННОСТИ МЕХАНИЧЕСКИХ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЙ КОМПЛЕКСА ГОРТАНИ //ВЕСТНИК ТМА № 1, 2019. – 2019. – С. 69.
3. Индиаминов С. И., Расулова М. Р. Особенности переломов костей носа в практике судебно-медицинской экспертизы //Судебная медицина. – 2018. – Т. 4. – №. 3. – С. 24-27.
4. Индиаминов С., Расулова М. Экспертная оценка механических повреждения органа слуха в практике судебно-медицинской экспертизы //Журнал проблемы биологии и медицины. – 2019. – №. 1 (107). – С. 152-153.
5. Индиаминов С., Расулова М., Умаров А. Механизм травмы при переломах костей носа //Журнал вестник врача. – 2019. – Т. 1. – №. 1. – С. 31-35.
6. Расулова М. Р., Ахадов З. Ш., Давронов С. Ф. ДИАГНОСТИКА ДАВНОСТИ ПЕРЕЛОМОВ КОСТЕЙ НОСА СОВРЕМЕННЫМИ МЕТОДАМИ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 4. – С. 48-52.

7. Расулова М. Р., Мардонов Т. М., Давранова А. Э. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЙ КОМПЛЕКСА ГОРТАНИ ОТ СДАВЛЕНИЯ ШЕИ //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 4. – С. 28-35.
8. Расулова М. Р., Сайдалиева М. З., Бекмирзаева З. Т. УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ДАВНОСТИ ПЕРЕЛОМОВ КОСТЕЙ НОСА МЕТОДАМИ ЛУЧЕВОЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ //SCHOLAR. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 4. – С. 28-31.
9. Расулова М., Турдиев Ф. Показатели рентгеновской денситометрии у детей с асептическим некрозом головки бедренной кости //Современная медицина глазами молодых ученых. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 1. – С. 85-86.

Shayqulov H.Sh.
Samarqand Davlat Tibbiyot Universiteti,
Mikrobiologiya, virusologiya va immunologiya
kafedrası katta o'qituvchisi
Qobilova M.A.
Respublika shoshilinch tibbiy yordam
ilmiy markazi Samarqand filiali shifokori, laborant

YIRINGLI PLEVRLTLARDA AJRATILGAN MIKROORGANIZMLAR VA ULARNI ANTIBIOTIKLARGA CHIDAMLILIGI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu ilmiy ishda yiringli plevrit bo'lgan 129 nafar bemorlardan ajratilgan mikroorganizmlarning 200 ta shtammi turlari bo'yicha tahlil qilingan. Ularning turlari aniqlanib mos ravishda ko'p qo'llanilayotgan antibiotiklarga nisbatan munosabati ham ko'rib chiqilgan. Bunda metitsillinga chidamli Staphylococcus shtammlarini antibiotiklarga chidamliligiga o'rg'u berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Yiringli plevrit, piotoraks, piopnevmotoraks, empiema, staphylococcaceae, streptococcaceae, enterococcaceae, антибиотик, резистентность.

Shaykulov Kh.Sh.
senior lecturer
Department of Microbiology, Virology and Immunology
Samarkand State Medical University
Kabilova M.A.
laboratory assistant
Samarkand branch of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency
Medical Care

MICROORGANISMS ISOLATED IN PURULAR PLEURITIS AND THEIR RESISTANCE TO ANTIBIOTICS

Abstract. The work analyzed 200 strains of microorganisms by species composition. The strains were isolated from 129 patients with purulent pleurisy. The authors identified the types of microorganisms and studied their sensitivity to commonly used antibiotics.

As a result of the study, methicillin-resistant strains of staphylococcus demonstrated higher resistance to antibiotics compared to methicillin-sensitive strains.

Key words: purulent pleurisy, pyothorax, pyopneumothorax, empyema, staphylococcaceae, streptococcaceae, enterococcaceae, antibiotic, resistance.

Kirish: Yiringli plevrit, (piotoraks, piopnevmotoraks, empiema) - bu plevra bo'shlig'iga ekssudat to'planib yiringlashi bilan kechuvchi yallig'lanish jarayonidir. Yiringli jarayon parietal va visseral plevraning yallig'lanishi bo'lib, ular orasida hosil bo'lgan bo'shliqda yiringli yoki fibrinoz-yiringli ekssudat to'planadi. Plevraning yiringli jarayoni - xo'ppoz (abscess), yoki yiringli kistning yorilishi natijasida qo'shni a'zolar va to'qimalar (o'pka, retroperitoneum mediastinasi va subfrenik bo'shliq)ga o'tishi va bu to'qimalarda ham havifli yiringli jarayonlarni yuzaga keltirishi mumkin. 10 - bor qayta ko'rib chiqilgan kasalliklarning xalqaro tasnifida, (KHT- 10) plevra empiemasi J86 kodi ostida belgilanadi va bu patologiya Ca44 kodlangan - piotorakslar guruhiga kiritilgan [4,5]

Plevral empiema bilan kasallanish darajasi juda yuqori va uning paydo bo'lish sababiga qarab turlicha darajalari farqlanadi. Bunda o'pka abscesslari 8-15% da, 55-90% o'pka gangrenasi, 5-21% ko'krak qafasi shikastlanishi, 2-8% pnevmoniya, 5-30 o'pka operatsiyalaridan keyin shunday yiringli jarayon klinik kuzatishlarda aniqlanmoqda. Qolaversa, so'nggi yillarda ushbu asoratning chastotasi ortib bormoqda. Yiringli plevrit sababli o'lim darajasi 5-30% atrofida qayd etilmoqda [1,2,3,4].

Tadqiqot maqsadi. Yiringli plevrit bo'lgan bemorlardan ajratilgan mikroorganizmlarni, xususan metitsillinga chidamli Staphylococcus shtammlarining antibiotiklarga munosabatini o'rganish.

Tadqiqot materiallari va uslublari. 2021-2023 yillar davomida RSHTTYOSVF shifoxonasining torakal bo'limida davolangan 129 nafar bemorning bakteriologik tahlillari o'rganildi.

Plevral ajralmaning mikrobiologik tekshiruvi RSHTTYOSVF shifoxonasi klinik - bakteriologik laboratoriyasida va SamDavMU mikrobiologiya, virusologiya va immunologiya kafedrasida ilmiy-o'quv laboratoriyalarida o'tkazildi. Jami 129 holatda sof ko'lturalar ajratib olindi va ularning mikrobiologik manzarasi o'rganildi. Mikroorganizmlarning antibakterial preparatlarga sezgiriligini aniqlash va baholash «bioMerieux» kompaniyasining testlari ishlatildi, bunda: ATB STAPH 5 - stafilokokklar uchun, ATB STREP 5 - streptokokklar uchun, ATB ENTEROC 5 - enterokokklar uchun, ATB PSE 5 - psevdomonadalar va boshqa gram manfiy bakteriyalar uchun, ATB FUNGUS zamburug'lar uchun. Natijalar NCCLS standartlariga muvofiq baholandi.

Olingan natijalar:

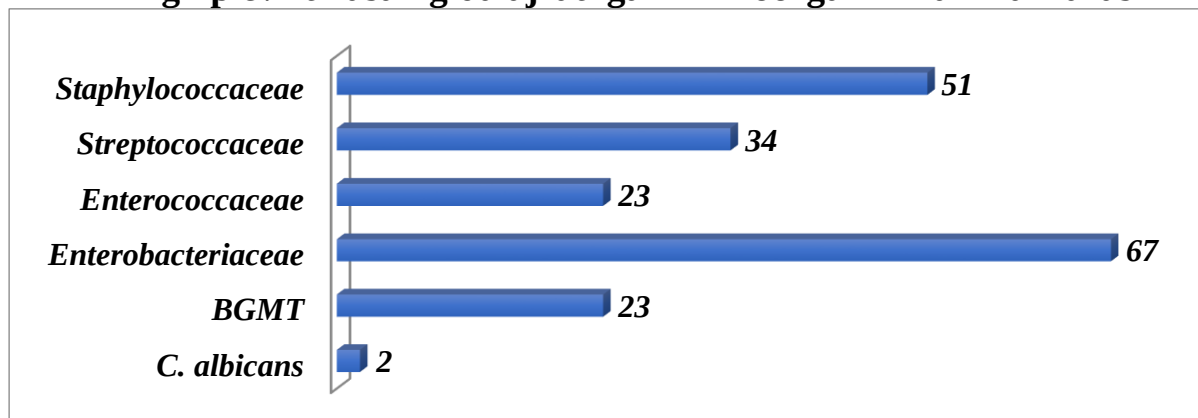
Kuzatilgan 129 nafar bemorlarning 81 nafari (62,8%) ni erkaklar, 48 nafari (37,2%) ni ayollar tashkil etdi. Barcha bemorlarning o'rtacha yoshi 51 (40-62), erkaklar uchun - 51 (40-62), ayollar uchun - 53 (42-65) yoshni tashkil etdi.

Ajratilgan 129 ta bakteriologik kulturalar tahlilida 118 holati (91,5%) da mikroorganizmlar ajratildi, 11 holat (8,5%) da salbiy natijalar olindi. 33 nafar (25,6,%) bemorda 3 turdagi, 16 nafar (12,4%) bemorda 2 turdagi patogenlar kombinatsiyada ajratildi.

O'rganilgan 200 ta shtammdan 54% (108 ta) holatda gram musbat flora, 45% (90 ta) holatda gram manfiy flora, 1,0 % (2 ta) holatda zamburug'lar (*C. albicans*) aniqlandi (1-rasm).

1-rasm

Yiringli plevrit kasalligida ajratilgan mikroorganizmlar manzarasi



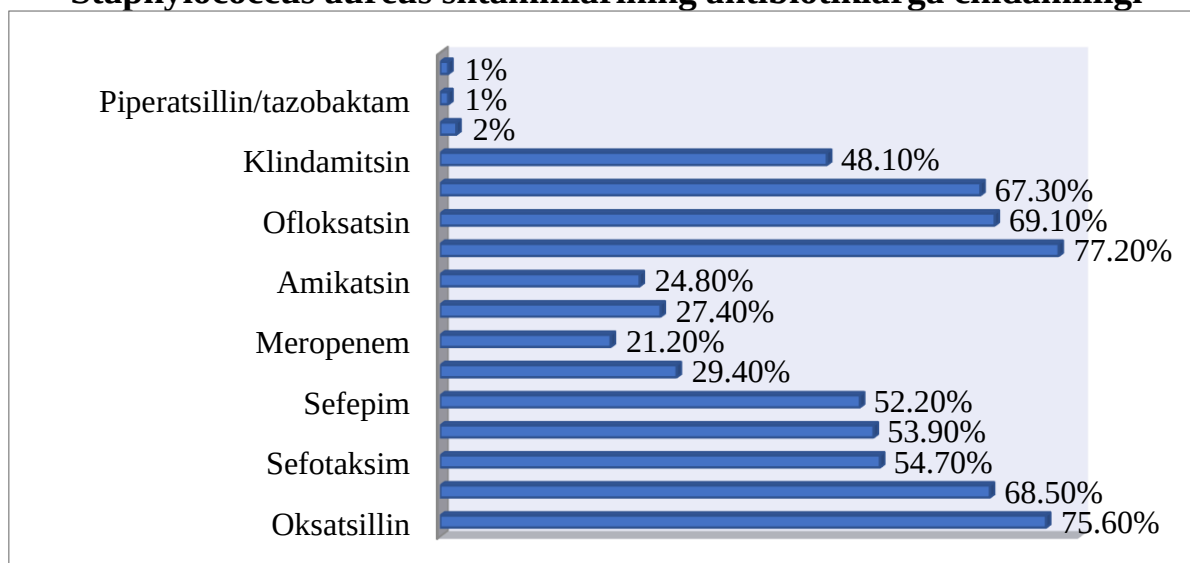
Gram musbat flora vakillaridan *Staphylococcaceae* oilasi (n=51) – 47,2%, *Streptococcaceae* oilasi (n=34) - 31,5% va *Enterococcaceae* oilasi (n=23) - 21,3% ni tashkil etdi. *Staphylococcaceae* oilasidan *S. aureus*ning 26 ta klinik izolyati - 51,0%, *S. epidermidis*ning 17 shtammi – 33,3% va *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* 8 shtammi - 15,7% ajratildi.

Enterococcaceae oilasi *E. faecalis* shtammi bilan ifodalangan. *Enterobacteriaceae* oilasining 4 patogenlari - 90 izolatlaridan - *K. pnevmoniyani*ning 29 ta izolati (32,2%), *E. coli* ning 24 ta izolati (26,7%), *Pr. mirabilis* ning 19 ta izolati (21,1%) va boshqa gram manfiy tayoqchalar (BGMT) ning 18 ta izolati (20,0%) ajraldi.

Staphylococcaceae oilasining 51 shtammidan metitsillinga chidamli *S. aureus* (MRSA) 28,7% ni tashkil qiladi; metitsillinga chidamli koagulaza-salbiy stafilokokklar (MRSE) 49,7% ni tashkil etdi. Izolyatsiya qilingan shtamlarning antibiotiklarga munosabatida eritromitsinga (MRSA – 93,6%, MRSE - 100%), linkomitsinga (MRSA - 94,5%, MRSE - 91,8%;), rifampitsinga (MRSA - 81,2%, MRSE - 70,1%;) chidamliligi, gentamitsin (MRSA – 69,7%, MRSE – 80,0%), amikasin (MRSA – 71,1%, MRSE – 60,0%) va ofloksatsin (MRSA – 73,6%, MRSE – 57,5%) ni tashkil etdi.

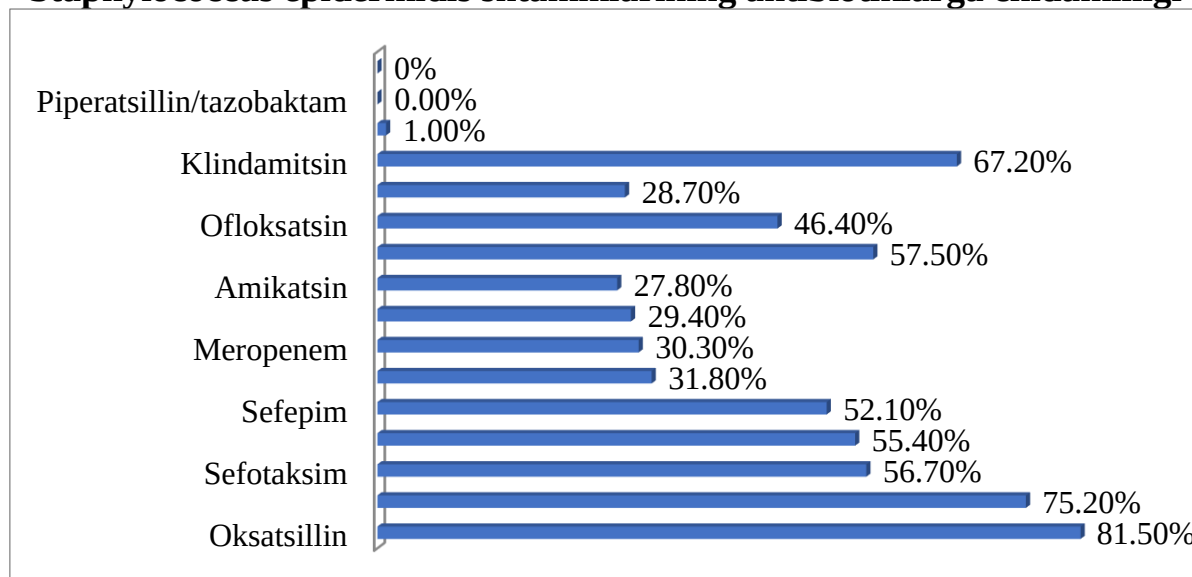
Metitsillinga chidamli bo'lmagan *S. aureus* shtamlari oksatsillinga 75,6%, sefazolinga 68,5%, sefotaksinga – 54,7%, seftriaksonga 53,9%, sefepinga – 52,2%, imipenemga – 29,4%, meropenemga – 21,2%, gentamitsingag – 27,4%, amikatsinga - 24,8%, siprofloksatsinga - 77,2%, ofloksatsinga - 69,1%, levofloksatsinga - 67,3%, klindamitsinga - 48,1%, vankomitsinga – 2%, piperatsillin/tazobaktamga 1%, tigetsiklinga – 1% hollarda chidamlilikni namoyon etdi (2-rasm).

Staphylococcus aureus shtammlarining antibiotiklarga chidamliligi



Staphylococcus epidermidis shtammlari oksatsillinga 81,5%, sefazolinga – 75,2%, sefotaksimiga – 56,7%, seftriaksonga – 55,4%, sefepinga – 52,1%, imipenemga – 31,8%, meropenemga – 30,3%, gentamitsinga – 29,4%, amikatsin – 27,8%, siprofloksatsin – 57,5%, ofloksatsin – 46,4%, levofloksatsin – 28,7%, klindamitsin – 67,2%, vankomitsin – 1%, piperatsillin/tazobaktam – 1%, hollarda chidamlilik ko‘rsatdi (3-rasm).

Muhokama: Stafilokokklar yiringli plevritning muhim qo‘zg‘atuvchilaridan biri bo‘lib, ko‘krak qafasi shikastlanishlari, kasalliklari va jarrohlik amaliyotlaridan so‘ng rivojlanuvchi asoratlardan biridir. Metitsillinga chidamli stafilokokklarning izolyatsiya qilingan shtammlari turli guruhlardagi antibiotiklariga yuqori darajadagi chidamliligi bilan tavsiflanadi, bu yiringli plevritlarni davolashda qo‘llanilayotgan kimyoterapiyada muvaffaqiyatsizliklar sababi bo‘lishi mumkin.

Staphylococcus epidermidis shtammlarining antibiotiklarga chidamliligi

Xulosa: O'rganilayotgan shtammlarning kasalxonada eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan antibiotiklarga nisbatan yuqori chidamliligi bizni ushbu shifoxonada yiringli plevritlarni antibiotiklar bilan davolashga yondashuvni qayta ko'rib chiqishga majbur qiladi.

Adabiyotlar:

1. Ризаев Ж. А. и др. ЭШЕРИХИОЗ БИЛАН КАСАЛЛАНГАН БОЛАЛАРНИ ДАВОЛАШДА АНТИБИОТИКЛАР ҚЎЛЛАНИЛИШИНИНГ ТАШКИЛИЙ-УСЛУБИЙ АСОСЛАРИ //Экономика и социум. – 2022. – №. 9 (100). – С. 561-576.
2. Азимова А. А., Маликов Д. И., Шайкулов Х. Ш. МОНИТИРОИНГ ЭТИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ СЕПСИСА ЗА //PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES AND TEACHING METHODS. – 2021. – Т. 48.
3. Мавлюдова Х., Шайкулов Х. РОЛЬ ЭНТЕРОПАТОГЕННЫЕ ЭШЕРИХИЙ ПРИ ДИАРЕИ У ДЕТЕЙ И ЭФФЕКТ ПРОБИОТИКОТЕРАПИИ ПРИ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ КОЛИБАКТЕРИНА И ЛАКТОБАКТЕРИНА В СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОМ АСПЕКТЕ //InterConf. – 2022.
4. Шайкулов Х. Ш., Исокулова М. М. Бактериоциногенная активность антибиотикоустойчивых штаммов стафилококков, выделенных в Самарканде //Перспективы развития науки в современном мире. – 2022. – С. 110-116.
5. Naimova Z. S., Shayqulov H. S. KIMYO ZAVODIGA YAQIN HUDUDLARIDA YASHOVCHI BOLALAR VA O 'SMIRLARDAGI ANTROPOMETRIK KO 'RSATGICHLAR //GOLDEN BRAIN. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 5. – С. 59-64.
6. Shayqulov H. S. et al. DIAREYA BILAN KASALLANGAN BOLALARDA AJRALUVCHI ICHAK MIKROFLORALARI //GOLDEN BRAIN. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 6. – С. 20-24.

7. Shodievich S. H., Fazliddinovna B. M. STORAGE OF SALMONELLA, ESHIRICHIA AND STAPHYLOCOCCUS IN SOME DAIRY PRODUCTS DURING ITS STORAGE AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES //World Bulletin of Public Health. – 2023. – Т. 19. – С. 136-141.
8. Yusupov M. I., Shaikulov K. S., Odilova G. M. Antigenic similarity of E. coli isolated from mothers and their children //Doctor ahborotnomashi. – 2020. – Т. 4. – С. 97.
9. Индиаминов С., Расулова М. Экспертная оценка механических повреждений органа слуха в практике судебно-медицинской экспертизы //Журнал проблемы биологии и медицины. – 2019. – №. 1 (107). – С. 152-153.
10. Индиаминов С. И., Расулова М. Р., Мардонов Т. М. Механизм повреждений подъязычной кости и хрящей гортани при различных воздействиях //Судебная медицина. – 2019. – Т. 5. – №. S1. – С. 161-161.

*Файзибоев П.Н., доктор медицинских наук
доцент
заведующий кафедрой гигиены
Самаркандский государственный медицинский университет
Узбекистан, Самарканд
Шайкулов Х.Ш.
старший преподаватель
кафедра микробиологии, вирусологии и иммунологии
Самаркандский государственный медицинский университет
Узбекистан, Самарканд*

ОЦЕНКА СОСТОЯНИЯ ПИТАНИЯ ПРОЖИВАЮЩИХ В ДОМЕ ИНВАЛИДОВ

Аннотация. Изучено оценка состояния питания у проживающих в домах-интернатах для инвалидов с целью оценки пищевых факторов риска и влияния пищевых продуктов на здоровье человека. Анализ проведен на материалах 2500 меню по 26 показателям пансионатов «Сахават».

Ключевые слова: Дома интернаты, среднесуточный рацион питания, белки, заболевания, оценка состояния питания.

*Faiziboev P.N., doctor of medical sciences
associate professor
Head of the Department of Hygiene
Samarkand State Medical University
Uzbekistan, Samarkand
Shaykulov Kh.Sh.
senior lecturer
Department of Microbiology, Virology and Immunology
Samarkand State Medical University
Uzbekistan, Samarkand*

ASSESSMENT OF THE NUTRITION STATUS OF DISABLED PEOPLE LIVING IN THE HOUSE

Annotation. The assessment of the nutritional status of residents of boarding homes for the disabled was studied in order to assess nutritional risk factors and the impact of food products on human health. The analysis was carried out on materials from 2500 menus based on 26 indicators of Sakhavat boarding houses.

Key words: boarding houses, average daily diet, proteins, diseases, assessment of nutritional status.

Введение. Питание социально уязвимых групп населения, включая иждивенцев и проживающих в домах интерната, является актуальной проблемой. В Узбекистане в последние годы уделяется особое внимание вопросам алиментарной профилактики, неинфекционных заболеваний и нутриционной поддержки здоровья.

Правильность построения рациона во многом определяется продолжительностью жизни человека и его здоровьем. Голодание, переедание, систематическое недоедание, низкокалорийная или, наоборот, высококалорийная пища, неполноценная по витаминному и аминокислотному составу, преимущественно углеводное питание, а также неправильное соотношение основных пищевых веществ (белков, жиров и углеводов) неизбежно отражаются на течении обменных процессов в организме и его общем состоянии [1, 2]. Различные нарушения в питании могут быть не только причиной развития некоторых заболеваний, но и, в свою очередь, способствовать преждевременному старению организма. Особого внимания заслуживают лица, находящиеся в домах-интернатах для инвалидов. В Узбекистане такие учреждения получили название «Саховат». Организация питания в этих учреждениях осуществляется в соответствии с санитарными нормами и правилами. СанПиН Республики Узбекистан № 0232-07 «Гигиенические требования к организации питания и среднесуточные нормы набора продуктов по домам-интернатам для престарелых и инвалидов, психоневрологических и глубоко умственно-отсталых детей, санаториев, специализированных колледжей для лиц с ограниченными возможностями, реабилитационных центров для инвалидов», утвержденные Главным государственным санитарным врачом 22 августа 2007 г. Соответственно, он требует пересмотра, обусловленного задачами современной медицинской практики.

Цель исследований. Оценка состояния питания в домах-интернатах для инвалидов и разработка мероприятий по улучшению нутрициальной поддержки пациентов, включая применение продукции функционального питания.

Материалы и методы исследования. С целью оценки пищевых факторов риска и влияния пищевых продуктов на здоровье человека мы провели анализ 2500 меню пансионатов «Саховат» по 26 показателям.

Состояние здоровья опекаемых в доме интернате «Саховат» изучено с помощью анализа карт медицинского наблюдения. Фактическое питание изучалось методами частотного и 24-часового воспроизведения, рекомендованными ВОЗ для эпидемиологических исследований [4,5].

Исследование проводилось по сезонам года с использованием общепринятой международной методики. [7].

Результаты исследования. Как показывают данные анализа заболеваемости опекаемых в домах-интернатах «Саховат»: 100% опекаемых нуждаются в стоматологической помощи; 58,3% опекаемых нуждаются в диете № 10 по системе Певзнера (заболевания сердечно-сосудистой системы); 47,2% - в диете № 9 (эндокринологические патологии); 43,7% - в диетическом питании № 1 (язвенная болезнь желудка, 12-перстной кишки и гиперацидные гастриты); 30,1% - в диете № 2 (колиты); 26,15% - в диете № 5 (заболевания печени и желчевыводящих путей); 22,2% - в диете № 7 (заболевания почек).

В целом 100% опекаемых в домах престарелых нуждаются в тех или иных видах диетического питания. Наибольшая потребность установлена в **диете №10 при сердечно-сосудистых патологиях**. Среди опекаемых в домах-интернатах **73,4% мужчин и 76,0% женщин** в возрасте **от 75 до 88 лет** страдают сердечно-сосудистыми патологиями.

Изучение жевательной функции у подопечных домов престарелых выявило, что все они нуждаются в легкоперевариваемой диетической пище.

Оценка состояния питания подопечных показала, что организация питания осуществляется с помощью систем аутсорсинга. При этом применяется лишь один принцип диетического питания: учет наличия или отсутствия сахарного диабета. Однако не соблюдается требование выдачи сливочного коровьего масла, которое заменяется спредами с содержанием транс-изомеров жирных кислот до 8% от общего количества жиров.

Оценка пищевой ценности среднесуточного рациона питания опекаемых показала достаточно высокую энергетическую ценность (3522 ± 45 ккал), высокий уровень содержания общих белков ($145,4 \pm 12$ г.), углеводов ($515,8 \pm 23$ г.) и жиров.

Анализ среднесуточного потребления продуктов питания в рационах питания в домах «Саховат» показал, что по содержанию мяса, молока, сахара и других продуктов он соответствует принятым нормам.

Удельный вес энергетической ценности среднесуточных рационов питания за счет белков составляет 13,69%, и не много превышает рекомендуемых норм (11-13%), за счет жиров 27.09%, при рекомендуемых 27-28% и значительное превышение нормативов (55%) составляют углеводы (57,2%).

Анализ структурного состава среднесуточных рационов питания показывает, что она не учитывает специфику потребностей пожилых и старших людей в диетическом питании.

Анализ структурного состава основных нутриентов в системе мегакалорий также выявляет значительные отклонения от рекомендуемых для лиц старческого возраста величин. Так, удельный вес белков превышает рекомендуемый на 6,66 г на мегакалорию, удельный вес жиров имеет дефицит 12,0 г на мегакалорию, а углеводов – 17,0 г. Это свидетельствует о нерациональности применяемого нормативного акта.

Выводы. Данные анализа заболеваемости опекаемых в домах интернатах «Саховат» свидетельствуют о том, что в стоматологической помощи нуждаются все 100% опекаемых. 58,3% опекаемых нуждаются в диете № 10 по системе Певзнера (при заболеваниях сердечно-сосудистой системы), 48,2% - в диете № 9 (при эндокринологических патологиях), 44,7% - в диетическом питании № 1 (при язвенной болезни желудка и 12-перстной кишки, а также при гиперацидных гастритах). 30,6% нуждаются в диете № 2 (при колитах), 27,1% - в диете № 5 (при заболеваниях печени и желчевыводящих путей), 23,2% - в диете № 7 (при заболеваниях почек). В меню отмечаются следующие недостатки: замена сливочного масла на спреды; много мучных и макаронных изделий; низкое содержание овощей и фруктов.

Использованные источники:

1. Давыдова О.В. Организация питания пожилых людей в геронтологических центрах. В кн.: «Здоровье человека и экологически чистые продукты питания-2014». Материалы Всероссийской научно-практической конференции. Орел; 2014: 181–6.
2. Европейское региональное бюро ВОЗ, Копенгаген, 2005. «Питание и здоровье в Европе, Новая основа для действий» (WHO regional publications. European series; No. 96).
3. Методические рекомендации по оценке количества потребляемой пищи методом 24-часового (суточного) воспроизведения питания: Метод. рекомендации / Науч. – исслед. ин-т питания Рос. Акад. мед. наук.; Сост. А.Н. Мартинчик, А.К. Батурин, А.И. Феоктистова, И.В. Свяховская. — М., 1996.
4. СанПиН №0347-17 «Физиологические нормы потребностей в пищевых веществах и энергии по половозрастным и профессиональным группам населения республики Узбекистан для поддержания здорового питания».
5. СанПиН Республики Узбекистан №0232-07 «Гигиенические требования к организации питания и среднесуточные нормы набора продуктов по домам интернатам для престарелых и инвалидов, псих невротиков и глубоко умственно-отсталых детей, санаториев, специализированных колледжей для лиц с ограниченными возможностями, реабилитационных центров для инвалидов», утвержденные Главным Государственным санитарным врачом от 22.08.2007 г. (www.minzdrav.uz).
6. Химический состав пищевых продуктов. Справочные таблицы под ред. А. А. Покровского. М. Пищевая промышленность, 1977, с.232
7. Худайберганов А. С., Усманходжаев Р. Р. Методика оценки биологической ценности рационов организованных групп населения с использованием ЭВМ. - Ташкент, 1992. 6 с.
8. WILLETT, W.C. Will high-carbohydrate/low-fat diets reduce the risk of coronary heart disease? *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*, 225:187–190 (2000).

Оглавление

ОСНОВНОЙ РАЗДЕЛ

Abdukadirova D.T., Yaqubov I., TARQOQ SKLEROZ KASALLIGINING DIAGNOSTIK MEZONLARI.....	6
Abdukadirova D.T., Abdukadirov U.T., Qosimova Sh., QON TOMIR PARKINSONIZMINING ERTANGI KLINIK-NEVROLOGIK KO'RSATKICHLARI	12
Abjalova H.R., BASED ON SOCIAL COOPERATION PEDAGOGICAL OF STUDENTS IMPROVING THEIR SKILLS METHODS.....	19
Abjalova H., FORMING PARENTS' IDEAS ABOUT THE POSITIVE ASPECTS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE FORMATION OF THE CHILD'S PERSONALITY	23
Akbarova M.A., Azimova G.M., THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DETERMINING HORMONES AND TUMOR MARKERS IN BLOOD SERUM IN GRANULOSA CELL TUMOR, ITS RECURRENCES AND METASTASES	27
Akhmadjonova U.T., SOLAR PANELS: RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND ENERGY SAVING TECHNOLOGIES	31
Akhmadjonova Yo.T., AYDAR-ARNASAY LAKE SYSTEM AND ITS AREA PROSPECTS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	35
Akhmadjonova Yo.T., DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN TOURISM INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN	39
Akhmadjonova U.T., GREEN ENERGY IS THE BASIS OF WELFARE	43
Aliqulov A.B., ONLAYN TA'LIM PLATFORMALARIDA IMTIHON JARAYONLARINI NAZORAT QILISH TAHLILI	47
Amangeldiyeva U.J., Joldasbaeva J.S., Sultanmuratova Z.A., GEOTIZIMLARNI MONITORING QILISHDA GEOINFORMATSION TEXNOLOGIYALAR	54
Artikov J.A., NAVIGATING THE MAZE: EXPLORING EFFECTIVE METHODOLOGIES FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING.....	62
Axmedova Yu., Shaldarbekova A.B., O'ZBEKISTONDA INVESTITSION LOYIHALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING HUQUQIY ASOSLARI	70
Azimova D., LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FIELD OF THE CONCEPT DENOTING "FEAR" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD	74

Bayqabilov X.M., Normatov S.A., JANUBIY HISOR TOG'OLDI HUDUDLARDA TURISTIK MARSHRUTLARNI LOYIHALASH MASALALARI.....	77
Bobokulova N.Yu., EFFECTIVE EDUCATION FOR THE WORLD'S CHILDREN - PROCESSES OF CREATION OF THE EDUCATION METHOD	82
Djumambetova D., Matjanova M., SPEECH ENHANCEMENT THROUGH INFORMATION GAPFILLING TECHNIQUE	86
Egamberdiyev A.I., DYNAMICS OF PLANT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTHERN REGION	89
Egamova M.T., Rasulov J.R., METHODS FOR INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT IN THE REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY.....	92
Egamova M.T., Rasulov J.Sh., SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL PALSY WITH SPASTICITY OF THE LIMBS	97
Ergasheva S., BOLALARNI INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALARGA O'RGATISH	102
Ergasheva S., BOLALARNI VATANPARVARLIK RUHIDA TARBIYALASHDA MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTINING O'RNI.....	106
Ergasheva F.A., THE ROLE OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS IN DEVELOPING STUDENTS' COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE AND FORMING THEIR LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY.....	110
Ergasheva S., MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARNING JISMONIY TARBIYASI.....	114
G'oymatova D., O'RGANILAYOTGAN JARAYONNING NORMALLIGINI TEKSHIRUVCHI MATEMATIK MODEL ADEKVATLIGI	118
Hamdamov E., RECREATION POTENTIAL AND PROSPECTS OF CHODAK RECREATIONAL ZONE	123
Ibragimov Sh.M., ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE MODELS.....	126
Ibragimova S.R., EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT OF MENOPAUSAL SYNDROME BY MODERN METHODS.....	137
Irisboyev F.B., FEATURES OF OPTRONS. OPTRONS ILLUMINATOR	140
Irisboyev F.B., VACUUM FLUORESCENT INDICATORS	144

Islomov M.H., KOGNITIV RADIO ORQALI IOT (INTERNET OF THINGS) QURILMALARINING ISHLASHI.....	148
Ismatov Sh.U., YOSHLARNING HUQUQIY MADANIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING IJTIMOIIY OMILLARI	152
Jabborova Z.M., Sharaffulina R.R., JIZZAX VILOYATIDA KICHIK BIZNES VA TADBIRKORLIK SUBYEKLARINING RIVOJLANISHI HOLATI	156
Jo'rayeva N.M., FIZIKA FANI TO'GARAKLARIDA IJODIY ISHLARDAN FOYDALANISH.....	160
Jo'rayeva N.M., MARKAZGA INTILMA TEZLANISH MAVZUSINI O'QITISHDA FANLARARO BOG'LANISH.....	164
Karimova N.O., PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION AND TERRITORIES FROM NATURAL EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.....	168
Kenjabayev J.A., A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY OF LEXICON RELATED TO OLYMPIC SPORTS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.....	172
Khodjakulova F.R., IMPLEMENTING AUTHENTIC MATERIALS VIA ONLINE TOOLS IN TEACHING ENGLISH	175
Kiyasova R.M., Rasulova Z.Kh., Raxmonova Yu.Kh., Khusanova I.A., CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATING HEMINGWAY'S PROSE.....	178
Kuliev T.M., Sobirov D.Kh., Atanafasov M.R., THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF PROCESSING OF WOOL FIBERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF MOVING ROLLERS.....	182
Kulmatov P.M., OILA TARBIYASI HAQIDAGI SHARQ ALLOMALARINING QARASHLARI.....	189
Kuvandikov Yo.T., O'QYOYSIMON PANJALAR VA AYLANMA ISHCHI ORGANLARNI ISHLASH JARAYONIDA MASSASINI O'ZGARISHINI QIYOSIY TAHLILI.....	193
Mamadiyeva Z.Sh., MAKTABGACHA KATTA YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA BADIY ADABIYOT ORQALI NUTQNI O'STIRISH METOD VA VOSITALARI	197
Mashrabjonov O., YORDAMCHI SO'Z TURKUMLARINING GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI: BOG'LOVCHILAR.....	201
Matkuliyeva S.I., QAYTA IJARAGA Olish UCHUN ASOSIY VOSITALARNI SOTISH HISOBI.....	205

Maxammadiyeva H., Mizrabov U.B., BOSHLANG'ICH SINFI O'QUVCHILARINING TAFAKKUR DOIRASINI TA'LIM JARAYONIDA RIVOJLANTIRISH.....	214
Mirzayeva R.Z., EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CATARACTS	219
Mizrabov U.B., Xaytbayev E.B., Dinakaran S., HAKKATI XAVFSIZLIGI VA ZAMONAVIY YO'L-TRANSPORT EKSPERTIZASINI RIVOJLANISHGA TA'SIRI.....	223
Mo'yidinov M.M., G'ofurov A.S., ZAYTUN BARGINING TIBBIYOTDA ISHLATILISHI	227
Musaeva D.A., ESHITISHDA NUQSONI BOR BOLALARNI PSIXOLOGIK TASNIFI.....	231
Mustafoev A.A., MOSGRIDLI GAZ FAZALI EPITAKSIYA USULINI TADQIQ ETISH	236
Mustafoev A.A., KVANT NUQTALARINI OLIH VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISH USULLARI.....	239
Muzropova F.I., MODERN ISSUES OF RESEARCH AND ASSESSMENT OF THE TOURISM CAPACITY OF KASHKADARYA REGION.....	243
Nabiyeva G.O., Muxtorov J.M., Jamoldinov M.I., QUYOSH RADIATSIYASINING QISHLOQ XO'JALIGI EGINLARIGA TA'SIRI VA AHAMIYATI.....	248
Nabiyeva G.O., Madaminov I.M., ISSIQLIK MASHINASINING ISH JISMLARI VA ISSIQLIGINING ISHGA AYLANISH JARAYONI	252
Naubetullaev T.T., O'QUV MASHG'ULOT GURUHIDA SHUG'ULLANUVCHI VOLLEYBOLCHI O'G'IL BOLALARNING TEZKOR-KUCH QOBILIYATINI MODUL TEXNOLOGIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANTIRISH.....	256
Nazirov K.Yu., TALABALARNI MUSOBAQA UCHUN BASKETBOL GURUHLARI 3X3 BASKETBOL JAMOASI BO'YICHA O'QUV VA SPORT INSHOOTLARIDA O'QITISH MASALASI	261
Noibjonova X.M., BIOLOGICAL ROLE OF SOAP	266
Nurillayev I.X., GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SWEET MAIZE IN THE SOIL CLIMATE CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTHERN REGION	269
Odilova F.O., O'QUVCHILAR BILIMIDAGI BO'SHLIQLARNI ANIQLASH VA ULARNI TO'LDIRISH YO'LLARI.....	272

Podlepetskiy B., SIM800L MODULI MQ-5 DATCHIGINING ISHLASH JARAYONINI TEKSHIRISH	276
Podlepetskiy B., Metingulov J.T., MIKROKONTROLLERLARGA O'RNATILGAN TAYMERLAR	281
Qurbonnazarov J.J., Shodiyev R.M., ABDULLA QODIRIY ASARLARINING IJTIMOIIY-BADIIY TASNIFI	285
Rahimov A.B., SPECIFIC FEATURES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN UZBEKISTAN.....	288
Ayatov R.I., DEVELOPING LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS IN TEACHING TOURISM TERMS IN ENGLISH.....	293
Saidaxmedova D.S., Rabbimov I., MAHSULOT SIFATNI BOSHQARISHNING ZAMONAVIY USLUBLARI	296
Saidaxmedova D.S., G'oyibnazarova Sh., MAXSUS IQTISODIY ZONALARNI TASHKIL ETISHNING IQTISODIY ZARURIYATI	300
Saidivalieva B.S., Yuldasheva M.B., Rakhmonova Yu.Kh., Khalikova L.U., FINDING LIGHT IN THE WASTELAND: A LOOK AT OPTIMISM IN HEMINGWAY'S "THE SUN ALSO RISES"	304
Samandarova Yo.X., SANOAT JOYLASHUVINING ILMIY ASOSLARI, UNGA TA'SIR KO'RSATUVCHI GEOGRAFIK OMILLAR.....	308
Sattarov K.F., O'QITISH JARAYONIDA IJODIY VA KREATIV O'QUV TOPSHIRIQLARDAN FOYDALANISHNING AHAMIYATI	313
Sattorova M.A., BO'LAJAK TARBIYACHILARNI TAYYORLASH JARAYONIDA KOMMUNIKATIV QOBILIYATLARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK MODELI	320
Sheralieva Sh.I., Rakhmonova Yu.Kh., Kurbanova I.Sh., Shadieva Sh.S., ANALYZING RAILROAD TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH.....	327
Sheralieva Sh.I., Rakhmonova Yu.Kh., Kurbanova I.Sh., Shadieva Sh.S., A LOOK AT ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S DRAMATIC WORKS.....	334
Sheralieva Sh.I., Rakhmonova Yu.Kh., Kurbanova I.Sh., Shadieva Sh.S., THE USE OF IT IS ONE OF THE INNOVATIVE METHODS IN INTERACTIVE TRAINING.....	338
Shoimqulova N.X., INTEGRATING GLOBAL ISSUES INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING	344
Sobirov D.X., Quliyev T.M., Qulmetov M., Atanafasov M.R., VALIKLAR TA'SIRIDA HOSIL BO'LADIGAN TASHQI KUCHLARNI JUN TOLALARIGA TA'SIRNING TAHLILI	348

Sobirov O.O., Sobirova F.O., Sobirova Z.O., XURUJSIMON SHIZOFRENIYADA ASTENIK REMISSIYA TURINING KLINIK TIPOLOGIYASI	354
Tangatov B.B., ANALYSIS OF MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS.....	361
Tashimov N.E., Sheraliyev S.K., ACTIVATION OF STUDENTS' COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN THE HOMOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION OF SECOND- ORDER SURFACES	365
Toshova Sh.T., MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARNI TABIAT BILAN TANISHTIRISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH ORQALI SOG'LOM TURMUSH TARZINI RIVOJLANTIRISH.....	370
Tovbayev G., SIRDARYO VILOYATI TUPROQLARI, O'SIMLIKLARI VA HAYVONOT DUNYOSI HAMDA ULARNING TABIIY GEOGRAFIK TAVSIFI.....	375
Toylakova F.S., IMPROVE SOIL MELIORATIVE CONDITION OF SOUTHERN REGIONS	382
Turg'unboyeva D.A., AHOLI MIGRATSIYASINING O'RGANISH BORASIDAGI ILMIY YONDASHUVLAR	385
Umarov A., SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES	389
Umarova Z., Khurmatov B., BANKLAR MOLIYAVIY BARQARORLIGINI BOSHQARISH USULLARI.....	393
Umirova G., Primqulova Z., IQTISODIY ISLOHOTLAR SHAROITIDA KORXONALARNI BOSHQARISH	397
Umirova G.Sh., Khurmatov B., TIJORAT BANKLARINING MOLIYAVIY BARQARORLIGINING NAZARIY ASOSLARI.....	401
Urunbaeva G.Sh., Mahamadaliev M.I., SOIL FERTILITY AND RECURRENT CROPS	405
Utayev S.D., EXCISE TAX AND ITS ROLE IN STATE BUDGET REVENUES	409
Utepov M.D., Eleusinov S.A., VOLLEYBALL AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPING PHYSICAL QUALITIES	413
Xazirova M.R., Xoldarova E.T., Nishonova N.A., Abdullayev D.N., GLOBALLASHUVNING YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA FAN VA TA'LIMNING RIVOJIGA TA'SIRI	419
Xazirova M.R., Hojimatova G.A., Yunusov G.N., Tursunov S.G., YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR - MAMLUKAT IQTISODIYOTINING TAYANCHI SIFATIDA.....	422

Xodjiaxmatova R.Yu., THE IMPORTANCE OF A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF HUMAN LIFE	427
Xudoyberdiyev T., Dinakaran S., AVTOMOBILLARNING ATROF-MUHITGA CHIQARADIGAN CHIQINDI GAZLARINI BAHOLASH	431
Yo‘ldashev A.V., OB‘YEKT HOLATLARINI TASHXISLASHNING INTELLEKTUAL MODELINI SHAKLLANTIRISH TAMOYILI.....	436
Yuldasheva O.I., Mamadaliyeva X.A., QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGIDA ELEKTR ENERGIYASIDAN FOYDALANISH ISTIQBOLLARI	441
Yuldasheva X.A., MEVA-SABZAVOT MAHSULOTLARINI QAYTA ISHLASH TIZIMINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING NAZARIY ASOSLARI	444
Yusupov D.R., Ergashev G‘.M., Rahmonov I.A., MUTAXASSISLIK FANLARIDA DARS SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH TEXNOLOGIYASI.....	448
Zakirova S., THEORETICAL ISSUES OF ADVERTISING DESIGN.....	455
Zoirova Kh.Kh., ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES IN ENTERPRISES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT.....	458
Zunnunova U., TECHNIQUES FOR CREATING AN ADVERTISING IMAGE ON MARKETPLACES	461
Абдирахимов И.Э., Хасанов Ф.Б., ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИК КАТАЛИЗАТОРОВ ГИДРОГЕНИЗАЦИИ	464
Абдукадирова Д.Т., Абдукадиров У.Т., Латипжонов М.Ж., РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ЛЕЧЕНИЕ НЕВРАЛГИИ ТРОЙНИЧНОГО НЕРВА: PRP ТЕРАПИЯ	470
Абдурасулов Б.С., ВАЖНОСТЬ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ НАШЕГО НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО МУЗЫКАЛЬНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ В СОЗНАНИИ СТУДЕНЧЕСКОЙ МОЛОДЁЖИ.....	476
Абдурахмонов О.Қ., ГЛОБАЛ РАҚАМЛАШТИРИШ ШАРОИТИДА ОММАВИЙ ОЧИҚ ОНЛАЙН КУРСЛАРНИ ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИГА ЖОРИЙ ЭТИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ	481
Абдусаматова М.У., Леонович С.Н., Косимов Т., Сагатов Б.У., АНАЛИЗ НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИХ РАБОТ, ПОСВЯЩЕННЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЮ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННОЙ НАДЕЖНОСТИ ЗДАНИЙ.....	485
Абдусатторов З.А., Леонович С.Н., Асатов Н.А., Сагатов Б.У., АНАЛИЗ ВЛИЯНИЯ СУХОГО ЖАРКОГО КЛИМАТА НА РАБОТУ ЖЕЛЕЗОБЕТОННЫХ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ.....	490

Аветисян Т.С., Костенко А.А., УЧИТЕЛЬ КАК КЛЮЧЕВАЯ ФИГУРА В РАЗВИТИИ ТВОРЧЕСКОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ	495
Азимов А.Т., Рахимов А.М., ОЛИЙ ЎҚУВ ЮРТЛАРИ ЎҚУВ ЖАРАЁНИДА ГРАФИКА ФАНЛАРИНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ	499
Азимов А.Ў., СУВТЕЖОВЧИ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШНИНГ ҲОСИЛДОРЛИКНИ ОШИРИШДАГИ ЎРНИ ВА АҲАМИЯТИ	502
Акбарова Н.Р., ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ АГРОТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ ПРИ ВЫРАЩИВАНИИ ПАВЛОВНИИ	509
Арифов А.А., Леонович С.Н., Асатов Н.А., Сагатов Б.У., РОЛЬ ОБЪЕМНО-ПЛАНИРОВОЧНОГО РЕШЕНИЯ И ОГРАЖДАЮЩИХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ЭНЕРГОЭКОНОМИЧНОСТИ ЗДАНИЙ	515
Асатжанова И.М., УРОВЕНЬ ЗНАНИЙ ТВОРЧЕСТВА АХМАДА ТАБИБИ	519
Ахмадалиева Н.Ж., ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОЛИМОРФНЫХ ВАРИАНТОВ ГЕНОВ ЦИТОКИНОВЫХ МАРКЕРОВ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С РИСКОМ САМОПРОИЗВОЛЬНЫХ АБОРТОВ	523
Ахмедова Х.Ю., ВОПРОСЫ ПОСТГЕМОРРАГИЧЕСКОЙ АНЕМИИ ПРИ ТРОМБОЦИТОПЕНИИ И ЕЕ ЛЕЧЕНИЕ	531
Бабаева Х.У., КОГНИТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ КАК ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ	536
Баховиддинова З.М., Сахибова М.Д., ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ РИСКА И СОСТОЯНИЕ ЗДОРОВЬЯ ДЕТЕЙ	541
Боронов Б.Ф., Ахмедов М.А., Худайназарова Д.Г., КОРХОНАЛАРДА ДАРОМАДЛАР ВА ХАРАЖАТЛАРНИ БОШҚА УМУМЛАШГАН ДАРОМАДЛАР ТЎҒРИСИДАГИ ҲИСОБОТДА АКС ЭТТИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ	547
Бурханов А.Х., ЭКИН ЕРЛАРИДАН ИЛМИЙ АСОСЛАНГАН ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАР АСОСИДА ФОЙДАЛАНИШ – ЯНГИЧА ИҚТИСОДИЙ МУНОСОБАТЛАРНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШНИНГ МУҲИМ ШАРТИ	557
Волобуева Е.В., Костенко А.А., ЛИЧНОСТНО-РАЗВИВАЮЩИЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ПОЗИТИВНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ	567
Гаинцева Л.М., Костенко А.А., СТРЕСС В ПОВСЕДНЕВНОЙ ЖИЗНИ УЧИТЕЛЯ	575
Гуломов Н.Б., Абдулазизов С.А., ЛАПАРОСКОПИЧЕСКАЯ, РОБОТ-АССИСТИРОВАННАЯ ИЛИ ОТКРЫТАЯ ПЛАСТИКА ПРИ СТРИКТУРЕ МОЧЕТОЧНИКА	581

Давурбаев Д.Б., Леонович С.Н., Асатов Н.А., Сагатов Б.У., УТЕПЛЕНИЕ НАРУЖНЫХ СТЕН.....	585
Дагаев М.М., ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ И ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ В ЖИЗНИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА.....	590
Дулатов Р.Р., Назиров К.Ю., СИСТЕМА УЧЕТА ВЕЛИЧИНЫ НАГРУЗОК В ГРЕКО-РИМСКОЙ БОРЬБЕ	594
Ёкубов А.Н., Абдулазизов С.А., БОЛЕЗНЬ ПЕЙРОНИ – ПРИЧИНЫ, МЕТОДЫ И ЛЕЧЕНИЕ	598
Жуланов И.О., Аджимуратов С.М., ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕТОДОВ АНАЛИЗА ДЕФОРМАЦИЙ В МНОГОПРОЛЁТНУЮ БАЛКУ ВЛИЯЮЩИХ НА РАЗЛИЧНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ	601
Жуланов И.О., Аджимуратов С.М., ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ НАПРЯЖЕНИЯ В СТАТИЧЕСКОЙ НЕОПРЕДЕЛИМОЙ СИСТЕМЕ ПОД ДЕЙСТВИЕМ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ НАГРУЗОК.....	605
Жумаева Ю.Р., ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЕ ОСНОВЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ФОРСАЙТА.....	609
Жураева Н.М., ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В УЧЕБНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС: ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ И ВЫЗОВЫ.....	613
Зокирходжаев Р.А., Хасанов Н.Н., ОПТИЧЕСКАЯ КОГЕРЕНТНАЯ ТОМОГРАФИЯ В ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЦИИ ПОВРЕЖДЕНИЙ ЗРИТЕЛЬНОГО НЕРВА ПРИ НЕДОСТАТОЧНОСТИ ВЕРТЕБРОБАЗИЛЯРНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ.....	617
Ибрагимова С.Р., АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЯ ПРОБЛЕМ ПРЕЖДЕВРЕМЕННЫХ РОДОВ В ПРАКТИКЕ АКУШЕРСТВА И ГИНЕКОЛОГИИ	622
Икономова В.В., Костенко А.А., ЗДОРОВЬЕСБЕРЕГАЮЩИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В РАБОТЕ ПРАКТИЧЕСКОГО ПСИХОЛОГА.....	626
Исломов М.Х., ОПТИЧЕСКИЕ ИЗОЛЯТОРЫ. ВНЕШНИЕ ОПТИЧЕСКИЕ МОДУЛЯТОРЫ.....	637
Исроилова Ш.Э., АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ МЕТОДИКИ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ИНОСТРАННОГО: ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ	640
Камилджанов С.Ш., ИСТОРИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ИНСТИТУТА ДОСЛЕДСТВЕННОЙ ПРОВЕРКИ В УГОЛОВНО-ПРОЦЕССУАЛЬНОМ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА.....	644
Каримов Д.А., ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО И ПСИХИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ДЕТЕЙ 6-7 ЛЕТ	657

Касымов Б., МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ В ТУРКМЕНИСТАНЕ	660
Қосимов А., Қосимов Б., Эгамов Х., Абдурахмонов И., Бахромов Ш., ГОССИПИУМ ХИРЗИТУМ ТУРИГА МАНСУБ ХОРИЖИЙ НАМУНАЛАРНИ ЎРГАНИШ	663
Кудешова Г.Т., Балташова А., Гайбуллаева Ф., Мамбетниязова З.С., ВЛИЯНИЕ ВНЕШНИХ ФАКТОРОВ НА ЭНДОКРИННУЮ СИСТЕМУ ЖЕНЩИН РЕПРОДУКТИВНОГО ВОЗРАСТА	667
Кушакова М.Н., РАЗВИТИЕ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА НА ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОМ ТРАНСПОРТЕ	672
Мамадалиев М.Х., Абдирахмонов Р.А., ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ПЕРЕВОЗОК ГРУЗОВ	676
Мамадалиев А.Т., МЕҲНАТНИ БАЖАРИШ ЖАРАЁНИДА ЮЗАГА КЕЛАДИГАН ТОЛИҚИШ ВА УНИНГ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШ ЧОРА ТАДБИРЛАРИ.....	680
Мамаражабова Б.А., Шингисов А.У., ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА ДЛЯ ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ ПРОЦЕССОВ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА И ХРАНЕНИЯ ПРОДУКТОВ ПИТАНИЯ	684
Мамаражабова Б.А., Шингисов А.У., ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ БИОРАЗЛАГАЕМЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ДЛЯ УПАКОВКИ ПРОДУКТОВ ПИТАНИЯ.....	688
Маматалиев А.Р., ОСОБЕННОСТИ НЕЙРОГИСТОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ СТРОЕНИЕ ИНТРАЗОНАЛЬНОГО НЕРВНОГО АППАРАТА ВНЕ ПЕЧЕНОЧНЫХ ЖЕЛЧНЫХ ПРОТОКОВ У КРЫС.....	692
Марданов Ҳ.Ҳ., Юсупов Н., Абдуназаров О.У., РАҚОБАТЛИ НАВ СИНОВИ КЎЧАТЗОРИДА ЎРГАНИЛГАН НАВЛАР ДОНИНИНГ ТЕХНОЛОГИК СИФАТ КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИ	696
Махсумова Д.К., ВЫЯВЛЯЕМОСТЬ КЛИНИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЙ ВИЧ-ИНФЕКЦИИ У БОЛЬНЫХ ХГДЗ МУЖСКОГО И ЖЕНСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ.....	702
Махсумова Д.К., Салохиддинов З.С., Махсумова Д.К., Эргашева Д.А., РАСПРОСТРАНЕННОСТЬ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ ВЕРХНЕГО ОТДЕЛА ЖЕЛУДОЧНО-КИШЕЧНОГО ТРАКТА СРЕДИ ВИЧ-ИНФИЦИРОВАННОЙ ПОПУЛЯЦИИ ПО ДАННЫМ АНКЕТИРОВАНИЯ.....	706
Минаварова Г.М., ФАРМАЦЕВТИК САНОАТДА ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИЛАДИГАН МАЛҲАМЛАР КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯСИ.....	711

Миразимова Г.У., Фатуллаев Р.С., Суннатуллаева М.Э., ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ЖЕЛЕЗОБЕТОННЫХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ В РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ТИПАХ ЗДАНИЙ.....	715
Мусаев Н.М., Гуляева Г.Х., Мукимов М.М., ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПАРАМЕТРЫ РИСУНЧАТОГО ТРИКОТАЖА	719
Мусаев Н.М., Мусаева М.М., Мукимов М.М., ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ ХЛОПКО-ШЁЛКОВОГО РИСУНЧАТОГО ТРИКОТАЖА	723
Назирова З.М., ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ В ДИАГНОСТИКЕ ХРОНИЧЕСКОГО ЭНДОМЕТРИТА.....	727
Никифорова А.А., ПОВЫШЕНИЕ КАДРОВОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ НА ОСНОВЕ УЧЕТА СОЦИАЛЬНО- ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ФАКТОРОВ.....	731
Номазов Б.Б., ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ ЗАДАЧИ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ПО МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ НАЛОГОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ	741
Орлова Т.А., МИРОВОЗРЕНЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ ПРЕДМЕТА АСТРОНОМИЯ	749
Пратов С.И., ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЧУВСТВА ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТИ У ДЕТЕЙ В ИГРОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ	755
Раззаков Б.А., НАЗАРИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР НАТИЖАЛАРИ АСОСИДА ЎТКАЗИЛГАН ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ТАХЛИЛИ.....	759
Сабилов А.Р., МУСТАҚИЛЛИК ЙИЛЛАРИДА БУХОРО ЖАДИДЛАРИ ТАШҚИ СИЁСАТИНИНГ МАТБУОТ САҲИФАЛАРИДА ЁРИТИЛИШИ.....	766
Сайдиев С.А., КАДРЛАР МЕНЕЖМЕНТИНИ ИННОВАЦИЯЛАР АСОСИДА САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ	771
Смирнов А.А., СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНО-НАДЗОРНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЙ СЛУЖБЫ ПО НАДЗОРУ В СФЕРЕ ТРАНСПОРТА	781
Собилов О.О., ХУРУЖСИМОН ШИЗОФРЕНИЯНИ РЕМИССИЯ БОСҚИЧИДА АСТЕНИК ТИПИНИ ТЎЛИҚ КЛИНИК ВА ПСИХОПАТОЛОГИК ТАҲЛИЛ ҚИЛИШ	790
Суйиндикова М.К., МЕТОДЫ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ.....	799
Тараненко Л.А., Терсакова А.А., КИБЕРПРОСТРАНСТВО КАК ФАКТОР СОЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ ЛИЧНОСТИ	803

Туремуратова Г.И., Жанназарова Г., ВЫРАЩИВАНИЕ ТУТОВОГО ШЕЛКОПРЯДА (BOMBUX MORI L) В УСЛОВИЯХ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНА.....	807
Туйчиева Г.М., КВАЛИМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД В НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-ДУХОВНОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ	811
Тураева Г.Ю., ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕТОДОВ ПРИ РАННЕМ ВЫЯВЛЕНИИ И ЛЕЧЕНИИ НАРУЖНОГО ГЕНИТАЛЬНОГО ЭНДОМЕТРИОЗА	816
Убайдуллаев Ё.Н., Леонович С.Н., Бердикулова А.М., Сагатов Б.У., СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИЕ МЕТОДЫ ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЯ ЕСТЕСТВЕННОГО ОСВЕЩЕНИЯ ЗДАНИЙ, ИХ АНАЛИЗ И ПОСТАНОВКА ЗАДАЧ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ	823
Умарова Д.Р., МЕТОДЫ УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ МАРКЕТИНГА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН.....	828
Умиров И.И., Агзамов Ж.Б., ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ МУАССАСАЛАРИДА ЭЛЕКТРОН ТАЪЛИМ ВОСИТАЛАРИНИ ЖОРИЙ ЭТИШ	832
Умоталиев Д.А., ОЦЕНКА ПАТОФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ЗНАЧИМОСТИ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОЙ ПРАКТИКИ В КОМПЛЕКСНОМ ЛЕЧЕНИИ РЕЦИДИВИРУЮЩЕГО ТИРЕОТОКСИЧЕСКОГО ЗОБА	836
Усманова К.А., Шингисов А.У., ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ УПАКОВКИ АБРИКОСОВ ДЛЯ СОХРАНЕНИЯ ИХ КАЧЕСТВА В СУХОМ ЖАРКОМ КЛИМАТЕ	840
Усманова К.А., Шингисов А.У., ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ СУХОГО ЖАРКОГО КЛИМАТА НА МИКРОБИОЛОГИЧЕСКУЮ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ ТОМАТНОЙ ПАСТЫ	844
Хабибова Г.Г., “АВЕСТО”ДА ЖИСМОНИЙ БАРКАМОЛЛИК ҒОЯСИ.....	848
Хайдарова М.Ш., АДАПТИВНЫЙ ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИМИ РЕСУРСАМИ	851
Холдарова С.М., ЛИТЕРАТУРНАЯ РЕВОЛЮЦИЯ В КЛАССЕ: ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ИННОВАЦИЙ В ОБУЧЕНИИ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ И ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ	865
Чэнь Чжанышуан, ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ КИТАЙСКОГО РЫНКА Е-COMMERCE В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ.....	869
Чэнь Чжанышуан, МАРКЕТИНГОВЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ В ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ КОММЕРЦИИ НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ РЫНКЕ	873

Чэнь Чжанышуан, ОСНОВНЫЕ ТРЕНДЫ РЫНКА E-COMMERCE В МИРЕ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ALIBABA GROUP	877
Чэнь Чжанышуан, ТРАНСГРАНИЧНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ КОММЕРЦИЯ КИТАЯ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ALIBABA GROUP	881
Ширинова Ф.А., РАЗВИТИЕ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ НЕФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ВУЗОВ СОЦИАЛЬНО - ГУМАНИТАРНОГО ПРОФИЛЯ В ЦИФРОВОЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ СРЕДЕ.....	885
Эргашев Р., Узоков Ж., ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ОПЫТА ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ СТРАН В РАЗВИТИИ СФЕРЫ ПАЛОМНИЧЕСКОГО ТУРИЗМА В РЕГИОНЕ	889
Эргашев Р., Мирзаев З., СУТЬ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ	898
Эргашев Р., Тураев С., ЦЕЛИ СОЗДАНИЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ЗОН В РЕГИОНЕ.....	905
Эргашев Р., Мирзаев З., АНАЛИЗ ФАКТОРОВ, ВЛИЯЮЩИХ НА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ РОСТ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ	911
Эргашев Р., Тураев С., ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОЗДАНИЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ЗОН В РЕГИОНЕ.....	919
Эрназарова Г.О., ПОДГОТОВКИ БУДУЩИХ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ К ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В АКМЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ СРЕДЕ.....	927
Юлдашев М.А., ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИЯ СЕМЯН МЕЛКОСЕМЕННЫХ ОВОЩНЫХ КУЛЬТУР ПО НАКЛОННОМУ ЛОТКУ	931
Юлдашева И.А., ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ.....	936
Юнусов Б.А., ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ТРАДИЦИОННЫХ МЕТОДОВ УВЕЛИЧЕНИЯ ЭНЕРГОЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ЗДАНИЙ ИЗ ЭФФЕКТИВНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ	941
Юнусова З.В., ХРОНИЧЕСКАЯ БОЛЕЗНЬ ПОЧЕК: ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ УРАТ-СНИЖАЮЩЕЙ ТЕРАПИИ	945
Яхудаев Э.М., ТАКТИКА ВРАЧА-ПЕДИАТРА В ПОВЫШЕНИИ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕТОДОВ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ ЦИСТИТА У ДЕТЕЙ.....	949
СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ	
Норматова Н.А., Досалиев К.С., Тухлиев М., АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ЦИФРОВЫХ ДОКУМЕНТАЦИЙ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ЭТАПОВ И	

НАПРАВЛЕНИЙ ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИХ
КАЧЕСТВ У ПОДРАСТАЮЩЕГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ 955

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПОЛИТИКИ И ПРАВА

Клипань Н.С., ПРОКУРОРСКИЙ НАДЗОР КАК НЕОБХОДИМОЕ
УСЛОВИЕ В СФЕРЕ КОНСТИТУЦИОННЫХ ПРАВ ГРАЖДАН 959

Рудь Д.В., ОСНОВЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННО-ПРАВОВОГО МЕХАНИЗМА
ЗАЩИТЫ ПРАВ ГРАЖДАН НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ
УСЛОВИЯХ..... 963

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

Мирислов М.М., ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ СИСТЕМНОГО
РАЗВИТИЯ АСТРОТУРИЗМА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. (В СЛУЧАЕ РЕГИОНА
АРАЛЬСКОГО МОРЯ)..... 968

Ёкубов Т.Ғ., Неъматуллаев Б.Б., ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА МЕВА-
САБЗАВОТЛАР ЭКСПОРТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА
АГРОКЛАСТЕР КОРХОНАЛАРИ ВА УЛАРНИНГ БОШҚАРУВИДА
ЛОГИСТИК ЁНДАШУВЛАРНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ
МАСАЛАЛАРИ..... 978

Испандиярова У.Э., Досалиев К.С., Давронов Б.А., СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ
НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В СФЕРЕ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА 985

Норматова Н.А., Досалиев К.С., Суннатуллаева М.Э., ГАРМОНИЯ
СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ И
ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ МОЛОДЁЖНОЙ
ЭЛИТЫ..... 988

ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ И КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

Испандиярова У.Э., Досалиев К.С., Давронов Б.А., СВЯЗЬ МЕЖДУ
ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫМИ И КОММУНИКАТИВНЫМИ
ТЕХНОЛОГИЯМИ И СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВОМ 991

ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЕ В ОБЩЕСТВЕ

Rasulova M.R., Yulaeva I.A., O‘Z JONIGA QASD QILISH HATTI-
HARAKATLARINING TIBBIY-IJTIMOIIY TOMOIYILLARI 994

Shayqulov H.Sh., Qobilova M.A., YIRINGLI PLEVRITLARDA
AJRATILGAN MIKROORGANIZMLAR VA ULARNI ANTIBIOTIKLARGA
CHIDAMLILIGI 998

Файзибоев П.Н., Шайкулов Х.Ш., ОЦЕНКА СОСТОЯНИЯ ПИТАНИЯ
ПРОЖИВАЮЩИХ В ДОМЕ ИНВАЛИДОВ 1004

ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ
ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

«Экономика и социум»

Выпуск № 3(118) 2024

Сайт: <http://www.iupr.ru>

Издательство: ООО "Институт управления и социально-
экономического развития", Россия, г. Саратов

Дата издания: Март 2024