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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.

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“BOBURNOMA”DA KELTIRILGAN RELYEF BILAN BOG‘LIQ AYRIM ATAMA VA TUSHUNCHALARNING IZOHI

Annotatsiya: *“Boburnoma” ilmiy asar sifatida o‘zida geografiya faniga doir ulkan ilmiy merosni jamlangan. Maqolada Zahriddin Muhammad Boburning ilmiy merosining geografik jihatlarini, asosan oronimlarni tahlil qilishga etibor qaratilgan. “Boburnoma”da keng qamrovli geografik ma’lumotlar keltirilgan bo‘lib, O‘rta Osiyo, Afg‘oniston va Hindiston hududlari tabiatining muhim jihatlarini ochib berilgan. Шунингдек, Zahriddin Muhammad Boburning ilmiy merosining geografik jihatlari talqin qilingan va “Boburnoma”da keltirilgan ayrim oronimlarning tahlili hamda xususiyatlari keltirilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar*: dara, ko‘tal, ko‘hak, davon, dara, rel‘ef, tog‘, feruza, iqlim, geografik ob’yektlar, geografik jarayonlar, aholi, suv, tuproq.*

EXPLANATION OF SOME TERMS AND CONCEPTS RELATED TO THE RELIEF GIVEN IN "BOBURNOMA"

Abstract: *"Boburnoma" as a scientific work contains a huge scientific heritage related to geographical science. The article is devoted to the analysis of the geographical aspects of the scientific heritage of Zakhriddin Muhammad Babur, mainly focused on the analysis of oronyms. "Boburnoma" contains comprehensive geographical information and reveals important aspects of the nature of the regions of Central Asia, Afghanistan and India. Also, the geographical aspects of the scientific heritage of Zakhriddin Muhammad Babur are interpreted, and the analysis and characteristics of some oronoma mentioned in "Boburnoma" are presented.*

Keywords: *dara, kotal, kohak, davan, relief, mountain, turquoise, climate, geographical objects, geographical processes, population, water, soil, climate.*

“Boburnoma” asarida shunchalik ko‘p geografik obyektlar va hududlarning mukammal tavsifi keltiralgani, bularning hamasi Z.M.Boburning hududlar to‘g‘risida chuqur geografik bilimga ega bo‘lganini isbot qiladi. Z.M.Bobur geografik nomlarni mumkin qadar aslida qanday bo‘lsa, shunday berishga harakat qiladi va ularni muhim xususiyatlarini tavsiflab o‘tadi. “Boburnoma” asarida keltirilgan geografik obyektlar jumladan, tog‘lar, daryolar, hayvonlar, qushlar,

o‘simliklar haqida shu qadar mohirlik bilan yozilganki, hozirgacha ular o‘zining ilmiy qimatini yo‘qotmagan. Ayniqsa, “Boburnoma”da qayd etilgan toponimlar tarkibida qiziqarli relyef shakllari va noyob geologik obyektlar to‘g‘risida qiziqarli ma’lumotlar beruvchi oronimlar alohida o‘rinni egallaydi.

Z.M.Bobur “Boburnoma”da keltirilgan oronimlar tarkibida tog‘, dara, kutal, turli toshlar va foydali qazilmalarga oid muhim ma’lumotlarni keltirib o‘tilgan. Maslan, ko‘tal/kutal – tog‘lardan oshib utgan yo‘l, pastroq dovon bo‘lib, “Bobirnoma”da joy nomlari tarkibida uchraydi. Asarda Anbaxor kutali, Gunbazak kutali, Kutali Zarrin, Sangdoki kutali, Karokuba kutali kabi oronimlar keltirilgan. O‘zbekistonda O‘zbekkutal, Qozoqko‘tal kabi oronimlarni uchratamiz.

“Boburnoma”da turli kattalikdagi tepaliklarni “ko‘hak” deb nomlangan. Maslan, “Ko‘hak (Zarafshon daryosi) shimolidan oqadi, u Samarqanddan ikki kuro‘h (4 ming qadamga teng uzunlik o‘lchovi) keladi. Bu suv bilan Samarqand orasida bir tepalik bor, uni Ko‘hak (kichik tog) deydilar. Bu daryo Ko‘hakning tubidan oqqani uchun Ko‘hak suvi deydilar” [5, 55-b.]. Ko‘hak (fors. kichik tog‘) Zarafshon tizmasidagi kichik tog‘, tepalik bo‘lib, Samarqand shahri yaqinidagi hozirgi Cho‘ponota tepaligining qadimgi nomi. Dastlab Yoqut Hamaviy, Istaxriy, Ibn Havqal asarlarida Jabali Ko‘hak (“Ko‘hak tog‘i”) nomi bilan tilga olingan. Ko‘hak etagidan oqib o‘tgan Zarafshon daryosi ham o‘rta asrlarda shu tepalik nomi bilan Ko‘hak daryosi deb atalgan. Z.M.Bobur tog‘ etagini “tog‘ domanasi” yoki “ko‘h domanasi” deb atagan. qulla-cho‘qqi, “tog‘ qullasi”-tog‘ cho‘qqisi demakdir. Pushta-atrofga nisbatan ko‘tarilib turgan yer, tepa, balandlik, qir; tuz yer-tepa yer, tup-tuz yer tep-tekis yer, Ko‘hak-kichik tog‘.

Dovon -“tog‘larning oshib o‘tish oson bo‘lgan joyi”, ko‘tal, dobon, band deb ham ishlatilgan. Dovonlarni qor bosib qolishini yo‘llar bog‘lanur deb atagan. “...Gurbon tumanida... ko‘tallarni band derlar. Gur sari bu ko‘tal bila borilur, g‘olibo ul jihatdin Gurband deb turarlar...” Bu Boburning mohir toponimist ekanligiga yana bir misoldir. Yana tangi-dara, tog‘ oralig‘idagi yo‘l, chuqur daryo vodiysi; tangi o‘rnida dara ham ishlatilgan. Jar-yumshoq jinslarning o‘yilib ketishi natijasida hosil bo‘lgan chuqurlik. Kamar-tog‘ yoki tepalik yonbag‘rida yoysimon o‘yilgan chuqurlik bo‘lib, bu daryo yoki soyliklarning quruq o‘zani bo‘lishi ham mumkin.

“Boburnoma”da Farg‘onadan Hindistonga qadar hududlar to‘g‘risida, xususan tog‘lar va tog‘li o‘lkalar, ularning tabiati, foydali qazilmalari, o‘simlik va hayvonot dunyosi, ahalisi haqida qimmatli ma’lumotlarni keltirib o‘tgan. Z.M.Bobur tomonidan tog‘larning muhim hususiyatlariga mukammal ta’rif berilganligini ushbu satrlardan ko‘rish mumkin: “Ko‘hi Safid Ningnahorning janubida yastangan bo‘lib, Bangash bilan Ningnahor ushbu toqqa tutashadi. Otliqqa yo‘l yo‘qdir. Bu tog‘dan to‘qqiz soy chiqadi. Tog‘da qor hargiz kamaymaydi. Shu boisdan bo‘lsa kerak, Ko‘hi Safid — Oq tog‘ deydilar. Quyi o‘tloqqa hech qor tushmaydi. Oraliq masofa yarim kunlik yo‘ldir. Bu tog‘ etagida yaxshi havoli yerlyar bor. Suvlari sovuq, muzga hech ehtiyoj bulmaydi” [5, 108-b.]. Bu tavsifga ko‘ra Afg‘onistondagi Ko‘hi Safid tog‘ining o‘ziga xos relyef shakllariga egaligi, yozda ham iqlimi salqinligi, tog‘larda glyatsial-nival mintaqaning mavjudligi va unga mos holda gidrografik tarmoqlar rivojlanganligi bilishimiz mumkin.

Shuningdek, Xo‘jand yaqinida joylashgan tog‘ xususida shunday deb yozadi:, “…daryoning shimol tarafida bir tog‘ tushubtur, Munugip otliq, derlarkim, bu tog‘da firuza koni va ba’zi konlar topilur” [5, 62-b.].

“Boburnoma”da quyidagi tog‘ nomlari keltirilgan: Olatog‘, Capetog‘, Olg‘tog‘i, Mehtar Sulaymon tog‘i, Murg‘on tog‘i, Shovdor tog‘i, Shunqorxona tog‘i, Kirmosh tog‘i, Xoja Ismoil tog‘i singarilar. Ba’zan bu xil nomlar tarkibida “tog‘” ma’nosini ifodalovchi tojikcha “kux” so‘zi katnashgan oronimlar uchraydi. Kuh - (ko‘x, xox), Tojikiston, Shimoliy Kavkaz, Eron, Afg‘onistondagi tog‘, cho‘qqi, tizma, tog‘li mintaqaning mahalliy nomi bo‘lib, geografik nomlarga kiritilgan. Masalan, Anbarkuh, Barokux, Domankuh, Kuxi Jud, Kuxi Safid, Kuxisof, Kuxpor, Adayxo‘x tog‘i va boshqalar.

Z.M.Bobur Farg‘ona vodiysi tabiati, ayniqsa, tog‘lardagi davonlar va ularning xusuiyatlari to‘g‘risida batafsil ma’lumotlarga ega bo‘lgan. Masalan, Shayboniyxondan yengilgach So‘x hududi va Hushyor tog‘lariga kelib o‘rnashadi. Bunday yo‘l tutishi So‘x ayniqsa, Hushyor dushmandan himoyalanishda muhim strategik ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan. Bu borada geograf olim X.Hasanov Z.M.Boburning bunday yo‘l tutishini quyidagicha izohlagan: “Z.M.Bobur Samarqand-Qarshi orqali Hisorga yurishi mumkin bo‘lmagan, chunki Shayboniyxon yo‘lini to‘sib qo‘ygan. Samarkand-Zarafshon vodiysi orqali yurishi ham xavfli bo‘lgan. Bu yerlarda Shayboniyxon tarafdorlari hukmronlik qilgan. Mirzo Bobur Farg‘ona vodiysidan oxirgi marta ketganida baland tog‘lar (Olay va Qorategin)dan oshib, Mastchoh qishlog‘idan Garm va Obigarm orqali Hisor vodiysiga tushgan bo‘lishi mumkin” [8, 15-b.].

Mirzo Bobur Shayboniyxondan Arxiyon yaqinidagi mag‘lubiyatga uchragandan so‘ng Mirzo Bobur Farg‘ona vodiysidan chiqib ketish uchun havfsiz yo‘l faqat So‘x tomon orqaligina yo‘l qolgan edi. Qo‘qon xonligiga 1871-yilda tashrif buyurgan rus olimi A.P.Fedchenko ham So‘xda bo‘lib, bu hududlar har tomonlama xavf-xatardan xoli joy ekanligini aytib o‘tgan [4, 160 bet]. X.Hasanov va A.P.Fedchenkolar tomonidan keltirilgan ma’lumotlarga ko‘ri Mirzo Bobur So‘x hududini yashash uchun bejizga tanlamagan. So‘xning yuqori qismi va Hushyor qishlog‘i dushman ta’qibidan saqlanish va himoyalanish uchun juda qulay joy hisoblangan.

Z.M.Bobur biron bir kichikroq binolarni qurilish (hujra) uchun ham joyning xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan. Masalan, “O‘shning fazilati haqida ko‘p ovozalar bor. Qo‘rg‘onining sharqi janubida bir ko‘rkam tog‘ qad rostlagan, Baroko‘h deb nomlanadi. Bu tog‘ning cho‘qqisida Sulton Mahmudxon bir hujra solgan. U hujradan quyiroqda, ushbu tog‘ning tumshug‘ida to‘q qiz yuz ikkinchi yili (1497) men bir ayvonli hujra soldirdim. Garchi u hujra yuksakroqda bo‘lsa-da, bu hujra ham ko‘p yaxshi joyda qad ko‘targan: butun shahar va mahallalar shundaygina ko‘rinib turadi” [5, 29-b.].

“Boburnomada” daralar haqida ham batafsil ma’lumotlar keltirilgan. Asarda Darai Boy, Darai Bot, Darai Gaz, Darai Zang, Darai Zindon, Darai Hyp, Darai Suf, Darai Xush, Kamrud darasi, Pashgroi darasi, Puromin darasi, Tutumdara, Obdara kabi tor va chuqur, tik yon bag‘irli vodiylar to‘g‘risida ma’lumotlar keltirilgan. Dara

— ko‘upincha tog‘li xududlarda qattiq tub jinslarni daryo yuvishi natijasida hosil bo‘ladigan tor va chuqur, tik yon bag‘irli vodiy. Uning yon devorlari uzoq muddatgacha tik holatda bo‘ladi. Vodiy eniga sekin o‘sadi va odatda, chuqurligi enidan ortib boradi. Dara ba’zan yer yuzasi yorilganda tektonik yo‘l bilan ham vujudga keladi. Kanyon va darbandan farqli ravishda tubi qisman daryo o‘zani bilan band bo‘ladi. O‘zbekistonning turli hududlarida daralar vodiy, soy, soylik, tangi deb ham yuritiladi.

“Boburnomada” daralarga quyidagicha tavsif berilgan: “Darayi Xushning joylashishi g‘alati: daraning yarim kuro‘hcha keladigan ogzida tog‘lar toraytirgan dara tushgan. Yo‘l tog‘ning kamaridadir. Yo‘ldan quyi ham ellik - oltmish qari tik qoyalar joylashgan. Yo‘lning yuqorisida yana o‘ta noqulay yo‘l bor. Otliqlar bitta-bittalab o‘tadi.” [5, 126-b.]. “G‘arb tarafidagi Darayi Zindon (Zindondara), Darayi So‘f, Gurzivon va G‘arjiston tog‘lari bir-biriga o‘xshash tog‘lardir. O‘tlog‘i aksar sayxonliklarida bo‘ladi. U tog‘lardagidek tog‘ va qirida bir xil o‘t o‘smaydi. Unday qalin daraxtlari va archasi ham yo‘qdir” [5, 114-b.].

“Boburnomada” turli tuman qimmatbaho va she’riy bitiklari tushirilgan hamda tabiatning noyob yaratmalari bo‘lgan toshlar haqida ham ma’lumotlar keltirilgan. Maslan, 1501-yili Z,M.Bobur Samarqandni tashlab chiqqach, Mastchoh qishlog‘i hududiga kelib joylashadi va qayroqtoshga she’riy misralarni o‘yib yozdirgan edi. Mazkur qayroqtosh 1953-yilda Ahror Muxtorov tomonidan mahalliy aholining yordamida izlab topilgan. Toshning hajmi 51x45x16 sm bo‘lib, silliqlangan yuzasi 20x30 sm ni tashkil qilgan. Toshda Bobur Mirzo tarafidan o‘yib yozdirilgan she’r va uning tagida “xatni yozdi Bobur, xijriy 917” degan yozuv ham tushirilgan edi. Hozirda esa mazkur tosh Tojikiston Davlat Arxeologiya muzeyida saqlanmokda. Taniqli olim S.Korayev tomonidan keltirishilgan ma’lumotlarda, Mastchoning Ovchi va Yangiariq qishloqlari orasidagi darada “Boburxon taxti” degan katta yassi tosh ham bor. Rivoyatga ko‘ra, Bobur Mirzo shu yerda to‘xtab o‘tayotganida ana shu toshda o‘tirib dam olgan ekan.

“Boburnoma”da “Sangi oyna”ga quyidagicha tavsif berilgan: “…Isfaraning bir narida janub sori pushtalarning orasida bir parcha tosh tushubdur, «sangi oyna” derlar, uzunlig‘i taxminan o‘n kari bo‘lg‘ay, balandlig‘i, ba’zi yeri kishi bo‘yi, pastlig‘i ba’zi yeri kishining beliga bo‘lg‘ay, oynadek har nima mungakis bo‘lur». Oynatosh paleozoy davrining kremniyli slaneslaridan tuzilgan bo‘lib, uzunligi 18 metr bo‘lib, eni 2 metrga teng. Qiyaligi 38—48° bo‘lgan, janubga qaragan yaxlit tosh. Toshning yuzasi oynasimon, tekis bo‘lganligidan unda barcha predmetlarning aksi aniq ko‘rinadi. Oynatosh tektonik uzilmaning yuzasida hosil bo‘lgan. Uning yuzasidagi “chandiqlar” uzilma yuzasida bo‘lgan siljishlarning guvohidir.

Bugungi kunda, So‘x daryosi atrofida joylashgan Surati mavzesida, tog‘ tepasidagi “Sangi oyna” ziyoratgohi joylashgan. Lekin, ba’zi manbalarda “Sangi oyna” Qirg‘iziston Respublikasi O‘sh viloyati Botkent tumanidagi Qorabog‘ qishlog‘idan 800 m chamasi janubi-sharqda, Turkiston tizmasining shimoliy yon bag‘rida joylashganligi qayd qilingan. Zahiriddin Muxammad Bobur mamlakatni, o‘lkani, undagi shaharlarning geografik joylashuvini, iqlimini, relyefini, tog‘, daryo, o‘simlik va hayvonot dunyosini batafsil bilgan. Z.M.Boburning buyuk merosini

o‘rganish shuning uchun ham zarurki, “Boburnoma” o‘zbek tilida yozilgan dastlabki tabiiy va tarixiy geografik ilmiy asarlarning eng yirigidir. H.Hasanov ta’biri bilan aytganda “Bobur Farg‘ona va Samarqand, Afg‘oniston va Hindiston geografiyasini o‘zbek tilida birinchi bo‘lib tasvirlagan olim, desak xato bo‘lmas”[7; 8, 60-b.].

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CRITICAL APPROACH TO INTEGRATING ICT INTO SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING

Annotation: *This article provides an overview of the study, highlighting the significance of ICT integration in second language learning and the need for a critical approach. It aims to conduct a critical analysis of the integration of ICT into second language learning. By examining the literature and empirical research, we will explore the potential benefits and challenges associated with ICT integration and propose recommendations for effective implementation.*

Key words: *ICT integration, second language learning, critical analysis, pedagogical approaches, learner characteristics, technological tools.*

Introduction. The integration of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) into second language learning has garnered significant attention in recent years. ICT offers a wide range of tools and resources that can enhance language acquisition and provide learners with authentic language experiences. However, the effectiveness of ICT integration depends on various factors, including pedagogical approaches, learner characteristics, and the quality of the technological tools used.

Literature Review. The literature on ICT integration in second language learning presents a mixed picture of its effectiveness. Proponents argue that ICT can provide learners with opportunities for authentic language practice, personalized learning, and enhanced motivation. For example, studies have shown that the use of online forums and virtual classrooms can foster language interaction and community building among learners. [1]

However, critics have raised concerns about the potential drawbacks of ICT integration. Some argue that excessive reliance on technology can lead to a decline in face-to-face interaction and reduce opportunities for spontaneous language use. Additionally, there may be disparities in access to ICT resources among learners, which can exacerbate educational inequalities. [2]

Theoretical frameworks such as constructivism and sociocultural theory offer valuable insights into the integration of ICT into second language learning. Constructivism emphasizes the active role of learners in constructing their own knowledge through interaction with the environment. ICT can provide learners with opportunities to explore and experiment with language in meaningful contexts. Sociocultural theory highlights the importance of social interaction and cultural context in language learning. ICT can facilitate communication and collaboration among learners, promoting language development through social participation. [3]

Methodology. This section outlines the research design, data collection methods, and data analysis procedures. This study employs a systematic literature review to examine the existing research on ICT integration in second language learning. A comprehensive search of academic databases was conducted using relevant key words. The selected studies were analyzed to identify common themes, methodological approaches, and findings.

The following criteria were used to evaluate the quality of the included studies:

- Research design (e.g., experimental, quasi-experimental, case study)
- Sample size and characteristics
- Data collection methods (e.g., surveys, interviews, observations)
- Data analysis procedures
- Validity and reliability of the findings [4]

Findings. This section presents the key findings from the literature review, discussing the benefits, challenges, and factors influencing the effectiveness of ICT integration. Benefits of ICT Integration:

- ✓ Enhanced motivation and engagement: ICT can provide learners with engaging and interactive learning experiences, fostering motivation and interest in language learning.
- ✓ Opportunities for authentic language practice: ICT tools can expose learners to authentic language use in real-world contexts, promoting language acquisition.
- ✓ Personalized learning: ICT can support personalized learning by adapting to individual learners' needs and preferences.
- ✓ Improved communication and collaboration: ICT can facilitate communication and collaboration among learners, fostering language development through social interaction.[5]

Challenges of ICT Integration:

- ❖ Technical difficulties: Learners and teachers may encounter technical difficulties when using ICT tools, hindering the learning process.
- ❖ Digital divide: Disparities in access to ICT resources can exacerbate educational inequalities and limit the benefits of ICT integration.
- ❖ Lack of pedagogical expertise: Teachers may require additional training and support to effectively integrate ICT into their teaching practices.
- ❖ Potential for misuse: ICT can be misused if not properly monitored and guided, leading to negative outcomes.

Factors Influencing Effectiveness:

- Pedagogical approaches: The effectiveness of ICT integration depends on the pedagogical approaches used to guide learners' use of technology.
- Learner characteristics: Individual learner factors such as age, language proficiency, and learning style can influence the impact of ICT integration.
- Quality of ICT tools: The quality and appropriateness of the ICT tools used can significantly affect the learning outcomes.

- Teacher training and support: Adequate teacher training and support are essential for effective ICT integration. [6]

Discussion and Implications. This section discusses the implications of the findings, highlights the limitations of the study, and offers recommendations for future research and practice. The findings of this study suggest that ICT integration can be a valuable tool for second language learning, but it is not a panacea. The effectiveness of ICT integration depends on various factors, including pedagogical approaches, learner characteristics, and the quality of the technological tools used.

Recommendations: Teacher professional development: Provide teachers with adequate training and support to effectively integrate ICT into their teaching practices.

- ✓ Curricular alignment: Ensure that ICT integration is aligned with the curriculum and learning objectives.
- ✓ Access to ICT resources: Promote equitable access to ICT resources among learners.
- ✓ Critical evaluation of ICT tools: Carefully evaluate the quality and appropriateness of ICT tools before using them in the classroom.
- ✓ Blend of online and offline learning: Combine online and offline learning activities to create a balanced and effective learning experience.[7]

Limitations: This study is limited by the nature of a literature review, which relies on existing research. Future research could explore the effectiveness of ICT integration in specific contexts and with different learner populations. Additionally, longitudinal studies could examine the long-term impact of ICT integration on language learning outcomes. [8]

Conclusion. This article summarizes the key findings and reiterates the importance of a critical approach to ICT integration in second language learning. It reviews existing literature on ICT integration in second language learning, discussing the potential benefits, challenges, and theoretical frameworks.

In conclusion, this study has provided a critical analysis of the integration of ICT into second language learning. The findings highlight the potential benefits of ICT integration, such as enhanced motivation, authentic language practice, and personalized learning. However, it is essential to address the challenges and limitations associated with ICT integration and to adopt a critical approach to its implementation. By carefully considering the factors that influence the effectiveness of ICT integration and providing adequate teacher training and support, we can harness the potential of technology to enhance second language learning. [9]

We believe that teaching and studying a second foreign language will allow us to achieve high results in the shortest possible time in increasing the demand for graduates of relevant educational institutions and their sustainable multilingual communication. All that remains is to wait until we become aware of ourselves as part of the world community and certain socio-economic conditions for the development of the state. In this case, compulsory teaching of a second foreign language will become a reasonable continuation of the integration of the individual into the world space.

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MAHALLIY BUDJETLAR XARAJATLARINI SAMARALI BOSHQARISH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada mahalliy budjetlar xarajatlarini samarali boshqarish masalalari mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotida muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi va ushbu iqtisodiy, moliyaviy va ijtimoiy barqarorlika erishish uchun mahalliy boshqaruv organlarining samarali rejalashtirilishi va resurslardan foydalanishi ko'rsatib o'tildi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *kamunal infrotuzulma, monitoring tizimi, makroiqtisodiy barqarorlik, prognozlash, moliyaviy oqimlar, korrupsiya, byurokratiya, mahalliy budjet, budjet loyiha, elektron moliyaviy tizim.*

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ISSUE OF EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES

Annotation. *In the article, it was shown that the issues of effective management of local budgets are of great importance in the economy of countries, and effective planning and use of resources by local goverenment bodies to achieve this economic, financial and social stability.*

Key words: *public infrastructure, monitoring system, macroeconomic stability, forecasting, financial flows, corruption, bureaucracy, local budget, budget project, electronic financial system.*

Kirish

Mahalliy budjetlar va ularning samarali boshqaruvi davlatning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy barqarorligida muhim o'rin tutadi. Mahalliy byudjetlar davlat moliya tizimining ajralmas qismi bo'lib, ular hududiy ehtiyojlarni ta'minlash, infratuzulmani rivojlantirish va aholiga ijtimoiy xizmatlarni ko'rsatish uchun asosiy moliyaviy manbadir.

O’zbekiston Respublikasida so’nggi yillarda mahalliy byudjetlarni mustahkamlash va ularning boshqaruv samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan qator islohotlar amalga oshiriladi, Xususan, davlat moliyasini isloh qilish strategiyalari, ochiq byudjet mexanizmlari joriy etilishi va mahalliy boshqaruv organlarining mas’uliyatini oshirish borasidagi chora-tadbirlar bu yo’nalishda yangi imkoniyatlarni yaratmoqda.

O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti mahalliy byudjetlar va ularning samarali boshqaruviga qaratilgan bir qator qaror va farmonlar qabul qilingan. Ushbu hujjatlar mahalliy moliyaviy resurslarni samarali boshqarish, moliyaviy ochiqlikni ta’minlash shaffoflik va hisobdorlikni oshirishga qaratilgan. Quyida shu yo’nalishda qabul qilingan asosiy normativ hujjatlar haqida qisqacha ma’lumot berib o’tamiz:

1.”2021-2023 yillarda davlat moliyasini boshqarishni isloh qilish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to’g’risida”[1] Prezident farmoni. Ushbu hujjatda davlat va mahalliy byudjetlarning samaradorligini oshirshga qaratilgan keng qamrovli islohatlar belgilangan. Xususan, moliyaviy boshqaruvning ochiq va samarali bo’lishi uchun yangi tizimlarni joriy etish, davlat byudjeti mablag’larining oqilona va samarali taqsimlashini ta’minlash masalalari ko’zda tutilgan.

2. “Davlat moliyasi sohasida shaffoflik va ochiqlikni ta’minlash to’g’risida” Prezident qarori. Mazkur qaror mahalliy byudjetlar faoliyatida shaffoflikni oshirish va davlat moliyaviy ma’lumotlarini jamoatchilikka ochiq qilishni ta’minlash maqsadida qabul qilingan. Qarorda mahalliy byudjetlar bo’yicha hisobot berish va moliyaviy axborotni ochiqlash mexanizmlarini joriy qilish ko’zda tutilgan.

Bu qaror va farmonlar mahalli byudjetlarni samarali boshqarish, mahalliy darajada moliyaviy resurslarni oqilona sarflash va xalq ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun muhim asos bo’lib xizmat qiladi. Prezidentimizning islohotlar siyosati mahalliy boshqaruv organlari va davlat moliyaviy tizimini kuchaytirishga yo’naltirilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar

Mahalliy byudjetlarni samarali boshqarish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan choralar quyidagi yo’nalishlarda tahlil qilishni talab qiladi:

1.Byudjet daromadlari manbalari.

-Davlat daromodlari 2024-yil uchun 375 trillion so’mni tashkil etmoqda. Asosiy daromad manbalari sifatida QQS (74,04 trillion so’m), daromad solig’i (39,7 trillion so’m) va aksiz solig’i (17,5 trillion so’m) ajralib turadi.

-Mahalliy daromadlar 55,4 trillion so’mni tashkil etib, umumiy davlat byudjetida salmoqli o’rinni egallamoqda. Mahalliy soliqlar va yig’imlar ulushini oshirish bo’yicha sa’y-harakatlar daromadlar manbalarini diversifikatsiyalash imkonini bermoqda.

2.Byudjet xarajatlari va taqsimoti.

[1] https://president.uz/uz

-Umumiy xarajatlar 427,6 trillion so’mni tshkil etadi, ularning katta qismi ijtimoiy sohaga yo’naltirilgan. Bu hududlardagi infratuzulma va ta’lim-sog’liqni saqlash xizmatlarini yaxshilashga yordam beradi.

-Mahalliy darajadagi xarajatlar 86,8 trillion so’mni tshkil etmoqda, bu esa infratuzulmani rivojlantirish, ijtimoiy xizmatlarni yaxshilash va hududlararo tafovutlarni kamaytirishga qaratilgan.

3.Byudjet taqchilligi.

-2024-yil uchun davlat byudjeti taqchilligi 52,5 trillion so’mni tashkil etib, YaIMga nisbatan 4% darajasida belgilangan. Bu ko’rsatkichni qoplash uchun ichki va tashqi qarz mablag’lari jalb qilnadi,xususan, davlat qimmatli qog’ozlarni chiqarish rejalashtirilgan.

4.Islohotlarning ahamiyati.

-Soliq va byudjet siyosatining shaffofligini oshirish uchun “Ochiq byudjet” loyihalari amalga oshirilmoqda. Bunda aholiga byudjet mablag’larining qanday sarflanayotgani haqida ma’lumot berish ko’zda tutilgan.

-Mahalliy soliq organlari va davlat boshqaruv tizimining mas’uliyatini oshrish orqali xarajatlarning samaradorligini ta’minlash maqsad qilingan.

Mahalliy byudjetlar daromadi 55,4 trillion so’mni tashkil etadi, xarajatlar esa 86,8 trillion so’mga yetadi. Kamomadni qoplash uchun davlat ichki va tashqi qarzlar, shuningdek, aktivlarni xususiylashtirish mablag’larini jalb qilmoqda.

2023-2024-yil Daromadlari va xarajatlari hisobi[2].

1-jadval.

Ko’rsatkich	2023-yil (trln so’m)	2024-yil (trln so’m)	O’sish (%)
Umumiy davlat daromadlari	335,0	375,0	11,94
Umumiy davlat xarajatlari	390,0	427,6	9,64
Qo’shilgan qiymat solig’i daromadi	65,0	74,04	13,91
Aksiz solig’i daromadi	15,0	17,5	16,67
Mahalliy byudjet daromadlari	50,0	55,4	10,80
Mahalliy byudjet xarajatlari	80,0	86,8	8,50
Byudjet taqchilligi	55,0	52,5	-4,55
Davlat maqsadli jamg’armalari xarajatlari	75,0	86,8	15,73

[2] Stat.uz saytidagi malumotlari asosida talaba tomonidan tayyorlandi.

1.Moliyaviy barqarorlikni ta’minlash: Mahalliy daromadlarning oshishi hududlarning iqtisodiy mustaqilligini ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi. Soliq islohotlari davlat va mahalliy byudjetlarning daromad bazasini kengaytiradi.

2.Hududiy taraqqiyot: Ijtimoiy sohalarga yo’naltirilgan xarajatlarning ortishi aholining hayot sifatini oshiradi. Hududlararo iqtisodiy tengsizlikni kamaytirish bo’yicha ishlanayotgan dasturlar samarali natija bermoqda.

Mahalliy byudjetlar davlatning hududiy darajada ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy rivojlanishini ta’minlash uchun aajratiladigan mablag’larni boshqarish vositasi hisoblanadi.Ular quyidagi maqsadlarda ishlatiladi.

-Ijtimoiy xizmatlar ko’rsatish (ta’lim, sog’liqni saqlash, madaniyat);

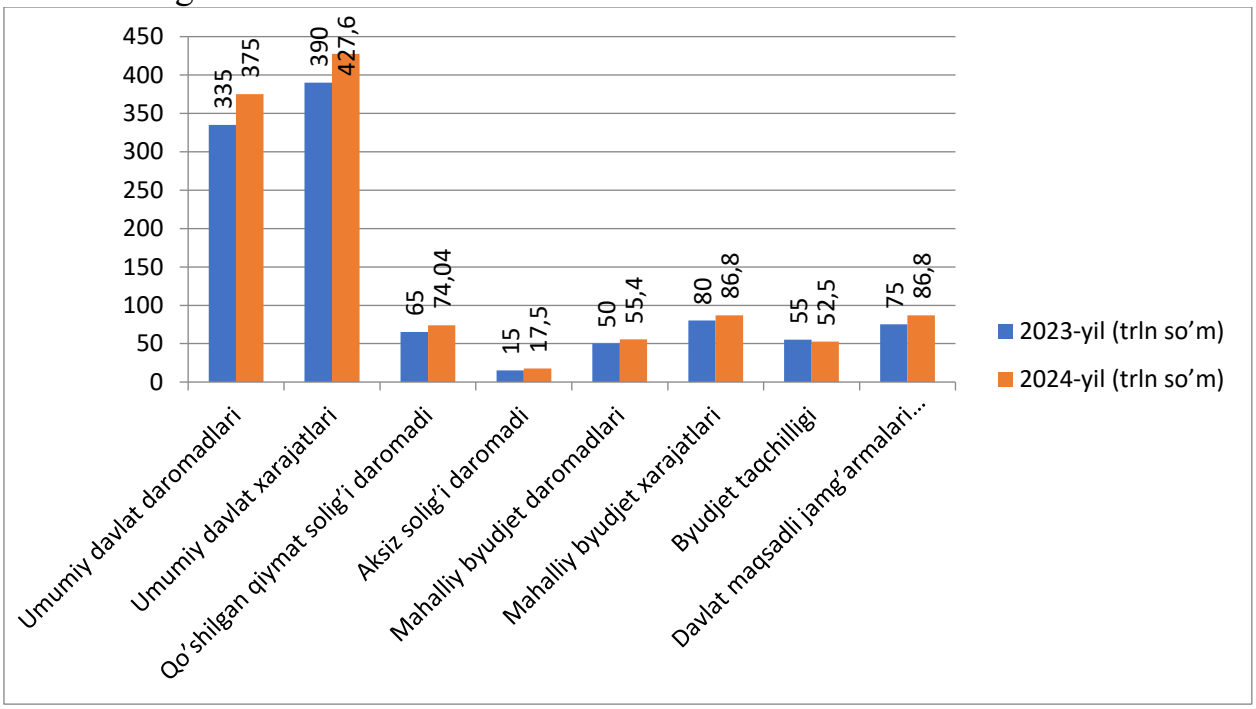
-Kommunal infratuzulmani rivojlantirish;

-Hududiy loyihalar va dasturlarni amalga oshirish;

-Xalqaro va milliy miqiyosdagi hamkorlik loyihalarini qo’llab-quvvatlash;

2023-2024-yil Daromadlari va xarajatlari hisobi[3]

1-diagramma.



Xulosa

Mahalliy byudjet xarajatlarini samarali boshqarish mamlakatning umumiy iqtisodiy rivojlanishi va hududiy barqarorligiga to’g’ridan-to’g’ri ta’sir ko’rsatadi. Samarali boshqaruv tizimi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va moliyaviy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, hududiy rivojlanish dasturlarini amalga oshirish va aholining ehtyojlarini ta’milashni o’z ichiga oladi. Bu jarayon moliyaviy intizomni mustahkamlash, ochiqlikni oshirish, korrupsiyaning oldini olish va aholining ishonchini ta’minlash orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Mahalliy byudjet xarajatlarini boshqarishda strategik rejalashtirish, qat’iy nazorat va monitoring, jamoatchilik ishtrokini ta’minlash hamda zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shuningdek, xalqaro

[3] Stat.uz saytidagi malumotlari asosida talaba tomonidan tayyorlandi.

tajribani o’rganish va mahalliy sharoitga mos innovatsion yondashuvlarni tatbiq etish samaradorlikni oshirishning muhim yo’nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, mahalliy byudjet xarajatlarining samarali boshqaruvi iqtisodiy barqarorlik, ijtimoiy rivojlanish va davlatning umumiy taraqqiyotiga xizmat qiladi. Shu bois, bu borada islohatlarni davom ettirish, shaffoflikni ta’minlash va resurslardan oqilona foydalanish mamlakat va hududiy darajada muvaffaqiyatli natijalarga erishishning muhim kalitidir.

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EKOLOGIK TA'LIM VA TARBIYA

Anotatsiya:*Ushbu maqolada o`sib kelayotgan yosh avlodning ongida ekologik ta'lim va tarbiyaning muhim o`rin egallashi, hamda ularni shakillantirishda zaruriy bilimlar keltirib o`tilgan. Unda ekologik ta'lim tarbiya nimalarni o'z ichiga olishi, qanday masaslalar borligi ko`rib chiqilgan. Shu bilan birgalikda ekologik ta'lim tarbiyaning vazilalariga ham to`xtalib o`tishni lozim topdik.*

Kalit so`zlar: *talabalar, ekologik ta'lim va tarbiyani shakllantirish, tabiat muxofazasi, ekologik madaniyatni tarbiyalash, ekologik xavfsizlik.*

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ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

Annotation:*In this article, the important place of environmental education and upbringing in the minds of the growing young generation, as well as the necessary knowledge in their formation, is mentioned. In it, what environmental education includes and what issues there are are considered. At the same time, we found it necessary to dwell on the importance of ecological education.*

Key words: *students, formation of ecological education and training, nature protection, education of ecological culture, ecological safety.*

Kirish.

Bugungi kunda hukumatimiz tomonidan har bir sohada chuqurqur islohotlar o'tkazilmoqda. Ana shunday sohalardan bir bo'lgan ekologik sohada ham muhim qonun, qaror, farmonlar ishlab chiqilib amalga joriy etilmoqda. Albatta bu qonunlarning bosh tamoyili Konstitutsiyamiz hisoblanadi. Konstitutsiyada O'zbekiston ekologik taraqqiyot strategiyasining asosiy qoidalari, ekologik va aholining ekologik xavfsizligiga doir talablar belgilangan bo'lib, ushbu siyosiy-huquqiy hujjat mamlakatimizda atrof tabiiy muhitni muhofaza qilish va tabiiy resurslardan foydalanish bo'yicha eng muhim va asosiy qoidalarni belgilab beradi.

Shu jumaladan ekologik ta’lim va ekologik toza muhit borasida ham ko`plab ishlar qilinmoqda ular amaliyotda ham o`zining natijasini bermoqda. Jumladan bu sohaga hukumat darajasida e’tibor berilmoqda. 2023-yil 30-aprelda bo`lib o`tadigan umumxalq referendumida konstitutsiyaga kiritilayotgan o`zgarishlardan biri ham axolimiz va kelajak avlod uchun qulay va ekologik toza hududni saqlab qolish konstitutsiyaviy kafolatlari yaratilmoqda.

O'tmishda atrof-muhitga e'tiborsiz munosabatda bo'lish, tabiiy resurslardan me'yoridan ortiq foydalanish va ekologik talablarni mensimaslik Orol dengizining qurishi, cho'llanish, yer va suv resurslarining tanazzuli, o'simlik va hayvonot dunyosi genofondining yomonlashuvi, biologik xilma-xillikning qisqarishi, ko'p miqdordagi sanoat, maishiy va boshqa chiqindilarning hosil bo'lishi kabi qator global va mintaqaviy ekologik muammolarning paydo bo'lishiga olib keldi. Ushbu muammolar iqlim o'zgarishi sodir bo'layotgan sharoitlarda yanada yaqqolroq va kuchliroq namoyon bo'lib, zamonaviy O'zbekiston uchun ham atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va uni sog'lomlashtirish masalalarini yanada dolzarb qilib qo'ydi.

1989-yili O’zbekistonda Tabiatni muhofaza qilish davlat qo’mitasi va uning viloyat bo’linmalari tashkil etildi. 2008-yilda esa ekologik qonunchilikni takomillashtirish, jamoat birlashmalari va fuqarolarning ekologiya-salomatlik borasidagi faoliyatlarini jadallashtirish uchun «O’zbekiston ekologik harakati» tashkil etildi va unga bir qator muhim boshqaruv funksiyalari yuklatildi. 2012-yili BMTning GEF fondi tomonidan Urganch davlat universiteti qoshidagi Barqaror rivojlanish uchun ta’lim kafedrasi va Xorazm agro-konsultativ markazi – «KRASS»ga «Amaliy ekologiya»dan maxsus o’quv standartlari va majmualarini yaratish loyihasini qo’llab-quvvatlandi [1. 114-b]. Shu bilan birgalikda 2019-yil 24-yanvarda O`zbekiston ekologik partiyasi tashkil etildi. Bu partiyaning asosiy maqasdi barqaror rivojlanishga, ekologik xavfsizlikga erishish, hozirgi va kelajak avlod uchun tabiiy resurslarni saqlash va qulay atrof muhitni yaratishga yo`naltirilgan davlat siyosatini, ro`yobga chiqarishni ta`minlash, atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish va tabiiy resurslarni saqlash davlat jamiyat va mamlakatlar har bir fuqarosining vazifasi bo`lishiga erishishga ko`maklashishga qaratilgan.

Ekologik ta’lim va tarbiya to`g`risidagi dastlabki oddiy tushunchalar o`rta maktabda boshlanadi. Maktabda o`tiladigan nazariy ekologiya tabiiy fanlar asosida o`qitilib, o`quvchilari mehnat faoliyatiga tayyorlash, tashqi muhiti ehtiyotkorlik bilan muhofaza qiluvchilar qilib tarbiyalash ishiga yordam berishi kerak. Oliy ta`limda ekologiya ta’limi tabiat muhofazasi masalalarining ilmiy asoslari chuqur va har tomonlama o`rganishga, inson faoliyati natijasida biosferada ro`y berayotgan hodisalarning sabab va qonuniyatlarini tahlil etish maqsadlariga qaratilgan. Shu bilan bir qatorda, u talabalarni maktablarda ekologiya asoslari va tabiat muhofazasi ta’limini o`qitishga tayyorlashni ham nazarda tutadi.

Ekologik ta’lim va tarbiya quyidagi asosli bo`limlarni o`z ichiga oladi:

1. Talaba va o`quvchilarni tabiat go`zalliklarini sevish, ulardan estetik zavq oling ruhida tarbiyalash.

2. Jonli va jonsiz tabiatning rivojlanish qonuniyatlari, tabiat bilan jamiyat o`rtasidagi murakkab o`zaro munosabatlar, shuningdek, inson xo`jalik faoliyatining tabiatga ta'siri oqibatlari haqida bilim berish.

3. Talaba va o`quvchilarda ekologik madaniyatni tarbiyalash. Tabiatni sevish, undan to`g`ri va ongli ravishda foydalana bilishni tarbiyalash ekologik tarbiya va madaniyatnnng asosi bo`lib, kishilarda tabiat oldida mas'uliyatni anglash malakasini hosil qiladi. Vatanni sevish, vatannarvarlik tabiatni sevishdan boshlanadi. Binobarin, o`quvchilarda tabiatga nisbatan haqiqiy muhabbat tuyg`usini hosil qilmay turib, ularni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash mumkin emas. Insonning tabiat quchog`ida bo`lishi uni ruhan tetiklashtirib, uning mehnat qobiliyatini va ijodiy faoliyatini oshiradi. Ekologik tarbiya quyidagi masalalarni o`z ichiga oladi:

- kishilarga maxsus ekologik bilim va tarbiya berib, ularda bu sohada muayyan malaka xosil qilish;
- ekologik o`zgarishlarni oldindan ko`ra bilishini tarbiyalash;
- ekologik madaniyatni singdirish va tarbiyalash;
- kishilarni tabiat «in'omlari»dan to`gri foydalanish ruhida tarbiyalash.

Tabiatning normal xolati uchun fuqarolik mas'uliyatini to`la anglash — ekologik ta'lim va tarbiyaning ifodasidir. Tabiatni muhofaza qilish va ekologik tarbiya masalasi pedagogika va psixologiya masalalarning eng muhim tarkibiy qismidir. Kishilarda tabiat qonunlariga to`la rioya etish to`g`risida va bu sohada Vatan, xalq, davlat va kelajak avlod oldidagi burch tuyg`usi va mas'uliyat hissi hosil etilmasa, ularda to`la ekologik oing va tafakkur hosil bo`lmaydi. Ekologik oing va tafakkurga ega bo`lgan har bir kishi o`z mehnat faoliyatida tabiatga ta'sir etish qanday oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkinligini oldindan ko`rib, oingli ravishda ish tutadi. Tabiatning rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini bilmaslik, ekologiya bilimlaridan bexabarlik go`yo tabiatda «o`z-o`zidan boradigan» ekologik muvozanatning mavjudligi, qandaydir «yopiq ekologik tizim»ning borligi, tabiatning qaytadan tiklanishiga aralashmaslik to`g`risidagi tamoman zararli fikrlarning tug`ilishiga sabab bo`ladi.

Ekologik tarbiya-axloqiy tarbiyaning ajralmas qismidir. Kishilarda ekologik ong va tafakkurni, ekologik dunyoqarashni hosil qilish tabiatni dialektik tushunishga yordam beradi. Hamma bosqichlarda ekologik ta'lim va tarbiyani talab etilgan darajada amalga oshirish uchun bu vazifaning muhimligini va mas'uliyatini yaxshi bilgan yoshlarni tayyorlash zarur [2. 154-b].

Ekologik ta'lim-tarbiyaning asosiy vazifa va maqsadlari inson tabiat bilan va unda sodir bolayotgan voqeliklar bilan qiziqtirish, inson, tabiat o'rtasidagi muammolarning kelib chiqish sabablarini aniqlash, yechish yo'llari, chora-tadbirlarini topish yetarli ekologik bilimlarga ega bo'lgan holda atrof-muhit muhofazasini amalga oshirishdir. Ekologik ta'lim-tarbiyaning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Jamiyat va tabiatning rivojlanish qonunlari; ular o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni chuqur o'rgatish va zamonaviy fikrlay oladigan shaxsni tayyorlash;

Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rejalashtirish va ishlab chiqarish kuchlarini yo'naltirishda turli tabiiy hududlarning ekologik holatini biladigan va kelajakning ekologik rejasini tuzadigan avlodni tarbiyalash;

Har bir inson, jamiyat va jamiyat ichidagi turli guruhlar, toifalar, sinflarning o'zlari yashab turgan tabiat, uning boyliklarini saqlashga xizmat qiladigan yoshlarni yetishtirish;

Jamiyat a'zolariga o'zlarining ijtimoiy, madaniy, diniy qarashlari va urf-odatlarini rivojlantirishda yashab turgan joy, vodiy, adirlar, tog'larning go'zalligi, ularning inson hayoti va salomatligidagi ahamiyatini tushuntirish, yosh avlodda tabiatga nisbatan mehr-muhabbat uyg'otish ishlarini olib borish.

Yuqoridagi vazifalarni amalga oshirishda bog'cha tarbiyachilari, maktab va o'quv yurtlari o'qituvchilari, turli o`yinlar, kinofilmlar orqali tabiiy va ijtimoiy fanlarni o'tishda o'zlari yashab turgan joydagi tabiiy voqelik va ekologik holatlarga bog'lab, ta'lim-tarbiya ishlarini olib borishi hamda darslar o'tishi kerak.

Shunday ishlar amalga oshirilganda har bir bog'cha bolasi, maktab o`quvchisi va talabalar o'simlikning qurishi, qushning ucholmasligi, adir yoki to'qayning yonishi, suvning befoyda oqishiga befarq bo`lmaydi. Tabiat, uning jonzotlariga, o'zi ichadigan suvga nisbatan joni achishadi, ahvolni yaxshilash uchun ichki intilish tuyg'usi vujudga keladi. Bu esa insondagi yangi biologik kuchdir. Uning yangi aql-zakovatining inqilobi, ekologik ta'lim-tarbiyaning g'alabasi bo'ladi.

Ekologik ta'lim asosi inson, jamiyat a'zolarini tabiat va uning boyliklarini saqlash, tejamkorlik bilan foydalanishda to'g'ri va oqilona yo'l tutishi, amaliy ishlarni muhit muammolarini yechishga bag'ishlashi, shaxsning ekologik ta'limoti, tarbiyasi va madaniyatiga bogilqdir [3.410-b].

Atrof-muhitga g'amxo'rlik qilib, siz yosh avlodning axloqiy, ma'naviy, ijtimoiy va madaniy hayotini rivojlantirishning ajralmas qismi bo'lishingiz kerak. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda elita institutlarining mezonlaridan biri ularga tarbiyaviy va o'quv muhitni yoshlikdanoq singdirib borilishidir. Bolalarning yoshligida kelajakda duch keladigan ekologik muammolar muammolari bilan tanishishi mumkin. Bolalarning qobiliyatini rivojlantirish uchun,bu qarorlarni yanada tejamkor va atrof-muhitga do'stona munosabatda bo'lish, birinchi navbatda, tizimli ekologik ta'limni rivojlantirish zarurati asosiy o`rin egallaydi. Xulosa o`rnida aytadigan bo`lsak tabiatni seva bilishni, undan to'g'ri va ongli ravishda foydalana bilishni tarbiyalash ekologik tarbiya va ekologik madaniyatning asosi bo'lib, kishilarda tabiat oldida ma'suliyatning anglash hissiyotini hosil qiladi. Aytish mumkinki, inson aqliy faoliyatining oliy darajadagi bosqichilaridan biri bu ekologik tarbiyadir. Zero, inson o'zini anglashi va uning atrof muhitga bo'lgan munosabatini ijobiylashtirishi, yani kundalik xayotimizda tabiatga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin bo'lgan har qanday hatti-harakati oqibatini avvaldan anglab yetishi va shunga yarasha faoliyat ko'rsatishi, tegishli bilim va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lishi, har birimiz o'zimizni tabiatning ajralmas bir bo'lagi va uning xaloskori ekanligimizni unutmasligimiz lozim. Shuning uchun ta'lim-tarbiyaning barcha bosqichlarida tinglovchi va tarbiyalanuvchilarni ekologik ta'lim

va tarbiyani rivojlantirib borish har birimizning tabiat oldidagi muqaddas burchimiz bo‘lib qolishi lozim.

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EKOLOGIK KOMPITENTLIK: KENG DUNYOQARASH VA TOZA HAYOT SARI YO'L

Anotatsiya: *Bugungi ta'lim tizimining yangilanish jarayonlari davrida talabalarda ekologik dunyoqarashinii shakllantirishning zarurligi davr talabi bo'lmoqda. Ushbu maqolada mazkur talabni jamiyat, davlat va ta'lim muassasalari orqali amalga oshirishning imkoniyatlari o'z ifodasini topgan. Shu bilan birgalikda ekologi dunyoqarashni shakillantirishning sharq mutafakkirlarining qarashlari, diniy manbaalarda keltirilgan qarashlardan namunalar keltirib o'tilgan.*

Tayanch so'zlar*: ekologik madaniyat, huquqiy asoslar, ekologik me'yorlar, ijtimoiy munosabatlar, ekologik faoliyat.*

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ECOLOGICAL COMPETENCE: THE PATH TO A BROAD OUTLOOK AND A CLEAN LIFE

Abstract: *During the modern education system renewal process, the necessity of forming an ecological worldview among students is becoming a demand of the time. This article describes the possibilities of implementing this demand through society, state and educational institutions. At the same time, examples of views of eastern thinkers and religious sources on the formation of an ecological worldview are given.*

Keyword: *ecological culture, legal bases, ecological standards, social relations, ecological activities.*

KIRISH

Bugungi kunda kuzatilayotgan ekologik muammolar nafaqat ekologik muammo balki bu, aslida, insoniyat taraqqiyotini ishlab chiqarish va tasavvur qilishning ma'lum bir yo'lining muammosi va shuning uchun u qadriyatlar muammosidir. U kuch va bilimning ma'lum shakllariga asoslangan degradatsiyaning ijtimoiy-ekologik jarayonlarida kelib chiqadi. Bir necha o‘n

yilliklar davomida mamlakatimizda ham, dunyoning deyarli barcha mamlakatlarida ham ta’lim tizimidagi islohotlar ekologik ta’limni turli darajadagi o‘quv dasturlariga ekologik muammolarni o‘rgatishning muhim mazmuni sifatida kiritdi. Hozir kunda ekologik ta’lim sayyoradagi barcha odamlarga ta'sir qiladi. Garchi ta’lim tizimida uzoq vaqtdan beri o'z darslariga bugungi kunda ekologik ta'lim doirasida tuzilgan mavzularni o'rgatishni boshlagan bo'lsalar ham, ushbu material ushbu bilim sohasida yangi nazariy nuqtai nazarni tarqatish va qabul qilishni rag'batlantirishni maqsad qilgan, ammo bugungi kunda ekologik dunyoqarashni rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Ma’lumki ekologik dunyoqarash bugun paydo bo’lib qolgan narsa emas. Bu jarayon uzoq davrlar mobaynida shakillanib kelganligi barchamizga ma’lum. Insoniyat tamadduniga o’zining ulkan xissasini qo’shgan g’arb va sharq mutafakkirlarining bu boradagi ishlarini yodga olb o’tish lozimdir.

Har qaysi tarixiy davrlarda ham insonlarning tabiatga bo'lgan munosabatlari mavjud bo'lgan. Sharq mutafakkirlari asarlarida halollik, poklik, atrof-muhitning

tozaligi va tabiatni sevish xislatlariga ahamiyat berilgan. Vatandoshimiz ibn Sino «Tabiatda g'ubor bo'lmaganda insonlar umri yanada uzayishi» haqidagi nazariyani ilgari surgan. Chex pedagogi Ya.A.Komenskiy XVII asrda ta’lim jarayonining mohiyatini ilmiy asoslashga urindi. Alloma bolaning aqliy, jismoniy o'sishini tabiat qonuniyatiga muvofiq kelishi g'oyasini asoslagan. XVIII asrda fransuz olimi Jan Jak Russo ham insonning tabiat va jamiyatdagi o'rni haqidagi falsafiy g'oyalar asosida ta’lim mohiyatini ochib berishga harakat qilgan. Uning fikricha, ta’lim jarayonining mohiyati bolaning atrof-muhitni bilishiga asoslanadi.

Ekologik va nafosat tarbiyasining vositalari o'quvchilarni go'zallikni sevish

ruhida tarbiyalash maqsadida turmush, tabiat, san’at go'zalligi va bolalarning badiiy faoliyatini tashkil etishga yo'naltirilgan pedagogik jarayonda qo'llaniluvchi omillar sanaladi. Tabiat, mehnat, insoniy munosabatlar ekologik tarbiya vositasidir. Tabiat ekologik tarbiyaning muhim manbaidir. K.D.Ushinskiy tabiatni yosh avlod estetik tuyg'ularining rivojlanishiga chuqur ta’sir ko'rsatadigan ajoyib tarbiyachidir, degan edi. Sayohat, sayr, tabiatga bag'ishlangan san’at asarlarini o'rganish mazkur yo'nalishdagi an’anaviy faoliyatlardir. Biroq tabiat ichida bo'lishning o'zi etarli emas. Tabiatdagi go'zallikni ko'ra bilish, his etish lozim. Bunday qobiliyat asta-sekin rivojlanib boradi. Sayr, ekskursiya hamda maktab tajribaviy yer maydonchasida ishlash paytida o'qituvchilar e’tiborni tabiat boyliklariga, uning shaklidagi mukammalliklarga qaratish nafosat, tabiatni sevish ehtiyojigina bo'lmay, shuningdek, uni ehtiyotlashdan ham iboratligini o'quvchilarga tushuntirib borishlari lozim [2].

Ekologik dunyoqarash bugungi kunda shunday bir qadrli sifat bo’lib bormoqdaki mamlakat aholisining, mentalitetining bir ko’rinishi sifatida ham namoyon bo’lmoqda. Albatta bu ekologik dunyoqarashni dastlabki tamal toshi ta’lim jarayonidan boshlanadi. Ta’lim jarayonida atrof-muhitga ehtiyotkorona munosabatda bo’lishni nafaqat o’rgatish balki, bunga ta’lim beruvchilar ham amaliy jihatdan namuna bo’lishlari lozimdir.

Ekologik dunyoqarashimizni o'zgartirishimiz yoki oldingidek «Tabiatdagi barcha narsalar inson uchun xizmat qiladi» degan fikrdan voz kechib, endilikda «Tabiat bizning uyimiz, biz uning bir bo'lagimiz, tabiatni asrab avaylashimiz lozim» degan shiorni, doimo dilimizda va tilimizda takrorlab unga amal qilishimiz kerak. Inson o'zini tabiatni bir bo'lagi va unga xamoxang ekanligini, tabiiy jarayonlarga aralashmasligi va tabiat qonunlarini buzmasligi, agarda bu qonunlar buzilsa misli ko'rilmagan og'ir oqibatlarga olib kelishini tushinib etishi kerak.

Birinchi Prezidentimiz Islom Karimov ta'kidlaganlaridek «Asrlar tutash kelgan pallada butun insoniyat, mamlakatimiz axolisi juda katta ekologik xavfga duch kelib qoldi. Buni sezmaslik, qo'l qovushtirib o'tirish o'z-o'zini o'limga maxkum etish bilan barobardir» [3]. Shuning uchun ekologik madaniyat, ekologik bilimlar va tushunchalar xar bir insonga faqatgina uning turmish tarzi yaxshilanishi uchun emas, balki uning tabiat bilan xamoxang bo'lishi uchun xam kerakdir. Ekologik madaniyat, bilim va ma`lumotga ega inson xech kachon tabiatga nisbatan salbiy munosabatda bo'lmaydi.

Tabiatning ekologik barqarorligi, turg'unligi va uning tabiiy qonunlari buzilishiga insonda ekologik bilimlar yetishmasligi, kelajakda ekologik xolat qanday bo'lishini oldindan ko'ra bilmasligi sabab bo'ldi. Ekologik bilim tirik tabiatning tuzilishi, rivojlanishi, o'zgarishi, yer yuzidagi tirik jonzodlarning xolati, ularni bir-birlari va atrof-muxit o'rtasida bo'lib turadigan munosabatlarini, tabiiy boyliklarning son va sifatini, xajmini, xillarini xamda ularni saqlash va tejamkorlik bilan foydalanish yo'llarini o'zlashtirishdan iborat. Ekologik ta'lim va tarbiyaning tub ma'nosi - bu tabiat va jamiyat urtasidagi doimiy birlik va ularni bir-birlariga bog'lovchi tabiiy xamda ijtimoiy qonunlarni o'rganish, xayotga tatbiq, qilish yo'li bilan tabiiy barqqarorlikni saqlashdan iborat [4].

NATIJALAR

Bugungi kunda barchamizning qulog'imizga eshitilayotgan, ommaviy axborot vositalarida tinimsiz bong urayotgan «Toza shaxar», «Ekologik toza hudud», «Ekologik toza maxsulot» kabi shu va shunga o'xshash jumlalarni tinimsiz eshitmoqdamiz. Bu jumlalarning zamirida olam-olam ma'no yotganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Tozalik, tabiiylik bugungi kunda insonga uchun suv va havodek zarur bo'lmoqda. Buni rivojlantirish uchun esa har birimiz ta'lim jarayonida bo'ladimi, jamiyat orasida bo'ladimi ekologik bilimni targ'ib qilishimiz va o'zimiz ham shunga amal qilishimiz lozimdir. Jamiyatning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, ma'naviy taraqqiyoti shaxsning xar tomonlama kamol topishi bilan bog'lik. Xususan ona tabiatning bir zarrasi bo'lgan inson barkamolligi uning tabiatga munosabati, o'z oilaviy muxiti, butun borliqqa mexr-muxabbati asosida shakllanishi xam tabiiy xol, albatta. Shaxsda ekologik dunyoqarashni boyitishga xizmat qiluvchi milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar moxiyatini o' rganib chiqib quyidagicha xulosalarga kelish mumkin:

- ekologik dunyoqarashning shakllanish evolyutsiyasi insonning yashash tarzi, qadriyatlari bilan mushtarak xolda xar bir davr mazmuni, xususiyatlarini o'zida aks ettirish bilan bir vaqtda tabiat va borliqqa tegishli yangi tushuncha xamda kontseptsiyalar bilan mazmunan boyib boradi;

- dunyoqarashning barcha shakllari kabi ekologik dunyoqarash xam millat va xalq merosi, qadriyatlari bilan aloqadorlikda takomillashadi, boyiydi va ijtimoiy amaliyotga singadi;

- sivilizatsiyalararo muloqot asri bo'lgan XXI asrda tabiiy va ijtimoiy muxitdagi global o'zgarishlar shaxs ekologik dunyoqarashiga individual va ijtimoiy ma'noda o'z ta'sirini o'tkazib xar bir aloxida kishini milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga extiyojmandligini yanada oshiradi [1].

MUHOKAMA

Ekologik axloqiy qarashlar va madaniyatni shakillantirishda dinimizning muqaddas kitobi bo'lmish Quroni Karim, xadislardan foydalanmog'imiz zarur. Bugungi kunda ekologik madaniyatni shakillantirish masalasiga turlicha yondoshuv va qarashlar mavjud. Tarixda ulamolarimizdan Imom al-Buxoriy, Imom at-Termiziy, al-Moturudiy, Abu Nasr Forobiy, G'azzoliy, Husayn Voiz Koshifiy, Mahmud az-Zamaxshariy, Jaloliddin Rumiylarning asarlarida Quroni Karim va Xadisi shariflardan foydalangan xolda komil inson tarbiyasiga qo'yiladigan talablar bayon qilingan. Tabiat, borliqni asrashga undash, tabiiy omillardan tejamkorlik bilan foydalanish masalalari nafaqat ekolog yoki pedagoglarni, balki din peshvolarining ham diqqat markazida turganligi bizni quvontiradi [5].

Payg'ambarimiz (sollallohu alayhi va sallam): «Din (Islom) poklik ustiga qurilgandir», deydilar. Demak, poklik-ozodalik yo'lida qilingan har bir ish yuqori baholanadi. Shu yo'lda amal qilgan kishiga yuqori martaba va ulkan ajr-savoblar beriladi. Islom dini insonni turar joyini pok-ozoda tutishga buyurarkan, bu uning ibodati qabul bo'lishiga xizmat qilishni uqtiradi. Ibodat paytida makon pokligiga alohida diqqat qilinishi lozimligini ko'rsatadi. Hadisda: «Albatta, Alloh taolo pokdir, poklik va ozodalikni yoqtiradi. Saxiydir, saxovatni xush ko'radi. Poklaninglar, yon-atroflaringni ozoda, hovli, uy-joylaringizni toza tutinglar», deyiladi (Imom Termiziy rivoyati). Shu talabga javoban turar joylarimizni saranjom-sarishta, ozoda tutishimiz lozim [6].

Aytib o'tilgan hikmatlarga amal qilish uchu avvalo undan habardor bo'lishimiz lozimdir. Bu esa o'z navbatida ma'naviyatimiz ham yuksaltirishga xizmat qiladi.

Albatta, bu dunyoda halol va pok yashashni o'zi uchun hayotiy e'tiqod, oliy maqsad deb biladigan odamlar ko'pchilikni tashkil qiladi. Aynan ana shunday insonlar va ularning ezgu ishlari tufayli bu yorug' olamda ma'naviyat hamisha barqaror bo'lib keladi. Lekin, bunday olijanob fazilatlardan butunlay uzoq bo'lib yashaydigan, hayotning ma'no-mazmunini o'zicha talqin qiladigan shaxslar ham oz emas. Ming afsuski, ular o'zini xuddiki dunyoning haqiqiy egasidek, bekamu ko'st, boshqalarning havasini tortadigan umr kechirayotgandek, baxt qushi boshiga qo'ngandek his qilishga urinadi [7].

Payg'ambarimiz (sollallohu alayhi va sallam) odamlarni ko'cha va yo'llarni ham ozoda tutishga targ'ib qilganlar. U zot bunday marhamat qiladilar: «Odamlar yo'lidagi ozor beruvchi narsalarni olib tashlanglar». Rasulullоh (sollallohu alayhi vasallam) yana: «Imon yetmish nechta qismdir. Uning eng yuqorisi tavhid bo'lsa, eng quyisi yo'lda ozor beradigan narsani olib tashlashdir», deya ta'lim berganlar.

Inson o'zi yashayotgan joylarni ozoda tutsa, odamlarga zarar beradigan narsalarni yo'ldan olib tashlasa, Alloh taolo buning evaziga uning gunohlarini mag'firat qiladi. Bu haqda Payg'ambarimiz (sollallohu alayhi va sallam): «Bir kishi yo'lda ketayotib, ko'zi tikanli bir shox-shabbaga tushdi. U yo'ldan odamlarga zarar beradigan o'sha shox-shabbani olib tashladi. Alloh taolo bu ish uchun u kishining gunohlarini kechirdi», deganlar. Yo'llar, ish joylari va ibodat joylarini ham ozoda saqlashga undagan Payg'ambarimiz (sollallohu alayhi va sallam):

✓ Har bir insonda uch yuz oltmishta bo'g'im bor. Har bir bo'g'imi uchun sadaqa qilib turish lozim, dedilar. Odamlar so'rashdi:

✓ Yo Rasulullоh, uch yuz oltmish bo'g'imga sadaqa qilishga kimning toqati etadi?

✓ Shunda Payg'ambarimiz (alayhisalom):

✓ Agar ikki rakat zuho namozini o'qiy olmasanglar yo masjiddagi balg'amni ketkazing yoki yo'lda zarar beradigan narsani chetga surib qo'yinglar, deb javob

✓ berdilar. Islom dinida ko'cha, yo'lga, ariqlar va ulardagi suvlarga har xil chiqindi-axlatlarni tashlab nopok Poklik va ozodalik dini qilish qattiq qoralanadi [6. 73-b].

XULOSA

Ekologik dunyoqarash ta'lim muassasalari uchun inson madaniyati va inson hayoti o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni, atrof-muhitga nisbatan individual mas'uliyatni va jamiyatni, shaxsiy xatti harakatlarning ijtimoiy harakatini tushunishga hissa qo'shishga harakat qilish imkoniyatidir. O’quv yurtlari o’quvchilarda ko’nikma va laboratoriya mashg’ulotlaridan foydalangan holda ekologik ta’limga bo’lgan ishtiyoqini uyg’otish uchun o’quv dasturlarini moslashtirib, yangi turdagi ta’limni

rivojlantirishlari, tabiatda xizmat va amaliy mashg’ulotlarini rivojlantirishlari, kerak. Jamiyatning xulq-atvori bog'larda, daryolarda, tozalash tadbirlarida, turistik yo'llardagi chiqindilarni qayta ishlash, o'simliklar amaliy saboq sifatida va turli xil tashqi ta'sir omillarining ta'sirida namoyon bo’ladi. Ularni to’g’ri yo’naltirish orqali ijodkorlik sifatini rivojlantirib chiqindidan zamonaviy moda, badiiy rasm yoki dizayn arxitekturasini yaratish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Ekologik ta'limning tayanchi va tayanchi bo'lgan talabalar universitetlarini rag'batlantirish, yangi fuqaroni turli harakatlarga undash zarurdir. Xulos qilib aytganda diniy va dunyoviy manbaalardan foydalanib jamiyatimizning har bir a’zosini ekologik dunyoqarashini yuksaltirishga undashimiz lozimdir. Chunki tabiiy muhitni asrar ekanim bu esa o’z navbatida iqtisodiyotimizga, tabiiy boyliklarimizga, mamlakatning kelajagi va yoshlarimizning farovon hayot kechirishi uchun o’z hissamizni qo’shgan bo’lamiz.

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AVTONOM ROBOTLAR VA MEXANIZMLARDA MATEMATIK BILIMLARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada avtonom harakatlanuvchi robotlar va harakatlanuvchi mexanizmlarni loyihalashda, harakatlanishida va mustaqil qarorlar qabul qilishda matematik bilimlarni ahamiyati ko‘rib chiqilgan. Loyihalashtirilayotgan robototexnilalarni matematika fanining qaysi sohalaridan foydalanib bajarilayotganligi o‘rganib chiqilgan.*

Kalit so’zlar: *robot, avtonom harakatlanivchirobot va mexanizmlar, robotlashgan qurilmalar, matematika, chiziqli algebra, vektorlar nazariyasi, polinom, differensial tenglamalar.*

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USING MATHEMATICAL KNOWLEDGE IN AUTONOMOUS ROBOTS AND MECHANISMS

Absract: *This article examines the importance of mathematical knowledge in the design, movement, and independent decision-making of autonomous robots and moving mechanisms. It has been studied which fields of mathematics are being used to implement the robotic technologies being designed.*

Key words: *robot, autonomous moving robot and mechanisms, robotic devices, mathematics, linear algebra, theory of vectors, polynomial, differential equations.*

Kirish qismi. Og‘ir, kuch talab qiladigan va doimiy bajariladigan vazifalarni insoniyat qadim davrlardan boshlab qurilmalar yordamida bajarib keladi. Og‘ir yuklarni ko‘tarish yoki siljitishda richaglar, aylanuvchi mexanizmlardan, yuqoriga suv va boshqa narsalarni ko‘tarishda aylanma harakat qiluvchi (charxpalak, vintli) qurilmalardan foydalanilgan. Bu qurilmalarni yaratishda, muvozanatga keltirishda va o‘zaro ta’sirsiz (bir nechta qurilmalarni biri ikkinchisiga halaqit bermagan holda) harakatlanish uchun matematik bilimlarga tayaniladi.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Hozirgi kunda insoniyat o‘z faoliyati davomida robotlardan, robotlashtirilgan qurilmalardan keng miqiyosda foydalanilmoqda. Bunday qurilmalarni yasashda, loyihalashda va dasturiy ta’minotini yaratishda fizika, kimyo fanlari va ularning tarkibidagi yanfi fanlardan tashqari matematik bilimlardan foydalanish ko‘rib chiqilgan. O‘rganish natijasida matematikaning chiziqli algebra(matritsa va determinantlar nazariyasi), vektorlar

nazariyasi, polinomlar nazariyasi, Dekart, silindrik va sferik kordinatalar sistemasi, Li algebrasi va differensial tenglamalar kabi bo‘limlarida qo‘lga kiritilgan bilimlardan foydalanishi aniqlandi.

Mexanizmlar nazariyasi - geometriya, harakatchanlik (erkinlik darajalari), topologiya va geometrik shakllar bilan bog'langan qattiq jismlar orasidagi nisbiy harakat o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni o'rganadigan mexanikaning amaliy fanidir. So'nggi o'n yilliklarda kinematika va mexanizmlar sohasidagi bilimlar sezilarli darajada oshdi, bu esa kinematik tahlil usullarining butunlay yangilanishiga olib keldi. Kinematika algebralari va polinomli tenglamalarni optimal yechishda qo‘llaniladigan matematik usullarning rivojlanishi bilan bir vaqtda mexanizmlarning otasi sifatida tanilgan Freydenshteyn tomonidan o‘sha paytda ko‘rib chiqilgan masalalarni shakllantirish va nafis tarzda yechish mumkin bo‘ldi. , zamonaviy kinematikaning Everesti sifatida. Ushbu kitobning asosiy maqsadi kinematik tahlil usullariga yangilangan yondashuv, shuningdek, planar va fazoviy mexanizmlarda eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan harakatchanlik mezonlarini ko'rib chiqishdir. Robot manipulyatorlarining kinematik tahlilidagi ilovalar kitobda keltirilgan materialni to'ldiradi. Kitobda ko'rsatilgan materiallar bakalavriat va magistratura talabalari, professorlar, tadqiqotchilar va mashinasozlik, mexatronika, elektrotexnika, robototexnika, aeronavtika va tegishli kasblar sohasidagi mutaxassislar uchun foydali bo'lishi mumkin.. Ko'p nomli tenglamalar ko'pincha murakkab kinematik zanjirlarning siljish tahlilidan kelib chiqadi. Algebraik usul, Silvestrning dialitik yo'q qilish usuli va gomotopiya tamoyillari kabi matematik protseduralarning kiritilishi, shubhasiz, mexanizmlarning joy almashish tahlilini aniq va tushunarli tarzda shakllantirish va hal qilish imkonini beradigan mavzulardir. Bundan tashqari, ushbu usullar an'anaviy raqamli usullarni minimallashtirish va hatto ba'zi hollarda ulardan qochish orqali robot manipulyatorlarining fazoviy holatini tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Yuqori tartibli tahlillarda muhim mavzu bo'lgan turli xil aylanadigan mos yozuvlar ramkalarini o'z ichiga olgan ixtiyoriy vektorlarning vaqt hosilalarini o'rganish 2- qismni yakunlaydi . 3- qism mexanizmlar nazariyasi bo'yicha har qanday kitobning klassik mavzusiga bag'ishlangan: harakat geometriyasi. Ushbu bo'limda mexanizmlarning tarkibiy elementlarini o'rganish bilan bir qatorda, mexanizmlarning harakatchanligini hisoblashda an'anaviy mezonlar, masalan, Grübler mezoni, Kutzbax-Grubler-Chebishev formulasi va Kutzbax-Grubler- kabilar ko'rib chiqiladi. Malyshev mezoni. Ushbu harakatchanlik mezonlarining ilovalari va istisnolari planar va fazoviy manipulyatorlardagi ilovalar bilan tasvirlangan. Siljish tahlili yopiq va ochiq kinematik zanjirlarga bo'linadi. Yopiq kinematik zanjirlarni siljish tahlilida algebraik geometriya yopiq shaklli yechimlarni olish maqsadida yoki mexanizmning murakkabligini hisobga olgan holda buning iloji bo'lmasa, Nyuton-Rafson texnikasi va Nyuton-gomotopiya kabi sonli usullardan foydalaniladi. usuli qo'llaniladi. Boshqa tomondan, ochiq kinematik zanjirlarda Denavit-Hartenberg vakilligining kashshoflari bo'lgan bir hil koordinata o'zgartirish matritsalari qo'llaniladi. Mexanizmlarning tezlik tahlilini yechishda vektor, grafik va analitik usullarni qo'llash orqali tezlik mavzusiga yondashiladi. Xususan, tezlikning kirish-

chiqish tenglamasini analitik usulda chiqarish mexanizmlarning mumkin bo'lgan yagona konfiguratsiyasini aniq yoritish imkonini beradi.

Matritsalar va determinantlar bilan ishlash ko'nikmalari qattiq jism kinematikasini o'rganishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Mexanizmlar va robot manipulyatorlarining kinematikasidagi muammolar bilan bog'liq matematik modellar ular hal qilmoqchi bo'lgan fizik hodisalarning to'g'ri va o'qilishi mumkin bo'lgan tasvirlarini talab qiladi.

Kommutativ halqa berilgan *n ta vektor fazoning n ta* argumentining funksiyasi . Bu funktsiya vektorlarni qo'shish tartibini saqlash va ularni skalerlar bilan ko'paytirish bilan tavsiflanadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, determinant vektor fazoda o'zgaruvchan ko'p chiziqli shakldir. Qizig'i shundaki, determinantlar matritsalardan oldingi hisoblanadi. Oddiyroq qilib aytganda, determinant kvadrat matritsa bilan bog'langan yagona qiymatdir. Matritsalarni o'rganishda determinantlarga murojaat qilish muqarrar va aksincha. Shunday qilib, birinchi navbatda matritsalar mavzusiga to'xtalib, so'ngra determinantlarga e'tibor qaratiladigan hissaning tanlangan tartibi buning aksi bo'lishi mumkin edi.

A = [a_{ij} bo'lsin] *(i* = 1 , 2 , .., *n* ; *j* = 1 , 2 , .. ., *n) n* tartibli kvadrat matritsa , *A* , det *A* ning determinantini hisoblash uchun Leybnits formulasi berilgan. tomonidan

$$\det A = \sum_{\sigma \in P_n} sgn(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^{n} a_{i,\sigma_i}$$

Bu yerda, *P n - almashtirishlar to'plami va yig'indisi s* ning almashtirishlari bo'yicha hisoblanadi. to'plamning { 1 , 2 ,. . . , *n* } . Boshqa tomondan, agar almashtirish juft bo'lsa *sgn(s)* =+ 1 va toq bo'lsa *sgn(s)* = - 1. Leybnits shakli yordamida matritsaning determinantini hisoblashni Laplas teoremasini qo'llash orqali tizimlashtirish mumkin.

Laplas teoremasi yuqori tartibli matritsalardagi determinantlarni hisoblashni soddalashtiradigan matematik vositadir. Usul dastlabki determinantni kichikroq determinantlar yig'indisiga ajratishga asoslangan. Teorema shunday xulosaga keladi: *n* tartibli kvadrat matritsaning determinanti qo‘shilgan matritsaning determinanti orqali satr yoki ustunning har bir elementi ko‘paytmalari yig‘indisiga ajralishi mumkin.

A = [a_{ij} bo'lsin] *(i* = 1 , 2 , .., *n* ; *j* = 1 , 2 , .., *n) n* tartibli kvadrat matritsa bo‘lsin . Laplas teoremasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, *A* ning determinantini *A ning istalgan r* qatori yoki *c* ustuni sifatida hisoblash mumkin .

Kinematikada vektor kattalik yoki modulga ega bo'lgan va chiziq segmenti va chiziqning ekstremal nuqtalaridan birining oxirida joylashgan o'q bilan ifodalangan yo'nalishga ega bo'lgan matematik ob'ektdir. Modul - bu chiziqning uzunligi, yo'nalish esa uch o'lchovli Evklid fazosida chiziqning yo'nalishini bildiradi. Ok vektor yo'nalishini ko'rsatadi. Vektorlar qalin bosh yoki kichik harflar bilan belgilanadi, ya'ni *V* yoki *v bir xil vektorni, modul esa bir xil harf bilan, lekin kursivda V* yoki *v* bilan belgilanadi . 3.2- rasmga asoslanib , vektorlarni tasniflash mumkin: i) erkin vektorlar, ular biron bir aniq nuqtada qo'llanilmaydi, *A vektori B*

vektori bilan bir xil modul va yo'nalishga ega ; ii) siljish vektorlari, ularning qo'llanish nuqtasi ularning harakat chizig'ining istalgan nuqtasida; iii) bog'langan vektor, u ma'lum bir nuqtada qo'llaniladi, qo'llash nuqtasi doira bilan ko'rsatilgan. Garchi matematiklar uchun bog'langan vektor aberratsiyadir. Ushbu kitobning maqsadlari uchun ikkinchisining kontseptsiyasi eng foydali hisoblanadi.

3.2- rasmda ko'rsatilgan turlarga qo'shimcha ravishda vektorlarni ularning tarkibiy qismlarining xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda tasniflash juda foydali . Masalan, kinematikada quyidagi vektor turlari takroriy qo'llaniladi:

• Birlik vektorlari, ularning moduli skalyar 1;

• Kollinear vektorlar bir xil ta’sir chizig‘ini taqsimlovchi vektorlardir;

• Parallel vektorlar - ta'sir chiziqlari parallel bo'lgan vektorlar;

• Bir vaqtda vektorlar - ta'sir chiziqlari umumiy nuqta bilan kesishadigan vektorlar;

• Komplanar vektorlar bir tekislikda yotuvchi vektorlardir.

• Qarama-qarshi vektorlar bir xil modul va yo‘nalishga ega, lekin qarama-qarshi yo‘nalishga ega vektorlardir.

Konvergentsiya - bu chiziqli bo'lmagan tenglamalar tizimini echishda qo'llanilganda, algoritm samaradorligining asosiy ko'rsatkichidir. Topologik fazo - bu mos keladigan to'plamning kichik to'plamlari orqali konvergentsiya tushunchasini rasmiy ravishda aniqlash imkonini beruvchi matematik tuzilma. Algebraik topologiya - topologik bo'shliqlarni gomeomorfizmgacha o'rganadigan matematikaning bo'limi bo'lib, u topologik bo'shliqlar orasidagi uzluksiz bijektiv funktsiya sifatida tushuniladi va uning teskarisi uzluksizdir. Ushbu tushunchalar tufayli topologik bo'shliqlar gomotopiya ekvivalentiga qadar tasniflanishi mumkin, bu esa gomotopiya guruhlarini keltirib chiqaradi, eng oddiyi fazodagi yopiq egri chiziqlar oilalari haqidagi ma'lumotlarni yozadigan asosiy guruhdir. Ikki xaritalash gomotopik deyiladi, agar biri uzluksiz ravishda ikkinchisiga deformatsiya qilinsa, go'yo u o'zining kelib chiqishida bezovtalanib, foydali narsaga aylantirilsa, masalan, ko'phadli tenglamaning yechimi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, gomotopiya - bu gomotopiya sinflarini aniqlash imkonini beruvchi ekvivalentlik munosabati. Nochiziqli tenglamalarni yechishda gomotopiya Nyuton-Rafson usulining yaqinlashuv masalalarini bartaraf etadigan matematik vositadir. Bundan tashqari, gomotopiya chiziqli bo'lmagan tenglamalar tizimining bir nechta haqiqiy echimlarini topishga imkon beradi, bu Nyuton-Rafson texnikasining yana bir cheklovidir. Bootstrap usuli yoki parametrlarni buzish usuli sifatida ham tanilgan usul 20-asrning o'rtalariga to'g'ri keladi. Misol uchun, u 1960-yillarda mexanizm sintezi muammolarida ishlatilgan.

Geometriya - matematikaning ob'ektlarning o'lchovli xususiyatlarini o'rganadigan qismi. Harakat esa qattiq jismning inertial sanoq sistemasiga nisbatan holatining bir zumda o'zgarishidir. Mexanizm - bu geometrik shakllar bilan bog'langan qattiq jismlar to'plami bo'lib, ularning maqsadi harakatni ketma-ket yoki parallel ravishda uzatish yoki o'zgartirishdir. Qattiq jismlarning joylashishi va ularning o'lchamlari tasodifiy emas, balki kinematik dizayn jarayonining sintez bosqichidagi ijodkorlik ishi. Ushbu tashvishda qattiq jismlarning joylashishi asosan

mexanizm uchun avval tanlangan vazifalarga muvofiq ishlab chiqiladigan harakatlarning turiga asoslanadi. Mexanizmning sig'imi u hosil qilishi mumkin bo'lgan harakatlarning murakkabligiga bog'liq va uning harakatchanlik darajasiga bevosita bog'liqdir. Shunday qilib, mexanizmda geometriya va harakat ajralmas elementlar bo'lib, uning har bir qattiq jismining nisbiy harakatini miqdoriy aniqlash imkonini beradi. Mashinalardan farqli o'laroq, mexanizmlar kuch yoki energiya o'tkazmaydi. Ma'lum bir tarzda, mexanizmlar mashinalar ishlashining nazariy abstraktsiyalari ideallashtirilgan va ularni o'rganish Mexanizmlar nazariyasi deb ataladigan amaliy fan bo'lib, u asosan geometriyani va geometrik shakllar bilan o'zaro bog'langan jismlarning harakatini o'rganishga qaratilgan. yuzalar, chiziqlar yoki nuqtalar.

Erkinlik darajasi juda keng tushuncha bo'lib, u bir nechta fanlarni o'z ichiga oladi va umumiy tizimlar nazariyasidan (GST) kelib chiqadi. Ushbu intizom 20-asrning o'rtalarida barcha turdagi real yoki uydirma tizimlarni izohlashga qodir bo'lgan tushunchalar va qonunlarni ishlab chiqishda innovatsion strategiya sifatida paydo bo'ldi [6]. Umumiy tizimlar nazariyasi biologiyada paydo bo'lganidan boshlab, asta-sekin boshqa fanlar qatorida kibernetika, xaos nazariyasi, mexanik tizimlar, axborot nazariyasi kabi turli xil bilim sohalariga tarqaldi. Bu xilma-xillik hal qilinishi kerak bo'lgan muammoning ehtiyojlariga ko'ra Umumiy tizimlar nazariyasining fanlararo qo'llanilishiga misoldir. Tizim ma'lum chegaralar yoki cheklovlar bilan boshqariladigan o'zaro bog'liq va o'zaro bog'liq qismlardan tashkil topgan ob'ektdir. Optimallashtirilgan tenglikka erishish maqsadida tizimning cheklovlarini muntazam ravishda kashf qilish umumiy tizimlar nazariyasining asosiy maqsadlaridan biridir. Tenglik ochiq tizimlarning o'ziga xos belgisi bo'lib, uning yordamida turli yo'llarni o'rganish orqali maqsadga erishiladi. Shu ma'noda, tenglik moslashuvchan va moslashuvchan xususiyatlarga ega. Tizimning erkinlik darajasi - bu tizim holatini aniqlash uchun zarur bo'lgan o'zgaruvchilar soni.

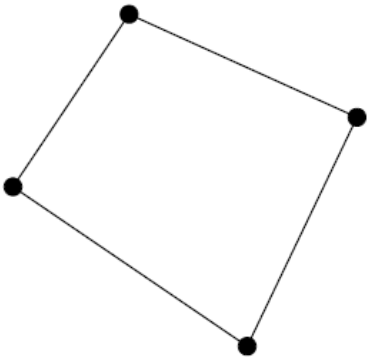
Qattiq jism tashqi kuchlar ta’sirida yuzaga keladigan kuchlanishlar ta’sirida deformatsiyalarga uchramaydigan jismdir, ya’ni qattiq jism hech qanday sharoitda nisbiy o’rinlari o’zgarmaydigan zarralar yoki nuqtalar sistemasi sifatida qaraladi. Qattiq jism - bu qattiq jismning idealizatsiyasi va tashqi kuchlar e'tiborga olinmaganligi sababli u kinematikani o'rganishda ajralmas elementga aylanadi. Qattiq jismning harakati bir parametrli izometriyalar guruhi tomonidan matematik modellashtirilgan. Uniparametrik guruh o'lchami bitta bo'lgan Li guruhining kichik to'plamidir, izometriya esa nuqtalar orasidagi masofalar saqlanib qolgan ikkita metrik bo'shliq orasidagi matematik dasturdir. Tana deformatsiyasiz harakat qiladi va uning harakatchanligi erkinlik darajasiga mos keladi. Qattiq jismning erkinlik darajasi inertial sanoq sistemasiga nisbatan tekislikda yoki fazoda uning joylashuvi va yo'nalishini, pozitsiyasini aniqlash uchun zarur bo'lgan o'zgaruvchilar soniga mos keladi. Mustaqillik erkinlik darajasining sinonimidir. Masalan, qattiq jismning yo'nalishi uning holatiga bog'liq emas. Qattiq jismning erkinlik darajasini hisoblashda foydalaniladigan o'zgaruvchilar turiga hech qanday cheklovlar yo'q. Biroq, qattiq jismning erkinlik darajasi uni olishda qanday turdagi koordinatalar ishlatilishidan qat'i nazar, bir xil bo'ladi. Qattiq jismlar geometrik shakllar

yordamida bog'langan bo'lsa, erkinlik darajalari aloqa turiga qarab yo'qoladi. Bundan tashqari, mexanizmda erkinlik darajasiga ega bo'lmagan qattiq qattiq jism mavjud. Aksincha, mexanizmda mexanizm ishlab chiqilgan funktsiyalarga muvofiq tartibli harakatlana oladigan kamida bitta qattiq jism mavjud. Qattiq jismning pozitsiyasi uning boshqa jismga yoki mos yozuvlar tizimiga nisbatan joylashishi va yo'nalishi deyiladi. Qattiq jismning olatini bilib, uni tashkil etuvchi har qanday zarrachaning holatini aniqlash mumkin.

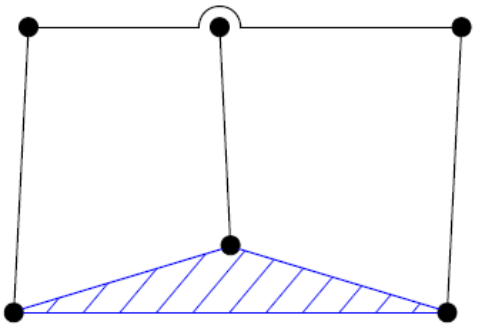
Kinematik zanjir ma'lum bir maqsad uchun oldindan o'ylab topilgan nisbiy sinxronlashtirilgan harakatlarni keltirib chiqaradigan kinematik juftlar bilan bog'langan barcha harakatchan bo'g'inlardan iborat. Kinematik zanjir yopiq halqalardan hosil bo'ladi.

Kinematik zanjirlar oddiy va murakkab, shu qadar sodda qilib tasniflanadi, 7.18- rasm . Kinematik zanjir faqat ikkilik bog'lanishlardan iborat bo'lsa, oddiy. Boshqa tomondan, kinematik zanjir kamida bitta ikkilik bo'lmagan aloqaga ega bo'lsa, murakkab hisoblanadi. Oddiy kinematik zanjirlar bitta yopiq halqadan iborat bo'lsa, murakkab kinematik zanjirlar ikkilik bo'lmagan bog'lanishlarni hisobga olgan holda, majburiy ravishda ikki yoki undan ortiq yopiq halqalardan iborat.

7.18 a -rasmda yopiq halqani tashkil etuvchi aylanma birikma yordamida bog'langan to'rtta ikkilik zvenolardan tashkil topgan oddiy kinematik zanjir ko'rsatilgan. 7.18 b -rasmda ikkita yopiq halqani tashkil etuvchi to'rtta ikkilik bog'lanish va bir uchlik zanjirdan iborat bo'lgan aylanma bo'g'inlar orqali bog'langan ikkita yopiq halqadan tashkil topgan murakkab kinematik zanjir ko'rsatilgan. Ikki mexanizm o'rtasidagi farq, bog'lanishlar va kinematik juftliklar soniga qo'shimcha ravishda, murakkab kinematik zanjirga uchlik zanjirning kiritilishidir.



Oddiy kinematik zanjir



Murakkab kinematik zanjir

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LEV TOLSTOYNING *ANNA KARENINA* ROMANINING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK TADQIQI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola Lev Tolstoyning* Anna Karenina *romanining leksik va semantik tahliliga bag‘ishlangan. Roman XIX asrning eng mashhur adabiy asarlaridan biri bo‘lib, uning leksik va semantik boyligi yozuvchining san’ati va ma’naviyatini namoyon etadi. Roman matnining murakkab leksik-grammatik tuzilishi va semantik qatlamlari tarjima jarayonida ko‘plab muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Tadqiqotda leksik va semantik tahlil metodlari qo‘llanilib, original matn va o‘zbek tiliga qilingan tarjimalar asosida o‘rganish amalga oshirildi. Tadqiqot natijalari roman matnining o‘ziga xos leksik xususiyatlarini, so‘zlarning semantik o‘zgarishlarini va madaniy kontekstdagi murakkabliklarni ko‘rsatadi. Ushbu maqola, adabiy tarjima sifatini oshirish uchun leksik va semantik tahlilning ahamiyatini ta’kidlaydi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Lev Tolstoy, Anna Karenina, leksik tahlil, semantik tahlil, tarjima, madaniy kontekst, so‘z o‘zgarishi, adabiy tarjima, rus adabiyoti, o‘zbek tarjimasi.*

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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC RESEARCH OF LEO TOLSTOY'S NOVEL ANNA KARENINA

Annotation. *This article is devoted to the lexical and semantic analysis of Leo Tolstoy's novel Anna Karenina. The novel is one of the most famous literary works of the 19th century, and its lexical and semantic richness demonstrates the writer's art and spirituality. The complex lexical-grammatical structure and semantic layers of the novel's text create many problems in the translation process. The study used lexical and semantic analysis methods, and the study was conducted on the basis of the original text and translations into Uzbek. The results of the study show the specific lexical features of the novel's text, semantic changes of words, and complexities in the cultural context. This article emphasizes the importance of lexical and semantic analysis in improving the quality of literary translation.*

Keywords*: Leo Tolstoy, Anna Karenina, lexical analysis, semantic analysis, translation, cultural context, word change, literary translation, Russian literature, Uzbek translation.*

Kirish. Lev Tolstoyning *Anna Karenina* romanı XIX asrning eng mashhur adabiy asarlaridan biri bo‘lib, uning leksik va semantik xususiyatlari yozuvchining

ulkan san’atini va ma’naviyatini aks ettiradi. Romaning murakkab leksik-grammatik tuzilishi va semantik qatlamlari, uning chuqur mazmunini tushunishda va tarjima qilishda qiyinchiliklar tug‘diradi. Ushbu maqolada *Anna Karenina* romanining leksik va semantik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi, so‘z va iboralarning ma’nosi, ularning o‘zgarishi va murakkab kontekstual aloqalari o‘rganiladi.

Metodologiya. Tadqiqotda leksik va semantik tahlil metodlari qo‘llanildi. Bunda roman matnidan namunalar tanlandi va ular original rus tilida va tarjimalar asosida o‘rganildi. Leksik tahlil so‘zlarning o‘zaro aloqasi va ularning ma’nolarini aniqlashga qaratildi, semantik tahlil esa so‘zlarning kontekstdagi o‘rni va ma’nosini o‘rganishga qaratildi. Tahlil uchun Tolstoyning original matni va turli tillarga, jumladan, o‘zbek tiliga tarjimalaridan foydalanildi.

Natijalar

Tadqiqot natijalari quyidagi asosiy xulosalarga olib keldi:

1. **Leksik Qatlamlar (Lexical Layers):** Roman matnida ishlatilgan so‘zlarning leksik xususiyatlari juda boy. Tolstoy ko‘p hollarda murakkab so‘zlar va sinonimlardan foydalanib, o‘quvchiga chuqur hissiyotlarni yetkazadi. Masalan, "sudorog" va "utro" kabi so‘zlar roman matnining mazmunini yanada boyitadi.
2. **Semantik O‘zgarishlar (Semantic Shifts):** Tolstoy matnida ishlatilgan so‘zlar va iboralarning semantik ko‘lamida o‘zgarishlar kuzatildi. Ayrim so‘zlar roman davomida turli ma’nolarda ishlatilgan, bu esa ularning ko‘p ma’nolilik xususiyatini yaratadi. Masalan, "ser" (ko‘p) so‘zi, ba’zi joylarda "ko‘p narsalar" ma’nosini anglatadi, boshqalarda esa "ko‘p miqdorda" ma’nosida ishlatiladi.
3. **Madaniy-So‘zlashuv Konteksti (Cultural and Conversational Context):** Romaning leksik tarkibida rus madaniyatiga xos so‘zlar va iboralar mavjud. Tolstoy bu so‘zlar orqali personajlarning ruhiy holatini va ijtimoiy pozitsiyasini ochib beradi. O‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda bu so‘zlarning ma’nosini saqlab qolish uchun, tarjimonlar ko‘pincha so‘zlarni moslashtirishga yoki ta’rif berishga majbur bo‘lishadi.
4. **Sizlash va So‘zbirikmalar (Collocations and Phraseology):** Tolstoy matnida so‘zbirikmalar va idiomatik ifodalar keng qo‘llanilgan. Ularning tarjimasi murakkab bo‘lib, ularning original ma’nosini saqlash va madaniy farqlarni hisobga olish zarur bo‘ladi. Masalan, "vyshnij sud" iborasi "yuqori sud" tarzida tarjima qilingan bo‘lsa, bu o‘zbek o‘quvchisiga tushunarli bo‘lishi uchun qo‘shimcha izoh kerak bo‘ladi.

Muhokama. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, *Anna Karenina* romanining leksik va semantik xususiyatlari uning tarjimasida ko‘plab muammolarni yuzaga keltiradi. So‘zlarning ko‘p ma’noliligi, kontekstga moslashtirilishi, va madaniy moslashuv jarayonlari tarjimonlar uchun alohida qiyinchiliklar yaratadi. Bunday murakkab adabiy asarlarni tarjima qilishda, nafaqat til, balki madaniyat va tarixiy kontekstni ham hisobga olish zarur.

Xulosa. Lev Tolstoyning *Anna Karenina* romanining leksik va semantik tahlili, roman matnining boyligi va murakkabligi, tarjima jarayonidagi qiyinchiliklarni ko‘rsatadi. Tarjimonlar original ma’noni o‘qishga ta’sir etmasdan

yetkazish uchun chuqur tilshunoslik va madaniy bilimlarga ega bo‘lishlari kerak. Tadqiqot, tarjima sifatini oshirish uchun leksik va semantik tadqiqotlar olib borishning ahamiyatini ta’kidlaydi.

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THE ROLE OF THE MA'MUN ACADEMY OF KHOREZM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE IN MOVAROUNNAHR

Annotation: *This article discusses the Academy of Ma'mun, that is, Bayt ul-Hikma (House of Wisdom) - a scientific center founded in the 9th century during the Abbasid Caliphate, and its role in the development of science in Movarounnahr. A scientific institution founded in the 11th century in Khorezm, specifically in the city of Urgench. This academy was one of the scientific centers of the Islamic world at that time, where Al-Beruni, Ibn Sina and many other scientists worked. Mathematics, astronomy, medicine, philosophy and many other sciences were developed at the Academy of Ma'mun, and scientists conducted their scientific research.*

Keywords: *Innovation Center, "Medical laws", scientific institutions, cultural integration, "scientific laboratory", European Renaissance.*

The name of the Academy is associated with the name of Khorezmshah Mamun, a ruler who made a great contribution to the development of science. The activities of the Mamun Academy had a significant impact on the development of Eastern science and became the basis for scientific centers in the Middle East and Central Asia in subsequent centuries. It is considered a scientific institution that made a great contribution to the development of science not only in Khorezm, but also in the entire Islamic world. This academy was one of the important scientific centers for the Islamic world during the 9th-11th centuries. The scientific knowledge accumulated at the Academy was related to the most advanced research of that time and served the development of various sciences, in particular mathematics, astronomy, geography, medicine and other natural sciences.

Many famous scientists worked at the Academy. The most famous of them are Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, Ibn Sina, and Abu Nasr al-Iraqi. They were not only engaged in scientific work, but also conveyed their knowledge to the public through written sources. Biruni's scientific legacy was formed mainly at the Academy of Ma'mun. There he created important works in the fields of astronomy, mathematics, geography, and mineralogy. His work "India" is one of the most important sources dedicated to Indian culture and science.

The scientific dialogue between Ibn Sina and Abu Rayhan al-Biruni is mentioned in historical sources. Their correspondence on science, philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy is a vivid example of the exchange of ideas between

scientists. Ibn Sina and Biruni asked each other questions and held debates during their scientific research, which had a great influence on the development of scientific thought.

The connection between Ibn Sina (Avicenna) and the Academy of Ma'mun was also of great importance in the development of science and philosophy. Ibn Sina is famous for his scientific and medical works, and he collaborated with the scientists of the Academy of Ma'mun and used their scientific heritage. Although Ibn Sina received his scientific education in his youth in Bukhara and other regions, his science is associated with the scientific environment and developments created at the Academy of Ma'mun. The scientific schools formed during the Academy, especially knowledge of medicine, philosophy, mathematics and astronomy, had a great influence on Ibn Sina's works. Ibn Sina's most famous work is the "Canon of Medicine" (Qanun fil-tibb), which became one of the main sources for doctors. In this work, Ibn Sina relied on the medical traditions developed at the Academy of Ma'mun and the scientific works of scientists such as Beruni. His works influenced the development of medicine in the East and the West for many years.

The Academy of Ma'mun was not only a center of scientific, but also philosophical research. Ibn Sina conducted in-depth research in philosophy and metaphysics, developing the ideas of Aristotle and Al-Farabi. His philosophical views were in harmony with the research of the scholars of the Academy of Ma'mun and were influenced by the schools of knowledge formed at the academy. Ibn Sina paid great attention to the widespread dissemination of science in his time and its transmission to the new generation. The Academy of Ma'mun was at the center of this process, and Ibn Sina's works were studied by the scholars of the Academy of Ma'mun and spread in the East and the West.

The scientific environment associated with the Academy of Ma'mun was one of the factors that shaped Ibn Sina's worldview and scientific approaches, and he made a significant contribution to leaving a scientific legacy to the entire Islamic world and beyond.

The scientific developments carried out at the Academy of Mamun and the works created by great scientists served as a bridge for the exchange of scientific knowledge between the West and the East. Khorezm scientists absorbed knowledge from Greek, Indian and Persian cultures, developed them and achieved new results. These works were later studied by European Renaissance scientists, opening new directions for the development of science.

The Academy of Mamun also made a great contribution to the development of astronomy, where scientists conducted scientific research such as observing the movement of stars and planets, creating calendars, and determining geographical locations. Abu Rayhan Beruni's research on the shape and size of the Earth was based on very accurate calculations and was later confirmed.

Mathematics also occupied a special place in this academy. Important works for science were created through research on algebra and geometry, the creation of calculation methods and algorithms. Beruni's works on mathematics are still of great scientific value.

The scientific schools formed at the academy played an important role in educating a new generation of scientists. These scientists spread their knowledge not only to Khorezm, but also to other regions. The Academy of Mamun played a central role in this process. The Academy of Mamun is one of the most important scientific centers in the history of mankind, and its scientific heritage is still being studied. This academy had a great influence on the development of scientific relations between Eastern and Western scientists.

In general, the Academy of Mamun was founded in Transoxiana and was a center of culture, sharing knowledge not only in the East, but also in the West.

The Academy of Mamun played an important role in the assimilation and development of the Greek, Indian and Persian scientific heritage in Transoxiana. The scientists who worked here, including Al-Biruni and other thinkers, received knowledge from different cultures and scientific schools and combined them with each other. This synthesis served as the basis for the development of Eastern and Western science. During this period, the ties of science between different cultures and scientific schools were further strengthened, and new discoveries and theories were created.

As noted above: Greek culture and philosophy were of great importance in the Islamic world. The scholars of the Academy of Ma'mun studied the works of Greek philosophers and scientists such as Aristotle, Euclid, and Ptolemy and translated them into Arabic. This scientific heritage served the development of new knowledge in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, logic, and metaphysics. The discoveries of the Greeks in astronomy and geography were further developed at the Academy of Ma'mun, and scholars such as Al-Biruni and Ibn Sina improved this knowledge.

Also, the scientific achievements of India, in particular, knowledge in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, and medicine, were studied at the Academy of Ma'mun. The number system in Indian mathematics, especially the concept of zero and counting methods, aroused great interest in the academy. Al-Biruni studied Indian science during his trip to India and wrote his famous book "India" about it. This book introduced knowledge about Indian astronomy, geography, and medicine.

Persian culture and science also had a significant impact on the Islamic world. Philosophical movements such as Zoroastrianism, Manichaeism, and Mazdaism, as well as Persian medicine and astronomy, were studied in depth at the Academy of Mamun. The views of Persian scientists on the structure of the Earth and the universe, as well as their knowledge of medicine and medicinal plants, served as the basis for the scientists of the Academy. Persian medicine was widely featured in the scientific works of scientists such as Ibn Sina.

The Academy of Mamun had a huge impact on the development of science not only in Khorezm, but also in the entire East. The scientists of the Academy made discoveries that were advanced for their time in various fields of science, paving the way for the widespread dissemination of this knowledge in subsequent centuries. Personally, I consider this academy to be of decisive importance not only for

regional, but also for world science. Here, scientists had a great opportunity to think freely and learn from each other.

The Academy of Mamun is the highest example of cultural harmony. The scientific heritage of Greece, India, and Persia came together in one place, and new ideas and theories were formed. This scientific convergence benefited all of humanity. The Academy's approach to intercultural scientific cooperation can be seen as an example. It should be recognized as a great symbol of modern scientific cooperation and intercultural knowledge exchange.

The Academy was the center of science and philosophy of its time, where scientists not only developed scientific knowledge, but also studied philosophical questions. Supporting this idea, it can be noted that for me the Academy took a leading place in the combination of scientific research and philosophical thought. The scientists of the Academy not only made practical scientific discoveries, but also deeply analyzed the process of human understanding of existence.

One of the main features of the Academy's activities was the constant scientific debates and discussions among scientists. This played a decisive role in the development of scientific thinking. Through debates and discussions, new theories emerged. I think that today, the same attention to scientific and creative freedom should be paid to it as it was then. Achieving truth through debates was one of the strengths of the scientists of the Academy.

Personally, I think that the Academy of Mamun retains its significance not only in its time, but also today. The scientific heritage he created is also relevant for modern science. Today, one can draw inspiration from the legacy of this academy and open up new facets of science. The history of the academy and its successes remind us of how important scientific and cultural exchange is today.

The Mamun Academy was a real center of scientific innovation for that time. In my opinion, this academy can be called a “scientific laboratory”. There, scientists not only studied existing knowledge, but also tested it and created new scientific methods. Their discoveries in astronomy and mathematics later caused a major revolution in world science. The Academy’s approach to innovation should be seen as a source of inspiration for today’s scientific institutions.

The joint work of scientists from different nations and cultures within the Academy can be considered an ancient example of today’s global scientific cooperation. Here, people united for the development of science, regardless of nationality, religion or language. In my opinion, it is precisely such cooperation that is important and necessary for today’s time. The development of science relies on cooperation, and the Academy of Mamun is a vivid example of this. Personally, I think that the Academy of Mamun was a place where science was of great value. There, scientists not only studied the scientific achievements of their time, but also worked hard to pass on their knowledge to the new generation. Their works and research have survived to this day, which proves the continuity of the scientific heritage. I consider this process to be the basis of human progress - knowledge should not only be studied, but also passed on from generation to generation. The greatness of the Academy of Mamun is seen in the balance of science and

philosophy in it. For me personally, this is very important: science can always be based on concrete knowledge, but philosophy expands the human mind and reveals the philosophical content of knowledge. By keeping these two in harmony, the Academy of Mamun became one of the most advanced scientific centers of that time. The Academy enjoyed an unprecedented level of intellectual freedom for that time. Scientists here were not afraid of innovation, but rather encouraged it. Personally, I think this is very necessary for science. Scientists at the Academy carefully studied new scientific theories, freely expressed their thoughts and experiences without limiting themselves. I think it is important to maintain this intellectual freedom in scientific research today.

The influence and significance of the Academy have far transcended its time and place. The discoveries and scientific heritage of this center have made a huge contribution to the development of science in subsequent centuries, uniting the East and the West. For me, the Academy of Mamun is a great example of the eternity and global significance of science. It remains an example for us as a center that broke the boundaries and barriers of its time, preparing the ground for the modern global scientific network.

Scientists, through their free thinking and striving for innovation, have contributed to the expansion of scientific and philosophical concepts of the time.
In my opinion, the Academy of Mamun can be considered a symbol of true intellectual awakening and scientific cooperation, and its place remains an invaluable source of inspiration for modern science.

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MAVZU: SIRDARYO VILOYATIDA XIZMAT KO‘RSATISH TARMOQLARINI TASHKIL ETISHDA IQLIM HAMDA TABIIY LANDSHAFTLARNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola tabiiy sharoitning xizmat ko‘rsatish tarmoqlariga ta’siri baholangan bo‘lib, bugungi kunda xo‘jalikning uchinchi yirik tarmog‘i xisoblangan xizmat ko‘rsatish tarmoqlari va uning hududiy xususiyatlari ilmiy-amaliy yo‘nalishlari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, daryo bo‘yi landshaftlari va iqlim omilining ushbu sohani tashkil etishdagi xususiyatlari o‘rganilgan. Mazkur holat O‘zbekiston respublikasining iqtisodiy geografik o’rni qulay mintaqasida joylashgan, o‘ziga xos geografik o‘ringa ega bo‘lgan Sirdaryo viloyati misolida ilmiy-amaliy asosda ko‘rilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar. *Iqlim, iqlim resurslari, suv resurslari, ekologik xavf, oqilona foydalanish, muhofaza qilish, postindustrial, to’qay landshafti*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF CLIMATE AND NATURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF SERVICE NETWORKS IN THE SYRDARYA REGION

Annotation. *This article evaluated the impact of natural conditions on service networks, and today the third largest branch of the farm covers the scientific and practical areas of service networks and its territorial features. Also studied are riverine landscapes and the characteristics of the climate factor in the organization of this area. This situation was seen on a scientific and practical basis on the example of the Syrdarya region, which is located in the favorable region of the*

economic geographical position of the Republic of Uzbekistan, has a specific geographical position.

Keywords. *Climate, Climate Resources, Water Resources, Environmental Risk, rational use, conservation, postindustrial, orange landscape*

Kirish: O‘zbekiston Respublikasining har bir mintaqasi bir biridan o‘ziga xos tabiiy sharoiti va tabiiy resurs xususiyatlariga ko‘ra farq qilishi barchamizga ma’lum. Ular ko‘plab xizmat ko‘rsatish tarmoqlarining hududiy joylashuvida katta ahamiyatga ega [4]. Sirdaryo viloyati Mirzacho‘l iqtisodiy rayonining shimoliy-sharqiy hududlarini egallagan holda o‘ziga xos mavqega ega. Bu holat rivojlangan Toshkent viloyati hamda Zarafshon rayonlari o‘rtasida joylashgan va Farg‘ona vodiysi qo‘shniligi, xalqaro va resbpublika ahamiyatiga ega bo‘lgan magistral transport yo‘llarining o‘tganligi bilan baholanadi. Shuningdek, uning shimoldan Qozog‘iston, janub tamondan Tojikiston Respublikasi bilan chegaradoshligi geosiyosiy joylashuv jihatdan qulayliklarni yuzaga keltiradi.

Asosiy qism: Viloyat tabiiy jihatdan Sirdaryo daryosining o‘rta qismidagi qayirlarni o‘z ichiga olib, tektonik jihatdan Turkiston va G‘arbiy Tyanshan megoantiklinali o‘rtasidagi sinklizada joylashib, so‘ng Sirdaryoning doimiy va vaqtli irmoqlari keltirgan yotqiziqlar to‘ldirilgan [4]. Viloyat hududi alp burmalanishi natijasida G‘arbiy Tyanshan tog‘ tizmasining qayta ko‘tarilish tufayli neogenning yuqori (Pliotsenda) davrida quruqlikka aylangan bo‘lib, asosan daryoning geologik ishi natijasida shakillangan allyuvial jinslardan tarkib topgan, chunki daryo Farg‘ona vodiysidan chiqgach bir necha tarmoqqa bo‘linib, Mirzacho‘lda hududida oqqan. Shuning uchun ham mazkur viloyatni Sirdaryoning ko‘hna qayirlarida joylashgan, desa ham bo‘ladi. Bu yerdagi Sho‘razak, Sardoba, Qorauy, Yog‘ochota va boshqa botiqlar Sirdaryoning qadimiy o‘zanlaridir.

Tabiiy sharoit omil sifatida xizmatlar sohasining ayrim tarmoqlarga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Uy joy qurishda foydalaniladigan materiallar sovuq va issiqdan saqlanish imkoniyatlari ham hisobga olinadi. O‘zbekiston sharoitida uylarni isitish tizimida iqlim omili muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi[6].

Iqlimi quruq, qishi sovuq, yozi quruq va issiq bo‘ladi.Viloyatning shimoliy-g‘arbiy tomoni ochiq bo‘lgani uchun Arktika havo massaslari bemalol kirib kelishi oqibatida qish oylari harorat pasayib, yanvar oyining o‘rtacha harorati -1-3 ^{o} C. Vegetatsiya davrida haroratning yig‘indisi 4300-5000 gradusga yetib, paxta singari issiqni sevuvchi o‘simliklarni yetishtirish uchun imkon beradi. Iyul oyida o‘rtacha 27^{o} C- 29^{o} C haroratlarning yillik o‘rtach amplitudasi 30^{o} C ga yetadi. Viloyatda ba’zi yillar qish faslida harorattushib ketib, eng past darajada -28^{o} - 35^{o} C ga tushadi, yozda esa eng yuqori darajada 41^{o}-47^{o} C ga yetadi. Viloyatda 38-55 kun davomida 0^{o} dan kam bo‘ladi. 261-272 kun davomida harorat 5^{o}dan yuqori bo‘ladi. Mintaqaning yog‘in miqdori 250-300 mm yiliga tushadi. Hududning yillik yog‘in 100% deb olsak, 40-42% bahor fasliga, 22-35% qishga, 17-28% kuz fasliga, 6-12% yoz faslida yog‘adi. Fasllar ichida eng ko‘p yog‘i bahorga mart-aprel oylariga to‘g‘ri kelib, 80-130mm ni tashkil qiladi. Yog‘inlarning bir qismi qor shaklida ham tushadi.

Viloyatda yil davomida ko‘proq shimoliy-sharqiy va shimoliy-g‘arbiy hududlardan shamol esib turadi. Shamolning o‘rtacha tezlik ko‘rsatgichi sekundiga 1,5-4,2 m bo‘lib, janubiy sharqida (Xovos tumaniga yaqin hududlarda) bahor hamda qish fasllarida Farg‘ona vodiysi tomonidan ancha kuchli shamol esadi. Ushbu shamolning tezligi ba’zan sekundiga 40 m ga yetadi. Shamol tezligi va yo‘nalishini hisobga olib, mintaqa Yangiyer shahri hamda Xovos tumanlarida tibbiy xizmat birmuncha cheklanadi, mazkur hududda yuqumli kasalliklar dispanserlari va sihatgohlar qurilishi salbiy natija berib, kasalliklar tarqalib ketishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

O‘zbekiston sharoitida keng tarqalgan xizmat turlaridan biri bu umumiy ovqatlanish muassasalarining mahalliy ko‘rinishlaridan biri bo‘lgan choyxonalar, xalqning milliy urf-odatlari yuzasidan vujudga kelgan bo‘lib, issiq kunlarning ko‘p bo‘lishi bilan bevosita bog‘liqdir.

Tadqiq etilayotgan viloyat hududi qishloq xo‘jigini rivojlantirish maqsadida o‘zlashtrilgan bo‘lib, deyarli bir asrdan buyon sug‘orma dehqonchilik bilan shug‘ullanib kelinadi. Shu maqsadda Sirdaryo daryosidan ikkita yirik kanal tashkil etilgan. Viloyatda grunt suvlarga juda boy. Ammo ular hamma yerda har xil chuqurlikda joylashgan. Mirzacho‘lda grunt suvilari yer betiga yaqin bo‘lib, 2-10 chuqurlikda yotadi. Bu grunt suvlar sho‘r bo‘lib, ichishga yaroqsiz. Mutaxasislar fikriga ko‘ra, Mirzacho‘lda 200-300 m chuqurlikda chuchuk suvli qatlamlar mavjud bo‘lib, Tyanshanning g‘arbiy etaklaridagi allyuvial va shag‘al jinslari orasida uchravchi grunt suvlari davomi xisoblanadi.

Relyefi past, grunt suvi keng tarqalgan yerlarda Sirdaryo daryosi qayirlarida hamda qadimgi qayirlarda to‘qaylar ham ko‘plab mavjud. Bu yerlarda terak, turang‘il, tol, jiyda, yulg‘un, yontoq qamish va boshqa to‘qay o‘simliklar uchraydi. Sug‘orma dehqonchilik bilan band vohalardagi tabiiy o‘simlik turlari aholi xo‘jalik faoliyati oqibatida ancha kamayib ketgan. Ba’zi haydalmay qolgan 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, tereskan, tatir, tereskan, tol, tereskan, burgan, yulg‘un, sarisazon, shoxilak kabi o‘simliklar o‘sadi. Tabiiy sharoitdagi o‘zgarishlarga turli landshaftlaarda turli hayvon turlari yashaydi: to‘qay landshaftida yovvoyi cho‘chqa, (Sirdaryo) to‘qay mushugi, chiyabo‘ri, quyon, g‘oz, o‘rdak, qirg‘ovul, suv kalamushi sichqon, baqa, loyxo‘rak, suvilonlar yashasa, qolgan yerlarida esa bo‘ri, tulki, bo‘rsiq, ko‘rsichqon, ilon, kaltakesak, ilon, tuvaloq, so‘fito‘rg‘ay, qo‘shoyoq, chumchuq, qumsichqon, yumronqoziq, jayron, chayon, toshbaqa, falanga va boshqa hayvonlar bor.

Viloyatda vegetatsiya davri ham uzoq bo‘lib, u 210-228 kungacha yetadi. Harorat yuqoriligi, vegetatsiyaning uzoqligi issiqsevar ekishda qulay imkoniyatdir. Asosan suv boyliklariga Sirdaryo kirib, dehqonchilikda ahamiyati yuqori.

Hozirgi kunda hududlarning imkoniyatlaridan samarali va to‘laqonli foydalanish bilan birgalikda iqtisodiy holatni yaxshilash eng dolzarb muammodir. Bu muammoni hal etish uchun so‘nggi yillarda eng samarali yechim bo‘lib turizm sohasi asosiy ro‘l o‘ynamoqda [39,28-b]. Mamlakatimiz go‘zal va betakror tabiati,

qo‘riqxonalarva milliy bog‘lar, tog‘li landshaftlarda turizm sohasini keng yo‘lga qo‘yish uchun katta sharoitlar bor. Ayniqsa, ekoturizm, ziyorat turizmi, tibbiyot turizmini rivojlantirish nafaqat iqtisodiy jihatdan, balki ijtimoiy turmush tarzi rivojigaham katta xissa qo‘shadi.

O‘rganilayotgan hudud relyefi toliqligicha tekislikdan iborat bo‘lsa-da, daryo bo‘ylari o‘ziga xos landshaftga ega. Dam oluvchilarni o‘ziga jalb qiladigan mikroiqlim xususiyatlari, baliq ovlash, cho‘milish joylari kishilarning maroqli dam olishishini ta’minlab beradi. Aytish joizki, hudud aholisi kunlar isishi bilan qo‘shni viloyatlarga dam olish maskanlariga sayohatga chiqishadi. Bundan ko‘rinib turibdiki, aholining uzoq yo‘l va xarajat talab qilmaydigan rekratsion obyektlarga talabi katta. Vaholanki, aholining qisqa vaqt davomida maroqli dam olishlarini tashkil qilish uchun mintaqada yetarli tabiiy sharoit mavjud. Masalan, Guliston shahriga yaqin bo‘lgan Guliston va Boyovut tumanlari hududidan oquvchi Sirdaryo daryosining o‘rni beqiyosdir. Ushbu daryo bo‘ylari va qayirlarida bir qancha kichik ko‘llar mavjud bo‘lib, mazkur ko‘llar va daryo bo‘ylarida xushmanzara tabiiy landshaftlarda baliq tutish, dam olish va ekoturizm uchun qulay sharoitlar talaygina. Mavjud imkoniyatlardan samarali foydalangan holda turistik xizmatni yo‘lga qoyish ham samara beradi.

Guliston hamda Yangiyer shaharlarini markaziy qismidan kanallar kesib o‘tgan bo‘lib, kanallarda sayoz qismlarida suniy suv havzalarini tashkil qilib sog‘lomlashtrish markazlari yaratish imkoniyati mavjud, undan tashqari suv sport turlaridan (eshkak eshish) kabi, qayiqda sayr qilish baliq tutish kabi dam olish va ovqatlanish markazlarini rivojlantirish uchun ham qulay sharoitlar borligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

Xulosa: Turizm yaxshi rivojlangan g‘arb mamlakatlarida mahalliy va chet ellik sayyohlar uchun turistik firmalar tomonidan turli xil yo‘nalishlar asosida ekskursiyalar ko‘proq daryo va ko‘llarga uyushtiriladi. Bunda daryo va ko‘llarning tabiiy muvozanatini saqlab qolishga ham katta e’tibor qaratiladi. Respublikamizda bir qancha daryo, ko‘l va suv omborlari mavjud bo‘lib, ularning turistik salohiyati hozirda unchalik rivojlanmagan. Shu bilan birga Sirdaryo viloyatida ham, chunki hudud ekoturistik salohiyati gidrologik obyektlar bilan bog‘liq. Bunday gidrologik obyektlardan samarali foydalanish uchun geografik, kartografik, demografik tadqiqotlar olib borish, sayyohlik bilan shug‘ullanadigan firmalar va kompaniyalarni qiziqishini oshirish lozim. Aytib o‘tish joizki, viloyatda mazkur soha respublikamiz boshqa mintaqalaridga nisbatan ancha sust rivojlangan, avvalambor xizmat ko‘rsatish infratuzilmasini rivojlantirishni taqozo etadi.

Mazkur viloyatda 1995-yili bitta muhofazaga olingan hudud tashkil etilgan. Bu ixtisoslashtirilgan “Sayxun” xo‘jaligi bo‘lib, Sirdaryo bo‘yida to‘qayzorlarda yashovchi noyob turdagi yovvoyi qushlarni ko‘paytirishga mo‘ljallangan. Ushbu xo‘jalikda g‘ozlarni hamda yovvoyi o‘rdaklarni boshqa 382 gektar maydonda ega to‘qayzorlarni asl holatida saqlab qolishga yo‘naltirilgandir. Bu yerda Respublikamiz “Qizil kitobi”ga 30 xildan ziyod bo‘lgan daraxt, buta va o‘simliklar kiritilgan, hayvonlardan to‘ng‘iz, dasht qora iloni, sirdaryo qirg‘ovuli, shoqol, umuman 20 xildan ortiq yavvoyi turdagi parrandalar kiritilgan

Ushbu Sirdaryo to‘qaylari o‘ziga xos bo‘lgan xushmanzara tabiiy landshaft hosil qilgan. To‘qay atrofida kishilarning hordiq chiqarib dam olishlari va qonuniy ravishda to‘qay atrofida ov qilish uchun sharoitlar yaratilgan, bu omil ham o‘ziga xos turistik imkoniyatdir.

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QORADARYO DARYOSI GIDROLOGIK REJIMIGA ANDIJON SUV OMBORINI TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqola Qoradaryo daryosining gidrologik rejimiga Andijon suv omborining ta'sirini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqotda suv omborining qurilishi va faoliyati daryoning suv sathlari, oqim miqdori va mavsumiy rejimiga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatgani tahlil qilinadi. Olingan natijalar suv resurslarini boshqarish va suv-energetika siyosatini takomillashtirish bo'yicha ilmiy asos yaratadi.

Tayanch so'z va tushunchalar: Qoradaryo daryosi, Andijon suv ombori, yillararo tebranish, gidrologik rejim, suv sarfi.

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INFLUENCE OF ANDIJON RESERVOIR ON THE HYDROLOGICAL REGIME OF THE KARADARYA RIVER

Abstract: *This article focuses on studying the impact of the Andijan Reservoir on the hydrological regime of the Qoradaryo River. The research analyzes how the construction and operation of the reservoir have influenced the river's water levels, discharge, and seasonal flow patterns. The findings provide a scientific basis for improving water resource management and water-energy policies.*

Key words and concepts: *Karadarya River, Andijan Reservoir, interannual fluctuations, hydrological regime, water consumption.*

Kirish. Qoradaryo Qirg'iziston hududida Farg'ona tizmasining janubi-g'arbiy yon bag'rida va Oloy tizmasining shimoliy yon bag'rida hosil bo'luvchi Tar (L=192 km, F=4510 km^2) va Qorako'lja (L=119 km: F=1210 km^2 V.L.Shuls bo'yicha) daryolarining qo'shilishidan hosil bo'ladi, ulardan eng yirigi Tar daryosidir. Tar daryosi Qoradaryoning asosiy suv manbai bo'lib, uning suv sarfi Qoradaryoning umumiy suv hajmining katta qismini tashkil etadi.[1] Daryo qor muz suvlaridan to'yinadi. Qoradaryoning gidrologik rejimi 1969 yilgacha tabiiy holatda, 1969 yildan so'ng esa Andijon suv omborining to'goni qurilishini boshlanishi munosabati bilan O'zbekiston hududidan oqib o'tuvchi qismi suniy ravishda boshqarilmoqda. Qoradaryo daryosining gidrologik rejimi bir qancha olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan, lekin so'nggi tadqiqotlarda bu mavzuga e'tibor berilmagan. Bu maqolada Qoradaryoni gidrologik rejimi shartli uch davrga bo'lib o'rganildi:

1. Qoradaryoning 1969 yilgacha bo‘lgan tabiiy gidrologik rejimi ma’lumotlari asosida shakllantirilgan davr.
2. 1970-1991 yillarni o‘z ichiga oluvchi ikkinchi davr (Andijon suv ombori qurilishi boshlangan vaqtdan, O‘zbekiston mustaqilligigacha bo‘lgan davr)
3. 1991 yildan keyingi gidrologik rejim davri.

Natijalar va muxokama. Qoradaryo daryosining gidrologik rejimini sistematik o‘rganish ishlari 1910 yilda Kampirrovot gidropostida suvning sathini va 8 aprel 1920 yilda daryoning suv sarfini doimiy kuzatib borish ishlari boshlangan (1-rasm). Keyinchalik 1934 yil 20 noyabr kuni xozirgi Baliqchi tumani Cho‘ja qishlog‘ida navbatdagi gidropost ishga tushirildi. 1936 yil holatiga Qoradaryo havzasida jami 10 ta gidrologig post faoliyat olib borgan. Hozirgi kunda Qoradaryoning O‘zbekistondan oqib o‘tuvchi qismida Qorabag‘ish va Baliqchi (Uchtepa) gidropostlarida kuzatuvlar olib boriladi.



1-rasm. 1920-1975 yillar davomida Qoradaryoda kuzatuv olib borilgan Kampirrovot gidropostining joylashuvi. (mghydro.com/watersheds)

Qoradaryo daryosi havzasidagi gidrologik rejim kuzatish postlari

Daryo nomi	Punktlar nomi	Joylashgan o‘rni	Faoliyat boshlagan yili	Kuzatilgan oylar
Qoradaryo	Kampirravot	Daryo quyilish joyidan 139 km yuqorida	8.04.1920	I-XII

	Norin-kapa (Cho‘ja) qishlog‘i	Daryo quyilish joyidan 12 km yuqorida	20.11.1934	I-XII
	Qorabagish	Daryo quyilish joyidan 135 km yuqorida	1.01.1969	
Qoraqulja	Oqtosh qishlog‘i	Daryo quyilish joyidan 36 km yuqorida	18.12.1937	I-XII
	Chekelek qishlog‘i	Daryo quyilish joyidan 25 km yuqorida	26.04.1936	I-XII
Tar	Stalin nomidagi kolxoz	Daryo quyilish joyidan 25 km yuqorida	10.10.1937	I-XII
	Laytala qishlog‘i	Daryo quyilish joyidan 13 km yuqorida	27.04.1937	I-XII
Yassi	Salamalik qishlog‘i	Daryo quyilish joyidan 50 km yuqorida	20.07.1936	I-XII
	Auton (Odicha) qishlog‘i	Daryo quyilish joyidan 48 km yuqorida	1.04.1936 31.08.1936 yopilgan	VIII
	Ayna-Qizil qishlog‘i	Daryo quyilish joyidan 7 km yuqorida	20.11.1936	I-XII
	Qashqa-Terek qi’shlog‘i	Daryo quyilish	10.11.1928	I-XII

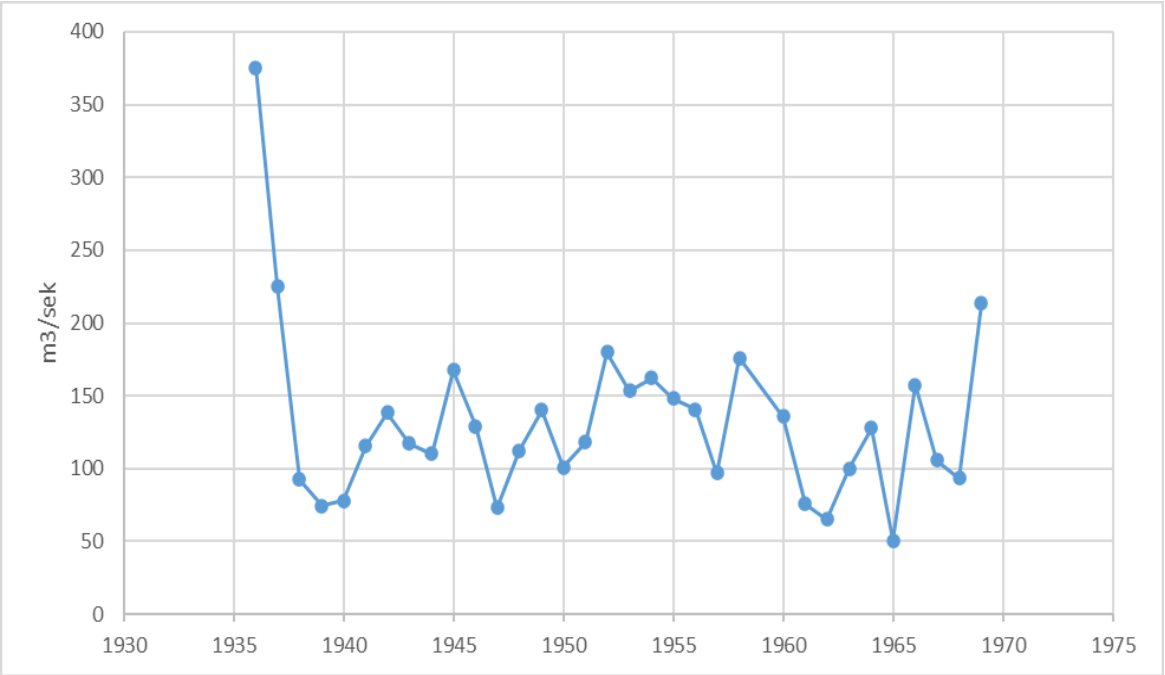
		joyidan 1.2 km yuqorida	31.01.1937 yopilgan	

Qoradaryoda suv omborini barpo etish bo‘yicha dastlabki loyihalar 1927 yilga borib taqaladi, biroq bu loyihalar amalga oshirilmaydi. 1936-1940 yillarda Qoradaryoda oqimini Shahrixonsoy, Andijonsoy, Savay magistral kanallariga taqsimlash uchun Kampir-Ravot darasida birinchi suv taqsimlash gidrouzeli qurildi. Andijon suv ombori qurish ishlari 1969-yilda boshlanib, 1983-yili foydalanishga topshirildi. Umumiy hajmi 1.9 km kub. Umumuy yer maydoni 56 km.kv. Suv omborining uzunligi 20 km, eni 6 km ni tashkil qiladi. Maksimal chuqurligi 98 m. Suv ombori birinchi navbatda qishloq ho‘jaligi yerlarini sug‘orish uchun qurilgan,lekin hozirgi kunda asosan elektr energiya ishlab chiqarish uchun ishlatilmoqda.

Maqolada 1969 yilgacha bo‘lgan ma’lumotlar Kampirrovot gidroposti bo‘yicha shakllantirilgan. 1969 yilda suv ombori to’goni qurilishini boshlanishi bilan, kuzatuv ishlari yangi qurilgan Qorabag’ish gidroposti bilan birga olib borilgan. Kampirrovot gidroposti 1975 yilda yopilgan.

1936-1945 yillar mobaynida daryo suv sathida sezilarli o‘zgarishlar kuzatilgan. 1936 yilda suv sathi yuqori bo‘lib, 375.6 m^3/sek tashkil etgan. Keyingi yillarda, ayniqsa 1937-1939 yillar davomida suv sathi pasayib, 225.4 m^3/sek (1937) va 74.3 m^3/sek (1939) gacha tushgan.1946-1956 yillarda Qoradaryo daryosi suv sathida muayyan o‘zgarishlar kuzatilgan. 1946 yilda suv sathi 129 m^3/sek, 1947 yilda esa minimal darajaga tushib 73,35 m^3/sek ni tashkil qilgan. Keyingi yillarda suv sarfi asta-sekin tiklana boshlagan, 1952 yilda eng yuqori daraja 179.8 m^3/sek ga teng bo‘lgan.

1957-1969 yillarda Qoradaryo suv sarfida sezilarli pasayish va o‘zgarishlar mavjud. 1957 yilda suv sarfi 96.8 m^3/sek, 1961 yilda esa 75.95 m^3/sek gacha tushgan. 1965 yilda minimal ko‘rsatkichlar kuzatilgan, bu vaqtda suv sathi 50.45 m^3/sek ga yetgan. Biroq, 1966 yildan keyin suv sathi yana ko‘tarilib, 1969 yilda kuzatuvlar davridagi maksimal oylik ko‘rsatkich 213.4 m^3/sek yetgan. (1- jadval)



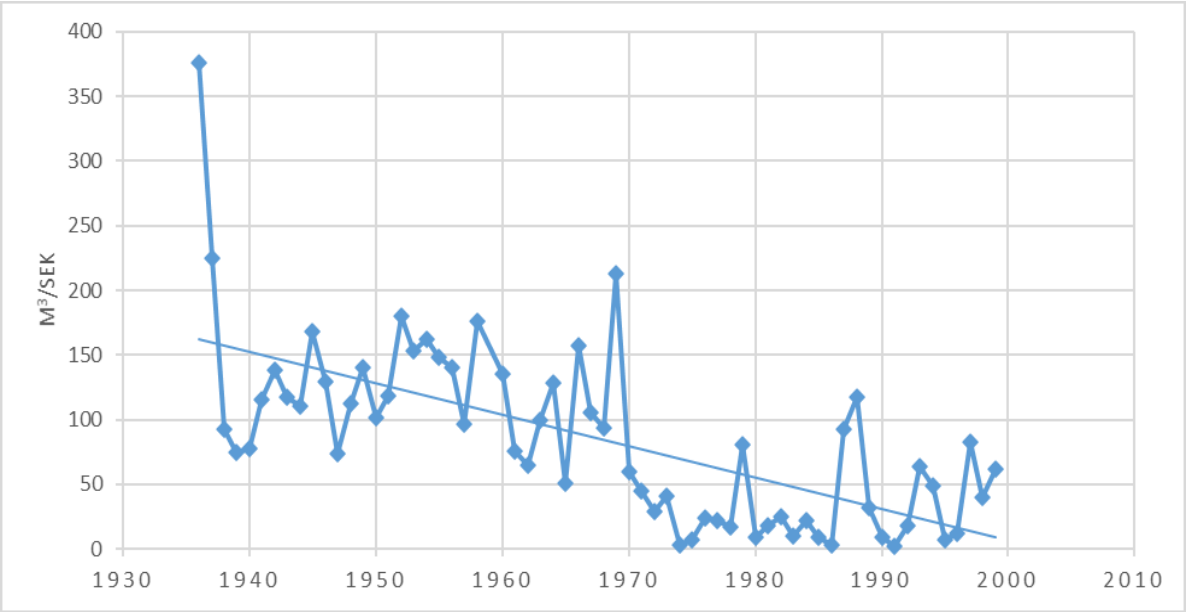
1-jadval Qoradaryo daryosining Kampirrovot gidroposti bo‘yicha 1936-1969 yillar mobaynida daryo suv sarfini o‘zgarishlari

1936-1969 yillar davomidagi kuzatishlar davomida Qoradaryo daryosining o‘rtacha yillik suv sarfi 132 m^3/s ga teng bo‘lgan.

1969 yildan boshlab Andijon suv ombori to‘g‘onini qurilishi jadal suratlarda olib borilishi va suv omborini Qoradaryo suvlari bilan to‘lg‘azishni boshlanishi daryoning yillik suv sarflari ko‘rsatkichlarini keskin o‘zgarishlariga olib keldi. 1970 yildan boshlab daryo gidrologik rejimi to‘laligicha Andijon suv ombori tomonidan sun’iy ravishda boshqarila boshlandi. Bu yilga kelib daryo suv sarfi 60 m^3/sek gacha tushgan bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, 1971 va 1972-yillarda bu miqdor yanada pasayib, mos ravishda 45.19 m^3/sek va 28.9 m^3/sek ni tashkil etgan. 1986 yil Qoradaryo uchun suv sarfi bo‘yicha eng past yillardan biri bo‘lgan suv sarfi 3.00 m^3/sekga tushgan. 1987 va 1988 yillarda daryo suv sarfi yana oshib, mos ravishda 92.70 va 117.53 m^3/sek gacha ko‘tarilgan.

Umuman olganda, 1970-1991yillar davomida Qoradaryoning o‘rtacha yillik suv sarfi Qorabag‘ish gidroposti yonida 31 m^3/s ni tashkil etgan.

1992 yilda Qoradaryo suv sarfi past bo‘lib, atigi 17.9 m^3/sek ni tashkil etgan. 1993 yilda esa sezilarli o‘sish kuzatilib, 62.4 m^3/sek ga yetgan. Bu davrda daryoning suv sathida sezilarli o‘zgarishlar kuzatilgan .1994 yilda suv sathi biroz kamaygan, lekin hali ham o‘rtacha ko‘rsatkichlardan yuqori bo‘lgan (48.7 m^3/sek). 1995 va 1996 yillarda daryo suv sarfi juda past darajaga tushgan (7.10 va 5.19 m^3/sek), 1997 yilda biroz o‘sish kuzatilgan (11.3 m^3/sek). 1998 yilda keskin o‘sish kuzatilib, suv sathi 83.3 m^3/sek ga yetgan, 1999 yilda esa yana kamayib, 47.6 m^3/sek gacha tushgan.(2-jadval)



2-jadval. Qoradaryo daryosining Kampirrovot va Qorabag'ish gidroposti bo'yicha 1936-1999-yillar mobaynida daryo suv sarfini o'zgarishlari

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, Qoradaryoning o'rganilgan uchta davrida quyidagi tendensiyalarni kuzatish mumkin:

1.Doimiy kuzatishlar boshlangan 1920 yildan 1969 yilgacha Qoradaryo tabiiy rejimidagi o'rtacha yillik suv sarfi 132 m^3/sek ni tashkil etgan va bu ko'rsatkich qolgan kuzatuvlar davriga qaraganda ancha yuqori ko'rsatkichga ega.

2.O'rganishlarning 2 davri bo'lgan 1970 va 1991 yillarda Andijon suv ombori qurilishi va boshqa ta'sirlar natijasida daryo suv sarfi minimal darajaga tushgan. Bu yillar mobaynida Qoradaryoning o'rtacha yillik suv sarfi 31 m^3/s ni tashkil etgan.

3.Uchinchi kuzatuvlar davri bo'lgan 1992-1999 yillar mobaynida daryoning yillik o'rtacha suv sarfida oldingi davrga nisbatan biroz ko'payish kuzatilib daryo suv sarfi 35.4 m^3/sek ga yetgan.

4.Andijon suv ombori qurilishi Qoradaryoning gidrologik rejimini o'zgarishiga va uning yillik suv sarfini keskin kamayishiga olib kelgan. Andijon suv omborini suv bilan to'ldirish ishlari boshlangan 1969 yilgacha bo'lgan davrda Qoradaryoning o'rtacha suv sarfi 132 m^3/sek ni tashkil etgan bo'lsa, 1970 yildan 1999 yillar oralig'ida daryoning o'rtacha yillik suv sarfi 34 m^3/sek gacha pasaygan. 1999 yildan buyon Qorabag'ish gidropostida Qoradaryo daryosi suv sarfini o'lchash ishlari to'xtatilgan.

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RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA MAKTABGACHA TA’LIM XIZMATLARINI GAMIFIKATSIYALASHNING OBYEKTIV ZARURLIGI

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida maktabgacha ta’lim xizmatlariga gamifikatsiyani joriy etishning obyektiv zaruriyati ko‘rib chiqilgan. O‘quv jarayoni sifatini oshirish, bolalarning qiziqishini shakllantirish va kelajakda talab qilinuvchi ko‘nikmalar va kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish uchun o‘yin texnologiyalarining ahamiyati asoslab berilgan. Maktabgacha ta’lim tizimiga samarali integratsiya qilinishi mumkin bo‘lgan raqamli vositalarga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *gamifikatsiya, maktabgacha ta’lim, raqamli iqtisodiyot, o‘yin texnologiyalari, raqamli vositalar, kelajak ko‘nikmalari*

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OBJECTIVE NEED FOR GAMIFICATION OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION SERVICES IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Abstract: *The article explores the objective necessity of implementing gamification in preschool education services in the context of the digital economy. The importance of game-based technologies is substantiated for enhancing the quality of the educational process, fostering children's interest, and developing skills and competencies essential for the future. Special attention is given to digital tools that can be effectively integrated into the preschool education system.*

Keywords: *gamification, preschool education, digital economy, game-based technologies, digital tools, future skills.*

Kirish. Ta’lim xizmatlarini gamifikatsiyalashning obyektiv zarurligi, ta’lim sifati va qiziqishini oshirish uchun ta’lim jarayoniga o‘yin elementlarini kiritib, talabalarning qiziqishini oshiradi, ularni faolroq va motivatsiyali qiladi. Bu, ayniqsa, masofaviy ta’lim va texnologiyalarga asoslangan o‘quv tizimlarida muhimdir.

Ko‘nikma va bilimlarni samarali o‘zlashtirish uchun, o‘yin elementlari orqali talabalar o‘rgangan bilimlarini real hayotda qo‘llash ko‘nikmasini shakllantiradi. Shu bilan birga, murakkab mavzularni osonroq tushunish imkoniyati yaratiladi. **Raqamli texnologiyalarning integratsiyasini vujudga keltirib, z**amonaviy ta’limni raqamlashtirish va texnologiyalarni talab qiladi. Gamifikatsiya

texnologik vositalardan foydalanishni rag‘batlantiradi va yangi avlod o‘quvchilarining raqamli kompitensiyalarini rivojlantiradi (1-rasm).

Gamifikatsiya har bir talabaning individual extiyojlari va qobiliyatlarini hisobga olish imkonini beradi, bu esa ta’limning samaradorligini oshiradi. **Konkret natijalarga erishish:**

O‘yin elementlari (darajalar, ballar, mukofotlar) talabalarning maqsad sari intilishlarini kuchaytirib, ta’lim jarayonida aniq natijalarga erishishni ta’minlaydi.



1-rasm. Gamifikatsiya

Global tendensiyaga moslashishda, jahon ta’lim tizimida gamifikatsiya keng qo‘llanilmoqda, bu esa O‘zbekiston va boshqa davlatlarning ta’lim tizimini jahon standartlariga moslashtirish zaruratini taqozo etadi (2-rasm).



2-rasm. Ta'lim xizmatlarini gamifikatsiyalash

Rasmda ta'lim xizmatlarini gamifikatsiyalash konsepti tasvirlangan bo‘lib, u interaktiv va zamonaviy o‘quv muhiti orqali o‘quvchilarning qiziqishini oshirishga qaratilgan.

Raqamli iqtisodiyot globallashuv va texnologik rivojlanish jarayonida barcha sohalarga, shu jumladan ta'lim tizimiga ham yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Maktabgacha ta’limda gamifikatsiyadan foydalanish bolalarning qiziqishi va ta’lim jarayonidagi samaradorligini oshirishga yordam beradi. Gamifikatsiya bolalarni o‘yin orqali o‘rgatish usuli bo‘lib, raqamli vositalar yordamida uning samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshirish mumkin.

Raqamli iqtisodiyotda gamifikatsiya asosan texnologik qurilmalar va dasturlar yordamida amalga oshiriladi. **Interaktiv mobil ilovalar orqali, b**olalar uchun moslashtirilgan o‘quv o‘yinlari. Masalan, raqamlarni tanlash, ranglarni o‘rgatish yoki oddiy matematik amallarni bajarish. **Virtual va kengaytirilgan haqiqat texnologiyalari (VR va AR) orqali, v**irtual muhitda hayvonlarni o‘rganish, jismoniy obyektlarni manipulyatsiya qilish orqali bilim olish. AR yordamida biror obyektning raqamli modellashtirilgan ko‘rinishini yaratish imkoniyatlarini beradi.

Maxsus gamifikatsiyalashgan platformalar orqali harflar, so‘zlar yoki til qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi. Bolalar har xil o‘quv topshiriqlarini bajarishi uchun interaktiv doskalar yoki planshetlardan foydalanadi. Bolalar o‘yin jarayonida bilimlarni osonroq va tabiiyroq o‘zlashtiradilar. O‘yin motivatsiya va ijodkorlikni rag‘batlantiradi. Gamifikatsiyalash yordamida bolalar o‘yin davomida bilim olish jarayoniga faol jalb etiladi. Har bir bola uchun uning bilim darajasiga mos topshiriqlar yaratish. Gamifikatsiya nafaqat intellektual, balki hissiy va ijtimoiy qobiliyatlarni ham rivojlantiradi.

Raqamli iqtisodiyotda gamifikatsiyalashni amalga oshirish bosqichlari:

- Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarini zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan jihozlash.
- Planshetlar, interaktiv doskalar va maxsus dasturiy ta'minotni joriy qilish.
- Gamifikatsiyalash uchun moslashtirilgan o‘quv platformalarini ishlab chiqish.
- Pedagoglarni raqamli vositalardan foydalanishga o‘rgatish.
- Gamifikatsiya jarayonida ota-onalarning rolini oshirish, ular uchun maxsus qo‘llanmalar va treninglar tashkil qilish.

Gamifikatsiyalash maktabgacha ta’limda innovatsion yondashuv sifatida bolalarning o‘quv jarayoniga bo‘lgan qiziqishini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Raqamli iqtisodiyotda gamifikatsiyadan samarali foydalanish uchun quyidagilar tavsiya etiladi:

- Maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan jihozlash;
- Dasturiy ta’minotni mahalliy sharoitga mos ravishda ishlab chiqish;
- Pedagoglarni raqamli vositalardan foydalanishga tayyorlash;
- Bolalarning qiziqish va qobiliyatlarini hisobga oluvchi moslashuvchan o‘yin modellarini yaratish.

Ushbu yondashuv nafaqat o‘qitish, balki bolalarning har tomonlama rivojlanishiga xizmat qiluvchi samarali vosita hisoblanadi.

Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimida maktabgacha ta'lim yoshidagi bolalarni o‘qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlarning qo‘llanilishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Shunday usullardan biri gamifikatsiya bo‘lib, tabiiy ravishda bolalarning o‘yin orqali o‘rganishga bo‘lgan extiyojlarini qondiradi. Bu yoshdagi bolalar o‘rganishni aynan o‘yin orqali eng yaxshi qabul qiladilar. Bugungi kunda bolalar erta yoshdan raqamli muhitga jalb qilinmoqda. Gamifikatsiya ta'lim jarayonini texnologiyalar bilan uyg‘unlashtirish imkonini beradi. Maktabgacha ta'limda an'anaviy usullar yetarlicha samarali bo‘lmasligi mumkin. Shu sababli, ta'limni gamifikatsiya orqali qiziqarli, dinamik va interaktiv qilish talab etiladi. Jamiyatda ijodkorlik, jamoaviy ish va muammolarni hal qilish ko‘nikmalari muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib bormoqda. Gamifikatsiya aynan shu ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish uchun dolzarb hisoblanadi .

Hozirgi kunda raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitda maktabgacha ta’lim xizmatlarini gamifikatsiyalashga xorijiy olimlar tomonidan ham ko‘p etibor qaratilmoqda. Karl M. Kapp tadqiqotlarida, o‘yin asosidagi ta'lim metodlari va strategiyalari, jumladan, maktabgacha ta'limda gamifikatsiya qo‘llanilishi haqida batafsil ma'lumot bergan [1]. Karl M. Kapp, Lucas Blair, Rich Mesch lar gamifikatsiya nazariyasini amaliyotga tatbiq etish bo‘yicha tadqiqot olib borishgan [2]: Hamari, J., Koivisto, J., Sarsa, H [3]. O‘zbekistonlik olimlar M.R. Isxakova tomonidan maktabgacha ta'limda innovatsion texnologiyalar, jumladan, gamifikatsiya usullarining qo‘llanilishi haqida batafsil ma'lumot bergan [4]. G.N. Ibragimova asarlarida maktabgacha ta'limda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar, jumladan, gamifikatsiya usullarining qo‘llanilishi haqida so‘z yuritiladi [5].

Gamifikatsiya orqali bolalar ta'lim jarayoniga qiziqib ishtirok etadilar. Bu usul bola uchun yangi bilimlarni o‘rganishni qiziqarli o‘yin jarayoniga aylantiradi. Ijodkorlik va muammolarni hal qilish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishda gamifikatsiya

muhitida bolalar ijodiy fikrlashga o‘rganadi va muammolarni hal qilish uchun o‘zlari mustaqil yechim topishga intiladi. O‘yin elementlari bilan boyitilgan mashg‘ulotlar bolaning ta'limga e'tiborini ko‘proq jalb qiladi va bilimlarni samarali o‘zlashtirishga va samaradorlikni oshirishga yordam beradi. Ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish orqali, guruhli o‘yinlar orqali bolalar bir-birlari bilan muloqot qilishni, birgalikda ishlashni va jamoaviy muvaffaqiyatga erishishni o‘rganadilar. Gamifikatsiya bolalarda xotira, diqqat, nutq va fikrlash kabi asosiy qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirish orqali ularning maktabga tayyorgarligini mustahkamlaydi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim xizmatlarini gamifikatsiyalashning asosiy maqsadi — ta'lim jarayonini o‘yin elementlari orqali qiziqarli, samarali va bola rivojlanishiga moslashtirilgan shaklda tashkil etishdir. Bu maqsad bolalarning intellektual, ijtimoiy va hissiy rivojlanishini qo‘llab-quvvatlash bilan bir qatorda, ularda o‘qishga bo‘lgan ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirishdan iborat:

-ta'lim jarayonini qiziqarli qilish;
-bilim olishni osonlashtirish;
-ijodiy fikrlashni rivojlantirish;
-bilim olishni osonlashtirish;
-ijodiy fikrlashni rivojlantirish;
-ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish;
-motivatsiyani oshirish;
-ko‘nikma va qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirish;
-ta'limning individual yondashuvini ta'minlash;

Bolalarning yosh xususiyatlariga mos ravishda o‘qitishni o‘yin shaklida olib boriladi. Ularning ta'lim jarayoniga nisbatan qiziqishi oshadi. Murakkab mavzularni oson va qiziqarli usulda o‘rganadi.Ta'limiy materialni o‘yin orqali tezroq va samarali o‘zlashtiradi. Bolalarning muammolarni hal qilish va mustaqil fikrlash ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish. Bolalarni yangi g‘oyalar yaratishga va o‘z tasavvurlarini kengaytirishga va jamoaviy ishlash, do‘stona munosabatlar va muloqot qilish ko‘nikmalari hosil bo‘ladi. Guruhli o‘yinlar orqali ijtimoiy muhitda muloqot qilishga o‘rganadi. O‘quv jarayonida rag‘batlantiruvchi tizimlar (ballar, mukofotlar, darajalar) orqali bolalarning motivatsiyasi oshadi. Natijada bolalarda muvaffaqiyat hissi uyg‘onadi.

Diqqatni jamlash, xotirani mustahkamlash, mantiqiy fikrlash va motorik ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish orqali, bolalarning nutq, til va kommunikativ qobiliyatlari shakllandi. Motorik ko‘nikma — bu inson tanasining mushaklari va harakatlarini boshqarish orqali ma’lum bir faoliyat yoki vazifalarni bajarishga mo‘ljallangan qobiliyatidir. Motorik ko‘nikmalar asosan ikki turga bo‘linadi.

Birinchisi nozik motorik ko‘nikmalar, bu turdagi ko‘nikmalar kichik mushak guruhlarini boshqarishga asoslangan. Masalan, yozish, tikish, rasm chizish, tugmalarni qistirish, pianino chalish. Kichik harakatlar va aniq muvofiqlikni talab qiladi.

Ikkinchi yirik motorik ko‘nikmalar, katta mushak guruhlarini ishlatishni o‘z ichiga oladi. Masalan: yugurish, sakrash, velosiped haydash, o‘yinlarda to‘pni tepish yoki ushlash. Ko‘pincha jismoniy kuch va koordinatsiyani talab qiladi.

Motorik koʻnikmalar chaqaloqlikdan boshlab shakllanadi va tajriba, mashq, hamda muayyan muhit orqali rivojlanadi. Masalan, Bolalarda dastlabki yirik motorik harakatlar (oʻtirish, yurish) rivojlanadi. Kattaroq yoshda esa nozik motorik koʻnikmalar shakllanishi (yozish, chizish) kuchayadi. Motorik koʻnikmalarni rivojlantirish, muayyan harakatlar takrorlash orqali rivojlantiriladi. Bolalar uchun maxsus motorik rivojlanish oʻyinlari samarali boʻlishi mumkin. Harakatlarni ongli ravishda nazorat qilish qobiliyati orqali aniqlashtiriladi. Motorik koʻnikmalar insonning kundalik hayot faoliyatida muhim ahamiyatga ega, chunki ular harakatlanuvchanlik, muvozanat va harakatlarning aniqligini ta’minlaydi.

Ta'limning individual yondashuvini ta'minlash uchun, har bir bolaning qobiliyatlari va ehtiyojlariga mos ravishda ta'lim jarayonini tashkil qilish.Oʻyin elementlari orqali bolaning shaxsiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiriladi (1-jadval).

1-jadval

Gamifikatsiyaning ta'limdagi ta'sirini tahliliy jihatlari

Afzallik	Izoh
Qiziqarli oʻrganish	Bolalar yangi bilimlarni oson va qiziqarli tarzda qabul qiladilar.
Faol ishtirok	Oʻquvchilar mashgʻulotda passiv kuzatuvchi emas, balki faol qatnashuvchiga aylanadi.
Individual yondashuv	Har bir bolaning qobiliyatiga mos ravishda mashgʻulotlarni oʻzgartirish imkoniyati.
Koʻp funksiyali rivojlanish	Gamifikatsiya bolaning intellektual, ijtimoiy va hissiy rivojlanishini bir vaqtning oʻzida qoʻllab-quvvatlaydi.

Jadvaldan koʻrib turganimizdek qiziqarli oʻrganish orqali, bolalar bilimlarni oʻzlashtirishda koʻpincha ogʻir va zerikarli jarayonlarga duch keladilar. Gamifikatsiya bu jarayonni oʻyin elementlari orqali yanada qiziqarli va motivatsion qiladi. Bu ayniqsa yosh bolalar uchun muhim boʻlib, ularning yangi bilimlarni tezroq va osonroq qabul qilishlariga yordam beradi. Buning amaliy ahamiyati, ta’lim jarayonida motivatsiyani oshirish, ayniqsa boshlangʻich sinflarda samarali.

Faol ishtirok etish orqali, oʻquvchilarni passiv kuzatuvchidan faol qatnashuvchiga aylantirish ularda mustaqil fikrlashni rivojlantiradi. Mashgʻulotlarda oʻquvchilarning faol ishtiroki ularda javobgarlik hissini va oʻqishga boʻlgan qiziqishni kuchaytiradi. Natijada, ushbu yondashuv, ayniqsa, qiyin mavzularni oʻrgatishda samarali, chunki oʻquvchilar oʻzlari ham oʻyin jarayonida bilimni sinab koʻradilar.

Individual yondashuv orqali, har bir bolaning qobiliyat va ehtiyojlari turlicha. Gamifikatsiya orqali mashgʻulotlarni har bir oʻquvchining qobiliyatiga moslashtirish mumkin, bu esa oʻquvchilarning shaxsiy qiziqishlarini hisobga olish imkonini beradi. Maxsus extiyojga ega bolalar bilan ishlashda, shuningdek, yuqori

qobiliyatli o‘quvchilar uchun qo‘shimcha qiyinchiliklar yaratishda muhim rol uynaydi.

Ko‘p funksiyali rivojlanish, gamifikatsiya faqat intellektual rivojlanishni emas, balki ijtimoiy va hissiy qobiliyatlarni ham rivojlantiradi. Masalan, jamoaviy o‘yinlar bolalarning muloqot ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi, muvaffaqiyat va qiyinchiliklarga nisbatan ijobiy munosabatni shakllantiradi. Kompleks rivojlanish maqsadini amalga oshirish uchun gamifikatsiya ideal vosita bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Gamifikatsiya ta’lim jarayonida bolalarning qiziqishini oshirish, ularning faol ishtirokini ta’minlash va shaxsiy qobiliyatlarini hisobga olish orqali ko‘p qirrali rivojlanish uchun samarali yondashuv hisoblanadi. Ushbu afzalliklar, ayniqsa, interaktiv texnologiyalar va raqamli vositalar bilan boyitilgan muhitda yanada samarali natijalar beradi.

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MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM XIZMATLARINI GAMIFIKATSIYALASH

Аннотация: *Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim xizmatlarini samaradorligini oshirish uchun gamifikatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy qilish masalalari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Gamifikatsiya usullarining bolalarning qiziqishini oshirish va o‘qitish jarayonini interaktiv qilishdagi roli o‘rganiladi.*
Kalit so‘zlar: *maktabgacha ta'lim, geymifikatsiya, interaktiv ta'lim, ta'lim texnologiyalari*

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GAMIFICATION OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION SERVICES

Abstract: *This article explores the implementation of gamification technologies to enhance the effectiveness of preschool education services. It examines the role of gamification methods in increasing children's engagement and making the educational process more interactive.*
Keywords: *preschool education, gamification, interactive learning, educational technologies*

Kirish. Maktabgacha ta'lim xizmatlarini gamifikatsiyalash ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishning innovatsion vositasi sifatida bugungi kunda juda dolzarb va muhimdir. U bolalarning ta’lim jarayoniga faol jalb qilinishiga, qiziqishini oshirishga va shaxsiy rivojlanishini qo‘llab-quvvatlashga xizmat qiladi. Raqamli iqtisodiyotning jadal rivojlanishi sharoitida ushbu yondashuv nafaqat ta’lim sifatini oshiradi, balki jamiyatning kelajak avlodini raqamli dunyoga tayyorlashda ham muhim o‘rin tutadi.

Anne van Dam, Marcia L. Nell, Walter F. Drew[4] lar bolalarning o‘yin orqali o‘rganishi va bu jarayonda gamifikatsiyaning roli haqida so‘z yuritib, bugungi kunda bolalar kichik yoshdan boshlab texnologiyalar bilan tanishmoqda deydi.

Gamifikatsiya bolalarning aqliy, jismoniy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishiga ko‘mak beradi. Bu uslub ularda ijodkorlik, muammolarni hal qilish qobiliyati va mustaqil fikrlashni rivojlantiradi. Ta’lim jarayonida o‘yin elementlarini qo‘llash bolalarning diqqatini uzoq muddat davomida ushlab turishga yordam beradi, bu esa bilimlarni o‘zlashtirish samaradorligini oshiradi. Gamifikatsiya yordamida bolalar passiv tinglovchi emas, balki faol ishtirokchiga aylanadi. Bu ular uchun ta’lim jarayonini

[4] V.D. Anne. Playful Learning: Develop Your Child's Sense of Joy and Wonder . Redleaf Press-2013.P.200

interaktiv va jonli qiladi. Gamifikatsiyalash bolalarning nafaqat aqliy qobiliyatlarini, balki jamoada ishlash, muloqot qilish va hissiy muvozanatni saqlash ko‘nikmalarini ham rivojlantiradi. Har bir bolaning qobiliyat va ehtiyojlariga mos tarzda mashg‘ulotlarni moslashtirish imkonini beradi. Bu shaxsiy rivojlanishni qo‘llab-quvvatlaydi va ta’limdagi tengsizlikni kamaytiradi. Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida bolalarni texnologiyadan to‘g‘ri foydalanishga o‘rgatish muhimdir. Gamifikatsiya bolalarga texnologiyalarni foydali maqsadlarda qo‘llashni o‘rgatadi.

Gamifikatsiyalash — bu o‘yin elementlarini o‘yindan tashqari sohalarga tatbiq qilish texnologiyasi bo‘lib, maqsadli faoliyatni qiziqarliroq, samaraliroq va maqsadga yo‘naltirilgan holda tashkil etishdir. Maktabgacha ta'lim xizmatlarini gamifikatsiyalash o‘yin mexanizmlarini o‘quv jarayonlari va ta'lim xizmatlariga qo‘llash orqali bolalarning bilim olish jarayoniga qiziqishini oshirishni nazarda tutadi.

Raqamli o‘yinlar va interaktiv ilovalar ularning kundalik hayotining bir qismiga aylangan. Shu sababli, ta’lim jarayonini o‘yin elementlari bilan boyitish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. Maktabgacha ta’limda zamonaviy yondashuvlarni qo‘llash orqali ta’lim jarayonini bolalarning ehtiyoj va qiziqishlariga moslashtirish zarur. Gamifikatsiya ushbu o‘zgaruvchan talablarni qondirishga xizmat qiladi. Innovatsion texnologiyalar maktabgacha ta’limni yanada qiziqarli, samarali va sifatli qilish imkonini beradi. Gamifikatsiya texnologiyalarni ta’lim jarayoniga integratsiya qilishning samarali vositasi hisoblanadi. Bolalar o‘yin jarayonida bilimlarni tabiiy ravishda o‘zlashtiradilar. Gamifikatsiyalash ta’limni bolalar uchun yanada qiziqarli va tushunarli qiladi.



Rasmda ta'lim xizmatlarini gamifikatsiyalashda raqamli o‘yinlar va interaktiv ilovalarni aks ettiruvchi rasm. Bu ta'limni yanada qiziqarli va samarali qilishga qaratilgan.

Gamifikatsiyaning asosiy elementlari:

-ballar va mukofotlar;

-darajalar (levels);

-reyting va jamoa ishlari;

-qiziqarli topshiriqlar.

Bolalarga ma'lum vazifalarni bajarish uchun ballar yoki yulduzchalar beriladi. Masalan, har bir muvaffaqiyatli topshiriq uchun rag‘batlantirish. Ta'lim jarayoni qiyinchilik darajalariga bo‘linadi va bola bir bosqichdan ikkinchisiga o‘tadi. Bolalar birgalikda ishlash yoki musobaqalarda qatnashish orqali o‘z o‘rinlarini ko‘rishlari mumkin. Vazifalar o‘yin shaklida taqdim etiladi, masalan, jumboqlar, hikoyalar yoki topshiriqli o‘yinlar.

Brian Burke[5] , tadqiqotlarida gamifikatsiyaning motivatsiya va ta'limdagi qo‘llanilishi haqida umumiy ma'lumotlar berib, gamifikatsiyaning maktabgacha ta'limda qo‘llanilishi, raqamli platformalarda mobil ilovalar va ta'limiy o‘yinlar orqali bolalar ranglarni, shakllarni yoki alifboni o‘rganishi mumkin deydi.

Darslarni o‘yinga aylantirish orqali : Masalan, raqamlarni o‘rgatish uchun bolalarga "xazina izlash" kabi o‘yinlarni tashkil qilish mumkin. Bolalar yaxshi xulq-atvor yoki faol qatnashgani uchun mukofotlanadi, bu esa ularning motivatsiyasini oshiradi. Sinf yoki guruh xonasi o‘yin maydoniga aylantiriladi, bunda rang-barang plakatlar, interaktiv stendlar va o‘yinchoqlar ishlatiladi.

N.F. Abdunazarova[6] maktabgacha ta'limda innovatsion texnologiyalar, jumladan, gamifikatsiya usullarining qo‘llanilishi haqida batafsil ma'lumot bergan.

Gamifikatsiyaning afzalliklari, bolalar o‘quv jarayonida qiziqish va ishtirokni oshirish orqali faolroq bo‘lishadi. O‘yin orqali bolalar muammolarni hal qilish va ijodkorlik ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. O‘yin shaklidagi mashg‘ulotlar orqali bilimlar esda uzoqroq qoladi. Guruhli o‘yinlar orqali bolalar birgalikda ishlash va muloqot qilishni o‘rganadi. Gamifikatsiyalash nafaqat ta'lim samaradorligini oshiradi, balki bolalarning ta'limga bo‘lgan ijobiy munosabatini shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

Gamifikatsiya orqali maktabgacha ta'limda quyidagi natijalarga erishish mumkin:

- Bolalarning o‘quv jarayoniga faol jalb etiladi.
- Bilimlarni samarali va mustahkam o‘zlashtiradi.
- Bolalarning ijtimoiy muhitga moslashuvchanligi oshadi.
- Ijodiy va innovatsion fikrlash ko‘nikmalari rivojlanadi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim xizmatlarini gamifikatsiyalashning bosh maqsadi — bolalarni qiziqarli va samarali usulda o‘qitib, ularning ta'limga bo‘lgan ijobiy

[5] B.Brian. Gamify: How Gamification Motivates People to Do Extraordinary Things Gartner Press-2014.P.205.

[6] N.F. Abdunazarova. Maktabgacha ta'limda o'yin texnologiyalari. O'qituvchi-2018.B.200

munosabatini shakllantirishdir. Shu bilan birga, bu yondashuv bolalarning har tomonlama rivojlanishi uchun qulay va innovatsion muhit yaratishni ko‘zlaydi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim xizmatlarini gamifikatsiyalashning asosiy vazifalari ta'lim jarayonini yanada samarali, qiziqarli va interaktiv qilishdan iborat. Ushbu vazifalar bolaning individual rivojlanishi, ijtimoiylashuvi va bilimlarni o‘zlashtirish darajasini oshirishga qaratilgan.

- Ta'limiy materialni o‘yin elementlari orqali yetkazish.
- Ta'limni bolalarning yosh xususiyatlari va qiziqishlariga moslashtirish.
- O‘yinlar yordamida bolalarda o‘quv jarayoniga ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirish.
- Gamifikatsiya yordamida bolalarning bilim olish jarayonini qulay va osonlashtirish.
- Darslarda takrorlashni rag‘batlantiruvchi o‘yin elementlarini joriy qilish.
- Bolalarning olgan bilimlarini amaliyotda qo‘llash imkoniyatini yaratish.
- Rag‘batlantirish usullari (ballar, yulduzchalar, mukofotlar) orqali ta'limga bo‘lgan qiziqishni oshirish.
- Bolalarga muvaffaqiyat hissini berish va ularda o‘z kuchiga ishonchni shakllantirish.
- Qiyinchiliklarni bosqichma-bosqich yengishga o‘rgatish.
- Bolalarning ijodiy fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish uchun topshiriqli o‘yinlarni tashkil qilish.
- Muammoli vaziyatlarni o‘yin orqali hal qilishga o‘rgatish.
- Jamoaviy o‘yinlar orqali bolalarda muloqot va hamkorlik ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish.
- Guruhli mashg‘ulotlar orqali bolalarni jamoaviy maqsadlarga erishishga o‘rgatish.
- Do‘stona munosabat va bir-birini qo‘llab-quvvatlashni o‘rgatish.
- Bolalarning qobiliyatlari va ehtiyojlariga mos ravishda ta'limni moslashtirish.
- Har bir bolaning o‘quv jarayonida faol ishtirok etishiga sharoit yaratish.
- Diqqatni jamlashni talab qiluvchi o‘yin elementlarini joriy etish.
- Xotirani rivojlantiruvchi o‘yinlar orqali bolalarning ma'lumotlarni eslab qolish qobiliyatini kuchaytirish.

1-jadval

Gamifikatsiyalash vazifalari

Vazifa	**Kutilayotgan natija**
Bilimni qiziqarli yetkazish	Ta'lim jarayoniga qiziqish va faol ishtirok.
Rag‘batlantirish	Bolalarda muvaffaqiyatga erishish va o‘ziga ishonchni kuchaytirish.

Vazifa	Kutilayotgan natija
Ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish	Jamoaviy ishlash va muloqot qilish qobiliyatlari.
Diqqat va xotirani oshirish	Ma'lumotlarni eslab qolish va diqqatni jamlash qobiliyatlarini kuchaytirish.
Maktabga tayyorgarlik	Akademik va ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish.

Jadvaldan ko‘rib turganimizdek, ta'lim jarayonini samarali tashkil etish uchun, bilimni qiziqarli yetkazish, bolalarning diqqatini jalb qilish va o‘rganishga qiziqish uyg‘otish uchun darsni qiziqarli tarzda tashkil qilish muhim ekanligi ko‘rinib turibdi. Ta'lim jarayoniga qiziqish, bolalarda o‘rganishga ijobiy munosabatlarni shakllantiradi. Bolalar o‘z fikrlarini erkin ifoda etib, darslarda faol qatnashadi. Bu ularga mustaqil fikrlashni rivojlantirish imkonini beradi.

Rag‘batlantirish, muvaffaqiyatga erishgan bolalarni maqtash va ularni yangi marralarni zabt etishga undash orqali, muvaffaqiyatga erishishga va o‘z maqsadlariga erishishga intiladilar. O‘ziga ishonchni kuchaytiradi, o‘z kuchlariga ishonchlari ortadi, bu esa ularning o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirishiga turtki beradi.

Ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish orqali, vazifa mohiyatini jamoa bilan ishlash, muloqot qilish va boshqalar bilan hamkorlik qilish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi. Natijada jamoaviy ishlash, jamoada o‘z rolini tushunib, boshqa bolalar bilan samarali hamkorlik qilishni o‘rganadilar. Muloqot qilish qobiliyati, atrofdagilar bilan o‘z fikrlarini to‘g‘ri va aniq ifoda etish ko‘nikmasi shakllantiradi.

Diqqat va xotirani oshirishda , turli o‘yinlar, mashqlar va topshiriqlar orqali bolalarning diqqatini jamlash mumkin . Ma'lumotlarni eslab qolish, o‘rgatilgan mavzularni yaxshi eslab qoladilar, bu esa ularning o‘qish jarayonida muvaffaqiyatli bo‘lishiga yordam beradi. Diqqatni jamlash qobiliyati, ma'lum bir vazifaga e'tiborini qaratib, uni oxirigacha bajarishni o‘rganadilar.

Maktabga tayyorgarlik ko‘rishda, akademik, ijtimoiy va psixologik jihatdan maktab muhitiga tayyorlanadi.

Akademik ko‘nikmalar orqali, o‘qish, yozish va oddiy hisoblash qobiliyatlari shakllanadi.

Ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalar orqali, maktabda yangi sharoitga moslashish, sinfdoshlari bilan muloqot qilish va o‘qituvchining ko‘rsatmalarini bajarish qobiliyatlarini egallaydilar.

Bu vazifalar bolalarni intellektual, hissiy va ijtimoiy jihatdan rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. Ularning muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilishi kelajakda bolalarning ta'lim jarayonida yuqori natijalarga erishishini ta'minlaydi. Shu sababli, ta'lim dasturlarini ishlab chiqishda ushbu vazifalarning har biriga alohida e'tibor qaratish zarur.

Maktabgacha ta'lim xizmatlarini gamifikatsiyalashning vazifalari ta'lim jarayonini nafaqat qiziqarli va interaktiv qilish, balki bolalarning ijtimoiy, intellektual va jismoniy rivojlanishini har tomonlama qo‘llab-quvvatlashga

qaratilgan. Bu vazifalarni muvaffaqiyatli bajarish orqali bolalarda maktabga tayyorlik va o‘qishga nisbatan ijobiy munosabat shakllanadi.

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O‘ZBEKISTONDA KICHIK VA O‘RTA BIZNESNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA ASOSIY MUAMMOLAR VA ULARNI YESHIMI

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada O‘zbekistonda kichik va o‘rta biznes iqtisodiyotning muhim tarmog‘i sifatida aholi bandligini ta’minlash, mahalliy ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish va eksport salohiyatini oshirishda katta rol borligi ta’kidlangan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *kichik va o‘rta biznes, tadbirkorlik muammolari, moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash, soliq imtiyozlari, innovatsion rivojlanish, bozor infratuzilmasi, texnologiyalarni joriy etish, qonunchilik islohotlari*

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Uzbekistan

MAIN PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *The article notes that small and medium businesses as an important sector of the economy of Uzbekistan play an important role in providing employment, developing local production and increasing export potential.*

Keywords: *small and medium businesses, business problems, financial support, tax incentives, innovative development, market infrastructure, technology implementation, legislative reforms.*

Kirish. Kichik va o‘rta biznes- mustaqil mulk egaligiga, xo‘jalik faoliyatini mustaqil tashkil etishga asoslangan va o‘z tarmog‘ida hukmron mavqe tutmaydigan biznes. Turli mamlakatlarda Kichik va o‘rta biznes sub’yektlari maqomini belgilab beruvchi mezonlar sifatida korxonada band bo‘lgan ishlovchilar soni, korxonaning tovar aylanmasi, aktivlar, kapitallar, foyda miqdori va boshqa ko‘rsatkichlardan foydalaniladi. Masalan, AQShda ko‘pgina tarmoqlarda ishlovchilar soni 100 kishidan, ishlov beruvchi sanoatda 500 kishidan kam xodimlar ishlaydigan korxonalar kichik biznesga kiritiladi.

O‘zbekiston kichik va o‘rta biznes sub’yektlarini aniqlashda korxonada ishlovchilar soni mezon qilib olingan. Kichik biznesga, mulk shaklidan qat’i nazar, yiliga sanoat korxonalarida o‘rta hisobda 10 nafargacha, savdo, xizmat ko‘rsatish va boshqa ishlab chiqarishdan tashqari sohalarda 5 nafargacha ish bilan band xodimga ega bo‘lgan mikrofirmalar; ishlab chiqarish sohasida yiliga o‘rta hisobda 40 nafargacha, qurilish, qishloq xo‘jaligi va boshqa ishlab chiqarish sohalarida 20

nafargacha, ilm-fan, ilmiy xizmat ko‘rsatish, chakana savdo hamda boshqa ishlab chiqarishdan tashqari sohalarda 10 nafargacha ish bilan band xodimga ega bo‘lgan kichik korxonalar kiradi. Kichik korxonalar uchun yiliga belgilangandan ortiq, lekin ishlab chiqarish sohasida 100 nafardan, qurilishda 50 nafardan, qishloq xo‘jaligi va boshqa ishlab chiqarish sohalarida, ulgurji savdoda 30 nafardan, chakana savdo, xizmat ko‘rsatish hamda boshqa noishlab chiqarish sohalarda 20 nafardan oshmaydigan ish bilan band xodimga ega bo‘lgan korxonalar o‘rta biznes korxonalari hisoblanadi.

Kichik va o‘rta biznes rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan har qanday mamlakat iqtisodiyotida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Kichik va o‘rta biznes sharoitga tez moslashuvchanlik bilan ajralib turadi, uning faoliyatini yo‘lga qo‘yish katta miqdordagi dastlabki kapitalni talab qilmaydi. Kichik va o‘rta biznesyirik biznes uchun qulay bo‘lmagan sohalarda avj oladi. Kichik va o‘rta bizneskichik bozorlarda faoliyat olib borish, mahalliy resurslardan foydalanish, ishsizlik muammosini xal qilish, mehnat unumdorligini oshirish, o‘rta mulkdorlar qatlamini shakllantirish va ichki bozorni iste’mol tovarlari bilan to‘ldirishda muayyan afzalliklarga ega. Kichik korxonalar odamlarda sohibkorlik, tadbirkorlik, mulkka egalik qobiliyatlarini ro‘yobga chiqarish, ularda ishbilarmonlik ko‘nikmalarini hosil qilish va rivojlantirish vositasi hisoblanadi. O‘zbekistonda Kichik va o‘rta biznestarixiy ildizga ega. Bu yerda azaldan hunarmandchilik rivojlangan. To‘qimachilik, kosibchilik, kulolchilik, amaliy san’at, ganchkorlik, temirchilik, o‘ymakorlik bilan shug‘ulla-niladigan kichik-kichik ustaxona va do‘konlar ko‘p bo‘lgan. O‘zbekistonda mavjud Kichik va o‘rta bizneskorxonalari sanoat, qurilish, savdo, maishiy, tibbiy, transport xizmatlari ko‘rsatish, ilmiy, texnikaviy axborot xizmati sohalarida, qishloq xo‘jaligida faoliyat ko‘rsatadi. K. va o‘.b.ni qo‘llabquvvatlashga xizmat qiladigan sug‘urta kompaniyalari, injiniring va lizing xizmati tashkilotlari mavjud. Kichik va o‘rta bizneskorxonalariga ko‘maklashadigan Respublika va hududiy miqyosda faoliyat olib boruvchi Tovar ishlab chiqaruvchilar va tadbirkorlar palatasi, "Biznes-fond", "Madad" sug‘urta kompaniyasi tashkil qilingan. K. va o‘rta korxonalar uchun soliq imtiyozlari, imtiyozli kredit ajratish tizimi ham mavjud.

O‘zbekistonda kichik va o‘rta biznesni (KOB) rivojlantirish mamlakat iqtisodiyoti barqarorligini ta’minlash va yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Quyida KOBni rivojlantirish bo‘yicha asosiy strategiyalar keltirilgan:

1. Huquqiy va me’yoriy bazani mustahkamlash
- Kichik va o‘rta biznes subyektlari uchun qulay huquqiy muhit yaratish.
- Soliq imtiyozlari va yengilliklar joriy etish orqali biznesga yukni kamaytirish.
- Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash va qonun ustuvorligini ta’minlash.

2. Moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash
- KOB uchun kredit olish sharoitlarini yengillashtirish.
- Foiz stavkalarini pasaytirish va uzoq muddatli kreditlarni taqdim etish.
- Innovatsion va startap loyihalar uchun grant va subsidiyalar ajratish.

3. Tadbirkorlik madaniyatini rivojlantirish
- Yoshlarni tadbirkorlikka jalb qilish va o‘quv dasturlarini kengaytirish.

- Tadbirkorlik bilan shug‘ullanishning afzalliklarini targ‘ib qilish.
- Malakali kadrlar tayyorlash va qayta o‘qitish dasturlarini amalga oshirish.

4. Infratuzilmani rivojlantirish
- Kichik biznes zonalari va texnoparklarni tashkil etish.
- Internet va raqamli texnologiyalarga qulay kirish imkoniyatini ta’minlash.
- Logistika va transport xizmatlarini yaxshilash.

5. Eksport imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish
- KO‘B mahsulotlarini xalqaro bozorlarga chiqarishda ko‘maklashish.
- Eksport qiluvchi tadbirkorlar uchun maxsus dasturlarni joriy etish.
- Mahalliy mahsulotlarni sertifikatlash va xalqaro standartlarga muvofiqlashtirish.

6. Davlat va xususiy sektor hamkorligi
- Davlat buyurtmalarida KOB ishtirokini oshirish.
- Xususiy sektor bilan davlatning uzoq muddatli sheriklik dasturlarini amalga oshirish.
- Mahalliy hokimiyat organlari bilan tadbirkorlarning doimiy muloqotini ta’minlash.

7. Innovatsion rivojlanish va raqamlashtirish
- KO‘Bni raqamli texnologiyalarga integratsiya qilish.
- Elektron tijoratni rivojlantirish va unga oid qonunchilikni takomillashtirish.
- Kichik korxonalarga texnologik yangiliklarni joriy qilishda yordam ko‘rsatish.

8. Hududiy rivojlanish strategiyalari
- Har bir hududda o‘ziga xos kichik biznes yo‘nalishlarini rivojlantirish (masalan, qishloq xo‘jaligi, turizm, hunarmandchilik).
- Qishloq hududlarida kichik va o‘rta korxonalar tashkil etishni qo‘llab-quvvatlash.
- KO‘B rivoji uchun infratuzilmaviy loyihalarni amalga oshirish.

Natijalar. Ushbu strategiyalarni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish:
- Bandlikni oshiradi.
- Mahsulot ishlab chiqarish hajmini ko‘paytiradi.
- Innovatsion rivojlanishni tezlashtiradi.
- Mamlakat iqtisodiyotining diversifikatsiyasiga xizmat qiladi.

O‘zbekistonda kichik va o‘rta biznes (KO‘B)ni rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega, chunki bu sektor iqtisodiyotning asosiy drayverlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, KO‘Bni rivojlantirish yo‘lida bir qator muammolar mavjud. Quyida asosiy muammolar va ularning yechimlari keltirilgan:

Asosiy muammolar:

1. Moliyalashtirish va kredit resurslariga cheklangan kirish: Ko‘pchilik kichik va o‘rta biznes uchun bank kreditlari olish qiyin, garov talablari yuqori, foiz stavkalari esa yuqori.
2. Biznesni boshqarish ko‘nikmalarining yetishmasligi: Yangi tadbirkorlar uchun biznesni rejalashtirish, moliyaviy boshqaruv, marketing va boshqa asosiy ko‘nikmalar bo‘yicha yetarli bilim va tajriba yo‘qligi.

3. Raqobatbardoshlik va innovatsiyalarning past darajasi: Mahalliy KO‘B larning aksariyati zamonaviy texnologiyalar va innovatsion yechimlarni joriy etishda qiyinchilikka duch keladi.
4. Huquqiy va ma'muriy to‘siqlar: Soliq tizimi murakkabligi, litsenziyalash va ruxsatnomalarni olish jarayonining qiyinligi, ortiqcha byurokratiya biznesni rivojlantirishga to‘sqinlik qiladi.
5. Infrastrukturaviy cheklovlar: Elektr energiyasi, internet, transport va logistika xizmatlarining yetarli emasligi.
6. Xalqaro bozorga chiqishdagi cheklovlar: Eksport uchun zarur sertifikatlash, texnik talablar va xalqaro standartlarga moslashish qiyinchiliklari mavjud.

Muammolarni yechish bo‘yicha takliflar:

1. Moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlashni kengaytirish: Davlat tomonidan kichik va o‘rta biznes uchun imtiyozli kreditlar va grantlar ajratishni davom ettirish. Mikrokredit tashkilotlari va biznes-inkubatorlarning faoliyatini rivojlantirish.
2. Biznes mahoratini oshirish: Tadbirkorlikni o‘rgatuvchi bepul yoki subsidiyalangan o‘quv kurslarini tashkil etish. Mentorlik dasturlarini joriy etish orqali tajribali tadbirkorlar yordamida yangi bizneslarni rivojlantirish.
3. Innovatsiyalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash: Kichik biznes uchun texnologik yechimlarni sotib olish yoki ishlab chiqarishga subsidiya berish.
Innovatsion startaplar uchun maxsus dasturlar va ko‘rgazmalar tashkil etish.
4. Huquqiy va ma'muriy islohotlar: Soliq tizimini soddalashtirish va kichik biznes uchun soliq yengilliklarini joriy etish. Litsenziya va ruxsatnoma olish jarayonlarini onlayn platformalarga ko‘chirish.
5. Infratuzilmani yaxshilash: Biznes markazlari, texnoparklar va sanoat zonalarini rivojlantirish. Elektr va internet tarmog‘iga uzluksiz ulanishni ta'minlash.
6. Xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish: KO‘B larni eksport faoliyatiga tayyorlash uchun maxsus treninglar o‘tkazish. Xalqaro moliya institutlari bilan hamkorlikda kichik biznesni qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi dasturlarni amalga oshirish.

Yuqoridagi yechimlar tizimli ravishda amalga oshirilsa, kichik va o‘rta biznes sektorida raqobatbardoshlik va samaradorlikni oshirishga erishiladi. Bu esa iqtisodiyotning umumiy o‘sishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko‘rsatadi.

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O'ZBEKISTONDA INVESTITSIYA MUHITI, MUAMMOLAR VA ULARNING YECHIMI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekistonda investitsiya faoliyatining asosiy yo‘nalishlari, mavjud muhit va u bilan bog‘liq dolzarb muammolar tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, investitsiya muhitiga ta’sir etuvchi omillar – iqtisodiy barqarorlik, huquqiy baza, infratuzilma holati va moliyaviy tizim imkoniyatlari tahlil etilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *investitsiya, to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalar, mahalliy investitsiyalar, investitsiya muhiti, raqobatbardoshlik, investitsion xavfsizlik, investitsion muammolar*

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INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT IN UZBEKISTAN: PROBLEMS AND WAYS TO SOLVING THEM

Abstract. *This article analyzes the main areas of investment activity in Uzbekistan, the current situation and current problems associated with it. It also analyzes the factors influencing the investment environment - economic stability, legal framework, state of infrastructure and capabilities of the financial system.*

Keywords: *investments, foreign direct investment, domestic investment, investment environment, competitiveness, investment security, investment problems.*

Kirish. Investitsiya – bu daromad olish yoki ma'lum bir foyda ko'rish maqsadida moliyaviy yoki moddiy resurslarni uzoq yoki qisqa muddatga joylashtirishdir. Investitsiya iqtisodiyotning asosiy qismlaridan biri bo‘lib, bu jarayon odatda biznes, ishlab chiqarish, xizmat ko‘rsatish yoki boshqa iqtisodiy faoliyat turlariga kapital kiritishni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Investitsiyaning asosiy turlari:

1. Moliyaviy investitsiya: Aksiyalar, obligatsiyalar, depozitlar va boshqa moliyaviy vositalarga mablag‘ kiritish. Maqsad: foiz, dividend yoki kapital qiymatini oshirish orqali daromad olish.
2. Real investitsiya: Ishlab chiqarish vositalari, uskunalar, texnologiyalar, bino va inshootlar kabi real aktivlarga mablag‘ kiritish. Maqsad: ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish yoki samaradorligini oshirish.

3. Intellektual investitsiya: Ta'lim, tadqiqot, yangi texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqish va rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan mablag'lar. Maqsad: kelgusida yuqori daromad keltiradigan intellektual resurslarni rivojlantirish.
4. Portfel investitsiyasi: Moliyaviy bozorlarning turli vositalaridan tashkil topgan portfelga mablag‘ kiritish. Maqsad: xavflarni diversifikatsiya qilish va maksimal foyda olish.

Investitsiyaning ahamiyati:

- Iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta’minlash: Investitsiya yordamida yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratiladi, ishlab chiqarish kuchlari kengayadi.
- Yangi texnologiyalarni joriy qilish: Innovatsiyalarni rivojlantirish orqali samaradorlikni oshirish imkoniyati yaratiladi.
- Daromad olish: Investitsiyalar orqali investorlar o‘z kapitalini ko‘paytirishi mumkin.
- Resurslarni samarali taqsimlash: Mablag‘lar o‘z foydaliligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Investitsiya kiritishda asosiy e'tibor moliyaviy tahlil va xavflarni boshqarishga qaratilishi lozim. Bu jarayon uzoq muddatli muvaffaqiyat uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.O‘zbekistonda investitsiya muhiti so‘nggi yillarda ijobiy o‘zgarishlarni boshdan kechirmoqda, ammo ushbu sohada hali ham bir qator muammolar mavjud. Quyida asosiy muammolar va ularni hal etish yo‘llari haqida umumiy tahlil keltirilgan.

1. Huquqiy tizimdagi barqarorlikning yetishmasligi: Investorlarga xavfsizlik kafolati beruvchi qonunlar ba'zan o‘zgaruvchan bo‘lib, ularni amalda qo‘llashda muammolar yuzaga keladi.

2. Byurokratik to‘siqlar: Investitsiya loyihalarini amalga oshirish jarayonida turli davlat organlari tomonidan ko‘p bosqichli ruxsatnomalar talab qilinishi, ko‘pincha vaqtni cho‘zadi va xarajatlarni oshiradi.

3. Moliya va kredit tizimining yetarlicha rivojlanmaganligi: O‘zbekistonda kichik va o‘rta korxonalar uchun kredit resurslariga kirish imkoniyati cheklangan, shuningdek, xorijiy investorlarga valyuta konvertatsiyasi bilan bog‘liq qiyinchiliklar mavjud.

4. Kadrlar yetishmovchiligi: Malakali ishchi kuchining yetishmasligi, ayniqsa, yuqori texnologik va innovatsion sohalarda, investitsion loyihalarni amalga oshirishda muammolar tug‘diradi.

5. Infratuzilma muammolari: Elektr ta'minoti, transport va logistika tizimining rivojlanmaganligi investitsiya muhitini murakkablashtiradi.

Yechimlar:

1. Huquqiy islohotlarni chuqurlashtirish: Investitsiya sohasidagi qonunchilikni xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirish.
Investorlarga uzoq muddatli kafolatlar berish va sud-huquq tizimining mustaqilligini kuchaytirish.
2. Byurokratik jarayonlarni soddalashtirish: "Yagona darcha" (one-stop-shop) tizimini kengaytirish. Ruxsatnomalar berish jarayonida elektron xizmatlarni rivojlantirish.

3. Moliyaviy resurslarga kirishni kengaytirish: Xalqaro moliya institutlari bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirish. Bank tizimini liberallashtirish va xorijiy investorlar uchun valyuta operatsiyalarini soddalashtirish.
4. Kadrlar tayyorlash va malaka oshirish: Professional ta'lim va kasb-hunar tizimini rivojlantirish. Investitsiya kiritilayotgan sohalarga mos ravishda malaka oshirish markazlarini tashkil etish.
5. Infratuzilmani yaxshilash: Davlat-xususiy sheriklik loyihalari orqali transport va energetika sohalarini rivojlantirish. Innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali infratuzilma xizmatlarini optimallashtirish.

O‘zbekistonda investitsiyalar quyidagi asosiy turlarga bo‘linadi:

1. **To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalar (FDI):** Xorijiy kompaniyalar yoki investorlar tomonidan mahalliy korxonalarga yoki loyihalarga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri kapital kiritish. Misol: Energetika, qishloq xo‘jaligi va infratuzilma sohalarida xorijiy kompaniyalar ishtiroki.
2. **Davlat investitsiyalari:** Davlat byudjeti, moliyaviy tashkilotlar va davlat resurslari hisobidan loyihalarga ajratilgan mablag‘lar. Misol: Transport va infratuzilma loyihalari (masalan, yo‘llarni ta’mirlash yoki yangi aeroport qurilishi).
3. **Xususiy investitsiyalar:** Mahalliy va xorijiy xususiy sektor tomonidan kiritiladigan mablag‘lar. Misol: Savdo va xizmat ko‘rsatish sohasidagi kichik va o‘rta biznes loyihalari.
4. **Innovatsion va texnologik investitsiyalar:** Yangi texnologiyalarni joriy qilish, startaplarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va ilmiy-tadqiqot loyihalariga yo‘naltirilgan investitsiyalar.
5. **Portfel investitsiyalari:** Aktsiyalar, obligatsiyalar yoki boshqa moliyaviy instrumentlar orqali kiritilgan kapital.

So‘nggi yillarda O‘zbekistonda investitsiya muhiti quyidagi omillar orqali yaxshilanmoqda:

- **Huquqiy bazaning takomillashtirilishi:** Investitsiyalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va himoya qilishga qaratilgan qonunlar qabul qilinmoqda. Masalan, "Investitsiyalar va investitsion faoliyat to‘g‘risida"gi qonun.
- **E-Ijtimoiy xizmatlar:** Investorlarga davlat xizmatlarini masofadan taqdim etish uchun raqamli tizimlar joriy etildi.
- **Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar (EEZ):** Maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarda soliq imtiyozlari va boshqa preferensiyalar taklif etilmoqda.
- **Xalqaro hamkorlik:** Yirik xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlikda investitsion forumlar va ko‘rgazmalar tashkil qilinmoqda.

Muammolar

1. **Huquqiy barqarorlik yetishmasligi:** Ayrim hollarda qonunchilikdagi o‘zgarishlar investorlar uchun noaniqlikni keltirib chiqaradi.
2. **Burokratik to‘siqlar:** Hujjatlarni tasdiqlash jarayonining murakkabligi va kechikishlari.
3. **Moliyaviy infratuzilmaning zaifligi:** Xorijiy valyutani konvertatsiya qilishda qiyinchiliklar.

4. **Kadrlar yetishmovchiligi:** Malakali mutaxassislarning yetishmasligi ayrim sohalarda salohiyatdan to‘liq foydalanishga to‘sqinlik qiladi.
5. **Regionlararo tengsizlik:** Investitsiyalar asosan Toshkent va yirik shaharlarda jamlanib, chekka hududlar e’tibordan chetda qolmoqda.

Muammolarni hal etish yo‘llari

1. **Qonunchilikni barqarorlashtirish:** Investorlar uchun shaffof va barqaror qonunchilik bazasini yaratish zarur.
2. **Raqamlashtirish:** Burokratik jarayonlarni qisqartirish uchun elektron xizmatlarni kengaytirish.
3. **Moliyaviy resurslarga kirish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish:** Xorijiy investorlarga valyutaviy operatsiyalar bo‘yicha qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish.
4. **Kadrlar tayyorlash:** Talab yuqori bo‘lgan sohalar uchun kadrlarni xalqaro darajada tayyorlash dasturlarini rivojlantirish.
5. **Hududlarni rag‘batlantirish:** Chekka hududlarga sarmoya jalb qilish uchun maxsus soliq imtiyozlari va infratuzilma loyihalarini rivojlantirish.

Xulosa. O‘zbekistonning geostrategik joylashuvi, boy tabiiy resurslari va yosh aholisi uni jozibador investitsiya manziliga aylantirishi mumkin. Ushbu muammolarni tizimli ravishda hal etish orqali mamlakatda nafaqat mahalliy, balki xalqaro investorlar uchun ham qulay muhit yaratiladi. Shu bilan birga, islohotlarning izchil amalga oshirilishi va ochiqlik tamoyiliga asoslangan yondashuv muvaffaqiyatning muhim shartidir.

O‘zbekistonda investitsiya muhiti va investitsiyalarni rivojlantirish masalasi muhim iqtisodiy ahamiyatga ega. Mamlakatda so‘nggi yillarda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar natijasida investitsion muhit sezilarli darajada yaxshilandi.

O‘zbekiston investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va qo‘llab-quvvatlash borasida katta salohiyatga ega. Mavjud muammolarni bosqichma-bosqich hal qilish orqali mamlakat xalqaro investorlar uchun yanada jozibador bo‘lishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga, mahalliy investorlarni rag‘batlantirish va xorijiy investitsiyalarni himoya qilishni kuchaytirish, uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy rivojlanishning asosi bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

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MEHNAT BOZORIDAGI O‘ZGARISHLAR VA IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISH YO‘LLARI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur tadqiqot mehnat bozoridagi zamonaviy o‘zgarishlar va ularning iqtisodiy rivojlanishga ta’sirini tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari mehnat bozorini rivojlantirish va iqtisodiy siyosatni takomillashtirish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar berishga qaratilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *mehnat bozori, bandlik darajasi, ishsizlik, kasb-hunar ta'limi, ishchi kuchi migratsiyasi, ishchi kuchi sifati*

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CHANGES IN THE LABOR MARKET AND PATHS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. *This study analyzes current changes in the labor market and their impact on economic development. The results of the study are aimed at providing practical recommendations for the development of the labor market and the improvement of economic policy.*

Keywords: *labor market, employment rate, unemployment, vocational training, labor migration, labor quality.*

Kirish. Bozor munosabatlari tizimida mehnat bozori muhim o‘rinni egallaydi. Mana shu bozorda mehnatga qobiliyatli kishilar va davlat biror bir jamoa va xususiy tashkilotlarning nomidan ish ko‘ruvchilar va ish beruvchilarning manfaati to‘qnash keladi. Mehnat bozorida vujudga keladigan munosabatlar yaqqol ifodalangan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy xususiyatga ega bo‘lib, ular mamlakat aholisi ko‘pchiligining muhim ehtiyojlariga daxldor bo‘ladi. Mehnat bozori mexanizmi orqali aholining ish bilan bandligi va mehnatga haq to‘lash darajalari belgilanadi. Mehnat bozorida ro‘y berayotgan jarayonlarning jiddiy oqibati ishsizlik bo‘lib, u umuman olganda salbiy hodisa hisoblansa ham, lekin amalda jamiyat hayotining muqarrar natijasidir. Mehnat va aholi ish bilan bandligi sohasida bozor aloqalarini rivojlantirish yangi va o‘xshash bo‘lmagan yondashishni, mehnat bozori elementlarini o‘rganishda muntazamlikni, bozor kategoriyalari va tushunchalarining uslubiy bazasini yangilashni talab etadi. Iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish kelgusida

aholini oqilona ish bilan bandligi sohasidagi institutsional tuzilmalar faoliyatlarini jadallashtirish va normativ- huquqiy bazalarini rivojlantirishni talab qiladi. Iqtisodiy taraqqiyot va inson salohiyatini rivojlantirishda aholini ish bilan bandligi muhim omil hisoblanadi. Aholini ish bilan bandligini ta'minlash uning takror ishlab chiqarilishi uchun zarur shartdir. Chunki kishilarning turmush darajasi, iqtisodiyot sohalari va tarmoqlari uchun kadrlar tanlash, tayyorlash, qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasin oshirish, ishga joylashtirish, ishsizlarni moddiy va psixologik jihatdan qo‘llab-quvvatlash uchun qilinadigan sarflar aholini ish bilan ta'minlanishiga bog‘liqdir. Shuning uchun aholini ish bilan bandligini ta'minlashning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va tashkiliy jihatlarini tadqiq etish bugungi kundagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammo sifatida alohida ahamiyatga ega va dolzarb mavzu bo‘lib qolaveradi. Mehnat bozorining iqtisodiyotdagi o‘rni juda muhimdir, chunki u iqtisodiy tizimning asosiy tarkibiy qismlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Mehnat bozori ishchi kuchining taqdimoti va talabini, ishchilar va ish beruvchilar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni tashkil etadi. Uning iqtisodiyotdagi asosiy o‘rinlari quyidagilardan iborat:

1. **Ishchi kuchining taqsimoti**: Mehnat bozori odamlarning turli sohalarda ishlash imkoniyatlarini yaratadi. Bu orqali resurslar samarali taqsimlanadi, ya'ni har bir ishchi o‘z mahorati va malakasiga mos ish joyida faoliyat yuritadi.
2. **Ishsizlik darajasi**: Mehnat bozori iqtisodiyotda ishchi kuchining talab va taklifiga qarab ishchilarni ishlashga jalb qiladi. Ishsizlik darajasi iqtisodiy holatni ko‘rsatadi va uning o‘zgarishi iqtisodiyotning ahvoliga ta'sir qiladi.
3. **Ish haqi va maoshlar**: Mehnat bozorida ishchilarga to‘lanadigan maoshlar va ish haqi bozorning talab va taklifiga bog‘liq. Bu esa iste'molchi talablarini shakllantiradi va iqtisodiy o‘sish sur'atlariga ta'sir qiladi.
4. **Malaka va ta'lim**: Mehnat bozori ta'lim va malaka olishni rag‘batlantiradi. Agar ishchi kuchi malakali bo‘lsa, u yuqori daromadlar olishi mumkin va iqtisodiy o‘sishga hissa qo‘shadi.
5. **Iqtisodiy o‘sish**: Mehnat bozorining samarali ishlashi iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta'minlaydi, chunki ishchilar ishlab chiqarish jarayonida faol ishtirok etadilar. Yaxshi ishlayotgan mehnat bozori iqtisodiy resurslarni samarali taqsimlaydi va ishlab chiqarishning o‘sishiga yordam beradi.
6. **Migratsiya va mehnat bozorining globalizatsiyasi**: Mehnat bozorida mamlakatlararo migratsiya va ishchilarni jalb qilish ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu iqtisodiy integratsiya va global bozorlarning rivojlanishiga ta'sir qiladi.

Shu tarzda, mehnat bozorining iqtisodiyotda o‘rni katta va uning samarali ishlashi iqtisodiy o‘sish va farovonlikka to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ta'sir qiladi.

Mehnat bozori va iqtisodiy rivojlanish bir-biriga chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lgan jarayonlardir. Ushbu sohalardagi o‘zgarishlar ko‘pincha milliy va global darajada iqtisodiy siyosat, texnologik taraqqiyot va demografik omillar bilan belgilab beriladi. Quyida bu mavzularni tahlil qilamiz:

1. Mehnat bozoridagi o‘zgarishlar

- Texnologik inqilob**:** Sun'iy intellekt, avtomatlashtirish va raqamli texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi ko‘plab sohalarda ish o‘rinlarini o‘zgartirmoqda.

Ba’zi ish o‘rinlari yo‘qolib, o‘rniga yangi, yuqori malaka talab qiluvchi kasblar paydo bo‘lmoqda.

- Ustuvor ko‘nikmalar**:** Ilg‘or texnologiyalarni boshqarish, kreativlik va muammolarni hal qilish qobiliyati kabi yumshoq va texnik ko‘nikmalar mehnat bozorida talabning asosiy tarkibiy qismiga aylanmoqda.
- Masofaviy ishlash: Pandemiya davridagi tajriba ko‘p kompaniyalarni masofaviy ish modelini keng joriy etishga undadi, bu esa mehnat bozorini global darajada o‘zgartirdi.
- Demografik o‘zgarishlar**:** Aholining qarishi, yoshlarning o‘sib borayotgan talab va ehtiyojlari, shuningdek, migratsiya oqimlari ishchi kuchining tarkibiga ta’sir qilmoqda.

2. Iqtisodiy rivojlanishning asosiy yo‘nalishlari

- Innovatsion iqtisodiyot**:** Iqtisodiy rivojlanishning eng muhim harakatlantiruvchi kuchlaridan biri ilm-fan va texnologiyaga asoslangan innovatsiyalardir. Ular yuqori qo‘shilgan qiymatga ega mahsulot va xizmatlarni yaratishga imkon beradi.
- Barqaror rivojlanish**:** Iqlim o‘zgarishi va ekologik muammolarni hisobga olgan holda iqtisodiy rivojlanish modeliga o‘tish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu yashil texnologiyalarni joriy etishni talab qiladi.
- Globallashuv va raqobat**:** Jahon bozorlarining birlashishi mamlakatlarni mahsulot va xizmatlarning sifatini oshirishga va narxlarni pasaytirishga undamoqda.
- Kichik va o‘rta biznesning roli: Rivojlangan iqtisodiyotlarda KOB (kichik va o‘rta biznes) iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlovchi asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Ular mehnat bozoriga sezilarli hissa qo‘shadi.

3**.** O‘zgarishlarning ijtimoiy ta’siri

- Ishsizlik darajasining o‘zgarishi, ayniqsa avtomatlashtirish tufayli past malakali ishchilar uchun yangi muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi.
- Ijtimoiy tengsizlik masalalari chuqurlashishi mumkin, chunki yangi iqtisodiyot yuqori malakali ishchilar uchun ko‘proq imkoniyatlar yaratadi.
- Ta’lim va qayta tayyorgarlik tizimlarini kuchaytirish iqtisodiy o‘sishni qo‘llab-quvvatlash uchun zarur.

4. O‘zbekiston misolida mehnat bozori va iqtisodiy rivojlanish

O‘zbekistonda so‘nggi yillarda iqtisodiy islohotlar mehnat bozoriga sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda:

- Xususiy sektorni rivojlantirish, xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va tadbirkorlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlash orqali yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratilmoqda.
- Yoshlar orasida bandlikni oshirish va ularni zamonaviy ko‘nikmalar bilan ta’minlashga qaratilgan davlat dasturlari amalga oshirilmoqda.
- Mehnat migratsiyasi muammolarini hal qilish uchun malakali ish kuchini xorijiy bozorga yo‘naltirish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar ko‘rilmoqda.

O‘zbekistonda mehnat bozori va iqtisodiy rivojlanish bir-biriga chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib, mamlakatning umumiy iqtisodiy salohiyatini oshirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Quyida ushbu mavzuni tahlil qilish uchun asosiy jihatlar yoritiladi:

1. Mehnat bozorining xususiyatlari

- Aholi tarkibi va demografik holat: O‘zbekiston aholisi yosh tarkibi bo‘yicha yuqori demografik potensialga ega. Bu esa mehnat bozorida ishchi kuchiga bo‘lgan talab va taklif o‘rtasidagi muvozanatni shakllantiradi.
- Rasmiy va norasmiy sektorda bandlik: Ko‘plab aholi norasmiy sektorda faoliyat yuritadi, bu esa iqtisodiyotning ma’lum darajada soya iqtisodiyoti bilan bog‘liq ekanini ko‘rsatadi.
- Ishsizlik darajasi: Rasmiy statistik ma’lumotlar ishsizlik darajasining pasayish tendensiyasini ko‘rsatadi, lekin norasmiy ish izlash amaliyoti keng tarqalgan.

2. Mehnat migratsiyasi va uning ta’siri
- Tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi: Ko‘plab o‘zbekistonliklar chet elga, asosan Rossiya va Janubiy Koreyaga ish qidirib ketadi. Bu jarayon, bir tomondan, mehnat bozori bosimining kamayishiga yordam beradi, boshqa tomondan esa mamlakatga chet eldan pul o‘tkazmalari orqali iqtisodiy daromadni oshiradi.
- Ichki migratsiya: Shaharlarga bo‘lgan ichki migratsiya ishchi kuchining qayta taqsimlanishiga olib kelmoqda, bu esa urbanizatsiya jarayonini tezlashtiradi.

3. Iqtisodiy rivojlanishning ta’siri
- Diversifikatsiya: O‘zbekistonda qishloq xo‘jaligidan sanoat va xizmat ko‘rsatish sektorlariga o‘tish iqtisodiyotni diversifikatsiya qilishni rag‘batlantiradi. Bu esa yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratishga yordam beradi.
- Texnologik rivojlanish: Innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish mehnat unumdorligini oshiradi, lekin past malakali ishchi kuchiga bo‘lgan talabni kamaytirishi mumkin.
- Tashqi investitsiyalar: Mamlakatda iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta’minlash uchun to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalar jalb qilinmoqda, bu esa yangi korxonalar va sanoat loyihalarini ochish imkoniyatini yaratadi.

4. Muammolar va imkoniyatlar
- Muammolar:Malakali ishchi kuchi yetishmasligi. Norasmiy bandlikning yuqoriligi. Ishsizlik darajasi bo‘yicha yoshlar va ayollarning o‘rni.
- Imkoniyatlar: Davlat dasturlari (masalan, “Har bir oila — tadbirkor” kabi loyihalar). Professional ta’lim va qayta tayyorlash dasturlarining rivojlanishi. Raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish orqali yangi sektorlarning yaratilishi.

5. Kelajak uchun istiqbollar. O‘zbekiston mehnat bozori va iqtisodiy rivojlanishini mustahkamlash uchun quyidagilar muhim:
- Ta’lim tizimini mehnat bozorining talablariga moslashtirish.
- Ish o‘rinlarini yaratish bo‘yicha davlat va xususiy sektor hamkorligini kengaytirish.
- Innovatsion va texnologik yechimlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash.

Mazkur yo‘nalishlar mamlakatning iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta’minlashda va fuqarolarning turmush darajasini oshirishda muhim omil hisoblanadi.

Mehnat bozoridagi iqtisodiy rivojlanish va o‘zgarishlar jamiyatning umumiy iqtisodiy ahvoli, texnologiyalar rivoji, global tendensiyalar va mahalliy omillarga bevosita bog‘liq. Quyida bu mavzu bo‘yicha asosiy yo‘nalishlar va o‘zgarishlar haqida qisqacha ma'lumot:

1. Iqtisodiy rivojlanishning mehnat bozoriga ta'siri

- Ish o‘rinlari yaratish: Iqtisodiy o‘sish yangi sanoat va xizmat ko‘rsatish sohalarining rivojlanishiga olib keladi, bu esa yangi ish o‘rinlarining paydo bo‘lishiga xizmat qiladi.
- Ish haqi o‘sishi: Iqtisodiy barqarorlik va yuksalish mehnatkashlarning ish haqini oshiradi, bu esa aholining turmush darajasini yaxshilaydi.
- Sohalar o‘rtasidagi tengsizlik: Ayrim sohalar tezroq rivojlanganligi sababli, boshqa sohalarda ish haqi pastroq bo‘lib qolishi mumkin.

2. Texnologik taraqqiyot

- Avtomatlashtirish: Ko‘plab sohalarda ish jarayonlari avtomatlashtirilmoqda, bu esa an'anaviy ish o‘rinlarining qisqarishiga olib keladi, lekin yuqori malakali ishchilar uchun talab oshadi.
- Yangi kasblar paydo bo‘lishi: Sun'iy intellekt, IT, ekologik texnologiyalar kabi yangi sohalarda mutaxassislarga ehtiyoj ortmoqda.
- Uzoqdan ishlash: Raqamli texnologiyalar rivoji natijasida masofaviy ish ommaviylashdi, bu ishchi kuchi geografiyasini kengaytiradi.

3. Globalizatsiya ta’siri

- Migratsiya va chet eldagi ishchi kuchi: Ishchilar boshqa mamlakatlarga borib ishlash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lishmoqda. Bu milliy mehnat bozorida tanlovni oshiradi, lekin mahalliy ishchilar uchun raqobatni kuchaytiradi.
- Chet el investitsiyalari: Global kompaniyalar tomonidan mahalliy bozorga investitsiyalar jalb etilishi yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratadi.

4. Mehnat bozoridagi o‘zgarishlar

- Moslashuvchanlikning oshishi: Ishchilar va ish beruvchilar o‘rtasidagi shartnomalar ko‘proq moslashuvchan bo‘lib bormoqda, qisqa muddatli shartnomalar yoki soatbay ishlar keng tarqalmoqda.
- Malaka oshirish zaruriyati: Mehnat bozori tez o‘zgarayotgani sababli doimiy ravishda yangi bilim va ko‘nikmalarni egallash zarurati oshmoqda.
- Gen-Z va Milleniallarning ta’siri: Yangi avlodlar ishda shaffoflik, maqsadli faoliyat va texnologik qulayliklarni talab qilmoqda.

5. O‘zbekiston mehnat bozorida o‘zgarishlar

- Demografik omillar: Yoshlarning ko‘pligi bozorni faolroq va dinamik qiladi, lekin ish o‘rinlari yetarli emasligi muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi.
- Davlat dasturlari: Bandlikni ta’minlash va yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratishga qaratilgan loyihalar amalga oshirilmoqda (masalan, "Har bir oila – tadbirkor" dasturi).
- Xususiy sektorning o‘sishi: So‘nggi yillarda xususiy sektor rivojlanmoqda, bu yangi ish o‘rinlarini taqdim etadi.

Xulosa. Mehnat bozori doimiy ravishda o‘zgarib turadi va ushbu o‘zgarishlarga moslashish uchun ishchilar malaka oshirishga, ish beruvchilar esa moslashuvchan strategiyalarni qabul qilishga majbur. Iqtisodiy siyosat, texnologik innovatsiyalar va global tendensiyalar ushbu jarayonga asosiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.Mehnat bozori va iqtisodiy rivojlanishning samaradorligini ta’minlash uchun:

1. Ta’lim tizimini zamonaviy mehnat bozorining talablariga moslashtirish.

2. Innovatsiyalarni rag‘batlantirish va barqaror rivojlanish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqish.
3. Ijtimoiy himoya tizimini kuchaytirish va yangi o‘zgarishlarga moslashishga yordam berish zarur.

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O‘ZBEKISTONDA IJTIMOIY-IQTISODIY TARAQQIYOTNING ASOSIY YO‘NALISHLARI

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada O‘zbekistonning zamonaviy sharoitlarda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishining asosiy yo‘nalishlari tahlil qilinadi. Infratuzilmani modernizatsiya qilish, iqtisodiyotni raqamlashtirish, tadbirkorlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlash, aholi turmush sharoitini yaxshilash va chet el investitsiyalarini jalb qilishga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Shuningdek, ijtimoiy barqarorlikni mustahkamlash va barqaror iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta’minlashga qaratilgan islohotlar tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *milliy iqtisodiy rivojlanish, modernizatsiya, diversifikatsiya, raqamli iqtisodiyot, ijtimoiy himoya, kadrlar tayyorlash, infratuzilma loyihalari, energiya samaradorligi.*

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MAIN DIRECTIONS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. *This article examines the key directions of socio-economic development in Uzbekistan under modern conditions. Special attention is given to infrastructure modernization, economic digitalization, support for entrepreneurship, improvement of living standards, and attraction of foreign investments. The paper also analyzes ongoing reforms aimed at strengthening social stability and ensuring sustainable economic growth.*

Key words: *development of the national economy, modernization, diversification, digital economy, social protection, personnel training, infrastructure projects, energy efficiency.*

Kirish. O‘zbekistonda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning asosiy yo‘nalishlari. O‘zbekistonda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyot milliy iqtisodiyotning barqarorligini ta’minlash, aholi turmush darajasini oshirish va mamlakatning global raqobatbardoshligini kuchaytirish maqsadida keng ko‘lamli islohotlarni amalga oshirishni nazarda tutadi. Ushbu jarayonning asosiy yo‘nalishlari quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Raqamli iqtisodiyot va innovatsion rivojlanish: Zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy qilish, IT-sektorni rivojlantirish va iqtisodiyotning raqamlashtirilishini jadallashtirish orqali iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirish.

2. Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish va xususiy sektorni qo‘llab-quvvatlash: Xususiy mulk himoyasini kuchaytirish, kichik va o‘rta biznesga soliq imtiyozlari yaratish, xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratish.

3. Agrar sektorni modernizatsiya qilish: Zamonaviy qishloq xo‘jaligi texnologiyalarini joriy qilish, yer va suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta’minlash.

4. Ijtimoiy sohaning rivojlanishi: Ta’lim, sog‘liqni saqlash va ijtimoiy ta’minot tizimlarini takomillashtirish, bandlikni oshirish va aholini ijtimoiy himoya qilish.

5. Transport va infratuzilma loyihalari: Yangi yo‘llar, transport koridorlari va muhim infratuzilma loyihalarini amalga oshirish orqali mintaqaviy integratsiyani mustahkamlash.

6. Barqaror rivojlanish va ekologik muvozanatni saqlash: Qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalaridan foydalanishni kengaytirish, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini amalga oshirish.

Iqtisodiy o‘sish to‘liq bandlilik sharoitiga mos keluvchi potensial ishlab chiqarish darajasini uzoq muddatli ko‘payishi tendensiyasini anglatadi. Iqtisodiy o‘sish haqiqiy va potensial YaIM hajmining oshishini bildiradi. Iqtisodiy o‘sish muammosini o‘rganish natijasida real ishlab chiqarish tizimi duch keluvchi - cheklangan resurslardan samarali foydalanish muammosiga echim topiladi. Demak, iqtisodiy o‘sish omillari va ular samaradorligini o‘rganish hamda tahlil qilish jamiyat oldidagi eng dolzarb muammolardan biridir. Iqtisodiy o‘sish nafaqat mamlakat real daromadlarining o‘sishi, shuningdek, jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keladigan real daromadlarning o‘sishini ham anglatadi. Shu sababli ham iqtisodiy o‘sish ikki xil usul bilan o‘lchanadi. Birinchi usulda iqtisodiy o‘sish real YaIM ni o‘tgan davrga nisbatan o‘zgarishi sifatida aniqlanadi va mamlakatning umumiqtisodiy imkoniyatlari dinamkasini aniqlash uchun ishlatiladi.Har bir mamlakat iqtisodiy o‘sishga intiladi, chunki iqtisodiy o‘sish, birinchidan, milliy mahsulot hajmi va daromadning ko‘payishiga, ikkinchidan, resurslardan samarali foydalanishga, uchinchidan, yangiyangi ehtiyojlar va imkoniyatlarning paydo bo‘lishiga, to‘rtinchidan, xalqaro bozorlarda mamlakat obro‘sining oshishiga olib keladi.

O‘zbekistonda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning asosiy yo‘nalishlari mamlakatning iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta’minlash, xalq farovonligini oshirish, hamda xalqaro hamkorlikni kengaytirishga qaratilgan. Quyida ushbu yo‘nalishlarning ba’zi muhim jihatlari keltirilgan:

1. Sanoat va ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish

- Sanoat tarmoqlarini modernizatsiya qilish va texnologik yangilash.
- Mahalliy ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish orqali importni qisqartirish va eksport hajmini oshirish.
- Xususan, avtomobilsozlik, energetika, tekstil, va farmatsevtika sohalariga alohida e’tibor qaratish.

2. Qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasini rivojlantirish

- Qishloq xo‘jaligini diversifikatsiya qilish va yuqori qo‘shimcha qiymatli mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishni yo‘lga qo‘yish.
- Sug‘orish tizimlarini modernizatsiya qilish va suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish.
- Fermer va dehqon xo‘jaliklarini moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash.

3. Raqamli iqtisodiyot va innovatsiyalarni joriy etish

- “Raqamli O‘zbekiston – 2030” dasturi doirasida barcha sohalarga raqamli texnologiyalarni integratsiya qilish.
- Startap loyihalar va texnoparklarni rivojlantirish.
- AKT (axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari) sohasida mutaxassislar tayyorlash.

4. Ijtimoiy sohani qo‘llab-quvvatlash

- Ta’lim tizimini isloh qilish va sifatini oshirish, zamonaviy bilim va ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish.
- Tibbiyot tizimiga investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va aholiga sifatli xizmat ko‘rsatish.
- Ishsizlikni kamaytirish va mehnat bozorida yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratish.

5. Infratuzilmani rivojlantirish

- Transport va logistika sohasida xalqaro standartlarga javob beradigan infratuzilma yaratish.
- Energiya resurslarini diversifikatsiya qilish va ekologik toza energiya manbalariga o‘tish.
- Shaharlarda va qishloqlarda ijtimoiy va uy-joy infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish.

6. Xususiy sektorni rivojlantirish va tadbirkorlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlash

- Xususiy sektor uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratish, soliqlarni optimallashtirish va byurokratik to‘siqlarni kamaytirish.
- Investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, xususan, xorijiy investorlarga kafolatlar berish.
- Kichik va o‘rta biznesni moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash.

7. Barqaror rivojlanish va ekologik muvozanatni saqlash

- Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, xususan, cho‘llanishga qarshi kurash va o‘rmonzorlarni kengaytirish.
- Qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalariga o‘tish (quyosh, shamol va gidroenergiya).
- Iqlim o‘zgarishiga moslashish va ekologik toza texnologiyalarni joriy etish.

8. Hududiy rivojlanish

- Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi, viloyatlar va qishloqlarni rivojlantirish, ulardagi infratuzilmani yaxshilash.
- Hududlararo iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy tengsizlikni kamaytirish.
- Turizmni rivojlantirish orqali hududlarni iqtisodiy rag‘batlantirish.

Ushbu yo‘nalishlar mamlakatning 2026-yilgacha bo‘lgan rivojlanish strategiyasi va uzoq muddatli rejalarida o‘z aksini topgan bo‘lib, xalqning turmush darajasini oshirish va O‘zbekistonni rivojlangan mamlakatlar qatoriga olib chiqishni maqsad qilgan.

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FASTENING AND MAINTAINING MINE WORKINGS IN THE ZONE OF HIGH TECTONIC STRESS

Abstract: *In the world at development of mineral deposits there is a steady trend of natural increase in development depth. Under the influence of these forces acting on a global scale in the earth's crust, qualitatively new conditions arise as in the manifestation of the natural field voltages, and in the corresponding design schemes. Due to this it is necessary to pay special attention to solving issues of ensuring stability of mine workings.*

Key words: *mining pressure, calculation, mine tunnels, rock, mechanical properties, geomechanical processes, deformation of rocks*

INTRODUCTION

According to the available materials and research results, in most cases, reinforcements quickly lose their load-bearing capacity, not because of the large amount of loads in the mine solder, but because of the significant unevenness of their distribution along the contour of the reinforcement and the length of the mine solder, asymmetry and others. [1]. From the analysis of the pressure curves, it was concluded that under the influence of such uneven loading, large bending moments affect the elements of the reinforcement due to undesirable deformations in the outer plane of the reinforcement.

The distribution of loads along the mining site is presented in Figure 1 [1]. As can be seen from the presented graph, the load on two adjacent frames is not the same, and the value of the load on the adjacent frames can differ several times. Such an uneven distribution of loads on the reinforcements along the mine field is caused by the non-uniform densification of the filling material, the presence of surrounding rocks and different rock types, the difference in the mechanical properties of the individual frames of the reinforcement, the inconsistency between the working moments of the shackles that ensure the flexible mode, unsatisfactory loading. explained by structure and other factors.

METHODS

Based on the conditions of the "Kyzil-Olma" mine, it was determined that the loads on the reinforcements are much smaller than the loads in their technical characteristics, according to the results of indirect calculations. One of the main reasons for the failure of fasteners in this way is the inconsistency between the working moments of the clamps that provide the flexible mode. In order for rear frame reinforcements to perform their "task" adequately, it is required to follow certain procedures during its installation and subsequent operation. These are implemented with flexible mode monitoring and control. The compatibility between

the torques of the fasteners, which ensure the flexible mode of the stabilizer, is carried out by controlling the tightening force of the nuts on it.

As a result, the plane of impact of the load deviates from the central plane of the frame, so that the reinforcement elements are subjected to longitudinal compression and bending along with bending in the plane of the frame.

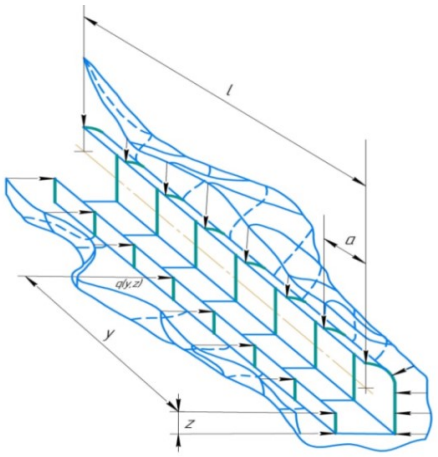


Fig. 2. Notex distribution of loads along the mining site

Additional torsional and bending moments increase the stress state significantly in steel thin-walled profile stiffeners, which are especially unstable against torsion. Observations show that under difficult conditions, metal reinforcement loses its load-bearing capacity very quickly in spatial bending-twisting deformation. This characteristic of the loss of the load-bearing capacity of the reinforcement is confirmed by the available materials in a number of research studies [2].

When fastening the bolted clamps that connect individual joints in the back frame reinforcements, the torque on the nut wrench is determined by the following formula:

$$M_{kl} = P_{kl}\, L_{kl}. \quad (1)$$

This torque is applied to the nut and is used to overcome the friction between the side surface of the nut or washer (Mg) and the supporting surface of the part to be attached and the resistance in the groove (Mr):

$$M_{kl} = M_{tor} = M_g + M_r \quad (2)$$

In the following years, high-strength bolts (σ_{sj}= 1800-2100 MPa) became widespread, and they work only in shear stress. The tensile stress for them should not exceed 400 MPa [3].

For ideal threaded connections (the thread and the side surface of the nut without friction), the torque in the key is determined by the following formula, and this torque is completely spent to overcome the angle of inclination of the thread:

$$M_{kl}^{r} = F_o P/2\pi, \quad (3)$$

bu yerda, P – rezba qadamining o‘lchami, mm.

Odatda kalitdagi momentning oz qismi rezbaning qiyalik burchagini yengish uchun va asosiy qismi esa ishqalanish kuchlarini yengishga sarflanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko‘ra, ishqalanish koeffitsiyentining odatiy f_{tr}=0,15 qiymatlarida kalitdagi dastlabki momentni baholash quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi:

here, P is the size of the groove step, mm.

Usually, a small part of the torque in the key is used to overcome the inclination angle of the thread $M_{kl}^{r} = (0{,}05 - 0{,}15)\, M_{kl}$, and the main part is spent to overcome the frictional forces.

According to the results of the research, the estimation of the initial torque in the key at typical values of the friction coefficient ftr=0.15 is determined by the following formula:

$$M_{kl} \approx 0{,}2\, F_o d, \tag{4}$$

bu yerda, d – rezbaning ichki diametri.

Tortishdagi kuch tortishdagi kuchlanish ifodasi orqali aniqlanadi.

here, d is the internal diameter of the groove.

Tensile strength is determined by the expression $\sigma_0 = 0{,}6 \cdot \sigma_t$.

$$F_{0.} = \frac{\sigma_0 \pi d_1^2}{4} = 0{,}6\, \sigma_t\, \pi d_1^2/4, \tag{5}$$

here, , $\sigma_0 -$ tensile stress, $\sigma_0 = 0{,}6 \cdot \sigma_t$; _t;

σ_t – yield strength of steel (for bolt material), MPa;

d_1 – outer diameter of the thread, mm.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

By monitoring the compressive strength of the clamps connecting the reinforcement frames, it is possible to control the "reinforcer-rock massif" system.

In the conditions of the "Kizil-Olma" mine, taking into account the influence of weight from q=220 kN to q=260 kN on one reinforcement frame in the preparation mine solders, the normative amount of the bolt pulling force in the clamps was determined by formula (4). According to it, when the dynamometer reading is $P_{kl} = 0{,}115$ and the length of the key $L_{kl} = 0{,}5$ m, the bolt pulling force is $F_o = 20{,}51$ kN, and under the influence of this force, the mutually touching surfaces of the rear frames The friction F_{ish} work force generated between.

$$F_{ish} = \mu N_{bos} = \mu(4F_o + \frac{q}{2}) \tag{5}$$

here, m is the coefficient of friction between the surfaces in contact with each other, usually $\mu = 0{,}4 - 0{,}6$.

If we substitute formula (4) instead of F_o in formula 5 algebraically, we will be able to control the friction force between the surfaces of the rear frames in contact with each other through F_ish dynamometer indicator P_{kl} (formula 6).

$$F_{ish} = \mu(4\frac{\pi L_{kl}}{0{,}4d_1} P_{kl} + \frac{q}{2}). \tag{6}$$

The fact that the tensile force of the yoke bolts on both sides of the arch frame reinforcement is of a standard uniform amount increases the flexibility of the arch frames and ensures that local loads do not appear along the contour of the reinforcement. Due to the displacement of the weakened array around the mine solder, it creates loads in the reinforcing elements.

In the conditions of the "Kizil-Olma" mine, after passing mine solders by the BP method, it was determined by visual observations that the distance between the massive contour around the solder and the reinforcements (zatyazhka) is from 4-7 cm to 32-38 cm, depending on the formation of the solder contour. . Naturally, a certain part of the contour of the massif around the mine solder, located at the closest distance to the reinforcement (reinforcer frame or zatyajka), is the area that generates local (point) loads. Usually, the contour of the massif around the deposit and the space between the reinforcements are filled with rocks of different sizes. The possibility of distribution of local (point) loads generated as a result of the analysis of the literature on rock mechanics [5] over the entire contour of the reinforcement through the volumetric deformation of the filled rocks was studied. Accordingly, research was conducted to reduce the increase of local (point) loads occurring in individual elements of the reinforcement and distribute them over the entire contour of the reinforcement.

By controlling the granulometric composition of the filling rocks, as a result of the interaction of the "Reinforcer - rock massif" system, the directions for changing the amount of deformation of the Fill massif were determined. 4 different sizes of rocks with a volume of 0.3 m3, granulometric composition of 20-40 mm, 40-60 mm, 60-80 mm and 80-100 mm were taken for the test experiments. These 4 rocks of different sizes were individually subjected to a constant pressure of 12.0 MPa for 2 hours each (Fig. 3).

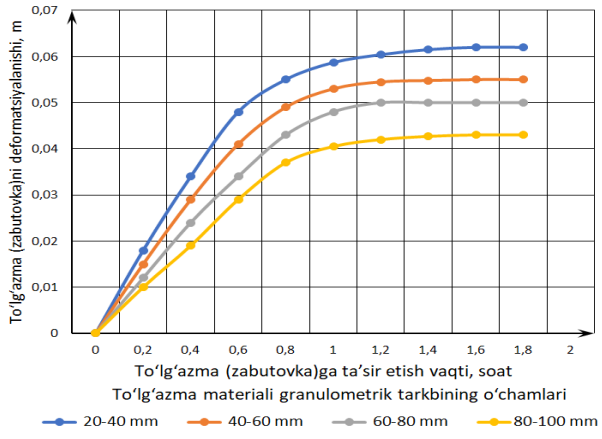


Fig. 3. Time dependence of the deformation of the backfill rock

The distance between the reinforcement and the contour of the rock after receiving the deformation characteristics of the filler rock materials with different granulometric composition, the amount measured as a result of blasting in underground clays, and the average size calculated by the method of mathematical statistics. was selected. In this case, the use of two types of filler materials in order to ensure the deformation of the contour of the rocks, the displacement and consolidation of certain filler materials under the influence of different pressures, and the uniform initial load on the metal arch frame reinforcement will give positive results. a conclusion was made: The lower part of the space behind the reinforcement to be filled with filler materials (approximately 0.3-0.5 part of the height of the solder) The granulometric content of the filler materials is 60-80 mm if it is filled with the size group, and the rest of the space is preferably filled with the size group of 40-60 mm granulometric composition.

As can be seen from the nomogram above, it was possible to reduce the pressure in the reinforcement by up to 30% by using the monitoring and control of the stress value of the flexible part of the metal reinforcement with a special profile and by filling the space behind the reinforcement with certain deformation characteristics.

CONCLUSION

Radial tensile stress appears in the bulging zone of the mine solder contour. As the rock is generally low in tensile strength, rock bursting, and in some cases rock "eruption" is observed in these places.

Manifestation of tectonic stresses in the "Kyzil-Olma" mine was recorded in a dynamic form in the form of failure of mine reinforcements, mine pressure in the ceiling part of the underground seams, in the form of hanging rocks. Deformation of the contour of the mine slab occurred mainly on its sides.

By monitoring and controlling the stress value of the flexible part of the metal reinforcement with a special profile, and using the filling of the space behind the reinforcement with certain deformation characteristics, it was possible to reduce the pressure in the reinforcement by up to 30%.

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THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES IN ENHANCING HIGHER EDUCATION QUALITY AND THEIR IMPACT ON ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS

Abstract: *Based on the background of the rapid development and wide application of artificial intelligence technology, this paper delves into its important role in improving the quality of higher education and economic competitiveness. The study aims to analyze the current status of the application of AI technology in higher education, the challenges it faces and the strategies to deal with them, as well as to assess its impact on economic competitiveness. The article points out that AI technology not only facilitates personalized teaching, teaching quality assessment and feedback optimization in higher education, but also promotes the optimal sharing of learning resources and research innovation. In addition, the article also emphasizes the key role of AI technology in promoting the match between talent cultivation and the job market, industrial upgrading and transformation, and the construction of the innovation ecosystem. The scientific novelty of this article lies in the fact that it not only systematically summarizes the results of the application of AI technology in the field of higher education and economy, but also looks forward to its future development prospects and potential impacts, which provides useful references for the research and practice in related fields.*

Keywords *: artificial intelligence technology, higher education quality, economic competitiveness, personalized teaching, industrial upgrading, innovation ecosystems*

Introduction

In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) technology has become an important force for social progress with its amazing speed and wide range of application fields. From smart manufacturing to smart cities, from healthcare to financial services, AI technology is everywhere, profoundly changing the way people live and work. In this context, the field of education, especially higher education, has also ushered in the profound impact of AI technology. [1] The application of AI technology in higher education is studied not only because of the advanced and innovative nature of the technology itself, but also because higher education, as an important position for cultivating the future pillars of the country, has a direct relationship between its quality and efficiency and the country's economic competitiveness and social progress. With the intensification of global

competition, improving the quality of higher education has become an urgent task shared by governments and educational institutions.

The purpose of this paper is to explore in depth how artificial intelligence can enhance the quality of higher education and further analyze the impact of such enhancement on economic competitiveness. By systematically sorting out and analyzing the current status of the application of AI technology in higher education, it is possible to better understand how it can contribute to the innovation of teaching modes, the optimization of learning resources, and the improvement of scientific research. This paper will also explore how these changes provide strong support for the enhancement of economic competitiveness, providing useful references and insights for higher education institutions and policy makers.

Current status of the application of artificial intelligence technology in higher education

The application of artificial intelligence technology in the field of higher education has begun to bear fruit, bringing profound changes to the teaching mode and learning experience. Intelligent teaching systems use machine learning algorithms that can dynamically adjust the content and difficulty of teaching according to students' learning progress and feedback, realizing personalized teaching. These systems not only provide instant learning tutoring, but also provide targeted learning advice for teachers and students through predictive analysis. Online learning platforms, on the other hand, make use of artificial intelligence technology to optimize the distribution and sharing of learning resources. Through the intelligent recommendation system, students can easily access resources and courses that match their learning needs, greatly improving learning efficiency. [2] At the same time, these platforms can also track students' learning status in real time through learning data analysis, provide teachers with teaching feedback, and help teachers adjust their teaching strategies in a timely manner.

However, despite the promising application of AI technology in higher education, it still faces many challenges in its practical application. Data privacy is an issue that cannot be ignored. During the learning process, students' personal information and learning data may be collected and analyzed, and how to ensure the security and privacy of these data has become an urgent issue. Technology adaptability is also an important challenge. There are differences in the learning styles and abilities of different students, and how to make AI technology better adapt to these differences and achieve truly personalized teaching still requires further exploration and research. The application of AI technology in higher education has initially changed the teaching mode and learning experience, but its development still faces many challenges. In the future, it is necessary to continue to pay attention to these issues, promote the deep integration of AI technology and higher education, and contribute to the cultivation of more talents with innovative spirit and practical ability.

The role of artificial intelligence technology in improving the quality of higher education

The application of artificial intelligence technology in higher education has opened up a new path to improve the quality of education. Personalized teaching is one of its core contributions. Through deep learning and big data analysis, AI technology is able to accurately capture students' learning behaviors and preferences and achieve personalized customization of teaching content. Such customized learning solutions not only meet students' individual needs, but also significantly improve learning efficiency and interest, making learning more active and efficient. AI technology also plays an important role in teaching quality assessment and feedback. Intelligent classroom observation system can monitor students' learning status in real time and provide teachers with instant teaching feedback. [3] The Student Learning Effectiveness Evaluation System provides teachers with comprehensive student learning reports through data analysis, helping teachers pinpoint teaching difficulties and optimize teaching strategies. These assessment tools not only promote the continuous improvement of teaching methods, but also enhance teachers' teaching ability and professionalism.

Artificial intelligence technology also shows great potential in the construction, management and sharing of learning resources. Through intelligent algorithms, we can efficiently integrate and optimize learning resources, and achieve accurate matching and personalized recommendation of resources. In addition, AI technology can break the geographical limitations and realize the global sharing and balanced distribution of high-quality educational resources, providing more students with fair and high-quality educational opportunities. In the field of scientific research, the application of AI technology is equally impressive. Data analysis, simulation experiments and other AI technologies have not only accelerated the scientific research process, but also improved the accuracy and reliability of research results. These technologies promote research innovation and international cooperation, and push the research level of higher education to new heights.

Artificial intelligence technology plays an indispensable role in improving the quality of higher education. It not only realizes personalized teaching and optimizes the teaching quality assessment and feedback mechanism, but also promotes the optimization and sharing of learning resources, as well as scientific research innovation and international cooperation. In the future, with the continuous development and improvement of artificial intelligence technology, we have reason to believe that higher education will usher in a better tomorrow.

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence Technology on Economic Competitiveness

Under the dual waves of globalization and digitization, AI technologies are reshaping the economic landscape at an unprecedented rate, and in particular play a crucial role in enhancing national economic competitiveness. This impact is particularly significant in higher education and the job market, industrial upgrading, and the construction of innovation ecosystems.

Artificial intelligence technology plays a bridging role in the interface between talent cultivation and the job market. Through big data analysis, higher education institutions are able to more accurately grasp the dynamic needs of the job market, so that they can make timely adjustments to their specialties and curricula, and ensure that the content of education is highly compatible with market demand. This will not only help reduce structural unemployment, but also cultivate more composite talents in line with future career trends. [4] Artificial intelligence technology enhances students' practical operation ability and innovation ability through intelligent teaching and practice platforms, making them more competitive in the job market. This transformation of the talent cultivation mode lays a solid talent foundation for the improvement of economic competitiveness. Artificial intelligence technology is a key driver for industrial upgrading and transformation. The deep integration of higher education and the industrial sector has benefited from the wide application of AI technology, which has enabled the rapid transformation of scientific research results into productivity and accelerated the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries. For example, the rapid development of intelligent manufacturing, intelligent logistics and other fields is the result of the deep involvement of artificial intelligence technology. This integration not only promotes the optimization and upgrading of industrial structure, but also drives the rise of new industries and injects new vitality into economic growth. More importantly, the application of AI technology promotes collaborative innovation in the upstream and downstream of the industrial chain, enhances the resilience and competitiveness of the industrial chain, and provides strong support for sustainable economic development.

Artificial intelligence technology plays a central role in building an innovation ecosystem. With higher education institutions as the core, AI technology promotes the deep integration of industry, academia, research and utilization, forming a good ecosystem of open sharing and collaborative innovation. In this ecosystem, multiple parties, including higher education institutions, research institutions, enterprises and the government, work closely together to promote technological innovation and transformation of results. This innovation model not only accelerates the research and development and application of new technologies, but also gives rise to a large number of innovative enterprises, which provides a continuous impetus for economic growth and job creation. In addition, the construction of the innovation ecosystem also promotes the prosperity of the entrepreneurial culture, stimulates the innovation vitality of the whole society, and provides an inexhaustible source for the continuous improvement of economic competitiveness.

Artificial intelligence technology has had a profound impact on the enhancement of economic competitiveness in the areas of talent cultivation and job market docking, industrial upgrading and transformation, as well as the construction of innovation ecosystems. In the future, with the continuous development and improvement of AI technology, its application in the economic field will be more

extensive and in-depth, contributing to the construction of a more prosperous and sustainable economic system.

Challenges and Countermeasures

The application of AI technology in higher education, although promising, still faces many challenges. The maturity of technology is a key factor that restricts its wide application. Currently, some AI technologies are still in the research and development stage, and their stability and reliability need to be improved, making it difficult to apply them directly to teaching practice. The issue of data security should not be ignored. In the process of collecting and analyzing students' learning data, how to ensure the privacy and security of the data and avoid data leakage and misuse is an urgent problem to be solved. In addition, the ethical issues of AI technology have also aroused widespread concern. How to ensure the fairness, transparency and traceability of the technology and avoid algorithmic bias and discrimination are challenges that higher education institutions must face when applying AI technology.

In response to these challenges, the following strategies and recommendations are proposed. Strengthen technological research and development to improve the maturity and stability of AI technology. Promote technological innovations and breakthroughs by increasing investment in scientific research and introducing outstanding talents to provide solid technical support for the application of AI technology in higher education. Improve laws and regulations to protect data security and personal privacy. The government should introduce relevant laws and regulations to clarify the standards and requirements for data collection, use and protection, and strengthen the supervision and punishment of data security, so as to provide legal protection for the application of AI technology. Higher education institutions should also strengthen their internal management and establish a sound data security protection mechanism to ensure the security and privacy of student data.

In addition, ethical education should be strengthened to improve the ethical literacy of AI technology. In higher education, ethical education should be incorporated into the curriculum system to cultivate students' ethical awareness and sense of responsibility so that they can follow ethical principles and avoid algorithmic bias and discrimination when using AI technology. [5] Higher education institutions should also strengthen ethical training for teachers, improve their ethical literacy and sense of responsibility, and ensure that the application of AI technology in education meets ethical requirements.

In the face of the challenges in the application of AI technology in higher education, we need to strengthen the research and development of technology, improve laws and regulations, and strengthen ethical education and other efforts to promote the deep integration of AI technology and higher education, so as to contribute to the cultivation of more excellent talents and the improvement of economic competitiveness.

Conclusion

In this paper, the important role of artificial intelligence technology in improving the quality of higher education and economic competitiveness has been deeply explored. Through detailed analysis, it is found that AI technology not only promotes personalized teaching, optimizes the teaching quality assessment and feedback mechanism, but also promotes the optimization and sharing of learning resources, as well as scientific research innovation and international cooperation. These changes not only significantly improve the quality and efficiency of higher education, but also provide strong support for students' competitiveness in employment and innovation. Further, the key role of AI technology in the enhancement of economic competitiveness was emphasized. By facilitating the interface between talent training and the job market, promoting industrial upgrading and transformation, and building innovation ecosystems, AI technologies have injected new impetus for economic growth and sustainable development. These impacts are not only reflected in the current economic landscape, but also herald new trends and opportunities for future economic development.

In the future, the application of AI technology in higher education is promising. With the continuous development and improvement of technology, it is reasonable to believe that artificial intelligence will be more deeply integrated into all aspects of higher education and promote profound changes in the education model. At the same time, the application of AI technology in the economic field will also be more extensive and in-depth, contributing to the construction of a more prosperous and sustainable economic system. Therefore, we should pay continuous attention to the development of AI technology and strengthen technology research and development and application exploration to better cope with the challenges and opportunities in the future.

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SANOAT KORXONALARIDA INNOVATSION FAOLIYATNI BOSHQARISH

Annotatsiya: *Innovatsiya va innovatsion texnologiyalar bugungi kunda iqtisodiyot, sanoat va ijtimoiy rivojlanishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu tushunchalar, yangi g'oyalar, mahsulotlar yoki jarayonlar yaratishga qaratilgan faoliyatni anglatadi. Innovatsiyalar, mavjud bilimlarni qo'llash yoki yangi bilimlarni ishlab chiqish orqali iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlaydi.*
Kalit so'zlar: *Innovatsiya, innovatsion faoliyat, innovatsion strategiya*

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MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Annotation: *Innovation and innovative technologies play an important role in the economy, industry and Social Development today. These concepts refer to activities aimed at creating new ideas, products or processes. Provides economic growth through innovation, the application of existing knowledge, or the development of new knowledge.*
Key words*: Innovation, innovative activity, innovative strategy.*

“Innovatsiya” atamasi lotincha “novation” so’zidan olingan bo’lib “yangilanish” (yoki “ o’zgarish”) “ in” qo’shimchasi esa lotinchadan “ yo’nalishida” deb tarjima qilinadi agar buni yaxlit “ innovatio” ko’rinishida tarjima qilsak- “ o’zgarishlar yo’nalishida” deb izohlanadi.Innovation tushunchasi birinchi bo’lib IXX asrning ilmiy tadqiqotlarida paydo bo’ldi.

“Innovatsiya” tushunchasi o’zining yangi hayotini “innovatsion kombinatsiyalar” ni tahlil qilish iqtisodiy tizimlarning rivojlanishidagi o’zgarishlar natijasida XX asrning boshida Avstraliyalik va Amerikalik iqtisodchi Yozef Shumpeterning ilmiy ishlarida boshlagan. Shumpeter 1900 – yillarda iqtisodda ushbu terminni ilmiy qo’llashga kiritgan dastlabki olimlardan edi. «Innovatsiyalar» atamasini yangi iqtisodiy toifa sifatida fanga avstriyalik (keyinchalik amerikalik) olim Yozef Shumpeter XX asrning birinchi o’n yilligida kiritgan. O’zining

«Iqtisodiy rivojlanish nazariyasi» nomli asarida (1911y.) Y. Shumpeter ilk bora rivojlanishda o'zgarishlarning yangi kombinatsiyalari masalalarini (ya'ni innovatsiya masalalarini) ko'rib chiqdi va innovatsion jarayonga to'liq tavsif berdi. Y. Shumpeter rivojlanishdagi besh xil o'zgarishni ajratib ko'rsatdi:

1) yangi texnika, texnologik jarayonlar yoki ishlab chiqarishning yangicha bozor ta'minotidan foydalanish;

2) yangi xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan mahsulot joriy qilish;

3) yangi xomashyodan foydalanish;

4) ishlab chiqarishni tashkil qilish va uning moddiy-texnika ta'minotida o'zgarishlar;

5) yangi sotuv bozorlarining paydo bo'lishi.

U iqtisodiyotda novator-tadbirkor markaziy figuraga aylanishini isbotlab berdi. Y. Shumpeterga ko'ra, innovatsiya bu– iste'mol tovarlarining yangi turlari, yangi ishlab chiqarish va transport vositalari, yangi bozorlar va sanoatda tashkilotlar shakllarini joriy qilish va foydalanish maqsadidagi o'zgarishlardir.

Innovatsiyaga har qanday turdagi yangilik sifatida emas, balki mavjud tizimning samaradorligini jiddiy ravishda oshiradigan omil sifatida qarashimiz lozim. Keng tarqalgan yanglish fikrlashlarga qaramasdan innovatsiyalar ixtiro kashfiyotlardan farq qiladi.

Innovatsiyaning asosiy turlari quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Mahsulot innovatsiyasi: Yangi yoki yaxshilangan mahsulotlarning ishlab chiqarilishi.

2. Jarayon innovatsiyasi: Ishlab chiqarish yoki xizmat ko'rsatish jarayonlarida yangiliklar kiritish.

3. Biznes-model innovatsiyasi: Yangi biznes-modellarni joriy etish orqali foyda olishning yangi yo'llarini topish.

"Innovatsiya" tushunchasining tasnifi (1-jadval)

№	Konseptsiyaning ta'rifi.	Manba
1	Innovatsiya – fuqarolik muomalasiga kiritilgab yoki shaxsiy extiyojlar uchun foydalaniladigan, qo'llanilishi amaliyotda katta ijtimoiy- iqisodiy samaraga erishishnni ta'minlaydigan yangi ishlanma	O'zbekiston respublikasining 24.07.2020 yilidagi O'RQ- 630 raqamli "Innovatsion faoliyat to'g'risida" gi qonuni (https://lex.uz/ru/docs/491391) (1-bob 3- modda)
2	Innovatsiya (ing. Innovationas-kiritilgan yangilik, ixtiro) 1) texnika va texnologiya avlodlarini almashtirishni taminlash uchun iqtisodiyotga sarflangan mablag'lar; 2) ilmiy texnika yutuqlari va ilg'or tajribalarga asoslangan texnika, texnologiya, boshqarish va mehnatni	O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi I harfi. "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. Toshkent 199-b

	tashkil etish kami sohalardagi yangiliklar	
3	Bozorda g’oyadan tayyor mahsulotga qadar to’liq amalga oshirilgan jarayon	Cooke I., Mayers P Intrduction to innovation and technology transfer. Boston: Artech House, inc., 1996
4	Innovatsiya - bu iste'mol tovarlarining yangi turlarini, yangi ishlab chiqarish va transport vositalarini, bozorlarni va sanoatda tashkil etish shakllarini joriy etish va ulardan foydalanish maqsadidagi o'zgarish	Шумпетер И. Теория экономического развития. М.: Прогресс,1982
5	Innovatsiya - bu innovatsion mahsulotlarni yaratish va sotish bo'yicha xizmatlar ko'rsatishni o'z ichiga olgan faoliyat	«Основные направления политики Российской Федерации в области развития инновационной системы на период до 2010 года» (утв. Правительством РФ 05.08.2005 N 2473п-П7)
6	Innovatsiya - boshqaruv ob'ektini o'zgartirish va iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, ilmiy-texnikaviy va boshqa samaralarni olish uchun innovatsiyani joriy etishning yakuniy natijasidir.	Фатхутдинов Р. А. Инновационный менеджмент: учебник. 2-е изд. М.: ЗАО «Бизнес-школа «Интел-синтез», 2008
7	Innovatsiyalar - bu aniq ijtimoiy ehtiyojlarni qondiradigan va bir qator samaralar beradigan, printsipial jihatdan yangi o'zgartirilgan mahsulotni yaratish va rivojlantirishning yakuniy natijasidir.	Соколов Д. В., Титов А. Б., Шабанова М. М. Предпосылки анализа и формирования инновационной политики. СПб.: ГУЭФ, 1997
9	Innovatsiya yangi g’oyalarninng integratsiyasi tufayli modernizatsiya, yangi jarayonlarni, mahsulot, xizmat turini yaratish imkonini beradigan korxonaning texnologik rivojlanishini ta’minlaydi.	Taraxtiyeva G. I. Innovatsion menejment. Toshkent.: Fan va texnologiya. 2013, 9-b
10	Innovatsiyalar- bu yangi yoki takomillashtirilgan tovarlar (xizmatlar), shuningdek yangi sifatga ega tovarlar yoki xizmatlardur.	Norov A. E Innovatsion faoliyat va uning natijalarini tijoratlashtirishning nazariy va uslubiy asoslari. “Iqtisodiyot va innovatsion texnologiyalar” ilmiy

		elektron jural. №1, yanvar- fevral, 2020-yil

Innovatsion faoliyat quyidagilarga asoslanadi:

1) Innovatsiyalarni an’anaviy, oddiy ishlab chiqarish ustunligi tamoyili;
2) Innovatsion ishlab chiqarishning tejamkorlik tamoyili (tijorat samaraga erishish ko’zda tutiladi);
3) Moslashuchanlik tamoyili (har bir yangi g’oya uchun mustaqil innovatsion tuzilma tashkil etiladi, lekin u o’z navbatida boshqa muammolarni hal qilish uchun mutlaqo mos kelmasligi mumkin);
4) Majmuavoy tamoyil (masalan, birgina yorqin kashfiyot unga bog’liq bo’lgan bir nechta kichik innovatsiyalarni paydo bo’lishiga sabab bo’lishi mumkin).

Innovatsion faoliyatni boshqarish qoidalarini va uni qo’llash texnologiyasini bilish tegishli strategiya va taktikani to’g’ri shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

Har qanday innovatsion faoliyatning samaradorligi tashkilotni ushbu yo’nalishda rivijlantirishni taqozo etadi. Innovatsion rivojlanishni boshqarish mazmunini quyidagi qoidalar bilan ifodalsh mumkin:

- Innovatsiyalarni oldindan ko’rish va rivijlantirish kerak;
- Yangiliklarni tezlashtirish va joriy etish zarur;
- Innovatsiyalarga tayyorgarlik ko’rish kerak;
- Innovatsion jarayonlarni ma’lum darajada to’xtatib turish va silliqlashtirilishi mumkin;

“Innovatsion faoliyat” tushunchasining tasnifi (2-jadval)

№	Konseptsiyaning ta’rifi.	Manba
1	Innovatsion faoliyat - yangi ishlanmalarni tashkil etish shuningdek ishlab chiqarish sohasidaularning o’tkazilishini va amalga oshirilishini ta’minlash bo’yicha faoliyat	O’zbekiston respublikasining 24.07.2020 yilidagi O’RQ- 630 raqamli “Innovatsion faoliyat to’g’risida” gi qonuni (https://lex.uz/ru/docs/491391) (1-bob 3- modda)
2	Innovatsion faoliyat - bu tugallangan ilmiy tadqiqot va ishlanmalar natijalarini yoki boshqa fan va texnika yutuqlarini bozorda sotiladigan yangi yoki takomillashtirilgan mahsulotga, amaliy faoliyatda foydalaniladigan yangi yoki takomillashtirilgan texnologik jarayonga joriy etishga qaratilgan jarayon.	Постановление Правительства РФ от 24.07.1998 N 832 "О Концепции инновационной политики Российской Федерации на 1998 - 2000 годы"
3	Innovatsion faoliyat - mahsulot (tovarlar, xizmatlar) assortimentini kengaytirish va yangilash va sifatini yaxshilash, keyinchalik joriy etish va samarali sotish bilan ularni	Основы инновационного менеджмента. Теория и практика: Учебник / Л.С.

	ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasini takomillashtirish maqsadida ilmiy tadqiqot va ishlanmalar natijalaridan foydalanish va tijoratlashtirishga qaratilgan faoliyat.	Барютин и др.; под ред. А.К. Казанцева, Л.Э. Миндели. 2-е изд. перераб. и доп. — М.: ЗАО «Издательство «Экономика », 2004. - 518 с
4	Innovatsion faoliyat - bu, birinchi navbatda, korxonada to'plangan bilimlarni, shuningdek, korxonada mavjud bo'lgan texnologiya va uskunalarni tijoratlashtirishga qaratilgan ilmiy, texnologik, tashkiliy, moliyaviy va tijorat faoliyati majmuasi.	Гершман М.А. Инновационный менеджмент: учеб. пособие. - М.: Маркет ДС, 2010. - 200 с.
5	Innovatsion faoliyat-bu ilmiy tadqiqotlar va ishlanmalar natijalaridan ilmiy maktablarni rivojlantirish, umuman iqtisodiyotda, tarmoqlarda va alohida korxonalarda progressiv o'zgarishlarni ta'minlash, korxonalar va mahsulotlarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, sifatli mahsulotlar assortimentini kengaytirish, mahsulot va xizmatlarni tijorat maqsadlarida sotish usullarini takomillashtirishga qaratilgan faoliyatdir	Инновационный менеджмент: учебное пособие / Г. В. Исмагилова, О. Г. Щемерова, Н. Р. Кельчевская. – Екатеринбург: УрФУ, 2012. – 175 с.
6	Innovatsion faoliyat to’plangan texnologiyalar, bilimlar va uskunalarni tijoratlashtirishga mo’ljallangan texnologik, ilmiy, tashkiliy va moliyaviy chora tadbirlar majmuasi.	Norov A. E Innovatsion faoliyat va uning natijalarini tijoratlashtirishning nazariy va uslubiy asoslari. “Iqtisodiyot va innovatsion texnologiyalar” ilmiy elektron jural. №1, yanvar- fevral, 2020-yil

Korxonaning innovatsion rivojlanishini boshqarish tamoyillarining umumiy xususiyatlarini ajratib ko’rsatish mumkin:

xar qanday tashkilotrivojlanish jarayoniga ta’sir ko’rsatadigan tamoyillarning umumiyligi;

boshqarish obyeklari rivijlangan sari doimiy takomillashib boriladigan tamoyillar o’zgarishi.

Korxonaning rivojlanish qonuniyatlari menejment tamoyillari bilan belgilanadi va uning a’zolari harakati uchun motivatsiyya yaratadi, shuningdek korxonaning innovatsion rivojlanish xususiyatlarini hisobga oladi.

Korxonaning innovatsion rivojlanishini boshqarish tamoyillari innovatsion faoliyat mazmunini belgilaydigan qoidalar hisoblanadi.

Tamoyillardan maqsadga muvofiq foydalanish faoliyat natijadorligi uchun zaruriy zamin yaratadi va innovatsiyalardan salbiy natijalar olish ehtimolini kamaytiradi.

Innovatsion strategiya tamoyillari korxonaning innovatsion faoliyatining asosi bo'lib uni rivojlantirish yo'nalishlarini belgilab beradi. Korxona innovatsion strategiyasini quidagi tamoyillarini sanab o'tish mumkin.

- Strategiyani ishlab chiqishda ilmiy va tahliliy bashorat qilish tamoyili;
- Inson omilining ustunligi tamoyili;
- Korxona strategiyasi va mavjud resurslarning muvofiqligi tamoyili;
- Korxonaning rivojlanishiga ta'sir qiluvchi tashqi va ichki omillarni tahlil qilish tamoyili;
- Koxonada strategik bosqaruv tizimini tashkil etish tamoyili;
- Korxona strategiyasi va umumiy boshqaruv taktikasining muvofiqligi tamoyili;
- Mavjud texnologiyalar nuqtai nazaridan korxona strategiyasining maqsadga muvofiqligi tamoyili;

Yuqorida keltirilgan tamoyillar tashkilotning innovatsion strategiyasini boshqarish uchun umumiy talablar, qoidalar bo'lib xizmat qiladi, ularning eng muhimlari uchta guruhga birlashtirishimiz mumkin;

1) Korxonaning innovatsion rivojlanishini boshqarish tizimini tashkil etish tamoyillari (bashoratlash, muvofiqlik, ilg'orligi, uy'unlik tamoyili);
2) Korxonada innovatsion menejment tizimining kelgusida rivojlanishiga yo'nalish beradigan tamoyillar (moslashuvchanlik, bog'liqlik, uzluksizlik va boshqalar);
3) Tashkilotdagi innovatsion amaliyot subyektlari bilan o'zaro munsabatlarninng mohiyatini belgilaydigan tamoyillar, shu jumladan sinergetizm, partisipativ va antropologik realism tamoyillari.

Shunday qilib, tashkilotning innovatsion rivojlanishi bilan birga xodimlarning innovatsion salohiyatini takomillashtirish jarayoni amalga oshiriladi,ular innovatorlarni doimiy ravishda o'qitish va malakasini oshirishni talab qiladi.

Innovatsion rivojlanish yo'lini tanlagan korxonalar raqobatbardosh bo'lib, bozorda yetakchi kompaniyalarga aylanadilar. Sifatli va o'z vaqtida yaratilgan innovatsiyalarga asoslangan raqobat korxonalarning faoliyat davomiyligining muhim sharti sanaladi hamda yangi ilmiy natijalarni rivojlantirish va tijoratlashtirishda hal qiluvchi omil bo'ladi.

Korxonada innovatsiyalarni samarali boshqarish uchun rejalshtrilayotgan o'zgarishlarni xodimlarning kutayotgan natijalari bilan taqqoslash zarur, korxonaning innovatsion salohiyati mavjudligi, shuningdek, barcha subyektlarni bo'lajak o'zgarishlarga jalb qilinganligi juda muhimdir.

Agar innovatsion jarayonning ma'lumbosqichi korxonaning tarkibiy ko'rsatkichlarida jiddiy o'zgarishlarni talab qilsa, bu avvalambor xodimlarning xatti- harakati ular va innovatsiyalar o'rtasidagi to'siqlarni olib tashlash ularni

o’qitish va yangiliklarni qo’llashni o’rgatish orqali bartaraf etiladi. Ushbu tarayonda tashkilot- ijtimoiy tizim bo’lib, u tashqi kuchkar ta’siri ostidami yoki birdaniga hodimlarning yangiliklarga moyilligi ortishi natijasidami korxona faoliyatidagi muammolarni oldindan tahlil qilish orqali ongli ravishda, shuningdek ushbu muammolarni yechimini toppish uchun innovatsiyalarni joriy etish jarayonini tashkil etadi.

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BIFUNKTSIONAL KATALIZATORDA *N*-PARAFINLAR GIDROKREKINGI

Annotatsiya. *Gidrokreking jarayonida sodir bo'ladigan kimyoviy reaktsiyalar: to'yinmagan va aromatik uglevodorodlarni gidrirlanishi natijasida naften va parafin uglevodorodlarni olinishi, parafin uglevodorodlarining izomerlanishi amalga oshiriladi. Bifunktsiyali katalizatorda n-parafinlarning gidrokrekingi bir necha bosqichlarda boradi. Gidrokreking reaktsiyalarining mexanizmi karboniy ionidir, ya'ni, izomerizatsiya va gidrogenlanish reaktsiyalari bilan birgalikda katalitik kreking reaktsiyalarining mexanizmidan iborat. Agar bir nechta reaktsiya yo'llari mavjud bo'lsa, uchlamchi karboniy ionining shakllanishiga va keyinchalik krekinglashga olib keladigan reaktsiyalar afzalroq hisoblanadi. Xom ashyoni gidrokrekinglash natijalari katalizatorning xususiyatlari: uning gidrirlash va kislotali faolligi va ularning nisbati bilan belgilanadi. Yuqori gidrirlovchi va o'rtacha kislotali faollikka ega katalizatorlarda karboniy ionlarining intensiv to'yinganligi sodir bo'ladi, natijada molekulasida ko'p miqdordagi uglerod atomlari bo'lgan alkanlar hosil bo'ladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *konversiya, selektivlik, amorf, seolit, katalizator, gidrirlovchi metallar, dealkillanish, karboniy ion, koks.*

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HYDROCRACKING OF PARAFFINS USING BIFUNCTIONAL CATALYSTS

Abstract: *The chemical reactions occurring during the hydrocracking process include the hydrogenation of unsaturated and aromatic hydrocarbons, resulting in the formation of naphthenes and paraffins, as well as the isomerization*

of paraffin hydrocarbons. In the presence of bifunctional catalysts, the hydrocracking of n-paraffins proceeds in several stages. The mechanism of hydrocracking reactions involves the formation of carbonium ions, which, along with hydrogenation and isomerization reactions, form the mechanism of catalytic cracking reactions.When multiple reaction pathways are possible, reactions leading to the formation of tertiary carbonium ions and subsequent cracking are preferred. The results of raw material hydrocracking depend on the characteristics of the catalyst, which are defined by its hydrogenation and acidic activity ratios. Catalysts with high hydrogenation activity and moderate acidic activity lead to the intense saturation of carbonium ions, resulting in the formation of alkanes with a high number of carbon atoms.

Keywords: *Conversion, selectivity, amorphous, zeolite, catalyst, hydrogenating metals, dealkylation, carbonium ion, coke.*

Gidrokreking neftni qayta ishlashning rivojlangan jarayonlaridan biri bo‘lib, tegishli katalizatorlar va jarayon parametrlarini tanlash orqali neft xomashyosidan yuqori sifatli komponentlar - suyultirilgan gazlar, reaktiv va dizel yoqilg'isi, neft komponentlari kabi keng assortimentli mahsulotlar olish imkonini beradi.

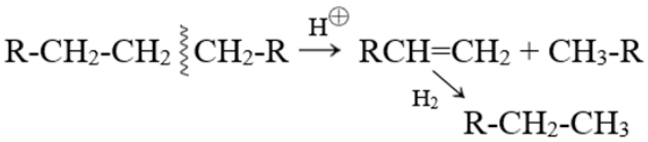
Gidrokreking - bu reaktiv yoqilg'i resurslarini sezilarli darajada kengaytirishi mumkin bo'lgan yagona fizik va kimyoviy neftni qayta ishlash jarayonidir. Gidrokreking jarayonlari konversiyalash darajasiga qarab engil (YeGK) va chuqur (ChGK) turlarga bo'linadi.

Gidrokreking yuqori selektivlik va moslashuvchanlik bilan tavsiflanadi, jarayon sharoitidagi kichik o'zgarishlar mahsulotlarning tabiatini sezilarli darajada o'zgartiradi. Bir katalizatorda fraksiyalanish shartlari, reaksiya harorati va unumdorligini o'zgartirish orqali turli maqsadli mahsulotlarning maksimal miqdorini olishga erishiladi.

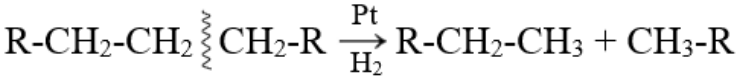
Gidrokreking jarayonida sodir bo'ladigan kimyoviy reaktsiyalar: oltingugurt, azot va kislorod tarkibli organik birikmalarning gidrogenolizi orqali vodorod sulfidi, ammiak va suv hosil bo'lishi; to'yinmagan va aromatik uglevodorodlarni gidrirlanishi natijasida naften va parafin uglevodorodlarni olinishi; yuqori molekulyar birikmalar va naften uglevodorodlarning krekingi; siklik tuzilishga ega birikmalarning dealkillanishi; parafin uglevodorodlarining izomerlanishi kabilardan iborat.

Gidrokreking jarayonida amorf va seolit saqlovchi katalizatorlar keng qo‘llaniladi. Tarkibida seolit bo‘lgan gidrokreking katalizatorlarida maqsadli mahsulotlarning unumdorligi amorflarga qaraganda yuqori bo‘lib, ular istiqbolli hisoblanadi. Ular gidrirlovchi metallar sifatida nikel, kobalt va molibdenni o'z ichiga oladi. Parchalanish faolligini oshirish uchun katalizatorlarga amorf alyuminosilikat yoki seolit tarkibli komponent kiritiladi.

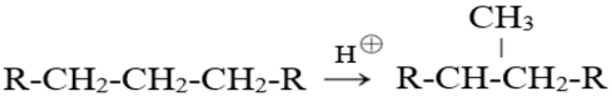
Gidrokreking sharoitida alkanlar bifunktsional katalizator ishtirokida uch yo‘nalishda o‘zgarishga uchraydi. Parchalanish mahsulotlarini vodorod bilan to'yingan holda kislotali markazlar ishtirokida krekingi:



Gidrirlovchi faol markazlarda gidrogenoliz:



Kislota markazlarida izomerlanish:



Kreking va izomerlanish ikkala katalizator markazlari ishtirokida (gidrirlash-degidrlanish va izomerlanish), ularning kelib chiqishi esa gidrirlash-degidrirlash markazlarida sodir bo'ladi.

Gidrokreking reaktsiyalarining mexanizmi karboniy ionidir, ya'ni, izomerizatsiya va gidrogenlanish reaktsiyalari bilan birgalikda katalitik kreking reaktsiyalarining mexanizmidan iborat. Gidrokrekingning dastlabki reaktsiyalari katalitik kreking reaktsiyalariga o'xshash bo'lsa-da, katalizatorda ortiqcha vodorod va gidrirlash komponentining mavjudligi gidrogenlash mahsulotlarini hosil bo‘lishiga olib keladi va shuningdek, koks va takroriy kreking kabi ba'zi ikkilamchi reaktsiyalarni ham keltirib chiqaradi.

Bifunktsiyali katalizatorda n-parafinlarning gidrokrekingi quyidagi bosqichlarda boradi:

a. *n*-parafinlarning metall markazlariga adsorbsiyasi;

b. *n*-olefinlarni hosil bo‘lish degidrogenatsiyasi;

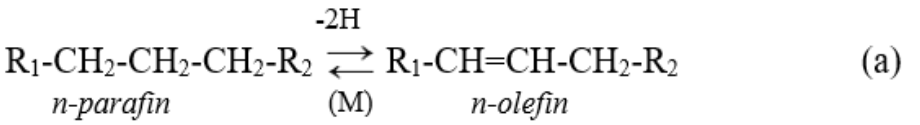
c. Kislota markazlarida diffuziya va metall markazlari desorbsiyasi;

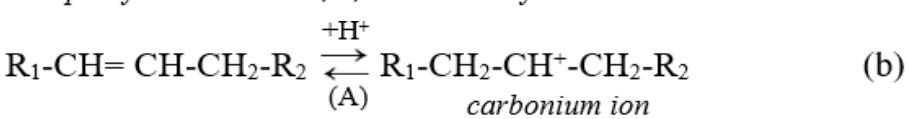
d. Oraliq karboniy ionlari orqali kislota markazlarida olefinlarning krekingi va yoki skelet izomerizatsiyasi;

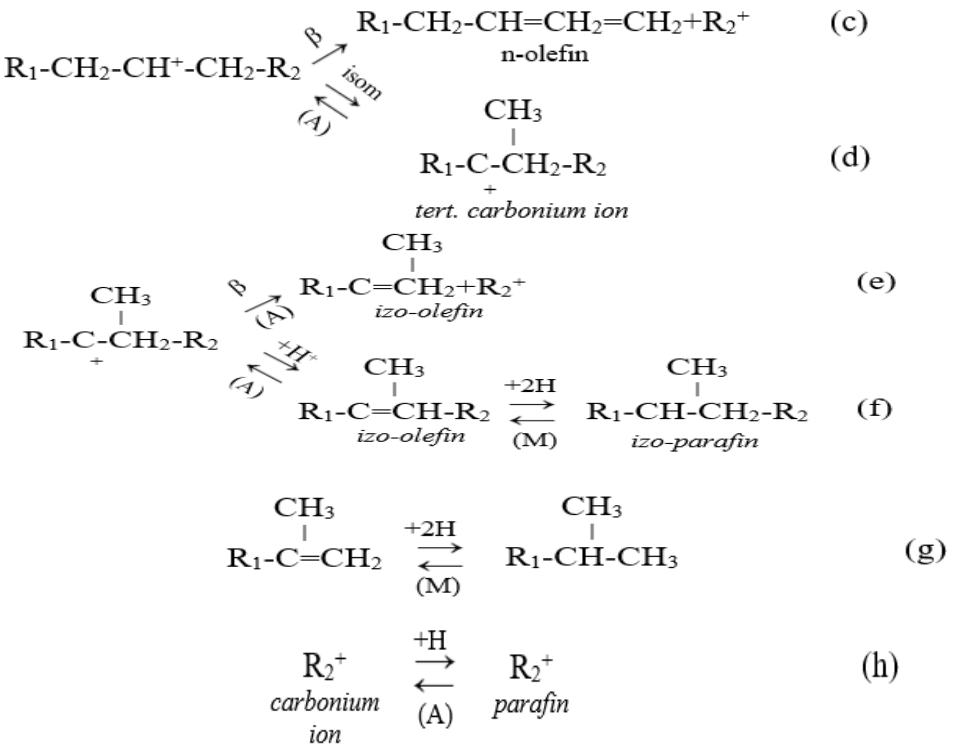
e. Hosil bo'lgan olefinlarning kislota markazlaridan desorbsiyasi va metall markazlariga tarqalishi;

f. Ushbu olefinlarni (n- va izo-) metall markazlarida gidrirlanishi;

g. Olingan parafinlarning desorbsiyasi.







Agar bir nechta reaktsiya yo'llari mumkin bo'lsa, uchlamchi karboniy ionining shakllanishiga va keyinchalik krekinglashga olib keladigan reaktsiyalar afzalroq hisoblanadi (reaktsiya (d) va (e)).

Xom ashyoni gidrokrekinglash natijalari katalizatorning xususiyatlari: uning gidrirlash va kislotali faolligi va ularning nisbati bilan belgilanadi. Yuqori gidrirlovchi va o'rtacha kislotali faollikka ega katalizatorlarda karboniy ionlarining intensiv to'yinganligi sodir bo'ladi, natijada molekulasida ko'p miqdordagi uglerod atomlari bo'lgan alkanlar hosil bo'ladi, lekin yuqori kislotali katalizatorlarga qaraganda kamroq izomerlanadi. Gidrokreking katalizatorlari amalda kokslanmaydi, chunki alkenlar tez gidrirlashga uchraydi va polimerlanish va zichlanish mahsulotlari hosil bo'lishi bilan keyingi o'zgarishlarga duchor bo‘lishga ulgurmaydi.

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YARIMGIDROMORF TUPROQLARNING MELIORATIV HOLATIGA TOMCHILATIB SUG'ORISHNING TA'SIRI

Abstrakt:*Ushbu tadqiqot Qashqadaryo viloyati Yakkabog' tumanidagi yarimgidromorf tuproqlarning meliorativ holatiga tomchilatib sug'orish texnologiyasining ta'sirini ifodalaydi. Tadqiqot Yakkabog' tumanidagi 34580 gektar sug'oriladigan yerlarda o'tkazildi. Bu yerda yer osti suvlarining sho'rlanish darajasi sezilarli darajada o'zgarib, 1 g/l dan 5 g/l gacha bo'ldi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, yer osti suvlari sho'rligi 3 g/l dan ortiq bo'lgan hududlarda 4% ga kamaygan va sug'orish suvi samaradorligi 20-30% ga oshgan. Bundan tashqari, ekinlar, xususan, paxta va g'alla hosildorligi o'rtacha 15-20 foizga yaxshilandi, hosildorlik gektariga 1,5 tonnaga oshdi. Bu natijalar huddi shunday yarimgidromorf tuproq sharoitlarda tomchilatib sug'orishni kengaytirish uchun mustahkam asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar*: tomchilatib sug'orish, hosildorlik, yarimgidromorf tuproq, meliorativ holat, sho'rlanish*

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THE EFFECT OF DRIP IRRIGATION ON THE MELIORATION STATUS OF SEMI-HYDROMORPHIC SOILS

Abstract: *This study represents the impact of drip irrigation technology on the meliorative condition of semi-hydromorphic soils in Yakkabog District, Kashkadarya Region. The research was conducted on 34,580 hectares of irrigated land in Yakkabog district. Here, the salinity level of groundwater has changed significantly, from 1 g/l to 5 g/l. The results showed that in areas with groundwater salinity greater than 3 g/l, it decreased by 4% and irrigation water efficiency increased by 20-30%. In addition, the yield of crops, especially cotton and grain, improved by 15-20% on average, the yield increased by 1.5 tons per hectare. These results provide a strong basis for extending drip irrigation to similar semi-hydromorphic soil conditions.*

Key words: *drip irrigation, productivity, semi-hydromorphic soil, land reclamation, salinity*

Kirish

Qishloq xo'jaligining rivojlanishi va hosildorlikni oshirishda yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanish dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Tuproqning meliorativ holatini yaxshilash, suv resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish, hamda sho'rlanish jarayonlarini boshqarish orqali qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlari yetishtirish samaradorligini oshirish bugungi kunda katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ayniqsa, yarimgidromorf tuproqlar uchun bu masala o'ta muhim bo'lib, ushbu tuproqlarni samarali boshqarish o'ziga xos yechimlarni talab qiladi [6]. Yarimgidromorf tuproqlar sug'orish sharoitida qator qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Bular, bir tomondan, yer osti sizot suvlarining yuqori darajadagi mineralizatsiyasi, ikkinchi tomondan, tuproq sho'rlanishining ortib borishi bilan bog'liq. Sho'rlanish jarayonlarini bartaraf etish va yer osti suvlarining sathini boshqarish uchun ilg'or suv tejovchi texnologiyalardan foydalanish zarurati tug'ilmoqda. Shu nuqtai nazardan, tomchilatib sug'orish texnologiyasi tobora dolzarblashib bormoqda. Ushbu usul suv resurslaridan tejamkor foydalanish, tuproq namligini optimal darajada saqlash va sizot suvlarining sathini boshqarish orqali meliorativ holatni yaxshilash imkonini beradi [9]. Yakkabog' tumani sharoitida o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar ushbu mintaqada tomchilatib sug'orish texnologiyasining samaradorligini baholash uchun mustahkam asos yaratdi. Tuman hududida mavjud bo'lgan 34,58 ming gektar yer maydonida sizot suvlarining mineralizatsiya darajasini tahlil qilish orqali tomchilatib sug'orishning tuproqning meliorativ holatiga ta'siri o'rganildi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, tomchilatib sug'orish texnologiyasi tuproqning fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlarini yaxshilash, tuproq sho'rlanishi darajasini pasaytirish va yer osti suvlarining sathini barqarorlashtirishga yordam beradi. Mazkur tadqiqotda tomchilatib sug'orish texnologiyasining tuproqning asosiy xususiyatlariga ta'siri har tomonlama tahlil qilindi. Xususan, tuproq sho'rlanishining dinamikasi, qishloq xo'jalik hosildorligi bilan bog'liq parametrlar va bu jarayonlarning ekologik jihatdan ijobiy oqibatlari

o’rganildi. Tomchilatib sug’orish texnologiyasining afzalliklari, xususan, suv va resurslarning iqtisodiy samaradorligi, tuproqning strukturaviy yaxlitligini saqlash va hosildorlikka bo’lgan ijobiy ta’siri ushbu maqolaning asosiy mavzusidir. Tadqiqot natijalari qishloq xo’jalik sohasi uchun dolzarb bo’lib, ularni keng joriy etish mamlakatimiz agrar sektorida sifatli o’zgarishlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Shu sababli, maqolada keltirilgan tadqiqot natijalari va ilmiy tahlillar tomchilatib sug’orish texnologiyasining samaradorligini yanada kengroq yoritishga xizmat qiladi.

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Guan Z. (2019). Ushbu maqola tuproq sho’rlanishining dinamikasi va tarqalishi bilan bog’liq muhim jihatlarni o’rganadi. Sho’rlanish jarayonlari va suv balansiga bo’lgan ta’sirni tahlil qilish orqali tomchilatib sug’orish texnologiyasining samaradorligini baholash uchun muhim ma’lumotlarni taqdim etadi. Tadqiqot natijalari suv resurslarini boshqarish bo’yicha muhim yo’nalishlarni ko’rsatadi [1].

He S. va Zhang Y. (2024). Mazkur tadqiqot tomchilatib sug’orish sharoitida tuproqdagi tuzlarning yuvilish jarayonlarini tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari tuproq sho’rlanishini kamaytirishda tomchilatib sug’orish texnologiyasining ijobiy ta’sirini namoyish etadi va bu texnologiyani amaliyotda qo’llashning afzalliklarini ochib beradi [2].

Smith R. (2020). Ushbu ish barqaror sug’orish amaliyotlarini o’rganishga bag’ishlangan. Unda tomchilatib sug’orishning iqtisodiy va ekologik afzalliklari, jumladan, suv resurslarini tejash va tuproq unumdorligini oshirish imkoniyatlari yoritilgan. Bu maqola mavzuga umumiy qarashlarni taqdim etadi [3].

Evgeny V. Kuznetsov (2024). Ushbu tadqiqot tomchilatib sug’orish sharoitida tuproq namligi dinamikasini o’rganadi. Tuproqning suvni ushlash qobiliyati va sho’rlanish darajasiga ta’siri batafsil tahlil qilingan bo’lib, bu tuproqning meliorativ holatini yaxshilashga qaratilgan tadbirlarni rejalashtirishda yordam beradi [4].

Pei Yang. Ushbu maqola tomchilatib sug’orishning qishloq xo’jaligi hosildorligi va suv mahsuldorligiga ta’sirini keng qamrab oladi. Xitoy tajribasidan foydalanib, texnologiyaning samaradorligi haqida dalillarga asoslangan ma’lumotlar taqdim etiladi [5].

M. Kh. Khamidov. Mazkur tadqiqot Buxoro vohasining sho’rlangan tuproqlarida paxta yetishtirishda tomchilatib sug’orish texnologiyasining samaradorligini o’rganadi. Tadqiqot tuproq va hosildorlik ko’rsatkichlarini yaxshilash bo’yicha amaliy tavsiyalarni o’z ichiga olgan [6].

Julián Cuevas. Ushbu sharh maqolasi sho’rlangan tuproqlarda tuproqni yaxshilovchi agrotexnik tizimlarni tahlil qiladi. Tuproq sifatini oshirish va sho’rlanish jarayonlarini boshqarishda turli texnologik yondashuvlar yoritilgan [7].

Anna Tedeschi (2023). Mazkur ish sho’rlangan tuproqlarga qarshi kurashish bo’yicha so’nggi yondashuvlarni ko’rib chiqadi. Tadqiqot natijalari tomchilatib sug’orish texnologiyasining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va ekologik jihatlarini yanada kengroq ochib beradi [8].

Yahui Wang (2021). Ushbu tadqiqot tomchilatib sug’orish texnologiyasining tuproq suv balansiga va suvdan foydalanish samaradorligiga ta’sirini o’rganadi.

Xususan, Xitoyning g'arbiy hududlarida bu texnologiyaning qo'llanilishi natijalari batafsil tahlil qilingan [9].

Pavan Kumar Reddy Yerasi (2023). Mazkur kitob sug'orish tizimlari va ularning qo'llanilishi bo'yicha keng ko'lamli ma'lumotlarni taqdim etadi. Sho'rlanishni kamaytirish va suvdan foydalanishni optimallashtirishda ilg'or sug'orish texnologiyalarining ahamiyati yoritilgan [10].

Metodika

Tadqiqot Qashqadaryo viloyati Yakkabog' tumani hududidagi 34,58 ming gektar sug'oriladigan yerda o'tkazildi. Tadqiqotda olingan asosiy ko'rsatkichlar va tumandan olingan ma'lumotlar tahlil qilindi (1 jadval).

1-jadval

Yer osti sizot suvlarining mineralizatsiya darajasi bo'yicha bo'linishi

1 g/l gacha	20,47 ming gektar	59,2%
1-3 g/l	12,75 ming gektar	36,9%
3-5 g/l	1,33 ming gektar	3,8%
5-10 g/l	0,03 ming gektar	0,1%

Natijalar

Yakkabog' tumanidagi kuzatuv-tadqiqot natijalari tahlil qilinganda tomchilatib sug'orish texnologiyasi qo'llanilgan hududlarda sho'rlanish darajasining sezilarli darajada pasayishini ko'rsatdi. 3-5 g/l va undan yuqori mineralizatsiyaga ega hududlarning umumiy maydoni 2022 yil davomida 4% ga kamaygan. Bu sug'orish davomida suvning filtrlash qobiliyati oshishi va minerallarning chuqur qatlamlarga o'tishi kuzatildi. Tadqiqot davomida jami 167 ta quduqning 142 tasi faol ishlatilgani kuzatildi. Tomchilatib sug'orish usuli sababli suv olish quduqlari ishlatilishini optimallashtirishga erishildi. Shu bilan birga, ishlamayotgan yoki quruq quduqlar soni kamaygani kuzatildi. Tomchilatib sug'orish yordamida sug'orish suvi 20-30% ga samaraliroq ishlatilishi tuproqning namligini saqlashga yordam berdi va qishloq xo'jaligi hosildorligini o'rtacha 15-20% ga oshirish imkonini berdi. Asosiy ekinlardan paxta va bug'doy hosildorligi har gektar uchun o'rtacha 1,5 tonnaga oshdi. Sug'orish va quduqlardan foydalanishda jami 167 ta quduq mavjud bo'lib, ulardan 142 tasi foydalanib kelinmoqda. Foydalanilmagan yoki quruq quduqlar soni esa 25 ta ni tashlik etadi. Tomchilatib sug'orish texnologiyasi bu yerda tuproq sho'rlanishini boshqarish, yer osti suvlarining mineralizatsiyasini kamaytirish va suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish imkonini berdi. Yakkabog' tuman suv iste'molchilari tomonidan 2023 yilda qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlari ishlab chiqaruvchi korxonalar tomonidan iste'mol qilingan suv miqdori to'g'risida 2022 yil gidrologik yilga ko'ra 2022 yil 1-yanvardan - 2023 yil 1-sentabrgacha tuman chegarasida 138,5 mln.m^3 suvni, hudud chegarasida Suv yetqazib berish xizmati tomonidan 113,448 mln.m^3 suv qabul qilib olingan. Suv iste'molchilari suv olish joyigacha 90,75 mln.m^3, shundan qishloq xo'jalik korxonalari jami 68,710 mln.m^3 suv, aholi tomorqalari 17,224 mln.m^3, dexqon xo'jaliklari va boshqa yerlarga 2,841 mln.m^3 suv, yoshlarga ajratilgan yerlarga 1,975 mln.m^3 suv ishlatilgan. 2023 yil gidrologik yil 2022 yil 1-oktabrdan

- 2023 yil 31-sentabrgacha tuman chegarasida 161,5 mln.m^3 suvni, hudud chegarasida Suv yetqazib berish xizmati tomonidan 140,5 mln.m^3 suv qabul qilib olingan. suv iste'molchilari suv olish joyigacha 115,21 mln.m^3, shundan qishloq xo'jalik korxonalari jami 82,371 mln.m^3 suv, baliqchilik xo'jaliklari 1,03 mln.m^3, aholi tomorqalari 16,976 mln.m^3, dexqon xo'jaliklari va boshqa yerlarga 8,860 mln.m^3 suv, STEP 1,975 mln.m^3 suv ishlatilgan. Agar tuman miqyosida sug'oriladigan maydonlarda tomchilatib sug'orish yoki yomg'irlatib sug'orish ishlari qilinsa, sug'orishga sarflanayotgan suvni tejash va yana ham ko'proq yerlarni sug'orish imkoniyati mavjud bo'ladi.

2-jadval

Yakkabog' tumanida 2024 yilda g'alla va paxta maydonlarida yomg'irlatib va tomchilatib sug'orish texnologiyalarini joriy qilish

Tuman bo'yicha jami	Ekin turi	16.09.2024 holatiga ko'ra texnologiya to'liq ishga tushirilgan maydon	
		soni	ga
Yomg'irlatib sug'orish	g'alla	6	112
	paxta	0	0
Tomchilatib sug'orish	g'alla	0	0
	paxta	25	340

3-jadval

Yakkabog' tumanida 2020-2024 yillarda paxta maydonlarida tomchilatib sug'orish texnologiyasini joriy qilingan maydonlar

Yakkabog' tumani	Yillarda TST joriy qilingan paxta maydoni, ga				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jami	0	881	28	420	340

Umumiy sug'oriladigan maydonga nisbatan olinsa 2020 yildan 2024 yilgacha tomchilatib sug'orish qilingan maydonlarning o'sish sur'ati ortib borishi sug'orish maydonlaring meliorativ holatini yaxshilanib borish ko'rsatgichini ham belgilaydi (3 jadval).

Xulosa

Sho'rlanishni boshqarish sug'orish jarayonida suv bilan birga minerallarning tuproqdan yuvilishi natijasida yuqori qatlamlarning sho'rlanishi kamaydi. Bu esa o'simliklarning ildiz tizimlari rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Tuproqning suvni ushlash qobiliyati yordamida sug'orishning tomchilatib usuli tufayli tuproq qatlamlarida suvning teng taqsimlanishi ta'minladi. Bu jarayon tuproqning unumdor qatlamini saqlashga yordam berdi. Suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish orqali sug'orish uchun sarflangan suv miqdorining kamayishi, suv resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish imkoniyatini oshirdi. Yakkabog' tumanida yarimgidromorf tuproqlarda o'tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalari tomchilatib sug'orish texnologiyasining

yuqori samaradorligini ko’rsatdi. Bu texnologiya tuproq sho’rlanishini kamaytirish, suv resurslarini tejash va ekinlar hosildorligini oshirishda muhim rol o’ynaydi. Tadqiqot natijalari kelajakda suv resurslari cheklangan hududlarda tomchilatib sug’orish texnologiyasini keng qo’llashni tavsiya etadi.

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THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL MARKETING STRATEGIES ON THE COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENT: APPROACHES FOR DIFFERENT BUSINESS STRATEGIES

Annotation. *Through the development of a wide range of digital marketing strategies, the internet wrought disruptive change upon the commercial environment. The necessity for marketing managers to prioritize their goals and choose which digital marketing strategies to invest in has arisen as a result of these new tactical alternatives. From the perspectives of four business strategies—prospectors, analysts, low-cost defenders, and distinctive defenders—we take these difficulties into consideration. With the ultimate objective of assisting managers in the successful and efficient implementation of their firm's selected strategy, we want to give marketing managers insights into how organizations pursuing diverse strategies tackle these digital marketing difficulties in this article.*

Key words. *Digital marketing, marketing strategy, organizations, sophistication of online marketing approaches.*

Introduction We need to agree on what the term "strategy" means before we can answer these concerns. There are a large number of various sorts of strategies, including corporate, business, financial, marketing, operations, product/market, pricing, promotion, and distribution. The viewpoint we adopt in this article is one of corporate strategy. Business-level strategy, which is often seen as the purview of the general manager, is about selecting how to compete, as opposed to corporate-level strategy, which is about deciding what markets a firm should service. There are four various approaches to that problem that correlate to four different types of organizations, as shown by more than 20 years of empirical study with managers and executives. These businesses concentrate on cost management and gaining significant market shares by providing their clients with the lowest total delivered costs possible. Low-cost defenders often operate in established and stable sectors and provide minimal, if any, additional services. Aldi, Walmart, Logitech, and Motel 6 are a few instances.

Main body

Instead of being a tool for promotion, the internet is a platform for conversation. It serves as a platform for the conduct of business and the application of particular marketing strategies. The method used to carry out a decided strategy is referred to as a tactic. While this was undoubtedly acknowledged in 2001, the year Michael Porter released his important essay on strategy and the internet, in the years afterwards, the quantity and sophistication of online marketing approaches have increased considerably. These strategies are now referred to as digital marketing, which is a larger term. Although there are numerous digital marketing

strategies, we concentrate on the seven most popular ones, according to independent technology-focused research and marketing organization:

1. Material marketing is a strategic marketing strategy that focuses on producing and disseminating useful, timely, and consistent content in order to draw in and hold the attention of a target audience and, eventually, to encourage lucrative customer action.

2. "The long-term, continuous enhancement of content and digital asset design with the purpose to rank as high as possible on search engine sites," according to search engine optimization.

3. Email marketing is the practice of distributing timely and pertinent information via emails to prospects and consumers.

4. Advertisements that are placed to show at the top of search results or in a sidebar on a search results page are referred to as search and social ads. When certain words or phrases are typed into a search engine, these advertising relating to those keywords or phrases show up alongside search results.

5. The use of marketing technology refers to the collection of software and technological tools that marketers employ to automate or simplify marketing procedures, gather and analyze data, and offer numerous channels for contacting and interacting with a target audience.

To help marketing managers deploy their limited marketing resources more effectively, this research aims to shed light on how businesses with comparable business strategies handle digital marketing. To do this, we must first comprehend the strategic goals that businesses have for digital marketing. Over 50% of prospectors ranked sales leads, customer interaction, and brand recognition as extremely high priority. These three categories all had response rates that were close to 100% when high priority replies were included, which is compelling proof that prospectors prioritize these factors above all others. The remaining four strategic goals of client acquisition, online user experience, website traffic, and outcomes measurability were rated in the high or very high categories by between 70% and 90% of the participating organizations. In other words, prospector companies understood the significance of each of the seven listed strategic goals. When we look at particular digital marketing strategies, we can find that search engine optimization and content marketing both generated response rates that were over 40% very highly effective and over 90% when very successful replies were included. Social media marketing, data-driven personalization, email marketing, the use of marketing technology, and search and social advertisements were listed in descending order after these. The most notable aspect of these findings is how prospector businesses greatly overemphasized the use of marketing technology and data-driven personalization compared to most other categories.

Our interpretation of these data is that companies who aggressively pursue new markets have a larger financial incentive to pinpoint and interact with a particular target group whose requirements they are aiming to meet. This highlights the willingness of innovation-driven corporations to invest in techniques that others would consider excessively expensive, without discounting the potential usefulness

of these approaches to businesses pursuing other business strategies. Over 50% of the analysts rated sales leads and customer acquisition as extremely high priorities, with brand awareness coming in just under that mark. These three categories met or above 95% rates when high priority replies were included, offering compelling proof that these are the analyzers' primary strategic priorities. The remaining four strategic goals of client acquisition, online user experience, website traffic, and outcomes measurability were rated in the high to very high categories by between 70% and 90% of the participating organizations. In other words, analysts agreed that each of the seven determined strategic goals was significant. In comparison to prospector organizations, they scored client acquisition and outcomes measurability far higher and customer engagement significantly lower. The secondmover position of analyzers, who gain from first-mover market education, is how we perceive these disparities as being connected to them. Prospectors' explanations of the benefits of a new product or service area are beneficial to analysts, but they must act rapidly to make sales in order to carve out a position before the new territory is given to rivals.

When we look at individual digital marketing strategies, we can find that two of them—content marketing and search engine optimization—received replies that were over 40% very highly effective and over 90% successful when very effective responses were included. Email marketing, search and social media advertising, and social media marketing were listed in descending order after these. The most surprising discovery is how much less prospector businesses than analyzer organizations rely on data-driven customization and marketing technologies. We hypothesize that these discrepancies in prospector businesses' valuations of particular digital marketing strategies are caused by the lower prices analysts usually assign to the copycat goods they sell. Lower price points mean lower profit margins, which means less money is available for pricey advertising efforts.

Discussion and result

Customer interaction came in last at about 25%, with over 50% of low-cost defenders ranking customer acquisition, website traffic, and sales leads as extremely high priorities. The aggregate response rate reached or exceeded 95% when high priority responses were added to the top three categories. Cheap defenders are obviously concerned with gaining immediate sales. In stark contrast, just 12% of respondents rated outcomes measurability, web user experience, and brand recognition as extremely high strategic goals.

The lowest four categories, however, all above 80% response rates when high replies are included, with brand awareness being the lone exception, just exceeding a 20% response rate. Six of the seven indicated strategic goals were valued by low-cost defense companies as a whole. Low-cost defenders don't place as much importance on brand awareness as prospectors or analysts, which is a glaring distinction. By definition, low-cost defense companies have established clientele and prioritize cost control. This suggests that although consumers are aware of the brand, they link it with reduced pricing rather than better services or other aspects of quality.

Search engine optimization is by far the most valued digital marketing strategy, with over 40% of respondents evaluating it as very highly successful. This is evident when we look at individual digital marketing methods.

In second and third place, respectively, were content marketing and email marketing, however neither of these strategies attained a 20% extremely successful level. At the very high response level, none of the other four digital marketing strategies even made it to 5%. When we included replies with high efficacy, we saw that email marketing, search engine optimization, and content marketing were the three digital marketing strategies that low-cost defense companies preferred the most.

Over 50% of distinguished defenders rated customer interaction and sales leads as highly important, with web user experience coming in close behind at little under 50%. The total response rate approached 95% when the top three categories are coupled with high priority answers. It is obvious that distinctive defenders place a priority on building connections with clients. For website traffic, client acquisition, and outcomes measurability, extremely high response rates between 20% and 30% imply that sales are also of paramount importance. When high priority replies were added to extremely high priority responses, each of these strategic priorities increased to above 80%.

Similar to low-cost defenders, differentiated defenders had extremely poor brand awareness scores. Even when extremely high and high response totals were added together, the overall score seldom went beyond 20%. Although the justification is different from that for inexpensive defenders, the final effect in terms of brand promotion is the same. Differentiated defenders by definition have established client bases that base their purchasing decisions on the different high-quality products and services that these businesses offer and who are prepared to pay more for the benefits that come with them. The fact that this strategic goal did not produce a noticeably greater response rate than it did for their low-cost competitors, however, surprised us.

Conclusion

Marketing managers won't be surprised to learn that the field of digital marketing is rapidly developing. Therefore, it is in both marketing managers' and their employers' best interests to regularly examine their digital marketing investment portfolios. One digital marketing strategy may be less effective than another as a result of emerging technology. Any combination of digital marketing strategies that a marketing manager chooses should be directly related to the goals set out in conjunction with the competitive strategy taken by the company or business unit.

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UMUMTA’LIM MAKTABLARIDA GEOGRAFIYA DARSLARIDA SINFDAN TASHQARI DARSLARNI TASHKIL ETISHNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada geografiya ta’limining samaradorligini oshirish, geografiya o‘qituvchisining pedagogik mahorati hamda geografiya ta’limida o‘quvchilarning kreativlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda sinfdan tashqari ishlarni tashkil etish masalalari yoritilgan*
Kalit so‘zlar: *Geografiya ta’limi, sinfdan tashqari ishlar, kreativ qobiliyat, ijodkorlik, zamonaviy ta’lim metodlari.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZING EXTRACLASS LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Abstract:*:This article highlights the issues of improving the effectiveness of geography education, the pedagogical skills of the geography teacher, and the organization of extracurricular work in the development of students' creative abilities in geography education*
Keywords: *Geography education, extracurricular activities, creative abilities, creativity, modern teaching methods.*

Bugungi kunda O‘zbekistonda ta’lim tizimi va uning samaradorligini yana oshirish maqsadida yangi islohatlar olib borilmoqda. Ayniqsa, “Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi” va “Ta’lim to‘g‘risida”gi Qonunlarning qabul qilinishi natijasida ta’lim sohasidagi ishlarda keng ko‘lamga erishildi. Bu hujjatlar asosida barcha ta’lim muassasalarida ta’limga e’tibor kuchaydi, bu esa ta’lim-tarbiya jarayoniga yangicha uslub va yondashuvlarning kirib kelishiga sabab bo‘ldi. Yosh avlodni bilim olishlarini yanada qulaylashtirish, bilimlarni tez va oson o‘zlashtirishlari hamda olgan bilimlarini amaliyotda qo‘llay olishni bilishlari uchun yangidan yangi inoovatsion texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqish va ulardan ta’lim jarayonida foydalanish davom etmoqda.

So‘nggi yillarda O‘zbekistonda ta’lim sohasining maqsadi va mazmuni yangilanib bormoqda, asosiy e’tibor raqobatga chidamli yetuk kadrlarni tayyorlashga qaratilgan bo‘lib, bunda asosiy vazifa o‘qituvchilarga qaratilgan.

Umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablariga o‘qituvchi tomonidan bajariladigan muhim vazifa o‘quvchilarning bilim, ko‘nikma va ilmiy tajribalarini kelgusi hayotida amalda qo‘llay olishdan iborat. Har bir o‘qituvchi o‘quvchiga shaxs sifatida qarashi lozim. Chunki maktabga kirgan har bir o‘quvchi - ertangi kunning jamiyat a’zosi, kelajak egasi hisoblanadi.

Shuning uchun ham maktabda o‘qitiladigan har bir fanning samarali tashkil etilishiga etibor berishimiz lozim, bunda dasturiy darslardan tashqarı sinfdan tashqari darslar (to‘garak)ning o‘tkazilishiga ham aloqida e’tibor qaratishimiz lozim.

Geografiya ta’limining samaradorligini oshirishda zamonaviy ta’lim metodlari va vositalari bilan bir qatorda sinfdan tashqari ishlarning ahamiyati ham katta. Ayniqsa, o‘quvchilarning ijodkorlik faoliyatlarini rivojlantirishda sinfdan tashqari ishlarni tashkil etish va olib borish maqsadga muvofiqdir. O‘quvchilarning ijodkorlik faoliyatlarining rivojlanishi, shuningdek, fanga bo‘lgan qiziqishining ortishi o‘qituvchi tomonidan sinfdan tashqari ishlarni qanchalik samarali tashkil etishiga bog‘liq. Geografiya fani bo‘yicha sinfdan tashqari ishlarning bir necha turlari mavjud bo‘lib, o‘quvchilar dars davomida to‘liq o‘zlashtira olmagan materiallarni aynan sinfdan tashqari ishlarda o‘zlashtirishlari mumkin.

Geografiya fanidan o‘quvchilarning kreativligini rivojlantirish uchun tashkil etiladigan sinfdan tashqari ishlarning ta’limiy va tarbiyaviy vazifalari ajratilib, bu vazifalar geografiya ta’limining umumiy maqsadi va vazifalaridan kelib chiqib belgilanadi. O‘quvchilarning nafaqat kreativligini, balki ularda o‘zaro do‘stona munosabat, hamkorlik, mehnatsevarlik, Vatanga muhabbat hamda biror kasbni egallashga bo‘lgan qiziqishlarini oshiradi. Sinfdan tashqari mashg‘ulotlar va mustaqil idrok qilish jarayonida o‘quvchilarning intellektual – ijodiy mahsulot ustida ishlashi amalga oshirilib, o‘qituvchi o‘quv jarayonini boshqarar va nazorat qilar ekan, ayni vaqtda o‘z o‘quvchilarida kreativlikni, jumladan, kreativ – intellektual - ijodiy qobiliyatlarni rivojlantiradi.

Shuningdek, sinfdan tashqari ishlarda o‘quvchilar darsdagidek qat’iy talablar doirasidan biroz chiqib, ancha erkin, mustaqil faoliyat olib boradilar. Sinfdan tashqari ishlarda o‘quvchilar o‘zlarining o‘qituvchiga ma’lum bo‘lmagan qobiliyatlarini namoyon qilishlari mumkin. Shu orqali o‘qituvchi ulardagi kreatvlik qobiliyatlarini seza olishi va shunga ko‘ra uni rivojlantirishlari zarur bo‘ladi.

Sinfdan tashqari darslarning maqsadi - o‘quvchilarning har tamonlama rivojlanishini ta’minlashdan iborat. Bu o‘quvchiga berdigan tarbiyaviy maqsadning asosiy g‘oyasi bo‘lgan ma’naviy boylik, axloqiy poklik va jismoniy barkamol insonni tarbiyalashga yordam beradi.

Geogrfaiya darslarida sinfdan tashqarı darslarning tarbiyaviy maqsadi va vazifalari mavzuga oid holda fanni o‘qitishning umumiy maqsadi va vazifalaridan kelib chiqqan holda belgilanadi.

Sinfdan tashqari ishlarning mazmunida ikkita asosiy yo‘nalishni ajratib ko‘rsatish mumkin:

1)ta’lim va tarbiyaviy jihatdan ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan maktab o‘quvchilarining qiziqishini uyg‘otadigan maktab kurslari mazmunining asosiy vazifalarini chuqurlashtirib o‘rgatish;

2) joylarda amaliy ishlarni olib borishda, sinfda turli axborot manbalari bilan ishlashda, asboblar, shuningdek kompyuterlardan foydalanishda tadqiqot xususiyatiga ega bo‘lgan bilim va ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish.

Sinfdan tashqari ishlarni tashkillashtirishning turlari va shakllari juda xam ko‘p bo‘lib unda o‘tiladigan mavzuga bog‘liq holda darsning maqsadiga, uslubiy yo‘nalishiga, o‘quvchilarni qamrab olishga va sinfdan tashqari ishlarni o‘tkazish o‘rniga bog‘liq holda darsni tashkillashtirish mumkin. Geografiya fanida sinfdan tashqari ishlarni yakka tartibda yoki va guruh shakllarida olib borilsa bo‘ladi.

Viktorinalar, savollar, o‘yinlar va jumboqlar sinfdan tashqari ishlarning bir-biriga juda yaqin turlari hisoblanadi. Ularning asosiy maqsadi – to‘garak ishlarini qiziqarli o‘tishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Shu bilan birga, bu ishlar ijodkorlik va izlanishni kuchaytirishi, o‘quvchilarning fikrlash va taqqoslay olish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi.

Sinfdan tashqari ishlarda o‘quvchilarning faoliyatini tashkil etish usullari ko‘pincha sinfdagi o‘quvchilarning yoshiga mos ravishda tanlanishi kerak, chunki ularning tanlovi, avvalo, o‘rganiladigan materialning mazmuni- geografik bilimlar bilan mos kelishi lozim. Geografiya fani bo‘yicha sinfdan tashqari ishlarni tashkil etishning turlari juda ham ko‘p bo‘lib ularni mavzuga oid holda tanlanishi lozim.

- o‘zlari yashayotgan o‘lkaning tabiyatini yaxshi o‘rgatish maqsadida ochiq havoga sayohat tashkillashtirish;
-sinfdagi o‘quvchilarni gruhlarga bo‘lib zakovat o‘yinlarini o‘tkazish;
- geografik mavzularga oid o‘quvchilar ishtirokida tadbirlar tashkillashtirish;
- iqtisodiy geografik bilimlarini yanada rivojlantirish maqsadida o‘lkadagi karxona va ishlab chiqarish o‘rinlariga o‘quvchilarni olib borish va boshqa da yunalishlari bor.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytish lozim geografiyaning fan sifatida o‘ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, aynan shu fan yordamida talabalar dunyoga yaxlit nuqtai nazarda qarashni o‘rganadi, shuningdek, geografiya ta’limida sinfdan tashqari ishlar o‘quvchilarning mustaqil fikr yuritish, mustaqil xulosalar chiqarish, o‘z-o‘zini namoyon qilish hamda kreativ qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda eng muhim vositalardan hisoblanadi.

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CHORVACHILIK TARMOG'IDA KICHIK TADBIRKORLIK SUBYEKTLARINI RAG'BATLANTIRISH MASALALARI

Anotatsıya. *Bugungi kunda chorvachilikni rivojlantirish va daromadlarni oshirib, faoliyatni kengaytirish uchun aksariyat qishloq xo'jaligi tashkilotlari o'zlarining moliyaviy manbalariga va investitsiya resurslariga va ularni jalb etish imkoniyatgiga ham ega emaslar. Shu jihatdan chorvachilik tarmog'ida mayda tovar ishlab chiqaruvchilarning iqtisodiy faolligini oshirish va qo'llab – quvvatlash uchun davlat miqyosida bir qator islohotlarning amalga oshirilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir.*

Kalit so'zlar: *chorvachilik, sut, tadbirkorlik, mayda tovar ishlab chiqaruvchilar.*

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PROMOTION OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTITIES IN THE LIVESTOCK NETWORK

Abstract. *Today, agricultural organizations seeking to develop livestock farming and increase income do not have financial and investment resources and opportunities to attract them. In this system, it is desirable to control the economic activity of small livestock producers and implement a number of strengthening measures.*

Keywords: *livestock farming, milk, entrepreneurship, consumer goods manufacturing enterprises producers.*

Kirish. Chorvachilik tarmog'ini qo'llab – quvvatlash va bunda mayda tovar ishlab chiqaruvchilar faoliyatini rivojlantirish uzoq muddat talab etadigan jarayon hisoblanib, bunda barcha xo'jaliklar faoliyatini moliyaviy qo'llab – quvvatlash uchun juda katta miqdorda investitsiyalar talab etiladi.chorvachilik mahsulotlaridan birgina sut yetishtirish jarayonlariga to'xtalib o'tadigan bo'lsak, fermer xo'jaliklari va qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalarida sigirlarni parvarishlash, sut yetishtirish va ularni qayta ishlash jarayonlarini zamonaviy yuqori samarali uskunalardan foydalangan holda tashkil etishda va uy xo'jaliklarida eng katta muammoga sabab bo'layotgan ozuqa narxlaridagi beqarorlik va ularning yuqori ekanligi, shuingdek sigirlarning sut mahsuldorligi pastligi bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal etish uchun uzoq davr va ularni muntazam ravishda uzoq

muddatli moliyaviy qo'llab – quvvatlash talab etiladi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Chorvachilikda aynan sutchilik yo'nalishida tadbirkorlik muhitini rivojlantirish va tarmoqda mahsuldorlikni oshirish yuzasidan ko'plab tadqiqotchi va olimlar o'z izlanishlarini olib borgan bo'lib, F.M.Safin, T.I.Buxtiyorova, O.A.Tagirova, Е.П.Качурина [5], N.S.Xushmatov, T.X.Farmonov, Q.A.Choriyev, U.N.Sadullayev, S.S.Abdullayeva [2] shular jumlasidandir. Качурина Екатерина Петровна qishloq xo'jaligida sutchilik tarmog'ida kichik va o'rta biznesni rivojlantirishning tashkiliy - iqtisodiy mexanizmi borasida qator taklif va xulosalarni o'z ilmiy ishlarida keltirib o'tgandir [5].

A.I. Abruyev o'z ilmiy ishida o'z tadqiqotlari natijasida "...mamlakatimizda sut asosan dehqon va fermer xo'jaliklarida yetishtiriladi va bu chekka qishloqlarda aholini sut va go'sht mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlash hamda ularning bandligini ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega" degan fikrlarni bildirb o'tgandir [6].

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Ilmiy izlanishlar jarayonida statistik ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish, monografik kuzatish, iqtisodiy – statistik uslublardan foydalangan holda chorvachilik tarmog'i va unda sutchilikni rivojlantirishning aholi farovonligidagi o'rni va unga ta'siri o'rganildi. Tadqiqotda statistik ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish orqali muammoni chuqur o'rganishga harakat qilindi. Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida mamlakatimizda faoliyat yuritayotgan chorvachilik xo'jaliklari tanlab olindi [12].

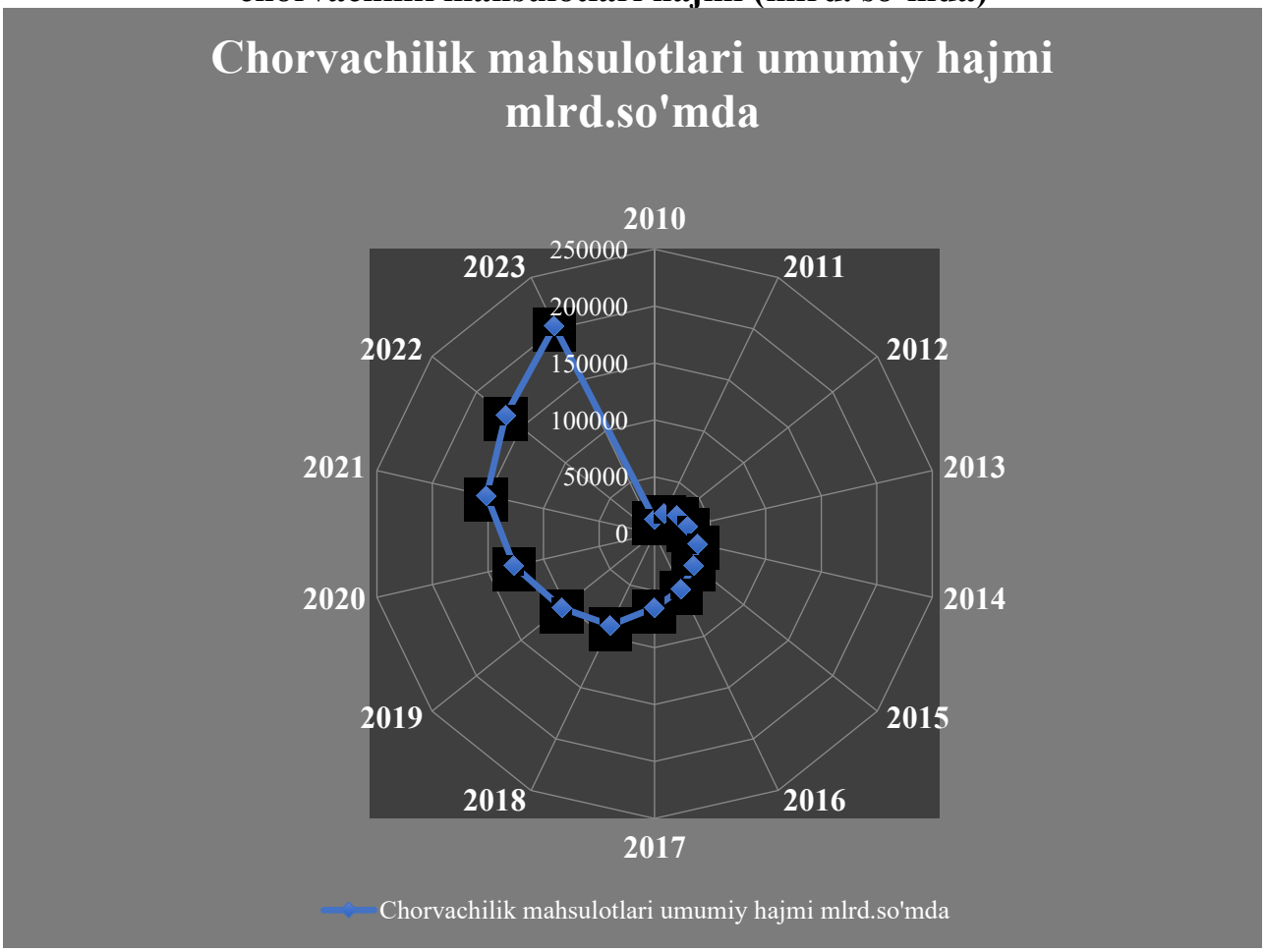
Tahlil va natijalar. Bugun mamlakatimizda tarmoqqa jalb etilayotgan investitsiyalarning asosiy qismi yirik fermer xo'jaliklari va qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalariga yo'naltirilgan bo'lib, dehqon va tomorqa xo'jalikari va mayda tovar ishlab chiqaruvchilar faoliyatini rivojlantirish istiqbollari prognozi pastligicha qolmoqdadir.

Mamlakatimizda agrar tarmoqda amalga oshirilayotgan agrar iqtisodiy islohotlar natijasida chorvachilik mahsulotlarini yetishtirish hajmi yildan – yilga ortib bormoqda. Bunda dehqon xo'jaliklari go'sht va sut yetishtirishda yetakchi o'rinda bo'lib, tarmoqning qariyb 90 % mahsulotlari ulushi ularning ulushiga to'g'ri kelmoqda.

Malakatimizda yillik chorvachilik mahsulotlarini yetishtirish hajmi yildan – yilga ozuqa va iqlim bilan bog'liq yuzaga kelayotgan muammolarga qaramasdan ijobiy tendensiyalar bilan o'sib bormoqda. Bunda tarmoq oldidagi eng dolzarb muammo esa yetishtirilayotgan mahsulotlarni qayta ishlash tarmoqlari yetarli darajada qamrab olmayotganligidadir. Sababi qayta ishlash tarmoqlarida texnologik hamda kadrlar bilan bog'liq yetishmovchiliklar mavjuddir. Ushbu muammolarni hal etish uchun esa albatta tarmoqning ma'lum bir yo'nalishlarida davlat ko'magi zarurdir.

1 – rasm.

2010 – 2023 yillar oralig'ida mamlakatda yetishtirilgan ummumiy chorvachilik mahsulotlari hajmi (mlrd. so'mda)



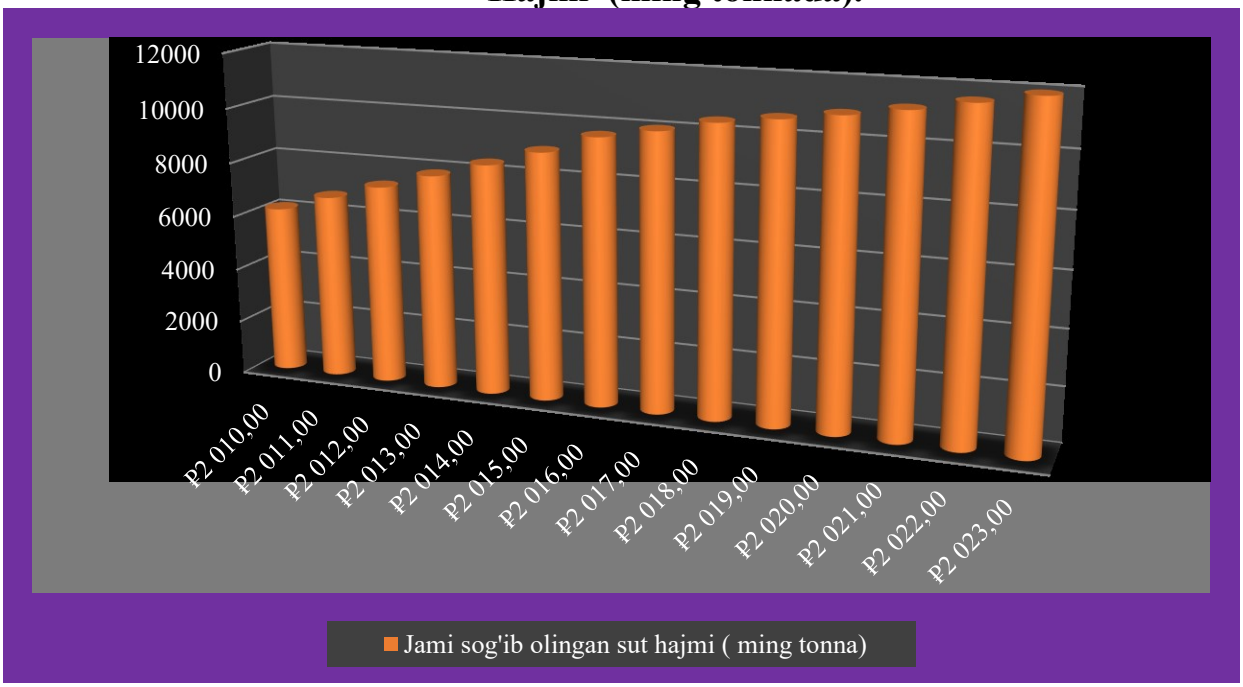
Manba [1].

Yuqoridagi 1 – rasmdan guvohi bo'lishimiz mumkinki, yillar kesimida mamlakatimizda chorvachilik mahsulotlari hajmi har yillik o'sish sur'atlariga ega bo'lib, oxirgi besh yillik ko'rsatkichlarni tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, 2019 yilda mamlakatda 104378.3 mlrd so'mlik chorvachilik mahsulotlari yetishtirlgan. 2023 yilda esa bu ko'rsatkich 202335.3 mlrd so'mni tashkil etmoqda. Ushbu yillar oralig'idagi o'sish sur'ati esa 194 % bo'lib, qariyb ikki barobar o'sish sur'atiga erishilmoqda.

Respublikamiz hududida aynan chorvachilikning qoramolchilik yo'nalishiga e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak, bunda tarmoqning asosiy mahsulotlari go'sht va sutdan iboratdir. Mamlakatimzda yetishtiriladigan sut mahsulotini yillar kesimidagi hajmiga (2-rasm) nazar soladigan bo'lsak, bunda yildan – yilga tarmoqda yetishtirilayotgan sut hajmining o'sib borayotganligiga guvoh bo'lishimiz mumkin.

2 – rasm.

2010 – 2023 yillar oralig‘ida mamlakatda yetishtirilgan jami sut Hajmi (ming tonnada).



Manba [1].

Yuqoridagi 2-rasm ma’lumotlariga to‘xtaladigan bo‘lsak, 2023 yilda mamlakatda 11968,7 ming tonna sut yetishtirilgan bo‘lib, 2022 yilga nisbatan 103 % o‘sish sur’atiga erishilgandir. So‘nggi besh yillik ko‘rsatkichlarni tahlil qiladigan bo‘lsak, 2023 yilda 2019 yilga nisbatan 111.7 % o‘sish sut’atiga guvoh bo‘lamiz.

Sut ishlab chiqarishni ko‘paytirishga qaratilgan loyihalarga ustuvor ahamiyat berish kerak, chunki sut ishlab chiqarish aholi ehtiyojlari va sutni qayta ishlashda bugungi davrda mavjud bo‘lgan innovatsion imkoniyatlardan foydalanishda sezilarli darajada ortda qolmoqda. Bundan tashqari sutni qayta ishlash tashkilotlari sut mahsulotlari aholining barcha qatlami uchun zarur bo‘lganligi sababli boshqa ko‘plab qishloq xo‘jaligi tashkilotlaridan farqli ravishda samaraliroq va investitsiyalarni jalb qilish uchun ko‘proq imkoniyatlarga ega.

Bugun respublikamizning ko’plab hududlarida sut yetishtiruvchi dehqon va tomorqa xo‘jaliklarida hamda ko‘plab mayda tovar ishlab chiqaruvchi tadbirkorlik subektlarida sigirlarning sut mahsuldorligi pastligi, ularning moddiy – texnik bazasining eskirlanligi, sut yetishtiruvchi va uni qayta ishalovchi subektlar o‘rtasida aloqalarning yetarlicha ta’mlanmaganligi kabi qator muammolar mavjuddir.

Ko‘plab sut mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqaruvchi tadbirkorlarning o’z faoliyatlarini texnik jihatdan qayta jihozlash va xo‘jaliklarning chorva mollarini genetik jihatdan yangilab ularning mahsuldorligini oshirishni o‘z mablag‘lari evaziga amalga oshirish va yoki uzoq muddatli kreditlar jalb etish imkoniyati mavjud emas. Bunday vaziyatda tarmoqdagi faoliyat yurituvchi subektlar mavjud mablag‘larini ham boshqa texnologik jihatdan sodda va investitsiya ta’siri tezroq o‘zini namoyon qiladigan qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlariga (masalan: bodring, qovun kabi poliz ekinlari, parandachilik, baliqchilik kabilar shular jumlasidandir)

yo‘naltirishni afzal ko‘radilar. Shu sababli Sut ishlab chiqarishni ko‘paytirishga qaratilgan loyihalarga ustuvor ahamiyat berish kerak, chunki sut ishlab chiqarish aholi ehtiyojlari va sutni qayta ishlashda bugungi davrda mavjud bo‘lgan innovatsion imkoniyatlardan foydalanishda sezilarli darajada ortda qolmoqda. Bundan tashqari sutni qayta ishlash tashkilotlari sut mahsulotlari aholining barcha qatlami uchun zarur bo‘lganligi sababli boshqa ko‘plab qishloq xo‘jaligi tashkilotlaridan farqli ravishda samaraliroq va investitsiyalarni jalb qilish uchun ko‘proq imkoniyatlarga ega. Sut chorvachiligini kompleks rivojlantirish uchun tarmoqda mavjud texnologiyani eng qisqa muddatda kompleks qayta qurish, jumladan, asbob – uskunalarni yangilash, qoramollarni parvarishlash binolarini modernizatsiya qilish, chorva mollari naslini yaxshilash va ular sonini ko‘paytirish uchun zotli chorva mollarini sotib olish ishlarini amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Shu bilan bir qatorda, agrosanoat majmuasini investitsiyaviy kreditlashni davlat tominidan qo‘llab – quvvatlash agrosanoat kompleksini rivojlantirish uchun olingan investitsiya kreditlari bo‘yicha foiz stavkalarining bir qismini qoplash uchun davlat va mahalliy budjetlardan subsidiyalar berish yo‘li bilan amalga oshirilishi ham tarmoqni kelgusidagi rivoji uchun o’zining ijobiy natijalarini berishi shubhasizdir. Tarmoqning kredit resurslari bilan ta’minlanganligini oshirish va qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqaruvchilari zimmasiga moliyaviy yukni kamaytirish maqsadida maqsadida imtiyozli kreditlash mexanizmini qo‘llash, shu jumladan qisqa muddatli kreditlar berish tartibini soddalashtirish va hajmini oshirish zarurdir. davlat tomonidan moliyalashtirishni kuchaytirish o‘simlikchilik, chorvachilik va qayta ishlashda energiya va resurs tejovchi texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish, mahsulotlarning yangi innovatsion turlaridan, veterinariya dori – darmonlaridan foydalanishni yo‘lga qo‘yish, ishlab chiqarishga sifatli va hamyonbop mahalliy mashina, asbob – uskunalarni joriy etish uchun zarur hisoblanadi. İshlab chiqarishda axborot va ma’lumotlarni keng tarqatish, mutaxassislarni tayyorlash va qayta tayyorlash hamda qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqarishiga yosh va malakali mutaxassislarni jalb etish chora – tadbirlarini amalga oshirish orqali yaratilgan innovatsiyalarni tovar ishlab chiqaruvchilarga va xo‘jaliklarga tezkorlik bilan yetkazish ishlarini amalga oshirish tarmoq rivojida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadigan vazifalar majmuasi hisoblanadi.

Xulosa va takliflar. Bugun mamlakatimizda ayniqsa qishloq hududlarda tarmoqni rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi imkoniyatlar mavjuddir:

- Hududlarda sut chorvachiligini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan davlat dasturlarining mavjudligi, shuningdek, moliyaviy qo‘llab –quvvatlash tizimining ham yaratilganligi;
- Mehnat vositalarining mavjudligi – qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlari, sut mahsulotlari va chorva mollari;
- Qishloq joylarda istiqomat qiluvchi aholining tarmoqda faoliyat yuritish bo‘yicha salohiyatining yetarli ekanligi.

Sut chorvachiligini kelgusida rivojlantirish uchun yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan va mavjud tahdidlar esa quyidagilardan iboratdir:

- Hududdagi salbiy tabiiy – iqlim sharoitlari bilan, ya’ni hududlarda

yildan yilga kuchayib borayotgan suv tanqisligi muammosi chorva mollari ozuqasi miqdoriga, sifatiga va narxiga o‘zining salbiy ta’sirini ko‘rsatmasdan qolmaydi;

- Xom sut narxi arzonligi va uning yillik o‘sish sur’ati ozuqa narxlari yillik o‘sish sur’atidan pastligi;
- Tarmoqda faoliyat yurituvchi kichik tadbirkorlik subektlari faoliyatini davlat tomonidan qo‘llab – quvvatlashning beqarorligi;-
- Aholi daromadlarining pasayishi, bu o‘z navbatida sut va sut mahsulotlariga bo‘lgan talabni tushishiga olib keladi;
- Tarmoq rivoji uchun yangi innovatsiyalarni joriy etishda yuqori malakali kadrlarning yetishmasligi shular jumlasidandir.

Umuman olganda, chorvcahilik tarmog’ida mayda tovar ishlab chiqaruvchlarning iqtisodiy faolligini oshirishning istiqboldagi ko’rsatkichlari va joriy holati quyidagi xulosalar chiqarishga imkon beradi:

- Sut va sut mahsulotlari importi o‘rnini bosishga qaratilgan siyosat zamirida mahalliy ishlab chiqaruvchilarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash zarurligi;
- Kichik va o‘rta biznes o‘zgarishlarga tezda moslasha olish xususiyati yuqoriligi;
- Biznesning iqtisodiy tizimini rivojlantirish, uni moliyalashtirish uchun davlat ishtiroki zarur, biroq bu o‘z navbatida budjetga qo‘shimcha yuk yuklaydi;
- Standart baholash yondashuvlaridan qochib chuqurroq diffuruensiatsiya va maqsadli baholash yondashuvlarini xo‘jaliklar kesimida ularni alohida guruhlarga ajratgan xolda o‘rganish yanada samarali chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish va to‘g‘ri xulosalar chiqarish imkonini beradi.

Bunda import o‘rnini bosish siyosatini olib borish va iqtisodiy xavfsizlikni ta’minlash amalga oshirilishi lozim bo‘lgan ustuvor vazifalardan xisoblanadi. Chorvachilik tarmog‘ida sutchilikni rivojlantirish, unda kichik biznes va tadbirkorlik muhitini yaxshilashning tashkiliy – iqtisodiy asoslarini mustahkamlash subsidiyalar va imtiyozli kreditlash yuzasidan amalga oshirilayotgan mavjud islohotlarni yanada takomillashtirishni taqozo etadi.

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MAIN FEATURES OF THE USE OF RESEARCH METHODS IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY

Abstract: The article describes the importance of the use of research methods in economic and social geography in the economic and social development of regions, effective management of its resources, analysis of natural and social processes, and the fact that research in these areas is comprehensive and includes various methods. Also, the importance of specific approaches in studying changes in the territorial and social environment, distribution of resources, and interdependence between economic systems in the SWOT analysis research method is highlighted.

Key words: economic and social geography, research method, SWOT, area, factor.

Introduction. Economic and social geography, as a science that studies the economic and social life of mankind, plays an important role in analyzing complex processes and identifying differences between regions. The use of research methods in this field is of great importance not only from a scientific point of view, but also from a practical point of view. With the help of research, we help to better understand the economic and social development of society, eliminate differences between regions and develop strategies for sustainable development. The use of research methods in economic and social geography is necessary in the analysis of changing global and local economic conditions. For example, social and economic changes such as global economic crises, climate changes, migration processes and urbanization affect regions differently. Research methods help to study the impact of these changes and make it possible to make specific recommendations for the development of economically less developed regions. At the same time, it is possible

to develop policies aimed at solving problems in society by identifying differences in social inequality, education and health systems.

The main part. Research methods are relevant in the analysis of regional development and in determining the main principles of sustainable development. Economic geography studies the differences between regions, the distribution of economic resources, and social conditions. With the help of these methods, the possibilities of effective use of land resources, ensuring the stability of energy sources, supporting ecologically clean and socially just development are determined. In the development of sustainable development strategies, research helps to make effective decisions by studying, for example, population density, standard of living, distribution of production sectors, regional organization of agriculture, transport infrastructure and other important factors. Research in social and economic geography plays an important role in identifying and preventing regional inequality. Through the analysis of economic and social processes, ways of creating equal opportunities for different social groups of the population (especially the poor, women, youth) are developed. With the help of research methods, it is possible to identify and work on existing problems in areas such as education, health, jobs, income distribution. This increases social stability and helps ensure social justice.

The relevance of using research methods in economic and social geography has become an important part of economic and social development in the modern world. With their help, opportunities are created to identify differences between regions, improve economic systems and social structures, develop sustainable development strategies, and help solve social and economic problems. Research methods are not only scientific experience, but also an important tool for sustainable and fair development of society.

Economic-geographic research is aimed at studying economic and social processes in different regions, analyzing the factors affecting their development and identifying differences between regions. SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) helps to study these processes more deeply in economic geography, as it allows a systematic analysis of internal and external factors of regions.

The acronym SWOT was first coined by Professor Kenneth Andrews at the Harvard Business Policy Conference in 1963. In 1965, four Harvard University professors - Leraned, Christense, Andrew and - proposed the technology of using the SWOT model to develop a company's behavioral strategy. The LCAG scheme (based on the initials of the authors' names) was proposed, which is based on a sequence of steps leading to the choice of a strategy.

The use of SWOT analysis in economic-geographic research includes the following aspects:

Identifying regional resources and opportunities. Within the scope of economic-geographic research, SWOT analysis is important in analyzing the resources and opportunities available in the area. Natural resources, industrial base, infrastructure, qualified workforce and other advantages of the region are identified

as strengths. Opportunities include new opportunities arising as a result of economic, ecological, technological or social changes. For example, opportunities to develop new industries, open new export markets or introduce innovative technologies. Research helps determine how an area can be developed by analyzing these resources.

Assessment of the economic growth potential of the regions. SWOT analysis is an important tool for determining the growth potential of the region in economic-geographic research. Growth rates and development opportunities may differ between regions. Weaknesses are identified with the help of SWOT analysis, for example, poor infrastructure, lack of skilled labor or insufficient investments. These weaknesses can hinder the development of the region. Opportunities include factors that allow the economic growth of the region, such as attracting international investments, developing new industries, expanding tourism or agriculture. Thus, the SWOT analysis helps to assess the economic growth rate and potential of the region.

Determining economic and social differences between regions. Economic and geographical studies are often aimed at identifying economic and social differences between regions. Through the SWOT analysis, weaknesses allow to identify economically underdeveloped areas of the region. For example, some areas may have low industrial development, low population density, or lack of social infrastructure. Threats indicate risks such as the dependence of the territory on external factors, for example, the strengthening of competitors or global economic crises. Research helps identify and counter these disparities.

Assists in the development of regional policies and strategies. SWOT analysis is an important tool in the development of regional policies and strategies in economic-geographic research. By analyzing the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the regions, regional development strategies are formed, effective decisions are made to ensure economic and social stability, the main directions of development, for example, industrial diversification, infrastructure modernization or the creation of new tourism resources such strategies are developed. This is one of the most important values of SWOT analysis in economic-geographic research.

Resource optimization and efficient management. Effective management of available resources in the regions should be done through economic and geographical research. With the help of SWOT analysis, the strengths of the region (for example, natural resources, production base) can be used more effectively and their use can be optimized. Opportunities for effective resource management are identified by addressing weaknesses, for example, by improving infrastructure or recruiting skilled labor. In this way, the SWOT analysis helps to determine the directions necessary for the maximum effective use of the resources of the area.

Consideration of environmental and social factors. It is very important to consider environmental and social factors in economic-geographic research. A SWOT analysis identifies environmental issues as threats, such as climate change, depletion of natural resources, or environmental pollution. Opportunities include opportunities to ensure environmental sustainability, introduce green technologies,

or protect the environment. With the help of this method, taking into account environmental and social factors, strategies are developed that help the sustainable development of the region.

Conclusion. SWOT analysis is one of the main tools in the study and development of regions in economic-geographic research. It helps to systematically analyze internal and external factors of regions, which creates opportunities for economic growth, effective management of resources, reduction of social inequality and development of sustainable development strategies. Identifying the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the region through the SWOT analysis helps to gain a deeper understanding of the economic-geographical processes.

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ANALYSIS OF COST ALLOCATION IN THE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Annotation *The article analyzes the programs of hydraulic calculation of the urban water supply system modern large urban water supply systems require special operating conditions, control the distribution of watercourses in branched and extended pipeline networks, taking into account the condition of pipelines.*

Key words: *Epanet program; Darcy-Weisbach; Hazen-Williams; expense ratio; resistance coefficient; water consumption.*

Introduction: Hydraulic models of water supply systems are used to improve the efficiency of management and development of water supply networks in cities. The current level of computing technology and special programs allows for prompt mathematical calculations and the display of modeling results in tabular and graphical form, and the monitoring and control of technological processes. The Epanet computer program allows for the modeling of the hydraulic regime in a pressure water supply network with pumping stations, reservoirs, and shut-off and control valves. Developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency in the late 1990s, Epanet has been used for almost 15 years by technologists and designers around the world to calculate water supply networks. This program has a graphical interface and provides ample opportunities for analyzing the distribution of water supply network flows (Fig. 1). In an existing or designed water supply system, the program determines the pressure at dead-end points of the network, pumping stations, and pressure tanks, and the water flow rate in any section of the network.

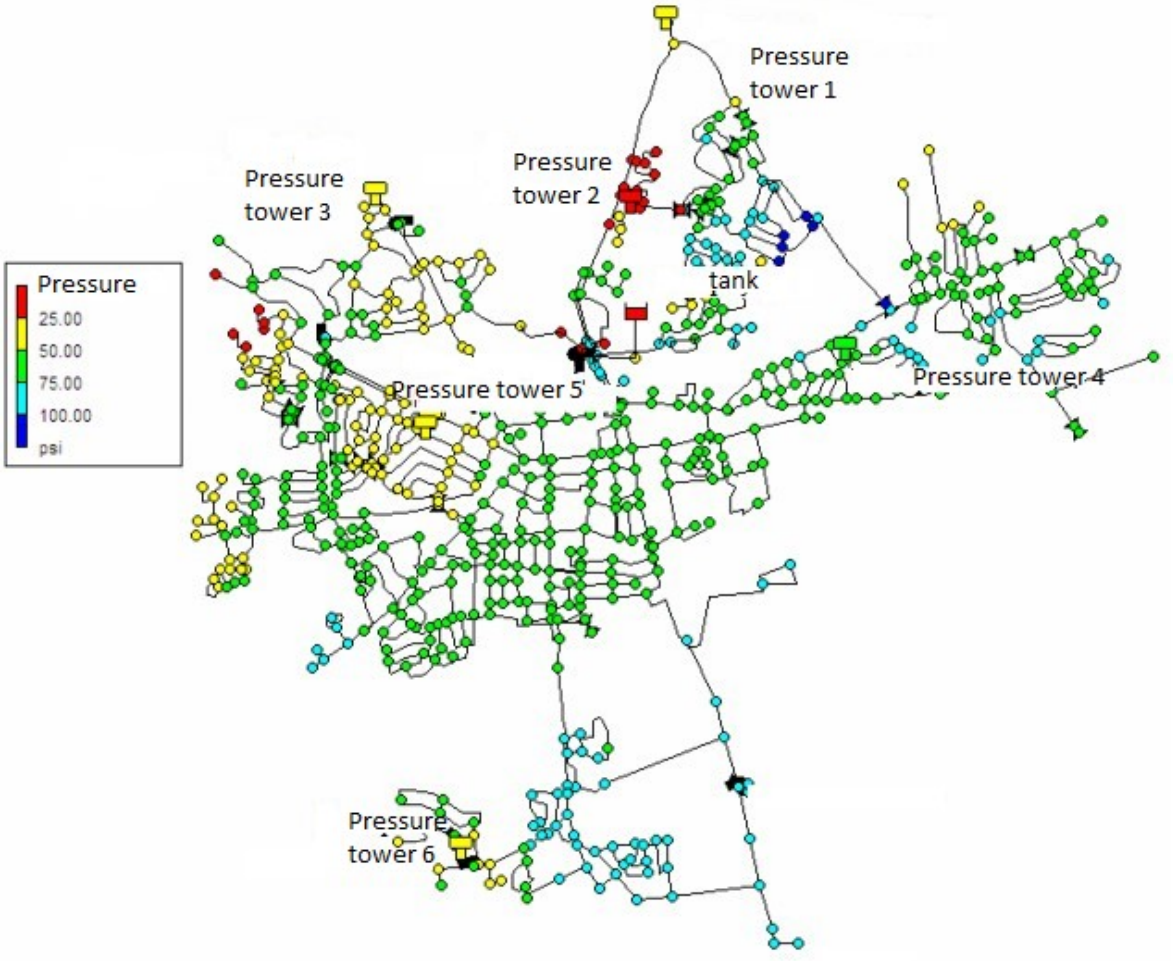


Figure 1. Model of pressure distribution in the urban water supply system

The Epanet program is designed for hydraulic analysis of pressure pipe networks, as well as for modeling the processes of changing chemical compounds in water.

The EPANET software package allows you to determine the quality of water for a certain period, select a strategy for managing the state of water in the network, select a water supply source, change the operating modes of pumping stations, reservoirs, water treatment and water purification. (Fig. 2).

In hydraulic modeling, there are no restrictions on the size of the water distribution network. The software package allows you to calculate pressure losses using the Darcy-Weisbach, Hazen-Williams or Chezy-Manning formulas. Local pressure losses are determined in the pipeline and in the branches and control wells, which allows you to clarify the hydraulic calculation. At any time, the concentration of chemical elements in the water supply network is determined. Bentley watergems allows you to carry out hydraulic calculations and analysis of the urban water supply network to study the movement of water flows in the developed water supply and sanitation system, reduce energy consumption.

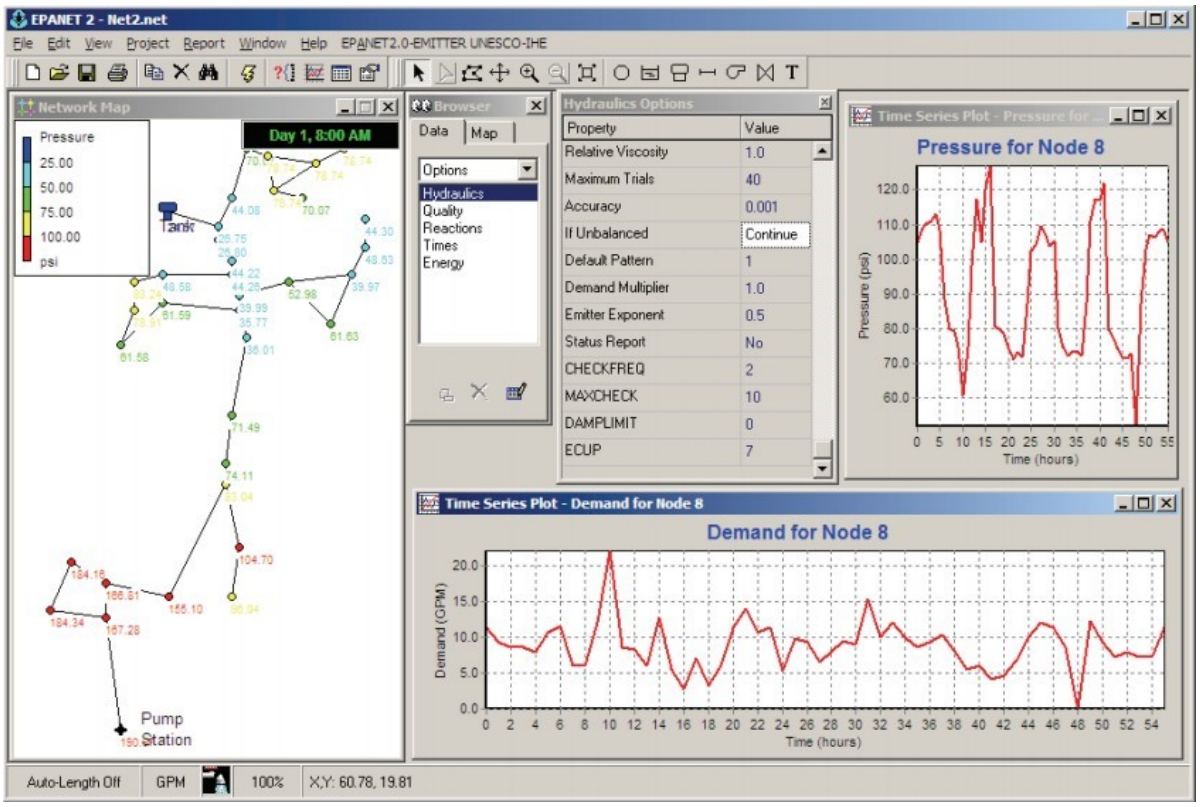


Figure 2. epanet graphical desktop

An important feature of the program is the ability to simulate the operation of pumps with a frequency drive, calculate energy consumption and operating costs

Pressure losses in water supply networks are determined by the formulas: according to the Darcy-Weisbach, Hazen-Williams, Chezy-Manning formulas, it is assumed that pressure losses occur with uniform flows in pipelines. The Darcy-Weisbach formula is used for all liquids and for all flow modes, local pressure losses in water pipes and for determining pressure losses along the length of the network.

To determine pressure losses by analyzing the listed formulas, a general formula is used:

$$h_L = A \cdot q^B$$

where is the pressure loss, q is the flow coefficient (volume/time), a is the resistance coefficient, B is the flow rate index.

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KVADRAT TENGLAMALARGA DOIR BA'ZI MASALALARNI YECHISHDA VIET TEOREMASINING O'RNI

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada Viet teoremasi va uning tadbiqlari haqidagi muhim tushinchalar keltirib o'tilgan. Viet teoremasidan foydalanib kvadrat tenglamaning ildizlarini va tenglamada berilgan parametrlarni oson aniqlash bo'yicha tushunchalar keltirilgan. Shuningdek, keltirilgan tushunchalarning amaliy masalalarga qo'llanilishi keltirib o'tilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Viet teoremasi, ozod xad, kvadrat tenglama, ildiz, yechim, pa, rekkerent qoida, qisqa ko'paytirish formulasi, ratsional tenglama.*

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THE ROLE OF VIET'S THEOREM IN SOLVING SOME PROBLEMS ON QUADRATIC EQUATIONS.

Annotation: *The article mentions important concepts about Vieta's theorem and its applications. Ideas for easily determining the roots of a quadratic equation and the parameters given in the equation are presented using Vieta's theorem. Application of the presented concepts to practical issues is also mentioned.*

Keywords: *Viet's theorem, free function, quadratic equation, root, solution, pa, recurrence rule, short multiplication formula, rational equation.*

$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ tenglamada tenglikning chap va o'ng tomonlarini a ga bo'lamiz natijada quyidagi tenglama hosil bo'ladi:

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0\,.$$

Bu tenglamada $\frac{b}{a} = p$ va $\frac{c}{a} = q$ bo'lsin. Hosil bo'lgan tenglama quyidagi ko'rinishni oladi:

$$x^2 + px + q = 0.$$

Bu tenglama keltirilgan kvadrat tenglama deb ataladi. Keltirilgan kvadrat tenglamada birinchi koeffitsiyent doim birga teng bo'ladi.

Masalan: $4x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$ *tenglamani keltirilgan kvadrat tenglama ko'rinishida yozish uchun tenglikning chap va o'ng tomonlarini 4 ga bo'lamiz va quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:*

$$x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

Viyet teoremasi. $x^2 + px + q = 0$ keltirilgan kvadrat tenglamaning haqiqiy

ildizlari mavjud bo'lib, ular x_1 va x_2 bo'lsin. Bu ildizlarning yig'indisi tenglamadagi ikkinchi koeffitsiyentning qarama-qarshisiga, ularning ko'paytmasi esa ozod hadga teng bo'ladi, ya'ni

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -p \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = q \end{cases}$$

tengliklar o'rinli bo'ladi.

Masalan: $x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0$ *tenglamaning ildizlari* x_1 va x_2 *teng bo'lsa,* $x_1^2 + x_2^2$ *ni toping.*

Yechish: *Viyet teoremasiga asosan bu tenglamada*

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 6 \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

munosabatlar o'rinli. Qisqa ko'paytirish formilasiga asosan quyidagini yozish mumkin:

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 \cdot x_2 = 6^2 - 2 \cdot 4 = 28$$

Viyet teoremasiga teskari teorema. Agar x_1 va x_2 sonlari uchun

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -p \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = q \end{cases}$$

munosabatlar bajarilsa, u holda x_1 va x_2 sonlari $x^2 + px + q = 0$ keltirilgan kvadrat tenglamaning ildizlari bo'ladi.

Masalan: *Ildizlari* $2 - \sqrt{2}$ *va* $2 + \sqrt{2}$ *teng bo'lgan kvadrat tenglama tuzing.*

Yechish: $2 - \sqrt{2}$ *va* $2 + \sqrt{2}$ *sonlari* $x^2 + px + q = 0$ *ko'rinishdagi kvadrat tenglamaning ildizlari bo'lganligi uchun quyidagi tengliklar o'rinli:*

$$\begin{cases} 2 - \sqrt{2} + 2 + \sqrt{2} = -p \\ (2 - \sqrt{2}) \cdot (2 + \sqrt{2}) = q \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = -4 \\ q = 2 \end{cases}.$$

Demak, izlangan tenglama

$$x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$$

ko'rinishda bo'ladi.

$P(x) = 0$ tenglamada noma'lum sonning darajasi ikkidan katta butun sonlar bo'lsa bunday tenglama yuqori darajali tenglama deyiladi.

Yuqori darajali tenglamalarning ildizlarini topishda yangi o'zgaruvchi kiritish yoki ko'paytuvchilarga ajratish usullari qo'llaniladi.

$ax^4 + bx^2 + c = 0$ tenglama bikvadrat tenglama deb ataladi. Bikvadrat tenglamaning ildizlarini topishda $x^2 = t$ yangi o'zgaruvchi kiritilib,

$$at^2 + bt + c = 0$$

ko'rinishdagi kvadrat tenglama hosil qilinadi.

t_1 va t_2 $at^2 + bt + c = 0$ kvadrat tenglamaning ildilari bo'lsin.

$t_1 > 0$ va $t_2 > 0$ bo'lganda $ax^4 + bx^2 + c = 0$ bikvadrat tenglama to'rtta haqiqiy ildizga ega bo'ladi va bu ildizlarning yig'indisi nolga teng bo'ladi.

$x^2 = t_1 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{t_1}$;

$x^2 = t_2 \Rightarrow x_{3,4} = \pm\sqrt{t_2}$.

$t_1 > 0$ va $t_2 = 0$ bo'lganda $ax^4 + bx^2 + c = 0$ bikvadrat tenglama uchta haqiqiy ildizga ega bo'ladi va ulardan biri nolga tengdir.

$x^2 = t_1 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{t_1}$; $x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = 0$.

$t_1 > 0$ va $t_2 < 0$ bo'lganda $ax^4 + bx^2 + c = 0$ bikvadrat tenglama ikkita haqiqiy ildizga ega bo'ladi.

$x^2 = t_1 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{t_1}$;

$t_1 < 0$ va $t_2 < 0$ bo'lganda $ax^4 + bx^2 + c = 0$ bikvadrat tenglama haqiqiy ildizlarga ega bo'lmaydi.

$t_1 = 0$ va $t_2 < 0$ bo'lganda $ax^4 + bx^2 + c = 0$ bikvadrat tenglama bitta haqiqiy ildizga ega bo'ladi va bu ildiz nolga teng bo'ladi.

$x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$;

Masalan: $x^4 - 10x^2 + 9 = 0$ *tenglamani yeching.*

Yechish: *bu tenglamada* $x^2 = t$ *belgilash kiritib,*

$t^2 - 10t + 9 = 0$

kvadrat tenglamani hosil qilamiz va bu tenglamaning ildizlari $t_1 = 1$ *va* $t_2 = 9$ *ga teng. Topilganlarni belgilashga olib borib qo'yib, quyidagi ildizlarni aniqlaymiz:*

$x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm 1$;

$x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x_{3,4} = \pm 3$.

Ba'zi yuqori darajali tenglamalarda ma'lum algebraik ifodani yangi o'zgaruvchi bilan belgilab olish mumkin va kvadrat tenglama ko'rinishiga o'tib olinadi.

Masalan: $x^2 + \frac{16}{x^2} + x - \frac{4}{x} - 28 = 0$ *tenglamaning ildizlari yig'indisini toping.*

Yechish: *bu tenglamada*

$x^2 + \frac{16}{x^2} = \left(x - \frac{4}{x}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{4}{x} = \left(x - \frac{4}{x}\right)^2 + 8$

ekanligidan, tenglamani quyidagi ko'rinishda yozish mumkin:

$\left(x - \frac{4}{x}\right)^2 + 8 + x - \frac{4}{x} - 28 = 0 \Rightarrow\Rightarrow \left(x - \frac{4}{x}\right)^2 + x - \frac{4}{x} - 20 = 0.$

Hosil bo'lgan tenglamada $x - \frac{4}{x} = t$ *yangi o'zgaruvchi kiritilib,*

$t^2 + t - 20 = 0$

kvadrat tenglamani hosil qilamiz. Bu tenglamaning ildizlari $t_1 = -5$ *va* $t_2 = 4$ *ni aniqlab, belgilashga olib borib qo'yamiz va quyidagi kvadrat tenglamalarni hosil qilamiz:*

$$\begin{matrix} x - \frac{4}{x} = -5 \\ x^2 + 5x - 4 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \left|\left| \quad \begin{matrix} x - \frac{4}{x} = 4 \\ x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0 \end{matrix} \right. .$$

Hosil qilingan kvadrat tenglamalarning ikkisi ham yechimga ega, shuning uchun Viyet teoremasiga asosan tenglama ildizlari yig'indisi quyidagiga tengdir:

$x_1 + x_2 = -5$; $x_3 + x_4 = 4 \Rightarrow -5 + 4 = -1$

Ba'zi yuqori darajali tenglamalarda ko'paytuvchilarga ajratish usulidan foydalanish mumkin.

Masalan: $x^3 + 9x^2 + 23x + 13 = -2$ *tenglamaning barcha haqiqiy ildizlari yig'indisini toping.*

Yechish: *bu tenglamani quyidagi ko'rinishda yozib olamiz:*

$x^3 + 9x^2 + 23x + 15 = 0$.

Endi o'ng chap tomondagi ifodani ko'paytuvchilarga ajratamiz:

$x^3 + 9x^2 + 23x + 15 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \underline{x^3} + 3\underline{x^2} + \underline{\underline{6x^2}} + \underline{\underline{18x}} + \underline{\underline{5}}x + \underline{\underline{\underline{15}}} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \underline{x^2(x+3)} + 6\underline{x(x+3)} + 5\underline{(x+3)} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow (x+3)(x^2+6x+5) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x + 3 = 0$ *yoki* $x^2 + 6x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x_1 = -3;\ x_2 + x_3 = -6 \Rightarrow -3 - 6 = -9$

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BOSHLANG‘ICH SINF O‘QUVCHILARIDA KREATIVLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA IJODIY IMKONIYATLAR

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada 4K modelining bir tushunchasi sifatida kreativlik va uning boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining ijodiy qobiliyatini rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyati yoritilgan bo‘lib, unga ko‘ra, modefikatsion ta’limda kreativlik ko‘nikmasining ta’limni olib borishdagi samaradorligi va bu bilan bog‘liq “quvnoq sharchalar” metodini tarbiya darslarini tashkillashtirishda foydalanish ketma-ketligi yoritilgan. Shuningdek, kreativlikni o‘rgangan olimlarning ayrim asosli fikrlari keltirilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *kreativlik, kreativ fikrlash, 4K ko‘nikmalari, kreativlik ko‘nikmasi, optimallashtirish, tasavvur, g‘oyalarni rivojlantirish, qiziquvchanlik*

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CREATIVE OPPORTUNITIES IN DEVELOPING CREATIVITY IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Abstract: *This article highlights creativity as a concept of the 4K model and its importance in the development of the creative ability of primary school students, according to which, the effectiveness of creativity skills in modificatory education in conducting education and thereby the sequence of using the related "happy balls" method in the organization of educational classes is explained. Some reasonable opinions of scientists who have studied creativity are also presented.*

Keywords: *creativity, creative thinking, 4K skills, creativity skills, optimization, imagination, idea development, curiosity*

Bugungi kunda O‘zbekiston Respublikasining jahonga yuz tutishida va barcha sohalar bo‘yicha rivojlanishda oldinda borayotgan davlatlar bilan raqobatbardosh bo‘la olishidagi asosiy talab – yoshlarga berilayotgan bilimning sifati bilan belgilanmoqda. O‘quvchilarining anglash va tushunish darajalarini baholashga asoslangan ta‘lim-tarbiya jarayonida dars maqsadlari o‘quvchilarning o‘quv-biluv faoliyatiga asoslangan holda belgilanadi, bu esa ta‘lim-tarbiya jarayonida yuqori natijaga erishishni kafolatlaydi, o‘qituvchi hamda

o‘quvchilarning o‘zaro hamkorligi va o‘quv harakatlarini aniq baholash imkoniyatini yaratadi. XXI asrga xos xalqaro talablar asosida o‘quvchilar bilimini baholash, o‘qitish va ta‘lim olishning zamonaviy usullaridan maqsadli foydalangan holda ularni yuqori darajadagi fikrlash ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lishlarini ta‘minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Ta‘lim sifatini oshirish, o‘quvchilarning anglash va tushunish darajalarini rivojlantirish, ularni o‘qishga qiziqtirish maqsadida umumiy o‘rta ta‘limning o‘quv dasturi va dasrliklari zamonaviy yondashuvlar asosida modernizatsiya qilinmoqda. Ushbu darsliklar XXI asr kishisi uchun eng zarur bo‘lgan – 4K ko‘nikmalari (kritik fikrlash, kreativ fikrlash, kollaboratsiya, kommunikatsiya) bo‘yicha ishlab chiqilmoqda, ya‘ni ular o‘quvchilarda tanqidiy fikrlash, ijodiy yondashuv, jamoada ishlash va muloqot ko‘nikmalarini shakllantiradi. Zero muhtaram Prezidentimiz Sh.Mirziyoyev ta’kidlaganlaridek: “O‘quvchilarda erkin va kreativ fikrlashni, jamoada ishlash va muloqot ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish zarur”.

Kreativ fikrlash – bu innovatsion (yangi, novator, original, nostandart, noodatiy va hokazo…) va samarali (amaliy, natijaviy, tejamli, optimal va hokazo) yechimlarni topish, yangi bilimlarni egallash, tasavvurni ta‘sirchan ifodalashga qaratilgan g‘oyalarni ishlab chiqish, baholash va takomillashtirish jarayonida samarali ishtirok etish qobiliyatidir. Kreativlik ko‘nikmasi quyidagilar orqali namoyon bo‘ladi.



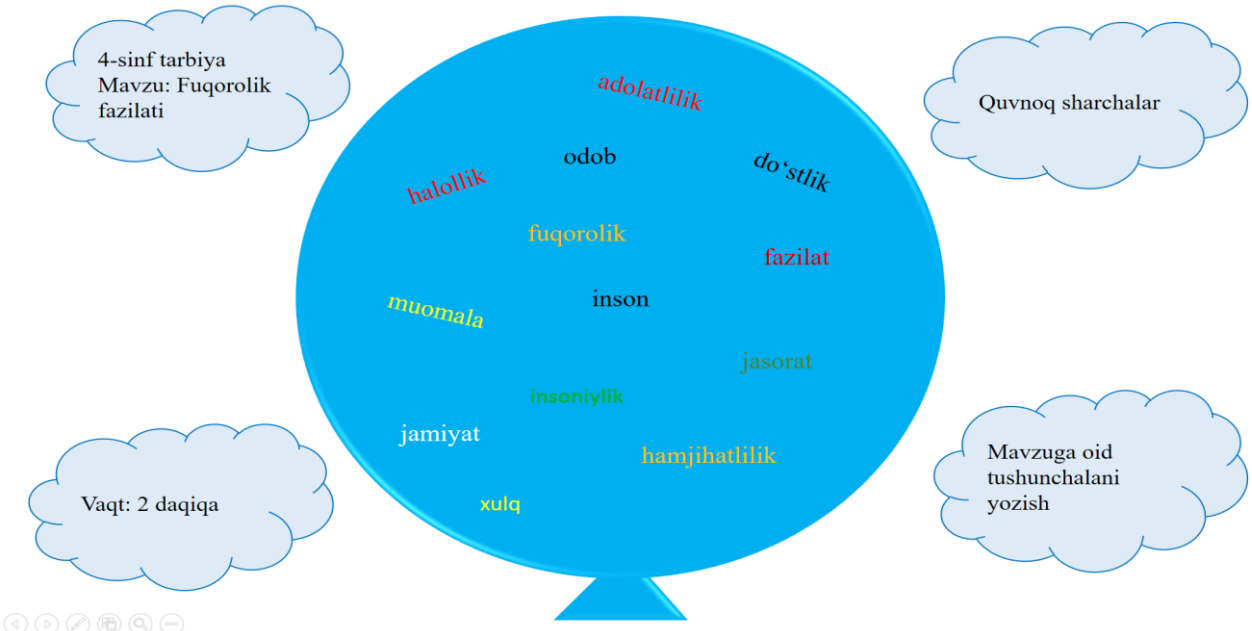
A.X.Maslou kreativlikni 2 turini ajratib ko‘rsatadi: Iste’dodning kreativligi, shaxsning o‘z - o‘zini aktuallashtirish kreativligi.

U kreativlikni inson tabiatining fundamental xarakteristikasi, hayot davomidagi tug‘ma qobiliyat sifatida ko‘radi, lekin hayoti davomida ma’lum ijtimoiy to‘siqlar natijasida yo‘qolib ketish haqida aytadi. T.A.Barsheva va Yu.A.Jigalovalar pedagogikada kreativlikni tizimli (ko‘p bosqichli, ko‘p o‘lchamli) psixik (ruhiy) ta’lim sifatida talqin etib, unga faqatgina intellektual potentsialni

emas, balki motivatsiya, emotsiya, estetetik rivojlanish darajasi mavjudligi, kommunikativ parametrlari, kompetentligi va xokazolarni ham kiritadi.[4.]

Bolaning xulq-atvorida yuzaga keladigan ob'ektiv hodisalarning maqsad sari yo‘nalishiga bir hodisa sifatida ijobiy xizmat qiladi. Bolalarda kreativlikni belgilashda, har bir vaziyatga yondashuv jihatidan maqsadni aniq va to‘g‘ri qo‘ya olishi, berilayotgan yoki duch kelingan har qanday muammoli vaziyatlarni ko‘ra olish, bartaraf etishda asosiy xizmat qiladigan vosita sanaladi. Vosita esa har qanday kreativlikni amalga oshirishda foydalaniladigan istalgan turdagi zamonaviy texnologiyalar, turli xom-ashyo, buyum-anjomlar, ijodiy salohiyatimizni ko‘rsatib erishda qo‘l keladigan, ijtimoiy hayot bilan bog‘langan barcha turdagi narsalar nazarda tutiladi. Nazorat har jihatdan maqsadga qo‘yilgan ildam yo‘lni ko‘rsatib beradi.

Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarida kreativlikni shakllantirish yo‘llari turlicha bo‘lib, asosan didaktik o‘yinlar, turli metodlar, vositalar, innovatsion kreativ topshiriqlar, ta’limning zamonaviy texnologiyalari kabilarni qo‘llash va ulardan har bir dars jarayonini tashkil etishda foydalanish, noodatiy, nostandart usul va imkoniyatlardan keng miqyosda joriy qilish, o‘quvchilarda ham shu ko‘nikmalarni shakllanishi, tarkib topishi hamda rivojlanib borishida mustahkam asos sifatida keltirib o‘tish mumkin. Kreativlikni namoyon etishda shu metodlardan biri sifatida boshlang‘ich ta’limda o‘tiladigan tarbiya darslari davomida “quvnoq sharchalar“ metodini qo‘llash mumkin. Ikki ta sharni olgan holda, ikki o‘quvchi mavzu doirasida yoki o‘tgan mavzularga oid atamalar, tushunchalar bir so‘z yoki brikma bilan ifodalanadigan so‘zlarni yozishi talab etiladi bunda, ularga 2 daqiqa vaqt ajratiladi. Vaqt bo‘lgandan keyin sharlarni bir-birlari bilan almashtiradilar. Yozgan atamalarini yoki o‘sha mavzuga oid tushunchalarini topishni so‘raydilar, Sharini almashgan o‘quvchi esa uni topishga harakat qiladi shu bilan birgalikda, mavzuga oid barcha fikrlar almashadi, so‘zlarga yangi gaplar tuzishlari yoki yozgan tushunchalarini izohlashlari ham mumkin.



Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilari bu kabi topshiriqlar orqali fikrlash qobiliyatlari, tushunchalarni topish, izohlash ularni tasniflashlari imkoniyatlari kengayadi.

Bolaning kreativligi – bu uning asl harakatlarida mehnat jarayonida mustaqil egallangan bilim, ko‘nikma, kuch, ijodkorlik, individuallik, san'at hayot bilan uyg‘unlashgan minimal darajadagi qobiliyatlarida namoyon bo‘ladi.

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DIRECTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PENSION INSURANCE IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract:*Pension insurance is a part of personal insurance, where the insured pays the insurance premium all at once or in the prescribed manner. The article describes the principles of application of pension insurance, national and international experience.*

Keywords*: insurance, pension insurance, personal insurance, insurance principles, national and world experience.*

Features such as financial provision using individualized schemes with the help of the state mechanism of redistribution of insurance contributions to the pension system, determination of the amount of the benefit, taking into account the defined single contributions, are characteristic of the organization of the benefit system.

Pension provision is a major stream of redistribution of financial resources and has a serious impact on the macroeconomic cyclical circulation of products, resources and income in the economy, stimulating the economic activity of the population. Other parts of the economy are inextricably linked with the pension system. A properly organized pension system can serve as a financial source of investment in the economy.

Our observations show that the pension system develops slowly and inconsistently.

On the one hand, it is a social support system that protects people from loss of income due to old age, work ability, and loss of breadwinners.

Secondly, the financial resources that are part of the financial system of the country with the benefit system are redistributed. The motivation of employees and their interest in paying insurance contributions play an important role in the effective functioning of the pension system.

Social insurance and pension insurance are closely related. In the conditions of the market economy, the organization of social insurance is based on the following principles:

A) Mandatory social insurance;
B) Voluntary unit of social insurance;
C) Social cooperation of the state, employer and freelancers;
D) Formation of off-budget special funds and their effective use;
D) Compensation for loss of personal income and work capacity, etc.

According to the experience of the world operation, the main type of social insurance (pension) that provides a high level of social protection is pension

insurance.

An important aspect of the pension system is the establishment of a membership relationship between the contributions paid to the pension fund and the amount of pension withdrawals. This means reducing the amount of the state system in order to increase the benefit of the employees from the contributions, to reduce the burden on the budget, and to reduce the contribution rate paid by the employees and employers.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Pension Provision of Citizens" adopted on September 3, 1993 and other normative documents adopted by the government form the legal framework of the current pension provision system. The essence of this law is to ensure the legal and economic protection of pensioners in the market economy, and the amount of benefits (pension) directly depends on the length of work experience and the amount of wages.

By the end of 2020, the number of persons receiving pensions and allowances in the Republic of Uzbekistan was 4029.3 thousand people, and in 2016 this figure was 3324.2 thousand people. Compared to the end of 2020, the growth rate was 21.2%.

Today, only 42% of the working population in the Republic of Uzbekistan pay mandatory contributions to the pension fund. If the participation of the working-age population in the formation of the income part of the pension fund is activated, the necessary reserves of the pension fund will be created, the loans will be returned and the mandatory pension contributions will be revised.

In the developed countries of the world, great importance is attached to pension insurance. In the United States, the Social Security Act of 1935 provides for two types of coverage. It is worth noting that old age pension insurance and unemployment insurance are still withheld. In the USA, in 1939, the law on pension insurance was revised, and the provision of benefits to those who lost their breadwinners was introduced. After that, in 1959, some amendments were made to the law.

In the USA, "Blue Cross" is engaged in social insurance against diseases, and "Blue Falcon" covers the cost of outpatient care at the polyclinic. There are 1,500 insurance companies engaged in medical insurance in the USA, but they are not given the right to turn the income into free capital, 160 mln. person is used. Health care costs in the United States account for 14% of GDP , making it the most expensive sector in the world.

Public and private social insurance programs in England rely on funds from the public insurance system to provide financial support to the population. The state determines pensions, allowances and various benefits in a fair manner, taking into account the length of service, the number of dependents in the family, and the age of the population. The pension is given to everyone in general, but it is stratified.

Unemployment benefits for the unemployed are also given to the unemployed at the national level, but the period of this is determined. Fucaro is considered to be required to find a job or retrain for another profession by the deadline set by the law. In England, in the following years, the state insurance for pensions and benefits,

universal pension was introduced. In general, after studying pension insurance in the developed countries of the world, USA, England, France, Germany, Sweden, Japan, Holland and other countries, we came to the decision that we should improve pension insurance in our Republic using the experience of foreign countries.

Pension payments in Uzbekistan are made in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Pension Provision of Citizens" (September 3, 1993), and the name of pension payments is specified separately in Chapter IX of this law.

In the event that a person who has undergone a re-requested medical examination is recognized as capable of work, the pension is paid for the period until the end of the month in which he was recognized as capable of work, but until the date of the determination of disability.

Conditions for resumption of pension in the event of breaks in the period of disability of Fucaro. Payment of bereavement pension to children who are under state support. The orphans are paid a pension in the amount of 100% of the minimum monthly salary during the period of being under state support. Economic and social rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan are rights that create the necessary opportunities for a person to lead a normal life. This includes ownership, employment, education, maintenance and other rights. (Chapter IX of the Constitution, Articles 36-42). Based on its capabilities, the state deepens and expands the application of economic rights. It is very important to introduce pension insurance in the context of the occurrence of social and economic situations. Although economic activity was economically compatible with this sector. It is intended to introduce benefit insurance in the organization of compulsory state insurance of farms in the context of strengthening the economic relations of the states. As the President of our republic mentioned, it can be said that the existence of pension insurance in our republic is a very worthy thing. The complexity of the situation is that it is not only a result of denying this problem for several decades , but in the region, pension insurance is necessary in almost all spheres of human life. These processes are being widely implemented in Uzbekistan. The law on state pension provision of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan has established the procedure for the implementation of the constitutional rights of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan to social security in the absence or partial loss of working capacity in the event of the absence of breadwinners, as well as the procedure for the appointment, calculation, recalculation and payment of the unified system of state pensions.

In our republic, these measures were once carried out at a very low rate and with poor quality. By now, the President of our Republic has widely started the work of giving pensions to pensioners in our republic.

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SOIL TREATMENT METHODS AND THE IMPACT OF HERBICIDE APPLICATION ON WEEDS IN COTTON FIELDS

Abstract. *This study investigates various soil treatment methods and the impact of herbicide applications on the growth of weeds in cotton fields. The findings of the research help identify optimal agro-technical methods to increase cotton yield and effectively control weed growth. During the experiments, the number and growth rates of weeds were monitored, and the ecological safety of herbicides was also evaluated.*

Key words: *soil treatment, herbicides, cotton fields, weeds, agro-techniques.*

Introduction. Cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.) is one of the most important crops grown worldwide, and its cultivation is of significant economic value in both developed and developing countries. One of the key factors in increasing cotton yield is effective weed control. Weeds not only reduce yield but also interfere with the growth of agricultural crops. In cotton fields, weed control involves the use of agro-technical approaches and chemical methods, including herbicides. Various soil treatment methods play a crucial role in controlling competition between weeds and crops. Additionally, herbicide application is an essential tool in weed management, with different herbicides being effective under different climatic conditions (Makarov, 2020).

Soil treatment methods range from traditional deep plowing to more modern practices like minimal tillage and mulching, which help maintain soil fertility while effectively controlling weeds (Shirinov et al., 2018). These methods significantly contribute to controlling weed growth and improving cotton yields. Many studies show that minimal tillage and mulching are highly effective in weed management (Alekseyev, 2019).

Herbicide use plays a crucial role in weed control, with herbicides being classified as pre-emergent (applied before seed germination) and post-emergent (applied during plant growth). Pre-emergent herbicides significantly reduce weed germination, while post-emergent herbicides are effective at controlling weeds after

they emerge (Benson, 2017). However, the use of herbicides can impact soil microbiota and the surrounding ecosystem. Therefore, evaluating the ecological safety of herbicides is critical (Mikheev et al., 2021).

The goal of this study is to investigate the impact of various soil treatment methods and herbicide applications on weed growth and to determine the most effective agro-technical methods to increase cotton yield. The results of the study are expected to demonstrate the combined efficacy of agro-technical methods and chemical tools.

Materials and Methods.

The study was conducted in 2023-2024 in the agricultural fields of Andijan region. Cotton varieties adapted to local climatic conditions were selected for the study. The main phases of the experiment were organized as follows:

1. **Field Preparation:** Soil agro-technical indicators (moisture, mechanical composition, fertility) were assessed, and plots with similar conditions were selected.
2. **Soil Treatment Methods:**
   - Traditional deep plowing.
   - Minimal tillage (shallow cultivation).
   - No-till (mulching).
3. **Herbicide Application:** Two types of herbicides were applied to the selected plots:
   - **Type A:** Pre-emergent herbicide, applied before seed germination.
   - **Type B:** Post-emergent herbicide, applied after weeds emerged.
4. **Observations and Measurements:** The type, density, and growth rate of weeds were monitored, and cotton growth and yield indicators were recorded.
5. **Ecological Safety Evaluation:** The impact of herbicides on soil microbiota and the chemical composition of water was analyzed.

Results.

The results of the study clearly demonstrated the effectiveness of various soil treatment methods and herbicide applications in controlling weeds:

1. **Impact of Soil Treatment Methods:**
   - **Deep Plowing:** Reduced weed density by 35-40%, but required high labor and energy costs.
   - **Minimal Tillage:** Decreased weed growth rate by 25-30%, maintaining soil fertility.
   - **Mulching:** Reduced weed density by over 50%, while retaining soil moisture.

Impact of soil treatment methods on weed density

Table 1

Soil Treatment Method	Weed Density Reduction (%)
Deep Plowing	35-40%
Minimal Tillage	25-30%
Mulching	50%

2. **Herbicide Application Results:**

- **Type A Herbicide:** Significantly reduced weed germination, maintaining an 80% efficiency in the first 30 days.
- **Type B Herbicide:** Effectively reduced weed growth by 65-70%.
- **Combination:** The combined application of both herbicides controlled weeds by 90%.

Efficacy of herbicides

Table 2

Herbicide Type	Efficacy (%)
Type A	80%
Type B	65-70%
Combination	90%

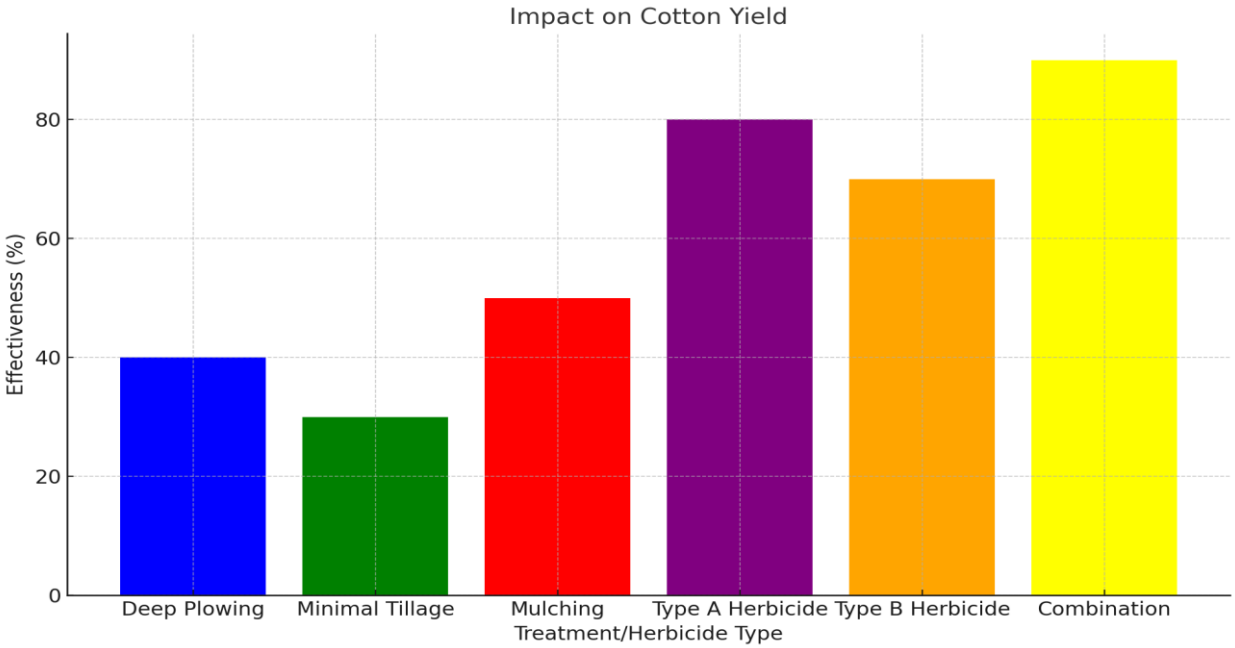


Diagram 1: Impact on Cotton Yield

Discussion.

The results of the study highlight that minimal tillage and mulching are the most effective methods for controlling weeds while maintaining soil fertility. These methods proved to be highly effective in reducing weed growth, which, in turn, boosted cotton yield. The combination of herbicides produced the highest efficacy in weed control, but the ecological safety of herbicides should be closely monitored.

Conclusion.

Soil treatment methods and herbicide application are crucial factors in increasing cotton yield. Minimal tillage and mulching were the most effective methods in weed control, while herbicide combination achieved the highest efficiency. However, ensuring the ecological safety of herbicides and reducing their environmental impact is essential. Therefore, an integrated approach combining agro-technical methods and chemical tools provides the most effective solution for enhancing cotton yields.

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THE ROLE OF CLIMATE IN THE FORMATION OF DESERT LANDSCAPES IN THE KYZYLKUM REGION

Abstract: *Recent studies of climate change in Kyzylkum show that climate change is closely related to rising air temperatures, and it is necessary to scientifically study the landscape of the region, and to preserve and use it as efficiently as possible.*

Keywords: *Kyzylkum, arid landscapes, deflation, erosion, meteorological station, atmospheric precipitation, low mountains, seasonally dry streams, livestock, thermal resources.*

Deserts occupy about 25% of the world's land area, which is about 37 million km^2. The unique desert landscapes are combined with extreme temperatures and an extremely low level of precipitation, creating harsh living conditions. The deserts of the world, located in different hemispheres and on different continents, although they are subject to different climatic conditions, still have one common characteristic - a strong lack of moisture. The formation of the wind (eolian) relief of deserts is greatly influenced by daily and annual temperature changes, dry air and strong winds. For the current deserts of the Kyzylkum region, such relief forms as sand ridges and hills, hills and cells (formed when sand moves), basins, rocky ridges, etc. are characteristic.

The importance of the features of the continental climate of Central Asia in the formation and formation of the current arid landscapes in the Kyzylkum region is extremely great. The features that form arid landscapes are characterized by a sharp manifestation of the continentality of the climate, a long drought period, scorching heat in summer, somewhat cold winters, low atmospheric precipitation, high radiation balance, long periods of sunlight, and extremely high potential evaporation. The emergence and formation of such features characteristic of an arid climate in the Kyzylkum region is due, firstly, to its location at the junction of temperate and subtropical desert climatic zones and its extreme richness in thermal resources, secondly, to the nature of atmospheric circulation and the nature of the recurrence of air masses, the frequent recurrence of clear, dry and slightly cloudy days, and thirdly, to the fact that Kyzylkum is located in the center of the continental Turanian Lowland, in the interior of the largest Eurasian continent and far from the oceans.

The formation and formation of arid climatic conditions and their characteristic features in the Kyzylkum desert began to manifest themselves sharply after the return of continental glaciations that occurred in the anthropogenic period. During the continental glaciation, the climate here was somewhat humid and cool. According to

the paleogeographic scheme of I.P. Gerasimov (1937), pluvial climatic conditions arose in Central Asia and the Kyzylkum desert during the glacial period.

During this period, there was sufficient moisture, atmospheric precipitation was more than in the current continental climate, pluvial deposits were widespread throughout the Amudarya, Syrdarya, Zarafshan valleys and the Aral Sea lowland. Climate change in Central Asia began after the ice age, and this process gradually led to the aridification of long-established ecosystems. As a result, dynamic changes occurred in the structure of geosystems, and the original steppe landscapes were replaced by semi-deserts, and semi-desert landscapes by desert landscapes.

The aridification of the climate in Central Asia is inextricably linked to the Alpine orogenesis and new tectonic movements. Because as a result of the Alpine folding, large mountain systems appeared in the southern and eastern regions of Central Asia, and due to new tectonic movements, the sea basin that had long dominated the Turanian Lowland retreated, and a sharply continental regime emerged in its place. Thus, the pluvial period with a humid and cool climate is replaced by an arid continental climate. That is why D.V. Nalivkin (1908), studying the paleogeography of the Cenozoic era of Central Asia, emphasizes that the steppe here was replaced by even drier semi-deserts.

In the formation of the climate of Kyzylkum, the role of the temperate latitude air mass coming from the west and northwest, the Siberian anticyclone coming from the northeast, and the dry tropical air mass coming from the south play a significant role. Kyzylkum is distinguished from other regions of Uzbekistan by such features as the long duration of the period of sunlight, and the extremely low humidity coefficient. Since the sun's rays fall quite steeply here, the sun shines for 2,800 hours a year in the north of the desert, and more than 2,900 hours in the south. The duration of the sun's rays depends on the number of cloudless days and the presence of clear weather throughout the summer. The most frequent clear days occur in July and August. The number of clear days increases from north to south from 130 to 170 days. The long sun shines, the fewest cloudy days, and the location of the region in southern latitudes also contribute to the high amount of solar radiation. Therefore, the total annual amount of solar radiation here is 140-150 kcal/cm^2.

The Kyzylkum Desert is dominated by a temperate air mass for most of the year. The transformation of this type of air mass in the desert area results in the formation of local tropical air with high temperatures and very low humidity. Local tropical air combines with dry tropical air masses coming from the south during the warm and hot months of the year, further increasing the degree of continentality of the climate. This situation, in turn, directly affects the formation and development of arid geosystems such as sandy, clayey, stony, saline and barren in the Kyzylkum region, which has a variety of lithological compositions.

The continentality of the Kyzylkum Desert climate is determined by air temperature and precipitation. In all parts of it, the weather is very hot, dry and clear in summer. The average July temperature in the north is 25-28°C. The highest temperature rises to 46-48°C. Summer lasts from four to 4.5 - 5 months. The beginning of summer falls on the end of April in the south and the first half of May

in the north. The end of summer and the transition to autumn begin in the second and third decades of September.

Recent studies of changes in climatic elements in Kyzylkum show that climate change is closely related to the increase in air temperature, which causes a change in the vegetation period of desert plants. Changes in air temperature in Kyzylkum are expected to occur in all seasons. For example, in Navoi region, an increase in temperature of 0.7-20^0 C in spring, 2-2.5^0 C in summer, 0.7-2^0 C in autumn, and 1.5-3.5^{0}C in winter is observed (Chub, 2002). Such a change (warming) of the climate can cause the temperate climate zone to shift northward by 150-200 km, and in the altitudinal region by 150-200 m.

According to climate change forecasts, the increase in temperature in 2020-2030 will, on the one hand, increase the productivity of pasture plants, and on the other hand, optimize weather conditions. According to the forecast of V.E.Chub (2002), climate change will increase the productivity of pastures in Kyzylkum in some areas, and vice versa, reduce it in some areas. The decrease in productivity will fall on the northern and western regions of Kyzylkum. In some areas, pasture productivity is expected to increase. An example of this is the southwestern regions of the Gazli and Nurata mountains of the southwestern Kyzylkum. Thus, changes in agroclimatic conditions, or rather, an increase in temperature, do not have the same effect on pastures by season and region.

Winter in the Kyzylkum desert is quite cold and long. This is due to the influence of the Siberian anticyclone, which blows from the northeast in the winter months, and the cold Arctic air mass that periodically enters from the north. The average temperature in January varies from -4, -10^o C in the north to -1, -2^0 C in the south. When the Arctic air mass arrives, the temperature drops sharply, dropping to -30, -35^0 C, and frosty weather lasts for several days. The beginning of winter in the northern part of the desert falls on the end of October or the first decade of November, and its end falls on the middle of March. The winter period lasts 4-5 months in the north and 3 months in the south. Therefore, the vegetative winter is around 0% in the north, and reaches 16% in the south. The desert area is very rich in thermal resources. The number of days without frost during the year is 153-210 days in the Northern Kyzylkum, and 210-230 days in the Southern Kyzylkum. Also, the annual sum of the temperature on days with an average daily temperature above + 10^0 C is 4340^0 in the Northern Kyzylkum and 4850^0 in the Southern Kyzilkum (Babushkin, Kogay, 1964).

Kyzylkum is one of the driest regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Turan Lowland. Precipitation is very low throughout the year and is unevenly distributed. The least precipitation is observed in the northwestern and western parts of the region, with an annual precipitation of 75-100 mm. As you move to the southeast and east, the amount of precipitation increases, reaching 138 mm in Jangeldi, 120-140 mm around the Oyakogitma depression, and 200 mm in the mountains. Part of the precipitation falls in the form of snow. However, the thickness of the snow cover does not exceed 15-20 cm and does not persist for a long time. According to E.N. Balashova, O.M. Zhytomirskaya and O.A. Semyonova

(1960), the snow cover lasts no more than 20 days.

The amount of precipitation in the Kyzylkum region is also unevenly distributed by season. 48% of the annual precipitation falls on spring, 30% on winter, 19% on autumn and 3% on summer.

To the north of Central Asia, there is a high-pressure area of the mainland, or the Voeykov axis. Therefore, in the deserts of the Turan Lowland, including Kyzylkum, northern and northeastern winds prevail. In winter, mainly northeastern winds blow, their average monthly speed is 5-7 m/sec. In spring, winds of the same direction also prevail, but at this time their speed is around 5 m/sec. Strong winds play a significant role in the formation of various relief forms in sandy deserts. Strong winds are most often observed in the spring months. Their frequency in the Kyzylkum region is not uniform. The frequency of strong winds throughout the year is 10 days in Tomdi and 48 days in Kolquduq.



Dunes formed in Kyzylkum due to strong winds

The evaporation coefficient also plays a major role in the formation and development of arid landscapes in Kyzylkum. It is known that in arid regions, in particular in the Kyzylkum desert, the amount of possible evaporation is 10-12 times greater than the amount of precipitation, that is, with an average annual precipitation of about 80-100 mm, the amount of possible evaporation is 1000-1400 mm. According to L.A. Molchanov (1955), this indicator exceeds 1500 mm in the southeastern part of Kyzylkum. In this case, the moisture accumulated in the soil during the winter and spring months is quickly consumed with the onset of warm days. Plants, however, have the opportunity to use only a part of the atmospheric precipitation for a certain period of time. Therefore, the long dry period has a strong impact on the landscape-forming plants of the Kyzylkum desert. The dry period here lasts 4-5 months. Thus, the emergence of arid conditions is closely related to the extreme lack of moisture and the abundance of heat. Long hot days with high

temperatures create a hot situation in the summer and autumn months, which allows the formation, development and seasonal dynamic change of landscape-forming desert plants in typical arid conditions. Here we find it necessary to mention the opinion of Ye.P. Korovin (1961). According to him, long hot days in the summer and autumn months bring the life of desert plants closer to the end point and increase their level of cold resistance.

Thus, the analysis of the climatic conditions and climatic elements of Kyzylkum shows that they change in space and time in the latitudinal and meridional directions, actively participate in the formation and development of arid landscapes, create zonal and regional differences. This is reflected in the climatic, agroclimatic, natural geographical, landscape-ecological, bioecological zoning of the Kyzylkum region. For example, E.M. Murzayev (1953, 1958) included the Kyzylkum region in the natural geographical zoning scheme of Central Asia into the northern and southern desert zones, dividing it into two regions - Northern Kyzylkum and Southern Kyzylkum. Ye.P. Korovin (1961) divided the Kyzylkum region into two climatic facies in the climatic zoning map of Central Asia and Kazakhstan - the desert climate of the Turan facies and the desert climate of the Kazakhstan facies. L.N. Babushkin (1964) divided the Kyzylkum region into thermal zones, taking into account the increase in air temperature from north to south and the increase in the amount of thermal resources in this direction. S.N. Konovalova (1972) divided the Kyzylkum desert into three agro-climatic regions for agricultural purposes. These are the northern, central and southern agro-climatic regions.

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ROSSIYA MUSTAMLAKACHILIGI DAVRIDA FARG'ONA VODIYSIDAGI IJTIMOIY HAYOT

Annotatsiya: *Turkiston general gubernatorligi o'lkada, xususan Farg'onada mustabid ma'muriyat harbiy-politsiya boshqaruviga tayanib, o'z hukmronligini amalga oshirar edi. Shu bilan birga ular o'zlarini Turkistonning cheksiz huquqli hukmdorlari, deb hisoblaganlar. Rossiyada rivojlanib borayotgan yengil sanoatining asosiy xom ashyosi paxta O'rta Osiyodan keltirilgan. Bu mahalliy dehqonlarning donli ekinlar ekishini qisqartirdi. Shu bilan birga Turkiston bozorlari Rossiyada ishlab chiqarilgan sanoat mahsulotlari bilan to'ldirildi natijada o'lka hunarmandlari ijtimoiy ahvoli yanada og'irlashdi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Podsho Rosiyasining mustamlakachilik siyosati, ruslashtirish siyosati,isloh, milliy, siyosat, tazyiq, imperiya, mahalliy xalq, boshlang'ich maktab.*

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SOCIAL LIFE IN THE FERGANA VALLEY DURING RUSSIAN COLONIALISM

Abstract: *The Turkestan Governorate General exercised its rule in the country, especially in Fergana, relying on the authoritarian military-police administration. At the same time, they considered themselves the unlimited rulers of Turkestan. The main raw material for the developing light industry in Russia was cotton, which was imported from Central Asia. This reduced the cultivation of grain crops by local farmers. At the same time, the Turkestan markets were filled with industrial products manufactured in Russia, as a result of which the social situation of local artisans became even worse.*

Keywords: *colonial policy of Tsarist Russia, Russification policy, reform, national, politics, oppression, empire, indigenous people, primary school.*

Farg'ona vodiysi Turkiston general-gubernatorligidagi paxta yetkazib beruvchi asosiy viloyati hisoblanib, mustamlakachilik davrida paxta etishtirish va uni dastlabki qayta ishlash korxonalari Turkistonda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'ldi.

Podsho Rossiyasida rivojlanib borayotgan to'qimachilik sanoatida paxta xom ashyosiga bo'lgan ehtiyoj Amerika paxta navi uchun yangidan-yangi paxta plantatsiyalarining vujudga kelishini taqozo etar edi. Shundan so'ng, paxta ekin maydonlari kengaydi va u asosiy ekin turiga aylandi. Shu bois, Farg'ona viloyatida paxta ekin maydonlari kengayib bordi. 1899 yilning o'zida buning uchun ajratilgan

maydonlar 40 foizga ko‘paygan. Birgina Marg‘ilon uyezdida 30 000 desyatina yerga paxta ekilgan.

Farg‘ona vodiysida ham mahalliy xalqning kambag‘allashuvi kuchaydi, yeridan ajragan ziroatkorlar ko‘payib bordi. Misol uchun, viloyatda 1908 yilning o‘zida 18 % oila o‘zining dehqonchilik maydonlariga ega emas edi. 1911 yilda paxta ekin yerlari Namangan uyezdida 45 ming gektarga yetdi. Vaholanki, 1899 yili paxta ekiladigan yerlar 14 ming gektarni tashkil etar edi xolos.

Xalqning davlat banklaridan olgan qarzlari miqdori yil sayin ortib borar edi. Misol uchun, Turkiston dehqonlarining banklardan 1912 yildagi qarzlari 156 mln. 712 ming rublni tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, shundan 80 mln. 979 ming rubl pul Farg‘ona viloyati ziroatkorlari zimmasiga tushar edi.

Tabiiyki, bunday holatlar asosiy mashg‘uloti paxtachilik bo‘lgan ziroatkorlarning moliyaviy jihatdan kasod bo‘lishiga olib keldi.

Butun Turkistonda bo‘lgani kabi, Farg’ona viloyatida ham mustamlaka ma’muriyati tomonidan ijtimoiy adolatsiz bo‘lgan tartib qoidalarga amal qilinar edi. Bir xil ko‘nikma hamda tajribaga ega bo‘lgan mahalliy xalq vakili bo‘lgan ishchining maoshi rus ishchisining maoshiga nisbatan 40-50 foizga kam edi. Misol uchun, tujjor F. I. Polinskiyning paxta tozalash korxonasida yevropalik ishchi 70 rubl maosh olgan bir damda, mahalliy xalq vakili bo‘lgan ishchi 11 rubl, o‘spirin esa 6 rubl haq olar edi. Qo‘qondagi aka-uka Vadyayevlar paxta tozalash zavodida ham shunday adolatsizlikni kuzatish mumkin. Masalan, 1912 yil rus ishchisining bir kunlik ish haqi 2 rub. 80 kop. Tashkil etgani holda, mahalliy ishchi 70 kopeyekdan 1 rublga qadar haq olar edi xolos.

Farg‘ona viloyatida ana shunday sharoitda nafaqat dehqonlarning, balki ko‘plab hunarmandlarning ham ahvoli achinarli tarzga tushib qoldi. Buning asosiy sababi, metropoliya sanoati ishlab chiqargan uy-ro‘zg‘or buyumlari, ya’ni, aksariyat holda yengil sanoat mahsulotlari bilan o‘lka bozorlarining to‘ldirilishi edi. Ushbu tovarlar o‘lka bozorlaridagi mahalliy hunarmandlar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlarni siqib chiqara boshladi. Oqibatda esa, mahalliy hunarmandchilikning ko‘plab turlari inqirozga yuz tutdi. Bu esa mahalliy hunarmandlarning yanada qashshoqlashuviga sabab bo‘ldi.

Farg‘onaning mashhur taraqqiyparvarlaridan Oidjon Mahmudov mahalliy iqtisodiyot, sanoat, savdo va hunarmandchilik masalalariga o‘z munosabatini bildirib o‘tgan edi. U Qo‘qondagi milliy hunarmandchilik turlaridan biri, mahalliy qog‘oz ishlab chiqarish hunarmandchiligi to‘xtalib, bu hunar kasod bo‘layotganligini, avvallari Farg‘ona vodiysiga qog‘oz xorijdan emas, balki Turkistonning o‘zida, aynan Qo‘qonning o‘zida ishlab chiqarilganligini yozadi. Muallif ushbu qog‘ozlar shu yerning o‘zida tayyorlanishi bilan birga, ham arzon ekanligini yozgan edi. Hunarmandchilikning ushbu turi Qo‘qonning «Mo‘yi Muborak» mavzeida rivojlangan bo‘lib, xonliklar davrida bu yerda 10-15 atrofida qog‘oz objuvozlari mavjud bo‘lgan. Qog‘oz ishlab chiqarish hunarmandchiligining yo‘q bo‘lib ketishini oldini olish maqsadida Obidjon Mahmudov mustamlaka ma’muriyatiga murojaat ham qiladi: «....Balki hukumatga bir yaxshi foidalik ish bo‘lib qolsa ham ajab emas... yana besh-o‘n yil ahamiyat berib shul ishni

ochmasalar, ehtimolki, nazardan shul kasbg‘a ayb bo‘lub yo`q bo`lib ketsa ham ajab emas».

Mahalliy aholining iqtisodiy-moliyaviy qiyinchiliklari oxir-oqibatda norozilik chiqishlarining kelib chiqishiga ham sabab bo‘lgan. Masalan, 1902-1904 yillarda Farg‘ona viloyatining Pomirbo‘yi tumanlarida dehqonlarning chiqishlari, 1903 yil yanvar-aprel oylarida Qo‘qonning Isfara, Ganjiravon volostlarida, Marg‘ilonning Avval va Chimyon volostlarida mahalliy boshqaruvchilarga qarshi xalqning ko‘tarilishlari bo‘lib o‘tgan.

Shuning uchun ham Farg‘ona viloyati harbiy gubernatori uyezd boshliqlari hamda boshqa amaldorlarga 1904 yilning 13 fevralida maxsus ko‘rsatma bilan murojaat qilgan. Unda ko‘rsatilishicha, viloyat aholisining siyosiy qarashlari, ma’muriyatga nisbatan xayrixohligi qay darajada ekanligi va boshqa jihatlarni doimiy kuzatib borish zarurligini, lozim bo‘lgan taqdirda esa ayg‘oqchilar qo‘yish lozimligini tavsiya etadi.

Turkistonda, xususan Farg‘onada mustabid ma’muriyat o‘lkani harbiy-politsiya boshqaruviga tayanib, o‘z hukmronligini amalga oshirar edi. Shu bilan birga ular o‘zlarini o‘lkaning cheksiz huquqli hukmdorlari, deb hisoblaganlar. Bu esa, mustamlakachilik siyosatini uzoq va davomli bo‘lishini ta’minlashi lozim edi.

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PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING ENGLISH PROFICIENCY IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BEYOND LINGUISTICS AND LITERATURE

Abstract:*This article examines the methodology of studying English at a non-philological university, focusing on approaches, techniques, and strategies employed to facilitate language acquisition and proficiency among students from diverse disciplinary backgrounds. Drawing upon a mixed-methods research approach, including surveys, interviews, and classroom observations, the study investigates student demographics, teaching methodologies, integration of language and content, and the role of technology in English language instruction. Results highlight the importance of adopting communicative language teaching, task-based learning, and content and language integrated learning to meet the diverse needs of students and promote effective language learning outcomes.*

Keywords:*English language instruction, non-philological university, communicative language teaching, task-based learning, content and language integrated learning, technology-enhanced learning.*

I. Introduction.

English proficiency is a vital skill in today's interconnected world, with individuals seeking to enhance their linguistic abilities for academic, professional, and personal purposes. While philological universities have long been recognized for their expertise in language education, non-philological universities are increasingly playing a significant role in providing English language instruction to students from diverse disciplines.

The methodology of studying English at a non-philological university encompasses a unique blend of approaches tailored to meet the diverse needs and backgrounds of students. Unlike philological universities, which specialize in language education, non-philological universities often integrate English language instruction into their broader academic curriculum, catering to students pursuing a wide range of disciplines and professions.

The methodology of studying English at a non-philological university, shedding light on the diverse approaches, techniques, and strategies employed to facilitate language acquisition and proficiency. We examine how non-philological universities adapt language teaching methodologies to align with the academic goals, disciplinary requirements, and learning objectives of students across various fields of study.

The methodology of studying English at a non-philological university is characterized by its interdisciplinary approach, incorporating elements of language teaching, content-based instruction, and technology-enhanced learning. Non-philological universities leverage a variety of teaching strategies, resources, and assessment methods to create engaging and effective language learning experiences for students from diverse backgrounds [1-15].

Throughout this article, we will explore the key components of English language instruction at non-philological universities, including communicative language teaching, task-based learning, integrated skills development, and cultural competency. We will also examine the role of technology in enhancing language learning outcomes and the importance of continuous assessment and feedback in monitoring student progress.

By gaining insights into the methodology of studying English at a non-philological university, educators, administrators, and language learners can better understand the challenges and opportunities inherent in language education within diverse academic contexts. Through effective pedagogy, innovative teaching practices, and interdisciplinary collaboration, non-philological universities play a crucial role in empowering students to communicate confidently and effectively in English, both academically and professionally.

II. Literature review.

English language education at non-philological universities has gained increasing attention in recent years due to the growing recognition of English as a global language and the importance of linguistic proficiency across academic disciplines. The literature on the methodology of studying English at non-philological universities encompasses a wide range of research studies, theoretical frameworks, and practical approaches aimed at enhancing language learning outcomes for students from diverse disciplinary backgrounds.

One of the most widely researched and implemented approaches to English language instruction at non-philological universities is Communicative Language Teaching (CLT). CLT emphasizes the importance of meaningful communication and interaction in language learning, focusing on real-life language use and communicative tasks. Research studies (Richards & Rodgers, 2001; Nunan, 2003) have highlighted the effectiveness of CLT in promoting fluency, accuracy, and communicative competence among students, regardless of their academic discipline.

Task-Based Learning (TBL) has emerged as another prominent methodology in English language instruction at non-philological universities. TBL engages students in authentic, real-world tasks that require the use of English to achieve specific objectives (Ellis, 2003; Willis, 1996). Studies have shown that TBL promotes active learning, problem-solving skills, and language proficiency development, making it an effective approach for teaching English to students with diverse academic interests and goals (Skehan, 1996; Nunan, 2004).

Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) is increasingly being adopted in non-philological universities as a means of integrating language learning

with subject matter content. CLIL programs provide students with opportunities to learn English while studying academic subjects such as science, mathematics, or history in English-medium classrooms (Coyle, Hood, & Marsh, 2010). Research has shown that CLIL enhances language proficiency, content knowledge, and cognitive skills, making it a valuable methodology for promoting interdisciplinary learning and language acquisition (Dalton-Puffer, 2007; Lo, 2012).

Non-philological universities often adopt interdisciplinary approaches to English language instruction, recognizing the diverse needs and interests of students from various academic disciplines. Interdisciplinary language programs integrate language learning with subject-specific content, allowing students to develop language skills in context while acquiring knowledge in their chosen field of study (Byram & Hu, 2013; Dörnyei, 2009). Research on interdisciplinary language education highlights the benefits of integrating language and content instruction, including improved language proficiency, subject knowledge, and critical thinking abilities (Stoller & Grabe, 1997; Lazaraton, 2002).

The methodology of studying English at non-philological universities provides valuable insights into effective approaches, strategies, and techniques for promoting language learning and proficiency among students from diverse disciplinary backgrounds [16-29]. By drawing upon communicative language teaching, task-based learning, content and language integrated learning, technology-enhanced language learning, and interdisciplinary approaches, non-philological universities can create engaging and effective language learning environments that empower students to succeed academically and professionally in an increasingly globalized world.

III. Methodology

Participants for this study were selected from a non-philological university setting. The sample included undergraduate and postgraduate students enrolled in various academic programs such as engineering, business, humanities, and social sciences. In addition, language instructors and program coordinators involved in English language instruction were included in the study. Participants were selected based on criteria such as language proficiency levels, academic year, and willingness to participate voluntarily.

The study employed a mixed-methods approach, utilizing surveys, interviews, and classroom observations to gather data. Surveys were administered to students to gather quantitative and qualitative data on their language learning experiences, preferences, and perceptions of English language instruction at the non-philological university. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with language instructors and program coordinators to explore their perspectives, experiences, and challenges in teaching English to non-philological students. Classroom observations were carried out to observe teaching practices, student engagement, and interaction patterns during English language classes.

Table 1. Participant Demographics

№	Participant	Gender	Age Range	Academic Program	Language Proficiency Level	Participant
1	Student A	Female	23	Engineering	Intermediate	Student
2	Student B	Male	19	Business	Advanced	Student
3	Student C	Female	26	Humanities	Beginner	Student
4	Student D	Male	22	Social Sciences	Proficient	Student
5	Instructor A	Female	37	English Language	Native Speaker	Instructor
6	Instructor B	Male	33	Applied Linguistics	Advanced	Instructor
7	Coordinator	Female	49	Language Program	Native Speaker	Coordinator

Table 1 provides a summary of the demographic characteristics of the participants involved in the study. The participants include students from various academic programs, language instructors, and program coordinators. Gender, age range, academic program, and language proficiency level are presented to give an overview of the diversity among participants.

The survey instrument consisted of a series of questions designed to elicit information on various aspects of English language learning. The questionnaire included items related to students' language proficiency levels, motivation for learning English, preferred learning strategies, experiences with different teaching methodologies, and perceived effectiveness of language instruction. Likert-scale and open-ended questions were used to gather both quantitative and qualitative data.

The interview protocol comprised open-ended questions and prompts aimed at exploring the perspectives and experiences of language instructors and program coordinators. Interview topics included the selection and adaptation of teaching methodologies, integration of language and content instruction, use of technology in language learning, assessment practices, and strategies for addressing the needs of students from diverse disciplinary backgrounds. Interviews were conducted in-person or via video conferencing and audio-recorded for transcription and analysis.

Classroom observations involved the systematic observation of English language classes at the non-philological university. Observations focused on teaching methods, instructional materials, student participation, interaction patterns, and classroom dynamics. Observational data were recorded using field notes,

capturing relevant details such as teaching strategies employed, student engagement levels, and instances of communicative language use.

Table 2. Summary of Data Collection Methods

№	Data Collection Method	Description
1	Surveys	Administered to students to gather information on language learning experiences, preferences, and perceptions. Included Likert-scale and open-ended questions.
2	Interviews	Conducted with language instructors and program coordinators to explore perspectives, experiences, and challenges in teaching English to non-philological students. Semi-structured format with open-ended questions.
3	Classroom Observations	Systematic observation of English language classes to observe teaching practices, student engagement, and interaction patterns. Field notes recorded teaching methods, instructional materials, and classroom dynamics.

Table 2 summarizes the data collection methods utilized in the study. Surveys, interviews, and classroom observations were employed to gather information on various aspects of English language learning at the non-philological university. Each method is described briefly, highlighting its purpose and the type of data collected.

Data collected through surveys, interviews, and classroom observations were analyzed using qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative data analysis involved thematic coding of interview transcripts and open-ended survey responses to identify recurring themes, patterns, and insights. Quantitative data from surveys were analyzed using descriptive statistics to summarize participants' responses and identify trends or correlations among variables. Triangulation of data from multiple sources enhanced the validity and reliability of the findings.

IV. Results and Discussions

The study yielded valuable insights into the methodology of studying English at a non-philological university, as evidenced by the following key findings:

1. Student Demographics: The participant demographics revealed a diverse student body representing various academic programs and language proficiency levels. This diversity highlights the importance of tailoring English language instruction to meet the specific needs and backgrounds of students from different disciplines.
2. Teaching Methodologies: Survey data indicated a preference for communicative language teaching (CLT) and task-based learning (TBL) among students. These methodologies were perceived as effective in promoting language fluency and communication skills. Interviews with instructors corroborated these findings, emphasizing the importance of interactive and student-centered approaches in language instruction.
3. Integration of Language and Content: Classroom observations revealed instances of content and language integrated learning (CLIL) in English language classes. This interdisciplinary approach was praised for its ability to enhance both language proficiency and subject knowledge simultaneously.
4. Technology-Enhanced Learning: The study highlighted the growing use of technology in language education at non-philological universities. Online resources, multimedia materials, and virtual learning environments were employed to supplement traditional teaching methods, providing students with additional opportunities for practice and engagement.

The results of the study underscore the significance of adopting diverse and innovative methodologies in English language instruction at non-philological universities. By catering to the unique needs and preferences of students from various academic disciplines, educators can create dynamic and effective language learning environments.

The preference for communicative language teaching and task-based learning reflects a shift towards more interactive and communicative approaches in language education. These methodologies prioritize meaningful communication and real-world language use, aligning with the communicative needs of students in academic and professional contexts.

The integration of language and content through CLIL represents a promising avenue for promoting interdisciplinary learning and language acquisition. By contextualizing language learning within subject-specific content, CLIL enhances students' ability to apply language skills in authentic academic settings.

Technology-enhanced learning offers additional opportunities for students to engage with English language materials and resources outside the classroom. Online platforms, multimedia materials, and interactive exercises can supplement traditional instruction, providing students with flexible and personalized learning experiences.

Overall, the findings of this study contribute to our understanding of effective methodologies for studying English at non-philological universities. By embracing

a variety of approaches and techniques, educators can empower students to develop the language skills and competencies needed to succeed in today's globalized world.

V. Conclusion.

The methodology of studying English at a non-philological university encompasses a diverse range of approaches and techniques aimed at fostering language proficiency and communicative competence among students from various academic disciplines. Through the adoption of communicative language teaching, task-based learning, and content and language integrated learning, educators can create dynamic and effective language learning environments that cater to the unique needs and preferences of students. Additionally, the integration of technology-enhanced learning provides students with additional opportunities for practice and engagement outside the classroom. By embracing innovative methodologies and leveraging technological resources, non-philological universities can empower students to develop the language skills and competencies necessary for success in a globalized world.

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IMPACT OF SOIL TILLAGE METHODS ON BULK DENSITY

Abstract. *Soil tillage methods significantly influence the physical and mechanical properties of soil, including bulk density, which is a critical parameter in soil health and crop productivity. This study evaluates the effects of different tillage practices on the bulk density of loamy soils under experimental conditions. Methods such as deep tillage, shallow tillage, and no-tillage were analyzed to determine their impacts on soil structure, water infiltration, and aeration. Results indicate that deep tillage effectively reduces bulk density and enhances soil structure, while minimal or no-tillage retains natural soil conditions with limited improvement in physical properties. These findings provide actionable recommendations for optimizing tillage practices to improve agricultural outcomes.*

Key words*: soil tillage, bulk density, soil structure, water infiltration, crop productivity*

Introduction. Soil tillage is a fundamental agricultural practice that influences soil health, productivity, and sustainability. Bulk density, a measure of soil compaction and porosity, directly affects water retention, root penetration, and aeration. High bulk density often results in poor root growth and low water infiltration, whereas appropriate tillage can mitigate these issues. In recent years, the focus on sustainable soil management has necessitated an evaluation of various tillage methods and their impact on soil physical properties. This study aims to explore how different tillage methods—deep tillage, shallow tillage, minimal tillage, and no-tillage—affect bulk density and other soil attributes.

Materials and Methods.

Study Site and Soil Characteristics

The experiment was conducted on a loamy soil site in the Andijan region of Uzbekistan, characterized by moderate organic matter content and semi-arid climatic conditions. Initial soil bulk density was measured at 1.35 g/cm³ with moderate water infiltration capacity (15 mm/hour).

Tillage Methods.

Four tillage methods were implemented:

1. **Deep Tillage (DT)**: Plowing up to 30–35 cm depth.
2. **Shallow Tillage (ST)**: Plowing up to 10–15 cm depth.

3. **Minimal Tillage (MT)**: Light surface loosening without inversion.
4. **No-Tillage (NT)**: Soil left undisturbed.

Measurement Parameters

- **Bulk Density**: Measured using the core sampling method.
- **Water Infiltration**: Assessed with a double-ring infiltrometer.
- **Soil Structure**: Evaluated through aggregate stability tests under wet and dry conditions.

Experimental Design

The experiment followed a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications. Each plot was 10 × 10 m in size, and data were collected over two growing seasons.

Results.

Effect on Bulk Density. Deep tillage significantly reduced bulk density to 1.27 g/cm³, enhancing porosity and root penetration. Shallow tillage resulted in a moderate reduction to 1.32 g/cm³, while minimal tillage and no-tillage maintained bulk density close to the initial value (1.34–1.35 g/cm³).

Water Infiltration. Plots with deep tillage showed the highest water infiltration rates (25 mm/hour), followed by shallow tillage (18 mm/hour). Minimal tillage and no-tillage plots demonstrated lower infiltration rates (14–15 mm/hour), attributed to surface compaction.

Soil Structure and Aggregation. Deep tillage improved soil structure, increasing the proportion of macroaggregates and enhancing water retention. Shallow tillage moderately affected soil structure, while minimal and no-tillage methods preserved natural aggregation but did not significantly improve soil quality.

Discussion. The findings underscore the importance of selecting appropriate tillage methods based on soil type and agricultural objectives. Deep tillage proved to be the most effective in reducing bulk density and improving soil aeration and water infiltration. However, excessive tillage may lead to long-term degradation of soil organic matter. Shallow tillage offers a balanced approach, providing moderate improvements in soil properties without excessive disturbance. Minimal and no-tillage methods are suitable for conservation practices but may require complementary measures to enhance soil structure and productivity.

Conclusion. Tillage methods play a crucial role in determining soil physical properties and agricultural productivity. Deep tillage is the most effective for reducing bulk density and improving soil conditions, but its sustainability must be considered. Future research should focus on integrating tillage methods with other sustainable practices to ensure long-term soil health and productivity.

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IJTIMOIY TARMOQLARDA DINIY AXBOROT ISTE'MOLI MADANIYATINI TARBIYALASHNING ZARURATI

Annotatsiya:*Ushbu maqolada ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda diniy axborot iste'moli madaniyatini tarbiyalashning zarurati haqida, kelayotgan axborotlarni saralab qabul qilish, keraksiz ma'lumotlarni rad etish haqida so'z yuritiladi. Internet fan-texnika taraqqiyoti natijasi, madaniyat evolyusiyasining hosilasi hisoblanadi. Hozirgi kunda hayotimizni internetsiz tasavvur qilish juda mushkul. Ayniqsa, yoshlar hayotida global tarmoqning o'rni tobora oshib bormoqda. Internet dunyoning turli nuqtalarida yashovchi odamlarning o'zaro muloqotini hamda axborot almashinuvini mukammal darajada osonlashtirdi. Faqat bu holatdan samarali va kerakli maqsadlar yo'lida foydalanish, tasdiqlanmagan diniy materiallardan foydalanmaslik va tarqatmaslik haqida so'z yuritiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *internet, globallashuv, diniy-ekstremistik g'oyalar, axborot iste'moli madaniyati.*

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THE NEED TO EDUCATE THE CULTURE OF RELIGIOUS INFORMATION CONSUMPTION IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

Abstract*:This article discusses the need to qualify for religious information on social networks, selecting the incoming information, rejection of unnecessary data. The result of the development of Internet science and technology is the resulting of the anniversary of Culture. It is very difficult to imagine our life without the Internet. In particular, the role of the global network in the life of young people is growing. The Internet has improved the interaction of people living in different parts of the world and the perfect level of information. Only use of this situation on the path of purposes is not discussed and non-issuance of unapproved religious materials.*

Key words: *Internet, globalization, religious-extremist ideas, culture of information consumption.*

Kirish. Yurtimizda ham Internet tizimi rivojlanib, undan foydalanuvchilar safi jadal sur'atlar bilan kengayib bormoqda. So'nggi o'n yilda global tarmoqdan foydalanuvchilar o'n barobarga oshgan. Tarmoq orqali axborot izlash, qabul qilish, uzatishning juda qulay va ommabopligi undan foydalanuvchilar sonining tobora

ortib borishini ta’minlamoqda. O’zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 33-moddasida:

Har kim fikrlash, so‘z va e’tiqod erkinligi huquqiga ega.

Har kim istalgan axborotni izlash, olish va tarqatish huquqiga ega.

Davlat Internet jahon axborot tarmog‘idan foydalanishni ta’minlash uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratadi.

Axborotni izlash, olish va tarqatishga bo‘lgan huquqni cheklashga faqat qonunga muvofiq hamda faqat konstitutsiyaviy tuzumni, aholining sog‘lig‘ini, ijtimoiy axloqni, boshqa shaxslarning huquq va erkinliklarini himoya qilish, jamoat xavfsizligini hamda jamoat tartibini ta’minlash, shuningdek davlat sirlari yoki qonun bilan qo‘riqlanadigan boshqa sir oshkor etilishining oldini olish maqsadida zarur bo‘lgan doirada yo‘l qo‘yiladi,[7]-- deya belgilab qo’yilgan. Mamlakatimizda 2007-yilda internetdan foydalanuvchilar soni (mobil internet foydalanuvchilari bilan qo‘shib hisoblaganda) bir millionni tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, 2016-yil yakunida bu ko‘rsatkich o‘n ikki milliondan oshdi. [8]

--Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili (Literatura review) Internet yoshlar ongi va hissiyotlariga, tafakkur tarziga, xulq-atvorlariga ta’sir ko‘rsatishda katta imkoniyatlarga ega. Internetning bugungi kundagi rivoji yoshlarga g‘oyaviy ta’sir o‘tkazishning miqyosi va ko‘lamining keskin darajada o‘sishiga olib keldi.

Globallashuvning ijobiy va salbiy tomonlari bo‘lgani kabi, internet tarmog‘i ham shunday xususiyatlarga ega ekanini unutmaslik zarur. Albatta, global tarmoq – ulkan resurs. Biroq, bu resursdan kim va qanday maqsadlarda foydalanishi ham juda jiddiy masalalar sirasiga kiradi. Xususan, ma’lumotlarda keltirilishicha, bugungi kunga kelib, internet tarmog‘ida ma’naviy-axloqiy tubanlikni targ‘ib etuvchi sahifalarning soni bir necha yuz millionni tashkil etgan.

--Tadqiqot metodologiyasi (Research methodology)

Ushbu fakt va raqamlar internet sanoati rivojlanib borayotgan hozirgi davrda kishilarning axborotlarga nisbatan juda ehtiyotkorlik, ogohlik va ziyraklik bilan munosabatda bo‘lishlarini taqozo etadi. Boshqacha aytganda, kishilarimizda, ayniqsa, yoshlarimizda axborot iste’moli madaniyatini shakllantirish bugungi kunning muhim vazifalaridan hisoblanadi.

Aynan shu taraqqiyot vositasidan ustamona foydalanib, qalblarni zabt etishda diniy omilning roli yuqori. Shuning uchun ham turli diniy-ekstremistik va terrorchi uyushmalar o‘z g‘oyalarini targ‘ib qilishda internetni eng samarali vosita sifatida qo‘llamoqda.

Bunda diniy-ekstremistik oqimlar o‘z maqsadlarini amalga oshirish uchun zamonaviy axborot kommunikatsiyalaridan keng foydalanish, internet orqali turli tillarda targ‘ibot olib borish va puxta ishlangan strategiya asosida virtual jamoatlar tuzish asosiy vazifaga aylangan. Masalan, bugungi kunda bir necha yirik terrorchi tashkilotlar o‘z saflariga faol tarzda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali asosan 17-35 yosh oralig‘ida bo‘lgan kishilarni yollamoqda. Bunda psixologik ta’sir samaradorligini

[7] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi

[8] https://daryo.uz/2022/01/10/ozbekistonda-internet-foydalanuvchilari-soni-27-milliondan-oshdi/

yanada oshirish maqsadida ijtimoiy tarmoq a’zolarining sahifalari, qo‘yilayotgan rasmlar, sharh va izohlar hamda olib borilayotgan suhbat mavzularini puxta o‘rganadi va shu asosda «nishon»ga olingan shaxsga mavzuga oid materiallar internetning Facebook, Odnoklassniki, VKontakte, Telegram, Twitter, WhatsApp kabi keng auditoriyaga ega bo‘lgan ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali (yozma xabar, matn, fotosurat, stiker rasmlar, audio-video rolik) jo‘natiladi va o‘zaro aloqa yo‘lga qo‘yiladi.

Yoshlar orasida mutaassiblikka yo‘g‘irilgan bunday forumlarning tobora ommalashuvi hamda ularda turli ko‘rinishdagi buzg‘unchi «fatvo»larning berib borilishi muammoning naqadar jiddiy ekanini namoyon etadi. Chunki dunyo aholisining asosiy qismini yoshlar tashkil qiladi. Yoshlar katta kuch hisoblanadi. Ularning endi shakllanib kelayotgan ongiga nimani singdirilsa, o‘sha toshga o‘yilgan naqshdek muhrlanadi. Shuning uchun ham radikal oqimlar aynan yoshlarni tuzog‘iga ilintirishga harakat qiladi. Ulardagi ishonuvchanlik, kuch-g‘ayrat, qiziqqonlik ularning maqsadini amalga oshirishda qo‘l keladi.

Ming afsuski, bunday manfur kuchlar asosan ilm va ma’rifatdan yiroq, sof diniy tushunchalarning asl mazmunini bilmagan kishilarni, asosan yoshlarni jalb etishga intilib, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali «jihod», «takfir», «shahidlik», «hijrat» tushunchalarini noto‘g‘ri talqin etgan holda o‘z Vatanlarini tark etishga urinmoqda. SHuningdek, ayrim kimsalar tomonidan maqsadli ravishda islom mohiyatiga zid bo‘lgan turli xil asossiz axborotlar, manbasi aniq bo‘lmagan diniy tusdagi xabarlar yoki kishilarni vahimaga soluvchi foto va videolavhalar keng targ‘ib etilmoqda. Bunda ba’zi yoshlarning axborot vositalari orqali tarqatilayotgan milliy va diniy qadriyatlarimizga zid bo‘lgan xabarlar, aniq manbasi ko‘rsatilmagan, asossiz axborot va ma’lumotlarga ishonib qolishayotgani, mulohaza qilmasdan ko‘r-ko‘rona qabul qilayotgani undan ham keskin oqibatlarni keltirib chiqarmoqda.

Bugun axborot iste’mol qilinadigan tovarga aylangan ekan, har bir inson o‘zida uni iste’mol qilish madaniyatini tarbiyalashi lozim. Yoshlar shaxsiy xarakterdagi axborot himoyasi bo‘yicha bilim va ko‘nikmalarga ega bo‘lishi, o‘zi foydalanayotgan salbiy axborotlardan himoyalana olishi zarur. Ana shu maqsadda 2011-yildan boshlab, Toshkent islom universiteti bakalavriat va magistraturaning barcha yo‘nalishlarida «Axborot iste’moli madaniyati» nomli maxsus kursning o‘qitilishi joriy etildi.

Axborot iste’moli madaniyati, eng umumiy ma’noda, axborot oqimidan inson manfaatlari, kamoloti hamda jamiyat taraqqiyotiga xizmat qiluvchi ma’lumotlarni qabul qilish, saralash, tushunish va talqin etishga xizmat qiladigan bilimlar, qobiliyat va malaka tizimini anglatadi.

Inson o‘zida bunday madaniyatni tarbiyalashi uchun u yoki bu axborotni eshitar ekan, hech bo‘lmaganda «Bu axborotni kim uzatayapti?», «Nima uchun uzatayapti?» va «Qanday maqsadda uzatayapti?» degan savollarni o‘z-o‘ziga berishi, unga asosli javob topishga harakat qilishi kerak.

Shundagina turli g‘oyalar ta’siriga tushib qolish, taqdim etilayotgan ma’lumotlarga ko‘r-ko‘rona ergashishning oldi olinadi. SHakllangan axborot iste’moli madaniyati milliy manfaatlarimiz va qadriyatlarimizga zid bo‘lgan xabar,

ma’lumotlarga nisbatan o‘ziga xos qalqon rolini o‘taydi, shaxs dunyoqarashi va xulqidagi sobitlikni ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Yosh avlodda bu jihatlar shu darajada shakllangan va qaror topgan bo‘lishi lozimki, ular vertual makonda umummilliy manfaatga xizmat qiladigan, uning taraqqiyotiga yordam beradigan axborotni tanlay olsin. Axborot iste’moli madaniyatiga ega yoshlar, salbiy va noxolis axborotlar ta’siriga tushib qolmaydi, chunki ularda bunday axborotlarga nisbatan mustahkam mafkuraviy immunitet shakllanadi.

«Kimki axborotga ega bo‘lsa, u, dunyoga egalik qiladi», degan fikr bugungi kunda barcha tomonidan e’tirof etilgan. Shunday ekan, bugungi kunda yoshlarda axborot olami imkoniyatlaridan oqilona foydalanish malakasini shakllantirish hayotiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Darhaqiqat, islom dini ko‘rsatmalarida ham naql qilingan biror xabarga ishonishdan avval uni tekshirib, aniqlab olish talab etiladi. Jumladan, Qur’oni karimda shunday deyiladi**: Ey, mo‘minlar! Agar sizlarga biror fosiq kimsa xabar keltirsa, sizlar (haqiqiy ahvolni) bilmagan holingizda biror qavmga aziyat etkazib qo‘yib, (keyin) qilgan ishlaringizga pushaymon bo‘lmasligingiz uchun (u xabarni) aniqlab (tekshirib) ko‘ringiz!** [9]*(Hujurot, 6).*

Bu haqida Qur’oni karimning yana bir oyatida insonlar uchun muhim ko‘rsatma kelgan bo‘lib, unda ham turli vositalar orqali olinayotgan xabar va ma’lumotlarga ko‘r-ko‘rona ergashishdan qaytariladi: **(Ey, inson!) O‘zing (aniq) bilmagan narsaga ergashma! CHunki quloq, ko‘z, dilning har biri to‘g‘risida (har bir inson) mas’ul bo‘lur (javob berur)** *(Isro, 36).* Demak, inson ko‘rgan, eshitgan har bir ma’lumotiga ishonishi, unga ergashishi oqibatida Alloh oldida ham so‘raladi.

Payg‘ambar Muhammad (alayhis-salom)dan rivoyat qilingan bir necha hadislarda ham shunday deyiladi: *«Xabarni tekshirish Allohdan, (unda) shoshqaloqlik qilish shaytondandir»,* deganlar. SHuningdek, *Abu Hurayra (r.a.)dan rivoyat qilingan boshqa bir hadisda esa, Rasulullоh (alayhis-salom): «Kishining yolg‘onchi ekanligiga uning eshitgan har bir narsasini gapiraverishi kifoya qiladi» deganlar*.

Tahlil va natijalar (Analysis and results). Shunday ekan, dunyoning turli mintaqa va hududlarida ro‘y berayotgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlar, ziddiyatli to‘qnashuvlarga teran qarash hissini oshirish, har qanday ko‘rinishdagi tahdidlarga qarshi ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlarni zamon talablari asosida tashkil etish, ayniqsa bu borada kelajagimiz hisoblangan yosh avlodni, bir so‘z bilan aytganda har birimiz uchun muqaddas bo‘lgan oilamizni din niqobi ostidagi yot g‘oyalar ta’siridan asrash uchun bor kuch va imkoniyatlarimizni safarbar etishimiz lozim.

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INTEGRATIV-KOGNITIV TOPSHIRIQLAR ORQALI BOSHLANG‘ICH SINF O‘QUVCHILARIDA KOMPETENSIYALARNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. *Ta’lim jarayonida o‘qituvchining bilimi, mehnatini xolis baholovchi, pedagogik faoliyati davomida qo‘llayotgan usul, metodlarining samaradorligini ko‘rsatib beruvchi yagona shaxs o‘quvchi hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada ham ona tili darslarida integrativ- kognitiv topshiriqlarning o‘rni, bu kabi topshiriqlarni qo‘llashning o‘quvchilar uchun har tomonlama ahamiyati haqida so‘z boradi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *integrativ-kognitiv topshiriq, nutqiy kompetensiya, lingvistik kompetensiya, o‘qib tushunish, tinglab tushunish, og‘zaki nutq, mulohaza yuritish, kritik fikrlash.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING COMPETENCES IN PRIMARY GRADE STUDENTS THROUGH INTEGRATIVE-COGNITIVE TASKS

Annotation. *In the educational process, the student is the only person who objectively evaluates the knowledge and work of the teacher, showing the effectiveness of the methods and techniques used in pedagogical activity. This article also discusses the role of integrative-cognitive tasks in native language lessons, the importance of using such tasks for students.*

Keywords: *integrative-cognitive task, speech competence, language competence, reading comprehension, listening comprehension, oral speech, reflection, critical thinking.*

Bugungi kunda ta’lim tizimida bir yo‘nalish yoki yondashuv asosida faoliyatni olib borish eng katta fojea desak adashmagan bo‘lamiz. O‘z qolipida qotib qolgan, bir xillikni xush ko‘ruvchi o‘qituvchi-pedagog nafaqat jamiyatda , balki o‘quvchilar yuragidan ham muhim o‘rin egallay olmaydi. O‘z ustida tinimsiz ishlaydigan o‘qituvchigina yuksak marralarni zabt eta oladigan, o‘zining har bir faoliyatini tahlil qilgan holda yuqori suratlarda ijobiy tomonga o‘zgartirishga erisha

oladigan o‘quvchini yetishtira oladi. Bir so‘z bilan aytganda, o‘quvchilar natijasi pedagog faoliyatining ko‘zgusi hisoblanadi. Yurtimizda maktab ta’lim tizimini yaxshilash, pedagog kadrning mavqeyini, huquqini barqarorlashtirish, o‘quvchilarning har bir vaqtini unumli tashkil etishga doir bir qancha qaror, loyiha va qonunlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Muhtaram Prezidentimizning “Maktab-bu hayot-mamot masalasi, kelajak masalasi”, - deya aytgan so‘zlaridan ham bu dargohning qanchalik ahamiyatli ekanligini bilib olish qiyin emas.

Darhaqiqat, jamiyatda ulkan o‘zgarishlar bo‘lishini istagan inson o‘quvchi faoliyatiga alohida urg‘u berishi kerak. O‘quvchilarning bilim sifatini oshirish, ularda turli ko‘nikma va kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish hamda rivojlantirish yuzasidan bir qator ishlar olib borilmoqda.

Kognitiv jarayon bir nechta aqliy faoliyatlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. O‘quvchilar oddiy darsda egallash lozim bo‘lgan aqliy faoliyatni to‘liq amalga oshirishi ko‘zda tutiladi.

Shunday ekan, integrativ-kognitiv topshiriqlarni ta’lim tizimi, dars jaraniga olib kirishi bir necha karra ijobiy natijaviylikni ta’minlab beradi. Boshlang‘ich sinf ona tili darslarida o‘quvchilar bajaradigan mashqlarning integrativ, kognitiv hamda integrativ-kognitiv yondashuvga qanday munosabatda ekanini bilmoqchi bo‘lsak, quyida sinflar kesimida tahlil qilingan diagrammani keltirish mumkin.

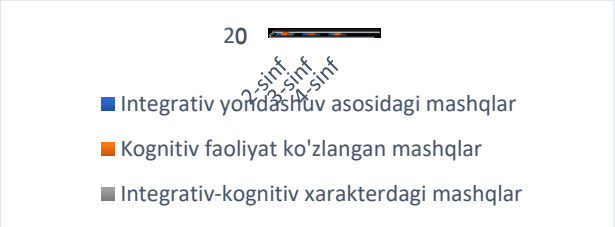
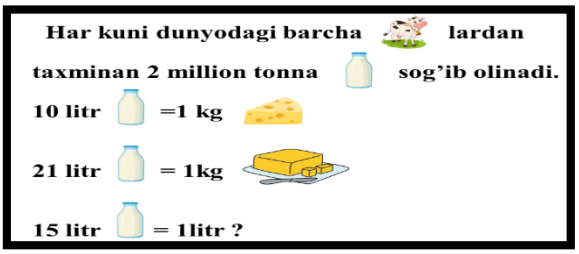


Diagramma yordamida ko‘rishimiz mumkinki, darsliklarda integrati, kognitiv yondashuvga asoslangan mashqlar juda kam miqdorni egallamoqda.

Mashq. Shaharlar nomini yozing. Yozgan so‘zlaringizda tovushlar va harflar sonini sanang. Tovushlar va harflar soni tengmi? Mazkur mashqda matematika fani bilan o‘zaro aloqadorlik yuzaga keltirilganini ko‘rish mumkin. O‘quvchilar harflar va tovushlar bilan birgalikda “katta”, “kichik”, “teng” tushunchalarini ham mustahkamlab oladilar. Bundan tashqari, bu mashq orqali o‘quvchilarda Milliy dasturga binoan Nutqiy kompetensiyaning og‘zaki nutq bandiga ko‘ra nutq tovushlarini to‘g‘ri talaffuz qilish(OTMT.1.NK.ON.1); anglash(tinglab tushunish): berilgan savolni tushunishva mantiqli javob bera olish(OTMT.1.NK.A.TT.3) kabi ko‘nikmalar yuksalishiga erishish mumkin.



Ushbu mashq ham matematika fani bilan aloqadorlikda. Bundan tashqari ushbu mashqda kognitiv faoliyat tarkibiga kiruvchi hisob-kitob masalasi ham yotadi. O‘quvchilar ham ona tilidan mashq bajaratilar, ham matematik misol bilan shug‘ullanadilar. Bundan tashqari boshlang‘ich sinf ona tili darslarida matematika faniga taaluqli geometrik shakllar, fazoviy shakllar, misol yechish kabi topshiriqlar orqali berilgan mashqlar ham mavjud.

Darslikda ferma o‘yini bilan bog‘liq mashq ham integrativ ham kognitiv yondashuvga ega. Mashqda bitta qog‘ozni to‘rtga bo‘lib, har bir parchasiga uy hayvonlari rasmini chizish va nomini yozish topshirig‘i berilgan. Ushbu mashqda rasm chizish kerakligi integratsion jihatdan tasviriy san’at fani bilan bog‘lansa, kognitiv jihatdan miyaning chap yarimsharida kechadigan faoliyatga borib taqaladi. Ayniqsa, integrativ-kognitiv mazmundagi mashqlar orasida tillar bilan bog‘liq variantlari juda kerakli va dolzarb hisoblanadi. O‘quvchilar ingliz tili va rus tili bilan bog‘liq ravishda miya o‘ng yarimsharida kechuvchi faoliyatni olib boradilar. Bunday mashqlar ham o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirish hamda kommunikativ kompetensiyalarni oshirishga xizmat qiluvchi topshiriqlar tarkibiga kiradi.



Bu mashqda tabiatda suvning ko‘rinishlari bilan bog‘liq ma’lumotlar mavzuni tabiiy fan bilan bog‘lashga xizmat qiladi. Mazkur mashqni quyidagi ravishda integrativ-kognitiv topshiriq tarzida to‘ldirish ayni muddao.



Mazkur topshiriq bir emas bir nechta fanlararo aloqadorlik hamda bir qancha kognitiv faoliyatni o‘zida mujassam qilgan. Bu esa o‘quvchilarda mulohaza yuritish, kritik fikrlash ko‘nikmalari yetarli darajada rivojlanib borishida o‘z o‘rniga ega.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, integrativ-kognitiv topshiriqlar orqali o‘quv mashg‘ulotini tashkil etish barcha o‘quvchilarning jarayonga faol munosabatda bo‘lishlarini ta’minlaydi. Zero, har bir o‘quvchining individual qarashlari, imkoniyatlari hisobga olinishi ularni, albatta, befarq qoldirmaydi.

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START WORKING ON ASSIGNMENTS IN CLASSROOM MATHEMATICS LESSONS

Annotation: *This article describes the technology used by primary school pupils to work on comparative tasks.*

Keywords: *task, sum,add,subtract, multiply, divide, expression, equality, inequality, comparison, commutative property, associative property*

These types of creative assignments are most common in elementary school math textbooks. Such assignments may be different in their structure and content. As the elementary school student performs "gap" tasks, he / she can select the number or action gesture instead of the "gap" and look for the solution. Comparative tasks can greatly contribute to student thinking. This is because the student thinks, reasoning, placing inequality or inequality and making appropriate conclusions. In this way, the reader will use logical thinking. In this regard, many students perform such tasks with interest. We can classify the tasks for comparison in the following forms.

1) The task of finding the numbers correctly for equality and inequality.

In Grade I, students are introduced to the first 10 numbers, most notably the "window" examples in the form of 2 = ... + ..., 2 = ... - ... in the process of learning the "number 3" topic. Of course, the purpose of such examples is to include class I math textbooks in order to gain and consolidate students' knowledge of the contents of the numbers in the top 10, and to explain to the pupil the "principle of the formation of natural numbers." The reader will first understand such window illustrations using visual aids. 2 =… +… equality directly represents a combination of different objects. For example, if there are 2 pictures of these 2 chickens,… +… this represents a picture of chicks.

In addition, the student can carefully study the composition of the numbers, performing "gap tasks" on the number 5,6,7,8,9,10.

The following "gap" examples of inclusion and subtraction can be given to prepare students for the study of "add and subtract":

9-…=8 7+…=8 10-…=9 5-…=4

5+…=6 6+…=6 4+…=5 6-…=5

By implementing these examples, the student will gain the knowledge of "addition of number one", "subtraction of number one ", "principle of generation of natural numbers", while also providing further insight into the topic of "Addition and subtraction of action and result." to be prepared.

In addition to teaching students how to find the right numbers for equality, it is also important to teach them how to correctly assign the numbers to the "window" for the inequality.

For example, the following comparison tasks are useful for a Grade I student in order to strengthen their knowledge of "Add and subtract" and to strengthen the ability to compare numbers in numbers:

2 + 1>…, 2 +…> 2, 3 + 1>…, 3 +…> 3, 7 + 1 <…, 8 + 1>…,… + 1> 7

2) Tasks for choosing the correct gestures for equality and inequality.

Students will recognize these assignments from the first quarter of the class. As the reader gets acquainted with the number in every 10, he learns that the number is formed by adding one or subtracting one after the other. This represents the principle of the formation of natural numbers. Of course, instead of a "gap", the appropriate action gestures will be followed by the student's mental activity. Such tasks should first be addressed through the correct selection of one action gesture in numerical equations or numerical inequalities, followed by the use of two action gestures in place. For example, it is important to complete such tasks in the following sequence.

Instead of the "gap" sign the appropriate action and create equality. "

1) 3…1=4 2) 4…1=3 3) 10…5=15 4) 15…5=10

5) 15…10=5 6) 6…1…1=8 7) 8…1…1=6 8) 7…1…1=7

9) 20…10…10=40 10) 50…10…0=60

If these items are meant to be completed in Class I math classes, the student will put "+" or "-" in place of the "gap". In the following school year, assignments of this kind are performed using four arithmetic operations.

In the 4th grade, it is advisable to teach students to formulate certain rules, properties, and formulas. From this point of view some formulas in formulas ... (three points), empty cells (the gap), star and the correct choice of action make the pupil think creatively. The learner must be able to select the correct action so that the formula can be correctly represented.

Indeed, a reader who has studied many of the examples of substitution, aggregation, and associative properties of these additive and multiplicative operations, describes these properties in the following formulas:

For the adding action	For the multiply action	Name of the property
a+b=b+a	a·b=b·a	Replacing
(a+b)+c=a+(b+c)	(a·b)·c=a·(b·c)	Grouping

The teacher may require the student to formulate the formulas for the student to learn the above formulas, without having to write the actions in the formula, leaving the workspace empty, and using arithmetic operations instead of points:

a… b = b… a

(a… b)… c = a… (b… c)

The advantage of this task is that instead of the points, the reader will first write "+" (insert), add-on laws, and then multiply cumulative and associative laws with the "•" multiplication. The question of the teacher, "Can I point out the" divide "or" divide "instead of the points, will be a problem for the fourth-graders. Students solve this problem by providing a “counter example” under the guidance of a teacher. That is, instead of points, the "subtract" and "divide" actions give at least one example of the inability to create a correct equation: or - the substitution property is not appropriate. An example of the "grouping" attribute is not appropriate for separation and division operations.

Teaching an elementary school student to write formulas through tasks, as well as teaching them to express the properties of written formulas develops logical cognitive activity.

3) Tasks on the rational use of brackets for equality and inequality.

These tasks are reflected in elementary school math textbooks. When first-graders become familiar with the concept of parentheses, familiarize them with numbers and the task of inserting brackets for correct numerical equations with the addition and subtraction, as well as developing and developing computational skills, using the brackets to find the results. is broken down.

In addition to teaching students to complete these tasks, they also develop their independent thinking and creative activity as a result of teaching them how to complete such satisfying tasks.

As a result of the task of generating correct equations as a result of parentheses, the implementation of the task of creating inequalities as a result of parentheses will strengthen students' knowledge and skills in numerical inequalities. It should be noted that elementary school mathematics textbooks do not have such content. The following are some examples of the problem of correct inequalities:

Task 1: Put the brackets so that the inequalities are right.

28:4+2<6 9·2+6:3<20

28:4-2>9 9·2+6:3>30

Task 2: Are the inequalities correct? How to put brackets for being correct?

28-8·2>20:2 12-2+5<2·3+2

36:2+4·7<5·9 64:4+12<15-2·5

In the first of these tasks, if left brackets are asked for correct inequality by placing brackets in the left, the second task assumes that the student can use brackets on both sides of the inequality.

4) Tasks for comparing numbers, expressions.

Comparative tasks are important for an elementary school student acquiring mathematical knowledge, skills and abilities. Each learned concept is manifested as the result of a student's mental operations. One of these mental operations is a comparison.

Beginning with the first lesson of the concept of number, a student who is just starting out in elementary school will be comparing the number of items that characterize the relationship between the set of items.

When the reader is familiar with the number 2, the number 2 represents the number of elements in a two-element set, such as 2 apples, 2 dolls, 2 flags, and so on, knowing that the number is greater than the number of items in the 1-element set: 2> 1.

Each natural number in 10 is studied by comparing it with the numbers preceding and following it. The student learns the rule, "Each number is greater than the number preceding it and less than the number after it" as a result of practical tasks.

As students learn to compare numbers within ten, they learn to compare numbers within 20, then 100, and 1,000 and multi-room numbers. When comparing multidimensional numbers, the reader relies on the knowledge of the composition of the natural number in the 10-counting system.

Assignment assignments are provided in elementary school math textbooks. When comparing tasks with comparisons, the teacher first compares the numbers and expressions from the numeric comparison tasks, and then introduces them to the comparison of numeric expressions, which can help to improve learning effectiveness. Comparative tasks can be presented in the words "Compare numbers", "Put symbols <,> instead of empty cells", "Place large, small signs so that inequality is appropriate", "Compare numeric expressions".

Class I students are required to compare the following expressions:

30 + 12 and 30 + 10 24-20 and 24-10 25 + 10 and 25-10

When comparing these expressions, the student should be able to compare the action of the participant in the expressions and draw the corresponding conclusions. When comparing expressions 30 + 12 and 30 + 10, the students will consider the following. We compare the first joint and the second one. Since 12> 10 is 30 + 12> 30 + 10. In the same context, further expressions are compared.

5) Tasks on the right choice of numbers, gestures, and brackets for equality, inequality.

Such assignments are a general overview of tasks 1, 2, and 3 above. The tasks of this group are: (a) numbers, signs of action to ensure equality, inequality; b) numbers and brackets; (c) Signs and brackets; d) assignment of numbers, gestures, and parentheses.

These types of tasks are very rare in elementary school math textbooks. As a result of teaching students how to do these tasks, they have the ability to think independently. The students are taught such qualities as sensitivity, patience, motivation, perseverance.

In the last quarter of the I class, students can complete the task of generating the correct number of equations by selecting action marks ("+" or "-") and numbers.

Assignment: Find the "+" or "-" sign and the falling number for the records to be accurate.

20 …… = 30 12 …… = 12

15 …… = 10 …… 18 = 18

Such a task is a creative task to develop students' thinking and requires a lot of knowledge and skill to do so. The learner must be able to select the number that corresponds to the "empty cell" and the appropriate action to replace the points so that equality is correct.

In the second class, "add" or "subtract" such tasks over the number of 100; Performing with the "multiplication" or "divide" activities allows the learner to learn more creative tasks. Also, advising sophomores to do some arithmetic action instead of points for equality or inequality and to place parenthesis is an important tool in developing cognitive activity. We can give examples of this task: Find the appropriate action sign and brackets in place of the points so that equality is correct:

a) 12… 8… 3 = 1 c) 8… 9… 3 = 24

b) 15… 3… 2 = 10 d) 18… 2… 0 = 0

Of course, in the process of completing such tasks are advisable that the teacher strictly follow the requirement of going from simple to complex. Initially when selecting arithmetic techniques, the teacher recommends adding or subtracting; "Multiply" or "divide"; gestures should be used. The student will then be given an independent choice of actions.

Such creative content assignments are essential to foster student thinking. Interestingly, using equivalents and brackets can create the correct equation with multiple options.

Let us consider the various solutions of the example above:

Option 1: (15: 3) · 2 = 10 Option 2: 15- (3 + 2) = 10

In Math classes 3 and 4, all of the above types of tasks can be used to make numbers, signs, and brackets a reasonable choice for equality and inequality. This requires the learner to solve the most difficult task of completing and working on such tasks. This is because the tasks of such content are very small in the 3rd grade math textbook.

Here we can see the following examples of assignments:

Tasks for generating the correct equation by gesture and reasonable selection of numbers

T/p	Task View	Task Format	Task Solution
1	320…10…22=10	Practical gestures The task of generating the correct equation by using brackets	a) (320:10)-22=10 b) 320:(10+22)=10
2	……120…2=100	The task of choosing the correct numbers and gestures and creating the right equality	a) 40+120:2=100 b) 340-120·2=100 c) 218-120+2=100 d) 222-120-2=100

3	20+…-8=24	The task of choosing the correct numbers and brackets and creating the right equation	a) (20+12)-8=24 b) 20+(12-8)=24
	160-…+20=120		a) (160-60)+20=120 b) 160-(20+20)=120
4	……2…20=5	Assignment of correct equation of numbers, gestures and brackets	a) 200:(2·20)=5 b) (50·2):20=5 c) (27-2)-20=5 d) 27-(2+20)=5

If we can make use of comparative tasks in elementary school math, we can help students develop independent, free-thinking people, while increasing their interest in science.

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LEXICOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE TERM “SPORT DISCOURSE”

Abstract*:The given article studies the lexicographic and semantic dimensions of the term "sport discourse," combining insights from linguistics and sociocultural analysis. Originating from the interplay of "sport" and "discourse," the term encapsulates structured communication within the realm of sports, encompassing specialized terminology, metaphoric expressions, and interactional patterns. Through an examination of its etymology, definitions, and functions, the study highlights the informational, motivational, and cultural roles of sport discourse. Key findings reveal its unique linguistic features, such as jargon and metaphors, and its ability to reflect and influence societal values and identities. This analysis underscores the significance of sport discourse as a communicative and cultural phenomenon, providing a lens to understand the broader impact of language within specialized domains. By bridging linguistic theory and practical applications, the study contributes to a deeper understanding of how sport discourse shapes and is shaped by sociocultural dynamics.*

Keywords*: sport discourse, lexicographic analysis, linguistic features, sociocultural dynamics, specialized terminology, metaphoric language, identity construction, communication in sports*

Introduction

The concept of discourse has its roots in ancient rhetorical traditions, where it referred to structured forms of speech aimed at persuasion and deliberation. [1] Over time, the term evolved through philosophical and linguistic studies to encompass broader meanings. In classical rhetoric, discourse was primarily associated with three genres: deliberative, judicial, and epideictic, each serving a distinct communicative purpose.[2] Philosophers such as Aristotle emphasized its role in reasoning and ethical persuasion, laying the groundwork for later interpretations.

During the 20th century, discourse became a central concept in linguistic and sociological theories. Michel Foucault, a seminal figure in discourse studies, redefined it as systems of knowledge and power shaping societal norms and ideologies [5]. According to Foucault, discourse is not merely language but a mechanism through which social realities are constructed and maintained. In linguistics, Zellig Harris introduced discourse analysis as a method for studying connected speech and text, shifting the focus from isolated sentences to patterns of language use in context. Norman Fairclough expanded this idea, highlighting the role of discourse in reproducing and challenging power dynamics within social structures. [8]

In addition, discourse theories have integrated insights from pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and cognitive linguistics. For instance, Deborah Tannen emphasized the interactional aspects of discourse, illustrating how conversational strategies create coherence and meaning. Teun van Dijk explored the cognitive structures underlying discourse, linking linguistic expressions to mental models and sociocultural knowledge. These diverse perspectives underscore the multifaceted nature of discourse, encompassing textual, interpersonal, and societal dimensions.

As the concept of discourse matured, its applications extended to specialized fields, including sports. In this context, "sport discourse" emerged as a term to describe the structured communication associated with sports activities, events, and culture. [7] The term refers to how language, power, and identity come together in sports. It shows both the way people use language and the bigger social and cultural influences. Sports language includes specific terms, metaphors, and ways of interacting that aim to inform, inspire, and connect with participants and audiences.

This analysis aims to explore the lexicographic and semantic aspects of "sport discourse," examining its etymology, definitions, and functions within various contexts. By delving into the intricate layers of this term, we uncover its significance as a communicative and cultural phenomenon. Moreover, the study highlights how sport discourse serves as a mirror of societal values and a platform for identity construction and negotiation within competitive and recreational frameworks.

Main Part

1. Etymology and Definition The term "sport" originates from the Old French word "desport," meaning leisure or entertainment, and evolved to signify organized physical activities in the 19th century (Harris, 2007). "Discourse" stems from the Latin "discursus," referring to "running to and fro" or "conversation," later encompassing any structured communication (Gee, 2011). Combined, "sport discourse" implies the structured communication related to sports.

The Oxford English Dictionary defines "sport discourse" as "the language and communication forms associated with sports activities, events, and culture." In lexicographic terms, it is a compound noun, where "sport" serves as the primary modifier, specifying the domain of the discourse. Its definitions emphasize its role in conveying information and constructing meaning in the sports domain.

2. Linguistic Features of Sport Discourse Sport discourse exhibits distinct linguistic characteristics, including:

- **Terminology and Jargon**: Terms like "offside," "touchdown," and "penalty" are integral, forming a specialized lexicon (Ferguson, 1983). This terminology ensures precision and efficiency, particularly in fast-paced contexts such as live commentary.
- **Metaphoric Language**: Phrases such as "a game-changer" or "hitting the target" reflect sports' impact on everyday language. [3] These metaphors often extend beyond sports, enriching broader linguistic usage and contributing to the cultural significance of sports as a metaphor for life.

- **Pragmatics and Interaction**: Sports commentary and interviews reveal discourse strategies like turn-taking, hedging, and emphasis. For example, live commentary often employs present tense and action-oriented language to heighten the immediacy and excitement of the event. [9]
- **Emotional Intensity**: Sport discourse frequently leverages emotionally charged language to foster engagement. Words such as "victory," "defeat," and "heroic" are common, reflecting the high stakes and dramatic nature of sports events.
- **Code-Switching and Multilingual Elements**: In international sports, multilingual commentary or slogans often reflect the global reach of sports. Code-switching can serve as a unifying tool for diverse audiences, as seen in events like the Olympics or FIFA World Cup.

3. Functions of Sport Discourse Sport discourse serves multiple functions:

- **Informational**: Delivering updates, rules, and analyses during live events. This includes play-by-play narration and expert opinions that help audiences understand complex rules and strategies.
- **Motivational**: Encouraging players and fans through speeches, chants, and slogans. Motivational discourse fosters a sense of community and inspires athletic and emotional performance.
- **Cultural**: Reflecting societal values and national identities. For example, the language of sport often mirrors a society's competitive ethos, as well as its attitudes toward teamwork and individual excellence.
- **Commercial and Media Representation**: Sport discourse is deeply intertwined with marketing and media. Advertisements, branding, and endorsements often use the language of sports to connect with audiences emotionally and aspirationally.

4. Sociolinguistic Contexts Sport discourse reflects the cultural and ideological dimensions of societies:

- **National Identity and Patriotism**: In global events, such as the FIFA World Cup or the Olympics, sport discourse often intertwines with expressions of national pride and identity. Media coverage frequently emphasizes national narratives, framing victories as symbols of national strength.
- **Gender Dynamics**: Language in sports often reveals gender biases, with terms like "female athlete" highlighting gender in ways that "male athlete" does not. [9] Efforts to promote inclusivity are reflected in evolving terminologies, such as "athlete" replacing "sportsman."
- **Economic and Social Hierarchies**: Professional sports often highlight disparities between athletes, teams, and leagues. For instance, the language of "elite athletes" versus "grassroots sports" reflects underlying economic and social distinctions.
- **Community and Identity Construction**: Beyond professional sports, amateur and local sports also generate their own unique discourse. Terms like "pickup game" or "club spirit" reflect the community-oriented aspects of sports.

The examination of sport discourse highlights its multifaceted nature, combining linguistic precision, cultural significance, and social dynamics. Its specialized terminology and metaphoric richness demonstrate its role as a robust communication system, while its functions and sociolinguistic contexts underline its influence on shaping societal values and identities. Sport discourse not only informs and entertains but also serves as a medium for cultural expression and social cohesion, making it a vital area for linguistic and sociocultural exploration.

Conclusion

The analysis of "sport discourse" reveals its intricate interplay of language, culture, and social identity. Lexicographically, the term combines the specificity of "sport" with the complexity of "discourse," creating a nuanced field of study that bridges linguistic and sociocultural dimensions. The findings highlight several key results:

The study of "sport discourse" shows how language, culture, and social identity are closely connected. The term combines the specific focus on "sport" with the broader concept of "discourse," making it a detailed field that explores both language and social culture.

- ✓ **Specialized Lexicon:** Sport discourse is characterized by its unique terminology and jargon, which facilitates precise communication within the sports domain.
- ✓ **Metaphoric Enrichment:** The pervasive use of metaphors in sport discourse underscores its influence on everyday language, extending its relevance beyond the field.
- ✓ **Functional Diversity:** Sport discourse serves informational, motivational, and cultural purposes, reflecting its versatility as a communication tool.
- ✓ **Cultural and Ideological Reflection:** The discourse not only mirrors societal values but also reinforces or challenges cultural norms and power dynamics.

All of the aforementioned is exemplified in the accompanying *diagram.1*:

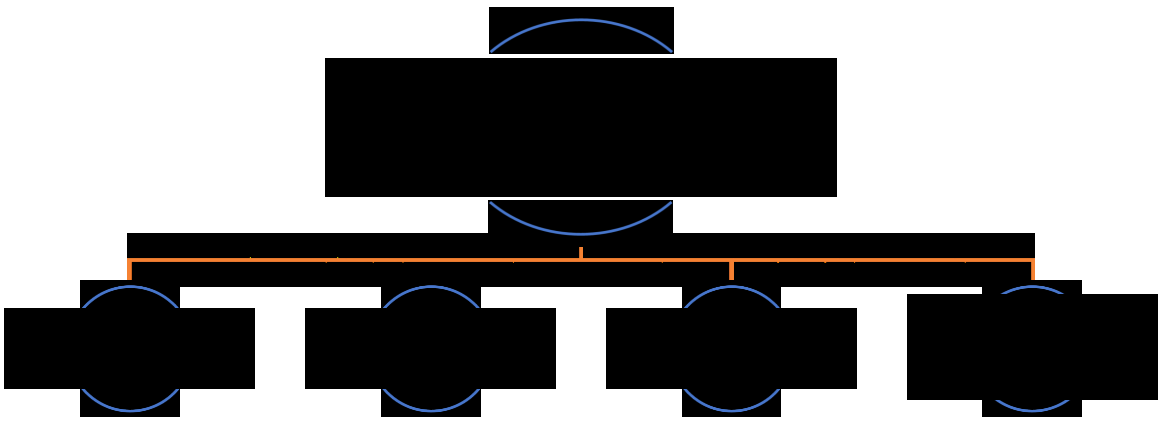


Diagram.1

The study of "sport discourse" highlights how language uniquely operates in the world of sports, reflecting its cultural, social, and communicative dimensions. To begin with, by examining the language used in sports, we uncover how specialized terms, metaphors, and interactions shape communication within this field while simultaneously connecting it to larger societal contexts. Moreover, sport discourse provides a framework for precise communication through its jargon and technical vocabulary, enabling clarity in fast-paced environments such as live commentary. Furthermore, the creative use of metaphors, such as describing a game as a "battle" or an athlete as a "hero," enriches not only sports language but also everyday communication. These metaphors illustrate how deeply sports influence our cultural narratives, thereby connecting athletic events to broader human experiences.[6] In addition, sport discourse performs various functions, including informing audiences, motivating players and fans, and reflecting cultural identities. For instance, national pride and unity are often amplified through the language used in international sports events. At the same time, local sports bring communities together, fostering collective identities and strengthening bonds among participants and spectators alike. What's more, the language of sports also sheds light on societal values and issues, such as gender representation, economic disparities, and cultural diversity. For example, efforts to promote inclusivity, such as evolving from "sportsman" to "athlete," demonstrate how sports language adapts to changing societal norms. Similarly, the interplay between language and commercial interests, seen in sports marketing and media, underscores the economic and cultural impact of sports discourse.

In conclusion, sport discourse is more than just words; it is a dynamic system of communication that reflects and influences culture, identity, and societal values. By continuing to explore sport discourse, researchers can uncover new insights into the broader relationship between language and society. Thus, the study of sport discourse not only deepens our understanding of how language functions in specialized fields but also reveals how it connects individuals and communities, shaping human interactions and shared experiences.

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MATHEMATICAL MODELING IN SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Abstract: *Discusses the problems of marketing small business. Evaluated management use of mathematical methods. The expediency of use of methods of economic-mathematical and econ-ometric modeling in small business. Describes the application of SWOT analysis in the operation of small businesses.*

Key words: *small business, economic-mathematical methods, econometric models, analysis.*

Small business is an entrepreneurial activity carried out by subjects of a market economy under certain established by laws, government authorities or other representative organizations of the criteria stating the essence of this concept.

Small business is one of the leading sectors, largely determining the rate of economic growth, the state of employment, the structure and quality of the gross national product. Small business development responds global trends towards the formation of a flexible mixed economy, a combination of different forms of ownership and an adequate economic model, in which a complex synthesis of a competitive market mechanism and state regulation of large, medium and small production.

In countries with developed market economies in small business employs about 60% of the economically active population. Small business not only creates new jobs laces on the basis of self-employment of the population and increases the level of its consumption, but also reproduces the competitive environment necessary for the normal functioning development and development of a market economy and the formation its effective antitrust structure. Small and medium business is very important because it builds a normal market diversified, stable, stable, developing emerging economy. Small and medium business is an opportunity for self-employment employment of millions of people and a very large part of the nationnal economy.

The purpose of the article is to justify the use of economico-mathematical methods in management work small business. In the current economic and political situation in Uzbekistan, small business become an important part of the economy. Therefore, study development of small business from the point of view of economic theory is highly relevant. One of small business study tools can be economic and

mathematical modeling. To understand- development of small businesses can be use various mathematical models.

In countries with developed market economies, the main small business functioning problem is strong dependence of business on the external environment - on concurious environment and from the so-called STEP-factori. For successful functioning and development, small business must be able to adapt and good orientation in conditions of a high degree of certainty, i.e. small business marketing wears ri- steep character. To mitigate risks, a manager needs a high professionalism in the processing and analysis of economic information, efficiency in decision making in a changing environment.

That is, the manager, as a decision-maker, must be just as good a good marketer. Small business marketing has its own characteristics. For successful development and stable functioning small business marketing should be oriented primarily for the consumer with his individual queries, i.e. specialized marketing should be the main form that will allow concentration focus their resources on the highest priority areas niyah. Since a small business, as a rule, has a very limited financial resources for diversification their activities, the cost of a manager's mistake, the cost of making wrong decisions multiplies Xia.

Therefore, the most difficult and important issues Requests for the activities of the manager are:

- marketing research for market research;
- market segmentation;
- selection of the target segment;
- assessment of the potential power of the selected segment;
- risk assessment of the strength of potential competitors in the selected market segment. The successful solution of these tasks requires the manager sufficiently high training in the field of econometrics, since the involvement of consulting firms to solve Addressing these issues is quite expensive. At the same time, in order to promptly respond to respond to changes in the external environment, the manager must constantly monitor the market situation for the most significant parameters.

A critical success factor in marketing decision-making is the collection and operation effective use of the information received. For this- it requires certain knowledge and skills from the manager on the formation of databases and work with the received information formation. So, for small business managers the most methods of mathematical modeling are available studies and economic and statistical methods that allow you to quickly process operational information and use it in practice.

The most famous examples of the application of the method dov of economic and mathematical modeling (EMM) in marketing for structuring and analyzing marketing new information are models of marketing com- plex 4p (7p), product (firm) life cycle model, matrix "Boston Consulting Group", matrix of determining problems, SWOT analysis of competitors, etc. They can become the simplest tools for small businesses in marketing management and will allow you to quickly assess

position of the organization in the market and its competitive advantages. EMM tools enable manager independently structure his own situation and use your own models to determining the optimal behavior of a small organization in the market under conditions of risk and uncertainty.

The development of a mathematical model of small business should be based on probabilistic and simulation methods and their comparison with statistical skim, characterizing the real situation in the analysis area of the economy. Methods of economic and mathematical modeling allow you to set and solve a variety of tasks that rye arise in the marketing of a small organization. It is advisable to separate econometric methods and methods of economic and mathematical modeling, although this division is very arbitrary.

An example of eco nometric methods can be the method of selective study of consumers. This technology is close to technology for conducting sociological surveys, as well as has a lot to do with product quality management. When using the methods of economic and mathematical modeling uses models aimed for specific situations, as opposed to econometric models with the possibility of their application in various spheres work activities. An example is the model of op-optimal distribution of interchangeable resources, which will maximize the total efficiency the intensity of the work performed.

A set of such computer models should be a working tool for a small business manager. When using the apparatus of mathematical modeling in solving marketing problems of small business, methods of expert assessments, statistical methods and methods of simulation are used.

In marketing research for small business, interval and fuzzy estimates, qualitative indicators, etc. also play an important role. During the study of economic risks, for example, those associated with investment activities, it becomes necessary to model various uncertainties of the future and the present, which are described using probabilistic -statistical models used mainly for the analysis of mass phenomena, fuzzy (interval) models - for the analysis of single personal events.

When using mathematical models, an essential role is played by research on the stability of the results to the permissible deviations of the assumptions of the model and initial data. The model can be recommended for practical use if the conclusions obtained change slightly with such deviations.

Methods such as the Boston Consulting Group Matrix and SWOT analysis can be used to structure and analyze economic information during management decision-making. They will make it possible to effectively apply modern decision-making methods, including those based on the use of statistics of non-numerical data.

When applying SWOT analysis, small business organizations are assessed (in qualitative or quantitative scales) according to the following groups of indicators: strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Private indicators are organized into group indicators, and group indicators are organized into a final (generalized) one.

Conclusions

Application of economic and mathematical modeling small business marketing has broad prospects tiva. Even more interesting possibilities are revealed in the field of theoretical research of problems of small business. Collaboration of specialists in the field of eco- nomics, econometrics, mathematics and practitioners Nedzherov can benefit theory and practice.

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MODELS AND METHODS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS FOR ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

Annotation: *The article is devoted to the analysis of models and methods used to evaluate financial statements in order to determine the effectiveness of the corporate governance system. In the context of globalization and growing competition, the importance of transparency and reliability of financial information increases, which makes it relevant to study the tools that allow evaluating corporate governance through the prism of financial indicators. Particular attention is paid to the integration of financial and non-financial indicators, which allows for a more complete assessment of the impact of corporate governance on financial results.*

Key words*: globalization, corporate governance, financial reporting, Taffler and Altman models, horizontal analysis, inflation, financial ratios.*

Introduction. The improvement of corporate governance is determined by the level and maturity of the market economy. International experience demonstrates that having an effective corporate governance system within companies serves as the foundation for improving financial performance and the quality of managerial decisions. Now is the right time to focus efforts on developing the narrative part of financial reporting to provide the most comprehensive picture of how business value is created and what measures are being taken to protect it. Reports should be built around the company's unique business model, reflecting the specific factors that directly influence the long-term value of the business. In practice, this means:

- greater focus on operational factors affecting performance;
- greater attention to the resources critical to the company's success;
- providing users with information that allows them to form their own opinion about the company’s future performance.

Main part. Financial analysis utilizes a set of financial data that can best highlight the various aspects of a corporation's operations. Their application implies the importance of calculating specific resulting integral indicators that contribute to summarizing the company's financial well-being.

Research Methods. The financial condition of a corporation can be analyzed using various methods. However, the most popular ones include:

- **Taffler Model** (analysis of corporate financial stability);
- **Altman Model** (bankruptcy probability assessment).

The basic formula of the Taffler model is as follows:

$$Z = 0.53X_1 + 0.13X_2 + 0.18X_3 + 0.16X_4$$

Where:

- X_1 = Pre-tax profit / Current liabilities
- X_2 = Current assets / Total liabilities
- X_3 = Current liabilities / Total assets
- X_4 = Revenue / Total assets

The resulting **Z-score** is used to assess a corporation's financial stability and predict potential financial difficulties. According to this model:

- If the **Z-score** is greater than **0.3**, the company has a low risk of bankruptcy within the next year.
- If the **Z-score** is less than **0.2**, the company has a high risk of bankruptcy.

The weights of the financial indicators in the Taffler model, based on their influence on the resulting **Z-score**, are distributed as follows:

- **Pre-tax profit / Current liabilities (X_1): 53%**
- **Current assets / Total liabilities (X_2): 13%**
- **Current liabilities / Total assets (X_3): 18%**
- **Revenue / Total assets (X_4): 16%**

This distribution reflects the varying degrees of significance each factor contributes to the overall financial stability assessment. Based on conducted tests, this model identifies a bankrupt company with the following probabilities:

- **97%** one year before bankruptcy,
- **70%** two years before bankruptcy,
- **61%** three years before bankruptcy,
- **35%** four years before bankruptcy.

These results demonstrate the model's reliability in short-term forecasting, with its predictive accuracy decreasing over longer time horizons.

The **Altman Model** predicts the probability of a company's bankruptcy and was developed based on a sample of 66 companies—33 successful and 33 bankrupt. The model achieves an accuracy of **95%**.

The simplest version is the **Two-Factor Altman Model**, which uses two key indicators:

- **CR (Current Ratio)** – a measure of current liquidity
- **W (Weight of Debt in Total Assets)** – the proportion of borrowed funds in the company's assets

These indicators are multiplied by specific constants—empirically determined weight coefficients (**a**, **b**, **y**). The formula for the two-factor model is:

$$Z_2 = a + b * (CR) + y * (W)$$

Five-Factor Altman Model (Z_5)

Since the two-factor model does not provide a comprehensive assessment of a company's financial position, analysts more frequently use the **Five-Factor Altman Model (Z_5)**. This model is a linear discriminant function with coefficients calculated based on research involving a larger sample of companies.

The formula for the five-factor model is:

$$Z_5 = 1.2 * x_1 + 1.4 * x_2 + 3.3 * x_3 + 0.6 * x_4 + 0.999 * x_5$$

Where:

- x_1 = Working capital / Total assets
- x_2 = Retained earnings / Total assets
- x_3 = Earnings before tax / Total assets
- x_4 = Market value of equity / Book value of total liabilities
- x_5 = Revenue / Total assets

Interpretation of Z-Score Results:

- $Z < 1.81$ – Probability of bankruptcy is **80-100%**
- $1.81 \leq Z < 2.77$ – Moderate probability of bankruptcy, **35-50%**
- $2.77 \leq Z < 2.99$ – Low probability of bankruptcy, **15-20%**
- $Z \geq 2.99$ – The company is stable, with minimal risk of insolvency over the next two years.

It is also worth considering the **modified five-factor Altman model** for companies whose shares are not publicly traded or have limited trading on the stock market (a situation typically characteristic of Uzbek enterprises).

The formula for the modified five-factor Altman model is:

$$Z_m = 0.717 * x_1 + 0.847 * x_2 + 3.107 * x_3 + 0.42 * x_4 + 0.995 * x_5$$

Where:

- x_1 = Working capital / Total assets
- x_2 = Retained earnings / Total assets
- x_3 = Earnings before tax / Total assets
- x_4 = Book value of equity / Debt (liabilities)
- x_5 = Revenue / Total assets

Interpretation of Z_m-Score Results:

- $Z_m < 1.23$ – The company is considered bankrupt.
- $1.23 \leq Z_m < 2.89$ – The situation is uncertain.
- $Z_m \geq 2.9$ – Indicates stable and financially sound companies.

The **Altman Model** utilizes several key indicators based on financial statement data to assess a company's financial condition. These indicators include:

1. **Liquidity Indicators** – Such as the current liquidity ratio, which reflects a company's ability to meet its current obligations. This indicator is crucial for evaluating the financial stability of the enterprise.
2. **Profitability Indicators** – Assess the profitability of assets and equity, allowing for an evaluation of resource efficiency and profit generation.
3. **Self-Financing Ratio** – Reflects the proportion of equity in the total capital of the company, which is important for determining the degree of financial independence.

4. **Asset Turnover Ratios** – Such as inventory turnover or accounts receivable turnover, which help assess the efficiency of inventory and receivables management.

Interpretation of the Z-Score in the Altman Model:

The **Z-Score** is a key indicator that helps determine the likelihood of a company's bankruptcy.

- **Higher Z-Score values** indicate financial stability and a low risk of insolvency.
- **Lower Z-Score values** (below a critical threshold) signal a high risk of bankruptcy.

In cases where the Z-Score is below the critical threshold, it serves as a warning, indicating the need to take measures to improve the company's financial condition and reduce the probability of bankruptcy.

Research Findings. Let's consider in more detail the methods of financial analysis described above, using the example of the open data of **AO "O'zikkilamchiranglimetall XII AJ"** for the period from 2014 to 2023. Reviewing financial statements over such a long period (10 years) often allows for observing trends in changes in corporate governance policy.

Horizontal Analysis. This method of financial analysis compares the financial indicators of a company over several periods to identify the dynamics of changes. The main goal of horizontal analysis is to determine trends and assess how key financial indicators evolve over time, allowing conclusions to be made about the growth, stability, or decline in the company's effectiveness.

Horizontal Analysis Algorithm:

- **Step 1:** Define several consecutive periods (such as quarters or years) whose data will be compared. The more periods, the more accurate and complete the picture of changes will be.
- **Step 2:** Define the base period: one of the periods is selected as the base. The other periods are compared with this base period, typically in absolute and relative values.
- **Step 3:** Calculate changes in absolute values: for each indicator, compare the absolute values for different periods using the formula:
  Δ = (Indicator for the current period - Indicator for the base period) / (Indicator for the base period) (2.1)
  This shows how much the indicator has increased or decreased in absolute terms.
- **Step 4:** Calculate changes in percentages: to understand relative changes, percentage calculation is used:
  $\Delta\%$ = (Indicator for the current period - Indicator for the base period) / (Indicator for the base period) * 100 (2.2)
  This gives an understanding of the percentage by which the indicator has increased or decreased.

- **Step 5:** Interpretation of results – at this step, the results of the horizontal analysis are interpreted, and an understanding of the dynamics of the company's key financial indicators is formed.

Advantages of Horizontal Analysis:

- **Trends and dynamics** – It easily determines how indicators change over time, helping to identify positive or negative trends.
- **Comparison of several periods** – It allows for the identification of stable trends based on data from several years (periods).
- **Assessment of progress** – It helps evaluate the effectiveness of actions, such as adjustments to strategy or management, and their impact on financial results.

Disadvantages of Horizontal Analysis:

- **Dependence on the base period** – If the base period was abnormal (e.g., due to external factors), it may distort the results of the analysis.
- **Does not account for inflation** – Horizontal analysis works with nominal (absolute) data, and if there was high inflation during the analyzed period, it could lead to incorrect conclusions.

It should be noted that horizontal analysis is an important tool for managers and analysts, allowing them to make more informed decisions based on trends in financial data.

Horizontal Analysis Results. Let's consider the results of horizontal analysis using a sample of specific indicators from Form 2 (Financial Results) of **AO "O'zikkilamchiranglimetall XII AJ"** for the period from 2014 to 2023. The results of horizontal analysis show growth in revenue from sales between 2017-2018, followed by a sharp increase in sales revenue from 2019 to 2021, and a gradual decline back to the 2018 level from 2021 to 2023. Based on the results of the horizontal analysis of the financial statements, we hypothesize that serious changes in the corporate governance system were made starting in 2017, which led to the sharp increase in revenue from sales in the following years.

Conclusion. Financial statements provide detailed data for evaluating the effectiveness of corporate governance and help identify strengths and weaknesses, allowing for timely strategy adjustments. A thorough analysis of this data provides an objective view of how effectively management is being implemented and helps make more informed decisions to achieve the company's long-term goals. When building models to assess the corporate governance system, calculating financial ratios based on financial statement data plays a significant role, as it provides preliminary characteristics of the company's current condition.

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CHINGIZ AYTMATOVNING 'JAMILA' ASARIDA INSONIY MUNOSABATLAR VA SEVGI MAVZUSI

Anotatsiya: *Chingiz Aytmatovning "Jamila" asari o'zida insoniy munosabatlar, sevgi va sadoqatning murakkab va chuqur jihatlarini aks ettiruvchi muhim badiiy asar hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqola, asarda sevgi va insonlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning qanday tasvirlanganini tahlil qiladi. "Jamila"da, Aytmatov oddiy va oqilona tasvirlangan sevgi hikoyasi orqali insonning haqiqiy tuyg'ulari, tabiiy sadoqat va uni qarshi olgan ijtimoiy va shaxsiy ziddiyatlar orasidagi kurashni yoritadi. Asarda Jamila va uning atrofidagi shaxslar – yosh va go'zal qizning sevgi hissi, uning oilaviy hayotidagi qiyinchiliklar va o'z orzulariga erishish istagi orqali Aytmatov insonning ichki dunyosini o'rganadi.*

Maqolada sevgi, sadoqat va o'zini anglash masalalari ko'rib chiqiladi, shuningdek, Aytmatovning "Jamila"da ishlatgan simvolizm va tabiat bilan insonning aloqasi orqali ushbu insoniy munosabatlarning chuqur ma'nosi ochib beriladi. "Jamila" asari, shuningdek, ijtimoiy va madaniy kontekstdagi o'zgarishlar, erkak va ayol o'rtasidagi munosabatlar va adabiyotdagi sevgi haqidagi an'anaviy tushunchalar bilan bog'liq jihatlar orqali chuqur tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Jamila, Insoniy munosabatlar, Sevgi, Sadoqat, Insonning ichki dunyosi, Tabiat va inson, Ijtimoiy ziddiyatlar, Ayol va erkak munosabatlari, Aytmatovning simvolizmi, Ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar, Milliy o'zlik.*

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THE THEME OF HUMAN RELATIONS AND LOVE IN CHINGIZ AITMATOV'S WORK "JAMILA"

Annotation: *Chingiz Aytmatov's "Jamila" is an important literary work that reflects the complex and deep aspects of human relationships, love, and loyalty. This article analyzes how love and relationships between people are portrayed in the work. In "Jamila," Aytmatov illuminates the true feelings of a person, natural loyalty, and the struggle between personal and social conflicts through a simple yet wise depiction of a love story. The novel explores the inner world of a person*

through Jamila and the people around her — the love feelings of a young and beautiful girl, the difficulties in her family life, and her desire to achieve her dreams.

The article examines the themes of love, loyalty, and self-realization, as well as the symbolism used by Aytmatov in "Jamila" and the relationship between humans and nature, which reveals the deeper meaning of these human connections. The work is also analyzed in relation to social and cultural changes, relationships between men and women, and the traditional notions of love in literature.

Keywords: *Jamila, Human Relations, Love, Loyalty, Inner World of a Person, Nature and Man, Social Conflicts, Relations Between Men and Women, Aytmatov's Symbolism, Social Changes, National Identity.*

Chingiz Aytmatov – Markaziy Osiyo adabiyotining yorqin namoyandalaridan biri bo'lib, uning asarlari nafaqat qirg'iz, balki butun turkiy xalqlarning badiiy merosiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatgan. Aytmatovning "Jamila" asari esa uning eng mashhur va ko'p tilga olingan badiiy asarlaridan biri sifatida diqqatga sazovor. Ushbu asar, o'zining sevgi, sadoqat, insoniy munosabatlar va ijtimoiy ziddiyatlarni o'zida mujassam etgan qisqacha hikoyasi bilan juda chuqur va murakkab ma'naviy masalalarni ko'taradi.

"Jamila"da tasvirlangan sevgi hikoyasi, oddiy bir qizning hayotiy yo'li va uning ichki iztiroblari orqali insonning haqiqiy tuyg'ulari, ularning ijtimoiy va psixologik asoslardagi o'zgarishlari aks ettiriladi. Asarda Jamila va uning atrofidagi shaxslar – jumladan, uning yurtida mavjud bo'lgan qat'iy ijtimoiy me'yorlar, urf-odatlar, erkak va ayol o'rtasidagi munosabatlar – sevgi va sadoqatni muhokama qilishning noyob bir shaklini yaratadi.

Chingiz Aytmatov "Jamila"da sevgi haqidagi an'anaviy tushunchalarni kengaytirib, uni faqat shaxsiy his-tuyg'ular bilan cheklanmay, balki ijtimoiy va madaniy kontekstda tasvirlashga harakat qiladi. Ushbu maqolada "Jamila" asaridagi sevgi va insoniy munosabatlar muammolariga chuqurroq tahlil berishga harakat qilinadi. Maqolada, shuningdek, Aytmatovning asardagi sevgi obrazlari, ularning ijtimoiy va madaniy muhit bilan bog'liqligi, tabiat va inson o'rtasidagi aloqalar qanday ifodalanganligi o'rganiladi.

Aytmatovning "Jamila" asari, nafaqat sevgi haqida, balki insonning o'zini anglash, ichki iztiroblar va shaxsiy erkinlikni qidirish haqidagi fikrlarni ham yoritadi. Bu asar orqali Aytmatov insonning ichki olami va tashqi dunyo o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni, qahramonlarning o'z orzulari va ijtimoiy me'yorlar bilan ziddiyatlarini ko'rsatadi.

Shunday qilib, "Jamila" asari, bir tomondan, sevgi va insoniy munosabatlar haqidagi an'anaviy tasavvurlarni sinovdan o'tkazib, boshqa tomondan, insonning ma'naviy o'sishi va o'zligini topish yo'lidagi izlanishlarini tasvirlaydi. Maqolada aynan shu jihatlar tahlil qilinadi va Aytmatovning asari orqali insoniy munosabatlar va sevgi haqidagi fikrlarning qanday yangi, yanada chuqurroq ma'nolarga ega bo'lishi ko'rsatiladi.

Chingiz Aytmatovning "Jamila" asarida sevgi faqat shaxsiy tuyg'ular bilan bog'liq emas, balki insonning ichki dunyosidagi ijtimoiy va madaniy ziddiyatlar,

uning atrofidagi muhit bilan uzviy bog'liq holda tasvirlanadi. Jamila va uning sevgilisi, o'z vaqtida to'liq erkinlikni anglay olmagan, ammo ichki xohishlariga bo'lgan sadoqatni saqlagan ikki yosh qahramon sifatida ko'rsatiladi. Ularning o'rtasidagi munosabatlar, bir tomondan, tabiiy va pokiza bo'lsa, boshqa tomondan, ular hayotning murakkab ijtimoiy me'yorlariga to'sqinlik qilishi kerakligi sababli, his-tuyg'ularining izhorini qiyinlashtiradi.

Jamila va qahramon o'rtasidagi sevgi, asar davomida ko'proq ichki iztiroblar, tushunmasliklar va o'zgarishlar orqali ochiladi. Jamila o'zining ichki xohishlari va orzularini faqat sevgi orqali ifodalaydi, u faqat bir-birini sevuvchi ikki yigit va qizning tabiiy tuyg'ularidan iborat emas. Asarda sevgi, sadoqat, baxt va erkinlikka intilish qahramonlarning bir-biriga bo'lgan munosabatlari orqali ifodalanadi.

"Jamila" asarida sevgi, avvalo, o'zini anglash va ichki iztiroblarni yengish jarayonida muhim o'rin tutadi. Jamila qahramoni o'zining hissiyotlari va ijtimoiy sharoitlarga bo'lgan moslashuvchanligi o'rtasidagi ziddiyatni engish uchun doimiy izlanishda bo'ladi. U bir tomondan o'zining sevgan yigitiga bo'lgan sadoqatni saqlashga harakat qilsa, boshqa tomondan, uning ichki dunyosida haqiqiy baxtni qanday topish mumkinligini anglash jarayoni boradi. Aytmatovning bu tasviri, sevgi va erkinlik o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatni aks ettiradi.

Qahramonlarning sevgisi faqat romanik tuyg'ular bilan cheklanmaydi, balki o'z orzularini ro'yobga chiqarishga intilish bilan ham bog'liqdir. Jamila sevgan kishisi bilan baxtli bo'lishni xohlaydi, lekin o'zining hayotini va shaxsiy o'sishini ham unutmadi. Uning sevgi va sadoqatga bo'lgan qarashlari asarning ijtimoiy nuqtai nazaridan ahamiyatli bo'lib, aynan shu jihat uning ichki kechinmalarini ifodalashda juda kuchli vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Aytmatovning asarlarida tabiat va insonning aloqasi muhim o'rin tutadi. "Jamila"da tabiat, asosan, qahramonlarning ruhiy holatlari va sevgi hissiyotlari bilan bog'liq holda tasvirlanadi. Jamila va uning sevgilisi o'rtasidagi munosabatlar, o'z navbatida, tabiatda yuz berayotgan voqealar bilan bog'lanadi: tabiiy go'zalliklar, tog'lar, vaqti-vaqti bilan kuchli yomg'irlar va boshqa tabiiy hodisalar – bularning barchasi qahramonlarning ichki iztiroblari va o'zaro munosabatlarini ramziy tarzda aks ettiradi. Aytmatov tabiatni nafaqat tashqi muhit sifatida, balki insonning ichki dunyosining bir qismini ko'rsatish uchun ishlatadi. Tabiat va sevgi o'rtasidagi simvolik aloqalar orqali, asar o'quvchini chuqur ma'naviy savollarga undaydi.

"Jamila" asarida insonning sevgi va sadoqatini ijtimoiy sharoitlar bilan bog'lash, Aytmatovning adabiyotdagi muhim xususiyatlaridan biridir. Qahramonlarning munosabatlari o'zaro sevgi va baxtni izlashda ko'rsatilgan bo'lsa-da, ular, ayni paytda, jamiyatning yirik, muhim va qat'iy normalari bilan to'qnashuvga duch kelishadi. Jamila o'zining orzulari va ehtiyojlarini amalga oshirishda muayyan to'siqlarga uchraydi. Ushbu to'siqlar uning o'zini anglash yo'lidagi eng katta sinovdir. Asar, o'z navbatida, jamiyatning ijtimoiy qadriyatlari va qadimgi an'analari bilan insonning shaxsiy orzulari va sevgi haqidagi yangi tushunchalari o'rtasidagi ziddiyatlarni o'rganadi.

"Jamila"da sevgi faqat shaxsiy tuyg'ular bilan cheklanmaydi. U, avvalo, odamlarning o'zlari va jamiyat o'rtasidagi tenglikni izlash bilan bog'liq. Sevgi, bir

tomondan, ikki inson o'rtasidagi bir-biriga bo'lgan ishonch va sadoqat, boshqa tomondan, o'z-o'zini anglash va o'z orzularini amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo'lgan erkinlikka bo'lgan ehtiyojdir. Asarda, sevgi, shuningdek, insonning o'zining haqiqiy baxtini izlash jarayonidagi asosiy omil sifatida ifodalanadi. Jamila va uning sevgilisi o'z sevgilarini amalga oshirishni istasa-da, bu baxtni topish uchun ular o'zlarining ichki va tashqi dunyolaridagi ko'plab to'siqlarni yengishlari kerak bo'ladi.

"Jamila" asari, sevgi, sadoqat, baxt va erkinlik kabi muhim insoniy qadriyatlarni o'zida mujassam etgan asar sifatida, Aytmatovning inson va jamiyat haqidagi falsafiy qarashlarini chuqur yoritadi. Sevgi, sadoqat, va o'zini anglashning murakkabligi orqali, asar o'quvchiga insonning ichki dunyosi, orzulari va haqiqiy baxtini qidirishdagi izlanishlarini ko'rsatadi. Aytmatovning tabiat va inson o'rtasidagi simvolik aloqalarni taqdim etish uslubi, "Jamila"ni adabiy jihatdan boy va ma'naviy mazmunli asar sifatida yuqori baholanishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Chingiz Aytmatovning "Jamila" asari, insoniyatning eng chuqur va har doim dolzarb bo‘lgan masalalaridan biri – sevgi va insoniy munosabatlar mavzusini o‘zida mujassam etgan adabiy asardir. Asar orqali Aytmatov nafaqat sevgi haqidagi an'anaviy tushunchalarni yoritib, balki sevgi, sadoqat, baxt va erkinlik kabi qadriyatlarni o‘rgatadi. "Jamila"da, sevgi faqat ikki inson o‘rtasidagi his-tuyg‘ularni ifodalash bilan cheklanmaydi, balki har bir qahramonning ichki dunyosidagi iztiroblar, orzular va o‘zini anglash yo‘lidagi kurashni ham aks ettiradi. Sevgi, o‘z navbatida, faqat shaxsiy hissiyotlar bilan bog‘liq emas, balki ijtimoiy muhit va madaniy qadriyatlar bilan uzviy bog‘langan.

Asarda, Jamila va uning sevgilisi o‘rtasidagi sevgi hikoyasi, o‘ziga xos murakkablikka ega. Ularning o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar, o‘ziga xos ijtimoiy to‘siqlar, erkak va ayol o‘rtasidagi kuchli hissiy aloqalar va o‘z orzulariga erishish istagi bilan shakllanadi. Jamila, o‘zining ichki dunyosini topish, haqiqiy baxtni qidirish uchun kurashadi. Bu kurash orqali Aytmatov, sevgi va sadoqatning o‘zgaruvchan va murakkab xususiyatlarini ko‘rsatadi, shuningdek, insonning o‘zligini topish yo‘lida qanday muhim qadriyatlarni e'tiborga olish zarurligini yoritadi.

Aytmatovning "Jamila" asaridagi tabiat va inson o‘rtasidagi simvolik aloqalar, asar boy badiiy va falsafiy ma’noga ega ekanligini isbotlaydi. Tabiatni faqat tashqi muhit sifatida emas, balki insonning ruhiy va ma'naviy holatining ramzi sifatida ko‘rsatilishi, asarni yanada chuqurroq va murakkabroq qiladi. Asarda tabiatning tasviri, qahramonlarning ichki iztiroblari, sevgi va sadoqatga bo‘lgan ehtiyoji bilan bevosita bog‘liqdir.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, "Jamila" nafaqat sevgi haqidagi an'anaviy tasavvurlarni yoritib, balki insoniy munosabatlar, o‘zini anglash va o‘z orzulariga erishishdagi kurash haqida ham chuqur fikrlarni o‘rtaga tashlaydi. Aytmatovning asari insonning ichki dunyosini va tashqi ijtimoiy sharoitlar bilan bo‘lgan aloqasini o‘rganishda muhim bir o‘rin tutadi. Ushbu asar o‘quvchilarga sevgi va sadoqatning chinakam ma'nolarini tushunishga yordam beradi va insoniyatning haqiqiy baxtni izlash yo‘lidagi abadiy izlanishlariga doimo yangi nuqtai nazardan qarashga ilhom beradi.

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INTRABONE BLOCKADE IN INTERVERTEBRAL HERNIATION

Introduction:*Intervertebral herniation is one of the most common spinal disorders significantly affecting patients' quality of life. Millions of people worldwide suffer from chronic pain syndromes caused by this pathology. The prevalence of intervertebral herniation is increasing, particularly among individuals of working age, making it a pressing medical and socio-economic issue. Chronic pain leads to decreased physical activity, reduced productivity, and psychological distress, further exacerbating patients' overall health status.*
Keywords: *Intrabone blockade, intervertebral herniation, hydrocortisone, lidocaine, pain management.*

Despite the availability of various treatment methods, including pharmacotherapy, physiotherapy, and surgical interventions, their efficacy is not always satisfactory. Many conservative approaches fail to provide long-term relief, while surgical interventions carry risks of complications and prolonged recovery periods. In this context, there is a growing interest in minimally invasive techniques that can offer effective pain relief with fewer side effects.

Intrabone blockades (IBBs) represent one such promising method. This innovative approach targets pain at its source by delivering medications directly to the affected area, offering rapid and sustained relief. Given the limited data on the application of IBBs for intervertebral herniation, this study aims to evaluate their effectiveness, focusing on the combined use of hydrocortisone and lidocaine.

Objective

To assess the impact of intrabone blockades on pain intensity and quality of life in patients with intervertebral herniation.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted at the Andijan State Medical Institute clinic from 2022 to 2023. Sixty patients (40 women and 20 men) aged 30 to 66 years were included. The average duration of the disease was 8.2 ± 6.4 months. The treatment course comprised 10 procedures performed daily over 10 days.

Medications used for the blockade:

Hydrocortisone as the anti-inflammatory agent.

Lidocaine as the anesthetic.

The procedures were performed under ultrasound guidance. Effectiveness was assessed using the Visual Analog Scale (VAS) for pain and a quality-of-life assessment scale.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the patients:

Parameter	Value
Total number of patients	60
Women	40 (66.7%)
Men	20 (33.3%)
Age (mean ± SD)	48.2 ± 9.6 years

Results

After the treatment course, most patients reported significant pain reduction. The average VAS score decreased from 7.8 ± 1.3 to 3.1 ± 0.9. Quality-of-life improvements were observed in 85% of patients. Complaints of moderate pain persisted in only 10% of the participants. No complications related to the procedure were recorded.

Table 2. Dynamics of pain intensity (VAS):

Period	Mean VAS Score
Before treatment	7.8 ± 1.3
After 5 procedures	5.2 ± 1.1
After 10 procedures	3.1 ± 0.9

Table 3. Quality-of-life improvement:

Period	Improvement Percentage
After 10 procedures	85%

Discussion

The results confirm the effectiveness of intrabone blockades in managing pain syndromes caused by intervertebral herniation. Hydrocortisone contributed to reducing inflammation, while lidocaine provided rapid anesthetic relief. The absence of complications indicates the high safety of this method when the technique is properly executed.

This study highlights the potential of IBBs as a minimally invasive technique for pain management in patients with intervertebral herniation. However, it is essential to note that the study had a limited observation period. Further research is required to evaluate the long-term outcomes of this method and its applicability across diverse patient populations.

Conclusion

Intrabone blockades using hydrocortisone and lidocaine are an effective and safe method for treating pain syndromes associated with intervertebral herniation. Further studies are recommended to optimize the treatment approach and expand indications for its use.

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BOKSCHILARNING PSIXOLOGIK TAYYORGARLIGINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada bokschilarning musobaqalarga psixologik tayyorgarligi, ularning ruhiy holati va o‘ziga bo‘lgan ishonchini oshirish usullari tahlil qilingan. Bokschilarning psixologik tayyorgarligi ularga nafaqat jismoniy, balki ruhiy jihatdan ham o‘zini mustahkamlashga yordam beradi, bu esa muvaffaqiyatga erishishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Boks, psixologik tayyorgarlik, irodaviy sifatlar, ruhiy barqarorlik, stressni boshqarish, o‘ziga ishonch.*

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IMPROVING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING OF BOXERS

Annotation: *This article analyzes the psychological preparation of boxers for competitions, their mental state and methods of increasing self-confidence. The psychological training of boxers helps them to strengthen themselves not only physically, but also mentally, which is important in achieving success*

Keywords: *Boxing, psychological training, volitional qualities, mental stability, stress management, self-confidence.*

Bokschining irodaviy sifatlarini rivojlantirish

Irodaviy tayyorgarlikning asosiy vazifasi – sportchini o’z irodasini maksimal safarbar etishga, mashg‘ulotlarda va musobaqalarda oldinga qo’yilgan maqsadga erishish uchun zarur bo’lgan irodaviy sifatlarni namoyon qilishga o’rgatishdir.

Buning uchun shu narsa muhimki, bokschining o’zi o’z irodasini safarbar

qilishga intilishi kerak. Bu intilish quyidagi hollarda: birinchidan, bokschi boks mohiyati va uning jismoniy hamda irodaviy sifatlariga qo’yiladigan talablarni tushunganda va anglaganda: ikkinchidan, unda mashg‘ulotlarga, musobaqalarda muvafaqiyatli qatnishishga bo’lgan faol, barqaror qiziqish hosil qilinganda paydo bo’lishi mumkin.

Bokschilarda irodaviy sifatlarni tarbiyalash uslubikasi sportchilar mashg‘ulotlar

va musobaqalarda qatnashish vaqtida yengib o’tishlari lozim bo’lgan qiyinchiliklar

darajasini asta-sekin oshirib borishni, mashg‘ulot sharoitlarini musobaqalar

sharoitlariga asta-sekin yaqinlashtirishni nazarda tutadi.

Murabbiy bokschining o’sib borayotgan qiyinchiliklarni engib o’tishga bo’lgan

xatti-harakatlarini rag‘batlantirib borishi, buning uchun turli xil usullardan

foydalanishi zarur. U sportchini ishontira olishi, unda mashg‘ulotga va musobaqada qatnashishga nisbatan muhabbat uyg‘otishi, mashg‘ulot va musobaqa natijalari uchun shaxsiy javobgarlik hissini hosil qilishi; unga turli bosqichlardagi tayyorgarlik vazifalarini tushuntirib berishi: sportchining urinishlarini mukofotlashi va texnika, taktika, jismoniy tayyorgarlikdagi o’zgarishlarni ma’qullashi; o’quvchisini xatolari uchun xolisona tanqid qilishi va mashg‘ulotlarda hamda musobaqalardagi chiqishlarda bo’ladigan qiyinchi-liklarni yengib o’tishini istamaganlik uchun jazolashi (masalan, mashg‘ulotlardan chetlatish, musobaqalarda qatnashishga ruxsat bermaslik, jangovar mashqlarni cheklab qo’yish va h.k.) lozim.

Bokschilarning psixologik tayyorgarligini oshirish yo‘llari

Bokschilarning ruhiy tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish uchun maxsus usullar va texnikalar qo‘llaniladi. Quyida ularning eng samaralilari keltirilgan:

1. Vizualizatsiya va mentall mashqlar

Vizualizatsiya – bokschilarning jangni va o‘z harakatlarini tasavvur qilish texnikasi bo‘lib, u jangda muvaffaqiyatli bo‘lishga ruhiy jihatdan yordam beradi. Bokschilar o‘z harakatlari, raqibning zarbalariga javob berish va g‘alaba qozonish jarayonlarini aniq tasavvur qilib, o‘zini jangga tayyorlaydi. Ushbu texnika ularga jang vaqtida tinch va xotirjam bo‘lishni o‘rgatadi.

2. Motivatsiya va o‘ziga ishonchni oshirish

Bokschilarning o‘ziga bo‘lgan ishonchini oshirish va yuqori motivatsiyaga ega bo‘lishi ularga ruhiy jihatdan kuch beradi. Bu uchun ular o‘z oldilariga maqsadlar qo‘yish, yutuqlarini qayd etish va muvaffaqiyatlariga erishishda o‘z kuchlariga ishongan holda harakat qilishlari kerak. Motivatsion mashg‘ulotlar va ruhlantiruvchi gaplar bokschilar uchun ruhiy quvvat manbai bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

3. Diqqatni jamlash texnikalari

Jang vaqtida tez va aniq qaror qabul qilish, raqibning harakatlarini oldindan payqash uchun bokschilarning diqqatni jamlay olish qobiliyati muhimdir. Diqqatni jamlash texnikalari, masalan, diqqatni bir joyga qaratish mashqlari, vizual ob’ektlarga qarab mashq qilish va konsentratsiya o‘yinlari ularga yordam beradi.

4. Ijobiy fikrlash va stressga chidamlilik

Musobaqalardan oldin bokschilar o‘zlariga ijobiy ruhiyatni shakllantirish uchun ijobiy fikrlash texnikalaridan foydalanishadi. O‘z qobiliyatlariga ishonch, muvaffaqiyatga erishish yo‘lidagi ijobiy munosabat ularni jang vaqtida o‘ziga bo‘lgan ishonchni mustahkamlashga yordam beradi. Shuningdek, stressga

chidamlilikni oshirish uchun qiyinchiliklarni yengishga qaratilgan maxsus dasturlar ishlab chiqiladi.

Xulosa

Bokschilarning psixologik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish ularning ruhiy barqarorligini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Buning uchun bokschilarga vizualizatsiya, stressni boshqarish texnikalari, motivatsiya va diqqatni jamlash mashqlari qo‘llaniladi. Psixologik tayyorgarlikni o‘zlashtirgan bokschilar o‘zlarini janglarda yanada qudratli va o‘ziga ishongan holda namoyon etadilar, bu esa ularning muvaffaqiyatli bo‘lish imkoniyatlarini oshiradi.

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SHOIR LIRIK SHE'RIYATIDA XABAR MAVZUSIDAGI G‘AZAL VA BAYTLAR MAZMUNI HAQIDA

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Turkiy adabiyot tarixi, xususan, o‘zbek adabiyotida Alisher Navoiyning o‘rni beqiyosligi, ulug‘ shoirning g‘azallari, ulardagi badiiy tasvir, lirikasidagi obrazlar hamda ularning talqinlari borasida ko‘plab tadqiqot ishlari olib borilganligi, Navoiy lirikasi o‘zining mavzu yo‘nalishi, obrazlar olamining xilma-xilligi, yuksak badiiyati haqida fikrlar ilgari surilgan.*
Kalit so‘zlar: *G‘azalchilik, irfoniy, rindona, xabarchi, mashuqa, istiora.*

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ON THE CONTENT OF GHAZAL AND VERSES ON THE TOPIC OF MESSAGE IN THE POET'S LYRIC POETRY

Abstract: *This article presents ideas about the history of Turkic literature, in particular the incomparable role of Alisher Navoi in Uzbek literature, the fact that numerous research studies have been conducted on the great poet's ghazals, their artistic depiction, the images in his lyrics, and their interpretations, as well as the thematic direction, diversity of the world of images, and high artistry of Navoi's lyrics.*
Keywords*: Ghazal poetry, mystic, rindona, messenger, mistress, metaphor*

Mutaxassislarning fikricha, Navoiy hazratlarining “G‘azalda uch kishi tavridir ul nav'” deb boshlanadigan qit'asida forsigo‘y ustozlari: Amir Xusrav Dehlaviy, Hofiz Sheroziy va Abdurahmon Jomiy nomlarini tilga olib, o‘z g‘azallarining yaratilishida bu ijodkorlar ko‘osatgan ta'sirni alohida e'tirof etadi. G‘azallaridagi irfoniy-ma'rifiy, ishqiy va rindona mavzular badiiy talqinining ildizlariga ishora qiladi.[Sirojiddinov Sh. 2019]

Ulug‘ shoir lirikasida ko‘p uchraydigan obrazlardan biri qosid – xabarchi timsolidir. Ma'lumki, Sharq she'riyatida qosid ikki inson o‘rtasidagi vositachi – ularning xabarini bir-biriga yetkazuvchi timsol sifatida talqin qilinadi va shoirlarning xabar mavzusidagi she'rlarining asosiy obrazi sanaladi. Xabar mavzusidagi she'rlarda nafaqat ma'shuqa, balki qosid xususidagi qarashlar ham oydinlashadi. Ulug‘ shoirlar o‘z she'rlarida komillik, o‘z va o‘zlikni anglash sirlariga e'tibor qaratar ekanlar, ayni paytda oshiq va qosidga doir haqiqatlardan keng bahs yuritishgan, oshiq va qosidni bir-biriga bog‘liq holda talqin qilishgan. Zero, qosid oshiqning ishq yo‘lida yuksalishi borasida muhim o‘rin tutadi, ya'ni ma'shuqa vasliga etishish yo‘lida uchraydigan qiyinchiliklar va iztiroblarni qosid etkazgan xabar orqali engib chiqadi, bu jarayonda ishq sinovlaridan muvaffaqiyatli

o‘tish borasida tajriba orttiradi, ma'shuqasi timsolida Yaratganni taniydi, komillikka erishadi.

Mumtoz adabiyotdagi kabi Hazrat Navoiy g‘azaliyotida ham ma'shuqa ko‘p hollarda ishq va ilohiy sirlar egasi – Husni mutlaq sifatida talqin etiladi. Ma'lum ma'noda oshiqni ana sirlardan ogoh etish vazifasini qosid bajaradi. Mumtoz she'riyatimizda ishq qiynoqlaridan zorlangan, ba'zan xasta, ba'zan telba, gohida o‘zini butkul unutgan oshiq tasviri qosid timsoli vositasida yanada yuksak badiiyat bilan ifodalangan. Bunday tasvir bilan bog‘liq o‘rinlarda his-tuyg‘ular, ichki kechinmalar ifodasiga alohida urg‘u beriladi.

Hazrat Navoiyning “Badoe' ul-bidoya” devonida 535-raqami bilan qayd etilgan g‘azalni qarab chiqamiz:

Subh etkurdi sabo gulbargi xandon mujdasin,
Yo ko‘ngul topti Masih anfosidin jon mujdasin.

Sabo tongda kulib turuvchi ma'shuqa xabarini keltirdi, bu go‘yoki oshiq ko‘ngli Masih (Iso) nafaslaridan jon xabarini topganga o‘xshaydi.

Bir qaraganda, baytda oddiy hayotiy voqea aks etgandek tuyuladi: oshiqning tongda yordan xabar – maktub olishi go‘yo uning ko‘ngliga Iso Masih nafaslaridan jon xabari etganga o‘xshatilgan. Aslida chuqurroq nazar tashlasak, unda tasavvufiy ohanglarni sezish qiyin emas. Chunonchi tasavvufda solikning maqsadi Alloh tajalliysiga, ya'ni ma'shuqa vasliga erishish sanaladi. Baytda keltirilgan *gulbargi xandon – kulib turuvchi ma'shuqa* birikmasi Allohning mazharidir. Sabo oshiq – solikka Yordan xabar etkazuvchi qosidni ifodalagan. Shunisi ahamiyatliki, oshiq yor xabarini tongda olyapti. Bunda ham tasavvufiy ma'no bor: vasl istab ishq yo‘liga kirgan va yordan xabarsizlik, ya'ni Allohni tanish baxtidan mosuvolik hajr tuni bilan ifodalanadi. Yordan, ya'ni Allohdan solikning darak topishi o‘sha tunning tongiga o‘xshaydi. Baytning ikkinchi misrasida Allohning xabarini bandalariga etkazuvchi payg‘ambar Iso Masih nomining keltirilishi ham bu fikrni tasdiqlaydi. Diniy manbalarda rivoyat qilinishicha, Alloh har bir payg‘ambariga bandalarini ishontirish uchun muayyan bir sifat yoki narsa beradi, jumladan, Sulaymon payg‘ambarga uzuk, Muso payg‘ambarga aso bergan bo‘lsa, Yusuf payg‘ambarga tushni ta'birlash, Iso payg‘ambarga hatto nafasi bilan o‘likni tiriltira oladigan tabiblik xislatini beradi. Shoir ana shu jihatlarni nazarda tutib, tongda saboning yor xabarini keltirganligini oshiqning ko‘ngli Iso Masih – payg‘ambar, ya'ni Allohning xabarchisi nafaslaridan jon xabarini topganga o‘xshatyapti. Yordan xabarsiz – jonsiz ko‘ngilga Iso nafaslaridan jon baxsh etuvchi xabar kelganligi solikning Allohni taniy boshlaganiga ishora qilinyapti. Demak, baytda xabar va uni etkazuvchi qosid mavzusi etakchilik qilyapti. Baytda talmeh san'atidan – ijodkorga tarixiy yo afsonaviy voqealarga, masallar, mashhur asarlar va qahramonlar obraziga ishora qilish va shu yo‘l bilan o‘z fikrini mo‘jaz holda kuchaytirish uchun imkoniyat tug‘diruvchi san'atdan[Y.Ishoqov. 2006] foydalanilgan.

Ikkinchi baytda bu fikr yanada rivojlantiriladi:

Yo falak berdi yig‘i ko‘r aylagan Ya'qubning
Ko‘zlari ochilmoq uchun mohi Kan'on mujdasin.

Baytni to‘g‘ri tahlil qilish uchun unda keltirilgan Ya'qub so‘zi va mohi Kan'on birikmasining ma'nolarini ochiqlashtirib olamiz. Muqaddas diniy kitoblardan ma'lumki, Ya'qub alayhissalom Ishoq payg‘ambarning o‘g‘li, Yusuf payg‘ambarning otasi bo‘lgan. Yusuf uning o‘n ikki o‘g‘lidan eng sevimlisi bo‘lgan. Yusufning hayoti tarixi Qur'onning 111 oyatdan iborat “Yusuf” surasida bayon qilingan bo‘lib, Qur’onda 27 marta zikr qilingan. Qur’onda aytilishicha, Yusufning ko‘ylagi Ya'qub alayhissalomning yuziga tekkach, uning ko‘zlari ochiladi. Shoir baytda yuqoridagi diniy afsonaga ishora qilib, Alloh irodasi bilan falakning o‘zi o‘g‘li dog‘ida ko‘zi ko‘r bo‘lib qolgan Ya'qubga ko‘zlari ochilishi uchun mohi Kan'on – Kan'on oyi, ya'ni Yusuf xabarini berganligini badiiy tasvirlagan. Bu baytda ham xabar mavzusi etakchilik qilgan.

Ulug‘ shoir baytda talmeh san'atining ikki turidan, ya'ni ochiq talmeh (Ya'qub) va yashirin talmeh (mohi Kan'on – Yusuf payg‘ambar sifatlaridan biri)dan mahorat bilan foydalangan. Shuningdek, baytdagi *yig‘i-ko‘r-ko‘z* hamda *falak, moh* so‘zlari vositasida ikki marta tanosib san'ati ham vujudga kelgan.

Uchinchi baytda ishq yo‘liga kirgan oshiqning asosiy maqsadi bayon qilingan:

Ne guli xandon, ne Isodur, ne Yusuf mujdasi,
Topti bir mahjur o‘lar holatda jonon mujdasin.

Darhaqiqat, ishq shunday ilohiy tuyg‘uki, uning hijroni sinovlarida toblangan oshiq uchun barcha dunyoviy narsalarning ahamiyati yo‘qoladi. Yor hajri mashaqqatlari zahmatini chekkan oshiq holi ma'lum ma'noda yuksaladi, ishqning muayyan darajasiga erishadi. Endi u uchun bu dunyo bilan bog‘liq ashyolar: kulib ochilgan gulning, Isoning jonbaxsh, Yusufning ko‘r ko‘zni ochishga qodir xabari ham oshiq uchun o‘z qiymatini yo‘qotgan. Chunki bulardan muayyan vaqt yiroqda qolgan oshiq o‘lar chog‘ida jonon – Ma'shuqi mutlaq xabarini topdi. Baytda shoir talmeh (Iso, Yusuf) va istiora (guli xandon – kulgan gul, ya'ni ma'shuqa) san'atlaridan foydalangan.

To‘rtinchi baytda xabar mo‘'jizasi, qudrati haqida so‘z boradi:

G‘uncha erdim g‘am elidin, to‘ng‘a sig‘mon g‘unchadek,
To sabo etkurdi ul sarvi xiromon mujdasin.

Baytda hijron va ayriliq azobidan qovrilib, o‘zini g‘am shamolida qolgan g‘unchaga qiyoslagan lirik qahramonning tong shabadasi o‘sha tik qomatli yor xabarini etkazganidan so‘ng g‘unchadek to‘nga sig‘maganligini, ya'ni umid g‘unchasi ochilib, gulga aylangani tasvirlangan. Ya'ni oldingi baytlarda bayon qilingan xabar mavzusi bunda ham davom ettirilgan. Xabar, ayniqsa, yor xabarining qudrati shundayki, u g‘unchani gulga aylantira oladi. Baytda tashbeh *(g‘unchadek to‘nga sig‘maslik)* va tashxis *(saboning yor xabarini keltirishi)* san'atlari qo‘llangan.

Keyingi baytda yor xabarchisi bilan quyosh xabarchisi – tong eli o‘zaro bir-biriga o‘xshatilgan:

Hajr aro, ey payk, agar sen noma etkursang, ne tong
Tong eli har kun berur xurshidi tobon mujdasin.

Har bir kunning, aksariyat hollarda, tong eli bilan boshlanishi tabiiy hol. Shoir ana shu holdan foydalanib, baytning ikkinchi misrasida tong elini quyosh xabarchisi

sifatida tasvirlab, birinchi misradagi fikrni, ya'ni hajrning qora tunida xabarchining ma'shuqadan xabar keltirishini hayotiy misol bilan dalillagan va mumtoz she'riyatimizda *tamsil* deb ataladigan san'atni qo‘llagan[Mardanov R. 2023].

Shu o‘rinda tamsil san'ati haqida qisqacha to‘xtalib o‘tishni lozim topdik:

Mumtoz adabiyotimizga doir manbalarda tamsil san'atiga quyidagicha ta'rif beriladi:

Tamsil (ar. تمثيل– misol keltirish, dalillash) – mumtoz adabiyotdagi she'riy san'at, she'rda ifoda etilgan fikrni hayotiy misollar yordamida dalillash, tasdiqlash, izohlash[D.Quronov. 2013].

Ko‘rinadiki, yuqoridagi baytda tamsiliy munosabat mazkur bog‘lanishning sababiy ildiziga ishora qiluvchi *ne tong* so‘zi vositasida yuzaga chiqqan. *Baytda, shuningdek, payk (xabarchi), noma, mujda* so‘zlari tanosib san'atini yuzaga keltirgan.

Keyingi baytda ham xabar mavzusi davom ettiriladi:

Naqdi jon berdim, musulmonlar, uyatlig‘men hanuz,
To eshittim paykdin ul nomusulmon mujdasin.

Mumtoz she'riyatimizda oshiqqa nisbatan o‘z befarqligi bilan zulm va jafo qiluvchi yor ko‘pincha nomusulmon sifati bilan ifodalanadi. Chunki musulmon axloqida musulmonning boshqa bir musulmonga zulm qilishi qattiq qoralanadi. Aynan shu sababli ulug‘ shoir baytda ushbu so‘zdan foydalanadi: lirik qahramon xabarchidan ul nomusulmon yor xabarini eshitganida, jonini naqd berganini aytib, bu ishidan musulmonlar oldida hanuz uyatda ekanligini ta'kidlayapti.

G‘azal maqta'si ko‘tarinki kayfiyat, baxtli kelajakka umid ohangini ifoda etadi:

Ey Navoiy, shomi hijron yig‘larim daf' o‘ldikim,
Subh etkurdi sabo gulbargi xandon mujdasin.

Maqta'da shoir – lirik qahramon o‘ziga o‘zi xitob qilib, hijron shomida yig‘lashlari tugaganligini, bunga sabab sabo tongda xushchaqchaq ma'shuqa xabarini keltirgani ekanligini ta'kidlayapti. Baytda uch o‘rinda tazod *(shom-hijron, yig‘lar-xandon, daf' o‘lmoq-etkurmoq)* san'ati qo‘llangan. Shuningdek, g‘azal *radd ul-matla'*, ya'ni matla'ni qaytarish san'atining go‘zal namunasi sanaladi.

Ulug‘ shoir lirik she'riyatida xabar mavzusidagi g‘azal va baytlar mazmuni haqida quyidagi xulosalarga kelish mumkin, Navoiyshunoslarimiz ulug‘ shoir g‘azallarini mavzusiga ko‘ra shartli ravishda quyidagicha tasnif qiladilar: hamd g‘azallar, na't g‘azallar, oshiqona (ishqiy mavzudagi) g‘azallar, orifona (tasavvufiy-falsafiy mavzudagi) g‘azallar, axloqiy-ta'limiy mavzudagi g‘azallar, ijtimoiy mavzudagi g‘azallar, rindona g‘azallar, tabiat tasviri aks etgan g‘azallar, hajviy mavzudagi g‘azallar. Ko‘rinadiki, ushbu tasnifga xabar mavzusidagi g‘azallar kiritilmagan. Bizningcha, bu mavzusidagi g‘azallar ham oshiqona g‘azallar sirasiga kiritilgan va tadqiqotchilar uchun ularni alohida tasnif qilishga ehtiyoj sezilmagan.

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XORAZM MILLIY TABIAT BOG'INING EKOTURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDAGI AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada Xorazm milliy tabiat bog'i to'g'risida ma'lumotlar berilgan. Milliy bog'da yovvoyi hayvonlar, qushlar va noyob dorivor o'simliklarni saqlab qolish tufayli kelajak avlodga ona tabiatni sofligicha yetkazish va ekoturizmni rivojlantirish maqsad qilinganligi maqolada bayon qilingan.*
Kalit so'zlar: *milliy tabiat bog', ekoturizm, atrof-muhit, ekotizim, flora, fauna*

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IMPORTANCE OF THE KHOREZM NATIONAL NATURE PARK IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOTOURISM

Abstract. *This article provides information about the Khorezm National Nature Park. The article stated that due to the preservation of wild animals, birds and rare medicinal plants in the National Park, the goal was to bring native nature to the future generation to its purity and promote ecotourism.*
Key words: *national Nature Park, ecotourism, environment, ecosystem, flora, fauna*

Xorazm milliy tabiat bog'i O'zbekistonning Xorazm viloyatida joylashgan bo'lib, tabiiy, madaniy va ekologik jihatdan muhum hududlardan biri hisoblanadi. Xorazm millliy tabiat bog'i noyob flora va fauna turlariga ega. Ushbu hudud ekoturizmi orqali xalqaro va mahalliy sayyohlarni mintaqaning tabiiy boyliklari bilan tanishtirish imkonini beradi.

Xorazm viloyati O'zbekistonnning shimoliy-g'arbida, Amudaryoning quyi qismida joylashgan. Xorazm viloyati hududi Turon pasttekisligining shimoliy qismida bo'lib, qadimgi Amudaryo yoyilma(deltasi)si chap qirg'og'ini bir qismi va o'ng qirg'og'ida Qizilqumning biroz qismini egallagan. Ushbu hudud

O’zbekistondagi turizm jadal rivojlanayotgan mintaqalardan hisoblanadi. Mintaqada turizmning turli ko’rinishlari rivojlanib bormoqda. [3]

Ekoturizm turizmning muhim qismi bo’lib, tabiiy muhitni zarar yetkazmasdan tadqiq qilish va zavqlanish imkonini beradi va sayyohlarning ekologik ong va madaniyatini oshirishga yordam beradi. Ekologik turizm (ekoturizm) turizmning yangi va yosh yo'nalishi bo'lishiga qaramasdan, o'sish sur'ati boshqa turistik tarmoqlardan 2-3 barobar jadal kechmoqda. Shu bilan birga, turizm sohasida ekoturizmning ulushi 15-20% ni tashkil etib, bu ko'rsatkich yildan yilga kengayib bormoqda. Ekoturizmning maqsadi turizm orqali hozirgi va kelajak avlodlarning ekologik xavfsizligi va barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlashdir. Shu jihatdan, ekoturizm "yashil" iqtisodiyotning muhim yo'nalishi sifatida iqtisodiy o'sishga xizmat qiladi.[2]

Xorazm milliy tabiat bog’i O’zbekistonning ekologik turizm sohasida muhim ro’l o’ynaydi. Bu hudud o’zining boy tabiati flora va faunasi shuningdek, madaniy va tarixiy merosi bilan ajralib turadi. Milliy bog’ nafaqat ekoturizmni rivojlantirish balki madaniy merosni targ’ib qilish, iqtisodiy faollikni oshirish va atrof-muhitni himoya qilishda muhim ahamiyatga egadir.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019 yil 14 dekabrdagi “Xorazm milliy tabiat bog‘ini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida"gi qaroriga asosan Amudaryo deltasida tabiiy to‘qay resurslarini muhofaza qilish, ularni qayta tiklash hamda Xorazm viloyatidagi cho‘l ekotizimlarini saqlash va viloyatda ekoturizmni yanada rivojlantirish maqsadida “Xorazm milliy tabiat bog‘i” tashkil qilingan.

Xorazm milliy tabiat bog‘i — Xorazm viloyati hududida joylashgan qo‘riqlanadigan hududlar majmuasi hisoblanadi. Hududlarning umumiy maydoni 21687,5 gektarni tashkil etib, ular Tuproqqal’a (19538,8 ga), Urganch (197,5 ga), Xiva (1163 ga), Xonqa (45 ga) va Yangibozor (743,2 ga) tumanlaridan joy olgan. Amudaryo deltasida tabiiy to'qay resurslarini ishlab chiqarish va ularni qayta tiklash hamda Xorazm viloyatidagi cho'l ekotizimlarini saqlab qolish va ekoturizmni yanada yaxshilash maqsadida hamda, Xorazm viloyatining Urganch, Xonqa, Xiva, Yangibozor va Hazorasp viloyat tumanlaridagi davlat tabiatni saqlash uchun umumiy maydoni 21687,5 gektar bo'lgan Xorazm milliy tabiat bog'i tashkil etilgan. Milliy bog' Xorazmda « Qizil kitob » ga kiritilgan yovvoyi hayvonlar, qushlar va noyob dorivor o'simliklarni saqlab qolish, qayta quvvatlantirish viloyatning ekoturizmini yaxshilash va kelajak avlodga ona tabiatni sofligicha qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida tashkil topgan hisoblanadi.[1]

Xorazm milliy tabiat bog’i florasi juda boy va xilma-xil bo‘lib, uni muhofaza qilish va o‘rganish bog’ xodimlarining asosiy vazifalaridan biridir. Mintaqada, saksovul dalalari, to‘qay o‘rmonlari, qum o‘simliklari mavjud. Bog’da, qamish, qora saksovul, to‘qay o‘simliklari, ho‘l tuzli botqoqlarning holofitlari, qattiq gipsdan qilingan qumli tekisliklarning ikki qavatli o‘simliklari kabi 13 dan ortiq o‘simlik turlari ro‘yxatga olingan. Daryo bo’yidagi to‘qayzorlarda, yovvoyi cho‘chqa, to‘qay mushugi, bo‘rsiq, silovsin, chiyabo‘ri kabi qator sut emizuvchilar, qirg‘ovul, qizilishton, zarg‘aldoq , haqqush kabi qushlar va har xil sudralib yuruvchilarni uchratish mumkin. Umurtqali hayvonlardan toloy tovushqoni, tulki,

qum mushugi, chiyabo‘ri, har xil kemiruvchilarni ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Xorazm viloyati hududida yashovchi va viloyat hududa uchib o‘tuvchi quyidagi hayvon, baliqlardan orol bakrasi (bakra), amudaryo kichik va katta kurak burunlari, turkiston mo‘ylovdori, orol mo‘ylovdori, turkiston laqqachasi, orol sulaymon balig‘i, orol tikanagi (shipovka) va qushlardan saqaqush, kichik va sariq oqqo‘ton, turkiston oq va qora laylagi, turnalarning hamma turi, marmar churrak, oqbosh o‘rdak, oq peshonali kichik g‘oz, suv qiyg‘iri uchraydi.Hayvonlardan qoraquloq va buxoro xonguli "Qizil kitob” ga kiritilgan.

Yangibozor tumanidagi Amudaryo sohilida noyob va yo'qolib ketayotgan hayvon va qushlarni asrash va ko'paytirish bo'yicha pitomnik tashkil qilinib, uning davolash 3,5 gektar tabiiy to'qayzor temir panjara bilan o'rnatildi. Bu yerda Buxoro bug'usi, Jayron va boshqa noyob hayvonlarni sun'iy ravishdagi ko'paytirish ishlab chiqarish. Ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini olib borish uchun materiallar – texnika bazasi tashkil qilish. Ushtom piyda chet el grantlari va olimlarni jalb qilgan holda tabiatni yaratish imkonini yaratadi. Pitomnik binosida 50 kishiga mo'ljallangan o'quv seminar zali, laboratoriya, va boshqa joylar mavjud.Tabiat bog‘i Davlat ekologiya qo‘mitasining tarkibiy bo‘linmasi hisoblanadi.[1]

Xorazm o’zining qadimiy shaharlari Xiva, Qo’shko’pir va boshqa tarixiy joylari bilan mashhur. Bog’ning bu hududga yaqinligi sayyohlarni jalb qilishda qo’shimcha afzallik beradi. Bu esa tarixiy va ekologik turizmni uyg’unlashtirish imkonini yaratadi. Tabiat bog’i ekoturizmni rivojlantirish uchun noyob imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Turistlar tabiatning go’zalligidan bahramand bo’lib, o’simliklar va hayvonlar dunyosini o’rganishda, toza havoda dam olishlari mumkin. Bu sog’lom turmush tarzini targ’ib qilish va tabiatni asrashni rivojlantirishda muhumdir. Tabiat bog’i atrofida turizm infratuzilmasini yaratish ya’ni mehmonxonalar, restoranlar, ekskursiya xizmatlarini rivojlantirish lozim. Ushbu hududda sayyohlar piyoda yoki velosipedda sayohat qilishi, qushlarni kuzatishi, va tabiat qo’ynida hordiq chiqarishi va toza havodan bahramand bo’lishlari mumkin.

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PSIXOSOMATIK KASALLIK GURUHIGA KIRUVCHI OSHQAZON VA O‘N IKKI BARMOQLI ICHAK YARASINI PSIXOLOGIK JIHATDAN TADQIQ QILINISHI

Annatatsiya*: Mazkur maqolada psixosomatika kasallik turiga kiruvchi, oshqazon yarasi va o‘n ikki barmoqli ichak kasalliklarini keltirib chiqaruvchi psixologik omillar va o‘rganilganligi haqida ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.*

Kalit so‘z: *Psixosomatika, psixologiya, oshqazon yarasi, o‘n ikki barmoqli ichak yarasi, emotsional holatlar, psixologik omillar.*

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PSYCHOSOMATIC STUDY OF GASTRIC AND DUODENAL ULCERS IN THE PSYCHOSOMATIC DISEASE GROUP

Annotation: *This article contains information about the psychological factors that cause stomach ulcers and duodenal diseases, which belong to the type of psychosomatic diseases.*

Key words: *Psychosomatics, psychology, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, emotional states, psychological factors.*

Bugungi kunda psixosomatik kasalliklarni o‘rganilish tarixiga nazar solsak juda ko‘plab mutaffakkur olimlar asarlarida bu haqida aytib o‘tganlariga guvoh bo‘lamiz. Psixosomatika tushunchasi deyarli 200 yil oldin ilmiy qo‘llanib boshlangan, garchi uni aniq bir shaklda sharhlash imkoni bo‘lmasa-da. Yunon falsafasida ruh va ruhning tanaga ta‘siri haqida juda keng tarqalgan fikr bor edi ‘‘Harmid’’ dialogida Aflotun Sokratga bosh og‘rig‘idan aziyat chekkan bir yigit haqida gapirib berdi: ‘‘agar u ko‘zlari bilan yaxshi bo‘lsa, u ham yaxshi bo‘ladi, agar u bosh bilan yaxshi bo‘lsa, u butun tanaga yaxshi bo‘ladi va tanani ruhsiz davolash mumkin emas. Chunki hamma narsa yurakdan chiqadi ham yaxshi, ham yomon, ham tanada, ham butun insonda... Va ruhni maxsus shifobaxsh suhbatlar bilan davolash kerak..».

Ibn Sino kasalliklarning kelib chiqishi asab tizimiga bog‘liq, g‘azab, qo‘rquv, qattiq siqilish organizmni holsizlantirib, bunga sabab bo‘lishini aytgan. Ibn Sinoning organizm faoliyatini boshqarishda asab tizimining ahamiyati haqidagi ta’limoti Yevropa olimlari tomonidan XX asr boshlarida yaratilgan nervizm ta’limotiga juda o‘xshab ketadi[1].

Psixosomatik guruhiga kiruvchi kasalliklar hozirgi davrda o‘ganish dolzarb masalalardan biridir. JSST ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, somatik shifokorlar kabinetlariga

tashrif buyuradigan barcha bemorlarning 38 dan 42 foizigacha psixosomatik bemorlar guruhiga kiradi. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash kerakki, psixosomatik yo'nalish mustaqil tibbiy soha emas - bu kasallikka olib kelgan sabablarning xilma-xilligini hisobga oladigan yondashuv.

Hozirgi davrda o'tkir va surunkali asab buzilishlaridan so'ng rivojlanadigan oshqozon-ichak sohasidagi buzilishlarga ta'rif berish uchun turli atamalar taklif qilingan: «abdominal ipoxondriya», «abdominal depressiya», «psixogen gastrointestinal sindrom», «somatogen depressiya» va hokazo

Oshqozon-ichak sistemasi faoliyati buzilganda nevropatolog yoki psixologga murojaat qilishmaydi. Buni tushunish mumkin, albatta, chunki odamlarning tasavvurida «oshqozon miyadan uzoqda joylashgan va ularning bir-biriga aloqasi yo'q». O'tgan asrning boshlarida mashxur nevrolog olimlardan biri«Dispepsiyalaming 70 foizi hissiy zo'riqishga bo'g'liq», degan edi[Shtryumpel A., 1902]. Ovqat hazm qilishning funksional buzilishlari, abdominalgiyalar, umumiy holsizlik, ishtahaning pasayishi kabi simptomlar, xuddi bosh og'rig'i va bosh aylanishi kabi nevrasteniyaning asosiy simptomlaridir[Silverberg M., 2002].

Psixosomatik tibbiyot muammolarini rivojlanishiga quyidagi ilmiy maktablar katta hissa qo'shgan:

1. Amerikada psixoanalitik tushunchalar asosida psixosomatikaning nazariy asoslarini ishlab chiqilgan (F. Aleksandr, X.F. Dunbar, I. Vays va G. Engel);
2. Germaniyada psixosomatikaning falsafiy asoslarini tadqiq qilgan (V.Von Krehl, fon Vayszaker, fon Bergman);
3. Rassiyada psixosomatik kasalliklarni o'rganish I.P.Pavlov ta'limotiga asoslangan (Pavlov oliy nerv faoliyati to'g'risida)[2].

Psixosomatik qayg'uning og'irlik markazi har doim inson ongida organizmning hayoti uchun eng zaif va muhim bo'lgan organdir. "Organni tanlash" stressli vaziyatlarda parchalanish kuchayib borayotgani sababli zararli ta'sir ko'rsatadigan himoya va moslashuvchan mexanizmlarning ustun yo'nalishini ko'rsatadi.

Organni tanlashda tashabbus har doim hissiy po'stloq osti apparatlarga ta'sir qiluvchi dasturlangan aloqalarga tegishli bo'lib, stressli vaziyatda muayyan organlarning ishtirok etish darajasini dasturlashtiradi. Hissiy qo'zg'alishning periferiyasiga erishish uchun qanday effektor yo'li afzalroq bo'lishi, yakuniy tahlilda, ma'lum bir hissiyotning xususiyatlariga, odamning asab konstitutsiyasining xususiyatlariga va uning butun hayotiga bog'liq.

Oshqozon yarasi aqliy va fiziologik omillarning o'zaro ta'siri natijasi bo'lgan klassik psixosomatik kasalliklarni anglatadi. Mahalliy va umumiy mexanizmlar ishtirok etadi. Birinchisi, gastroduodenal zonaning tartibga solish funktsiyalarining buzilishi, vosita buzilishlari va shilliq qavatning qarshiligining pasayishi. Umumiy - psixo-emotsional stressning yuqori darajasi.

Aynan inson psixikasi sodir bo'layotgan salbiy o'zgarishlar uning tanasida ham ahamiyatli oqibatlarni yuzaga keltirib, bu turli psixosomatik kasalliklarda namoyon bo'ladi. Psixosomatik kasalliklar insonni ruhiy iztiroblar, doimiy charchoq, emotsiyalarning muvozanatlashmaganligi va shu kabi sabablar natijasida

paydo bo‘lib, bunga oshqazon va o‘n ikki barmoqli ichak yarasi kasalliklarini keltirish o‘rinli. Bu toifadagi bemorlarga malakali to‘liq yordam ko‘rsatish faqat maxsus tibbiy choralar bilan cheklanib qolishi kerak emas. Qiyinchilikni boshdan kechirayotgan bemor davolanishning barcha bosqichlarida yetarli psixologik yordam va psixologik qo‘llab-quvvatlovga muhtoj. Faqat tananing fiziologik jarayonlariga qaratilgan tibbiy usullar bilan tiklanish va reabilitatsiyaga erishish mumkin emas.

Oshqazon va o‘n ikki barmoqli ichak yarasi tashxisli bemorlarda emotsional holatlarining o‘ziga xosligini o‘rgangan xorij olimlaridan F.Aleksander. V.X.Vasilenko, A.L.Grebenev, A.A.Sheptulin, V.T.Ivashkin, Ye.K.Baranskaya, V.V.Marilov va boshqalar tomonidan o‘rganilgan. Mamlakatimiz psixologlaridan G‘.Shoumarov, E.G‘oziyev, B.Qodirov, V.Karimova, Z.Nishonova, Z.Ibodullayev, Sh.Baratovlar salomatlik psixologiyasi, psixofiziologiya, psixogigiena, tibbiy psixologiya, turli sohalarda psixologik xizmat masalalari bo‘yicha, shuningdek, D.Urazbayeva, M.Karamyan, D.Ilxamovalar turli xil kasalliklarda bemorlar psixikasining o‘zgarish holatlarini tadqiq qilganlar[3].

Demak, yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib xulosa qilar ekanmiz, insonlarning ijobiy emotsiya holatlarda bo‘lishi, insonlardagi kasalliklarni paydo bo‘lishini oldini oluvchi omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun har bir inson ijobiy kayfiyatda bo‘lishi asosiy o‘rinda turishi lozim. Psixosomatik kasallik turiga kiruvchi oshqazon va o‘n ikki barmoqli ichak yarasi kasalliklarni psixologik jihatlarini o‘rganish muhim ahamiyatga egadir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati.

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BADIIY NUTQ USLUBINING O‘ZIGA XOS LUG‘AVIY VA GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: *Til materialini qamrab olish imkoniyatining kengligi, umumxalq tilida mavjud bo‘lgan barcha lug‘aviy birliklarning hamda boshqa vazifaviy uslub unsurlarining ishtirok etaverishi va ularning muhim bir vazifaga - estetik vazifani bajarishga xizmat qilishini badiiy nutq uslubining o‘ziga xos xususiyatidir.*

Kalit so’zlar: *Nutq uslublari, til, nutq,so‘zlashuv uslubi, publitsistik uslub, badiiy uslub, ilmiy uslub, rasmiy uslubdir.*

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DICTIONARY AND GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF THE ARTISTIC SPEECH STYLE

Annotatsiya: *The wide coverage of the language material, the presence of all lexical units and other elements of the functional style that are present in the national language, and the fact that they perform an important aesthetic function is a characteristic feature of the artistic style of speech.*

Keywords: *Speech styles, language, speech, colloquial style, journalistic style, art style, scientific style, official style*

O‘zbekiston istiqlol tufayli milliy o‘zlik, milliy iftixor, milliy ma’naviyat, milliy an’analarimiz o‘zining asl ma’nosiga, mazmun mundarijasiga, mohiyat va qadriyatiga ega bo‘ldi.Tilimizni har tomonlama taraqqiy ettirish davlat siyosati darajasiga ko‘tarildi, uning davlat tili maqomi yanada mustahkamlandi[1]. O`zbekiston Rerspublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyev 2020-yil 10-aprel kuni “O‘zbek tili bayrami kunini belgilash to‘g‘risida” qonunni imzoladi. Qonunga muvofiq, 21-oktabr O‘zbek tili bayrami kuni etib belgilandi. Ushbu qonun rasmiy e’lon qilingan kundan e’tiboran kuchga kirdi[2].

Mustaqillik sharofati O´zbekiston Respublikasining “Ta’lim to‘g‘risida”, “Davlat tili haqida”gi qonunlari hamda “Kadrlar tayyorlash Milliy dasturi”da respublikadagi oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ona tili va o‘zbek tilini ikkinchi til (davlat tili) sifatida o‘qitish yuzasidan juda ko‘p islohotlar amalga oshdi va bugungi kunda yanada takomillashtirish ko‘zda tutilgan.

Til kishilik jamiyatida fikr almashish, aloqa aralashuvining eng asosiy vositasidir. U yozma va og‘zaki nutq jarayonida o‘z ijtimoiy vazifasini bajaradi. Nutqning adabiy va shevalarga xos ko‘rinishlari bor. Adabiy nutq so‘z san’atkorlari – yozuvchilar, shoirlar, olimlar tomonidan ishlangan, qat’iy me’yorlarga ega bo‘lgan nutq ko‘rinishidir. Adabiy nutqda har bir so‘z va qo‘shimchaning talaffuzi, imlosi, qo‘llanilishi, ma’nolari aniq me’yorlar bilan chegaralangan. Bu me’yorlarni buzish qo‘pol xato sanaladi. Odatda barcha o‘qitish ishlari, matbuot xabarlari, rasmiy yozishmalar, hujjatlar adabiy tilda amalga oshiriladi. Maktab, kasb-hunar kollej, litseylarning rusiyzabon guruhlarida adabiy nutq me’yorlari o ‘rgatiladi, bilim va ko‘nikmalarni shakllantiradi.

Adabiy tilning muayyan sohadagi muloqot uchun moslashtirilgan, bir qator o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan farqlanib turadigan ko‘rinishlari- **nutq uslublari** mavjud, ya’ni so‘zlashuv uslubi, publitsistik uslub, badiiy uslub, ilmiy uslub, rasmiy uslubdir.

Til materialini qamrab olish imkoniyatining kengligi, umumxalq tilida mavjud bo‘lgan barcha lug‘aviy birliklarning hamda boshqa vazifaviy uslub unsurlarining ishtirok etaverishi va ularning muhim bir vazifaga - estetik vazifani bajarishga xizmat qilishini badiiy nutq uslubining o‘ziga xos xususiyati deb qarash kerak bo‘ladi. Badiiy uslubning muhim xususiyatlari bo‘yicha S.Karimov tadqiqotlar olib borgan. Uning “O‘zbek tilining badiiy uslubi” monografiyasi va “Badiiy uslub va tilning ifoda vositalari” qo‘llanmalarida badiiy uslubning nazariy masalari to‘la yoritib berilgan.

Badiiy nutq uslubining o‘ziga xos lug‘aviy va grammatik xususiyatlari mavjud. Lug‘aviy birliklardan tashqari frazeologik birliklarning faol va keng ravishda ishlatilishi ham badiiy nutq uslubining asosiy belgilaridandir.

Badiiy uslub sintaktik xususiyatlari bilan ham boshqa uslublardan farqlanadi. Badiiy nutq uslubida darak, so‘roq, buyruq gaplar matn sintaksisining ajralmas qismini tashkil qiladi. Undov gaplar ham badiiy nutq uslubi uchun xarakterlidir. Ular kitobxonga estetik ta’sir o‘tkazishda yozuvchi qo‘lida kuchli qurol hisoblanadi.

Badiiy uslub o‘zbek tili vazifaviy uslublari orasida o‘ziga xos mavqega ega bo‘lib, ayni paytda o‘zining alohida me’yorlariga ham ega. Til materialini qamrab olish imkoniyatining kengligi, umumxalq tilida mavjud bo‘lgan barcha lingvistik birliklarning, shu bilan birga, boshqa vazifaviy uslublarga xos bo‘lgan elementlarning ham ishlatilaverishi va ularning muhim bir vazifaga – badiiy-estetik vazifani bajarishga xizmat qilishi badiiy uslubning asosiy xususiyati hisoblanadi. Badiiy uslubda adabiy tilning barcha imkoniyatlarini o‘z ichiga olish bilan birga, o‘zbek shevalariga, kasb-hunarga oid leksik birliklar, bugungi kundalik iste’moldan chiqib ketgan tarixiy so‘zlar ham personajlar nutqi orqali ishlatilaveradi. Badiiy uslubdan boshqa barcha uslublar ijtimoiy hayotning ma’lum sohasi doirasida chegaralangan. Badiiy uslub ulardan farqli ravishda, inson amaliy hayotining barcha tomonlarini qamrab oladi.

Shuning uchun unda ilmiy uslubning ham, publitsistik uslubning ham, so‘zlashuv va rasmiy uslubning ham elementlari namoyon bo‘laveradi.

Shuningdek, badiiy uslubda, xususan poetik nutqda hozirgi adabiy orfografik me'yor talablariga muvofiq kelmaydigan qaro, yamon, yaro, oshno, talosh singari so‘zlar ham ishlatilaveradi.

Badiiy nutq uslubida til obraz, xarakter va manzaralar yaratish vositasi bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Bu uslub o‘zining obrazliligi bilan adabiy tilning boshqa uslublaridan ajralib turadi.

So‘zlovchi yoki yozuvchi o‘zi bayon qilayotgan fikrlarini tinglovchiga aniq, ta'sirchan, tushunarli yetkazishga harakat qiladi. Shunda aynan shu fikrni bayon qilib berishda uzundan uzoq gaplarni qatorlashtirib tashlashdan qochib, shu fikrlarni boshqa vositalardan (o‘xshatish, sifatlash, allegoriya, metafora, sinekdoxa, metonimiya, ramz, antifraza) foydalangan holda tushuntiradilar. Bunday vositalar tilshunoslikda **ifoda tasvir vositalar** deyiladi. Ular ikkiga bo‘linadi:

1. Troplar
2. Uslubiy shakllar.

Ifodaliylik, ekspressivlik va aniqlilikni ta'minlash maqsadida biror narsaning nomini, belgisini ikkinchisiga ko‘chirish, o‘xshatish yoki so‘zlarni shu maqsadda ko‘chma ma'noda ishlatish **troplar** deyiladi. Qandaydir xususiyati bilan bir-biriga yaqin ikki tushunchani qiyos qilish tropga asos qilib olinadi. Troplarning o‘xshatish, sifatlash, mubolag‘a, jonlantirish, sinekdoxa, metafora, metanimiya kabi turlari bor.

O‘xshatish – narsa va hodisalar o‘rtasidagi o‘xshashlikka asoslanib, ularning biri orqali ikkinchisining belgisini, mohiyatini to‘laroq, aniqroq, bo‘rttiribroq ko‘rsatib berish.O‘xshatish eng qadimiy va ko‘p qo‘llanadigan tasviriy hodisalardandir. U, asosan, nutqiy hodisa hisoblanadi. O‘xshatishni vujudga keltiruvchi vositalar: *-dek, -day, -simon, -ona, -omuz, -cha, -chasiga, -asiga, -larcha*; *o‘xshash, teng, kabi, singari, xuddi, naq, qadar, go‘yo, go‘yoki, o‘zi, misoli, yanglig‘, aynan, emas* va sh.k. Xalq topishmoqlari, maqollari, askiya va boshqa janrlar ko‘proq o‘xshatishlarga asoslanadi. M.: *O’z yurting –o‘lan to‘shaging. Inson qo‘li – gul. Ilm olish – igna bilan quduq qazish. Jahl – dushman, aql – do‘st. Ona yurting – oltin beshiging.*

Sifatlash – epitet ham deyiladi. Epitet so‘zi grekcha bo‘lib, **izohlovchi** degan ma'noni anglatadi. Ammo u boshqa doimiy aniqlovchilardan o‘zining ekspressivligi, ko‘chma ma'noda ishlatilishi bilan farq qiladi. Epitet – poetik aniqlovchi. Hamid Olimjon:

*Men bir **qora** tunda tug‘ildim,*
Tug‘ildim-u shu on bo‘g‘ildim,

der ekan, **qora** sifatlashini o‘zi tug‘ilgan davrdagi turmushning og‘irligiga ishora qiladi.

Mubolag‘a tasvirlanayotgan kishi, narsa, voqea-hodisani o‘ta mahobat bilan, orttirib, bo‘rttirib ko‘rsatishdir. Ayrim adabiyotlarda giperbola deb ham yuritadilar.

Xalq og‘zaki ijodidagi lof janri shunga asoslanadi. Har birimiz ham o‘z nutqimizda bilib-bilmay ko‘plab mubolag‘a qo‘llaymiz. Chunonchi: ***men senga yuz marta aytdim, devday yigit, har kiftiga yetti odam o‘tirsa bo‘ladigan, har yelkasi qirday***; iboralarning bir qismi mubolag‘a yo‘li bilan hosil bo‘lgan: ***og‘zi qulog‘iga***

yetdi, boshi osmonga yetdi, qo‘yi mingga yetdi, oyog‘i olti, qo‘li yetti bo‘ldi, o‘pkasi qozonday va h.

Jonlantirish jonli, jonsiz narsalarni inson kabi harakat qiladigan, fikrlaydigan, o‘ylaydigan, kuylaydigan, kuladigan, so‘zlaydigan qilib tasvirlash. Mumtoz adabiyotda uning tashxis va intoq turlari farqlangan. M:

Novdalarni bezab g‘unchalar,
Tongda aytdi hayot otini.
Va shabboda qurg‘ur ilk sahar,
Olib ketdi gulning totini. (H.Olimjon)

2. Sintaktik figuralar. Tinglovchi yoki o‘quvchiga umumiy hissiy ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi sintaktik qurilmalar sintaktik figuralar deyiladi. Badiiy adabiyot tilida uslubiy figuralar deb ataluvchi tasviriy vositalarning paydo bo‘lishi badiiy ijod namunalarini bir qadar go‘zal, jarangdor, ta’sirli qilib bayon etish zaruratidan kelib chiqqandir. Sitseronning quyidagi gaplarini eslash maqsadga muvofiq: So‘zlarni ko‘chma ma’nolarda qo‘llash eng avvalo lug‘atlardagi so‘zlarning ma’no jihatdan kambag‘alligidan kelib chiqqan bo‘lsa, asta-sekin go‘zallik va jozibadorlikka bo‘lgan ehtiyoj ularning ma’nolarini kengaytira bordi. Bu esa xuddi kiyim dastavval sovuqdan himoyalanish vositasi sifatida vujudga kelgan bo‘lsa, keyinchalik esa kishi tanasini bezaydigan libosga aylanganiga o‘xshaydi.

Ilmiy adabiyotlardagi dalillarni ko‘zdan kechirish bu figuralarning antiteza, apokopa, asindeton (bog‘lovchisizlik), assonans, gradatsiya, parallelizm, polisenditon (ko‘pbog‘lovchilik), pitorik murojaat, ustunlar tengligi, tenglik, kichraytirish, jim qolish, ellipsis, inversiya kabi turlari keltiriladi.

Antiteza. Qarama-qarshi tushunchalarni fikr, obraz, narsalarni, shaxslarni xarakterlarini qiyoslash yoki bir xil narsa-hodisalarning daraja jihatidan qarama-qarshi holatini tasvirlash. *Ko‘zlarda yosh, lablarda kulgu, yangicha aza, yangicha bazm* kabi.

Gradatsiya (lot. Zinapoya) – narsa, belgi, xususiyat yoki harakatning biridan ikkinchisiga kuchliroq yoki kuchsizroq ma’no ottenkali sinonimik yoki bir xildagi so‘zlar vositasida kuchaytirib yoki kamaytirib borish orqali tasvirlashdir. *Yuvib tarab, sepib, o‘pib, quchib, opichlab. ey baxtlarni balog‘atga etkazgan ona*.

Ko‘p bog‘lovchilik va bog‘lovchisizlik – nutqqa keskinlik, shoshilinch tus, tezlik xarakterini kiritish uchun notiq yoki yozuvchi gapda lozim bo‘lgan bog‘lovchilarni ataylab tushirib qoldiradi yoki sokinlik, ta’kidlash ma’nosini kiritish uchun bog‘lovchilarni muayyan tartibda qo‘llaydi: *Mening xalqimni ro‘yobga chiqargan, shod va baxtiyor qilgan, non va osh, kiyim va usti-bosh, e’tibor va obro‘ bergan narsa bu do‘stlikdir.*

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FAVQULOTDA VAZIYATLARNI OLDINI OLISH VA BARTARAF ETISH TIZIMI

Annotatsiya*: Ushbu maqolada favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish va ularni bartaraf etish tizimining muhim jihatlari batafsil tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada xavf tahlili va baholash, profilaktik chora-tadbirlar, tezkor reaktsiya, qutqaruv ishlari, zararni bartaraf etish va qayta tiklash ishlari kabi asosiy elementlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, tizimni boshqarish va muvofiqlashtirish, axborot almashinuvi va xalqaro hamkorlikning ahamiyati ta'kidlanadi. Maqola favqulodda vaziyatlarga tayyorlikni oshirish va inson hayoti hamda mulkini himoya qilishga qaratilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Favqulodda vaziyatlar, xavf tahlili, profilaktika, qutqaruv, bartaraf etish, tayyorlik, muvofiqlashtirish, xavfsizlik, aholi himoyasi, tabiiy ofatlar, texnogen avariyalar.*

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SYSTEM OF PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Annotation*: This article analyzes in detail the important aspects of the system of prevention and elimination of emergency situations. The article examines key elements such as risk analysis and assessment, preventive measures, rapid response, rescue operations, damage control and recovery operations. It also emphasizes the importance of system management and coordination, information exchange and international cooperation. The article is aimed at increasing preparedness for emergency situations and protecting human life and property.*

Key words*: Emergencies, risk analysis, prevention, rescue, elimination, preparedness, coordination, security, population protection, natural disasters, man-made accidents.*

Zamonaviy dunyoda tabiiy ofatlar, texnogen avariyalar va boshqa favqulodda vaziyatlar xavfi tobora ortib bormoqda. Shuning uchun, inson hayoti va mulkini himoya qilish, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash uchun samarali favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish va ularni bartaraf etish tizimiga ega bo'lish juda muhimdir. Bunday tizim quyidagi asosiy elementlardan iborat:

Favqulodda vaziyatlar – tabiiy ofatlar, texnogen avariyalar yoki boshqa kutilmagan hodisalar natijasida yuzaga keladigan va inson hayotiga, sog'lig'iga, muhitga va iqtisodiyotga jiddiy tahdid soladigan voqealardir. Bunday vaziyatlarning oldini olish va ularni bartaraf etish uchun samarali tizim yaratish har qanday davlatning ustuvor vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu tizimning samaradorligi esa, oldindan rejalashtirish, ogohlantirish, javob berish va tiklash ishlarining muvofiqlashtirilganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Favqulotda vaziyatlarning oldini olish:

Favqulotda vaziyatlarning oldini olish – bu ularning yuzaga kelish ehtimolini kamaytirishga qaratilgan choralar majmuasidir. Bu quyidagi yo'nalishlarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin:

• Xavflarni aniqlash va baholash: Favqulodda vaziyatlar yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan hududlarni aniqlash, potentsial xavflarni baholash va ularning ehtimolini aniqlash. Bu geologik, gidrologik, meteorologik va boshqa ma'lumotlar tahlili orqali amalga oshiriladi.

• Qurilish va infratuzilma: Favqulodda vaziyatlarga chidamli binolar va inshootlar qurish, muhandislik kommunikatsiyalarining ishonchliligini oshirish. Bu standartlarga rioya qilish, zamonaviy materiallar va texnologiyalardan foydalanish orqali amalga oshiriladi.

• Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish: Tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, atrof-muhitni ifloslanishdan himoya qilish, o'rmonlarni saqlash va boshqa ekologik choralar Favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olishga yordam beradi.

• Ta'lim va targ'ibot: Aholini Favqulodda vaziyatlar haqida xabardor qilish, ularning oldini olish va ularga tayyorgarlik ko'rish bo'yicha bilimlarini oshirish. Bu o'quv mashg'ulotlari, axborot kampaniyalari va ommaviy axborot vositalaridan foydalanish orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Favqulodda Vaziyatlarning Oldini Olish:

• Xavf tahlili va baholash: Bu bosqichda potentsial xavf manbalari aniqlanadi, ularning ehtimoli va oqibatlari baholanadi. Geografik joylashuv, iqlim sharoiti, sanoat korxonalarining faoliyati, infrastruktura holati va boshqa omillar hisobga olinadi. Xavf xaritalari tuziladi va xavf darajasi aniqlanadi.

• Profilaktik chora-tadbirlar: Xavf tahlili natijalariga asoslanib, profilaktik chora-tadbirlar rejalashtiriladi va amalga oshiriladi. Bu yerda quyidagilar muhim ahamiyatga ega:

* Qurilish kodlari va standartlariga rioya qilish: Zilzila, suv toshqini, yong'in va boshqa xavflarga chidamli qurilishlarni loyihalash va qurish.

* Texnika xavfsizligi: Sanoat korxonalarida xavfsizlik qoidalariga qat'iy rioya qilish, texnikaviy jihozlarni muntazam tekshirish va ta'mirlash.

* Aholi ogohlantirish tizimi: Favqulodda vaziyatlar haqida aholini o'z vaqtida xabardor qilish uchun samarali tizim yaratish (sirena, radio, televidenie, SMS xabarlar).

* Ta'lim va targ'ibot ishlari: Aholini favqulodda vaziyatlarga tayyorlash, ularning harakatlarini muvofiqlashtirish va o'z jonini qutqarish bo'yicha bilimlarini oshirish.

* Ekologik monitoring: Atrof-muhitning holatini nazorat qilish, ifloslanish manbalarini aniqlash va ularni bartaraf etish.

Favqulodda vaziyatlarni bartaraf etish:

• Tezkor reaktsiya: Favqulodda vaziyat yuz bergan taqdirda, tezda reaktsiya qilish va zarur chora-tadbirlarni ko'rish. Bu yerda samarali muvofiqlashtirish va hamkorlik juda muhimdir.

• Qutqaruv va yordam ishlari: Qutqaruv xizmatlari, tibbiy xodimlar, ko'ngillilar va boshqa tashkilotlarning birgalikdagi sa'y-harakatlari orqali jabrlanganlarga yordam berish, ularni xavfsiz joyga ko'chirish, tibbiy yordam ko'rsatish.

• Zararni bartaraf etish: Yo'llarni tozalash, qurilish va infrastrukturaga zarar yetkazishni tiklash, kommunal xizmatlarn

tiklash.

• Qayta tiklash ishlari: Jabrlangan hududlarni qayta qurish, aholining hayotini normallashtirish, iqtisodiyotni tiklash.

Tizimni boshqarish va muvofiqlashtirish:

• Markazlashtirilgan boshqaruv: Favqulodda vaziyatlarni bartaraf etish bo'yicha markazlashtirilgan boshqaruv organiga ega bo'lish.

• Vazifalar taqsimoti: Har bir tashkilot va xizmatning vazifalari aniq belgilanishi kerak.

• Axborot almashinuvi: Tezkor va samarali axborot almashinuvi tizimi bo'lishi kerak.

• Muntazam mashg'ulotlar: Favqulodda vaziyatlarga tayyorlikni oshirish uchun muntazam mashqlar o'tkazish kerak.

• Xalqaro hamkorlik: Favqulodda vaziyatlarni bartaraf etishda xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish muhimdir.

Samarali favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish va ularni bartaraf etish tizimi yaratish va uni doimiy ravishda takomillashtirish, inson hayoti va mulkini himoya qilishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Bu tizimning samaradorligi xavf tahlilining aniqligi, profilaktik chora-tadbirlarning sifatli amalga oshirilishi va favqulodda vaziyatlarni bartaraf etishga tezkor va samarali javob berishga bog'liq.

Favqulodda vaziyatlani bartaraf etish:

Favqulodda vaziyatlar yuzaga kelganda, tezkor va samarali javob berish juda muhimdir. Bu quyidagi bosqichlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

• Ogohlantirish va evakuatsiya: Aholini Favqulodda vaziyatlar haqida o'z vaqtida ogohlantirish, xavf ostida bo'lgan hududlardan evakuatsiya qilish. Bu ishonchli aloqa tizimlari, ogohlantirish vositalari va evakuatsiya rejalari orqali amalga oshiriladi.

• Qidiruv va qutqarish: Jabrlanganlarni qidirish, ularga birinchi tibbiy yordam ko'rsatish va xavfsiz joylarga o'tkazish. Bu ixtisoslashgan xizmatlar va ko'ngillilar tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.

• Zararni bartaraf etish: Favqulodda vaziyatlar oqibatlarini bartaraf etish, yo'llarni tozalash, qurilish va kommunikatsiyalarni tiklash. Bu muhandislik va texnik xizmatlar, shuningdek, qurilish firmalari tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.

• Tiklash ishlari: Hayot faoliyatini tiklash, aholining turmush sharoitlarini yaxshilash, iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish. Bu davlat organlari, nodavlat tashkilotlari va xalqaro hamjamiyat tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.

Samarali Favqulodda vaziyatlar boshqaruvi uchun zarur omillar:

• Muntazam monitoring: Potensial xavflarni doimiy ravishda kuzatib borish va ularning o'zgarishini prognoz qilish.

• Muvofiqlashtirilgan harakatlar: Davlat organlari, nodavlat tashkilotlari va jamoatchilik o'rtasida muvofiqlashtirilgan harakatlarni ta'minlash.

• Resurslarni taqsimlash: Favqulodda vaziyatlarni bartaraf etish uchun zarur bo'lgan resurslarni o'z vaqtida va samarali taqsimlash.

• Texnologik jihatdan ta'minlanganlik: Zamonaviy texnologiyalar va aloqa vositalaridan foydalanish.

• Xalqaro hamkorlik: Favqulodda vaziyatlarni bartaraf etishda xalqaro hamjamiyat bilan hamkorlik qilish.

Xulosa:

Favqulodda vaziyatlarning oldini olish va ularni bartaraf etish tizimi doimiy ravishda takomillashtirilib borilishi kerak. Bu yangi texnologiyalarni qo'llash, xalqaro tajriba almashish va aholi tayyorgarligini oshirish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Faqatgina shu yo'l bilan biz Favqulotda vaziyatlarning salbiy oqibatlarini kamaytirishimiz va aholining xavfsizligini ta'minlashimiz mumkin.

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FAVQULODDA VAZIYATLAR XAVFI YUZAGA KELGANDA AHOLINI EVAKUATSIYA QILISHNI TASHKIL ETISH

Annotatsiya*: Ushbu maqola favqulodda vaziyatlarda aholini evakuatsiya qilishning samarali usullarini, shu jumladan an'anaviy va innovatsion yondashuvlarni ko'rib chiqadi. Aqlli evakuatsiya tizimlari, mobil ilovalar, dron texnologiyalari va boshqa zamonaviy vositalarning ahamiyati ta'kidlanadi. Maqolada xavfsizlikni ta'minlash, inson qurbonlarini kamaytirish va samarali evakuatsiya jarayonini tashkil etishga qaratilgan tavsiyalar berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Favqulodda vaziyatlar, Evakuatsiya, Aholini himoya qilish, Xavfsizlik, Rejalashtirish, Boshpana, Ogohlantirish, Innovatsion texnologiyalar, Mobil ilovalar, Dronlar, Simsiz aloqa, Risklarni boshqarish*

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ORGANIZATION OF EVACUATION OF THE POPULATION IN CASE OF DANGER OF EMERGENCIES

Annotation*: This article examines effective emergency evacuation methods, including traditional and innovative approaches. The importance of smart evacuation systems, mobile applications, drone technologies and other modern tools is emphasized. The article provides recommendations aimed at ensuring safety, reducing human casualties and organizing an effective evacuation process.*

Key words: *Emergencies, Evacuation, Civil Protection, Safety, Planning, Shelter, Warning, Innovative Technologies, Mobile Applications, Drones, Wireless, Risk Management*

Favqulodda vaziyatlar – tabiiy ofatlar, texnogen avariyalar yoki boshqa kutilmagan hodisalar natijasida yuzaga keladigan va odamlar hayotiga, sog'lig'iga, muhitga jiddiy tahdid soladigan vaziyatlardir. Favqulotda vaziyatlar xavfi yuzaga kelganda aholini xavfsiz hududga evakuatsiya qilish, inson qurbonlarini kamaytirish va moddiy zararlarni minimallashtirish uchun muhim chora hisoblanadi. Samarali evakuatsiya rejalashtirilgan va yaxshi muvofiqlashtirilgan harakatlarni talab qiladi. Shu sababli, aholini evakuatsiya qilishning samarali usullarini ishlab chiqish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Samarali evakuatsiya uchun quyidagi omillar muhim:

• Oldindan rejalashtirish: Favqulotda vaziyatlar xavfi mavjud bo‘lgan hududlarda aholini evakuatsiya qilish bo‘yicha batafsil reja ishlab chiqish zarur. Rejada evakuatsiya yo‘llari, boshpana joylari, transport vositalari, aloqa tizimi va boshqa logistika masalalari aniq belgilangan bo‘lishi kerak. Reja muntazam ravishda qayta ko‘rib chiqilib, yangilanib turishi kerak.

• Xabardorlikni oshirish: Aholi favqulotda vaziyatlar xavfi va evakuatsiya qoidalari haqida to‘liq xabardor bo‘lishi kerak. Buning uchun muntazam ravishda o‘quv mashg‘ulotlari o‘tkazish, axborot kampaniyalari tashkil etish va ommaviy axborot vositalaridan foydalanish muhim.

• Aloqa tizimi: Samarali evakuatsiya uchun ishonchli aloqa tizimi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Favqulotda vaziyatlar paytida aholini ogohlantirish, evakuatsiya jarayonini boshqarish va ma’lumot almashish uchun mobil aloqa, radio va boshqa vositalaridan foydalanish lozim.

• Transport vositalari: Aholiga xavfsiz hududga tezda yetkazib berish uchun yetarli miqdorda transport vositalari ta’minlanishi kerak. Avtobuslar, poezdlar va boshqa transport vositalari oldindan tayyorlanib, evakuatsiya marhalalariga tayyor turishi kerak.

• Boshpana joylari: Evakuatsiya qilingan aholini joylashtirish uchun xavfsiz va qulay boshpana joylari oldindan tayyorlanishi kerak. Boshpana joylari yetarli darajada oziq-ovqat, suv, tibbiy yordam va boshqa kerakli narsalar bilan ta’minlangan bo‘lishi kerak.

• Evakuatsiya jarayonini boshqarish: Evakuatsiya jarayoni malakali mutaxassislar tomonidan boshqarilishi va nazorat qilinishi kerak. Evakuatsiya jarayonining har bir bosqichi aniq rejalashtirilgan va muvofiqlashtirilgan bo‘lishi kerak.

• Xalqaro hamkorlik: Chegaradosh hududlarda yuzaga keladigan favqulotda vaziyatlarga tayyorgarlik ko‘rishda qo‘shni davlatlar bilan hamkorlik qilish juda muhimdir. Bunday hamkorlik evakuatsiya jarayonini yanada samarali qilishga yordam beradi.

Evakuatsiya usullari:

Evakuatsiya usullari Favqulotda vaziyatlar xarakteriga va miqyosga bog‘liq ravishda tanlanadi. Ular quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga olishi mumkin:

• O‘z-o‘zini evakuatsiya qilish: Aholining o‘zi xavfsiz joyga ko‘chish imkoniyati bo‘lganda qo‘llaniladi.

• Tashkil etilgan evakuatsiya: Davlat organlari va favqulodda vaziyatlar xizmatlari tomonidan tashkil etilgan evakuatsiya.

• Qisman evakuatsiya: Xavf ostida bo‘lgan ma’lum hududlar aholisini evakuatsiya qilish.

• To‘liq evakuatsiya: Butun shahar yoki mintaqa aholisini evakuatsiya qilish.

Yuqorida keltirilgan omillar va usullarni hisobga olib, Favqulotda vaziyatlar xavfi yuzaga kelganda aholini evakuatsiya qilishning samarali usullarini ishlab chiqish, inson qurbonlarini kamaytirish va moddiy zararlarni minimallashtirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Bunday rejalarning doimiy ravishda takomillashtirilib borilishi

va aholining doimiy tayyorgarligi, FV xavfi oldini olish va unga tayyor turishning kalitidir.

Oldingi maqolada favqulodda vaziyatlarda aholini evakuatsiya qilishning asosiy tamoyillari va an'anaviy usullari ko'rib chiqildi. Shu bilan birga, zamonaviy sharoitlarda texnologiyalar rivojlanishi va globalizatsiya jarayonlari yangi tahdidlar va imkoniyatlarni yaratadi. Shuning uchun, evakuatsiya jarayonini yanada samarali va tezkor qilish uchun innovatsion yondashuvlarni qo'llash zarur.

Innovatsion yondashuvlar quyidagilarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin:

• Aqlli evakuatsiya tizimlari: Bu tizimlar sun'iy intellekt, Big Data tahlili va mashinani o'rgatish texnologiyalari asosida ishlaydi. Ular favqulotda vaziyatlar xavfini oldindan aniqlashga, evakuatsiya yo'llarini optimallashtirishga, aholini ogohlantirish va boshqarishga yordam beradi. Real vaqt rejimida ma'lumotlarni to'plash va tahlil qilish orqali, aqlli tizimlar evakuatsiya jarayonini dinamik ravishda moslashtirishi mumkin.

• Mobil ilovalar va ogohlantirish tizimlari: Smartfonlar orqali favqulotda vaziyatlar haqida ogohlantirishlarni tezda yetkazish va aholini evakuatsiya qilish bo'yicha ko'rsatmalarni berish uchun maxsus mobil ilovalar yaratish mumkin. Bu ilovalar orqali odamlar o'zlarining joylashuvlarini bildirishi, xavfsiz joylar haqida ma'lumot olishi va boshqalar bilan bog'lanishi mumkin.

• Drone texnologiyalaridan foydalanish: Dronlar evakuatsiya yo'llarini kuzatish, odamlarni qidirish va qutqarish ishlarida ishtirok etish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Ular qiyin va xavfli hududlarda ham samarali ishlay oladi.

• Simsiz aloqa texnologiyalari: favqulotda vaziyatlar paytida an'anaviy aloqa tizimlari ishlamay qolishi mumkin. Shu sababli, simsiz aloqa texnologiyalari (masalan, sun'iy yo'ldosh aloqasi) evakuatsiya jarayonini ta'minlash uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

• Virtual va kengaytirilgan reallik texnologiyalari: Bu texnologiyalar evakuatsiya qoidalari va protseduralarini o'rgatish, shuningdek, evakuatsiya jarayonini simulyatsiya qilish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu aholining tayyorgarligini oshirish va evakuatsiya jarayonini yanada samarali qilishga yordam beradi.

• Ma'lumotlarni vizuallashtirish: favqulotda vaziyatlar xavfi va evakuatsiya yo'llari haqidagi ma'lumotlarni xaritalar va boshqa vizual vositalar yordamida taqdim etish, aholi uchun tushunarli va oson qabul qilinadigan bo'ladi.

Kelajakdagi istiqbollar:

Favqulotda vaziyatlar xavflarining o'zgaruvchan tabiati va murakkabligi tufayli, evakuatsiya strategiyasini doimiy ravishda yangilab turish va innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llash kerak bo'ladi. Bu esa, inson resurslari, texnologiya va moddiy resurslarni samarali boshqarishni talab qiladi. Xalqaro hamkorlik va tajriba almashish ham muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Xulosa:

Xulosa qilib aytganda, aholini evakuatsiya qilishning samarali usullarini ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga joriy etish, inson hayotiga tahdid soladigan favqulodda vaziyatlarga tayyorgarlikning muhim jihati hisoblanadi. Innovatsion texnologiyalar

va yondashuvlarni qo‘llash orqali, evakuatsiya jarayonini tezlashtirish, xavfsizlikni oshirish va inson qurbonlarini kamaytirish mumkin.

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TRANSPORTDA MULTIMODAL RAQAMLI PLATFORMA TEXNOLOGIYALARINI RIVOJLANISHI

Annotatsiya: *Multimodal transportda raqamli platforma texnologiyalari ishlab chiqilgan va modellashtirilgan bo'lib, bir nechta ulanish variantlari tufayli tashvishlarni ajratish katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lganligi sababli, muayyan muammolarga aniq yechimlar, ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va aniqroq biznes qarorlarini qabul qilish imkonini beradi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Multimodal transport, texnologiyalar, raqamli platforma, innovatsion xizmatlar, Bulut, Infratuzilma, boshqaruv to'siqlari.*

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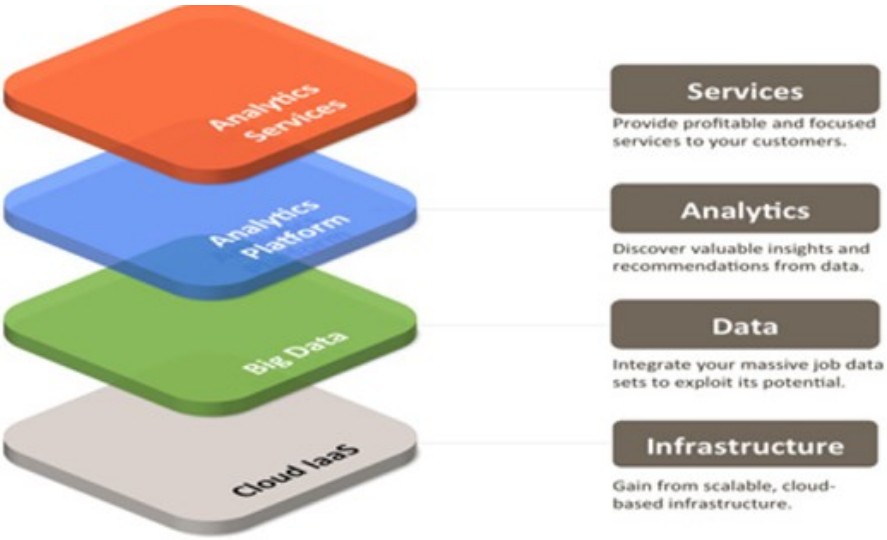
DEVELOPMENT OF MULTIMODAL DIGITAL PLATFORM TECHNOLOGIES IN TRANSPORTATION.

Annotation: *In multimodal transport, digital platform technologies are developed and modeled, and since the separation of concerns due to multiple connection options is of great importance, it allows for specific solutions to specific problems, data analysis and more accurate business decisions.*

Keywords: *Multimodal transport, technologies, digital platform, innovative services, Cloud, Infrastructure, management barriers.*

Platforma texnologiyalari - bu tizimni mavhumlikning turli darajalarida taqsimlovchi platforma arxitekturasiga asoslangan tizimlar. Bu funksiyalar yoki xizmatlarning ma'lum darajalarini farqlash uchun amalga oshiriladi. Har bir abstraksiya qatlami quyi qatlamlarning asosiy xizmatlariga asoslanadi. Eng yuqori qatlamlar ilovalar qurilgan xizmatlarni taqdim etadi. Pastki qatlamlar (ulangan) infratuzilma va (xom) ma'lumotlar bilan shug'ullanadi.

1-rasm: Raqamli platformaning tasviri



Platforma texnologiyalari rivojlanmoqda, lekin ulanishning ortishi va aloqa texnologiyalarining ko'plab imkoniyatlari tufayli muammolarni hal qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ilovalar ma'lumotlarning qayerdaligini yoki qanday protokol kerakligini bilishlari shart emas, ularga kerakli ma'lumotlarga kirish uchun xizmatlar kerak.

Katta ma'lumotlarning uchta qarshiligi:

✓ Hajmi: Ma'lumotlar miqdori muhim. Katta ma'lumotlar - bu past zichlikdagi, tuzilmagan ma'lumotlarning katta hajmlari haqida. Bu Twitter ma'lumotlari, veb-sahifa yoki mobil ilovadagi klik oqimi yoki sensor apparati kabi noma'lum qiymatdagi ma'lumotlar bo'lishi mumkin.

✓ Tezlik: Tezlik - bu ma'lumotlarni qabul qilish va (ehtimol) ko'chirish tezligi. Internetga ulangan ba'zi aqlli mahsulotlar real vaqtda yoki real vaqtda ishlaydi va real vaqtda baholash va harakatni talab qiladi.

✓ Turli xillik: Bu mavjud ma'lumotlarning ko'p turlariga ishora qiladi. Ma'lumotlarning an'anaviy turlari tuzilgan va tegishli ma'lumotlar bazasida joylashtirilgan. Katta ma'lumotlarning tarqalishi bilan ma'lumotlar tuzilmagan ma'lumotlarning yangi turlarini kiritmoqda. Matn, audio va video kabi tuzilmagan va yarim tizimli ma'lumotlar turlari ma'noni ajratib olish va metama'lumotlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun qo'shimcha qayta ishlashni talab qiladi.

So'nggi bir necha yil ichida yana ikkita V paydo bo'ldi: qiymat va haqiqiylik. Ma'lumotlar ichki qiymatga ega. Ammo bu qiymat aniqlanmaguncha, u hech qanday foyda keltirmaydi. Xuddi shunday muhim: ma'lumot qanchalik haqiqat, qanchalik ishonchli?

Bugungi kunda katta ma'lumotlar kapitalga aylandi. Yirik texnologiya kompaniyalari takliflari qiymatining katta qismi samaradorlik va yangi mahsulotlarni oshirish uchun doimiy ravishda tahlil qiladigan ma'lumotlardan kelib chiqadi. So'nggi texnologik yutuqlar ma'lumotlarni saqlash va hisoblash

xarajatlarini eksponent ravishda pasaytirdi, bu har qachongidan ham ko'proq ma'lumotlarni saqlashni oson va arzonlashtirdi.

Shuningdek, mobillik va multimodal transportda ma'lumotlar miqdori tez sur'atlar bilan o'sib bormoqda va transport vositalarini, transport zanjirlarini yoki transport tarmoqlarini boshqarishning murakkabligi kutilmoqda. Natijada, qo'lda rejalashtirish yoki oddiy ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish usullari yordamida optimal variantlarni tanlash mumkin bo'lmaydi. Shunday qilib, sun'iy intellekt echimlari katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlar bilan ishlash va (real vaqtda) vaziyatlarda murakkablikni boshqarish uchun odamlarni qo'llab-quvvatlashi yoki hatto nazorat qilishi mumkin.

Multimodal transport operatorlari o‘rtasida umumiy samaradorlik, ko‘rinish va aloqani yaxshilashda AKTning ijobiy roli ko‘plab manfaatdor tomonlar tomonidan e’tirof etiladi, biroq turli rejimlarda farq qiluvchi AKTni o‘zlashtirishda ko‘plab to‘siqlar mavjud bo‘lganidan keyin u uch toifaga bo‘linadi. Ta'sir doirasiga ko'ra AKTni qabul qilishning bir qancha omillari aniqlangan: foydalanuvchi bilan bog'liq, texnologiya bilan bog'liq va siyosat bilan bog'liq to'siqlar. Ushbu bo'limda AKTni o'zlashtirishdagi to'siqlar va tegishli omillar chuqur o'rganilib, uning multimodal transportga ta'siriga e'tibor qaratiladi. Bu yerda foydalanuvchilar multimodal operatsiyalar bilan shug'ullanuvchi transport bilan bog'liq tashkilotlar, o'zlarining kundalik operatsiyalari va boshqaruvida AKT ilovalaridan foydalanadigan organlar va kompaniyalardir.

Bulutli hisoblash. IT infratuzilmasiga sarmoya kiritish va qimmatbaho apparat va dasturiy yechimlarni sotib olish zarurati samarali biznes amaliyotiga xalaqit berishi mumkin. Bulutli hisoblash IT-mutaxassislari tomonidan taqdim etilgan AT resurslari va boshqaruviga sarmoyalarning yuqori narxiga muqobil bo'lib, texnologiya va, xususan, foydalanuvchilar bilan bog'liq to'siqlarni minimallashtiradi. Mavjud ma'lumotlar markazlariga kirish, ilovalarni qayta ishlash va talab bo'yicha echimlar (infratuzilma sifatida dasturiy ta'minot, platforma sifatida dasturiy ta'minot va xizmat sifatida dasturiy ta'minot) axborot xizmatlarini taqdim etish uchun ularni birlashtirish uchun eng yangi tarmoq va ma'lumotlar bazasi texnologiyalaridan moslashuvchan va qulay foydalanadi.

Ta'minot zanjiri va/yoki multimodal transportda NFC texnologiyasidan foydalangan holda qo'shimcha ilovalarni ishlab chiqish salohiyati juda katta. Integratsiya va yaratishga xalaqit beradigan maxsus qo'l asboblarini sotib olish yoki ishlab chiqish zarurati NFC tizimi va har kuni arzonroq mobil qurilmalardan foydalangan holda aqlli mobil ilovalarni ishlab chiqish bilan uzluksiz mahsulot oqimi bilan almashtirilishi mumkin.

Masalan, terminalga yetib kelgan haydovchi o‘rnatilgan ilova yordamida operatorni kelgani haqida xabardor qilish uchun mobil telefonini skanerlashi, so‘ngra mobil qurilmada tovarlarni qayerga tushirish kerakligi haqida zudlik bilan fikr bildirishi mumkin. Agar mobil qurilmada GPS yoqilgan bo'lsa, u avtomatik ravishda haydovchiga keyingi vazifa haqida xabar berishi mumkin. Ilova tezroq bojxona rasmiylashtiruvi, tovarlarni istalgan vaqtda kuzatish va xavfli tovarlar bo'yicha ko'rsatmalar uchun kengaytirilishi mumkin. Texnologiyalar AKTni

o'zlashtirish yo'lidagi bir qator to'siqlarni, jumladan kompaniya hajmi, integratsiyaning ko'rinishi muammolari va moliyaviy cheklovlarni engib o'tishi mumkin.

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ISHLAB CHIQARISH KORHONALARIDAN CHIQAYOTGAN ZARARLI MODDALARNI AHOLI TURMUSH TARZIGA TA’SIRI

Annotasiya:*Ushbu maqolada ish joyidagi shovqin xodimlarning sog'lig'iga ta'siri, shovqinning meyorlari, Shovqin darajalarini tekshirishga va o‘lchov asboblariga bo‘lgan umumiy talablar, shovqinning salbiy ta’sir qilishini oldini olish bo‘yicha fikr yuritilgan.*
Kalit so‘zlar: *Shovqinning ruxsat etilgan darajalari, decibel, tovush bosimi oktava, akustik rejim, tovush manbasi, tovushni izolatsiya qilish.*

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IMPACT OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES EMITTED FROM PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES ON THE LIFESTYLE OF THE POPULATION

Abstract:*This article discusses the effects of noise in the workplace on the health of employees, noise standards, general requirements for monitoring noise levels and measuring devices, and prevention of negative effects of noise.*
Key words: *permissible levels of noise, decibel, sound pressure octave, acoustic mode, sound source, sound insulation.*

Aslida, odamlarni bezovta qiladigan barcha ma'nosiz va baland tovushlarni shovqin deb atash mumkin. Uzoq vaqt davomida shovqinga duch keladigan xodimlar ham psixologik, ham jismoniy salomatlik muammolariga duch kelishlari mumkin. ayniqsa eshitish bilan bog'liq sog'liq muammolari, ish joyidagi shovqin tufayli eng ko'p uchraydigan narsalardan biridir [1].

Ish joyidagi shovqin xodimlarning sog'lig'iga ta'sir qilish uchun juda yuqori ekanligini tushunish uchun maxsus ishlab chiqilgan qurilmalar mavjud. Ushbu qurilmalar atrofdagi shovqinni yoki ma'lum bir odam ta'sir qiladigan shovqinni o'lchashi mumkin.

Mamlakatimizda 8 soatlik ish kunida xodimlarning o'rtacha shovqin darajasi qulog'ini himoya qilish vositalaridan foydalanilganmi yoki yo'qligidan qat'i nazar, 87 desibeldan oshmasligi kerak. Ya'ni, bu shovqin darajasi atrofdagi shovqin darajasi emas, balki quloqqa yetib boradigan shovqin darajasi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, buni hisoblashda, agar quloqni himoya qilish vositasi ishlatilsa, uning himoya ta'sirini ham hisobga olish kerak [2].

Shovqin darajasi 85 desibeldan oshadigan ishlarda kuniga bitta xodim kuniga 7,5 soatgacha ishlashi mumkin. Mehnat va ijtimoiy ta'minot vazirligi 2013-da ishchilarni shovqin bilan bog'liq xavflardan himoya qilish to'g'risida nizom chiqardi. Ushbu qoida yuqori shovqin darajasi yuqori bo'lgan muhitda ishlaydigan odamlarni shovqin, ayniqsa eshitish bilan bog'liq xavflar natijasida kelib chiqishi mumkin bo'lgan sog'liq va xavfsizlik xavflaridan himoya qilish uchun minimal talablarni aniqlash uchun ishlab chiqilgan [3].

Shovqinning ruxsat etilgan darajalari

Obyekt nomlari	O‘lchash o‘tkazish joylari	Tovushning ruxsat etilgan darajasi, dBA	
		LA ekv (ekvivalentli)	LAmaks (maksimal)
1. Konsertlar vaqtida konsert va boshqa zallarda	Parterning birinchi 5 qatordagi tomoshabin o‘rindiqlari oldida	85	90
2. Diskoteka va tungi klub zallarida	Tovush manbasidan 2m masofada	85	90
3.Elektroakustik qurilmalar bilan musiqa chalinganda restoran, kafe, bar va boshqa umumiy ovqatlanish shaxobchalari zallarida	Tovush manbalariga yaqin bo‘lgan stollar oldida	65	70
4. Istirohat bog‘lari, bog‘lar va dam olish zonalarida ochiq konsert va raqs maydonlarida	Tovush manbasidan 2m masofada	85	90

Tovush bosimi oktava (dB) darajalari, tovushning ekvivalent (dBA) darajalari, tovushning maksimal (dBA) darajalari 23337-14-son “Turar joylarda, jamoat binolari va aholi yashash hududlarida shovqinni o‘lchash uslublari” davlatlararo standartga muvofiq o‘lchanadi.

Transport magistrallarida akustik rejimni tekshirish 20444-2014-son “Shovqin. Transport oqimlari. Shovqin tavsifini o‘lchash uslublari” davlatlararo standartga (ISO 1996-1:2003, NEO) muvofiq olib boriladi.

Aholi yashash hududlaridan uchib o‘tadigan samolyotlar shovqini 22283-14-son “Aviatsion shovqin. Aholi yashash hududlarida ruxsat etilgan shovqin darajalari va o‘lchash uslublari” davlatlararo standart bo‘yicha o‘lchanadi va gigiyenik baholanadi.

Turar joy va jamoat joylarida hamda aholi yashash hududlarida shovqin darajasini o‘lchash amaldagi me’yorlar bo‘yicha ruxsat etilgan shovqin miqdorini aniqlash, shovqinni kamaytirish bo‘yicha tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish va ushbu tadbirlar samaradorligini baholash, yo‘l tarmoqlari shovqin kartasini tuzish maqsadida, shuningdek aholining murojaatlariga asosan o‘tkaziladi.

Shovqinning salbiy ta’sir qilishini oldini olish bo‘yicha tadbirlar

Aholini shovqindan himoya qilish injener-texnik va tashkiliy tadbirlar natijasida ta’minlanadi.

Injener-texnik chora-tadbirlar (tovushni izolatsiya qilish, binolarni akustik jihatdan oqilona loyihalashtirish, ventilatsiya va konditsionerlash tarmoqlarida shovqinni pasaytirishni joriy etish, xonalarga akustik ishlov berish) va nazariy hisobga ko‘ra, 2.01.08-96-son “Shovqindan himoya” QMKga muvofiq, obyektlarda shovqinni kamaytirish bo‘yicha shovqinni himoyalovchi maxsus ekranlar o‘rnatish va daraxtzorlar tashkil etish bo‘yicha amalga oshiriladi.

Tashkiliy choralar sifatida kunduzgi vaqtda 80dBA dan yuqori darajada shovqin hosil qiladigan shovqinli transport vositalarni va reaktiv samolyotlarni harakatlanishini cheklash choralari ko‘rilishi zarur.

Aholi yashash hududlarida radiofikatsiya maksimal darajada cheklanishi lozim, ayrim hollarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalarini rivojlantirish vazirligi hududiy organlari tomonidan turar joy binolaridan 2 metr masofa uzoqlikda, dam olish joylari chegaralari, uylari, sanatoriy hududlari va boshqa obyektlarda ruxsat etilgan shovqin darajasidan oshib ketmasligi sharti bilan ruxsat beriladi.

Konsert, to‘y, yubiley va boshqa tantanalarda tovush chiqaruvchi va tovushni kuchaytiruvchi qurilmalardan foydalaniladigan ansambllarni va boshqa guruhlarning musiqa asboblarini tovush darajalari ushbu tadbir o‘tkazilayotgan obyektlarda (restoran, kafe, tantana uylari yoki aholi yashash (mahallalar) hududlari) kunduzi va tungi vaqtlar uchun ruxsat etilgan darajalardan oshib ketishi mumkin emas.

Konsertlarda, to‘ylarda, yubileylarda va boshqa tantanalarda ovozni takrorlaydigan va ovozni kuchaytiradigan asboblardan foydalanadigan musiqa ansambllari va boshqa musiqa guruhlari musiqa asboblarining shovqin darajasi soat 23.00 dan so‘ng ushbu tadbirlar bo‘lib o‘tadigan obyektlar (restoran, kafe, tadbir uylari va boshqa ochiq hududlar zallari (mahallalar) uchun belgilangan me’yorlardan oshib ketmasligi kerak.

Turar joylarda yakka tartibda yoki jamoat mehnat faoliyati amalga oshirilayotganda qo‘shni yashash xonalariga kirib boradigan shovqin darajasi kunduzi ham, kechasi ham bu xonalar uchun oktava tovush bosimi (dB) va tovush ekvivalenti (dBA) darajalaridan oshib ketmasligi kerak.

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TEMURIYLAR DAVRIDA SAVDO ALOQALARI

Annotatsiya: *Amir Temur va Temuriylar davri XIV-XV asrlarda O‘rta Osiyo tarixida uyg‘onish davri sifatida “oltin asr” ekanligi va hozirgi vaqtda mamlakatning iqtisodiy barqarorligi uchun milliy iqtisodiy g'oyani shakllantirish dolzarb masala hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada Amir Temur va Temuriylar davridagi iqtisodiy islohotlar doirasida tashqi va ichki savdo aloqalarini rivojlantirish uchun yaratilgan shart-sharoitlar tahlil qilinib, shu bilan birga, mamlakatimiz ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayotidagi tub o‘zgarishlarning ahamiyati ko‘rsatilgan.*
Kalit so'zlar: *Temuriylar, savdo-pul, ichki va tashqi aloqalar, karvon, karvonsaroy, mato, tovar, ducat, mis tanga, fulus, chakana savdo.*

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TRADE RELATIONS UNDER THE TIMURIDS

Abstract: *We know that the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids in the XIV-XV centuries is a "golden age" as a period of renaissance in the history of Central Asia. Currently, the formation of a national economic idea for the economic stability of the country is an urgent issue. This article analyzes the conditions created for the development of external and internal trade relations within the framework of economic reforms during the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, and at the same time, the importance of fundamental changes in the socio-economic life of our country is shown.*
Key words: *Timurids, trade and money, internal and external relations, caravan, caravanserai, fabric, goods, ducat, copper coin, fulus, retail trade.*

Ma’lumki, milliy davlatchiligimiz ming yillik tarixga, boy madaniyatga ega. Binobarin, tashqi iqtisodiy va savdo-valyuta munosabatlari tariximizning eng chuqur qatlamlari bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Xususan, u mamlakat iqtisodiy hayotida muhim o‘rin tutadigan savdo va tovar-pul munosabatlarining rivojlanishiga yo‘l ochdi. Ayniqsa, Amir Temur davrida uning buyuk hukumati markazi bo‘lgan Movarunnahrning savdo-sotiq va madaniy taraqqiyoti izchil rivojlandi. Shuning uchun ham temuriylar davri, ya’ni XIV-XV asrlardagi Uyg‘onish davri O‘rta Osiyo tarixida “oltin asr” deb ataladi.

XIV-XV asrlarda Movarunnahrning iqtisodiy muhiti. Bu davrda Movarunnahr tarkibiga kirgan Samarqand, Buxoro, Shohruhiya, Andijon, Termiz, Shahrisabz, Qarshi, Toshkent va boshqa ko‘plab shaharlarning topografik qiyofasi

keskin o‘zgarib, ularning aholisining kasbiy, ichki va tashqi aloqalari tez o‘zgardi. rivojlangan. Turli mamlakatlar bilan intensiv savdo, iqtisodiy va madaniy aloqalar natijasida hunarmandchilikning yangi turlari vujudga keldi. Xususan, Samarqand shahrida ixtisoslashtirilgan bozorlar peshtaxtalarida yakka tartibdagi tovarlar sotila boshlandi. Ushbu bozorlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari hammani hayratda qoldirdi.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur o‘z xotiralarida Samarqandda Amir Temur davrida maxsus savdo ob’ektlari bo‘lganligini alohida ta’kidlagan. U shunday yozadi: “...bu shaharning shunday o‘ziga xos xususiyati borki, bu boshqa joyda uchramaydi. Har bir hunarmandning ixtisoslashgan bozori bor va u bir-birining kayfiyati va munosabatiga tayanadi".

Amirning davlat boshqaruvida buzurg (bosh vazir) dan tashqari har bir viloyatda devon deb ataladigan bo‘limlar bo‘lgan. Ular davlatning soliq yig'ish, tartibni saqlash kabi ishlarini boshqargan, binolar, bozorlar, hammomlar, yo'llar va suv punktlarini o'z nazoratiga olgan. Devon amaldorlari xalqning osoyishta hayoti uchun mas'ul edilar. Shuning uchun ular bozor tarozilarining to‘g‘riligini, narxning adolatliligini o‘rgandilar. Markaziy bozorda joylashgan valyuta ayirboshlash shoxobchasida tovarlar narxi baholandi. To‘lovni oshirib yuborgan yetkazib beruvchilarga nisbatan qat’iy choralar ko‘rilgan va iste’molchilarning manfaatlari himoya qilingan. Bozorda, jamiyat oldida firibgarlik, firibgarlik qilgan savdogarlar to‘xtatilib jazolandi.

Amir Temur davridagi savdo va pul munosabatlari

Amir Temur davridan boshlab oshkoralik tamoyillari va sivilizatsiyalashgan demokratiya asoslari vujudga keldi. Aholini ijtimoiy himoya qilish va bozordagi monopoliyadan himoya qilish maqsadida import qiluvchilarga tovarlar narxini o‘n foizgacha oshirishga ruxsat berildi. Binobarin, ichki iste'mol bozorlari eng sifatli, rang-barang va eng muhimi, eng arzon mahsulotlar bilan to'la edi. Buyuk bobomiz va uning davomchilari mamlakatimizda savdo faoliyatini kengaytirishga katta e’tibor berganlar. Davlatning viloyat va viloyatlaridan o‘tgan barcha karvon yo‘llarida karvonsaroylar qurilgan. Savdo munosabatlarini rivojlantirish uchun Amir Temur bir kunlik karvon uchun barcha zarur shart-sharoitlarni, ya'ni otlar, yem-xashak, oziq-ovqat, karvonsaroylar va sardob (chanqog'ini qondiradigan joy) qurishni buyurdi, qaroqchilarni qattiq jazolashni, sotuvchilarga g'amxo'rlik qilishni buyurdi.

Temurning “Temur tuzuklari” asarida quyidagi satrlarni o‘qishingiz mumkin: “Har bir davlatga savdogarlar va kuzatuvchilarni tayinladim, Xo‘tan, Xitoy Mochin (Xitoy), Hindiston, Arab mamlakatlari, Misr, Cham, Rum, Jazoir, Farangiston (Fransiya) qayerga bormasin, o‘zlarining nozik matolari va chiroyli sovg‘alarini olib kelishsin. Ular bu mamlakatlarda yashovchi xalqlarning ahvoli, har bir davlat hukmdorlari o‘z xalqiga, irqiga qanday munosabatda bo‘lishlari haqida menga gapirib berishsin”. “Shuningdek, men kuzatuvchilar va qonun vakillariga yo‘llarni kuzatish, yo‘lovchilar, savdogarlar, xorijliklarni kuzatib borish, ularning mol-mulki va boshqa buyumlarini manzilga olib borishda yordam berishni buyurdim. Qotillik yoki boshqa hodisalar sodir bo'lgan taqdirda, ular yo'lda sodir bo'lgan voqea uchun javobgarlikni o'z zimmalariga olishlari kerak". “Men yo‘qotilgan yoki boshqa

holatlarda sotuvchilar o‘z kapitalini davlat hisobidan to‘ldirish uchun yetarli miqdorda oltin olishlarini buyurdim”. Bu faoliyat natijasida karvon yo‘llari tezlashib, ichki va tashqi savdo barqaror rivojlandi.

Movarunnahr va Xurosonning markaziy shaharlarida arkadalar va yangi yopiq bozorlar ko‘paydi - chorsu (forscha Chor-to‘rt, suq-bozor, chorrahada bozor, savdo joyi. Samarqandda chorsu tarixiy savdo markazi chorrahasida qurilgan. Shaharning oltita asosiy ko‘chalari chorrahasida joylashgan) shahar aholisi va dehqonlar hamda ko‘chmanchi chorvadorlar o‘rtasida doimiy savdo hamkorligi yo‘lga qo‘yilgan. Markaziy shaharlar tovar ayirboshlash va savdosida muhim rol o'ynay boshladi. Amir Temur sotuvchilar sharofati bilan dunyo obod bo‘lishiga ishongan. Shunga ko‘ra, yo‘llar va savdo tarmoqlarini yaratishga salmoqli sarmoyalar kiritildi. O‘z vaqtida Yaqin Sharq va Uzoq Sharq, Yevropa, Ispaniya, Fransiya va Angliya o‘rtasida siyosiy va iqtisodiy aloqalar kengaydi. Xususan, Xitoy, Hindiston, Eron, Rossiya, Volga va Sibir bilan muntazam savdo-sotiq olib borilgan.

Amir Temurning iqtisodiy islohotlari bilan aloqalari

Samarqanddan xorijiy davlatlarga, xususan, Rossiya, Tatariston va Sibirga arzon ip, ipak, paxta va tayyor ipdan tayyorlangan gazlamalar, qog‘oz, quritilgan mevalar, sholi jo‘natildi. Ispaniya elchisi Rui Gonsales de Klavixo o‘z kundaligida Samarqand tashqi savdo sohasida yuqori o‘rinni egallaganini ta’kidladi: "Rushiya (Rossiya) va Tataristondan charm va bo'yalgan qo'lqoplar, Xitoydan eng chiroyli qirollik matolari, atlas matolari, shuningdek, mushk, yoqut, olmos va xususan, faqat sotib olish mumkin bo'lgan bir nechta narsalar, marvarid, ravon va ko'plab turli xil aromatik va dorivor o'tlar keltirildi.

Hindistondan Samarqandga eng nozik xushbo'y ziravorlar, muskat yong'og'i, yalpiz, doljin bo'yoqlari va hatto Iskandariya qirolligiga berilmagan tovarlar olib kelingan”. Klavixo Samarqandni dunyoning eng boy shaharlaridan biri sifatida ta’riflaydi: “Bu zamin hamma narsaga, donga ham, vinoga ham, meva-chevaga ham, parranda va hayvon go‘shtiga ham boy. Qo'ylar juda katta edi. Ularning dumlari qo‘lda ko‘tariladigan darajada og‘ir edi, har bir qo‘yning dumi sakkiz-o‘n kilogrammga yetardi. Ularning soni juda ko‘p va ular juda arzon edi, qirol qo‘shini Samarqandda to‘planganda, bu qo‘ylarning bir juftining narxi dukat (Ispaniyada zarb qilingan oltin tangalar) edi. Boshqa tovarlar ham juda arzon edi, bir yarim somon (Ispaniyadagi don ekinlarida ishlatiladigan donning og'irligi) uchun arpa deyarli yarim real (Ispan valyutasi) edi. Savdo maydonchalari haqida ko‘plab faktlar keltiriladi: “Har yili Samarqand shahrida (Movaraunnahr poytaxti nazarda tutiladi) Hindiston, Xitoy, Tatariston (Oltin O‘rda) Respublikasidan import qilinadigan tovarlar) sotildi. Bu vaqtga qadar shaharga olib kelingan barcha tovarlarni sotish uchun ko'p joy yo'q edi. Padisha ikki tomonida bozorlar bo‘lgan ko‘cha qurishni buyurdi. Bu ko‘cha bir chetidan boshlanib, o‘rtadan o‘tib, shaharning boshqa chekkasidan chiqishi kerak edi. Hukmdor bu ishni ikki sarkardaga qoldirdi. Ular kechayu kunduz tinmay mehnat qilishlari va buning uchun o‘z boshlari bilan mas’ul bo‘lishlari kerakligini juda yaxshi bilishardi. Yo‘lda turgan uylar vayron bo‘lib, haydab chiqarildi... Ko‘chalarning ikki tomonida har bir do‘kon oldida marmar

kursilar o‘rnatilgan bozorlar bor edi. Do'konlar ikki xonadan iborat edi. Ko'chaning tepasi gumbazlar (tim) bilan qoplangan va u kunduzgi yorug'lik kirib boradigan kichik teshiklardan iborat edi. Qurilish tugashi bilan bozor savdogarlar bilan gavjum... Xuddi shu yili (1404), iyun oyida Kambalek shahridan (Xanoy, Pekin) Samarqandga sakkiz yuz tuyadan iborat savdo karvonlari yetib keldi”. Ispaniya elchisi ta’kidlaganidek, “katta to‘y munosabati bilan hukmdor buyurgan: “Samarqand shahrining savdo-sotiq bilan shug‘ullanuvchilari: boshqa shaharlarning valyuta (sarrof), gazlama (chitfurush), zargarlik buyumlari va turli tovarlar sotuvchilari, oshpazlari, qassoblari, novvoylari va hunarmandlari hukmdorning markaziy maydoniga borib, savdo-sotiq uchun chodirlar qurib, yarmarkalar uyushtirsinlar." Keyin shaharni tark etgan barcha savdogarlar va sotuvchilar qirolning markaziy maydoniga kelishdi. Aytish joizki, Eronning Sultoniya shahri arxiyepiskopi Ian (Jon, ba’zi manbalarda Jon de Galonifontibus deb ham ataladi) Amir Temur elchisi bo‘lgan. Uning “Amir Temur va uning saroy xotiralari” (memoires sur sur tamerlan et sa cour) nomli xotiralari o‘tgan olti yuz yil davomida yaratilgan mingdan ortiq asarlar orasida ishonchli va xolis manba sifatida muhim o‘rin tutdi. Bu nodir asar Amir Temur bilan shaxsan va yaqin aloqada bo‘lgan Ibn Arabshoh, Ibn Xaldun, shuningdek, Yevropa elchisi Klavixo kabi tarixiy mualliflar asarlari bilan bir qatorda turishi bilan qimmatlidir. Jan ushbu asarning “Temur saltanati va uning shahar qoidalari” bo‘limida savdo munosabatlariga oid quyidagi e’tiroflarni bayon qiladi: “U o‘z fuqarolariga bir qancha soliq va to‘lovlarni o‘rnatgan bo‘lsa-da, chet ellik savdogarlarga katta e’tibor qaratgan va ayniqsa, frantsuz va nasroniylarni o‘z saltanatida ularning xavfsizligini ta’minlashga undagan. U ko'p hududlarda jon va tuz uchun soliqlarni bekor qildi va ularni faqat yirik shaharlarda undirishni buyurdi. O'z davlati hududida u savdogarlarning hayotiga tahdid solganlarni qattiq jazoladi: Targoviyaliklarga zarar etkazgan mamlakatlar aholisi etkazilgan zararni ikki baravar ko'p miqdorda qoplashlari yoki yo'qolgan mol-mulkning besh baravari miqdorida jarima undirishlari kerak edi”.

Temuriylar davridagi savdo va pul munosabatlari

Temuriylar tomonidan tashkil etilgan elchiliklar xorijiy davlatlar bilan savdo-sotiqni kengaytirishda muhim rol o‘ynadi. XIX-asrning birinchi choragida Amir Temurning o‘g‘li Shohrux va uning nabirasi Ulug‘bek o‘z mamlakatlari bilan Xitoy o‘rtasida muntazam ravishda elchi almashib turdilar. Mirzo Ulug‘bek Movarunnahr shahrini yaxshi boshqardi, xususan, tashqi siyosatni buyuk yo‘lboshchi xohlagandek olib bordi. U bilan tashqi va ichki siyosatga oid har qanday masalalarni muhokama qilish va muvofiqlashtirishga ishonchi komil edi. Tabiiyki, Xitoy temuriylar bilan savdo qilishdan manfaatdor edi. Bu mamlakatga otlar asosan Movarunnahr va Xurosondan olib kelingan. Samarqandlik savdogarlar va elchilar ikki-uch yilda bir marta Xitoyga (Pekinga), xitoylik savdogarlar esa Samarqand va Xirotga muntazam ravishda borib turdilar. 1418-yilda Shohrux va Ardasher elchilari Xitoyda edi. Keyingi yili Li Di va Chong-Ku Xitoydan Samarqand va Hirotga elchi bo‘lib kelishdi. Ular Shohrux va Ulug‘bekka do‘stona munosabatlarni

mustahkamlash ramzi sifatida maktublar, qimmatbaho sovg‘alar yuborishdi. 1420 yilda Shohrux va Ulug‘bek 530 kishilik elchilik karvoni bilan Xitoyga boradilar.

Movarunnahrdan Xitoyga ikki karvon yo‘li ochilgan. Birinchisi Toshkent, Sayram, Ettisuv, Turfon (Sharqiy Turkiston) va Qumul shaharlari orqali, ikkinchisi esa Xo‘jand, Qo‘qon, Marg‘ilon, Andijon, O‘sh, Oloy vodiysi orqali va Farg‘ona vodiysidagi Qashqar, Xo‘tan va Erkend shaharlari. Bu yo‘llarning xavfsizligiga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Shohrux va Ulug‘bek davrida Tibet va Hindiston bilan qo‘shnichilik aloqalari o‘rnatildi. XV-asrning birinchi yarmida mamlakatning iqtisodiy gullab-yashnashi, ayniqsa, hunarmandchilik va ichki savdoning rivojlanishi ko‘p jihatdan amalga oshirilgan pul islohotlariga bog‘liq edi.

Amir Temur davrida qirqta shaharda, xususan, Samarqandda pul zarb qilingan, daromadning chorak qismi davlat xazinasiga ajratilgan. Tarixiy xronologiyada ta'kidlanganidek, mablag' etishmasa, harbiylarga kvitansiyalar berildi. Avval Amir Temur, keyin temuriylar mamlakatda pul birligini joriy qilgan. Amir Temur olti grammlik “tanga” va yarim grammlik kumush tangalar zarb qilishni buyurgan, ular “miri” deb atalgan. Ular Suyug‘g‘atmish va Sulton Mahmudxon nomi bilan atalgan va Movarunnahr, Xuroson, Eron, Ozarbayjon va Iroqning 40 dan ortiq yirik shaharlarida zarb qilingan. Shohruh Mirzo Movarunnahr va Xuroson sarkardasi sifatida Astrobod, Buxoro, Domgon, Isfahon, Kushon, Kermon, Qum, Nishopur, Marv, Samarqand, Sabzavor, Sulton kabi shaharlarda kumush tangalar zarb qilishni buyurdi. Tabriz, Xorazm, Hirot, Sheroz va boshqa shaharlarda pul ishlab chiqarishga asos solgan, shu orqali ichki savdoni tartibga solgan. Ichki chakana savdoda mahalliy hokimlar tomonidan zarb qilingan mayda mis pullar “fulus” keng qo‘llanilgan. Bu esa ichki va tashqi savdo aloqalarining yanada rivojlanishiga yordam berdi. Shu nuqtai nazardan qaraganda, 1428-yilda Ulug‘bekning Fulu pullari borasidagi islohoti katta ahamiyatga ega edi.

Ulug‘bek aholini ichki chakana savdoga jalb qilish maqsadida muomaladagi barcha yengil va mayda o‘zgarmas pullarni man qildi. Kichik mis tangalarga bo‘lgan ehtiyojni qondirish maqsadida Buxoro, Samarqand, Qarshi, Termiz, Toshkent, Shoxruxiya, Andijonda tanga zarb qilinadigan maxsus joylar ochdi. U erda bir xil og'irlikdagi fuluslar muomalaga chiqarildi. Qisqa vaqt ichida pul muomalasini markazlashtirish maqsadida eski mayda pullar yangi fulus bilan almashtirildi, tangalar zarb qilingan joylar to‘xtatildi, fasatgina bitta tangalar zarb qilingan joy Buxoroda saqlanib qolindi. Mirzo Ulug‘bek xalq orasida “fulusi adliya”, ya’ni “adolatli o‘zgarish” nomi bilan mashhur edi. Yana bir muhim ma’lumot: Ulug‘bek tashqi savdo daromadlarini ko‘paytirish uchun savdo solig‘ini “ko‘tardi”. Bu usul davlat xazinasini boyitishga xizmat qiladi. Lekin bu xorijlik savdogarlar uchun har doim ham qulaylik yaratmagan, proteksionizm siyosati qo'llanilgan; bugungi kunda ma'lum bo'lgan "odatlar" so'zi turkiy "tamga boji" so'zidan kelib chiqqan. Bu o‘sha davrlarda mamlakatimizda savdo aloqalari yuksak darajada rivojlanganidan dalolat beradi.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytishimiz mumkinki, XV-XVI asrlar barqarorlashuvning o'ziga xos iqtisodiy va siyosiy davri hisoblangan. Amir Temur va Temuriylar davrida savdo aloqalari ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy farovonlik omili sifatida e'tirof etilib, taraqqiyot davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida belgilandi. Bu tarixiy manbalarda ham yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadi. Davriy pul islohotlari mamlakatda ichki va tashqi savdo, hunarmandchilik va sanoat rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Movarunnahr va Xurosonda markaziy hokimiyatning barqarorligi mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga xizmat qildi.

Amir Temur va Temuriylar tomonidan olib borilgan faol iqtisodiy siyosat tufayli ajdodlarimiz yaratgan va hukmronlik qilgan buyuk davlat bilan o'sha davrning rivojlangan davlatlari, jumladan, Yevropa davlatlari o'rtasida aloqalar yo'lga qo'yildi. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, dunyoning ko'plab mamlakatlari bilan tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalar va madaniy taraqqiyotning rivojlanishiga xizmat qildi. Va, albatta, bu borada amalga oshirilgan islohotlar tarixan ildiz otgan va bugungi kunda ham o'z dolzarbligini yo'qotgani yo'q. Temur va temuriylar davridagi iqtisodiy islohotlarni o'rganishga asoslangan bilimlarimiz milliy iqtisodiy tafakkurimizni yanada rivojlantirishning fundamental asosi bo'lib, undan amaliy foydalanish mamlakatimiz iqtisodiy yuksalishiga salmoqli hissa qo'shmoqda

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POLIMERLARNI BOYITISHDA GRAFEN OKSIDINING ISTIQBOLLARI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada polimerlar haqida shuningdek, ularni boyitish va ushbu jarayonda grafen oksidining istiqbollari haqida fikr va mulohazalar keltirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar. *Polimerlar, grafen oksid, xo'jalik, modda, kompozitson materiallar, plastik, jarayon.*

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PROSPECTS OF GRAPHENE OXIDE IN POLYMER ENRICHMENT

Abstract. *This article provides thoughts and comments on polymers as well as their enrichment and the prospects of graphene oxide in this process.*

Key words*. Polymers, graphene oxide, economy, substance, composite materials, plastic, process.*

Xalq xo'jaligining turli sohalarini hozirgi kunda polimerlarsiz tasavvur qilish qiyin. Sanoatning eng yirik tarmoqlari plastik massalar, turli xil kimyoviy sun'iy tolalar, rezinalar, kauchiklar, lak-bo'yoqlar, turli xil turdagi yelimlar, dielektrik moddalar va boshqa turdagi polimer asosidagi buyumlar dunyo miqyosida keng ko'lamda ishlab chiqarilmoqda. Bularning barchasini bir so'z bilan polimer materiallar yoki polimerlar deb ataladi. Ularning oddiy moddalardan farqi shundaki, ular sintetik ravishda katta zavodlarda minglab tonnalab ishlab chiqarilmoqda va amalda foydalanilmoqda.

Hozirgi zamon texnika va texnologiyasini yaratishda metallar mashinasozlikning nisbiy puxtalikka, korroziya bardoshlikka, texnologiklikka kuygan ba‟zi talabalarga javob bermay qo„ydilar. Bundan tashqari an‟anaviy mashinasozlik materiallarining zaxiralari borgan sari kamayib, ularni olish qimmatlashib ketayapti. Shuning uchun kerakli xususiyatli yangi materiallarni uylab topish lozim bo„lib qoldi. Bu muammoni hal qilishda sintetik, tabiiy va sun‟iy bog„lovchilar asosida yangi materiallarni olish alohida o„rin to„tadi. Keng tarqalgan va perspektiv materiallar qatorida plastik massalar, rezina, yegochli plastiklar, keramik materiallar va boshqalar bor. Bular orasida har xil matritsalar asosidagi kompozitsion materiallar alohida o„rin to„tadi. Kompozitsion materiallar uz ichiga olgan materiallar xossasini qaytaribgina kolmay hech qaysi tashkil etuvchiga to„g„ri kelmaydigan xususiyatlariga ega. Kompozitson materiallarni ishlab chiqarishni birdaniga ko„payib ketganligining sababi ham shunda.

Barchaga ma’lum plastmassalar va rezinalar polimerlarga kiradi. Ularni ko‘pchiligi uglerpd,vodorod va boshqa nometall elementlar O, N va Si asosidagi organik aralashmadir. Hozirgi kunda polimer moddalar bizni hayotimizda o’rni kattalashib bormoqda. Aslida, polimer termini juda ko‘p manolarga ega. Shuningdek, polimer termini bugungi kunda plastmassa va kompozitlar sanoatida keng tarqalgan bo‘lib ishlatiladi va ko‘pincha “plastik” va “qatron “ ma’nosida keladi.Bundan tashqari ularni tabiatan asosiy zanjiri uglerod atomidan tashkil topgan zanjirli makromalekulyar tuzilishga ega. Masalan, rezina juda foydali bo‘lgan va ming yillar davomida insonlar tomonidan ishlatilgan tabiiy polimerik materialdir. Kauchuk mukammal elastik xususiyatlarga ega va bu ona tabiat tomonidan yaratilgan molekulyar polimer zanjirining natijasidir. Eng ko’p tarqalgan va mashhur polimer bu polistirol (C8H8)n, polietilen, poliamid (naylon), polivinilxlorid, polikorbonat, va kremniy organikli kauchuk. Odatda bu materiallarda zichlik past mexanik xossalar esa keramik va metal materiallariga qaraganda butunlay boshqacha . Jahon miqyosida polimer materiallarni qayta ishlash va qo‘llash orqali kimyoviy va aralash tolalar , iplar, maxsus to‘qimachilik maxsulotlari ishlab chiqarish tobora kengayib bormoqda. Tabiiy va sintetik tabiatga ega bo‘lgan hamma tolasimon materiallarning asosi polimerlardir.

Polimerlarning asosiy xususiyati shundaki, u ko'plab takrorlanadigan birliklardan tayyorlangan foydali kimyoviy moddadir. Takroriy birliklar odatda uglerod va vodorod, ba'zan kislorod, azot, oltingugurt va kremniydir. Polimerlar tabiatda uchraydi va ma'lum ehtiyojlarni qondirish uchun ishlab chiqarilishi mumkin. Ishlab chiqarilgan polimerlar bir marta hosil bo'lgandan keyin erimaydigan uch o'lchovli tarmoqlar bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday tarmoqlar termoset polimerlari deb ataladi. Ikki qismli elimlarda ishlatiladigan epoksi qatronlar termoset plastmassalardir. Ishlab chiqarilgan polimerlar eritilishi mumkin bo'lgan bir o'lchovli zanjirlar ham bo'lishi mumkin. Ushbu zanjirlar termoplastik polimerlardir. U chiziqli polimerlar deb ham ataladi. Plastik butilkalar, plyonkalar, idishlar va tolalar termoplastik plastmassalardir.

O'zining mohiyatiga ko'ra polimer kimyo fanlararo sohadir va plastik sanoatidagi tijorat maqsadlarida qo'llaniladigan dasturlarga qarab farq qilishi mumkin. Polimerlar kimyoning juda katta molekulalari. Ular makromolekulalar deb ham yuritiladi. BUnlarning kichik qurilish bloklari molekulalari monomerlar deb ataladi. Sintetik polimerlar zamonaviy hayotning asosiy tayanchidir. Ammo tabiat polimerlarni ham ishlab chiqaradi va ular barcha tirik moddalarda mavjud. Tabiiy polimerlarning uch turi: polisaxaridlar, oqsillar va nuklein kislotalar.

Termoplastik polimer polimer bo'lib, uni qizdirish yo'li bilan yumshatib, so'ngra bosim o'tkazib kerakli shakllarda hosil qilish mumkin. Termoset polimerlari yuqori harorat va bosimda doimiy ravishda qattiqlashadi. Yuqori zichlikdagi polietilen zichligi yuqori, qattiqligi, kuchliligi va erish nuqtasi yuqori. Past zichlikdagi polietilen - bu mumi, yarim qattiq va shaffof material bo'lib, past erish nuqtasiga ega.

Polimerlarni boyitish — bu polimer materiallarini sifatini yoki xususiyatlarini yaxshilash maqsadida amalga oshiriladigan jarayonlardir. Polimerlarni boyitishda bir qancha usullar va texnologiyalar qo'llaniladi:

1. Qo'shimchalar qo'shish: Polimerlarga turli xil qo'shimchalar (masalan, stabilizatorlar, plastifikatorlar, tolalar) qo'shish orqali ularning mexanik, kimyoviy yoki termal xususiyatlarini yaxshilash mumkin.

2. Modifikatsiya qilish: Polimerlarning kimyoviy tuzilishini o'zgartirish orqali ularning xususiyatlarini o'zgartirish. Bu jarayonlar polimerlarni reaksiya qilish, graftlash yoki ko'piklash kabi usullar yordamida amalga oshiriladi.

3. Qayta ishlash: Polimerlarni qayta ishlash jarayonida ularning fizikaviy xususiyatlari o'zgarishi mumkin. Misol uchun, polimerni eritib yoki maydalab yangi shaklga keltirish orqali uning sifatini yaxshilash mumkin.

4. Nanotexnologiyalar: Nanomateriallar va nanokompozitlar yordamida polimerlarning kuchi, elastikligi va boshqa xususiyatlarini oshirish.

5. Termal va mexanik muolajalar: Issiqlik bilan ishlov berish (masalan, sinterlash) yoki mexanik kuch qo'llash orqali polimerning strukturasi o'zgartirilishi mumkin.

Polimerlarni boyitish jarayonlari sanoatning turli sohalarida (qurilish, avtomobilsozlik, elektronika va boshqalar) keng qo'llaniladi. Bu jarayonlar natijasida yaratilgan yangi materiallar ko'plab foydalanish imkoniyatlarini ochadi va mahsulotlarning raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi.

Grafen oksidi oksidlanish-qaytarilish jarayonlariga asoslangan grafen yaratish uchun oraliq mahsulot sifatida tanilgan. Zo'r kimyoviy, fizik va optik xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan mahsulot sifatida grafen oksidi ham o'z qiymatiga ega.

Grafen oksidi (GO) polimerlarni boyitishda keng imkoniyatlarga ega. Uning istiqbollari quyidagi jihatlardan iborat:

1. Mexanik xususiyatlarni yaxshilash: Grafen oksidi polimer matritsalariga qo'shilganda, ularning mexanik qattiqligini va chidamliligini oshiradi. Bu, ayniqsa, yuqori kuchga va mustahkamlikka ega materiallar ishlab chiqarishda muhimdir.

2. Elektr o'tkazuvchanligini oshirish: GO polimerlarga qo'shilganda, ularning elektr o'tkazuvchanligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Bu xususiyat, elektron qurilmalarni ishlab chiqarish va sensor texnologiyalarida foydalanish uchun juda muhimdir.

3. Termal xususiyatlar: Grafen oksidi polimerlarning termal barqarorligini oshirishi mumkin, bu esa ularni yuqori haroratlarda ishlatishga imkon beradi.

4. Yengil vazn: Grafen oksidining engil vazni va yuqori kuchi uni yengil, ammo mustahkam materiallar yaratish uchun ideal qiladi.

5. Biokompatibilite: Grafen oksidi biokompatibilitega ega bo'lishi mumkin, bu esa tibbiyot va biotexnologiya sohalarida foydalanish uchun imkoniyatlar yaratadi.

6. Ko'p funktsiyalilik: GO ning turli xil kimyoviy modifikatsiyalari orqali uning xususiyatlarini yanada yaxshilash mumkin, bu esa uni ko'p funktsionalli kompozit materiallar ishlab chiqarishda samarali qiladi.

7. Ekologik jihatlar: Grafen oksidini ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari ekologik jihatdan barqaror bo'lishi mumkin, bu esa ularni yuqori sifatli va ekologik toza materiallar sifatida ommalashtirishga yordam beradi.

Grafen oksidining polimerlarni boyitishda istiqbollari ko'plab tadqiqotlarda o'rganilmoqda va kelajakda yangi materiallar yaratishda muhim rol o'ynashi kutilmoqda. Biroq, ushbu jarayonlarning iqtisodiy jihatlari ham inobatga olinishi lozim.

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ZONING OF TERRITORIES OF NAVOI REGION ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC SPECIALIZATION

Abstract. *This article focuses on the importance, development and unique features of Navoi region regionalization according to economic specialization. It helps to reveal and develop all specializations in the territory of the Navoi region.*

Keywords. *industry, analysis, mineral resources, demographic power.*

Although the formation and development of industry in the Navoi region does not go back to a long history, the industry of the region has its historical development stage. Before proceeding to the analysis of the development of the light industry (in the example of the Navoi region), which is the object of our research, we believe that it would be appropriate to dwell on the specific characteristics of the region.

Navoi region, located in the central and northern part of Uzbekistan, was formed in 1982 from the lands of Bukhara region and partially Samarkand region. The province was abolished as an administrative unit in 1988 and was revived in early 1992. Structurally, it consists of 8 rural districts, including Navbakhor, Konimekh, Karmana, Tamdi, Uchkuduk, Khatirchi, Kyziltepa and 7 cities: Navoi, Zarafshan, Karmana, Nurota, Uchkuduk, Kyziltepa, Gazgan and 577 rural settlements.

The territory of the Navoi region is 1/4 of the territory of the Republic, 111.1 thousand square kilometres. has an area and is equal to 24.8% of the territory of the Republic. The area of Uchkuduk (46.63 thousand sq. km) and Tamdi (42.49 thousand sq. km) districts is very large in the region. Such a location indicates that the area does not have favourable conditions for agriculture and population settlement. 91.5 per cent of the total land area is pastures and hayfields, 1 per cent is cropland, 0.4 per cent is perennial trees, and 7.1 per cent is non-agricultural land.

According to the data, the Navoi region differs sharply from other regions of the republic with its orographic features. The small remnant mountains in the region are rich in various fossil reserves. These mineral resources play a key role in the formation of the region's economy, development of its production and export potential.

It is worth noting that the climate of the region does not create favourable conditions for the development of agriculture, especially the farming sector. However, the Navoi region is mainly based on desert-pasture animal husbandry and cattle breeding.

The demographic potential of the province is not very big. As of January 1, 2022, the population was 1,013,800, making up 3.0% of the population of the Republic. In terms of democratic potential, it is ahead of the Syrdarya region. The population increased by 23.5 percent in 2000-2020 due to natural growth.

The population of the Navoi region is very unevenly distributed in the interior regions. 14.5% live in Navoi city, 20.0% in Khatirchi district, 15.2% in Kyziltepa, 12.6% in Karmana, 11.3% in Navbakhor, and more than 9.3% in Nurota district. The region's share of the employed in the national economy is 3.0 per cent and ranks last in the country in terms of number. The main part of the employed population, 27.4 per cent, works in industry and 20.6 per cent in agriculture.

4.2 per cent of the existing economic entities in the republic are located in the region, and as of January 1, 2021, there are 21,321. This indicator is 17.6 per 1000 people. 96.1 per cent of all enterprises and organizations in the region belong to the non-state sector of the economy. 24.0 per cent of enterprises are located in Navoi city, and the main part is also located in Karmana, Kyziltepa and Khatirchi districts.

The macro-economic indicators of the region analyzed in the research process, including the gross regional product (GDP), industrial, agricultural and investment indicators per capita, changes compared to the previous period and higher than the national indicators, mean that the economic potential of the Navoi region is much higher. It can be observed that the Navoi region has a significant contribution to the dynamics of industrial product production and growth in the cross-section of regions (the growth rate of industrial product production in 2020 compared to 2015 was 517.9 per cent).

To fully clarify the regional economy and the possibilities of developing light industry in it, it is observed that there is a need for deep analysis and further improvement of the specialization of industrial and agricultural sectors. Therefore, we believe that it is appropriate to study the territory of the region into two small economic regions and analyze the opportunities based on the statistical data and research conducted in them.

When dividing into small economic regions, we took into account the integrity of the regional territory, its location, the specialization of the economy, the existence of regional centres, natural climate, conditions, natural resources, demographic situation, the state of labour resources, and the historical development of the place. The scientific and practical importance of economic regions is first of all reflected in the organization of their administrative-territorial division and implementation of regional policy.

So, based on our analysis, the region:

- southern small economic region and includes the cities of Navoi, Karmana, Kyziltepa, Navbakhor, Nurota and Khatirchi districts;

- it is appropriate to include the three large districts of Konimekh, Tamdi and Uchkuduk, which occupy desert areas, into the northern small economic region.

Despite its relatively small size, the Southern Small Economic Region exhibits a high degree of regional production concentration. This region is responsible for producing 89.6% of its agricultural output, reflecting its significant

role in the sector. Conversely, the Northern Small Economic Region spans a vast area of approximately 88.6 thousand square kilometers. While its population density is low, the region is characterized by its developed livestock industry, which defines its economic specialization.

An analysis of the territorial structure of industrial production within the Navoi region reveals stark disparities across its districts. The city of Navoi dominates industrial output, accounting for an impressive 84.5% of the total. Following this, Karmana district contributes 10.7%, while Kyziltepa district adds a modest 1.7%. The remaining districts have minimal contributions to industrial output, highlighting a concentrated industrial development pattern within the region.

Agriculture and livestock breeding are key economic activities in specific districts of the Navoi region. Konimekh, Nurota, Uchkuduk, and Tamdi districts specialize in livestock breeding, capitalizing on their expansive pastures and suitable climatic conditions. On the other hand, districts such as Karmana, Navbakhor, Nurota, and Khatirchi stand out for their agricultural potential. These districts not only excel in cultivating a variety of crops but also hold significant opportunities for the processing of agricultural products, which adds value to the local economy.

The stark contrasts in economic activities across the Navoi region reflect its diverse geographical and resource endowments. The city of Navoi serves as the industrial hub, benefiting from concentrated investments and infrastructure that drive its dominance in output. Meanwhile, rural districts focus on primary production activities, including agriculture and livestock breeding, which align with their natural advantages.

This territorial specialization underscores the need for tailored regional development strategies that leverage the unique strengths of each district. Enhancing infrastructure, promoting agricultural processing, and supporting the livestock industry could foster balanced economic growth. Additionally, integrating these rural areas into broader value chains may enhance their contributions to the region's overall economy. Such targeted interventions would help unlock the untapped potential of less developed districts while sustaining the industrial stronghold of the city of Navoi.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINF MATEMATIKA DARSLARIDA MANTIQIY FIKRLASHNI RIVOJLANTIRISH USULLARI

Annotatsiya. *Hozirgi paytda maktablarda ta’lim tizimining asosiy vazifalaridan biri o‘quvchilarni har tomonlama yetuk insonlar qilib tarbiyalash hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, matematika darslarida fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish hamda ularni kelgusida olingan bilimlarni ongli hayotiy faoliyatda muvaffaqiyatli qo‘llashlari uchun zarur ko‘nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish boshlang’ich matematik ta‘limning asosiy vazifalariga aylanishi lozim. Maqolada mantiqiy tafakkurni oshirishda geometrik materiallardan foydalanish usllari haqida so’z boradi.*

Kalit so’zlar: *mantiqiy, geometrik, metod, masala, ijodkkorlik, kreativ, fikrlash*

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DEVELOPMENT OF LOGICAL THINKING IN THE PROCESS OF STUDYING GEOMETRIC MATERIAL IN MATHEMATICS LESSONS IN PRIMARY CLASS

Annotation. *Currently, one of the main tasks of the education system in schools is to educate students as fully developed people. In particular, the development of thinking skills in mathematics lessons and the formation of the necessary skills and qualifications for their successful application of the acquired knowledge in conscious life activities should become the main tasks of primary mathematical education. The article discusses the methods of using geometric materials to improve logical thinking.*

Keywords: *logical, geometric, method, problem, creativity, creative, thinking*

Boshlang’ich sinf o’quvchilaring mantiqiy tafakkurini shakllantirish pedagogik jarayonning eng muhim tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi. Boshlang'ich maktabda allaqachon bolalar taqqoslash, tasniflash, umumlashtirish va tahlil qilish elementlarini o'zlashtirishlari kerak, shuning uchun boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisi oldida turgan eng muhim vazifalardan biri bu bolalarga xulosalar chiqarishga imkon beradigan mustaqil mantiqiy tafakkurni rivojlantirishdir.

Matematika bu hayotni anglay oladigan fandir. Ko'pgina tadqiqotchilar maktab o'quvchilarida mantiqiy fikrlashni rivojlantirish bo'yicha maqsadli ishlar tizimli bo'lishi kerakligini ta'kidlaydilar, bu esa maktab o'quvchilarida mantiqiy fikrlash jarayonining samaradorligi rivojlanish ishlarini to’g’ri tashkil etish bilan bog'liq degan xulosaga kelish imkonini beradi. Mashhur rus pedagogi

V.Suxomlinskiy o'z asarlarida maktab o'quvchilarida mantiqiy fikrlashni rivojlantirish masalasiga juda katta e'tibor berdi.

Boshlang'ich sinflarda masalalarni o'rganish yangi tushunchalarni shakllantirish, sodda masalarni yechishdan murakkablarni yechishga o'tish yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Bunda qo'shish, ayirish, ko'paytirish va bo'lishga doir har xil sodda masalalar ya'ni bir xil qo'shiluvchilarning yig'indisini topishga karrali va teng bo'laklarga bo'lishlarga doir sonni bir necha kattalashtirish va kichiklashtirishga oid masalalar sonlarni taqqoslashga amallarning noma'lum konponentlarni topishga doir sodda masalalar shuningdek turli murakkab masalalar shu jumladan keltirib echiladigan masalalar, ikki ko'paytuvchining yig'indisini topishga doir va unga teskari masalalar yig'indisini so'ngra ko'paytirish bo'lishga keltiradigan va boshqa masalalarni ko'rib chiqamiz.

Agar berilgan masala o'zining murakkabligi bilan sinfda yechilgan masalalarga mos yoki o'xshasa u holda o'quvchilar taklif qilingan masalaning echilishi yo'lini mustaqil topishga o'rgatish kerak. Shu maqsadda o'quvchilar masalalar yechishga yaqinlashishning eng sodda umumiy usullarini egallashlari lozim[10].

O‘quvchilarning mantiqiy fikrlash qobilyatini shakllantirish masalasi bilan ularda to'g'ri, aniq, qisqa matematik nutqni o'stirish masalasi uzviy ravishda bo'glangan bo'ladi. Bu boshlang'ich ta'limning muhim vazifalaridan biri. Mantiqiy masalalarni yechish o'quvchilarda uzviy ravishda mustaqillikni o'stirish bilan birga o'qitish jarayonida qiziqishlarini oshiradi. Bunda tavsiya etilayotgan savol va topshiriqlar o'quvchilardan ma'lum darajada izlanish talab qilsa-da, u bola kuchi yetadigan darajada bo'lishi kerak. Matematik mashg'ulotlarda bunday topshiriqlarni tanlash katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu mashg'ulotlar o'quvchilardan mustaqil kuzatishlar o'tkazishni, qaralayotgan hodisalar narsalar va shu kabilarni taqqoslash, solishtirishni talab qiladi. Matematika fani boshlang'ich sinflardan boshlab inson hayotining mazmuni ekanligi ko'rsatib boriladi. Matematika haqiqiy olamning miqdoriy munosabatlari va fazoviy formalari haqidagi fandir. Matematikadan masalalar yechish o'quvchilarning fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi.

Darsda o'quvchilarni qiziqtiruvchi mantiqiy topshiriqlardan foydalanish katta ahamiyatga ega. Chunki o'quvchilar bunday topshiriqlarni katta qiziqish bilan tahlil qila oladilar. O'quvchilarni ko'proq faollashtirish uchun ko'pgina o'quvchilar foydalana oladigan, ular sevgan ertak qahramonlarini "jalb qilish" usuli katta ahamiyatga ega.

O'quvchi mantiqiy topshiriqlarni bajarar ekan, topshiriq yuzasidan mushohada yuritib, ma'lum hukm va xulosalarni chiqaradi. Mulohazaning real (chin) yoki yolg'on ekanligini aniqlaydi, ya'ni ham mantiqiy ham tanqidiy fikr yuritadi.

[10] Ummatkulova, Sayyora Shavkatovna, & Xo‘Jaboyeva, Zilola Solijon Qizi (2022). MATEMATIKA DARSLARIDA BOSHLANG'ICH SINF O‘QUVCHILARINING MANTIQIY FIKRLASHLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2 (3), 1406-1419.

Mantiqiqy tafakkurni oshirishga qaratilgan matematik mashg‘ulotlarda o’quvchilar muammoni hal qilishda turmushda asqotadigan zaruriy ko’nikmalarni egallab boradilar.

Boshlang’ich sinf matematika darsliklaridan namunalar

1-sinf matematika darsida berilgan topshiriqqa e’tibor qaratsak. Topshiriq: Mevalar soniga qarab, kataklarga aylanalar chizing. O’quvchilar ushbu topshiriqni bajarishda hayotda uchraydigan geometrik shakllar, aylanani uchratishi mumkin bo’lgan holatlar bilan tanishadi.

Keyingi topshiriqda esa o’quvchi oriyentr olish haqidagi ma’lumotlarga ega bo’ladi. Rasmda tuya, fil, arslon, kenguru kabilarning rasmlari berilgan. Savol: O'ng tomonda undan baland hayvon yo'q. U nima? Chap tomonda tuya, o'ng tomonda esa arslon. U nima? Mantiqiy topshiriqning javobi: Birinchi so'roqqa javob izlaymiz. Shartga ko'ra o'ng tomonda undan baland hayvon yo'q. Ko'rinib turganidek, bu hayvon - Fil. Ikkinchi so'roqqa javob izlaymiz. Bunda biz tuyaga va arslon orasidagi hayvonni izlashimiz kerak. Rasmda bu hayvon Kenguru ekan.

Darslikda berilgan yana bir topshiriqda turli geometrik shakllar tasviri berilgan. Rasmda jadval berilgan va ushbu shakllar nomini o'zining nomi ostiga yozamiz degan mazmundagi mantiqiy topshiriq berilgan. O’quvchilar eng avvalo har bir shaklning nomini aniqlab olishadi: Kvadrat?, uchburchak?, doira? Ushbu chizmaga qaraymiz . Berilgan chizmadan shakllarni sanaymiz. Ularning nomlarini jadvalga yozamiz va ushbu topshiriqni bajaramiz.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, mantiqiy topshiriqlarni yechish o’quvchilarning matematik fikrlashni kuchaytirishda va matematik ta'limda chuqurroq o'rganishni rag'batlantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. O'qituvchilar ushbu vazifalarni o'quv amaliyotining ajralmas tarkibiy qismlari sifatida qabul qilishlari va ularni tanqidiy fikrlash qobiliyatlari, muammolarni hal qilish qobiliyatlari va talabalar o'rtasida matematik bilimlarni rivojlantirishga jalb qilishlari kerak. Mantiqiy muammolarni hal qilish vazifalari samaradorligini oshirish uchun o'qituvchilar kasbiy rivojlanish imkoniyatlariga sarmoya kiritishlari, hamkasblari bilan hamkorlik qilishlari va matematika ta'limidagi tadqiqotlarga asoslangan ilg'or tajribalardan xabardor bo'lishlari kerak[11].

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DAMAGE CAUSED BY COMSTOCK MEALYBUG TO MULBERRY TREES AND CONTROL MEASURES

Annotation: *Mulberry trees, considered the only food of silkworms, are also significantly damaged by the Comstock worm. The article describes the biology of the worm, the damage it causes to the mulberry tree, and measures to combat it.*

Key words*: Comstock worm, waxy, pseudoficus, insecticide, cyperfos, karate, mospilan.*

According to data, 35% of the crop of plants grown worldwide per year dies, while uning14% corresponds to the share of harmful insects. In addition, 20% of the crop dies during transportation and storage in warehouses. In our country, too, agricultural crops, including mulberry trees, can be damaged by various pests. The geographical position and soil-climatic conditions of our republic are very favorable for the development of all types of Agriculture. The lush nature of our republic has a wide range of opportunities for the development of especially irrigated agriculture.

On the second hand, these climatic conditions also facilitate the reproduction of various insects that harm agricultural crops. In the conditions of Central Asia, almost all pests develop rapidly, giving several multiple generations per year compared to the northern regions.

The Comstock worm is a species of equal-winged fly (Homoptera), in the waxworms family (Pseudococcidae), a dangerous internal quarantine insect. It can be found in almost all fruit and ornamental trees, medicinal plants and some grass-like plants (even near Mulberry rows, in Acorns). From fruit trees, pomegranate, apple, pear, peach, as well as mulberry trees are heavily damaged. They settle in large swarms on tree trunks, branches and leaves, sucking out tree sap and weakening its growth, penetrating into the soil 5-6 cm deep and absorbing the top of the roots as well. In some cases, 40 cm.gacha is found at depths of. In strongly damaged trees, tumors appear, young branches dry out and leaves shed, slow down plant growth, make branches of trees and shrubs Qing'ir-tilted, reduce the yield of fruit crops, ildysmevas and tuganak fruits, and reduce their quality. It is very difficult to fight it at the expense of the fact that the Comstock worm occurs on any tree, lives in a pan, spreads quickly in nature.

The homeland of the Comstock worm is Japan and the state of China, the entomologist S.Kuvan describes this worm in 1902 and gives it the name Comstock in honor of American Entomologist Comstock. The Komstok worm was discovered

in Uzbekistan in 1939 in large-leaved Mulberry seedlings brought from Japan in the Jarariq experimental farm of the Central Asian Silk Scientific Research Institute.

Although the Komstok worm is native to Japan, today it is also distributed in South Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Central Georgia, China, Thailand, India, New Zealand, USA, Canada, England, Russia, Ukraine, Moldavia.

The Comstock worm is a rather small insect, and its female is oblong-oval in shape, with no wings, 5 mm long. The female worm has 17 pairs of growths around it, of which one pair is longer. the body of the males is much smaller than that of the female, 1-1.5 mm in size,and the color is brown or brown, with a pair of wings. Harm overwinters between the roots and bark of trees, during the spawning period in the hollow areas of the body.

The hatching of the worms occurs in late March, early April. The worms that hatch from the egg are in waxy sacs for 2-3 days, then crawl out and mulch will damage the lower, young branches and armpits of the branches of the leaves. Worms accumulate on the branches and begin to suck their juice. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the komstok worm gives offspring three times. Females of the first generation lay up to 400-600 eggs after hatching, females of the second generation lay up to 250-340, and females of the third generation lay up to 220-260 eggs. The eggs laid by the third generation overwinter. 95-98% of overwintered eggs die as a result of winter cooling as well as the negative effects of various parasites. The butterfly of the Comstock worm becomes more abundant during the summer due to the serpusht. Most worms flow in a variety of ways, namely: in the waters, infecting them by spreading them through birds and insects to Mulberry seedlings, cuttings, twigs and branches.

The damaged mulberry leaves are contaminated with its droppings, worsening the quality of the leaves, leaving the inside of the silkworms that consumed the damaged leaves, causing great damage to the crop and quality of the cocoon. In addition, mulberry leaves turn yellow and dry out, resulting in a sharp decrease in leaf yield. The yield of a mulberry tree leaf damaged by a Comstock worm decreases by 35-36% (Sonina and head., 1968).

Measures of struggle. Several wrestling events have been developed to successfully fight the Comstock worm. Quarantine, it is possible to stop the harmful activity of the worm and prevent its further spread only under the conditions in which its activities are carried out. These include the following quarantine measures: inspection of seedlings and methods of agrotechnical, biological and chemical fight against the Komstok worm are used.

As a biological fight, the pseudaficus parasite imported from abroad is being used against the Comstock worm. This parasite remained the main one in the complex of measures for the loss of the komstok worm in the method of biological struggle. Pseudaficus is a parasite that eats only the same food, laying eggs inside the larvae and adult females of the Comstock worm. Its single female lays about 140 eggs inside up to 20 worms. On day 5-7 of the development of the parasite after laying eggs, the worm dies, the growths and tail threads next to the body disappear, the worm body hardens from the bulging face, the yellow oblong becomes a

mummy, then penetrates into the gray color. Pseudaficus gives 7-8 offspring in the Republic of Uzbekistan and 11 in the south, laying 100-150 eggs. Pseudaficus is bred in natural conditions in places or laboratories where the komstok worm lives and is used in the fight against them.

The experiments of our entomologist scientists show that up to 80-90% of Comstock worms died in places where 100 Pseudoficus eggs were laid on each tree. In addition, in order to catch the males of the pest and to eliminate them, pheromone substances emanating from the genital organs of the females can be synthesized and fight them with ways to attract male pests.

Among the measures of agrotechnical struggle against the insect, it is possible to include activities such as mainly the loss of weeds from the beginning of the growing season to the end, the removal of bunches around the root neck of trees suspected of autumn-winter peacetime of Mulberry. The tree trunks from which the Comstock worm fell are cleaned of dried bark tangles with a scraper and a stiff brush in the early Moss, and the waste is immediately burned.

As a chemical fight, trees and plants distributed by the komstok worm are recommended to be treated with the following insecticides: siperfos 0.1 percent, dursban 0.1 percent, karate, talstar 0.05 percent, benzophosphate 0.3 percent, mospilan 0.02 percent, Confidor 0.03 percent, sipermethrin 0.03 percent solution.

To find Comstock worm kilns, set the distribution limit, and determine the scale of the fight against it, experts annually inspect mulberry trees and nurseries and other tree and field crops, weeds.

In the quarantined area, the heads of farms are responsible for the timely and full implementation of these pest control measures, and it is advisable to follow the following quarantine rules.

1).Grafted Mulberry and other Martingale-trees should be prepared only on those plots that are not damaged by Comstock worm;

2).Mulberry leaf is not allowed to be carried to districts that are not damaged by the Comstock worm;

3). Other farms, districts, cities, regions and republics from the affected zone are sent seedlings and other products from plants based on quarantine certificates issued by the plant quarantine authorities, subject to quarantine rules.

In areas where the Comstock worm is quarantined, new nurseries, Groves, Gardens, Vines, pomegranate fields are obliged to be erected only if the permission of the state service for Plant Quarantine is known.

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AYOLLARGA NISBATAN SODIR ETILADIGAN TAZYIQ VA ZO'RAVONLIKLARNI OLDINI OLISH BORASIDA TASHKILOTLAR BILAN HAMKORLIKNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH CHORALARI

Annotatsiya:*Mazkur maqola xotin-qizlarga nisbatan tazyiq va zo‘ravonlikning turli shakllari, ularning ijtimoiy, jismoniy va psixologik ta’sirlari hamda bu muammolarni hal qilish uchun amalga oshirilayotgan huquqiy va ijtimoiy choralarni tahlil qiladi. Xotin-qizlarga qarshi zo‘ravonlikning turli shakllari, jumladan, maishiy zo‘ravonlik, jinsiy tazyiq, do‘pposlash va boshqa jismoniy ta’sirlar, ular uchun jiddiy xavf tug‘diradi va jamiyatdagi gender tengsizlikni kuchaytiradi. Shuningdek, maqolada ayollarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlikning oldini olish va unga qarshi kurashishda amalga oshirilgan xalqaro va milliy darajadagi qonuniy chora-tadbirlar, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi hududidagi qonunlar va dasturlar tahlil etiladi. Ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi, xotin-qizlarni himoya qilish va gender tengligini ta’minlash yo‘lida amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlar samaradorligini ko‘rsatish, shuningdek, bu borada yanada samarali mexanizmlar va strategiyalarni ishlab chiqish zarurligini ta’kidlashdan iborat. Maqola, huquqshunoslar, sotsiologlar, psixologlar va davlat idoralari uchun muhim ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, xotin-qizlar huquqlarini himoya qilish va zo‘ravonlikka qarshi kurashish borasidagi sa'y-harakatlarni mustahkamlashga qaratilgan ilmiy tavsiyalarni o‘z ichiga oladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *xotin-qizlarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlik, maishiy zo‘ravonlik, jinsiy tazyiq, jismoniy zo‘ravonlik, gender tenglik, huquqiy himoya, ijtimoiy chora-tadbirlar, psixologik ta’sirlar, tazyiqning oldini olish, xavfsiz jamiyat, ayollarning huquqlari, O‘zbekiston, xalqaro qonunlar, zo‘ravonlikka qarshi kurash, gender diskriminatsiyasi.*

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MEASURES TO IMPROVE COOPERATION WITH ORGANIZATIONS TO PREVENT HARASSMENT AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Abstract:*This article analyzes various forms of harassment and violence against women, their social, physical and psychological consequences, as well as legal and social measures taken to address these problems. Various forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, sexual harassment, harassment and other physical influences, pose a serious danger to them and*

exacerbate gender inequality in society. The article also analyzes legal measures taken at the international and national levels, including laws and programs in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at preventing and combating violence against women. The main purpose of this study is to show the effectiveness of implemented measures to protect women and ensure gender equality, as well as to emphasize the need to develop more effective mechanisms and strategies in this regard. The article has important scientific and practical significance for lawyers, sociologists, psychologists and government agencies and contains scientific recommendations aimed at strengthening efforts to protect women's rights and combat violence.

Keywords: *violence against women, domestic violence, sexual harassment, physical violence, gender equality, legal protection, social measures, psychological effects, harassment prevention, safe society, women's rights, Uzbekistan, international law, combating violence, gender discrimination.*

KIRISH

Ayollarga nisbatan jismoniy zo‘ravonlik, do‘pposlash yoki urush kabilar, jamiyatda yuzaga keladigan eng og‘ir va zararli huquqbuzarliklarning bir turi bo‘lib, u nafaqat ayolning shaxsiy erkinliklarini, balki uning jamiyatdagi o‘rni va huquqlarini ham poymol qiladi. Bunday xatti-harakatlar, o‘zining barcha turli shakllari orqali, individual darajada jismoniy va psixologik zararlarga olib kelishi bilan birga, ijtimoiy tizimda muvozanatni buzadi, fuqarolarning huquqiy ongini zaiflashtiradi va gender tengligi tamoyillarini xavf ostiga qo‘yadi.

Dunyo miqyosida o‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlar, maishiy zo‘ravonlikning, shu jumladan, jismoniy va jinsiy ta’sirlarning keng tarqalganligini ko‘rsatmoqda. Ayollar, ayniqsa, uy ichidagi zo‘ravonlik holatlarida eng ko‘p nishonga olinadi, bu esa ularning salomatligi, iqtisodiy mustaqilligi va ijtimoiy barqarorligiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Shunday qilib, ayollarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlikning jamiyatdagi eng og‘ir oqibatlari nafaqat ular uchun shaxsiy jismoniy va ruhiy travma keltiradi, balki butun ijtimoiy tuzilishga zarar yetkazadi, chunki ularning ishtiroki va imkoniyatlari cheklangan bo‘ladi.

Mazkur maqolada ayollarga nisbatan jismoniy zo‘ravonlikning turli shakllari, ularning jamiyatdagi ahamiyati, salbiy ta’sirlari va bunday zo‘ravonlikning oldini olish bo‘yicha qo‘llanilayotgan huquqiy va ijtimoiy choralar tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, jismoniy zo‘ravonlikning o‘ziga xos ijtimoiy va psixologik ta’sirlari hamda ularning jamiyatda qanday tarqalganligi va ularga qarshi kurashishda davlatlarning qanday mexanizmlarni amalga oshirishi zarurligi masalalari ko‘rib chiqiladi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Inson qadri uchun tamoyilini ro'yobga chiqarishda 2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasining qabul qilinishi tom ma'noda tarixiy voqea bo'ldi. Harakatlar strategiyasining mantiqiy davomi bo'lgan ushbu tarixiy dasturulamal hujjatda yaqin va o'rta istiqbolda O'zbekistonning

taraqqiyot tendentsiyalari, davlat va jamiyat hayotining barcha jabhalarini kompleks rivojlantirish yo'nalishlari aniq belgilab berilgan.

Taraqqiyot strategiyasining ahamiyati shundaki, uning ishlab chiqilishida mavjud muammolar e'tiborga olingan va yechimini kutayotgan dolzarb vazifalar aks ettirilgan. Eng muhimi, ushbu dasturiy hujjatning ishlab chiqilishida xalqimiz faol ishtirok etdi.

Prezidentimiz Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan mazkur Taraqqiyot strategiyasida O'zbekistonni keyingi 5 yilda rivojlantirish istiqbollari belgilab olingan. Bu borada quyidagi yettita ustuvor yo'nalish bo'yicha «Inson qadri uchun — 100 ta maqsad»ni amalga oshirish ko'zda tutilmoqda:

— inson qadrini yuksaltirish va erkin fuqarolik jamiyatini yanada rivojlantirish orqali xalqparvar davlat barpo etish;

— mamlakatimizda adolat va qonun ustuvorligi tamoyillarini taraqqiyotning eng asosiy va zarur shartiga aylantirish;

— adolatli ijtimoiy siyosat yuritish, inson kapitalini rivojlantirish;

Taraqqiyot strategiyasining 69-maqsadi «Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning jamiyat hayotidagi faol ishtirokini ta'minlash» deb nomlangan. Unda, jumladan:

2022-2026 yillarda xotin-qizlarning mamlakat iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotining barcha jabhalarida faolligini oshirish bo'yicha Milliy dastur hamda uni 2022-2023 yillarda amalga oshirishga qaratilgan kompleks chora-tadbirlar rejasini tasdiqlash;

• xotin-qizlarning ta'lim olishiga qo'shimcha shart-sharoitlar yaratish, ilm-fan sohasida ayollarning o'rnini yanada oshirish;

• xotin-qizlar o'rtasida biznes ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish bo'yicha bepul o'quv amaliy kurslarini tashkil etish, imtiyozli kreditlar va lizing ajratish, xotin-qizlarni ishga jalb qilgan holda kooperatsiya usulida tadbirkorlikni yo'lga qo'yish;

• «Ayollar daftari»ga kiritilgan va jarrohlik amaliyotini o'tkazish lozim bo'lgan xotin-qizlarning tibbiy muolaja xarajatlarini qoplab berish;

• «Ayollar daftari» orqali xotin-qizlarning muammolarini hal etish amaliyotini o'rganish va tahlil qilish hamda orttirilgan tajribadan kelib chiqib, "Ayollar daftari»ni yuritish orqali xotin-qizlar muammolarini tizimli ravishda hal etish va ularni ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha tartibi hamda «Ayollar daftari»ga kiritilgan xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash jamg'armasi to'g'risidagi namunaviy nizom loyihalarini ishlab chiqish kabi vazifalar ko'zda tutilgan.

Bundan tashqari, Taraqqiyot strategiyasining 60-maqsadida reproduktiv yoshdagi va homilador ayollar, bolalar uchun yuqori texnologik tibbiy yordam ko'rsatish bo'yicha, 85-maqsadda esa, ayollar orasidagi ishsizlik darajasini 2 barobar kamaytirish, 80 mingdan ziyod ishsiz xotin-qizni davlat hisobidan kasb-hunarga o'qitish, xotin-qizlarni tadbirkorlik va o'zini o'zi band qilish bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish, hududlarda ayollar tadbirkorligini rivojlantirish dasturini ishlab chiqish, har bir hududda «Xotin-qizlar hunarmandchilik markazlari» va klasterlarni tashkil qilish masalalari qamrab olingan. Shu bilan birga, xotin-qizlar tadbirkorlik markazlari faoliyatini takomillashtirish, mintaqaviy

markazlar ochish choralarini ko'rish, tadbirkor xotin-qizlar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotlarni realizatsiya qilishga ko'maklashish hamda xotin-qizlarni tadbirkorlikka o'qitish va biznesga jalb qilish kabi dolzarb vazifalar belgilab berilgan.

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining 46-moddasiga muvofiq ayollar va erkaklar teng huquqlarga ega. Bugungi kunda ushbu konstitutsiyaviy me'yor hayotimizning barcha jabhalarida, shu jumladan ayollarning huquq va erkinliklarini himoya qilishda o'z aksini topmoqda.

BMTning 1979-yil 18-dekabrdagi ayollarga nisbatan kamsitishning barcha shakllarini yo'q qilish to'g'risidagi konvensiyasi ayollarni zulm va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Mamlakatimiz ushbu xalqaro hujjatga O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining 1995-yil 6-maydagi 87-I-sonli "O'zbekiston Respublikasining 1979-yil 18-dekabrda Nyu-Yorkda qabul qilingan ayollarga nisbatan kamsitishning barcha shakllarini bartaraf etish to'g'risidagi Konvensiyaga qo'shilishi to'g'risida" gi qarori asosida qo'shildi. Xususan, ushbu Konventsiyaning 2-moddasida ishtirokchi davlatlar ayollarga nisbatan kamsitishning barcha shakllarini qoralaydilar va ayollarga nisbatan kamsitishni barcha tegishli vositalar bilan zudlik bilan yo'q qilish siyosatini olib borishga rozilik bildiradilar, shu jumladan shu maqsadda ayollarga nisbatan har qanday kamsitishni ta'kidlaydigan tegishli Qonunchilik va ular boshqa choralar ko'rish va sanktsiyalarni qo'llash majburiyatini olgan qoidalar mavjud. agar kerak bo'lsa.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining xalqaro konvensiyasi va qoidalariga muvofiq mamlakatimizda ayollarning huquq va erkinliklarini himoya qilishga qaratilgan bir qator normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar qabul qilindi. Xususan, ayollarni zulm va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilishning huquqiy asoslari:

O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2019-yil 2-sentabrdagi 561-sonli "Ayollarni zulm va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi qonuni;

O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2019-yil 2-sentabrdagi 562-son "xotin-qizlar va erkaklarning teng huquq va imkoniyatlari kafolatlari to' g 'risida"gi qonuni;

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "ijtimoiy reabilitatsiya va moslashish, shuningdek, oilaviy-maishiy zo'ravonlikning oldini olish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"2018 yil 2 iyuldagi PQ-3827-son qarori;

O'zbekiston Respublikasining ma' muriy javobgarlik kodeksi;

O'zbekiston Respublikasi jinoyat kodeksi va boshqalar.

Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2019-yil 2-sentabrdagi 561-sonli "Ayollarni zulm va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida" gi qonunining maqsadi ayollarni nikoh, ish joylari, ta'lim muassasalari va boshqa joylarda zulm va zo'ravonlikning barcha shakllaridan himoya qilishga qaratilgan. Qonunning muhim maqsadlari, shuningdek, ushbu sohadagi munosabatlarni tartibga solish, shuningdek, zulm va zo'ravonlik qurbonlarini huquqiy va ijtimoiy himoya qilish kafolatlarini ta'minlashdir.

Ushbu qonunga binoan, zulm va zo'ravonlikdan aziyat chekkan ayollar, shu jumladan ularga nisbatan zulm va zo'ravonlik shikoyatlari yoki ularni sodir etish tahdidi bilan tegishli organlar va tashkilotlarga yoki sudga, maxsus markazlarga murojaat qilishlari, shuningdek bepul yuridik maslahat olishlari mumkin. iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, psixologik, tibbiy va boshqa bepul telefon liniyasi orqali yordam berish, ichki ishlar organlariga xavfsizlik orderini berishni so'rab murojaat qilish, shuningdek shartlar buzilgan taqdirda xavfsizlik order, ularga ushbu zulm to'g'risida xabar berib, zo'ravonlik natijasida etkazilgan moddiy zararni qoplash va ma'naviy zararni qoplash to'g'risida sudga murojaat qilish huquqiga ega. Masalan, qonunga binoan, zulm va zo'ravonlik qurboni sudga moddiy zararni qoplash va ma'naviy zararni qoplash to'g'risida ariza bilan murojaat qilganda davlat bojini to'lashdan ozod qilinadi.

Yuqorida sanab o'tilgan zulm va zo'ravonlik qurbonining huquqlari ushbu qonun va boshqa normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan tartibda ta'minlanadi. Masalan, "Ayollarni zulm va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonunining 8-moddasiga muvofiq. Ichki ishlar organlarining vakolatlariga ayollarga nisbatan zulm va zo'ravonlik to'g'risidagi arizalarni ko'rib chiqish yoki ularni sodir etish tahdidi, zulm yoki zo'ravonlikka moyil bo'lgan shaxsga rasmiy ogohlantirish berish, himoya orderini berish, shuningdek, aybdorlarni javobgarlikka tortish kiradi. zo'ravonlik, choralar ko'rish va ayollarni zulm va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qiluvchi tegishli vakolatli organlar va tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik qilish. zo'ravonlik.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining "xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida" gi Qonunining mohiyatiga ko'rasud hokimiyati organlari ayollarga nisbatan tazyiq va zo'ravonlik to'g'risidagi iltimosnomalar yoki murojaatlarni yoki ularni sodir etish tahdidlarini ko' rib chiqishi, himoya orderini berish yoki uzaytirishni rad etishga qarshi apellatsiya shikoyatlarini chiqarishi, uzaytirishi yoki ko ' rib chiqishi mumkin.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2019-yil 2-sentabrdagi 562-sonli "Ayollar va erkaklar uchun teng huquq va imkoniyatlarning kafolatlari to'g'risida" gi qonuni ayollarni jinsi bo'yicha kamsitishning oldini olishni talab qiladi va bunday taqiqlangan kamsitish shakllarini nazarda tutadi. Masalan, qonunda jinsiy kamsitish to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yoki bilvosita bo'lishi mumkinligi ko'rsatilgan va uni bartaraf etish va oldini olish uchun maxsus choralar belgilangan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 2-iyuldagi "Ijtimoiy reabilitatsiya va moslashish, shuningdek, oilaviy-maishiy zo'ravonlikning oldini olish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" gi PQ-3827-sonli qarori bilan oilaviy-maishiy zo'ravonlikning oldini olish tizimini takomillashtirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari, shu jumladan oilaviy-maishiy zo'ravonlikdan foydalanish sabablarini, o'z joniga qasd qilish kayfiyatini keltirib chiqaradigan omillarni aniqlash va o'rganish, jamiyatda oilaviy-maishiy zo'ravonlikni qo'llashning har qanday shakliga nisbatan ularni bartaraf etish choralarini ko'rish, birinchi navbatda, yaqin qarindoshlar tomonidan murosasiz munosabat muhiti, shu jumladan jazoning

muqarrarligini ta'minlash, qiyin ijtimoiy vaziyatda bo'lgan shaxslarni qo'llab-quvvatlash orqali echim izlash.

O'zbekistonRespublikasining "Ayollarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi Qonuniga muvofiq, zo'ravonlik deganda ayollarga jismoniy, ruhiy, jinsiy yoki iqtisodiy ta'sir ko' rsatish yoki ularning hayoti, sog'lig'iga, jinsiy daxlsizligiga zarar yetkazish maqsadida bunday ta' sir choralarini qo'llash tahdidi tushuniladi. Noqonuniy xatti - harakatlar (harakatsizlik) deganda qonun bilan qo'riqlanadigan sharaf, qadr-qimmat va boshqa huquq va erkinliklar tushuniladi, zulm deganda esa ayolning sha'ni va qadr-qimmatini kamsituvchi harakat (harakatsizlik) tushuniladi, buning uchun na ma'muriy, na jinoiy javobgarlik nazarda tutilmaydi.

Shunday qilib, ayollarga nisbatan zo'ravonlik javobgarlikni keltirib chiqaradi. Zo'ravonlikni tashkil etuvchi harakatlar xususiyatiga ko'ra, ayollarga nisbatan zo'ravonlik O'zbekiston Respublikasining Ma'muriy javobgarlik to'g'risidagi Jinoyat kodeksida nazarda tutilgan ayrim ijtimoiy xavfli xatti-harakatlarni toifaga kiritish uchun asos bo' ladi. Xususan, ayollarga jismoniy ta'sir qilish deganda engil, o'rtacha yoki og'ir tan jarohati, qiynoqlar, nikohga to'sqinlik qilish, majburiy noqonuniy ozodlikdan mahrum qilish tushuniladi (maqola. 52 Koaor; maqolalar 104, 105, 109, 110, 136, 138 UKRU), o'z joniga qasd qilishgacha bo'lgan ruhiy zo'ravonlik, qotillik bilan tahdid qilish yoki zo'ravonlik ishlatish, ayolni homiladorlikni sun'iy ravishda tugatishga majburlash, tuhmat qilish, haqorat qilish, fuqarolarning teng huquqliligini buzish, shaxsiy hayotni buzish, shaxsiy ma'lumotlar to'g'risidagi qonunni buzish (40, 41, 461-moddalar, 462, 52 Koaoru, maqolalar 103, 112, 139, 140, 141, 1411, 1412 UKRU), jinsiy zo'ravonlik, tuhmat, kuch ishlatish bilan jinsiy istakni g'ayritabiiy qondirish, ayolni jinsiy aloqada bo'lishga majburlash, o'n olti yoshga to'lmagan shaxsga nisbatan odobsiz xatti-harakatlar (UKRU 118, 119, 121, 129-moddalari), iqtisodiy ta'sir, mehnat huquqini buzish ma'muriy majburlash kabi harakatlarni sodir etishda namoyon bo'lishi mumkin (UKRU 148, 1482-moddalari) va shunga muvofiq ma'muriy yoki jinoiy javobgarlikka sabab bo'ladi.

Binobarin, milliy qonunchilikda bunday salbiy munosabatlarning oldini olishga qaratilgan maxsus normalar mavjud. Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasining ma'muriy javobgarlik to'g'risidagi kodeksining 2061-moddasida tazyiq sodir etgan va (yoki) zo'ravonlik sodir etgan yoki uni sodir etishga moyil bo'lgan shaxs tomonidan qo'riqlash orderining talablari bajarilmaganligi uchun javobgarlik nazarda tutilgan. Masalan, xavfsizlik orderi talablarini bajarmaganlik uchun qonunda bazaviy hisoblash miqdorining bir baravaridan uch baravarigacha miqdorda jarima yoki o'n besh sutkagacha muddatga ma'muriy hibsga olish undirilishi mumkin, bu esa bunday harakatning takrorlanishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik uchun samarali chora sifatida ko ' rilishi mumkin.

Ayollarga nisbatan qo'llaniladigan urush, do'pposlash yoki jismoniy ta'sirlar — bu juda jiddiy ijtimoiy va huquqiy muammolar bo'lib, inson huquqlarini buzish, gender diskriminatsiyasi va jamiyatdagi adolatsizliklarning ko'rinishlaridan biridir. Bunday xatti-harakatlar faqat individual darajada zarar yetkazish bilan cheklanmay,

balki ularning salbiy ta’siri kengroq miqyosda, jamiyatning rivojlanishi va sog‘lom ijtimoiy tuzilishini buzishda namoyon bo‘ladi.

Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan tazyiq va zo‘ravonlik jamiyatdagi eng jiddiy ijtimoiy muammolardan biridir. Bunday holatlar nafaqat ayollarning shaxsiy erkinlik va huquqlarini poymol qiladi, balki ular uchun doimiy jismoniy, ruhiy va ijtimoiy travmalarga olib keladi. Ayollarga qarshi zo‘ravonlikning shakllari ko‘p va xilma-xil bo‘lib, ularning har biri o‘ziga xos tarzda ayolning hayoti va salomatligiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Maishiy zo‘ravonlik, jinsiy tazyiq, do‘pposlash va boshqa jismoniy ta’sirlar, shuningdek, psixologik tazyiqlar, ayollarning kunlik hayoti, ularning psixologik holati va jismoniy salomatligi uchun katta xavf tug‘diradi.

Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlikning sabablarini tushunish uchun, ularning o‘ziga xos ijtimoiy, madaniy va iqtisodiy sharoitlari tahlil qilinishi kerak. Ko‘p hollarda, ayollarni tazyiq qilish va zo‘ravonlikka duchor etish holatlari jamiyatdagi gender tengsizlik, patriarxal qadriyatlar va ijtimoiy boshqaruvdagi nuqsonlar bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir. Afsuski, bunday muammolar ko‘plab davlatlarda, shu jumladan, O‘zbekiston kabi mamlakatlarda, chuqur ildiz otgan bo‘lib, ular ayollarning huquqlari, jamiyatdagi o‘rni va ularning jamiyat rivojiga qo‘shadigan hissalarini to‘liq amalga oshirishiga to‘sqinlik qiladi.

Xotin-qizlarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlikning oldini olish va bunga qarshi kurashishda davlatlar va xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan qator huquqiy, ijtimoiy va psixologik chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqilgan. Shu jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasida ayollarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlikni oldini olish va ularni himoya qilish bo‘yicha qator qonunlar va dasturlar qabul qilingan. Biroq, bu borada yanada samarali natijalarga erishish uchun jamoat, hukumat va xalqaro hamjamiyatning birgalikdagi sa'y-harakatlari zarurdir.

Jismoniy zo‘ravonlik ayollarga nisbatan amalga oshiriladigan har qanday jismoniy tazyiq yoki zarar etkazish harakatlarini anglatadi. Bunga quyidagi turlar kiradi:

Ayollarga nisbatan urushning jismoniy ta’sirlari o‘zini xalqaro konfliktlar, fuqarolik urushlari va boshqa zo‘ravonlik holatlarida ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Urush paytida ayollar ko‘pincha jinsiy zo‘ravonlikka, zo‘rlash va do‘pposlashga duch kelishadi, chunki konfliktlar davomida ayollar jinsiy tazyiqqa eng ko‘p duchor bo‘ladigan guruh sifatida ajralib turadi. BMTning tahlil qilishicha, urush paytida ayollarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlikning turlari ko‘payadi, chunki urushning xavfli sharoitlari jamiyatda zo‘ravonlikning kuchayishiga olib keladi.

Do‘pposlash yoki boshqa jismoniy hujumlar (masalan, chaqiriq qilish, zarb qilish) odatda maishiy zo‘ravonlikning shakllaridan biri sifatida yuzaga keladi. Maishiy zo‘ravonlik ko‘pincha uydagi yakkama-yakka shaxslar o‘rtasida sodir bo‘ladi, bunda erkaklar ko‘proq ayollarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlikni amalga oshiradilar. Do‘pposlash — bu tazyiqni jismoniy tarzda amalga oshirish bo‘lib, unda ayolning tana a'zolariga zarbalar berilishi, uni jarohatlashga olib kelishi mumkin.

Jismoniy ta’sirlar ayollarga ruhiy va jismoniy jarohatlar olib keladi. Bularning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari quyidagilardir:

- **Jismoniy jarohatlar**: zarbalar, ko‘krak yoki yuzga urish, tirnash, itarish, shishlar, jismoniy kuch ishlatish natijasida paydo bo‘lgan jarohatlar.
- **Og‘riq va jismoniy stress**: Jismoniy zo‘ravonlikning ta’siri og‘riqni keltirib chiqaradi, bu esa o‘z navbatida ayolning ruhiy holatini ham yomonlashtiradi.
- **Jismoniy salomatlikdagi buzilishlar**: Ayollar ko‘pincha jismoniy zo‘ravonlikka duchor bo‘lishlari sababli surunkali og‘riqlar, bosh og‘rig‘i, ruhiy kasalliklar va boshqa salomatlik muammolariga duch kelishadi.

Jismoniy zo‘ravonlikning ayollarga ta’siri juda keng qamrovli va salbiy bo‘lib, nafaqat sog‘likka, balki ijtimoiy va psixologik holatga ham yomon ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Quyidagi ta’sirlar ko‘rib chiqilishi mumkin:

Jismoniy zo‘ravonlikka duchor bo‘lgan ayollarda psixologik izlar qoladi. Bunga:

4. **Depressiya va tashvish**: Ayollar zo‘ravonlikka uchraganidan so‘ng, ruhiy holatlari sezilarli darajada yomonlashadi, ular depressiya, tashvish, past o‘ziga bo‘lgan ishonch, qo‘rquv va o‘limga bo‘lgan fikrlar bilan kurashishga majbur bo‘ladilar.
5. **Post-traumatik stress buzilishi (PTSD)**: Jismoniy va jinsiy zo‘ravonlikning bir nechta shakllari, jumladan, do‘pposlash va zo‘rlash, ayollarda PTSD (post-traumatik stress buzilishi) kabi kasalliklarga olib kelishi mumkin. Bu holatning belgilari ichki zo‘ravonlikni davom ettirish va g‘azabni boshqarish qobiliyatining yo‘qolishi bo‘lishi mumkin.

- **Ijtimoiy izolyatsiya**: Jismoniy zo‘ravonlikka uchragan ayollar ko‘pincha o‘zlarini jamiyatdan cheklab qo‘yishadi. Ular jamiyatga ishonchsizlik bilan qarashadi va bir-biriga yopilishadi, bu ularning psixologik holatini yanada yomonlashtiradi.
- **Ijtimoiy stigmatizatsiya**: Zo‘ravonlikka uchragan ayollar ko‘pincha jamiyat tomonidan qoralashga yoki aybdor deb hisoblashga duchor bo‘ladilar. Bu ijtimoiy stigmatizatsiya ularning huquqiy va psixologik himoyaga murojaat qilishlariga to‘sqinlik qiladi.

Jismoniy zo‘ravonlikning ta’siri ayollarning jismoniy salomatligiga ham sezilarli darajada ta’sir qiladi. Bu holatlar quyidagi muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin:

8. **Jismoniy shikastlanishlar**: Ayrim holatlarda jismoniy zo‘ravonlik hayot uchun xavfli bo‘lishi mumkin, chunki bu ayolning tanasida jiddiy jarohatlar (suyaklarni sinishi, ichki qon ketishlar) yoki uzoq muddatli jarohatlarni (masalan, surunkali bosh og‘rig‘i, orqa og‘rig‘i) keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.
9. **A’zo buzilishlari**: Jismoniy zo‘ravonlikning, ayniqsa jinsiy zo‘ravonlikning oqibatlari, ayollarning reproduktiv salomatligiga ta’sir qilishi mumkin. Bu holatlar homiladorlik muammolarini keltirib chiqarishi, jinsiy faoliyatning kamayishi va boshqa jismoniy kasalliklarga olib kelishi mumkin.

- **Yuridik mexanizmlar**: O‘zbekiston va boshqa ko‘plab davlatlarda ayollarni jismoniy zo‘ravonlikdan himoya qilishga qaratilgan qonunlar mavjud. Bunga maishiy zo‘ravonlikka qarshi qonunlar, krizis markazlari, himoya orderlari kiradi.

- **Psixologik yordam**: Ayollarga zo‘ravonlikdan keyingi davrda ruhiy yordam ko‘rsatish uchun psixologik maslahatlar va terapevtik xizmatlar taqdim etiladi. Post-traumatik stressni kamaytirish va xavfsiz muhit yaratish uchun psixoterapevtik yordam zarurdir.

Xulosa

Ayollarga nisbatan qo‘llaniladigan urush, do‘pposlash va jismoniy ta’sirlar inson huquqlarini poymol qilish va gender tengligiga qarshi qo‘llaniladigan tajovuzlardir. Bunday zo‘ravonliklarning ijtimoiy, psixologik va jismoniy oqibatlari ayollarning salomatligiga katta zarar yetkazadi. Shuning uchun, bunday zo‘ravonlikni oldini olish va unga qarshi kurashish uchun qonuniy, ijtimoiy va psixologik choralar zarur. Bunday chora-tadbirlar ayollarning huquqlarini himoya qilish, zo‘ravonlikka uchragan ayollarga yordam ko‘rsatish va jismoniy hamda ruhiy ta’sirlarga qarshi kurashish imkoniyatlarini taqdim etadi.

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SUN’IY INTELLEKTNING BANK SOHASIDA RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYASI

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada “Sun’iy intellekt” tushunchasini nazariy o‘rganishga urinish qilingan bo'lib, uning davomida intellekt keng ma’noda tizimli yondashuv orqali ko‘rib chiqiladi. Ikkinchidan, bank sektorida sun’iy intellektdan foydalanishning mavjud variantlari, bank faoliyatida sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalarini rivojlantirishga investitsiyalar yo‘nalishlari ko‘rib chiqiladi va olib borilgan tadqiqotlar asosida bank xizmatlarini rivojlantirishda sun’iy intellekt va mashinani o‘rganish texnologiyalaridan foydalanishni rivojlantirish vektorining muallifning bashoratli taxminlari shakllantiriladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *sun’iy intellekt; inson tafakkuri; aql fenomenologiyasi; bank sektori; Internet-banking; mobil banking; mashinani o'rganish; biometriya.*

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THE TREND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE BANKING SECTOR

Annotation: *The article attempts to theoretically study the concept of "artificial intelligence," during which intelligence is considered in a broad sense through a systemic approach. Secondly, existing options for the use of artificial intelligence in the banking sector, investment directions for the development of artificial intelligence technologies in banking activities are considered, and based on the conducted research, the author's predictive assumptions for the vector of development of the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies in the development of banking services are formulated.*

Keywords: *artificial intelligence; human thinking; mind phenomenology; banking sector; Internet banking; mobile banking; machine learning; biometrics.*

Sun'iy intellekt deyarli har qanday faoliyat sohasida qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan zamonaviy zamonaviy texnologiyalardan biridir. Iste'molchi innovatsiyalarini rivojlantirishga ko'maklashish qobiliyati tufayli ushbu texnologiya foydalanuvchilarga tezroq va samaraliroq qarorlar qabul qilish imkonini beradi. Biroq, bank sektorida sun'iy intellektdan foydalanish ommaviy ravishda tan olinmadi va Internet-banking paydo bo'lguncha sekinlashdi. So'nggi paytlarda bank sektori ushbu texnologiyani yangi usullar bilan tadqiq qilish va amalga oshirish orqali sun'iy intellekt adapteri sifatida faollashmoqda [5].

Sun'iy intellektni rivojlantirish istiqbollarini tushunish jarayonida ko'plab dasturchilar va korxonalarni raqamlashtirishning ilg'or menejerlari ilmiy tushunishda sun'iy intellekt muammolari sun'iy intellekt tizimlari va oddiy inson tafakkurini tan olish bilan bog'liq degan xulosaga kelishadi. Ilmiy izlanishlarda zamonaviy sun'iy intellekt tizimlarida tafakkurning epistemologik xususiyatlarini o'zida mujassam etishga urinishlar nafaqat amalga oshirilganligi, balki muvaffaqiyatli bo'lganligi va intellektual funksiyalarni texnik tizimlarga to'liq o'tkazish faktini aniqlash, ularga epistemologik vositalar berish imkoniyati to'g'risida bahslashish uchun asoslarning mavjudligi haqidagi savollar tobora dolzarb bo'lib bormoqda [3].

Aql fenomenologiyasi-bu inson hayoti davomida uning darajasi va o'ziga xos individual xususiyatlarini belgilaydigan bir qator omillar ta'siri ostida shakllanadigan psixologik ta'lim; faylasuflar va boshqa bilim sohalari olimlari tomonidan turli tarixiy davrlarda intellektni idrok etish, shuningdek sun'iy intellektni fanning maxsus sohasi sifatida ajratish va undagi muammolarni tahlil qilish. Hozirgi vaqtda mavjud ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish texnologiyalarining turli xil kombinatsiyasi orqali sun'iy intellektning fenomenologik qobiliyati faktini uning mavjudligining omillaridan biri sifatida emlash va qayd etish maqsadida ko'plab tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda.

Ma'lumotlar va texnologiyalar an'anaviy ravishda bankning ko'rsatkichlari bo'lganligi sababli, bankdagi sun'iy intellekt kabi drayverlar va tushunchalar o'yinni o'zgartirishi aniq. Albatta, bank protseduralari va jarayonlarini sezilarli darajada soddalashtirishga qaratilgan avtomatlashtirish sohasini kengaytirib, texnologiya haqiqatan ham jarayonni bir vaqtning o'zida yanada samarali va samarali qilishi mumkin. Avtomatlashtirilgan jarayon qo'lda ishlashga nisbatan barqaror ishlash xususiyatlariga ega. Banklar mijozlar ma'lumotlarining maxfiyligini, axborot va pul oqimlarining xavfsizligini kafolatlashlari kerak, bu yerda sun'iy intellekt rol o'ynashi mumkin [4].

Sun'iy intellekt - bu kompyuter tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan bilim va ko'nikmalarni egallash va qo'llash sohasidagi tabiiy narsalardan nusxa ko'chirish qobiliyati. Mashina inson ongiga taqlid qilganda, fikrlash jarayonini mustaqil ravishda amalga oshirganda, u sun'iy intellekt deb nomlanadi. Kompyuterlar juda ko'p harakatlarni amalga oshiradigan tarzda ishlab chiqilgan, ulardan ba'zilari o'rganish, nutqni aniqlash, idrok etish, rejalashtirish, fikrlash, muammolarni hal

qilish, ob’ektlarni boshqarish va harakatlantirish qobiliyatidir. Shunday qilib, muammo sun’iy intellekt e’tiborni odamlar kabi ishlaydigan va javob beradigan aqlli mashinalarni yaratishga qaratadi.

Sun’iy intellekt ma’lumotlarga juda bog‘liq bo‘lgan sohalarda tez tarqalishda davom etmoqda-bu deyarli barcha sohalar.

Moliyaviy xizmatlar sektori bundan mustasno emas. Tadqiqot shuni ko‘rsatadiki, moliyaviy xizmatlar sohasi rahbarlari hozirda sun’iy intellektga "katta" sarmoya kiritmoqdalar va biznes qarorlarini qabul qiluvchilar sun’iy intellekt kelajakda biznes afzalligi bo'lishiga ishonishadi [2].

Mashinani o‘rganish (ML – machine learn-ing) – bu sun’iy intellekt usullari sinfi bo‘lib, uning o‘ziga xos xususiyati muammoni to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri hal qilish emas, balki ko‘plab shunga o‘xshash vazifalarning yechimlarini qo‘llash jarayonida o‘rganishdir. Bunday usullarni yaratish uchun raqamli usullarning matematik statistikasi, optimallashtirish usullari, ehtimollik nazariyasi, grafik nazariyasi, raqamli shaklda ma’lumotlar bilan ishlashning turli usullari qo‘llaniladi. ML FinTech-ning doimiy elementiga aylandi va deyarli cheksiz imkoniyatlarni yaratdi, chunki u kengayishda va rivojlanishda davom etmoqda.

PwC FinTech Trends India kompaniyasining 2024 yilgi hisobotiga ko‘ra, sun’iy intellektning global xarajatlari 8,1 milliard dollarga yetdi. IHS Marketning "bankdagi sun’iy intellekt" hisobotida xarajatlar o‘sishi va 300 milliard dollarga yetishi taxmin qilinmoqda. 2030 yilga kelib, bu sun’iy intellekt moliya sektorida amalga oshirish uchun qulay va samarali bo‘ladigan darajaga yetganligini ko‘rsatadi. Texnologik tadbirkorlar yangi moliyaviy texnologiyalar haqida qanchalik ko‘p bilsalar, ular bank sanoatidan daromadli investorlar va xaridorlarni jalb qilish uchun mo‘ljallangan texnologik startaplarni yaratish uchun shunchalik yaxshi tayyorlanadi.

Banklar naqd pul, kreditlar va boshqa moliyaviy operatsiyalarni qayta ishlash orqali zamonaviy jamiyat va jahon iqtisodiyotining moliyaviy hayotini rivojlantirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Banklar mijozlarga o‘z xarajatlari va jamg'armalarini kuzatishda yordam beradi, ularni pulni tejashga va xavfsiz kelajak uchun foiz olishga undaydi. Ushbu rag‘batlantirish, o‘z navbatida, banklarga yirik sanoat tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish uchun moliyaviy yordam ko‘rsatishga yordam beradi. Bank sanoati jahon iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda muhim rol o‘ynaganligi sababli, banklar orqali amalga oshiriladigan har bir moliyaviy operatsiyani to‘g‘ri hujjatlashtirish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Ushbu jarayonning eng muhim qismi bank sohasida mashinalarni o‘rganish bo‘lib, u mijozlarni rag‘batlantirish to‘g‘risida qaror qabul qilishda odamlar bilan o‘zaro aloqada bo‘lishga qodir. Bank sohasidagi sun'iy intellektning asosiy maqsadi mijozlarning afzalliklari, ularning bank xizmatlaridan qoniqish darajasi to‘g‘risida tasavvurga ega bo‘lish, mijozlarning yangi moliyaviy mahsulotlar va texnologiyalarga bo‘lgan kelajakdagi umidlarini aniqlashga yordam berishdir [1].

Bank sanoati sun’iy intellektdan turli yo‘nalishlarda foydalanadi: 1. Mijozning qoniqishi.

Sun’iy intellekt daromadni oshirishga, tezroq qaror qabul qilishga va mijozlar bilan munosabatlarni o‘rnatishga yordam beradi. Sun’iy intellektga ega bo‘lish nafaqat mijozning qoniqishini kafolatlaydi, balki banklarga orqa ofisning samarali ishlashini ta’minlashga yordam beradi.

2. Virtual suhbatdosh.

Sun’iy intellekt mijozlarga tranzaktsiyalar tafsilotlarini, taklif etilayotgan qo‘shimcha xizmatlarning tarkibini bilib olishga yordam beradi. Chatbotlar yordamida banklar har bir mijozning talablarini tushunishlari, to‘g‘ri biznes takliflarini shakllantirishlari, sodiqlik dasturlarini amalga oshirishlari mumkin.

3. Firibgarlikni aniqlash.

Bank firibgarligi sanoatning eng katta muammolaridan biridir. Moliyaviy firibgarlikka qaratilgan kiberhujumlar sodir bo‘lganda, ta’sirlangan odam va bank tizimga kirish faktini sun’iy intellekt aniqlamasdan turib, ular bilan kurashish juda qiyin. Javob qanchalik tez keladi sun’iy intellekt tahdid haqida, u tezroq yo‘q qilinadi-bu bankka doimiy mijozlarini saqlab qolishga yordam beradi. Sun’iy intellekt bank firibgarligi xavfini aniqlash va minimallashtirish uchun noyob qobiliyatga ega. Bank firibgarligini aniqlashning usullaridan biri bu keng tranzaktsion ma’lumotlarni skanerlash va har qanday noodatiy xatti-harakatlar yoki tartibsiz xatti-harakatlarni kuzatishdir.

Sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalari bank amaliyotiga kiritilganda, ular ma’lumotlar bazasini samarali o‘rganishga yordam beradi va banklarga mijozlar uchun tavsiyalar, prognozlar va ixtisoslashtirilgan moliyaviy maslahatlarni shakllantirishni osonlashtiradi. Ushbu ilovalar yordamida moliyaviy strategiyalar, kredit stavkalari va kelajakdagi bozor taraqqiyoti haqida tezda ma’lumot olish mumkin.

Sun’iy intellekt mijozlarga bozorning joriy tuzilishi, investitsiya qilish tavsiya etiladigan moliyaviy mahsulotlar bo‘yicha takliflar to‘g‘risida dolzarb ma’lumotlarni olish bo‘yicha oson va tezkor moliyaviy qarorlar qabul qilishga yordam beradi.

Xulosa qilib shuni ta’kidlaymizki, mashinani o‘rganishning ta’siri bank sohasi va birja savdosi bilan tugamaydi. AI va ML dan foydalanishning istiqbolli yo‘nalishlaridan biri bu ijtimoiy omillarning bozor ko‘rsatkichlari dinamikasiga ta’sirini bashorat qilish uchun yangiliklar syujetlari, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va shunga o‘xshash manbalarni tahlil qilishdir. Ushbu asosiy omillar bozorga ancha kuchli ta’sir ko‘rsatadi va mashinaviy o‘qitishning raqobatbardosh bozorning qattiq sharoitlariga qo‘shimcha ravishda ularni hisobga olish qobiliyati, shubhasiz, iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishiga ta’sir qiladi.

Shunday qilib, bank sektoriga sun’iy intellektni joriy etishning mijozlarga yo‘naltirilgan maqsadi samarali va vaqtni tejaydigan xizmatlar bilan bir qatorda mijozlar ehtiyojini qondirish uchun moslashtirilgan va yuqori sifatli sharoitlarni ta’minlashdir.

Adabiyotlar ro‘yxati.

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GIPOTERIOZNING KASALLIGI HOLATIDAGI ONALARDAN TUG'ILGAN AVLOD MEZENTERIAL LIMFA TUGUNLARINING MORFOLOGIK O'ZGARISHLARI

Annotatsiya: *Qalqonsimon bezning funksional holatiga atrof-muhitning ifloslanishi, ijtimoiy sharoitlar va ovqatlanishning yomonlashuvi, stress ta'sirining oshishi, aholining allergizatsiyasi va immunizatsiyasi ta'siri ostida o'zgaradi. Shu munosabat bilan, keyingi yillarda qalqonsimon bez patologiyasi nafaqat tibbiy balki ijtimoiy muammoga aylanib bormoqda.Populyatsiyada gipotireozning tarqalishi odatda gipertireozga qaraganda yuqori bo'ladi. Germaniyada gipotireozning o'rtacha tarqalishi 0,2% ni, subklinikasi esa 3,6% ni tashkil qiladi. Jahonda bir qator ilmiy nashrlarga ko'ra, gipotireoz bilan kasallanish juda keng diapazonda o'zgarib turadi - 100 ming aholiga nisbatan 12 dan 345 gacha.[http\\www.pathologyoutlines.com]. Qalqonsimon bez metabolizmning barcha turlariga gumoral ta'sir ko'rsatadi, gomeostazning individual darajasini belgilaydi, organizmning fiziologik va patologik jarayonlarida neyroimmun-endokrin regulyatsiyasining ajralmas bo'g'ini rolini o'ynaydi, ular orasida homiladorlik alohida o'rin tutadi. JSST ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, qalqonsimon bez patologiyasi ayollarda homiladorlik paytida va homilaning gomeostatik mexanizmlarini rivojlanishida yuqori xavfli omillardan biridir. Qalqonsimon bezning reproduktiv funksiyani normal ushlab turishdagi ahamiyati katta: gipotireoz bilan ko'pincha bepushtlik rivojlanadi, homilador ayollardagi gipotireoz ulardan tug'iladigan avlodga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatib, rivojlanayotgan organizmda immunogenez jarayonining buzilishi va immun tanqisligiga, markaziy asab tizimiga zararli ta'sir ko'rsatib differensiatsiyasining buzilishiga olib keladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Gipoterioz, limfa tuguni, bepushtlik, immunitet.*

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MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN MESENTERIC LYMPH NODES OF OFFSPRING BORN TO MOTHERS WITH HYPOTHYROIDISM

Abstract: *The functional state of the thyroid gland is affected by environmental pollution, deterioration of social conditions and diet, increased stress, allergies and immunization of the population. In this regard, in recent years, thyroid disease has become not only a medical problem, but also a social problem. The prevalence of hypothyroidism in a population is generally higher than that of hyperthyroidism. In Germany, the mean prevalence of hypothyroidism is 0.2% and the subclinical rate is 3.6%. According to a number of scientific publications worldwide, the incidence of hypothyroidism varies across a very wide range - from 12 to 345 per 100,000 population.[http\\www.pathologyoutlines.com]. The thyroid gland has a direct effect on all types of metabolism, determines the individual level of homeostasis, plays an integral role in the neuroimmune-endocrine regulation of physiological and pathological processes of the body, among which pregnancy is especially important. According to the WHO, thyroid gland pathology is one of the highest risk factors for women during pregnancy and for the development of homeostatic mechanisms of the fetus. The thyroid gland plays an important role in the maintenance of normal reproductive function: with hypothyroidism, infertility often develops, hypothyroidism in pregnant women adversely affects the offspring, leading to a violation of the process of immunogenesis and immune deficiency in the developing organism, a violation of differentiation with detrimental effects on the central nervous system.*

Key words: *hypothermia, lymph nodes, infertility, and immunity.*

Kirish: So‘nggi yillardagi adabiyotlarni tahlil qilish shuni ko‘rsatadiki, gipotireoz kasalligini naslning mezenterial limfa tugunlariga ta’siri yetarlicha o‘rganilmagan va mavjud ma’lumotlar asosan qarama-qarshidir. Inson va hayvon organizmidagi har bir a’zosi boshqa a’zolar va tizimlar bir biri bilan chambarchas bog‘liq va ularni alohida ko‘rib chiqish mumkin emas. Mezenterial limfa tugunlari qon-tomirlar va hazm a’zolari tizimiga kiradi, ular o‘z-o‘zidan faoliyat ko‘rsatmaydi.

Shu sababdan ushbu ilmiy tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirish zarurligini taqozo etadi. Keng tarqalgan endokrin kasalliklar qatoriga qalqonsimon bez kasalliklari kiradi. Dunyodagi atrof-muhitda yod tanqisligi mavjud bo‘lgan sharoitda qalqonsimon bez kasalliklarining aholi salomatligiga ta’siri katta hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, qalqonsimon bez kasalliklari oqibatida organizmning boshqa a’zo va to‘qimalarida kelib chiquvchi, jumladan mezenterial limfa tugunlar tizimidagi o‘zgarishlariga ta’sirini o‘rganishni taqozo qiladi. Bu holat kelajakda rivojlanishi mumkin bo‘lgan turli yuqumli, yuqumli bo‘lmagan, autoimmun kasalliklar hamda onkologik kasalliklar uchrash darajasini oldini olishga yordam beradi.

Hozirgi kunda qalqonsimon bez patologiyasining onalardan avlodiga ta’siri butun dunyo olimlarini qiziqtirib kelmoqda. Bu xolat tug‘ruqdan keyingi hayot davomida ham, embriogenez davrida ham ontogenetik jarayonlarni tartibga solishda muhim ahamiyatga ega va yuqorio‘rinlardan birini egallab kelmoqda.

Tireoid gormonlarning organizmda yetishmasligi yoki miqdorining oshib ketishi markaziy asab tizimiga, umumiy metabolik jarayonlarga, morfogenez va organlarning fiziologik funktsiyalarini tartibga solishning neyro-endokrin mexanizmlariga keng ta’sir tufayli metabolizm, o‘sish va rivojlanishning yetakchi qo‘zg‘atuvchilaridan biridir.

Ilmiy adabiyotlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, tireoid gormonlarning juda keskin yetishmasligi oqibatida miksedema kasalligi rivojlanadi. Miksedema - endokrin kasallik bo‘lib, qalqonsimon bez gormonlarining qonga tushishi kamayishi yoki to‘liq to‘xtashi bilan rivojlanadi. Bu gipotireozning ekstremal, klinik ko‘rinishdagi shakli bo‘lib, teri va teri osti to‘qimalarining shilliq osti qavatining shishishi bilan tavsiflanadi, ushbu shishlar yuz va bo‘yinda yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. Gipotireoz va miksedemaning og‘ir shakllarida topilgan xarakterli patomorfologik o‘zgarishlar birinchi navbatda teri va uning xosilalarini trofik xolatini buzilishlari o‘z ichiga oladi. Ushbu buzilishlar mahalliy karbonsuv almashinuvining buzilishiga asoslanadi (terining turli qismlarida, shuningdek, oqsil-polisaxarid kompleksining maxsus shilliq moddasi - mutsinning ayrim ichki organlarida to‘planishi). Gipotireoz va miksedemada teri va uning xosilalaridagi bu o‘ziga xos o‘zgarishlar odatda teri shilliq qavati sifatida aniqlanadi. Xosil bo‘lgan musin yurak, buyrak, oshqozon osti bezi, buyrak usti bezlari va qon tomirlari atrofida perivaskulyar biriktiruvchi to‘qimalarda ham to‘planadi. Qalqonsimon bez, miya, jigar va o‘t yo‘llarida, shuningdek limfa tugunlarida musin moddasi yeg‘ilishi kuzatilmaydi. Biroq, hattoki inson va xayvonlarda juda kam miqdorda tireoid gormonlarni yetishmasligi oqibatida turli a’zo va to‘qimalarda o‘zgarishlar keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Ushbu jarayonlar natijasida organizmda metabolizm jarayonlarini

buzilishiga olib keladi, natijada turli a’zo va to‘qimalarida, morfologik va funktsional o‘zgarishlar kuzatilishi, jumladan, mezenterial limfa tugunlarining o‘zgarishlariga olib kelishi mumkin.

Immun tizimining periferik organi sifatida yonbosh ichak tananing barcha yuqumli kasalliklarida bevosita ishtirok etadi. Yonbosh ichak kasalliklarida ishtirok etish natijasida bir qator klinik va morfologik belgilar paydo bo‘ladi. Asosiysi, ichak devoridagi metabolik kasalliklarning rivojlanishidan kelib chiqadi. Natijada meteorizm, ya’ni gazlarning to‘planishi, og‘riq, ichak harakatida o‘tkir hidli gaz, tezlashtirilgan ichak harakati, tarkibidagi najas, gazlar va yog‘ zarralarining suyuqligi kuzatiladi. Umumiy infektsiya va sepsis natijasida yonbosh ichakda o‘tkir va surunkali ileit, enteropatiya, ichakning Gordon kasalligi va birlamchi enteropatiya rivojlanadi. Ingichka va yo‘g‘on ichakning shilliq va shilliq osti qatlamlaridagi strukturaviy o‘zgarishlarni bilish muhimdir. Shilliq qavat va shilliq osti qavatining periferik immunitet tuzilmalarining to‘planishining asosiy joylari bo‘lib, suvsizlanishning yuqori darajasi va immunitetning siljishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Aksariyat mualliflar yonbosh ichakning limfoid tuzilmalarini organizmning immun tizimiga sezilarli darajada ta’sir qilishini ta’kidlaydi. Ularning tadqiqotlarining ahamiyati shundaki, ekstremal omillar ta’siri natijasida so‘nggi vaqtlarda diagnastik endoskopiya va biopsiyaning klinik amaliyotda keng qo‘llanilishi organizmning umumiy immun holatini baholashda yordam beradi. Organizmning me’da-ichak tizimi orqali immun javob ko‘rsatishda T-limfotsitlar alohida o‘rin tutib, ular molekulalararo o‘zaro ta’sirini mikroorganizmning immun sistema hujayralari bilan o‘zaro ta’sirini ta’minlaydi.Ularning asosiy vazifalari infeksion agentni erta aniqlash, fagotsitlar, T- va B-limfotsitlarini aktivlovchi yallig‘lanishga qarshi sitokinlar genini ekspressiyasini ta’minlashdir.

Maqsad: Gipoteriozning kasalligi holatidagi onalardan tug‘ilgan avlod mezenterial limfa tugunlarining morfologik o‘zgarishlarni aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning materiallari: An’anaviy bo‘yash usulidan foydalandik. Tekshiruvga olingan a’zodan 0,5 x 1 x 1 sm dagi na’munalar kesib olinadi va uni fiksatsiya qilish. Fiksator va to‘qima nisbati 10:1bo‘lishi kerak . 1-2 soat davomida oqar suvda yuvish. № 1- spirt 50 % 1 soat № 2- spirt 60 % 1 soat № 3- spirt 70 % 1 soat № 4- spirt 80 % 1 soat № 5- spirt 96 % 1 soat 6- spirt absalyut 100 % 1 soat davomida degidratatsiya amalga oshiriladi. Keyingi bosqichda spirt+xloroforim aralashmasida bosqichma bosqich ushlab boriladi. Keyingi bosqichda blok tayyorlanadi va mikrotomda kesiladi buyum oynasiga olinadi. Gematoksilin eozin bilan bo‘yaladi va yopqich oyna bilan yopilib tayyor bo‘ladi.

Tajriba uchun oq laborator kalamushlardan foydalandik bunda kalamushlarni 2 guruhga bo‘lib oldik birinchi guruh nazorat guruhi ikkinchi guruh tajriba guruhi nazorat guruhiga 100 gr tana vazniga 1 ml 1 % kraxmal suspenziyasi berib borildi tajriba guruhi uchun dastlabki 14 kun davomida 100 gr tana vazniga 0,5 mg merkazolil berib borildi so‘ngra 100 gr tana vazniga 0,25 mg ushlab turiluvchi merkazolil berib borildi bunda ular urchitildi homiladorlik va emizikli davrlarda ham ona kalamushlarga merkozolil berib turildi.

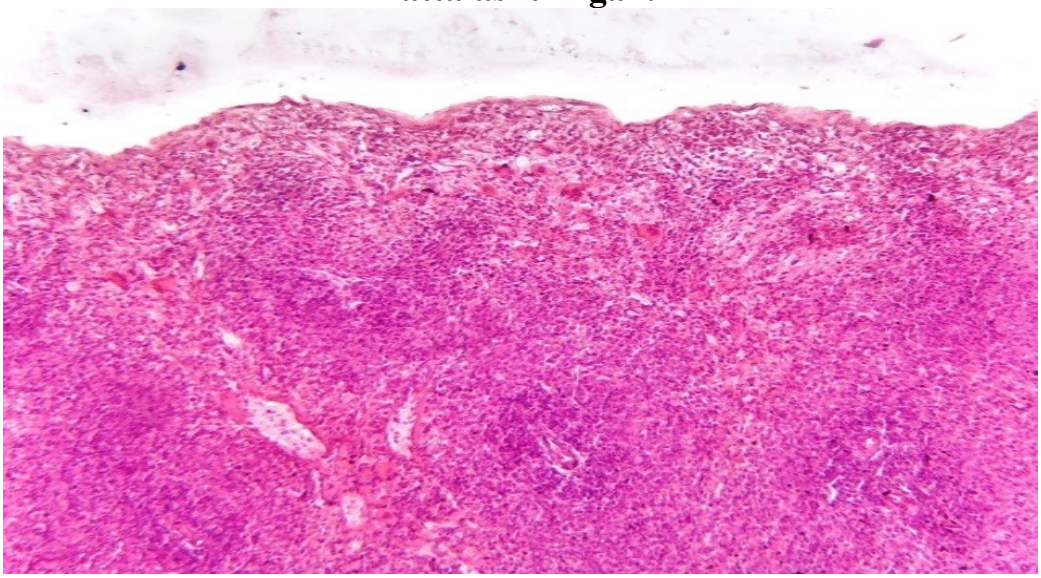
Olingan natijalar: Kalamushlarning bolalari tug‘ilgandan 3 kun o‘tgach, limfa tugunining umumiy maydoni 0,65±0,03 mm2. Parenxima, avvalgidek, diffuz limfoid to‘qimalardan iborat bo‘lib, zonalari farq qilmadi; sinuslar organning umumiy maydonining 4% ni, kapsula esa 2,5% ni egallaydi.

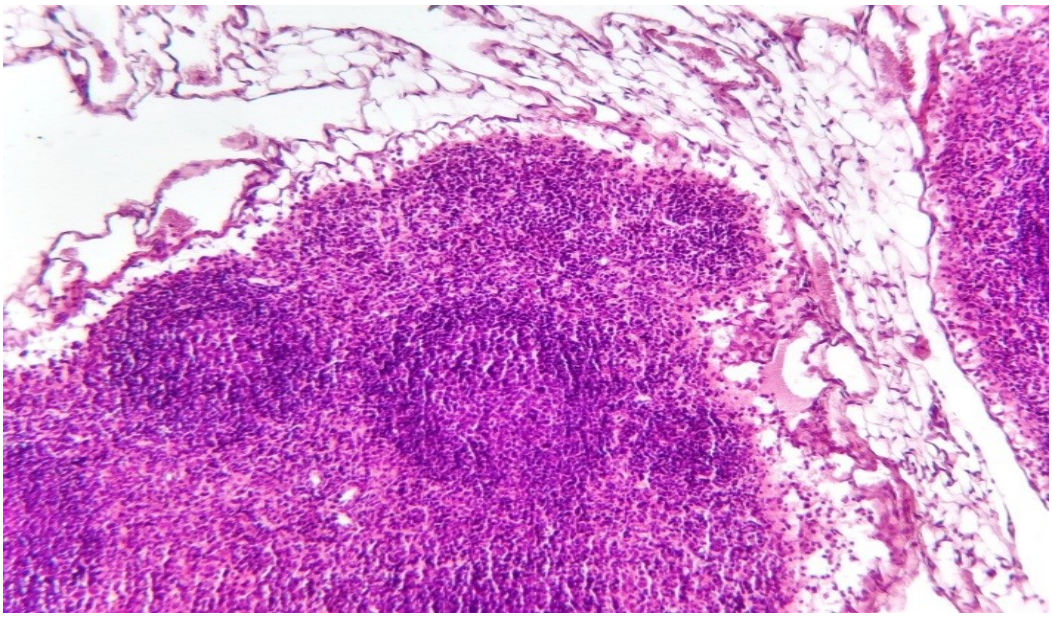
Tug‘ilgandan 7 kun o‘tgach, limfa tugunlarining umumiy maydoni deyarli 2 baravar ko‘payadi. Xuddi shu qayta tartiblar sinuslar egallagan maydonning sezilarli darajada (4 martadan ortiq) o‘sishiga olib keladi. Taxmin qilish kerakki, bu yoshdan boshlab ularda limfoid va boshqa immunokompetent, biriktiruvchi to‘qima hujayralarining drenajlanishi va resirkulyatsiyasi kuchayadi.

Hayvonlar tug‘ilgandan 14 kun o‘tgach, MLT maydoni 1,5 ± 0,07 mm2, rivojlanayotgan limfoid follikullar, po‘stloq qismi, parakortikal zona va mag‘iz bo‘limlari 7,2; 31,3 % ; mos ravishda 10,5 va 27,3%. Sinuslar egallagan maydonning ulushi biroz oshdi.

Kalamushlar tug‘ilgandan keyin 21-30 kunlarda, ularning aniq ovqatlanishga o‘tishi va organning tarkibiy va funktsional qayta tashkil etilishi, uning shakllanishi, butun hudud, shuningdek, alohida strukturaviy va funktsional zonalar paydo bo‘lmadi. etuk hayvonlarnikidan sezilarli darajada farq qiladi.

Nazorat va tajriba gruhlaridagi ona kalamushlardan tug‘ilgan avlodning postnatal rivojlanishning 14 kuni. MLT ning Kortikal moddasi,mag‘iz qismin va sinuslari. Gematoksilin - eozin bilan bo‘yalgan ob.20x ok.10. kattalashtirilgan.





Bu vaqtga kelib, medullaning shakllanishi ancha aniq edi. Miya sinuslari aniq belgilangan chegaralarga ega bo‘lib, ular qirg‘oq hujayralari bilan qoplangan.Sinuslarning bo‘shlig‘ida kichik va o‘rta limfotsitlar orasida ba’zi limfoblastlar va makrofaglar topildi.Miya kordonlari asosan kichik va o‘rta kattalikdagi limfotsitlar, bitta makrofaglar va o‘rtacha miqdordagi plazma hujayralarini o‘z ichiga oladi.Shunday qilib, postnatal rivojlanishning 14-kunida MLT stromasi va parenximasining keyingi shakllanishi kuzatildi.Bu davr limfatik follikullar, miya qisimlari va sinuslarning intensiv shakllanishi bilan tavsiflanadi.

Tajriba guruhi kalamushlarining MLTlarining.Postnatal rivojlanishning 14 kun. Germintativ markazga ega bo‘lgan limfa follikulasi. Gematoksilin-eozin bilan bo‘yalgan. Ob.10 OK.10

Kapsula asosan fibroblastik hujayralar bilan ifodalanadi. Strukturaviy va funktsional zonalar hali shakllanmagan.Limfa tugunining parenximasi asosan diffuz limfa to‘qimalari bilan ifodalanadi. Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, faqat marginal sinus yorug‘lik bo‘shlig‘i shaklida taqdim etilgan bo‘lib, uning markazida kichik va o‘rta kattalikdagi havfli limfotsitlar mavjudligini ko‘rish mumkin. Organ parenximasi hujayralar, limfoid qatorlar va retikulotsitlardan iborat bo‘lib, mitotik bo‘linishning turli bosqichlarida limfoid hujayralar ham mavjud.MLTning qon tomir tizimi hali ham kam rivojlangan va asosan sinusoidal gemokapillyarlar va bitta arteriolalar bilan ifodalangan. Organning venoz tarmog‘i ingichka devorli trabekulyar tomirlar va tor qisimli post-kapillyar venulalardan iborat edi. Shunday qilib, MLTlari kalamushlarning tug‘ruqdan keyingi hayotining birinchi kuni shakllangan strukturaviy va funktsional zonalarning yo‘qligi, organ parenximasi bo‘ylab differentsiatsiyaning turli bosqichlarida limfoid hujayralarning diffuz tarqalishi bilan tavsiflanadi.

Xulosa: Gipotireoz ta’sir sharoitida tug‘ilgan avlodlarda tarkibiy va funktsional zonalarni, ayniqsa limfa tugunlarining timusga bog‘liq zonalarini

shakllantirishning vaqt parametrlari nazoratdan ancha orqada qoladi, bu immunogenezning t-tizimidagi buzilishlarni ko‘rsatadi.

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TALABALARDA PRAGMATIK KOMPETENSIYALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI (XORIJIY TILNI O`QITISH MISOLIDA)

ANNOTATSIYA:*Ushbu maqolada xorijiy tilni o`qitishda talabalarda pragmatik kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish imkoniyatlari haqida bayon qilingan. Xorijiy tilni o'qitishda talabalar uchun pragmatik kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish imkoniyatlari ko'proq ma'qulroq bo'lgan joyida o'rganishning muhim taraflaridan biri. Pragmatik kompetensiyalar, tilni o'rganish jarayonida tilni amaliyotda qo'llash, ma'qullik yaratish, o'z fikrlarini ifoda qilish, va kommunikatsiyada muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishga yo'naltirilgan qobiliyatlar hisoblanadi.*
Kalit so'z: *kasbiy kompetentlik, pragmatik kompetensiya, integrallashuv, badiiy diskurs, forumlar.*

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR FORMING PRACTICAL COMPETENCES IN STUDENTS (IN THE EXAMPLE OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

ANNOTATION. *This article describes the possibilities of students' formation of pragmatic concepts in foreign language teaching. One of the most important aspects of foreign language learning is the possibility of forming pragmatic competences for students. Pragmatic competences are skills aimed at using the language in practice, creating agreement, expressing one's thoughts, and being successful in communication during language learning.*
Key words: *professional competence, pragmatic competence, integration, artistic discourse, forums.*

Kirish. Mamlakatimizda ham chet tillarini o'rganish tizimini takomillashtirish, ta'lim oluvchilarning ingliz tilidan kommunikativ kompetentligini rivojlantirish, bo'lajak mutaxassislarni kasbiy faoliyatga tayyorlashda chet tili o'rganishning ahamiyati, chet tili o'qitish metodikasini takomillashtirish borasida filolog va pedagog olimlar hamda tadqiqotchilar tomonidan ko'plab tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan.

Mamlakatimiz oliy ta'lim rivojlanishining turli bosqichlarida talabalar kasbiy tayyorgarligi jarayonining nazariy va ilmiy asoslarini aniqlash va xorijiy tillarni o'qitish asosida uning kasbiy dasturini ishlab chiqish dolzarb vazifalaridan biri

hisoblanadi. Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida xorijiy tillarni o’qitish masalalari orqali mazkur muammolarni o’rganish va ishlab chiqishning dastlabki izlanishlari pedagogika sohasining taniqli olimlari J.Jalolov va G.T.Maxkamovalar tomonidan o’rganilgan. Mazkur olimlarning bo’lajak mutaxassislarni o’qitish va tarbiyalashni amaliyot bilan bog’lashga asoslangan tamoyillari nazariy va amaliy jihatdan yetakchi hisoblanadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Ta’lim oluvchilarda pragmatik kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish imkoniyatlari Y.T.Umarova tomonidan o’rganilgan, Tadqiqotchi olim tomonidan pragmatik kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirishning didaktik mexanizmi ishlab chiqilgan bo’lib, uning tadqiqotlarida bu boradagi tipik xato va kamchiliklarning oldini olish bo’yicha ilmiy va metodik tavsiyalar berilgan [1, 9].

Ta’lim yo’nalishlari malaka talablarini takomillashtirish bo’yicha hamda chet tilini o’qitish tizimini rivojlantirish, o’rgatish va talabalar bilish darajasini baholash bo’yicha uslubiy va amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan. Yangi pedagogik texnologiyalarga asoslangan ta’lim metodlari asosida chet tilini kasbga yo’naltirilgan va fan bilan integrallashuvi mexanizmining B1, B1+, B2 va C1 darajalari yaratilgan [2, 23].

Muhokama. Bo’lajak ingliz tili o’qituvchilarining kompetentlik darajasi, ularning ijtimoiy lingvistik tayyorgarligini oshirishga xizmat qiladigan “Bo’lajak ingliz tili o’qituvchilarining sotsiolingvistik kompetensiyasini shakllantirish” namunasi hamda “Talaba kasbiy kompetentligi sifat shkalasi dasturi” K.J. Riskulova tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan bo’lib, unda diplomatik etiket tushunchasi, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va ulardan to’g’ri foydalanish, o’z imkoniyatini baholovchi psixologik mashg’ulotlar, destruktiv tashkilotlar va ularning ta’siridan saqlanish, Team building jamoa bilan ishlash texnologiyasi, PR (public relation) dan unumli foydalanish, davomli va sifatli karyera sirlari kabi mavzularda mahorat darslari tashkil etish metodikasi ishlab chiqilgan.

Pragmatik kompetensiyalar o'qitishni amalga oshirishning eng yaxshi yo'llaridan biri o’rganishni amaliyotga asoslashdirishdir. Bu, talabalar uchun savollar va vazifalar orqali real hayot bilan bog’liq muammo va vazifalarni hal qilish, turli kommunikatsiya turlarida qatnashish, va kutilmagan holatlarda ham muvofiqlikka erishishni o’rganishni o’z ichiga oladi.

Bir necha masalalar va vazifalar orqali talabalarga turli kommunikatsiya ko’rinishlarida gapirish, yozish, ma'lumotlar olish va ularni tushuntirishni o’rganish, ularni amaliy hayotda sinash, ijtimoiy va kasbiy muhitda qatnashish imkoniyatlarini yaratish, hamda ularning o’z fikrlarini rivojlantirish uchun muhit yaratish kabi amaliy mashg'ulotlar qo'llanishi pragmatik kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

Natija. Ilmiy manbalar hamda olib borilgan tadqiqot ishlari tahlili natijasida aytish mumkinki, ko’pgina pedagog olimlar o’z tasniflarida xorijiy tillarni bilish kompetentlikni asosiy komponenti sifatida alohida e’tirof etishgan. Pragmatik kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish imkoniyatlari quyidagi belgilarga ega:

1. **Gaplashish uslubi va ko’rsatkichlar:**

Til foydalanuvchilari badiiy diskurslarda mavjud bo'lgan muammo va vaziyatlarga mos ravishda gaplashish uslublarini o'rganishadi.
Misol uchun, so'zlar, ifodalar, takroriy so'zlar, gaplarning boshlanishi va yakunlanishi, interaktiv so'zlar va boshqalar.

2. Foydalanish maqsadi va muhit:

Til foydalanuvchilari mazkur maqsadlarni haqiqiy dunyodagi muammolar yoki vaziyatlar bilan bog'liq ravishda foydalanishni o'rganishadi.
Misol uchun, do'kon, kasb-hunar, o'qitish, ish qilish, oila aloqalari va boshqalar.

3. Salomatlik va xavfsizlik:

Foydalanuvchi salomatlik va xavfsizlikga oid ma'lumotlarni o'rganadi va ularga asosan muammolarni yechish, xizmat ko'rsatish, shikoyatlarni ko'rish, qo'llanish va havolalar to'g'risida ma'lumot olishni o'rganishadi.
Misol uchun, talabalar, o'qituvchilar, oila a'zolari va boshqalar.

4. Ijtimoiy aloqalar va munosabatlar:

Foydalanuvchi ijtimoiy aloqalar va munosabatlarni o'rganadi va ularni boshqarishga xodim bo'ladi.

Misol uchun, kompyuter dasturlari, internet brauzerlari, elektron pochta, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va boshqalar.

Bu kompetensiyalar foydalanuvchilarga turli sohalarda samarali va o'zlashtirilgan kommunikatsiya qurish, muammo va vaziyatlarni yechish, o'z fikrini ifodalash va ma'lumotlarni topishda yordam beradi. Bu esa ularning kompetentlik darajasini oshiradi va ularni turli sohalarda muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishiga yordam beradi.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, tillarni bilish va birinchi navbatda, xalqaro muloqot tillarini bilish zamonaviy ta'limning eng muhim asosiy ko'rsatkichlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Shaxs ongini, uning ijtimoiy harakatchanlik qobiliyatini shakllantirgan holda, u ko'p madaniyatli va ko'p tilli jamiyatda inson hayotining muhim vositasi bo'lib xizmat qiladi, xilma-xil jahon siyosati va madaniyatiga kirishni ta'minlaydi hamda turli tillar va madaniyatlar tashuvchilari bo'lgan xalqlar o'rtasida o'zaro bir birini tushunishga ulkan hissa qo'shadi degan hulosaga kelishimiz mumkin.

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ISSIQLIK UZATISH JARAYONLARINI HISOBLASH (VAKUMLI QOZONLAR MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada hozirgi vaqtda vakuum qozonlariga nisbatan qaynash va kondensatsiya paytida siyrak muhitda issiqlik uzatish jarayonlari yetarlicha o‘rganilmagan. Vakumli qozon agregatlari samaradorligini oshirish masalalari kam o‘rganilgan bo‘lib qolmoqda. Shuning uchun ishlab chiqarilgan issiqlik birligiga energiya sarfini kamaytirish uchun sanoat vakumli qozonlarning dizaynini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar o‘tkazish dolzarbdir.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Brain Spalding, kondensatsiya, bug‘ pufakchasi, uzatish koeffitsienti, Taborek, Nishikava*

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CALCULATION OF HEAT TRANSFER PROCESSES (IN THE EXAMPLE OF VACUUM BOILERS)

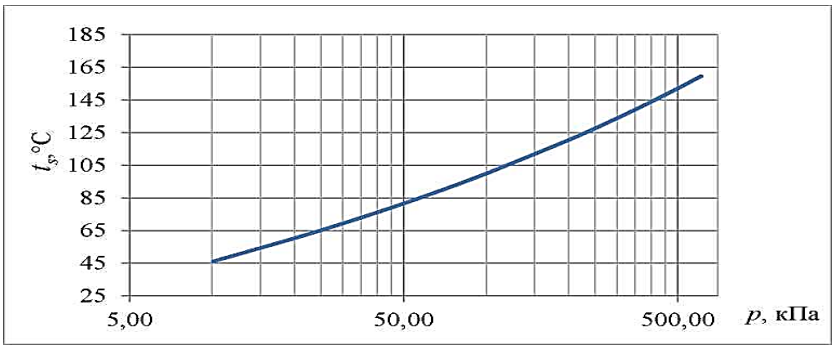
Abstract: *In this article, heat transfer processes in rarefied media during boiling and condensation are not sufficiently studied in relation to vacuum boilers. Issues of improving the efficiency of vacuum boiler units remain poorly studied. Therefore, it is important to conduct research on improving the design of industrial vacuum boilers in order to reduce energy consumption per unit of heat produced.*

Key words: *Brain Spalding, condensation, vapor bubble, transmission coefficient, Taborek, Nishikawa*

Kirish: Markazlashtirilmagan issiqlik ta‘minoti rivojlanishining jadal sur’atlari munosabati bilan, ish paytida texnik xizmat ko‘rsatishda katta moddiy va mehnat xarajatlarini talab qilmaydigan, shuningdek juda oddiy dizaynga ega bo‘lgan kichik va o‘rta quvvatli issiq suv quvurlari qozonlari keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Texnologiyaning ushbu segmentidagi istiqbolli va iqtisodiy jihatdan samarali issiqlik manbalaridan biri vakuum muhitida bug‘hosil bo‘ladigan vakuumli issiq suv qozonlari bo‘lishi mumkin

Atmosfera bosimidan past bo‘lgan bosimlarda qaynash jarayonini o‘rganishning dastlabki bosqichida bosim o‘zgarganda asosiy termofizik parametrlarning o‘zgarish dinamikasi aniqlanadi.

Antoine korrelyatsion bog‘liqligidan foydalanib, vakuum qozonidagi oraliq issiqli tashuvchi suyuqlik bo‘lgan suvning t_S to‘yinganlik haroratining o‘zgarishi grafigi olinadi (1-rasm).

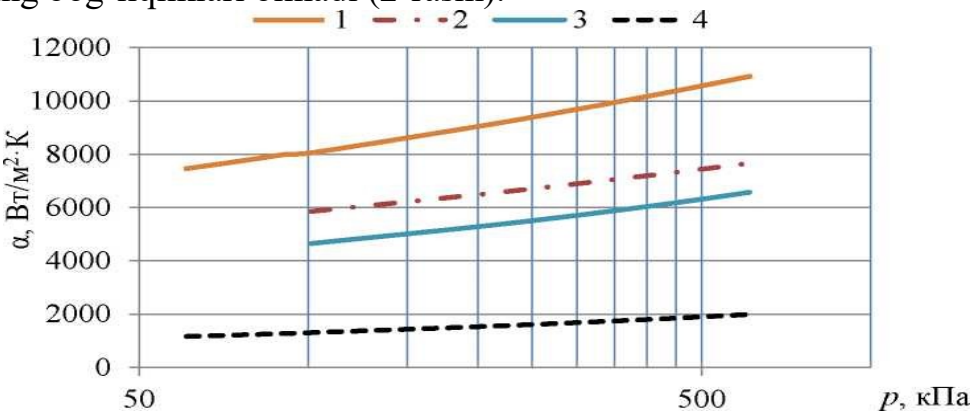


1-rasm-suvning to‘yinganlik harorati va bosim o‘rtasidagi grafik

Olingan ma‘lumotlar bosimning pasayishi (atmosferadan kamyoblikka o‘tish) suyuqlikning to‘yinganlik haroratining pasayishiga olib keladi degan xulosaga kelishimizga imkon beradi.

Vakum qozonining termal hisoblanishiga ta‘sir qiluvchi qiymatni aniqlaydigan qaynash nuqtasi. Qaynash harorati to‘g‘risidagi ma‘lumotlarga asoslanib, issiqlik ta‘minoti tizimining harorat grafigi tanlanadi. Ushbu tadqiqotda minimal ish bosimi 60,80 kPa ga teng bo‘lib, bu texnologik ehtiyojlar uchun tarmoq issiqli tashuvchi suyuqlik haroratini 60-80°C darajasida ta‘minlash uchun zarur bo‘lgan to‘yinganlik haroratiga to‘g‘ri keladi.

Hisoblangan nisbatlardan foydalanganda 50,000 Vt/m^2 uchun turli xil usullardan foydalangan holda qaynayotganda issiqlik uzatish koeffitsienti qiymatlarining bog‘liqliklari olinadi (2-rasm).



2-rasm-suyuqlikning katta hajmida suyuqlik qaynayotganda issiqlik uzatish koeffitsientlarining bosimga bog‘liqligi,
(1-D. Brain Spalding, J. Taborek; 2 - V. I. Isachenko, V. A. Osipov, A. S. Sukomel; 3-M. A. Mixeev, I. M. Mixeeva; 4 – Nishikava)

2-rasmda 60,80 dan 607,95 kPa gacha bo‘lgan bosim oralig‘ida issiqlik uzatish koeffitsientining hisoblangan bog‘liqliklari ko‘rsatilgan. Bosimning pasayishi bilan issiqlik uzatish koeffitsienti sezilarli darajada kamayadi.

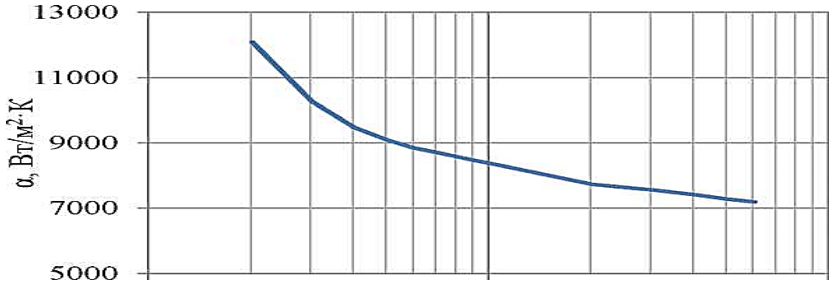
Kondensatsiya jarayoni-bu moddaning agregatsiya holatining o‘zgarishi, ya‘ni bug‘ning suyuqlikka aylanishi. Fazali o‘tish paytida issiqlik chiqariladi. Kondensatsiya jarayoni issiqlik almashinuvi bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir, jarayonning samaradorligi issiqlik uzatish koeffitsienti bilan belgilanadi. Issiqlik uzatish

koeffitsientiga quyidagi qiymatlar sezilarli ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi: bosim, harorat boshi va egri sirt uchun moyillik burchagi (3-rasm, 4-rasm).

Kondensatsiya jarayoni gorizontal devorga qaraganda vertikal devorda samaraliroq bo‘ladi, chunki sirtdagi kondensat harakati davomida harakat qiluvchi tortishish kuchi plyonka qalinligini kamaytirishga yordam beradi.

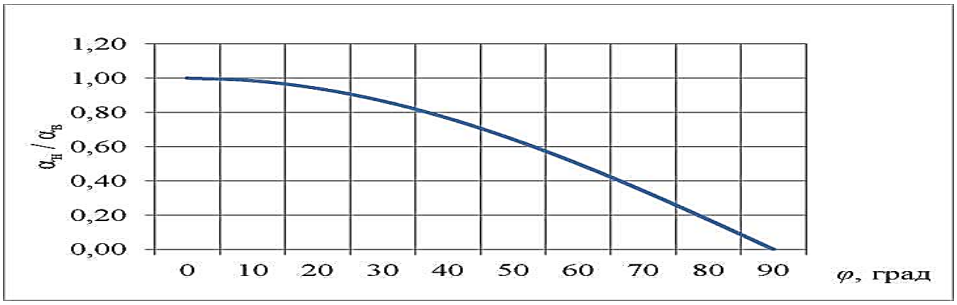
Muayyan bosim uchun qovurg‘aning oqilona geometrik xususiyatlarini tanlash interkostal bo‘shliqdagi bo‘shliqning hajmini hisobga olgan holda amalga oshiriladi. Qaynatish va bug‘ hosil qilish jarayonining samarali oqimini olish uchun qovurg‘alar orasidagi bo‘shliq kapillyar doimiy suyuqlikdan katta bo‘lmasligi kerak. O‘z navbatida, kapillyar doimiylik bosim funktsiyasi bo‘lgan suyuqlik va bug‘ zichligi bilan belgilanadi.

Bo‘shliqlarida paydo bo‘ladigan kapillyar ta‘sirlar, isitish yuzasining ko‘payishi, harorat boshining o‘zgarishi tufayli ish bosimining pasayishi bilan qovurg‘ali yuzaning issiqlik samaradorligi oshadi. Hisob-kitoblar chekkaning turli geometrik xususiyatlari bilan amalga oshiriladi. Hisob-kitoblarning ba‘zi variantlari keltirilgan. Maksimal harorat zonasi interkostal bo‘shliqda kuzatiladi, haroratning notekis taqsimlanishi bilan tavsiflanadi.



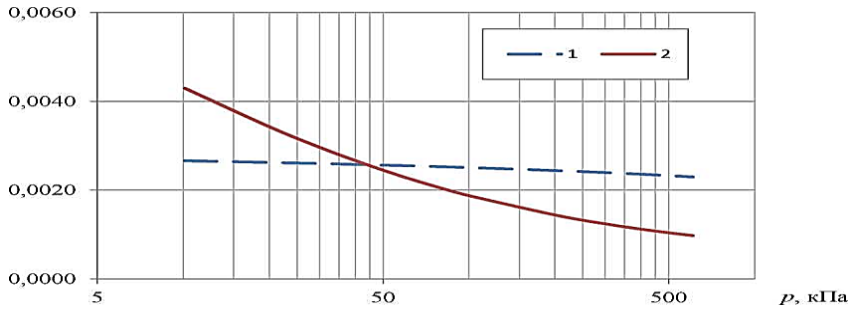
3-rasm-gorizontal yuzada suyuqlik kondensatsiyasi paytida issiqlik uzatish koeffitsientining bosimga bog‘liqligi.

Nisbiy issiqlik uzatish koeffitsientining maksimal qiymati vertikal devorga to‘g‘ri keladi burchak φ = 0, minimal esa gorizontal burchakka to‘g‘ri keladi $\varphi = 90^0$.



4-rasm-kondensatsiya paytida issiqlik uzatish koeffitsientining egri sirt uchun φ burchakka bog‘liqligi (101,33 kPa) (an-moyil yuzada kondensatsiya paytida issiqlik uzatish koeffitsienti; AB-vertikal yuzada kondensatsiya paytida issiqlik uzatish koeffitsienti)

Bosimning pasayishi va atmosferadan kamyoblikka o‘tish bilan kapillyar doimiyning o‘sishi sodir bo‘ladi (5-rasm).



5-rasm-bo‘shliqdagi qaynash jarayonini tavsiflovchi qiymatlar

(1-kapillyar doimiy (l_o, m); 2-bug‘ pufakchasining kritik radiusi (R_{kr}, m))

Xulosa: Vakuumli qozonda qaynash jarayonini olov quvurining tashqi yuzasini ko‘ndalang qovurg‘asi bilan kuchaytirish tavsiya etiladi. Ushbu dizayn bir vaqtning o‘zida gazlar tomonidan devor haroratining pasayishi va issiqlik quvurida nurlanish va konveksiya orqali uzatiladigan issiqlikning oshishi bilan issiqlik uzatish koeffitsienti bilan birga qaynayotganda issiqlik uzatish koeffitsientini oshiradi.

Kapillyar ta‘sirga erishish uchun qovurg‘aning oqilona tanlangan geometrik o‘lchamlari qaynatish va bug‘ hosil qilish jarayonini kuchaytirishga imkon beradi, bu esa vakuum qozonining samaradorligini oshirishga olib keladi.

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PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIVE COMMUNICATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Annotation: *This article will talk about the development of communication skills of preschool children.*

Keyword: *child, communication, helpless, human, emotion, preschool age, communication, verbal, non-verbal communication, socialization*

In nature, a person is born helpless only as a child and in need of the care of an adult. But the greatest opportunity given to a human child is his need for learning [1-4]. It can be said that a person is born with a child “programmed” to learn. Thanks to this, in a short time it absorbs a lot of knowledge. To date, many features such as the following are observed in most born children; non-acceptance of traditional means of upbringing; the development of intuition, a sense of danger; the ability to quickly master digital technologies. In infancy, communication with adults is carried out directly by capturing the child. When the child is captured, communication is tied, and when put back, communication is interrupted, he begins to cry. Scientists note that in order for a child to develop psychologically in moderation, it turns out that the mother needs to catch him at least 30-35 times during the day. It is worth saying that it is the mother's need to touch the child that is maintained throughout her life and is revered as one of the means of upbringing. Experts respect from time to time that stroking the child's head or patting him on the shoulder is a tool that ensures reliable communication with him. In our nation, this experience has long been known, our fathers, especially grandmothers, who were representatives of the older generation, certainly followed this rule when communicating with a child. The child expresses his interest in subjects primarily through his appeal to adults. Receives the necessary help through the application of speech. An important place here is occupied by what requirements adults make for a child. Adults if they communicate little with the child, his speech may lag behind development. The need for communication does not develop in a child on its own, but grows through the communication of an adult in subject activity. The correct communication that adults will have forms the need for communication in the baby.

When preparing children for school, communication issues are important in determining the position of the child in socialization, as well as in the absence of difficulties at the next educational stage. After stepping on the doorstep of the school , children enter into dialogue in a new team, in a new environment, during each class activity .The variative program "the path of Science" in one year of compulsory preparation of children is aimed at the full development, upbringing and education of children,its effective preparation at school, in which international experiences are taken into account from the main areas of the program; competencies in the field of

speech communication, reading and writing skills are a competency approach for children to master communication skills. The competence approach in the education of the child in preschool age provides for the preparation of the child's growing personality for life , including school education, mastering spiritual values and norms in it, communicating with other people, solving vital issues related to the formation of his own self-activity methods that will be necessary for qilisjh. Communication of a child 6-7 years old is situational personal, that is, as a reflection of the situation in the style of "what will happen "or "what will happen now", and not the situation at the specified specific time, since the content of most communication of children in the adult world, the rules of behavior will consist of certain natural phenomena. At this age, the bolalr is the carrier of the norms of communication and rules between people, which reveal the nature of people. The leading need in the process of their communication is the need to fall in love and feel good. They share their positive and negative bright experiences. In these situations, educators or parents should accept the child's feelings without forgetting that they are important to the child's life. Children's interest in those around them in the first form of communication is characterized by his rich attitude to emotions. At the age of 6-7 years, the interests of the child are directed to the environment. It is in it that the need for new impressions arises.

Communication is an integral part of the activity that involves the interaction of children. Due to the stability of the psychological patterns of communication, children of different levels of cultural development and of different ages can communicate. The concept of communication has been given various definitions from the side of scientists. B, who considered communication as an activity.G. Ananyev noted that through communication, a person builds his relationships with other people. In his work" man as a subject of cognition " B.G. Ananyev noted that human behavior is communication with people of various social structures, practical interaction. B.G. As Ananiev noted, being a mandatory component of various types of activity, communication is a condition in which it is impossible to understand reality. M.I.according to the. Lisina," communication " is synonymous with communicative activity. This point of view G.A. Andreeva, V.P. Zinchenko and S.A. Smirnova. Communication as an activity is determined by motives and goals. Motive is the reason that motivates a person to certain activities. The general motive of speech activity is the need to establish information and emotional communication with other people. The goals of speech activity include maintaining social and personal relationships, organizing human labor, life and free time.

Researchers note that the leading and only independent activity of the child in the first half of the year is communication.The development of communication in a child occurs in several stages. The contact function will appear first. The purpose of this function is to establish and maintain contact with adults. Then the child assimilates the information function. Mastering this function implies the ability to establish communication. It should be noted that activity, the state of communication gives the function of mastering artificial symbolic means in ontogenesis as mentioned above, communication in ontogenesis is the main form of

the child's attitude to atrophy. First, this form implies understanding by another subject (first of all, the mother), and then mutual understanding (the child not only expresses his will, but also takes into account the interests of others, which implies the realization of his goal). depends on himself). Gradually, communication becomes an objective activity, which, in turn, carries out the child's attitude to the world. The development of speech of preschool children is a complex psychological process,which consists not only in imitating the speech heard by the child.This process is associated with the development of communicative activity in children and,first of all, with the presence of caution in communication.Communication of children in a preschool educational organization occurs between different individuals and children of different temperaments.In the process of various activities, children enter into communication.Children convey information to each other through communication.Adults and peers,not alone, of surrounding phenomena understands using.Sociability occurs through the child's speech.If the child's speech is fluent ,there is a lot of vocabulary,this will affect their peers.Speech development is necessary not only for introducing the child to the environment,but also for his general mental development. As tasks for the formation and development of speech, we can cite the following: - educate in a child a sense of emotional attachment and confidence in an adult; -satisfy his need for positive attention from those around him in relation to himself; - promote the development of the interests of the little one; if we dwell on the general sociability in children, then the qualitative aspect of communication between peers and preschool children in relation to communication in previous periods is changing. For preschool children (4-5 years old), communication with peers becomes a priority. They actively communicate with each other in different situations (at the moments of the regime, in the process of various types of activity - game, work, work, etc.). Communication is manifested and developed especially during the game.

Developing communication affects the nature of the game and its development. A wide range of collective tasks appears: -joint play; -installation of your own designs; -control over the actions of a partner and control over their implementation; -constant comparison with oneself and assessment of certain behaviors children's contacts are non-standard and unregulated. Preschool children use the most unexpected actions in their relationship. Their movements are relaxed, not standardized: they jump, smile, take different poses, imitate each other, come up with different words, compose a fairy tale, etc. With age, children's contacts are subject to generally accepted rules of behavior. But the peculiarity of children's communication until the end of preschool age is its unregulated and relaxed nature. Therefore, communication with peers forms, develops and corrects the emotional sphere of the child. Dissatisfaction when communicating with peers can increase the child's anxiety, aggressiveness and insecurity.For this reason, it is important to establish proper communication between children.It is considered directly dependent on the qualifications and level of the educator.

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MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTLARI PEDAGOGLARNING PSIXOLOGIK- PEDAGOGIK KOMPETETNTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya *Ta'limda kompetentlik bilan yondashuv turli ko'nikmalarni egallash, kelajakda ijtimoiy, kasbiy va shaxsiy hayotlarida samarali harakat qilishga yo'naltiradi. Tarbiyachining vazifasi mustaqil qaror qabul qilish, masala yechimining yangicha usullarini topish, olingan natijaga mustaqil baho berish kabi vaziyatlarda samaraga erishish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish.*

Kalit so`zlar. *Ta'lim, markaz bilim, tafakkur,qurish, reja, aqliy tarbiya, ko'nikma, malaka, tarbiya, bilish, qobiliyat, muhit, ijtimoiy, rahbar, metod ,yasash ,irsiyat*

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FORMATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL-PEDAGOGICAL COMPETENCE OF EDUCATORS

Annotation. *A competent approach to education leads to the acquisition of various skills, effective action in the future social, professional and personal life. The task of the teacher is to develop the ability to make independent decisions, to find new ways of solving problems, to independently evaluate the obtained results.*

Key words. *Education, knowledge, thinking, plan, intellectual education, skill, competence, training, knowledge, ability, environment, social, leader, method, heredity*

One of the important requirements for the personality of an educator is that he must have mastered his subject, his methodology in depth. This raises the reputation of the educator-educator. Of the important qualities inherent in the profession of an educator, one of the requirements of love for Children interest in their life is to respect each individual.

The main methodological approaches of Educators include:

- a systematic approach that reveals the formation of psychological and pedagogical competence of a young educator as an integral and complex organized process;
- competence-based approach that allows the psychological and pedagogical competence of a young educator to be considered as part of its professional competence;
- a personal-activity approach that helps to consider the process of formation of psychological and pedagogical competence of a young educator, taking into

account his personal position, meanings, motives by choosing the content and methods of activity by a young educator;

The factor that makes up the system in the formation of psychological and pedagogical competence of educators is the implementation of a positive emotional and value attitude to professional activity. If the educator acquires the necessary knowledge, skill skills with a certain consistency, he forms his personality and achieves good results in raising and educating children.

The current modern educator will achieve effective results if they use questions that strengthen the activation of children so that they have a good mastery of knowledge , skills, skills.To be able to arouse interest in the same activity in children so that the educator can perform the task assigned to him, their it is necessary to attract attention and grow activity, to be able to competently assess the actions of the children's Hulk hatti, as well as to be able to plan the preparation of the necessary materials for each activity in advance. It is necessary that the preschool organization is able to properly organize the agenda that depends on the upbringing, that the children have developed the ability to lead the society with the attention of each member in it. Of particular importance is the development of psychological competence of educators. The ability of the BoLS to determine their mental and physical condition and to take this into account in educational activities carried out with the children is a sign that the educator Shahsi studied psychology in depth.It is necessary that the educator alternates information with regular conversations with parents, meetings, and focuses on such situations as being present or not, as well as a benevolent attitude towards pedagogical children, creating favorable conditions for each child, and being able to indulge in sad kisses. Young Educators of the preschool educational organization grow up to be mature professionals of their profession if they organize work processes, relying on the above points.

Because, since we set ourselves the goal of creating the necessary conditions for the comprehensive intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of our children, it is undoubtedly necessary to improve the existing experience in improving the skills of educators at the level of modern requirements.

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MAKTABGACHA 6-7 YOSHLI BOLALARDA BILISH JARAYONI RIVOJLANISHI VA INTELEKTUAL MALAKALARINI AMALGA OSHIRISH YO'LLARI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda kechadigan ayrim bilish jarayonlari ya'ni sezgi,idrok,taffakur,hissiyot kabi jarayonlar va ularda boradigan psixologik o'zgarishlar yuzasidan qilinadigan ishlar haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.Bundan tashaqari bilish jarayonlarini rivojlantirishning bir qancha usullaridan foydalanish borasidagi muhim masalalar ham keltirilgan.Bugungi kunda maktabgacha talim tarbiyalanuvchilarining intellektual salohiyatini rivojlantirish dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi.Shuningdek,intelektual salohiyatini shakllantirishning samarali usullarini ishlab chiqish borasidagi ayrim masalalar keltirib o'tilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar; *Sezgi, idrok, taffakur, hissiyot, muommoli vaziyatlar, psixologik, rivojlanish, intelektual salohiyat.*

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WAYS OF DEVELOPING THE COGNITIVE PROCESS AND THE REALIZATION OF INTELLECTUAL SKILLS IN PRESCHOOLERS 6-7 YEARS OLD

Annotation. *This article provides information about some of the cognitive processes occurring in preschool children, namely, processes such as intuition, perception, thinking, emotions, as well as psychological changes occurring in them.In addition, important issues related to the use of several methods for the development of cognitive processes are listed.Today, one of the urgent issues is the development of the intellectual potential of preschoolers.As well as the development of effective methods for the formation of intellectual potential, some questions were raised.*

Keywords; *intuition, perception, thinking, emotions, behavioral situations, psychological, development, intellectual abilities.*

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev on September 30, 2017 PF5198 - decree of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on measures to radically improve the organization and management system of preschool educational activities" was adopted, which included further expansion of state and non-state branches of preschool educational institutions, creation of conditions for the formation of a healthy competitive environment between state and non-state preschool educational institutions, introduction of new forms of preschool educational institutions, The main goal is to ensure the effective organization of the activities of the Ministry of preschool education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In children of Preschool Development age, development is high and accelerated in all areas of cognitive processes.Because the child will have acquired and must have acquired about 70% of the knowledge that he must acquire during his life from birth until he enters the age of 5 years.This is achieved mainly by the child's study of the objects around him,his interest in the environment,his attitude towards them.During this period, the child will be in a strange interest in any object or phenomenon unfamiliar to him.At the same time especially when distinguishing colors and the main features of them in some processes associated with it, these interests increase even more.These processes seem like a universal phenomenon for them.During this period, the correct answer by the educator to their questions in relation to the child is an important factor in the further formation of intellectual potential and imagination in them, not only by the educator, but also by parents, a rational answer to the child.Interest in children occurs primarily through intuition,sees,touches with his hand,and begins to perceive.

Naturally this process, the phenomenon begins to awaken strangers and interest in them.This will definitely cause interest and questions. This process begins to motivate the child to reflect on himself. A child's taffakur has a positive effect on the psychological and physiological development that takes place in it.Any event or event,unfamiliar objects do not always have a positive effect on the child. It is in such situations that we can face treatment situations. The extent to which the character of the educator creativeness has developed is especially evident when dealing with such treatment situations,in processes such as giving the child the right direction the right information

Important indicators in the development of cognitive processes of preschool children should always be in control of the educator lozim.Va at the level of any change in these indicators should be carried out directly with parents.Intuition-the external and internal environment of an individual is the perception of changes through various organs of taste in systems such as vision,hearing,tam cognition,body intuition,smell cognition.The child is faced with different circumstances in the preschool organization, which is studying until he gets out of school.He tries to taffakur himself until he has reached his senses.First place ensuring the socialization of children brings the child to the surface his lightness in the process of communication, that is, he can freely ask the educator about anything and phenomenon that is abstract to him.This means that children need to form an environment in which they are not afraid to ask and their feelings of reluctance are

overcome.The correct formation of the world of the child taffakur guarantees that the information given to him is more simple to convey in accordance with his age, and their structure in a way closer to the appearance of the game will be more effective.

Of course any activity during the transition to work taking into account the age possibilities of children is one of the most important tasks in the formation of pisichic cognitive processes in them.Especially these processes ensure that the result expected to be carried out in a playful way is effective. A.P.Usova said: "to properly organize the life and activities of children is to educate them properly. The play form of child rearing is therefore effective in that a child in the play does not learn to live, but lives his own life". The right choice of games is also important.

For the effective development of cognitive abilities in preschool children aged 4-5 years, in accordance with their personal interests

- games to determine the connection of objects with each other (for example, find the missing element in the mosaic)
- • games to compare the shapes of objects (compare Cube and ball, find similarities and differences)
- games to compare the sizes and lengths of objects
- games with pictures for comparison (find the same things, find the differences)
- games for spatial thinking (determine who is behind, who is ahead, who is right and left in the picture)
- games to connect points to a picture, find a way out of the maze
- games to form the ability to agree on horse and quality
- color learning games

In the development of cognitive processes in children 5-7 years old, it is carried out in a slightly complicated order from the existing games above.At this age, the development of the cognitive abilities of a preschool child is largely consistent with the goal of implementation through experience and experiments. The child should learn to draw conclusions, as well as predict certain results. It is for the purpose of teaching such skills to a child that such lessons should be carried out. In addition, at this age, Games aimed at finding non-standard solutions and the manifestation of creative abilities are very useful. Especially in connection with the formation of basic moral values in a child, during this period it is very useful to show him films or cartoons that promote certain values. The same applies to science books. Practical use of cognitive tasks in educational gaming activities as a means of shaping the intellectual abilities and skills of preschool children V.V.Ageyeva, I.Y.Lerner, T.V.Napolnova, V.G.Occupies one of the leading places in the works of the Razumovsky. The term "cognitive task" is used when the process of cognition has a relatively independent purpose. In cognitive activity, various tasks are distinguished: sensory, mnemonic, speech and mental.The defining role of thought in cognition has led to a more narrow meaning of the concept of “Duty”. Depending on what and how she expresses in the preschool age period, they try to

convey how she perceives reality in the universe, the originality of her memory, imagination and thinking, the tassurotes and knowledge she receives from the universe through pictures. In conclusion, the cognitive task is to increase the cognitive activity of preschool children, to achieve an increase in the level of worldview formation based on certain recommendations, to teach educators to independent, creative thinking, to a deeper understanding of the essence of the issues under study. The child acquires the skills of entering the competition through actions with things from the age of 1 to 3 years.Along with this, the game serves as the most important tool in the development and improvement of the child's movements.We know that the game is a real life for the child because the life of the child is closely related to the game.

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THE PROFOUND BENEFITS OF BILINGUALISM: COGNITIVE ENHANCEMENT, CAREER ADVANCEMENT, AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT

Abstract: *Bilingualism, the ability to speak and understand two or more languages, offers a multitude of cognitive, career, and cultural benefits. This article explores the profound advantages of bilingualism, highlighting its impact on cognitive function, job opportunities, earning potential, communication skills, and cultural understanding. The article also provides practical recommendations for individuals seeking to enhance their language proficiency and reap the rewards of bilingualism.*

Keywords: *Bilingualism, Cognitive benefits, Career benefits, Earning potential, Communication skills, Cultural understanding, Working memory,Attention, Executive function*

Introduction

In an increasingly interconnected world, the ability to communicate across linguistic and cultural boundaries is becoming more essential than ever before. Bilingualism, once considered a niche skill, is now recognized as a valuable asset in both personal and professional life. This article aims to shed light on the multifaceted benefits of bilingualism, demonstrating its positive impact on cognitive function, career prospects, and cultural enrichment.

Research has consistently shown that bilingualism enhances cognitive function in a variety of ways. Bilingual individuals have improved memory, attention, and executive function. They are better able to switch between tasks, solve problems, and make decisions. These cognitive advantages are thought to stem from the constant mental exercise required to process and produce language in two or more systems.

Studies have shown that bilingualism improves:

Working memory: The ability to hold information in mind and manipulate it.

Attention: The ability to focus and concentrate on relevant information.

Executive function: The ability to plan, organize, and control thoughts and actions.

Bilingualism also appears to protect against cognitive decline in later life. Research has found that bilingual individuals are less likely to develop dementia and Alzheimer's disease than monolinguals.

Career Benefits

Bilingualism is a highly sought-after skill in today's globalized job market. Employers in a wide range of industries, including business, tourism, healthcare, and education, value the ability to communicate with customers, clients, and colleagues from diverse linguistic backgrounds. Bilingual individuals are often given preference for positions that require cross-cultural communication and understanding.

Some of the career benefits of bilingualism include:

Increased job opportunities: Bilingual individuals have access to a wider range of job opportunities, both domestically and internationally.

Higher earning potential: Bilingual individuals often earn more than monolinguals, especially in fields where language skills are essential.

Career advancement: Bilingualism can open doors to leadership and management positions that require cross-cultural communication and understanding.

Earning Potential

Numerous studies have found that bilingual individuals earn more than monolinguals, especially in fields where language skills are essential. For example, a study by the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages found that bilingual teachers earn an average of 10% more than monolingual teachers.

Other studies have found that bilingualism provides an earnings premium in a variety of fields, including:

Business: Bilingual business professionals earn more than monolingual business professionals, especially in international business and sales.

Healthcare: Bilingual healthcare professionals earn more than monolingual healthcare professionals, especially in positions that require communication with patients from diverse linguistic backgrounds.

Education: Bilingual educators earn more than monolingual educators, especially in schools with diverse student populations.

Communication Skills

Bilingualism fosters effective communication across linguistic and cultural boundaries. Bilingual individuals can bridge gaps between people who speak different languages, facilitating understanding and cooperation. They are also more adept at communicating in diverse cultural contexts, demonstrating sensitivity and respect for different perspectives.

Bilingualism improves communication skills in the following ways:

Fluency: Bilingual individuals are more fluent in both of their languages, allowing them to express themselves more clearly and effectively.

Accuracy: Bilingual individuals are more accurate in their use of language, reducing the likelihood of misunderstandings.

Cultural sensitivity: Bilingual individuals are more aware of cultural differences and are better able to adapt their communication style to different audiences.

Cultural Understanding

Proficiency in multiple languages provides a window into different cultures, fostering appreciation and understanding. Bilingual individuals are more likely to be open-minded, tolerant, and respectful of other cultures. They are also better able to navigate and succeed in multicultural environments.

Bilingualism promotes cultural understanding in the following ways:

Empathy: Bilingual individuals are better able to understand and empathize with people from different cultural backgrounds.

Tolerance: Bilingual individuals are more tolerant of different cultures and are less likely to judge or stereotype others.

Global citizenship: Bilingual individuals are more likely to feel connected to the global community and to see themselves as citizens of the world.

Recommendations for Enhancing Language Proficiency

Immersion: Spend time in environments where the target language is spoken. This can be done through travel, study abroad programs, or simply by interacting with native speakers in your community.

Practice: Regularly speak, listen to, and read the target language. The more you practice, the more fluent and proficient you will become.

Formal Instruction: Take language classes or work with a tutor. This can provide you with structured learning and feedback on your progress.

Technology: Utilize language learning apps and online resources. These can be a great way to supplement your language learning and practice your skills on your own time.

Motivation: Set realistic goals and find ways to make language learning enjoyable. The more motivated you are, the more likely you are to stick with it and achieve your language learning goals.

Conclusion

Bilingualism is a powerful tool that unlocks a wealth of cognitive, career, and cultural benefits. By embracing bilingualism, individuals can enhance their cognitive abilities, expand their job opportunities, increase their earning potential, improve their communication skills, and foster cultural understanding. Whether you are a student, a professional, or simply someone who is curious about other cultures, the pursuit of bilingualism is a rewarding and empowering endeavor. By investing in language learning, you can unlock a world of possibilities and enrich your life in countless ways.

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AYOLLARDA LIDERLIK, JAMOAVIY ISH VA QAT’IYATLILIK KABI SIFATLARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA SPORTNING O‘RNI VA AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada sportning ayollarda liderlik, jamoaviy ish va qat’iyatlilik kabi shaxsiy va ijtimoiy sifatlarni rivojlantirishdagi roli va ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Ayollarning turli sohalarda faoliyat ko‘rsatishi va muvaffaqiyatga erishishi uchun liderlik qobiliyatlari, jamoada ishlash ko‘nikmasi va qat’iyatlilik kabi xususiyatlar muhim sanaladi. Sport ushbu sifatlarni rivojlantirishning samarali vositasi bo‘lib, mas’uliyatni o‘z zimmasiga olish, strategik qaror qabul qilish, hamkorlik va nizolarni hal qilish, shuningdek, shijoat va sabr-toqatni shakllantiradi. Maqolada ayollarni sportga jalb etishning ijtimoiy va shaxsiy rivojlanishdagi ahamiyati, shuningdek, sportning ta’lim va tarbiya jarayonidagi o‘rni ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan. Ushbu ish sport va liderlik o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlikni yoritib, jamiyatda ayollarning o‘rnini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan.*

Kalit so’zlar*: Jamoaviy ish,qat’iyatlilik,sport va rivojlanish,liderlik qobiliyati,ayollar sporti,jismoniy tarbiya,ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalar,Hamkorlik va kommunikatsiya,qiyinchiliklarni yengish,shaxsiy rivojlanish,motivatsiya va mas’uliyat,sportning ijtimoiy ahamiyati,ayollarning rolini mustahkamlash,shijoat va sabr-toqat*

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF SPORT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S QUALITIES SUCH AS LEADERSHIP, TEAMWORK AND PERSEVERANCE

Abstract. *This article analyzes the role and importance of sports in developing personal and social qualities such as leadership, teamwork, and perseverance in women. Leadership skills, teamwork skills, and perseverance are considered important for women to function and succeed in various fields. Sports are an effective means of developing these qualities, forming the ability to take responsibility, strategic decision-making, cooperation and conflict resolution, as well as courage and patience. The article shows the importance of involving women in sports in social and personal development, as well as the role of sports in the educational and upbringing process. This work aims to highlight the interrelationship between sports and leadership and strengthen the position of women in society.*

Key words: *Teamwork, determination, sports and development, leadership skills, women's sports, physical education, social skills, cooperation and communication, overcoming difficulties, personal development, motivation and responsibility, social importance of sports, strengthening the role of women, courage and patience*

Zamonaviy jamiyatda ayollar rolining ortib borishi bilan ularning liderlik, jamoaviy ish va qat'iyatlilik kabi shaxsiy va kasbiy ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj ham oshib bormoqda. Bu jihatlar ayollarning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy hayotdagi o‘rnini mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu jarayonda sport muhim vositalardan biri sifatida ajralib turadi. Sport faqat jismoniy faollik emas, balki shaxsiy rivojlanish, o‘z-o‘zini anglash va ijtimoiy hamkorlik platformasi hamdir. Ushbu maqolada sportning ayollar liderligi, jamoaviy ishlash qobiliyati va qat'iyatlilikni rivojlantirishdagi roli tahlil qilinadi.

Ayollarda liderlik ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishda sportning o‘rniLiderlik ayollar uchun hayotning turli sohalarida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Sport mashg‘ulotlari va musobaqalar liderlik ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun tabiiy makon hisoblanadi. Masalan:Mas'uliyatni o‘z zimmasiga olish jamoaviy sport turlari, xususan, futbol, basketbol yoki voleybol, o‘yinchilarni qarorlar qabul qilish va mas'uliyatni bo‘lishish ko‘nikmasini rivojlantirishga undaydi.Qaror qabul qilish qobiliyati sportchilarning tezkor sharoitlarda to‘g‘ri va samarali qaror qabul qilishi liderlik sifatlarining rivojlanishiga turtki beradi.Ilhomlantirish va motivatsiya berishs port orqali lider ayollar boshqa jamoa a'zolarini rag‘batlantirish va motivatsiya qilish ko‘nikmasiga ega bo‘ladilar.

Jamoaviy ishlash qobiliyatini shakllantirishdagi sportning ahamiyati katta.Sport jamoaviy ishlashning asosiy tamoyillarini anglash va hayotga tatbiq qilish uchun muhim makondir. Jamoaviy sport turlari ayollarni o‘zaro hurmat, muloqot va hamkorlikni rivojlantirishga o‘rgatadi. Hamkorlik jamoa sporti a'zolar o‘rtasida samarali hamkorlikni talab qiladi, bu esa jamiyatda ayollarni turli vaziyatlarda muvaffaqiyatli ishlashga tayyorlaydi.Mo‘ljal va resurslarni taqsimlashj amoa ichida rollarni aniq belgilash va ularga rioya qilish orqali strategik fikrlash rivojlanadi.Nizolarni hal qilish jamoa ichidagi ziddiyatlarni hal qilish qobiliyati sport jarayonida shakllanadi va bu ko‘nikma kundalik hayotda foydali bo‘ladi.

Ayollda qat'iyatlilikni rivojlantirishda sportning o‘rni juda muhimligini ko ‘rish mumkin.Qat'iyatlilik muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun zarur bo‘lgan asosiy sifatdir. Sport ayollarni bu jihatdan quyidagicha rivojlantiradiShijoat va sabr-toqat jismoniy va ruhiy qiyinchiliklarni yengish orqali qat'iyatlilikni shakllantiradi.Maqsadga intilish-sportchilarning o‘z maqsadlariga erishish yo‘lidagi tajribasi hayotning boshqa sohalarida ham muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun asos yaratadi.O‘z-o‘zini anglash musobaqalarda muvaffaqiyatga erishish jarayonida qilingan xatolarni tahlil qilish, o‘z imkoniyatlarini baholash va yanada yaxshilash qat'iyatni mustahkamlaydi.Sport ayollar liderligini shakllantirish, jamoaviy ishlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish va qat'iyatlilikni oshirishda muhim vosita hisoblanadi. Jamoaviy sport turlari va individual musobaqalar orqali ayollar nafaqat jismoniy

salomatlikni yaxshilaydi, balki shaxsiy rivojlanish, qaror qabul qilish va muhim hayotiy ko‘nikmalarni egallash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar. Shu sababli, jamiyatda sportni rivojlantirish va unga ayollarni faol jalb etish muhim vazifa hisoblanadi. Sport orqali ayollarni yanada kuchli, ishonchli va maqsadli liderlar sifatida tarbiyalash mumkin.

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MAIN TASKS, PRINCIPLES, AND FEATURES OF CONSTRUCTION PLANNING

Abstract*:Construction planning is a critical phase in the construction project lifecycle, involving the systematic development of a strategy to accomplish project objectives within specified constraints of time, cost, and quality. This article explores the main tasks involved in construction planning, outlines the fundamental principles guiding the process, and discusses the key features that distinguish effective construction planning. Through an examination of established methodologies and best practices, the article aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of construction planning for practitioners and stakeholders in the construction industry.*

Keywords: *Construction Planning, Project Management, Scheduling, Resource Allocation, Risk Management, Construction Industry, Planning Principles, Project Lifecycle, Cost Estimation, Quality Control*

Introduction

The construction industry plays a pivotal role in the economic development of nations, contributing to infrastructure development, employment, and technological advancement. However, construction projects are inherently complex and subject to various uncertainties, making effective planning essential for success [1]. Construction planning serves as the roadmap that guides project execution, ensuring that objectives are met within the constraints of time, budget, and quality [2].

Construction planning encompasses a range of tasks that collectively facilitate the execution of a construction project. These tasks are interconnected and require careful consideration to ensure project objectives are achieved.

1. Defining Project Objectives and Scope

The first step in construction planning is to clearly define the project's objectives and scope. This involves understanding the client's needs, project deliverables, and performance criteria [4]. A well-defined scope helps prevent scope creep and ensures that all stakeholders have a common understanding of what the project entails. Objective Setting: Establishing specific, measurable, achievable,

relevant, and time-bound (SMART) objectives [5]. Scope Definition: Detailing the work required, including specifications, standards, and acceptance criteria [3].

2. Developing a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)

A Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) is a hierarchical decomposition of the total scope of work to be carried out by the project team [6]. It breaks the project into smaller, manageable components, facilitating detailed planning and control. Levels of Breakdown: From broad project phases down to individual tasks and activities [7].

3. Scheduling

Scheduling involves sequencing project activities, estimating their durations, and determining the start and finish dates. Effective scheduling ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and that project milestones are met. Critical Path Method (CPM): Identifying the longest path of dependent activities to determine the project duration. Gantt Charts: Visual representations of the project schedule, showing activities over time [5]. Milestones: Key dates or events that signify important points in the project timeline [1].

4. Resource Planning and Allocation

Resource planning identifies the necessary resources—labor, materials, equipment, and technology—and allocates them appropriately. Resource Loading: Determining the amount of resources required for each activity. Resource Leveling: Adjusting the schedule to address resource constraints and avoid overallocation.

5. Cost Estimation and Budgeting

Accurate cost estimation is crucial for financial planning and control. It involves predicting the costs associated with resources, activities, and contingencies. Cost Estimation Techniques: Analogous estimating, parametric estimating, bottom-up estimating, and three-point estimating. Budget Development: Aggregating estimated costs to establish a baseline budget [7]. Cost Control: Monitoring expenditures and implementing corrective actions as needed [1].

Principles of Construction Planning

The principles guiding construction planning are essential to achieving project objectives effectively and efficiently. Integration ensures that all aspects of the project are coordinated and aligned [2]. Integrated Planning: Combining various plans (schedule, cost, quality) into a unified project management plan [1]. Interdisciplinary Collaboration: Encouraging cooperation among different teams and specialties.

Flexibility allows the project to adapt to changes and unforeseen events. Adaptive Planning: Incorporating mechanisms to adjust plans as needed. Change Management: Establishing processes to handle changes in scope, schedule, or resources [1].

Efficiency focuses on optimizing the use of resources to achieve maximum productivity. Lean Construction Principles: Reducing waste and enhancing value. Process Optimization: Streamlining workflows and eliminating bottlenecks.

Transparency involves open communication and clear reporting among stakeholders. Accountability: Defining roles and responsibilities clearly [4]. Information Sharing: Making project data accessible to relevant parties.

Sustainability considers the environmental, social, and economic impacts of the project. Environmental Stewardship: Minimizing negative environmental effects. Social Responsibility: Addressing community needs and ethical considerations.

Continuous improvement involves learning from experiences and applying lessons to enhance future performance. Feedback Mechanisms: Collecting data on performance and outcomes. Knowledge Management: Capturing and disseminating best practices.

Effective construction planning is characterized by several key features that set it apart from less successful approaches. Comprehensive documentation ensures that all aspects of the plan are recorded and accessible. Project Management Plan: A formal document outlining how the project will be executed and controlled [1]. Standard Operating Procedures: Detailed instructions for routine tasks. Records Management: Systematic control of documents throughout the project lifecycle.

Modern planning leverages advanced tools and software to enhance accuracy and efficiency. Building Information Modeling (BIM): A digital representation of physical and functional characteristics. Project Management Software: Applications like Microsoft Project or Primavera P6 for scheduling and resource management. Collaboration Platforms: Tools that facilitate communication and data sharing among team members.

Engaging stakeholders in the planning process fosters collaboration and alignment. Participatory Planning: Involving clients, contractors, and end-users in decision-making.

Expectation Management: Understanding and managing stakeholder expectations. Conflict Resolution: Addressing disagreements proactively.

A proactive risk-based approach enhances the project's resilience to uncertainties. Risk Registers: Documenting identified risks and response plans. Contingency Planning: Allocating resources to address potential issues.

Conclusion

Construction planning is a multifaceted process that requires careful coordination of numerous tasks, adherence to foundational principles, and recognition of key features that contribute to project success. By systematically defining objectives, developing detailed plans, and engaging stakeholders, construction professionals can navigate the complexities of construction projects. Emphasizing integration, flexibility, efficiency, transparency, sustainability, and continuous improvement ensures that planning processes remain robust and adaptable.

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JINOIY DAROMADLARNI LEGALLASHTIRISHGA ALOQADOR JINOYATLARNING KRIMINALISTIK TAVSIFI

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqolada jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishga aloqador jinoyatlarning kriminalistik tavsifi, shuningdek, jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirish daromad olishning jinoiy manbalari, ularni saqlash va yashirish shakllari, vaqtning davomiyligi, legallashtirish shartlari yoritib berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *kriminalistik tavsif, jinoyat hodisasi, iqtisodiyotning real sektorlari, daromad olishning jinoiy manbalari, jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishning bosqichlari, latent jinoyatchilik*

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Abstract: *this article provides a forensic description of crimes related to the legalization of criminal proceeds, as well as criminal sources of income from the legalization of criminal proceeds, forms of their storage and concealment, duration of time, conditions of legalization.*

Key words: *criminological characteristics, crime phenomenon, real sectors of the economy, criminal sources of income, stages of legalization of criminal proceeds, latent crime.*

Jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishga aloqador jinoyatlarning kriminalistik tavsifi o'ziga xos manbalarga ega. Ma'lumot manbalari sodir etilgan jinoyatning ob'yektiv, sub'yektiv va xususiy belgilari ayrim elementlari hamda holatlariga taalluqli bo'ladi. Lekin bunday ma'lumot manbalari sodir etilgan jinoyat turiga ko'ra o'zaro farq qiladi. Asosan bu farq jinoyat hodisasi (vaqti, joyi, jinoyat predmetini tayyorlash va olish manbai), voqea joyida vujudga kelgan moddiy xotiradagi (intellektual) izlar, jinoyatni sodir etish va uning oqibatlarini yashirish usullari hamda motiv va maqsadi haqidagi ma'lumot manbalarida yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadi. Mavjud farq, o'z navbatida jinoyatlarning kriminalistik tavsifiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatib, ularning har birini o'rganishga alohida yondashuvni taqozo qiladi.

Jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirish amaliyotini o'rganish doimo butun jarayonni alohida bosqichlarga bo'lishga imkon bermaydi, chunki ko'pincha bir necha bosqichlar birlashtiriladi, masalan, jinoiy daromadlarni joylashtirish va bo'lish jarayonlari, jinoiy pul mablag'larini shakllantirish va iqtisodiyotning real sektorlariga qaytarish.

Jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirish bilan bog’liq jinoiy faoliyat, asosan, moliyaviy bitimlar, oldi-sotdi bitimlari, kreditlar, investitsiyalar, tadbirkorlik faoliyati va soxta xo’jalik faoliyatlari davomida amalga oshiriladi. Jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishni kriminalistik jihatdan aniqlashning eng muhim elementlaridan biri bo’lib, qoida tariqasida legallashtirish ketma-ket (ba’zan bir vaqtda) sodir etiladigan harakatlar majmuidan iboratdir.

Ta’kidlanganidek, jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirish daromad olishning jinoiy manbalari, ularni saqlash va yashirish shakllari, joyi, vaqtning davomiyligi, legallashtirish shartlari, ishtirokchilar va legallashtirish jarayonida parallel ravishda amalga oshirilgan boshqa jinoyatlar bilan o’zaro bog’liqlik darajasini belgilash muhim.

Jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirish alohida jinoyat sifatida bozor iqtisodiyotiga o’tish davrida shakllanib, ularning muntazamliligi mulkning b oshqa turlariga va davlat mulkiga egalik huquqi bilan bir qatorda iqtisodiy faoliyatning barcha sohalarida to’la va faol ishtirok etishi bilan bog’liq.

Sharqiy Sibir davlat texnologiya va menejment universiteti jinoyat huquqi fanlari kafedrasi dotsenti, yuridik fanlar nomzodi Jambalov Dmitriy Bairovichning “Jinoiy yo'llar bilan olingan daromadlarni qonuniylashtirish (yuvish)ning sud-tibbiy xarakteristikalari” nomli maqolasida quyidagi fikrlar bayon qilingan.

Xususan, jinoiy faoliyatdan olingan daromadlarni legallashtirish bilan bog‘liq jinoyatlarni tergov qilishda tergov bo‘linmalarining samaradorligini oshirish shartlaridan biri ularni tergov qilishning samarali metodologiyasini ishlab chiqish hisoblanadi. Bunday usullarni ishlab chiqish chora-tadbirlari jinoyatning sud-tibbiy belgilarini aniqlash va ochish bilan bog'liq masalalarni o'rganishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Samarali va amaliy talabga ega bo'lgan tergov metodologiyasini ishlab chiqish zarurati tergov organlari tomonidan qonuniylashtirish belgilarining noaniq talqini va odatiy tergov holatlarini hal qilishda yagona yondashuvning yo'qligi bilan bog'liq.

Jambalov Dmitriy Bairovich tadqiqotida tadqiqotning maqsadi jinoyatning sud-tibbiy belgilarining asosiy elementlarini, shuningdek, jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishning bosqichlarini (bosqichlarini) ajratib ko'rsatish va ko'rib chiqishdan iboratligi, ularga erishish uchun quyidagi vazifalarni hal qilish kerakligiga alohida e’tibor qaratgan:

1) kriminalistik xususiyat elementlarini shakllantirishga yondashuvlarni ko'rib chiqish;

2) jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirish bosqichlarini ajratib ko'rsatish;

3) jinoyat sodir etishning odatiy usullarini aniqlash va asoslash bo'yicha mualliflarning pozitsiyalarini tahlil qilish;

4) oldingi muammolarni hal qilish asosida jinoyatning kriminalistik belgilarining asosiy elementlarini ko'rib chiqish.

O‘rganish natijasida hozirgi vaqtda ko‘rib chiqilayotgan jinoyatning kriminalistik belgilarining elementlarini shakllantirishga yagona yondashuv mavjud

emasligi aniqlandi. Ayrim mualliflar bunday elementlar qatoriga jinoyatlarning aksariyat turlari uchun an'anaviy kriminalistik belgilarning elementlarini, masalan: jinoyat ob'yekti va predmeti to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar; jinoyat sodir etish usullari haqida; jinoyat sodir etilgan joy va vaqt haqida; jinoyatchining shaxsi to'g'risida; jinoyatning tipik izlarini kiritadilar.

Boshqa tadqiqotchilar jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishning bosqichlarini (bosqichlarini) tavsiflash nuqtai nazaridan sud-tibbiyot xususiyatlarini ochib beradilar, bu qonuniylashtirish faktlarini dinamikada (rivojlanishda) ko'rsatishga imkon beradi.

Ammo ko'proq ma'lumot mazmuni uchun nafaqat sud-tibbiy xususiyatlarning elementlarini ochib berish, balki ushbu elementlarni qonuniylashtirishning muayyan bosqichlari bilan bog'lashga harakat qilish tavsiya etiladi. Bunday yondashuv jinoyatning dinamikasini ham, qonuniylashtirishning muayyan bosqichlaridagi unsurlarning mazmunini ham ochib beradi. Bu, birinchi navbatda, jinoyatning predmeti, usuli va mazmuni to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarga, shuningdek, muayyan legallashtirish operatsiyalari natijasida hosil bo'lgan izlarga taalluqlidir. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, jinoiy daromadlarni qonuniylashtirishning sud-tibbiy xususiyatlarining o'xshash tavsifi, unda bosqich va element yondashuvlarini birlashtirish S.K. Krepisheva tomonidan taklif qilingan.

Jinoiy daromadlarni qonuniylashtirish bosqichlarini nafaqat kriminalistik belgilarning an'anaviy elementlari bilan, balki muayyan jinoiy tashkilot faoliyati bilan ham bog'liq holda ko'rib chiqish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Ko'rib chiqilayotgan muammoni o'rganayotgan mualliflarning ko'pchiligi bir ovozdan jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirish faktlari, qoida tariqasida, jinoiy guruhlar tomonidan sodir etilganligi va qonuniylashtirish jinoiy kapital aylanishining yakuniy bosqichidir. Shunday qilib, tadqiqot natijalari Yu.I. Selivanovskaya jinoiy yo'l bilan olingan pul mablag'larini yoki boshqa mol-mulkni legallashtirish (yuvish) uyushgan guruhlarning iqtisodiy sohadagi jinoiy faoliyatining ikkita asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biri ekanligini ta'kidlaydi. R.V. Jubrin ta'kidlaganidek, "...jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishdan olingan moliyaviy yordam tufayli transmilliy uyushgan jinoyatchilik mavjud". E.V. Shcheglovaning so'zlariga ko'ra, jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishga qarshi kurashish uyushgan jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biridir.[1]

Jinoiy daromadlarni qonuniylashtirishning asosiy belgilari quyidagilardan iborat:

- ilgari sodir etilgan jinoyatni sodir etish, buning natijasida darhol tasarruf etish mumkin bo'lmagan moddiy ne'matlar olinadi;
- jinoiy daromadlar bilan bog'liq harakatlar, agar ularning maqsadi ushbu daromadlarga egalik qilish, ulardan foydalanish yoki ularni tasarruf etishga huquqiy shakl berish bo'lsa;
- jinoiy daromadlarning kelib chiqish izlarini yashirish;
- noqonuniy daromad olgan shaxslarni yashirish va daromadlarni legallashtirish jarayonini boshlash;
- daromadning qonuniyligi ko'rinishini yaratish;

- soliqdan qochish;

– noqonuniy manbalardan olingan mablag‘lardan tezkor foydalanish imkoniyatini yaratish;

- jinoiy daromadlarni yuridik biznesga xavfsiz investitsiya qilish uchun shart-sharoitlarni ta'minlash va boshqalar.

Jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirish har qanday jinoiy faoliyatning tarkibiy qismi, jinoiy iqtisodiy siklning asosiy elementi - jinoiy iqtisodiy faoliyatni amalga oshirish va doimiy yangilash uchun zarur bo'lgan alohida bosqichlarni ketma-ket o'zgartirish jarayoni. Bu bosqichlar: jinoiy daromadlarni shakllantirish, jinoiy faoliyatdan olingan daromadlarni legallashtirish yoki legallashtirish, iste'mol qilish, jinoiy daromadlarni jinoiy investitsiya qilish yoki ularni qonuniy biznesga kiritish[2].

Huquqiy adabiyotlarda, xususan, sud-huquq sohasidagi jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirish muammosi hali yetarlicha nazariy jihatdan yoritilmagan. Jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishning kriminalistik jihati borasida huquqshunoslar orasida bir to’xtamga kelinmaganligi bois, bu turdagi jinoiy faoliyatning asosiy xususiyatlari (belgilari) quyidagicha taklif qilinadi:

a) jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishning predmeti;

b) jinoyatni sodir etish jarayoni (bosqichlari);

d) legallashtirish vositalari (usullari);

e) jinoyatchi shaxsi (portreti).

A) legallashtirish predmeti bo’lib, jinoiy daromad, pul, qimmatli qog’ozlar, qimmatbaho metallar va toshlar, ko’chmas mulk va boshqa mol-mulk, tovarlar, xom-ashyo, huquqiy hujjatlar va boshqalar.

Yuqorida sanab o’tilgan moddiy yoki mulkiy bo’lmagan qimmatliklar jinoiy faoliyat natijasida to’liq yoki qisman bo’lsa-da ortirilganligini tasdiqlovchi dalillar bo’lganda, kvalifikatsiyaviy ahamiyatga ega bo’ladi.

B) jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishni amalga oshirish jarayoni (bosqichlari) uch bosqichga bo’linadi: jinoyat sodir etishga tayyorgarlik; to’g’ridan-tog’ri amalga oshirish; keyinchalik ochiq foydalanish uchun qonuniylashtirilgan mablag’larning qaytarilishini ta’minlash.

Birinchi bosqichda harakatlar asosan:

– jinoiy daromadlarni (pul va boshqa mol-mulk) legallashtirishuchun qulay bo’lgan shaklga o’tkazish;

– yashirin saqlash uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratish;

- legallashtirishning optimal vositasini (usulini) tanlash, legallashtirishni xavfsiz amalga oshirishni ta’minlash uchun ishtirokchilar va tashkilotlar doirasini tanlash;

– legallashtirishning taxmin qilingan moliyaviy va moddiy xarajatlarini aniqlash.

Yuqorida ko’rsatilgan tayyorgarlik tadbirlari bilan bir qatorda, jinoyatni rejalashtirishni tartibga soluvchi shaxslarning roli, faoliyatning tartibini hisobga olgan holda, jinoyat oqibatida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo’lgan to’siqlarni bartaraf etishni nazarda tutadigan choralar ko’rish mumkin.[3]

Jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishning bosqichlari (kriminalistik belgilarning tarkibiy elementlari) jinoiy guruhlarning izchil faoliyati sifatida qaralishi kerak.

Shu bilan birga, jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirish bosqichlarining soni, bizning fikrimizcha, qonuniylashtirish mexanizmining murakkabligiga, jinoiy tashkilotning tuzilishiga, jinoyat subyektining xususiyatlariga va bir qator boshqa holatlarga bog'liq.

Mavjud adabiyotlarni va tergov amaliyotini tahlil qilish va umumlashtirish qonuniylashtirishning ikki fazali, uch fazali va to'rt fazali modellarini ajratish imkonini beradi

Legallashtirishning ikki bosqichli modeli (sxemasi) eng sodda bo‘lib, uyushgan guruh a’zolari tomonidan jinoiy daromadlar bilan pul mablag‘larini naqdlashtirish, ayirboshlash operatsiyalari va birinchi bosqichni tashkil etuvchi bir qator boshqa operatsiyalar kabi moliyaviy operatsiyalarni qonuniylashtirishni amalga oshirishdan iborat. Keyingi bosqichda mablag'lar qonuniy ravishda olingan mablag'lar niqobi ostida qonuniy muomalaga qaytariladi.

Shu bilan birga, birinchi bosqichda amalga oshirilgan operatsiyalar qonuniy mablag'lar manbai sifatida joylashtiriladi.

Legallashtirishning uch bosqichli modeli (sxemasi) jinoiy daromadlarni joylashtirish, aralashtirish va birlashtirishdan iborat.

Joylashtirish bosqichida ayirboshlash operatsiyalari, naqd pulni moliyaviy vositalarga konvertatsiya qilish, pul mablag'larini boshqa shaxslarning, shu jumladan, boshqa mamlakatlarga hisob raqamlariga o'tkazish kabi operatsiyalar va boshqa bir qator operatsiyalar amalga oshiriladi.

Ikkinchi bosqichda, yuvilgan mablag'lar qonuniy ravishda olingan mablag'lar yoki moliyaviy vositalar bilan aralashtiriladi. Buning uchun katta pul oqimlariga ega bo'lgan moliyaviy va nomoliyaviy sektorlarning turli institutlaridan foydalanish mumkin. Aralashtirish ma'lum muassasalarga, muddatli omonatlarga mablag'larni investitsiya qilish niqobi ostida yoki bunday muassasalar bilan turli operatsiyalar niqobi ostida, masalan, go'yoki ko'rsatilgan xizmatlar, etkazib berilgan tovarlar va boshqalar uchun to'lovlar shaklida amalga oshirilishi mumkin. bosqichda, qonuniylashtirilgan qiymatlar qonuniy ravishda olinadigan daromad shakliga ega va huquqiy iqtisodiyotga birlashtiriladi.

To'rt fazali model (sxema) shuningdek, mablag'lar yoki boshqa mulk bilan bir qator ketma-ket operatsiyalardan iborat.

Birinchi bosqichda jinoiy guruh a'zolari pul mablag'larini manikyurlarning hisob raqamlariga o'tkazish yo'li bilan ozod qilinadi.

Ikkinchi bosqichda birja operatsiyalarini amalga oshirish, mablag'larni moliyaviy vositalarga aylantirish va hokazolarni amalga oshirish mumkin.

Uchinchi bosqich qonuniy faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan tashkilotlar, shu jumladan yirik va nufuzli tashkilotlarning hisobvaraqlari bilan operatsiyalardan foydalangan holda mablag'larni niqoblashdan iborat.

Oxirgi bosqichda uyushgan guruhlar tomonidan nazorat qilinadigan shaxslarning hisobvaraqlarida qonuniylashtirilgan daromadlarni birlashtirish (unifikatsiya qilish) amalga oshiriladi.

E'tibor qiladigan bo’lsak, qonuniylashtirish sxemalarining bunday bo'linishi shartli, chunki real hayotda legallashtirish jinoyatchilarning yagona niyati bilan qoplangan jinoiy daromadlarni qonuniy ravishda olingan ko'rinishga olib keladigan doimiy jarayondir.

Qayd etilganidek, jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirish daromad olishning jinoiy manbalari, ularni saqlash va yashirish shakllari, joyi, vaqtning davomiyligi, legallashtirish shartlari, ishtirokchilar va legallashtirish jarayonida parallel ravishda amalga oshirilgan boshqa jinoyatlar bilan o’zaro bog’liqlik darajasini belgilash muhim.[4]

Jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirish alohida jinoyat sifatida bozor iqtisodiyotiga o’tish davrida shakllanib, ularning muntazamliligi mulkning boshqa turlariga va davlat mulkiga egalik huquqi bilan bir qatorda iqtisodiy faoliyatning barcha sohalarida to’la va faol ishtirok etishi bilan bog’liq.

Jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishga aloqador jinoyatlarning tergovi jinoyat huquqi, kriminologiya, jinoyat-protsessual huquqi, kriminalistika va boshqa huquqiy fanlar nuqtai nazaridan har tomonlama o’rganish uchun yetarli ilmiy va amaliy asoslar to’liq foydalanilmagan. Shu bilan birga, jinoyatlarning ushbu toifasini aniqlash va tergov qilishda xorijiy tajribani o’rganish, jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishga qarshi kurash bo’yicha xalqaro hujjatlarni o’rganish legallashtirish va jinoiy faoliyat obyektiga qarab, legallashtirishning ma’lum usullarini (uslublarini) ajratish va guruhlash imkonini beradi.

Jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishning ma’lum usullarini quyidagilarga bo’lish mumkin:

1) moliya-kredit bank operatsiyalari amalga oshirish;
2) moliya-xo’jalik va boshqa tadbirkorlik faoliyatini amalga oshirish;
3) xalqaro moliya-xo’jalik faoliyatida ishtirok etish.

Moliya-kredit bank operatsiyalari jarayonida legallashtirish yo’llari juda xilma-xil bo’lib, asosan quyidagi operatsiyalarni o’z ichiga oladi:

a) pul mablag’larini bank hisobvarag’iga o’tkazish, pul o’tkazish, chet el valyutasini naqd pulga ayriboshlash, boshqa denominatsiya banknotlari uchun bir nomdagi banknotlarni almashtirish va boshqa operatsiyalar.

Jinoiy faoliyat natijasida orttirilgan pul mablag'larining asl mohiyati izlarini yashirish jarayoni (firibgarlik, noqonuniy iqtisodiy faoliyatdan tushgan daromadlar va b.) ko'pincha bir soxta firma hisobvarag'idan boshqa hisobvaraqqa pullarning bir necha bor o'tkazilishi orqali amalga oshiriladi. Kompaniyadan pul o'tkazmalari va to'lovlarni qonuniyligini ta'minlash maqsadida moliyaviy va iqtisodiy faoliyatni aks ettiruvchi turli xil hujjatlar (masalan, savdo shartnomalari, kreditlar, ta'minot, xizmatlar, sug'urta, hisob-kitoblar, mol-mulkni qabul qilish va topshirish aktlari hamda boshqa ko'plab harakatlar) rasmiylashtirilishi mumkin.

Odatda, jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishga qaratilgan bank operatsiyalarini amalga oshirish asosan, iqtisodiyotning muayyan sektorida tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanuvchi, real sektorda hamda soxta firma va kompaniyalarning rahbarlari tomonidan ishlab chiqarish sohasida, transport va logistika hamda boshqa xizmatlar ko'rsatish, savdo, xizmat ko'rsatish va boshqalarda namoyon bo'ladi.

Jinoiy pul mablag'larini legallashtirish bir davlat valyutasini boshqa davlat valyutasiga ayriboshlash va kichik banknotalarga valyuta almashinuvi yo'li bilan amalga oshirilishi ham mumkin. Majburiy identifikatsiya qilish tartibidan qochish uchun almashinuvlar ko'pincha turli banklarda amalga oshiriladi.

b) jinoiy daromadlarni legallashtirishning eng ko'p uchraydigan usullaridan biri bo'lgan naqd pullarning bank hisobvarag'idan olishda bo'lib, bunday dalillarni aniqlash va mustahkamlash murakkab bo'lib, sababi banklarning rahbarlari ko'pincha legallashtirish ishtirokchilari sifatida ishtirok etishadi. Ko'pincha tijorat banklari to'g'ridan-tog'ri bankning ustav kapitaliga va boshqa aktivlariga ega bo'lgan jinoiy guruhlar tomonidan tuziladi.

Naqdlashtirish turli usullar bilan amalga oshiriladi:

– yuridik shaxsning bank hisobvarag'idan naqd pul olish yo'li bilan pul mablag'larini qabul qilish, turli xil asbob-uskunalar, mahsulotlar, tovarlarni sotib olgan jismoniy shaxslar tomonidan qarz bitimlari bo'yicha qarzlarni to'lash orqali;

– naqd bo'lmagan mablag'larni xizmat shartnomalari, sug'urta, dividend to'lovlari, royaltilar ko'rinishida jismoniy shaxslarning hisob raqamlariga o'tkazib beriladigan pul mablag'laridan erkin tarzda olib qo'yish orqali;

– banklardan olingan naqd pulni yuridik va jismoniy shaxslar vakillariga berish huquqiga ega pochta-telegraf tashkilotlarining imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish orqali;

– shartnoma asosida yuridik va jismoniy shaxslar uchun kredit tashkilotlari tomonidan beriladigan kartochkalar yordamida naqd pul olish orqali. Yuridik shaxslar turli xil xizmatlar, xaridlar, mamlakatimiz va xorijda banklarda naqd pul yoki to'lovlarni olishi mumkin. Buning qulayligi shundaki, bir nechta to'lov va kredit kartalaridan foydalangan holda naqd pul berish va olish bo'yicha operatsiyalarning maxfiyligidadir.

d) chet elda amalga oshirilgan moliyaviy operatsiyalar asosida chet eldagi bank hisob raqamlariga pul o'tkazishda yuridik shaxs mahalliy banklarning xorijiy banklardagi vakillik hisobvaraqlaridan foydalanishi orqali.

Jinoiy daromadlarni yashirish uchun offshor hududlarda imkoniyatlar yaratilgan bo'lib, unda mablag'larning manbalari, shu jumladan jinoiy yo'l bilan olinganligiga jiddiy ahamiyat berilmaydi.

Qonuniylashtirilgan mablag'larni qaytarish uchun yirik kredit shartnomalarini tuzish keng qo'llaniladi. Ta'kidlash joizki, kredit berishning odatdagi tartibi kredit olish uchun arizani ko'rib chiqish, bank krediti to'lov qobiliyatini tahlil qilish, taqdim etilayotgan hujjatlarning huquqiy sifati, mijozning bank xavfsizligi xizmati tomonidan tekshirilishi va boshqa protseduralarni o'rganish uchun juda uzoq davom etadigan tartibni o'z ichiga oladi.Yuridik shaxslar tomonidan kredit olish jarayonini jadallashtirish kredit operatsiyalari uchun mas'ul bank xodimlari bilan korrupsiyaviy munosabatlarni o'rnatish va qo'llab-quvvatlash bilan birga amalga oshiriladi.[5]

Umuman olganda, jinoiy faoliyatdan olingan daromadlarni legallashtirishga aloqador jinoyatlarning kriminalistik tavsifi haqida so'z yuritganda mazkur jinoyatlarning kelib chiqishi, rivojlanishiga sabab bo'luvchi omillarga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim. Chunki mazkur toifadagi jinoyalar latent turdagi jinoyatlar hisoblanib, aksariyat holatlarda yashirin tarzda amalga oshiriladiki, bu o'z navbatida tergov organlaridan yuqori darajadagi bilim va malaka talab qiladi. Latent turdagi jinoyatchilikning sabablarini chuqur tahlil qilish hamda ularni har taraflama o'rganilishi jamiyatda yashirin jinoyatlarni keltirib chiqaradigan sabablar va sharoitlarni aniqlashga yordam beradi.

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INTERPRETATION OF FREEDOM IN UZBEK POETRY

Abstract. *This article reflects on issues such as human freedom, freedom, freedom, homeland, history, and independence in Uzbek poetry.*
Keywords: *freedom, Turkestan, independence, rubai, poetics, perspective.*

Living free and free is the eternal dream of every nation, and nations have been fighting for this glorious freedom. Our Turkestan has experienced bloody invasions several times, although it has been a victim of invasions, it has not been mentally defeated and has not surrendered. Especially at the end of the 19th century, when Tsar's tyranny intensified, the progressive representatives of the people began to rebel against this violence. According to historical sources, from the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, more than a thousand large and small resistance movements and struggles took place in Turkestan. The path to free will is a long and difficult path.

Seeing that the country of Turkestan is facing a political-social, spiritual-educational crisis, many of its sons, intellectuals and moderns suffered from it. For example, after the February revolution of 1917, Fitrat founded the newspaper "Hurriyat", in which he published poems and articles urging the people to fight for independence. In his poems and essays entitled "The Sorrow of the Country" published in the "Hurriyat" newspaper, the lyrical hero who decided to fight for the freedom of Turkestan wrote: "I was born for you, I live for you, I die for you, O holy Turk "when!" His call is heard everywhere.

Cholpon, who lamented the loss of independence, said that the last khans "didn't take proper measures to protect the people and the country". The scenes of the struggle for independence are reflected in a number of poems of the poet.

We, the poor, are slaves to others,
We are crushed under the heel of foreign feet,
Underneath every mischief, every pervert
We were the ones who suffered.

The symbol of human will, freedom, nation and Motherland is manifested in the poet's poems in various ways. For example, it can be found in the poems "Death of Action", "Kon'gil", "I and Others" and even "Purple".

Who are the angels crying in my heart?
Mothers and youths of the East?
Who are these souls crying in front of me?
The people of the land of slaves?
For Na in their sounds

The melody of the past centuries?
In the games of the writer for Na
Every walk hurts my heart?

The poet named one of his poems "Spirit", not for nothing, it was a struggle for independence and freedom. In the eyes of the poet, they suffered more from bigotry and ignorance.

Heart, why are you so much?
Did you become friends with the shackles?
You don't cry, you don't cry,
Why are you so weak?
You're alive, you're not dead
You are a person, you are also a person;
Don't wear shackles, don't bend your neck,
That you too were born free!

We rightfully call the literature of the period of national independence "Literature of the period of independence". [1;136] This term refers to the literature of the period after 1991. But as an independent idea, it existed in our national literature even in the works of modern writers. This idea was developed by Abdulla Oripov, Erkin Vahidov, Rauf Parfi, Amon Matjon, Jamal Kamal, Halima Khudoyberdiyeva in the 60s of the last century; In the 1970s and 1980s, it was the main leitmotif of the works of writers such as Shavkat Rahman, Usman Azim, Khurshid Davron, Tilak Jora, Qutlibeka Rahimboyeva. True, in them (at least until the 80s of the 20th century) the theme of national independence was not as fully perceived, understood and clear as it was in modern times. But they understood that human rights are being violated and that society is not on the right path. The dream of independence was expressed in the works of these writers in more abstract ways - condemning the evils of society, longing for a system where people live happily, and demanding human rights. It can be said that the artists whose names are listed above awakened the people, created a social opinion in it, and introduced human rights to it. Abdulla Oripov stood at the beginning of this spiritual revolution. If we look at the poems created by the poet during the period of independence, we can see that he welcomed the national independence with great joy and at the same time with anxiety, and that he accepted this historical event in the life of the nation as his personal joy.

The attitude of a thinker like Abdulla Oripov, who can evaluate the historical reality with his inner feeling, towards national independence could not remain blindly proud and arrogant. That's why the tones in his heart were sometimes full of joy, sometimes sad. The more he is proud of independence, the more he regrets the fate of his ancestors who died on this path, and worries about the prospect of independence. "Let it be true that the sun touched our shoulders," he writes in one place. The ideological-poetic burden is placed on the extremely Uzbek phrase "truly be true".

The poem "Let's live for the country" involuntarily brings to mind a beautiful folk melody. This is not just a whimper or a sad song of a stranger passing by the road, but a bright song of a brave and fighting heart, who always stands shoulder to shoulder with each other, who can keep pace on the long road:

They used to say that one of your ten flowers has not opened.
They say that there are no hairs scattered on your roads.
All ten of your flowers have opened brightly, oh, my country,
Gold and silver have been scattered on your roads, oh my country.

In these verses, the past and future of the country, its misfortunes and happiness, regrets from yesterday's hard fate and happiness from today's destiny are embodied. These moments were long-awaited for many years, this bitter longing, the thirst for a man, the exclamation "oh" was expressed - the ideological and artistic burden fell on this exclamation. In fact, this word is foreign to the lyrics of the song, which expresses feelings of pride and high joy. If this word had to be used, it should have been used in the first two verses. But we have already seen above that expressing the main ideological and artistic intention through words that seem alien to the common spirit is a characteristic feature of the poet's style. Through "Oh", the feelings in the psyche of the lyrical hero unexpectedly popped up like a red apple under water. In fact, a person sighs in a very difficult situation, and a person who is full of joy can only sigh when he remembers his whole life spent in the torment of helplessness, humiliation and oppression.

It is clear that the place of literature, especially poetry, which is considered the jewel of our national spirituality, was not at the same level in different historical periods. During the Soviet era, the will to create was destroyed, and thinking persons were subjected to repression one by one. It is the main task of the people of literature to draw the correct conclusion from this tragedy and to inculcate the essence of independence in the heart of the nation, to interpret it artistically. In this sense, we have the right to say that Abdulla Oripov was able to fulfill the task of poetry and filial piety in front of society, nation and history with his work.

Even after the achievement of national independence, the theme of freedom and liberty remained one of the main themes of the poet's work. He finished the poem "Freedom" written on August 4, 2004. It describes such a story: the ancient ancestors lost themselves completely when the sun was eclipsed, and in fear and trembling, looked up to the sky and shouted, "The sun has set, the sun has gone down." They were afraid that this was the news of the doomsday, the increase of disbelief, and the punishment sent for sins. Then the Holy Prophet (pbuh) said: When the sun is eclipsed, free the slave! The main goal of the poet is revealed in the last quatrain:

How much you know the word freedom,
May the heavens lift you up.
Even though the universe is a torch,
Even the sun needs freedom

The main ideological and artistic intention partially reflected in the title will be clearly understood as a generalization after a short life story. Even the poetic parallel (when the sun eclipses the freedom of the slave and the sun also needs freedom) acquires a somewhat simpler, mathematical character. But the content and conclusion are extremely attractive: the continuation of human life is conditioned by freedom, the poet says. That is, if the slave is freed, the sun will shine again and give life to the Earth.

In 2009, the poet wrote a poem titled "Hurriyat". He talks about the value of freedom. According to the poet:

As long as there is a person, staring at the sky,
He is impatient to wait for what he dreams of.
If history gives a gift, then it is without words.
Only the so-called jewel of Hurriyat. [2; 143.]

In general, during the years of independence, Abdulla Oripov wrote about freedom, liberties, and human will more and more openly than during the Shura period.

The vein of the pocket goes far,
A camel that eats berries is unmatched in endurance.
Unisin people call it a thorn,
He says that you feel humiliated.
Their fate is strange, strange,
The price of poverty is free breath.
If you are a flower, you will be sad,
Unless you are a bitch, your place is a cage. [3; 4.]

This poem, written in 2010, is reminiscent of a rubai beginning with "Ghurbatda gharib..." with images of flowers, thorns, and cages. The two poets show the value of liberty and freedom to the reader from both sides. In Alisher Navoi, the motif of lack of will, and in Abdulla Oripov, the value of will; Alisher Navoi's nightingale and flower, Abdulla Oripov's thorn and camel, flower and oak symbols are placed in the center. All are traditional symbols. Navoi describes the condition of a person condemned to arbitrariness (verse 2), his psyche (verses 1, 3-4). Abdulla Oripov's tragedy is no less than that of the Rubaiyat: "The compensation for poverty is a free breath"! This is the main thesis of the poem and it divides the poem into two parts. In the two oils of this line, the images of a camel and a thorn are contrasted with a flower and a deer in clear symmetry. These two poems seem to be leading each other in the form of a poetic dialogue over the distance of time.

The above poems and analyzes also show that Abdulla Oripov did not perceive independence superficially, but deeply as a thinking child of the people, who were suffering from the complications of slavery in the ups and downs of history. He perceives freedom and liberty both from the point of view of the nation and the state, as well as from the perspective of an individual person. The poet, embodying the great spirit of the people, felt the difficulty of achieving it with vigilance, preserving the independence gifted by history.

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ELECTRICAL LOAD GRAPHS AND INDICATORS

ANNOTATION:*The article provides methods for analyzing power consumption modes, discusses the main directions for improving the efficiency of economic incentives for the rational use of electricity with a tense energy balance during the hours of maximum load of the power system and insufficient filling of the electrical load schedule at night, while improving the methods of economic regulation of accounting for electricity consumption, regulating electrical load schedules.*

Keywords: *electricity consumption, energy system, electricity, load graph, economic regulation methods.*

It is advisable to plan and manage power consumption modes using and analyzing electrical load graphs. When developing the operating modes of the power system, the maximum load and active power balance, the total demand for electricity for the period under review, the expected change in load during the day, and a number of other factors are taken into account. Daily calculated load schedules allow to analyze the operating mode of electrical equipment of industrial enterprises for the past and subsequent periods of mode regulation, as well as to develop measures to optimize power consumption modes in the near future. Load schedules are used to determine the declared power during the hours of daily maximum load of the power system for the estimated period of planning and limiting power consumption [1, 2].

Graphs of electrical loads of industrial enterprises are characterized by a certain change in power consumption during the day. In this case, said change in load is determined by a base value, limited to those usually related to night time and zones of semi-peak and peak loads. These zones, respectively, refer to periods of low power consumption and to the hours of morning and evening load peaks.

The schedules of an enterprise with continuous production are determined by a fairly uniform power consumption during the day. Enterprises operating in one or two shifts have electrical load schedules that vary in their power consumption during the day. An analysis of the electrical load graphs of electrical industry enterprises shows their significant uneven power consumption during the day,

exceeding in most cases the morning maximum load in relation to the evening one. At the same time, the time intervals of the morning and evening load maxima of the analyzed enterprises coincide with the maximum of the energy system [2].

As the main indicators of the daily schedules of the electrical load of industrial enterprises, which most fully characterize the dynamics of changes in the mode of power consumption, the following can be taken:

Load curve fill factor

$$К_c = \frac{P_{aver}}{P_{max.c}}$$

Coefficient of non-uniformity of the load curve

$$К_Н = \frac{P_{\min c}}{P_{P_{max.c}}}$$

Maximum factor

$$К_{ir} = \frac{P_{\max c}}{P_{ср}}$$

Number of hours of use of the maximum active load

$$T_{max} = \frac{W_r}{P_{max}}$$

Where P_{aver}- the average load per day, kW; $P_{\min c}$, $P_{\text{max.c}}$- respectively, the minimum and maximum load per day, kW; W_r- the amount of electricity consumed per year, kWh; P_{max}– annual maximum load, kW.

The problem of compacting the schedules of the electrical load of enterprises is of great economic importance for the consumers themselves, especially for the power system. Leveling the level of power consumption at the enterprise helps to improve the rhythm of production, the fullest load of technological and power equipment, greater consistency in the work of the main, procurement and auxiliary industries, improve planning [6]

Of exceptional importance is the regulation of power consumption in industrial enterprises contributes to the rational consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity, increase the level of operation and reliability of equipment at power plants.

In order to interest industrial enterprises in the greatest reduction in load during peak hours of the power system, it is envisaged, by mutual agreement between the power system and the enterprise, to set a power limit not for the entire period of passage of the maximum load, but for individual agreed hours of the specified period. In this case, consumers are used - regulators with a significant, more than 30%, power reduction [3, 4].

Analysis of power consumption modes is carried out in a certain sequence.

The construction and analysis of load graphs and the determination of indicators of power consumption modes are carried out. In this case, the actual daily winter and summer load curves are used, obtained for the most characteristic periods of time, determined by various power consumption modes.

After constructing the load schedules, an analysis of the changes in these schedules is carried out both for individual production areas and for the enterprise as a whole.

The analysis of changes in the electrical load curves of enterprises in the electrical industry shows their significant density in all the main parameters that determine their formation. The load curves were characterized by pronounced daytime and evening load maxima for all the enterprises under consideration, both for the summer and winter periods. So, for example, for the summer schedule, the filling factor $_{kz}$ for the analyzed period varied from 0.39 to 0.75, and the number of hours of using the daily maximum load T $_{max}$ changed from 9.3 to 17.3%. For the winter period, k $_z$ in the range of 0.48 to 0.85 m T $_{max}$ from 11.6 to 16.84. At the same time, the main consumers that determine the formation of load schedules for the analyzed enterprises were energy-intensive installations: foundry installations, electrothermal furnaces and installations; installations of contact cooking; electroplating installations; compressor rooms for generating compressed air, ventilation units; aquifers [5]

To fill the night period of reducing the load in the future, the issues of intensive introduction of robotics and automated production complexes are of great importance. The widespread introduction of "unmanned technology" will greatly contribute to increasing labor productivity, and the most effective regulation of power consumption modes, a significant reduction in the cost of generating electricity in power systems.

Variable calculations to determine the effectiveness of measures to regulate power consumption modes at industrial enterprises [7] should be carried out taking into account that the understatement by the consumer of the declared capacity and the corresponding payment for the declared capacity during the peak hours of the power system can lead to a decrease in output during the specified period and the need to produce a large amount of products at other hours, i.e. equalities must be fulfilled:

$$nT = n_1(T - T_1) + n_2T_1 = na_1(T - T_1) + na_2T_1 \qquad (1)$$

where $n$is the hourly production before changing the power consumption mode; $n_1$and n_2- respectively, the hourly output of products outside the zone of maximum load and during hours of maximum; T - the planned annual number of hours of operation of the enterprise; T_1- the duration of the enterprise during the period of maximum load of the power system; h, a_1- coefficient taking into account the increase in hourly output outside the zone of maximum load of the power system; $a_2$is a coefficient that takes into account the decrease in the hourly output

of products by the consumer in the zone of the maximum load of the power system [4].

The annual economic effect of the consumer, taking into account the change in output and the specific consumption of electricity when operating in the zone of maximum load - the power system and the rest of the period is determined from the expression [30]

$$Э_g = \text{a}\Delta\text{P} + n\gamma[T(1 - a_1b_1) + T_1(a_1b_1 - a_2b_2)] + n\omega[T(1 - a_1b_3) +$$

$$+T_1(a_1b_3 - a_2b_4)]\beta - \Delta K(E_4 + E_a) - \Delta\Phi \qquad (2)$$

Where ΔPis the decrease in the enterprise's capacity during peak hours of the power system kW, $\gamma$is the cost per unit of production (without the constant part and cost of electricity before changing the mode of power consumption; $b_1, b_2$are coefficients that take into account changes in the consumption of raw materials, materials per unit of output outside the zone of maximum load of the power system and in the zone T_1;b_3 b_4- coefficients taking into account the change in the specific consumption of electricity outside the zone of maximum load of the power system and in the zone T_1; ω- specific power consumption per unit of production before the implementation of adjustment measures; a - the main rate of the two-part tariff for 1 kW of the declared capacity sum / (kW * year); β– additional payment for 1 kWh of electricity according to the established tariff, UZS/(kWh); ΔK- additional capital investments associated with a change in the mode of power consumption, soums, E_4- the standard coefficient of efficiency of capital allocations; E_a- coefficient of depreciation; ΔΦ- change in the wage fund in connection with the regulation of electricity consumption, soum.

After the transformation of expression (2), the effectiveness of the adjustment measures is determined by the inequality:

$$a > \frac{\Delta K(E_N + E_a) + \Delta\Phi}{\Delta P} + \frac{n\gamma}{\Delta P}[T(a_1b_1 - 1) + T_1a_2b_2 - a_1b_1)] +$$

$$+\frac{n\omega}{\Delta P}[T(a_1b_3 - 1) + T_1(a_2b_4 - a_1b_3)]\beta \qquad (3)$$

When the load decreases during peak hours of the power system due to an increase in output during other hours, the total amount of output remains unchanged. In accordance with expression (1), the change in hourly output will be determined by the relationship between the coefficients a $_1$ and a $_2$:

$$a_1 = \frac{T - a_1T_1}{T - T_1}; \qquad a_2 = \frac{T}{T_1} - a_2\frac{T - T_1}{T - T_1} \qquad (4)$$

Reducing the load during peak hours causes additional capital investments $\Delta К > 0$and an increase in the payroll of production personnel $\Delta\Phi > 0$. But at the

same time, the output is provided without increasing raw materials, materials and additional electricity, so the coefficients b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 will be equal to one and the annual economic effect will be determined by the expression [4, five]

$$Э_g = a\Delta P$$

When the load is reduced during peak hours of the power system and the planned output is maintained, $Э_g = 0$.the following condition will be met:

$$a = \frac{\Delta K(E_N + E_a) + \Delta Ф}{\Delta P} \qquad (5)$$

In this case, the enterprise does not receive the economic benefit from the load control enterprises. At the same time, their implementation is expedient for the energy system and the national economy as a whole.

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O‘ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA MUQOBIL ENERGIYANI ISHLAB CHIQARISH TAMOYILLARI

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada O‘zbekistonda yashil iqtisodiyot va qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalarini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar yoritilgan. 2030-yilga kelib elektr energiyasining 25 foizini muqobil manbalardan olish rejalari va bu boradagi dolzarb muammolar tahlil qilingan. Atom stansiyalari qurilishi va boshqa innovatsion yechimlar taklif etilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar. *Muqobil energiya manbaalari, yashil iqtisodiyot, quyosh panellari, shamol energiyasi, gidro elektro stansiyalari, atom elektro stansiyalari.*

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PRINCIPLES OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PRODUCTION IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. *The article covers the work carried out in Uzbekistan on the development of the green economy and renewable energy sources. As of 2030, plans to extract 25% of electricity from alternative sources and current issues in this regard have been analyzed. Atomic station construction and other innovative solutions have been proposed.*

Keywords. *Alternative energy sources, green economy, solar panels, wind power, hydro power plants, nuclear power plants*

Kirish. Statistikaga ko‘ra: butun dunyo aholisi hozirda 8.1 milliardni tashkil etmoqda. Bu o‘z navbatida istemol tovarlarga, toza ichimlik suviga, agrar-xo‘jalik mahsulotlariga, transport vositalariga shuningdek, infratuzilmaga ehtiyojning oshishi demakdir. Lekin yaxshilab o‘ylab ko‘rilsa undan ham ko‘proq energiyaga bo‘lgan talabning yanada ko‘payishi yuzaga keladi.

Prezidentimiz Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasining navbatdagi majlisida (20.11.2024y) 2025 yilni yurtimizda “Atrof-muhitni asrash va “yashil” iqtisodiyot yili” deb e’lon qilgani Yangi O‘zbekistonda ona tabiatni asrab-avaylab, ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlashga qaratilayotgan yuksak e’tiborning amaldagi yana bir ifodasi bo‘ldi.

Hukumat “Yashil iqtisodiyot”ga o‘tish bo‘yicha bir qancha me’yoriy hujjatlar qabul qilgan. Jumladan:

- 2019-yilda qabul qilingan "Yashil iqtisodiyot" strategiyasi doirasida qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalaridan foydalanishni oshirish maqsad qilingan. 2030-yilga kelib, elektr energiyasining 25 foizini qayta tiklanuvchi manbalardan ishlab chiqarish rejalashtirilgan. Shu jumladan, quyosh va shamol energetikasi loyihalari faol amalga oshirilmoqda.
- O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar mahkamasining “Yashil energiya” sertifikatlari joriy etilishini kengaytirish va “yashil moliyalashtirish” mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida (2023 yil 29 sentabr 515-son qarori). Unga ko‘ra yashil energiya sertifikatlarini joriy etish, berish va ishlab chiqarishni yo‘lga qo‘yish soddalashtirilgan tartibda amalga oshirilishi ko‘zda tutilgan.

PMTI prognozlariga ko‘ra, 2035 yilda O‘zbekiston aholisi 45,6 mln kishidan oshadi. Ushbu davrgacha aholining elektr energiyasiga bo‘lgan talabi esa har yili 5−5,3 foizga oshishi kutilmoqda. Mutaxassislar milliy energetika tizimini tezroq yadro, vodorod va «yashil» texnologiyalarga integratsiyalashni taklif etmoqda.

Mavzu bo‘yicha adabiyotlar tahlili. Mamlakatimizda yashil iqtisodiyot tamoillaridan foydalangan holda barqaror iqtisodiy o‘sish modelini ishlab chiqish shuningdek, muqobil energiya resurslaridan foydalanish bo‘yicha bir qancha olimlar ish olib borishmoqda. Masalan, Shoira Israilova yashil iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishning xususiyatlari va omillari bo‘yicha tahlillar olib borgan bo‘lsa, A.Vaxabov va N.Nazarov energiya samaradorligi va moliyaviy mexanizmlar bo‘yicha strategik tavsiyalar ishlab chiqqan.

Tatqiqot metodologiyasi. Tadqiqot davomida quyosh va shamol energiyasi uchun potensial hududlar, mavjud texnologiyalar va moliyaviy mexanizmlar o‘rganildi. Shuningdek, tadqiqot doirasida geografik hududlar tahlili, statistik ma’lumotlar va ekspertlar fikr mulohazalaridan foydalanildi.

Tahlil va natijalar. 2030-yilga borib, O‘zbekistonning elektr energiyaga bo‘lgan ehtiyoji sezilarli darajada oshadi va 124 milliard kilovatt-soatga yetishi kutilmoqda. Bu 2020-yilga nisbatan 49% ga oshishni anglatadi. Mazkur o‘sish mamlakatda aholining ko‘payishi, iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishi va urbanizatsiya bilan bog‘liqdir. Bundan kelib chiqadiki an’anaviy uslubda energiya ishlab chiqarish ya’niki tabiiy resurslarni (neft, gaz, ko‘mirni yoqish orqali energiya hosil qilish) yoqish orqali energiya hosil qilish bugungi kunda eskirdi hamda bu sohada jiddiy modernizatsiya ishlarini amalga oshirish dolzarb masalalardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Quyida O‘zbekistonning 2023 va 2024-yillardagi jami elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarish ko‘rsatkichlari statistik jadvalda aks ettiriladi.

Yil	Umumiy ishlab chiqarish hajmi (mlrd kVt·soat)	Yashil energiya ulushi (mlrd kVt·soat)	An’anaviy energiya ulushi (mlrd kVt·soat)
2023	69,6	17,4 (25%)	52,2 (75%)
2024	73,5	21,3 (29%)	52,2 (71%)

(muallif ishlanmasi)

Jadvaldan ma’lum bo‘ladiki o‘tgan 2023 yilda mumiy ishlab chiqarish hajmi 69,6 mlrd kVt·soatni tashkil etgan, bunda 25% yashil energiya (gidroelektr, quyosh, shamol) hissasiga to‘g‘ri kelgan.

Joriy yilda esa elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarish hajmi oshib, 73,5 mlrd kVt·soatga yetdi, bu yashil energiya manbalari ulushining sezilarli o‘sishi (4 mlrd kVt·soatga yaqin) hisobiga sodir bo‘lgan.

Navbatdagi jadvalda esa O‘zbekiston hozirgi kunda yashil energiya manbalari asosida ishlab chiqarayotgan elektr energiya turlari va miqdorlarini ko‘rsatadigan.

(muallif ishlanmasi)

Energiya turi	2024-yilda ishlab chiqarilgan hajmi (mlrd kVt·soat)	Energiya ishlab chiqarishdagi ulushi (%)	Izohlar
Gidroelektr energiya	7,44	20–25	To‘palang va Chorvoq GESlari asosiy hissani ta’minlaydi
Quyosh energiyasi	2,0–2,5	5–7	2023-yilda ishga tushgan yangi quyosh stansiyalari samaradorlikni oshirgan
Shamol energiyasi	1,0–1,5	3–5	Shamol stansiyalarining kengayishi davom etmoqda

Umumiy yashil energiya	10,5–11,5	25–30	Bu ko‘rsatkich umumiy energiya ishlab chiqarishdagi ulushni anglatadi

Statistik jadvaldagi ma’lumotlarga asosan O‘zbekiston sharoitida gidroelektr satnsiyalaridan yashil energiya olish hajmi 7.44 mlrd kVt saoatga teng. Bu degani mintaqamizdagi umumiy yashil energiya ishlab chiqarish hajmining choragiga teng. Shuningdek, shamol energiyasidan foydalanish juda past sur’tlarda kechayotganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Jadvaldagi raqamlardan kelib chiqqan holda yana shunday xulosaga kelish mumkinki O‘zbekistonda quyoshli kunlar 250-300 kun bo‘lishiga (hududlardan quyosh panellaridan foydalangan holda tabiiy energiya olish imkoniyatlari bisyorligi) qaramasdan tabiiy energiya ishlab chiqarish juda ham past sur’atlarda kechmoqda. Bu esa sohada qilinishi kerak bo‘lgan amaliy ishlar ko‘pligidan dalolat beradi.

Masalaning yechimi sifatida soha mutahasislari yurtimiz hududida atom elektro stansiyalarni (AES) qurish taklifini bildirishgan. Mazkur qurilishi rejalashtirilgan loyiha Jizzax viloyatida "Rosatom" davlat korporatsiyasi (Rossiya) bilan hamkorlikda qilinmoqda. Har biri 1200 MVt quvvatga ega ikkita energoblok qurilishi rejalashtirilmoqda, hamda 2030 yilda umumiy quvvati 2400 MVt. energiya olish rejalashtirilgan.

Xulosa qiladigan bo‘lsak yaqin 3-5 yilda tabiiy energiyaga bo‘lgan talab oshishini hisobga oladigan bo‘lsak O‘zbekiston hududida yashil energiya olish jarayonlari hali potensial darajada emas. Shuningdek quyosh panellari hamda shamol energiyasidan foydalanish uchun tabiiy shaoitlar yetarli bo‘lgan bir vaqtda tabiatdan tabiiy energiya olish ko‘rsastkichlarimiz bor yo‘g’i 25% nigina tashkil qiladi hamda bu ulushning aksar qismi suv energetikasi sohasiga to‘g’ri kelmoqda. Yurtimizda qisqa muddatli energiya talabini qondirish uchun muqobil energiya resurslaridan foydalanish, uzoq muddatli energiya talabini qondirish uchun esa biomassa yoki atom reaktori texnologiyalaridan foydalanishi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

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UZBEK CHILDREN'S GAME FOLKLORE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS

Annotation. *This article discusses the role of folk games in children's lives. The history of Uzbek folk games, their collection, and the scientists who studied and collected them are presented.*

Key words: *game, folklore, children's games, genre, plot, character.*

Games are considered independent, public, ancient and traditional genres of children's folklore. Its historical and genetic roots go back to the distant past. The play has gone through a certain stage of poetic development and is characterized by the possession of a specific place of performance, performance situation, performers, world of images, traditional plot types. The main performers of the games are children of different ages, in which the principle of dramatic representation of a reality in accordance with children's thinking leads in the mixture of action and words.

The ideological content of the games is wide and varied. The games include information on various beliefs, mythological concepts, rituals and customs of ancient people, various test competitions that serve to increase the physical strength of a person related to running, jumping, shooting, and fighting. tests of sharpening the mind leading to spiritual maturity, real life picture, interpersonal relations, production situations - in general, the reality of life is reflected in dramatic forms by means of life fictions. The owners of this dramatic scene are children.

In games, the reality of life is reflected in a fictional way in a way that is suitable for children's thinking and worldview, in a way that arouses artistic-aesthetic pleasure and corresponds to their physical and mental capabilities. Therefore, most of the motives of the game acquire an educational and didactic character. However, some of them are notable for their social and domestic nature. Uzbek children's games are very interesting. They have their own aspects as a pedagogical, psychological, ethnological, historical, physiological and folklore phenomenon. Games reflect children's lifestyle, mentality, outlook, and interests. The games are varied depending on the theme, age, gender, mentality of the children, when and where they are played, the composition of the players, how they are organized, the participation of words, actions or objects in the composition, plot types, and the relationship to the reality of the time. Therefore, games are studied by dividing them into different subtypes.

If games are considered as a sample of oral artistic creativity-literary phenomenon, they conditionally belong to three types in terms of image interpretation, ideological content and composition, purpose and aesthetic tasks:

a) heroic games;

b) games about animals;

c) household games.

These types of games differ from each other in terms of their ideological content, the principle of depicting social reality, the state of play, the nature of performance, and the interpretation of images. However, they were played among children in different seasons. The characteristic of one of them is also evident in the other. Therefore, there are certain affinities between them, all combined in the form of a single system under the name of children's play.

a) heroic games. In the series of children's games, games with a heroic spirit form a separate category and have a special place of their own. Heroism is highly praised in such games. In them, the physical strength, wrestling, wrestling, marksmanship, entrepreneurship, dexterity, agility, bravery, intelligence and intelligence of the hero (game participant) are tested. So, the main feature of such games is that each act of heroism is connected with a test motive and the hero is evaluated on this basis. The events of this type of games develop as the hero encounters various difficulties, complications, unfavorable situations, and tests. Therefore, the test motive is the most active motive in this type of games. Heroic games have a unique plot composition. In their plot, the motive of setting a condition and solving it has an important place. In the solution of the game, of course, the winner (hero) is determined and his success is encouraged. testing the strength and intelligence of the hero, idealizing the hero is a traditional poetic motif characteristic of folk epic works, and later it was absorbed into the plot of folk plays. Children's folk games that glorify heroism were created in response to the need to determine the age of future heroes, wrestlers, patrons and defenders of the people, to test and educate young people's ability to cope with life's difficulties, as well as to wish that every child will grow up physically healthy and spiritually mature. Games of this type developed in two stages: In the first stage, a series of games serving as a means of testing the child's physical strength was created. In the second stage, spiritual (word) games were formed as a means of testing the child's mental strength. **If physical strength is used in games** that are a means of testing physical strength, it is required to win and show heroism in fulfilling certain conditions, in order to win in spiritual games, it is necessary for the child to use his mind, intelligence, be smart, enterprising, and resourceful.

Testing the player's strength is a hallmark of heroic games. In this case, the test will certainly be in the form of a competition. Children's long running, long jumping, marksmanship skills, wrist strength will be tested, and the real winner will be determined. Among these are a number of games such as "Who is agile", "The most agile", "Ball shooting", "Sniper", "Who is faster?", "Tug of war", "Arrow and arrow shooting", "Hitting the target with a stick".

The games organized to determine the role model and test the physical strength of the player are usually called by researchers with various names such as physical games or sports games, rule games, role-playing games, and functional games. As for us, we prefer to call all the games organized in the form of a test competition, which are based on the motive of testing the child's physical and mental strength, heroic spirit games. After all, the main task of this type of games is to determine the winner, that is, the real hero of the game.

b) games about animals. Such games are widespread and occupy a special place in the folklore of children's games. They are mostly figurative. Because in such games, usually, a certain socio-political meaning is advanced through the conflict between strong and weak animals, including a cat and a mouse, a wolf and a rabbit or a goose, a fox and a duck, a rooster and a chicken, etc. Also, in another large part of the games about animals, the relations and conflicts between the herdsman (shepherd), poultry farmer and farmer and the animals and birds that attack livestock, poultry, and crops are expressed in a socio-political sense. In all of this, the class relation-the conflict between the oppressor and the oppressed-is understood. The plot of animal games was undoubtedly influenced by the plot of animal tales. This is evident from the similarities in the characters, plot, and names of the games about animals. In this respect, games about animals such as "Duck-Fox", "Rooster-Chicken", "The Wolf Came", "Epchil Rabbit", "My Goose", "Sparrows and a Cat" are characteristic. Only animal characters participate in them. There is no human character in the plot. While interpreting the character of an animal, children imitate its voice and movements and try to describe the real image of that animal.

In games played with the participation of animal-characters, just like in figurative tales, wolf, bear, fox-bloodthirsty, oppressor, cheater, free-sucker, conqueror, greedy person are represented; weak animals such as sheep, goats, lambs, geese, and rabbits are embodied in the form of the exploited oppressed people. The acquisition of such metaphorical content of games about animals corresponds only to the periods when class relations were formed and developed. However, until then, games about animals did not have a figurative meaning in a socio-political sense. True, games about animals have been created for a very long time. Its first samples were created by adults with the intention of teaching the young generation the characteristics of one or another totem animal, introducing children to animals that have risen to the level of cults, warning about the behavior of certain animals that pose a threat to human life, and explaining the uniqueness of the animal world to children. Especially in the ancient examples of this type of games, it is shown and explained to children as a game that a certain monster attacks weak animals and that animal escapes from this monster or becomes its prey. With this, children were taught that some animals are dangerous and that they should be careful.

c) household games. Children's games that symbolically express information about the lifestyle of adults and children, rituals and traditions, certain professions,

and life objects form a family of household games.

In household games, children play directly copying the lives of adults. In their games, they reflect scenes related to weddings, the birth of a baby and tying it to a cradle, funerals, and one or another of our traditions. Or, in such games, children describe a reality, a natural or life phenomenon that has affected them in real life conditions in the form of a game.

Most household games are characterized by the fact that they are played with toys. Because through toy-type copy of this or that household item (for example, household appliances and items, work tools) reduced and made in the form of miniatures, children react to a certain life reality that they are affected by. Often, such games of household content are called improvisational or imitative games by pedagogues, ethnologists and psychologists, and even some folklorists. In most cases, it is customary to call them dramatic games. However, the state of drama is observed in all types of games. Therefore, all children's games are literary phenomena belonging to folk drama. Therefore, it is not reasonable to consider only one type of games as dramatic games.

In domestic games, realistic situations are depicted (for example, waiting for a guest in the game "Guest-guest", honoring him with sweet food and treats, putting his honor in his place). Realities related to the lives of adults and children, various details related to social life are reflected from the perspective of children. They depict realistic situations combined with children's fiction. For example, for girls playing the "Wedding-Wedding" game, bottles filled with perfume or medicine play the role of "bride-groom". Different pieces of wood, fine stones, and grass serve as decorations for the wedding table.

Domestic games are based on real events, they are often played indoors, in the yard, and in the past even on the roofs of houses, on the banks of cool shady ditches.

In household games, realistic images of active people of life, representatives of hardworking people, owners of certain professions, heads of household or state are created. Such games are usually played without noise, quietly, quietly. During the game, children try to treat each other well. If a tension or disagreement arises during the game, the children themselves often resolve it and try to solve the problem peacefully.

In general, each type of Uzbek children's games shows the attitude towards reality in its own way. In them, the reflection of life in accordance with children's thinking was formed as a unique poetic motive. Therefore, by studying the expressive style, composition of images, content types, plot and composition of Uzbek children's games as a whole, it is important to determine the historical development of children's folklore and its role in preserving epic and poetic traditions in the structure of Uzbek folklore.

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ANALYSIS OF THE NATURE OF HEROES IN THE WORKS OF JANE AUSTIN AND ABDULLA QADIRI

Annotation:*This article explores the depiction of heroism in the works of two influential authors from different cultural backgrounds: Jane Austen, an English novelist from the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and Abdullah Qadiri, a prominent figure in 20th-century Central Asian literature. By analyzing key novels from both authors—Austen's Pride and Prejudice and Sense and Sensibility, and Qadiri's Scorpion and The White Camel—this study highlights both the similarities and differences in their portrayals of heroes. Specifically, it examines how each author crafts their protagonists to reflect broader social, moral, and psychological concerns within their respective societies. Ultimately, this article argues that while the heroes in Austen's novels emphasize moral integrity and social responsibility within a rigid social hierarchy, Qadiri's protagonists are more concerned with personal freedom, struggle against oppression, and navigating the complexities of modernity.*

Key Words: *freedom, struggle, against oppression, navigating, complexities, modernity, moral.*

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Annatatsiya:*Ushbu maqola turli madaniyatlarga mansub ikki nufuzli muallif: 18-asr oxiri — 19-asr boshlarida yashagan ingliz yozuvchisi Jeyn Osten va 20-asr O'rta Osiyo adabiyotining ko'zga ko'ringan namoyandasi Abdulla Qodiriy ijodidagi qahramonlik tasvirini o'rganadi. Bu tadqiqot har ikki muallifning asosiy romanlari — Ostenning "G'urur va xurofot", "Iqtidor va sezuvchanlik", Qodiriyning "Chayon" va "Oq tuya" romanlarini tahlil qilib, ularning qahramonlar tasviridagi o'xshash va farqli tomonlarini ko'rsatadi. Xususan, har bir muallif o'z jamiyatlaridagi kengroq ijtimoiy, axloqiy va psixologik tashvishlarni aks ettirish uchun o'z qahramonlarini qanday yaratishini o'rganadi. Oxir oqibat, ushbu maqolada Osten romanlaridagi qahramonlar qat'iy ijtimoiy ierarxiya doirasidagi axloqiy yaxlitlik va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatni ta'kidlagan bo'lsalar, Qodiriy qahramonlari ko'proq shaxsiy erkinlik, zulmga qarshi kurash va zamonaviylik murakkabliklarida sayr qilish bilan shug'ullanadilar.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ozodlik, kurash, zulmga qarshi, navigatsiya, murakkabliklar, zamonaviylik, axloq.*

The concept of the "hero" has evolved through the centuries, reflecting changing societal values, norms, and individual ideals. In literature, heroes often embody the qualities that a society esteems, yet their traits and actions can also challenge or critique these very values. Both Jane Austen and Abdullah Qadiri, despite working in vastly different cultural contexts—Austen in early 19th-century England and Qadiri in early 20th-century Central Asia—crafted memorable protagonists whose journeys of moral development offer insights into the societies they depicted. This article delves into the nature of heroism in their works, with a focus on how these characters negotiate their personal desires with social expectations, and how these negotiations serve to critique or reinforce the social order.

In the works of Jane Austen, particularly Pride and Prejudice and Sense and Sensibility, the concept of the hero is intricately tied to the ideals of morality, respectability, and social class. Austen's heroes are often individuals who, through personal growth and the reconciliation of their emotions and rationality, emerge as paragons of virtue within their societies. Moral Integrity and Social Responsibility: Austen's protagonists, such as Elizabeth Bennet in Pride and Prejudice and Elinor Dashwood in Sense and Sensibility, are primarily guided by a sense of moral responsibility and personal integrity. These heroines are not superhuman figures; rather, they are deeply human, with flaws and vulnerabilities that make them relatable. Elizabeth, for instance, is initially prejudiced and quick to judge others, but her journey towards recognizing her misjudgments reveals her growth into a more self-aware and morally sound individual. This growth is not merely personal; it also has social implications, as Elizabeth’s eventual marriage to Mr. Darcy symbolizes the successful resolution of the tension between social duty and personal desire. Although Austen's heroes largely adhere to the expectations of their time, her novels subtly critique the rigid social hierarchies and gender roles of early 19th-century England. Characters like Mr. Darcy, who appears initially aloof and arrogant, are ultimately revealed to be complex individuals, suggesting that personal worth cannot be reduced to social class or outward appearances. Through the romantic relationships that form in her novels, Austen explores themes of compatibility, respect, and mutual understanding, often positioning these qualities as essential for the formation of true heroism. Abdullah Qadiri: The Hero as Revolutionary and Individualist

In contrast to Austen’s social critique, Abdullah Qadiri's works, particularly Scorpion and The White Camel, focus on heroes who are more defined by their personal struggles against societal oppression and the challenges of modernity. His protagonists are often marked by their efforts to navigate the pressures of tradition while seeking personal freedom and identity in the face of social upheaval.

The Struggle for Personal Freedom: In Qadiri's Scorpion, the protagonist, Mavlon, is a young man who embodies the tension between the traditional values of his society and his desire for personal autonomy. His journey reflects a broader theme in Qadiri’s works: the individual’s battle against societal constraints. While

Austen's heroes struggle within the confines of social expectations, Qadiri's protagonists are more concerned with breaking free from these constraints. Mavlon's quest for self-determination is situated within a rapidly changing Central Asia, where traditional values are in conflict with modern influences, often represented by colonial forces or reformist movements. Revolutionary Heroism: In The White Camel, Qadiri's depiction of the hero reflects themes of sacrifice and resistance to external pressures. The protagonist's loyalty to his people and his struggle to maintain his cultural identity in a society threatened by foreign domination frame him as a revolutionary hero. This heroism is tied to an overarching narrative of collective struggle and survival, wherein individual desires and personal growth are intertwined with the larger sociopolitical forces of the time. Unlike Austen's novels, where the hero's journey is largely an internal one, Qadiri's heroes engage in external battles, often against imperialism and social stagnation.

The Role of Morality: While Austen's heroes are primarily defined by their moral growth and adherence to social responsibility, Qadiri's protagonists often measure their worth by their ability to challenge the status quo and engage in acts of resistance. In Austen's world, heroes are those who uphold moral integrity within the confines of their society. In contrast, Qadiri's heroes are defined by their capacity to break free from the constraints of their societies and redefine what it means to be heroic in a changing world. Society and the Individual: Both authors present a tension between the individual's desires and societal expectations, but the nature of this tension differs. Austen's heroes find fulfillment in reconciling these forces, often through marriage or social respectability. For Qadiri, however, the individual's struggle against society is more pronounced, with the hero often taking on a more active role in challenging social norms, even at the cost of personal sacrifice. Cultural Contexts and Heroism: The contrasting portrayals of heroism in the works of Austen and Qadiri can also be attributed to the different historical and cultural contexts in which they wrote. Austen's England was a society steeped in rigid class structures, where personal morality and social conformity were paramount. In contrast, Qadiri's Central Asia was undergoing profound political and social transformations, which led to a focus on the individual's struggle for freedom in the face of colonial and modernizing forces.

Conclusion:

The nature of heroism in the works of Jane Austen and Abdullah Qadiri offers valuable insights into the ways in which literature reflects and critiques societal norms. Austen's heroes are characterized by their moral growth, personal integrity, and social responsibility, embodying virtues that support the stability of the social order. Qadiri's heroes, by contrast, are defined by their personal struggles for freedom and identity in a society in flux, often engaging in acts of resistance against oppressive structures. While the cultural and historical contexts of their works are vastly different, both authors use their protagonists to interrogate the balance between individual desires and societal expectations, revealing that heroism, in its many forms, is both a personal and social endeavor.

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BOSHLANG‘ICH SINF TARBIYA DARSLARIDA HADISLAR USTIDA ISHLASHNING UMUMIY METODIKASI

Annotatsiya: *Boshlang‘ich sinflarning tarbiya darslari o‘z mohiyati, maqsad va vazifalariga ko‘ra ta’lim tizimida alohida o‘rin tutadi. Negaki uning zaminida savodxonlik va axloqiy-ta’limiy tarbiya asoslari turadi. Tarbiya darslari orqali o‘quvchilarning Davlat ta’lim standartlari (DTS) talablari bo‘yicha o‘zlashtirishlari ko‘zda tutilgan o‘quvbiluv ko‘nikma-malakalari hamda bilimlarni egallashlariga yo‘l ochiladi. Aynan o‘qish ta’limida insonning, avvalo, o‘zligini, qolaversa olamni anglashga bo‘lgan intilishlariga turtki beriladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Tarbiya, odob,axloq, estetik, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy tarbiya,metod, Davlat ta’lim standartlari, izohli o‘qish*

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GENERAL METHODOLOGY OF WORKING ON HADITHS IN PRIMARY CLASS EDUCATION LESSONS

Abstract: *Education classes of primary classes have a special place in the education system according to their essence, goals and tasks. After all, the foundations of literacy and moral-educational education are based on it. Through educational classes, the way is opened for students to acquire learning skills and knowledge that are expected to be mastered according to the requirements of the State Education Standards (DTS). It is precisely in reading education that a person's aspirations to understand himself, and secondly, the world, are stimulated.*

Key words: *Education, manners, morals, aesthetic, spiritual and educational education, method, State educational standards, explanatory reading.*

Tarbiya darslari oldiga qo‘yiladigan didaktik vazifalardan biri bo‘lgan o‘quvchilarni kitobdan foydalanishga, undan kerakli bilimlarni olishga o‘rgatish, kitobga muhabbat uyg‘otish; ularni oddiy kitobxondan chuqur mulohaza yurituvchi, ijodkor kitobxon darajasiga ko‘tarish ham aynan shu maqsadga qaratilgan. Shuning uchun ham boshqa predmetlar ta’limini tarbiya ta’limisiz tasavvur qilib bo‘lmaydi. Uzluksiz ta’limning boshqa bosqichlaridan farqli o‘laroq, boshlang‘ich sinflarning tarbiya darslarida o‘quvchilarning o‘qish malakalarini shakllantirish, asar matni ustida ishlash ta’limning didaktik maqsadi hisoblanadi. U turli mavzudagi matnlar ustida ishlash orqali ma’naviy-axloqiy, adabiy-estetik

tarbiya bilan chambarchas bog‘lab olib boriladi. Darsliklardagi har bir mavzu uchun tanlangan matnlarning janriy rang-barangligiga, poyetik mukammalligiga, o‘quvchilarning bilim darajasi va yosh xususiyatlariga mos kelishiga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi. Zero, tarbiya darslari oldiga qo‘yiladigan didaktik vazifalaridan biri o‘quvchilarni kitobdan foydalanishga, undan kerakli bilimlarni olishga o‘rgatish, kitobga muhabbat uyg‘otish; ularni oddiy kitobxondan chuqur mulohaza yurituvchi, ijodkor kitobxon darajasiga ko‘tarish, o‘quvchilarni axloqiy, estetik jihatdan etuk va mehnatga muhabbat ruhida tarbiyalashdan iboratdir. Tarbiya darslarining samaradorligi ko‘p jihatdan ta’lim metodlarining to‘g‘ri tanlanishiga bog‘liq.

«Metod» atamasi yunon tilidan olingan bo‘lib, muayyan maqsadga erishish, borliqni amaliy va nazariy o‘zlashtirish usullari majmuidir. Binobarin, fanning o‘zi kabi o‘qitish metodlari ham doimiy rivojlanishda bo‘ladi. Masalan, eski maktablarda o‘qish quruq yod olish metodi asosida o‘rgatilgan bo‘lsa, hozir izohli o‘qish asosida olib boriladi. Yod olish metodida matndagi so‘zlarga izoh berishga, ma’nosini tushuntirishga, o‘qilganni qayta hikoyalashga umuman olganda, o‘qishning ongli bo‘lishiga mutlaqo e’tibor berilmagani holda, ularda ko‘proq to‘g‘ri talaffuz, qiroat bilan o‘qish, ifodali o‘qish nazarda tutilgan. Hozirgi kunda maktablarda o‘qish izohli o‘qish metodi asosida olib borilmoqda. Shu o‘rinda Izohli o‘qishga ta’rif bersak: Izohli o‘qishga XX asrning 60-70-yillarida rus pedagogi K. D. Ushinskiy asos slogan va u o‘qishda boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarni «ongli, tushunib, o‘ylab o‘qishga» o‘rgatishni alohida ta’kidlab, uni «Izohli o‘qish» deb nomlaydi. Izohli o‘qish metodiga K. D. Ushinskiy ishining davomchilari yangiliklar kiritdilar. Korf va Vaxterev izohli o‘qish o‘quvchilarga real bilim berish vositasi desa, Vodovozov va Bunakov o‘quvchilarga o‘qish jarayonida bilim badiiy asar tahlili va asarning tarbiyaviy xarakteri bilan bog‘liq holda beriladi, degan fikrni ilgari suradilar. Professor Asqar Zunnunov o‘qitishning mazmuni va usullari haqida fikr yuritib, o‘quvchilarning oldin bilimlarni o‘zlashtirishiga, so‘ng yod olishlariga e’tibor berilishi ta’lim jarayonida izohli o‘qish deb nomlanganini ta’kidlaydi. Demak, izohli o‘qish deb o‘ylashga, his qilishga, asarni to‘liq idrok qilishga, o‘qilganning mazmunini o‘zlashtirishga olib keladigan o‘qishga aytiladi. Izohli o‘qish asar mazmunini tushunishni, asardagi muhim fikrni, yozuvchi ilgari surayotgan g‘oyani anglashni ta’minlaydi. Jumladan, boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qish, odobnoma va ona tili darsliklarida berilgan maqol va hikmatli so‘zlarni o‘qib, ularni tahlil qilish yosh avlodning axloqiy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy tarbiyasini yuksaltirishga, uning jamiyatda o‘z o‘rnini topishida yuksak ahamiyat kasb etadi. Jumladan, 2-sinf Tarbiya darsligida berilgan "Tilingni avayla-omondir boshing" deb nomlangan hikmatda Yusuf Xos Hojib tilga e’tiborli bo‘lish lozimligini ta’kidlaydi. Chunki, inson aytadigan so‘zlariga e’tiborli bo‘lmasa, tili o‘z boshiga ming-bir balolarni olib kelishi mumkin. Zero, og‘ziga kelganni so‘zlagan nodondir.

Ya’ni behuda narsalarni, u xoh so‘z bo‘lsin, xoh u amal bo‘lsin musulmon kishi o‘sha narsani qilmasligi bu axloqining go‘zalligidan dalolat qiladi. Islom dinining haqiqatini anglagan bo‘ladi. Musulmon kishi og‘zidan ortiqcha bekorchi

so‘z chiqarmasin. Diniga va dunyosiga foydali gaplarnigina gapirishi, biron fikr aytishdan avval uning oqibatini o‘ylashi, foyda-zararini mulohaza qilishi lozim. Agar befoyda bo‘lsa, unday so‘zdan o‘zini tiyishi, agarda foydali bo‘lsa ham mabodo shu so‘zni aytsa, undan ko‘ra foydalirog‘i qolib ketmasmikin, deb tafakkur qilishi va u so‘zni zoye ketkazmasligi kerak. Dildagi narsani tilning harakatidan bilib olish mumkin, chunki sohibi xohlasa ham, xohlamasa ham, til qalbdagi asrorlardan xabar beradi. Yahyo ibn Maoz aytadilar: “Qalblar ham qozon kabi ichidagi bor narsa bilan qaynab turadi, tillar esa, uning cho‘michidir. Biron kishi gapirayotganida unga nazar solib turgin, chunki uning tili qalbida bor narsani olib chiqadi. Xullas, dilning ta’mini bayon qiladi”. Ya’ni, til cho‘michi bilan qozondagi taom mazasi bilingani kabi, insonning qalbidagi narsani gapidan bilib olish mumkin. Va yana bir hadisda aytilganidek: “Kim sukut saqlasa, najot topadi”. “Mening bandalarimga ayt, (o‘zaro so‘zlashganda) yaxshi so‘zlarni so‘zlasinlar. Albatta, shayton ularning orasiga dushmanlik solib turadi va albatta, shayton insonga ochiq dushmandir”.

Darhaqiqat, hayotimizda uchraydigan holat ko‘p e’tibor berganmizki, qo‘pol odamlarning do‘stlari juda kam bo‘ladi. ular o‘zlarining yomon muomalasi bilan bor do‘stlarini ham yo‘qotadilar. Oyatga ko‘ra shayton insonlarni shirinso‘z bo‘lishdan uzoqlashtirib, shu yo‘l bilan ularning orasiga dushmanlik solishi va shuning natijasida la’in ikki taraf orasini buzish uchun, ularning qalblariga bir-birlariga nisbatan vasvasa soladi. Keyin ular bir-birlarini kamsituvchi, tahqirlovchi so‘zlar bilan haqoratlaydilar va oxir oqibat janjal bilan tugab, bir og‘iz ham shirinso‘z ishlatilmagani uchun oradagi do‘stlik barham topadi.

Alloh o‘zining komil hikmati bilan insoniyatni bir jon odam alayhissalomdan ko‘paytirdi. Odam bolalari bir- biri bilan tanishsinlar, do‘st-birodar bo‘lsinlar deb, ularning millat va elatlarini turlicha qildi. Islom ta’limotining asoslaridan biri o‘zga xalqlar bilan tinch-totuv yashash, ularga bag‘rikenglik bilan muomala qilishdir. Alloh taolo Qur’oni karimda aytadi:

Ey insonlar, darhaqiqat, Biz sizlarni bir erkak (Odam) va bir ayol (Havvo)dan yaratdik hamda bir-birlaringiz bilan tanishuvinglar (do’st-birodar bo’lishinglar) uchun sizlarni (turli-tuman) xalqlar va qabila-elatlar qilib qo’ydik. Albatta sizlarning Olloh nazdidagi eng hurmatlirog’ingiz taqvodorrog’ingizdir. Albatta Olloh Bilguvchi va Ogohdir.

Ushbu oyatda Islom dinining insoniyat olamiga nisbatan bo’lgan ko’z qarashi bayon etilgandir: birinchidan, barcha insonlar bir ota-onaning farzandlaridir. Ikkinchidan, insonlarning turli el-urug’larga bo’linishlari bir-birlari bilan yer yoki mol-dunyo talashib urush-janjal bilan umr o’tkazishlari uchun emas, balki bir-birlari bilan tanishib, hamkorlik qilishlari va birgalikda o’zlari xalifa bo’lgan zaminni obod qilishlari uchundir. Tabariy “Odobun-nufus”da Payg`ambar Muhammad alayhissalomdan hadisnin rivoyat qiladi: “Ey odamlar! Sizlarning Robbingiz birdir. Otangiz birdir. Ogoh bo’ling arabning ajamdan ustunligi yo’qdir. Ajamning arabdan ustunligi yo’qdir. Qizilning qoradan, qoraning qizildan ustunligi yo’q, faqatgina taqvo bilan ustun bo’ladi. (Sizga Alloh taoloning amrlarini) yetkazdimmi?!”, dedilar (Imom Ahmad rivoyatlari). Mazkur hadisi sharifdan

ma’lum bo’ladiki, odamlar o’rtasida bashariy bir aka ukalik bor va uni o’zaro aloqalarda e’tiborga olish kerak. Ya’ni odamlarning millati, dini, irqi, ijtimoiy holati qanday bo’lmasin ularning hammasi bir ota onadan yaratilgan. Ular bir birlariga shariat ko’rsatmalariga binoan bag’rikenglik bilan yondashishlari kerak. Dinimizda bag’rikenglikning turli ko’rinishlari bordir.

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INDIVIDUAL YONDASHUV ASOSIDAGI TA’LIMNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: *Individual yondashuv ta'lim jarayonida bir qator muhim afzalliklarga ega. Bu usul talaba va o‘qituvchi o‘rtasidagi interaktiv va samarali munosabatlarni rivojlantiradi.Talabalarning o‘ziga xos ehtiyojlari va xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda o‘qitish, ularning qobiliyatlarini to‘la ro‘yobga chiqaradi. Bu, o‘z navbatida, o‘qish motivatsiyasini oshiradi.Individual yondashuv, talabalarga o‘z qobiliyatlari va kuchli tomonlariga mos keladigan ta’lim strategiyalarini qo‘llash imkonini beradi, natijada ularning ta’limda muvaffaqiyat darajasi oshadi.O‘qituvchi va talabalar orasida yaxshilangan aloqa jarayoni, har bir talabaga o‘z fikr va mulohazalarini ochiq bayon etish imkonini beradi. Bu esa, tantanali muhitni yaratadi va umumiy ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantiradi.*

Kalit so‘zlar*: O‘quv jarayoni, talabalar, intellektual, davlat, individual, jamiyat, maqsadlar*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION BASED ON INDIVIDUAL APPROACH

Abstract *The individual approach has a number of important advantages in the educational process. This method develops an interactive and effective relationship between the student and the teacher. Teaching, taking into account the unique needs and characteristics of students, fully realizes their abilities. This, in turn, increases motivation to study. An individualized approach allows students to use learning strategies that match their abilities and strengths, resulting in higher levels of academic success. Teacher and students The improved communication process between students allows each student to openly express their thoughts and opinions. It creates a festive atmosphere and develops general social skill*

Keywords: *Educational process, students, intellectual, state, individual, society, goals*

Keyingi yillarda o’quv jarayoni subyektlariga nisbatan qadriyatli munosabat pedagogik madaniyatning tarkibiy qismiga aylanib ulgurdi.Bunday bosqichlarni ajratishda o’quvchilarning ruhiy hamda yosh jihatdan o’ziga xosliklari asos qilib olingan. Ular maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalari, boshlang’ich sinf o’quvchilari,

o’smir yoshdagi o’quvchilar hamda talabalarni intellektual jihatdan rivojlantirish kabi davrlarga bo’linadi.Talabalarni individual yondashuv asosida o'qitish, o'quv jarayonini har bir talabaning shaxsiy ehtiyojlariga moslashtirishni ta'minlaydi. Bu usul talabalarning muvaffaqiyatini oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.Asosiy prinsiplar:

1. Personalizatsiya: Har bir talabaga individual o‘qish rejasi va usuli yaratish.

2. Qobiliyatni baholash: Talabalar qobiliyatini aniqlash va ularga mos o'quv materiallarini tayyorlash.

3. Muntazam feedback: O‘qituvchi va talabalar o‘rtasida ochiq aloqa o‘rnatish, ularning harakatlariga tahlil berish.

Usullar:

- Mavzu bo'yicha individual loyihalar.
- O‘qitish birligi doirasida talabalarning qiziqishlariga mos usullarni qo‘llash.
- Ijtimoiy va emotsional yondashuvlar yordamida o‘quv jarayonini boyitish.Bunday yondashuvlar, talabalarni yanada faol va mustaqil o‘quvchilarga aylantiradi. Ular muntazam tarzda nimanidir loyihalash, qurish, yasash, kashf etishga intiladilar. Ayniqsa o‘g‘il bolalarda texnik ijodkorlik, qizlarda esa, badiiy ijod qilish faoliyatiga ehtiyoj kuchli bo’ladi.So‘nggi yillarda qizlarda modellashtirish, dizaynlik faoliyatiga bo‘lgan intilishning kuchayganligi kuzatilmoqda. Talabalarning intellektual faoliyatga intilishlarini bir qator o‘ziga xos jihatlarga bog‘lagan holda izohlash mumkin. Bu fan-texnika yangiliklarining respublikamizga jadallik bilan kirib kelishi, turli madaniyatlarning keng yoyilishi, millatlararo muloqotning kengayganligi, internet xizmatining kengayishi barobarida yosh avlodning respublikamizdan tashqarida mavjud bo’lgan ilmiy-madaniy yangiliklar bilan tezkor tanishish va o’zlashtirish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lganliklari va boshqalar.Shuning uchun ham, talabalarni intellektual jihatdan rivojlantirishga yo‘naltirilgan o‘quv jarayonini loyihalashtirishda bir qator talablarga amal qilish lozim:

O‘quv topshiriqlarining validligini ta’minlash, ularni tuzish va taqdim etishda talabalarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari va axborotlarning kengligi hamda rang-barangligiga e’tibor qaratish lozim, bunday topshiriqlarni tanlashda o‘quv jarayonining yaqin va uzoq maqsadlariga tayanish talab etiladi, ular talabalarning intellektual taraqqiyotini ta’minlashga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lishi zarur.Individual yondashuv ta'lim jarayonida har bir o'quvchining ehtiyojlari, qobiliyatlari va qiziqishlarini hisobga olishni anglatadi. Bu yondashuv o‘quvchilarni faollashtiradi va ularning shaxsiy rivojlanishiga ko‘maklashadi.O‘quvchilarni tinglash: Har bir o‘quvchining fikrlari va his-tuyg'ularini baholash.O'zlashtirishga ko'maklashish: O‘quvchilarni individual o‘rganish uslublarini aniqlab, ularga mos ta'lim strategiyalarini qo‘llash.Qiziqishlarni rivojlantirish:Talabalarning qiziqishlariga asoslanib, darslarni yanada qiziqarli va jalb qiluvchi qilish.Individual reja tuzish.

- Muntazam baholash va fikr almashish.
- O‘quvchilar bilan yaqin aloqalar o'rnatish.

Yuqoridagi yondashuvlar ta'lim jarayonini samarali va qiziqarli bo‘lishini ta’minlaydi.

Xulosa qilib, yosh avlodni intellektual rivojlantirishda ularning har birini individual qobiliyatlarini, qiziqishlarini,orzu-istaklarini inobatga olgan holda dars jarayonlari tashkil etilsa,ta’lim jarayonida samarali natijaga erishiladi.Bu esa yangi kashfiyotlar,innovatsiyalar yaratilishiga asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

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SHARQ ALLOMALARINING PEDAGOGIK QARASHLARI

Annotatsiya: *Har bir ijtimoiy tuzumda insonning ma'naviy yuksalishini ta'minlovchi ta'lim-tarbiya, ma'naviyat va ma'rifat kabi tushunchalar mavjud bolib, ular pedagogika sohasidagi o'zgarishlarni jamiyat taraqqiyoti bilan bog'liq holda o'rganishni talab etadi. Pedagogika tarixi qadim zamonlardan hozirgi kungacha bo'lgan turli tarixiy davrlarda tarbiya, maktab va pedagogika nazariyasining taraqqiyotini davrlar talabi asosida o'rganib keladi. Har bir ijtimoiy tuzum, uning kelajagi, insoniyat istiqboli, kishilarning turmush darajasi fan va madaniyat taraqqiyoti bilan bevosita bogliqdir.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Ахлок, бурч, масъулият, кадрият, madaniyat, etnografiya, vatanga sadoqat, tadbirkorlik, irodalilik, mafkuraviy immunitet, mehr-oqibatlilik, mas'uliyatlilik, tolerantlik, huquqiy madaniyat, innovatsion fikrlash, mehnatsevarlik.*

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PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES OF EASTERN SCHOLARS

Abstract: *In any social system, there are concepts such as education, spirituality and enlightenment, which ensure the spiritual growth of a person, and they require the study of changes in the field of pedagogy in connection with the development of society. . The history of pedagogy studies the development of the theory of education, school and pedagogy in different historical periods from ancient times to the present day based on the needs of the times. Every social system, its future, human perspective, people's standard of living are directly related to the development of science and culture.*

Key words: *Ethics, duty, responsibility, talent, culture, ethnography, loyalty to the motherland, entrepreneurship, will, ideological immunity, kindness, responsibility, tolerance, legal culture, innovative thinking, hard working*

Kirish. Axloqan pok va yetuk insonlarni tarbiyalash masalasini muvaffaqiyatli hal etishda xalqimizning ma'naviy boyliklari, ajdodlarimizning bizga qoldirgan ilmiy merosi va tarixiy-tarbiyaviy tajribalarini organib chiqish, ularning yutuqlarini ta'lim-tarbiya ishlariga tadbiq etishning ahamiyati kattadir. Shu o'rinda aytish lozimki antik pedagogikada tabiatga, atrof-muhitga o'zaro ongli

munosabatlarda, axloqiy munosabatlar majmuasi bo‘lgan donishmandlik pedagogikasi shakllangan. Bu hamma vaqtlarda tarbiyaning bosh maqsadi ham yoshlarda donishmandlik sifatlarini shakllantirish bo‘lgan. Bu pedagogik yondashishlar mashhur «Avesto» (er.av. VII asr) asarida hamda qadimgi Xitoyning Daos maktabi (er.av. III asr) tajribalarida ko’rsatilgan edi. Eramizdan avvalgi II asrlarga kelib O‘rta Osiyo, qadimgi Hindiston pedagogikasida saxiylik, sofdillik, inson qalbi g’oyalari ilgari surilgan.

610 yillarga kelib shakillangan Islom dinining muqaddas kitobi «Qur’oni Karim»da inson mohiyati to‘la ochib berilib, komil inson tarbiyasi asosiy maqsad qilib qo‘yilgan edi. «Qur’oni Karim»dagi ta’lim - tarbiyaga oid ulug‘ xazina Al-Buxoriy hazratlarining Hadislarida beriladi. Jumladan, (38-hadis) ”Farzandlaringizni izzat-ikrom qilish bilan birga axloq-odobini ham yaxshilangiz”: Ta’lim – tarbiya, insoniy munosabatlarning falsafiy asoslari tasavvuf ilmi yoritib beriladi.

IX-XV asrlar Markaziy Osiyo ma’naviy madaniyati rivojida asosiy davr hisoblanadi. Shu tufayli faylasuf, tarixchi, pedagog, matematik olimlar bu davr madaniy-ma’rifiy merosi to’g’risida bir qator ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borganlar.

Aslida Markaziy Osiyo allomalarining ta’lim-tarbiyaga oid qarashlarida didaktik qadriyatlarga bo‘lgan e’tibor asosiy o‘rinda turadiki, bu bevosita inson kamolotini shakllantirishga omil bo‘la oladigan hodisadir.

Sharq Renessansi deb nomlangan IX-XV asr Markaziy Osiyoda didaktik madaniyat eng yuqori ko‘tarilgan, bu davrda Sharq madaniyatini umuminsoniy qadriyat darajasiga ko‘tarish markazi ”Ma’mun akademiyasi” (IX asr, Bag‘dod, ”Baytul hikma”) tashkil etildi. Akademiya ilmiy ijodkorlari o’z faoliyatida Yaqin hamda O‘rta Sharq xalqlari moddiy hamda ma’naviy madaniyatining qo‘shilishi negizida hozirgi Markaziy Osiyo madaniyatining asosiy bir-biridan ajratilmagan ko‘p qirrali aralashma turi vujudga keldi. Bunday ko‘p pog’anali ilmiy qadriyatlarning vujudga kelishida ajdodlarimiz Muhammad ibn Muso al-Xorazmiy (780-850), Ahmad al-Farg‘oniy (247-861), Ahmad ibn Abdulloh al-Marhamdaziy (IX asr), Abu Nasr Forobiy (870-950), Abu Ali Ibn Sino (980-1037), Abu Rayhon Beruniy (973-1050) hamda boshqa allomalarning xizmatlari beqiyos bo‘lgan.

Sharq mutafakkirlarining pedagogika yo’nalishiga qo‘shgan ulushlari nihoyatda boy bo‘lib, mazmunan ilmu-fanning hamma yo‘nalishlarini qamrab olganligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

Forobiy pedagogik g’oyalarini, ta’lim-tarbiya haqidagi ta’limotini o’rganib chiqishda shaxs hislatlari haqidagi falsafiy g’oyalari nihoyat asosiy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Forobiy o‘zining falsafiy goyalarida odamning tashqi ko’rinishini, ruhiyatini, madaniy hamda ma’naviy olamini o’rganib chiqishga e’tibor beradi. Forobiy bu g’oyalarida hodisalarni anglash, inson aqlini ilm bilan boyitish uni bilmli, ma’rifatli qilish uchun xizmat qiluvchi ruhiy faoliyatlarga alohida e’tibor beradi. U o‘zining ”Baxt-saodatga erishuv haqida”, ”Fanlarning tasnifi”, ”Falsafani o‘rganishdan avhamdal nimani anglash kerakligi haqida”, ”Ilmlar hamda san’atlar fazilati” kabi ko‘plab risolalarida insoniyat rivojlanishi ilm-ma’rifatga aloqadorligini ta’kidlaydi.

Abu Rayhon Beruniy ilm umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni o‘rganishning kaliti ekanligini alohida aytib o’tadi. Ilmli odam jamiyat taqdiri, insonlar taqdiri uchun kurashuvchan, hamma yomonliklardan uzoqdir. ”Ilmning foydasi ochko‘zlik bilan oltin-kumush jamg’arish uchun bo‘lmay, balki u orqali shaxs uchun zarur narsalarga ega bo‘lishdir”

Yusuf Xos Hojibning ”Qutadg‘u bilig” asarida aqliy, axloqiy, mehnat, jismoniy hamda nafosat tarbiyasiga doir g’oyalari katta tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga egadir. U insonni ulug‘laydi. Uning fikricha, insonning ulug‘ligi aql-idroki, so‘zlash qobiliyati, bilimi, uquvi, hunarga egaligidadir. Adib o‘quv hamda bilimni farqlaydi: o‘quv tug‘ma ravishda inson ruhiyatida mavjuddir, bilim esa o‘qish-o‘rganish hamda mehnat tufayli egallanadi. Agar ularning har ikkisi o‘zaro birlashsa, insonning qadri ortadi.

Pedagogikaning fan sifatida taraqqiy etishi yosh avlodni hayotga tayyorlash, ular tarbiyasini samarali amalga oshirish ehtiyojidan kelib chiqadi. Bu ehtiyoj tarbiya borasida orttirilgan tajribalar to‘plangandan keyin o‘sha tajribalarni umumlashtirish, yoshlar tarbiyasi haqida qonun-qoidalarni ishlab chiqish zaruratini keltirib chiqaradi.Birinchidan pedagogikaning nazariy kurtaklari falsafa negizida shakillanadi. Ta’lim-tarbiya masalalari har hamdaqt mutafakkir, yozuvchi, olimlar g’oyalarini band qilib kelgan. Ular o‘zlarini bola tarbiyasi, ularni barkamol inson etib tarbiyalash haqidagi aniq mulohazalari bilan pedagogik g’oyalar ravnaqiga o’z hissalarini qo‘shganlar. Misol uchun: Nizomulmulkning «Siyosatnoma», Nosir Xisravning «Saodatnoma», Ahmad Yugnakiyning «Hibatul-Haqoyiq», Alisher Navoiyning «Mahbub - ul qulub», Yusuf Xos Hojibning «Qutadg‘u bilig» asarlari bevosita odob, axloqqa aloqadordur. Bu asarlarda insonparhamdarlik, halol mehnat, do‘stlik, chin muhabbat, sadoqat singari yuksak axloqiy fazilatlar o‘z aksini ko’rsatgan. Yosh avlodlarda ilmiy dunyoqarashni rivojlantirish hamma zamonlarda millatning ilg‘or insonlari diqqat e’tiborida bo‘lib kelgan.

Kaykovusning «Qobusnoma», IV asrda ijod qilgan hind faylasufi Beydaboning «Kalila hamda Dimna» asarlari, «Ramayana», «Mahabharat» dostonlari, Sa’diyning «Guliston» hamda «Bo‘ston», Jomiyning «Bahoriston», Ahmad Donishning «O‘g‘illarga nasihat», bundan tashqari Qur’oni Karim, Hadisi Sharif, «Chor darvesh», «Ming bir kecha» adabiyotlari ham qimmatbaho ma’naviy-madaniy meros bo‘lib, Sharqu G‘arb xalqlari ming yillar mobaynida bulardan bahramand bo‘lganlar hamda ta’lim-tarbiya hamda uning qirralarini yoritib berganlar.

O‘rta asrda Yaqin hamda O‘rta Sharqda diniy o‘quv muassasalari - madrasalar ta’lim hamda fan markazlari bo‘lgan. O‘zbekistonlik, Rossiyalik hamda chet el sharqshunos olimlari tomonidan madrasa turidagi o‘quv muassasalari aynan Markaziy Osiyoda vujudga kelgani hamda shu yerdan umumiy dunyoga tarqalgani isbotlangan.

Muhammad Tarag‘ay Ulug‘bekning (1394-1449 yillar) Samarqanddagi faoliyati 14-15 asrlarda madrasalarning fanlar rivojini ta’minlovchi markazlari funksiyasini bajarganligini ko‘rsatadi. Muhammad Tarag‘ay Ulug‘bek Samarqandning hukmdori bo‘lishi bilan birga astronom, matematik hamda tarixchi

sifatida umumiy dunyoga mashhur bo‘lgan. Shuningdek, allomaning mohir pedagog ham bo‘lganligini tarixiy dalillar ko’rsatb o’tadi. Chunonchi, alloma ko‘plab iste’dodli yoshlarni tarbiyalagan. U insonlar, ayniqsa yoshlarning ilmiy bilimlarni o‘rganishlariga katta e’tibor qaratgan. Alloma o‘z mamlakatida ta’lim sohasiga oid jiddiy islohotlarni amalga oshirdi. U madrasalarni mamlakat hisobiga o‘tkazdi, mudarris (o‘qituvchi)larga oylik ish xaqi belgilagan, shogird (talaba)larga stipendiya ajratgan. Muhammad Tarag‘ay Ulug‘bek madrasa o‘quv rejasiga quyidagi fanlar: arab tili, adabiyot, Qur’on, Hadis, ritorika, mantiq, falsafa, fiqh (qonunchilik), metafizika, matematika, astronomiya, tibbiyot, geografiya, tarix kabi fanlarni kiritadi. Mutafakkir tomonidan bunyod etilgan hamda o‘zi bevosita bilim bergan madrasalarda o‘qish quyidagi bosqichlarda bo’lgan:

1. Anda (kichik) - o‘qish muddati 2 yil.
2. Aust (o‘rta) - o‘qish muddati 3 yil.
3. A’lo (oliy) - o‘qish muddati 3 yil.

Bunday qarashlar hozirgi zamon nuqtai nazaridan aytganda bakalavriat hamda magistratura ko‘zga tashlanadi. Ayni hamdaqtda ular o‘rta asr yevropa universitetlari uchun ham mos bo‘lgan. Buyuk iste’dod egasi sifatida alloma o‘z davridan bir necha asrlarga ilgarilab ketgan. Deyarli 600 yil avhamdal Muhammad Tarag‘ay Ulug‘bek quyidagi aksiomani olg’a surgan: bilim olishga intilish jamiyat ravnaqiga yo‘l demakdir. Iqtisodiy rivojlangan mamlakatlarning hozirgi tajribasi quydagi g’oyani to‘la tasdiqlaydi.

XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmiga kelib Turkiston rus mustamlakachilari tomonidan istilo qilindi. Bu davrda milliy ma’naviy merosga, madaniyatga past nazar bilan qarovchi shovinistik siyosat hukm surar edi. Shunday bo‘lsada, bu davrda Siddiqiy, Furqat, Muqimiy, Ahmad Donish, Ahamdaz O‘tar o‘g‘li, Hamza, Abdulla Avloniy, Ibrat, Fitrat, Behbudiy, Munavhamdarqori, Cho‘lpon, Qori-Niyoziy hamda boshqalar bola tarbiyasiga, pedagogikasiga oid ko‘plab ilmiy qo’lyozmalar yozdilar, yoshlarni ilm-ma’rifatli qilishga intildilar. Qochg‘inlar, qatag‘onlar, bosqinu yong‘inlarga qaramay, ota-bobolarimizdan bizga adabiy, ilmiy-falsafiy, pedagogik hamda boshqa yo’nalishlardagi ming-minglab noyob kitob hamda qo‘lyozmalarda keltirilgan ma’naviy merosimiz yetib kelgan. Ana shu ilmiy manbalarda bizning necha ming yillik tariximiz, madaniyatimiz, qo‘yingki o‘zligimiz mujassamlangan.

O‘zbek pedagogi Abdulla Avloniy (1878-1934 yillar) o‘zining «Turkiy guliston yoqud axloq» nomli asarida «... bilim bizning aqlimizni hamda bizning xotiramizni qilich kabi o‘tkir qiladi. Ilm, fanni egallash taraqqiyot yo‘lida bizning olg’a qadam tashlashimiz shartidir.... Ilmsiz odam bu mehamdasiz daraxtga o‘xshaydi» - deb yozadi. Shu bilan bir hamdaqtda A.Avloniy fanni o‘zlashtirishga faqatgina hayoliy amaliyoti uchun utilitar (foydali) yaroqliligi nuqtai nazaridan yondoshish lozim emas deb hisoblaydi. U hayot bilan to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri aloqadar bo‘lmagan bilimlar ham bor hamda ular amaliy bilimlardan kam bo‘lmagan amaliy ahamiyatga ega deb hisoblaydi. Misol uchun qadimgi tarixdan amaliy faoliyatda foydalanib bo‘lmaydi, lekin uni o‘rganish kerak hamda foydalidir: uni (tarixni) bilish o‘quvchilarning bilimlarini oshiradi, dunyoqarashni kengaytiradi.

Xulosa. Sharqdagi Uyg‘onish davrida (IX-XI asrlar) arab, musulmon madaniyatining Yaqin hamda Markaziy Osiyo xalqlarining moddiy hamda ma’naviy madaniyati bilan birlashishi negizida alohida sinkretik (yunoncha sinkretismos - birlashish, yaxlitlik, qo‘shilish) madaniyat birlashgan turi vujudga kelgan. Allomalar Muhammad al-Xorazmiy (787-850 yillar), Abu Nasr Forobiy (870-950 yillar), Al-Kindiy (800-870 yillar), Abu Rayhon Beruniy (973-1050 yillar), Abu Ali ibn Sino (980-1037 yillar) hamda boshqalar uning asoschilari sifatida mashhur bo‘ldilar. Bu madaniyatning asosiy markazlari Suriya, Eron, Markaziy Osiyo hududlarida joylashgan. Sharq mutafakkirlari o‘z asarlarida ta’lim metodlari, qoidalari, tamoyillari, metodlari hamda shakllari negizida ta’lim amaliyotining mohiyatini ifoda etadilar.

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BALIQCHI TUMANIGA UMUMIY IQTISODIY GEOGRAFIK TAVSIF

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada Baliqchi tumani xo`jaligining umumiy ta`rifi, demografiyasi, maishiy xizmat ko`rsatish sohalari haqida so'z boradi. Xizmat ko`rsatish jarayonining bugungi kundagi holati, takliflar, e'tibor qaratilishi lozim bo'lgan jihatlar yoritilgan.*

Kalit so'z: *Baliqchi tumani, maydon, aholi, tu'gilish, o'lim, sanoat, korxona, tashkilotlar, maktab, sanoat, qishloq xo'jaligi.*

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GENERAL ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF BALIKCHI DISTRICT

Abstract: *This article talks about the general definition, demography, and household service sectors of the Balıqchi district economy. The current state of the service delivery process, suggestions, aspects that should be paid attention to are highlighted.*

Key word: *Balıkchi district, area, population, birth, death, industry, enterprise, organizations, school, industry, agriculture.*

TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI: Maqolani yozishda statistik tahlil usulidan foydalanilib, asosan tuman statistika bo`limi ma`lumotlari va internet manbalariga tayanilgan. Baliqchi tumani 1962-yil 24-dekabrda tashkil topgan bo'lib, Andijon viloyatining ma'muriy-hududiy birligi hisoblanadi. Baliqchi tumani hududiy yer maydoni 0,34 ming kv km. Baliqchi tumanida 53,4 ming oila mavjud. 2023-yilning 1-yanvar holatiga Baliqchi tuman aholisi soni viloyat doimiy aholisining (332,27 ming kishi) 6,4 foizini yoki 211,3 ming kishini tashkil etadi.

Shundan, 70,7 ming kishi shahar joylarida va 140,6 ming kishi qishloq joylarida istiqomat qiladi. Aholi zichligi 1 kv km ga 621 kishi to‘g‘ri keladi. Baliqchi tumani ma’muriy hududiy tarkibi bo‘yicha 44 ta qishloq aholi punkti, 66 ta mahalla fuqarolar yig‘inidan iborat. Baliqchi tumani Namangan viloyati (79 km), Ulug‘nor tumani (20 km), Bo‘ston tumani (1,8 km), Oltinko‘l tumani (36,2 km) Izboskan tumani (18,5 km) va Shahrixon tumanlari bilan (20 km) chegaradosh.

Dastlabki ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, Baliqchi tumanida 2023-yilning 1-yanvar holatiga tumanda doimiy aholi soni 211,3 ming kishini tashkil etib, yil boshidan 4,2 ming kishiga yoki 2,0 % ga o‘sdi. Shuningdek, 2023- yilning 1-yanvar holatiga Baliqchi tumanida 103.5 ming kishi ayollar va 107.7 ming kishini erkaklar tashkil etgan.

Tug‘ilish: Baliqchi tumanida 2022- yilda tug‘ilganlar soni 5 305 kishini tashkil qildi va 2021- yilga (5 183 kishi) nisbatan 122 taga ko‘paydi, shunga mos ravishdatug‘ilish koeffitsiyenti 25,4 promilleni tashkil qildi.

O‘lim. Baliqchi tumanida 2022- yilda o‘lganlar soni 980 kishini tashkil qildi va 2021- yilga (996 kishi) nisbatan 16 kishiga kamaydi, mos ravishda o‘limkoeffitsiyenti 4,7 promilleni tashkil qildi (2021- yilda 4,9 promille bo‘lgan).

Migratsiya. 2022- yilda tuman bo‘yicha ko‘chib kelganlar soni 266 kishini, shu davr mobaynida ko‘chib ketganlar soni esa 371 kishini tashkil qildi. Mos ravishda migratsiya qoldig‘i -105 kishini tashkil etgan, 2021- yilda minus -246 kishi bo‘lgan.

Baliqchi tumanida 2023- yil 1- yanvar holatiga faoliyat yuritayotgan sanoat korxonalari 518 tani tashkil etdi. Shundan, 516 ta kichik korxona va mikrofirmalar, shu jumladan 7 ta xorijiy investitsiya ishtirokidagi korxonalar mavjud.

1-jadval

Baliqchi tumanidagi sanoat korxonalari soni o’sishi

Sanoat korxonalari	2021- yil 1- yanvar holatiga	2022- yil 1- yanvar holatiga	2023- yil 1- yanvar holatiga
Sanoat korxonalari, jami	**278**	**417**	**518**
- Yirik	1	1	2
- kichik korxona va mikrofirmalar	277	416	516
sh.j. xorijiy investitsiya ishtirokidagi korxonalar			*7*

Tumandagi sanoat korxonalar: Baliqchi noto‘qima matolar aksiyadorlik jamiyati, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Interneyshnl O‘zbek-Amerika qo‘shma korxonasi, Chinobod paxta tozalash aksiyadorlik jamiyati, Baliqchi noto‘qima matolar ishlab chiqarish aksiyadorlik jamiyati korxonasining ip o‘rash sexida sport

buyumlari aksiyadorlik jamiyati, Baliqchi non aksiyadorlik jamiyati, „Baliqchi tongi“ aksiyadorlik jamiyati, 2 mexanizatsiyalashgan Ko‘chma aksiyadorlik jamiyati bo‘lib, biri suv inshootlari qurish va yangi yerlarni o‘zlashtirish bilan shug‘ullanadi, ikkinchisi xo‘jaliklararo qurilish boshqarmasi. Bo‘rdoqchilik bazasi, Baliqchi va Chinobod mashina traktor parklari mavjud.

Andijon viloyati yengil sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishida, xususan, to’qimachilik mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishning 15,2% i, teri va unga tegishli mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarishning 6,9% i, qog’oz va qog’oz mahsulotlari 5,5% i, kiyim ishlab chiqarishning 1,2% i, yog’och va po’kak buyumlar (mebeldan tashqari), pohol va to’qish uchun materiallar ishlab chiqarishning 0,2% i, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishning 7,6% i Baliqchi tumani hissasiga to’g’ri keladi.

Andijon viloyatining makroiqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlariga ko‘ra 2024-yil yanvar-sentabr oylariga nisbatan eksport hajmi 830,4 mln.doll bo‘lgan shundan Baliqchi tumanini o‘rniham alohida ahamiyatga ega.

Xo‘jaliklar chorvachilik, bog‘dorchilik, pillachilik, polizchilik, sabzavotchilik va sholikorlik bilan shug‘ullanadi. Qishloq xo’jaligida sug‘oriladigan yerlar 23,0 ming ga, ekinzorlar 19,0 ming ga, shu jumladan 11,3 ming ga yerga paxta, 6,0 ming ga yerga bug‘doy, 0,3 ming ga yerga sabzavot, 0.05 ming ga yerga kartoshka, 1,3 ming ga yerga yem-xashak ekinlari ekiladi. Baliqchi tumanida 19 jamoa va shirkat xo‘jaligi, 525 fermer xo‘jaligi bor. Xayrixon Ergasheva nomidagi, „Chinobod“, „Paxtakor“, „O‘zbekiston“. A. Mo‘minov nomidagi. „Bo‘ston“, Ulug‘bek nomidagi shirkat xo‘jaliklari tumandagi yirik va mashhur xo‘jaliklardir.

2020-2022-yillarda tumanda umumiy qiymati 804 mln.doll. bo‘lgan 5 ta yirik loyihalar amalga oshirilishi rejalashtirilgan. Bu loyihalarning ishga tushishi natijasida 605 ta yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratiladi. Shu jumladan 2023-yilda 98 mln doll investitsiyalar (shundan 65 mln doll to‘gridan-to‘gri xorijiy investitsiya) o‘zlashtirilishi va 102 ta yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratish rejalashtirilgan.

2022- yilda Baliqchi tumanida maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalari soni o‘tgan 2021- yilga nisbatan 3 taga, tarbiyalanuvchi bolalar soni 685 nafarga ko‘paygan.

2022- yilda Nodavlat maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalari soni 14 ta, tarbiyalanuvchi bolalar soni 1 579 nafar va pedagog xodim lar soni 164 nafarni tashkil etgan.

2-jadval

O‘rta va o‘rta-maxsus professional ta’lim muassasalari

Muassasalar	O‘lchov birligi	Akademik litseylar	Kasb-hunar maktablar	Kollejlar	Texnikumlar
2022/2022- o‘quv yili boshiga o‘rta va o‘rta-maxsus professional ta’lim muassasalari soni	*birlik*	x	2	2	x
O‘quvchilar soni	*kishi*	x	1 203	1 572	x
O‘qituvchilar soni	*kishi*	x	48	31	x

Baliqchi tumanida 2022- yil yakuni bo‘yicha aholini kasalliklarga chalinishi, ya’ni shifoxona muassaslariga murojaat qilgan bemorlar soni 154 090 nafardan iborat. Ayrim kasalliklar bilan kasallanish holatlari bo‘yicha o‘sish kuzatilgan. Masalan, 2022- yilda 2021- yilga nisbatan Ovqat hazm qilish a’zolari kasalliklari 5,2 % ga va Ba’zi yuqumli va parazitar kasalliklari 7,1 % ga ortgan.

XULOSA VA TAKLIFLAR: qilib shuni aytishim mumkinki, aholi soni ortgan sari ishga bo’lgan talab ham, ishsizlar soni ham ortib boradi. Shu bilan aholining yashash sharoiti ham salbiy tomonga o’zgara boshlaydi. Bunday hollarni bartaraf etish uchun eng avval aholini ishchi kasblar bo’yicha kadr sifatida tayyorlash lozim. Faqatgina ishchi kasblar bo‘yicha kadrlarni tayyorlash emas, o‘quv jarayonlarini amaliyot bilan bog‘lagan holda tashkil etish, ishsiz aholi, jumladan yoshlar va xotin-qizlarda zamonaviy kasb va tadbirkorlik ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish ham ayni muddao hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birgalikda ishsiz aholi va ish qidirayotgan shaxslar kasb hunarga o’qitilsa aholining o’z - o’zini band qilish qobilyatga ega bo’ladi.

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ANDIJON VILOYATI IQTISODIYOTIDA “O’SISH QUTBLARI” VUJUDGA KELISHINING GEOGRAFIK JIHATLARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Andijon viloyati iqtisodiyotida “O’sish qutblari”, ularning rivojlanishi va shakllanishidagi o’ziga xos xususiyatlar, imkoniyatlar, kamchiliklar haqida fikr yuritiladi. Tadqiqotdan ko`zlangan asosiy maqsad Andijon viloyatida shakllanayotgan “Osish qutblari”ning Yangi O`zbekistonda olib borilayotgan iqtisodiy islohotlar va ular natijasi sifatida viloyat iqtisodiyotidagi ijobiy o’zgarishlarni ochib berish hisoblanadi.*

Kalit so’zlar: *“o`sish qutblari”, drayver sohalar, eksport, erkin iqtisodiy zona, import, investitsiya, kichik sanoat zona, modernizatsiya, o’sish nuqtalari.*

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GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE EMERGENCE OF "GROWTH POLES" IN THE ECONOMY OF ANDIJAN REGION

Abstract: *This article discusses "Growth Poles" in the economy of Andijan region, their specific features, opportunities, and shortcomings in their development and formation. The main goal of the research is to reveal the economic reforms of the "Hanging Poles" formed in Andijan region and the positive changes in the region's economy as a result of them.*

Key words: *"growth poles", driving sectors, export, free economic zone, import, investment, small industrial zone, modernization, growth points.*

KIRISH. Globallashuv va inqiroz sharoitida iqtisodiy tizimlar rivojlanishining hududiy jihatlarining roli makro va mega darajasida o`sib bormoqda, bu mamlakatning mintaqaviy rivojlanishidagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy nomutanosibliklardan kelib chiqadi. Bir tomondan, globallashuv - bu resurslardan samarali foydalanish va jamiyat ehtiyojlarini maksimal darajada qondirish uchun turli mamlakatlarning sa’y-harakatlarini (kapital, mehnat, tabiiy va boshqalar) birlashtirish jarayoni, ikkinchi tomondan, bu xalqaro ekspluatatsiyaga olib keladigan resurslarning beg`araz harakatini anglatadi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR

Iqtisodiyot nuqtai nazaridan uncha o'zlashtirilmagan, xo'jalik sig'imi past va hududlarni rivojlantirish va jonlantirish borasida o'sish qutblari va rivojlanish markazlari to'g'risidagi nazariya ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Uning asoschisi fransuz olimi Fransua Perrudir. F. Perru «markaziy o'rinlar» g'oyasidan kelib chiqdi, omillarni emas, tarmoqlarni rivojlanish xususiyati, harakatchanligi, atrofga ta'siri bo'yicha tabaqalashtirdi va ularni uch guruhga ajratdi. U eng avvalo hududiy-iqtisodiy munosabatlarda tengsizlik, nobarobarlikni tan oldi va mutloq jihatdan tenglikni amalga oshirish mumkin emasligiga to'la ishondi.

Perru fikricha, iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari-tez, jadal rivojlanish, rayon hosil qilish salohiyatiga, qobilyatiga ega bo'lib, aynan ana shunday mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotni harakatga keltiruvchi tarmoqlar rivojlanishi o'sish markazlarini tashkil qiladi. Markazlarning mustahkamlanishi, ularda turdosh korxonalarning ko'payishi, atrofga bo'lgan ta'sir doirasining kengayishi natijasida o'sish qutblari vujudga keladi.

O'sish qutblari g'oyasi shved olimi — Lund universiteti professori (Shvetsiya) T. Xagerstrandning yangiliklar diffuziyasi nazariyasiga o'xshab ketadi. Faqat muallif bu g'oyani ko'proq sotsial geografiya bo'yicha ishlab chiqqan. Chindan ham, jahon taraqqiyoti, dunyo xo'jalik tizimining rivojlanish tarixi fan-texnika yutuqlari, ilmiy yangiliklar va kashfiyotlar, innovatsiyalar, texnologik determinizm bilan bog'liq. Tarix nuqtai-nazaridan yondashilganda, jahon xo'jaligi rivojlanishida ma'lum sikllarni ajratish mumkin. Bu davr yoki sikllar yangi kashfiyotlarning ixtiro etilishi, tatbiq etilishi, tarqalishi va ularning o'rniga boshqa innovatsiyalarning kelishi bilan belgilanadi.

Maxsus adabiyotlarda amerikalik U. Rostouning (XX asr, 58-60-yillar) iqtisodiy rivojlanishning bosqichlari, stadiyalari, rus iqtisodchisi N.D.Kondratyevning 30-yillarda ilmiy-texnika o'zgarishlariga asoslangan «uzun to'lqinlar» nazariyasi mavjud. Shuningdek, amerikalik olim R.Vernonning (XX asr o'rtalari) eksport tovarining hayot sikli to'g'risidagi g'oyasi ham yangiliklarning diffuziyasi va texnologik determinizm bilan bog'liq.

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NATIJALAR

O'sish qutblari va nuqtalari Andijon viloyatining asosiy iqtisodiy rivojlanishining markazlari sifatida namayon bo'lmoqda. Mustaqillik yillarida tashkil qilingan EIZlar, kichik sanoat zona(keyingi o'rinlarda KSZ) lari va sanoat klasterlari o'sish qutblari va nuqtalari mintaqa iqtisodiyotida o'ziga xos o'ringa ega. Ayniqsa viloyat sanoatining rivojida yuqorida ta'kidlaganimizdek, GM auto Asaka avtomobil zavodi va viloyat tumanlarida tashkil qilingan KSZlarining ahamiyati salmoqli hisoblanadi.

Andijon viloyati iqtisodiyotida qishloq xo'jaligi, sanoat, turizm va logistika sohalarida yuqori samarali klasterlarni shakllantirish jarayoni va bu borada amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar natijasida **"O`sish qutblari"** shakllanib bormoqda. Geografik jihatdan viloyatning tabiiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy resurslarga yaqinligi sanoat va qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalarni tashkil etishda muhum ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuningdek, mahalliy bozorlar va eksport salohiyati uchun qulay sharoit yaratadi. Imkoniyatlar-hududdagi iqtisodiy salohiyatni to'g'ri boshqarish, klaster tizimni rivojlantirish va horijiy invetsiyalarni jalb qilish orqali jadal rivojlanish.O'sish qutublari-bu iqtisodiyot geografiyasi va mintaqaviy rivojlanish nazariyasida qo'llaniladigan tushuncha bo'lib, iqtisodiy o'sishning asosiy drayverlari bo'lgan markazlashgan hudud yoki sohalari anglatadi. 1-jadvalda Andijon viloyati xo`jaligida 2024 yil yanvar-sentabr holatiga iqtisodiy ko`rsatkichlari ko`rsatib o`tilgan.

1-jadval

Tarmoqlar	O'lchov birligi	2024-yil yanvar-sentabr*
Yalpi hududiy mahsulot*	mlrd.so'm	61 187,7
	o'sish sur'ati, %	106,3
Sanoat mahsuloti	mlrd.so'm	61 985,1
	o'sish sur'ati, %	108,2
Iste'mol tovarlari	mlrd.so'm	x
	o'sish sur'ati, %	x
Qishloq, o'rmon va baliqchilik xo'jaligi 2)	mlrd.so'm	31 888,1
	o'sish sur'ati, %	102,7
Asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar	mlrd.so'm	19 161,4
	o'sish sur'ati, %	129,4
Qurilish ishlari	mlrd.so'm	8 439,5
	o'sish sur'ati, %	106,1
Chakana savdo tovar aylanmasi	mlrd.so'm	18 107,5
	o'sish sur'ati, %	109,0
Xizmatlar, jami	mlrd.so'm	28 536,1
	o'sish sur'ati, %	112,9
Tashqi savdo aylanmasi	mln. AQSh.	3 014,5
	o'sish sur'ati, %	83,4
Eksport	mln. AQSh.	830,4
	o'sish sur'ati, %	95,5

Import	mln. AQSh.	2 184,2
	o‘sish sur‘ati, %	79,5

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko`ra bo‘yicha 2023 yilning yanvar-mart oylarida viloyat korxonalari tomonidan **48 429,7 mlrd.** so‘mlik sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarilgan bo‘lib, 2022 yilning mos davriga nisbatan sanoat ishlab chiqarishining fizik hajm indeksi **106,1%** ni tashkil etdi. Sanoat ishlab chiqarishi tarkibida eng katta ulush **ishlab chiqaradigan sanoat** hissasiga to‘g‘ri kelib, uning jami sanoat ishlab chiqarishidagi ulushi **98 %** ni tashkil etdi. Shuningdek, tog‘-kon sanoati ulushi-**1,1%,** elektr ta’minoti, gaz, bug‘ yetkazib berish va sun’iy iqlim hosil qilish ulushi **-0,6%,** suv ta’minoti, oqava suv, chiqindilarni yig‘ish va utilizatsiya qilish ulushi-**0,2%**ni tashkil etilgani qayd etildi.

Ishlab chiqaradigan sanoat tarkibida avtotransport vositalari, treylerlar va yarim pritseplar ishlab chiqarish *(65,9%)ni*, to‘qimachilik mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish *(11,5%)ni*, kiyim ishlab chiqarish *(10,9%)* va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish *(4,0%)* yo‘nalishlari eng yuqori ulushga ega.

Viloyat **YaHM** tarkibidagi sanoat ulushi **24,1%** ni tashkil etib, 2022 yil hisobot davriga nisbatan 1,7 punktga ko‘tarilgan.

Hududlar kesimida viloyat sanoat ishlab chiqarish hajmi tarkibida **eng ko‘p ulush** Asaka tumani *(viloyat hajmining 56,5 % ni) va* Andijon tumani *(13,8%)* va Xonobod *(4,1%)* shaharlari hissasiga to‘g‘ri kelmoqda.

Eng **past ko‘rsatkich** esa Ulug‘nor tumani *(0,7%),* Bo‘ston tuman *(0,7%)* va Buloqboshi *(0,7%)* tumanlariga to‘g‘ri kelgan. Sanoat ishlab chiqarishining fizik hajmning **eng yuqori o‘sish** sur’atlari Andijon tuman*(108,2%),* Ulug‘nor *(108,0%) va* Asaka *(107,0%)* tumanlarida ushbu davrda qayd etilgan bo‘lsa, Izboskan tumani *(102,3%),* Paxtaobod tumani*(102,2%)* va Xo‘jaobod *(102,1%)* tumanlarida ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulot hajmi pasaygani kuzatildi.

Aholi jon boshiga sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishning taqsimlanishi viloyat bo‘yicha o‘rtacha **14 459,3 ming** so‘mni, hududlar kesimida esa yirik sanoat korxonalari joylashganligi hisobiga Asaka tumani *(78 174 ming so‘m)*, Xonobod shahar *(44 182,3 ming so‘m)* va Xo‘jaobod shahrida *(14 659,5 ming so‘m)* o‘rtacha viloyat darajasi ko‘rsatkichidan yuqoriligini ko‘rsatmoqda.

2023 yilning yanvar-sentyabr oylarida viloyatda **674 ta** yangi sanoat korxonalari tashkil etilib, bugungi kunda viloyatda **5544 dona** sanoat korxonalari faoliyat ko‘rsatmoqda.

Iste’mol mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmi **33 740,6 mlrd**. so‘mni yoki 2022 yilning mos davriga nisbatan **6,1%** ni, va uning jami sanoatdagi ulushi **69,7%** ni tashkil etdi. *Hududlar kesimida* iste’mol mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarilishining viloyat jami hajmidagi **eng yuqori ulushi** Asaka tumanida to‘g‘ri kelib, 78,1% ni, shuningdek, Xo‘jaobod tumanida 4,3% ni, Andijon shahariga 2,5% ni, Shahrixon tumanida 2,0% ni hamda Oltinko‘l tumaniga 2,0% ni tashkil etdi.

Viloyat bo‘yicha ***aholi jon boshiga*** iste’mol mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarilishi o‘rtacha **10 073,7 ming** so‘mni tashkil etib, Asaka (**75 202,4 ming** so‘m) va

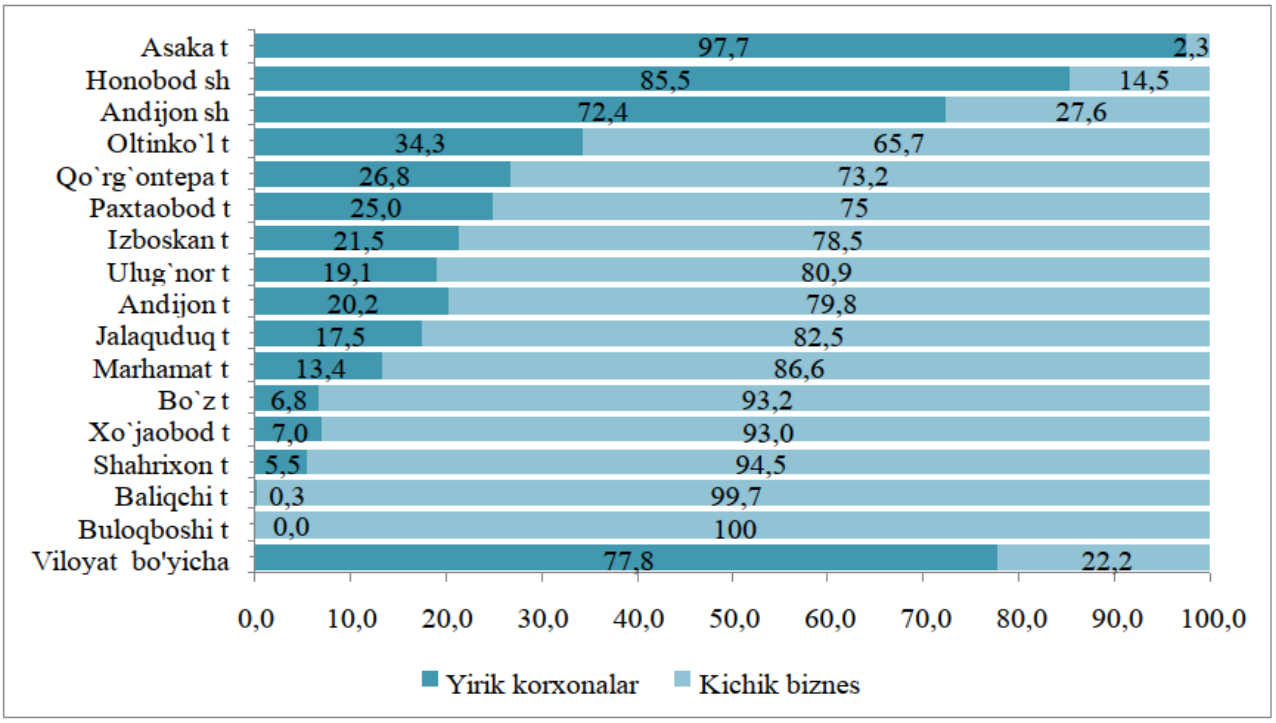
Xo‘jaobod (**12 215,4 ming** so‘m) tumanlarida viloyat ko‘rsatkichidan yuqori natijaga erishilgan.



1-rasm. Andijon viloyati sanoat sohasining 2023 yil yanvar-sentyabr oylari yakunlari bo`yicha ko`rinishi.

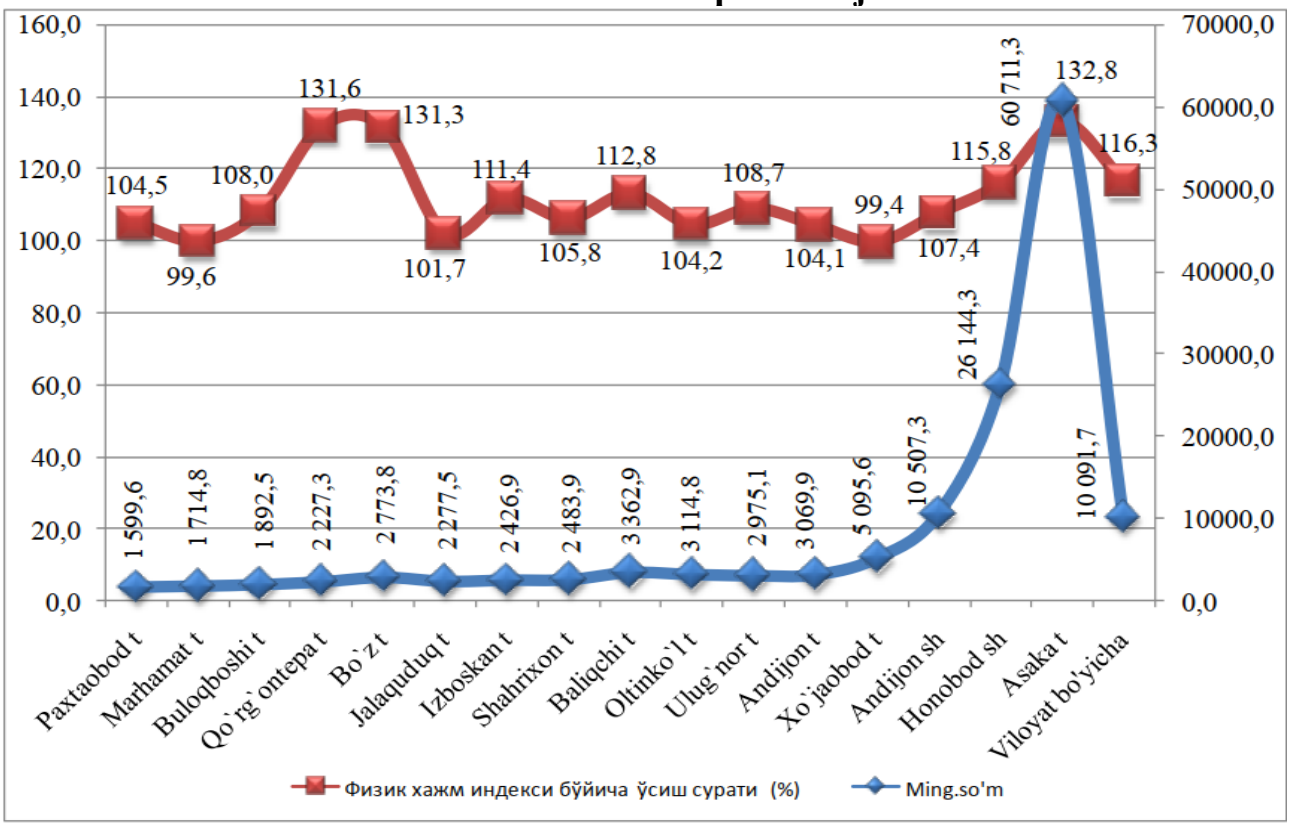
1-diagramma.

2023 yilning yanvar-noyabr oylarida hududlar bo'yicha yirik korhonalar va kichik biznesning mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishdagi ulushi, %



2-diagramma

2023 yil yanvar-noyabr oylarida aholi jon boshiga to'g'ri keladigan sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmi



XULOSALAR

Mamlakatning qolaversa uning viloyatlarini iqtisodiy rivojlanishi uning sanoati va qishloq xo'jaligida namoyon bo'ladi. Mamlakatimizning sharqiy qismida joylashgan Andijon viloyati iqtisodiy tarmoqlari jadal rivojlangan hududlar sirasiga kiradi. Andijon viloyatida sanoatning deyarli barcha tarmoqlari tez su`ratlar bilan rivojlanmoqda. Mustaqillik yillarida milliy iqtisodiyotning hududiy jihatdan muvozanatlashganligini taminlash va mintaqaviy nomutanosibligini kamaytirish O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat siyosatining ustuvor vazifasi hisoblanadi. Keyingi yillarda viloyatimizda sodir bo'layotgan tarkibiy o'zgarishlarda hududlarning roli sezilarli darajada oshdi.

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MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING ECONOMIC VOCABULARY IN ENGLISH

Abstract:*Economic vocabulary is an essential component of English language learning for students and professionals involved in global business, trade, and finance. Traditional teaching methods often fail to engage learners or address the dynamic nature of the economic lexicon. This article explores modern pedagogical approaches that enhance the acquisition and retention of economic vocabulary, focusing on technology integration, contextual learning, and collaborative techniques.*

Introduction

As English remains the lingua franca of international business, mastering economic vocabulary is critical for effective communication in the global economy. However, teaching this specialized vocabulary presents unique challenges due to its abstract nature, evolving terminology, and contextual dependence. Modern teaching methods, underpinned by advancements in technology and pedagogical theories, offer innovative ways to address these challenges.

The preparation of modern specialists requires not only foundational knowledge in their respective fields but also proficiency in foreign languages, particularly Languages for Specific Purposes (LSP). LSP aims to enhance students' learning and professional development by equipping them with the skills to effectively use field-specific knowledge in a foreign language within professional contexts. The concept of LSP, which includes English for Specific Purposes (ESP) or English for Specific Use (ESU) and other language variants like German for Specific Purposes (GSP), is now widely recognized and implemented in educational practices.

LSP is a specialized subset of a standard language, distinguished by its monofunctional nature as opposed to the multifunctionality of standard language. Its primary feature is its specific lexis, which encompasses the terminology of a particular discipline and serves as the core information-carrying element of that specialized language. Among the various branches of LSP, English for Specific Purposes (ESP) stands out due to its numerous benefits.

The significance of ESP in modern pedagogy is growing rapidly, extending beyond higher and secondary specialized education into postgraduate education, such as PhD programs and professional development courses. This approach promotes active learning with the guiding principle, "Tell me what you need English for, and I will teach you the English you need." Institutions like the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers place high importance on teaching English tailored to students' specialties. This includes

aligning instruction with their academic fields, interests, and activities, while also fostering their abilities in reading, writing, speaking, and listening in English.

At this institute, ESP courses like the “Practical Course of English” enable students to deepen their field-specific knowledge and improve their overall language competence. These courses prepare graduates to demonstrate communicative skills in various economic and managerial contexts, both locally and internationally. Engaging with specialized materials and exercises allows students to stay updated on the latest professional developments, conduct research, write scientific papers, and present their findings effectively. This prepares them to participate in international economic projects or lead organizations with strong language proficiency.

From 2010 to 2019, Uzbekistan has implemented significant reforms to improve the quality of English language teaching and retrain EFL instructors. This effort, guided by the Presidential Decree PD-1875 of December 10, 2012, “On Measures to Further Improve the Teaching of Foreign Languages,” has resulted in the development of specialized curricula, teaching materials, and glossaries for students in fields like irrigation and water management. These reforms align with international standards, including the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR).

Since the decree’s adoption, substantial progress has been made in modernizing foreign language education at all levels. Teachers are now required to design comprehensive programs tailored to students’ professional needs, apply innovative teaching methods, and adopt strategies to efficiently teach English within limited time frames. Activities such as working with specialized texts, engaging in detailed text analysis, and using monolingual and bilingual dictionaries have become central to fostering interest and addressing challenges in English language education for specific purposes. These measures aim to enhance the quality and effectiveness of language learning within specialized fields, particularly in water management and related disciplines.

The teaching of economic vocabulary aligns with principles from constructivist and communicative language teaching (CLT) approaches. Constructivist theories emphasize active learner engagement and the construction of knowledge through experience, while CLT focuses on real-world communicative competence. Both theories advocate for contextual and interactive learning environments, making them particularly suitable for economic vocabulary acquisition.

Modern Methods

1. Technology-Enhanced Learning

The integration of digital tools in teaching economic vocabulary has revolutionized language learning.

Mobile Apps and Gamification: Applications such as Quizlet, Memrise, and Duolingo include economic terms in customizable formats. Gamified elements (e.g., points, levels) make learning engaging and motivate students.

Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR): Simulating business environments, trade negotiations, or financial markets in VR/AR immerses students in authentic contexts where they can learn and apply vocabulary.
Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tutors: Tools like ChatGPT and Grammarly help learners practice economic terminology in real-time, providing feedback on accuracy and usage.

2. Task-Based Learning (TBL)

TBL encourages students to complete tasks mimicking real-world economic scenarios. Examples include:

- Writing investment proposals or analyzing market trends.
- Role-playing activities like stock trading or business negotiations.
- These tasks require learners to use economic vocabulary meaningfully, enhancing retention and understanding.

3. Corpus-Based Learning

Corpora such as the British National Corpus (BNC) or specialized economic corpora enable learners to study real-world usage of economic terms. Teachers can design activities around authentic materials, such as annual reports, economic news, or policy documents, exposing learners to contextualized vocabulary.

4. Collaborative Learning

Collaborative approaches promote peer interaction and knowledge exchange:

- Group Projects: Creating business plans or conducting market analyses.
- Online Forums and Discussion Boards: Engaging in discussions about economic topics fosters vocabulary use in context.

5. Flipped Classroom Model

This model allows learners to explore vocabulary independently through videos, articles, or podcasts before class. During in-class sessions, students engage in problem-solving or discussions, applying the vocabulary they have learned.

Modern methods also include innovative assessment techniques:

- Formative Assessments: Interactive quizzes, peer reviews, and self-assessments ensure continuous feedback.
- Portfolio Assessments: Learners compile a portfolio of economic vocabulary usage in essays, presentations, or projects.
- Simulations: Real-life economic decision-making scenarios test practical vocabulary application.

While modern methods offer numerous benefits, challenges such as technological barriers and the need for teacher training persist. Educators should prioritize professional development and leverage freely available resources to overcome these challenges.

Conclusion

The modern methods of teaching economic vocabulary in English emphasize engagement, contextual learning, and practical application. By integrating technology, collaborative approaches, and innovative assessment methods,

educators can prepare learners to navigate the complexities of global economic discourse effectively.

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MAKTABGACHA YOPSHDAGI BOLALARNI SAVODGA O'RGATISHNING ME'YORIY ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ta'lim-tarbiya berishning asosiy vazifalari bolalarni jismoniy, aqliy va ma'naviy jihatdan shakllantirish, ularning tug'ma layoqati, ruhiy rivojlanishi, qiziqishi, ehtiyoji va imkoniyatlarini hisobga olgan holda milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar asosida muntazam ta'lim olishga (maktabga) tayyorlash, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni rivojlantirish va maktabga tayyorlash jarayoni oldiga qo'yilgan maqsad va vazifalarning bajarilishi ushbu "Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar rivojlanishiga qo'yiladigan davlat talablari"[12] orqali nazorat qilinishi, Davlat talablarida maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga beriladigan tarbiya mazmunining asosiy yo'nalishlari hamda ularning maktabga tayyorlik darajasiga qo'yiladigan minimal talablari belgilab berilgan bo'lib, shu asosda bolalarning savodxonligini oshirish yo'llari ochib berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ta'lim-tarbiya, aqliy tarbiya, ma'naviyat, tug'ma layoqat, ruhiy tarbiya, rivojlanish, qiziqish, ehtiyoj, minimal talablar, "Men" konsepsiyasi, omil, nutq, o'qish, savod, tayyorgarlik.*

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NORMATIVE BASICS OF TEACHING CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL YOPSH TO LITERACY

Abstract. *In this article, the main tasks of education for preschool children today are physical, mental and spiritual formation of children, regular training based on national and universal values, taking into account their innate abilities, mental development, interests, needs and opportunities. The fulfillment of the goals and tasks set for the process of preparation for education (school), development of preschool children and preparation for school is controlled by this "State requirements for the development of preschool children", in the State requirements the main directions of the content of education given to preschool children and the minimum requirements for their readiness for school have been determined, and on this basis, ways of improving children's literacy have been revealed.*

[12] https://lex.uz/docs/-5179335

Key words: *education, mental education, spirituality, innate ability, spiritual education, development, interest, need, minimum requirements, "I" concept, factor, speech, reading, literacy, preparation*

Davlat talablari ko‘rsatkichlarini belgilashda davlat va jamiyatning ijtimoiy buyurtmasi, ota-onalar, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning jismonan sog‘lomligi, qobiliyati, ruhiy rivojlanishi va imkoniyatlari, ya’ni bola shaxsining ustuvorligidan kelib chiqiladi. Bola kishilik jamiyatining sog‘lom va faol a’zosi bo‘lib yetishishi uchun odamlar orasida yashashi, insoniyat hayoti va mehnati jarayonida ko‘p asrlardan buyon to‘plab kelinayotgan bilimlarni egallab borishi, kattalar tarbiyasida bo‘lmog‘i lozim. Bolaning xotirasi va kuzatuvchanligi, diqqati va tafakkuri, histuyg‘ulari va irodasini mashq qildirish kabi faoliyatlar, odatda murabbiy va tarbiyachilar tamonidan amalga oshiriladi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar shaxsining ayrim xususiyatlarini rivojlantirishda bu faoliyatning mazmuni va uning qay darajada uyushtirilganligi katta ahamiyatga ega. Bolani biror narsaga o‘rgatishgina emas, unda o‘z kuchiga ishonchni orttirish, o‘z g‘oyasini himoya qilish, mustaqil ravishda bir qarorga kelish hamda unda “Men” konsepsiyasini[13] shakllantirish ham muhimdir.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 16.12.2019 yildagi O‘RQ-595-son “Maktabgacha ta’lim va tarbiya to‘g‘risida” Qonuni 1-bobining Maktabgacha ta’lim va tarbiya olishga doir davlat kafolatlari nomli 6- moddasida “Har bir bola maktabgacha ta’lim va tarbiya olish huquqiga ega. Davlat har bir bolaning umumiy o‘rta ta’lim tashkilotiga o‘qishga kirishidan bir yil oldin davlat maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida umumiy o‘rta ta’limga majburiy bir yillik tayyorgarlikdan o‘tishga bo‘lgan huquqini kafolatlaydi. Bolaning maktabgacha ta’lim va tarbiya olishiga doir davlat kafolatlari davlat maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlari negizida maktabgacha ta’lim va tarbiya xizmatlarini ko‘rsatish, shuningdek ta’lim va tarbiya berishning muqobil shakllarini tashkil etish orqali ta’minlanadi”[14].

Davlat talablari 0-7 yoshli bolaning qay darajada rivojlanganligi va egallagan yutuqlarini baholab boruvchi talablar bo‘lib, ular bilim, malaka va ko‘nikmalar rivojlanishining ko‘rsatkichlarini belgilaydi:

1. Jismoniy rivojlanish va sog`lom turmush tarzining shakllanishi;
2. Ijtimoiy - hissiy rivojlanish.
3. Nutq, muloqot, o‘qish va yozish malakalari.
4. Bilish jarayonining rivojlanishi.
5. Ijodiy rivojlanish.

Mazkur 5 ta yo‘nalish 0 yoshdan 7 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalarning o‘z-o‘ziga xizmat ko‘nikmalarining shakllanishi, nutq, o‘qish va savodga tayyorlash darajasini, atrof-olam haqidagi tushunchalarni va qo‘yilgan talablarni egallashi uchun asosiy omil hisoblanadi. U maktabgacha ta’lim tizimining mohiyatini belgilaydi va maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarini mulkchilik shaklidan qat’iy nazar,

[13] https://lex.uz/docs/-5179335
[14] https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-4646908

barcha bolalarning tengligi va bolalik qadriyatini saqlagan holda har bir bolaning individual (alohida) rivojlanishini ta’minlashga yo‘naltiradi.

Davlat talablarining maqsadi: - mamlakatning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy taraqqiyoti istiqbollaridan, jamiyat ehtiyojlaridan, fan, texnika va tehnologiyaning zamonaviy yutuqlaridan kelib chiqib maktabgacha ta’lim tizimi faoliyatini yo‘lga qo‘yish;

-sifatli ta’lim ko‘rsatish xizmatlari, ta’lim va kadrlar tayyorlash sohasida shaxs, jamiyat va davlatning manfaatlarini himoya qilish;

- kadrlar tayyorlash sifati va ta’lim faoliyatining tartibini belgilash;

- bola shaxsi asoslarini shakllantirish hamda uning bilim olishga bo‘lgan qiziqishlarini rivojlantirish;

- bolaning intellektual shaxs sifatida va jismoniy rivojlanishini ta’minlash;

- bolalarni milliy madaniyat va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar bilan tanishtirish;

- bolalarni maktab ta’limiga tayyorlashdir.

Nutq oilada, keyinchalik, maktab va jamiyatda rivojlanib boradi. Til va savodning rivojlanishi ona tilida ifodalash qobiliyatiga asoslanadi. “Nutq, muloqot, o‘qish va yozish malakalari” yo‘nalishining asosi-so‘zlashuv nutqini tinglash va tushunish, kitob o‘qishga qiziqish uyg‘otish, yozish malakalarini rivojlantirishdir. Nutq, muloqot, o‘qish va yozish malakalari sohasi quyidagi talablardan iborat bo‘lgan quyidagi kichik sohalarni o‘z ichiga oladi: nutq va til; o`qish malakalari; qo`l barmoqlari mayda motorikasi.

5 yoshdan 7 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalarning nutq, muloqot, o‘qish va yozish malakalari sohasi rivojlanishiga quyidagicha davlat talablari qo‘yiladi: bola nutqni tinglash va tushunish qobiliyatiga ega bo‘lishi; bola so‘zlashish va muloqot qilishga qodir bo‘lishi; oddiy tahlil va sintez qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish; lug‘atni faollashtirish; nutqning grammatik tuzilishini shakllantirish; bog‘lanishli nutqni shakllantirish; ijodiy hikoya qilishni shakllantirish lozim.

Bu kabi talablarni bajarishda quyidagi ko‘rsatkich (indikator) larga e’tibor qaratiladi: Bola musobaqalar va munozalarda ishtirok etadi va u erda eshitgan ko‘rsatmalarni to‘g‘ri bajaradi. Ayrim maxsus so‘zlarning ma’nosini tushunadi (shifokor bolalarni davolaydi, o‘qituvchi bolalarni o‘qitadi…). Boshqalardan yoki radio, televizor, teatrda eshitgan hikoyalarni osonlikcha bayon qiladi; Ona tilini juda yaxshi biladi, oddiy, umumiy foydalanishdagi gaplar yordamida fikrini ifodalaydi;

Indikatorlar (ko‘rsatkichlar): Ko‘p vaqt davomida kitob bilan o‘tirib, uni tomosha qilishi mumkin, kitobni to‘g‘ri holatda ushlaydi; Ayrim ma’lumotlarni yig‘ish uchun kitoblardan foydalanadi. Bir necha mashhur asarlar va adabiy qahramonlarni aytib berishi mumkin;

Tarbiyachilar pedagogik tajribaga ega bo‘lsalar, o‘z tarbiyalanuvchilarining psixologik rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini yaxshi bilsalar, albatta, bolalarda ijobiy o‘zgarish bo‘lishiga erishadilar. U yoki bu bola shaxsining o‘ziga xosligini, uning boshqa odamdan farqini aks ettiruvchi psixologik fazilatlar birikmasi individuallikdir. Individuallik temperamentda va xarakter xususiyatlarida, odatda,qiziqishda, bilish jarayonlariga oid fazilatlarida (idrok, xotira, tafakkur,

tasavvur) qobiliyatda, faoliyatning shaxsga xos uslubida va hokazolarda namoyon bo‘ladi.

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THE INFLUENCE OF NATURAL GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS ON POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Abstract: *The article reflects the natural factors that affect the location of the population. In particular, the influence of climate, landscape and water factors on the location of the population is studied. Also, the role of natural factors in the dense and sparse settlement of the population is incomparable.*

Keywords: *natural geographical factors, population location, climate, landscape, ecological balance, population distribution.*

Throughout its historical development, mankind has tried to live in areas that can offer a wide range of opportunities. Because regions of such a scale help to improve people's lifestyle and engage them in various fields. Various natural geographical factors significantly influence the distribution and density of human populations. Understanding these impacts is critical to effective population planning, resource allocation, and predicting future population trends.

Of course, in areas with positive natural geographical factors, we can find many areas where the development of society is growing rapidly, but despite this, as a result of the negative aspects of climate change in recent years and the disturbance of the ecological balance of landscapes on its border, the conditions in the areas is reducing the development trend, and this process shows the need for research in this area.

In addition to the issues of the territorial location of the population and its territorial organization, many scientists have dealt with the factors that affect the location of the population. Also, Milutin A.Ljenvich studied the impact of geomorphological diversity on population settlement within the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro. This justifies the fact that the structure of the earth's surface leads to the settlement of the population in favourable places. In particular, it causes the formation of living conditions of the population according to natural factors in the location specific to the relief.

Problems related to global climate change, which is one of the important natural geographical factors, can be found in the research of Tomos R. Karl.

In the studies of Z.N. Tojiyeva and F.A. Dosmanov, the uneven location of the population is determined by interrelated natural, socio-economic and historical factors. Among these factors, the socio-economic factor is of particular importance. However, the role of natural factors was considered primary in all periods. In particular, the average population density is low in most of the countries whose territory is underdeveloped from an economic point of view, and the economy of

these countries is specialized in agriculture and is characterized by the fact that a lot of labour is based on demand. The location of the population, and its density, are formed in a manner specific to the conditions, climate, relief, geographical location, socio-economic development and demographic situation of each region. Therefore, the population and its density are growing rapidly in countries with a positive demographic situation and a rapidly growing population. This is based on the strong influence of natural geographical conditions on the uneven distribution of the population. [4]

A. Sattarov's research has studied the influence of natural geographical factors on the location of settlements based on the Surkhandarya region from a scientific point of view. The influence of relief, water and climate features on the geographical location of the population was analyzed and grouped. This led to the location of the population depending on the living conditions. [3]

It can be said that natural geographical factors are mainly caused by natural geographical processes occurring in nature. Among the natural geographical factors, climate has an impact on many regions today. Climate is the long-term pattern of weather characteristics of a region. Climate change alone is changing the appearance of several landscapes. The word landscape is a German word meaning "land". It is considered a generalizing concept of typological natural complexes, and it is an area with a natural border, distinguished by the same geological structure, relief, climate, soil, flora and fauna, and hydrological regime. The disorder of the climate alone affects the balance of natural conditions necessary for humans, plants and animals - that is, the ecological balance.

In the current era we live in, climate-related problems are causing a number of side effects around the world. As a result of temperature increase, water evaporation coefficient increases, water resources decrease in the regions, the risk of repeated droughts increases and productivity indicators decrease due to the decrease of moisture in the soil. Changes in anomalous phenomena such as warming and cooling lead to the destruction of agricultural products and fruits, which are necessary for the lifestyle of many people.

The causes of climate-related natural disasters can be traced to human activities that have significantly altered the Earth’s natural balance. Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, reckless land use, and industrial expansion have led to the formation of anthropogenic landscapes, disrupting ecosystems. The release of harmful substances into the atmosphere, including toxic gases from industrial processes and vehicle emissions, further exacerbates these problems. These emissions contribute to global warming, altering climate indicators and indirectly influencing population distribution patterns.

Population distribution across the globe is notably uneven, shaped by both historical and environmental factors. Early human settlements were concentrated around the Mediterranean Sea due to its favorable climate and resources. Over time, these settlements expanded northward and into northeastern regions. Today, global population density varies considerably, with distinct densely and sparsely populated zones.

Densely populated areas include regions with favorable climates, fertile lands, and developed infrastructure, such as the Indian subcontinent, Southeast China, the Korean Peninsula, and Japan. These areas host some of the world's largest cities, including Tokyo, Shanghai, and Mumbai. In contrast, sparsely populated areas like deserts, tundras, and high-altitude regions are characterized by harsh environmental conditions that limit human habitation.

Understanding the causes and effects of population distribution, alongside climate-related changes, is essential for planning and resource management. Addressing environmental challenges requires a sustainable approach to human activity and a concerted effort to reduce harmful emissions and their impacts on global population dynamics.

- The most densely populated areas are the Indian Peninsula, Southeast China, the Korean Peninsula, and Japan; Millionaire cities - Tokyo, Shanghai, Calcutta, Bombay, Osaka, Kyoto, etc.;

- Densely populated areas - areas other than the northeastern part of Europe, the Scandinavian peninsula, and the European territory of Russia. In such areas, the population corresponds to 50-100 people per 1 sq. km.;

- Areas with densely populated areas - areas of the Atlantic coast of the USA;

- The densely populated areas include the lower reaches and deltas of the Nile River.

Sparsely populated areas are also divided into several parts:

→Areas with the least population - Greenland, the northern part of Canada, the Arctic archipelago, Siberia and the northern parts of the Far East;

→ Inhabited areas - Sahara Kabir region;

→Areas with relatively few inhabitants - Australian deserts;

→ Areas with less than average population - Gobi, Taklamakan deserts, Tibetan Plateau;

→ Areas with average population - Amazonia, the western part of the Brazilian plateau.

Population distribution and density are significantly influenced by natural geographical factors such as climate, topography, proximity to water bodies, and the availability of arable land. Regions with a favorable climate, abundant water resources, and developed infrastructure tend to attract higher population densities. In contrast, harsh landforms like deserts and high mountains often deter population growth due to their challenging living conditions. Understanding these factors is essential for effective urban planning, resource allocation, and sustainable development. Accurate mapping and analysis of population placement enable policymakers to address disparities and ensure efficient use of resources. Proper planning based on population dynamics can help improve living standards and support long-term economic growth while minimizing environmental impacts. Overall, geographical features and human adaptability play interconnected roles in shaping population patterns worldwide.

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CHORVACHILIKDA YUQUMLI KASALLIKLARNI OLDINI OLISH MASALASINING ZOOGIGIYENA BILAN ALOQADOR XUSUSIYATI

ANNOTATSIYA: *Mazkur maqolada chorvachilikda yuqumli kasalliklarni oldini olish masalalarining zoogigiena bilan bog'liq xususiyatlarini ifodalash va bu boradagi ilmiy fikrlarining nazariy jihatdan xossalarini izohlab berilgan. Maqolada veterinariya punktlarini tashkil etish va unda dorixona, ambulatoriya, stansionar kabilarni barpo etish haqida muhofazalari mavjud. Maqolada dizenfeksiya va sanitariya sohalarining vitrineriya sohasi bilan aloqadorligi, hayvonlarning himoya qilinishida turli xil ilmiy izlanishlarni inobatga olish belgilab o'tilgan.*

KALIT SO‘ZLAR: *Veterenariya jihozlari, ambulatoriya, dizenfeksiya turlari, izolyator, molxona izolatsiyasi, ventilyasiya, havo tarkibi.*

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ZOOHYGIENE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROBLEM OF PREVENTING INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN LIVESTOCK

Annotation: *This article describes the features of zoohygiene-related issues of preventing infectious diseases in livestock farming and explains the theoretical characteristics of scientific ideas on this subject. The article contains provisions on the organization of veterinary points and the establishment of pharmacies, outpatient clinics, inpatient clinics, etc. in them. The article determines the relationship of the disinfection and sanitation sectors with the veterinary sector, and the consideration of various scientific research in the protection of animals.*

Keywords: *Veterinary equipment, outpatient clinics, types of disinfection, isolator, isolation of the barn, ventilation, air composition.*

Atrofimizdagi hayvonot olamini qurshab olgan tabiat doirasida fizik omillar bilan birgalikda havoning harorati, havoning namlanishi va harakatning tezligiga ko‘ra ham kasalliklarning yuqish darajasi birmuncha ortishi mumkin. Kimyoviy omillarning havo, suv va shu kabi ozuqa tarkibida tashuvchi minerallari hayvonlarda yuqumli kasalliklarning olib kelishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Ayni zoogigiyena turli xil kasalliklarning oldini olishda hayvonlar uchun katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Hozirgi vaqtda ushbu sohani rivojlantirishda hayvonlarda chidamlilik, qobiliyatini rivojlantirish, hayvonlarning nasllarini saqlab qolish borasida ham turli xil ilmiy faoliyat ishlari amalga oshirilmoqda. Ularning himoya qilinishida yuqumli va yuqimsiz kasalliklar borasida ilmiy faoliyat olib borgan olimlarning tashqi muhit va ichki muhit borasida chorvachilikka oid ishlarim nazariy qarashlar berib o'tiladi. Aynan bu borada andropozonas kasalliklari ham katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. “Dezinfeksiya - kasallik tarqatuvchi mikroblarga qarshi kurash chora tadbirlaridir. Bu profilaktik, majburiy va yakuniy turlarga bo’linadi. Dezinfeksiyadan oldin

molxona mexanik tozalanadi. Agar yuqumli kasallik bilan kasallangan mol turgan bo'lsa 10-15 % lik ishqor bilan hullab, keyin ishga kirishiladi. Profilaktik dezinfeksiya ko'z va bahorda o'tkaziladi. Majburiy dezinfeksiya yuqumli kasalliklar tarqalganda har kuni to kasallik yo'qolguncha o'tkaziladi. Yakuniy dezinfeksiya xo'jalikdan karantin olib tashlansa qilinadi. Dezinfeksiya qilish uchun maxsus apparatlar DUK – maxsus mashina bo'lib 1000 l eritma oladi, VMOK – Koryakovning mexanizasiyalashgan vetpurkagichi, dush ustanovkalari va gidropultlar qo'llaniladi. Dezinfeksiya uchun har xil ximiyaviy moddalar ishlatiladi. Virus tarqatuvchi kasallik bo'lsa 3-5 % li KOH va NaOH, formalin spora hosil qiluvchi mikroblarga qarshi, kuydirgi kasalligida 2-5 % li sulfat fenol kislota aralashmasi va mishyak karbol aralashmasi, 5 % li kreolin va tozalangan karbol kislotasi va boshqalar ishlatiladi. Dezinseksiya – hasharotlarga qarshi kurash choralaridir. Hashoratlarni o'ldirish uchun 1-3 % li xlorofos, neosidol, ektomin, karate va maxsus hid tarqatuvchi malhamlar ishlatiladi".[1]

Zoogigiyena fanini o'qitishning ahamiyati va usullari ushbu sohada ta'lim olayotgan o'quvchi yoshlarga albatta yaxshigina tanishdir. Bu borada turli xil usul va metodlarning qo'llanilishi chorvachilik sohasi yaxshi samaralari keltirib chiqaradi fizik usul havoning o'zaro harorati, nisbiy namligini oshirish yoki uning quruqlashib ketish darajasini o'lchab va bosim bilan aloqador holatdir. Harakatning tezligi va yorug'likning tushish qoladi tuproqning g'ovaklik xususiyatlarini o'rgangan holatda fizik usul ayni bu kasalliklarning rivojlanishi aniqlanishi xususiyatlari bilan bog'liqdir. Galdagi usulimiz kimyoviy usul bo'lib bu suv va ozuqalarning tarkibiy miqdori tuproq va ozuqaning kimyoviy tarkibini o'zaro xossalariga bo'lgan holatda aniqlashni yuzasidan yuzaga keladi. Turli xil ozuqalarda zaharli moddalarning bo'lishi yoki alkogoloidlar gulikozalar og'ir va turli xil metal tuzlarining ham bo'lishidan ushbu sohaning va usulning asosidir.

Biologik usulda bino havosining turli xil mikroblar bilan tug'ilgan ekanligi yoki ularni quruqlash himoya qilish ichak tayoqchalarning ifloslanishi turli xil kasalliklarni oldini olishda mikrobiologik taksiologik va bioproballardan foydalaniladi.

"Chorvachilik sohasida yana bir usul mavjudki uning nomi klinik ya'ni fiziologik kuzatish usullari bu borada hayvonlar organizmini aniqlash, ularning xatti-harakatini bir vaqt kuzatish mobaynida ularga berilayotgan bosqich va natijalarini tekshirish fiziologik usul bilan amalga oshiriladi. Tajriba usuli ushbu usulda turli xil izlanishlar va natijasida amalga oshirilgan islohotlar va yutuqlarning laboratoriyada o'rganilishi ham so'zimizning isbotidir. Sharoitdan kelib chiqib davolash usullari ham ayni kamera va tabiiy sharoit bilan yuzaga keladi. Og'riq qoldiruvchi ukonlar qilishimiz mumkin va xususiy gigiyena borasida turli xil qarashlarni bugungi kunga qadar chorvachilik sohasida ilmiy faoliyat yuritayotgan kishilar xususiy gigiyenananing ayniqsa qoramollar, cho'chqalar, qo'ylar, parrandalar bilan birgalikdan quyonlar, ot va uy hayvonlari bo'lgan it va mushuklarga ham aloqador qismlarin izohlab beradi".[2] Umumiy gigiyena esa har qanday hayvon turi bilan ishlayotgan yoki ular bilan tajriba o'tkazilayotgan daromad topayotgan kishilarga nisbatan tegishli bo'lishi va o'zlarini himoya qilish

darajasidagi bilimlarga ega bo‘lishi kerak deyiladi. Ushbu soha g‘arbiy yevropada sanitariya gigiyenasi kabi faoliyat bilan nom yuritilgan. 1930-yillariga kelib chorvachilikni rivojlantirish va turli xil mahsulotlarni sifatini oshirishda hayvonlarni laboratoriya va institutlarida kafedralar tomonidan tekshirilishi ham binoniy uslublarni yuzaga keltirdi.

Turli davlatlardan o'lkaga keltiriluvchi hayvonlarning iqlimlashtirilishi moslashuvchanlik va immunitet tizim bilan bog'liqdir. Qishloq xo'jalik hayvonlari gigiyena sohasida zamonaviy vositalar olimlarning ilmiy faoliyati 1994-yilda xalq ommasiga joriy etildi online so'ng esa Amerika, Rossiya, Fransiya davlatlarining o'zaro ilmiy izlanishlarini xalq ommasiga joriy qilishda turli mikro organizmlar va hayvonlar gigiyenasiga oid qarashlari va ilmiy izlanishlari bugungi kunga qadar yetib kelganligini ham aytish mumkin. Hayvonlarda qo'zg'otuvchi kasalliklarning ko‘z va bahor oylaridan sovuq ob-havo va sharoitlarning rivojlanishidan yuzaga keladi. Shunday qilib, ob-havo o'zgarishlarning yoqimli va yoqimsiz ta'sirlarini oldini olishda hayvonlarda ichki mikroiqlim ko'rsatkichlarini rivojlantirish kerak hisoblanadi. Bu borada chorvachilik mahsulotlarining kamayishi 10%dan 50%gacha oshgan ekanligi, ko‘payish darajasining 20%dan 15% ga kamaygan ekanligi ham so'zimizning isbotidir. Bu borada mollarning ulushi esa 40%dan 10% qismi kamaygan ekanligi ozuqani ortiqcha xarajati isrofgarchilikdan tejash esa 50%dan 15 %ga qisqargan ekanligi bilan kuzatib kelinmoqda. Hayvonlarda oqsil turli xil yog‘lar karbon suvlarining rivojlanishi va to'planishi natijasida oqsil parchalanishi ham yuzaga kelishi mumkin.

Bu jarayonda ayvonlarning issiq nurlanishi ya'ni radiatsiya deb atalib turli xil kasalliklarga ham yuzaga kelishi mumkin. “Oxirgi uch yilda chorvachilik bo‘yicha chiqarilgan qarorlarga asosan, 8 turdagi subsidiya va imtiyozli kreditlar ajratish yo‘lga qo‘yildi. Shu davrda chorvachilikka 15 trillion so‘mdan ziyod kredit ajratilib, 4 ming 500 ga yaqin loyiha amalga oshirildi. Naslchilik xo_jaliklarining soni 3 baravarga ko‘payib, 1 ming 414 taga yetdi. Natijada, 2019-2021 yillarda chorva mollarining bosh soni 1 million 200 mingtaga ko‘paydi. Lekin iqlim o‘zgarishlari, suv va yer tanqisligi, pandemiya kabi zamonamizning dolzarb muammolari chorvachilikni ham qiyinlashtirmoqda. Surxondaryo va Qashqadaryoda takroriy ozuqabop ekin maydonlari 23 ming gektarga qisqargan. Shu bois, chorvachilik sohasini qo‘llab-quvvatlash, resurs tejovchi texnologiyalarni keng qo_llash orqali go‘sht, sut va tuxum yetishtirishni ko‘paytirish har qachongidan ham zarur bo‘lmoqda. Davlatimiz rahbari bu yil chorvachilikda kamida 300 ming, qo‘y-echkichilikda 150 ming, pillachilikda 1 million 200 ming, jami 1 million 650 ming aholi bandligini ta‘minlash imkoni borligini ta‘kidladi”.[3]

Qishloq hayotidagi yoki chorvachilik sohasidagi ishbilarmonlar ayni bu qon kasalliklariga qarshi kurashish masalasini ilgari masalalarda ham havo tarkibidagi namlik xususiyatlari kasallikning tarqatuvchi rivojlantiruvchi belgilariga bog'liq. Bunda

- mutloq;
- maksimal;
- nisbiy;

- defisit

kabi namlik turlari yuzaga keladi. Ayni bu borada havoning fizik xossalari va ularga nisbatan organizm va orzuqalarning umumiyligi inobatga olinadi havodagi chang yoki mikroorganizmlar va aksiyalari o'zaro integratsiyalashuv natijasidan kastaliklar yuzaga keladi. Qishloq xo'jalik hayvonlarni iqlimlashtirish masalasi ham uzoq vaqtlardan buyon katta bir muhokamalarga sabab bo'lib kelmoqda. Bu borada yevropadan mahalliy hududlarga keltirilgan chorvachilik mollarini iqlimga moslashtirish masalasi katta ro‘l o‘ynaydi.

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“O’ZBEK TILINING FAZILATLARI VA OG’ZAKI NUTQ” MAVZUSINI O’RGATISHDA INTERFAOL METODLARDLARDAN FOYDALANISHNING AHAMIYATI

Аннотация: *Ushbu maqolada innovatsion faoliyat ilmiy izlanishlar, ishlanmalar yaratish, tajriba-sinov, ishlari olib borish, fan-texnika yutuqlaridan foydalanish asosida yangi texnologik jarayon yoki yangi takomillashtirilgan mahsulot yaratishdan iborat iboran fikrlar ilgari surilgan.*
Kalit so‘zlar: *Og’zaki nutq, savodxonlik, yetuk, fikr, bayon etmoq, chiroyli so’zlash, savodxonlik*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING THE SUBJECT “THE PROPERTIES OF THE UZBEKISTAN LANGUAGE AND ORAL SPEECH”

Abstract: *This article puts forward the idea that innovative activity is the creation of scientific research, development, experimentation, work, the use of scientific and technical achievements to create a new technological process or a new improved product.*
Keywords: *Oral speech, literacy, mature, thought, to express, beautiful speech, literacy.*

Yurtimizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning mazmuni ham ko‘p jihatdan kelajagimiz egalari – yoshlarning ilmiy salohiyatini oshirish, intellektual qobilyatlarini yuzaga chiqarish, ularni jahon taraqqiyotiga hamqadam va ma’naviy-ruhiy jihatdan etuk bo‘lishlarini ifodalaydi. Albatta, ana shunday yetuk yosh avlodni tarbiyalashda ona tili ta’limining o’rni beqiyosdir. Ona tili ta’limining ustuvor vazifalaridan biri esa imloviy savodxonlik hamda so’zamollik va go’zal nutq egasi bo’lishligi masalasidir.

Ma’lumki, kishining o’z fikrini og’zaki va yozma nutq vositasida erkin va to’g’ri ifodalay olishi , imlo savodxonligiga ega bo’lishi yuksak madaniyat belgisi sanaladi. Qolaversa, chiroyli so’zlash va yoza olish qobiliyatining rivojlangan bo’lishi og’zaki nutqning to’g’ri shakllanishiga ham katta ta’sir ko’rsatadi. Imlo savodxonligining jamiyat taraqiyyotidagi muhim qirrasi bu –savodxonlikning milliy rivojlanish bilan bog’liq tomonidir. Aslida, chiroyli so’zlash va yozuv –milliy iftixor ramzi, har qanday millatning rivojlanganlik darajasini ko’rsatib turuvchi vosita.

Shunday ekan biz o’z yozuvimizga, uning qonun-qoidalar asosida yozilishiga va aytilishiga doimiy e’tibor qaratishimiz lozim.

O‘zbek tili dunyoning eng qadimiy va boy tillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu tilning keng imkoniyatlari qadimgi toshbitiklarda, Mahmud Koshg‘ariyning “Devonu lug‘atit-turk”, Ahmad Yugnakiyning “Hibatul haqoyiq”, Yusuf Xos Hojibning “Qutadg‘u bilig” asarlari, Ahmad Yassaviy hikmatlari, Kaykovusning “Qobusnoma”, Alisher Navoiyning “Xazoyin ul-maoniy”, “Xamsa”, Boburning “Boburnoma” asarlarida, Boborahim Mashrab, Ogahiy, Uvaysiy, Nodira kabi mumtoz shoirlarimiz va XX asrdagi adiblarimiz ijodida jilolanib turibdi.

Qadimgi sharq pedagogikasining ajoyib asarlaridan biri “Qobusnoma” da ham nutq odobi va madaniyati haqida ibratomo’z gaplar aytilgan bo’lib, ular hozir ham ma’lum darajada ahamiyatini yo’qotmagandir. U farzandini yoqimli, muloyim, o’rinli so’zlashga, behuda gapirmaslikka undaydi: “... yaxshi so’zlashga o’rgan va muloyim so’zlashdan boshqa narsani odat qilma, negaki qanday so’zni gapirishni istasang, til shuni gapiradi. So’zni o’z joyida so’zla, joyida aytilmagan so’z, agar u yaxshi so’z bo’lsa ham yomon ko’rinadi” [Калдыкозова 2024]. Kaykovusning notiq so’zning ma’nolarini har tomonlama o’rgangan bo’lishi kerak, deb hisoblaydi.

Til – boy tariximiz, hayotbaxsh qadriyatlarimiz, din-u diyonatimiz, xalqimizga xos dunyoqarashni ko‘rsatuvchi ko‘zgu, ajdodlar merosini avlodlarga yetkazuvchi vositadir. Shuning uchun ham o‘z tilini yo‘qotgan millat o‘zligidan mahrum bo‘ladi, ma`naviy inqirozga uchraydi. Mana shunday holat sobiq SSSR davrida ona tilimiz – o‘zbek tili hayotida sodir bo‘ldi. Ona tilida ariza yozish, majlis olib borish, rasmiy idora vakillari bilan muomala qilish qariyb unitila boshlangan edi. Sevimli adibimiz Erkin Vohidov “Davlat tili haqida”gi qonun muhokamasi jarayonida matbuotda achchiq bo‘lsa-da, quyidagilarni chin dildan, kuyunib ochiq-oydin aytdilar: “Hozirda vaziyat shundayki, O‘zbekistonda o‘zbek tilini bilmagan odam bemalol hayot kechirishi mumkin. Uni o‘rganishga ehtiyoj yo‘q. Lekin rus tilini bilmagan odamga hamma eshiklar berk. Nuroniy onaxon hokim tilni bilmagani uchun nafaqa masalasida ijrokom xodimi bilan muomala qilolmaydi. Uyiga o‘t tushgan o‘zbek o‘t o‘chiruvchiga mahallasi qayerdaligini tushuntirolmaydi, “Tez yordam”ga qo‘ng‘iroq qilib bolasining dardini anglatib gapirolmaydi” [Воҳидов]. Ha, o‘zbek tili dunyoning eng boy tillaridan biri bo‘lsa-da, lekin totalitar tuzum davrida baxtsiz bir tilga aylanib ulgurgan edi.

Ta’lim tizimini modernizatsiyalash yo‘liga o‘tayotganligi munosabati bilan O‘zbekistonda o‘qitishning yangi samarador uslublarini izlash amalga oshirilmoqda.

Ma’lumki, bizda hozirda ikki tillik jarayoni davom etmoqda. Albatta bu hol jamiyatning imlo madaniyati hamda jamiyat a’zolarining umumiy imlo saviyasiga o’z ta’sirini o’tkazmoqda.

Ta’lim innovatsiyalari ta’lim sohasi yoki o‘quv jarayonida mavjud muammoni yangicha yondashuv asosida echish maqsadida qo‘llanilib, avvalgidan ancha samarali natijani kafolatlay oladigan shakl, metod va texnologiyalar sanaladi.

Innovatsion faoliyat ilmiy izlanishlar, ishlanmalar yaratish, tajriba-sinov, ishlari olib borish, fan-texnika yutuqlaridan foydalanish asosida yangi texnologik

jarayon yoki yangi takomillashtirilgan mahsulot yaratishdan iborat [Абдувахобова 2017].

Innovatsion faoliyat pedagogning ruhiy, aqliy, jismoniy kuchini ma'lum maqsadga yo'naltirish asosida nazariy bilim, amaliy ko'nikma va malakalarni egallash, amaliy faoliyatni nazariy bilimlar bilan to'ldirib borish, bilish, loyihalash, kommunikativ nutq va tashkilotchilik mahoratini rivojlantirishni talab etadi.

Eng ommaviy interfaol ta'lim texnologiyalari quyidagilar sanaladi:

1.Interfaol metodlar: "Keys-stadi" (yoki "O'quv keyslari"), "Blits-so'rov", "Modellashtirish", "Ijodiy ish", "Munosabat", "Reja", "Suhbat" va b.

2. Strategiyalar: "Aqliy hujum", "Bumerang", "Galereya", "Zig-zag", "Zinama-zina", "Muzyorar", "Rotatsiya", "T-jadval", "Yumaloqlangan qor" va h.k.

3. Grafik organayzerlar: "Baliq skeleti", "BBB", "Konseptual jadval", "Venn diagrammasi", "Insert", "Klaster", "Nima uchun?", "Qanday ?" va b.

Ta'lim tizimining modernizatsiyalash yo'liga o'tayotganligi munosabati bilan O'zbekistonda o'qitishning yangi samarador uslublarini izlash amalga oshirilmoqda.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda talabalarning o'quv va ijodiy faolliklarini oshiruvchi, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonining samaradorligini kafolatlovchi pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo'llashga doir katta tajriba to'plangan bo'lib, bu tajriba asosini interfaol metodlar tashkil etmoqda. Bunday metodlar Oliy ta'limda nolisoniy guruh talabalarining og'zaki nutqini o'stirishda, tezda fikrlay olishi va fikrini ravon bayon etishida juda qo'l keladi. Bu hozirgi davr yoshlarining so'zamol,notiq bo'lib yetishishining asosiy shartidir.

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MAKTABGACHA TA’LIM TASHKILOTLARIDA MASOFALI TA’LIMDAN FOYDALANISH IMKONIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekiston Respublikasining ta’lim sohasidagi islohotlarida innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish zarurligi ta’kidlangan qonun va qarorlar asosida masofali ta’limni rivojlantirish masalalari yoritilgan. Ayniqsa, maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida masofali ta’limning samaradorligi va amaliy jihatlari keng muhokama qilinadi. Videoanjumanlar va kompyuterli ta’limiy o‘yinlardan foydalanish orqali tarbiyachi-pedagoglar va bolalarning malaka va qobiliyatlarini oshirish imkoniyatlari ko‘rsatilgan. Shuningdek, masofali ta’lim tizimining tarbiyalanuvchilarning diqqat va fikrlash qobiliyatlarini oshirish, vaqtni tejash va ta’lim jarayonini samarali tashkil etishdagi o‘rni ham alohida qayd etilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Masofali ta’lim, innovatsion texnologiyalar, maktabgacha ta’lim, videoanjuman, kompyuterli ta’limiy o‘yinlar, tarbiyachi-pedagog, malaka oshirish, ta’lim samaradorligi, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunlari, ta’lim innovatsiyalari.*

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING DISTANCE LEARNING IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Annotation: *This article covers the issues of developing distance learning based on laws and resolutions that emphasize the need to use innovative technologies in educational reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, the effectiveness and practical aspects of distance learning in preschool educational organizations are widely discussed. The possibilities of improving the skills and abilities of educators and children through the use of video conferencing and computer educational games are shown. The role of the distance learning system in increasing the attention and thinking skills of students, saving time, and effectively organizing the educational process is also highlighted.*

Keywords: *Distance learning, innovative technologies, preschool education, video conferencing, computer educational games, educator, advanced training, educational efficiency, laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, educational innovations.*

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Ta’lim to‘g‘risida”gi Qonunining 5-moddasida “Ta’lim tashkilotlarida innovatsion faoliyatni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va o‘quv dasturlarini innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo‘llagan holda amalga oshirish”, 46-moddasida esa pedagog xodimlarning majburiyatlari sifatida “Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan, o‘qitish va tarbiyaning ilg‘or hamda innovatsion shakllari va usullaridan foydalanishi”[15],-lozimligi ta’kidlangan.

Shuningdek, 36-modda - Ta’lim sohasidagi eksperimental va innovatsion faoliyat bandida: “Ta’lim sohasidagi eksperimental va innovatsion faoliyat ta’limni modernizatsiya qilish maqsadida amalga oshiriladi hamda yangi ta’lim texnologiyalari va resurslarini ishlab chiqishga, ularni sinovdan o‘tkazishga hamda ta’lim jarayoniga joriy etishga qaratilgan ”[16], - deyilgan.

2017-2121 yillarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning Harakatlar strategiyasi Ijtimoiy sohani rivojlantirish yo‘nalishining “Ta’lim va fan sohalarini rivojlantirish” bandida “Uzluksiz ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, sifatli ta’lim xizmatlari imkoniyatlarini oshirish, mehnat bozorining zamonaviy ehtiyojlariga mos yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash siyosatini davom ettirish, umumiy o‘rta ta’lim sifatini tubdan oshirish, chet tillar, informatika hamda matematika, fizika, kimyo, biologiya kabi boshqa muhim va talab yuqori bo‘lgan fanlarni chuqurlashtirilgan tarzda o‘rganish” vazifalari belgilangan[17].

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020 yil 6 oktyabrdagi “Axborot texnologiyalari sohasida ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, ilmiy tadqiqotlarni rivojlantirish va ularni IT-industriya bilan integratsiya qilish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-4851-son qarorida “Axborot texnologiyalari sohasidagi kadrlarni tayyorlash tizimini takomillashtirish «Raqamli O‘zbekiston — 2030» strategiyasini muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish, raqamli texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish va aholining kundalik hayotiga keng joriy etishni ta’minlashning muhim shartlaridan biri hisoblanadi”[18].

Bugungi kunda kompyuter va axborot texnologiyalari, telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlari, ma’lumotlarni uzatish, qabul qilish hamda Internet xizmat turlaridan foydalanish davr talabi sifatida qabul qilinmoqda.

Masofali ta’lim kunduzgi ta’lim qatorida turgan o‘qitish shaklidir. Unda ta’lim jarayonida kompyuter va telekommunikatsion texnologiyalariga asoslangan eng yangi,an’anaviy va innovatsion usul, vosita va o‘qitish shakllaridan foydalaniladi.

Uzluksiz ta’lim tizimida masofali ta’lim bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan videoanjuman o‘zaro tajriba almashinuv, mustaqil bilim olish va boshqalar samarali

[15] Ўзбекистон Республикаси “Таълим тўғрисида”ги Қонуни 2020 йил 23 сентябрь, ЎРҚ-637-сон https://lex.uz/docs/5013007

[16] Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Таълим тўғрисида”ги Қонуни // Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 24.09.2020 й., 03/20/637/1313-сон

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yo‘nalish hisoblanadi. Quyida maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilot(MTT)larida masofali ta’limdan foydalanish imkoniyatlari to‘g‘risida so‘z yuritamiz.

Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlari tarbiyachi-pedagoglarining aksariyatini xotin-qizlar tashkil etadi. Ular oilaviy sharoitlariga ko‘ra ta’limning kunduzgi shaklidan foydalanishda ma’lum bir qiyinchilikka duch kelmoqdalar. Shu jumladan, kunduzgi bo‘limlarga qatnab o‘qishga imkoniyati bo‘lmagan maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlari tarbiyachi-pedagoglari ham bor.

Shu boisdan ushbu toifadagi tarbiyachilarga uyda turib, malakalarini oshirishda masofali kurslaridan ruyxatdan o‘tib o‘qishlari mumkin.

Kurslarni to‘la o‘tagan tarbiyachi va mudiralarning malaka oshirish kurslarini muvaffaqiyatli tugatganlarga maxsus sertifikat ham beriladi.

MTTlaridagi masofali ta’lim elementlaridan biri bo‘lgan videoanjumalardan ham unumli foydalanish imkoniyati mavjud.

Masalan, Toshkent shahridagi yoki boshqa bir viloyat markazidagi namunali MTT tarbiyachisi va pedagogi “Ilk qadam” tayanch dasturidagi ma’lum bir mavzu bo‘yicha namunali mashg‘ulot o‘tkazishi hamda viloyatlardagi MTTlarning tarbiyachi-pedagoglari bilan savol-javob jarayonini amalga oshirib muhokama etish imkoniyatiga ega. Natijada, namunali va ilg‘or MTT tarbiyachi pedagogining uslubiyoti, shuningdek ish tajribasi ommalashtiriladi.

Bunday videoanjumanlar universitetlarning “Maktabgacha ta’lim” yo‘nalishi bo‘lgan pedagogika fakultetlari hamda pedagogika kollejlari qoshida tashkil etiladi. Chunki, ushbu tashkilotlarda videoanjuman o‘tkazish uchun zarur bo‘lgan jihozlardan foydalanish mumkin.

Videoanjumanga tayyorgarlik ko‘rgan MTTlarining tarbiyachi-pedagoglari va tarbiyalanuvchilarni tayyorlovchi rahbar bilan birga yuqorida qayd etilgan ta’lim tashkilotlariga keladilar va videoanjumanga ishtirok etadilar.

Videoanjumanda dastlab tashkilotchi MTTlarning tarbiyachi-pedagogi o‘z uslubini bayon etadi va MTTlarining mashg‘ulotlar jarayonida amalga oshirgan uslubini namoyish etadi. So‘ngra boshqa shahardagi MTT tarbiyachi-pedagogi navbatma-navbat tanlagan mavzu bo‘yicha o‘z uslublarini bayon etadilar va ko‘rsatadilar. Videoanjuman davomida savol-javoblar o‘tkaziladi hamda uslublar tahlil etilib ma’lum bir xulosa qilinadi.

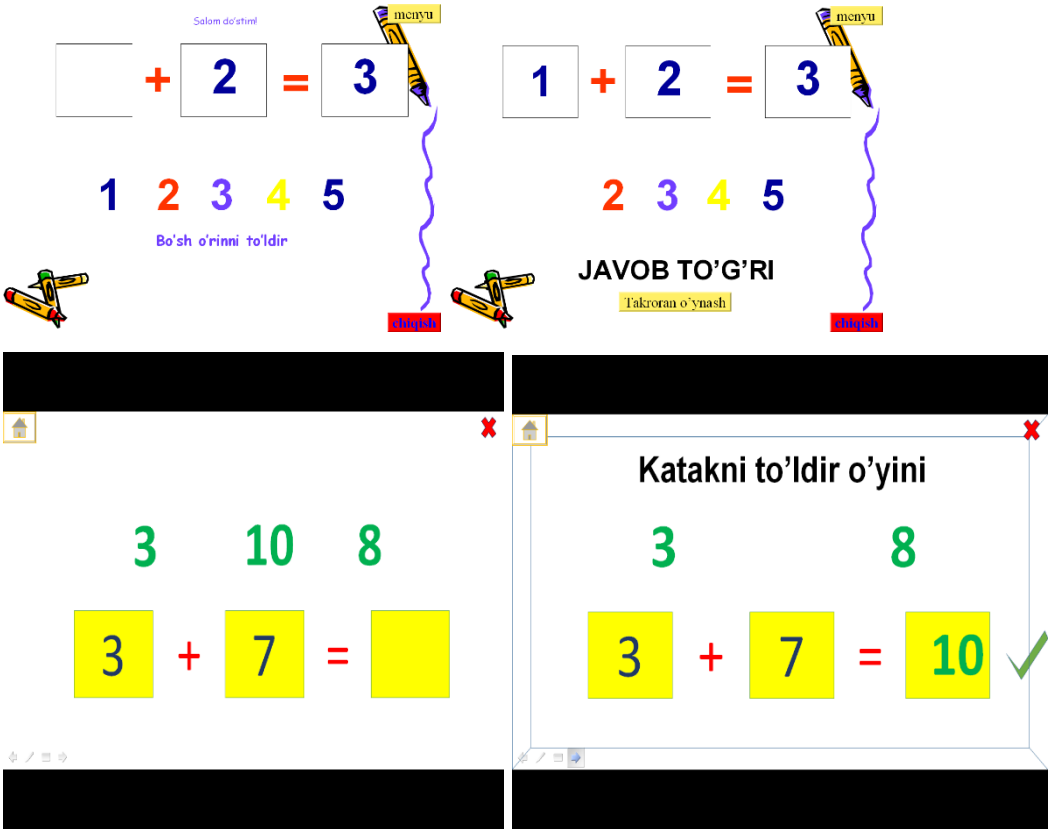
Shuningdek, videoanjuman aloqa terminali yordamida turli viloyatlardagi MTT tarbiyalanuvchi (bola)lari o‘rtasida ta’limiy yoki rivojlantiruvchi kompyuter o‘yinlari bo‘yicha ko‘rik-tanlov yoki musobaqa o‘tkazish mumkin.

Musobaqa katta va maktabga tayyorlov guruhi bolalari uchun mo‘ljallangan mavzularga tegishli “Katakni to‘ldir” turidagi kompyuterli o‘yini bo‘yicha o‘tkaziladi.

Buning uchun har bir guruh (komanda)ga “Bo‘sh katakni to‘ldir” turidagi 5 ta kompyuter o‘yini taklif etiladi.

- Vazifa: guruh (komanda) a’zolari tomonidan ushbu kompyuterli ta’limiy o‘yinlarni ma’lum bir muddatda bajarishdan iborat.
- Natija: Qaysi bir guruh o‘yinni qisqa muddatda bajarsa shu guruh o‘yin g‘olibi bo‘ladi.

Quyida, shunday “Bo‘sh katakni to‘ldir” turidagi kompyuterli ta’limiy o‘yinlardan namuna keltiramiz.



Bu o‘yinda shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, gigienik va ergonometrik talablarga ko‘ra har bir bola uchun o‘yin davomiyligi 3-4 daqiqadan oshmasligi kerak.

Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida videoanjuman va kompyuterli o‘yinlar o‘tkazish uchun tarbiyachi va tarbiyalanuvchilar kompyuter savodxonligiga ega bo‘lishlari shart. Tarbiyachi - pedagoglar masofali ta’lim portalidan kurslarga yozilish o‘z kompyuter savodxonligini shakllantirishlari mukin.

Shunday qilib, masofali ta’limdan ta’lim jarayonida foydalanish ta’lim-tarbiya ishlarining samaradorligini oshiradi va shu asosda barkamol avlod va yetuk mutahassislarni tarbiyalashda muhim omil kasb etadi.

Yuqorida bayon etilganlardan kelib chiqib quyidagi **xulosalarni** keltirish mumkin:

- masofali ta’limdan foydalanish natijasida tarbyalanuvchilarning diqqatlari barqarorlashdi, fikrlashlari ortadi va o‘quv materiallari ko‘proq qabul qilinadi;
- masofali ta’limdan foydalanishda ta’lim oluvchilarning faolliklari ortadi;
- masofali ta’limdan foydalanishda ma’lum bir miqdorda vaqt tejaladi, tejalgan vaqt hisobida ta’lm oluvchilarga qo‘shimcha ma’lumot berish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

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ZAMONAVIY LOGISTIK TEXNOLOGIYALARGA QUYILADIGAN TALABLAR

Annotatsiya: *Zamonaviy transport-texnologiyalari va ularning tavsifi, zamonaviy muammolari va rivojlanish darajasi, iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash sharoitida zamonaviy logistik texnologiyalarning zaruriy shartlari, transport-logistik tizimlar uni tuzish va boshqarish, transport operatorlari va transport xizmatlarini muqobil variantlari, yetkazib berish zanjirida zamonaviy logistik texnologiyalar, zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari, yo‘lovchi tashishdagi zamonaviy logistik texnologiyalarning samaradorligini baholash usullari berilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *logistik texnologiyalar, zamonaviy transport-texnologiyalari, transport operatorlari, muqobil variantlar, zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari, yo‘lovchi tashish, ulgurji vositachilar, raqamli iqtisodiyot.*

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REQUIREMENTS TO BE POURED INTO MODERN LOGISTIC TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: *The concept, content and requirements of modern logistics technologies, modern transport technologies and their description, logistics technologies: modern transport technologies and their description, modern problems and level of development, necessary conditions for the use of modern logistics technologies in the context of economic modernization, transport and logistics systems for its construction and management, alternative options for transport operators and transport services, modern logistics technologies, The methods of evaluating the effectiveness of modern logistics technologies in passenger transportation are presented.*

Keywords: *logistics technologies, modern transport technologies, transport operators, alternative options, modern information technologies, passenger transportation, wholesale intermediaries, digital economy.*

Zamonaviy logistik texnologiyalarga nisbatan tobora ortib borayotgan qiziqish moddiy oqimlar bilan shug‘ullanuvchi tizimlar va yo‘lovchilarga transport xizmatlari ko‘rsatish hamda servis faoliyatini zamonaviy logistik texnologiyalar asosida tashkil qilish nuqtai nazaridan yondashishning samaradorligi bilan belgilanadi. Shu o‘rinda O‘zbekiston Respublikasida logistikaning dolzarbligini, uni yanada rivojlantirish va xalqaro darajalarga integratsiyalashish masalalarining o‘ta muhimligini ta’kidlash zarur [1-3].

1-jadval

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi korxonalari uchun logistikaning dolzarblik belgilari

Dolzarblik belgisi	Belgi tavsifi
Mahalliy mahsulotni ishlab chiqarish va sotish xarajatlarining yuqoriligi	Turli xil baholashlarga ko‘ra, ular jahon darajasidan 2-8 marotaba yuqori, ko‘pgina holatlarda ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalari zamon talablariga mos kelmaydi
Xizmatlar sohasining ishlab chiqarish sohasidan davriy orqada qolishi	• savdo sohasida qo‘l mehnati 70% ga teng; • ortish-tushirish ishlarini mexanizatsiya-lashtirish darajasi 20-30% ni tashkil etadi • tashishga buyurtma qabul qilishdan uning bajarilishigacha bo‘lgan muddatning uzoqligi
Mahsulot taqsimoti tizimini rivojlantirish-ning o‘ylab chiqilgan strategiyasi mavjud emasligi, ko‘plab vositachilik tuzilma-larining mavjudligi	• vositachilar, mahsulotning boshlang‘ich narxidan 2-2,5 barobar yuqori transaktsion xarajatlarni keltirib chiqaradi; • markazlashgan taqsimot tizimlarining hududlar bo‘yicha unchalik rivojlanmaganligi
Tashkil etilgan yirik va o‘rta ulgurji savdo bozorlarining yetishmasligi	O‘zbekistondagi ulgurji vositachilar soni 1 ming kishiga 0,05ta korxonani tashkil etadi, taqqoslash uchun AQShda bu ko‘rsatkich 1,9ga, Yaponiyada esa 3,4ga teng
Zamonaviy axborot va elektron kommunikatsiya vositalarining past darajada rivojlanishi	Respublikaning chekka hududlarida internet tarmoqlarining pastligi yoki yo‘qligi, yuk xarakatini su’iy yo‘ldoshdan kuzatish qurilmalarining kamligi yoki qimmatligi
Transport infratuzilmasining qoloqligi	• O‘zbekistonda mahsulot yetkazishning o‘rtacha sutkalik tezligi 5-6 marta past, terminallar orqali yetkaziladigan mahsulot ulushi esa 5-10 marta kamdir; • magistral avtopoezdning o‘rtacha yuk ko‘tarish qobiliyati O‘zbekistonda 15 t.ga teng, AQSh, Frantsiya, Shvetsiyada bu ko‘rsatkich 25-30t.ni tashkil etadi
Transport harakat vositalari va infratuzilma ob’ektlarining yuqori darajada eskirishi	• avtomobil yo‘llarining 1/3dan ko‘prog‘i zamonaviy talablarga javob bermaydi; • xalqaro yuk tashishda band bo‘lgan avtotransport vositalarining 90 foizdan ortig‘i yevropa ekologik standartlariga javob bermaydi
Omborxona xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqarish–texnik bazasi rivojlanish darajasining pastligi	• omborxonalar ¼ qismining maydoni 500 m^2 dan kam;

	• 12 foiz omborxonalarga umumiy omborxonalar maydonining 2/3 qismi to‘g‘ri keladi; • omborxona xo‘jaligi asosiy fondlarining 30 foizga yaqini jismoniy va ma’naviy eskirgan
Zamonaviy qadoqlar turlarini ishlab chiqarish sanoatining yaxshi rivojlanmaganligi	Qadoqlash materiallari bilan yetarlicha ta’minlanmaganligi va uning yomon sifati tufayli, har yili meva va sabzavotlarning 40 foizigacha yo‘qotiladi
Logistik texnologiyalar bo‘yicha xalqaro darajalarda faoliyat yurituvchi yuqori malakali kadrlarning kamligi	ta’lim sifatining jaxon talablaridan pastligi, Respublikaning chekka hududlaridagi mutaxassislarning xorijiy tillarda muloqot qilishining yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi

Ushbu masalalar o‘z o‘rnida eng dolzarb muammolardir. Muammolar yechimi sifatida barcha sohalarda zamonaviy logistik texnologiyalarni qo‘llash, iqtisodiyotni raqamlashtirish, kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini tubdan isloh qilish orqali transport sohasini rivojlantirish kabi ustuvor masala yotadi.

O‘zbekistonda transport faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirish, xalqaro xizmatlar bozoridagi nufuzini oshirish maqsadida raqamlashtirish tadbirlariga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda.

Raqamli iqtisodiyot – bu noldan boshlab yaratilishi lozim bo‘lgan qandaydir boshqacha iqtisodiyot emas. Bu yangi texnologiyalar, platformalar va biznes modellari yaratish va ularni kundalik hayotga joriy etish orqali mavjud iqtisodiyotni yangicha tizimga ko‘chirish deganidir [4-5].

Raqamli iqtisodiyot belgilari:

- yuqori darajada avtomatlashtirilganlik;
- elektron hujjat almashinuvi;
- buxgalterlik va boshqaruv tizimlarining elektron integratsiyalashuvi;
- ma’lumotlar elektron bazalari;
- CRM (mijozlar bilan o‘zaro munosabat tizimi) mavjudligi;
- korporativ tarmoqlar.

Raqamli iqtisodiyotning qulayliklari:

1. To‘lovlar uchun xarajatlar kamayadi (masalan, bankka borish uchun yo‘lkira va boshqa resurslar tejaladi).

2. Tovarlar va xizmatlar haqida ko‘proq va tezroq ma’lumot olinadi.

3. Raqamli dunyodagi tovar va xizmatlarning jahon bozoriga chiqish imkoniyatlari katta.

4. Fidbek (iste’molchi fikri)ni tez olish hisobiga tovar va xizmatlar jadal takomillashtiriladi.

5. Tezroq, sifatliroq, qulayroq.

Ushbu qulayliklar transport xizmati iste’molchilarining vaqt va pul xarajatlarini tejabgina qolmasdan xizmatlarga bo‘lgan talabini ham oshiradi. Natijada transport korxonasi o‘z faoliyatida yuklarni yetkazib berishning

“an’anaviy zanjir”idan voz kechib “zamonaviy yetkazib berish zanjiri”dan foydalanadi.

Endi “an’anaviy” va zamonaviy yetkazib berish zanjirini bir-biri bilan turli ko‘rsatkichlar asosida taqqoslab ko‘ramiz [6-7].

2-jadval

“An’anaviy” va zamonaviy yetkazib berish zanjiri tavsifi

Zanjir tavsifi	“An’anaviy” zanjir	Zamonaviy zanjir
Boshqaruv qarorlari tavsifi	Zanjirning xar bir ishtirokchilari o‘zlarining shaxsiy qiziqishlari doirasida qabul qiladi	Fokus kompaniya tomonidan bir butun zanjirning raqobatbardoshligi oshirish maqsadida qabul qilinadi
Zaxiralarni boshqarish	Har bir qatnashchining alohida manfaatlari hisobga olinadi	Butun bir zanjir bo‘yicha boshqaruv sub’ekti tomonidan muvofiqlashtiriladi
Bajariladigan funktsiyalar	Har bir qatnashuvchining ixtisoslashuvi va manfaatlari asosida aniqlanadi	Etkazib berish zanjirining umumiy vazifasidan kelib chiqib qatnashchilar o‘rtasida qayta taqsimlanishi mumkin
Xarajatlar	Xar bir qatnashchi o‘zining manfaatiga ko‘ra minimallashtiradi	Oxirgi bo‘g‘inda maksimal raqobatbardoshlikdan kelib chiqqan holda qatnashchilar o‘rtasida taqsimlanadi
Axborotlar	Har bir qatnashchi tomonidan alohida nazorat qilinadi	Faqat fokus kompaniya uchun imkonli
Tavakkalchilik	Alohida korxonalarga yo‘naltirilgan	Zanjir qatnashchilari o‘rtasida taqsimlanadi
Rejalashtirish	Alohida korxonalar doirasida, asosan qat’iy rejalashtirish sxemasi asosida olib boriladi	Zanjirning barcha bo‘g‘inlari uchun, ko‘p hollarda “jadal mo‘ljallanish” sxemasi bo‘yicha olib boriladi

Qatnashchilar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro xamkorlik	Alohida korxonalar tomonidan o‘z maqsadlariga erishishga yo‘naltirilgan	Yakuniy bo‘g‘inda yetkazib berish zanjiri manfaatiga moslangan holda o‘rnatiladi

Zamonaviy yetkazib berish zanjiri logistikaning quyidagi asosiy tamoyillariga asoslanadi [8-9]:

- sinergiya tamoyili, bu qo‘yilgan maqsadlarga erishish yo‘lida kompleks tizimli yondashishni bildiradi. Ushbu tamoyil asosida, ishlab chiqarish va ayriboshlash jarayonlarining o‘sishi xisobga olinib, logistik tizimning aloxida elementlari faoliyati emas, balki umumiy tuzilmaning o‘zaro bog‘lik jarayonlarda transport vositalarining kelishuviga erishgan xolda, ko‘prok samaraga ega bo‘lishi nazarda tutiladi;

- dinamika tamoyili logistik tizimning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy ma’lumotlar bilan chegaralanib qolishi kerak emasligini e’tirof etadi. Bu tamoyil butun logistik tizim jarayonlarini qamrab olishni talab etadi. Shu ma’noda ushbu jarayonlar o‘sib borish dinamikasini ko‘zda tutib, yangilanish va rivojlanishga xizmat kilishi darkor. Dinamika logistik tizim xarakatining ma’lum ko‘rinishi sifatida ishlab chiqarish, ta’minot va sotish operatsiyalari, mexnat predmetlari va vositalari, shu bilan birga maqsad va vazifalar, belgilangan tartibda rivojlanishning navbatdagi bosqichlarini aniklaydi;

- majmuaviylik tamoyili, bu logistikada tizimning bir nechta elementlar asosida jamlanishi, bir-biri bilan o‘zaro aloqada bo‘lishi jarayonlarini xisobga olgan holda yaratilishini nazarda tutadi. Logistika tizimida aloxida elementni xarakatlanishiga yo‘l ko‘yilmaydi. Favqulotda va nostandart xolatlarda yakka tartibda ishlashi mumkin;

- egiluvchanlik tamoyili, bu tamoyil asosida logistik tizim va zanjirlar shunday qurilishi kerakki, bunda doimo tuzilma elementlari o‘zaro almashish imkoniyati mavjud bo‘ladi. Bu esa tizimning tezda ichki va tashki sharoitlar o‘zgarishiga moslashishda yordam beradi. Ushbu tamoyil bilan boshka tamoyillar doimo aloqada buo‘lishi zarur;

- tashabbuskorlik tamoyili, bu korxonada bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan voqea-xodisalarni va imkoniyatlarini xuo‘jalik faoliyatida tartibga solish yoki keltirib chiqarishni nazarda tutadi;

- maksadga muvoffiklik tamoyili ko‘zlangan maqsadga yetishish uchun optimal yo‘lni tanlash. Shunga muvofiq texnik, texnologik va boshqaruv tuzilmalar elementlarini o‘rnini o‘zgartirishdagi kam vaqt, kam xarajat nuqtai nazaridan bir nechta yechim tanlash imkonini beradi.

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SHAPING THE ECALOGIC CULTURE ON THE BASIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL CENTERS IN PRESCHOOL-ADULT CHILDREN

Abstract: *Today, a lot of attention is paid to the preschool education system. This article talks about the work carried out in the preschool education system and the formation of the ecological culture of preschool children.*

Key words: *nature, man, First step, inanimate and living nature, society, mental development, moral development, aesthetic development, physical development, plant world, animal world, microorganisms, environment, geographical environment, man-made environment .*

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MAKTABGACHA KATTA YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA RIVOJLANTIRUVCHI MARKAZLAR ASOSIDA EKALOGIK MADANIYATINI SHAKILLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya*: bugungi kunda maktabgacha ta'lim tizimiga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim tizimida olib borilayotgan ishlar va maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning ekologik madaniyatini shakllantirish haqida gap boradi.*

Kalit so'zlar*: tabiat, inson, birinchi qadam, jonsiz va yovvoyi tabiat, jamiyat, aqliy rivojlanish, axloqiy rivojlanish, estetik rivojlanish, jismoniy rivojlanish, o'simlik dunyosi, hayvonot dunyosi, mikroorganizmlar, atrof-muhit, geografik muhit, texnogen muhit.*

Tabiat - bitmas tuganmas xazina. Uning jonli va jonsiz tabiati, Turli-tuman o‘simliklar dunyosi, hayvonot olami yosh qalbning to‘g‘ri o‘sib, shakllanishida, tabiatda bo‘ladigan voqea- hodisalaming sir-asrorini o‘rganib voyaga yetishida katta manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Bola qiziquvchan bo‘ladi. U atrofdagi, MTT hovlisidagi rang - barang gullarni, sharqirab oqayotgan suvlarni, guldan-gulga qo‘nib uchayotgan kapalaklarni, betinim sayrayotgan qushlarni ko‘rib quvnaydi, yayraydi. Bola ongining o‘sishida, jonli va jonsiz tabiatga bo'lgan qiziqishini ortishida tevarak - atrofdagi tabiatning roli beqiyos kattadir kattadir. Bolalarni, tabiat bizga in’om etgan ana shu go‘zal manzaralari bilan tanishtirib borishimiz, tabiatning har bir giyohi, har bir hayvonotining insonlar uchun, tabiat uchun naqadar katta ahamiyatga ega ekanligini aytib, o‘rgatib borishimiz, ma’naviy

oziqlantirishimiz kerak. Bolalarni tabiat bilan tanishtirishdan maqsad yosh avlodni ona vatanimizni sevishga, uning o‘simliklari, hayvonot olamini asrash, saqlash, ko‘paytirish ruhida tarbiyalashdan iboratdir. Buning uchun bolalarni tabiat bilan tanishtirish ishlarini maklabgacha ta’lim yoshidan boshlamoq kerak. Ekologik ta‘lim va tarbiyaning tub ma‘nosi - tabiat va jamiyat o‘rtasidagi doimiy birlik va ularni bir-birlariga bug‘luvchi tabiiy hamda ijtimoiy qonunlarni o‘rganish, hayotga tatbiq qilishdan iboratdir.

Ekolgik ta‘lim va tarbiya - bu insonni tabiatga qadam qo‘ygan vaqtdan boshlab, butun hayoti davomida tabiatdan ongli ravishda foydalanishga, psixologik, axloq odob yuzasidan halqimizning tabiatga hurmat va e’tibor bilan qaraydigan urf odatlarini, udumlarini tarbiyalash, tabiiy boyliklarni ko‘paytirish, bog‘u-rog‘lar, gulzorlar tashkil qilishga undashdan, uning qalbida yaxshi xislatlar uyg‘ otishdan iboratdir. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ekologiya haqidagi tushunchalar va qonuniyatlar to‘g‘risida bilim byerish. Bunda mehnat muhofazasi, tabiatni asrash, noyob jonzotlar ro‘yxati, tabiat va atmosfyeradagi inqirozlar oldini olishga oid tushunchalar va qonuniyatlarga e’tibor beriladi. Demak, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar ekologik tarbiyasidan ko‘zlangan maqsadlardan biri - bir tomondan - muqaddas Ona zaminimizni ozoda qilib saqlash bo‘lsa, ikkinchi tomondan - musaffo osmonimizni aslidagidek saqlashdan iborat. Bu ona diyorimizni obod etishga qo'shiladigan katta hissa bo'lib, uning yordamida maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda obodonchilik va orastalik, pokizalik va tejamkorlik, xushxulqlik va xushmuomalalik kabi insoniy fazilatlar shakllanadi. Bular maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda quyidagi ekologik qonuniyatlar va tushunchalarni ongli ravishda anglashni kafolatlaydi:

• tabiat haqidagi tushuncha, tabiiy muhit, tabiiy o’illar va ular orasidagi bog‘lanish; • tabiat boyliklaridan tejab-tyergab foydalanish va ularni muhofaza qilish;

• atrof-muhitni ifloslanishdan saqlash;

• tabiatni kelajak avlodlar uchun qanday boisa, o‘shandayligicha qoldirishga intilish va shu kabilar.

Uzoq tarixga nazar tashlaydigan bo’sak, Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari. Jumladan, o‘zbeklar ham jahondagi eng qadimiy xalqlardan hisoblanadi va ular jahon ilm-faniga, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy taraqqiyotiga katta hissa qo‘shganligining guvohi bo’amiz. Ota-bobolarimizning bu boradagi qoldirgan boy ma’naviy myerosi milliy myerosimizni chuqur, har taraflama o‘rganishimizga va u haqda xolisona fikr bildirishga hamda 0‘zbekiston mustaqilligiga yerishuvida buyuk ma’naviy ozuqa bo’ldi yoki ota-boboiarimiz qoldirgan milliy qadriyatlarimizni tiklash va ularni targ‘ib qilishga keng imkoniyatlar yaratildi. «Respublikamiz mustaqillikka yerishgandan so‘ng, ekologik tarbiyada xalq pedagogikasidan foydalanishga katta e’tibor byerib kelinmoqda. Atrof-muhitni muhofaza etish, moddiy boyliklardan oqilona foydalanishga oid tarbiyani milliy qadriyatlar va an’analar, sharqona urf-odatlar orqali byerish ehtiyoji paydo bo’ldi. Tarbiyachining bolalarga ekologik ta’lim va tarbiya byerishda xalqimizning o‘ziga xos milliy tarbiyasidan o‘rinli foydalanishi yaxshi samara byeradi. Milliy tarbiyamizda to‘rt narsa - yyer, suv,

tuproq, havo muqaddas hisoblangan. Xalqimiz juda qadim zamonlardan suvga e'tiqod qo'yib, yozning eng jazirama kunlarida «Suv sayli» otkazgan. Ota-bobolarimiz «Suv - tabiat in'o'i, hayot manbayi», deb bejiz aytishmagan. Har to'chi suvni gavhardek qadrlab, bog'- rog'lar yaratishgan. Biz esa suvdan xo'jasizlarcha foydalanishimiz natijasida Orol muammosining tug'ilishiga sababchi bo'ldik. Sirdaryo va Amudaryoning belgilangan yyerga to'la yetib bormasligi natijasida bugun 0'rta Osiyo uchun ahamiyatli bo'gan Orolning butunlay yo'qolish xavfi paydo bo'ldi».Demak, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ekologik tarbiya byerishda milliy qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar, an'analar, marosimlar, nodir qo'lyozmalar va davlat arboblarining ushbu sohaga oid faoliyatlari mustahkam didaktik asos bo'lib, bular orqali ularni atrof-muhitni toza saqlashga, ozodalikka, pokizalikka va eng asosiysi sog'lo' turmush tarzi hamda muhitini tashkil eta olishga o'rgatiladi.

Jamiyatning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy jihatdan taraqqiyoti darajasi undagi xalq xo'jaligining turli jabhalariga ta'sir etadi. Bu borada o'ziga xos global va mintaqaviy ekologik muammolar ham yuzaga kelavyeradi. Bunda global muammolarga Orol fojiasi, Chyernobil halokati, Xirosima va Nagasaki shaharlardagi bomba portlashlar hamda shu kabilar misol bo'la olsa, zavod va fabrikalardan chiqadigan zararli chiqindilar yoki ma'lum hududdagi tuproq yerroziyasi, ba'zi kasalliklarning ko'payishi va shu kabilarni misol qilib olish mumkin. Shu sababli ekologik tarbiya yo'nalishlari ham turli xil bo'ldi. Quyida ularning ba'zilari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar keltiramiz:

1. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni yashab turgan joyidagi tabiatimiz boyliklari nitejab-tyergashga, uni muhofaza qilishga o'rgatish. 2. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni o'z o'quv muassasalarini va uning tevarak-atroflarini ko'kalamzorlashtirish va obodonlashtirish, mevali va manzarali daraxtlar ekishga o'rgatish.

3. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda xiyobonlarni, suv havzalarini ozoda saqlash ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish. 4. Ekologik dunyoqarashni yuksaltirish. 5. Ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish. 6. Ekologik savodxonlikni yuksaltirish. 7. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar ongida atrof-muhit va uning shaxs ma'naviy dunyosiga ta'siri haqidagi tasavvurlarni shakllantirish. 8. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar ongida tabiat va uning jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi o'rni haqidagi tasavvurlarni paydo qilish. 9. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ekologik tarbiya byerishda o'quv muassasaiari va oila o'rtasidagi umumiylik va xususiylik. 10. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar ongida atrof-muhit muhofazasida bolalarning vazifasi haqida tasavvur hosil qilish. 11. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar ongida tabiatni muhofaza qilishda otaona ibrat-namunasi haqidagi tasavvurlarni hosil qilish. 12. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni oiladagi, o'quv muassasasidagi o'simliklar va hayvonot dunyosini e'zozlashga o'rgatish, jonivor va qushlarni parvarish qilishdagi bilim va ko'nikmani yuksaltirish. 13. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ekologik tarbiya byerishda milliy an'ana va urf-odatlarni tiklashga e'tibor qaratish. 14. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ekologik tarbiya byerishda to'garaklardan foydalanish va ularda «Tabiat va inson», «Ekologiya va inson», «Orol madad so'raydi», «Tabiatni

e’zozlaylik», «Suvni muqaddas deb bilaylik» va shu kabi mavzularda davra suhbatlari uyushtirish.

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MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARNING TABIATDAGI EKALOGIK BOG‘LANISHLAR HAQIDAGI BILIMLARINI SHAKILLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Bugungi kunda maktabgacha ta’lim tizimiga katta e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi bolajonlarning ekalogik bog‘lanishlar haqidagi bilimlarini shakillantirish haqida so‘z boradi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *bolalar, tabiat, o‘simlik, hayvonlar, tasavvur, ekologik bog‘lanishlar, tamoyillar, prinsp, osmon, yer maydonchasi, Bioekologiya, jonli tabiat, jonsiz tabiat.*

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FIGURING OUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN ABOUT ECALOGIC CONNECTIONS IN NATURE

Abstract: *Today, a lot of attention is paid to the preschool education system. This article talks about the formation of preschool children's knowledge about ecological connections.*

Key words: *children, nature, plants, animals, imagination, ecological connections, principles, principle, sky, ground, Bioecology, living nature, inanimate nature.*

Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida bolalarni ekologik tarbiyalash atrof-muhitga, jonli va jonsiz tabiat obyektlariga malakali, ehtiyotkor munosabatda bo‘lishga yordam beradi. Tabiiy jarayonlarga e’tibor, atrof-muhit qonunlarini tushunish maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaning shaxsiyatini shakllantirishning asosi bo‘lib, uning atrofdagi dunyoga mas’uliyatli munosabatda bo‘lish muhimligini tushunadigan to‘laqonli fuqaro sifatida o‘sishiga imkon beradi. Vatanga muhabbat, tabiiy boyliklami asrab-avaylash uchun g‘amxo‘rlik zamonaviy jamiyatning fuqarolik mas’uliyatini shakllantirishning asosi bo‘lib, uning vazifasi sayyoramizning hayvonot dunyosi holatini normallashtirish va ekologik halokatning oldini olishdir. Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida ekologik ta’limning maqsad va vazifalari yosh bolalaming o‘ziga xos xususiyati ularning tashqi dunyo bilan organik o‘zaro ta’siridir. Bolalar tabiat bilan o‘zlarining umumiyligini his qiladilar, unga iste’molchi munosabatidan mahrum bo‘lib, tabiat hodisalarining mohiyatiga qiziqish bildiradilar. Ekologik ta’limning vazifalari quyidagilardan

iborat: o‘simlik va hayvonot dunyosiga ehtiyotkorona munosabatni shakllantirish; ona tabiatiga muhabbatni rivojlantirish; go‘zallikni tushunish, his qilish va empatiya qilish qobiliyati; tabiat hodisalarining mohiyatini tushunishni shakllantirish; ekologiya bo‘yicha asosiy bilimlarni olish. Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotida bionomik madaniyatni shakllantirish texnologiyasi nazariy bazani va amaliy mashg‘ulotlar majmuasini o‘z ichiga oladi. Bioekologiyaning tuzilishi uchta ma’lumot blokini o‘z ichiga oladi: individual organizmning hayotiy faoliyati; aholi bionomiyasi; tirik organizmlar jamoalarining bir-biri bilan va atrof-muhit bilan o‘zaro ta’siri. Maktabgacha ekologik ta’lim rejasi maktabgacha ta’limni rivojlantirish dasturiga muvofiq tuziladi. Tarbiyachi bolalarning yosh toifasini va ma’lum bir maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotining imkoniyatlarini hisobga olgan holda mavzular va tadbirlar jadvalini belgilaydi. Hujjatda belgilangan tadbirlar tarbiyachilar kengashida muhokama qilinadi, kerakli tuzatishlar kiritiladi, so‘ngra reja tasdiqlangandan so‘ng tarbiyachi yil davomida kerakli mashg‘ulotlarni o‘tkazadi. Ba’zi tadbirlar ochiq maqomga ega bo‘lib, ularda hamkasblar - pedagoglar va maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida ekologik ta’limni nazorat qiluvchi shaxslar ishtirok etadilar. Ta’lim va rivojlanish faoliyatini tahlil qilish majburiy boTib, ularning samaradorligi baholab beriladi. Navbatdagi tarbiyachilar kengashida tarbiyachi hisobot taqdim etadi, unda mavzuni ochish darajasi, bolalarning ishtiroki, Mashg‘ulotning tematik maqsadlarga muvofiqligi aks ettiriladi. Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkiloti ishini o‘rganish jarayonida mas’ul shaxslar bir necha boTimlarda baho beradilar: bolalarning ekologik madaniyatini rivojlantirish darajasi; sinfdagi ishlami tahlil qilish; alohida guruhlarni sinovdan o‘tkazish. Tarbiyachining kasbiy mahorati “Kasbiy mahorat xaritasi” ga muvofiq uning faoliyatini baholashdir. Sinovdan o‘tgan maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotidagi shartlarga muvofiqligi - tashrif buyuruvchi guruhlar, ish oqimini rejalashtirish darajasi va sifati - yillik rejaning dolzarbligini baholash. Ota-onalar bilan ishlash jadvali - otaonalarning so‘rovi, vizual ma’lumotlarni baholash. Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotida ekologik ta’lim bo‘yicha yillik vazifalar erta yoshda atrof-muhit bilan mas’uliyatli va ehtiyotkor munosabatni rivojlantirishning umumiy konsepsiyasini aks ettiradi. 0‘tmishning ajoyib xorijiy tarbiyachilari (J.A.Komenskiy, I.T.Pestolozsi, J.J.Russo, A.Disterverg) va Rossiya (L.N.Tolstoy, A.S.Makarenko, N.K.Krupskaya, V.A.Suxomlinskiy) bolaning o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantiruvchi tabiatini mukammal deb hisoblashgan. Tabiiy muhitda ular inson tabiatining namoyon bo‘lishi va shaxsiyatning shakllanishi uchun ideal sharoitlarni ko‘rdilar. Ta’limdagi ekologiya g'oyasi yangi narsa emas, u barcha ilg‘or gumanistik pedagogik ta'limotlar orqali qizil ip kabi o‘tadi. Ekologiya muammolarining o‘zi ibtidoiy emas, faqat atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish faoliyati sifatida, balki birinchi navbatda inson va tabiatning birligi sifatida ko‘rib chiqildi. Atrof-muhitni o‘rganayotganda, bolalar uni o‘ziga xos bog‘ liqliklari va bog‘liqliklari bo‘lgan yagona tabiiy jamoa sifatida bilish, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni hatto kundalik hayotda sezishi rnumkin bo‘lgan naqshlarni o‘matishga o‘rgatish vazifasiga duch kelmaydilar. Tabiat bilan muloqot qilishda maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaiami u bilan munosabatda bo‘lishga o‘rgatish muhimdir. Bir tomondan, bu yetarli darajada ishonchli, tabiiy muhitda

adekvat xatti-harakatlar, boshqa tomondan, o‘simliklar va hayvonlarga ehtiyotkorlik bilan munosabatda bo‘lish kerak. Agar siz amaliy usullarni mohirona birlashtirsangiz, bolalarning mustaqilligi va faolligidan foydalansangiz, bunga erishish rnumkin. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaiami ekologik tarbiyalashda tabiiy muhit katta ahamiyatga ega. 0 ‘rmon bog'lari, bog‘lar, maydonlar yaqinida joylashgan maxsus maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlari mavjud. Ammo ulaming aksariyati bolaning tabiat bilan muloqotini cheklaydi. Bu yerda faqat tabiat burchaklarida va MTT hududlarida mehnatni tashkil etish rnumkin. Agar tarbiyachining o‘zi tabiatni sevsa va bilsa, bu rnumkin, deb ishoniladi, demak uning harakatlari asrash va ko‘paytirishga qaratilgan. Asta-sekin, maktabgacha yoshdan boshlab, tabiat va inson haqidagi yagona to‘g‘ri g‘oyalar bolada teng huquqli sheriklar sifatida shakllanadi, qachonki inson tabiatni himoya qilib, unga xayr-ehson qilmasa, balki o‘z hayotini saqlab qoladi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaning predmetli muhiti tabiatning turli obyektlarini o‘z ichiga oladi, shuning uchun uning o‘simliklar, hayvonlar, jonsiz tabiat hodisalari bilan tanishishi muqarrar - bu atrofdagi dunyoni o‘rganish va ijtimoiy tajribaga ega bo‘lishning tabiiy jarayoni. Kattalarning maqsadli rahbarligida sodir boiadigan bu jarayon boshqa ilmiy asosga ega bo‘lishi rnumkin. Hozirgi vaqtda tabiatshunoslikka qarama-qarshilikning o‘zgarishi kuzatilmoqda: hozirgi kunga qadar odamlaming dunyoqarashida hukmronlik qilgan biologik asoslar o‘rnini yangi - tabiiy dunyoga, odamlar tomonidan yaratilgan obyektlar dunyosiga va insonning o‘ziga nisbatan ekologik qarashlari egallaydi. Ekologik dunyoqarash inson hayotining barcha sohalarida asosga aylanadi; u asosan davlat siyosatini, ishlab chiqarishni, tibbiyotni, madaniyatni rivojlantirishni belgilay boshlaydi. Ekologik dunyoqarash ta’lim mahsulidir; uning shakllanishi inson hayoti va ta’limotining ko‘p yillari davomida asta - sekin sodir bo‘ladi. Ushbu jarayonning boshlanishi maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalik davriga to‘g‘ri keladi, bu davrda dunyoqarashning birinchi asoslari va sub’ekt-tabiiy muhit bilan amaliy o‘zaro munosabat shakllanadi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni ekologik tarbiyalash - bu bolalarni tabiat bilan tanishtirish, bu ekologik yondashuvga asoslangan bo'lib, unda pedagogik jarayon ekologiyaning fundamental g'oyalari va tushunchalariga asoslanadi. MTT tarbiyachisining yovvoyi tabiat bilan aloqasi zamirida kattaning kichikga munosabati yotadi (bolaning erkalash, o‘simlik va hayvonlarga g‘amxo‘rlik qilish ehtiyoji namoyon bo‘ladi). Bolaning o‘simlik va hayvonot dunyosi bilan o‘zaro ta’siri jarayoni qarama-qarshidir. Unga nisbatan hissiy munosabat ham axloqiy, ham axloqsiz xatti-harakatlarda namoyon bo‘lishi mumkin. Bu maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaning tabiat obyektlari bilan o‘zaro ta’sir qilish qoidalarini bilmasligi bilan bog‘liq. Shuning uchun maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda tabiat haqidagi tasawurni va unga munosabat shakllarini shakllantirish muhimdir. Bolaning o‘simliklar va hayvonlar bilan munosabatda bo‘lganida, axloqiy tanlov tabiiy obyektlarning holati bolaning o‘ziga xos amaliy harakati bilan belgilanadi va faqat u tomonidan o‘zgartirilishi mumkinligi bilan osonlashadi. Yovvoyi tabiat bilan noto‘g‘ri munosabatda bo‘lish oqibatlari ko‘pincha kechiktiriladi, shuning uchun maktabgacha yoshdagi bola o'z harakatlarining mumkin bo‘lgan oqibatlarini oldindan bilish qobiliyatini

rivojlantirishi kerak. Buning uchun maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda o‘simlik va hayvonot dunyosi haqidagi tasawurlarni shakllantirish, labiatni sevishga, asrashga o‘rgatish zarur. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni tabiatga insonparvar munosabatda bo‘lishni o‘rgatishning eng muhim sharti ularning o‘zlarini yovvoyi tabiatning bir qismi sifatida bilishdir. Bu borada Vigotskiy, “Aql va ta’sir” qotishmasi deya munosabat bildiradi. Tadqiqotchilar qiziqarli tajribalar o‘tkazdilar, natijada imkoniyatlar aniqlandi: maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda odamlar, hayvonlar, o‘simliklarning hayotiy ko‘rinishlari (oziqlanish, o‘sish, rivojlanish) haqida bilimlami shakllantirish; bolaning yovvoyi tabiat vakillari bilan o‘xshashligini bilish; empatiya, hamdardlikni yordamga aylantirish. 0 ‘z tanasi haqidagi elementar bilimlarni atrofdagi dunyo haqidagi g‘oyalar tizimiga kiritish, boialarga barcha tirik mavjudotlar uchun umumiy xususiyatlar va fazilatlami tushunishga olib borish insonda biologik va ijtimoiy o‘zaro bog‘liqlikni o‘rnatishda alohida ahamiyatga ega.. Sensatsiyalar rivojlanishining past darajasi bilan ular “tirik” va “jonsiz tabiat” tushunchalarini farqlay olmaydilar, ular o‘simliklar va hayvonlami “yomon” (zararli) va “yaxshi” (foydali) ga bo‘lishadi; agar kerak bo‘lsa, ularga yordam berishni istamaydilar, ko‘pincha noma’lum yoki zararli, ularning fikricha, hayvonlarga nisbatan salbiy harakatlar qiladilar. Rivojlanishning o‘rtacha (befarq) darajasida bolalar bu tushunchalarni ajratib turadilar, lekin tabiatga befarq yoki bu munosabat utilitar bo‘lib, faqat bolaning o‘zi uchun foydali bo’lishiga mos keladi. Shu bilan birga, maktabgacha tarbiyachi salbiy harakatlar qilmaydi, lekin o‘simlik yoki hayvonga e’tibor bermaydi. Empatiya rivojlanishining yuqori (ijobiy) darajasi bilan bolalar “yovvoyi tabiat”, “jonsiz tabiat” tushunchalarini aniq ajratib turadilar, inson va tabiatning birligi haqida fikr bildiradilar. Ularning tabiiy obyektlarga qiziqishi barqaror. Ular hamdardlik bildiradilar, har qanday o‘simlikka, hayvonga yordam berishni xohlashadi. To‘g‘ri, bunday bolalar kam, lekin ularning kichik soni ham muayyan sharoitlarda katta maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda yovvoyi tabiatga barqaror, ongli, hamdardlik va g‘amxo‘rlik bilan munosabatda bo‘lishlari mumkinligini ko‘rsatadi. Pedagog insonning tabiat bilan hissiy idrok orqali vujudga keladigan birlamchi emotsional aloqalarini hisobga olib, sezgi a’zolarini maksimal darajada jalb qilgan holda turli xil kuzatishlami tashkil qiladi. Shu bilan birga, quyidagi vazifalar hal etiladi: maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga har bir hayvon tirik ekanligi (u harakat qiladi, nafas oladi, ovqatlanadi, o‘sadi, nasi beradi); odamga “o‘xshashlik” darajasi belgilanadi (ko‘zlar, quloqlar, og‘izlar, yuraklar, o‘pkalar mavjud); tirik mavjudot bilan muloqotdan xursandchilik hissi paydo bo‘ladi.

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GO‘DAKLAR O‘LIMINI SOTSIOLOGIK SO‘ROVNOMA ASOSIDA GEODEMOGRAFIK TADQIQ ETISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada go’daklar o’limi va dinamikasi, uning hududiy tafovutlari sotsiologik so’rovnoma asosida tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, go’daklar o’limiga ta’sir qiluvchi geografik omillar hususida aholining fikri o’rganilgan hamda xulosalar ishlab chiqilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *go’daklar o’limi, sotsiologik so’rovnoma, reproduktiv yosh, geodemografik omil, ekologik omil, nikoh-oila munosabatlari, aholining yosh-jins tarkibi, tibbiyot geografiyasi*

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GEODEMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF INFANT MORTALITY BASED ON SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Annotation: *In this article, infant mortality and dynamics, its regional differences are analyzed on the basis of a sociological survey. In addition, the population's opinion on the geographical factors affecting infant mortality was studied and conclusions were drawn up.*

Keywords: *Infant mortality, sociological survey, reproductive age, geodemographic factor, environmental factor, marriage-family relations, age-sex composition of the population, medical geography*

Demografik jarayonlarni o‘rganishda ijtimoiy so‘rov usulini qo‘llash tadqiqot ishining mukammalligini ta’minlaydi. Mamlakatda demografik ko‘rsatkichlarni sotsiologik so‘rovnomalar orqali muammoni atroflicha o‘rganishga va yechishga ko‘mak beradi.

Andijon viloyatida barcha sohalardagi kabi go'daklar o'limini o'rganish bilan bog'liq muammolarning yuzaga kelishi tabiiy. Hududlarda aholining har tomonlama barkamol bo'lib shakllanishi aynan shu muammolar yechimiga bog'liq. Onalik va bolalikni muhofaza qilish, go'daklar o'limi va unga ta'sir etuvchi geografik omillarni atroflicha o'rganishda sotsiologik so'rovnoma usulining ahamiyati katta.

Sotsiologik so'rovnoma muallif tomonidan Andijon viloyatining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish darajasi, demografik ko'rsatkichlari va geografik joylashgan o'rniga tafovutga ega hududlari, turli joyda va turli kasbdagi kishilari (300 ta) tanlab olindi. So'rovnomada Andijon viloyati shahar va tumanlarida yashovchi turli kasb, yosh va ijtimoiy guruhga mansub kishilar ishtirok etdi.

Sotsiologik so'rovnomaga 15 ta savol kiritildi. Tadqiqot mavzusi doirasida bevosita taalluqli bo'lgan 10 ta savol o'rganilib tahlil etildi. So'rovnomada 20 yoshdan 50 yoshgacha bo'lgan aholi ishtirok etdi. Ishtirokchilarning 4 foizi 20 yoshgacha bo'lgan aholi, 36 foizi 21-30 yosh va 60 foizi 31-50 yoshdagilar tashkil etgan. Shuningdek, respondentlarning 85 foizini ayollar va 15 foizini erkaklar, 42 foizini oliy ma'lumotli va 58 foizini o'rta va o'rta maxsus ma'lumotga ega bo'lganlar tashkil etgan.

Olib borilgan tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi go'daklar o'limi hamda unga ta'sir etuvchi omilarni aniqlash bo'lganligi sababli keyingi savollar bevosita shu xususda.

Bir yoshgacha vafot etgan bolalar oilada asosan nechanchi farzand deb xisoblaysiz? Degan savolga respondentlarning 89 foizi birinchi farzand, qolgan 11 foizi 2-3-4 farzandlar deb fikr bildirgan. Respondentlarning fikri bo'yicha go'daklar o'limi asosan yosh onalarda, yoki onalarning birinchi farzandlari deb bilishmoqda. Bu borada, yosh onalarni turmushga tayyorlash borasidagi ishlarni samaradorligini yanada oshirish maqsadga muvofiq xisoblanadi.

So'rovnomada respondentlarga ***"Go'daklar o'limi kuzatilgan oilalarda onaning yoshi necha yosh bo'lgan?"*** degan savol bilan murojaat qilindi. So'rovnoma ishtirokchilarining 31 foizi onalarning yoshi 18 yoshgacha bo'lgan degan javobni bergan bo'lsa, 30 foizi onalarning yoshi 20-24 deb xisoblashgan. 15 foizi onalarning yoshini 25-29 yosh deb bilsalar, qolgan qismi 30 yoshdan oshgan onalar deb javob bergan. Respondentlarning fikriga ko'ra go'daklar o'limining asosiy qismi 24 yoshgacha bo'lgan onalarning farzandlari deb xisoblashmoqda.

Go'daklar o'limi qanday oilada, ya'ni oilada nechta farzand ekanligini bilish maqsadida "***Oilalarda o'rtacha farzandlar soni nechtani tashkil etadi?***" degan savol berildi. So'rovnomaning ushbu savoliga respondentlarning 8 foizi 1-2 ta farzand, 65 foizi 2-3 ta farzand deb javob berishgan. Qolgan 10 foizi 4-5 ta degan javob bergan bo'lsa, 17 foizi 5 ta va unda ko'p farzandlari bor oila deb xisoblashgan. Sotsiologik so'rovnoma ishtirokchilari go'daklar o'limi kuzatilgan onalarning o'rtacha farzandlari sonini 2-3 ta, ya'ni, reproduktiv yoshdagi bir ayolga to'gri keluvchi o'rtacha farzandlar soniga teng deb baholashmoqda.

Bir yoshgacha bo'lgan go'daklar o'limi asosan qaysi davrda bo'lganligini aniqlash maqsadida respondentlarga ***"Bir yoshgacha bolalar o'limi asosan qaysi davrga tog'ri keladi?"*** degan savol berildi. Ushbu savolga respondentlarning 45

foizi perinatal davr, ya’ni homilaning 28 haftasidan chaqaloq tug’ilishining dastlabki 7 kunigacha bo’lgan davr deb fikr bildirgan bo’lda, 34 foizi neonatal davr, ya’ni 7 sutkadan 28 sutkagacha bo’lgan davr deb javob berishgan. Qolgan 21 foiz ishtirokchilar postneonatal davr, ya’ni 28 sutkadan 1 yoshgacha bo’lgan davr deb bilishmoqda. Bundan ko’rinadiki, respondentlarning fikriga ko’ra go’daklar o’limining asosiy qismi (80 foizi) tug’ilishning dastlabki bir oyida kuzatilishi aniqlandi.

Go’daklar o’limiga ta’sir etuvchi bir qator omillar bo’lib, ular hususida yuqoridagi paragrafda atroflicha yoritib o’tildi. Shuningdek, sotsiologik so’rovnoma ishtirokchilaridan omillarni aniqlash maqsadida “***Bir yoshgacha bolalar o’limida geoekologik omillarning ta’sirini qanday baholaysiz?***” degan savol bilan murojaat qilindi. Respondentlarning 20 foizi “Atmosfera havosining ifloslanishi natijasida nafas olish a’zolarining kasallanishi” deb javob bergan bo’lsa, 28 foizi “Atmosfera ifloslanishi natijasida chaqaloq immunitetining kuchsizlanishi va turli kasalliklarga chalinishi” deb baholagan. Shuningdek, 17 foiz respondentlar og’ir ekologik vaziyatning onalar va bolalar sog’ligiga salbiy ta’siri deb baholagan bo’lsa, 14 foiz ishtirokchilar yuqoridagi omillarni go’daklar o’limiga ta’siri yo’q deb javob berganlar. Shuningdek, qolgan 21 foiz qatnashchilar boshqa sabablarni ham keltirib o’tishgan. Jumladan, sizfatsiz oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini iste’mol qilish natijasida, oiladagi nosog’lom muhit, tibbiy xizmat ko’rsatishning yaxshi yo’lga qo’yilmaganligi va hk.

Mazkur savolga sanoat yahshi rivojlangan, urboekologik vaziyati noqulay bo’lgan Andijon shahar, Asaka, Xo’jaobod tumanlari respondentlarining 80 foizi atmosfera ifloslanishi natijasida nafas olish a’zolarini kasallanishi va chaqaloq immunitetiga salbiy ta’sir etishi degan javobni berishgan. Bundan ko’rinadiki, go’daklar o’limida atmosfera ifloslanishining salbiy ta’sirini oldini olish maqsadida ko’kalamzorlashtirish ishlarini yanada jadallashtirish, chiqindisiz, atmosferaga zararsiz sanoat ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalarini joriy etish bugungi kunning dolzarb vazifalaridan hisoblanadi.

Bir yoshgacha bo’lgan bolalar o’limida oilaning ijtimoiy muhiti, iqtisodiy holatining ham ta’siri kuzatiladi. Iqtisodiy omillarni go’daklar o’limiga ta’sirini aniqlash maqsadida respondentlarga “Go’daklar o’limida **iqtisodiy** omillarni ta’siri haqida qanday fikrdasiz?” degan savol berildi. Mazkur savolga ishtirokchilarning 41 foizi “Go’daklar o’limida oilaning iqtisodiy holati, oila daromadlarini ta’siri mavjud” deb bilishgan bo’lsa, 31 foizi “Onalarning og’ir (qishloq xo’jaligi) mehnatda band ekanligi” bir yoshgacha bolalar o’limida ta’siri bor deb xisoblashadi. Shuningdek, qolgan respondentlar har ikkalasini ta’siri bor, ta’siri yoq yoki boshqa sabablarni ham keltirib o’tishgan.

Ushbu savolga qishloq tumanlari aholisining 40 foizi va shahar aholisining 25 foizi “Onalarning og’ir (qishloq xo’jaligi) mehnatda band ekanligi” go’daklar o’limiga ta’siri mavjud deb bilishgan. Qishloq xo’jaligida zamonaviy texnika va texnologiyalarning kirib kelishi ayollarning qishloq xo’jaligidagi mehnatini yengillashishiga hamda mazkur tarmoqdagi o’rnini tubdan o’zgarishida muhim

omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Fikrimizcha, vaqt o'tishi bilan mazkur muammo o'z yechimini topadi deb xisoblaymiz.

Rasmiy statistik ma'lumotlar tahliliga ko'ra, bir yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalar o'limida turli kasalliklar keltirilgan. Oilaning ijtimoiy muhiti, er xotin o'rtasidagi munosabatlar rasmiy statistikaga kiritilmaydi. Shu maqsadda so'rovnomaga "Tug'ilgan farzandlarni bir yoshgacha vafot etishining asosiy **ijtimoiy** sabablari nima deb o'ylaysiz?" degan savol kiritildi. Ushbu savolga respondentlarning 20 foizi "erta turmush qurish, yoki onalarning yosh ekanligi", 21 foizi "onaning sog'lig'idagi muammolar sababli", 28 oiladagi ijtimoiy munosabatlar deb bilishgan. Qolgan qismi genetik kasalliklar, onaning sog'lig'idagi muammolar tufayli va boshqa javoblarni berishgan.

Oiladagi ijtimoiy munosabatlarda asosan oiladagi er-xotin munosabatlari, qaynona-kelin munosabatlari, shuningdek oilada erning uzoq vaqt mehnat migratsiyasida bo'lishi kabi sabablar keltirilgan.

Go'daklar o'limida geoekologik, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy omillardan tashqari boshqa omillar ham ta'siri bor. So'rovnoma ishtirikchilariga "Chaqaloqlar o'limida yana qanday **boshqa** omillarni ta'siri mavjud?" degan navbatdagi savol berildi. Ushbu savol ko'pchilikda o'zgacha ta'asurot uyg'otdi. Respondentlarning 20 foizi "Turli yuqumli kasalliklarni tarqalishi (Covid-19)", 33 foizi "sifatsiz oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini istemol qilish", 11 foizi "Baxtsiz xodisalar, zaharlanish va jaroxatlanish" va 11 foizi "Tug'ma kasalliklar" deb javob berishgan. Qolgan ishtirokchilar boshqa fikrlarini aytib o'tishgan.

Bugungi kunda bir yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalar o'limining asosiy sababi sifatida "Perinatal davrda yuzaga kelgan turli xolatlar" keltirilmoqda. Bunda onalik va bolalikni muhofaza qilish, ularga tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatishni yanada yuqori darajaga olib chiqish masalasi muhim o'rin tutadi. Yuqoridagi fikrlardan kelib chiqib, respondentlarga "Go'daklar o'limida tibbiy xizmat va savodhonlikni ahamiyatini qanday baholaysiz?" degan savol bilan murojaat qilindi. So'rovnoma ishtirokchilarining 20 foizi "Onalarning tibbiy savodxonligi yetarli darajada emas" deb javob bergan bo'lsa, 35 foizi "Ona va bola salomatligi uchun tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish yetarli darajada emas" va yana 25 foizi "Ona va bola salomatligi uchun tibbiy xizmat yaxshi yo'lga qo'yilgan, lekin boshqa omillarning ta'siri kuchli" degan fikrni bildirishgan. Shu o'rinda shahar aholisining 30 foizi va qishloq tumanlari aholisining 55 foizi tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish darajasidan qoniqish xosil qilmaganligini bildirishgan. Shuningdek, shahar aholisining 30 foizi va qishloq aholisining 45 foizi onalarning tibbiy savodxonligi yetarli darajada emas deb baholagan. Andijon viloyatida ona va bola salomatligi uchun tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatishni yanada rivojlantirish, onalarning tibbiy savodxonlik darajasini yanada oshirish kabi masalalar bugungi kundagi dolzarb vazifalardan hisoblanadi.

Mustaqillik yillarida mamlakatda amalga oshirilgan islohatlar natijasida umumiy o'lim, onalar va bolalar o'limi darajasi kamayib bordi. Shuningdek, iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy rivojlanish darajasi demografik jarayonlarga, aholi o'limi, hususan go'daklar o'limini baholash, unga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni aniqlash va uni kamaytirish borasida doimiy ishlarni amalga oshirish zaruratini yuzaga

keltirmoqda. Shu sababdan, so’rovnomaning so’nggi savoli sifatida respondentlarga “Bir yoshgacha bo’lgan bolalar o’limini oldini olish va kamaytirish uchun qanday chora tadbirlarni amalga oshirish lozim deb oy’laysiz?” degan savol berildi. Ushbu savolga ishtirokchilarning 40 foizi “Tibbiy xizmat ko’rsatishni yanada yuqori darajaga k’tarish” lozim deb fikr bildirgan bo’lsa, 25 foizi “Onalarni tibbiy savodxonligini oshirib borish” zarur deb xisoblashgan. Shuningdek, 15 foiz respondent “Hududlarni ko’kalamzorlashtirish orqali atmosfera havosini yahshilash” zarur degan bo’lsa, qolgan 20 foizi sifatli boshqa javoblar berishgan. Jumladan, oziq-ovqat ratsionida, ayniqsa bolalarda tabiiy mahsulotlarni ko’paytirish lozim degan javobni ham berishgan.

Ushbu sotsiologik so‘rovnoma natijasi sifatida quyidagilar e’tirof qilindi:

- Yosh onalarni oilaga, farzand tarbiyasiga tayyorlashda ta’lim muassasalarida yoshlarni savodxonlik darajasini oshirib borish;
- homiladorlik davrida tibbiy hizmat ko‘rsatishni yanada takomillashtirish;
- erta turmushga chiqishni oldini olish borasida mahalla faollari, jumladan MFY yoshlar yetakchilari va xotin-qizlar faollari faoliyatini yanada yuqori darajaga olib chiqish;
- shahar joylarda atmosfera ifloslanishini oldini olish, shovqin-suronni kamaytirishda amalga oshirilayotgan “Yashil makon” umummilliy loyihasini yanada faollikni oshirish.

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APPLICATION OF COMMUNICATIVE METHODS IN IMPROVING VOCABULARY IN ESP CLASSES

ANNOTATION:*Although a lot of support has been given to communicative approaches in language education in general, not as much seems to have been stated about how well they work in English for Specific Purposes (ESP) courses. This paper examines the research on the application of communicative techniques, paying particular attention to studies. Moreover, the article also discusses and illustrates potential issues that educators may run into when utilizing communicative ESP techniques and offering solutions in Uzbek culture. Also, it examines task-based learning (TBL), problem-based learning (PBL), and project work as three of these methods in the process. In summary, communicative approaches can be very effective in ESP courses as long as they adhere to a broad definition of learner autonomy.*

Keywords: *communicative method, student-centered, learner-centered, ESP, TBL, PBL.*

INTRODUCTION

Advancements in technology and communication necessitate current problem-solving methods. It is crucial to use modern teaching methods in school, especially for foreign language training. This is called the communicative approach. The communicative approach to teaching foreign languages is preferred due to the prevalence of modern communication tools.
Language evolves to reflect global development patterns, extend its vocabulary, and incorporate new neologisms.

Learning a language, especially a foreign one, should align with present trends and meet society's expectations for effective communication and timely information transmission.
Previously, the "grammar-translation approach" was employed to teach foreign languages, with a focus on understanding written text rather than spoken communication. For example, Latin was taught at educational institutions for a long time before taking the lead in teaching English, German, and French until the end

of the 16th century. Professor J.J. Jalolov, who established foreign language teaching methodology as a science in Uzbekistan, defines “competence” as a level of linguistic professionalism (J.J. Jalolov, G.T. Makhkamova, Sh.S. Ashurov, 2015, p.289). A communicative approach to Foreign Language teaching arose and became popular in the UK in the 60-70s of the 20th century, when the English language began to acquire the status of an international language. A communicative approach is aimed at the formation and development of communicative competence (Jack C. Richards, 2006, p.47.).

The communicative method of foreign or second language instruction, commonly known as Communicative Language instruction (CLT) (Richards & Rodgers, 1992, pp. 65-66), has been around for almost four decades and has many enthusiastic supporters (e.g. Nunan, 1999, p. 9). According to Canale and Swain (1980), the purpose of language education is to improve learners' conversational skills. Underhill (2004) identifies learner-centeredness as one of the ten key trends in English Language Teaching (ELT) today, along with learner needs. Learner-centeredness encompasses learner styles, self-direction, and self-evaluation.

Tudor (1997) and other ESP specialists have questioned the traditional approach of relying solely on course design experts to gather objective information on learners. They argue that learners' subjective perspectives should be considered in curriculum and material design. Hutchinson and Waters (1987) advocate for a more “learning-centred” approach to ESP, emphasizing the importance of learner participation in second language acquisition.

Giving students the chance to communicate in English to become autonomous is one method to concentrate on their participation as learners. There have been several approaches put forth that say they can accomplish this. The aforementioned strategies comprise problem-based learning (PBL) (Wee, 2004) and task-based learning (TBL) (Willis, 1996) in addition to the utilization of project work (Fried-Booth, 1986; Sheppard & Stoller, 1995). Recognizing and considering the cultural opposition to learner-centeredness and the push for learner autonomy. This study examines the possibility of using these approaches in ESP curricula through a literature review, with a focus on project work in English for media material.

METHODOLOGY

It should be mentioned that teaching English for particular reasons entails collaborating with professionals from various backgrounds. For instance, teaching English for corporate communication, medical professionals, lawyers, psychologists, etc. Though there are many ways to approach teaching English, the fundamental idea is that teachers should not force their students to pursue a career path they have not selected. Instead, they should use resources developed by experts in the field—such as psychology—to teach students English at the level required by the European Language Proficiency Standards (CEFR) (J.J. Jalolov, G.T. Makhkamova, Sh.S. Ashurov, 2015, p.289).

Different perspectives on learner-centeredness and learner autonomy Canale and Swain (1980) define communicative competence as encompassing

sociolinguistic, discourse, and strategic competencies, in addition to linguistic competence. Teachers and students still favour traditional language-focused, teacher-centered activities. The communicative approach to language learning, including learner-centeredness and autonomy, is a popular trend in ELT literature and classrooms worldwide. However, there is no consensus among stakeholders that it is universally beneficial. Some argue that it contradicts certain cultures.

Research indicates that ESP teaching methods are always evolving, as seen by the efforts of scientists worldwide. Scientists and methodologists are constantly looking for more effective ways to teach English to students from diverse specialities. Researchers and specialists are interested in the challenge of teaching foreign languages in non-linguistic universities (T.N. Khomutiva, p. 97). Linguadidactic ESP can be tailored to different fields and should align with their methodology (Tony Dudley-Evans, Jo. Maggie St John, 2011, p.311).

TBL, PBL, and projects

Syllabi such as task-based, problem-based, and project-based encourage learners to use the target language instead of presenting discrete language points from a teacher-centered perspective. They differ in terms of the issues learners face and the size and duration of exercises. A technique for organizing your classes and arranging their activities is called task-based learning (TBL).

Often referred to as "task-based language teaching," TBL entails having pupils address a real-world problem involving language use rather than just answering basic vocabulary or grammatical questions. Engaging pupils and encouraging them to use English is a great goal of task-based learning. In addition, the collaborative aspect fosters confidence in the language and social contexts. Additionally, studies have demonstrated that it corresponds with language acquisition.

Instead of providing students with things to learn, TBL aims to provide them with meaningful projects to complete (Foster, 1999). There might or might not be a "problem" for students to solve in these assignments. Willis (1996) presents six task kinds in her TBL book (pp. 149–154): listing, ordering and sorting, comparing, problem-solving, sharing personal experiences, and creative projects. She adds that "problem-solving may include listing, comparing, and ranking"—that is, there might be a problem-solving component to tasks with other foci—even if she states that these task categories are not all-inclusive. In other words, these kinds of assignments are frequently viewed as "pedagogical" rather than "real-world" because the teacher has the answers to the difficulties in certain situations (Nunan, 1999, p. 242).

Problem-based learning (PBL) is a teaching style that uses complicated real-world issues to increase student understanding of concepts and principles rather than directly presenting facts and concepts. In addition to course content, PBL can help students improve their critical thinking, problem-solving, and communication skills. It can also provide chances for collaborative projects, discovering and analysing research resources, and lifelong learning. PBL can be used in any learning

environment. In its strictest form, PBL is employed as the primary mode of instruction during the semester. However, broader definitions and applications range from incorporating PBL into lab and design classes to using it to initiate a single discussion.

According to Barrows (2000), who works in medical education rather than language education, PBL promotes discovery-based learning that develops problem-solving abilities and prepares learners for the workplace. Three closely related teaching strategies can be used to distribute a PBL problem: role-plays, simulations, and case studies. Students receive case studies as written assignments. Using character descriptions, students improvise scenes in role-plays. Computer programs are now frequently used in simulations. Any technique can be applied, but the real-world problem is always at the centre of the approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Communicative Language training emphasizes using language as a tool for communication, rather than simply teaching grammatical rules and word usage. This strategy, which focuses on the primary role of students as well as the practicability of language, allows students to practice language more effectively and promotes communicative competence in a variety of tasks. Additionally, this approach has clear advantages, like highlighting students' initiative, motivation, and application of what they have learned to practice, promoting the development of their language skills and competencies, and encouraging thinking in English rather than Uzbek.

CLT is a relatively recent approach to teaching and learning foreign languages, and it draws from a wide range of modern linguistic theories. It calls for greater dedication, proficiency, and flexibility from the instructor in terms of planning and professional expertise in gathering information about when and how to act effectively. Furthermore, the teacher does not have the textbook's security, whereas with more traditional ways, the teacher has plenty of time to follow the textbook's recommendations. As a result, the teacher should choose, modify, and create the resources they use. Additionally, at least initially, it might create some challenges for students who are taught using different methods. Lastly, assessing students' achievement is more difficult.

These days, it is generally acknowledged that expanding students' vocabulary is essential to becoming proficient in the language because it fosters the development of key macro skills including receptive and productive abilities. Since vocabulary is the primary measure of communicative skill, it should be considered the foundation of language learning. Many teachers assume that traditional vocabulary training involves having students look up words in dictionaries, write down meanings, and use terms in sentences. Word lists, vocabulary books, teacher explanations, discussions, memorization, and tests are commonly used to help pupils acquire new terms. Diverse instructional methodologies, approaches, vocabulary-building exercises, and abilities demonstrated efficacy in expanding students' vocabulary in contrast to conventional teaching methods. Therefore, teaching vocabulary should not just focus on teaching particular terms but also on

providing students with the modern tools and tactics they need to expand their vocabulary.

CONCLUSION

With specific reference to TBL, PBL, and project work, this article examined the applicability of concepts that are frequently promoted in general ELT for improving students' communicative proficiency in ESP and vocabulary teaching. In doing so, it has concentrated on the literature that details the application of these methods in Uzbek ESP courses. The study found that most students saw Communicative Language Teaching as beneficial for improving English vocabulary. Students found it easier to create CLT activities based on common topics and work in groups with support from one another. Participants regarded "opinion-sharing information" to be the most engaging CLT activity, as it allowed them to share their thoughts without fear of being wrong.

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XALQARO VALYUTALAR, JAHON IQTISODIYOTIDAGI AHAMIYATI VA ULARNING KELAJAKDAGI O'ZGARISHI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu ilmiy maqolada xalqaro valyutalar va ularning jahon iqtisodiyotidagi ahamiyati o'rganiladi. Xalqaro valyutalar iqtisodiy o'sish, savdo va moliyaviy barqarorlikda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Maqola, xalqaro valyutalarning jahon bozorlaridagi o'rnini, ularning iqtisodiy rivojlanishga ta'sirini va global moliya tizimining barqarorligini saqlashdagi roli haqida ma'lumotlar taqdim etadi. Shuningdek, valyuta kurslarining o'zgarishlari, xalqaro valyutalar bozorining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va global moliya tizimining boshqarilishi masalalari ham muhokama qilinadi. Tadqiqotda aniq iqtisodiy-statistik ko'rsatkichlar va tahlillar keltirilgan bo'lib, ular xalqaro valyutalarning global iqtisodiyotga ta'sirini o'rganishda muhim manba hisoblanadi.*

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INTERNATIONAL CURRENCIES, THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD ECONOMY AND THEIR FUTURE CHANGES

Abstract. *This scientific article examines international currencies and their importance in the world economy. International currencies play an important role in economic growth, trade and financial stability. The article provides information about the place of international currencies in world markets, their impact on economic development and their role in maintaining the stability of the global financial system. Changes in exchange rates, specific features of the international currency market and management of the global financial system will also be discussed. The study presents specific economic and statistical indicators and analyses, which are an important source for studying the impact of international currencies on the global economy.*

Xalqaro valyutalar va global savdo

Xalqaro valyutalar jahon iqtisodiyotining asosiy komponentlaridan biri sifatida xalqaro savdoning rivojlanishiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Masalan, AQSh dollarining dunyo iqtisodiyotidagi ahamiyati juda katta. 2023-yil holatiga ko'ra, AQSh dollarining umumiy xalqaro zaxira valyutasi sifatidagi ulushi 59% atrofida bo'lgan. Yevro esa 20%

ni tashkil etadi. Boshqa valyutalar, masalan, yapon iyenasi yoki britaniya funt sterlingi esa, ancha kamroq qismini tashkil etadi.Valyuta kurslarining o‘zgarishi, ayniqsa eksport va importda katta rol o‘ynaydi. Kurslar o‘zgarishi global bozorlar, ayniqsa, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotiga sezilarli ta'sir ko‘rsatadi. 2020-yilgi pandemiya davrida, misol uchun, valyuta kurslarining keskin o‘zgarishi, ko‘plab davlatlarning iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta’minlashda muammolarni keltirib chiqardi. Valyuta kurslarining o‘zgarishidan kelib chiqadigan inflyatsiya bosimi, rivojlanayotgan iqtisodiyotlar uchun qo‘shimcha xavf tug‘diradi.

Xalqaro valyutalarning iqtisodiy barqarorlikka ta’siri

Xalqaro valyutalar nafaqat savdo va investitsiya faoliyatiga, balki davlatlarning iqtisodiy barqarorligini saqlashga ham katta ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Kurslar barqaror bo‘lgan davlatlar, masalan, AQSh, Yevropa Ittifoqi va Yaponiya, xalqaro savdoda o‘z o‘rnini saqlab qolmoqda va o‘z iqtisodiy o‘sishini davom ettirmoqda. Shu bilan birga, valyuta kurslarining kuchayishi yoki zaiflashishi, o‘zaro aloqalar va iqtisodiy munosabatlarga ta’sir qiladi.Global iqtisodiy inqirozlar yoki xatarlar (masalan, 2008-yilgi moliyaviy inqiroz yoki 2020-yilgi pandemiya) xalqaro valyutalarning kurslariga jiddiy ta’sir ko‘rsatdi. Misol uchun, 2008-yilgi inqiroz davrida, AQSh dollarining qimmatlashishi global iqtisodiy muammolarni kuchaytirdi, chunki valyuta kurslarining o‘zgarishi ko‘plab rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda inflatsiya bosimini kuchaytirdi.

Xalqaro valyutalar va markaziy banklar

Markaziy banklar xalqaro valyutalar kurslarini barqarorlashtirish uchun turli siyosatlar olib boradi. Masalan, Xalqaro Valyuta Jamg‘armasi (IMF) va Jahon Banki iqtisodiy barqarorlikni saqlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. IMF davlatlar o‘rtasidagi moliyaviy barqarorlikni ta'minlash uchun turli grantlar va kreditlar taqdim etadi. 2023-yil holatida, IMFning kredit portfeli 1,4 trillion AQSh dollariga yetgan.Markaziy banklar, shuningdek, o‘z valyutalarining kurslarini boshqarish uchun "valyuta intervenitsiyalari"ni amalga oshiradi. Masalan, Yaponiyaning Markaziy banki (Bank of Japan) iyena kursining oshishini nazorat qilish uchun valyuta bozori operatsiyalarini o‘tkazadi. Bu usul orqali ular o‘z iqtisodiyotini barqarorlashtirishga harakat qiladi.

Xalqaro valyutalar va global moliya tizimi

Xalqaro valyutalarning global moliya tizimidagi o‘rni juda katta. Bretton Woods tizimi 1944-yilda joriy etilgan bo‘lib, u davlatlar o‘rtasida xalqaro moliya tizimining barqarorligini ta'minlash uchun yaratilgan. Ushbu tizimda AQSh dollarining eng muhim xalqaro valyuta sifatida ishlatilishi belgilangan edi. 1971-yilda AQSh dollarining oltin bilan qoplanganligi bekor qilinganidan so‘ng, dollarning pozitsiyasi mustahkamlandi, ammo bu bilan jahon iqtisodiyotidagi valyuta tizimi o‘zgarishga yuz tutdi.Xalqaro moliya tizimining barqarorligi, xususan, valyuta kurslarining o‘zgarishi, global iqtisodiy va siyosiy muammolarga qarshi turishga qodir. Global moliya krizislari yoki iqtisodiy inqirozlar davlatlarning valyuta kurslariga ta’sir ko‘rsatib, ularga yangi siyosatlar ishlab chiqishga zarurat tug‘diradi. Masalan, 2008-yilgi inqirozdan keyin, bir qancha davlatlar valyuta kurslarini barqarorlashtirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar ko‘rdi.

Valyutalar bozoridagi trendlar va prognozlar

Xalqaro valyutalar bozoridagi trendlar va prognozlar bozor ishtirokchilari uchun katta ahamiyatga ega. 2020-yilgi pandemiya davrida, valyuta bozorida kutilmagan o‘zgarishlar yuz berdi. Bu davrda AQSh dollarining qimmatlashuvi va yevroning zaiflashuvi kuzatildi. Pandemiya tugaganidan so‘ng, valyuta bozorida tiklanish jarayoni boshlandi. 2023-yilda, texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellektning rivojlanishi valyutalar bozorida yangi imkoniyatlarni yaratdi.

Xalqaro valyutalarning kelajagi

Xalqaro valyutalarning kelajagi global iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishiga bog‘liq. Sun'iy intellekt va blockchain texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi yangi valyutalarning yaratilishiga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin. Kriptovalyutalar, masalan, Bitcoin va Ethereum, o‘zining o‘rnini topishi mumkin, lekin ular hali to‘liq xalqaro valyuta tizimiga integratsiya qilinmagan. Kriptovalyutalar, masalan, Bitcoin, Ethereum, va boshqa raqamli pullar, so‘nggi yillarda sezilarli ravishda rivojlanib, o‘zining o‘rnini topdi. Ularning kelajagi ayniqsa markazlashtirilmagan (decentralized) moliyaviy tizimlarning o‘sishi bilan bog‘liq. Kriptovalyutalar ko‘plab davlatlar tomonidan sinovdan o‘tkazilmoqda, ba'zilari esa ular bilan savdo qilishni rasmiylashtirishga urinmoqda.Shuningdek, Markaziy Banklar tomonidan chiqariladigan raqamli valyutalar (CBDC – Central Bank Digital Currencies) ham tez sur'atlar bilan rivojlanmoqda. Misol uchun, Xitoy xalqaro savdoda yengillik yaratish uchun o‘zining raqamli yuani (digital yuan)ni sinab ko‘rmoqda, va bu raqamli valuta boshqa davlatlar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratishi mumkin.**Prognoz**: Kriptovalyutalar va CBDC'lar kelajakda xalqaro savdo va investitsiyalarni yanada osonlashtirishi mumkin, ayniqsa, transchegaraviy to‘lovlar tizimini yanada arzonlashtirib, tezlashtiradi. Hozirgi kunda AQSh dollari jahon iqtisodiyotida dominant valyutadir, ammo uning ulushi sekin-asta kamayib borishi mumkin. Xitoyning yevro va boshqa rivojlanayotgan iqtisodiyotlar bilan o‘zaro savdo qilishda o‘z milliy valyutalarini ishlatishga bo‘lgan intilishi, dollarning o‘rnini egallash uchun raqobatni kuchaytirishi mumkin. 2023-yilga kelib, Xitoyning yevroga nisbatan valyuta kurslari kuchayib, Xitoyning xalqaro savdodagi o‘rni yanada mustahkamlandi. Yevro va boshqa milliy valyutalar ham global savdoda ko‘proq ishlatilishi mumkin.**Prognoz**: Yevro va boshqa rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarning valyutalari xalqaro savdoda dollarni o‘zgartirishi mumkin. Yevro va AQSh dollarining o‘rni o‘rtasida raqobat kuchayishi mumkin.

Xulosa Xalqaro valyutalar va ularning jahon iqtisodiyotidagi ahamiyati yanada o‘sib bormoqda. Ular nafaqat xalqaro savdo, balki global iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashda ham muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Xalqaro valyutalar bozorining xususiyatlari, kurslar o‘zgarishi va markaziy banklar siyosatlari jahon iqtisodiyotiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Shuningdek, global moliya tizimi va valyuta kurslarini boshqarish bo‘yicha yangi yondashuvlar kiritish, bu sohada yanada barqarorlik va rivojlanishni ta'minlashi mumkin.

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O‘QUVCHILARNI INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALAR YORDAMIDA FAVQULODDA VAZIYATLARDA TO‘G‘RI HARAKAT QILISH TARTIBI BO‘YICHA O‘QITISH

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqola o‘quvchilarni favqulodda vaziyatlarda to‘g‘ri harakat qilish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishda innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanishning ahamiyatini tahlil qiladi. Unda vizualizatsiya, virtual voqelik, kengaytirilgan voqelik va interaktiv o‘qitish usullari yordamida favqulodda vaziyatlarga tayyorgarlikni oshirishning samarali usullari yoritiladi. Shuningdek, nazariy va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarni tashkil etish, o‘quvchilarni testlash va bilimlarni mustahkamlash bosqichlari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Maqolada zamonaviy texnologiyalarning xavfsizlik madaniyatini shakllantirishdagi o‘rni alohida ta’kidlanadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Favqulodda vaziyatlar, innovatsion texnologiyalar, xavfsizlik madaniyati, virtual voqelik, kengaytirilgan voqeli, interaktiv o‘qitish, vizualizatsiya, favqulodda harakat tartibi, amaliy mashg‘ulotlar, o‘quvchilarning xavfsizligi.*

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TEACHING STUDENTS THE CORRECT PROCEDURES FOR ACTIONS IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS USING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Annotation: *This article analyzes the importance of using innovative technologies in developing skills for correct actions in emergency situations. It highlights effective methods for improving preparedness for emergencies through visualization, virtual reality, augmented reality, and interactive teaching methods. The stages of organizing theoretical and practical training, testing students, and reinforcing knowledge are also discussed. The article emphasizes the role of modern technologies in shaping a culture of safety.*

Keywords*: emergency situations, innovative technologies, safety culture, virtual reality, augmented reality, interactive teaching, visualization, emergency response procedures, practical training, student safety.*

Kirish: Bugungi kunda favqulodda vaziyatlarda inson hayotini saqlab qolish uchun xavfsizlik qoidalariga rioya qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Yosh avlodni ushbu qoidalarga rioya qilishga o‘rgatish jamiyat xavfsizligi va barqarorligini ta'minlashning muhim omilidir. Ta’lim jarayonida favqulodda

vaziyatlarda to‘g‘ri harakat qilish tartibini o‘rgatish o‘quvchilarning hayotini himoya qilish uchun zarur bo‘lgan bilim va ko‘nikmalarni shakllantiradi.

Zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalar, xususan, virtual voqelik (VR), kengaytirilgan voqelik (AR) va interaktiv multimedia vositalari ushbu maqsadni amalga oshirishda samarali vosita sifatida maydonga chiqmoqda. Ushbu texnologiyalar yordamida nazariy ma'lumotlar nafaqat qiziqarli, balki oson tushunarli shaklda yetkaziladi, amaliy mashg‘ulotlar esa real hayotdagi vaziyatlarga yaqinlashtiriladi.

Maqolada innovatsion texnologiyalarning o‘quvchilarda xavfsizlik ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishdagi ahamiyati, o‘quv jarayonini tashkil etish bosqichlari va zamonaviy usullardan foydalanishning afzalliklari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Bu orqali xavfsizlik madaniyatini shakllantirish va favqulodda vaziyatlarga tezkor va to‘g‘ri munosabat bildirishga o‘rgatishning samarali yo‘llari ochib beriladi.

Innovatsion texnologiyalarning ahamiyati

Innovatsion texnologiyalar turli shakllarda bo‘lib, o‘quv jarayonini jonli, qiziqarli va samarali qilish imkonini beradi. Ular quyidagi yo‘nalishlarda yordam beradi.

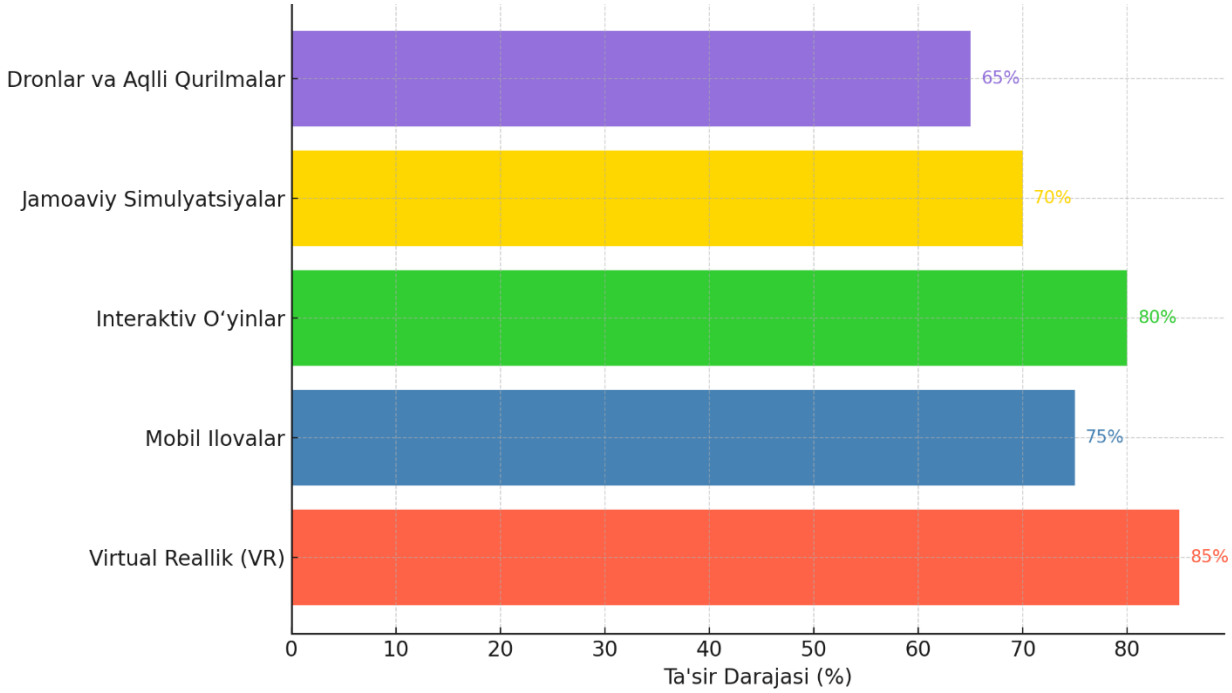
Favqulodda vaziyatlarda o‘quvchilarni to‘g‘ri harakat qilishga o‘rgatish jarayonida innovatsion texnologiyalarning ahamiyati katta. Bunday vaziyatlarda tezkor va to‘g‘ri qaror qabul qilish o‘quvchilarning hayotini saqlab qolish uchun muhimdir. Innovatsion texnologiyalar esa o‘quvchilarga ushbu ko‘nikmalarni samarali va qiziqarli shaklda o‘zlashtirishga yordam beradi.

Virtual reallik (VR) va simulyatsion o‘quv dasturlarining qo‘llanilishi o‘quvchilarga favqulodda vaziyatlarni real sharoitlarda amaliy mashq qilish imkoniyatini beradi. Bu texnologiyalar orqali o‘quvchilar yong‘in, zilzila yoki boshqa tabiiy ofatlar yuz berganda qanday harakat qilishlarini oldindan sinab ko‘rishlari mumkin. Bu usul orqali ularda stressli sharoitlarda ham to‘g‘ri qaror qabul qilish ko‘nikmalari rivojlanadi. Virtual reallik texnologiyalari o‘quvchilarga xavf-xatarlarni oldindan his qilish va ular bilan to‘g‘ri kurashishni o‘rganishda katta yordam beradi. Masalan, zilzila yuz berganda binoni xavfsiz tark etish, yong‘in vaqtida evakuatsiya yo‘llarini tanlash kabi holatlar simulyatsiya qilinadi, bu esa o‘quvchilarning o‘zlarini xavfsiz saqlash ko‘nikmalarini mustahkamlaydi.

Mobil ilovalar va interaktiv o‘quv platformalari o‘quvchilarga favqulodda vaziyatlarda zaruriy ma'lumotlarni tezkorlik bilan olish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Ular orqali o‘quvchilar xavfsizlik qoidalari bilan tanishib, kerakli amaliy ko‘nikmalarni mustahkamlashlari mumkin. Bu kabi texnologiyalar dars jarayonini qiziqarli va samarali qilishga yordam beradi, chunki o‘quvchilar nazariy bilimlarni amaliy mashqlar bilan boyitib boradilar. Misol uchun, mobil ilovalar yordamida o‘quvchilar ofatlar vaqtida qaysi harakatlarni amalga oshirishlari kerakligi haqida maxsus o‘quv modullarini o‘zlashtirishlari mumkin. Shuningdek, ushbu ilovalar o‘quvchilarga xavfsizlik bo‘yicha interaktiv viktorina va o‘yinlar orqali bilimlarini tekshirish imkoniyatini beradi.

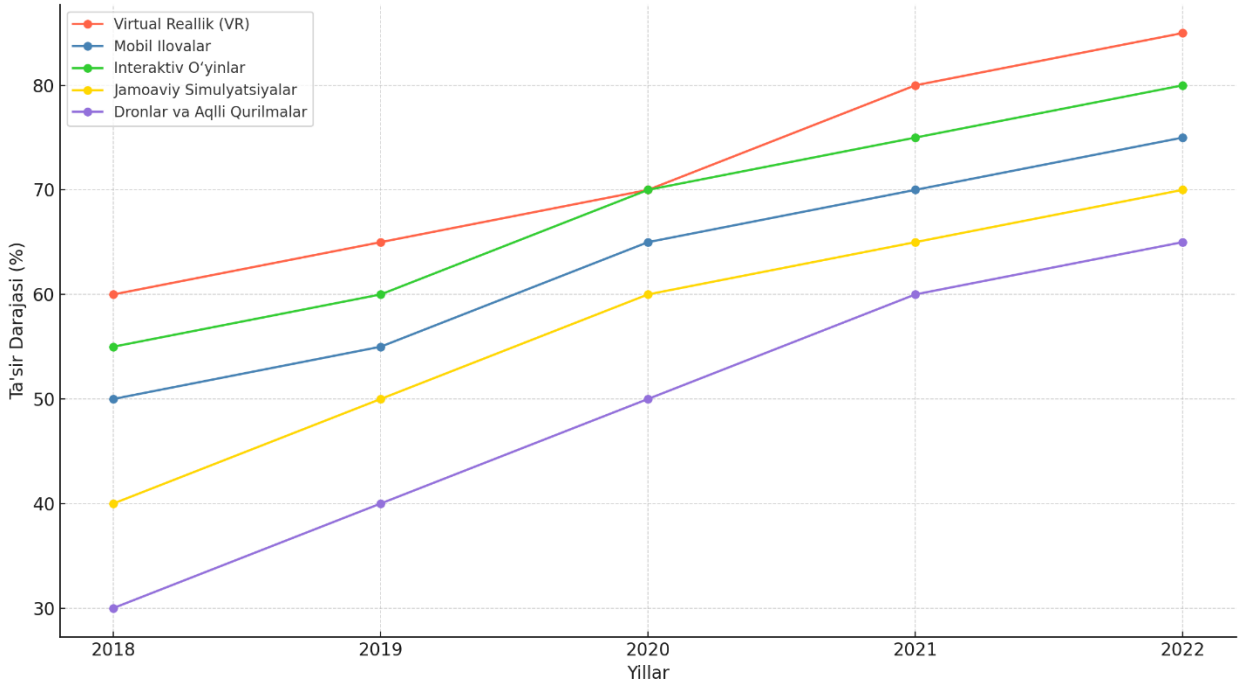
Natijalar tahlili: Innovatsion texnologiyalar nafaqat bilim berish, balki xavfsizlik madaniyatini shakllantirish uchun ham muhimdir. Interaktiv o‘yinlar va

jamoaviy loyihalar yordamida o‘quvchilar bir-birlariga yordam ko‘rsatish, jamoaviy ishlash va mas'uliyatni his qilish kabi ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantiradilar. Bu esa favqulodda vaziyatlarda nafaqat o‘zini, balki boshqalarni ham himoya qilish qobiliyatini oshiradi. Masalan, jamoaviy simulyatsiyalar yordamida o‘quvchilar birgalikda evakuatsiya rejasini ishlab chiqish va uni amalda qo‘llash orqali jamoaviy ish ko‘nikmalarini mustahkamlaydilar. Shu bilan birga, bu mashg‘ulotlar ularning boshqalarga yordam berish va bir-birlariga e'tiborli bo‘lish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi.



1-diagramma Favqulodda vaziyatlarda innovatsion texnalogiyalarning ahamiyati Innovatsion texnologiyalarning favqulodda vaziyatlarda o‘quvchilarni o‘rgatishdagi ahamiyat darajalari

Ushbu diagrammada favqulodda vaziyatlarda o‘quvchilarni o‘rgatishda qo‘llaniladigan turli innovatsion texnologiyalarning ta’sir darajalari ko‘rsatilgan. Har bir texnologiyaning qanday roli borligini va uning ta’sirini batafsil tahlil qilamiz.



2-diagramma Favqulodda vaziyatlarda innovatsion texnologiyalarning yillar bo'yicha vaqt bo'yicha ahamiyati

Ushbu texnologiyalar favqulodda vaziyatlarda o‘quvchilarga xavfsizlik qoidalarini samarali va qiziqarli tarzda o‘rganishga yordam beradi, ularda stress sharoitida to‘g‘ri qaror qabul qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Diagrammada har bir texnologiyaning yillik ahamiyat darajasi ko'rsatilgan bo'lib, ular qanday o‘sishga ega bo‘lganini kuzatishingiz mumkin

Virtual Reallik (VR) - 85%: Virtual reallik texnologiyalari favqulodda vaziyatlarni real sharoitga yaqin simulyatsiya qilish orqali o‘quvchilarga katta ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. O‘quvchilar VR orqali yong‘in, zilzila yoki boshqa favqulodda vaziyatlarda qanday harakat qilishni o‘rganadilar. Bu texnologiyaning ta’sir darajasi yuqori (85%), chunki o‘quvchilar amaliy tajribani virtual muhitda xavfsiz tarzda o‘zlashtira oladilar va stressli sharoitlarga tayyorlanadilar.

Mobil Ilovalar - 75%: Mobil ilovalar orqali o‘quvchilar xavfsizlik qoidalarini tezkorlik bilan o‘zlashtirishlari va amaliy mashg‘ulotlarni bajarishlari mumkin. Bu texnologiyaning ta’sir darajasi 75% bo‘lib, u favqulodda vaziyatlarda to‘g‘ri qaror qabul qilish uchun muhim ma’lumotlarni o‘quvchilarga yetkazadi. Shuningdek, interaktiv mashqlar va viktorinalar orqali bilimlarini tekshirish imkoniyatini ham yaratadi.

Interaktiv O‘yinlar - 80%: Interaktiv o‘yinlar yordamida o‘quvchilar o‘zaro hamkorlikda favqulodda vaziyatlarga tayyorlanish ko‘nikmalarini o‘rganadilar. O‘yinlar orqali xavfsizlik qoidalarini mustahkamlash jarayoni qiziqarli va samarali bo‘ladi. Ushbu texnologiyaning ta’sir darajasi 80% bo‘lib, bu o‘quvchilarning bilim va amaliy ko‘nikmalarini interaktiv tarzda oshirishga yordam beradi.

Jamoaviy Simulyatsiyalar - 70%: Jamoaviy simulyatsiyalar yordamida o‘quvchilar birgalikda ishlash va bir-birlariga yordam berishni o‘rganadilar. Bunday mashg‘ulotlar jamoaviy ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantiradi va ular favqulodda vaziyatlarda bir-birlariga yordam berishni o‘zlashtiradilar. Bu texnologiyaning

ta’sir darajasi 70% bo‘lib, o‘quvchilarning jamoaviy harakat qilish va mas'uliyatni his qilish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantiradi.

Dronlar va Aqlli Qurilmalar - 65%: Dronlar va aqlli qurilmalar yong‘in yoki boshqa xavfli hududlarni kuzatish va xavfni tez aniqlash uchun foydalaniladi. Ular evakuatsiya yo‘llarini belgilash va xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Bu texnologiyaning ta’sir darajasi 65% bo‘lib, favqulodda vaziyatlarda ma’lumotni tezkor yig‘ish va xavfsizlik choralari ko‘rishda samaradorlikni oshiradi.

Shuningdek, dronlar va aqlli qurilmalar ham favqulodda vaziyatlarda xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda yordam berishi mumkin. Masalan, dronlar yordamida yong‘in hududini kuzatish va xavfli joylarni aniqlash, shuningdek, evakuatsiya yo‘nalishlarini belgilash mumkin. Aqlli qurilmalar esa binolarda yong‘in yoki boshqa xavf tug‘ilganligini tezkor aniqlab, o‘quvchilarga va pedagoglarga ogohlantirish beradi. Bu texnologiyalar favqulodda vaziyatlarda xavfsizlik choralari ko‘rishni tezlashtiradi va odamlarning hayotini saqlab qolish imkoniyatini oshiradi.

Shunday qilib, innovatsion texnologiyalar favqulodda vaziyatlarda o‘quvchilarni to‘g‘ri harakat qilishga o‘rgatishda katta rol o‘ynaydi. Ular orqali o‘quvchilar xavfsizlik qoidalarini chuqurroq o‘zlashtirib, hayotiy ko‘nikmalarga ega bo‘lishlari mumkin. Bu esa yosh avlodni xavfsiz va ongli hayot kechirishga tayyorlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda amalga oshiriladigan o‘quv mashg‘ulotlari nafaqat nazariy bilimlarni, balki amaliy ko‘nikmalarni ham mustahkamlashga qaratilgan bo‘lib, ularning hayotiy xavfsizlik madaniyatini shakllantirishda katta rol o‘ynaydi.

Favqulodda vaziyatlarda harakat qilish tartibini o‘rgatish bosqichlari

O‘quvchilarni favqulodda vaziyatlarda harakat qilish tartibini o‘rgatish jarayoni bir necha bosqichdan iborat bo‘lib, bu bosqichlar orqali ularga xavfsiz va samarali harakat qilish ko‘nikmalari shakllantiriladi.

Nazariy ma'lumot berish. Ushbu bosqichda o‘quvchilarga favqulodda vaziyatlar (yong‘in, zilzila, suv toshqini, texnogen avariyalar va boshqa tabiiy yoki inson faoliyati bilan bog‘liq holatlar) haqida umumiy ma'lumotlar beriladi. Bu bosqichda favqulodda holatlarning sabablari, oqibatlari va ulardan himoyalanish usullari batafsil tushuntiriladi. Shu bilan birga, xavfsizlik madaniyati, xavf-xatarlarni oldindan sezish va ularni minimallashtirish usullari haqida ma'lumotlar yetkaziladi. O‘quvchilarga, shuningdek, turli xil xavfli belgilar va ogohlantirish signallari haqida tushuntirish beriladi, bu esa ularga favqulodda vaziyatlarda o‘z vaqtida chora ko‘rishga yordam beradi.

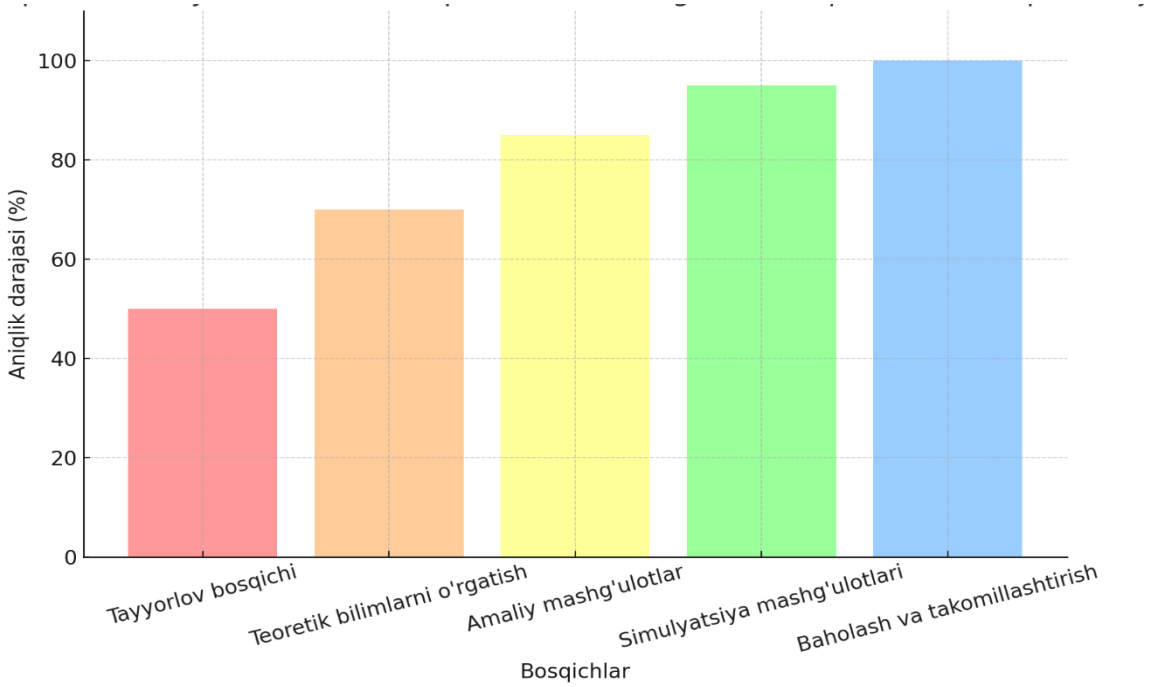
Amaliy mashqlar va evakuatsiya rejasi bilan tanishtirish. Keyingi bosqichda o‘quvchilarga maktab yoki muassasa evakuatsiya rejasi haqida tushuncha beriladi. Ular, yong‘in yoki boshqa favqulodda vaziyat sodir bo‘lganda, qaysi yo‘lak va chiqish eshiklaridan foydalanish kerakligini bilib olishadi. Evakuatsiya jarayonida qanday qilib tinch va tartibli harakat qilish, panikaga tushmaslik va boshqa o‘quvchilarga yordam berish kerakligi o‘rgatiladi. Amaliy mashqlar orqali o‘quvchilarga bu harakatlarni avtomatik ravishda bajarish ko‘nikmasi hosil qilinadi. Ushbu mashqlar davomida o‘quvchilarga maxsus belgilar, evakuatsiya yo‘nalishlari va qutqaruv punktlari bilan tanishtiriladi. Amaliyotlar takrorlanishi o‘quvchilarda

bu harakatlarni o‘zlashtirish va favqulodda vaziyatlarda ulardan foydalanish ko‘nikmasini mustahkamlaydi.

Roli o‘yinlari va simulyatsiyalar. Ushbu bosqichda o‘quvchilar roli o‘yinlari va favqulodda vaziyatlarni simulyatsiya qilish orqali amaliy tajribaga ega bo‘lishadi. Bu usul o‘quvchilarga stress holatlarida qanday harakat qilish, boshqa o‘quvchilarga yordam berish va tezkor qaror qabul qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Roli o‘yinlari orqali o‘quvchilar turli xil favqulodda vaziyatlarda qanday harakat qilishni mashq qilishadi. Masalan, yong‘in paytida binodan chiqish, ko‘makka muhtojlarga yordam berish, qutqaruv xizmatlari bilan qanday bog‘lanish kerakligini o‘rganishadi. Simulyatsiyalar esa o‘quvchilarga real vaziyatga yaqin sharoitlarda harakat qilish imkoniyatini beradi, bu esa ularning favqulodda vaziyatlarda o‘zini tutish bo‘yicha ko‘nikmalarini mustahkamlaydi.

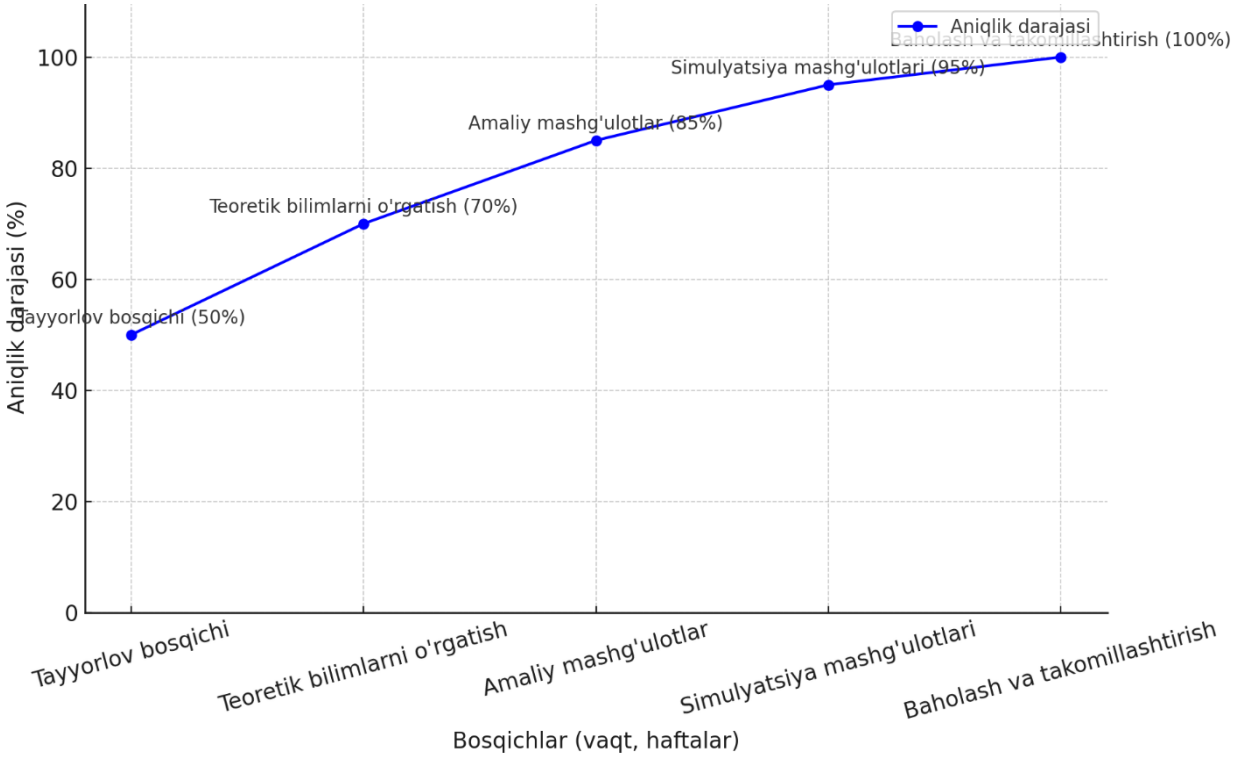
Favqulodda xizmatlar bilan tanishtirish. Ushbu bosqichda o‘quvchilarga favqulodda vaziyatlarda yordam ko‘rsatadigan xizmatlar, masalan, yong‘in xavfsizligi, tez yordam, qutqaruv xizmatlari va politsiya haqida ma'lumot beriladi. Ular bu xizmatlar qanday vazifalarni bajarishini va qanday sharoitlarda ularga murojaat qilish kerakligini o‘rganadilar. Shuningdek, o‘quvchilarga favqulodda holatlarda kimga murojaat qilish va qanday ma'lumotlarni yetkazish kerakligi bo‘yicha amaliy mashg‘ulotlar o‘tkaziladi. Bu bilimlar ularga to‘g‘ri va tezkor yordam chaqirishga yordam beradi.

Baholash va xatolar ustida ishlash. Oxirgi bosqichda amalga oshirilgan mashqlar va o‘yinlar tahlil qilinadi. O‘quvchilar tomonidan yo‘l qo‘yilgan xatolar ko‘rsatiladi va bu xatolarni qanday to‘g‘rilash kerakligi haqida tushuntirish beriladi. Bu jarayon o‘quvchilarning kelajakda to‘g‘ri va samarali harakat qilishlariga yordam beradi. Xatolarni tahlil qilish orqali o‘quvchilar favqulodda vaziyatlarda o‘z harakatlarini takomillashtiradilar, shuningdek, o‘zlarining qobiliyatlariga ishonch hosil qiladilar. Shu bilan birga, muhokamalar orqali o‘quvchilarga boshqa holatlar uchun ham foydali bo‘ladigan tajribalar almashiladi.



3- diagramma O'quvchilarni Favqulodda vaziyatlarda harakat qilish tartibini o’rgatish bosqichlari

Natijalar tahlili: Grafikda(3,4) o'quvchilarni favqulodda vaziyatlarda harakat qilish tartibini o'rgatish bosqichlari bo'yicha aniqlik darajasining tahlili quyidagicha:



4- diagramma O'quvchilarni Favqulodda vaziyatlarda harakat qilishni aniqlik darajasining vaqt bo‘yicha tahlili scatter diagramma shaklida ko‘rsatildi. Har bir nuqta bosqichni ifodalaydi

Tayyorlov bosqichi (50%): Bu bosqichda o'quvchilarning aniqligi nisbatan past. Bu boshlang'ich bosqich bo'lib, asosiy maqsad o'quvchilarni mavzu bilan tanishtirish va qiziqish uyg'otishdir. Shu sababli, chuqur bilim va ko'nikmalar hali shakllanmagan.

Teoretik bilimlarni o‘rgatish (70%): Teoretik bilimlarni o'rgatish orqali o'quvchilar tushunchalarni o'zlashtira boshlaydilar. Bu bosqichda aniqlik darajasi sezilarli darajada ortadi, chunki ular asosiy nazariy tushunchalarni bilib oladilar.

Amaliy mashg‘ulotlar (85%): Amaliy mashg'ulotlarda o'quvchilar o'rgangan bilimlarini qo'llashni boshlaydilar. Bu bosqichda aniqlik darajasi yanada oshadi, chunki o'quvchilar real vaziyatlarda harakat qilishni o'rganadilar.

Simulyatsiya mashg‘ulotlari (95%): Simulyatsiya orqali o'quvchilar real vaziyatlarga yaqin sharoitlarda mashq qiladilar. Bu bosqichda aniqlik darajasi juda yuqori bo'ladi, chunki ular amaliyotni yanada chuqurroq o'zlashtiradilar.

Baholash va takomillashtirish (100%): Oxirgi bosqichda o'quvchilarning ko'nikmalari to'liq shakllanadi va ularning aniqligi maksimal darajaga yetadi. Bu bosqichda ular o'zlarining xatolarini to'g'rilab, bilimlarini mustahkamlaydilar.

Xulosa

Innovatsion texnologiyalar yordamida favqulodda vaziyatlarda to‘g‘ri harakat qilishni o‘rgatish zamonaviy ta’lim tizimining muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri bo‘lib, bu nafaqat xavfsizlikni ta’minlash, balki yosh avlodni mas’uliyatli qaror qabul qilishga tayyorlashga xizmat qiladi. Bugungi kunda innovatsion texnologiyalarni o‘quv jarayonlariga integratsiya qilish ushbu maqsadga erishishda katta ahamiyatga ega.

Innovatsion texnologiyalar yordamida ta’lim berishning bir qancha afzalliklari mavjud. Virtual reallik (VR) va kengaytirilgan reallik (AR) texnologiyalari o‘quvchilarga favqulodda vaziyatlarni simulyatsiya qilish orqali real voqelikni tajribadan o‘tkazish imkonini beradi. Masalan, yong‘in, zilzila yoki suv toshqini kabi vaziyatlarda qanday harakat qilish kerakligini bevosita o‘z ko‘zlari bilan ko‘rib, amaliy mashq qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar.

Shuningdek, interaktiv dasturlar va onlayn platformalar orqali o‘quvchilar bilimlarini mustahkamlab borishlari mumkin. Bu usul har bir o‘quvchining o‘z qobiliyatlari va ehtiyojlariga mos ta’lim olishiga imkon beradi. Masalan, testlar, simulyatsiyalar va o‘yinlashtirilgan o‘quv jarayonlari orqali bolalar qiziqarli va oson tushunarli tarzda bilim oladilar.

Ta’limning bunday yondashuvi xavfsizlik madaniyatini shakllantirishda alohida ahamiyatga ega. Favqulodda vaziyatlarda to‘g‘ri harakat qilishni bilish o‘quvchilarga o‘z hayotini saqlash bilan birga atrofdagilarga yordam berish qobiliyatini ham beradi. Bu esa jamiyatdagi umumiy xavfsizlik darajasini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Shuningdek, innovatsion texnologiyalar o‘qituvchilarning ishini yengillashtiradi. Ular yangi o‘quv materiallarini tayyorlash, o‘quvchilarning muvaffaqiyatlarini monitoring qilish va individual yondashuvni ta’minlash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar.

Umuman olganda, favqulodda vaziyatlarda to‘g‘ri harakat qilishni o‘rgatishda innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo‘llash samarali natijalar beradi. Bu nafaqat ta’lim jarayonining sifatini oshirishga, balki xavfsizlik madaniyatini shakllantirishga, yosh avlodning xabardorligini oshirishga va ularni real hayotdagi qiyinchiliklarga tayyorlashga xizmat qiladi. Shu bois, bunday texnologiyalarni keng ko‘lamda joriy etish kelajakdagi xavfsiz jamiyatni barpo etishning asosiy vositalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro’yxati.

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KOLLEKTOR-ZOVUR SUVLARIDAN QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGI EKINLARINI SUG‘ORISHDA FOYDALANISH (BUXORO VILOYATI MUSOLIDA)

Annotatsiya: *Qishloq xo‘jalik ekinlarini sug‘orishda kollektor-zovur suvlaridan foydalanishda suvning kimyoviy tarkibini aniqlash zarur. Viloyatda sug‘oriladigan maydonlarning sho‘rlanish darajasi 1-jadvalda berilgan ma’lumotlarga asosan aniqlanadi.*

Kalit so’zlar: *Suv havzasi, suv resursi, tashlama ko‘l, kollektor-zovur, buloq, qishloq xo‘jaligi.*

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USE OF COLLECTOR WATER IN IRRIGATION OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS. (BY THE EXAMPLE OF BUKHARA REGION)

Abstract: *It is necessary to determine the chemical composition of water when using collector water for irrigation of agricultural crops. The level of salinity in the irrigated areas of the region is determined based on the information given in Table 1.*

Key words: *Reservoir, water resource, waste lake, reservoir, spring, agriculture.*

Hozirgi kunda jahonda suv resurslarining chegaralanganligi sababli, sug‘oriladiganmaydonlarning kengayishi va boshqa bir qator omillari ta’sirida suv taqchilligi yildan-yilga keskinlashib global muammolardan biriga aylanib bormoqda.

Suv resurslari kamchil bo‘lgan yillarda sug‘orish uchun sho‘rlanish darajasi yuqori bo‘lgan kollektor-zovur suvlarini ishlatish hisobiga suv tanqisligini birmuncha bartaraf etish mumkin. Bu suvlarning sifatini hisobga olmay, undan foydalanish qishloq xo‘jaligi ekinlar hosildorligini pasaytiradi yoki hosilni butunlay yo‘qotishga va qayta sho‘rlanishga sabab bo‘ladi. Ushbu salbiy oqibatlarning oldini olish uchun kollektor-zovur suvlaridan foydalanishdan oldin ularning sug‘orishga yaroqligini aniqlash zarur. Qishloq xo‘jalik ekinlarini sug‘orish suvning yaroqliligi, dastavval uning sho‘rlanish darajasi va kimyoviy tarkibi bo‘yicha aniqlanadi.

Bu borada BMT ning maxsus ma’ruzasida “Yer osti suvlari dunyo bo‘ylab olinadigan suvning yarmini ya’ni sug‘orish uchun ishlaltiladigan suvning 25 foizini tashkil etadi. Iqlim o‘zgarishi natijasida keying 30 yil ichida yer usti suvlari cheklanganligi sababli kollektor-zovur suvlariga bo‘lgan talab ortishi kutilmoqda”, deb ta’kidlanadi. Shu sababli kollektor-zovur suvlarining gidrologik jihatdan o‘rganish, qo‘shimcha suv manbai sifatida xalq xo‘jaligi va qishloq xo‘jaligining turli tarmoqlarida samarali foydalanishga oid ilmiy o‘rganishlarni taqozo etadi.

Arid iqlimli mintaqalarda sug‘oriladigan suvga bo’lgan ehtiyoj ortib bormoqda. Mamlakatimiz hududi 78,7 % i tekisliklardan iborat ekanligini va suvga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj yuqori, bunda kollektor-zovurlar, tashlama ko‘llarning ham ahamiyati kattadir. Ayniqsa, Buxoro viloyati hududi tekislikda joylashganligi sabali suvga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj doimo sezilib turadi.

Viloyatda sug‘oriladigan yerlarning maydonlari yildan-yilga o‘zgarib bormoqda. Viloyat hududi 40.3 ming kv km ni tashkil etadi. Shundan sug‘oriladigan maydonlar 2023 yil holatida 276.3 ming gektarni tashkil qilgan. Hozirda viloyat tumanlari kesimida ham umumiy sug‘oriladigan maydonlar, yer osti suvlarining joylashuvi, yer osti suvlarining minerallik darajasi, sug‘oriladigan maydonlarning sho‘rlanish darajasi, sug‘oriladigan maydonlarning meliorativ holatlari ham o‘zgarib bormoqda.

Shuning uchun viloyatdan oqib o‘tuvchi Markaziy Buxoro, Shimoliy, Parallel zovuri va Qoraqir, Dengizko‘l, Zamonbobo kabi tashlama ko‘llarini gidrokimyosini, suv sarfini o’rganish va ulardan samarali foydalanishni yo‘lga qo‘yish hozirgi kun davr talabi hisoblanadi. Sug‘oriladigan maydonlarning kollektor-drenaj suvlaridan foydalanilganda ularning sho‘rlanish darajasi, kimyoviy tarkibini yil davomida kamida 2 marta aniqlash zarur. Viloyatda sug‘oriladigan maydonlarning sho‘rlanish darajasi 1-jadvalda berilgan

Buxoro viloyati tumanlarining 2022-2023 yillarda sug‘oriladigan maydonlarining sho‘rlanish darajasi.

1-jadval

Tumanlar nomi	Yillar	Umumiy sug‘oriladigan maydon ming.ga	Sho‘rlanmagan	Umumiy sho‘rlangan yerlar
			ming.ga	**ming.ga**
Buxoro	2022	30,1	4,0	26,1
	2023	30,1	4,1	26,0
Vobkent	2022	21,5	3,2	18,3
	2023	21,5	3,2	18,3
Jondor	2022	33,1	3,1	29,9
	2023	33,1	3,1	29,9
Kogon	2022	19,1	3,2	16,0
	2023	19,1	3,2	15,9
Olot	2022	21,5	4,1	17,5
	2023	21,5	4,1	17,4

Peshku	2022	22,8	4,0	18,8
	2023	22,8	4,1	18,7
Romitan	2022	27,2	4,1	23,1
	2023	27,2	4,1	23,1
Shofirkon	2022	28,4	3,6	24,8
	2023	28,4	3,6	24,8
Qorako'l	2022	26,5	3,7	22,8
	2023	26,5	3,7	22,8
Qorovulbozor	2022	19,3	4,4	14,9
	2023	19,3	4,4	14,9
G'ijduvon	2022	27,1	4,5	22,5
	2023	27,1	4,5	22,5

Tarkibida 0,5-0,7 g/l tuz bo‘lgan suv “yaxshi” sifatli, 0,8-1,5 g/l “qoniqarli”, 1,5-4 g/l “qoniqarsiz”, 5 g/l dan ko‘p bo‘lsa “yomon” sifatli hisoblanadi. Paxta ekiladigan tumanlarda ekinlarni sug‘orishda faqat “yaxshi” va “qoniqarli” sifatga ega bo‘lgan suvdan foydalanish kerak. “Qoniqarsiz” sifatli suvni chuchuk suv bilan 1:2 nisbatda aralashtirib foydalanish mumkin. Yengil tuproqli yerlarda “qoniqarsiz” sifatli suvni chuchuk suv bilan aralashtirgan holda iyun-iyul oylaridan boshlab sug‘orishda ishlatish mumkin. Ayrim hollardagina “yomon” sifatli suvni chuchuk suv bilan aralashtirib “qoniqarsiz” darajaga keltirilgach, drenajlar yetarli miqdorda bo‘lgan yerlarda ekinlarga uchinchi suvdan boshlab berish mumkin. Esda saqlash kerakki, drenajlarda to‘plangan sho‘r suvlardan foydalanishda mavsumiy va har galgi sug‘orish normasin oshirib sho‘r yuvish ishlarini olib borgan holda o‘tkazish kerak. Hisobga olingan, sug‘orish normasini haddan tashqari ko‘paytirish sug‘orishni o‘tkazish davrini cho‘zish bilan birga, sug‘oriladigan maydonlarda oqovani ko‘paytiradi, tuproqning ildiz taralgan qatlamidagi oziq moddalarni va o‘g‘itlarni yuvib ketadi. Shu sababli sug‘orish normasini loy tuproqli, og‘ir sog‘tuproqli yerlarda 30 % dan va sog‘tuproqli-qumloq va qumli yerlarda 50 % dan oshirmaslik kerak. Kollektor-zovur suvlaridan foydalanilganda ekinlarni 1-2 martaba ko‘proq sug‘orish kerak.

Viloyatdagi kollektor-zovur suvlaridan qo‘shimcha suv resurslari sifatida sug‘orma dehqonchilikda qayta foydalanish mumkin. Nisbatan kam minerallashgan Markaziy Buxoro, Shimoliy va Oyoqog‘itma kollektor-zovur suvlarida va tashlama ko‘llardan iqtisodiyotning turli sohalarida foydalansa bo‘ladi. Kollektor-zovur suvlari bilan suv tanqis bo‘lgan yillarda qishloq xo‘jalik ekinlarini suvga bo‘lgan talabini qondirish, hosildorlikni saqlab qolish, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta’minlash va ekologik toza mahsulotni yetishtirish hamda sug‘oriladigan maydonlarning ishdan chiqishini oldini olish imkonini beradi.

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CORPUS-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING PEDAGOGY

Abstract*:Despite the increasing prevalence of corpus linguistics in scholarly circles in recent years, its application in teaching remains largely unexplored in primary and secondary education. Building on Shulman's notion of pedagogical content knowledge, this research delineates the distinction between two fundamental concepts — corpus literacy and corpus-driven language pedagogy — and investigates how a cohort of teacher-training students in TESOL (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages) developed their corpus literacy skills and acquired proficiency in corpus-based instructional methods through a two-stage training program.*

Keywords: *Corpus Linguistics, Data-Driven Learning (DDL), Corpus-based Approach, Authentic Language Usage, Concordance Lines, Learner Corpus, Pedagogical Corpus, Reference Corpus.*

The findings indicate that the majority of participants achieved a satisfactory level of corpus literacy, as assessed through a self-designed questionnaire. Additionally, they demonstrated a commendable level of proficiency in implementing corpus-informed teaching strategies, as evidenced by the evaluation of their lesson plans and the analysis of lesson content and interview data. The findings support a clear distinction between corpus literacy and corpus-driven language pedagogy, providing evidence for the efficacy of a two-stage corpus-based teacher education program. The research offers valuable insights into how teachers can be guided through corpus-based instruction and how students can be taught to navigate corpus resources in order to address their lexical needs and challenges. Furthermore, several considerations are raised regarding the implementation of effective corpus-based teaching strategies in educational settings.
Key word: *Corpus-based language pedagogy, corpus literacy; teacher training; vocabulary learning; online collaborative learning*

Introduction

Research has demonstrated that corpus linguistics represents a groundbreaking and effective method for studying and analyzing language. According R. Reppen within the context of English language teaching, corpus linguistics holds immense potential for assisting educators in designing instructional activities.

Nonetheless, the use of a corpus-driven linguistic approach remains relatively unknown to the majority of the professional teaching community due to various factors, including the lack of exposure to corpus learning during teacher training, teachers' perception of corpus linguistics as primarily associated with research

rather than pedagogical applications, and teachers' challenges in mastering corpus technology.

A crucial concept in the realm of corpus-driven teacher education is corpus literacy (CL), first introduced by Mukherjee (2006) and later defined by Heather and Helt (2012) as the capacity to employ corpus linguistics tools for exploring language and enhancing student language development (p.417). Few studies have explored the development of CL among teachers. Notable exceptions include the works by Heather and Helt (2012), Leńko-Szymańska (2014), and Zareva (2017).

Another concept largely overlooked by researchers is CBLP, which is analogous to Shulman's pedagogical content knowledge. CBLP refers to the integration of corpus linguistics technology into language pedagogy in the classroom, facilitating language teaching. This study introduces CBLP as a means of effective corpus-based teacher training, supported by the current research.

Mukherjee and John stated that Corpus linguistics has firmly established itself as a groundbreaking and highly effective approach to the study of language. The corpus-based method of learning languages is regarded as revolutionary due to the authenticity and depth of its data, as well as its potential to empower learners as active participants in their own learning process

The use of corpora fosters autonomous discovery and personalized learning experiences (Boulton & Cobb, 2017; McEnery & Wilson, 1997). Boulton and Cobb's meta-analysis (2017) revealed that the impact of corpus use on learners' language proficiency was substantial, with effect sizes ranging from 0.95 to 1.50 (Cohen's d). This finding is highly encouraging, indicating the effectiveness of the corpus-based approach.

Boulton, Callies stated that for these reasons, corpus linguistics has emerged as a mainstream tool in language learning and research. However, its application in language teaching remains relatively limited Chambers, Granger, and Mukherjee all highlight the potential discrepancy between the enthusiasm of corpus linguists for the pedagogical application of corpora and the reluctance of average teachers to incorporate them into their classroom practices. Mukherjee specifically notes that there may be a disconnect between the research conducted by corpus linguists and the reality of language teaching, particularly among non-specialist teachers (p. 7). Chambers's perspective echoes this view, stating that there is a gap between the findings of corpus linguistic research and the practices of non-corpus linguist language teachers . Several factors contribute to this discrepancy.

Firstly, corpus linguistics research often focuses on advanced educational settings where learners already possess a high level of proficiency in English. At this level, concerns tend to center around the development of advanced linguistic skills required for academic writing in English, as highlighted by Charles (2014) and others.

Crosthwaite, 2017, 2020; Lee & Swales, 2006; Thurston & Candlin, 1998) Thus, few studies have targeted school settings or lower proficiency learners. Second, corpus-based learning activities intended for university-level students typically focus on the use of concordance lines, which may be considered too

difficult for low-level school learners (Caliskan & Gönen, 2018; Poole, 2020). Third, teachers may encounter various problems, including insufficient hardware and a scarcity of free and user-friendly corpus resources (Chambers, 2019), and they may also have limited computing skills (Römer, 2010; Tribble, 2012). Finally, as revealed by a few studies, teachers are reluctant to exploit corpora because of a lack of corpus-based teacher training (Boulton, 2017; Breyer, 2009; Callies, 2019; Chambers, 2019; Leńko-Szymańska, 2017). Without adequate preparation, educators may become disinclined to engage with corpora, leading them to perceive the use of corpora as a research endeavor limited to advanced academic settings (Boulton, 2017, p. 483).

Corpus-based teacher training

In contrast to the plethora of empirical investigations into the use of corpora for language learning, there is a dearth of empirical studies specifically focused on teacher training in this area. Corpus-based instruction is either integrated into study programmes as newly developed courses (e.g., Breyer, 2009; Callies, 2019; Leńko-Szymańska, 2017), or incorporated into existing courses within the framework of a programme (Farr, 2008; Heather & Helt, 2012; Zareva, 2017).

Nevertheless, there are several critical aspects that must be taken into account when designing effective corpus-based teacher training programmes. A fundamental question arises: what knowledge and skills should be prioritized? Mukherjee (2006) introduced the concept of "corpus literacy" (CL), encompassing four dimensions:

1. Understanding the nature of a corpus.
2. Awareness of what can and cannot be achieved with a corpus.
3. Proficiency in analysing corpus data.
4. Ability to draw meaningful conclusions about language usage based on corpus analysis.

These four dimensions strive to elucidate the intricacies of employing and scrutinizing corpus data as an educational instrument. Recently, Leńko-Szymańska (2017) delineated three essential competencies in teacher education: technical proficiency, corpus linguistic expertise, and pedagogical acumen, encompassing the art of designing corpus-driven instructional materials and executing pedagogical practice.While the knowledge and abilities proposed by various researchers exhibit a certain degree of overlap, a closer examination reveals that they can be categorized into two broad domains:

1. The ability to effectively employ corpus data as an educational resource.
2. The integration of corpus-based resources into language instructional practices.

To clarify, the first domain aligns with Mukherjee's concept of CL, emphasizing the use of corpora for learning purposes. We refer to the second domain as corpus-based language pedagogy (CBLP), enabling educators to utilize corpora as an instructional tool.

While training in CL has yielded varying degrees of success for teachers, leading them to incorporate corpora into their learning practices, their understanding of the pedagogical implications of corpora remains limited within the classroom context (e.g., Breyer, 2009; Lęko-Szymańska, 2017; Naismith, 2017).It is our

hypothesis that the CBLP has been overlooked, or at the very least, has not been as successful in the corpus-based training provided to educators. The pedagogical competence necessary for incorporating corpus resources into classroom instruction is of paramount importance and may be linked to what Shulman proposed in his works from 1986 and 1987.Shulman defined pedagogical content knowledge as a unique amalgamation of content and pedagogical principles that is exclusively the domain of educators and their specialized form of professional comprehension. If CL emphasizes the ability to master the use of corpus tools as part of content knowledge, CBLP underscores the significance of integrating CL within language pedagogy within real-world classroom settings. This requires careful consideration of how to represent, articulate, and integrate the knowledge and skills associated with corpus linguistics, as well as designing appropriate teaching activities that incorporate this knowledge.. Thus, CBLP can be defined as the capacity to integrate corpus linguistic technologies into classroom language instruction in order to enhance language teaching. In this context, trainees must acquire a certain degree of CL proficiency in order to conduct corpus searches and analyses, as well as to generate practical strategies for conveying CL concepts to their students in order to facilitate their learning through corpora.If pedagogical content knowledge represents the missing link between content and pedagogy, as proposed by Shulman (1986), CBLP acts as a bridge between CL and instruction in language classrooms. It provides a novel theoretical framework for effectively organizing corpus-based training programs for ESL/EFL instructors, incorporating a wide range of cutting-edge English language teaching activities.Secondly, another crucial aspect related to teacher training based on corpus data concerns the specific areas of content that should be prioritized. Ideally, every aspect of language learning, including vocabulary, grammar, discourse analysis, writing skills, reading comprehension, and listening comprehension, should be incorporated.

However, among the limited empirical studies on teacher training, all have focused primarily on grammar, as demonstrated by Breyer (2009), Farr (2008), Heather and Helt (2012), and Zareva (2017). This is understandable, as grammar is often considered less complex compared to other aspects of language learning, particularly in terms of the quantity and diversity of information.

Nevertheless, recent decades have seen significant advancements in corpus linguistics, leading to valuable findings in the fields of vocabulary, collocation, and phraseology, exemplified by works such as those by McCarthy and Carter (2004), Schmitt (2004), and Sinclair (1991). These findings have provided invaluable insights for English language teachers when it comes to developing vocabulary skills. Additionally, vocabulary acquisition is a critical aspect for both learners and educators alike, as emphasized by Ma (2009).. Consequently, there is a pressing need for further investigation into corpus-driven vocabulary instruction for educators, as this approach holds the potential to have both practical and motivational implications for both instructors and learners.

Thirdly, there is a paucity of systematic assessments regarding the learning outcomes of studies exploring corpus-based teacher education (Farr, 2008; Heather

& Helt, 2012), and what exists relies on surveys or qualitative data such as reflective essays, interviews, and document analysis (e.g., Breyer, 2009; Farr, 2008; Heather & Helt, 2012). These investigations typically measure the participants' perceptions or attitudes. However, what is notably absent is a comprehensive evaluation of the progress made in terms of proficiency in working with corpus data (CL) or the ability to integrate CL into language teaching in the classroom (CBLP).While Leńko-Szymańska's (2017) study provides a noteworthy example of analyzing corpus-based lessons created by trainee teachers, the analysis was primarily qualitative, focusing on identifying features specific to corpus-based lesson designs created by trainees.. The present study builds upon previous research on corpus-assisted teacher training, such as that conducted by Callies (2019), Heather and Helt (2012), Leńko-Szymańska (2014 and 2017), and Zareva (2017). It expands upon this body of work in several significant ways.

Firstly, the study establishes a framework that distinguishes between CL (Corpus Linguistics) and CBLP (Corpus-Based Language Pedagogy). This framework also proposes a two-stage training model. This approach provides a theoretical basis for designing effective corpus-assisted training programs for educators.

Secondly, the research delves into how pre-service teachers design corpus-informed vocabulary lessons tailored to meet the specific needs of Chinese EFL learners. The findings may provide valuable insights into the effective utilization of corpus resources for vocabulary instruction in primary and secondary school settings.

Thirdly, this study proposes the implementation of online collaborative learning to enhance participant engagement and interaction.

Finally, the study conducts a comprehensive evaluation of participants' learning outcomes in CL and assesses a subset of their CBLP through quantitative and qualitative analysis. Given the complexity of measuring pedagogical content knowledge (Hill et al., 2007; Morrison & Luttenegger, 2015; Shulman, 1988), the current research is limited in its ability to fully gauge CBLP. Instead, only the corpus-informed lesson plans developed by student teachers were analyzed to gauge their initial development of CBLP skills.

Discussion and implications

In the context of corpus-based instruction, scaffolding teachers is essential due to the complexity of such training. Participants in this type of training need to be supported in various ways, as research on corpus applications typically focuses on learners rather than teachers.

It is crucial for teachers to have hands-on experience with corpus searching in a step-by-step manner before teaching students how to utilize corpus tools (Breyer, 2009; Johns, 1991; Mukherjee, 2004). Additionally, teachers can be supported through various strategies to assist them in integrating their acquired corpus knowledge into classroom activities. To this end, they should receive access to a variety of pedagogical resources, such as a dedicated website that includes design principles for corpus-informed lessons and samples of such lessons.

In our study, the majority of groups followed either an exact or slightly modified version of a four-step framework in designing their lessons. Apart from individual work, collaborative efforts promote interaction and ideation among participants, thereby facilitating the exchange of thoughts in the development of teachers' pedagogical knowledge (Shulman, 1987). Furthermore, it helps to alleviate the monotony often associated with working with concordance data .

In essence, providing educators with a diverse range of learning experiences, including online collaboration, can infuse vitality and empowerment into corpus-based training for teachers.

The outcomes of collaborative learning activities have demonstrated that the participants in the teacher training program have developed crucial perspectives that contribute to their professional growth in the field of content-based language pedagogy (CBLP). Specifically, these perspectives were evident in the stages of "comprehension" and "transformation" within Shulman's model of pedagogical content knowledge development.

Furthermore, the data collected through interviews indicate that online collaborative learning provides a valuable framework for fostering pedagogical consciousness among the trainees. This consciousness encompasses their ability to critically reflect on how to effectively incorporate and adapt corpus data in their teaching practices. These aspects of pedagogical thinking and practical considerations are integral components of their overall development as CBLP professionals.

The current research posits that CL (corpus linguistics) and CBLP (corpus-based language pedagogy) represent distinct concepts. While CL pertains to the acquisition of corpus linguistic skills, encompassing proficiency in search and analysis, CBLP entails the integration of these skills into a practical teaching environment, drawing upon the framework of Shulman's pedagogical content knowledge .

Building on this conceptual distinction, the study proposes a two-stage approach to corpus-based teacher education, which was implemented with a cohort of TESOL students preparing to teach English to Chinese learners in primary and secondary school settings. The findings indicate that the participants self-assessed their proficiency in the various dimensions of CL as being reasonably well-developed. Furthermore, they acknowledged the advantages of utilizing corpora, including access to authentic language samples and the acquisition of collocations.. The assessment of the lessons designed by the participants, as well as their analysis, has revealed that most of the groups were able to create a suitable corpus-based lesson, demonstrating a deep understanding of how to incorporate corpus resources into language teaching in the classroom.

The evidence supporting the participants' development of pedagogical content knowledge (CBLP) was particularly evident during the early stages of the process, namely, during the phases of "comprehension" and "transformation" (Shulman, 1987). This study provides support for the formulation of two distinct

concepts, CL and CBLP, which contribute to the development of corpus-based training for teachers.

Given that the concept of CBLP is relatively new, further research is necessary to explore and define the specific knowledge dimensions that teachers require to effectively integrate corpus resources into their teaching practices.

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AXBOROT XAVFSIZLIGI MONITORINGI TIZIMINING ARXITEKTURASI

Abstract:*Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi arxitekturasi o‘rganildi va amalga oshirildi. Bunda asosan quyidagi belgilashlardan foydalanildi: Ya’ni G-modul: axborot xavfsizligi xabarlarini generatsiyalash, DB-modul: axborot xavfsizligi xabarlarining ma’lumotlar bazasini saqlash, R-modul: javob reaksiyasini ishlab chiqish, A-modul: axborot xavfsizligi xabarlarining tahlillash, N-modul: axborot xavfsizligi xabarlarini yig‘ish va normallashtirish. Shuningdek, xavfsizlik ma’murining axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi ishlashida ishtirok etishi ixtiyoriy sharoitda amalga oshiriladi. Bunda noma’lumlik darajasi monitoring tizimining quyi sathida joylashgan axborotni himoyalash tizimining haqiqiy holatini izohlamaydi. Sababi axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimida axborot xavfsizligi hodisasi xususidagi xabarlarning paydo bo‘lish vaziyatlarining ma’murlar tomonidan turlicha izohlanishi sodir bo‘lganligidadir.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimini tahlillash, Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi arxitekturasi, axborot xavfsizligi hodisalari, zaifliklar, suqilib kirishlarni aniqlash va bartaraf qilish, ma’lumotlari bazasini madadlovchi dasturlar.*

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ARCHITECTURE OF INFORMATION SECURITY MONITORING SYSTEM

Abstract:*The architecture of the information security monitoring system has been studied and implemented. The following designations were mainly used: G-module: formation of information security messages, DB-module: maintenance of the information security message database, R-module: response generation, A-module: analysis of information security messages, H-module: collection and normalization of information security messages. Also, the participation of the security administrator in the work of the information security monitoring system is carried out on a voluntary basis. In this case, the degree of uncertainty does not explain the actual state of the information protection system located at the lower level of the monitoring system. The reason is that in the information security monitoring system, the circumstances of the occurrence of information security incident messages are interpreted differently by the authorities.*

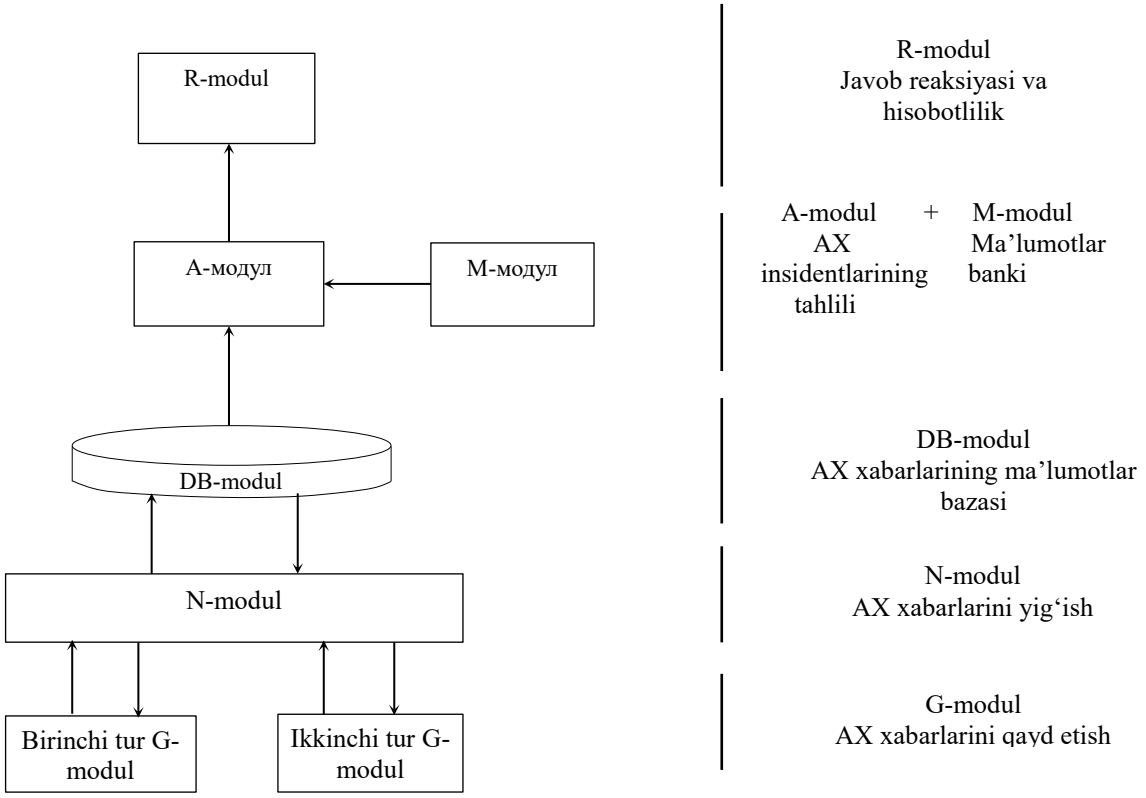
Keywords: *Analysis of the information security monitoring system, Architecture of the information security monitoring system, information security incidents, vulnerabilities, detection and elimination of intrusions, database support programs.*

Jahonda axborot xavfsizligini ta’minlash tizimlari va vositalarini ishlab chiqishga hamda ularni takomillashtirishga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Axborot-kommunikatsiya tizimlari rivojining hozirgi zamon bosqichida axborot xavfsizligini samarali ta’minlash mexanizmlaridan biri operatsion tizimlarda foydalanish cheklangan ma’lumotlarni himoyalash hisoblanadi. CrowdStrike tashkiloti ekspertlarining 2024 yilning birinchi choragidagi kibertaxdidlar bo‘yicha tahlil natijalari shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, amalga oshirilayotgan tarmoq hujumlarining katta qismini internet foydalanuvchilari ma’lumotlariga ega bo‘lish harakatlari hisoblanib, ularning asosiy qismini axborot almashinuviga zarar yetkazuvchilar va kiberbuzg‘unchilar tashkil etmoqda. Axborot texnologiyalari sohasida xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi provayderlar va dasturiy ta’minotlardan foydalanuvchi mijozlar ma’lumotlariga ega bo‘lish maqsadida amalga oshirilgan tarmoq hujumlari soni 2023 yilga nisbatan 2024 yilning birinchi choragida deyarli ikki barobarga oshib, bu ko‘rsatgich 83% ni tashkil etgan . Bir qator mamlakatlarda, jumladan AQSh, Rossiya Federatsiyasi, Xitoy, Buyuk Britaniya, Germaniya, Janubiy Koreya, Isroil, Belorussiya va boshqa davlatlarda kompyuter tizimlarining axborot xavfsizligi auditini tashkil etishning avtomatlashtirilgan apparat-dasturiy vositalarini yaratishga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Shu bilan birga axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi ishlashining samaradorligini oshirish imkonini beruvchi jarayonlarni takomillashtirishni ilmiy asoslash zarur bo‘lmoqda.

Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimini tahlillash uchun uning besh sathli arxitekturasi va axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimlarida ma’lumotlarni ishlash jarayoni eng muhim hisoblanadi. Ma’lumotlarni ishlash jarayonida quyidagi beshta asosiy texnik amallar bajariladi:

- axborot xavfsizligi hodisalari xususidagi xabarlarni qaydlash;
- axborot xavfsizligi xabarlarini yig‘ish;
- axborot xavfsizligi xabarlarini saqlash;
- axborot xavfsizligi xabarlari ketma-ketligini tahlillash;
- axborot xavfsizligi xabarlariga javob reaksiyalarini ishlab chiqish.

Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi arxitekturasi [1] doirasida ushbu amallarning har birining bajarilishi uchun alohida modullar javob beradi (1-rasm). Qulaylik uchun quyidagi belgilashlardan foydalanildi:



1-rasm. Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi arxitekturasi

–G-modul: axborot xavfsizligi xabarlarini generatsiyalaydi;

–DB-modul: axborot xavfsizligi xabarlarining ma'lumotlar bazasini saqlaydi;

–R-modul: javob reaksiyasini ishlab chiqadi;

–A-modul: axborot xavfsizligi xabarlarining tahliliga javob beradi;

–N-modul: axborot xavfsizligi xabarlarini yig'ish va normallashtirish uchun javob beradi [2].

Bundan tashqari, zaifliklarni, suqilib kirishlarni aniqlash va bartaraf qilish tizimi signaturasining ma'lumotlari bazasini madadlovchi va insidentlar haqidagi bilimlarni boshqarishga javob beruvchi M-modulni ko'zda tutish lozim.

Har bir modul ma'lum harakatlarni bajaradigan funksional modullar guruhini tavsiflaydi. Masalan, N-modul Syslog (UDP/514) standart interfeysi vositasida axborot xavfsizligi hodisalari haqidagi xabarlarni yaratadigan ko'plab ilovalardan iborat bo'lishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari N-modul suqilib kirishlarni aniqlash va bartaraf qilish tizimlari, tarmoqlararo ekranlar, pochta xabarlarini filtrlash tizimlari va axborotni himoyalashning barcha vositalari sifatida taqdim etilishi ham mumkin.

G-modul ikkita turga ajratiladi:

Birinchi tur G-modul – hodisalarga asoslangan(event-based) xabarlar generatori.

U operatsion tizimlarda, ilovalarda yoki tarmoqda sodir bo'luvchi ma'lum hodisa natijasidagi xabarlarni generatsiyalaydi. Bunday G-modulga Syslog-xabarlar generatori, sensorlar va h. misol bo'la oladi [3].

Eng ko'p tarqalgan birinchi tur G-modul –tarmoq va xost sathidagi suqilib kirishlarni aniqlash va bartaraf qilish tizimlari. Bu kategoriyaga o'zining tarkibiga protokollash xizmatini kiritadigan har qanday amaliy filtrlash(tarmoq, amaliy va

foydalanuvchi) tizimini qo‘shish mumkin. Masalan, tarmoqlararo ekranlar, foydalanishni nazoratlash ro‘yxati mavjud marshrutizatorlar, MAS-adres bo‘yicha filtrlaydigan simsiz foydalanish nuqtalari, RADIUS-serverlari, SNMP traps xizmati va boshqalar. Honeypots sinf tizimlari va tarmoq paketlari snifferlarini ham birinchi tur G- modullarga kiritish mumkin.

Ikkinchi tur G-modul – ba’zi bir tashqi rag‘bat yoki so‘rovga reaksiya sifatida xabarlarni generatsiyalaydigan, holatga asoslangan (status- based) xabarlar generatori. Bunday G-modulga ob’ekt yaxlitligini yoki foydalanuvchanligini tekshirish,
PING-paketlarni yuborish, SNMP-poll funksiyalarini bajarish natijasida xabarlarni shakllantiradigan generatorlar misol bo‘la oladi. Ushbu bloklar yetarlicha o‘ziga xos xabar generatorlaridir. Ularning vazifasi masofadagi uchinchi tizimda aniqlangan holatni qayd etganda xabarlarni generatsiyalashdan iborat.

N-modul. Modulning asosiy vazifasi – har xil G-moduldan xabarlarni qabul qilish va xabarlarning gomogen ma’lumotlar bazasiga ega bo‘lishi uchun ularni standart formatga keltirish. Server xizmatlarini (klasterlash, komponentni takrorlash, yukni taqsimlash va h) himoyalashda foydalaniladigan standart usullarni amalga oshirish uchun bu modul foydalanuvchanlikni va masshtablilikni ta’minlashi muhim. Yig‘ilgan ma’lumotlarni formatlashning standartiga ega bo‘lish ham zarur.

DB-modul. DB-modul axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi arxitekturasida eng standartlashgan modul hisoblanadi va o‘zida ma’lumotlar bazasini ifodalaydi. Bu modul tomonidan bajariladigan axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi uchun o‘ziga xos asosiy amal – axborot xavfsizligi xabarlarini agregatlash. Agregatlash jarayonida yig‘ilgan ma’lumotlar optimallashtiriladi, bitta yoki bir nechta manbalarda takrorlangan xabarlar identifikatsiyalanadi va yo‘q qilinadi. Agregatlash ikkiti usulda amalga oshirilishi mumkin:

–hodisalar sathida - DB-modul bir yoki bir necha manbalardan olingan xabarlar manbai, turi va vaqtini tahlillaydi va bitta hodisa har xil vositalar tomonidan qayd etilgan bo‘lsa, yagona normallashtirilgan xabarni ma’lumotlar bazasida qoldirib, takrorlangan xabarlarni o‘chirib yuboradi;

–hodisalar oqimi sathida - DB-modul xabar vaqti va vazifasini, manbalar manzilini tahlillaydi va xabarning mavjud aloqalarini yagona xabar oqimiga yig‘adi. Bu usul axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimini boshqarish konsolida axborotning tasvirlanishini optimallashtirish imkonini beradi.

Ma’lumotlar bazasi bilan bog‘liq klassik muammolardan (foydalanuvchanlik, yaxlitlik, konfidensiallik) DB-modul uchun asosiy mauammo unumdorlik hisoblanadi. G-modul miqdori yuzlar yoki minglarda o‘lchanishi mumkin. G-modul har sekundda o‘nlab xabarlarni generatsiyalashi mumkin. Xujumga urinish vaziyatlarida javob reaksiyasiga vaqt qolishi uchun ushbu xabarlarni ishlash, bazaga joylashtirish va imkon boricha tez tahlillash lozim [2].

A-modul. A-modul DB-modulda saqlanayotgan hodisalarni tahliliga javob beradi. O‘z vaqtida trevoga signalini generatsiyalash uchun xujumlarni aniqlash bo‘yicha turli amallarni bajaradi [3]. Ushbu modul ishida foydalaniladigan

mexanizmlar korrelyatsiya algoritmlari, birinchi va ikkinchi xil xatoliklarini aniqlashga [4], xujumlarning matematik modellarini qurishga yoki himoyaning taqsimlangan vositalaridan foydalanib xujumlarni aniqlashga [5] asoslangan.

A-modulning aksariyat amalga oshirishlari nostandart va yopiq hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotlar ko‘p olib borilgan, lekin ularning juda ham kam qismi amalga oshirilgan. Qolgan amalga oshirilganlari to‘liq bo‘lmay, faqatgina yondashishini namoyish qilish, boshqacha aytganda konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash uchun yetarlidir.

R-modul. R-modul o‘zida axborot xavfsizligi insidentlariga javob reaksiyasini amalga oshirish va hisobotni shakllantirish uchun instrumentlar jamlanmasini ifodalaydi. R-modul quyidagilarni hisobga olishi lozim: grafik interfeys ergonomikasini, xavfsizlik siyosatini amalga oshirish strategiyasini va tashkilotda mavjud huquqiy cheklovlarni. Bu cheklovlar javob reaksiyasi sifatida vaqt mobaynida to‘plangan real hayot tajribasiga asoslangan maslahat yoki eng yaxshi amaliyotdan boshqa xech narsani virtual tasavvur qilishning deyarli mumkin emasligiga olib kelishi mumkin [6]. Bu bilan R-modulning muhimligiga yetarlicha baho bermaslik kerak emas, chunki hujum to‘g‘ri tahlil qilingan va baholangan bo‘lishi mumkin, ammo o‘z vaqtida tegishli choralar qabul qilinmasa undan qochib bo‘lmaydi. Ushbu holda yagona reaksiya faqatgina hodisa sababini tahlillash bo‘ladi.

M-modul. Tahlil jarayoni o‘zida har xil xujumlar xususiyatlarini [7] va signaturasini, himoyalangan tizimning etalon modelini, xavfsizlik siyosatini va h o‘z ichiga olgan ba’zi kiruvchi ma’lumotlarni talab qiladi. Axborot xavfsizligi insidentlari tarixini saqlab qolish ham yaxshi tajriba hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqsadlar uchun M-modul ishlatiladi.

Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimining besh sathli arxitekturasining tahlili hozirgi vaqtda axborotni ximoyalash vositalarini sozlash usullari va vositalarining tizimga integratsiyalashmagani haqida fikrlashga imkon beradi. Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi arxitekturasi doirasida axborot xavfsizligini boshqarish jarayonlarini birlashtirish asosida ishlash qulayligini oshirish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi. Uning ustiga, monitoring tizimida axborot xavfsizligi hodisalariga avtomat tarzda yoki avtomatlashtirilgan reaksiya ko‘rsatish imkoniyati axborot xavfsizligi insidentlariga javob harakatlariga ketadigan vaqtni sezilarli kamaytirishga va natijada AKT himoyalanganligini oshishiga imkon beradi.

Quyida axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi ishlashining asosiy bosqichlarining qisqacha tavsifi keltirilgan (2-rasm).

1. G-modul axborot xavfsizligi insidenti bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan axborot xavfsizligi hodisasini aniqlaganidan so‘ng bu xususida xabarni shakllantiradi [8] va uni mos N-modulga yuboradi.

2. Xabarlar mos yig‘uvchi N-modulga yuborilayotgan vaqtda ular miqdorini baholash [8] amalga oshiriladi.

3. N-modul axborot xavfsizligi hodisasi tahlili uchun xabardan zarur ma’lumotlarni chiqarib oladi va ularni axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimida foydalaniladigan formatga keltiradi, ya’ni ma’lumotlarni normallashtirishni amalga oshiradi.

4. Axborot xavfsizligi hodisalari haqidagi normallashgan ma’lumotlar hodisalar ma’lumotlari bazasiga yoziladi (DB-modulga).

5. Bu ma’lumotlar hodisalar ma’lumotlari bazasidan A-modulga kelib tushadi. Agar u bo‘sh bo‘lsa(modulda ishlash uchun joylashgan ma’lumotlar xajmi uning o‘tkazuvchanlik qobiliyatidan kam bo‘lsa), 9-bosqichga, aks holda 6- bosqichga o‘tiladi.

6. Axborot xavfsizligi hodisalari haqidagi ma’lumotlar A-modulda keyingi tahlil uchun navbatda turadi.

7. Navbat uzunligini baholashni amalga oshirish asosida axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimining o‘rta sathida joylashgan komponentlar ishida buzilishlar mavjud yoki mavjud emasligi to‘g‘risida xulosa qilinadi.

8. A-modul «bo‘shaganidan» so‘ng, unga navbatda birinchi turgan ma’lumotlar ishlanishga yuboriladi.

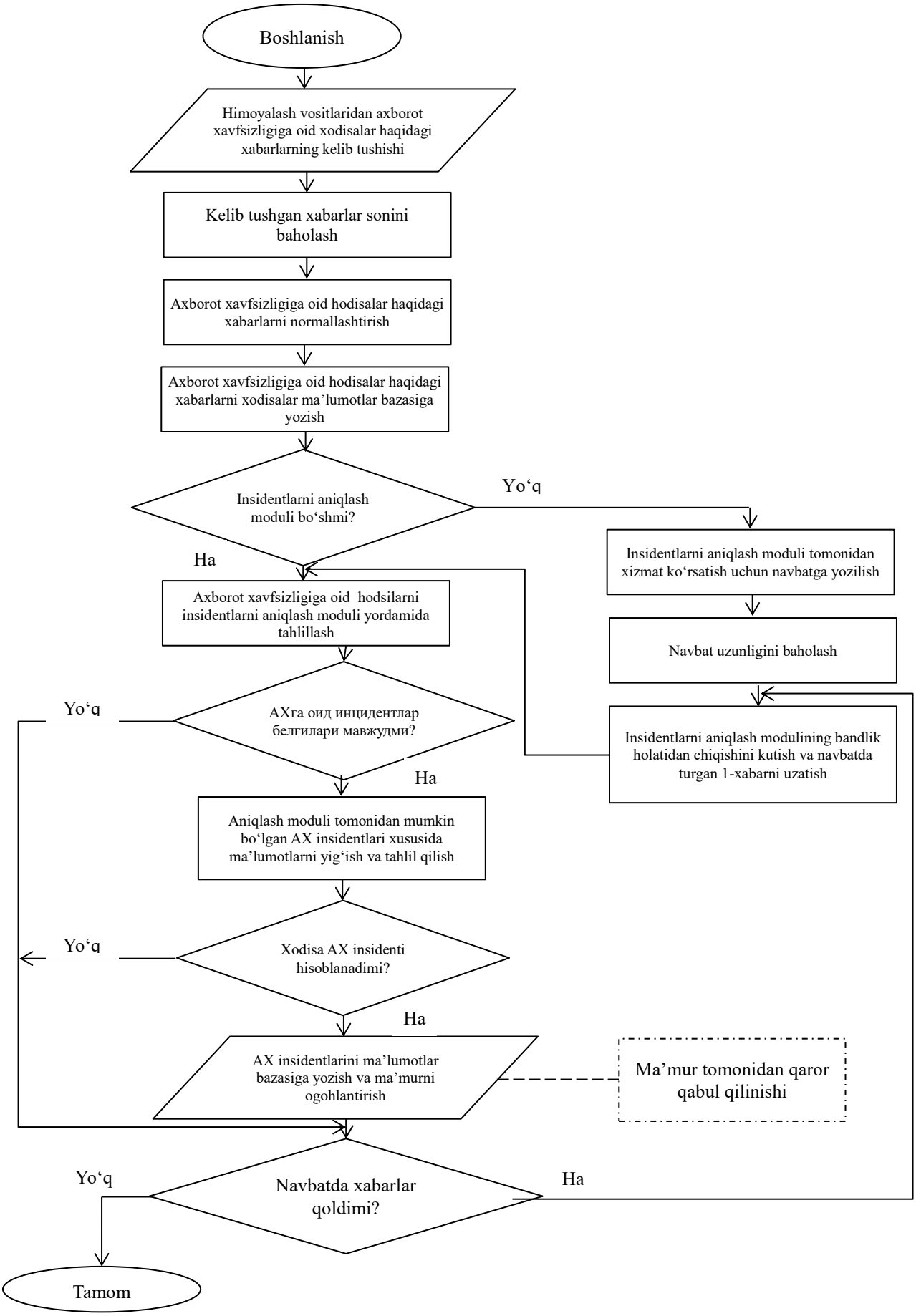
9. A-modul M-modulda saqlanayotgan ekspert bilimlardan foydalanib, axborot xavfsizligi insidentlarining formal alomatlarini qidirishni amalga oshiradi.

10. Agar A-modul axborot xavfsizligi hodisasi qandaydir ehtimollik bilan axborot xavfsizligi insidenti bo‘lishi mumkinligini aniqlasa 11 bosqichga, aks holda 14 bosqichga o‘tiladi.

11. A-modul ushbu onda sodir bo‘lgan axborot xavfsizligi hodisalari xususidagi axborotni himoyalashning boshqa vositalaridan qo‘shimcha ma’lumotlarni yig‘ishni amalga oshiradi va shu ma’lumotlarning tahlili asosida ushbu axborot xavfsizligi hodisalari orasidagi korrelyatsiya mavjudligini aniqlaydi va axborot xavfsizligining sodir bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan insidentlarini ko‘rib chiqadi.

12. Agar insidentlarni tahlil qiluvchi modul tahlil qilingan axborot xavfsizligi hodisasi haqiqatdan ham axborot xavfsizligi insidenti ekanligiga ishora qiluvchi korrelyatsiyani aniqlasa, 13-bosqichga, aks holda 14-bosqichga o‘tiladi.

13. Sodir bo‘lgan axborot xavfsizligi insidenti xususidagi ma’lumot insidentlar ma’lumotlari bazasiga yoziladi, xavfsizlik ma’muriga mos xabar va qarshi chora qabul qilish uchun tavsiya yuboriladi. Ma’mur olingan axborot asosida aniqlangan insidentga reaksiya zarurligi haqida qaror qabul qiladi (R-modul).



2-rasm. Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi ishlashining asosiy bosqichlari

14. A-modulda navbatda xizmat ko‘rsatish uchun axborot xavfsizligi hodisalari xususidagi ma’lumotlar qolgan bo‘lsa, 6-bosqichga o‘tiladi, aks holda – axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi keyingi axborot xavfsizligi hodisalari haqidagi xabar kelishini kutadi.

15. Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi ishlashining 1- va 6-bosqichlarida katta ehtimollik bilan uning komponentlari ishida buzilishlar yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Shu sababli, axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimiga ta’sir qilmaydigan 2- va 7- qo‘shimcha bosqichlar kiritilgan. Bu bosqichlardan chiqadigan axborot (kiruvchi holatlar soni va navbat uzunligi) axborotni himoyalashning alohida vositalarining yoki axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimining umumiy ishlashida buzilishlarning mavjud yoki mavjud emasligi xususida xavfsizlik ma’murining qaror qabul qilishiga imkon beradi.

Yuqorida keltirilganlardan **xulosa qilish** mumkinki, xavfsizlik ma’murining axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi ishlashida ishtirok etishi noma’lum sharoitda amalga oshiriladi.Ushbu noma’lumlik darajasi monitoring tizimining quyi sathida joylashgan axborotni himoyalash tizimining haqiqiy holatini izohlamaydi. Natijada axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimida axborot xavfsizligi hodisasi xususidagi xabarlarning paydo bo‘lish vaziyatlarining ma’murlar tomonidan turlicha izohlanishi sodir bo‘ladi.

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AKT va AHI

AXBOROT-KOMMUNIKATSIYA TIZIMLARIDA AXBOROT XAVFSIZLIGI MONITORINGI MUAMMOLARI

Abstract *:Axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlashda samarali monitoringning ahamiyatini sezilarli darajada aniqlash bilan bog'liq jihatlari belgilab olingan. Ya'ni axborot xavfsizligini buzilishlarini vaqtning real rejimida aniqlash va ularga adekvat reaksiya ko'rsatish hamda personal faoliyati bilan bog'liq hodisalar va buzg'unchilar monitoringining uzluksizligini ta'minlash. Shu bilan birga, axborot xavfsizligini buzilishlarini aniqlamaslik va konfidensial axborotni himoyalash bo'yicha adekvat choralarni ko'rmaslik axborot xavfsizligi tizimi tomonidan ta'minlanadigan mavjud himoyalanganlik darajasini jiddiy pasayishi to'g'risida muammolar tahlili amalga oshirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Axborot-kommunikatsiya tizimlari, axborot xavfsizligini buzilish jarayonlari, xavfsizlik siyosati, AKTning bazaviy dasturiy-apparat, samarali monitoring qilish, xavfsizlik jurnallari, normallashtirish, taxdidlarni aniqlash, insidentlarni boshqarish, hisobotlarni yaratish, Sentinel Log Manager dasturiy ilovalar.*

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PROBLEMS OF MONITORING INFORMATION SECURITY IN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Abstract*:The aspects related to the essential definition of the importance of effective monitoring in ensuring information security are defined. That is, identifying information security violations in real time and adequately responding to them, as well as ensuring the continuity of monitoring of incidents and intruders associated with the activities of personnel. At the same time, an analysis of the problem was carried out regarding the fact that failure to identify information security violations and failure to take adequate measures to protect confidential information seriously reduces the level of protection provided by the information security system.*

Keywords: *Information and communication systems, information security violation processes, security policy, IT infrastructure, effective monitoring, security logs, normalization, threat detection, incident management, report generation, Sentinel Log Manager software applications.*

Jahonda axborot-kommunikatsiya tizimlari rivojining hozirgi zamon

bosqichida axborot xavfsizligi holatini baholashning asosiy mexanizmlaridan biri hisoblangan axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimlarini ishlab chiqishga va ularni takomillashtirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. «Kasperskiy laboratoriyasi ma'lumotiga asosan 2024 yilning ikkinchi choragida jahonning 187 davlatlarida joylashgan Internet resurslari orqali 962 947 023 ta hujum amalga oshirilgan». Bu yo'nalishda rivojlangan mamlakatlarda, jumladan, AQSh, Germaniya, Buyuk Britaniya, Fransiya, Janubiy Koreya, Rossiya Federatsiyasi va boshqa davlatlarda axborot kommunikatsiya tizimlarining himoyalanganligini baholovchi axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi vositalarini ishlab chiqish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Bu borada, jumladan axborot-kommunikatsiya tizimlarini himoyalanganlik holatini real baholash, axborotni himoyalash vositalarida sodir bo'ladigan ko'p sonli hodisalarni normallashtirish, korrelyatsilash va agregatlash orqali axborot xavfsizligi insidentlarini aniqlash, axborotni himoyalash vositalarining ishidagi xatoliklarni tezkor aniqlash va bartaraf etish usullarini ishlab chiqish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu bilan birga axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi ishlashining samaradorligini oshirish imkonini beruvchi jarayonlarni takomillashtirishni ilmiy asoslash zarur bo'lmoqda.

Ma'lumki, axborot-kommunikatsiya tizimlari (AKT) har xil texnologik jarayonni yoki uning qismini amalga oshiradi. Ravshanki, axborot oqimlari harakatidagi har qanday yanglishish yoki ulardan foydalanish qoidalarining buzilishi muammolarga va qo'shimcha harajatlarga yoki foydaning boy berilishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Shuning uchun, har qanday tashkilot yoki kompaniya axborot sohasidagi o'z qiziqishlarini himoya qilish maqsadida axborotni suiste'mol qilish, firibgarlik, muhim amallarning barbod bo'lishini va konfidensial axborotni ruxsatsiz oshkor etilishi kabi holatlarni oldini olish uchun AKT xavfsizligini ta'minlash bo'yicha kuchaytirilgan choralarni qo'llaydilar [1].

Shu sababli, o'z vaqtida va samarali monitoringning ahamiyatini sezilarli darajada aniqlaydigan axborot xavfsizligini (AX) ta'minlash bilan bog'liq, quyidagi jihatlarni belgilab olish mumkin.

Birinchidan, AX buzilishlarini vaqtning real rejimida aniqlash va ularga adekvat reaksiya ko'rsatish. Bu axborot xavfsizligi ma'murlarining ko'p sonli axborotni himoyalash vositalaridan(antiviruslar, tarmoqlararo ekranlar, xujumlarni aniqlash tizimlari va h.) keladigan ma'lumotlarni qabul qilish va keyingi tahlillash jarayonlariga zarur va tegishli e'tibor qaratishlari bilan bog'liq.

Ikkinchidan, personal faoliyati (tizimga kirish, kiritish/chiqarish portlaridan foydalanish, axborotni eltuvchilarga yozish va h.) bilan bog'liq hodisalar va buzg'unchilar (tarmoqqa ruxsatsiz suqilib kirishga urinishlar, virusli hujumlarni o'tkazish, xizmat ko'rsatishdan voz kechishga undash va h.)monitoringining uzluksizligini ta'minlash.

Uchinchidan, axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi natijasida jinoyatchilar tomonidan konfidensial axborotni ruxsatsiz va noqonuniy olishi uchun qo'llaniladigan yangi usul va vositalarni aniqlash imkoniyati. Bu imkoniyatni amalga oshirish axborot xavfsizligi tizimida ma'lum intellektning mavjudligini talab qiladi.

O‘z vaqtida AX buzilishlarini aniqlamaslik va konfidensial axborotni himoyalash bo‘yicha adekvat choralarni ko‘rmaslik axborot xavfsizligi tizimi tomonidan ta’minlanadigan mavjud himoyalanganlik darajasini jiddiy pasayishiga olib keladi. Shuning uchun, har xil, xususan oldin ma’lum bo‘lmagan, axborot xavfsizligi taxdidlarini o‘z vaqtida aniqlashga imkon beradigan monitoring muolajasini yaratish va keyinchalik uni amalga oshirish zarur. Bunday jarayonning mavjud emasligi natijasida tashkilot yoki korxona ichki va tashqi jinoyatchilar harakatidan bir necha qadam orqada qoladi, hamda tashkilotning yirik moliyaviy yo‘qotishiga va obro‘sizlantirilishiga sabab bo‘ladigan axborotning sirqib chiqqanligi haqida bilmaydi [2].

Monitoring yordamida hal qilinadigan vazifalar belgilangan:

•xavfsizlik siyosati buzilishida insidentlarni tekshirishda hodisalar orasidagi sabab-oqibat bog‘lanishlarini aniqlash;

•xavfsizlik siyosatidagi kamchiliklar, nomukammalliklar va xatoliklarni tahlillash;

•AKTning bazaviy dasturiy-apparat va AXni ta’minlash vositalarining noto‘g‘ri ishlashi (xatoliklar, yanglishishlar) sabablarining tahlili;

•foydalanuvchilar tomonidan tarmoq resurslaridan samarasiz va oqilona foydalanmaslik faktlarini aniqlash.

Yuqorida ta’kidlanganidek, muntazam monitoring o‘tkazish axborotni himoya qilishning zarur darajasini saqlab turishning kafolati hisoblanadi, monitoring tizimi faoliyati doirasidagi natijalar esa axborot xavfsizligini ta’minlash tizimini takomillashtirishga asos hisoblanadi.

AXning to‘liq va samarali monitoringini tashkil qilishda bir qator odatiy muammalorga duch kelish mumkinligini hisobga olish lozim:

•kompaniya yoki tashkilot ixtiyoridagi axborotni tahlillashda tizimli yondashuvning yo‘qligi;

•dasturiy-apparat vositalar himoyalashi kerak bo‘lgan aktivlarni identifikatsiyalashda noto‘g‘ri hisoblashlarning mavjudligi;

•elektron jurnallarda qayd etilgan ko‘plab hodisalar ichidan xavfsizlikni ta’minlash uchun ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan axborotni aniqlashdagi qiyinchiliklar;

•axborot resurslaridan va ularni ishlovchi vositalardan maksimal foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega xodimlarning (dasturchilar, ma’murlar) faoliyati nazoratini avtomatlashtirilgan tarzda qamrab olinmasligi.

Ushbu muammolar ko‘plab sabablarga ko‘ra sodir bo‘lishi mumkin:

•personalning monitoring jarayoniga yuzaki munosabati;

•ma’lumotlarni sifatli tahlillashda personal malakasining yetarli emasligi;

•kiruvchi ma’lumotlar xajmining kattaligi va h.

•Axborot xavfsizligini to‘liq ta’minlash uchun har kuni quyidagi axborot manbalarini tahlillash lozim:

•antivirus dasturiy ta’minoti, pochta serverlari, xujumlarni aniqlash tizimlari, tarmoqlararo ekranlarning log fayllari;

•operatsion tizimlarning xavfsizlik jurnallari;

•laxzali xabar almashish uchun dasturlardan foydalanish haqidagi ma’lumotlar;

•telefon aloqasi xizmatini ko‘rsatish haqidagi yozuvlar va h.

•Ta’kidlash lozimki, xavfsizlik hodisalari haqidagi axborotni o‘z vaqtida qabul qilish va tahlillash quyidagilarni ta’minlashga imkon beradi:

•AKT axborot resurslarining konfidensialligini, yaxlitligini va foydalanuvchanligini buzishga qaratilgan jinoyatchilarning atayin yoki behosdan qilgan harakatlarini aniqlash;

•ko‘zda tutilmagan vaziyatlarni paydo bo‘lishini ogohlantirish hisobiga AKT ishlashining barqarorligini va ishonchligini oshirish;

•AKT axborot resurslarini buzish va yo‘qotish bilan bog‘liq xavflarni kamaytirish.

Ayrim hodisalarni aniqlash faktiga qanday reaksiya qilinganiga bog‘liq holda axborotni passiv va aktiv himoyalash vositalari farqlanadi [3].

Passiv vositalar bo‘lib o‘tgan hodisaga qarshi hech qanday chora ko‘rmaydi, faqat ushbu hodisa faktini qaydlaydi hamda ma’murga bu xususida xabar beradi. Aktiv vositalar ushbu faktni aniqlabgina qolmaydi, balki undan keladigan salbiy oqibatlarni blokirovkalash va neytrallash bo‘yicha choralarni aniqlashga kirishadi.

Tashkilotlarda axborot xavfsizligi holatini baholashda monitoring jarayonida axborotni himoyalashning quyidagi dasturiy va apparat vositalaridan olinadigan ma’lumotlardan foydalaniladi [4]:

•xavfsizlik skanerlari;

•antivirus dasturiy ta’minoti;

•kontentli tahlil vositalari;

•kiritish/chiqarish portlarini nazoratlash vositalari;

•tarmoqlararo ekranlar;

•xujumlarni aniqlash tizimlari va h.

Keltirilgan axborotni himoyalash vositalari axborotni uzluksiz yig‘adi, ammo ularni har xil vaqt onida ishlaydi.

Ma’lumotlarni qaydlash va tahlillashning ikkita asosiy mexanizmi farqlanadi:

1. Interval – mo‘ljallangan mexanizm. Bunda lokal mashinada joylashgan dasturiy agentlar, keyinchalik avtomatik tarzda yoki qo‘lda tahlillanuvchi, insidentlar xususidagi axborotni log fayllarda(jurnallarda) qaydlaydilar. Tahlillash jarayonida real vaqt rejimidagi tahlillashga nisbatan tizimga kam yuklama to‘g‘ri keladi, ammo axborotni yig‘ish va saqlash uchun diskli xotiraning katta xajmi talab qilinadi.

2. Real vaqt mexanizmi. Bunda axborotni uzluksiz yig‘ish, uni tahlillash va mos xabarlarni berish imkoniyati mavjud. Xujumlarning yetarlicha tez aniqlanishi ularni to‘xtatishga imkon bersada, bunday tahlillash asosiy xotira va protsessor resurslarining katta xajmini talab etadi.

Axborot kommunikatsiya tizimlarining oldin noma’lum bo‘lgan tahdid va zaifliklar sonining doimiy o‘sib borishi sharoitida axborotni himoyalashning ko‘plab vositalarining paydo bo‘lishi, axborot xavfsizligi hodisalari haqidagi

sezilarli miqdordagi ma’lumotlarni operativ ishlash muammosini keltirib chiqarmoqda. Ma’mur uchun bunday ishlashni qo‘lda amalga oshirish mumkin emas, shuning uchun hozirgi vaqtda axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi deb nomlanadigan avtomatlashtirilgan yoki to‘liq avtomat tizimlari qo‘llanilmoqda [2; 7-b.].

Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi axborotni himoyalash vositalarining ishlashi va ishga layoqatligi imkoniyatining buzilishi hamda niyati buzuqlarning axborot konfidensialligini, yaxlitligini yoki foydalanuvchanligini buzishga qaratilgan harakatlari bilan bog‘liq axborot xavfsizligi hodisalarini qaydlashga imkon beradi.

Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimining asosiy funksiyalariga quyidagilar taalluqli [4]:

- xavfsizlik jurnallarini (log-fayllarni) yig‘ish – ularni markazlashgan holda yagona serverga jamlash;
- normallashtirish – har xil jurnallar yozuvlarini yagona formatga keltirish;
- to‘ldirish – olingan axborotga axborot-kommunikatsiya tizimlaridan olingan boshqa ma’lumotlarni, hamda taxdid va zaifliklar haqidagi ommaviy foydalaniladigan ma’lumotlarni qo‘shish;
- taxdidlarni aniqlash – jurnallardagi xavfsizlik hodisalari ichidan axborot xavfsizligining buzilishi alomatlarini aniqlash uchun sun’iy intellektni qo‘llash;
- insidentlarni boshqarish – taxdidlar aniqlanganidan so‘ng qo‘llaniladigan harakatlar. Bu xavfsizlik ma’muriga xabarnoma yuborish, insidentga avtomatik tarzda reaksiya ko‘rsatish(masalan, qandaydir dasturni bajarish) va boshqalar bo‘lishi mumkin;
- hisobotlarni yaratish – aniqlangan taxdidlar va tizim ishlashining samaradorligi haqidagi ma’lumotlarni taqdim qilish.

Keltirib o‘tilgan funksiyalar axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimiga xavfsizlik hodisalariga reaksiya ko‘rsatish bo‘yicha yechimni qabul qilishda ma’murga mos madadni ta’minlashga imkon beradi.

Hozirgi kunda axborot xavfsizligini ta’minlash vositalari bozorida InTrust, EventTracker, Sentinel Log Manager, NXLog, LOGStorm kabi ishlab chiqaruvchilarning axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi dasturiy vositalari taqdim etilgan.

InTrust dasturiy vositasida tashkilot axborot kommunikatsiya tizimida foydalanish uchun qulay yagona axborot paneliga birlashtirilgan server tizimlari va ma’lumotlarning umumiy manbalaridan keluvchi katta hajmli ma’lumotlarni yig‘ish, saqlash va qidirish uchun instrumentlar to‘plami mavjud. Dasturiy vositadan foydalanuvchi harakatlarini kuzatish orqali ilovalarning ishlash jarayonida xavfsizlik talablarining bajarilishini aniqlash imkonini beradi.

InTrust dasturiy vositasining xususiyatlari:

- tayyor shablon va algoritmlardan foydalangan holda xavfsizlik hodisalarining tahlili;
- tizim foydalanuvchilari, fayllar va hodisalar xususidagi ma’lumotlarning

dinamik tadqiqi;

•Enterprise Reporter va Change Auditor ga asoslangan intelektual qidiruv instrumenti.

EventTracker dasturiy vositasi tashkilot axborot kommunikatsiya tizimining xavfsizligi, unumdorligi va foydalanuvchanligiga ta'sir o'tkazuvchi salbiy harakatlarni identifikatsiyalash imkonini beradi. Dastur tizimni sodir etilishi mumkin bo'lgan insidentlardan himoyalash uchun monitoring instrumentlari yordamida o'zgarishlarni aniqlay oladigan jurnallarni boshqaradi. Oxirgi bosqichda ko'p sonli hodisalarni birlashtirish va ro'yhatga olish orqali axborot panelida yakuniy natijalarni taqdim etadi.

EventTracker dasturiy vositasining xususiyatlari:

•MD5 va VirusTotal dan foydalangan holda avtomat tarzda auditlash va zararli dasturlarni aniqlash;

•shablonlar asosida umumiy tarmoqdagi tahdidlarni qidirish;

•dasturni tezkor ravishda ishga tushirish;

•joriy etish va xavfsizlikning aksariyat talablari uchun dastlabki sozlangan ogohlantirishlar.

Sentinel Log Manager – dasturiy ilovalar paketi bo'lib, ma'lumotlarning konfidensialligini va foydalanuvchanligini ta'minlash imkonini beruvchi jurnallarni yig'ish, tahlillash va xavfsiz saqlash modullaridan iborat. Sentinel Log Managerning iqtisodiy jihatdan samarali va moslashuvchan platformasi sodir etilishi mumkin bo'lgan axborot xavfsizligi tahdidlarini tashkilot jurnallarining real vaqt rejimida monitoringi orqali aniqlaydi [5].

Sentinel Log Manager dasturiy ilovalar paketining xususiyatlari:

•taqsimlangan qidiruv;

•tezkor hisobotdorlik;

•patentlanmagan ma'lumotlarni saqlash tizimlarini madadlash;

•jurnal ma'lumotlarini shifrlash.

NXLog dasturiy vositasi turli xil platformalar, manbalar va formatlardagi hodisalar jurnallarini tahlillash uchun zarur insrumentlarga ega. Unda tarmoqdan kelayotgan UDP, TCP va TLS / SSL protokollari orqali turli xil formatdagi fayllarning jurnallarini yig'ib olish imkoniyati mavjud.

NXLog dasturiy vositasining xususiyatlari:

•Linux, GNU, Solaris, BSD, Android va Windows operatsion tizimlari uchun multiplatformali madadlash;

•o'zgaruvchan plaginlar yordamida modulli muhit;

•jurnalni rotatsiyalash va vazifalar jadvali;

•SSL orqali tarmoqda xavfsiz ma'lumot almashuvi.

LOGStorm dasturiy vositasi joriy etilishi va foydalanishi oson kengaytirilgan funksiyalar orqali jurnallarni boshqarish imkonini beradi. LOGStorm xavfsizlik talablarini hisobga olgan holda paydo bo'ladigan buzilishlar va xatoliklarni aniqlaydi.

LOGStorm dasturiy vositasining xususiyatlari:

- insidentlarni aniqlash uchun shablonlar mavjudligi;
- jurnallarni markazlashgan holda saqlash;
- xavfsizlik resurslari uchun oddiy sozlashlarning mavjudligi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan monitoring dasturiy vositalarining ishlash funksiyalarini o‘rganib chiqish natijasida ularning qiyosiy tahlili amalga oshirilgan (1-jadval). Qiyosiy tahlil stackify.com veb-saytida keltirilgan log fayllarga asoslangan axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi dasturiy vositalarini baholash asosida amalga oshirildi [6].

Jadvalda keltirilgan qiymatlarni quyidagicha tavsiflash mumkin: 4 – “a’lo”, 3 – “yaxshi”, 2 – “qoniqarli”, 1 – “qoniqarsiz”. Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi dasturiy vositalarini baholash tahdidlarni aniqlash, resurs talabi, unumdorlik, foydalanuvchanlik, joriy qilinishi, boshqarilishi, madadlanishi, masshtablanishi, vositalar ishlashi holatlari ehtimolliklarining aniqlanishi mezonlari bo‘yicha amalga oshirilgan. Ushbu mezonlar bo‘yicha baholashning maksimal qiymati 36 ga teng.

1-jadval

Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi dasturiy vositalarining qiyosiy tahlili

Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi dasturiy vositalari	**Tahdidlarni aniqlash**	**Resurs talabi**	**Unumdorlik**	**Foydalanuvcha bili**	**Joriy qilinishi**	**Boshqarilishi**	**Madadlanishi**	**Masshtablanishi**	**Vositalar ishlashi holatlari ehtimolliklarini**	**Σ**
InTrust	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	24
EventTracker	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	2	30
Sentinel Log Manager	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	2	32
NXLog	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	1	27
LOGStorm	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	26

Jadvalda keltirilgan axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi dasturiy vositalarining qiyosiy tahlili *vositalar ishlashi holatlari ehtimolliklarining aniqlanishi* mezoni bo‘yicha 40% qoniqarli va 60% qoniqarsiz natijalarni qayd etgan. Demak, hozirgi kunda tashkilotlarda foydalanilayotgan axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi dasturiy vositalari yordamida axborotni himoyalash vositalarining ishlashi holatlari ehtimolliklarini aniqlash kutilgan natijalarni bermaydi [7]. Bu esa axborotni himoyalash vositalarining ishlashida uchraydigan buzilishlarni o‘z vaqtida aniqlay olmaslik holatlarini keltirib chiqaradi.

Shunday qilib, monitoring samaradorligi axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimining har qanday komponentida buzilishlar paydo bo‘lishi bilan pasayishi mumkin, biroq amaliyot ko‘rsatadiki, monitoring tizimi tarkibidagi axborotni himoyalash vositalari ishidagi xatoliklar sodir bo‘lganida eng salbiy ta’sir bo‘ladi. Bu holda axborotni himoyalash vositalarining bekor turishi yoki noto‘g‘ri ishlashi mobaynida axborot-kommunikatsiya tizimlari ishlashi samaradorligining pasayishiga olib keladigan axborot xavfsizligi insidentlarini o‘tkazib yuboruvchi

qo‘shimcha taxdidlar paydo bo‘ladi. Shu sababli, axborot xavfsizligi ma’muri uchun qiyinchilik tug‘diradigan, axborotni himoyalash vositalari ishlashining buzilishi sabablarini operativ aniqlash va bartaraf etish lozim. Bu axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimining ishlashi va yuqori darajadagi noaniqliklar (tashvishlar) tug‘diradigan va ma’murning qaror qabul qilish jarayoniga ta’sir qiluvchi e’tiborga olinishi qiyin juda ko‘p omillar mavjudligi bilan izohlanadi [8].

Shuning uchun, axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi tarkibiga kiruvchi axborotni himoyalash vositalarining hozirgi ishonchlik holati haqida ma’murning yetarlicha ma’lumotga ega emasligi bilan bog‘liq noaniqliklarni kamaytirish hisobiga, yanada samaraliroq axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimini ishlab chiqish vazifasi dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringida mavjud muammolarning va monitoring dasturiy vositalarining tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ko‘plab inobatga olish qiyin bo‘lgan omillar axborotni himoyalash vositalarining ishlashida uchraydigan buzilishlarni o‘z vaqtida aniqlay olmaslik holatlarini keltirib chiqarishi bilan birga, axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimining ishlash jarayoniga va ma’mur tomonidan qaror qabul qilish jarayoniga ham o‘z ta’sirini o‘tkazadi.

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13-14.

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FORECASTING THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY OF SURKHANDARYA REGION USING ARIMA MODELS

Abstract: *In this article, the production volume of construction industry of Surkhandarya region is forecasted using ARIMA models. First, the stationarity of the time series was checked. The significance of the model was assessed by MAPE and the statistical significance of its parameters was assessed by Fisher's z test. It was studied that there is no autocorrelation in the residuals. As a result, forecast values until 2029 were developed.*

Keywords: *ADF test, ACF, PACF, model, ARIMA, MAPE, Fisher, constant.*

Introduction. The production of the construction industry of the region is growing rapidly. In 1 january 2024, the production volume of this industry was 7,596.5 billion soums, and the average growth since 2016 has been 126.3% (Fig. 1).

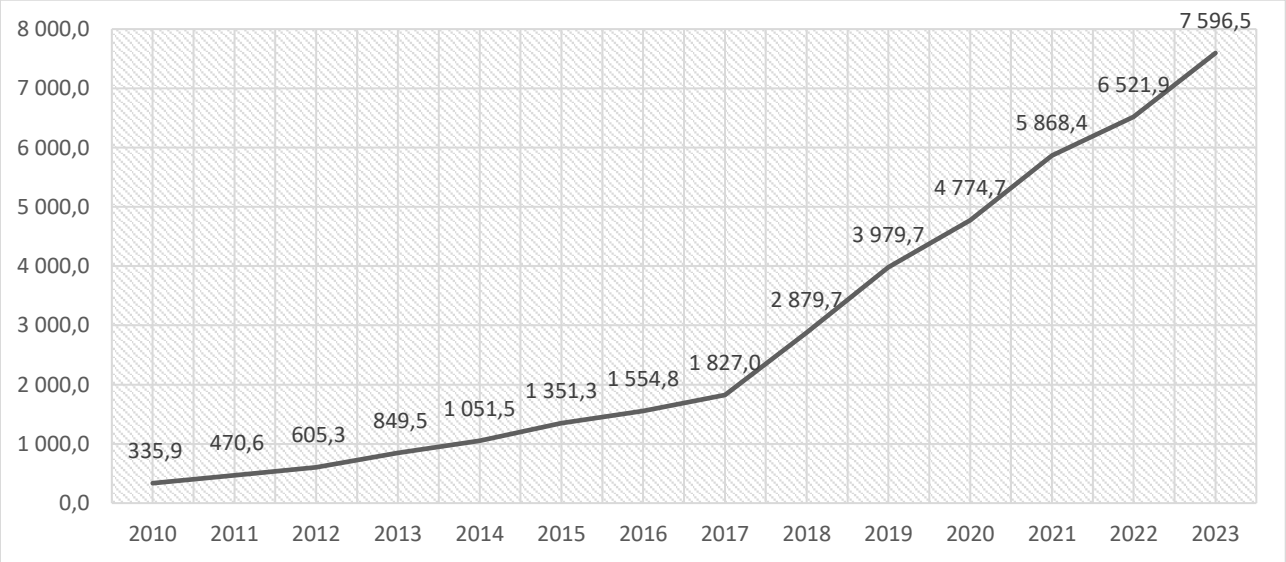


Fig. 1. Production volume of construction industry of Surkhandarya region, billion soums[19].

Methodology. Forecasting the future state of production of construction industry of the region is important in making management decisions on the reform of this sector. ARIMA models are distinguished by their accuracy and ability to adapt to various fluctuations in forecasting the volume of production of regional industries.

[19] Information from the Statistics Department of Surkhandarya region.

According to Figure 1, the production volume of the regional construction industry is not stationary over time. The use of ARIMA models in modeling such time series allows obtaining high-accuracy forecasts:

$$\Delta^d x = a + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \varphi_i \Delta^d x_{t-i} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \theta_j \varepsilon_{t-j} + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

where, x_{t-i} - previous period levels of the time series; ε_{t-j} - previous period levels of residuals; a, φ_i, θ_j – coefficients.

Results. In the experiments, it was found that the 2nd difference of the time series is stationary. While the ACF and PACF correlograms indicate that the model order is ARIMA(1, 2, 0), Gretl's "ARIMA lag selection" option shows the model order as ARIMA(0, 2, 1). As a result, we got the model in Table 1 below:

Table 1

Regression analysis results[20]

Model 1: ARIMA, using observations 2012-2023 (T = 12)

Dependent variable: (1-L)^2 Qurilish

Standard errors based on Hessian

	Coefficient	*Std. Error*	*z*	*p-value*	
const	87.1373	17.0262	5.118	<0.0001	***
theta_1	−0.999998	0.260309	−3.842	0.0001	***

Mean dependent var	78.33121	S.D. dependent var	320.2918
Mean of innovations	−13.61874	S.D. of innovations	229.6961
R-squared	0.990374	Adjusted R-squared	0.990374
Log-likelihood	−83.55081	Akaike criterion	173.1016
Schwarz criterion	174.5563	Hannan-Quinn	172.5630

	Real	*Imaginary*	*Modulus*	*Frequency*
MA				
Root 1	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000

The general view of the model is as follows:

[20] Author's development

$$\Delta^2 x = 87{,}1373 - 0{,}999998\Delta^2 x_{t-i}$$

(2)

Discussion. From Table 1, we can see that the model parameters are significant according to Fisher's z test. Results of estimating the approximation error of the model showed that $MAPE = 7.678\%$. Also, the absence of autocorrelation in the residuals and the normality of their distribution ($\chi^2 = 1{,}771$) were checked.

Using the model, the production volume of the construction industry in the region was forecast until 2029 (Table 2).

Table 2

Forecast values[21]

No.	Forecast values	Standard error	lower limit of the confidence interval 95%	upper limit of confidence interval 95%
1	8765,23	229,7	8315,04	9215,43
2	10021,11	324,8	9384,44	10657,79
3	11364,13	397,8	10584,36	12143,89
4	12794,28	459,4	11893,88	13694,67
5	14311,57	513,6	13304,89	15318,24
6	15915,99	562,6	14813,24	17018,75

Thus, by 2029, the production volume of the region's construction industry is forecast to reach 15,915.99 billion soums and increase by 2.1 times compared to 2023.

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WAYS TO INCREASE THE RESOURCE BASE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Annotation: *In this state, the author reviews the methods of increasing the resource base of commercial banks, effective use of the bank's existing resources, methods of privlecheniya novykh sredstv and flexibility of demand for changes in the financial market, theoretical foundations and successful strategies.*

Key words: *commercial banks, bank deposits, resource base of commercial banks, financial resources, internal resources, resource management, types of deposits, diversification of resources, financial stability.*

Today, commercial banks are one of the important components of the economy, they ensure economic development by providing financial services. The resource base for banks is the main factor determining their ability to carry out their activities and provide customer service. As a resource base, we understand the bank's funds, deposits, sources of borrowing and a complex of other financial instruments.

Increasing the resource base is important for ensuring the stability and competitiveness of commercial banks. This process requires a number of strategic approaches, including improving customer service, introducing new products, and using innovative technologies.

This article examines ways to increase the resource base of commercial banks, effective use of existing resources by banks, methods of attracting new funds and issues of flexibility to changes in the financial market, theoretical foundations of successful strategies.

The main aspects related to the resource base of commercial banks and its composition include:

1. The concept of resource base represents the resource base of commercial banks, the financial resources necessary for their lending, investment and other financial activities.
2. The main types of resources:

- Customer deposits: One of the biggest sources of resources of the bank. They are demand deposits, time deposits and other types of accounts.
- Bank loans and debts: Loan funds received from other banks (for example, from a central bank or international financial institutions).
- Shares and bonds: Securities issued to increase the bank's capital.
- Internal resources: Reserves made up of the bank's profits.

The concept of resource base plays an important role in the implementation of financial activities of commercial banks. The resource base of commercial banks consists of the following main components:

1. Deposits: It is the largest source of resource base for commercial banks. Funds deposited in customer accounts ensure the bank's liquidity and increase the possibility of granting loans.

2. Equity: The bank's own funds, capital received from shareholders and retained earnings also form the resource base. Equity increases the bank's financial stability and is important in risk management.

3. Borrowed funds: Banks can also use borrowed funds from other financial institutions, government bodies or international organizations as resources.

4. Investments: Commercial banks also raise resources through investments, for example, by investing in government bonds or other financial instruments.

5. Sources of Refinancing: Refinancing opportunities available from the Central Bank and other financial institutions also expand the resource base of commercial banks.

The resource base of commercial banks is the basis necessary for their lending, investment and other financial activities. Diversification and proper management of resources helps to ensure stability and profitability of the bank.

Customer deposits are one of the bank's main resources. They play an important role in ensuring the financial stability of the bank and serve as the basis for lending, investing and other financial activities.

Deposits are divided into the following types:

1. Demand Deposits: These types of deposits allow customers to withdraw cash at any time. They are usually credited to accounts and can be withdrawn by customers without restrictions.

2. Time deposits: Time deposits are the most stable source of resources for commercial banks. Fixed deposits for a certain periodis required to be kept in the bank during this period and can be withdrawn only after the expiry of this period. High interest rates are offered on such deposits, because the customer agrees to deposit his funds with the bank for a long period of time.

It is important for banks to manage these deposits as they not only provide liquidity but also determine the overall financial position of the bank. Banks try to provide quality service and offer favorable conditions in order to gain and maintain the trust of clients.Ways to increase the resource base of commercial banks are very important for economic development and financial stability today. There are sever.

3. Other types of accounts: This type includes various short-term or long-term financial instruments such as checking, current and payment accounts.

Each type of account may have its own features, interest rates, and terms.

al reasons why this topic is relevant:

1. Economic growth: Commercial banks are one of the important components of the economy. By increasing their resource base, their lending capacity will expand, which will stimulate investment and consumer spending.
2. Financial stability: Increasing the resource base ensures the financial stability of banks. Banks with more capital are more resilient to economic uncertainties.

3. Competitiveness: As competition between banks increases, their resource bases must also expand. This allows us to offer customers better services and better conditions.
4. New technologies: The development of financial technologies (fintech) creates opportunities for banks to attract new resources and optimize services.
5. Changes in the financial sector: Changes in the global financial market also create the need to increase the resource base of commercial banks, as they are forced to adapt to new conditions.
6. Customer needs: Banks' resource base needs to expand to meet customer demands, as new products and services will need to be offered along with increased demand.

These factors indicate the importance of increasing the resource base for commercial banks. This makes the topic relevant in the field of economy and finance.

Resource management of commercial banks is an important process to ensure financial stability of the bank, maintain liquidity and increase profits.

Effective management of resources greatly affects the overall success of the bank and increases its market competitiveness.

Several factors need to be given more importance when offering new deposit products.The following aspects are important:

1. Interest rate: It is important to determine how the interest rate of the new deposit product compares to competitors. Offering competitive rates to your customers will help you attract them.

2. Terms and conditions: The terms (short or long term) and terms (for example, the possibility of early withdrawal) of the deposit should be convenient for the customers.

3. Minimum deposit amount: The minimum deposit amount required to get the product is also important. For the convenience of customers, it is preferable to keep this amount low.

4. Additional services: Additional services related to the deposit account (for example, online banking, account management through mobile applications) can increase customer interest.

5. Integration with other financial products: Integrating new deposit products with other financial services (such as credit cards or loans) can offer more value to customers.

6. Advertising and Marketing Strategy: How to advertise the product and develop marketing strategies are also important. Effective companies need to attract customers.

7. Understanding customer needs: Conducting market research and identifying customer needs and wants helps in developing new products.

8. Personalization options: Providing customers with personalized offers that suit their needs can increase their interest.

9. Security and reliability: Customers want to be able to keep their funds safe, so it is important to provide information about the bank's reliability and security measures.

10. Customer Service: Providing good customer service can increase interest in a new product.

Taking into account the above factors, it is possible to successfully offer new deposit products.

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MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTLARIDA TA'LIM JARAYONIDA MEDIA VOSITALARIDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya: *Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida ta'lim jarayonida media vositalaridan foydalanishni usullari, vositalari, uslublari haqida ma'lumot keltirilgan. Asosan maktabgacha ta'lim yoshidagi bolalarning yuksak bilim egalashida multimedia ta'limi ham muhim o'rinda turadi*

Kalit so'zlar: *barkamol avlod, elektron darsliklar, kompakt disklar, video-audio tasmalar, ta'lim-tarbiya, axborot texnologiyalari, kompyuterlashtirish va kompyuter tarmoqlari.*

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THE USE OF MEDIA IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Annotation: *in preschool educational organizations, information is presented about the methods, means, methods of using media in the educational process. Multimedia education also plays an important role in the high educational achievement of children mainly of preschool age*

Keywords: *harmonious generation, electronic textbooks, CDs, video-audio tapes, education, information technology, computerization and computer networks.*

Hozirgi kunda barkamol avlodni tarbiyalash, yosh avlodning intellektual salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish, ularni har tomonlama rivojlangan shaxs etib voyaga yetkazish hozirgi kunning dolzarb masalalaridandir. Asosan maktabgacha ta'lim yoshidagi bolalarning yuksak bilim egalashida multimedia ta'limi ham muhim o'rinda turadi. Multimedia ta'limi orqali biz bolalarda milliy qadiryatlarni video rolik shaklida jonlantirishimiz ham mumkun.

Zamonaviy maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini multimedia vositalari asosida tashkil etishga alohida ahamiyat berilyapti. Multimedia vositalariga, birinchi navbatda, elektron darsliklar, kompakt disklar, video-audio tasmalar, turli taqdimotlar kiradi. MTTda multimedia texnologiyasidan foydalanishdagi masalalardan yana biri ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoni samaradorligini oshirish metodikasini ishlab chiqish, unga mos ishlanmalar yaratish hamda

amaliyotga joriy qilish zarurligidir. Ta’lim sohasida ham yangi axborot texnologiyalaridan keng foydalanish, an’anaviy o’qitish usullariga nisbatan samarali va yuqori natijalarga olib kelmoqda. Hozirda ta’lim tizimida zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari, kompyuterlashtirish va kompyuter tarmoqlari ta’lim jarayonining muhim negizi bo’lib, yoshlarning yangi axborotlarga bo’lgan talablarini qondirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim-tarbiya olayotgan katta va maktabga tayyorlov guruhlarida aynan 5–7 yoshli bolalar tarbiyalanadi. Ulardagi intellektual salohiyatni shakllantirishning boshlang‘ich davri ham xuddi shu yoshdan boshlanadi aynan shu sababli hozirgi kunda maktabgacha ta’limda multimedia ta’limiga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda.

Barkamol avlodni voyaga yetkazishda zamonaviy o’qitish metodlari, innovatsion texnologiyalar, multimedia vositalarining o’rni va roli benihoya kattadir. Pedagogik texnologiya va pedagog mahorati va pedagog tajriba bilan bir qatorda, interfaol metodlar, multimedia vositalari barkamol avlodni bilimli, yetuk malakaga ega bo’lishlarini ta’minlaydi.

Multimedia ta’lim vostitasining afzaliklari qanday va biz multimedia ta’limni qanday qilib maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalarida qo’lashimiz mumkin degan savol paydo bo’lishi tabiiydir. Maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalarida multimediani turli xil mashg’ulotlarda qo’lash mumkin. Masalan, tabiat bilan tanishtirishda, elementar matematik ta’savurlarini shakilantirishda hamda xorijiy tilda mashg’ulotlarini tashkil etishda multimedia vositalari yuqori natijalar beradi. Mashg’ulot jarayoni bolalarni zeriktirib qo’ymaydi va ularni mashg’ulotga bo’lgan qiziqishlarini yanada ham ko’proq oshirishda keng imkoniyatlarni yaratib beradi. Maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalarida multimediani qo’llashdan ko’zlangan maqsad bolalarga qisqa vaqt ichida ko’proq va samarali ta’lim berishdan iboratdur. Hozirgi vaqtda bolalarning kompyuter va gadjetlarga qiziqishlari juda yuqori.

Shu tufayli pedagoglar ulardan tog’ri va unumli foydalanib, bolalarni yo’naltiri, qiziqishlaridan kelib chiqan holda ta’lim tashkil etilsa, bolalarning qiziqishlari yanada ham ortadi. Masalan, bolalarga multimedia ta’limidan foydalanib ularga til o’rgatish mashg’ulotlarni qiziqarli qilib tashkil etish mumkun. Ayniqsa, turli ranglardan foydalangan holda bolalarning ta’savuri kengaytirib, ularning diqqatini tortish, ularning tilga bo’lgan qiziqishlarini yanada ortirish mumkin. Jumladan, bolalarda fasilar to’grisida tasavvurlarini shakllantirishda qo’l keladi. Bolalarda bahor fasli haqidagi tushunchalarni shakllantirishda bahor faslinini ko’rsatish bilan birgalikda undagi yashilik, daraxtlar va gularning rangi, bahor faslida nishonlanadigan bayramlarni havola qilish imkoniyati mavjud.

Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotkarida tayyorlov guruhida multimediali mashg’ulotlarni olib borish maktabga tayyorlash jarayonida tasavvurlarini boyitadi, ularning talim faoliyati to’g’risidagi tasavvurlarini shakilantiradi natijada ta’lim jarayonidagi qiyinchiliklarni yengib o’tishlari uchun zamin tayyorlaydi, shu bilan birga bolalarning inovatsion texnologiyalar bilan ishlash ko’nikmasi multimedia ta’limini tashkil qilish orqali shakilantirib boriladi.

Shunungdek, multimedia ta’limidan zamonaviy, inovatsion ta’limning bir shakli sifatida mashg’ulotlar jarayonida to’g’ri foydalanish maktabgacha ta’limda

faoliyat olib borayotgan tarbiyachilarning ham inovatsion texnologyalardan foydalanish bo'yicha ko'nikma va malakalarini shakilantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Multimedia va gipermedia texnologiyalari kuchli taqsimlangan ta'lim resurslarini birlashtiradi, ular bolani idroki shakllanishi va namoyon bo'lishi uchun muhitni ta'minlaydi. Multimedia va telekommunikatsiya texnologiyalari tizimda prinsipial jihatdan yangi uslubiy yondashuvlarni ochadi. Multimedia - zamonaviy texnik va dasturiy vositalardan foydalangan holda interaktiv dasturiy ta'minot nazorati ostida vizual va audio effektlarning o'zaro ta'siri, ular matn, ovoz, grafik, fotosuratlar, videolarni bitta raqamli tasvirda birlashtiradi.

O'yin davomidagi ushbu "kompyuterli" psixologik-pedagogik ta'sirlar yosh bolalarning faqat qiziquvchanlik xususiyatini oshiribgina qolmasdan, balki bilim olishga bo'lgan ishtiyoqini ham oshiradi. Yuqorida keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan ma'lum bo'ldiki, maktabgacha ta'lim yoshidagi bolalarni tarbiyasini shakllanishida axborot texnologiyalari ya'ni, multimedialardan foydalanish uni MTTlarda samarali qo'llash hozirgi kunning asosiy masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Multimedia vositalarini tayyorlash va bolalarning kompyuter savodxonligini shakllantirish metodikasi shaxsiy kompyuterlar multimedia texnologiyasining asosiy texnik vositasi hisoblanadi. MTTlarning ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida foydalanishda qo'shimcha vositalar - kompakt disklar, turli xil taqdimotlar, slaydlar va hokazolar talab etiladi. Multimedia vositalaridagi ta'lim-tarbiya materiallari dinamik xarakterga ega bo'lib, ular animatsiya bilan berilgan bo'ladi. Ta'lim tizimida foydalanib kelinayotgan an'anaviy ko'rgazmali materiallar statik xarakterga ega. Masalan, tarbiyachi A harfini an'anaviy usulda o'rgatish mobaynida, bolaga uning qog'ozdan yoki kartondan yasalgan shaklini ko'rsatadi (statik vosita). Mutimedia vositasida ko'rsatilganda A harfi kompyuter (monitor) ekranida tebranib, bolalarning diqqatini o'ziga jalb etadi (dinamik vosita). Hozirgi kunda turli xil multimediali ta'lim vositalarini ishlab chiqish va ularni ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoniga tatbiq etish jadal rivojlanayapti. MTTlarda ta'lim- tarbiya jarayonida ulardan foydalanish metodikasi to'liq ishlab chiqilmagani uchun tarbiyachi-pedagoglar multimedia vositalarini multimedia texnologiyasi sifatida qabul qilmoqdalar. Kezi kelganda shuni ham ta'kidlab o'tish kerakki, multimedia vositalarini ishlab chiqaruvchi maxsus muassasadan tashqari, har bir MTT tarbiyachilarining o'zlari tayyorlashi mumkin bo'lgan dasturli va rolli multimedia vositalarini (DVD-disk) qo'llash mumkin. DVD video diski multimedianing texnik vositasi sifatida bir necha afzalliklarga ega. Diskdan foydalanib, o'rganiladigan materialni bosqichlar bo'yicha to'la, ba'zi hollarda alohida elementlarini ko'rish mumkin, zarur bo'lganda material qayta namoyish etiladi. DVD video diskda sxemalar, rasmlar, grafiklar ham joylashtirilgan bo'ladi. Multimedia texnologiyasining didaktik vositalari ta'limning didaktik talablariga to'la mos keladi.

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ГД Дурманова, АҒ Турдиев, МП Аллахонова - Central Asian Academic Journal of Scientific Research, 2021

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BO‘LAJAK BOSHLANG‘ICH SINF O‘QITUVCHILARINI IJODIY FAOLIYATNI TASHKIL ETISHGA TAYYORLASH

Annotatsiya: *maqolada bo‘lajak boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchilarining ijodiy faoliyatni tashkil etishga tayyorlashda yuzaga keluvchi mavjud qiyinchilik va muammolar, pedagog shaxsining o‘ziga xosliklari bilan bog‘liqlikda duch keladigan qiyinchiliklar, o‘qituvchi faoliyatida yuzaga keladigan qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf etish strategiyalari haqida so‘z yuritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *ijod, ijodkorlik, ijodiy, kasbiy faoliyat, kasbiy rivojlanish, psixologik muhofaza, kasbiy deformatsiya.*

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PREPARATION OF FUTURE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF CREATIVE ACTIVITIES

Abstract: *the article describes the existing difficulties and problems in the preparation of future primary school teachers for the organization of creative activities, the difficulties encountered in connection with the characteristics of the pedagogue's personality, strategies for overcoming the difficulties that arise in the teacher's work spoken.*

Key words: *creativity, creativity, creative, professional activity, professional development, psychological protection, professional deformation.*

Yosh avlodni ma’naviy-axloqiy va estetik tarbiyalashda xalqning milliy tarbiya usullari, qadriyat va an’analari, buyuk mutafakkirlarning jahon tamadduniga qo‘shgan munosib ulushlari, boy ma’naviy merosidan unumli foydalanish, albatta, o‘zining ijobiy natijasini beradi. Binobarin, tarbiya tushunchasi zamirida “tarbiyalanuvchining ongi (ijtimoiy xarakterdagi amaliy faoliyatga ruhlantiruvchi hissiy va aqliy sohalariga) hamda fe’l-atvoriga shaxsni rivojlantirishga zarur shart-sharoitlarni ta’minlovchi muayyan yo‘l-yo‘riq, tushuncha, tamoyil, qadriyatli yo‘nalishni shakllantirish maqsadida ta’sir ko‘rsatish” [1; 21-b.] g‘oyasi yotadi.

Shaxs kamolotida ta’lim-tarbiya muassasalari, oila va mahalla, ommaviy axborot vositalari, internet tizimi hamda keng jamoatchilikning targ‘ibot-tashviqot ishlari muhim o‘rin tutadi. Bo‘lajak boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchilarining jamoaviy ijodiy faoliyatini tashkil etishda milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar, insonparvarlik, vatanparvarlik, mehnatsevarlik, yuksak e’tiqod ruhida tarbiyalashning muhim omili sifatida falsafa, psixologiya, pedagogika, tarix, til va adabiyot fanlari uyg‘unligiga tayaniladi.

Milliy tarbiyashunoslikdagi ilg‘or tajribalar boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchilarini ijtimoiy jamiyatning faol ishtirokchilariga aylantirishga keng imkoniyatlar yaratadi.

Bunda “odamzodga xos eng yuksak ma’naviy va jismoniy barkamollikni mujassam etgan”, “yangilanayotgan jamiyatimizda sog‘lom avlodni tarbiyalash”, “erkin fuqaro ma’naviyatini shakllantirish”, “ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlarni yuksak darajaga ko‘tarish orqali barkamol insonlarni voyaga yetkazish” [2; 56-b.] maqsadiga erishish tarbiya metodikasining tub mohiyatini tashkil etadi.

Ma’naviy yetuk va barkamol yoshlar tarbiyasiga qaratilgan davlat siyosati ma’naviy-axloqiy tarbiya usullariga chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib, bu jarayon uzluksiz ta’lim tizimining barcha bo‘g‘inlarida, xususan, oliy ta’lim tizimida talabalarning mustaqil tafakkuri, ijodkorligi va intellektual salohiyatini oshirishga uzviylikda amalga oshiriladi. Bu borada Yurtboshimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning quyidagi fikrlari e’tiborga loyiq: “Mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan barcha islohot va o‘zgarishlar, keng ko‘lamli dasturlar yagona va ulug‘ bir maqsadga qaratilgan. U ham bo‘lsa, farzandlarimizni har tomonlama yetuk va barkamol etib tarbiyalashdan iborat” [3; 412-b.].

Bo‘lajak boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchilarining ijodiy faoliyatini tashkil etish haqida so‘z ketganda, ijodkorlikning o‘zi nima ekanligini aniqlash, so‘ng ijodiy faoliyatni tashkillashtirish mezonini tanlash maqsadga muvofiq.

“Ijodkorlik” tushunchasi ko‘pgina fanlarning tahliliy asosi sanaladi. Uning ma’nolarini aniqlashda ushbu qobiliyatning serqirra ekanligi muhim o‘rin tutadi. Tushuncha o‘zida “ijodiy munosabat”, “ijodiy faoliyat”, “ijodiy mehnat”, “ijodkor shaxs”, “ijodiy o‘ziga xoslik” kabi ma’nolarni mujassam etadi.

XIX asr oxirida ko‘pgina faylasuflar tomonidan ijodkorlik tushunchasiga oid qarashlar ilgari surilgan bo‘lib, har birida o‘ziga xos individuallik va tafakkurning turfaligi sezilib turadi. Binobarin, ijodkorlik “ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega yangi moddiy va ma’naviy qadriyatlarni yaratuvchi inson faoliyatidir”

“Ijodkorlik – bu qarama-qarshiliklarni bartaraf qilishga yo‘naltirilgan inson faoliyati ko‘rinishlaridan biri bo‘lib, uning uchun ob’ektiv (ijtimoiy, axloqiy) va sub’ektiv shaxsiy shart-sharoit (bilim, ko‘nikma, ijodiy qobiliyat) kabilar zarur, uning natijasi yangilik va taraqqiyparvarlik kasb etadi (4; 53- b.).

“Ijodkorlik – bu faoliyat bo‘lib, yangi moddiy va ma’naviy qadriyatlarning yuzaga kelishi uning natijasi hisoblanadi”

Insoniyat ijodiyotning sub’ekti sifatida o‘zini anglashi ijodkorlik muammosi va tushunchalarini ko‘rib chiqishning yangi yo‘nalishlarini belgiladi. Faylasuflar inson ijodiy faoliyatining mohiyatini, gnoseologik va umummetodologik xususiyatlari muammolarini o‘rganadilar. Shunga ko‘ra, XX asr mahalliy falsafasida “IJODKOR ODAM” muammosini hal qilishga urinish maqsadi yetakchilik qilgan.

Ijodiy pedagogik faoliyatning keyingi mohiyatli tavsifi uchun “kreativlik” – ijodkorlik tushunchasiga murojaat qilish zarur, bu esa ko‘rib chiqilayotgan kategoriyaning markaziy havolasi sanaladi.

Kreativlik nazariyasini ishlab chiquvchilardan biri Ye.P.Torrens bo‘lib, u kreativlikni muammolarga, bilimning yetishmasligi, ularning hamohang emasligi, nomuvofiqligiga nisbatan ta’sirchanlikning paydo bo‘lish jarayoni sifatida belgilaydi;

Dj.Gilford o‘zining modeli asosida kreativlikning to‘rt omilini ajratib ko‘rsatadi: o‘ziga xoslik, semantik moslashuvchanlik, obrazli moslashuvchanlik va semantik o‘z-o‘zidan yuzaga keladigan moslashuvchanlik bo‘lajak boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchilarining ijodiy faoliyatini tashkil etishga doir metodik ta’minotning yetarli emasligi;

– ta’lim jarayonida talabalarni ijodiy faoliyatga yo‘naltirish bilan bir qatorda kommunikativ kompetentliligini rivojlantirish hamda sohaga oid yangiliklarni o‘zlashtirishga qaratilgan seminar-trening va master klasslarni o‘tkazishga ahamiyat berilmayotganligi;

– ijodkorlikka oid topshiriq va mashqlarni bajarishda axborot texnologiyalaridan samarali foydalanish, elektron ta’lim resurslarini yaratish bo‘yicha bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarni shakllantirishga e’tibor qaratilmayotganligi va h.k.

V.I.Zagvyazinskiyning “O‘qituvchining pedagogik ijodkorligi” kitobida ijodiy faoliyatga “yangi pedagogika tizimini yaratish, noma’lum qonuniyatlarni ochish, yangi g‘oyalar, usul, vositalar; yangilik yaratish, insonning ichki mohiyati asosidagi kuchlarini uyg‘otish orqali ijod qilish” ta’rifi beriladi. Olim tomondan pedagog ijodiyotining quyidagi farqli jihatlari ajratib ko‘rsatiladi:

1. Vaqt jihatidan qat’iy belgilangan va chegaralangan. Agar darsda kutilmagan holat ro‘y bersa, o‘qituvchi qisqa muddat ichida yangi qaror qabul qilishi shart.

2. Pedagogik ijodiyot o‘quv-tarbiyaviy jarayon bilan yaxlit tutash bo‘lganligi sababli u har doim ijobiy natijalarga olib kelishi lozim. Salbiylari esa faqat xayoliy sinov va taxminlardagina bo‘lishi mumkin.

3. Pedagogik ijodkorlik doimo hamkorlikdagi ijodiy ishdir.

4. Ijodiyotning sezilarli qismi odamlar oldida ommaviy tarzda (o‘zining ruhiy holatini boshqara olish ko‘nikmasi) amalga oshiriladi.

Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchisining ijodiy faoliyatida yuzaga keluvchi qiyinchilik va muammolarning ob’ektiv shart-sharoitlariga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin:

a) yetarli metodik ta’minotga ega bo‘lmaslik;

b) faoliyatini baholashdagi yuzakilik;

v) ikkinchi darajali vazifalarga jalb etilishi.

Quyidagilar pedagog shaxsining o‘ziga xosliklari bilan bog‘liqlikda yuzaga keladigan qiyinchiliklar qatorini tashkil qiladi:

– pedagogik faoliyatni amalga oshirishda ichki kuch va imkoniyatlarning yetarli emasligi;

– faoliyatini sohadagi islohotlarga uzviylik holda o‘zgartirishga imkon bermaydigan o‘z-o‘zini yo‘naltirish mexanizmining buzilishi;

– salbiy psixologik holatlar (ishonchsizlik, asabiylik, qo‘rquv, o‘z faoliyatidan qoniqmaslik va boshqalar).

O‘qituvchi faoliyatida yuzaga keladigan qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf etish quyidagi strategiyalarga asoslanishni talab etadi:

1) kasbiy rivojlanish (konstruktiv strategiya);

2) psixologik muhofaza (himoya strategiyasi);

3) kasbiy deformatsiya (destruktiv strategiya).

Mahoratli pedagoglar uchun qiyinchiliklar innovatsiya to‘siqlarini yengib o‘tish bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Pedagogik faoliyatda duch kelinadigan to‘siqlar ko‘pincha pedagog faoliyatini chegaralab qo‘yish ko‘rinishida namoyon bo‘ladi. Mazkur tipologiya bilan bog‘liqlikda yuzaga keladigan qiyinchiliklarni hal etishda birdan ortiq strategiyalarni qo‘llash maqsadga muvofiq. Masalan, yosh o‘qituvchilar faoliyatida yuzaga keladigan qiyinchiliklar, avvalo, kasbiy rivojlanishini bosqichmabosqich takomillashtirib borish, kasbiy faoliyat bilan bog‘liq muammoli vaziyatlarni hal etishda ularni psixologik qo‘llab-quvvatlash, o‘z-o‘ziga ishonch, mas’uliyat hissini qaror toptirish hamda o‘zgaruvchan vaziyatlarda muvafaqqiyatli harakatlana olish strategiyalarini talab etadi.

Tadqiqot davomida ijodkor pedagog qanday bo‘lishi kerak degan nuqtai nazarlar umumlashtirib, pedagogik faoliyat ko‘pgina amaliy muammolarni ijodiy hal qilish, ya’ni ta’lim jarayonini oldindan ko‘ra bilish, uni loyihalashtirish va tashkillashtirish, o‘quvchilarga tashxis qo‘ya olish hamda ularning rivojlanishini yaxshilash talabidir degan xulosaga kelindi. Buning uchun o‘qituvchidan kasbiga xos mahorat qirralari: mustaqillik, kasbiy sezgirlik va empatiyaga ega bo‘lish, tanqidiy fikrlay olish, muammoni his qilish, murakkab vaziyatlarni oldindan taxmin qilish, individual ijodiy uslubini yaratishga intilish va o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirish sifatlari talab etiladi. Bir so‘z bilan aytganda, ijodkorlikka qandaydir sifatli yangilikni vujudga keltiruvchi faoliyat sifatida qaraladi.

Shaxsda ijodiy faollik ko‘nikmasining orttirilib borilishi ular tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan faoliyat turlarida aks etadi. Faoliyat bu – “biror sohada olib boriladigan ish, mashg‘ulot, harakat”

Nazarimizda, jamoaviy ijodiy faoliyatni tashkil etishga tayyorlash tizimi uzluksiz jarayon bo‘lib, u o‘zida talaba shaxsidagi intilish, qiziqish, moyilliklarni o‘qituvchining qo‘llab-quvvatlashi, yo‘naltirishi, iqtidori va qobiliyatlarining namoyon bo‘lishiga imkon beruvchi chora-tadbirlarga asoslanishni taqozo etadi.

Ijodiy fikrlash ijodiy faoliyatga yo‘naltiruvchi bosh mezondir. Talabalarda ijodiy fikrlashni rivojlantirishning asosiy komponentlarini tadqiq qilgan G.Ergashevaning qayd etishicha, “jamoadagi ma’naviypsixologik iqlim ijodiy muhit yaratishga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lishi, ijodga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadigan omillarni baratarf etishi lozim. Qulay psixologik muhit quyidagilar bilan tavsiflanadi: barcha talabalarda ijodiy jarayonning ortishi, stereotiplarning erkinligi, muhokamalarning noqulay bo‘lmasligi, tashabbusi va mustaqilligi, ijodiy kasbiy faoliyatga qiziqish va tayyorligi”

Albatta, bu jihatlarga e’tibor qaratishda talabalardagi yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadigan xususiyatlarga asoslanish, individual imkoniyatlarini ko‘zda tutish va rag‘batlantirish zarur. Bizningcha, jamoaviy ijodiy faoliyatni tashkil etishga tayyorlashda talabalar o‘rtasida sog‘lom raqobat muhitini yaratish, musobaqalashish, kuch sinashish imkoniyatini berish ularda ijodiy g‘oyalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlashga motivatsiya uyg‘otadi.

Ijodkorlik natijasi faqat qandaydir mahsulotni yaratishda emas, balki ijodkor sub'ektining o'zini rivojlantirishida, ya'ni insoniyat faoliyati shakllarida amalga oshiriladigan taraqqiyotida namoyon bo'ladi. Ijodiy rivojlanish barcha taraqqiyot kabi ikki ko'rinishdagi elementni qamrab oladi: reproduktiv (mavjud narsani qaytadan tiklash) va ijodiy (ilgariga qarab intilish imkonini beruvchi yangilik). Ijodiy harakat muammoning yuzaga kelishi, hal qilishga tayyorgarlik, g'oyaning paydo bo'lishi, va nihoyat, uni mujassamlashtirish kabi bir necha bosqichlarga bo'linadi.

Fikrimizcha, o'qituvchi ijodkorligining asosi bo'lib kasbiga nisbatan qiziqishi, manfaatdorligini ifodalovchi ichki motivatsiyasi, iroda sohasining rivojlanganligi va tubdan o'zgargan faoliyatga intilishi hisoblanadi. Demak, bo'lajak o'qituvchining jamoaviy ijodiy faoliyatini tashkillashtirishda uning qiziqishlari yo'lidagi xatti-harakatlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, talabalar oldiga aniq maqsad va vazifalarni qo'yish hamda ijodiy faoliyatga faol jalb etish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

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VOYAGA YETMAGANLARGA NISBATAN SODIR ETILADIGAN TAZYIQ VA ZO'RAVONLIKLARNI OLDINI OLISH BORASIDA TASHKILOTLAR BILAN HAMKORLIKNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH CHORALARI

Annotatsiya*:Mazkur maqolada voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan sodir etiladigan tazyiq va zo'ravonlikni oldini olish borasida tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlikni takomillashtirishning ahamiyati va usullari tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada, huquqni muhofaza qilish, ijtimoiy xizmatlar, ta'lim muassasalari, sog'liqni saqlash va nohukumat tashkilotlari o'rtasidagi hamkorlikning samarali modelini yaratishning zarurligi ta'kidlanadi. Shuningdek, voyaga yetmaganlarni himoya qilish uchun mavjud muammolarni aniqlash, profilaktika ishlari va reabilitatsiya dasturlarini ishlab chiqish usullari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tashkilotlar o'rtasidagi yaxshilangan hamkorlik, yoshlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish, ularni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan saqlash, shuningdek, ularga ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash ta'minlashga qaratilgan kompleks chora-tadbirlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Maqola bu sohada amalga oshirilishi lozim bo'lgan takliflar va tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Voyaga yetmaganlar, tazyiq, zo'ravonlik, himoya, tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik, huquqni muhofaza qilish, ijtimoiy xizmatlar, ta'lim muassasalari, sog'liqni saqlash, nohukumat tashkilotlari, profilaktika, reabilitatsiya, yoshlarning huquqlari, qo'llab-quvvatlash, jamiyatda xavfsizlik.*

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MEASURES TO IMPROVE COOPERATION WITH ORGANIZATIONS TO PREVENT HARASSMENT AND VIOLENCE AGAINST MINORS

Abstract:*This article will analyze the importance and methods of improving cooperation with organizations to prevent harassment and violence against minors. The article emphasizes the need to create an effective model of cooperation between law enforcement agencies, social services, educational institutions, healthcare and non-governmental organizations. Methods of identifying existing problems, preventive work and the development of rehabilitation programs for the protection of minors will also be considered. Improving cooperation between organizations involves a set of measures aimed at protecting the rights of young people, protecting them from harassment and violence, as well as providing them with social support.*

The article develops proposals and recommendations that should be implemented in this area.

Keywords: *minors, harassment, violence, protection, cooperation with organizations, law enforcement agencies, social services, educational institutions, healthcare, non-governmental organizations, prevention, rehabilitation, youth rights, support, security in society.*

Kirish

Voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan sodir etiladigan tazyiq va zo'ravonlik jamiyatda haligacha mavjud bo'lib, bu muammo yoshlarning ruhiy va jismoniy salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Ularning huquqlari va xavfsizligi ta'minlanmagan bo'lsa, bu yoshlarni nafaqat jamiyatdan chetlashtiradi, balki kelajakda ular uchun jiddiy psixologik va ijtimoiy muammolarga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Bugungi kunda, voyaga yetmaganlarni zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilish uchun nafaqat davlat tashkilotlari, balki turli ijtimoiy, huquqiy va ta'lim muassasalari ham o'zgarishlar kiritish zarurligini anglamoqda.

Zo'ravonlik va tazyiqning oldini olish va unga qarshi kurashish borasida tashkilotlar o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni kuchaytirish juda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Maqsad, voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan tazyiq va zo'ravonlikni kamaytirish va ularga to'liq himoya ta'minlashdir. Bu jarayonda huquqni muhofaza qilish, ijtimoiy xizmatlar, ta'lim tizimi, sog'liqni saqlash va nohukumat tashkilotlari o'rtasidagi hamkorlikning samaradorligi kutilgan natijalarni berishi mumkin.

Ushbu maqolada, voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan sodir etiladigan zo'ravonlik va tazyiqning oldini olish yo'lida tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlikni takomillashtirish bo'yicha zarur chora-tadbirlar va ularning samaradorligi ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqsad, bu sohada tizimli yondashuvni rivojlantirish va voyaga yetmaganlarni himoya qilish uchun samarali va barqaror mexanizmlar yaratishdir.

TADQIQOT NATIJALARI

Bilamizki,yurtimiz ham yoshlar mamlakati hisoblanadi. Aholining 60foizi yoshlar hisoblanadi. Shundan xulosa qilib aytishimiz mumkinki voyaga yetmagan yoshlar yurtimizda ko’p. Shu sababli ham voyaga yetmaganlarning huquqlarini ta’minlash va himoya qilishga qaratilgan ko’plab ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bunga misol qilib O’zbekiston ham Bola huquqlari to‘g‘risidagi konvensiyani qabul qilgan. Bundan tashqari Inson huquqlari bo’yicha vakilning birinchi o’rinbosari Bola huquqlari bo‘yicha vakil hisoblanadi. Yuqoridagilardan ko’rishimiz mumkinki, yurtimizda ham yoshlarga berilgan e’tibor nihoyatda katta.

Bugungi kunda davlatikl;omiz tomonidan yoshlar uchun yaratib berilgan bir qator imkoniyatlarga qaramay, ular o‘rtasidagi sodir etilayotgan jinoyatchilik masalasi keng jamoatchlikni jiddiy tashvishga solmoqda. Ayniqsa bu yoshlar orasida voyaga yetmagan shaxslar o’rtasida ko’payishi achinarli holat. Shu o’rinda jinoyatchilik tushunchasiga to’xtalib o’tsak.

Jinoyat – jinoyat kodeksi bilan taqiqlangan, aybli ijtimoiy xavfli qilmish harakat yoki harakatsizlik.

Voyaga yetmaganlarning jinoyatchiligi esa bu 14yoshdan 18 yoshgacha bo’lgan aqli raso yoshlarning jinoyat sodir etishidir. Yaqin yillar davomida bu tushuncha keng qo’llaniladigan bo’ldi. Buning asosiy sabablaridan biri ayni o’smirlik chog’ida ularga e’tibor berilmaganligidir. Aynan shu sababli ham voyaga yetmaganlarning jinoyatchligi tushunchasi keng qo’llanilmoqda. Buni isboti sifatida stat.uz sayti statistik ma’lumotlariga qarasak

YILLAR	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
16-17 yoshlar o’rtasida jinoyatchilik Ko’rsatkichlari	2011	1828	1 630	1 372	9 03	6 89	1 088	2 151	2 434

Voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan sodir etiladigan tazyiq va zo'ravonliklarni oldini olish uchun tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlikni takomillashtirish bir qator muhim choralardan iborat bo'lishi mumkin. Bu borada amalga oshiriladigan faoliyatlar quyidagi yo'nalishlarda bo'lishi mumkin:

Voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan zo'ravonlikni oldini olish uchun davlat organlari va huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari bilan yaqindan hamkorlik qilish muhim. Ushbu organlar maxsus tahlil va monitoring tizimlarini yaratishi, shuningdek, voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan jinoyatlarni tez va samarali aniqlash va jazolash uchun maxsus bo'limlarni tashkil etishi kerak.

Tizimda yuridik yordam, shuningdek, voyaga yetmaganlar uchun maxsus advokatlar, psixologlar va reabilitatsiya xizmatlari taqdim etilishi zarur.

Maktablar, kollejlar va o'quv yurtlari bilan birgalikda zo'ravonlikka qarshi ta'lim va targ'ibot ishlari olib borish kerak. Bu yerda voyaga yetmaganlarga zo'ravonlik, haqorat va tazyiqning nima ekanligi, ularning huquqlari haqida ma'lumot berish muhim.

Ijtimoiy xizmatlar, yoshlar markazlari va reabilitatsiya markazlari bilan hamkorlikda yoshlarning ruhiy va jismoniy salomatligini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun dasturlarni tashkil etish lozim.

Mahalliy jamoalar va nohukumat tashkilotlari (NHT) bilan yaqin aloqalar o'rnatish, ularning resurslaridan samarali foydalanish, jamoatni zo'ravonlikni oldini olish va profilaktika qilishda faol jalb etish kerak. Jamoat tashkilotlari o'quvlar, seminarlar, ommaviy targ'ibotlar va "qizil chiroq" tizimlarini ishlab chiqish orqali odamlarni ogohlantirishlari mumkin.

NHTlar yordamida foydalanuvchilarni zarur huquqiy, psixologik va tibbiy yordam bilan ta'minlash mumkin.

Voyaga yetmaganlar uchun sog'liqni saqlash tizimi va psixologik yordam markazlarini yanada rivojlantirish kerak. Bunda, o'zining qiyin sharoitlariga duch kelgan yoshlarni va ularning o'ziga ishonchini qaytarish maqsadida psixologik reabilitatsiya dasturlari ishlab chiqilishi lozim.

Zo'ravonlikka uchragan voyaga yetmaganlar uchun maxsus psixoterapevtik xizmatlarni tashkil etish, shuningdek, yotgan kasalliklar va psixologik jarohatlarni davolashga e'tibor qaratish zarur.

Voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan zo'ravonlikni kamaytirish uchun zamonaviy monitoring tizimlari joriy etilishi kerak. Bu tizim o'z ichiga barcha ta'sirchan organlar va tashkilotlarni jalb etgan holda, zo'ravonlik holatlari haqida tezkor xabar berish va tezkor choralar ko'rishni ta'minlashi mumkin.

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar, xususan, internet, mobil ilovalar va ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali yoshlar o'rtasida ma'lumot tarqatish, zo'ravonlikni oldini olish bo'yicha interaktiv dasturlar va o'yinlar ishlab chiqish mumkin. Bu metod yoshlarni o'z huquqlari haqida ogoh qilish va ularga tegishli yordam olish imkoniyatlarini ko'rsatish uchun samarali bo'lishi mumkin.

Bu chora-tadbirlar voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan tazyiq va zo'ravonlikni kamaytirish uchun kuchli va samarali tizim yaratishda yordam beradi. Tashkilotlar, davlat organlari va ijtimoiy guruhlar o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni yanada kuchaytirish bu muammoning hal etilishiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, 2020-yilda 156 ta, 2021-yil 243 ta nomusga tegish jinoyati sodir qilingan bo'lsa, 2020-yilda 154 ta, 2021-yil 208 ta jinsiy ehtiyojni zo'rlik ishlatib g'ayritabiiy usulda qondirish jinoyati sodir etilgan.

Bu kabi holatlar qonunchilikni takomillashtirish zaruratini yuzaga chiqardi. Kuni kecha Prezidentimiz imzolagan ***"Xotin-qizlar va bolalar huquqlari, erkinliklari hamda qonuniy manfaatlarini ishonchli himoya qilish tizimi yanada takomillashtirilishi munosabati bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasining ayrim qonun hujjatlariga o'zgartish va qo'shimchalar kiritish to'g'risida"gi qonun*** shu maqsadga xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa

Voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan sodir etiladigan tazyiq va zo'ravonlikni oldini olish uchun tashkilotlar o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni takomillashtirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Maqolada keltirilgan tahlil va tavsiyalar asosida, zo'ravonlikni kamaytirish va yoshlarni himoya qilish uchun huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari, ijtimoiy xizmatlar, ta'lim muassasalari, sog'liqni saqlash tizimi va nohukumat tashkilotlari o'rtasida samarali va tizimli hamkorlik o'rnatish zarurligi ko'rsatildi. Ushbu hamkorlik, yoshlarning huquqlarini ta'minlash, ularga zarur psixologik, ijtimoiy va yuridik yordamni taqdim etish, hamda zo'ravonlikka qarshi profilaktik chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Bundan tashqari, voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan zo'ravonlikni oldini olish borasida zamonaviy texnologiyalarni, shu jumladan ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va mobil ilovalar yordamida ma'lumot tarqatish va ogohlantirish tizimlarini joriy etish zarur. Har bir tashkilotning o'z resurslarini va imkoniyatlarini birlashtirgan holda, yoshlarning xavfsizligini ta'minlash, ularning ruhiy va jismoniy salomatligini qo'llab-quvvatlashda samarali tizim yaratish mumkin. Shunday qilib, mazkur maqola, voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan tazyiq va zo'ravonlikni oldini olishda tashkilotlar o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni kuchaytirishning zaruriyati va unga erishish yo'llarini batafsil ko'rib chiqdi.

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METHODOLOGY OF ASSESSING THE EFFICIENCY OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN FISCAL STIMULATION OF PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION

Abstract:*The relevance of the study of special economic zones is explained by the complexity and ambiguity of the application of this instrument of regional policy and strategic development of the region. It has been established that they are one of the most important economic regulators, helping to ensure favorable conditions for attracting direct investment and diversifying the economy of individual territories, contributing to the creation of new jobs and positively influencing employment. The subject of the study is the efficiency of activities, including measures of fiscal stimulation of industrial activity and support for employment of the population applied by the state. The purpose of the work is to develop methodological recommendations for improving the existing criteria for assessing the effectiveness of activities. The work used institutional and systemic approaches to the study of the features of the activity, content analysis of the legal framework and scientific papers on the issues of performance assessment, economic and statistical analysis of the dynamics of performance indicators in recent years. The practical significance and scientific value of the article lies in the formation of the author's approach to the problem of performance assessment, including the assessment of the effectiveness of fiscal incentives and employment support measures. Conclusions are made that it cannot yet be considered an effectively operating instrument of regional development, since they do not always successfully stimulate industrial production and employment growth in the surrounding area; affect the increase of labor productivity in the region. Based on the analysis of scientific positions of domestic and foreign researchers, recommendations have been put forward for adjusting the current methodology for assessing the effectiveness of activities at different stages of their functioning.*

Key words: *special economic zone, regional policy, efficiency assessment, increasing labor productivity, supporting employment, budgetary-fiscal relations, fiscal incentive measures, fiscal expenditures of budgets.*

Initially, the goals of creating special economic zones in Uzbekistan were to attract domestic and foreign investment to the country, use the best foreign experience, the latest technologies, increase the level of employment and, as a result, improve the socio-economic situation of the territories. Despite the accumulated centuries-old experience of European special zones and almost thirty years of practice in forming Uzbek special development zones, a number of aspects of their functioning remain controversial: there is no uniform terminology for defining such territories

(special economic zone, free economic zone, free zone, economic zone, etc.); not only the criteria for determining efficiency are criticized, but also the results of the functioning of such territories by the state and business; fiscal expenses of budgets arising during their creation and their impact on the budgetary security of the regions are negatively assessed. Therefore, Uzbek and foreign scientists continue to actively study the methodological, theoretical and practical aspects of functioning.

A relatively new direction of spatial development of the economy of Uzbekistan, expressed in the creation of separate territories with preferential conditions for economic management in Uzbek regions, is theoretically based on works that have become classics in the domestic regional economy.

Currently, the study pays special attention to state programs of general stimulation and implementation of innovative clusters, which play an important role in increasing the efficiency of such zones.

Of the modern studies conducted on the topic of activity assessment, one can highlight the work of E. I. Zharullina, which separately analyzes the problem of cost assessment of social performance indicators. I. R. Tazutdinov considers in the system of economic security, arguing that the general state of the economic security system is affected by economic zoning.

A special block for scientific discussion is fiscal expenditures of budgets, lost income from the fiscal preferences provided to residents of the zones, which exacerbate the problem of budget security of the region.

Economically developed countries bear the main responsibility for environmental pollution. They are home to about 20 percent of the world's population. But in order to maintain a high level of well-being for their citizens, countries consume 70% of the world's energy, 75% of metal and 85% of wood. Developed countries account for more than 65% of global pollution, including 2/3 of the carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere of the Kurma region over the past twenty years.

The economic damage from environmental pollution in developed countries is estimated at 4-6% of their GDP. The severity and importance of environmental problems force governments to seek solutions and pursue active environmental policies, which occupy an important place in the system of public administration in developed countries.

Environmental policies are especially effective in countries such as the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, the Nordic countries, the USA and Japan. Their environmental ministries (agencies) are properly organized, well equipped and adequately financed. State programs in this area include both general goals and ambitious objectives, as well as specific measures (legislative, financial, insurance, etc.). A large amount of funds, material, technical and financial resources are allocated for the development and implementation of environmental policy. Currently, the share of expenditure on environmental protection in GDP is 2.5% in the Netherlands, 1.9% in Austria, 1.7% in Germany, 1.5% in Japan and 1.3% in the

USA. Countries such as Italy, Greece, Spain and Portugal are less active in environmental policy. These countries spend less than 1% of their GDP on nature protection. Due to insufficient funding, many environmental programs are not implemented, and existing technical services are falling apart. Environmental policy in these countries is superficial, which is determined by the relative weakness of the ministries dealing with environmental issues, the lack of a clear division of powers between the central and regional authorities, the lack of coordination of regional authorities, and the lack of a clear division of powers between the central and regional authorities. the fact that the population does not take environmental laws seriously enough (Mediterranean syndrome). After joining the EU, environmental policy has become more active in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Expenditures on combating environmental pollution have increased. In particular, in Poland and Slovakia these costs currently amount to 1.7% of GDP, and in the Czech Republic and Hungary - 1.3%. State environmental protection programs developed in these countries provide for strengthening the bodies of control and enforcement of environmental management rules, increasing their role in coordinating environmental and economic policies. The economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is multifaceted and multi-sectoral, including coal, mining, ore mining, metallurgy, chemistry, oil and gas production and processing, defense industry, as well as a powerful agro-industrial complex. complex. Therefore, in our republic, the formation of effective mechanisms for social protection and labor protection of workers, their protection from occupational hazards is becoming increasingly relevant. In these conditions, the creation of safe working conditions that contribute to the preservation of life and health of workers in the process of work remains one of the promising areas of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan ranks eleventh in natural gas production, third in cotton exports and sixth in production, seventh in uranium reserves (4% of world uranium reserves), fourth in total gold reserves and seventh in gold production. In the period 2021-2023, the structure of the economy changed radically.

According to the results of 2023, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the structure of GDP increased from 28.0% to 28.2%, construction - from 6.6% to 7.0%, the share of the service sector increased to 36.1%. to 36.3%, and the share of industry decreased from 29.3% to 28.5%. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries demonstrated positive growth rates of 3.0%. Positive dynamics in this sector were determined by the growth in feed production by 3.4% (increased by 4.8% in 2022, decreased by 4.2% in 2021) and by 2.1% (in 2022 by 1.6 increased by 5.7% in 2023). The share of manufacturing in the added value of the industrial sector increased to 76.5% compared to 69.9% in 2022. Accordingly, a decrease in the relative share of mining and quarrying in the added value of the industrial sector was recorded to 15.2% (23.0% in 2022). According to the results of 2023, the largest share in the added value of the manufacturing industry fell to metallurgy and metalworking industry (excluding machinery and equipment) and reached 40.5%. The share of production of food, beverages and tobacco products is 14.5%, the share of textiles, clothing, leather and similar products is 12.7%, the share of rubber,

plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products is 8.5%, chemical products - 7.1%, the share of cars, trailers, semi-trailers and other transport products is 5.6%, the share of coke and oil refined products is 2.4%, the share of other products of the processing industry is 8.7%. In 2023, the volume of construction work amounted to 77 billion 823.8 billion soms. In the total volume of construction work, the share of large organizations corresponded to 27.6%, the share of small enterprises and microfirms - 52.8%, the share of individuals - 19.6%. According to the results of 2023, the gross added value of the services sector amounted to 194 billion 363.5 billion soms and increased by 0.1% compared to 2022. Including trade services (including vehicle repair) by 1.7%, information and communication by 15.7%. At the same time, transportation and warehousing services decreased by 6.7%, accommodation and food services - by 14.1%. In 2023, 93.2 thousand new small enterprises and microfirms were created in the republic (excluding farmers and farms). The largest number of them - trade (38.8%), industry (19.9%), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (66.1%), construction (6.4%), accommodation and food services (6.0%), transportation and warehousing (2.6%) were created.

Economic growth contributes to improving the quality of life of the population. It is aimed at promoting and ensuring sustainable and inclusive economic growth based on increasing effective employment and decent jobs for men and women, creating conditions for people with decent work that stimulates economic development without harming the environment. The most important components of sustainable and inclusive economic growth are increasing labor productivity, especially reducing youth unemployment, as well as expanding the implementation of financial services. The economic development of the republic until 2030 is aimed at ensuring sustainable economic growth. The economic development goals provide for at least doubling the volume of GDP by 2030 based on increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, which will be achieved primarily by increasing effective employment. The growth rate of gross domestic (regional) product per capita in 2022 was 3.6%, and its volume was 15.2 million US dollars. amounted to sums. Such growth was achieved thanks to the measures and mechanisms taken to diversify and reform the economy. The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person was 3.5% in 2022, compared to 3.9% in 2021.

A country's prosperity largely depends on its ability to create favorable conditions for the growth of stable employment. In 2022, the unemployment rate in Uzbekistan was 9.0% of the economically active population. Unfortunately, the number of registered unemployed women is higher than men, and in 2022 it was 12.8%.

The labor market in Uzbekistan is characterized by low economic activity of women compared to men. The main reason for this is that women are mainly engaged in housework and childcare. In 2022, the economically active population was 14.876 million people. people (43.9% of the total population). The number of people employed in the economy in 2022 was 13.54 million people. per person and 0.3 million compared to 2021. increased per person. The largest share of the economically active population is recorded in the Fergana (11.0%), Samarkand

(10.8%), Andijan (9.5%) and Tashkent regions. There is also a large difference between the salaries of men and women. In 2022, the ratio of the difference in the average monthly salary of men and women to the average monthly salary of men was 36.2%.

Creating jobs with high added value by 2030 is important for Uzbekistan to become an upper-middle income country. In 2022, there were 5.7 banking institutions per 100 thousand adults in the republic. The number of household deposits in banks is increasing from year to year, which indicates that the population has become more trusting of banks, which, in turn, contributes to the development of the banking system. In particular, in 2022, the number of household deposits in banks reached 71.2 thousand per 100 thousand adults.

For sustainable economic development, labor protection and environmental protection should be closely linked. A safe and healthy working environment and environmental protection are two sides of the same coin. When developing measures to protect the environment from the negative impact of production processes, the health protection of workers, their families and society as a whole is taken into account. Green jobs offer hope that humanity will be prepared to address two of the most pressing challenges of the 21st century:

- Preventing the risk of climate change, the possibility of its uncontrollable consequences, and protecting the environment that supports life on Earth.
- In a period of massive and rapid population growth, almost a billion people are excluded from economic and social life, creating decent working conditions and thus creating the prospect of a prosperous and dignified life for all.

It should be noted that environmental protection is directly related to social development, ensuring occupational safety and health and promoting decent work for all.

Policies are also needed to develop enterprises more safely, stimulate job creation, improve the level of general and vocational education and improve the social support system. This is why tripartite social dialogue and collective bargaining are of particular importance.

In the modern world, the transition to an environmentally sustainable economy has led to an increase in "green" jobs - these are new types of work that play an important role in "greening" the economy and production, that is, painting it in "green". color. Today, green jobs are created in almost every sector of the economy, from waste management to construction and transportation. Such innovations can significantly reduce the consumption of raw materials, water, and energy, decarbonize the economy, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and reduce all forms of pollution. Millions of green jobs have already been created, and the rate of their creation is growing especially rapidly in areas related to renewable energy sources. Renewable energy, for example, creates more jobs per dollar invested, per unit of installed capacity, and per unit of energy produced than traditional electricity generation. Public transportation provides more jobs than cars and trucks.

To some extent, newly created "green" jobs replace existing jobs, and thus the net employment benefit is much smaller than the number of jobs directly offered. For example, this happens when fossil fuel jobs are replaced by renewable energy jobs. Other types of jobs will cease to exist due to a decrease in demand for goods or services with a high environmental impact.

The analysis showed that there are interrelated problems and needs to ensure an efficient, resource-efficient and environmentally friendly economy in the context of climate change. In particular, the following problems have a negative impact on the transition to a green economy:

- rapid industrialization and population growth significantly increase the economy's need for resources;
- increasing negative anthropogenic impact on the environment and growing greenhouse gas emissions;
- fuel
- owners of energy, oil and gas companies use every opportunity to stop the "green economy" process in order not to give up profits;
- low energy efficiency of the economy;
- irrational consumption of natural resources;
- slow updating of technologies;
- slow participation of small businesses in the implementation of innovative solutions for the development of a green economy;
- government intervention in the economy;
- increase in production costs;
- increase in the tax burden; - job cuts;
- rising prices for products and services.

The success of this strategy largely depends on ordinary citizens. Each person helps to improve the environment and preserve natural resources for future generations without serious inconvenience and financial costs. This also contributes to the improvement of management in the field of increasing the energy efficiency of the economy, rational consumption and conservation of natural resources, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, ensuring the use of green energy, creating green jobs and ensuring climate stability.

Proposals for new criteria and indicators for assessing the effectiveness at different stages of activity are given in The formation of indicators based on the criteria for assessing the effectiveness will make it possible to compile an up-to-date rating in different assessment periods and in different areas, including indicators of the effectiveness of residents for each type; profitability of investing budget funds in the creation of engineering, transport, social, innovative and other infrastructure; efficiency of planning activities and management, etc.

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ERITMA MAVZUSIGA BOG’LIQ BO’LGAN NAZARIY VA AMALIY DARS MASHG’ULOTLARI

Annotatsiya:*Ushbu maqolada eritma, kimyoviy kinetika va elektroliz mavzularining o‘zaro bog‘liqligi hamda ushbu yo‘nalishlar asosida masalalar yechish usullari tahlil qilingan. Eritmalarning fizik va kimyoviy xususiyatlari, kimyoviy reaksiyalar tezligi hamda elektroliz jarayonlarining nazariy va amaliy asoslari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, mavzularning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari va texnologik jarayonlarda tutgan o‘rni ko‘rsatilib, ularning amaliy ahamiyati asoslab berilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar:*Eritma, kimyoviy kinetika, elektroliz, ionlar harakati, reaksiyalar tezligi, elektrokimyo, kimyoviy jarayonlar.*

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL LESSONS RELATED TO THE SUBJECT OF SOLUTION

Abstract:*This article analyzes the interrelationships of the topics of solution, chemical kinetics and electrolysis, and methods for solving problems based on these areas. The physical and chemical properties of solutions, the rate of chemical reactions, and the theoretical and practical foundations of electrolysis processes are covered. The role of the topics in scientific research and technological processes is also shown, and their practical significance is justified.*

Keywords:*Solution, chemical kinetics, electrolysis, ion motion, reaction rate, electrochemistry, chemical processes.*

KIRISH.

Zamonaviy kimyo fanining rivojlanishi insoniyat oldidagi ko‘plab muammolarni hal qilishga yo‘naltirilgan murakkab kimyoviy jarayonlarni tahlil qilish va boshqarish imkonini beradi. Fan va texnologiyaning integratsiyasi natijasida kimyoviy jarayonlarning mexanizmlari chuqur o‘rganilib, ular bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan ilmiy va amaliy masalalarni samarali hal qilish usullari ishlab chiqilmoqda. Xususan, eritmalar, kimyoviy kinetika va elektroliz kabi mavzular kimyo fanining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biri bo‘lib, ular nafaqat nazariy tadqiqotlar, balki kundalik hayotda ham keng amaliy qo‘llanilmoqda[1].

Eritmalar, moddalarning suyuq fazada bir xil kimyoviy muhitda tarqalishi natijasida hosil bo‘ladigan tizimlar, turli-tuman kimyoviy reaksiyalarni amalga oshirish uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Ularning konsentratsiya, ionlashgan moddalarning zaryadi va harorati kabi xususiyatlari kimyoviy kinetika jarayonlariga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Kimyoviy kinetika esa reaksiyalarning tezligi va ularning molekulyar mexanizmlarini o‘rganadi, bu esa ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarida resurslar samaradorligini oshirish va ekologik xavfsiz texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Elektroliz, o‘z navbatida, elektr toki yordamida kimyoviy reaksiyalarni amalga oshirishning asosiy usuli bo‘lib, ko‘plab sanoat jarayonlarida qo‘llaniladi, jumladan, metallurgiyada metallarni ajratib olish, kimyo sanoatida turli birikmalarni sintez qilish va energiya manbalarini yaratishda[2].

Ushbu uch yo‘nalishning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi ularning kimyo sohasidagi fundamental va amaliy ahamiyatini yanada oshiradi. Masalan, turli eritmali tizimlarda kimyoviy kinetik jarayonlarni tahlil qilish orqali elektroliz jarayonining samaradorligini aniqlash, ionlarning dinamikasini boshqarish va yangi materiallarni sintez qilish mumkin. Shuningdek, bu yo‘nalishlar, birgalikda tadqiq qilinib, murakkab muammolarni hal qilishda ilmiy yondashuvlarni boyitadi va yangi innovatsion yechimlar yaratish uchun keng imkoniyatlar taqdim etadi.. Ushbu maqolada bu mavzularning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi va ular bilan bog‘liq masalalar yechish usullari yoritiladi[3].

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Eritma: Moddalar konsentratsiyasi va ularning xususiyatlari.Eritmalar kimyoviy muhitda turli moddalarning aralashmasidan hosil bo‘lgan tizimdir. Eritma tarkibi konsentratsiyaga bog‘liq holda o‘zgaradi, bu esa kimyoviy kinetikaga bevosita ta'sir ko‘rsatadi. Eritmaning asosiy parametrlari quyidagilardan iborat:

Konsentratsiya: Moddaning eritmadagi miqdori va uning jarayon tezligiga ta'siri.

pH muhit: Eritmalardagi kislotali va ishqoriy muhitning elektroliz jarayoniga ta'siri.

Erish qobiliyati: Eritmadagi moddalar ionlariga ajralishi kimyoviy reaksiyalar tezligini belgilaydi.

Masalan, eritmaning konsentratsiyasi yuqori bo‘lsa, kimyoviy kinetik jarayonlar, masalan, ionlarning to‘qnashishi va reaksiyalar tezligi tezlashadi[4].

Kimyoviy kinetika: Reaksiyalar tezligi va unga ta’sir e’tuvchi omillar

Kimyoviy kinetika kimyoviy reaksiyalar tezligini o‘rganadi. Eritmadagi molekulalar va ionlarning harakati reaksiyalar tezligini belgilaydi. Reaksiyalarning tezligiga quyidagi omillar ta’sir qiladi:

1. Konsentratsiya: Yuqorida aytilganidek, konsentratsiyaning ortishi reaksiyaning tezlashishiga olib keladi.

2. Harorat: Haroratning oshishi zarrachalarning kinetik energiyasini ko‘paytiradi, bu esa tezlikni oshiradi.

3. Katalizatorlar: Kimyoviy kinetikada katalizatorlar reaksiyalarni tezlashtiruvchi omil sifatida ishlaydi[5].

Misol uchun, NaCl eritmasining elektroliz jarayoni paytida ionlar harakati natijasida kimyoviy kinetika asoslari bo‘yicha natriy va xlor hosil bo‘ladi[6].

1. Katodda (manfiy elektrod): Natriy ionlari (Na^+) elektron qabul qilib, metall natriyga aylanadi:

$Na^+ + e^- \rightarrow Na$

2. Anodda (musbat elektrod): Xlorid ionlari (Cl^-) elektron yo‘qotib, xlor gazini hosil qiladi:

$2Cl^- \rightarrow Cl_2 + 2e^-$

Umumiy reaksiya tenglamasi:

$2NaCl \rightarrow 2Na + Cl_2$

Izoh:

Elektroliz jarayoni quruq (molten) NaCl eritmasida sodir bo‘ladi.

Katodda metall natriy ajralib chiqadi, anodda esa xlor gazi ajraladi[7].

Elektroliz: Eritmalardagi ionlarning harakati.Elektroliz jarayonida eritmadagi ionlar elektr toki ta’sirida katod va anod tomon harakatlanadi. Ushbu jarayon bir necha bosqichda amalga oshadi:

1. Ionlarning ajralishi: Eritmada ionlar elektr maydoni ta’sirida bo‘linadi.

2. Ionlarning migratsiyasi: Ionlar o‘z zaryadlariga qarama-qarshi yo‘nalishda harakatlanadi.

3. Elektrod yuzasida reaksiyalar: Elektrod yuzasida oksidlanish va qaytarilish jarayonlari amalga oshadi.

Misol sifatida, mis (Cu) va oltingugurt kislotasi (H_2SO_4) eritmasining elektrolizida mis ionlari katodda qaytarilib, mis metall hosil qiladi. Bu jarayonni nazariy jihatdan tahlil qilish kimyoviy kinetika qonunlariga asoslangan[8,9,10,11,12].

O‘zaro bog‘liqlik va masalalar yechish

1-masala. Natriy xlorid eritmasi elektroliz qilindi. Anodda ajralgan gazlar 0,25 mol metanning 60 % ini yondirishga, qolgan qismini to‘liq xlorlashga yetarli bo‘lsa, eritmadan necha faradey tok o'tganligini aniqlang.

Yechim:

1. Xlor gazining reaksiyalarda ishtiroki:
Metanning 60% yonish reaksiyasi:
$CH_4 + 2Cl_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2HCl$
Har 1 mol CH_4 uchun 2 mol Cl_2 kerak.
Demak, 0,25 mol CH_4 ning 60% qismi:
$0,25 \times 0,6 = 0,15$ mol CH_4.
Ushbu miqdordagi CH_4 uchun kerakli xlor miqdori:
$0,15 \times 2 = 0,3$ mol Cl_2.
Qolgan 40% metan to‘liq xlorlanadi:
$CH_4 + 4Cl_2 \rightarrow CCl_4 + 4HCl$
Har 1 mol CH_4 uchun 4 mol Cl_2 kerak.
$0,25 \times 0,4 = 0,1$ mol CH_4.
Ushbu miqdordagi CH_4 uchun kerakli xlor miqdori:
$0,1 \times 4 = 0,4$ mol Cl_2.
Umumiy xlor miqdori:
$0,3$ mol $+ 0,4$ mol $= 0,7$ mol Cl_2.
2. Elektroliz tenglamasiga ko‘ra:
Anodda xlor ajralishi reaktsiyasi:
$2Cl^- \rightarrow Cl_2 + 2e^-$
1 mol Cl_2 hosil bo‘lishi uchun 2 mol elektron kerak.
Demak, 0,7 mol Cl_2 uchun elektron miqdori:
$0,7 \times 2 = 1,4$ mol elektron.
3. Faradey qonuniga ko‘ra:
1 mol elektron uchun 1 Faradey (F) tok kerak ($F \approx 96485$ C).
Demak, eritmadan o‘tgan tok:
1,4 mol elektron $\times$ 1 F = 1,4 F.
Javob:
Eritmadan 1,4 Faradey tok o‘tgan.

2-masala. 250 g 8,94% li KCl eritmasidan 3 A tok kuchi 9650 sekund davomida o‘tkazilganda hosil bo‘lgan eritmaning foiz konsentratsiyasini (%) toping.

Masalaning yechimi:

1)KCl eritmasi elektroliz qilinganda katodda vodorod, anodda esa xlor gazlari ajralib chiqadi:

$2KCl+2H_2O \rightarrow H_2\uparrow + Cl_2\uparrow + 2KOH$

2)Dastlab 250 g eritmadagi KCl ning massasini topib olamiz:

250 g ------- 100% eritma X = 22,35 g KCl

X ----------8,94 %

3)Endi KCl ning ekvivalent miqdorini topib olamiz: E (KCl) = 74,5

3-masala. x% li 400 g $CuSO_4$ eritmasi 4 soat mobaynida 10A tok kuchi bilan elaektroliz qilindi. Elektroliz jarayonining 32 minut 10 sekindidan boshlab katodda gaz ajralishi boshlandi .x ni toping

Yechimi :

CuSO4 + H2O=>Cu+0,5O2+H2SO4

2H2O=>2H2 + O2

Eritma 4 soat 10 A bilan elektroliz qilingan . $CuSO_4$ elektrolizidan katodda gaz ajralmaydi , katodda gaz H_2O elektrolizidan ajraladi. Demak 32 minut 10 sekundan keyin tuz elektrolizi tugagan va suv elektrolizi boshlangan ekan.

Tuz elektrolizi uchun 32 min 10 sekund ya'ni 32,1666/60=0,53611 soat sarflangan ekan.

0,53611soat • 10A ----------=> 0,2 F

26,8 80 g/ekv. ----------1 F

x g ---------- 0,2 F

x=> 16 g $CuSO_4$ elektroliz bo'lgan.

400 g ---------- 100 %

16 g ----------=> 4 % To'g'ri jav0b : D

Xulosa

Eritma, kimyoviy kinetika va elektroliz mavzulari bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib, ular orqali ko‘plab murakkab kimyoviy jarayonlarni tahlil qilish, boshqarish va prognozlash imkoniyati yaratiladi. Eritmalar tarkibini o‘rganish, ularning fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish kimyoviy kinetika qonuniyatlarini chuqur anglashga zamin yaratadi. Kimyoviy kinetika esa reaksiyalarning tezligi va mexanizmlarini o‘rganib, ularni samarali boshqarish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, elektroliz jarayonlari esa amaliyotda, ayniqsa texnologik jarayonlarda, yuqori aniqlik va sifatga erishishda alohida o‘rin tutadi. Ushbu yo‘nalishlarni chuqur o‘rganish va ular asosida masalalar yechish nafaqat

nazariy bilimlarni mustahkamlashga, balki amaliy muammolarni hal etishda samaradorlikka erishishga yordam beradi. Shu sababli, kimyo fanida bu yo‘nalishlarni puxta bilish va to‘g‘ri qo‘llash alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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KIMYO FANIDA ERITMAGA OID DARS MASHG’ULOTLARINING TATBIQI

Annotatsiya. *Kimyo darslarida aqliy hujum va klaster metodlaridan foydalanishni o’rdanish. Dars mashg’ulotlarini qiziqarli va unumli tashkil qilish*
Kalit so’zlar: *Ta’lim, aqliy hujum metodi, klaster metodi.*

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SOLUTION LESSONS IN CHEMISTRY

Abstract. *Learning to use brainstorming and cluster methods in chemistry classes. Making lessons interesting and effective*
Key words: *Education, brainstorming method, cluster method*

KIRISH. Ta’lim – o’quv jarayoninig muhim qismi bo’lib, ta’lim oluvchi va ta’lim beruvchining o’zaro munosabatlari hisoblanadi. Hozrgi kunda ijtimoiy bilimga teng bo'lgan pedagogik texnologiyalarning tashkil topishida fanning o’rni muhim rol o’ynamoqda. Ayni vaqtda ko'plab olimlarimiz tomonidan turli metod, texnologiya va innovatsiyalar o’quv jarayoniga tadbiq etilmoqda. Pedagogik texnologiyalardan majburlash yo’li bilan foydalanib bo’lmaydi.. Aksincha, mahoratli pedagoglar tomonidan asoslab berilgan yoki ular tomonidan qo'llanib kelinayotgan yetakchi texnologiyalardan o’z o’rnida foydalanish bilan bir qatorda, ularni yanada takomillashtirish kerak. Hozirgi kunda qator rivojlangan davlatlarda o'quvchi-talabalarning ta’lim va ijodiy faolliklarini kengaytiruvchi

hamda o’quv jarayonining samaradorligini oshiruvchi pedagogik texnologiyalarni ishlatish borasida keng tajriba ishlari amalga oshirilgan[1].

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Ayni fan va texnika rivojlanayotgan vaqtdada ta’lim tizimiga ham qator o’zgarishlar kiritilmoqda. Ammo kimyo fani boshqa fanlardan farqli ravishda anchagina murakkab hisoblanadi, chunki bu fanni mukammal o’rganish uchun ham nazariy, ham amaliy ko’nikma bo’lishi shart[2]. O’quv jarayonida yuqori ko’rsatkich va natijalarga erishish ta’lim-tarbiya jarayoniga nisbatan innovatsion yondashuv talab qiladi. . Shu sababli, sinovdan o’tgan va natija beradigan zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish talab etiladi. Kimyo fanini o`qitishda keng qo’llaniladigan va samaradorlikka ega bo’lgan zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar quyidagilar hisoblanadi: suhbat, bahs, o’yin, keys-stadi, loyihalar usuli, muammoli usul, aqliy hujum, klaster va boshqalar hisoblanadi. Shulardan aqliy hujum va klaster metodlaridan foydalanishni ko’rib chiqamiz[3].

Aqliy hujum metodi muammoni hal qilishda chalkash, tahminiy yondashuvni teran fikrlash bilan birlashtiradi[4]. Bu texnalogiya mavjud muammolarni yechish uchun miyadan foydalanishni anglatadi va aqliy hujum metodi muammolarga ijodiy yechimlarni topishga qaratilgan. U eski g'oyalardan vos kechish hamda yangi aloqalar o'rnatish, bilim darajalarini kengaytirish va yangi yondashuvlarning boshlanishini o'z ichiga olgan keng fikrlash deb ta'riflangan. Uning o’quvchi-talabalar uchun ahamiyatiga ishora qilinadi[5]. Miqdoriy jihatdan quyidagicha ifodalanadi: 1. O’quvchi-talabalarga muammolarni yechishda yordam beradi yani bu - innovatsion yechim. 2. O’sish orqali o‘quvchi-talabalarga boshqalarning fikrlaridan foydalanishga yordam beradi va ularga asoslanadi. 3. O'quvchi-talablarning birlashishiga va ular o'rtasida munosabatlarni o'rnatishga yordam beradi hamda boshqalarning fikrlash doirasini baholay oladi. Aqliy hujum metodini o'quv jarayonlariga kiritish o’quvchi-talabalar uchun haqiqiy savollarni aniqlashga yordam beradi[6] va tushuntiradi. Shunday qilib, o’quvchi-talabalar o'zlarining xatolaridan va atrofidagilardan saboq olish imkoniyatini oshirishlari mumkin, shu bilan birga muhokama mavzusining asosiy ko'nikmalarini mustahkamlaydilar. Aqliy hujum metodining asosiy afzalliklari uning fikr va g‘oyalar oqimining kengligidir. Ushbu padagogik texnologiyadan to‘g‘ri foydalanilsa, o‘quvchilarning e’tiborini, faolligini, va bilim darajasini oshiradi [7] hamda o’quvchi-talabalarning ijodiy fiklash qobiliyatini kengaytiradi, aniq mavzu bo‘yicha bor bilimlarini takomillashtiradi, tanqidiy va analiz qilish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi[8].

Eritma mavzusiga oid Aqliy hujum savollari:

1. Eritma deb nimaga aytiladi?
2. Eritmaning qanday turlari mavjud?
3. Eritma va aralashmalarning qanday fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlari o‘xshash?
4. Eruvchanlik koeffitsiyenti deb nimaga aytiladi?
5. Qanday eritmaga to‘yingan eritma deyiladi?
6. Eritma konsentratsiyalari haqida ma'lumot bering.

Klaster metodi ham pedagogik, didaktik strategiyaning ma’lum shakli bo`lib, u ta`lim oluvchilarga ixtiyoriy muammo (mavzu) lar xususida erkin, ochiq fikrlash hamda fikrlarni bemalol bayon etish uchun sharoit yaratishga yordam beradi. Ushbu metod har xil mavzular o`rtasidagi o’zaro aloqadorlikni aniqlashni talab etadi. Bu metod foydalanish ma’lum bir mavzuning ta`lim oluvchilar tomonidan chuqur hamda puxta o`zlashtirilguniga qadar fikrlash faoliyatining bir maromda bo`lishini ta`minlashga xizmat qiladi[9].

Klaster metodidan foydalanish ushbu qulayliklarni beradi:

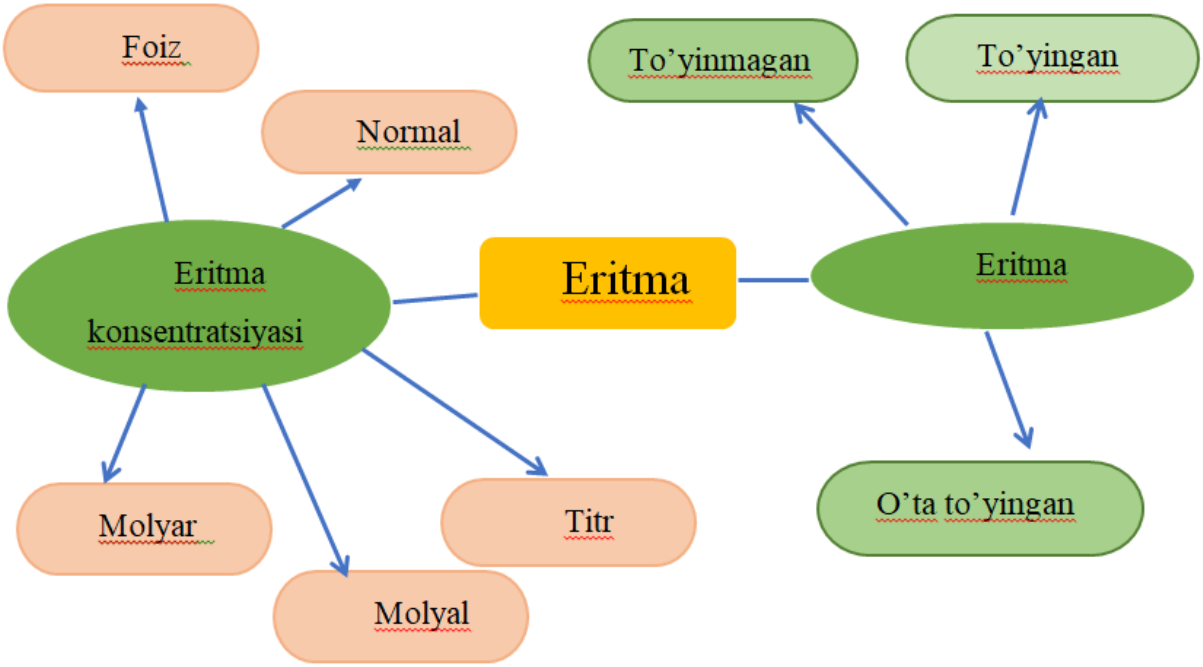
- bu bizga keng hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni qamrab olish imkonini beradi;
- barcha o'quvchi-talabalar bilan ishlash imkonini beradi va ularda bunga qiziqish uyg’onadi;
- o'quvchi-talabalar faollashadi va ochiq fikrlay boshlaydi, chunki ular xato qilishdan, noto'g'ri fikr bildirishdan cho’chimaydi.

Bu ish jarayonida quyidagi ko'nikmalar shakllanadi va rivojlanadi:

- Savollar bilan ishlash;
- muhim tushunchalarni ajratib ko'rsatish;
- o’zaro aloqalarni o'rnatish va xulosalar chiqarish;
- tafsilotlardan umumiylikka o'tish, muammoni bir butun sifatida tushunish; • solishtirish va tahlil qilish;
- o'xshashliklarni chizish.

Klaster metodidan foydalanish , tizimli fikrlashni rivojlantiradi, o'quvchi-talabalarni nafaqat o'quv materiallarini, balki ularning baholarini ham tizimlashtirishga o'rgatadi, o'quvchi-talabalarnini kuzatuvlar, tajriba va yangi bilimlar asosida shakllangan o'z fikrlarini ishlab chiqish va ifoda etishga o'rgatadi, shu bilan bir qatorda ko'rib chiqish ko'nikmalarini oshiradi. Bir nechta pozitsiyalar, ma'lumotlarni ijodiy qayta ishlash qobiliyati shakillanadi[10,11,12,13,14].

Klaster metodining “Eritma” mavzusida qo’llanilishi:



Xulosa

Kimyo darslarida aqliy hujum hamda klaster metodlaridan foydalanish o'qituvchi-pedagoglar va o'quvchi-talabalar uchun bir muncha qulayliklar yaratadi. Metodlardan foydalanish o'qituvchi-pedagoglar uchun dars o'tish jarayonida mavzuni tishuntish, vaqtdan unumli foydalanish, barcha o'quvchi-talabar bilan ishlash imkoniyatlarini bersa, ta'lim oluvchilarga dars jarayoniga bo'lgan qiziqishni uyg'otadi, erkin fikrlash, tengdoshlari bilan fikr almashish imkonini beradi.

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TIJORAT BANKLARI FAOLIYATIDA RISKLARNI BOSHQARISHNING O‘RNI

Annotatsiya*: ushbu maqolada tijorat banklari faoliyati haqida ma’lumot hamda ularda risklarni boshqarish jarayoni masalalari yoritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *integratsiyalashuv, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, inqirozlar, bankrotlik, bank, Bazel qo‘mitasi, mezonlar.*

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ROLE OF RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE ACTIVITIES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Annotation*: this article covers information about the activities of commercial banks, as well as the issues of the risk management process in them.*

Keywords: *integration, socio-economic, crises, bankruptcy, bank, Basel Committee, criteria.*

Mamlakatimizning jahon iqtisodiyotiga jadal integratsiyalashuvi sharoitida, shuningdek butun dunyoda yuz berayotgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy islohotlar hamda xalqaro bozorlardagi kuchli raqobat jarayonlari bank tizimida risklarni boshqarishning mavjud usullarini takomillashtirish zaruriyatini taqozo etmoqda. Xalqaro bank amaliyotida faoliyat yuritadigan qator tijorat banklari Markaziy banklar va xalqaro Bazel qo‘mitasi tomonidan o‘rnatilgan yagona me’yor va mezonlarni bajargan bo‘lsada, dunyoning turli qit’alarida sodir bo‘layotgan moliyaviy-iqtisodiy inqirozlar natijasida bankrotlik holatiga tushib qolmoqda.

Tijorat banklari risklarini boshqarish usullarini takomillashtirishda mamlakatning geografik joylashuvi, iqtisodiyotni boshqaruv tizimi, aholining mentaliteti, jamiyatning axborotlashganligi hamda mamlakat Markaziy banki pul-kredit siyosatining xususiyatlari muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tijorat banklarida risklarni minimallashtirishga risk strategiyasini ishlab chiqish orqali erishiladi. Shu maqsadda 2020-yil 12-mayda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining PF–5992-sonli “2020-2025 -yillarga mo‘ljallangan O‘zbekiston Respublikasining bank

tizimini isloh qilish strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni qabul qilindi. Unda strategiya doirasida keyingi besh yillikda bank-moliya tizimini isloh qilish va rivojlantirishning to‘rtta ustuvor yo‘nalishlari belgilangan. Mazkur yo‘nalishlarda bank tizimiga zamonaviy yechimlarni joriy qilish, kredit portfeli va tavakkalchiliklarni boshqarish sifatini yaxshilash, kreditlash hajmlarining mo‘tadil o‘sishiga amal qilish, banklarning samarali infratuzilmasini yaratish, davlat ulushi mavjud tijorat banklarini kompleks transformatsiya qilish, bank ishining zamonaviy standartlarini, axborot texnologiyalari va dasturiy mahsulotlarni joriy etish, bank faoliyatida zamonaviy texnologik yechimlarni keng joriy etish kabi asosiy vazifalar belgilangan. Shu nuqtai nazardan, O‘zbekistonda banklarda davlat ulushini kamaytirishga qaratilgan islohotlarning amalga oshirilishi bank risklarini sifat jihatdan ijobiy tomonga harakatlanayotganligini ko‘rsatib beradi.

Mamlakatimizda ijtimoiy yo‘naltirilgan bozor iqtisodiyotini shakllantirish jarayonlari, tijorat banklarining barqaror faoliyat yuritishi bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Chunki tijorat banklari bozor infratuzilmasining muhim tarkibiy qismlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ularning barqarorligi davlat ahamiyatiga egadir.

Markazlashgan iqtisodiyot sharoitida barcha xo‘jalik subyektlar faoliyati rejalashtirilgan bo‘lib, asosiy maqsad rejani bajarishga qaratilgan, rejaning bajarilmagan qismi zarur hollarda yuqori tashkilot yoki byudjet mablag‘lari hisobidan qoplab berilgan. Shuning uchun bu davrda risk degan tushuncha bo‘lmagan.

Bozor munosabatlarini tashkil qilish va olib borish butunlay boshqa tamoyillarga tayanadi. U tezkor taraqqiyot va rivojlanish, turli o‘zgarishlar,raqobat, innovatsiya, islohotlar va boshqalarga asoslanadi. Bunday jarayonlar bozor munosabatlari sharoitida faoliyat ko‘rsatayotgan har bir subyektning ishiga ta’sir qiladi.Bu, ayniqsa, tijorat banklari faoliyatida yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. Chunki tijorat banklari faoliyatining o‘zi riskli bo‘lganligi uchun bozor munosabatida yuzaga keladigan islohotlar, o‘zgarishlar, tebranishlar, inqirozlar va boshqa holatlarni birinchi bo‘lib banklar seza boshlaydi.

Zamonaviy bank tizimini risksiz tassavur qilib bo‘lmaydi. Bankning risksiz operatsiyasi yo‘q, uning barcha operatsiyalari risk bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, ularning darajasi operatsiya turiga qarab har xil bo‘lishi mumkin. Binobarin, bank amaliyotida riskni umuman yo‘q qilib bo‘lmasada, uni oldindan ko‘ra bilish va kamaytirish choralarini ko‘rish lozim. Har qanday iqtisodiy faoliyat foyda olishga qaratilganidek, tijorat banklari faoliyatidan ham ko‘zlangan natija yuqori foyda olishdan iborat. Foydaga erishish jarayoni esa doimo risk bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Shu tufayli tijorat banklari oldida turgan birinchi masala bu risk va foydalilik o‘rtasidagi optimal darajaga erishishdir.Bu, o‘z navbatida,bank risklarini aniqlash, o‘rganish va samarali boshqarishni talab qiladi.

Bank faoliyatida risklar yuzaga kelishining quyidagi sabablari mavjud;

-bozorni yaxshi o‘rganmaslik;

-resurslarni jalb qilish va ularni joylashtirish sohasida ma’lumotning yetarli emasligi;

-kreditlanadigan loyiha, obyekt va mijozlar to‘g‘risida, ularning moliyaviy ahvoli to‘g‘risida ma’lumot va axborotlarning to‘liq emasligi;

-tarmoqlar faoliyati xususiyatining inobatga olinmasligi;

-subyektlar yoki mijozlarning ongi. Mablag‘dan foydalanish bo‘yicha bilimi.

Yuqoridagilarga asoslanib bank riski bank faoliyatini amalga oshirish jarayonida bank mablag'larning bir qismini yo'qotish yoki daromad olmaslik sharoitida ijobiy natijaga umid qilib, bank operatsiyalarini (depozit, kredit investitsiya, valyuta) o‘tkazishdir degan ta’rifni keltiramiz.

Bank faoliyatining risk bilan bog'liq bo`lishi xarajatlar, zararlar va yo‘qotishlar kabi kategoriyalarning doimiy uchrab turishi va ular bank amaliyotining kunlik monitoringida bo‘lishini taqozo etadi. Harajatlar, zarar, yo'qotishlar risk hisoblanmaydi. Bu tushunchalarning har biri o‘z mohiyatiga ega.

Risk keng ma’noli, faoliyatning, jarayonlarning turli bosqichlarida uchrab turuvchi ko‘p qirrali tushunchadir. Bank riskining mohiyati haqida ko‘pgina mahalliy iqtisodchilar tomonidan bank tavakkalchiligi, kredit xavf-xatari, bank xatari, yo‘qotishlar, ehtimollik, qaltislik, ikkilanish, noaniqlik kabi qator tushunchalar berilgan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy bankining me’yoriy hujjatlarida bank riski-tavakkalchiligi bank faoliyatiga ta’sir qiluvchi iqtisodiy, moliyaviy, ijtimoiy, siyosiy, texnologik ichki va (yoki) tashqi omillarga bog‘liq bo‘lgan holatlar natijasida bank faoliyatiga xos bo‘lgan moliyaviy zararlar ko‘rish va (yoki) bank likvidligi (bank o‘z majburiyatlarini vaqtida bajarish qobiliyati)ni to‘liq yoki qisman yo‘qotish xavfining mavjudligi deb ta’rif beriladi.

Bank risklarini boshqarishni samarali tashkil etish ularni muayyan belgilari bo‘yicha aniq guruhlarga bo‘lish bilan bog‘liq. Risklar tasnifi, har birining umumiy tizimdagi o‘rnini belgilash ularni boshqarishning samarali usullarini qo‘llash imkonini beradi.

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GAZ BALLONDA HARAKATLANAYOTGAN AVTOMOBILLARNING XAFSIZLIGINI TA’MINLASH ISHLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada gaz ballonli avtomobillarning gaz uskunalariga moslanganligini baholash, ekspluatatsiyadagi siqilgan va suyultirilgan gaz ballonlaridan foydalanish jarayonida uning inson hayotiga zarar yetkazuvchi jiddiy oqibatlarini oldini olish va kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish chora-tadbirlari ishlab chiqilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Avtomobil, dvigatel, gaz ballon, siqilgan gaz, suyultirilgan gaz, xafvsizlik.*

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IMPROVING SAFETY MEASURES FOR VEHICLES OPERATING ON GASEOUS FUEL

Abstract: *The article develops measures to assess the adaptation of gas-powered vehicles to gas equipment, prevent serious consequences that threaten human life, and eliminate shortcomings in the operation of compressed and liquefied gas cylinders.*

Keywords: *Automobile, engine, gas cylinder, compressed gas, liquefied gas, safety.*

O`zbekistonda ishlab chiqarilayotgan avtomobillarning sifatini zamon talabiga javob beradigan darajada jaxon standartlariga mos ravishda, yuqori ekspluatatsiya sharoitida ham xavfsizlik darajasi mukammal bo‘lishi va zararli oqibatlari bo`lmasligini ta’minlashimiz zarur. Gazballonli avtomobillarning gaz uskunalariga moslanganligini baholash, ekspluatatsiyadagi siqilgan va suyultirilgan gaz ballonlaridan foydalanish jarayonida uning inson hayotiga zarar yetkazuvchi jiddiy oqibatlarini oldini olish va kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish chora-tadbirlarini ishlab chiqish.

Respublikamiz mustaqilligidan so‘ng mamlakatimizda avtomobil sanoati shiddat bilan rivojlandi. Avtomobillar soni keskin darajada oshdi va hozir ham oshib bormoqda. Avtomobil yonilg‘isi sifatida qo‘llaniladigan benzin va dizel

yonilg‘ilariga bo‘lgan talabning o‘sishi ularga muqobil yonilg‘ilardan foydalanishni taqazo etmoqda. Hozirgi kunda tannarxi jihatidan arzon bo‘lgan tabiiy gazlardan avtomobillarning yonilg‘isi sifatida foydalanish keng yo‘lga qo‘yildi. Shuni ta'kidlashimiz kerakki Respublikamizda tabiiy gazning ko‘plab zaxiralari bor va bu zahiralarda yuqori sifatli tabiiy gazlar bo‘lib ulardan avtomobil dvigatellari uchun yonilg‘i sifatida foydalanishda ortiqcha gazni qayta ishlash yoki kimyoviy usullarda ishlov berish texnologiyalari qo‘llanilmasdan, to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri yonilg‘i sifatida foydalanish mumkin. Bundan tashqari motor yonilg‘isi sifatida qo‘llaniladigan tabiiy gaz boshqa yonilg‘i turlaridan ancha arzon turadi. Bunday gazlarning asosiy komponentlari - etan, propan, butan va ularga juda yaqin to‘yinmagan uglevodorodlar - etilen, propilen, butilen va ularning izomerlari kiradi. MDH davlatlarida ishlab chiqarilayotgan gaz uskunalari jamlamasi umumiy og‘irligi 40-60 kilogramni tashkil etadi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida gaz ballonlarni engil avtomobillarda o‘rnatish imkoniyatini beradi. Gaz ballon o‘rnatilgan avtomobillarda uning hajmiga ko‘ra bosib o‘tgan masofasi 1-jadvalda ko‘rsatilgan.

1-jadval

Avtomobillar turi	Gaz uskunalarning hajmi (m^3)					
	60 m^3	65 m^3	70 m^3	80 m^3	90 m^3	100 m^3
Lacetti	-	-	-	-	250 km	280 km
Cobalt	-	-	-	-	250 km	280 km
Nexia	-	-	-	200 km	250 km	300 km
Spark	200 km	220 km	250 km	-	-	-
Matiz	220 km	250 km	280 km	-	-	-

Bu ko‘rsatgichlar 20 MPa bosimda gaz yonilg‘isi zaxiralanganda real ekspluatatsiya sharoitida haydovchilar tomonidan aniqlagan.

Metan 20 MPa bosimgacha siqiladi va qalin devorli hajmi kichik va qulay ballonlarda saqlanadi. Qazib olinayotgan tabiiy gazning asosiy qismini (92-99%) metan tashkil etadi. Etan, propan va butan 1,6 MPa bosimda suyuq holatga o‘tadi va ular ham shu bosim ostida ballonlarda saqlanadi. Biroq, gaz ballonli avtomobillarda ta'minlash tizimi murakkab, yong‘in va portlash xavfsizligiga qo‘yiladigan talablar esa yuqori bo‘ladi. Gazdan transport vositalarida motor yonilg‘isi sifatida foydalanish uchun gazni dastlab yuqori bosim 20-22 MPa ga siqish kerak, buning uchun esa uni saqlashda maxsus ballonlardan foydalanishni taqazo qiladi. Gazni bosim ostida saqlash uchun uglerodli va legirlangan po‘latlardan tayyorlangan va 15-22 MPa bosimga mo‘ljallangan gaz ballonlari ishlab chiqariladi. Har bir ballon gaz bilan to‘ldirilmagan holatda massasi 100 kg dan og‘ir. Shuning uchun bunday ballonlar asosan yuk avtomobillarida va avtobuslarda qo‘llaniladi. Ishlatilgan gaz tarkibida qo‘rg‘oshin umuman bo‘lmaydi.

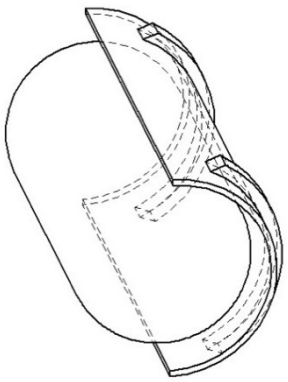
Suyultirilgan neft gazida ishlovchi gazballonli yengil avtomobilni xaydash, xizmat ko‘rsatish va ta'mirlash uchun shunga muvofiq maxsus tayyorgarlikdan o‘tgan kishilar, ya'ni gaz apparaturalari qurilmasi, texnika xavfsizligi buyicha imtixondan o‘tib, maxsus guvoxnoma olgan shaxslar qo‘yiladi. Gaz ballonidan yoki gaz apparaturasidan gaz chiqishi ro‘y berganida havoda bug‘lanib tarqaladigan neft gazi (propan-butan) xavoga nisbatan zichligi 1,5 baravar ortiq bo‘lgani uchun gaz-havo tarkibi portlash holatini yuzaga keltirishi mumkin. [1].

Bunday gaz ballonlardan foydalanishda noxush hodisalar ro‘y bera boshladi. Ma'lumotlarga qaraganda, o‘tgan vaqt davomida 55 kompozit qoplamali gaz ballonining portlashi natijasida 23 nafar fuqaro tan jarohati olgan, 41 nafar shaxs halok bo‘lgan.



1-rasm. Kompozit qoplamali gaz ballon uskunasi.

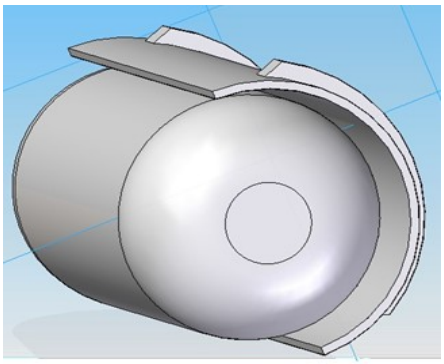
Ushbu xavsizlik chora tadbirlariga biz ham munosib tarizda o‘z fikr va mulohaza, taklif va loyihalarimizni kiritmoqchimiz. Bilamizki kuzov turi sedan (GENTRA, COBALT, NEXIA), hetchbek (MATIZ, SPARK), JIP (CAPTIVA) bo‘lgan avtomobillarimizda gaz uskunalari qo‘llanilishida mavjud kamchiliklar bor. Bunda gaz uskunasidan chiqqan gaz hidi to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri salon ichida o‘tirgan insonlarga zarar yetkazadi. Bunga sabab avtomobil yukxonasining salon ichidan mustahkam tarzda va germetik himoya qatlamining mavjud emasligi. Biz ushbu oqibatlarni kamaytirish uchun gaz ballon va salon oralig‘ida mustaxkam temirdan tayyorlangan, qalinligi 9.5 mm dan 10 mm gacha bo‘lgan temir qoplamani gaz ballon va salon oralig‘ida, tik xolatda, qattiq qotirilgan darajada joylashtirishni aytib o‘tmoqchimiz.



2-rasm. Tavsiya qilinadigan gaz ballon uskunasining himoya qobig‘i sxemasi.

Ushbu konstruksiyadan foydalanishimizda uning zararli tomonini ham aytib o‘tishimiz lozim. Ushbu qoplama avtomobil osmalariga tushadigan og‘irlik miqdorini oshishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Bunda og‘irlik quyidagicha bo‘lishi mumkin.

Bunda: Temirning zichligi 7800 kg/m^3 , qoplamaning uzunligi 105 sm, qalinligi 0,9 sm, yoy uzunligi 67,5 sm bo‘lsa qoplamaning umumiy og‘irligi 49,7 kg ni tashkil etadi. Ishlab chiqarilayotgan avtomobil va avtotransport vositalarida rejalashtirilayotgan himoya vositasi qo‘llanishi uchun ayrim maxsus qo‘shimcha amallar bajarilishni talab qiladi.



3-rasm. Tavsiya qilinadigan gaz ballon uskunasining himoya qobig‘i sxemasining 3D ko‘rinishi.

Gaz ballon va salon o‘rtasida himoya vositasi sig‘adigan kenglikda joy ochiladi. Bu ma’lum darajada konstruktsion o‘zgarish talab qiladi. Avtomobilga himoya vositalari o‘rnatilish oqibatida mavjud ortiqcha yuk ortilgani sababli unga ketuvchi yuk xajmi kamayadi. Avtomobilga ortiqcha yuklanganlik vujudga kelishi tufayli shinalarining yedirilish darajasi minimal darajada oshishi kuzatiladi.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytish lozimki ushbu himoya vositasidan foydalanganda ma’lum darajada yuzaga keladigan zararlarni kamaytirish va ekspluatatsiya jarayonida gaz ballon va yo‘lovchilarning xavfsizligini kamaytirishni yanada oshirish imkonini beradi.

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TEACHING METHODS: CLASSIFICATION AND TYPES

Annotation:*This article explores the various teaching methods used in educational settings, emphasizing their importance in facilitating student learning and engagement. It categorizes teaching methods into traditional and modern approaches, highlighting techniques like the lecture method, demonstration method, and discussion method under traditional practices, and more active and student-centered approaches like problem-based learning (PBL), flipped classrooms, and collaborative learning in modern teaching. The article discusses how each method can be adapted based on the subject matter and the learning objectives, providing valuable insights for educators aiming to create effective and engaging learning environments. Key concepts like pedagogical approaches, instructional strategies, and learning outcomes are also examined, offering a comprehensive view of contemporary teaching practices.*

Key words: *Teaching Methods, Educational Techniques, Learning Strategies, Classroom Instruction, Traditional Methods, Lecture Method, Demonstration Method, Discussion Method*

Introduction

Teaching methods, as the strategies and techniques employed by educators, play a pivotal role in facilitating learning and fostering effective educational outcomes. The selection of an appropriate teaching method depends on a range of factors, including the subject matter, the age and level of learners, the learning objectives, and the available resources. This article presents a comprehensive classification of commonly used teaching methods, categorizing them based on their pedagogical approach.

Types of Teaching Methods

1. Student-Centered Methods

Inquiry-Based Learning: This approach emphasizes active student engagement in research, problem-solving, and critical thinking. It promotes curiosity and self-directed learning by allowing students to formulate questions, investigate problems, and construct their own understanding.

Project-Based Learning: Students work on extended projects that require research, collaboration, and real-world application. This method encourages teamwork, hands-on experiential learning, and the development of higher-order thinking skills.

Cooperative Learning: Small student groups work together to complete tasks or solve problems. This approach fosters social skills, communication, peer support, and a sense of responsibility.

2. Teacher-Centered Methods

Direct Instruction: The teacher presents information directly to students through lectures, demonstrations, or guided reading. This method is suitable for introducing new concepts or factual knowledge and ensuring a consistent delivery of content.

Explicit Instruction: The teacher provides clear and structured instructions, modeling, and feedback on tasks. This approach is effective for teaching specific skills or cognitive processes, such as reading strategies or mathematical problem-solving.

Concept Mapping: The teacher presents information as a diagram that visually represents relationships between concepts. This method helps students organize and understand complex ideas by identifying key concepts and their connections.

3. Hybrid and Other Methods

Blended Learning: This approach combines online instruction with face-to-face classroom sessions, allowing for personalized learning and flexibility. It offers students the convenience of self-paced learning while maintaining opportunities for teacher guidance and interaction.

Differentiated Instruction: The teacher adapts instruction and materials to meet the individual needs and learning styles of students. This approach promotes equity and inclusivity by accommodating diverse learning preferences and abilities.

Experiential Learning: Students learn through active engagement in real-world situations or simulations. This method fosters practical skills, critical thinking, and the development of problem-solving abilities.

Conclusion

The effective implementation of teaching methods is crucial for maximizing student learning. By understanding the different types of methods available, educators can select the most appropriate approach based on the learning objectives and the specific needs of their students. The aforementioned classification provides a comprehensive overview of teaching methods, offering guidance for educators in designing and delivering engaging and effective learning experiences.

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RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ORQALI ONA TILI TA'LIMINI MODELLASHTIRISH VA TASHKIL ETISH MEXANIZMLARI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada ona tili darslarida raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish,ta'lim jarayoni vaqtida interfaol usullar,pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalarini o'quv darslari jarayoni vaqtida foydalanishga bo'lgan qiziqishni oshirish, ona tili fanini o'qitish jarayonini yanada shakllantirish, ta'lim tizimini yangicha uslubda qurish imkonini beruvchi yangi ta'lim modelini yaratish borasida fikr,mulohazalar bildiriladi.*

Kalit so'zlar*: innovatsion texnologiyalar,interfaol uslublar,axborot texnologiyalari,interaktiv metodlar,raqamli texnologiya.*

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MECHANISMS FOR MODELING AND ORGANIZING NATIVE LANGUAGE EDUCATION THROUGH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract. *In this article, the use of digital technologies in native language classes, interactive methods during the educational process, increasing interest in the use of pedagogical and information technologies during the educational process, further formation of the process of teaching the subject of the native language, the educational system in a new way Opinions and opinions are expressed about the creation of a new educational model that allows to build.*

Key words: *innovative technologies, interactive methods, information technologies, interactive methods, digital technologies.*

Zamonaviy dunyoda raqamli texnologiyalar jadal rivojlanmoqda va shunga mos ravishda ta'lim jarayonining mazmuniga qo'yiladigan talablar ham o'zgarib bormoqda. O'qituvchi bilim berishdan ko'ra, qanday o'rganishni o'rgatishi va mustaqil ravishda bilim manbalarini topishi muhim.

Shu asosda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari asosida qurilgan, nafaqat axborotdan foydalanishni osonlashtiradigan, balki ta'lim tizimini yangicha uslubda qurish imkonini beruvchi yangi ta'lim modeliga ehtiyoj bor.

Zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari har qanday o'qituvchiga yuqori ta'lim natijalariga erishish imkonini beradi.Raqamli texnologiyalarning imkoniyatlari ancha kengroq va o'qituvchining tasavvuriga, ijodiga va texnik tayyorgarligiga bog'liq bo'lsa, boshqa tomondan, bu o'z raqamli ta'lim darajasini oshirish zarurligini taqozo etadi va shuni natijasi uchun xarakat amalga oshiriladi.

Yaxshiyamki, biz ona tili darsini nafaqat an'anaviy texnologiyalar va usullardan, balki raqamli aloqa markazlaridan faol foydalangan holda qurish

zarurligini tushundik. Keling, ona tilini o‘rganish va o‘zlashtirishda raqamli texnologiyalardan nima uchun foydalanish kerakligini aniqlaylik.

Ona tilini o‘rganishda raqamli zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish zamonaviy maktab o‘quvchisining ishtiyoqini oshiradi, uning kognitiv qiziqishi va mustaqilligini rag‘batlantiradi.

- talabalarning ijodiy va izlanish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi, faolligini oshiradi;
- o‘quv jarayonini jadallashtirishga, o‘quv materialini yanada mazmunli o‘rganishga, o‘z-o‘zini tashkil etish ko‘nikmalarini egallashga, tizimli bilimlarni tizimli bilimlarga aylantirishga yordam beradi;
- talabalarning bilim faolligini va fanga qiziqishini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi;
- talabalarda mantiqiy fikrlashni rivojlantiradi, o‘rganilayotgan material bilan aks ettiruvchi harakatlar darajasini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

Raqamli texnologiyalar tomonidan taqdim etilgan imkoniyatlar:

- test topshiriqlarini avtomatik tekshirish: siz oldindan kvar kodini yaratishingiz mumkin, va talabalar uni o‘tib, savollarga javob bergandan so‘ng, taklif qilingan mavzu bo‘yicha o‘z bilimlariga mos keladigan ball oladilar;
- multimedia
- interaktivlik (guruhdagi barcha talabalarni bir vaqtning o‘zida faol ishlarga jalb qilish, bu vaqtni tejaydi). Topshiriqda uzrli sababga ko‘ra darsga kela olmagan talabalar ham qatnashadilar.
- loyiha bo‘yicha guruhli hamkorlik (bir guruh talabalar tomonidan birgalikda tarqatmalar,taqdimotlar, o‘yinlar, boshqotirmalar, krossvordlar va boshqalarni yaratish qobiliyati)
- xatolar statistikasi (xatolarni tahlil qilishda o‘qituvchi vaqtini tejash)
- xilma-xillik (ko‘p va hatto cheksiz miqdordagi shunga o‘xshash mashqlarni tezda yaratish qobiliyati – o‘qituvchi vaqtini tejash, talaba uchun ta’lim sifatini oshirish).

Ayni paytda raqamli ta’lim resurslarining ko‘plab turli to‘plamlari yaratilgan, jumladan, maxsus ishlab chiqilgan fan dasturlari, testlar, videodarslar, tematik to‘plamlar, vositalar va ta’lim jarayonini tashkil etish uchun dasturiy ta’minot. Endi sinfda eng ko‘p qo‘llaniladigan texnologiyalarga to‘xtalib o‘tmoqchiman.

Ko‘pgina o‘rta va katta avlod o‘qituvchilari kompyuter taqdim etadigan imkoniyatlar bilan tanishishni taqdimotlar yaratishdan boshlagan desam, xato qilmayman, deb o‘ylayman. Oddiydan murakkabga tushunchasi bizga tanish bu - pedagogika tamoyillaridan biri.

Biz taqdimotlardan yangi materialni tushuntirish, bilimlarni mustahkamlash va ijodiy topshiriqlarni bajarishda foydalanish mumkin. Dars uchun taqdimotlar yaratish uchun sizga PowerPoint kabi maxsus dasturlar kerak emas. Taqdimotlarni yaratish jarayonini sezilarli darajada soddalashtiradigan va o‘qituvchilar vaqtini tejaydigan Internet xizmatlari mavjud

Onlayn boshqotirmalar yaratish. Boshqotirmalar yaratish uchun men "Rebus Generator" xizmatidan foydalanaman va matn bilan ishlash uchun

foydalanaman.Jumboqli so‘zlar tuzib o‘quvchilarda topish uchun vaqt beriladi. Jumboqni yechish va tushunchani tushuntirish bu mavzuni tushunarli qiladi va so'z uzoq vaqt davomida esda qoladi.

Boshqotirmalarni yechish tafakkurni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi, aql, mantiq, zukkolikni tarbiyalaydi, qat’iyatlilikni, tanqidiy fikrlash , mantiqiy fikrlash, tahlil qilish va taqqoslash qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi. Rebusni yuklab olish va chop etish mumkin. Siz krossvordlar bilan ham samarali natijalarga erishishingiz mumkin.O‘quv platformalaridan foydalanib,talabalar kalit so‘zlar yoki iboralar yordamida ularni o‘zlari yaratadilar va sinfdoshlarini ularni hal qilishga taklif qiladilar va o‘quvchilarda hamkorlikda ishlash shakllanadi.

Ona tili darslarida bilimlarni yangilash uchun foydalaniladigan so‘z o‘yinlari. Talabalarga bunday topshiriqlar yoqadi va ularni o‘zlari yaratishga xarakat qilishadi. Topshiriqlar ijodkorlikni, fanga qiziqishni rivojlantiradi. Veb-xizmatlardagi interaktiv vazifalar talabalar bilan ishlashni farqlash imkonini beradi va masofadan turib ishlash imkoniyatini yaratadi.

So‘zlar bilan o‘yinlar. Lug‘atingizni faollashtirish uchun siz turli xil brauzerga asoslangan so‘z o‘yinlaridan foydalanishingiz mumkin.Mustaqil ishlarni bajarishda o‘z-o‘zini tekshirish uchun foydalanish mumkin.

Har bir o‘qituvchi tushunadigan asosiy narsa shundaki, yosh izlanuvchan aql uchun bilim olamiga yo‘lboshchi bo‘lish uchun doimo o‘rganish, o‘zgarish, yangi bilimlarni egallashga intilish kerak.

Shunday qilib, axborot texnologiyalari to‘g‘ri tanlangan texnologiyalar bilan birgalikda o‘qitish va ta’limning zaruriy sifati, o‘zgaruvchanligi, individuallashuvini yaratadi va talabalarning kompetentsiyasini shakllantiradi.

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Raqamli texnologiyalar va Iqtisodiyot

XIZMAT KO‘RSATISH SOHASIDA BIZNES JARAYONLARNI BOSHQARISH VA XIZMAT SIFATINI YAXSHILASH

Annatatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada xizmat ko‘rsatish sohasida biznes jarayonlarni boshqarish va xizmat sifatini yaxshilashda strukturaviy jarayon boshqaruvi xizmat sifatini oshirishga va mijozlar ehtiyojini qondirishga qanday yordam berishi mumkinligi yoritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Xizmat ko‘rsatish, soha, raqobat, biznes, yordam, sifat, korxona, boshqaruv, jarayon.*

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BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICE QUALITY IN THE SERVICES SPHERE

Abstract: *The article discusses how structural process management can help improve service quality and customer satisfaction in the service industry by managing business processes and improving service quality.*

Keywords: *Service, industry, competition, business, support, quality, enterprise, management, process,*

Hozirda barcha sohada bo‘lgani kabi biznesda ham raqobat shiddatli va mijozlarning talablari yuqori bo‘lgan bir davrda a’lo darajadagi xizmat ko‘rsatish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Mijozlar nafaqat yuqori sifatli mahsulotlarni, balki samarali va silliq xizmatni ham talab qiladi. Samaradorlik, samaradorlik va samaradorlik kompaniya muvaffaqiyatining asosiy omillaridir. Ushbu sohalarda yaxshilanishlarga erishish uchun kompaniyalar o'z biznes jarayonlarini tanqidiy ko'rib chiqishlari va shunga mos ravishda jarayonlarni boshqarishni optimallashtirishlari kerak.

Jarayonni boshqarish: atamasi nimani anglatadi?

Jarayonlarni boshqarish - biznes jarayonlarini boshqarish (BPM) deb ham ataladi - operatsion jarayonlarning samaradorligi va samaradorligini yuqori darajada oshirish maqsadida tashkilotdagi jarayonlarni tizimli ravishda aniqlash, rejalashtirish, hujjatlashtirish, amalga oshirish, nazorat qilish va takomillashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bugungi kunda kompaniyaning raqobatbardoshligi va maqsadlariga erishishda yaxshi muvofiqlashtirilgan, aniq hujjatlashtirilgan va ideal avtomatlashtirilgan jarayonlar asosiy rol o‘ynaydi.

Jarayonni boshqarish xizmat sifatiga qanday ta'sir qiladi?

Jarayonni yaxshi boshqarish keraksiz harakatlar, to'siqlar va kechikishlarni aniqlash va bartaraf etish imkonini beradi. Bu ish biznes jarayonlarini samaraliroq qiladi, bu esa xizmat sifatiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Mijozlar tezroq xizmatlardan foydalanadi, bu esa ularning qoniqishini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

Masalan, uy-ro'zg'or buyumlarini sotishga ixtisoslashgan o'rta kompaniyaning mijozlari ko'pincha buyurtmani qayta ishlash va yetkazib berish uchun uzoq kutish vaqtlaridan shikoyat qiladilar. norozilik aniq seziladi. Bunga asosiy sabab qilib buyurtmani qayta ishlash tartibida ortiqcha qadamlar mavjudligi keltirishimiz mumkin. Omborda buyurtmalarni qayta ishlashda muammolar ham mavjud, bu esa buyurtmadan yetkazib berishgacha bo'lgan ortiqcha kechikishlarga olib keladi. Shu sababli kompaniya butun buyurtma va yetkazib berish jarayonini optimallashtirish uchun jarayonni boshqarish tizimini joriy etishi lozimdir. Ikki nusxadagi ma'lumotlarni kiritish yo'q qilinishi, inventarizatsiyani boshqarishning avtomatlashtirilgan tizimi joriy etilishi va buyurtmalar holati bo'yicha shaffoflikni oshirish uchun mijozlarni real vaqt rejimida kuzatish tizimi joriy etilishi zarurdir.

Ushbu chora-tadbirlar buyurtmani qayta ishlash vaqtini qisqartiradi, aloqani optimallashtiradi va yetkazib berish tezligini oshiradi. Bu mijozlar qoniqishining oshishi, qayta sotishning yuqori sur'ati va bekor qilishlar sonining kamayishida namoyon bo'ladi.

Aniq belgilangan jarayonlarni o'rnatish, masalan, xodimlar uchun xizmatlar belgilangan xizmat ko'rsatish standartlariga muvofiq va oldindan aytib bo'ladigan tarzda izchil taqdim etilishini ta'minlaydi. Natijada, mijozlar nima kutishlarini bilishadi va hayratlanarli qiyinchiliklarga duch kelmaydilar. Ushbu ishonchlilik ishonchni kuchaytiradi va mijozlarning kompaniyaga sodiqligini kuchaytiradi.

Biznes jarayonlarini samarali boshqarishda eng avvalo biznes jarayonini loyihalab olish zarurdir.

Biznes jarayonlarini loyihalash - bu biznesning maqsad va vazifalariga erishish uchun samarali va samarali ish oqimlarini rejalashtirish, yaratish va amalga oshirish amaliyotidir. U mavjud jarayonlarni tahlil qilishni, kamchiliklarni aniqlashni va keyin yanada samaraliroq, samaraliroq va barqaror bo'lgan yangi jarayonlarni yaratish orqali ularni optimallashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Biznes-jarayonlarni loyihalashning dolzarbligi uning tashkilotlarga ish jarayonlarini yaxshilash, chiqindilar va samarasizliklarni kamaytirishga yordam berish qobiliyatidadir. mijozlar qoniqishini oshirish, mahsuldorlikni oshirish va pirovardida daromad o‘sishini ta’minlash. Biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning maqsadi imkoniyatni aniqlash va undan foydalanish uchun zarur resurslarni birlashtirish orqali qiymat yaratishdir. Tadbirkorlik kontseptsiyasi hisoblangan risklarni qabul qilish, imkoniyatlar izlash va yangi mahsulotlar, xizmatlar va biznes modellarini yaratishda innovatsion bo'lishni o'z ichiga oladi. Biznes jarayonlarini loyihalash biznes va uning mijozlari talablarini tushunishni, to'siqlar va samarasizliklarni aniqlashni, so'ngra tashkilotning yanada samarali va samarali ishlashiga imkon beradigan jarayonlarni ishlab chiqish. Bu mavjud jarayonlarni qayta loyihalashdan tortib noldan boshlab yangi jarayonlarni ishlab chiqishgacha

bo'lgan bir qator tadbirlarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. Biznes jarayonlarini loyihalashning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va huquqiy asoslari korxonalar faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan kontekstga bog'liq. Ijtimoiy omillarga iste'molchilarning xatti-harakatlari va kutishlarining o'zgarishi, bozor dinamikasiga bog'liq iqtisodiy omillar va huquqiy omillar korxonalar rioya qilishi kerak bo'lgan qoidalar va muvofiqlik talablariga taalluqlidir./Umuman olganda, biznes jarayonlarini loyihalashning vazifasi barqaror, samarali va samarali ish oqimlarini yaratishdir. tegishli qonunlar va qoidalarga rioya qilishni ta'minlagan holda tashkilotga o'z maqsad va vazifalariga erishish imkonini beradi .

Xulosa qilib shuni aytishimiz mumkinki xizmat ko‘rsatish sohasida biznes jarayonlarni boshqarish va xizmat sifatini yaxshilashda biznes jarayonlarni tashkil etish masalalarini o‘rganuvchi va ularni tuzish bo‘yicha yechimlar beruvchi biznes jarayonlarini ishlab chiqish uslubiy yo‘nalish hisoblanadi. Biznes jarayonlari zamonaviy konsepsiyasi biznes transformatsiyasi va qaytadan o‘ylab ko‘rishini, uning funktsional qismlari faoliyatini chambarchas tashkil etish va tez moslashuvchanligini oshirishni talab qiladi. Biznes jarayonlari - maqsadli tashkiliy faoliyat (harakatlar) sifatida; jarayonning asosiy maqsadlaridan biri-mahsulot olish, biznes jarayonlari tizim sifatida belgilash, va qo‘shimcha qiymat olish mexanizmi sifatida qaraladi. Korxonalarda biznes jarayonlarini takomillashtirishning birinchi yondashuvi - biznes jarayonlari reinjiniringidir. Biznes jarayonlarini model lashtirishni butun korxonani qay tarzda ishlayotganini, u tashqi tashkilotlar, buyurtmachilar va yetkazib beruvchilar biian qanday o‘zaro aloqadaligi hamda har bir ish joyining faoliyati qanday tashkil etilganligini tahlil qilish imkonini beradi.

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KELAJAKDAGI TENDENSIYALAR VA AGLOMERATSIYA RIVOJI

Annotatsiya: *Global iqtisodiy o'sish va urbanizatsiya jarayonlari kuchayib borar ekan, aglomeratsiyalar (katta shaharlar atrofida shakllangan iqtisodiy va urbanistik hududlar) muhim rol o'ynay boshladi. Bu jarayon kelajakda iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy tendensiyalarga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi va qaysi sohalarda yangiliklarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkinligi muhim savollardan biridir. Mazkur maqolada kelajakdagi asosiy tendensiyalar, ularning aglomeratsiyalar rivojiga ta'siri va buning global miqyosdagi o'zgarishlarga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi.*

Tayanch so‘zlar: *aglomeratsiya, urbanizatsiya, kelajak tendensiyalari, raqamli texnologiyalar, sun’iy intellect, ekologik barqarorlik, yashil iqtisodiyot, demografik o‘zgarishlar, masofaviy ish, infratuzilma, transport tizimlari, innovatsion klasterlar, iqtisodiy diversifikatsiya, globalizatsiya, ijodiy klasterlar, ekologik xavfsizlik, energiya samaradorligi, resurs boshqaruvi*

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FUTURE TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGGLOMERATION

Abstract: *As the processes of global economic growth and urbanization intensified, agglomerations (economic and urban areas formed around large cities) began to play an important role. One of the important questions is how this process will affect economic and social trends in the future and in which areas it can create innovations. This article analyzes the main future trends, their impact on the development of agglomerations and their impact on global changes.*

Key words: *agglomeration, urbanization, future trends, digital technologies, artificial intelligence, environmental sustainability, green economy, demographic changes, remote work, infrastructure, transport systems, innovation clusters, economic diversification, globalization, creative clusters, environmental safety, energy efficiency, resource management*

Kelajakdagi tendensiyalar va aglomeratsiya rivojlanishi global shaharlarning va sanoat klasterlarining kengayishi, hamda iqtisodiy, texnologik, va demografik o'zgarishlarga bog'liq. Bunda aglomeratsiyaning asosiy xususiyati bo'lib, ko'proq aholi va ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlarining markazlashuvi orqali iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirish hisoblanadi. Bunday jarayonlar orqali katta

aglomeratsiya markazlari shakllanadi, ular iqtisodiy o'sishga sezilarli ta'sir qiladi va innovatsiya hamda texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishda asosiy rol o'ynaydi.

Kelajak tendensiyalariga kelsak, aglomeratsiyalar texnologik rivojlanish (masalan, sun'iy intellekt va avtomatizatsiya), yashil iqtisodiyotning o'sishi, ekologik barqarorlikka e'tibor qaratish, va masofaviy ishlash imkoniyatlari bilan yanada moslashuvchan bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga, mega-shaharlarning o'sishi, raqamli infratuzilmaning rivojlanishi va xalqaro investitsiyalarning ko'payishi global aglomeratsiyalar tarmoqlarini kuchaytirishi mumkin.

1. Raqamli texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi

Raqamli texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellekt kelajakdagi aglomeratsiyalarning infratuzilmasini optimallashtirishda katta rol o'ynaydi. Sun'iy intellekt, IoT (Internet of Things) texnologiyalari va katta ma'lumotlar (big data) yordamida shahar boshqaruvi avtomatlashtiriladi va samaradorlik oshadi. Bu aglomeratsiyalarni o'zaro bog'liq, innovatsion markazlarga aylantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Masalan, "aqlli shaharlar" konsepti aglomeratsiyalar rivojlanishining asosi bo'lib, ular orqali energiya sarfini kamaytirish, transport infratuzilmasini yaxshilash va yashash sharoitlarini yaxshilash mumkin bo'ladi.

2. Ekologik barqarorlikka intilish

Kelajakdagi tendensiyalardan biri – bu ekologik barqarorlikka erishishdir. O'sib borayotgan ekologik muammolar sabab, aglomeratsiyalar yashil iqtisodiyotni joriy qilishga majbur bo'ladi. Bu, xususan, kam uglerodli transport tizimlari, qayta tiklanuvchi energiyaga asoslangan infratuzilma va ekologik toza qurilish usullarini rivojlantirishni talab qiladi. Aglomeratsiyalar o'z resurslarini ekologik xavfsiz usulda boshqarishi va chiqindilarni kamaytirishi lozim bo'ladi.

3. Demografik o'zgarishlar va moslashuvchan ish kuchi

Globalizatsiya va demografik o'zgarishlar mehnat kuchiga ta'sir qilmoqda. Kelajakdagi aglomeratsiyalar har xil millat, madaniyat va kasblarni o'zida jamlagan hududlarga aylanib, ish kuchining harakatchanligini ta'minlaydi. Masofaviy ish va gibrid ish modeli aglomeratsiyalar o'zgarishiga sezilarli ta'sir qiladi. Aglomeratsiyalar masofaviy ishlash imkoniyatlarini ko'paytirib, nafaqat o'z hududidagi, balki global ishchi kuchidan ham foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Bu esa o'z navbatida "virtual aglomeratsiyalar" tushunchasini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

4. Infratuzilmaning takomillashuvi va transport tizimlari

Kelajakdagi aglomeratsiyalar uchun transport va infratuzilma samaradorligi katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Metro, tezkor avtobus tizimlari, elektr transport va avtomatizatsiyalashgan transport tizimlari orqali aglomeratsiyalarda harakatlanish osonlashadi va tirbandliklar kamayadi. Bu transport tizimlari nafaqat shaharlar ichidagi, balki shaharlararo qatnovni ham osonlashtiradi va natijada iqtisodiy integratsiyaga ko'maklashadi.

5. Innovatsiyalar va iqtisodiy diversifikatsiya

Aglomeratsiyalar rivojlanishida innovatsion klasterlar va tadbirkorlik markazlari o'ziga xos katalizator sifatida xizmat qiladi. Innovatsion markazlar, ayniqsa, texnologiyalar va ilm-fan sohalarida tarmoqni kengaytirib, yangi g'oyalar

va ixtirolarning rivojlanishiga zamin yaratadi. Kelajakda aglomeratsiyalar o'z iqtisodiyotlarini diversifikatsiya qilish orqali raqobatbardoshligini saqlab qoladi, bu esa yangi turdagi xizmat va mahsulotlarni joriy qilish imkonini beradi.

Kelajakdagi tendensiyalar va aglomeratsiya rivojining ahamiyati bir nechta asosiy omillar orqali namoyon bo‘ladi:

- **Iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirish:** Aglomeratsiyalar sanoat va xizmat sohalarining markazlashuvi tufayli iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshiradi. Katta shaharlar va ularga yaqin tumanlar o‘rtasida integratsiya kuchayib, iqtisodiyot uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratiladi. Bu o‘z navbatida investitsiyalar, ish o‘rinlari va innovatsion klasterlarning o‘sishini qo‘llab-quvvatlaydi.
- **Innovatsiyalar va texnologik rivojlanishni tezlashtirish:** Aglomeratsiyalar texnologik yangiliklarni tezroq qabul qiladigan va ishlab chiqarishga joriy etadigan hududlardir. Sun'iy intellekt, raqamli infratuzilma, "aqlli shahar" texnologiyalari kabi tendensiyalar aglomeratsiyalarda tezroq joriy etilib, ularning global raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi.
- Ekologik barqarorlik va yashil iqtisodiyotga o‘tishni qo‘llab-quvvatlash: Katta shaharlar va aglomeratsiyalarda ekologik barqarorlikka e’tibor qaratish aholi uchun qulay yashash muhitini yaratishga yordam beradi. Yashil infratuzilma, kam uglerodli transport tizimlari, va energiya samaradorligi kabi chora-tadbirlar ekologik xavfsizlikni ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.
- **Demografik o‘zgarishlarga moslashish:** Aglomeratsiyalar demografik o‘zgarishlarga moslashishga osonlik bilan imkon beradi. Masofaviy ish va gibrid ish modellarining rivojlanishi mehnat bozori uchun ko‘proq imkoniyatlar yaratadi, aglomeratsiyalarda ishchi kuchi harakatchanligi oshadi.
- **Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy tenglikni ta'minlash:** Aglomeratsiyalarda ijtimoiy infratuzilma, sog‘liqni saqlash, ta’lim va transport kabi xizmatlar keng qamrovli bo‘lgani uchun aholining turli qatlamlari o‘rtasida iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy tenglikni ta’minlash imkoniyati oshadi.

Umuman olganda, kelajakdagi tendensiyalar va aglomeratsiya rivoji iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlash orqali yashash sharoitlarini yaxshilashda, global raqobatbardoshlikni oshirishda va kelajakda yanada samarali va barqaror shahar tizimlarini shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Xulosa

Kelajakdagi aglomeratsiyalar raqamli texnologiyalar, ekologik barqarorlik, transport infratuzilmasi, diversifikatsiya va innovatsiyalar kabi jarayonlar bilan yanada rivojlanib, o'z o'rnini mustahkamlaydi. Shuningdek, ular nafaqat milliy, balki global iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishida ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Aglomeratsiyalarni barqaror va moslashuvchan qilish esa ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy rivojlanishga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

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HYDATIDIFORM MOLE: DIAGNOSTICS AND PROGNOSIS

Abstract. *Hydatidiform mole (HM) belongs to a group of diseases united by the term "trophoblastic disease" and developing from trophoblast tissue. It was first described by Hippocrates in 400 BC as "dropsy of the uterus". In North America and Europe, the total incidence of HM is 66-121 cases per 100,000 pregnancies [1, 2]. HM is characterized by a benign course and is classified as complete (CPM) and partial (PPM). Malignant trophoblastic disease is called gestational trophoblastic neoplasia (trophoblastic tumor), according to its histological structure it is divided into invasive HM, choriocarcinoma, placental bed trophoblastic tumor, and epithelioid trophoblastic tumor [1].*

Key words: *Hydatidiform mole, fertilization, trophoblastic tumor, chorionic gonadotropin*

Unlike neoplasia, HM occurs after aberrant fertilization, and not as a consequence of a previous pregnancy. It is characterized by the formation of abnormal chorionic villi with trophoblast hyperplasia. According to the karyotype, PZ is usually diploid (up to 80%), and CHZ is triploid. PZ is formed as a result of fertilization of an egg by a single sperm with the formation of a zygote containing only paternal chromosomes. Maternal chromosomes are lost during meiosis. Against the background of PZ, symptomatic hyperthyroidism may develop, associated with excessive stimulation of hCG (levels over 100,000 mIU/ml, persisting for several weeks) of the thyroid tissue. In some cases, this requires the administration of antithyroid drugs. Clinically, tachycardia, sweating, and tremor are noted. To relieve cardiac manifestations of hyperthyroidism, b-blockers are used [3]. A national study was conducted in Japan with 18 patients with PZ of one fetus. Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia developed in 50% of patients, and metastases were found in 33% [2]; 13 patients wanted to continue the pregnancy, but in 10 it was terminated for medical reasons (preeclampsia, hemorrhage, intrauterine fetal death). Three women gave birth to healthy children before 32 weeks. Hysterectomy is recommended for the treatment of trophoblastic neoplasia. This procedure significantly reduces the likelihood of developing trophoblastic neoplasia. In a study of 82 patients aged 40 to 49 years with PPH, gestational trophoblastic neoplasia developed in 54% of women after curettage and was absent after hysterectomy [23].

An indicator of a high risk of developing neoplasia is the hCG level ≥175,000 mIU/ml (risk 60%) [4]. However, the probability of metastatic lesions remains after hysterectomy, amounting to 4% [24]. Prophylactic chemotherapy is administered after surgery in patients at high risk of developing neoplasia [1]. It is important to note that chemoprophylaxis does not affect subsequent fertility. Methotrexate or actinomycin D can be used [2,6]. Prophylactic chemotherapy helps to reduce the risk of developing neoplasia by 63% (relative risk 0.37, 95% confidence interval 0.24–0.57) [25].Patients with Rh-negative blood are given a prophylactic dose of anti-Rh immunoglobulin after emptying the uterine cavity, since the fetal Rh factor antigen is expressed by trophoblast cells, among other things. After emptying the uterus (instrumental, childbirth), dynamic laboratory monitoring is necessary (Fig. 1) [9]. A decrease in the b-hCG level is a decrease of more than 10% compared to the previous result. An increase in the b-hCG level is defined as an excess of 10% or more compared to the previous result within 2 weeks. A b-hCG level is considered stable if it remains within ±10% compared to the previous result and continues to correspond to it over a 3-week period. b-hCG level

A hydatidiform mole, or molar pregnancy, is a pathological condition associated with abnormal development of placental tissue. This pathology usually occurs as a result of disorders in the early stages of conception and can lead to serious consequences for the woman's health, including placental cancer. In this regard, early prevention of this condition plays an important role, especially in women with a predisposition to molar pregnancies. A hydatidiform mole, also known as a molar pregnancy, is an abnormal condition that occurs during pregnancy in which abnormal chorionic villi are formed. [4]This disease is mainly associated with disorders that occur during fertilization and subsequent implantation of the embryo. Diagnosis of hydatidiform mole in women is key to timely detection and prevention of possible complications. The main methods for diagnosing hydatidiform mole are ultrasound and analysis of the level of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) in the blood. Ultrasound examination can reveal specific signs such as "grape clusters" indicating the presence of abnormal villi. The hCG level in molar pregnancy significantly exceeds normal values, which also becomes an important diagnostic criterion. Clinical manifestations of hydatidiform mole can vary, but usually include symptoms such as bleeding, vomiting and abdominal pain. Consulting a doctor at the first signs of a disorder can significantly reduce the risk of developing serious complications such as chorionepithelioma. Thus, the diagnosis of hydatidiform mole in women is an important aspect in obstetrics and gynecology. High-quality and timely diagnostics allows not only to preserve the patient's health, but also to prevent possible complications associated with this condition.[5]

Early prevention of hydatidiform mole includes several key aspects. Firstly, it is important to conduct regular gynecological examinations to identify menstrual cycle dysfunction and other hormonal disorders. It is also advisable to pay attention to the history of previous pregnancies, since the presence of molar pregnancies in the anamnesis increases the risk of recurrence of this pathology.

In conclusion, predicting hydatidiform mole in women is a multifaceted task that includes not only medical but also sociocultural aspects. Sustained attention to this issue and the development of individualized approaches to prognosis and treatment will improve the quality of life of women and reduce the risk of complications associated with hydatidiform mole. Hydatidiform mole is part of a group of diseases classified as gestational trophoblastic disease and develops as a result of aberrant fertilization. It can be complete or partial. GTD is characterized by a diploid karyotype, while PPD is triploid. GTD is characterized by higher b-hCG titers and an increased risk of developing malignant neoplasia of up to 15–20%. The main risk factors for trophoblastic disease are maternal age (over 35 years) and a history of the disease.

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NAMANGAN SHAXRINING ISLOM KARIMOV VA G‘IRVONSOY KO‘CHALARI BILAN KESISHGAN CHORRAHADAGI TIRBANDLIKNI OLDINI OLISH

Annotatsiya: *maqolada shahar ichi transport oqimining harakatchanligi, zichligi va chorrahalardagi tirbandliklar to‘g‘risida ma’lumotlar tahlili va o‘tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalari keltirilgan. Bunda I.Karimov va G‘irvonsoy ko‘chalari bilan kesishgan chorrahalardagi tirbandlikni oldini olish bo‘yicha natijalar va xulosalar qilingan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *chorraha, transport vositasi, tirbandlik, transport oqimi, zichligi*

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PREVENTION OF TRAFFIC AT THE INTERSECTION WITH ISLAM KARIMOV AND GIRVONSOY STREETS OF NAMANGAN CITY

Abstract: *the article presents the results of the study and analysis of data on the mobility, density and congestion of traffic in the city. In this, results and conclusions were drawn on the prevention of traffic jams at the intersections of I.Karimov and Girvonsoy streets.*

Key words**:** *intersection, vehicle, traffic, traffic flow, density*

Hozirgi kunda «tirbandlik» degan umumiy tushuncha mavjud emas. Yo‘l harakatini tashkil qilish mutaxassislari (YHTM) ta’kidlashicha, agar svetafor rejimi davomida haydovchi transport vositasi kesishmadan har qanday yo‘nalishda o‘tish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lsa, bu vaziyat tirbandlik deb atalmaydi. Agar svetafor rejimining sikli 90 soniya bo‘lsa va haydovchi transport vositasi kesishmadan o‘tishi uchun 3-5 sikl kutishi kerak bo‘lsa, bunday hodisani «tirbandlikka yaqin» deb atash mumkin. Kesishma oldida 7,5 daqiqadan ko‘proq vaqt o‘tkazgan haydovchi tirbandlik vaziyatiga tushadi [1;2]. Mutaxassislarning fikricha tirbandlik tushunchasi transport vositalarining harakatini amalga oshirishdagi kechikish sifatida ta’riflanadi, bu esa ko‘cha va yo‘l tarmog‘ining (KYT)

o‘tkazuvchanligining sezilarli darajada pasayishi bilan bog‘liq [3].Yo‘lning ma’lum bir qismida kelayotgan transport vositalarining intensivligi ushbu uchastkaning o‘tkazish qobiliyatidan oshib ketganda tirbandlik yuzaga keladi [4]. Zichlikning ortishi bilan o‘tkazish qiymati, oqim tezligi nolga tushadi, bu esa tirbandlikka mos keladi. Yo‘l harakati qoidalarida (YHQ) «tirbandlik» atamasi qo‘llaniladi. 13.2-bandda aytilishicha, «kesishmada yoki yo‘l qismlarining kesishmasida tirbandlik yuzaga kelsa, haydovchiga to‘xtashga majbur qiladigan va transport vositalarining ko‘ndalang yo‘nalishdagi harakatiga to‘sqinlik qiladigan holatlarda kesishmaga kirish taqiqlanadi».Barcha talqinlarni umumlashtirib, «tirbandlik»ni yo‘ldagi shunday vaziyat sifatida izohlash mumkin, unda harakatlanishga ruxsat berilgan boshqaruv rejimida ham haydovchi o‘z xohishiga qaramay to‘xtashga majbur bo‘ladi. Amalda “tirbandlik” atamasi bo‘yicha qat’iy tushunchalar qo‘llanilmaydi; odatda, ushbu hodisaga subyektiv va noaniq baho berish imkonini beradigan aniqroq tushunchalar ishlatiladi.Ushbu hodisa mezonlarining noaniqligi qisman tirbandlikning oldini olish, aniqlash va bartaraf etish uchun yo‘l harakatidagi nazorat harakatlarining noaniqligi va samarasizligini tushuntiradi. Qoida tariqasida, tirbandlik - bu yo‘l tarmog‘ining geometrik parametrlarini o‘zgartira olmaslik, shuningdek, harakat intensivligining oshishi natijasida paydo bo‘ladigan salbiy hodisa. Zichlik ortishi bilanoq va tezlikning pasayishi (nolga yaqin) -avtomobil transporti tizimining ishlashi butunlay samarasiz bo‘ladi.(1-rasm)



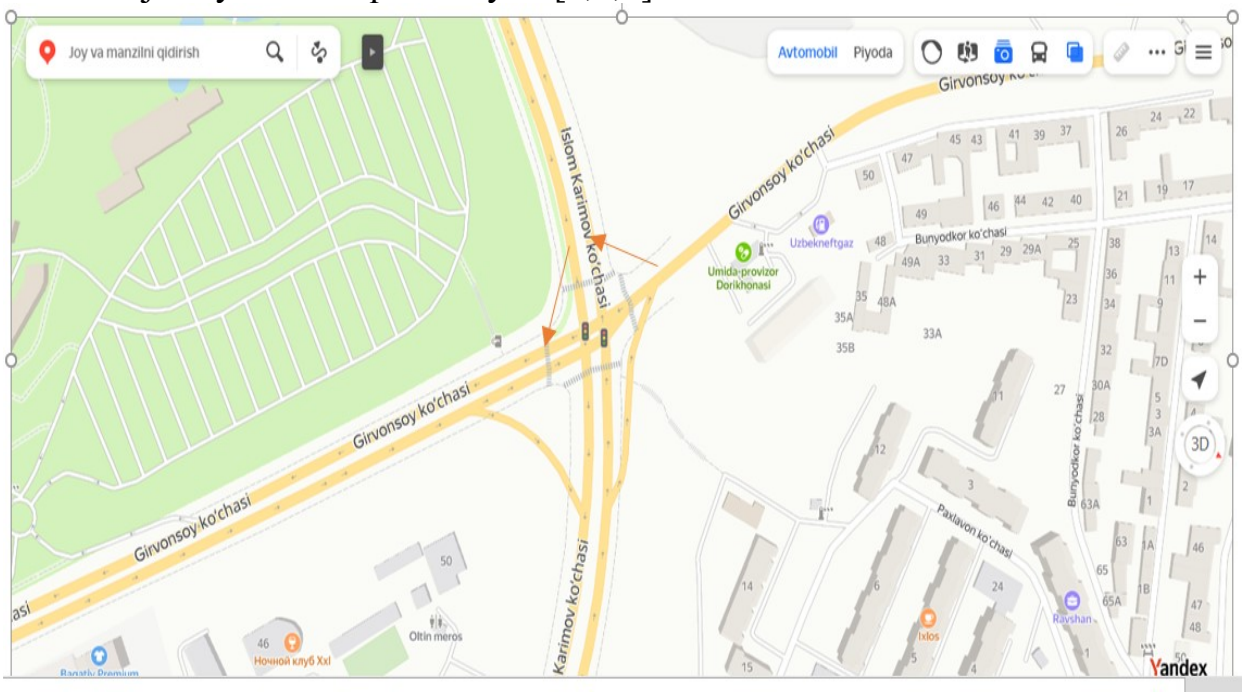
1 - Rasm Shahar yo‘l tarmog‘ida tirbandlik holati.

Ushbu sohada tadqiqotchilarning fikriga ko‘ra, transport oqimi intensivligi qiymati o‘tkazuvchanlik qiymatiga yaqinlashganda, tirbandlik tarqalishda davom etadi va buning natijasida yo‘l tarmog‘ining «paralizatsiyasi» sodir bo‘ladi [5].

Ma’lumki, tirbandlik yuzaga kelganda yo‘l harakati ishtirokchilarida asabiylik, charchoq va g‘azablanish paydo bo‘ladi. Bu esa baxtsiz hodisalar darajasiga salbiy ta’sir qiladi.

Shahar ichi marshrutlarining boshqa yo‘nalishlardan keskin farq qiladigan belgilaridan biri – bu yo‘lovchilar oqimining kunning soatlari va yo‘nalish uzunligi bo‘yicha notekis taqsimlanishi koeffitsiyentining kattaligidir. «Tig‘iz» soatlarda yo‘nalishdagi mavjud avtobuslar sonining zarur bo‘lgan miqdoridan kamligi,

avtobuslar sig‘imidan foydalanish koeffitsiyentining birdan ortib ketishi sababli, avtobusga chiqish va tushishda hamda unda harakatlanishda juda ko‘p noqulayliklar tug‘diradi. Ba’zi yo‘lovchilar boshqa transportlardan foydalanishga majbur bo‘ladilar [1,2,4,5].Ushbu masalaning yechimini topish uchun yo‘lning o‘tkazuvchanligi maqbul bo‘lishi talab etiladi. Vaqt birligi ichida yo‘lning ma’lum kesimidan o‘tkazishi mumkin bo‘lgan avtomobillar soniga yo‘lning o‘tkazuvchanligi deyiladi. U avt/soatda yoki avt/sutkada aniqlanadi. Metod va usullar. Tadqiqotlar kuzatish, tahlil qilish usuli bilan o‘tkazildi.Islom Karimov va G‘irvonsoy ko‘chalari bilan kesishgan chorrahada tirbandliklarni bartaraf qilish maqsadida kuzatuv o‘tkazilib o‘rganildi (2-rasm). Tadqiqotning dastlabki bosqichida transport oqimini ko‘chaning ikki tomonidagi holat haftaning uch kuni uchun o‘rganildi. Olingan natijalar tahlil qilinib tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi. O‘rganish va kuzatuvlar asosan kunning eng tig‘iz va transport oqimi ko‘p deb hisoblangan vaqtlar uchun amalga oshirildi. G‘irvonsoy ko‘chasidan Islom Karimov ko‘chasiga kirish uchun alohida qo‘shimcha bir tasmali karman yo‘lak ochilishi burilib ketuvchi avtomobillarni svetaforda to‘xtab qolishini oldini oladi Islom Karimov ko‘chasidan G‘irvonsoy ko‘chasiga kirish uchun ham alohida bir tasmali karman yo‘lak ochilishi burilib ketuvchi avtomobillarni svetaforda to‘xtab qolishini oldini oladi natijada yo‘l tezroq bo‘shaydi. [7,8,9]



2-rasm.Islom Karimov va G‘irvonsoy ko‘chalari kesishmasi.

- 2-rasmda quyidagi belgi qo‘shimcha ochilishi taklif etilgan qo‘shimcha bir tasmali yo‘lak.

Harakat tezligi va harakatni tashkil etish yo‘lning o‘tkazuvchanligiga ko‘p jihatdan bog‘liq. Avtomobil harakatlanadigan yo‘lining maksimal nazariy o‘tkazuvchanligi quyidagi empirik ifoda orqali aniqlanadi

$$P = \frac{1200V}{L_d}, avt/soat = 1200 * 40/9 = 5333{,}3. \quad (1)$$

bunda *V* – harakatlanish bo‘lagidagi harakatlanayotgan avtomobilning tezligi, km/soat;

Ld – avtomobilning dinamik gabariti, m.

Yo‘lning transport o‘tkazuvchanligi imkoniyatini hisoblash qatnov qismining imkoniyatlaridan to‘liq foydalangan holda, qo‘shni bo‘lakka o‘tish mumkin bo‘lmagan shartga asoslanib bajariladi. Bunday sharoitda dinamik gabarit *L*d ning qiymatini quyidagi formula yordamida aniqlanadi [6].

$$L_d = l_a + l_t + S_t + l_x = 5 + 1 + 2 + 1 = 9$$

bu yerda: *la* – avtomobilning statik uzunligi (5 metrga teng deb olinadi);

lt – haydovchining reaksiya vaqtida o‘tadigan masofasi;

lt =*St* – avtomobilning tormoz yo‘li; [4]

(*St* = *l”t* – *l’t*; *l’t* – oldindagi avtomobilning tormoz yo‘li;

l”t – orqadagi avtomobilning tormoz yo‘li);

lx – xavfsizlik masofasi (2 metrga teng deb olinadi);

d – xavfsizlik oralig‘i.

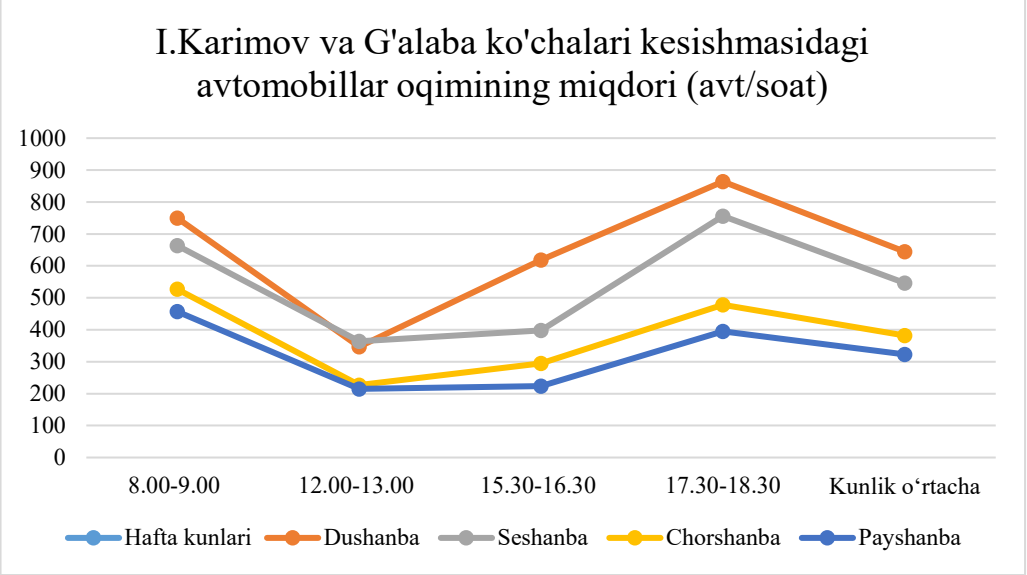
Haydovchining reaksiya vaqtida o‘tadigan masofasi I.Karimov va G‘irvonsoy ko‘chalari bilan kesishgan chorrahalarda tirband bo‘lganligi bois *lt* = 1,5 metrga teng deb olindi. Avtomobillar o‘rtasidagi oraliq, haydovchi ishining tig‘izligi va uning reaksiya vaqti o‘zaro bog‘liq. Avtomobillar oralig‘i qanchalik kichik bo‘lsa haydovchi ishining tig‘izligi shunchalik yuqori bo‘ladi.

Harakat miqdorining qiymatini yo‘lning qatnov qismi chetida turib aniqlangan tadqiqot natijalarining kunlik o‘rtacha qiymatidan foydalanamiz. Olingan natijalar 1-jadvalda keltirilgan. (3) ifodadagi *N* ning qiymatini yo‘lning o‘rganilgan qatnov qismidagi oqim eng tig‘iz va zich payt uchun olindi.

(1-jadva) I.Karimov va G‘alaba ko‘chalari kesishmasidagi avtomobillar oqimining miqdori (avt/soat).

1-Jadval

Vaqt / Hafta kunlari	8.00-9.00	12.00-13.00	15.30-16.30	17.30-18.30	Kunlik o‘rtacha
Dushanba	750	347	619	864	645
Seshanba	664	364	398	756	546
Chorshanba	527	227	295	478	382
Payshanba	457	215	224	395	323



3 - rasm.I.Karimov va G‘alaba ko‘chalari kesishmasidagi avtomobillar oqimining miqdori (avt/soat)

Demak, hafta boshida ertalabki tranport oqimining jadalligi keskin oshib kechga tomon kamaydi. Keyingi kunlarda aksincha, oqim kechga tomon oshdi.

Yuqoridagi tahlillardan kelib chiqadiki, ushbu chorrahada tranport qatnovi maqbulligini ta’minlash uchun yo‘lning qatnov qismi chetidan o‘ng tomonga harakatlanish uchun qo‘shimcha bir tasmali karman yo‘lak qo‘shilishi lozim. Boshqa usulda esa I.Karimov ko‘chalari yo‘lini ko‘prik ustidan ko‘tarma yo‘l qurish orqali G‘irvonsoy ko‘chasi bilan transport oqimi aralashtirmay shahar yoki shaharlararo yo‘ldagi oqimning tirbandligini kamaytiradi. Bu bilan yo‘lning transport-piyoda xavfsizligini ham ta’minlash imkoni yaratiladi.

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USING TECHNICAL TERMS IN TEACHING ENGLISH

Annotation: *The article examines the integration of technical terms in English language teaching, highlighting their potential to enhance learners' understanding and application of linguistic concepts. It explores how technical terms such as "morphology," "syntax," "phonetics," and "pragmatics" serve as tools for developing metalinguistic awareness, enabling students to analyze and comprehend the structure and function of language.*

The discussion includes the benefits of familiarizing learners with these terms, particularly in advanced levels of study, where they aid in bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical language use. Challenges such as the risk of overwhelming learners with jargon and strategies to mitigate these issues—such as contextualizing terms and using examples—are also addressed.

Key Words: *Technical terms, English language teaching, Morphology, Syntax, Phonetics, Pragmatics, Metalinguistic awareness, Linguistic competence, Advanced learners, Pedagogical strategies, Jargon, Contextualization.*

In today's globalized world, English has become a key language for international communication and knowledge exchange. It serves as a primary medium in fields such as technology, science, business, and many others. Hence, incorporating technical terms into English language teaching plays a vital role in modern education. Technical terms not only enhance general language skills but also prepare learners for success in their respective professional domains.

Technical terms refer to specific words and phrases associated with certain fields or disciplines. These terms can be beneficial not only in professional contexts but also in everyday communication. Including technical terminology in English teaching equips learners with the tools they need to navigate real-life situations effectively.

Integrating technical terms into English teaching provides learners with practical, real-world language experience. Learners acquire new vocabulary and learn to apply it in various contexts.

1. Adapting Language to Real-Life Scenarios

For students aspiring to work in fields like engineering or medicine, learning technical terminology is crucial for their future careers. This helps them build confidence and familiarity with the language used in their industry.

2. Expanding Learners' Vocabulary

Technical terms encourage learners to explore and grasp more complex linguistic concepts. They not only master common words but also gain an understanding of sophisticated expressions and ideas.

3. Practical Use in Classroom Activities

Effective methods for incorporating technical terms include project-based tasks and problem-solving exercises. For example, discussions revolving around technical vocabulary help students develop critical thinking skills. Role-playing scenarios allow them to simulate professional situations where technical terms are commonly used.

While technical terms provide valuable learning opportunities, they can be challenging for some students. The difficulty may arise from complex pronunciations, meanings, or contextual usage. Below are some strategies to overcome these hurdles:

- **Using Visual Aids and Contextual Materials**

Diagrams, charts, and sample texts can simplify the understanding of complex terms. These tools provide learners with a visual connection to abstract ideas.

- **Relating Terms to Everyday Life**

For instance, explaining "software" as part of everyday technology makes it more relatable and easier to understand.

- **Repetition and Practice**

Repeatedly using technical terms in different scenarios helps reinforce their meanings and applications.

Using technical terms in teaching English is an effective way to enhance both language proficiency and professional skills. By aligning lessons with real-life applications, simplifying complex terms, and catering to learners' specific needs, educators can create a more engaging and impactful learning environment. Technical terminology equips learners with the skills necessary for global success and ensures they are prepared to meet the demands of the modern world.

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EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF WEARING REASONS OF THE DOD-41-500 EXHAUSTER AND INCREASING WEAR RESISTANCE

ABSTRACT. *The article discusses the causes of wear of the impellers of the smoke exhauster DOD 41-500. The operating conditions, existing methods for restoring and strengthening the surface of rotor blades are studied. To increase the service life of rotor blades, a method of combined surfacing is proposed, which has a small heat-affected zone, high adhesion strength to the surface of rotor blades.*

KEYWORDS: *smoke exhauster, abrasive wear, erosion, gas abrasive wear, surfacing.*

The power units of the former CIS countries, which use coal as fuel for the removal of flue gases, are equipped with DOD-41-500 smoke exhausters. The temperature of the flue gases at the inlet to the diffuser of the smoke exhauster is in the range of 200-230 ^{0}C. Depending on the fraction and weight of solid particles, the trajectories in many cases do not coincide with the direction of the gas flow in the flow part of the smoke exhauster. As a result of collision with the surfaces of the working blades, guide vanes and protective armor of the body, solid particles contribute to the gas-abrasive wear of the surfaces.

The collision of particles, causing erosion of the surface of the working blades, worsen the aerodynamic characteristics of the smoke exhauster. The appearance of pitting on the surface and, as a result, a change in the shape of the blades has a decisive influence on the aerodynamic characteristics of the smoke exhauster.

The characteristics of the operating conditions of the smoke exhauster are mainly influenced by the change in the geometry of the blades and the flow path. The impact has a strong influence on the radial and circumferential distribution of particles after each fixed, working and guide vanes installed along the flow.

Bounces of particles from the surfaces of the blades change their trajectory and speed, moreover, the speed of solid particles after each bounce can be different from the speed of the total flow. If we take into account that the density of solid particles can still differ from each other, then the rebound trajectories also differ from each other.

The technical characteristics of the smoke exhauster DOD41-500 are given in **Table 1.**

Table number 1.

Parameter name	Meaning
Impeller diameter, m	4.1
Engine impeller speed (synchronous), max, rpm	500
Installed engine power, kW	5000
Suction capacity, m^3/h	1445000
Maximum temperature of the transported medium at suction, ^0C	200
Maximum dust content of the transported medium, g/nm^3	0,5
Mass of the impeller of the first and second stages, kg	5500

The flue gas stream contains solid ash particles of various shapes and sizes. The particle fraction varies depending on the operating conditions and is in the range of 0.5-3.0 mm. The presence of solid particles and a high flow rate of the outgoing gas is accompanied by intense erosive-abrasive wear of the flow part of the smoke exhauster, especially the blade apparatus. Erosion-abrasive wear in this case is also called gas-abrasive wear. [1,2]

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Calculation of erosive-abrasive wear of blades is a very difficult task. Wear depends on many factors, such as changes in the geometry of the blades during operation, the characteristics of the particles, the material of the blades, on the mode of operation, the difference in speeds in the axial, circumferential and radial directions, etc. The angle of impact of the particles along the flow with the surfaces of the stationary, guide vanes and vanes of I and II stages.

As a result of wear of the blades, the performance of the smoke exhauster decreases and a change in the operating mode is required by turning the flaps of the guide vanes at an angle of -25 ... 30^0.

Operation in this mode increases vibration stresses and contributes to the appearance of fatigue cracks. Significant deterioration of the vibration state and the associated development of fatigue cracks can lead to breakage of rotor blades.

The leading edges of the rotor blades and the reverse side of the trailing edges are subjected to intensive wear. The wear of the inlet edge leads to a change in the trajectory of the flow of exhaust gases, a change in the performance and vibration state of the smoke exhauster.

Observations of the operation of smoke exhausters have shown that when the blade chord is worn up to 60 mm, which is approximately 10% of the total chord length, the operating power of the unit can not be limited. A decrease in the chord of more than 110 mm causes a decrease in the operating power of the power unit by 6-8%, which is an average of 20 MW. The decrease in operating power is due to the lack of draft of smoke exhausters.

The frontal parts of the fixed blades and the armor of the flow part at the installation sites of the rotary flaps are also subject to wear by rebounding particles of the flow.

The rate of wear of the leading edges of the blades is strongly affected by the content of solid particles in the gas flow. Factory-made blades during the combustion of coal from the Angren deposit wear out by 60-70 mm along the chord in an average of 1000 hours. **-fig. 1.** With the formation of a wedge-shaped section with an angle at the top of more than 50^0, the wear intensity begins to increase.

During the period of operation of blocks 3000-4000 hours, wear accelerates due to a change in the profile of the blades - **fig. 2.**



Fig.1.
Wear of the working blade after 1800 hours of operation.



Fig.2.
Wear of the working blade after 4200 hours of operation.

The wear of the input edges leads to a change in the trajectory of the exhaust gases. A change in the flow trajectory entails wear of the peripheral part of the blade and the trailing edges of the blade. The amount of wear along the height of the working blade reaches 65-75 mm, trailing edges 20-30mm.

Currently, in the CIS countries, depending on the state of the blades, various methods are used to restore dimensions and harden surfaces. In particular, in the power system of Russia and Kazakhstan, plasma spraying with SNGN alloy, surfacing with KBKh, T-590 electrodes, PP-AN170 flux-cored wire, argon-arc surfacing, and soldering of T15K6 hard-alloy plates are used. Restoration and hardening with welding electrodes T-590 is widely used because of the ease of surfacing on the surfaces of blades with aerodynamically twisted profiles. Such welding does not provide effective surface protection. [3,4]

Operating experience of restored and hardened blades showed that a significant heat-affected zone, a difference in thermal expansion coefficients, and heat removal conditions after surfacing can cause fatigue cracks. In the zone of maximum stresses, the fatigue strength of the metal decreases. High values of compressive stresses in the deposited metal with alternating stresses can lead to the destruction of the blades.

In order to increase the service life of the blades, experimental work was carried out on the surfacing of worn areas by combined surfacing.

It is known that when welding with electrodes with a thick coating at high currents, small-drop metal transfer is observed with rare short circuits of the arc gap. Surfacing with T-590 electrodes in this case leads to a significant increase in the heat-affected zone and deterioration of mechanical properties in the base metal-coating transition zone. [3,5]

The increased hardness of the deposited metal upon impact of solid particles on the surface of the blade leads to chipping of the metal section.

To reduce the influence of the heat-affected zone, to improve the surface quality of the deposited metal, experiments were carried out with combined surfacing. With combined surfacing, the deposited metal consists of a layer that provides ductility and adhesion strength to the blade metal and a hard wear-resistant layer.

At the beginning, a series of rollers are applied with MP or ANO electrodes. The distance between the rollers is 7-9 mm. Next, the rollers are applied with the T-590 or T-620 electrode between the previously applied rollers. Combined surfacing under the same conditions as in conventional surfacing with T-590 electrodes provides jet fine-drop metal transfer. Jet fine-drop transfer is provided by increasing the area of the arc by previously applied rollers. The heat-affected zone is reduced, the quality of the deposited surface is improved. [3,6]

More than 700 kg of electrodes are needed to install new two-stage rotor blades. The total duration of repair work when replacing rotor blades is 14-16 days.

CONCLUSION:

1. Surfacing with wear-resistant electrodes does not provide a sufficient service life of smoke exhausters. The increased hardness of the deposited metal increases its brittleness, and the heat-affected zone increases.
2. To improve the performance properties, restoration work and hardening surfacing during the repair of smoke exhausters are recommended to be performed by combined surfacing.
3. The profile of rotor blades must be restored according to factory drawings in order to avoid the negative impact of repair work on operating conditions.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF GAS-GENERATING COMPONENTS OF ELECTRODE COATINGS AND INFLUENCE WELDABILITY

Abstract. *The processes of gas formation in the region of metal-slag-arc depending on the gas-forming components of coatings of surfacing electrodes have been studied.*

Keywords: *steel, manual arc welding, nitrogen, dissociation, carbonate, slag-forming, deoxidizing, alloying, micro-alloying, refining components, plasticity, wollastonite.*

INTRODUCTION

Alkaline-earth (Ca, Mg) and alkaline (Na, K) metal carbonates provide gas protection for the surfacing zone and the molten metal of the core of electrodes of the main type. The oxide of alkaline earth (Ca, Mg) and alkali (Na, K) metals after the decomposition of carbonate takes part in the formation of surfacing slag [1-4]. The usual welding electrode consists of metal core with a covering applied on its surface. The covering serves for improvement of arcing stability, creation of gas and slag protection of molten pool and weld metal, deoxidizing molten metal, alloying, micro-alloying and refining of molten pool. Composition of covering includes stabilizing or ionizing components, aerogenic and slag-forming components, deoxidizing, alloying, micro-alloying and refining components, binding components and plasticizers. Such subdivision is conditional, so as some components carry out several functions simultaneously[3-7].

As materials of electrode coverings powders of various substances are used: minerals, ores, ore concentrates, ferroalloys, foundry alloy, pure metals, chemicals, silicates, carbonates, organic compositions etc.

Plasticizers are substances, imparting coating better plastic and extrusion properties. In electrode manufacture the following plasticizers are used: minerals (kaolin, bentonite, talk, mica, vollastonite), organic (cellulose, starch, dextrin, wood flour, lignin, carboxylmethylcellulose, sodium and calcium alginates) [4-7].

MAIN PART

When creating a coating of surfacing electrodes, which ensures the production of a complexly alloyed deposited metal, it is necessary to reduce the amount of gas-forming components of the electrode coating. It is possible to

optimize the gas-slag component of the coating by introducing alloying components (ferroalloys) into the composition of the electrode coating in the required amount[2-6].

This leads to a decrease in gas- and slag-forming components in the coating of the hardfacing electrode and is the reason for the deterioration of the protection of the deposited metal, leading to a decrease in strength properties and the appearance of internal defects. Ensuring reliable protection of the molten deposited metal from interaction with atmospheric nitrogen by optimizing the content of gas-forming and slag-forming components in the composition of the electrode coating is an urgent task.

To ensure the required degree of alloying, maintain protective properties, reduce the content of nitrogen and oxygen in the deposited metal, a composition of metal carbonates is used as gas-forming components, seeking to ensure uniform release of CO_2 in a wide temperature range from 400ºC to 1500ºC, guaranteeing the creation of reliable protection from the molten deposited air. metal.

The temperature range of carbonate dissociation expands. Thermal dissociation of carbonates in the composition begins at lower temperatures than for individual carbonates. In this case, in comparison with the use of a separate carbonate, the protection efficiency increases when using a composition of carbonates, and in the event that a separate carbonate has a larger amount of protective gases formed during melting and heating of the welding electrode. This is determined by the fact that the use of a composition of carbonates makes it possible to ensure a uniform release of protective gases in a wide temperature range, and when using a separate carbonate, the process of formation of a protective atmosphere occurs in a relatively narrow temperature range.

Given that the oxidation processes during the decomposition of carbonates develop much more slowly, it was found that the uniformity of thermal dissociation of carbonates improves the presence of fluorides in a mixture with them, which form a melt that initiates the development of gas formation reactions. A gas protective environment is created from a mixture of fluorides, the presence of which makes it possible to bind hydrogen in the melting zone and carbon dioxide.

Therefore, the simultaneous use of fluorides and carbonates provides reliable protection of the molten metal during the melting of the electrode coating and makes it possible to reduce the content of gas-slag-forming components to 6...8%.

The basis for the development of a rational composition of the gas-slag-forming part of the coating was the analysis of the data presented. To influence the uniformity and completeness of the decomposition of the gas-forming components of the electrode coating, the kinetics of gas formation, allows changing the content of the composition of gas-slag-forming components. As a gas-forming part of the electrode coating, based on the data on the temperature of dissociation of carbonates and the results of calculating the volume of released CO_2, the composition of mineral and organic raw materials, a mixture of carbonates $CaCO_3$, K_2CO_3, Na_2CO_3 and cellulose $(C_6H_{10}O_5)$ n, was used as an object of study (Fig. 1).

I. Mineral raw materials (carbonates of alkali and alkaline earth metals)						II. organic materials				
1	Marble for Welding Materials	4416-73	M97-P M92-P	$CaCO_3$≥ 97,0 $CaCO_3$≥ 92,0		1	Cellulose electrode	13-73080 01-393-83	-	$(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$
2	Crumb marble electrotechnical	1642 6-81	EMK-5 EMK-10	$CaCO_3$≥ 91,0		2	Technical carboxymethyl cellulose	6-05-386-80	-	$[C_6H_7O_2(OH)_{3-x}(OCH_2COOH)_x]_n$
3	Marble fluorinated for welding consumables	5.965-1144 9-90	MF50 N	45,0≤$CaCO_3$≤55,0 45,0≤CaF_2≤55,0		3	wood flour	16361-87	-	$(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$
4	Flux limestones for steelmaking and ferro-alloy production	14-64-80	F-1	CaO≥54,0, MgO≤3,5		4	Lignin and cellolignin electrode	36.44. 15.01-042-90	-	-
5	Chalk for electrode coatings	4415-75	-	$CaCO_3$≥ 96,0						
6	Dolomite raw metallurgical	1484-82	-	15,6≤MgO≤17,5 34,3≤CaO≤37,8						
	Scheme of dissociation of carbonates: $MeCO_3 \rightarrow MeO + CO_2$		**Carbonate** $CaCO_3$	**$T_{dis.}$, °C** 880-1200		**Cellulose combustion reaction:** $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n + 6nO_2 \rightarrow 6nCO_2 + 5nH_2O$				

	CO_2 $\rightarrow CO+1/2O_2$		$MgCO_3$	350-650		$CO_2 \rightarrow CO+1/2O_2$
			Na_2CO_3	1000		
			K_2CO_3	1200		

fig. 1. Classification of gas-forming components of electrode coatings of surfacing electrodes

In this case, the dependence of the N_2 content in the deposited metal on the percentage composition of cellulose, sodium, potassium, and calcium carbonates was revealed. When developing a mathematical model of the dependence of the nitrogen content in the deposited metal on the percentage composition of cellulose, sodium, potassium and calcium carbonates, 15 electrode coating compositions for manual arc surfacing were studied, in which the content of cellulose, carbonates of alkali and alkaline earth metals was varied. The content of the main slag-forming components CaF_2 and SiO_2 in the charge of the electrode coating is 48%.

The nitrogen content in the cast deposited metal was determined using an ON-3000 gas analyzer on special cut samples with a diameter of 4 mm no later than 36 hours after surfacing. Surfacing was carried out in the following mode: I = 200...240 A, UD = 32...34 V, V = 15.4 m/h.

Among organic plasticizers very effective are carboxylmethylcellulose, electrode cellulose, sodium and calcium alginates. Even at mixing them in amount 0,5-1,5 % the plasticity of coating increases sharply. However there is also sharp increase of hydrogen content in filler metal, that is especially inadmissible at the use of electrodes with the basic type of covering. [3-6]

In this connection it seems perspective to use natural vollastonite – mineral, containing hydrogen and no constitution water and other substances. In the work wollastonite concentrate obtained from wollastonite ore of Koitash deposit was investigated. The content of wollastonite in the concentrate made 75% (Fig.2.).

Chemical composition of wollastonite ($CaSiO_3$)									
Composition	SiO_2	CaO	Al_2O_3	MgO	Fe_2O_3	Na_2O	K_2O	$MgCO_3$	$CaCO_3$
Percentage %	48,60	37,0	6,62	1,38	0,72	0,55	0,49	3,84	1,43

The mixing of wollastonite concentrate in the covering of the basic type favours improvement of plastic properties of coating. It is connected to the strongly pronounced fibre-needle shaped form of particles: the relation of length of particles to width changes in limits from 3:1 up to 10:1. Moreover the arising shear stress is reduced at coating flow at pressing of electrodes and extrusion pressure accordingly [4-7].

CONCLUSION

Marble $CaCO_3$, magnesite $MgCO_3$, sodium carbonate Na_2CO_3, potash K_2CO_3, siderite $FeCO_3$, Wollastonite $CaSiO_3$ combined materials and carbonates of other

metals are used as carbonates in the coatings of surfacing electrodes. This compositions of carbonates of alkali and alkaline earth metals reduced the content of oxygen and nitrogen in the deposited metal.

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THE USE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING ENGLISH

Abstract. *In an increasingly interconnected world, the ability to communicate effectively in English is vital. Traditional teaching methods often fall short in engaging learners, making it essential for educators to adopt interactive approaches. This article explores the effectiveness of interactive methods in teaching English, focusing on game-based learning, project-based learning, and discussion techniques. These innovative strategies not only enhance student engagement and language acquisition but also foster vital communication skills necessary for success in a global context.*

Keywords: *Interactive methods, English teaching, game-based learning, project-based learning, discussion methods, student engagement, language acquisition, communication skills.*

Introduction

English is often seen as a bridge in global communication, and its importance in education cannot be overstated. As the demand for English proficiency increases, so does the need for effective teaching methodologies. Traditional approaches tend to focus heavily on rote memorization and grammar rules, which often fail to capture students' interests. Therefore, integrating interactive methods into the curriculum becomes essential for promoting a student-centered learning environment. This article examines various interactive methods and their impact on language acquisition, communication skills, and overall student engagement.

Game-Based Methods: Games have long been recognized as effective educational tools that encourage active participation and engagement. In language learning, games serve not merely as entertainment but as powerful instruments for reinforcing vocabulary, grammar, and conversational skills.

Lexical Games: Lexical games are particularly beneficial for vocabulary development. Activities such as "Word Association" and "Pictionary" can be easily adapted to various proficiency levels. These games stimulate students' creativity and motivate them to use new vocabulary in meaningful contexts, thereby reinforcing retention.

Role-Playing Games: Role-playing activities allow students to step into different personas, simulating real-world scenarios. For instance, organizing a “market day” where students role-play as buyers and sellers enhances their conversational skills and exposes them to everyday language. Such immersive experiences help improve fluency and boost confidence in using English in social contexts.

Competitive Games: Introducing competitive elements through games like quizzes or scavenger hunts can create a motivating atmosphere. Tools like Kahoot! or Quizizz facilitate engaging quiz competitions that challenge students' knowledge while promoting a sense of fun and collaboration.

Project-Based Learning: Project-based learning (PBL) encourages students to explore topics in depth while applying their English language skills in practical contexts. This method provides opportunities for collaboration, creativity, and critical thinking, making language learning more relevant and applicable.

Group Projects: Group projects require students to work together towards a common goal, promoting teamwork and communication. For instance, a project on cultural differences might involve students researching various cultures and presenting their findings in English. This approach not only enhances language skills but also develops interpersonal skills essential for effective communication.

Individual Projects: Individual assignments such as podcasts, blogs, or presentations allow students to express their ideas creatively. These projects encourage personal engagement with language, leading to improved writing and speaking abilities. Additionally, presenting findings encourages public speaking skills, enhancing students' confidence in their language proficiency.

Technology Integration: Incorporating technology into project-based learning can enhance student engagement and broaden their learning experiences. Platforms such as Google Classroom or collaboration tools like Padlet enable students to work together remotely, allowing for a seamless fusion of technology and language learning. Furthermore, using multimedia resources like videos or interactive presentations can make projects more dynamic and appealing, thus increasing motivation.

Discussion Techniques: Facilitating engaging discussions in the classroom is crucial for developing students' communicative competence. Discussion techniques can vary widely, but all aim to promote critical thinking and enable students to articulate their thoughts in English.

Socratic Seminars: This method involves students discussing a text or topic guided by open-ended questions. Socratic seminars encourage students to think critically and engage with one another's perspectives, fostering deeper understanding and language use.

Fishbowl Discussions: In fishbowl discussions, a small group of students discusses a topic while the rest of the class observes. After a set period, students switch roles, allowing everyone to participate. This format encourages active listening and respectful dialogue, enhancing overall language skills.

Debates

Organizing formal debates on controversial topics helps students develop argumentation skills and critical thinking. Engaging in debates not only sharpens their speaking abilities but also allows them to become more comfortable expressing opinions in English.

Conclusion

The integration of interactive methods in English language teaching represents a

progressive shift towards a more engaging and effective educational experience. By utilizing game-based learning, project-based learning, and various discussion techniques, educators can create dynamic classroom environments that foster student engagement and communication skills. As the global demand for English proficiency continues to grow, embracing these innovative approaches will be essential in preparing learners for the challenges of an interconnected world.

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QARINDOSHLAR O’RTASIDAGI NIKOHNING XAVFLARI

Annotatsiya: *Qarindoshlarning nikohi muammosi dunyoning ko'plab xalqlari uchun dolzarbdir.*

Maqolada qarindoshlik nikohlari, ularning tarqalishi va gen chastotalaridagi o'zgarishlarning turli darajalarida (gibridlanish, mutatsiya, genetik drift, tabiiy tanlanish) genetik kasalliklarning rivojlanish xavfi ko'rib chiqiladi. Organizm uchun eng zararli mutant genlar ekanligi ko'rsatildi, ular 19,6% da avloddan avlodga o'tadi. Dunyoning turli mamlakatlarida qarindoshlar o'rtasidagi nikohlarning ko'pligi va nosog'lom va genetik nuqsonli nasl tug'ilish xavfi tavsiflanadi. Hozirgi vaqtda ko'plab Evropa mamlakatlarida qarindoshlar o'rtasidagi nikoh qonunchilik darajasida taqiqlangan. Qarindoshlar nikohi uchun majburiy molekulyar genetik test tavsiya etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *qarindoshlik nikohlari, genetik anomaliyalarning rivojlanish xavfi.*

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RISKS OF CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGE

Abstract: *The problem of consanguineous marriages is relevant for many peoples of the world.*

The article discusses consanguineous marriages, their prevalence and risks of developing genetic disorders at various levels of gene frequency changes (hybridization, mutation, genetic drift, natural selection). It is shown that mutant genes are the most harmful to the body, being transmitted from one generation to the next in 19.6%. The frequency of consanguineous marriages in various countries of the world and the risk of having unhealthy and genetically defective offspring are described. Currently, many European countries prohibit consanguineous marriages by law. Mandatory molecular genetic testing is recommended for cousin marriages.

Key words: *consanguineous marriages, risks of developing genetic abnormalities.*

Kirish: Qarindoshlar o'rtasidagi nikohlar (qarindoshlik nikohlari) tibbiy nuqtai nazardan muhim ahamiyatga ega, chunki ikkala turmush o'rtog' ham bir xil patologik genlarga ega bo'lgan vaziyatda, agar ular chambarchas bog'liq bo'lsa, kasalliklarni kelib chiqish ehtimoli yuqori bo'ladi.

Juftliklarni tasodifiy, beg'araz tanlashga qaraganga nisbatan bir-biri bilan qarindosh bo'lgan odamlar ko'pincha (inbriding) yoki kamroq (outbreding) turmush qurishlari mumkin [17]. Ko'p sonli qarindoshlik nikohlari aholining alohida guruhlari uchun xos.

Hozirgi vaqtda butun dunyo bo'ylab izolyatlarning izolyatsiyasi, ehtimol, abadiy buzilmoqda. Ammo kuchli ijtimoiy va diniy guruhlarda qarindoshlik nikohlari saqlanib qolmoqda. Biroq, evolyutsiya genlarning bir to'plamini boshqalar bilan almashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Gen chastotalarini o'zgartirish uchun to'rtta omil ma'lum: gibridizatsiya, mutatsiya, genlar drifi va tabiiy tanlanish. Gibridlanish va mutatsiya fenomeni bilan populyatsiyaga yangi genlar kiradi va drift va tabiiy tanlanish ularning kelajakdagi taqdirini belgilaydi. Gibridizatsiya - bu mavjud genlarni bir populyatsiyadan ikkinchisiga o'tkazish usuli, bu genlarning yangi kombinatsiyasilariga olib kelishi mumkin. (Shunday qilib, amerikalik qora tanlilarda oq tanli genlarning aralashmasi 25%, braziliyaliklarda - 40%).

Haqiqiy yangi genlarning paydo bo'lishi faqat mutatsiya orqali bo'lishi mumkin, buning natijasida mutant gen yoki mutant xromosoma paydo bo'lib, yangi mutant belgilarni keltirib chiqaradi. Mutant gen yangi mutatsiya bilan o'zgartirilgunga qadar yuqori aniqlik bilan ko'paytiriladi. Mutatsiyalar nafaqat kam uchraydigan hodisa, balki holat hamdir, ular genomning semantik hududlariga ta'sir qilmaydi - ular organizmga ta'sirida neytraldir. Ular tabiiy tanlanish ta'siriga duchor bo'lmaydilar va ular paydo bo'lgandan keyin avloddan avlodga o'tadi. Boshqa hollarda, DNK o'zgarishlarining paydo bo'lishi mos keladigan oqsil yoki fermentning sinteziga ta'sir qilishi mumkin va turli xil gen variantlari insonlarda morfologik yoki biokimyoviy darajadagi turli xil o'zgarishlarga ega bo'ladi.

Mutant genlarning ba'zilari tanaga zararli bo'ladi, shuning uchun tabiiy tanlanish populyatsiyadan ko'pgina mutant genlarni yo'q qilishga ta'sir qiladi (mutant genlarning 19,6% avloddan avlodga o'tadi va 80,4% yo'q qilinadi). Boshqa

variantlar populyatsiyada o'rnatilib, tur ichidagi belgilar xilma-xilligini tashkil qiladi.

Maqsad: qarindoshlik nikohlari, ularning tarqalishi va gen chastotalaridagi o'zgarishlarning turli darajalarida (gibridlanish, mutatsiya, genetik drift, tabiiy tanlanish) genetik kasalliklarning rivojlanish xavfi aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning materiallari: Genlar drifi - bu genlarning tasodifiy taqsimlanishi, gen chastotalarining tez o'zgarishi. Kichik populyatsiyalarda genlar chastotasida katta tebranishlar sodir bo'lishi mumkin va genlar tasodifiy ravishda aniqlanishi yoki yo'qolishi mumkin.

Tabiiy tanlanish organizmlarning genotiplarini shunday shakllantiradiki, ular atrof-muhitga moslashgan fenotiplarni hosil qiladi. Tabiiy tanlanish genotiplarga bevosita ta'sir qilmaydi, u o'z ta'sirini fenotiplar orqali amalga oshiradi.

Olingan natijalar: Selektsiya yuqori darajada rivojlangan texnologiyaga ega jamiyatlarda o'z faoliyatini davom ettiradi. Shunday qilib, 60-yillarda Angliyada homiladorlikning kamida 15 foizi boshidanoq uzilgan, qolgan homiladorlikning 3 foizi o'lik tug'ilish bilan tugagan, yana 2 foizi neonatal davrda vafot etgan, 3 foizi balog'atga etmagan va Bu yoshga qadar tirik qolganlarning 20 foizi turmushga chiqmagan, turmushga chiqqanlarning 10 foizi farzandsiz qolgan [17]. Bepushtlik ko‘proq qarindosh-urug‘lar o‘rtasidagi nikohda uchraydi [4; 6; 8; 18].

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, oilaviy konsentratsiyaga moyil bo'lishiga qaramay, tabiiy tanlanish populyatsiyadan ko'pgina mutant genlarni yo'q qilishga qaratilgan va ular unda faqat yangi mutatsiyalar doimiy ravishda paydo bo'lganligi sababli mavjud.

Gen polimorfizmi tur ichidagi o'zgaruvchanlikning asosidir. Populyatsiyada bir nechta variantlar (alellar) bilan ifodalangan genlar polimorf hisoblanadi. Agar genning eng kam tarqalgan alleli populyatsiyadagi shaxslarning 1% dan ko'prog'ida bo'lsa, u polimorf deb hisoblanadi. Genning bir nechta shakllari mavjudligining umumiy sababi bir xil bo’lgan nukleotid almashinuvidir. Ular inson genomidagi o'zgarishlarning taxminan 80% ni tashkil qiladi. Jismoniy shaxslar o'rtasidagi farqlarning chastotasi (bog'liq bo'lmagan) mingga bir nukleotidni tashkil qiladi. Qo'shish va o'chirish (mos ravishda bir yoki bir nechta nukleotidlarni kiritish yoki yo'q qilish) juda keng tarqalgan. Genning polimorfik varianti ma'lum morfologik va biokimyoviy xususiyatlarning paydo bo'lishiga olib kelishi mumkin va u turli kasalliklarga moyillik yoki qarshilik bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin. Bemorda bitta kasallik bilan bog'liq nuqsonli gen variantini aniqlash "monogen kasalliklar" ni aniq tashxislash imkonini beradi [6; 17].

Sayyora aholisining o'rtacha 20% orasida yaqin qarindosh (qarindosh) nikohlari an'anaviy hisoblanadi [16]. Qarindoshlik nikohlarining global tarqalishi haqidagi ma'lumotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, 1,061 milliard kishilik aholisi bo'lganda 1% dan kam; 2,811 milliard – 1 foizdan 10 foizgacha; 991 million – 20% dan ortiq qarindoshlik nikohlari qayd etilgan[16].

Qarindoshlar o'rtasidagi nikohga oid qoidalar jamiyatdan jamiyatga farq qiladi; mavjud urf-odatlar ko'pincha, lekin har doim emas, turmush o'rtog'ini tanlash mezonlarini belgilaydi. Bugungi kunga qadar Eski Ahdda (Injil) tasvirlangan

nikohlar mavjud: qarindoshlar o'rtasidagi nikoh, aka-uka va opa-singillar o'rtasidagi, amakilar va jiyanlar o'rtasidagi, amakivachchalar o'rtasidagi nikohlar, yahudiylikda ham, nasroniylikda ham, islomda ham amal qiladi. Qadimgi Rimdagi hinduizm, imperatorlar oilalarida qarindoshlar o'rtasidagi sulolaviy nikohlar keng tarqalgan bo'lib, bunday nikohlar oilalarning tanazzulga uchrashiga olib keldi.

Qarindoshlar nikohining tuzilishiga odatda iqtisodiy, maishiy, huquqiy, diniy va boshqa omillar yordam beradi. Bu omillar tufayli aholining ayrim guruhlari alohida, yakkalanib qolgan turmush tarzini olib boradi. Bunday guruhlardagi aholi kamligi tufayli kelin yoki kuyov topish juda qiyin va nikohlar shu kichik jamoa ichida amalga oshiriladi. Ko'pincha, bu guruhlar Uzoq Shimolda, kichik aholi punktlari yo'llarning etishmasligi bilan bir-biridan ajratilganda yoki janubda tog'li yoki cho'l hududlarida paydo bo'ladi. Ammo yirik shaharlarda aholining katta qismi bo'lgan odamlar guruhlari, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy yoki irqiy qatlamlar ham mavjud.

Ular faqat o'zlarining "doiralari" odamlari bilan turmush qurishni afzal ko'radilar va bu ko'p avlodlar uchun davom etadi. Bunday aholi guruhlariga xos xususiyat qarindoshlik nikohlarining yuqori chastotasi bo'lib, tez-tez qarindoshlik nikohlari mavjud bo'lganda, irsiy nuqsonli bemorlarning paydo bo'lish xavfi juda yuqori bo'ladi [1; 2; 3; 7; 9; 10; 17; 22; 25; 29]. Amaki va jiyan uchun qarindoshlik koeffitsienti 1/8, birinchi amakivachchalar uchun 1/16 va ikkinchi amakivachchalar uchun 1/32ni tashkil etadi.

Odamlar qarindoshlar o'rtasidagi nikohning zararini uzoq vaqtdan beri tushunib etishgan. Taqiqlarga qaramay, qarindoshlar o'rtasidagi nikohlar Evropa va AQShda past (0,1-0,4%) va Shimoliy Afrika, Yaqin Sharq va G'arbiy Osiyo mamlakatlarida 50% ga etadi.

Shimoliy Afrika, Yaqin Sharq va G'arbiy Osiyoning aksariyat mamlakatlari uchun barcha nikohlarning 20% dan 50% gacha qarindoshlardir [21; 25; 28]. Sudanda ayollarning 65 foizi, Saudiya Arabistonida 57,7 foizi, Birlashgan Arab Amirliklarida 50,5 foizi qarindoshlariga turmushga chiqqan [13; 14; 15; 20; 24; 26; 28; 29]. Pokiston, Turkiya, Shimoliy Afrika, Livan, Yevropa, Shimoliy Amerika va Avstraliyadan kelgan emigrantlar orasida qarindoshlar o‘rtasidagi nikohlar keng tarqalgan [6]. Hindistonda, bir qator shtatlarda qarindoshlarning nikohi 24,1% - 39,2% ni tashkil qiladi, amaki va jiyan o'rtasida ittifoq mavjud [16; 19; 24], Afg‘onistonda 38,2% dan 51,2% gacha, Turkiyada 12,8% dan 30,8% gacha, Misrda 24,1% dan 52,3% gacha, Yaponiyada 16% gacha [13; 17; 20; 26], Ozarbayjonda amakivachcha nikohlarining chastotasi mamlakatning turli mintaqalarida 62,6% dan 14,1% gacha, Dog'istonda IDA bilan, 61% qarindoshlar nikohi, Tojikiston, O'zbekistonda, qishloqlarida nikohlarning to'rtdan bir qismigacha, shaharlarda - har 10 juftlikda qarindoshlar o'rtasidagi nikoh qayd etilgan [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 7; 8].

Turli mamlakatlardagi yahudiy jamoalarida yashovchi, ko'p sonli qarindoshlik nikohlari yahudiylarga xos edi - 12%, bu genetik kasalliklarning to'planishiga olib keldi. Shunday qilib, ashkenaziylar orasida 19 ta genetik kasallik qayd etilgan. Endi bu ko'rsatkich ancha past. Ma’lum bo‘lishicha, Isroilda qarindoshlar o‘rtasidagi nikohni taqiqlash qarindoshlar o‘rtasidagi nikohning kamayishiga olib kelgan.

Qarindoshlik nikohidan bo'lgan bolalardagi deyarli barcha gen kasalliklari tug'ma bo'lib, yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqlarda xarakterli belgilar asosida tashxis qilinadi. Bir-biriga yaqin bo'lgan nikohlarda nosog'lom va genetik nuqsonli nasl tug'ilish xavfi deyarli 20 barobar ortadi. Erta chaqaloqlar o'limi va bolalikdan nogironlikning 40-50% irsiy omillar tufayli yuzaga keladi. Gemofiliya, mukovistsidoz, fenilketonuriya, miyopatiya, gemoxromatoz eng og'ir kasalliklardan biri bo'lib, unda bitta gendagi nuqson kasallikning sababi hisoblanadi. Qarindoshlik nikohlari yuqori bo'lgan populyatsiyalarda og'ir kombinatsiyalangan etishmovchilik (OKE) 5 baravar oshadi - 1:10 000 dan yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqlarda 1:2000gacha [11; 12; 23]. Ruhiy buzilishlar, aqliy rivojlanishdan orqada qolish, oligofreniya, tutqanoqlar, xulq-atvorning o'zgarishi, miyaning organik shikastlanishi, shuningdek, saraton, diabet, artrit va boshqa irsiy kasalliklar poligen kasalliklar deb ataladi va asosan qarindoshlar o'rtasidagi nikoh tufayli alohida oilalarda to'planadi.[6 ; 7; 8; 9].

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, hozirgi vaqtda irsiy moyillik va insonning bir qator kasalliklarga chidamliligi bilan bog'liq gen variantlari haqida ma'lumotlar mavjud. Masalan, odamning OIV infektsiyasiga chidamliligiga CCR5 genidagi 32 - nukleotid juftligini yo'q qilish ta'sir qiladi (CCR5 d32 alleli) bu mutatsiya homozigot bo'lsa, OIV infektsiyasi bilan zararlanish xavfi kamayadi, heterozigotlik holatida esa- kasallikni kechikishining sekinlashishiga olib keladi. Bizdagi ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, o‘zbeklar orasida CCR5 d32 uchun gomozigotalik 1%, geterozigotalik esa 11% ni tashkil qiladi. Biroq, adabiyotda qarindoshlik nikohlarida homozigotlik qanchalik tez-tez sodir bo'lishi haqida ma'lumot yo'q.

Xulosa: Taqdim etilgan ma'lumotlar qarindoshlar nikohining salbiy oqibatlarini ko'rsatadi: noyob genetik mutatsiyalarni meros qilib olish xavfi, erta chaqaloqlar o'limi, tug'ma yurak nuqsonlari, autizm, shizofreniya va boshqa anomaliyalar. Bepushtlik nikohlari soni ortib bormoqda, ular orasida amakivachchalar nikohi muhim o'rin tutadi. Salbiy oqibatlarga ota-onalarning nogiron bolalarini tashlab ketishlari ham kiradi. Nasliy kasalliklar turini bilish o'rganilayotgan oilada ushbu kasallikning namoyon bo'lish holatlarini kuzatish va kasal bola tug'ilish xavfini baholash imkonini beradi.

Dunyoning ko'pgina mamlakatlarida qarindoshlar o'rtasidagi nikoh qonunchilik darajasida taqiqlangan, ya'ni. birinchi darajali qarindoshlar o’rtasida (ota-onalar va ularning farzandlari, aka-uka, opa-singillar, o'gay aka-uka va opa-singillar, amakilar va jiyanlar). Cheklovlar AQSh shtatlarining yarmida, Xitoyda va Yevropa davlatlarida amal qiladi, bu esa qarindoshlar o‘rtasidagi nikohlarning sezilarli darajada kamayishiga olib keldi.

Hozirgi vaqtda qarindoshlar o'rtasidagi nikohda genetik kasalliklarni qidirish katta ahamiyatga ega. Reproduktiv salomatlik markazlarida o‘tkazilayotgan molekulyar-genetik tekshiruvlardagi yutuqlar tug‘ilish xavfi va irsiy kasalliklarning rivojlanishini o‘z vaqtida bashorat qilish imkonini beradi, bu esa bunday nikohlarda noxush oqibatlarning oldini oladi.

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CHIZIQLI TENGLAMALAR SISTEMASINI YECHISHDA TESKARI MATRITSADAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini yechish haqida so‘z boradi. Chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini yechishning bir necha usullari mavjud bo‘lib, biz teskari matritsa yordamida yechish usulini ko‘rib chiqamiz.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi, Trivial yechim, fundamental yechimlar sistemasi, birgalikdagi CHTS, birgalikda bo‘lmagan CHTS, ekvivalent CHTS, Kramer formulalari , matritsalar usuli.*

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USING THE INVERSE MATRIX IN SOLVING A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS

Annotation. *This article is about solving a system of linear equations. There are several ways to solve a system of linear equations, and we will consider the inverse matrix solution method.*

Keywords. *System of linear equations, Trivial solution, system of fundamental solutions, system of joint linear equations, system of non-joint linear equations, system of equivalent linear equations, Cramer formulas, matrix method.*

Kirish.

Avvalo chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasiga ta’rif beramiz:

Ta’rif. *n* noma’lumli *m* ta ***chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi*** deb quyidagi ko‘rinishdagi sistemaga aytiladi:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots \\ a_{k1}x_1 + a_{k2}x_2 + a_{k3}x_3 + \cdots + a_{kn}x_n = b_k \\ \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + a_{m3}x_3 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Bu yerda a_{ij} va b_i ($i=\overline{1,m}$; $j=1,n$) –berilgan va ixtiyoriy o‘zgarmas sonlar bo‘lib, a_{ij} sonlari (1) sistemaning ***koeffitsiyentlari***, b_i esa ***ozod hadlari*** deyiladi. Bu sistemada x_j ($j=1, 2, \dots, n$) noma’lumlar bo‘lib, ularning qiymatlarini topish talab etiladi.[1,2]

Yig‘indi belgisi yordamida (1) sistemani qisqacha quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}x_j = b_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, m. \tag{2}$$

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Endi (1) yoki (2) chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasining a_{ij} koeffitsiyentlaridan tuzilgan to‘rtburchakli A matritsani , x_j noma’lumlar va b_i ozod hadlardan hosil qilingan X va B ustun matritsalarni kiritamiz:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \end{pmatrix}^T, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \tag{3}$$

Unda, matritsalarni ko‘paytirish amalidan foydalanib, (1) sistemani ixcham va qulay bo‘lgan quyidagi matritsaviy ko‘rinishda yozish mumkin:

$$AX=B. \tag{4}$$

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

Ta’rif: (1) yoki (2) chiziqli tenglamalar sistemaning ***yechimi*** deb shunday $x_1=\alpha_1, x_2=\alpha_2, \dots, x_n=\alpha_n$ sonlarga aytiladiki, ular tenglamalar sistemasiga qo‘yilganda har bir tenglama qanoatlantiriladi, ya’ni to‘gri tenglikka aylanadi.

Sistemaning yechimlari

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_k & \cdots & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}^T$$

ustun matritsa ko‘rinishda yozilsa, u (4) matritsaviy tenglamani to‘gri tenglikka aylantiradi. Bunda n-ta sondan tuzilgan X ustun matritsa sistemaning bitta yechimi bo‘lib hisoblanadi.

Masalan,

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = -6 \\ 2x_1 - 5x_2 + 4x_3 = 32 \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

$n=3$ noma’lumli $m=2$ ta tenglamalar sistemasi uchun $x_1=1$, $x_2=-2$ va$x_3=5$ yoki

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

ustun matritsani tashkil etgan sonlar yechim bo‘ladi. Haqiqatan ham bu sonlarni berilgan (5) sistema tenglamalariga qo‘ysak,

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 3\cdot 1 + 2\cdot(-2) - 5 \equiv -6 \\ 2x_1 - 5x_2 + 4x_3 = 2\cdot 1 - 5\cdot(-2) + 4\cdot 5 \equiv 32 \end{cases}$$

to‘gri tengliklarga ega bo‘lamiz.

Sistemaning yechimini mavjudligini tekshirish va, yechim mavjud bo‘lgan taqdirda, uni topish ***sistemani yechish*** deb ataladi.Chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini yechishda uch hol bo‘lishi mumkin.[2,3]

1-hol. Sistema yechimga ega va bu yechim yagona. Masalan,

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 4x_2 = -14 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 = 19 \end{cases}$$

sistema uchun $x_1=2$ va $x_2= -5$ yagona yechim bo‘ladi.

2-hol. Sistema yechimga ega va bu yechim bittadan ortiq. Masalan, yuqoridagi (5) sistema uchun ko‘rsatilgan yechimdan tashqari $x_1= -5$, $x_2=26$ va $x_3=43$ ham yechim bo‘lishini bevosita tekshirish mumkin.

3-hol. Sistema yechimga ega emas. Masalan,

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

sistema yechimga ega emas, chunki yig‘indisi bir paytning o‘zida ham 1, ham 0 bo‘ladigan sonlar mavjud emas.[5]

Ta’rif: Agar chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi hech bo‘lmaganda bitta yechimga ega bo‘lsa, u holda bu sistema ***birgalikda*** deyiladi; agar yechimga ega bo‘lmasa sistema ***birgalikda emas*** deyiladi. Birgalikdagi tenglamalar sistemasi yagona yechimga ega bo‘lsa, u ***aniq*** deyiladi; bittadan ortiq yechimga ega bo‘lsa, u ***aniqmas*** tenglamalar sistemasi deyiladi.

Berilgan (1) tenglamalar sistemasini birgalikda yoki birgalikda emasligini aniqlash uchun uning koeffitsiyentlaridan tuzilgan (3) $m\times n$ tartibli A matritsaga B ozod hadlar ustunini birlashtirishdan hosil bo‘lgan $m\times(n+1)$ tartibli

$$A^b = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{pmatrix} \qquad (6)$$

matritsani qaraymiz .[4]

Ta'rif: A^b matritsa A matritsaning ***kengaytirilgani*** deb ataladi.

a)**. Matritsalar usuli.** Bu usulda sistemaning matritsaviy ko'rinishda yozilgan (4) ifodasidan foydalaniladi. Bunda r(A)=n shartdan sistemaning n – tartibli A kvadrat matritsasi maxsusmas ekanligi kelib chiqadi, chunki matritsa rangi ta'rifiga asosan $\Delta=|A|\neq 0$ bo'ladi. Bu holda A matritsaga teskari matritsa A^{-1} mavjud va (4) matritsaviy tenglamaning ikkala tomonini unga chap tomondan ko'paytirish mumkin. Natijada, teskari matritsa ta'rifi va birlik matritsa xossasidan foydalanib, ushbu formulani hosil qilamiz:

$$AX = B \Rightarrow A^{-1}AX = A^{-1}B \Rightarrow EX = A^{-1}B \Rightarrow X = A^{-1}B. \qquad (7)$$

(4) matritsaviy ko'rinishdagi n noma'lumli chiziqli n ta tenglamalar sistemasi yechimini ifodalovchi (7) formula bir noma'lumli $ax=b$ ($a\neq 0$) chiziqli tenglamaning yechimini determinant $x=b/a=a^{-1}b$ formulaga o'xshash ekanligini ta'kidlab o'tamiz.[1]

Misol: Ushbu tenglamalar sistemasini matritsa usulida yeching:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 20 \\ 3x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 = -11 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 9 \end{cases}$$

Yechish: Dastlab sistemaning A matritsasini yozib, uning determinantini hisoblaymiz:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 43 \neq 0.$$

Demak A matritsa maxsusmas, unga teskari matritsa mavjud va uni hisoblab topamiz:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{43}\begin{pmatrix} 16 & 17 & -10 \\ -17 & -10 & 16 \\ 10 & -16 & 17 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Endi (7) formula bo'yicha noma'lumlardan tuzilgan X ustun matritsani aniqlaymiz:

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{43}\begin{pmatrix} 16 & 17 & -10 \\ -17 & -10 & 16 \\ -10 & -16 & 17 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ -11 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{43}\begin{pmatrix} 43 \\ -86 \\ 129 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Demak, sistemaning yagona yechimi $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = -2$, $x_3 = 3$ bo'ladi.

XULOSA

Shunday qilib matritsalar usuli har qanday n noma'lumli n ta tenglamali aniq sistema yechimini oddiy va ixcham ko'rinishdagi (7) formula bilan ifodalash imkonini beradi. Bu formula nazariy tadqiqotlar uchun qulaydir, ammo n oshib borishi bilan uning amaliy tatbiqi murakkablashib boradi. Bunga sabab shuki, bu

holda A^{-1} teskari matritsani topish uchun yuqori tartibli determinantlarni hisoblashga to‘g‘ri keladi.

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SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL DIFFERENTIATION OF RESPONSE INTENSITY OF TOURISM URBANIZATION IN INNER MONGOLIA, CHINA

Abstract: *With 12 cities in Inner Mongolia as the research object, this paper comprehensively employs standard deviation, coefficient of variation, relative development rate, deviation, ratio and other index models to investigate the spatial-temporal variation pattern of the response intensity of tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia from 2000 to 2022. The findings reveal that the absolute difference in the response intensity of tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia from 2000 to 2022 is relatively high, and the overall response intensity is relatively large. The response intensity of tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia exhibits a significant spatial pattern of being "strong in the east and weak in the west". As time evolves, the response intensity of tourism urbanization in the eastern region keeps increasing, and the gap in the response intensity of tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia gradually widens.*

Key words*: Tourism urbanization; Response intensity; Spatial-temporal differentiation; Inner Mongolia*

1. Introduction

In the context of China's rapid socio-economic development, urbanization and tourism have exhibited a soaring trend. Urban tourism, as a highly promising green industry, has a strong driving force for urbanization. It serves as a crucial engine for the transformation and upgrading of the urban industrial structure, the enhancement of the urban brand image, the coordinated development of urban and rural areas, the optimization of the urban spatial layout, and the renewal of social concepts. Tourism urbanization, a specific type of urbanization driven by the advancement of the tourism industry, constitutes an important form of new-type urbanization. Tourism urbanization represents an essential means to promote rural revitalization, coordinate urban-rural development, and regional economic, cultural, social, and ecological development. Deepening the research on tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia will contribute to optimizing the economic development from high speed to high quality, achieving regional green and coordinated development, and holds extremely significant practical implications in adapting to the new development pattern.

Since Mullins [1] first proposed the concept of "tourism urbanization" in 1991, tourism urbanization has increasingly become a popular research topic for scholars and governments at all levels both domestically and internationally. A considerable number of foreign scholars have focused on studying the conceptual connotation [2], development characteristics [3], driving mechanisms [4], utility impact [5] and development modes [6] of tourism urbanization, concentrating on exploring and establishing the theoretical framework of tourism urbanization. Chinese scholars began their research on tourism urbanization in the early 21st century, focusing on analyzing the social, economic and cultural influences of tourism urbanization in economically developed areas through social surveys, mathematical statistics and spatial modeling approaches, providing significant academic references for the theoretical and practical advancement of tourism urbanization. However, from a quantitative point of view, there has been a lack of research on the temporal and spatial evolutionary characteristics of tourism urbanization in western China. Based on this, this paper introduces quantitative research on the response relationship between tourism and urbanization and analyzes the temporal and spatial evolutionary characteristics of tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia, with the aim of providing research results that can serve as a basis for the development of Inner Mongolia's tourism industry and urbanization.

2. Research method

2.1 Study area profile and data sources

Inner Mongolia is located on the northern border of China, with a geographical location of 37°24 '~53°23' N, 97°12 '~126°04' E east longitude, with a total area of 1.183 million square kilometers, accounting for 12.3% of China's land area, making it the third largest province in China. With an average elevation of about 1,000 meters, it is a plateau-type geomorphologic region, with a narrow, elongated shape stretching from northeast to southwest. The climate is dominated by a temperate continental monsoon climate. It is a tourist resort with a rich natural landscape and a diverse culture. In recent years, tourism has shown a rapid development trend and has now developed into a leading industry or pillar industry in Inner Mongolia cities. Tourism occupies an extremely important place in the economic structure of the country. By 2022, Inner Mongolia has a total population of 24.012 million, a permanent resident urbanization rate of 68.60 percent, a gross regional product of 2315.865 billion Yuan, 428 A-level tourist attractions, receiving 92.4908 million domestic tourists, and total tourism revenue of 105.392 billion Yuan.

In this paper, we investigated the development and evolution of tourism urbanization response in 12 cities in Inner Mongolia. The data in the study came from the Inner Mongolia Statistical Yearbook from 2001 to 2023, the yearbooks of each city over the years, and the statistical bulletins of national economic and social development. Very little of the missing data is supplemented by linear interpolation of the neighboring years.

2.2 Research method

The response of tourism urbanization refers to the adaptation and feedback effect of the integration of urban economic aggregate, urban investment and development intensity in the process of urbanization [7]. This paper introduces the index "urbanization response coefficient of industrial structure evolution" to measure the response intensity of tourism urbanization. The model is as follows [8]:

$$R = (f/F) / (m/M)$$

Where R denotes the response coefficient of tourism urbanization; f stands for regional tourism revenue; F stands for gross regional product; m denotes the regional urban population; M denotes the total population of the region. The model measures the response strength of urbanization to tourism development by the ratio of tourism revenue to GDP and the ratio of regional urbanization. The larger the ratio, the stronger the role of tourism in promoting urbanization; in turn, this implies a weaker driving effect.

In this paper, we comprehensively applied multivariate statistical analysis methods and used standard deviation, coefficient of variation, relative development rate, bias, ratio and other indicator models to study the spatial-temporal pattern of tourism urbanization response intensity in Inner Mongolia from 2000 to 2022.

3. The corresponding temporal and spatial differences of tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia

3.1 The overall evolution analysis of spatial-temporal differences

From 2000 to 2022, the standard deviation of the response coefficient for tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia showed a trend of first rising and then falling. The standard deviation was 0.0513 in 2000, increased to 0.2646 in 2019 and decreased to 0.0425 in 2022, indicating that the absolute difference in the intensity of urbanization response among Inner Mongolia cities has increased year-on-year from 2000 to 2022. The absolute difference between 2019 and 2022 shows a rapidly decreasing trend due to the short-term impact of COVID-19 over the past three years.

From 2001 to 2014, the coefficient of variation of response to tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia showed a downward trend. The coefficient of variation was 0.7555 in 2000, increased to 0.7942 in 2003, decreased in 2003, and decreased to 0.4933 in 2022, indicating that the relative difference of urbanization response intensity among cities from 2000 to 2003 was the largest, and the relative difference decreased year by year from 2004 to 2022. The relative difference in the intensity of response to tourism urbanization among cities in Inner Mongolia has gradually decreased, but it is still at a high level, and the difference in tourism urbanization is still large.

3.2 Dynamic evolution characteristics of spatial-temporal differentiation

3.2.1 Relative development rate

By using the relative development rate index model, the difference value of tourism urbanization response coefficient of each city in Inner Mongolia from 2000 to 2022 was calculated to represent the dynamic change of tourism urbanization

response coefficient of each city. From 2000 to 2022, the response coefficient of tourism urbanization in 12 cities in Inner Mongolia has greatly increased, reflecting the evolving trend of the overall response intensity of tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia. Alxa League, Hulunbuir, Xinggan League, Xilingol League, Hohhot and other five cities have the largest growth rate, among which Alxa League has the fastest growth rate of 2.038, far exceeding other cities. Hulunbuir, Xilingol League, Xinggan League, Hohhot and other cities also show substantial growth characteristics, 1.7697, 1.6319, 1.5134 and 1.2248 respectively. Chifeng, Tongliao, Ulanqab and Baotou showed relatively large growth processes with response coefficients of 0.6-1.0 for tourism urbanization, 0.9876, 0.7962, 0.7488 and 0.6096 respectively. Wuhai, Bayannur and Ordos, which are relatively poor in tourism resources and lack features, had the smallest growth rate in response to tourism urbanization, increasing by 0.2907, 0.2634 and 0.1261, respectively.

3.2.2 Ratio and deviation

The ratio and bias values are indicator models to analyze the spatial pattern of the response strength of tourism urbanization across the region through the relationship between the response coefficient of tourism urbanization in each region and the average value in Inner Mongolia. From 2000 to 2022, the response intensity of tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia has significant spatial differentiation characteristics, showing a spatial pattern of "strong in the east and weak in the west". In 2000, there were five cities in Inner Mongolia where the deviation of the coefficient for tourism urbanization was positive, including Hohhot, Hulunbuir, Tongliao, Xilingol League and Ulanqab. The above five regions also have ratio values above 100 percent, indicating that the response strength of tourism urbanization in these regions is significantly higher than that of the other cities, with Xilingol League having the highest response strength, up to 273.58%. The difference values of response coefficients of tourism urbanization in seven cities, including Baotou, Xinggan League, Chifeng, Ordos, Bayannur, Wuhai and Alxa League, are all negative, and the ratio is mostly lower than 50%, which reflects the spatial pattern of high response intensity of tourism urbanization in the east and low in the west.

In 2022, the deviation values of Xinggan League, Chifeng, Alxa League and other cities are all positive, and the tourism urbanization ratio value of the above cities also exceeds 100%, while the deviation value of Hohhot is negative, and the tourism urbanization ratio value also shows a decreasing trend, comprehensively reflecting the spatial pattern of "strong in the east and weak in the west" response intensity of tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia in 2022. At the same time, the number of regions with positive deviation of tourism urbanization response intensity in Inner Mongolia increased from 5 in 2000 to 7 in 2022, which comprehensively reflects that the overall response intensity of tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia shows a gradually enhanced evolutionary trend from 2000 to 2022.

3.3 Spatial differentiation pattern analysis

According to the response intensity model of tourism urbanization, the coefficients of the response intensity of tourism urbanization were calculated separately for 12 cities in Inner Mongolia. From 2000 to 2022, the response strength of tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia showed significant spatial-temporal differences. In terms of time series, the response strength of tourism urbanization continues to increase. Based on the average analysis of the tourism urbanization response intensity coefficient of each city, it can be seen that the tourism urbanization response intensity of Inner Mongolia presents a spatial distribution pattern of "strong in the east and weak in the west", and the tourism urbanization response coefficient can be divided into the following four types:

Strong response type (0.30-0.40): Xilingol League (0.3946), Hulun Buir (0.3802). Xilingol is a national grassland nature reserve, a representative and typical grassland of the temperate grasslands, an important ecological barrier in North China, and the closest grassland pastoral area to the capital Beijing. Hulunbuir is a key development area for grassland tourism in China and a pilot area for national tourism reform and innovation. The Hulunbuir Grassland, one of the four largest grasslands in the world, has boosted its tourism industry and economic development, showing a fast growth trend.

Medium response type (0.20-0.29): Chifeng (0.2435), Xinggan League (0.2426), Hohhot (0.2246). Chifeng, the most populous city in Inner Mongolia, attracts a large number of tourists every year due to Hongshan's history and culture. Hinggan League is close to Xilingol League and Hulunbuir and receives a large number of grassland visitors. As the capital of Inner Mongolia, Hohhot is the political, transportation, economic, cultural, scientific and technological center of Inner Mongolia, and its economic development has shown a fast growth trend.

Low response type (0.10-0.19): Alxa League (0.1918), Tongliao (0.1821), Ulanqab (0.1736), and Baotou (0.1138). Due to its unique desert tourism resources and desert customs, the tourism industry in Alta League, located in western Inner Mongolia, has shown a rapid development trend. Tongliao is close to Jilin and Liaoning provinces and has easy transportation links. Located west of Beijing, Ulanqab is also in the midst of continuous growth in its tourism economy.

Weak response type (0.00-0.09): Erdos (0.0784), Bayannur (0.0747), Wuhai (0.0505). Ordos is a typical resource-based city, Wuhai is mainly a heavy industry city, and Bayannur is located in an irrigated agricultural area of Hetao. The characteristics of tourism resources are not prominent enough, and regional characteristics are lacking. The region has good social and economic development, high levels of urbanization, and low levels of urbanization in response to the development of tourism.

4. Conclusions and Suggestions

4.1 Conclusions

(1) From 2000 to 2019, the absolute difference in the response intensity of tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia rose year by year. However, due to the impact of the

novel corona virus epidemic, it showed a rapidly decreasing trend from 2020 to 2022. The relative difference in the intensity of tourism urbanization response presented a trend of decreasing fluctuations, and the overall difference in the intensity of tourism urbanization response was significant.

(2) The response intensity of tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia exhibits a distinct spatial pattern of "strong in the east and weak in the west". Nevertheless, the intensity of the response to tourism urbanization in the eastern region continued to increase over time, and the gap among the 12 Inner Mongolian cities gradually widened.

(3) Based on the temporal and spatial differences in the response intensity of tourism urbanization, the response intensity of tourism urbanization in Inner Mongolia can be classified into four types. Xilingol League and Hulunbuir are highly responsive cities, while Chifeng, Xinggan League, and Hohhot are moderately responsive regions. Alxa League, Tongliao, Ulanqab, and Baotou are among the cities with low response. Ordos, Bayannur, and Wuhai are weakly responsive cities.

4.2 Suggestions

There are notable regional disparities in the intensity of response to tourism urbanization among the 12 Inner Mongolian cities. In the future, the government should undertake comprehensive tourism planning, actively explore new paths and models for tourism development, deepen the thickness of the tourism industry, enhance the driving role and correlation effect of the tourism industry, and augment and expand the production capacity and consumption space of the tourism industry. Deeply integrate tourism with the cultural industry and rural revitalization, promote the development of the tourism economy as a new engine for the development of new urbanization, provide new impetus for the high-quality development of urbanization, and continuously enhance the response intensity of tourism urbanization to achieve the strategic goal of new urbanization development in Inner Mongolia.

The highly responsive regions should strengthen the leading function of the government, further improve the construction of tourism infrastructure, and reinforce the coordinated development of urban and rural areas, giving full play to the supporting role played by urbanization in tourism development. The medium-sized metropolises should rely on their geographical locations and tourism resource advantages, deeply optimize the industrial structure and spatial distribution, and promote the coordinated and integrated development of tourism and urban-rural areas. In the future, attention should be paid to the sustainable development and utilization of characteristic resources, promoting the transformation and upgrading of tourism development, and providing dynamic support for the development of tourism urbanization.

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ONLINE AND OFFLINE HYBRID TEACHING EFFECTIVE INTEGRATION STRATEGIES AND LEARNING EFFECT EVALUATION MODEL CONSTRUCTION

Abstract: *The reform and innovative development of online and offline mixed teaching mode is to adapt to the new trend of the deep integration of modern information technology and higher education teaching. By proposing to strengthen the construction of teaching resource network platform, improve teachers' Internet information teaching ability, comprehensive use of diversified teaching modes, and so on, the effective integration of online teaching and offline teaching strategy is proposed. A new model for evaluating the learning effect of online and offline mixed teaching is constructed in order to provide reference for intelligent teaching in higher education.*

Key words: *Mixed teaching; Teaching strategy; Diversification evaluation; OBE*

Since the beginning of the 21st century, online information education has developed rapidly with the support of Internet information technology, and the educational application of information technology has become a core element to promote the reform and innovation of teaching and learning methods and promote the improvement of education quality [1]. Make scientific use of Internet information technology as the connection channel between online teaching and offline learning, build a hybrid teaching mode that effectively integrates online teaching and offline teaching, realize the effective and in-depth integration of teachers' lesson preparation, students' learning and online interactive platforms, comprehensively improve teachers' teaching literacy of modern information technology, and fully highlight the principal position of students' independent learning. Scientific cultivation of students' autonomous learning ability is actually an important topic for the development of higher online education in the modern information age [2-3]. The establishment of a learning effect evaluation system that conforms to the characteristics of subject courses is a scientific and accurate reflection of the basic situation of mixed teaching in colleges and universities. At the same time, it can identify shortcomings in mixed teaching in a timely manner, make targeted recommendations for continuous improvement, and effectively

promote the reform and development of Internet information technology to support mixed teaching, both online and offline.

In order to effectively promote the reform and development of online and offline mixed teaching supported by Internet information technology, effectively improve the quality of online teaching in higher education and the level of colleges and universities, and fully highlight the main position of students' independent learning, this topic takes the effective integration mode of online and offline mixed teaching and the evaluation of mixed teaching and learning effect as the main research object. In this paper, we comprehensively analyze the main factors affecting the effectiveness of hybrid teaching and learning from the perspectives of students, teachers, and platforms. Based on the core literacy of disciplines and the concept of OBE, an effective integration model of online and offline mixed teaching and a learning effect evaluation system that conforms to the characteristics of subject courses are constructed to comprehensively promote the effective and in-depth integration of teachers' lesson preparation, students' learning and online interactive platforms. Effectively evaluating the basic situation of online and offline mixed teaching in colleges and universities, scientifically cultivating students' autonomous learning ability, and accelerating teachers' and students' modern information technology teaching literacy are the core and difficult problems that need to be solved in the development of higher online education in the modern information age.

1. Efficient integration of online and offline instructions

1.1 Strengthen the Curriculum Teaching Resources Network platform to improve student engagement and curriculum teaching quality.

Accelerate and improve the construction and standardized management of the campus network information teaching platform, and effectively guarantee the smooth flow of online and offline mixed teaching information network. In the new development period of rapid development of education informatization in the future, we will accelerate the key support of network informatization teaching platform, teaching team and teaching resources, deeply carry out curriculum education and teaching reform based on innovative teaching mode in teacher education curriculum, and form a progressive curriculum construction mode. Make full use of the outstanding advantages of flexible online and offline blended teaching process, rich learning scenes and diverse teaching methods, completely break through the time and space restrictions in traditional classroom teaching, realize the interactive connection and expansion of virtual teaching and real classroom teaching, comprehensively design interesting and open classroom teaching interaction links, and increase the frequency and level of teacher-student teaching interaction. Enhance the level of interactive student involvement and challenge in classroom instruction and drive significant improvements in the quality and effectiveness of curriculum teaching.

1.2 Change the teaching mode and teaching role, and improve teachers' Internet information-based teaching ability

Enhance the teaching integration ability of teachers' informatization teaching ability and teaching design ability in teacher education courses, so that teachers can flexibly use and freely switch diversified teaching modes in classroom teaching, give full play to teachers' leading role in the design, organization and implementation of classroom teaching activities, and realize the essential change of teachers' teaching role. And to have a good teaching demonstration effect on students in higher normal specialties. "Online + Offline +BOPPPS" multiple mixed teaching mode is an important exploration and practice of higher education teacher education curriculum teaching reform. Teachers have changed from the teaching decision maker in offline traditional classroom teaching to the teaching guide in the online student learning process, and their teaching focus has gradually changed to continuous teaching reflection and continuous improvement in the mixed teaching process, paying more attention to and forming a student-centered teaching process design, and deeply understanding the challenges of teachers' teaching work. Teaching concepts, teaching research ability and information-based teaching ability of teachers are more effectively stimulated to produce better teaching demonstration effects on students and better achieve the value function of curriculum education.

1.3 Optimize and rationally use diversified teaching modes to deeply tap students' autonomous learning potential

Different teaching situations are created based on different teaching objectives, teaching content, teaching priorities and difficulties, and teaching activity design, and reasonable adjustments and teaching mode transitions are made in teaching resource integration, classroom teaching activity organization, classroom teaching extension and expansion, classroom exercises, and homework assignments. Under the multi-mixed teaching mode of "online + offline +BOPPPS", teachers need to break through the traditional teaching thinking mode and teaching design, re-examine and think about the teaching interaction balance between "student learning" and "teacher teaching", highlight the student-centered teaching subject status, and rationally use interactive and feedback teaching methods. It explores the reconstruction and fusion redesign of the structure, process and method of teaching and learning from the essence of teaching [4]. It is necessary to give full play to the advantages of "online + offline +BOPPPS" diversified mixed teaching to innovate and change the teaching mode and method of curriculum education. For students with strong theoretical cognition and learning ability and a strong desire for curriculum knowledge, teachers can design and assign assignments that are more challenging within the curriculum, thereby tapping into students' independent learning capacity and learning potential. Cultivate in students a scientific spirit of inquiry and the pursuit of truth.

2. Construction of a new model for evaluation of learning effects of online and offline mixed teaching

2.1 Clarify the comprehensive application of multiple teaching evaluation methods

Evaluation of student-centered hybrid teaching models focuses on a comprehensive, objective assessment of student capacity and achievement. Evaluation of learning effect of online and offline mixed teaching mode, emphasizing the combination of online learning result submission and offline teaching scenario simulation, the combination of formative and performance evaluation of teaching, the combination of developmental evaluation and teaching process evaluation, and the combination of diversified comprehensive evaluation methods and diversified evaluation subjects. It focuses on a comprehensive assessment of learning ability, attitude and learning effectiveness in curriculum learning. Based on evaluation criteria and student achievement in mixed-teaching competencies, major problems in mixed-teaching are identified, a continuous improvement plan is formed through instructional reflection, and gradually improved and applied to future mixed-teaching practices.

2.2 Highlight the multi-stage assessment of comprehensive development ability

The student-centered integrated assessment of the hybrid teaching model not only focuses on the student's understanding and mastery of basic theoretical knowledge, but also focuses more on the student's ability to perform comprehensive analysis, knowledge transfer, and application of teaching practices. In the hybrid model of online instruction, online instruction focuses on examining the effectiveness of student learning and course participation in online courses, reflecting the willingness and efficiency of students to learn independently. Online teaching tests students' ability to transfer theoretical knowledge and practical skills. Formative assessment focuses on multi-stage comprehensive assessment through pre-class theoretical knowledge preview, in-class focused analysis and discussion, post-class instructional design, and offline instructional scenario simulation.

2.3 Establish a diversified and multi-subject comprehensive assessment model

Based on the curriculum teaching objectives in the curriculum syllabus and the networked knowledge system structure, the curriculum ability cultivation objectives are refined, specific and clear target assessment requirements and ability achievement standards are formed, and a curriculum teaching context system is formed that is consistent with the curriculum teaching objectives, ability cultivation objectives and specific assessment standards. Construct a multi-subject, diversified comprehensive assessment and evaluation model that conforms to online and offline blended teaching. In the course teaching practice, it constantly innovates mixed teaching models and teaching methods, actively explores and uses innovative teaching methods such as ADDIE and 5E flipped classroom, inspires students' spirit of cooperative exploration and creative self-learning awareness and ability, and

cultivates the scientific spirit and teamwork spirit of challenging themselves and daring to innovate.

2.4 Construct a new model of three-dimensional "hierarchical evaluation"

The evaluation of learning effect should be based on the new three-dimensional "hierarchical evaluation" model of "teacher + student", "process + development", "online + offline", "theory + practice", "skill + practical operation", and effectively integrate development assessment with process assessment. Development assessment requires synthesizing the performance of multiple teaching scenarios as a basis for evaluation. Online assessment is the use of Internet information technology to integrate and support the online teaching process and link design, teaching content online assessment forms; online assessment is a comprehensive assessment method that uses multiple assessment disciplines, such as student self-assessment, group mutual assessment, and teacher synthesis assessment, to comprehensively and objectively assess a student's ability to teach the design and practical application of basic teaching skills.

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ПЕДАГОГИК МАСЪУЛИЯТ ОРҚАЛИ ТАЛАБАЛАРДА КАСБИЙ ЖОЗИБАДОРЛИК СИФАТЛАРИНИ ТАРКИБ ТОПТИРИШ

Аннотация: *Ушбу мақолада бўлажак педагогларни педагогик масъулият орқали касбий жозибадорлик сифатларини таркиб топтириш, ривожлантириш ва касбий масъулиятларини ошириш юзасидан маълумот ва кўрсатмалар берилган.*

Таянч сўзлар: *Масъулият, бурч, касбий сифатлар, касбий этика, масъулиятли мутахассис, педагог кадрлар, касбий жозибадор, педагогик қобилиятлар.*

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КАЧЕСТВ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПРИВЛЕКАТЕЛЬНОСТИ У СТУДЕНТОВ ЧЕРЕЗ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКУЮ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ

Аннотация: *В данной статье даются сведения и указания по формированию, развитию и профессиональной ответственности будущих педагогов через педагогическую ответственность.*

Ключевые слова: *Ответственность, долг, профессиональные качества, профессиональная этика, ответственное поведение, педагогический коллектив, профессиональная привлекательность, педагогическое мастерство.*

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FORMATION OF QUALITIES OF PROFESSIONAL ATTRACTIVENESS IN STUDENTS THROUGH PEDAGOGICAL RESPONSIBILITY

Annotation: *In this article, information and instructions are provided on the formation, development and professional responsibilities of future pedagogues through pedagogical responsibility.*

Key words: *Responsibility, duty, professional qualities, professional ethics, responsible behavior, pedagogical staff, professional attractiveness, pedagogical skills.*

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг «Ёшларни маънавий-ахлоқий ва жисмоний баркамол этиб тарбиялаш, уларга таълим-тарбия бериш тизимини сифат жиҳатидан янги босқичга кўтариш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги Қарори ҳамда таълим тизимини тубдан ислоҳ қилишга оид қатор ҳужжатларида ўқитувчиларнинг жамиятдаги нуфузини юксалтиришга оид қатор вазифалар белгиланди. Замонавий ўқитувчига берилаётган эътибор ҳамда имтиёзлар, яратилаётган шарт-шароитлар шуни талаб қиладики, ўқитувчилар ўз касбий билимлари ва ўз ишига масъулият даражасини доим ошириб бориши керак[45].

Таълим тизимида амалга оширилаётган ислоҳотларнинг самараси унда фаолият юритаётган ўқитувчи кадрларнинг билим ва компетенцияларига боғлиқ. Бу эса бўлажак ўқитувчиларнинг юксак маҳоратли ва касбий билими юқори бўлишини таъминлайди. Чунончи, ёшлар таълим-тарбияси олдида жавобгарликни ҳис этадиган даражада бўлиш долзарб вазифа бўлиб келган. Зеро таълим беришнинг замонавий инновацион технологияларни ўқув жараёнига татбиқ этиш асосида тарихий қадриятлар ва миллий ғурурни ёшлар онгига янада мукаммалроқ сингдириш ўқитувчининг асосий вазифаларидан биридир.

Таъкидлаш жоизки, барча соҳаларда бўлгани каби, ўқитувчиларнинг педагогик маҳорати ҳам йиллар давомида ривожланиб ва такомиллашиб боради. Маълумки, педагогнинг касбий маҳорати, амалий тажрибасининг ривожланиши талабалик йилларида шаклланиб боради. Бу маҳорат сирларининг назарий жиҳати илдизлари талабага ўз вақтида ўргатилмас экан, уни олий таълим муассасасидан кейинги иш фаолиятида ўзини намоён қилиши қийин бўлади.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018 йил 5 сентябрдаги “Халқ таълимини бошқариш тизимини такомиллаштириш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида” [5] ПФ-5538-сон Фармонида ўқитувчилик касбининг жозибадорлигини ошириш, умумий ўрта таълим муассасалари педагог ходимларининг тизимли равишда ўз устида ишлаши, педагогик касбий маҳоратини ошириб боришига кўмаклашиш ишлари директор жамғармаси маблағлари ҳисобидан молиялаштирилиши ҳақидаги фикрлар илгари сурилган.

Шунингдек, “Ўзбекистон Республикаси олий таълим тизимини 2030 йилгача ривожлантириш концепциясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги Фармонида олий таълимда долзарб муаммоларнинг тизимли ва изчил ҳал этишнинг муҳим вазифаларини аниқлаш, инсонийлик фазилатлари устувор бўлган,

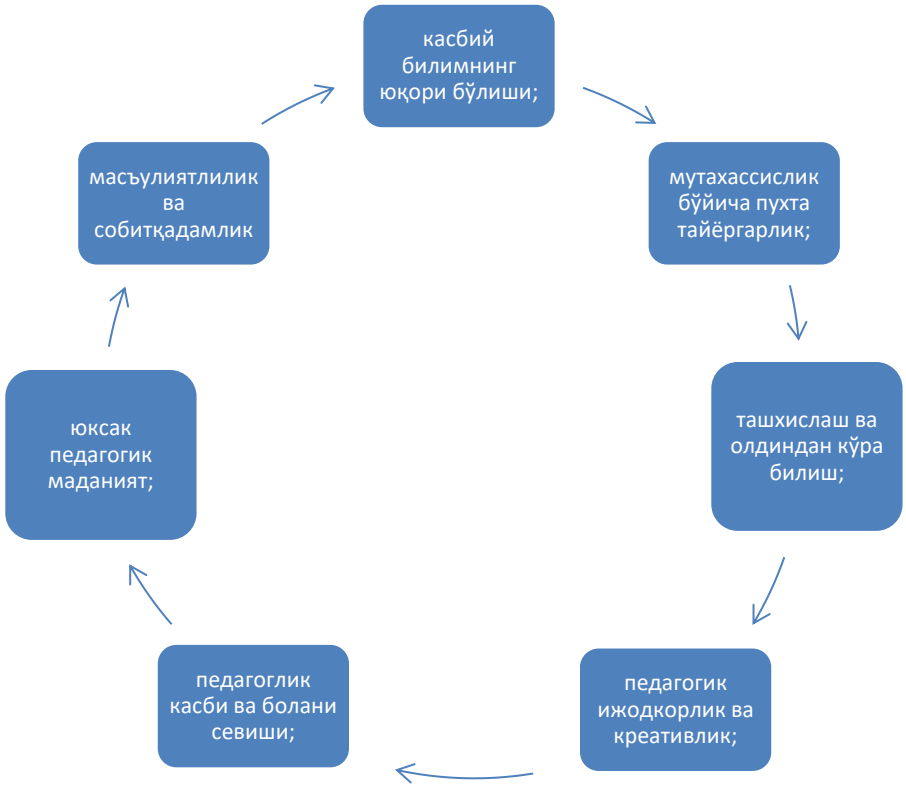
эркин мушоҳада юрита оладиган маҳоратли мутахассисларни тайёрлашнинг сифатини юқори даражага кўтариш, олий таълимда янги ислоҳатларни амалга ошириш, фаннинг замонавий ютуқларига таянган ҳолда ижтимоий, сиёсий, иқтисодий соҳалардаривожлантириш мақсадида олий таълимнинг инвестициявий жозибадорлигини ошириш, хорижий таълим ва илм-фан технологияларини жалб этиш масалалари илгари сурилган.

Мазкур вазифалар моҳиятидан келиб чиқиб, олий таълим муассасаларида педагог кадрлар тайёрлашда ижобий ўзгаришлар ва натижаларга эришиш учун самарали фаолият олиб бориш ва белгиланган вазифаларга виждонан ёндашишни тақозо этмоқда.

Бўлажак ўқитувчи етук ва баркамол бўлиши, замон талабларига мос, фан ва техниканинг энг янги ютуқларини ўзлаштирган, миллий ва маънавий қадриятларимизни қадрлайдиган ва ундан таълим тизимида мақсадли фойдалана оладиган ўқитувчидан эндиликда талабларга мос равишда янгича методика ва янгича ёндашув талаб қилинади. Мана шу юқорида санаб ўтилган барча жиҳатлар умумлашган ҳолда ўқитувчи касби жозибадорлиги ва таъсирчанлигини оширади. Педагог мукаммал билим эгаси бўлса, албатта, таълим жозибадор бўлади. Педагогик жараённинг жозибадорлиги ўз навбатида унинг иштирокчилари фаолиятини тизимли, мақсадли ҳамда самарали кечишини таъминлашга хизмат қилади[167].

Ўқитувчи моҳир бўлиши учун ўз ақлий салоҳиятидан юқори савияда фойдаланиши, таълим жараёнининг самарадорлигини оширишда ўзидаги бор билимни намоён қилиши ва ўз устида ишлай олиши лозим. Бу турлича йўллар орқали амалга оширилади. Шу билан бирга, бўлажак ўқитувчи маҳоратини намоён қилиб берувчи, энг асосий жиҳат – муомала маданиятига эгалик педагогнинг касбий жозибадорлигини ошиши ва шахсий сифатларини такомиллашиб боришда катта аҳамият касб этади[4].

Педагогнинг касбий самарадорлиги ва маҳорат эгаси бўлиши учун зарур қуйидаги муҳим жиҳатлар мавжуд[172]



Педагогнинг касбий самарадорлиги ва маҳорат эгаси бўлишида муҳим жиҳатлар.

Маълумки, педагогика олий таълим муассасалари бўлажак ўқитувчиларни касбий фаолиятга тайёрлайди. Бугунги кун мутахассисида мавжуд бўлиши талаб этиладиган касбий сифатларнинг муҳим тўпламини талаба педагогик жараёнда эгаллаши лозим. Касбий тайёргарлик мобайнида барча зарур хусусиятлар таълим тизимидаги камчиликларни бартараф этишга хизмат қилади. Улар янги тажриба ҳамда замонавий билимларга асосланиб, ўзидаги бор имконият ва маҳоратини сафарбар этади. Бунинг натижасида мақсадга эришиш жараёни жонланади ва талабанинг касбий самарадорлик фаолияти ривожланади. Шу тариқа касбий мукаммалашиб бориб, зиммасидаги мажбуриятни бажариш бўлган масъулиятини туя билади.

Шу билан бирга бўлажак педагог ақлий етукликка эришиши, аҳлоқий меъёрларга қўйилган талабларга фаолиятини мослаши ва ижод қирраларини эгаллаши шартдир. Давр ижодкор ўқитувчига муҳтож. У таълим жараёнига янгича ёндашади, замонавий технологияларни жараёнда фаол қўллай олади. Буларнинг ҳаммаси бўлажак ўқитувчининг келажакка бўлган ишончни кучайтириб, эртанги кун истиқболига эришиш мақсади сари илдамлашларида кучли мотивация бера олади[131].

Бўлажак ўқитувчининг юқори даражада масъулиятни хис қилиши унинг касбига бўлган эътибори, жавобгарлиги, онгли муносабатини ижобий тарбиялайди. Бу орқали талабалар касбий етуклик сари йўналтириб борилади. Бўлажак ўқитувчи ижодкорлик, қобилиятлилик, илғор тажрибаларга таяниш,

новаторлик, ташқи қиёфа ва кийиниш маданияти каби хусусиятларни эгаллаш учун ҳаракат қилади ва натижада педагогик маҳорати такомиллашиб боради.

Демак, касбий жозибадорлик бўлажак ўқитувчилар учун муҳим хусусиятлардан бири бўлиб, унинг таълим жараёнига ижодий ёндашиши, янги методларни мақсадли қўллай олишида намоён бўлади. Бўлажак ўқитувчи масъулият билан педагогик жараёнга киришса, масъулият билан мутахассислик сирларини эгалласа, касбий жозибадорлиги ортади[128]. Бу ўз навбатида таълимни жозибадор бўлишида катта аҳамият касб этади. “Жозибадор” сўзини бежиз қўлламадик, диққатни кўпроқ тортиш ва қизиқарли объектни ифода этадиган тушунча сифатида мутахассиснинг жозибадор бўлиши ва таълимни жозибадор ташкил этиши, бу таълим олувчини тез ўзига қарата олиши, маълумотларни етказиб беришида таъсирчанлигини ошириш учун қулай бўлади. Бизнингча, касбий жозибадорлик педагог учун зарур бўлган сифатлардан саналиб, унинг самарадорлигига эришиш педагогик қобилиятлар устида тизимли ва узлуксиз ишлашга боғлиқ.

Ушбу қобилиятлар қуйидагича гуруҳларга ажратилади:

- коммуникативлик – шахслараро муносабатларда хайрихоҳлик, муомала маданиятига эгалик, бошқа одамлар билан бўладиган муносабатларда мулоқотнинг максимал имкониятларидан фойдалана оладиган ва шу билан бирга ўқитувчилик фаолиятида кечадиган барча жараёнларда ўзаро алоқа ўрнатиш учун намоён бўладиган қобилият;
- перцептив қобилият – идрок этиш, объектни англаш ва хотирада мавжуд бўлган образлар билан таққослаш, қиёслаш;
- дидактик қобилият – таълим жараёнини мақсадга мувофиқ амалга ошириш;
- эмпатик қобилият – ўзгалар руҳий ҳолатларини тушуниш ва уларга ҳамдардлик қилишдир, ўзгалар ҳолатини хис қилиш;
- конструктив қобилият – ўқитувчининг ўз фаолиятини тўғри лойиҳалай олиши;
- ташкилотчилик қобилияти – ўқувчилар жамоасида якдилликни таъминлаш, етакчи бўлиш;
- педагогнинг касбий фаолиятга юқори савияда тайёрлиги;
- методларни ўринли қўллаш лаёқати;
- педагоги жараённи мақсадли бошқариш;
- доимо ўз устида ишаш кўникмасига эгалик;
- фикрларни мустақил баён қилиш.

Бундай педагогик қобилиятлар талабада туғма ҳолатда ёки шунчаки пайдо бўлмайди, балки улар тизимли меҳнат қилиш, тинимсиз изланишлар, ўзини ўзи ривожлантириб бориши натижасида эришилади. Қобилиятни шакллантириш педагогик жараёнда олиб бориладиган маъруза, семинар ва лаборатория машғулотларида амалга оширилиши лозим. Бўлажак ўқитувчиларни касбий тайёрлашда уларга таълим бераётган ўқитувчилар ҳам

серқирра қобилият эгаси бўлиши ва педагогик масъулияти юқори бўлиши катта аҳамият касб этади.

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ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ И ПРИЁМЫ КАК ОСОБАЯ ФОРМА ОБУЧЕНИЯ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

АННОТАЦИЯ: *В данной статье рассматриваются различные интерактивные приемы, формы и методы обучения русского языка как иностранного. Описанные подходы помогут преподавателям разнообразить учебный процесс и повысить его эффективность, а также подготовить студентов к успешной карьере.*

Ключевые слова: *интерактивное образование, приёмы, методы и формы обучения, игровые методы, метод кейсов, деловые игры, мозговой штурм, метод проектов, аудио и видеозаписи.*

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INTERACTIVE METHODS AND TECHNIQUES AS A SPECIAL FORM OF TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

ABSTRACT: *This article discusses various interactive techniques, forms and methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language. The approaches described will help teachers diversify the educational process and increase its effectiveness, as well as prepare students for a successful career.*

Key words: *interactive education, techniques, methods and forms of teaching, game methods, case method, business games, brainstorming, project method, audio and video recordings.*

В современном мире знание иностранных языков становится неотделимой частью профессиональной и личной жизни. Среди них русский язык занимает особое место благодаря своей богатой культуре и международному значению в мировых языковых отношениях. Для эффективного преподавания русского языка как иностранного (РКИ) в вузах важна роль интерактивных методов и приемов, способствующие активному включению студентов в процесс обучения и повышению уровня их языковой компетенции.

В основе интерактивного образования лежит коммуникативный подход, который представляет собой ситуации общения, направленные на развитие у учащихся умения использовать язык в реальной жизни. Преподаватели стремятся создать среду обучения для учащихся, активно взаимодействуя друг с другом, решают практические задачи и обсуждают актуальные темы. Сюда входят ролевые игры, диалоги, дискуссии и дебаты.

На одном из уроков преподаватель предлагает ученикам разыграть диалоги для повседневных ситуаций, таких как покупка на рынках или магазинах, заказ еды и т.д.. Это помогает студентам практиковать языковые структуры и расширять свой словарный запас в реальных контекстах общения.

Современные технологии предоставляют широкий спектр мультимедийных ресурсов, могут быть использованы в образовательном процессе. Видео, аудио, интерактивные презентации и онлайн-платформы позволяют разнообразить уроки и сделать их более интересными и увлекательными. Например, просмотр видео, прослушивание аудио и т.д.. Это помогает студентам улучшить свои навыки аудирование и понимание текстов.

Интерактивное образование – это особая форма образовательного процесса, суть которого заключается в совместной деятельности учащихся по приобретению знаний, идей, способов ведения дел, учебного материала для решения общих, но важных для всех задач.

Интерактивное образование – образовательный подход, основанный на активном участии учащихся в процессе получения знаний. В отличие от традиционных методов, когда студенты в основном слушают лекции и запоминают информацию, интерактивное обучение предполагает активное участие студентов посредством дискуссий, практических занятий, материалов и взаимодействия друг с другом.

Этот метод направлен на создание динамичной среды обучения, которая является более стимулирующей для глубокого усвоения материала и развития критического мышления.

Основными особенностями интерактивного обучения являются:

1. Активное участие учащихся: Студенты не просто слушают, а активно участвуют. Взаимодействие с материалом, учителем и друг с другом. Они могут работать в группах, обсуждать в парах или участвовать в ролевых играх.

2. Интерактивные методы позволяют учащимся давать немедленную обратную связь, а также общение с преподавателем или сверстниками, которые могут помочь исправить ошибки и улучшить понимание материала.

3. Студенты учатся применять теоретические знания посредством разнообразных заданий, проектов и ситуаций, которые помогают им лучше запомнить и понять материал.

4.Интерактивные методы помогают развивать аналитические и критические навыки, студенты могут анализировать данные, делать выводы и обсудить свою точку зрения.

Примеры интерактивных методов обучения:

- Метод проектов: студенты работают над проектами, требующими исследования и представления результатов, что развивает навыки самостоятельной работы и критического мышление.

- Игровые режимы: включает в себя множество игр и симуляций.

Процесс обучения интересен и помогает закрепить материал.

Интерактивные формы обучения, такие как мастер-классы, кейсы, мозговые штурмы и деловые игры играют ключевую роль в образовательном процессе, особенно в преподавании студентам русского языка как иностранного. Эти методы помогают более глубоко понять материал, а также развивают критическое мышление и практические навыки, необходимые для профессиональной деятельности.

1. Мастер классы.

Мастер-классы -специализированные занятия, проводимые экспертами в конкретной области, которые показывают и объясняют специальные навыки, приёмы или методы.

2. Кейсы. Метод кейсов включает в себя реальный или смоделированный анализ ситуаций, связанных с профессиональной деятельностью. Студенты решают кейсы, обсуждают возможные решения и представляют свои выводы.

3. Мозговой штурм

Мозговой штурм — это групповой метод или задача для генерации идей по конкретной теме. Студенты свободно выражают свои мысли и предложения, которые затем анализируются и обсуждаются.

4. Деловые игры

Деловые игры – это симуляционные упражнения, имитирующие реальные бизнес-кейсы. Учащиеся играют роли, общаются друг с другом и принимают решения на основе сценариев.

Таким образом, при использовании интерактивных форм роль преподавателя кардинально меняется, перестает быть центральным лицом, он лишь регулирует процесс и занимается его общей организацией, заранее подготавливает необходимые задания и формулирует вопросы или темы для обсуждения в группах, дает советы, контролирует время и порядок выполнения намеченного плана.

Использование интерактивных форм обучения, например, мастер-классов, кейсов, мозговых штурмов и деловых игр делают процесс изучения русского языка более увлекательным, эффективным и интересным для студентов- экономистов. Эти методы способствуют активному вовлечению студентов в данный процесс, повышению их профессиональных навыков и подготовке к реальным ситуациям в экономической сфере. Интерактивные подходы помогает не только овладеть языком, но и использовать его в контексте будущей профессиональной деятельности, что является основным фактором успеха.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ НАВЫКОВ НЕВЕРБАЛЬНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ У ГЛУХИХ ДЕТЕЙ

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена современным методам формирования навыков невербального общения у глухих детей. Рассматриваются различные подходы, которые помогают развивать у детей с нарушениями слуха способность эффективно использовать жесты, мимику, пантомимику и другие средства невербального общения. В статье акцентируется внимание на использовании жестового языка, театральных и игровых методик, мультимедийных технологий, тактильного общения и символических знаков. Эти методы способствуют улучшению социальной адаптации, развитию эмоциональной сферы и повышению уверенности в себе у глухих детей. Также подчеркивается важность взаимодействия с родителями и специалистами для эффективного формирования навыков невербального общения.*

Ключевые слова: *современные методы невербального общения, жестовая речь, мультимедийные технологии, социальная адаптация.*

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MODERN METHODS OF FORMING NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN DEAF CHILDREN

Abstract: *The article is devoted to modern methods of formation of non-verbal communication skills in deaf children. Various approaches are considered that help develop in children with hearing impairments the ability to effectively use gestures, facial expressions, pantomimics and other means of non-verbal communication. The article focuses on the use of sign language, theatrical and gaming techniques, multimedia technologies, tactile communication and symbolic*

signs. These methods help to improve social adaptation, develop the emotional sphere and increase self-confidence in deaf children. The importance of interaction with parents and specialists for the effective formation of non-verbal communication skills is also emphasized.

Keywords: *modern methods of non-verbal communication, sign language, multimedia technologies, social adaptation.*

Невербальное общение является неотъемлемой частью человеческого взаимодействия, включающей в себя такие элементы, как жесты, мимика, осанка, интонация и другие способы передачи информации, которые не связаны с использованием слов. Для детей с нарушениями слуха, особенно на этапе дошкольного и младшего школьного возраста, развитие невербальных навыков становится ключевым элементом их социальной адаптации, эмоционального развития и обучения. В условиях ограниченного восприятия звуковой информации, развитие невербальных средств общения у глухих детей позволяет им эффективно взаимодействовать с окружающими, выражать свои эмоции и потребности, а также воспринимать эмоциональные и социальные сигналы окружающих. В этой статье рассмотрены современные методы формирования навыков невербального общения у глухих детей.

Значение невербального общения для глухих детей

Для глухих детей невербальные средства общения становятся основным способом взаимодействия с миром. Умение читать эмоции других людей, правильно реагировать на невербальные сигналы и эффективно передавать собственные чувства с помощью жестов, мимики, поз и других невербальных средств имеет большое значение для социализации и успешной адаптации в обществе. Невербальное общение также способствует развитию самовыражения, помогает избежать социальной изоляции и укрепляет уверенность в себе.

Использование жестового языка

Жестовый язык является важнейшим инструментом невербального общения для глухих детей. Современные педагогические подходы предлагают интеграцию жестового языка в повседневное общение, что помогает ребенку понять и использовать знаки, обозначающие предметы, действия и эмоции. Жестовый язык также развивает восприятие и понимание невербальных сигналов и способствует развитию когнитивных функций.

Использование жестового языка в обучении глухих детей становится стандартной практикой в дошкольных учреждениях, работающих с детьми с нарушениями слуха. Важно отметить, что жестовый язык может быть как основным, так и дополнительным инструментом общения, сопровождая речь, что способствует более полному восприятию информации.

Театральные и игровые методики

Игровая деятельность и театральные элементы становятся важными методами формирования невербальных навыков у глухих детей. В процессе ролевых игр и театрализованных действий дети учат свои тела быть

выразительными, активируют мимику, жесты, движения, соответствующие определенным эмоциям и ситуациям.

Театральные методики помогают детям понять важность невербальных сигналов для эффективного общения, развивают способность передавать чувства и эмоции без слов. Эти занятия также способствуют развитию воображения, творческого потенциала и улучшению социальной адаптации, так как позволяют детям учиться взаимодействовать с другими в контексте группы.

Использование мультимедийных технологий

В последние годы технологии играют важную роль в образовательном процессе, в том числе в обучении глухих детей. Современные мультимедийные средства, такие как видеоуроки, анимационные фильмы с жестами и мимикой, интерактивные игры, могут значительно ускорить процесс освоения невербальных средств общения. Такие материалы позволяют детям наблюдать за невербальными реакциями других людей, что важно для формирования навыков восприятия и передачи информации.

Использование видеоуроков и мультимедийных программ, где изображены различные эмоции, действия и реакции, помогает детям развивать навыки интерпретации невербальных сигналов в разных контекстах. Это становится особенно полезным в тех случаях, когда живое общение с носителями языка жестов ограничено.

Методика «Тактильного общения»

Одним из интересных методов для глухих детей является тактильное общение, которое подразумевает использование ощущений через прикосновения. Этот подход помогает создать связь с окружающими и позволяет детям, имеющим нарушения слуха, воспринимать мир через тактильные сигналы. Использование тактильного общения может быть полезно в установлении контакта, например, через легкое прикосновение или захват руки, что помогает выразить внимание и участие.

Такой метод активизирует не только коммуникацию, но и помогает ребенку развивать осознание своего тела и его движений в пространстве, а также осваивать интонационные и жестовые элементы общения через ощущения.

Использование знаков и символов

Важным элементом невербального общения является использование знаков и символов для передачи информации. Такие методы, как использование карточек с изображениями, символов, пиктограмм, помогают детям легче ориентироваться в повседневной жизни, строить отношения с окружающими, а также стимулируют развитие когнитивных навыков. Эти методы активно применяются в подготовке детей к школе, где важно научить детей воспринимать и правильно реагировать на символические знаки в различных ситуациях.

Работа с родителями и специалистами

Современные подходы также предполагают тесное сотрудничество с родителями и специалистами. Родители играют ключевую роль в формировании невербальных навыков, так как они часто проводят с ребенком больше времени, чем педагоги. Обучение родителей основам невербального общения, например, как правильно использовать жесты, мимику и интонацию в общении с ребенком, помогает развивать у ребенка уверенность и навыки самостоятельного общения.

Кроме того, работа с логопедами, психологами, сурдопедагогами и другими специалистами позволяет эффективно адаптировать методы формирования невербальных навыков к индивидуальным особенностям каждого ребенка.

Современные методы формирования невербальных навыков общения у глухих детей играют ключевую роль в их успешной социализации и эмоциональном развитии. Использование жестового языка, театральных и игровых методик, мультимедийных технологий, тактильного общения и символических знаков позволяет эффективно развивать невербальные навыки и способствует более успешной интеграции детей с нарушениями слуха в общество. Роль педагогов и родителей в этом процессе невозможно переоценить, поскольку их участие и поддержка являются основными факторами успешного обучения и адаптации.

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ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА И НЕДОСТАТКИ ЭЛЕКТРОМОБИЛЕЙ

Аннотация:*Мы живем в быстро меняющемся мире с постоянной потребностью в движении в различные пункты назначения, что оправдывает использование автотранспортных средств для быстрого и удобного транспорта. С древних времен транспортные средства, работающие на энергии из углеводородных источников, использовались для удовлетворения потребности в передвижении.*

Кстати, ископаемое топливо невозобновляемо, имеет колеблющиеся цены и загрязняет окружающую среду. Это привело к появлению альтернативных источников энергии для автотранспортных средств, которые являются довольно экологичными и относительно дешевыми. В большинстве случаев электромобили предлагают почти идеальный ответ на эту дилемму. Тем не менее, как и все созданные человеком машины, электромобили имеют некоторые недостатки.

Ключевые слова: *Электромобиль, энергия, топливо, транспорт, двигатель, аккумулятор, шум.*

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ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Abstract:*We live in a fast-paced world with a constant need to move to different destinations, which justifies the use of motor vehicles for fast and convenient transportation. Since ancient times, vehicles powered by hydrocarbon energy have been used to meet the need for mobility.*

By the way, fossil fuels are non-renewable, have fluctuating prices and pollute the environment. This has led to the emergence of alternative energy sources for vehicles that are quite environmentally friendly and relatively cheap. In most cases, electric cars offer an almost perfect answer to this dilemma. However, like all man-made machines, electric cars have some drawbacks.

Keywords: *Electric car, energy, fuel, transport, engine, battery, noise.*

Определение

Электромобили — это транспортные средства, двигатели которых работают на электричестве, в отличие от транспортных средств с двигателями внутреннего сгорания, которые используют топливо. Существует три типа электромобилей: те, которые питаются исключительно от внешних источников электроэнергии, те, которые имеют перезаряжаемые батареи, и те, которые имеют встроенные генераторы для обеспечения мощности для тяги.

Кроме того, электромобили не обязательно питаются от электричества, вырабатываемого из ископаемого топлива. Возобновляемые источники энергии, такие как солнечная и ветровая, также могут использоваться для выработки электроэнергии для движения.

В электропоездах энергия передается по воздушным кабелям, а затем хранится в аккумуляторах. С другой стороны, электромобили подключаются к источникам питания на несколько часов, чтобы зарядить аккумуляторы, которые хранят энергию, используемую для движения. Однако люди еще не полностью приняли электромобили, поскольку они все еще находятся на стадии испытаний, а необходимая инфраструктура, например, станции подзарядки вдоль автомагистралей, скудна.

Преимущества электромобилей

Самым примечательным свойством электромобилей является их экологичность. Они могут похвастаться нулевым выбросом углекислого газа, что является минимальным загрязнением окружающей среды. Это противоречит автомобилям с двигателями внутреннего сгорания, которые выбрасывают в атмосферу около 20% углекислого газа.

По словам Скулоса, «аккумуляторы могут постепенно стать в целом менее загрязняющим источником топлива в долгосрочной перспективе, если больше электроэнергии будет вырабатываться неуглеродными, возобновляемыми источниками энергии». Кроме того, эксплуатация электромобиля дешевле, чем обычного автомобиля, поскольку зарядить аккумулятор автомобиля дешевле, чем заправить бак. Кроме того, владельцам электромобилей предоставляются различные привилегии, такие как освобождение от платы за парковку в общественных местах, из-за экологичности их автомобилей.

Более того, электромобили теряют около 10% своей энергии через тепло, что делает их энергоэффективными по сравнению с их обычными аналогами, которые теряют до 80% своей энергии. В то же время электромобили имеют бесшумные двигатели, поэтому они производят минимум шума по сравнению с обычными автомобилями, которые производят раздражающий шум. Кроме того, поскольку электромобили могут питаться энергией из бесчисленных источников, включая возобновляемые источники, истощение ископаемого топлива не может сделать их ненужными.

Недостатки электромобилей

К сожалению, электромобили не подходят для дальних поездок и поездок по бездорожью. Это связано с тем, что у них меньший крутящий

момент и максимальная скорость составляет всего 55 миль в час, что значительно ниже, чем у обычного автомобиля.

Кроме того, электромобилям еще предстоит получить столь необходимую инфраструктурную поддержку, такую как зарядные и сервисные станции вдоль автомагистралей, для решения непредвиденных обстоятельств, которые могут возникнуть в ходе поездки. На самом деле, большинство механиков считают электромобили парадоксальными, потому что они являются редкостью, и взаимодействие с ними ограничивается большими городами.

Кроме того, электромобили зависят от аккумуляторов, которые хранят заряд, который может обеспечить достаточно энергии только на ограниченное количество часов. В результате полный бак обычного автомобиля может дать водителю больше пробега, чем полностью заряженный аккумулятор электромобиля. Ключевой проблемой, которая препятствует их широкому использованию, является то, что у них несколько ограниченный запас хода между подзарядками (менее 100 миль), а подзарядка занимает в лучшем случае несколько часов.

В связи с этим владельцы электромобилей должны работать в определенном радиусе, где они уверены в наличии источника питания и станции техобслуживания. Это ограничивает их пребывание в городах с вышеупомянутыми удобствами. Кроме того, поскольку электромобили бесшумны, они подвержены авариям, поскольку люди с нарушениями зрения не могут их слышать при приближении к перекресткам.

Заключение

В этот век глобального потепления и экономических спадов, которые взвинчивают цены практически на все, использование экологически чистых и дешевых источников энергии для питания машин стало первостепенным. Поэтому электромобили играют ключевую роль в сохранении окружающей среды, поскольку они имеют минимальные выбросы.

Однако производители электромобилей обязаны проводить агрессивный маркетинг, чтобы популяризировать эти транспортные средства. Кроме того, общественность должна быть осведомлена о преимуществах использования технологий, которые сокращают выбросы парниковых газов. Более того, необходимо улучшить скорость электромобилей и емкость аккумуляторов, чтобы убедить пользователей обычных автомобилей перейти на электромобили.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПЧЕЛИНОГО ЯДА В МЕДИЦИНЕ

Аннотатция*: Каждому важно знать полезные свойства пчелиного яда для поддержания своего здоровья.В медицине этот яд применяют для профилактики и лечения различных заболеваний.*

Ключевые слова:*пчелиный яд,хроматографии,мелиттин, апамин минимин,антбактериальное,апамин,мукополисахаридами,пептидами,нейро токсином, углерод, водород, азот, серу, фосфор, магний, калий и другие минеральные элементы.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF BEE VENOM IN MEDICINE

Annotation*: It is important for everyone to know the beneficial properties of bee venom to maintain their health. In medicine, this venom is used to prevent and treat various diseases.*

Key words: *bee venom, chromatography, melittin, apamin minimin, antibacterial, apamin, mucopolysaccharides, peptides, neurotoxin, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium and other mineral elements.*

С незапамятных времен пчелиный яд считался одним из самых необходимых средств в медицине. В Древней Греции, Аравии, Египте, у народов Азии было замечено, что кровообращение в органах улучшается даже несмотря на то, что человек ощущает дискомфорт и боль при укусе пчелы.Остановимся подробнее на химическом составе пчелиного яда.Пчелиный яд представляет собой бесцветную густую жидкость с характерным резким запахом и горьким вкусом. В яде содержится в среднем 41% сухого остатка, который содержит углерод, водород, азот, серу, фосфор, магний, калий и другие минеральные элементы. Яд инактивируется пищеварительными ферментами и окислителями. Пчелиный яд хорошо

растворяется в воде, физиологическом растворе, кислотах,не растворя ется в спирте. Растворы пчелиного яда нестойки, быстро подвергаются бактериальному заражению и распаду.

Из пчелиного яда, согласно сводке, сделанной Н.М. Артёмовым, выделены следующие фракции:

1) летучая, растворимая в эфире;
2) липоид- ная;
3) гистамин до 1% и органические кислоты;
4) минеральная;
5) белковая.

С помощью хроматографии и электрофореза удалось разделить белковую фракцию яда и выделить четыре токсических полипептида: мелиттин, апамин, фактор вызывающий дегрануляцию тучных клеток и минимин.

Мелиттин является основным физиологически нестабильным компонентом пчелиного яда. Он составляет свыше 50% сухого вещества яда и образован 26 остатками 12-ти аминокислот.

NH2-Гли-Иле-Гли-Ала-Вал-Лей-Лиз-Вал-Лей-Тре-Тре-Гли-Лей-Про-Ала-Лей-Иле-Сер-Трп-Иле-Лиз-Арг-Лиз-Арг-Глн-Глн-CONH2.

Пептид состоит из двух спиральных областей (остатки 2-11 и 13-23) и неструктурированной С-терминальной области. В водной среде мелиттин формирует тетрамер, состоящий из двух димеров. В водных растворах молекулярная масса мелиттина изменяется от 2840 (мономер мелиттина) до 11200 (тетрамер мелиттина), при этом изменяется и объем молекулы. Расположение мономеров в кристаллической форме и водной среде различаются. В нативном яде 90 % мелиттина, с молекулярной массой 2840, содержится со свободной NH2-группой и 10% - в виде N1-формил-мелиттина. В растворах с низкой ионной силой он присутствует в виде мономера, а в растворах с высокой ионной силой и цельном яде – в виде тетрамера. Минимальная молекулярная масса соединения равна 2840. Изоэлектрическая точка мелиттина лежит в щелочной области. По данным ряда авторов мелиттин относительно термоустойчив, он не разрушается при 20-ти минутном нагревании в кипящей водяной бане. Полипептид обладает поверхностной активностью. В концентрации 10-6 мелиттин проникает через клеточную мембрану лейкоцитов и разрушает внутриклеточные органеллы – лизосомы и митохондрии.Клеточная же мембрана разрушается при более высоких концентрациях мелиттина. Способность мелиттина снижать поверхностное натяжение вызывает не только разрушение кровяных клеток, но и других клеток и их органелл. В концентрации 10-6 мелиттин проникает через клеточную мембрану лейкоцитов и разрушает внутриклеточные органеллы – лизосомы и митохондрии. Клеточная же мембрана разрушается при более высоких концентрациях мелиттина. Основные биологические эффекты мелиттина связаны с его способностью менять или нарушать структуру мембран, связываясь с мембраной, пептид способен образовывать

каналы, в результате чего повышается проницаемость для ионов,что может вызвать лизис клеток. При этом наблюдается накопление Na+, Ca2+ и утечка К+ пропорционально количеству мелиттина, взаимодействующего с мембраной. Мелиттин ингибирует работу различных АТФаз, в результате чего нарушается транспорт ионов через мембрану, Кроме того, мелиттин усиливает работу Na + -К+ -насоса, увеличивая вход натрия в клетку, при этом может инициироваться митогенез, стимулироваться синтез ДНК. Мелиттин способен образовывать комплексы с некоторыми пептидами, например с альбумином, тропонином и кальмодулином.Часть мелиттина, введенного под кожу или в кожу, связывается с белками, липидами и мукополисахаридами кожи и соединительной ткани. Вероятно благодаря этому токсическая доза мелиттина, инъецированного под кожу, в 15 – 20 раз выше, чем при внутривенном введении. Рядом авторов установлено, что сывороточный альбумин предохраняет клетки костного мозга от токсического действия мелиттина. Мелиттин обладает широким антибактериальным спектром действия как против грамм положительных, так и против грамм-отрицательных бактерий,благодаря способности образовывать каналы в липидном бислое клетки. Антибактериальное действие мелиттина, вероятно, обусловлено его поверхностно активными свойствами и способностью связываться с некоторыми биологически активными клеточными веществами. В небольших концентрациях (10 – 20 мкг/мл) пептид угнетает рост грамположительных бактерий, а граммотрицательные бактерии более устойчивы к его действию. Мелиттин обладает широким антибактериальным спектром действия как против грамм-положительных, так и против грамм-отрицательных бактерий, благодаря способности образовывать каналы в липидном бислое клетки. Антбактериальное действие мелиттина, вероятно, обусловлено его поверхностно активными свойствами и способностью связываться с некоторыми биологически активными клеточными веществами. В небольших концентрациях (10 – 20 мкг/мл) пептид угнетает рост грамположительных бактерий, а граммотрицательные бактерии более устойчивы к его действию. Апамин составляет примерно 3% от общего количества яда и состоит из 18 аминокислот:

NH2-Цис-Асн-Цис-Лиз-Ала-Про-Глу-Тре-Ала-лей-Цис-Ала-Арг-Арг-Цис-Глн-Глн-Гис-CONH2.

Апамин является сильным нейротоксином. При внутривенном введении сублетальных доз апамина (1-2 мг/кг) апамина мышам у них появляются не координированные движения конечностей, переходящие в судороги мышц всего тела. После периода двигательной активности, которая в зависимости от величины дозы, длится 30-50 часов, выжившие мыши проявляют двигательную сверхвозбудимость в следующие 20-30 часов.

При введении пептида в мозговые желудочки его активность возрастает в 1000 раз. Установлено, что апамин избирательно блокирует кальцийзависимое проникновение калия через мембрану нервных клеток и тем самым угнетает пуринергическую иннервацию. Подавляя тормозные

процессы в ЦНС, апамин тем самым оказывает положительное влияние на процессы возбуждения.

В заключение отметим, что правильное использование столь уникальных свойств пчелиного яда имеет важное значение для сохранения здоровья человека.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЯ ДЕТАЛЕЙ

Аннотация*:При эксплуатации машины и технологического оборудования, их необходимо будет качественно отремонтировать и восстановить ресурсы работы с небольшими затратами. Одним из основных способов уменьшения затрат на необходимые запасные части для обслуживания является восстановление измененных размеров деталей и уточнение их рабочих поверхностей.*
Ключевые слова: *восстановление, соединение, надежность, покрытие, способ восстановления.*

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MODERN METHODS OF PARTS RESTORATION

Annotation:*When operating the machine and technological equipment, it will be necessary to qualitatively repair and restore work resources at low cost. One of the main ways to reduce the cost of necessary spare parts for maintenance is to restore the changed dimensions of parts and refine their working surfaces The cost of the entire operation and comparison of restoration methods with technical and economic indicators, details of the operation to increase the resource.*
Key words: *restoration, connection, reliability, coverage, restoration method.*

Глобальные политические и экономические изменения затрагивают машиностроение и другие обрабатывающие отрасли. Изменения требуют использования наиболее эффективных методов энерго- и ресурсосбережения, технологического оборудования, используемых материалов и технологических требований в различных отраслях промышленности. Одной из основных задач в этой области является увеличение ресурса используемых механизмов и машин [1-4]. Проблему можно решить одновременно в трех направлениях:

• использование нового технологического оборудования и материалов, совершенных;

• повысить технологические и механические свойства используемых материалов при дополнительной обработке (прочность, стойкость к коррозии и коррозии, твердость и т.д.);

• восстановление размеров деталей, съеденных в процессе эксплуатации, усиление рабочих поверхностей.

Третье из этих направлений, т.е. восстановление размеров изъеденных деталей и усиление рабочих поверхностей, повышение долговечности с применением различных технологий, не требует больших средств.

В большинстве случаев стоимость восстановления съеденных размеров на 30-70% превышает стоимость изготовления новой детали. Виды и возможности методов изменения размеров позволяют не только отремонтировать детали из стали и других материалов, применяемых во всех отраслях промышленности, но и увеличить ресурс их эксплуатации. В последнее время объемы производства электродов и глобальное использование ручной сварки и наплавления сокращаются. Вместо метода увеличивается доля механизированных, автоматизированных и роботизированных устройств. Несмотря на то, что используемые методы практически во всех случаях имеют возможность восстановления и усиления размеров, в промышленно развитых странах объемы ремонта и усиления деталей в производственном секторе сокращаются, а часть, не выполнившая свою функцию, заменен на новый. Но технологии и оборудование, которые можно использовать на данный момент, новые материалы показывают экономическую целесообразность восстановления и укрепления.

Геометрические размеры изношенных рабочих поверхностей можно восстановить методом нанесения покрытия, а армирующее покрытие наряду с восстановлением геометрических размеров покрывает ее материалом с особыми свойствами, продлевая срок службы детали. [1-3]

Применяемые сегодня способы восстановления имеют ряд недостатков: при дуговой сварке в восстанавливаемых деталях возникают деформации и структурные изменения под воздействием большого количества тепла; при использовании газотермических методов прочность сцепления покрытия низкая, особенно в случае тонких толстых покрытий, появляются трещины, появляются растягивающие напряжения; потеря специфических свойств укрывного материала.

Но на многих предприятиях методы комплексного реагирования на требования внедряются медленно. Первая причина этого – сравнительно высокая стоимость оборудования и материалов современных методов, невозможность полного использования их возможностей. Это экономический фактор, а другой – человеческий фактор. Сложное оборудование требует определенного уровня навыков специалиста. Обучение и оплата квалифицированного специалиста обходятся дороже, чем обычного специалиста.

В последнее время расширяется использование лазеров в различных технологических процессах машиностроения. Сочетание других технологий и процессов с лазерной технологией создает возможности для совершенствования нанесения и упрочнения, термообработки, легирования металлов и других технологических процессов.

Существует множество возможностей и вариантов обработки поверхностей лазерными технологиями. Лазерная технология является одной из наиболее распространенных и в последнее время привлекающей внимание в восстановлении размеров подрезов [2,4].

Среди преимуществ лазерной сварки и нанесения покрытий следует выделить следующие: высокая концентрация энергии, что обеспечивает малые объем расплавленного металла и размеры зоны термического воздействия, высокие скорости сварочного нагрева и охлаждения; низкая деформация сварной конструкции; нет необходимости в вакууме для защиты зоны сварки; что на лазерный свет не влияет магнитное поле свариваемого металла. Как было показано выше, причиной отсутствия широкого распространения лазерных технологий является высокая стоимость лазеров. Средние капитальные затраты на лазеры с выходной мощностью 1 кВт составляют около 0,1 млн евро [5].

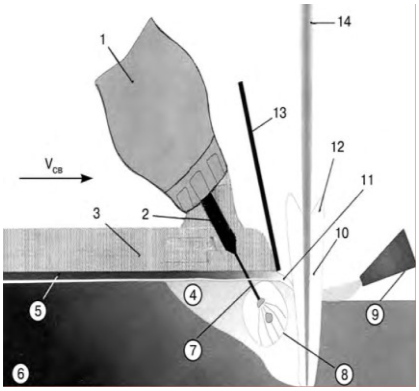


Рисунок 1. Схема гибридной лазерно-дуговой сварки под флюсом

Бункер для 1-го флюса; 2-й контактный мундштук; 3-й флюс; 4-жидкометаллическая ванна; 5-шлаковое покрытие; 6-металл шва; 7-сварочная проволока; зона горения 8-й дуги; 9-сопло перекачки гелия; 10-парогазовый канал; 11-расплавленный флюс; 12-уход плазмы и паров металлов; 13-разделительная пластина; 14-лазерный фонарь;

В республике увеличивается производство технологического оборудования, автомобилей, горнодобывающей техники, различных типов и моделей техники в сферах энергетики и строительства, сельского хозяйства. Технологическая база для качественного ремонта техники на указанных участках пока недостаточна. Такая ситуация увеличивает затраты на поддержание рабочего состояния оборудования, использование несоразмерных методов ремонта с использованием существующего оборудования или необходимость приобретения новых запасных частей. Вновь приобретенные запасные части могут составлять 45-65% затрат на капитальный ремонт. В таблице 2 представлена характеристика покрытия по видам способов покрытия.

Таблица 2

Метод покрытия	Покрытие за один проход, мм	Производительность кг/час	Минимальная толщина покрытия, мм	Скорость покрытия, м/ч	Расход материала покрытия
Лазерная сварка и нанесение покрытий	0,1-3,0	до 1,5	0,2	30-150	0,85-0,95
МИГ, МАГ в среде защитного газа	3,0-5,0	1,5-9,0	2,0-3,0	20-60	0,93
Использование плазмы	0,3-6,0	до 12,0	1,0-2,0	1,0-5,0	0,9
Опрыскивание газами	0,3-3,0	0,5-3,0	1,5	1-20	0,75
Ручная рычажная сварка	2,0-5,0	0,5-3,0	2.0	до 20	0,74
Электроконтактное покрытие	0,1	0,4	0,1	1,0-1,2	0,99

Исследования показывают, что при капитальном ремонте 40-60% деталей можно восстановить до работоспособного состояния, а в некоторых случаях этот показатель достигает 80%. Эффективность изменения размеров деталей можно определить по следующей формуле [3]:

$$\frac{C_T + E_n \cdot K_{sol}}{T_T} \leq \frac{H_{ya}}{T_{ya}},$$

здесь – общая стоимость восстановления; - стоимость изменения размеров детали; - нормативный коэффициент полезного действия; - сравнительные капитальные фонды; - цена новой детали; - срок службы восстановленной детали; - продолжительность эксплуатации новой детали, (в часах).$C_T + E_n \cdot K_{sol} C_T E_n K_{sol} H_{ya} T_T T_{ya}$

Ресурс производительности в основном определяется длительностью периода работы восстановленных деталей и деталей, оставленных без изменений. Соответственно, изменится время между ремонтами и расход запасных частей. В процессе ремонта рабочие поверхности восстановленных деталей могут образовывать подвижное соединение с рабочими поверхностями новых или восстановленных деталей. Согласно исследованиям, при совместной работе новой и восстановленной детали рабочий ресурс устройства может снизиться до 10÷55%. [6]

Это неразрывно связано с повышением качества ремонта технологического оборудования и машин и восстановлением стоимости ремонта.

По данным Российского научно-исследовательского центра (ГОСНИТИ) установлено, что износ поверхностей трения авто, тракторного и многотехнологического оборудования, находящегося в ремонте, составляет 0,1-0,5 мм. Восстановление таких размеров, которые меньше съедаются, можно провести только по определенным технологиям, не затрагивая деталь.

Исследования, проведенные многими учеными, показывают, что следует учитывать не только стоимость нового технологического оборудования, но и затраты, понесенные при эксплуатации оборудования, эффективность производства, стоимость восстанавливаемой детали и рабочего ресурса. учитывать отдельно.

По экономическим и технологическим показателям метод хромирования имеет ряд преимуществ при восстановлении деталей, эродированных до 0,5 мм. Хромированная поверхность обеспечивает твердость, стойкость к коррозии, коррозии и нагреву. В этом же направлении развивается и другое направление гальванического покрытия — технология покрытия железом и его сплавами. Установлено, что хромирование поверхностей цилиндров двигателей внутреннего сгорания увеличивает срок их службы до 2 раз, а срок службы сальников - в 3 раза даже при наличии серы в составе топливно-смазочных материалов. Хромирование деталей органов управления гидросистем, работающих в гидроабразивных условиях, позволяет осуществлять их надежный ремонт [7,8].

Еще одним направлением восстановления изъеденных размеров является метод электроконтактного покрытия. Этот метод, отличающийся простотой технологического оборудования, широкой доступностью материалов в виде проволоки и ленты, а также в виде порошка, недостаточно применяется на ремонтных предприятиях. Причина – структурные изменения, происходящие в технологическом процессе, прочности покрытия, а также не до конца изученные технологические режимы [9,10,11].

Сохранение физико-механических и химических свойств укрывных материалов при электроконтактном методе имеет важное значение для повышения качества ремонтных работ. Традиционными методами трудно образовать неразрывное соединение разнородных металлов или приходится

использовать специальные приспособления. Электроконтактным методом такие соединения можно получить из любого металла.

Учитывая вышеперечисленные факторы, при выборе технологии восстановления размеров деталей можно сделать следующие выводы:

1. При выборе технологии реставрации необходимо обращать внимание на толщину покрываемой поверхности, общий объем выполняемых работ, материал покрытия и минимум энергозатрат.

2. Ресурс стоимости и эксплуатационных характеристик восстанавливаемых деталей целесообразно выбирать исходя из обеспечения качественных показателей покрытия.

3. Высокотехнологичные лазерные технологии эффективны при массовом производстве или в тех случаях, когда другие методы не позволяют наносить покрытия специальными материалами.

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ДЕНДРОЛОГИЯ ГОРОДА НУКУС И ЕЁ РОЛЬ В ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается значение зеленых насаждений в городе Нукусе, их экологические и эстетические функции, влияние на архитектуру города и микроклимат. В ходе исследование будет проанализирован выбор видов растений, расположение и эстетическая ценность зеленых насаждений , обогащающих общий облик города. Также приведены данные показывающие положительное влияние зеленых насаждений на смягчение городского микроклимата улучшение качества воздуха и здоровья человека. В данной статье предлагаются научно обоснованные рекомендации по развитию зеленых насаждений в сухом и жарком климите Нукуса.*

Ключевые слова. *Город Нукус, зеленые насаждения, ландшафтный дизайн, экологическая устойчивость , микроклимат, виды растений эстетическая ценность, городская архитектура, дендрология, клинические условия.*

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DENDROLOGY OF NUKUS CITY AND ITS ROLE IN URBAN PLANNING

Annotation.*This article examines the significance of green spaces in the city of Nukus, their ecological and aesthetic functions, and their impact on the city's architecture and microclimate. The study analyzes the selection of plant species, the arrangement, and the aesthetic value of green spaces that enhance the overall appearance of the city. Additionally, data is presented showing the positive effects of green spaces on mitigating the urban microclimate, improving air quality, and promoting human health. This article provides scientifically grounded recommendations for the development of green spaces in the arid and hot climate of Nukus.*

Keywords. *City of Nukus, green spaces, landscape design, ecological sustainability, microclimate, plant species, aesthetic value, urban architecture, dendrology, climatic conditions.*

Введение. Зеленые зоны городов и их качество оказывают большое влияние на жизнь горожан и эстетические особенности его архитектуры , а также на здоровье горожан. Зеленые зоны играют важную роль в экологии , микроклимате и ландшафтном дизайне городов , а зеленые зоны играют важную роль в улучшение качества воздуха , смягчении климата и сохранении биоразнообразия . В регионах с экстремальным климатом, таких как город Нукус, зеленые насаждения имеют большое значение для жителей не только с эстетической точки зрения. Сохранение и развитие таких территорий является одним из главных вопросов современности.

Роль зеленых насаждений важна не только для жителей города, но и для туристов как мест отдыха и поддержки здорового образа жизни. В связи с тем, что климат Нукуса сухой летом и холодный зимой, у жителей города очень мало возможностей проводить время на открытом воздухе по сравнению с другими городами. Именно поэтому зеленые насаждения имеют большое значение в городской архитектуре и ландшафтном дизайне. Целью данного исследования является углубленное изучение важности таких зеленых насаждений.

Зеленые насаждения и дендрологические виды Нукуса подчеркивают культурные особенности города. По этой причине важно исследовать и развивать зеленые зоны и дендрологические элементы в городской архитектуре и ландшафтном дизайне. Дендрологические исследования также обеспечивают научную основу для выбора видов растений в городах и их адаптации в городе, понимания того, как растения влияют на архитектуру и как они могут быть интегрированы в городской ландшафт.

Основная цель данного исследования – изучить художественные и живописные особенности зеленых насаждений Нукуса и определить их влияние на архитектуру города и экологическое состояние. Для этого необходимо изучить флору существующих зеленых насаждений города, их распространение и вклад в живописные эстетические виды. Основными вопросами исследования являются: Определить эколого-эстетическую ценность зеленых зон городов, рекомендовать улучшение городской эстетики и здоровья населения путем включения зеленых зон в ландшафтный дизайн, изучить связь городских зеленых зон с климатическими условиями. Условия и городская архитектура. Благодаря этому исследованию рассматривается важность разработки научно обоснованных рекомендаций по озеленению города и сделать город более зеленым и экологически чистым.

Теоретическая основа и анализ литературы. В результате современных изменений климата вопрос поддержания городов в экологическом равновесии стал одним из наиболее актуальных, и в этой связи важное место занимают зеленые насаждения и растения. Например, в США и

ряде европейских стран проводятся исследования по улучшению качества воздуха и достижению экологической устойчивости.[2] Растения считаются важным инструментом снижения загрязнения воздуха и улучшения микроклимата городского ландшафта, а зеленые насаждения и дендрологические исследования – важным инструментом решения экологических и эстетических проблем города [3].

Результаты ряда исследований, проведенных на растениях, показывают, что изучены их свойства снижения загрязнения воздуха [4], а деревья и кустарники обладают способностью удерживать пыль, уменьшать количество загрязняющих веществ, таких как углекислый газ, и бороться с шумом. С точки зрения городской эстетики декоративные растения придают ландшафтному дизайну уникальность и придают ему привлекательность. Цвета и формы растений благодаря своему композиционному расположению обогащают общий облик города [5]. В науке дендрологии изучают, какой вид и пол растений подходят для эстетического и экологического состояния города.

В Узбекистане проведен и продолжается ряд исследований по развитию зеленых насаждений. В связи с этим не остался без внимания город Нукус – один из самых отдаленных регионов Узбекистана [6]. Кроме того, большой импульс увеличению количества и качества зеленых насаждений дают решения Президента Республики Узбекистан о расширении зеленых насаждений в городах и сельской местности [7].

Методология. В данном исследовании был использован ряд методов исследования для глубокого изучения художественных и живописных особенностей дендрологического разнообразия зеленых насаждений. Проанализированы характеристики, распространение и экологическое воздействие зеленых насаждений и их растений.

Также благодаря сбору и анализу статистических данных созданы возможности на научной основе оценить влияние зеленых насаждений на эстетику города. Статистические данные были получены на основе доступных научных исследований для определения количества зеленых насаждений, типа растительности и их распределения. Кроме того, были изучены аналогичные научные исследования других городов, что позволило рассмотреть и сравнить международные исследования и опыт.

В нашем исследовании были изучены зеленые насаждения города Нукуса, а в качестве основного объекта исследования были выбраны общественные зеленые насаждения города, в том числе общественные парки, аллеи и другие зеленые насаждения, расположенные в центральных частях города. Эти территории являются наиболее посещаемыми местами города Нукуса и их экологическая и эстетическая ценность очень высока для исследователей. В ходе исследования территории был проанализирован тип растений, их размер, расположение и вклад в общий ландшафтный дизайн.

Результаты. В результате исследований определено общее состояние зеленых насаждений Нукуса и их место в городском ландшафте.

Общественные зеленые зоны (парки, бульвары), расположенные в городе, в значительной степени способствуют улучшению эстетики города (рис. 1).



Рис.1. Примеры общего вида зеленых зон города Нукус.

Помимо создания возможностей для отдыха жителей, прогулок и общественной деятельности, эти территории создают эстетические и экологические преимущества, снижают мощность ветра и смягчают микроклимат.

По анализу данных исследованных территорий установлено, что в условиях современных глобальных климатических изменений влияние погоды велико, а цвет зеленых насаждений в облике города обогащает архитектуру. город со своими особенностями, такими как разнообразие.

Флора Республики Каракалпакстан и по сей день привлекает внимание ученых. Большую роль в изучении деревьев и кустарников нижней части Амударьи играют путешественники. Х. Пандер и Э. Эверсман первыми предоставили информацию о флоре и растениях Каракалпакстана и Северо-Западных Кызылкумов. По данным Т. Отенова в 1987 г., в Каракалпакстане насчитывается более 1000 местных видов растений, из них древесно-кустарниковых формирует около 110-120. То есть она составляет 10-12% всей флоры региона. Большинство из них встречается в виде деревьев, причем деревьев в основном 6-8 видов, 65-70% [8]. Исследования состава зеленых насаждений города показывают, что 2 семейства, 6 видов, принадлежащих к 4 семействам деревьев, растущих зимой и летом, сине-зеленые на главных улицах и общественных зеленых насаждениях, 11 семейств лиственных деревьев, 34. виды, относящиеся к 15 родам, 1 семейство плодовых деревьев, 6 видов, принадлежащих к 6 родам, 10 видов кустарников. семейства, установлено, что существует 14 видов, принадлежащих к 11 семействам. Среди них выявлено 6 типов основных стрекоз и 53 типа лепестковых (табл. 1).

табл. 1

Основные виды деревьев и кустарников в городе Нукус.

Вечнозеленое дерево							
№	семейство	№	род	№	вид	Местное название	
1	*Curessaeae*	1	*Juniperus*	1	*Juniperus virginiana*	*Можжевельник виргинский*	*Darax t*
		2	*Thuja*	3	*Thuja occidentalis*	*Туя западная*	*Darax t*
		3	*platigladus*	4	*Platigladus orientalis*	*Плосковеточник восточный, Биота восточная*	*Darax t*
2	*Pinaceae*	4	*pinus*	5	*Pinus Pallasiana*	*Сосна крымская*	*Darax t*
				6	*Pinus eldarica*	*Сосна эльдарская*	*Darax t*
Листопадные деревья							
№	семейство	№	род	№	вид	Местное название.	
1	*Aceraceae*	1	*Acer*	1	*Acer ginnala*	*Клён тата́рский*	*Darax t*
				2	*Acer campesture*	*Клён полевой*	*Darax t*
				3	*Acer negundo*	*Клён негундо*	*Darax t*
2	*Oleaceae*	2	*Fraxinus*	4	*Fraxinus excelsior*	*Я́сень обыкнове́нный*	*Darax t*
				5	*Fraxinus pensylvanica*	*Ясень пенсильванский*	*Darax t*

				6	*Fraxinus potamophylla*	*Я́сень*	*Daraxt*
				7	*Fraxinus viridis*	*Я́сень*	*Daraxt*
				8	*Fraxinus siriaca*	*Я́сень*	*Daraxt*
3	*Fabaceae*	3	*Sophora*	9	*Sophora japonica*	*Софора японская*	*Daraxt*
		4	*Gleditsia*	10	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	*Гледичия трёхколючковая*	*Daraxt*
		5	*Robinia*	11	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	*Робиния ложноакациевая*	*Daraxt*
4	*Bignoniaceae*	6	*Satalra*	12	*Catalpa speciosa*	*Катальпа прекрасная*	*Daraxt*
5	*Moraseae*	7	*Morus*	13	*Morus alba*	*Шелковица белая*	*Daraxt*
				14	*Morus nigra*	*Шелковица чёрная*	*Daraxt*
				15	*Morus rubra*	*Шелковица красная*	*Daraxt*
		8	*Maclura*	16	*Maclura aurantiaca*	*Маклюра оранжевая*	*Daraxt*
6	*Salicaceae*	9	*Salix*	17	*Salix australior*	*Ива ломкая*	*Daraxt*
				18	*Salix alba*	*Ива белая*	*Daraxt*
				19	*Salix babylonica*	*Ива вавилонская*	*Daraxt*
				20	*Salix viminalis*	*Ива прутовидная*	*Daraxt*
				21	*Salix songorica*	*Ива*	*Daraxt*

		10	*Populus*	22	*Populus alba*	*Тополь белый, тополь серебристый*	*Daraxt*
				23	*Populus diversifolia*	*Тополь разнолистный*	*Daraxt*
				24	*Populus pruinosa*	*Тополь сизый*	*Daraxt*
				25	*Populus ariana*	*Тополь восточно-персидский*	*Daraxt*
				26	*Populus canadensis*	*Тополь*	*Daraxt*
				27	*Populus bolleana*	*Тополь*	*Daraxt*
7	*Elaeagnaceae*	11	*Elaeagnus*	28	*Elaeagnus orientalis*	*Лох восточный*	*Daraxt*
				29	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*	*Лох узколистный*	*Daraxt*
8	*Simarubaceae*	12	*Ailantus*	30	*Ailanthus altissima*	*Айлант высочайший*	*Daraxt*
9	*Ulmaceae*	13	*Ulmus*	31	*Ulmus pumila*	*Вяз приземистый*	*Daraxt*
				32	*Ulmus densa*	*Вяз густой*	*Daraxt*
10	*Berberidaceae*	14	*Berberis*	33	*Berberis integerrima*	*Барбарис цельнокрайный*	*Daraxt*
11	*Vuxaseae*	15	*Buxus*	34	*buxus sempervirens*	*Самшит вечнозелёный*	*Daraxt*

Плодовые деревья							
№	семейство	№	род	№	вид	Местное название.	
1	*Rosaceae*	1	*Malus*	1	*Malus domestica*	*Яблоня домашняя*	*Darax t*
		2	*Pyrus*	2	*Pyrus communis*	*Груша обыкновенная*	*Darax t*
		3	*Crataegus*	3	*Crataegus altaica*	*боярышник алтайский*	*Darax t*
		4	*Cydonia*	4	*Cydonia oblonga*	*Айва обыкновенная*	*Darax t*
		5	*Persica*	5	*Prunus persica*	*Персик обыкновенный*	*Darax t*
		6	*Prunus*	6	*prunus cerasifera*	*Слива ишеносная, алыча*	*Darax t*
Виды кустарников							
№	семейство	№	род	№	вид	Местное название.	
1	*Cupressaceae*	1	*Juniperus*	1	*Juniperus sabina*	*Можжевельник казацкий*	*Buta*
2	*Aceraceae*	2	*Aser*	2	*Acer tataricum*	*Клён тата́рский, или Черноклён*	*Buta*
3	*Oleaceae*	3	*Ligustrum*	3	*Ligustrum vulgaris*	*Бирючи́на обыкнове́нная*	*Buta*
4	*Fabaceae*	4	*Caragana*	4	*Caragana arboressens*	*Карагана древовидная*	*Buta*
		5	*Amorfa*	5	*Amorpha fruticosa*	*Аморфа кустарниковая*	*Buta*
5	*Elaeagnaceae*	6	*Hippophae*	6	*Hippophae rhamnoides*	*Облепи́ха крушинови́дная*	*Buta*

6	*Rosaceae*	7	*Rosa*	7	*Chaenomeles japonica*	*Айвочка японская, или Хеноме́лес япо́нский*	*Buta*
				8	*Rosa majalis*	*Шипо́вник ма́йский или Ро́за ма́йская*	*Buta*
				9	*Rosa canina*	*Роза собачья, шиповник собачий*	*Buta*
7	*Malvaceae*	8	*Hibiscus*	10	*Hibiscus syriacus*	*Гиби́скус сири́йский*	*Buta*
8	*Chenopodiaceae*	9	*Haloxylon*	11	*Haloxylon aphyllum*	*Саксау́л зайса́нский*	*Buta*
				12	*Haloxylon persicum*	*Саксаул белый*	*Buta*
9	*Polygonaceae*	10	*Calligonum*	13	*Calligonum caput Medusae*	*Джузгун голова Медузы*	*Buta*
10	*Tamaricaceae*	11	*Tamarix*	14	*Tamarix Androssowii*	*Гребенщик Андросова*	*Buta*

Исследования состава зеленых насаждений города показывают, что больше деревьев и кустарников, подходящих к местным условиям, высаживают в районах центра города, отличающихся устойчивостью к условиям жаркого климата. Поскольку эти растения адаптированы к жаркому и сухому климату города, их потребность в воде меньше по сравнению с другими видами растений и повышается эффективность зеленых насаждений. Дендрологический состав важен с точки зрения растительного разнообразия и его влияния на городской ландшафт. В целях создания зеленых насаждений в климатических условиях региона на главных улицах и в парках высаживаются деревья и кустарники, относящиеся к 18 семействам, 32 родам и 57 видам. Деревья составляют 70,2% существующих деревьев и кустарников. Деревья и кустарники помогают улучшить микроклимат в городах за счет уменьшения количества различных загрязнителей воздуха за счет снижения температуры воздуха [9] и, как следствие, улучшения здоровья человека [10].

Выбор эстетически ценных видов растений и их расположение в зеленых зонах Нукуса придают городу неповторимую красоту. При проектировании городского ландшафта высаживается множество растений,

чтобы сделать общий вид города привлекательным благодаря различным видам и цветам растений.

Также большое влияние на эстетический вид оказывает расположение и дизайн растений. Зеленые насаждения, заполненные деревьями и кустарниками, визуально приятны горожанам, помогают снизить стресс и повысить общее психическое благополучие [11]. Эти результаты показали, что за счет развития зеленых зон в городе можно улучшить не только экологическую стабильность, но и эстетику и живописный вид.

Анализ и обсуждение. По результатам наших исследований зеленых насаждений показано, что зеленые насаждения городов, особенно зеленые насаждения Нукуса, оказывают большое влияние на экологию и эстетику города. Значимость и возможности зеленых насаждений города Нукуса отличаются уникальностью сухого и жаркого климата региона. В частности, в то время как многие города Европы и Северной Америки используют зеленые насаждения для достижения социальной и экологической устойчивости, в Нукусе эти территории играют важную роль в городской архитектуре и эстетике ландшафта.

Эти результаты находятся в том же направлении, что и другие исследования, и подтверждают, что возможности отдыха и его роль в улучшении экологической среды высоки. В социальном плане зеленые насаждения имеют большое значение в поддержании здорового образа жизни населения. Они предоставляют возможности для активного отдыха, занятий спортом и времяпрепровождения с семьей [12].

Поскольку климатические условия Нукуса относятся к экстремальным (жарким и засушливым) климатическим условиям [13], формирование здесь зеленых насаждений создает ряд трудностей. В этом контексте зеленые насаждения являются важным фактором решения ряда проблем города. Путем дендрологической диверсификации, то есть увеличения разнообразия растений, можно регулировать городской микроклимат и улучшать экологическую среду. В условиях засушливого климата важно эффективное использование водных ресурсов, а растения зеленых насаждений должны быть засухоустойчивы.

Развитие зеленых насаждений в Нукусе в сочетании с засушливым климатом положительно влияет на экологию города и благосостояние населения. Экологической эффективности можно достичь, экономно используя водные ресурсы и выбирая правильный тип растений и их расположение. Это поможет развивать зеленые зоны города и обогащать город экологически и эстетически.

Выводы и рекомендации. В течение этого исследовательского периода изучалось экологическое и эстетическое воздействие городских климатических условий и зеленых насаждений. Результаты показали, что зеленые зоны не только создают эстетическую красоту города, но и способствуют экологической стабильности. Установлено, что такие свойства растений, как пылеулавливание, очистка воздуха, умеренность микроклимата,

являются важными факторами создания здоровой среды в городе. Кроме того, установлено, что зеленые насаждения обогащают общий облик города, помогают людям отдыхать, заниматься спортом, повышают экологическое благополучие, положительно влияют на психическое здоровье населения. Выводы исследования означают, что дальнейшее развитие зеленых зон имеет первостепенное значение в улучшении экологической и эстетической среды Нукуса.

По результатам нашего исследования мы можем дать следующие рекомендации по развитию зеленых зон и повышению дендрологической диверсификации в Нукусе.

- При создании зеленых насаждений в городе рекомендуется высаживать больше видов растений, устойчивых к засухе и пригодных к местным условиям. При выборе растений необходимо учитывать их экологическую и эстетическую совместимость с городом.

- Дальнейшее улучшение экологической среды возможно за счет дендрологической диверсификации в городской архитектуре и ландшафтном дизайне, то есть за счет совместной посадки разных видов деревьев и кустарников. Кроме того, расширение зеленых зон города и создание комплексных парков и бульваров среди них дадут возможность жителям комфортно отдыхать и заниматься активным отдыхом. Это важный фактор улучшения эстетики города и здоровья населения.

В дальнейшем предлагается ряд дополнительных направлений исследований по эколого-эстетическому развитию города Нукуса. Например, более глубокое изучение взаимосвязи между городским микроклиматом и зелеными насаждениями может помочь нам понять, как эти территории влияют на местные условия. Также одним из важных направлений в будущем является изучение способов обогащения экологического и эстетического облика города за счет внедрения новых видов растений. Кроме того, изучая экономические и социальные преимущества зеленых зон, можно дать руководству города научно обоснованные рекомендации. В результате этих исследований могут быть разработаны практические рекомендации по развитию зеленых территорий Нукуса, которые послужат поддержанию экологического баланса города, улучшению здоровья и качества жизни населения.

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АНАЛИЗ ФАКТОРОВ РИСКА РАЗВИТИЯ ЭНДОМЕТРИТА ПОСЛЕ КЕСАРЕВА СЕЧЕНИЯ И ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ РЕПРОДУКТИВНЫХ НАРУШЕНИЙ

Аннотация. *В структуре гинекологической и акушерской патологии в настоящее время ведущее место занимают воспалительные заболевания органов малого таза, среди которых острый эндометрит, по данным разных авторов, варьирует в широких пределах - от 6% до 27%. Среди гнойно-воспалительных осложнений преобладает острый эндометрит и раневая инфекция передней брюшной стенки. При этом частота острого эндометрита колеблется от 6,6% до 52%.*

Ключевые слова*:эндометрит, кесарева сечения, репродуктивные осложнения.*

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STUDY OF RISK FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENDOMETRITIS AFTER CESAREAN SECTION AND PREDICTION OF REPRODUCTIVE COMPLICATIONS

Annotation*. In the structure of gynecological and obstetric pathology, the leading place is currently occupied by inflammatory diseases of the pelvic organs, among which acute endometritis, according to various authors, varies widely - from 6% to 27%. Among purulent-inflammatory complications, acute endometritis and wound infection of the anterior abdominal wall predominate. The incidence of acute endometritis ranges from 6.6% to 52%.*

Key words*: endometritis, cesarean section, reproductive complications.*

Актуальность темы. Эндометрит является одним из самых распространённых осложнений в послеродовом периоде, особенно после проведения кесарева сечения. Для него характерно воспаление слизистой оболочки матки, которое связано с высоким уровнем заболеваемости, замедленным восстановлением и потенциальными долгосрочными репродуктивными осложнениями. Частота эндометрита после кесарева

сечения значительно выше по сравнению с естественными родами, что связано с такими факторами, как хирургическая травма, воздействие патогенов и сопутствующие акушерские состояния.

Развитие эндометрита вызывает серьёзные опасения для репродуктивного здоровья женщин. Помимо острых симптомов, таких как лихорадка, боли в нижней части живота и патологические выделения, эндометрит может привести к хроническим состояниям, включая рубцевание матки, вторичное бесплодие и повышенный риск осложнений в последующих беременностях. Определение и устранение факторов риска имеет важное значение для улучшения материнских исходов.

Проблема послеродового эндометрита в настоящее время не теряет своей актуальности и в связи с высоким риском возникновения отсроченных нарушений функции репродуктивной системы: невынашивание беременности, внематочная беременность, бесплодие [1,4]. При этом страдает не только качество репродукции, но и укорачивается время для реализации репродуктивных планов [5,6]. Кроме того, послеродовый эндометрит может служить причиной синдрома хронической тазовой боли [2,6]. Развившийся на фоне послеродового эндометрита акушерский перитонит влечёт за собой экстирпацию матки и утрату способности к деторожден. Все случаи послеродового эндометрита предполагают стационарное лечение, что отражается на эмоциональном состоянии женщины, способствует снижению или прекращению лактации, сопровождается существенными экономическими затратами [2,6]. Немаловажен и тот факт, что послеродовые гнойно-септические осложнения являются значимой причиной развития тяжелой полиорганной недостаточности у едва не умерших женщин [5]. Несмотря на постоянное совершенствование методов диагностики инфекционно-воспалительных заболеваний: использование иммунологических и молекулярно-генетических методов, ультразвуковых методов с трехмерной эхографией и трехмерной энергетической допплерографией, гистероскопии, которые, как правило, направлены на выявление уже развившегося процесса, осложнения пуэрперия остаются значимой и актуальной проблемой современного акушерства [1,7].

Между тем, прогнозирование гнойно-септических осложнений пуэрперия (наряду с ранней диагностикой) обладает важным клиническим значением. В настоящее время предложен широкий спектр способов для прогнозирования послеродового эндометрита: определение уровня провоспалительных цитокинов в крови и лохиях, определение продукции активных форм кислорода нейтрофилами периферической крови [8], использование индивидуальной карты прогнозирования на основании клинико-лабораторных данных .

Цель исследования. Повышение эффективности лечения родильниц с эндометритом после кесарева сечения путем разработки оптимальной лечебно-диагностической тактики.

Задачи исследования.Проанализировать клинико-анамтестические

особенности и выявить факторы риска развития эндометрита после кесарева сечения.Изучить динамику эхографической инволюции матки в послеоперационном периоде у родильниц с эндометритом после кесарева сечения.

Материалы и методы исследования. В исследование включены 209 родильниц, которых ретроспективно разделили на две группы: основная — родильницы с развившимся послеродовым эндометритом (n = 82), группа сравнения — родильницы с физиологическим течением послеродового периода (n = 127)

Результаты.Увеличение числа кесаревых сечений в среднем на 1% в год привело к относительному снижению перинатальных потерь [6]. Однако некоторые авторы считают бездоказательной прямую корреляционную зависимость частоты кесарева сечения и перинатальной смертности . Вместе с тем отмечают, что с расширением показаний к КС увеличивается частота и тяжесть послеродовых гнойно-септических заболеваний. Так, несмотря на прогресс в технике операции: применение поперечного разреза в нижнем сегменте матки, широкое использование синтетического шовного материала, совершенствование методов наложения шва на матку, профилактическое назначение антибактериальных препаратов широкого спектра действия, число гнойно-воспалительных заболеваний в раннем послеоперационном периоде и в отдаленные сроки после кесарева сечения остается значимым, достигая 3,3—54,3% и зависит от уровня инфекционного риска . У женщин с высоким инфекционным риском этот показатель достигает 85 % . При этом причиной развития послеродового эндометрита гораздо чаще является экстренное кесарево сечение [6, 8].

Появление госпитальных штаммов микроорганизмов с множественной антибиотикоустойчивостью является второй причиной, препятствующей снижению частоты послеродовых ГСЗ . Значительно способствует этому нарушение санитарно-эпидемических мероприятий, бесконтрольное использование антибиотиков второго ряда, а также новейших антибактериальных препаратов широкого спектра действия . Существенна и негативная роль агрессивной антибактериальной терапии, направленная на недостижимую стерильность влагалища. Такое лечение зачастую приводит к тяжелым ятрогенным последствиям, а именно -формированию антибиотикорезистентности у большинства условно-патогенных микроорганизмов . Увеличение в последнее десятилетие числа пациенток с экстрагенитальными заболеваниями является еще одной из причин высокого уровня гнойно-септической заболеваемости . При этом динамика увеличения отмечена как за счет значительного роста числа возрастных первородящих женщин, так и увеличения доли повторнородящих возрастной группы после 35 лет . Гипертоническая болезнь, сахарный диабет, анемия, хронический и гестационный пиелонефрит, бронхолёгочные заболевания, очаги хронических инфекций других локализаций являются фактором риска возникновения септических осложнений .

Вывод. Таким образом, в Узбекистане и в мире в целом остается актуальным и жизненно важным поиск путей снижения послеродовой гнойно-септической заболеваемости. Несмотря на внедрение в акушерскую практику значительного количества современных методов диагностики и лечения, до настоящего времени отсутствуют эффективные критерии, позволяющие создать концепцию прогнозирования акушерских осложнений и разработать единые, патогенетически обоснованные методы их профилактики. Воспалительные осложнения пуэрперия продолжают вносить весомый вклад в показатели материнской заболеваемости и смертности . В связи с этим своевременная диагностика, профилактика и лечение послеродовых гнойно-септических заболеваний по-прежнему является одной из главных задач в сохранении репродуктивного здоровья женщин. Результаты данного исследования позволят углубить понимание патогенеза эндометрита и внесут вклад в разработку научно обоснованных подходов к снижению его частоты и последствий.

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ТАЪЛИМИЙ ЁНДАШУВЛАР АСОСИДА ЎҚУВЧИЛАРНИНГ КРЕАТИВЛИК СИФАТЛАРИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ

Резюме :*“Технология” дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларини самарадорли ривожлантириш кўплаб объектив ва субъектив омиллар таъсирида кечади. Субъектив омиллар орасида “Технология” дарсларини ташкил этишга нисбатан ёндашув ҳам муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Глобал ахборотлашув ҳамда инновацион таълим муҳити таълимий ёндашувлар асосида “Технология” дарсларини ташкил этиш уларнинг самарали кечиши учун имконият яратади. Мақолада таълимий ёндашувлар асосида “Технология” дарсларини ташкил этиш орқали ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларини ривожлантириш муаммоси таҳлил қилинган.*

Таянч тушунчалар: *креативлик, креативлик сифатлари, ривожлантириш, креативлик сифатларини ривожлантириш, тамойил, креативлик сифатларини ривожлантириш тамойиллари.*

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DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVITY QUALITIES OF STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF EDUCATIONAL APPROACHES

Resume:*Technologiya is engaged in the development of creative qualities that contribute to the objective and subjective development of the Kechadi bridge. The subjective factors determining “technology” in all organizations are relatively clear, but no less important. Global News in praise of innovative education The educational environment based on "technology" is organized at the faculties of Etish Ularning and Kechishi as an opportunity. The article analyzes the problems of developing creative qualities based on the doctrine of "technology".*

Basic concepts*: creativity, creative qualities, development, development of creative qualities, principle, principles of development of creative qualities.*

Глобал ахборотлашув ва инновацион таълим муҳити шахс интеллектини ривожлантириш инсон капиталидан самарали фойдаланишнинг асоси эканлигини тасдиқламоқда. Зеро, инсон капиталидан самарали фойдаланиш жамият ривожиини таъминлайди. Шу сабабли жаҳон миқёсида шахс интеллектини ривожлантириш, унда танқидий, ижодий ва креатив фикрлаш қобилиятини шакллантириш эҳтиёжи тобора долзарблашмоқда.

“Технология” дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларини самарадорли ривожлантиришга қаратилган илмий-педагогик тадқиқотни олиб бориш жараёнида таълим жараёнига нисбатан замонавий ёндашувларни қарор топтиришда Т.А.Азарова [1], Х.Н.Глазков [3], А.В.Ельсов [4], И.А.Зимняя [5], Е.В.Земсова [5], **В.М.Лопаткин [10], М.Мерло-Понти [11],** И.Ю.Шабарина [15] каби хорижлик ҳамда Б.С.Абдуллаева [7], Н.А.Муслимов [6; 8], М.Ҳ.Усмонбоева [6-8], Д.М.Сайфуров [8], А.Б.Тўраев [8], З.Т.Раджапова [14] каби Ўзбекистонлик тадқиқотчиларнинг ишлари билан танишиш орқали адабиётлар билан ишлаш ва назарий таҳлил методларидан фойдаланилди.

“Технология” дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларини ривожлантиришда самарадорликка эришишда ана шу мақсадга қаратилган педагогик жараённинг қандай ёндашув асосида ташкил этилиши ҳам аҳамиятли саналади. Шу сабабли тадқиқотни олиб боришда “Технология” дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларини ривожлантиришда юқори самарадорликка эришиш мақсадида педагогик жараёнга нисбатан инновацион характердаги ёндашувларни қарор топширишга эътибор қаратилди. Муаммонинг назарий ва амалий тавсифидан келиб чиққан ҳолда педагогик жараёнга нисбатан қуйидагича ёндашиш “Технология” дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларини ривожлантиришда самарадорликни таъминлайди, деган хулосага келинди:



“Технология” дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларини ривожлантиришга бўлган муҳим ёндашувлар

1. Герменевтик ёндашув “Технология” ўқув фанига тааллуқли бўлган тушунчаларнинг маъно, мазмунини ўқувчилар томонидан чуқур

англанишини ифодалайди. Кўп ҳолатларда ўқувчилар билимларининг пухта, чуқур бўлмаслиги уларнинг ўқув фанлари ёки умуман, илмий билимлар мазмунини етарлича, тўғри англай олмаслиги билан боғлиқ.

“Технология” дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларини ривожлантиришга герменевтик ёндашиш “ўқувчиларда тушунча ва атамаларни

тизимлаштириш, маъносини аниқлаштириш ҳамда рефлекцив фаолиятни фаоллаштиришга бўлган қобилиятини ривожлантириш; ижодий тафаккурни ўстириш орқали ўқувчиларнинг билиш фаоллигини оширади; коммуникатив компетенсияларни, катта ҳажмдаги ахборотлар билан ишлаш ва матнлар мазмунини талқин қилиш малакаларини шакллантиришга ёрдам беради” [3].

2. Ассотсиатив ёндашув. Мазкур ёндашув креатив ғояларни илгари суриш жараёнида ассотсиатсиялар билан фаол ишланишини англатади. Шунга кўра шахсда креатив тафаккурни ривожлантириш негизини турли, бир-бирига зид ассотсиатсиялар ва улар ўртасида мантиқий бирликни юзага келтириш ташкил этади. Хусусан, креатив тафаккурни ривожлантиришга хизмат қиладиган методлар орасида “Тасодифий ассотсиатсиялар” методи ўзига хос аҳамият касб этади.

“Технология” дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг ўқув-билиш фаоллигини ошириш, уларда креативлик сифатларини ривожлантириш босқичларида ҳам ассотсиатсияларга таяниш асосида бажариладиган ўқув топшириқлардан кенг фойдаланилади. Ўқувчилар томонидан ўқув топшириқларини бажариш чоғида уларда юзага келадиган ассотсиатсиялар “ўқув предметига оид, мавҳум, психологик ҳамда нореал бўлиши мумкин” [13]. У қандай бўлишидан қатъи назар ассотсиатсия ўқувчиларни креатив фикрлашга ундайди.

3. Визуал-образли ёндашув. Креатив тафаккурнинг муҳим таркибий элементларидан бири – ижодий тасаввур ҳисобланади. Тасаввурнинг ижодий характерга эга, аниқ ва ёркин бўлиши ўзига хос креатив ғоянинг шаклланишини таъминлайди. Зеро, шахс томонидан ҳар қандай ахборот қабул қилинганда онгда дастлаб воқеликнинг визуал образи пайдо бўлади. Визуаллик “тасаввурда ихтиёр қилинаётган воқеликни яратиш” [2] бўлиб, у “мақсадга эришишнинг энг кучли қуроли саналади” [2]. Ўз моҳиятига кўра, “визуаллик ҳис қилиш, кўришга имкон беради, М.Мерло-Понтининг фаразига кўра, ҳис кўриш – ўзининг олдига оламни жойлаштириш эмас, бироқ, ўзидан ташқаридаги атроф-муҳит билан уйғунлашишдек туюлади: “визуаллик худди борлиқнинг барча жиҳатларига кўра чорраҳадаги учрашувидек туюлади” [11]. Бунда энг муҳими образнинг қанчалик яққол акс этишидир. Бинобарин, образнинг аниқлиги шахс томонидан воқелик моҳиятини тўлақонли, етарлича ёритишга имкон беради. Бу эса креатив ғояларни илгари суриш, уларни асослашда муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Шунга кўра “Технология” дарсларида ўқувчилар ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларини ривожлантиришда ўқитувчилар қуйидаги икки жиҳатга эътиборни қаратиши зарур: биринчидан, ўқувчиларда визуал-образли тасаввурни шакллантириш; иккинчидан,

ўқувчиларнинг визуал-образли тасаввурларига таянган ҳолда улар томонидан креатив ғояларнинг илгари сурилиши учун зарур педагогик шарт-шароитларни яратиш.

4. Фаолиятли ёндашув. Креатив ғояларнинг шаклланиши у қандай (касбий ёки кундалик (маиший), ақлий ёки жисмоний, ижодий ёки амалий, ўқув ёки ишлаб чиқариш) бўлишидан қатъи назар бевосита шахснинг фаолияти билан боғлиқдир. “Фаолиятли ёндашув – шахснинг онгини ҳамда яхлит ҳолда унинг ўзини ҳам шакллантиришга йўналтирилган фаолияти жараёни” бўлиб, айнан “фаолият орқали ҳамда фаолият жараёнида шахс айнан қандай бўлса, шундай шаклланади, унинг ўз-ўзини ривожлантириш ва ўз-ўзини такомиллаштириши” содир бўлади [15]. Бундан англанадики, креативлик барча соҳалар ва йўналишларда ҳам шахсга хос аҳамиятли сифат бўлиб, унинг ривожланганлик даражаси фаолият самарадорлигини таъминлашга хизмат қилади. “Фаолият орқали таълим олиш” консепсияси дастлаб америкалик тадқиқотчи Ж.Дьюи томонидан таклиф этилган бўлиб, унда фаолиятли ёндашувнинг қуйидаги асосий тамойиллари таклиф қилинган: ўқувчиларнинг қизиқишларини ҳисобга олиш; фикрлар ва ҳаракатлар таълими асосида ўқиш; англаш ва билиш қийинчиликларни бартараф этишнинг натижаси; эркин ижодий иш ва ўзаро ҳамкорлик” [15].

“Технология” дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларини ривожлантиришнинг фаолиятли ёндашув асосида ташкил этилиши бу жараённинг асосий субъектлари таълим олувчилар бўлиб, уларнинг ўқув-билиш фаоллиги ўқув материалини ўзлаштириш, назорат топшириқларини мустақил бажариш, кичик ёки катта гуруҳларда лойиҳаларни тайёрлаш, уларни муҳокама ва тақдим этиш, шунингдек, вақти-вақти билан рефлекцив таҳлил асосида ўзаро ҳамда индивидуал равишда фаолият натижасини баҳолаш имкониятига эгаликларини англатади. Бу вазиятда ўқитувчининг дарсдаги иштироки тюторлик (йўналтириш, зарур ўринларда маслаҳатлар бериш ва йўл-йўриқ кўрсатиш, ўқувчилар фаолиятини назорат қилиш ва баҳолаш)дан иборат бўлади. Натижада ўқувчилар “ўқув-билиш фаолиятининг барча компонентларини: мақсадни қўйиш, дастурлаш (лойиҳалаш), режалаштириш, назорат ва ўз-ўзини назорат, баҳолаш ҳамда ўз-ўзини баҳолаш” малакаларини ўзлаштиради [15].

5. Муаммоли ёндашув. Замонавий ўқитишда муаммоли таълим технологияларини фаол қўллашга алоҳида эътибор қаратилмоқда. Ушбу технологияларининг асосини муаммоли таълим ташкил этади. Муаммоли таълим шахсда “ижодий изланиш, кичик тадқиқотларни амалга ошириш, муайян фаразларни илгари суриш, натижаларни асослаш, маълум хулосаларга келиш каби кўникма ва малакаларни шакллантиришга йўналтирилган таълим” [6] бўлиб, ушбу таълимнинг асосини эса “муаммо (юн. “тўсиқ”, “қийинчилик”) ёки муаммоли вазият ташкил этиб, муаммоли таълим технологиялари уларнинг ечимини топишга хизмат қилади” [6].

“Технология” дарсларида ўқувчиларни муаммоли топшириқларни ҳал қилишга жалб этиш уларда креатив сифатларини самарали ривожлантиради.

Ўқувчиларни муаммоли топшириқларни ҳал қилишга жалб этишда “Тайёр маҳсулотни янги деталлар билан бойитинг”, “Миллий ва замонавий қарашлар уйғунлиги асосида уй жиҳозини тайёрланг”, “Иккиламчи материаллардан ўзига креатив маҳсулотни яратиш тўғрисида ўйлаб кўринг”, “Тез ва осон тайёрланадиган ўзига хос парҳез таомини тайёрланг”, “Мобил телефонларнинг ток қабул қилгичларини ихчам, йиғинчоқ ҳолда сақлаш мумкин бўлган содда, аммо чиройли кўринишга эга бўлган жиҳозни тайёрланг”, “Иккиламчи материаллардан пайпоқларни тартибли, қулай жойлаштириш мумкин бўлган оргинал жиҳозни ясанг”, “Қирқим материаллардан ёстиқ жилд тайёрланг”, “Қирқим материаллардан ўзига хос чойнакпўшт тайёрланг”, “Қирқим материаллардан дизайни ўзига хос бўлган елпиғич тайёрланг” каби топшириқлар ўқувчиларни изланишга ундайди.

6. Технологик ёндашув. Луғавий жиҳатдан “технология” тушунчаси (юнон. “течне”, “логос”) маҳорат (санъат) ҳамда таълимот (тушунча), демак, “маҳорат тўғрисидаги таълимот” [7, 8] маъносини англатади. Когнитив жиҳатдан эса ушбу тушунча “муайян (ишлаб чиқариш, ижтимоий, иқтисодий ва бошқа) жараёнларнинг юксак маҳорат, санъат даражасида ташкил этилиши” [7, 8] деган мазмунни ёритишга хизмат қилади. Ўқитишга нисбатан технологик ёндашув эса “ўқув жараёнини бошқаришнинг ҳамда қўйилган ўқув мақсадларига эришишни кафолатловчи аниқ, реал воситаси” [1] сифатида “турли соҳаларни ҳамда таълимий, педагогик, ижтимоий борлиқнинг хусусиятларини консептуал ва лойиҳавий ўзлаштиришда янги имкониятларни яратади ва қуйидагиларни таъминлайди: катта аниқлик билан натижаларни олдиндан айтиш ҳамда педагогик жараёнларни бошқариш; илмий асосда таҳлил қилиш ва тизимлаштириш орқали амалий тажрибага эга бўлиш ва ундан фойдаланиш; таълимий ва ижтимоий-тарбиявий масалаларни мажмуавий ҳал қилиш; шахсга салбий омилларнинг таъсирини камайтириш; ихтиёрида заҳираларга эга бўлган ҳолда улардан самарали фойдаланиш; юзага келган ижтимоий-педагогик муаммоларни ҳал қилиш учун янада самарали янги технология ва моделларни танлаш ва ишлаб чиқиш” [1].

“Технология” дарсларида муаммоли, интерфаол, инновацион, лойиҳа, компьютер, ҳамкорлик таълими технологияларини мақсадли қўллаш орқали ўқувчиларни биргаликда, ўзаро ҳамкорликда ишлашга жалб этиш улар томонидан креатив лойиҳаларнинг яратилиши, муаммоли вазиятларнинг ҳал қилиниши учун қулай шароитни юзага келтиради. Интерфаол методлар ўқувчилар томонидан ўқув топшириқларини бир неча муқобил вариантлар бўйича ечимга эга бўлишини таъминлаш асосида бажарилишига ёрдам беради.

7. Интерфаол ёндашув. Замонавий педагогиканинг таркбий асосларидан яна бири – интерфаол таълим саналади. “Интерфаол таълим (ингл. “интераст”, рус. “интерактив”; “интер” – ўзаро, “аст” – ҳаракат қилмоқ) – талабаларнинг билим, кўникма, малака ва муайян ахлоқий сифатларни ўзлаштириш йўлидаги ўзаро ҳаракатини ташкил этишга асосланувчи таълим” [8] бўлиб, у бир қатор афзалликларга эга. Хусусан, интерфаол таълим моҳиятига кўра “ўқитиш

жараёнининг асосий иштирокчилари – ўқитувчи, талаба ва талабалар гуруҳи ўртасида юзага келадиган ҳамкорлик, қизғин баҳс-мунозалар, ўзаро фикр алмашиш имкониятига эгалик асосида ташкил этилади, уларда эркин фикрлаш, шахсий қарашларини иккиланмай баён этиш, муаммоли вазиятларда ечимларни биргаликда излаш, ўқув материалларини ўзлаштиришда талабаларнинг ўзаро яқинликларини юзага келтириш, "ўқитувчи – талаба – талабалар гуруҳи"нинг ўзаро бир-бирларини ҳурмат қилишлари, тушунишлари ва қўллаб-қувватлашлари, самимий муносабатда бўлишлари, руҳий бирликка эришишлари кабилар билан тавсифланади" [8] .

Электрон манбалардан бирида "интерфаол ёндашув" тушунчаси олий таълим, бўлажак инглиз тили мутахассислари мисолида қуйидагича тавсифланади: "мутахассиснинг фаолиятнинг интерфаол шаклларидан фойдаланиш орқали инглиз тилини ўқитишдаги касбий вазифаларни ҳал қилиш қобилиятини белгилаб берувчи касбий компетентлигини шакллантиришга кўмаклашиш" [9]. Шундан келиб чиққан ҳолда айтиш мумкинки, "Технология" дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларини ривожлантиришга нисбатан интерфаол ёндашув ўқитиш жараёнига интерфаол методлар ("Ақлий ҳужум", "Олтита рангли қалпоқча", "Синергетика", "Морфологик қути", "Синовлар ва хатолар" (ёки "Вариантларни танлаш"), "Идрок харитаси"), "Тасодифий ассотсиатсиялар" методлари), Э.П.Торренснинг "Тугалланмаган расмлар" тести)нинг самарали татбиқ этилиши, ўқувчиларнинг ўқув материалини биргаликда, ўзаро ҳаракат асосида ўзлаштириши, ўқув топшириқларини уларнинг мураккаблигига кўра жуфтликда, кичик ёки катта гуруҳларда бажаришда акс этади.

8. Полилогик ёндашув. Инновацион таълим муҳитида ўқитишни таълим олувчиларнинг биргаликда, ўзаро ҳаракати асосида ташкил этиш педагогик жараённинг сифатини яхшилаш, самарадорлигини оширишнинг муҳим шартларидан бирига айланди. Ўқувчилар ўқув-билиш фаолиятини ташкил этишга технологик ёндашиш ўқувчи – ўқувчи, ўқувчи – ўқувчилар гуруҳи, ўқувчи – ахборот-коммуникатсион технологиялар ўртасида ўзаро таълимий ҳамкорликни қарор топтиришга хизмат қилаётган бўлса, полилогик ёндашув ўқув топшириқларининг ечими юзасидан илгари сурилаётган ғояларни жуфтлик, кичик ва катта гуруҳда муҳокама қилиш, асослаш, бошқа гуруҳларга тақдим этиш, индивидуал ва жамоавий тарзда натижаларни рефлекцив таҳлил қилиш ва баҳолашга ёрдам беради. Полилог "нутқнинг табиий оғзаки шакли", "бир неча шахслар ўртасидаги суҳбат" [12] бўлиб, ўз моҳиятига кўра "бир неча нафар сўзловчи қандайдир мавзу (сиёсий воқелик, спектакль, бадиий асар, спорт ва шу кабилар)ни муҳокама қилади" [12]. Одатда полилог "диалогга қарши қўйилмайди. Ҳар иккиси учун ҳам хос бўлган умумий ва асосий жиҳат – сўзловчилар ва тингловчиларнинг навбат алмашиши саналади. Сўзловчилар сони (икки нафардан ортиқ бўлиши) ушбу жиҳатга таъсир кўрсатмайди" [12].

"Технология" дарсларида полилогик ёндашув ўқувчилар томонидан ўқув топшириқларини бажариш, муаммоли вазиятларни таҳлил қилиш,

креатив лойиҳаларни тайёрлаш, уларни тақдим этиш ва баҳолаш жараёнида яққол кўзга ташланади. Зеро, ечим, қарорларнинг қанчалик тўғри, оқилона, лойиҳаларнинг ўзига хос, амалий қийматга эга эканлиги муҳокама жараёнида ойдинлашади.

9. Ҳиссий-психологик ёндашув. Мазкур ёндашув қуйидаги ҳолатларни ифодалайди: биринчидан, ўқувчиларга бериладиган ўқув топшириқларининг уларнинг ёш ва психологик имкониятларига мос келиши; иккинчидан, ўқувчиларнинг ўқув топшириқларини бажариш, лойиҳаларни тайёрлаш, уларни мазмун, дизайн, амалий қиймати нуқтаи назардан муҳокама қилиш ва тақдим этиш жараёнида ўқувчиларнинг бир-бирларини қўллаб-қувватлай олиши, бошқаларнинг фикрига нисбатан ҳурмат кўрсатиши, тенгдошларини руҳлантира олиши, самарали натижани қўлга киритишга бўлган ишонч ҳиссига эгаликни намоён қила билиши; учинчидан, ўқувчилар томонидан илгари сурилган креатив ғоялар, тайёрланган креатив маҳсулотларнинг ижтимоий субъектларнинг сезги ҳамда ҳиссиётларига таъсирининг инобатга олиниши; тўртинчидан, илгари сурилган креатив ғоялар, тайёрланган креатив маҳсулотларнинг ўқувчиларни ҳиссий, ахлоқий жиҳатдан тарбиялашга хизмат қилиши.

10. Ижодий ёндашув. Ушбу ёндашув, биринчидан, ўқувчилар томонидан “бадиий мазмунга эга ахборотларни идрок қилиш ва ижод маҳсулотларининг жамият ижтимоий онгига” [14] ижобий таъсирини таъминлаш; иккинчидан, креатив лойиҳаларни тайёрлашга ҳиссий ёндашиш; учинчидан, ўқувчилар томонидан илгари сурилаётган креатив ғоялар, тайёрланаётган маҳсулотларнинг бадиий-ҳиссий мазмунга эга бўлиш зарурияти ифодалайди.

“Технология” дарсларини ташкил этишга ижодий ёндашиш ўқувчиларнинг ижодий қобилиятини ҳам ривожлантиришга ёрдам беради. Индивидуал-психологик хусусият сифатида “шахснинг ҳиссий кечинмаларни тўлақонли ифодалашни тақозо этувчи ижодий характердаги у ёки бу фаолиятни бажариш кўникма, малакаларини ҳеч бир қийинчиликсиз ўзлаштириши, улар ёрдамида фаолиятни тез, осон, сифатли ва самарали бажаришини англатувчи” [14] ижодий қобилият креативликнинг муҳим таркибий асосларидан бири саналади.

Шу сабабли “Технология” дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларини ривожлантиришда уларнинг ижодий қобилиятга эгаликларини ҳам инобатга олиш, креатив маҳсулотларнинг бадиий-ҳиссий хусусият касб этишини таъминлашга эътибор қаратиш мақсадга мувофиқ саналади. “Технология” дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларга эгалиги улар томонидан новербал креатив маҳсулотларда композитсия уйғунлиги, рангларнинг ўзаро мутаносиблиги, образли, фазовий тафаккур имкониятларидан фойдаланганлик, эскиз, расм, бўртма шаклларнинг ўринли қўлланилганлиги каби ҳолатларда яққол акс этади.

11. Интергратив ёндашув. Мазкур ёндашув асосида интегратсия ётади. “Интегратсия” тушунчаси луғавий жиҳатдан икки хил маънони

англатади: 1) айрим қисмларнинг, элементларнинг боғлиқлик ҳолатини, уларни қўшиб бирлаштиришни ифодаловчи тушунча; 2) фанларнинг яқинлашиши ва ўзаро боғланиш жараёни" [16]. Тадқиқотчилар "интегратив ёндашув" тушунчасини шарҳлашга турлича ёндашади. Масалан, И.А.Зимняя ҳамда Е.В.Земсова "енг камида битта умумий жиҳат билан ўзаро боғланган объектлар, ҳодисалар, жараёнлар мажмуини яхлит тақдим этилиши бўлиб, бунинг натижасида уларга хос янги сифат яратилади" [5] дея эътироф этган бўлсалар, В.М.Лопаткин интегратив ёндашувни "дунё манзарасининг яхлит акс эттирувчи, шахснинг назарий ва амалий вазифаларни ҳал қилишга ёрдам берадиган қобилиятини ривожлантиришни таъминловчи восита" [10].

"Технология" дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг креатив сифатларини ривожлантиришга нисбатан интегратив ёндашиш ўқув фанлари, ўқув фанининг мавзулари, педагогика, психология, методика ва "Технология" фанлари, ўқувчилар ҳамда ўқувчининг шахсий, психологик қобилиятлари ўртасидаги ўзаро алоқадорлик ва боғлиқликни ифодалайди. Зеро, "педагогик ва методик билимларнинг ўқув фани асослари билан интегратсиялашуви" [4] кутилган натижаларни қисқа муддатларда қўлга киритишга ёрдам беради.

12. Рефлекцив ёндашув. Мазкур ёндашув "ўз иш фаолияти натижаларини мустақил, таҳлилий баҳолаш малакаларига эга бўлишларига эришиш мақсадга мувофиқлигини англатади. Ўқувчилар ўз фаолияти натижаларини, ижодий маҳсулотларни мустақил равишда рефлекцив баҳолар экан, эришилган ютуқлар омилини англаш, йўл қўйилган хато, камчиликларнинг сабабларидан хабар бўлиш, келгуси фаолиятда уларнинг такрорланишига йўл қўймаслик тўғрисидаги хулосага келиш ва амалий чораларни кўриш имкониятига эга бўлади" [14]. Шу боис "Технология" дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларини ривожлантиришга рефлекцив ёндашув амалий натижаларнинг қўлга киритилишини таъминлайди.

Герменевтик, визуал-образли, фаолиятли, муаммоли, интерфаол, полилогик, технологик, ҳиссий-психологик, ижодий ёндашув, танқидий, интергратив, рефлекцив ёндашув "Технология" дарсларини қизиқарли, самарали ташкил этилишини таъминлаш билан бирга сифат кўрсаткичларини ҳам оширади. Илмий-педагогик тажрибани ташкил этиш, ўқувчилар фаолиятини кузатиш, таълим олувчиларнинг билим, кўникма, малакалари ҳамда креатив сифатларга эгалик даражасини белгиловчи кўрсаткичларни таҳлил қилиш асосида юқоридаги хулосага келинди.

Шундай қилиб, шахс креативлиги у томонидан ташкил этиладиган фаолиятнинг самарадорлигини оширибгина қолмай, унинг узоқ йиллар давомида ўз долзарблигини йўқотмаслик, амалий қийматини пасаймаслигини таъминлайди. Фаолият мазмунининг янги ғоялар билан бойитилиши, инновацион таркибий қисмлар билан тўлдирилиши уни ташкил этаётган шахс учун ҳам, атрофдагилар учун ҳам бирдек қизиқарли, завқли бўлишига ёрдам беради. Ўз фаолиятини ана шу тарзда йўлга қўйишга эриша олган шахс бозор муносабатлари шароитидаги мураккаб, кучли рақобатга бардошли бўла

олади. Шу сабабли умумий ўрта таълим мактабларида ўқувчиларда креатив сифатларини шакллантириш, уни изчил ривожлантириб бориш меҳнат бозорида ўз ўрнига эга бўлишига ёрдам бериш билан бирга соҳанинг ривожланишига ҳам замин яратади. Герменевтик, визуал-образли, фаолиятли, муаммоли, интерфаол, полилогик, технологик, ҳиссий-психологик, ижодий ёндашув, танқидий, интергратив, рефлекцив ёндашув “Технология” дарсларида ўқувчиларнинг креативлик сифатларини ривожлантириш самарадорлигини кафолатлайди.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЁТА

Аннотация*: в статье рассматриваются современные тенденции и перспективы развития бухгалтерского учёта в условиях цифровой трансформации экономики. Особое внимание уделено влиянию автоматизации и технологий искусственного интеллекта на практику бухгалтерского учёта, а также изменению роли бухгалтера в современном мире. Работа направлена на анализ теоретических основ бухгалтерского учёта, выявление ключевых тенденций и оценку их перспектив для будущих специалистов.*

Ключевые слова: *бухгалтерский учёт, тенденции, перспективы, цифровая трансформация, автоматизация, искусственный интеллект, роль бухгалтера, экономика.*

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MODERN TRENDS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACCOUNTING

Abstract: *the article discusses modern trends and prospects for the development of accounting in the context of digital transformation of the economy. Particular attention is paid to the impact of automation and artificial intelligence technologies on the practice of accounting, as well as the changing role of an accountant in the modern world. The work is aimed at analyzing the theoretical foundations of accounting, identifying key trends and assessing their prospects for future specialists.*

Keywords: *accounting, trends, prospects, digital transformation, automation, artificial intelligence, the role of an accountant, economics.*

Введение

Бухгалтерский учёт является одним из ключевых инструментов управления экономическими процессами. На протяжении многих десятилетий он развивался в соответствии с изменениями в экономической и

технологической среде. Сегодня бухгалтерский учёт стоит на пороге новых трансформаций, вызванных быстрым развитием цифровых технологий. В условиях глобализации экономики и широкого применения инновационных решений бухгалтерский учёт должен адаптироваться к изменяющимся требованиям бизнеса и общества.

Современные тенденции, такие как автоматизация учётных процессов, внедрение искусственного интеллекта и использование облачных технологий, кардинально изменяют традиционные подходы к учёту. Эти изменения не только упрощают выполнение рутинных задач, но и требуют от бухгалтеров новых компетенций, включая аналитическое мышление, работу с данными и владение цифровыми инструментами.

Особую роль играет переход к стандартам международной финансовой отчётности (IFRS), что усиливает потребность в унификации и стандартизации бухгалтерского учёта на глобальном уровне. Такие изменения ставят перед будущими специалистами важные задачи: освоение новых технологий, понимание международных стандартов и адаптация к динамично меняющимся условиям работы.



Настоящая статья посвящена анализу тенденций и перспектив бухгалтерского учёта, а также их влиянию на профессию бухгалтера. Исследование теоретических аспектов, а также практических изменений, связанных с цифровизацией и глобализацией, позволит не только понять текущую ситуацию, но и представить, каким образом можно подготовить специалистов, способных эффективно работать в условиях новой реальности.

Основной целью работы является выявление ключевых направлений развития бухгалтерского учёта, анализ их перспектив и определение факторов, которые будут влиять на будущее профессии. В рамках исследования также будут рассмотрены преимущества и вызовы, связанные с

внедрением цифровых технологий, а также предложены подходы к подготовке специалистов, отвечающих современным требованиям.

Таким образом, статья предоставляет теоретическую и практическую основу для понимания текущих и будущих изменений в области бухгалтерского учёта, что будет полезно не только для студентов, изучающих эту дисциплину, но и для практиков, стремящихся быть в курсе последних тенденций.

Тенденции развития бухгалтерского учёта в современном мире

Бухгалтерский учёт как сфера профессиональной деятельности претерпевает значительные изменения под воздействием цифровых технологий и глобализации экономики. В настоящее время можно выделить несколько ключевых тенденций, определяющих развитие этой области.

Одной из главных тенденций является автоматизация бухгалтерского учёта. Программные решения, такие как ERP-системы, облачные платформы и специализированное ПО для учёта, существенно упрощают выполнение рутинных операций, таких как расчёт налогов, обработка транзакций и составление отчётности. Это позволяет значительно экономить время и снижать вероятность ошибок. Однако автоматизация требует от специалистов глубокого понимания принципов работы используемых систем, а также способности быстро адаптироваться к новым технологиям.

Внедрение технологий искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в бухгалтерский учёт открывает новые горизонты. ИИ позволяет анализировать большие объёмы данных, прогнозировать финансовые результаты и выявлять возможные риски. Например, на основе алгоритмов машинного обучения можно автоматизировать аудит финансовых операций и повысить точность прогнозирования. Однако это также приводит к изменениям в квалификационных требованиях к бухгалтерам: наряду с традиционными знаниями им необходимо овладевать навыками работы с аналитическими инструментами и основами программирования.



Ещё одной важной тенденцией является переход на международные стандарты финансовой отчётности (IFRS). В условиях глобализации бизнеса компании, работающие на международных рынках, стремятся унифицировать свои бухгалтерские процессы для соответствия мировым требованиям. Это делает профессию бухгалтера более универсальной, но одновременно ставит перед специалистами новые задачи, связанные с изучением и применением этих стандартов.

Перспективы профессии бухгалтера в условиях цифровой трансформации

В условиях быстрого развития технологий меняется не только содержание бухгалтерской деятельности, но и сама роль бухгалтера. Если ранее основной задачей было ведение учёта и составление отчётности, то сегодня акцент смещается на аналитическую и стратегическую функцию. Современный бухгалтер должен быть не просто исполнителем, но и активным участником принятия управленческих решений.



Одной из ключевых перспектив является усиление значимости аналитической работы. Использование цифровых инструментов позволяет бухгалтерам глубже анализировать финансовые данные и предоставлять руководству компании обоснованные рекомендации для принятия стратегических решений. Это особенно актуально в условиях нестабильной экономической среды, когда необходимо оперативно адаптироваться к изменениям.

Кроме того, значительные изменения происходят в области подготовки специалистов. Современные образовательные программы для бухгалтеров всё чаще включают курсы по анализу данных, работе с облачными платформами и управлению проектами. Такой подход позволяет выпускникам быть более конкурентоспособными на рынке труда.

Однако цифровизация несёт не только преимущества, но и вызовы. Одним из них является угроза утраты рабочих мест в результате автоматизации рутинных операций. Несмотря на это, профессия бухгалтера остаётся востребованной, поскольку аналитические и управленческие функции, которые выполняет человек, невозможно полностью заменить машинами.

Этические и правовые аспекты в бухгалтерском учёте

С развитием технологий возрастает значимость этических вопросов и соблюдения законодательства. Например, использование автоматизированных систем обработки данных требует обеспечения конфиденциальности информации и защиты её от киберугроз. Это накладывает дополнительную ответственность на бухгалтеров, работающих с цифровыми системами.

Кроме того, глобализация бухгалтерской практики усиливает необходимость строгого соблюдения международных норм и стандартов. Нарушение принципов прозрачности и достоверности финансовой информации может привести к серьёзным репутационным и финансовым потерям для компании.

Обсуждение

Современные тенденции бухгалтерского учёта: вызовы и возможности

Бухгалтерский учёт в условиях цифровой трансформации экономики сталкивается с многочисленными изменениями, которые затрагивают все аспекты этой сферы — от рутинных операций до стратегических задач. Эти изменения диктуются как внутренними потребностями организаций, так и внешними вызовами, связанными с глобализацией, автоматизацией и изменением регуляторных требований.

Одной из главных тенденций является повсеместное внедрение цифровых технологий. Программные продукты и автоматизированные системы бухгалтерского учёта значительно упростили выполнение рутинных задач, таких как учёт доходов и расходов, расчёт налогов и подготовка финансовой отчётности. Такие решения, как облачные технологии, позволяют организациям хранить и обрабатывать данные в единой системе, обеспечивая их доступность для всех заинтересованных сторон. Это особенно важно для международных компаний, которые ведут деятельность в разных юрисдикциях. Однако использование таких систем требует от бухгалтеров знаний в области информационных технологий, что вызывает необходимость модернизации образовательных программ.

Автоматизация не только облегчает выполнение рутинных операций, но и позволяет переориентировать профессионалов на более аналитические задачи. Современные бухгалтеры становятся финансовыми аналитиками, способными интерпретировать данные, выявлять ключевые тенденции и представлять рекомендации для принятия управленческих решений. Такие изменения увеличивают ценность бухгалтера как эксперта, а не просто исполнителя технических функций.

Эволюция международных стандартов бухгалтерского учёта

Важным направлением развития бухгалтерского учёта является унификация стандартов на международном уровне. Международные стандарты финансовой отчётности (IFRS) становятся основой для ведения учёта во многих странах мира. Это связано с необходимостью создания единого языка для интерпретации финансовой информации, который был бы понятен всем участникам глобального рынка.

Применение IFRS требует от бухгалтеров глубоких знаний в области международных норм и навыков их применения в конкретных условиях. Этот переход способствует развитию профессионализма и повышению качества финансовой информации, но одновременно создаёт сложности, связанные с

различиями в правовых системах и традициях бухгалтерского учёта в разных странах.

Кроме того, унификация стандартов бухгалтерского учёта облегчает процессы слияний и поглощений компаний, упрощает инвестиционные операции и повышает прозрачность финансовой информации. Таким образом, глобализация и стандартизация не только ставят перед бухгалтерами новые задачи, но и открывают перед ними широкие перспективы карьерного роста.

Влияние искусственного интеллекта и больших данных

В последние годы особое внимание уделяется использованию технологий искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) и анализа больших данных (Big Data) в бухгалтерском учёте. ИИ позволяет автоматизировать такие процессы, как аудит, обработка транзакций и управление дебиторской задолженностью. Это значительно повышает эффективность работы и снижает вероятность ошибок.

Анализ больших данных, в свою очередь, предоставляет бухгалтерам возможность не только фиксировать финансовые операции, но и предсказывать их последствия. Например, использование данных о поведении клиентов позволяет точнее прогнозировать выручку, а анализ рыночных трендов — более эффективно планировать бюджеты. Такие функции требуют от специалистов нового уровня подготовки, включающего навыки работы с аналитическими инструментами и понимание принципов машинного обучения.

Этические аспекты цифровой эпохи

С развитием цифровых технологий в бухгалтерском учёте возрастает значимость этических и правовых вопросов. Проблемы, связанные с защитой данных, конфиденциальностью и киберугрозами, требуют от специалистов повышенного внимания. Бухгалтеры должны обеспечивать не только точность учётных записей, но и безопасность финансовой информации, которая может быть уязвима в условиях активного использования облачных технологий и удалённых рабочих платформ.

Кроме того, в цифровую эпоху остаются актуальными базовые принципы бухгалтерской этики, такие как честность, объективность и профессиональная компетентность. Несмотря на автоматизацию многих процессов, именно человек несёт ответственность за принятие решений и соблюдение норм законодательства.

Проблемы и вызовы профессии в будущем

С одной стороны, автоматизация и цифровизация открывают перед бухгалтерами новые возможности, но с другой стороны, ставят под угрозу традиционные подходы и сокращают спрос на выполнение рутинных операций. Появление технологий, таких как роботизированные процессные автоматизации (RPA), уже позволяет компаниям обрабатывать огромные объёмы данных без участия человека.

Тем не менее, роль бухгалтера остаётся важной, особенно в части аналитической работы и стратегического планирования. В будущем

профессионалам потребуется адаптироваться к новым реалиям, осваивать современные технологии и совершенствовать навыки работы с большими данными и прогнозными моделями.

Таким образом, современный бухгалтерский учёт — это динамично развивающаяся область, которая интегрирует технологии, стандарты и аналитику. Для студентов, изучающих эту дисциплину, важно понимать ключевые тенденции и быть готовыми к постоянному обновлению знаний, что станет залогом их успешной профессиональной деятельности.

Заключение

Современное развитие бухгалтерского учёта представляет собой не только адаптацию к изменениям в экономике и технологиях, но и полное переосмысление его роли в управлении бизнесом. На фоне глобализации и цифровизации бухгалтерский учёт становится инструментом не только для фиксирования финансовых операций, но и для стратегического планирования, анализа данных и управления рисками.

Одной из ключевых задач бухгалтерского учёта является соответствие требованиям, предъявляемым быстро меняющейся бизнес-средой. Унификация стандартов, таких как Международные стандарты финансовой отчётности (IFRS), значительно повышает прозрачность и сопоставимость финансовой информации, что особенно важно в условиях глобальных рынков. Однако переход на международные стандарты требует от специалистов глубокого понимания их содержания, что делает непрерывное образование обязательным элементом профессиональной деятельности бухгалтера.

Среди наиболее заметных тенденций в бухгалтерском учёте стоит выделить автоматизацию и использование искусственного интеллекта. Эти технологии упрощают выполнение рутинных задач, таких как обработка данных и составление отчётности, и дают бухгалтерам возможность сосредоточиться на более сложных аналитических аспектах. Автоматизация позволяет ускорить процесс учёта, минимизировать вероятность ошибок и повысить уровень детализации предоставляемой информации. Тем не менее, внедрение технологий требует переобучения специалистов, освоения новых инструментов и постоянной адаптации к обновляющимся требованиям.

Перспективы бухгалтерского учёта в условиях цифровизации связаны с использованием технологий анализа больших данных и прогнозирования. Эти подходы позволяют бухгалтерам выявлять закономерности, определять тренды и давать рекомендации, способствующие повышению эффективности деятельности компаний. Таким образом, роль бухгалтера эволюционирует от простого фиксирования финансовых операций к роли стратегического партнёра бизнеса.

Несмотря на значительные преимущества автоматизации, цифровизация вносит и свои вызовы. Одним из них является обеспечение безопасности данных. В эпоху активного использования облачных технологий бухгалтеры сталкиваются с проблемой защиты

конфиденциальной информации, что требует дополнительной ответственности и знаний в области информационной безопасности.

Этические вопросы также остаются важными в профессии бухгалтера. Технологические решения не заменяют необходимость человеческого контроля за соблюдением норм законодательства и обеспечения честности финансовой отчётности. Именно поэтому принципы прозрачности, ответственности и профессиональной компетентности остаются основой работы бухгалтера, независимо от уровня автоматизации.

С другой стороны, существует мнение, что дальнейшая автоматизация может сократить потребность в традиционных бухгалтерских функциях. Однако опыт показывает, что на смену устаревшим задачам приходят новые, требующие высокого уровня квалификации. Таким образом, профессия бухгалтера продолжает развиваться, адаптируясь к новым требованиям.

Будущее бухгалтерского учёта также связано с изменением образовательных стандартов. Сегодня бухгалтеры должны не только владеть традиционными знаниями, но и разбираться в современных инструментах анализа данных, программных продуктах и международных стандартах. Это требует от образовательных учреждений разработки новых подходов к обучению, направленных на подготовку специалистов, готовых работать в условиях цифровой экономики.

Заключая обсуждение тенденций и перспектив бухгалтерского учёта, можно сделать вывод, что эта область не теряет своей актуальности, несмотря на трансформации. Напротив, изменения открывают новые горизонты для специалистов, позволяя расширить функционал профессии и повысить её значимость для бизнеса.

Для студентов экономических техникумов, готовящихся к профессиональной деятельности в сфере бухгалтерии, важно осознавать эти перспективы и быть готовыми к освоению новых компетенций. Бухгалтерский учёт остаётся важным элементом экономической системы, который помогает принимать обоснованные управленческие решения и способствует устойчивому развитию компаний.

Таким образом, несмотря на вызовы, связанные с автоматизацией, глобализацией и изменением роли бухгалтера, профессия сохраняет свою значимость и адаптируется к новым реалиям. Это даёт возможность будущим специалистам не только находить применение своим знаниям, но и активно участвовать в преобразовании экономической системы, становясь её важной частью.

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ПСИХОЛОГО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ВОСПИТАТЕЛЕЙ С РОДИТЕЛЯМИ

Аннотация. *Статья посвящена анализу проблемы взаимодействия воспитателей с родителями в воспитательно-образовательном процессе. Рассматриваются основные трудности и барьеры, с которыми сталкиваются педагоги и родители при совместной работе. В статье подчёркнуты важность психолого-педагогической грамотности родителей, роль воспитателей в установлении доверительных и партнёрских отношений с семьёй, а также необходимость создания единого воспитательного пространства. Предложены пути решения проблем взаимодействия, включающие активизацию участия родителей, внедрение новых форм работы и совершенствование коммуникации между участниками образовательного процесса.*

Ключевые слова: *взаимодействие воспитателей с родителями, воспитательно-образовательный процесс, психолого-педагогическая компетентность, доверие, партнёрские отношения, воспитание, семья, педагогическая грамотность, формы взаимодействия, воспитание детей, сотрудничество с родителями.*

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PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN TEACHER AND PARENT

Abstract. *The article is dedicated to analyzing the problem of interaction between educators and parents in the educational process. It discusses the main difficulties and barriers faced by teachers and parents when working together. The article emphasizes the importance of parents' psychological and pedagogical literacy, the role of educators in establishing trusting and partnership relationships with families, and the need to create a unified educational environment. Solutions to interaction problems are proposed, including enhancing parental involvement, introducing new forms of cooperation, and improving communication among participants in the educational process.*

Keywords*: interaction between educators and parents, educational process, psychological-pedagogical competence, trust, partnership relationships, upbringing, family, pedagogical literacy, forms of interaction, child upbringing, cooperation with parents.*

Человеческая личность формируется и развивается на протяжении всей жизни, однако ключевые черты характера и основы судьбы закладываются именно в раннем детстве. В дошкольный период формируется психологический фундамент, определяющий дальнейшее развитие человека. В этот важный этап родители и педагоги выступают главными фигурами, оказывающими решающее влияние на становление личности. В современных условиях особое значение приобретает не столько традиционное взаимодействие между ними, сколько построение взаимопонимания и сотрудничества между семьёй и дошкольным учреждением в вопросах воспитания и обучения детей. Для того чтобы детский сад стал открытой и эффективной системой, отношения между педагогами и родителями должны основываться на принципах доверия и партнёрства.

Основной задачей дошкольного учреждения является помощь родителям в понимании ключевых аспектов психолого-педагогического развития ребёнка на каждом этапе его дошкольного детства, а также предоставление рекомендаций по эффективным методам воспитания. Центральное место в этой работе занимают воспитатели, которые являются основным источником информации о ребёнке, его развитии и деятельности учреждения. Именно они передают родителям важные психолого-педагогические знания, неся на себе основную ответственность за организацию взаимодействия.

Плодотворное взаимодействие воспитателей с родителями в рамках воспитательно-образовательного процесса играет ключевую роль в гармоничном развитии ребёнка. Однако на практике это сотрудничество часто сталкивается с рядом проблем, затрудняющих достижение поставленных целей. Одной из наиболее распространённых проблем является недостаточная вовлечённость родителей в образовательный процесс. Это может быть связано с:

1. нехваткой времени из-за занятости на работе;
2. отсутствием понимания важности совместной работы с педагогами;
3. стереотипами о том, что воспитание ребёнка – это исключительно задача образовательного учреждения

В результате воспитатели не получают необходимой поддержки от родителей, что приводит к несогласованности в подходах к воспитанию ребёнка дома и в детском саду. Взаимодействие между воспитателями и родителями нередко осложняется отсутствием доверия. Некоторые родители скептически относятся к профессиональным рекомендациям педагогов или проявляют чрезмерную критику, что создаёт напряжение в отношениях. В свою очередь, воспитатели могут испытывать трудности в установлении эмоционального контакта с родителями из-за различий в ценностях, убеждениях или подходах к воспитанию.

Разница в воспитательных методах дома и в детском саду может стать источником конфликтов. Например, если родители поощряют определённое

поведение, а воспитатели считают его нежелательным, ребёнок оказывается в ситуации двойных стандартов, что негативно сказывается на его эмоциональном состоянии и развитии.

Не всегда воспитатели проявляют активность в налаживании контакта с родителями. Это может быть связано с нехваткой времени, перегруженностью рабочими обязанностями или отсутствием навыков коммуникации. В результате родители не получают достаточного объёма информации о ребёнке и деятельности образовательного учреждения, что снижает уровень их вовлечённости. Монотонность и однообразие методов работы с родителями, таких как регулярные собрания или стандартные консультации, могут снижать интерес родителей к участию в образовательном процессе. Отсутствие креативных подходов и современных технологий взаимодействия ограничивает возможности для установления партнёрских отношений.

Плодотворное взаимодействие между воспитателями и родителями – это важный элемент успешного воспитательно-образовательного процесса. Решение существующих проблем требует комплексного подхода, основанного на взаимном уважении, доверии и готовности к сотрудничеству. Только совместными усилиями можно создать благоприятные условия для гармоничного развития ребёнка.

Воспитатели и родители формируют тесный союз, основанный на принципе триединства: «ребёнок – родитель – педагог», осознавая, что семейная среда играет ключевую роль в воспитании и формировании личности ребёнка. Эффективное сотрудничество, построенное на взаимном уважении, доверии и понимании, позволяет достичь лучших результатов в процессе развития ребёнка.

Главной целью такого взаимодействия является создание общего пространства «Семья – детский сад», где все участники воспитательно-образовательного процесса – дети, родители и педагоги – чувствуют себя комфортно, уверенно, безопасно и вовлечённо. Такое пространство способствует успешному воспитанию, обучению и благополучию каждого ребёнка.

Психолого-педагогическое взаимодействие воспитателей с родителями представляет собой сложный и многогранный процесс, включающий в себя несколько ключевых аспектов. Прежде всего, это передача родителям знаний о психическом развитии детей на разных этапах дошкольного детства, а также об основных элементах воспитательного процесса, таких как цели, задачи, методы и ожидаемые результаты.

Важным направлением в работе воспитателей является помощь родителям в осознании их прав и обязанностей по отношению к детям, формирование у них потребности участвовать в воспитательном процессе, а также развитие интереса к личностному и социальному становлению ребёнка. Для достижения этой цели педагоги способствуют формированию у родителей эффективных моделей поведения и взаимодействия с детьми,

соответствующих нормам социальной культуры, и помогают установить эмоционально-ценностное отношение к результатам общения с ребёнком.

Одним из значимых элементов взаимодействия является развитие у родителей социокультурной ориентации. Воспитатели направляют их на освоение знаний в области общественной культуры, включая семейно-бытовые, нравственные, этнические и правовые аспекты. Особое внимание уделяется выработке у родителей поведения, отражающего уважение к социальным и культурным ценностям семьи и общества. Толерантность, внимательное отношение к традициям и способность применять эти ценности в процессе воспитания ребёнка – ключевые задачи, которые воспитатели помогают решать в рамках сотрудничества с семьёй.

Стратегии эффективной коммуникации и сотрудничества родителей и воспитателей в воспитательном процессе.

Эффективное взаимодействие между родителями и воспитателями является важным условием успешного воспитания и развития детей. Современные подходы к воспитанию требуют создания партнёрских отношений между семьёй и образовательным учреждением, основанных на взаимопонимании, доверии и сотрудничестве. Цель данной статьи – рассмотреть основные стратегии эффективной коммуникации и методы взаимодействия, способствующие успешному решению воспитательных задач.

1. Значение сотрудничества в воспитательном процессе

Родители и воспитатели играют ключевые роли в становлении личности ребёнка. Эффективное сотрудничество между ними позволяет:

- согласовывать воспитательные подходы;
- обеспечивать стабильность в развитии ребёнка;
- формировать единое воспитательное пространство.

Для достижения этих целей необходимо наладить регулярное общение и взаимопонимание, что возможно благодаря правильным стратегиям коммуникации.

2. Основные стратегии эффективной коммуникации

2.1. Открытый диалог

Педагоги должны быть готовы обсуждать с родителями любые вопросы, касающиеся развития и воспитания ребёнка. Важно предоставлять полную и достоверную информацию, используя такие принципы общения, как:

- уважительное отношение;
- умение выслушивать и учитывать точку зрения родителей;
- отсутствие оценочного суждения.

2.2. Индивидуальный подход

Каждая семья имеет свои особенности. Педагоги должны учитывать:

- уровень психолого-педагогической подготовки родителей;
- их культурные и социальные ценности;
- семейные традиции.

Индивидуальные беседы и консультации помогают глубже понять ситуацию и выстроить доверительные отношения.

2.3. Использование современных технологий

Технологии позволяют наладить более оперативное взаимодействие. Родительские чаты, электронные дневники и видеоконференции дают возможность воспитателям:

• информировать родителей о развитии ребёнка;
• проводить онлайн-консультации и вебинары;
• делиться рекомендациями и образовательными материалами.

2.4. Формирование эмоционального контакта

Эмоциональная поддержка родителей со стороны педагогов способствует укреплению доверия и снижению тревожности. Педагогам важно демонстрировать:

• эмпатию;
• позитивное отношение;
• готовность поддержать в сложных ситуациях.

3. Формы взаимодействия

3.1. Индивидуальные встречи

Консультации и беседы позволяют выявить проблемы и предложить родителям конкретные рекомендации.

3.2. Групповые мероприятия

Педагоги могут организовывать тренинги, родительские собрания, открытые занятия, где родители получают знания и обмениваются опытом.

3.3. Совместные проекты

Участие родителей в жизни детского сада, например, через проведение праздников, экскурсий или создание учебных материалов, укрепляет связь между семьёй и учреждением.

4. Роль воспитателей в установлении сотрудничества

Воспитатель выполняет функцию медиатора, создавая условия для взаимодействия с родителями. Для этого он должен:

• владеть навыками эффективной коммуникации;
• проявлять терпимость и тактичность;
• поддерживать инициативу родителей в воспитательном процессе.

Эффективное сотрудничество между родителями и воспитателями – это залог успешного воспитания и гармоничного развития ребёнка. Использование описанных стратегий позволяет наладить партнёрские отношения, объединяя усилия семьи и образовательного учреждения в достижении общих целей.

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РАЗВИТИЯ ПОВЕДЕНЧЕСКИХ ФИНАНСОВ: КЛЮЧ К ФИНАНСОВОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ И БЛАГОПОЛУЧИЮ

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена к развитие поведенческих финансов хозяйствующих субъектов является одной из ключевых задач в современном мире. В данной статье рассматриваются основные аспекты поведенческих финансов. В статье описаны различные теоретические подходы, представленные в работах исследователей о сущности и цели поведенческих финансов. Затронуты вопросы принятия финансовых решений, возможного поведения хозяйствующих субъектов и внешнего и внутреннего влияния разных факторов в процессе принятия этих финансово-экономических решений в различных сферах производства.*

Ключевые слова: *финансы, экономика, рациональное поведение, нерациональное поведение, финансовый менеджмент, информация, решение, риск, финансовые инструменты*

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DEVELOPMENT OF BEHAVIORAL FINANCE: A KEY TO FINANCIAL STABILITY AND WELL-BEING

Abstract: *This article is devoted to the development of behavioral finance among economic entities, which is one of the key tasks in the modern world. It examines the main aspects of behavioral finance, highlighting various theoretical approaches presented in the works of researchers on the essence and purpose of behavioral finance. The article addresses issues related to financial decision-making, the possible behavior of economic entities, and the external and internal factors influencing these financial and economic decisions across different production sectors.*

Keywords: *finance, economics, rational behavior, irrational behavior, financial management, information, decision, risk, financial instruments.*

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XULQ-ATVOR MOLIYASINING RIVOJLANISH: MOLIYAVIY BAQARARLIK VA FAROVONLIK KALITIDIR

Annotatsiya: *Maqola zamonaviy dunyoda asosiy vazifalardan biri bo'lgan tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarining xulq-atvori moliyasini rivojlantirishga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu maqolada xatti-harakatlar moliyasining asosiy jihatlari muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada xulq-atvor moliyasining mohiyati va maqsadi bo'yicha tadqiqotchilarning ishlarida keltirilgan turli xil nazariy yondashuvlar tasvirlangan. Moliyaviy qarorlarni qabul qilish masalalari, xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarning mumkin bo'lgan xatti-harakatlari va ushbu moliyaviy-iqtisodiy qarorlarni qabul qilish jarayonida turli omillarning tashqi va ichki ta'siri ishlab chiqarishning turli sohalarida ko'rib chiqiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *moliya, iqtisod, oqilona xulq-atvor, irratsional xatti-harakatlar, moliyaviy boshqaruv, axborot, qaror, risk, moliyaviy vositalar*

Финансовая грамотность и правильное, целенаправленное финансовое поведение имеет решающее значение для устойчивого благополучия в различных этапах использования финансовых ресурсов как в семье, организации и в целом экономического развития и благополучия общества. В свете быстро меняющейся и широкого спектра использования финансовых средств финансовой среды, важно постоянно совершенствовать развитие финансовой грамотности как среди молодого поколения, так и среди взрослого населения. Это требует комплексного подхода, который включает образовательные программы, социальные и государственные инициативы, а также доступ к финансовым услугам и продуктам.

В настоящее время современных литературах и научных статьях сталкиваемся с термином поведенческие финансы и изучаются научные подходы финансового поведения и поведенческих финансов. В научных статьях и литературах много интересных подходов к изучению данного актуального понятия.

Многие ученые по теоретической точки зрения финансовое поведение рассматривает как один из видов экономического поведения. При этом финансовое поведение является предметом изучения различных общественных наук, в частности экономической теории, социологии, психологии. Нужно особо отметить, что, современных условия финансового и экономического развития финансовое поведение сталь как основной и составляющей частью финансового, социального экономического поведения хозяйствующего субъекта, а также, неотъемлемым элементом развития современного человека.

По мнению авторов статьи «Поведенческие финансы — новое направление финансового менеджмента. История возникновения и развития» Т.В. Ващенко, Е.В. Лисицына «В течение последующих лет большое количество ученых — специалистов в области финансовой науки, сталкиваясь с невозможностью объяснения многих явлений на финансовых рынках в рамках классических теорий, начали изучать взаимосвязь между психологией и проблемами рыночного поведения инвесторов.

Основным достижением поведенческих финансов можно назвать осознание того факта, что в области финансов, как и во всех остальных областях своей деятельности, люди принимают решения и действуют под влиянием сложившихся стереотипов, иллюзий восприятия, предвзятых мнений, ошибок в анализе информации и самых обыкновенных эмоций.» [1]

Авторы статьи «Финансовое поведение и поведенческие финансы: различия и сходства» Е. П. Данилова, М. А. Муйдинов «финансовое поведения ….представляет собой любое человеческое поведение, которое формируется в процессе управления деньгами и включает в себя разные виды финансовой активности: кредитно-заемное, инвестиционное, страховое и сберегательное поведение. Исходя из результатов анализа теоретических аспектов финансового поведения, можно графически представить концепцию финансового поведения[2].

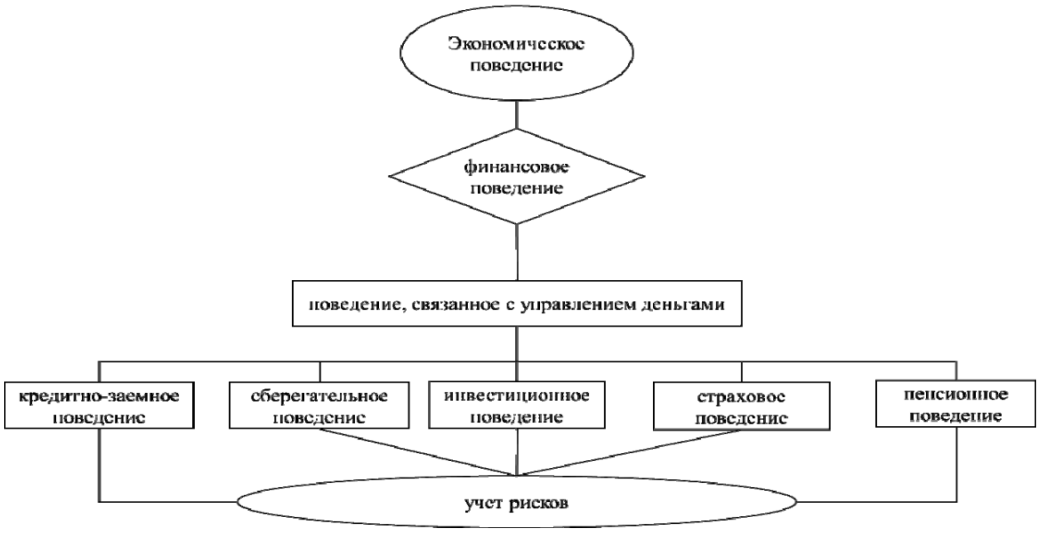


Рисунок 1. Концепция финансового поведения [2].

Ревекка Картер и Серхио Коста считают что, поведенческие финансы — это область исследований, в которой изучается, как психологические факторы могут влиять на результаты рынка. Поведенческие финансы помогают лучше понять клиентов из разных секторов [3].

По мнению Шефрин «поведенческие финансы - это исследование того, как психология влияет на принятие финансовых решений и финансовые рынки» [4]

Свел утверждает, что «поведенческие финансы - это изучение влияние психологии на поведение финансовых практикующих и последующее влияние на рынки» [5]

Канеман определил поведенческие финансы как «науку о том, как психология влияет на финансовый рынок» [6]

Поведенческие финансы — это область научных знаний, которая изучает влияние эмоций, когнитивных предубеждений и социальных факторов на принятие финансовых решений[7].

Эта точка зрения подчеркивает, что на людей влияют психологические факторы, такие как когнитивные искажения при принятии решений, а не рациональность и максимизация благосостояния.

В настоящее время проявление поведенческих финансов имеет активное развитие. Экономисты и специалисты во всем мире разрабатывают методологические и практические подходы, которые помогут им понять природу поведения участников финансовых отношений по всем траекториям, диапазонам и на основе этого принимать наиболее эффективные финансовые и инвестиционные решения с учетами финансовых рисков. При этом поведенческие финансы имеют междисциплинарное методологическое обоснование, которые взаимосвязаны между собой которые применяют различные инструменты в разработке и принятия целенаправленных финансовых решены для повышения макроэкономических показателей, который может прогнозировать поведения человека и хозяйствующего субъекта в рамках различных финансовых моделей и проектов с высокой вероятностью и финансового риска.

Каждому участнику финансовых отношений необходимо быть подготовленным к тому, что его восприятие, решения могут, и будут проявлять значительное влияние на принятие финансовых решений. Нужно быть готовым для определения такого влияния и его рациональной оценки для принятия оптимального целенаправленного решения. Поведенческие финансы являются одной из важнейших и особых сфер для прогнозирования и анализа финансовых экономических проявлений. Для того чтобы предотвратить возникновение отрицательных финансовых результатов или ограничить их негативные последствия в будущем необходимо использовать теории, практические навыки, выводы и методы разработанные в данной области для рациональной оценки ситуации на финансовых экономических процесссах.

Проанализировав все вышеизложенные мнения ученых и специалистов можно сделать вывод о том что определение поведенческих финансов следующим образом: это многогранное действие человека, финансового менеджера, финансиста и других участников финансовых отношений и финансово-экономических процессов, которые тесно пересекается с такими науками как финансы, банки, финансовые рынки, психология и другие науки, в результате которого человек, хозяйствующий субъект принимает финансовое решение исходя из соответствующих факторов, таких как

интуиция, приверженность бренду, психологическое состояние объекта на момент принятия решения и т.д.

Нужно отметить что, изучение поведенческих аспектов позволяет разработать стратегии управления рисками. Например, ударение на проявление финансовых рисков в различных этапах финансовых отношений или автоматизация сбережений может помочь избежать эмоциональных решений в трудные времена и обеспечить финансовую устойчивость. Понимание того, как эмоции могут воздействовать на принятие решений, позволяет разработать более эффективные подходы к инвестициям и стратегическому прогнозированию.

Финансовая устойчивость не ограничивается только материальным достатком. Понимание поведенческих аспектов помогает создавать гармоничную связь между финансами и эмоциональным благополучием. Инвестирование во что-то, в чем есть уверенность и интерес, может не только увеличить финансовую устойчивость, но и повысить общее качество жизни.

Развитие поведенческих финансов играет ключевую роль в достижении финансовой устойчивости и благополучия. Осознание эмоций и когнитивных искажений, а также применение полученных знаний в повседневной жизни может значительно улучшить финансовые результаты. Важно учитывать, что финансовая грамотность и внимание к психологическим факторам станут основой для создания более устойчивого и благополучного общества. Образование, ориентированное на понимание поведенческих аспектов финансирования, будет способствовать формированию более ответственного и осознанного подхода к управлению личными и семейными финансами.

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МОРФОЛОГО-СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ РУССКОЙ ГРАММАТИКИ

***Аннотация**: В статье рассматриваются богатство и изысканность русского словообразования, многогранность русского словоизменения, которые обусловлены ярким синтетизмом русского языка. Экспрессивно-прагматический потенциал некоторых русских грамматических категорий определяется их сложным характером и отражает именно морфолого-словообразовательный аспект русской грамматики. Излагаются мнения о том, что уникальна категория вида русского глагола, развитие которой демонстрирует постепенный переход от словообразования к словоизменению*

***Ключевые слова**: лингвистика, фонетика, морфемика, морфология, проект.*

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MORPHOLOGICAL AND WORD-FORMATION ASPECT OF RUSSIAN GRAMMAR

***Abstract**: The article examines the richness and sophistication of Russian word formation, the versatility of Russian word inflection, which are due to the bright synthesis of the Russian language. The expressive and pragmatic potential of some Russian grammatical categories is determined by their complex nature and reflects precisely the morphological and word-formation aspect of Russian grammar. The article presents opinions that the category of the aspect of the Russian verb is unique, the development of which demonstrates a gradual transition from word formation to word inflection*

***Keywords**: linguistics, phonetics, morphemics, morphology, project.*

В исследованиях ученых определяется изучение грамматики как единство реализованного и потенциального в разных типах и жанрах современной речи; его объектом являются ее морфологические ресурсы, а предметом - их креативный потенциал в разных сферах речевой практики. При этом главное внимание уделяется самой грамматической форме, так как «лишь опора на форму дает возможность выявить и учесть значения, выражаемые в данном языке во всей их сложности, в их непредсказуемом многообразии».

Глаголы совершенного вида свободно образуют причастную форму страдательного залога и редко употребляются в возвратно-страдательных формах, которые, в свою очередь, ограничены в употреблении несовершенным видом. Однако в речи подобные системные соответствия расшатываются, и разделение предстает как не столь категоричное: Я получил письмо. - Письмо получено. — (в разг. речи об электронном письме) Сегодня письмо получилось. При этом потенциальной возвратной форме все-таки присуща меньшая страдательность, по сравнению с причастием, которое в данном случае выступает как «эталон страдательности» (Норман, 1972, 55). Подобное явление, которое мы определили как «соскальзывание в возвратность», известное всем типам русской речи, сегодня заметно активизируется во всех типах творческой речи.

Богатство и изысканность русского словообразования, многогранность и комплексность русского словоизменения обусловлены ярким синтетизмом русского языка. Экспрессивно-прагматический потенциал некоторых русских грамматических категорий (род существительных, вид и залог глагола) определяется их сложным характером и отражает именно морфолого-словообразовательный аспект русской грамматики. С этой точки зрения уникальна категория вида русского глагола, развитие которой демонстрирует постепенный переход от словообразования к словоизменению и «борьбу» между ними. Категория вида не является «чистой» морфологической категорией: с одной стороны, ей присуща морфологическая стабильность, с другой - словообразовательная «живость» и активность. Можно отметить следующее:

1) лингвистическая традиция относит проблематику видов к разделу морфологии, однако всегда подчеркивается ее близость к словообразованию, так как средства видообразования, приставки и суффиксы, - морфемы, чаще выступающие в русском языке в словообразовательной, а не словоизменительной функции. Таким образом, видообразование находится на границе между словообразованием и словоизменением. В других случаях приставка выступает лишь на периферии как дополнительное средство формообразования, например степеней сравнения прилагательных (тонкий - тоньше - потоньше);

2) категория вида лишена единого унифицированного морфологического показателя. Приставки, при помощи которых образуется глагол СВ, многообразны (эту роль могут выполнять почти все русские

приставки) и, кроме того, функция видообразования не является для них единственной: например, приставка с- может выступать и как пространственная (съехать с горы), и как только видообразующая, т. е. чистовидовая (делать - сделать). Видовая пара - морфологическое ядро категории вида, но ее образование лишено стабильности и с точки зрения самой способности глаголов вступать в видовую оппозицию (не все глаголы образуют видовую пару), и с точки зрения средств видообразования (средства образования видовой пары многообразны).

Русские морфологические категории не равноценны: они обладают разным статусом и разным качеством - словоизменительные (время, лицо, число), несловоизменительные (род существительного, вид), смешанные - залог. Их креативный потенциал тем выше, чем сложнее сама категория, чем сильнее ее связь с лексической и словообразовательной базой языка (что проявляется в лексико-грамматических разрядах), хотя в принципе любой элемент системы в рамках любой категории может быть актуализированным в специальных функционально-творческих условиях.

На первый взгляд, к области автономных явлений морфологии относятся особенности словоизменения. Однако чисто формальные, «поверхностные» трансформации грамматических форм в качестве определенной разновидности языковой шутки, о которой уже шла речь выше, встречаются реже, чем подлинно творческие инновации, и в определенных типах речи (ироническая поэзия, бытовое общение, заголовки); эстетически они не всегда перспективны.

Таким образом, морфологические явления, тесно связанные с морфемикой, словообразованием, лексической базой и синтаксисом, рассматриваются нами не изолированно, а как элементы сложного комплекса. Такой подход отвечает современным тенденциям развития лингвистики, которая, исчерпав уровневый подход, стремится к многоаспектному анализу, отражающему сложную природу слова: «Несмотря на широкое распространение, уровневые модели языка все меньше удовлетворяют современных исследователей, предметом внимания которых становятся все более объемные компоненты лексико-семантической системы языка». Все вышесказанное позволяет уточнить, что - морфологические ресурсы языка анализируются не только в формально-морфологическом, но и в морфолого-семантическом и морфолого-словообразовательном аспектах, а также сформулировать его цель и задачи.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТА НАУЧНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ В ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ СРЕДЕ

Аннотация: *В данной работе рассматривается проблема развития русского языка как инструмента научной коммуникации в технической среде. Анализируются основные барьеры, препятствующие эффективному использованию русского языка в профессиональной деятельности, такие как недостаточный уровень языковой подготовки студентов и ограниченная интеграция русского языка в процесс технического обучения.*

Ключевые слова: *русский, язык, коммуникация, наука, методика, обучение, студенты, проекты, эффективность, развитие*

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PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AS A TOOL FOR SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION IN THE TECHNICAL ENVIRONMENT

Abstract: *This paper addresses the issue of developing the Russian language as a tool for scientific communication in the technical environment. The main barriers hindering the effective use of the Russian language in professional activities are analyzed, such as the insufficient level of language proficiency among students and the limited integration of the Russian language into the technical training process.*

Keywords: *Russian, language, communication, science, methodology, education, students, projects, effectiveness, development*

Введение: Современный мир предъявляет высокие требования к научной коммуникации, особенно в технической среде, где взаимодействие между специалистами разных стран становится неотъемлемой частью профессиональной деятельности. Русский язык, обладая богатой лексикой и выразительными средствами, долгое время был одним из основных языков научного общения в постсоветском пространстве. Однако с глобализацией и ростом влияния английского языка русский язык в научной коммуникации сталкивается с рядом вызовов. Важно рассмотреть проблемы и перспективы его использования, а также разработать методы повышения эффективности научного общения на русском языке среди технических специалистов. Одной из ключевых проблем является снижение интереса к русскому языку как средству научной коммуникации в технической среде.

Как результат, многие технические специалисты испытывают трудности в изложении научных идей и терминов на русском языке, что сужает возможности для коммуникации и ограничивает доступ к отечественным исследованиям. Для решения данной проблемы необходимо внедрение системного подхода к поддержке и развитию русского языка как инструмента научной коммуникации. Это может включать обновление терминологических баз с учетом современных научных достижений, создание двуязычных словарей и глоссариев, а также разработку образовательных программ, ориентированных на интеграцию языковых и профессиональных компетенций. Кроме того, важно активно продвигать публикации на русском языке в научных журналах, создавая для этого качественные платформы и ресурсы.

Методология: Комплексное развитие языковых и профессиональных компетенций. Данная методика направлена на формирование у студентов технических специальностей навыков научной коммуникации на русском языке. Она основана на интеграции языкового обучения с профессиональной деятельностью и предполагает использование проектного подхода для закрепления полученных знаний.

Практическая часть методики состоит из выполнения учебных проектов, которые предполагают использование русского языка в профессиональном контексте. Например, студенты могут разрабатывать презентации, доклады или письменные работы, связанные с их основной специальностью. Работы должны включать введение, обзор литературы, анализ проблемы и рекомендации, что помогает закрепить навыки работы с научными текстами.

Преподаватель при этом играет роль модератора и консультанта, предоставляя обратную связь на всех этапах выполнения проектов. Такой подход позволяет не только укрепить языковую базу студентов, но и стимулировать их интерес к использованию русского языка как инструмента научной коммуникации.

Результат: Результаты проведённого исследования по методике Комплексное развитие языковых и профессиональных компетенций

Исследование проводилось среди студентов технических специальностей третьего и четвёртого курсов Джизакского политехнического института. Экспериментальная группа из 50 человек была обучена по разработанной методике на протяжении одного семестра. Для оценки её эффективности были применены входное и итоговое тестирование, а также анкетирование студентов.

В результате применения методики наблюдались следующие улучшения:

Уровень владения научным стилем русского языка повысился на 37%, что было выявлено на основе результатов итогового тестирования. Студенты продемонстрировали более уверенное использование профессиональной терминологии и грамматических конструкций, характерных для научного языка.

Навыки составления научных текстов (включая статьи, технические отчёты и презентации) улучшились на 42%. Это проявилось в увеличении числа студентов, успешно выполнивших письменные задания на высоком уровне.

В контрольной группе, где обучение проводилось по традиционным методам, аналогичные показатели выросли в среднем лишь на 12–15%, что свидетельствует о значительной эффективности предлагаемой методики.

Таблица 1.

Анализ эффективности методики Комплексное развитие языковых и профессиональных компетенций

Показатель	Экспериментальная группа (%)	Контрольная группа (%)	Польза	Минусы
Уровень владения научным стилем	37	12	Значительное улучшение профессиональной речи	Требуется больше времени на обучение
Навыки составления научных текстов	42	15	Повышение качества письменной научной работы	Необходимость создания учебных материалов

Общая эффективность методики	40	15	Превосходство интегративного подхода	Требуется больше ресурсов для реализации

Заключение: Русский язык продолжает оставаться важным инструментом научной коммуникации в технической среде, несмотря на существующие вызовы. Для его дальнейшего развития требуется комплексный подход, включающий модернизацию терминологической базы, развитие образовательных программ и популяризацию научных публикаций на русском языке. Успешное решение данной проблемы будет способствовать укреплению позиций русского языка в международном научном сообществе и расширению возможностей для коммуникации и обмена знаниями между специалистами.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ОБЗОР ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ СИСТЕМ И ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОБЛАСТИ БИЗНЕС-ПРОЦЕССОВ СБЫТОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация*: Применение программных продуктов (ПП) в сбытовой деятельности организации является важным аспектом, который способствует повышению эффективности и конкурентоспособности бизнеса. В статье представлен краткий обзор наиболее популярных цифровых продуктов, применяемых для оптимизации бизнес-процессов в сбытовой деятельности организаций, рассмотрены критерии качества применения ПП пользователями.*

Ключевые слова: *бизнес-процесс, сбыт, программный продукт, качество применения программного продукта*

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COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FIELD OF BUSINESS PROCESSES OF SALES ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION

Abstract: *The use of software products (SP) in the sales activities of an organization is an important aspect that contributes to increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of the business. The article provides a brief overview of the most popular digital products used to optimize business processes in sales activities, and examines the criteria for the quality of the use of SP by users.*

Keywords: *business process, sales, software product, quality of use.*

Эффективное управление бизнес-процессами, связанными со сбытом, включает в себя их анализ, оптимизацию и автоматизацию. Оптимизация управления сбытом предполагает совершенствование стратегий, методов и инструментов, используемых для достижения максимальных результатов в области продаж. Автоматизация бизнес-процессов сбытовой деятельности является важным шагом для повышения эффективности иконкурентоспособности организации за счет сокращения времени выполнения типовых процедур, что позволяет использовать профессиональный потенциал сотрудников при решении задач, требующих творческого подхода и анализа. Важно также отметить, что человеческий фактор часто приводит к ошибкам в данных, а следовательно, может негативно сказаться на продажах и обслуживании клиентов. Информационные системы минимизируют вероятность ошибок, обеспечивая точность и надежность информации, таким образом являясь ключевым условием разработки эффективных стратегий продаж. Оптимизация бизнес-процессов приводит в итоге к снижению затрат за счет возможности эффективного перераспределения ресурсов и быстрой адаптивности к рыночным трендам.Современный рынок программных продуктов предлагает широкий спектр информационных систем (ИС), применяемых при оптимизации и автоматизации процедур продаж и связи с клиентами. В таблице 1 представлен краткий обзор наиболее популярных цифровых продуктов.

Таблица 1 – Информационные системы, применяемые для оптимизации бизнес-процессов в сбытовой деятельности

Название ИС	Компания	Область применения ИС
CRM-системы	Salesforce HubSpot Zoho CRM Microsoft Dynamics 365	Маркетинг, продажи, обслуживание клиентов, аналитика, интеграция бизнес-процессов, управление проектами
ERP-системы	SAP ERP Oracle ERP Cloud Microsoft Dynamic 365 ERP Infor ERP Odoo	Управление ресурсами, финансовый учёт, производство, управление цепочками поставок, планирование ресурсов.

Системы бизнес-аналитики	Tableau Power BI QlikView SAS Business Intelligence	Анализ данных, визуализация, отчёты, аналитика, интеграция данных, дашборды, анализ больших данных.
Системы управления проектами	Asana Trello Jira Monday.com	Управление задачами, планирование проектов, управление проектами, визуализация проектов, Agile-управление.
Системы для автоматизации маркетинга	Marketo Pardot (Salesforce) Mailchimp ActiveCampaign	Автоматизация маркетинга, управление кампаниями, анализ эффективности
Электронная коммерция и платформы для продаж	Shopify WooCommerce Magento BigCommerce	Управление интернет-магазинами, продажи, управление запасами
Системы поддержки клиентов	Zendesk Freshdesk ServiceNow Intercom	Управление обращениями клиентов, поддержка, аналитика
Платформы для управления контентом	WordPress Joomla Drupal	Управление веб-контентом, создание сайтов

Таблица 1 демонстрирует разнообразие информационных систем, применяемых для оптимизации различных бизнес-процессов в современных организациях. Область применения программных продуктов, их преимущества и недостатки отражены в таблице 2. В качестве ключевых характеристик взяты критерии качества, применяемых информационных систем и программных продуктов, такие как: функциональные возможности,

интеграция (адаптивность) с другими системами, а также аспекты, касающиеся технической поддержки **[1]**. Это позволит получить более полное представление о том, какие системы могут быть наиболее эффективными для конкретных потребностей организаций и какие потенциальные риски связаны с их внедрением.

Таблица 2 – Описание приложений, а также их преимущества и недостатки

Приложение	**Описание**	**Преимущества**	**Недостатки**
«1С:ERP Управление предприятием»	Комплексная система управления предприятием, охватывающая все аспекты бизнеса: финансы, производство, склад, продажи и закупки.	Интеграция всех бизнес-процессов Гибкость настройки Широкие возможности аналитики	Высокая стоимость внедрения Сложность настройки Требует обучения персонала
Битрикс24	Платформа для совместной работы, управления проектами и взаимоотношениями с клиентами.	Удобные инструменты для коммуникации Возможности CRM Бесплатная версия	Ограниченные функции в бесплатной версии Могут возникнуть сложности с настройкой
SAP SupplyChainManagement	Модуль для управления цепочками поставок и планирования производства.	Эффективное управление цепочками поставок Высокая степень интеграции Гибкость	Высокая стоимость лицензий Сложность в внедрении и обучении
OracleNetSuite	Облачная платформа ERP для управления бизнесом с возможностью настройки под нужды компании.	Быстрая настройка под бизнес-процессы Широкий функционал	Стоимость может быть высокой для малых предприятий

		Облачный доступ	Зависимость от интернета

Практическим инструментом сравнительного обзора информационных систем и технологий в области бизнес-процессов организации выступает программа СППР «Выбор», позволяющая определить наилучший рейтингприложений и, тем самым, качественно обосновать его выбор пользователем [2]. Итоги сравнения ПП представлены на рисунке 1.

По итогам сравнительного анализа ключевыми критериями стали: защищённость ПП с весом критерия 0,370; надёжность ПП с весом критерия 0,288; функциональность ПП с весом критерия 0,183 и стоимость покупки ПП с весом критерия 0,075.

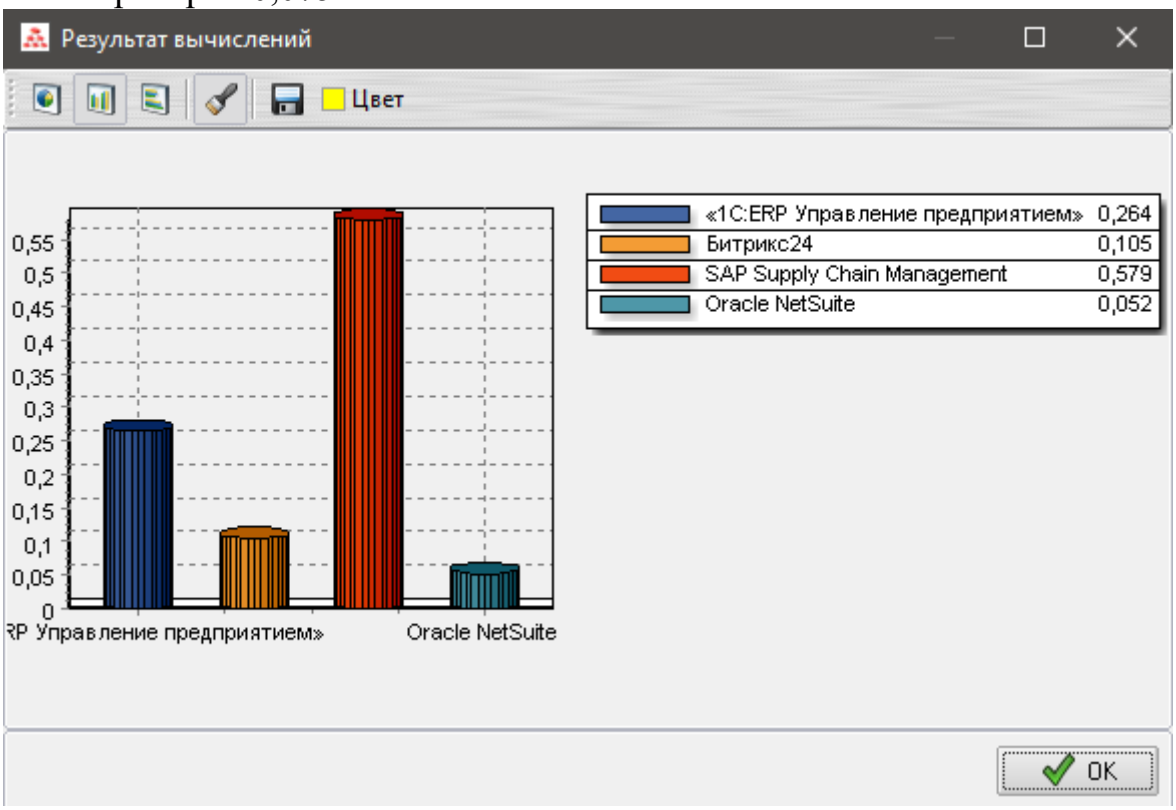


Рисунок 1 – Результаты сравнительного анализа

Общий анализ весов показывает, что наиболее значимым ПП для сбытовой деятельности организации является «1С:ERP Управление предприятием». Однако, несмотря на все преимущества, важно учитывать и возможные недостатки, такие как необходимость в обучении персонала и потенциальные затраты на внедрение.

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ЭТНОГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ТУРИЗМА В КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНЕ

Аннотация: *в статье рассматривается целесообразность изучения факторов, влияющих на развитие туризма, с учетом уникальных особенностей природы и этнографического разнообразия нашей страны в контексте этнографической специфики развития экотуризма.*

Ключевые слова*: экотуризм, этнотуризм, природно-географические условия, медицинский туризм, этнокультура.*

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ETHNOGEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES INFLUENCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL TOURISM IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

Abstract*: the article discusses the feasibility of studying the factors influencing the development of tourism, taking into account the unique features of nature and ethnographic diversity of our country in the context of the ethnographic specifics of ecotourism development.*

Key words*: ecotourism, ethnotourism, natural and geographical conditions, medical tourism, ethnoculture.*

В Узбекистане также уделяется большое внимание развитию туристического сектора, особенно экотуризма. Развитие экотуризма в Узбекистане, в свою очередь, позволяет всесторонне поддерживать систему охраны окружающей среды, сохранять биологическое разнообразие и уникальные природные территории, обеспечивать сохранение доходов местного населения и представляет собой перспективный рынок для инвестиционных проектов.

При развитии экологического туризма в Каракалпакстане целесообразно развивать несколько видов туризма в соответствии с ресурсным потенциалом региона: экстремальный и спортивный, рекреационный туризм, гастрономический туризм, этнотуризм, приключенческий туризм (охота и рыбалка). Для этого целесообразно изучить факторы, влияющие на развитие туризма.

Природно-географические условия имеют большое значение в развитии экотуризма в Каракалпакстане. Причина в том, что этот край разделен на резко отличающиеся друг от друга природные территории.

- Плато Устюрт
- Дельта Амударьи
- Пустыня Кызылкум

Абсолютная высота плато Устюрт составляет около 100-200 метров, и оно окружено чинками. Восточные чинки возвышаются на 190 метров над берегами Аральского моря. На первый взгляд плато Устюрт кажется ровным, однако его рельеф состоит из трех впадин и двух возвышенностей. Плато Устюрт играет значительную роль в формировании континентального климата республики. Растительность скудная, представлена эфемерами и эфемероидами, в низинах растут саксаулы. Животный мир Устюртского округа типичен для пустынь: обитают джейраны, сайгаки, волки, лисицы, суслики. Из птиц в округе встречаются жаворонки, авдотки, черные вороны, удоды, на водоемах - утки и фазаны.

В настоящее время во многих странах мира экстремальный туризм развит и приносит большую прибыль. На плато Устюрт имеются большие возможности для развития экстремального туризма. На обширной равнинной территории стало традицией проводить экстремальные автомобильные соревнования "Rally Muynak." В "Rally Muynak 2024,". 14-15 сентября на территории уникального природного комплекса "Барса келмес" в Каракалпакстане состоялся Международный экомарафон "Наш вклад в будущее планеты."

Обширные поля и обилие различных видов охотничьих животных создают здесь большие возможности для развития охотничьего туризма. Ежегодно сюда приезжают иностранные охотники, и если создать условия для развития приключенческого (охотничьего и рыболовного) туризма, можно привлечь туристов из многих стран. Создание на территории плато Устюрт питомников для птиц, сайгаков и других животных, позволит предотвратить сокращение их численности в природе и привлечь множество охотников из зарубежных стран, что откроет путь к дальнейшему увеличению количества туристов.

Новый туристический комплекс "ARAL PLAZA," созданный в сентябре 2023 года на побережье акватории Аральского моря, будет обслуживать направление экстремального туризма. Этот комплекс получил статус первого курорта, получив сертификат соответствия в мае.

В настоящее время в нашей стране проводится множество мероприятий для привлечения туристов, например, различные фестивали, марафоны, научные конференции и спортивные соревнования, разнообразные выставки, которые, несомненно, играют важную роль в привлечении этих туристов.

Еще один вид развития туризма в природных условиях Приаралья - медицинский туризм. Подземные горячие источники, богатые различными химическими элементами в северных районах республики, способствуют

восстановлению здоровья человека. В будущем разрабатываются меры по превращению горячих источников в лечебные учреждения, поскольку многие люди из соседних областей и Казахстана приезжают сюда для лечения.

Республика Каракалпакстан обладает богатым духовно-культурным наследием, разнообразными историческими и археологическими объектами, благоприятными природно-климатическими условиями и многоотраслевой социальной инфраструктурой. Эти этногеографические факторы служат базой для ускоренного развития различных форм туризма, в основном этнотуризма.

Уникальные особенности этнокультуры народа Каракалпакстана, контраст пустыни и оазиса в природных условиях не только привлекают иностранных туристов, но и вызывают интерес у туристов из других регионов нашей страны, что проявляется на практике. Развитие этнотуризма в Республике Каракалпакстан оказывает влияние на развитие внутреннего и внешнего туризма. Изучение факторов, влияющих на развитие этнотуризма, объектов этнотуризма и туристических продуктов, а также вопросов их использования приводит к выявлению ряда проблем в сфере туризма и поиску путей их решения.

Традиционные виды ремесел, неповторимые обычаи и традиции на традиционных праздниках и фестивалях, национальные костюмы, народные игры, танцы и уникальные национальные песни проживающих здесь народов, а также мероприятия, позволяющие насладиться всем этим, и кухни, демонстрирующие значимость наших традиционных блюд, приготовленных из экологически чистых продуктов собственного производства, могут стать основой для формирования гастрономического туризма и демонстрации этнокультурных особенностей нашего народа.

Туристы, приезжающие в нашу страну, могут иметь различные цели, но этнокультура и быт нашего народа неизменно очаровывают их. Учитывая эти особенности интересов наших туристов, в республике проводится масштабная работа по развитию этнотуризма. В частности, создается туристический комплекс "АРАЛ ПЛАЗА," формируется экотуристическая инфраструктура в зоне озера Акча, в Кунградском районе в зоне Устюрта разрабатываются туристический комплекс и этнографический парк, а также новые маршруты экотуризма. На берегу озера Каратерен в Тахтакупырском районе открылся новый этно-туристический комплекс "Каратерен" с национальным колоритом. Древние памятники Кырк-кыз, Аяз-кала, Джанбас-кала, Ичан-кала, уникальное городище Топрак-кала и другие историко-археологические достопримечательности, расположенные на территории Каракалпакстана, вызывают интерес у иностранных и местных путешественников.

На территории Каракалпакстана расположены историко-археологический комплекс Миздахкан, священные места паломничества Султан Вайс-баба, привлекательные для паломников. Особое впечатление произвели ворота на вершине горы Бурши, образцы ремесленных изделий

мастеров, изображения окружающей среды художниками, величественные девушки-воительницы и другие пейзажи.

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ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ НАЛОГОВОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА В УСЛОВИЯХ ПЕРЕХОДА К "ЗЕЛЕНОЙ" ЭКОНОМИКЕ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассмотрены повышения налогового потенциала в условиях перехода к "зеленой" экономике. Переход на «зеленую» экономику и обеспечению «зеленого» роста тесно взаимосвязано с налоговым потенциалам В условиях перехода к "зеленой" экономике, налоговый потенциал является одним из приоритетных направлений реформирования налоговой системы и развития наиболее эффективного развития. В статье изучены научные подходы к определению термина "зеленая" экономика и взаимосвяз. с налоговым потенциалом. Проведена анализ повышения эффективности принимаемых мер по обеспечению «зеленого» и инклюзивного экономического роста в рамках Стратегии перехода Республики Узбекистан на «зеленую» экономику, а также дальнейшего расширения использования возобновляемых источников энергии и ресурсосбережения во всех отраслях экономики. Определены приоритетные направления по повышению налогового потенциала в переходе к "зеленой" экономики и "Зеленого" налогообложения.*

Ключевые слова:*, «Зеленая» экономика, стратегия, производство,* налоговый потенциал, государственный бюджет *субсидии, налоговые льготы, налоговое администрирование, технологии, инновация, инвестиция, образование..*

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PRIORITY AREAS FOR INCREASING TAX POTENTIAL IN THE TRANSITION TO A “GREEN” ECONOMY

Abstract: *This article examines ways to enhance tax potential during the transition to a “green” economy. The shift to a “green” economy and the promotion of “green” growth are closely linked to tax potential. In the context of transitioning to a “green” economy, tax potential is one of the key priorities for reforming the tax system and fostering more effective development. The article explores scientific approaches to defining the term “green economy” and its relationship with tax*

potential. It also analyzes measures to improve the effectiveness of achieving "green" and inclusive economic growth within the framework of Uzbekistan's Strategy for Transition to a Green Economy. Additionally, the paper emphasizes the further expansion of renewable energy sources and resource conservation across all sectors of the economy. Priority areas for enhancing tax potential in the context of transitioning to a "green" economy and "green" taxation have been identified.

Keywords: *Green economy, strategy, production, tax potential, state budget subsidies, tax incentives, tax administration, technology, innovation, investment, education.*

В условиях перехода к "зеленой" экономике и реформирования национальной экономики со стороны правительства Республики Узбекистан принимаются действенные меры по либерализации внешнеторговой, налоговой и финансовой политики, поддержке предпринимательства и гарантированию неприкосновенности частной собственности, организации глубокой переработки сельскохозяйственной продукции, а также обеспечению повышения налогового потенциала регионов. Налоговый потенциал играет основную роль в пополнении бюджета. Налоги являются основным источником доходов государства и позволяют обеспечивать финансирование различных социальных и экономических программ, государственных инвестиций и других важных проектов хозяйствующих субьектов и в целом государства. При этом со сторонқ государства созданы соответствуюшие условия для повышения налогового потенциала страны.

В Узбекистане для повышения эффективности принимаемых мер по обеспечению «зеленого» и инклюзивного экономического роста в рамках Стратегии перехода Республики Узбекистан на «зеленую» экономику, а также дальнейшего расширения использования возобновляемых источников энергии и ресурсосбережения во всех отраслях экономики утверждена программа по переходу на «зеленую» экономику и обеспечению «зеленого» роста в Республике Узбекистан до 2030 года, предназначенную для достижения следующих стратегических целей как снижение удельных выбросов парниковых газов на единицу валового внутреннего продукта на 35 процентов от уровня 2010 года; увеличение производственной мощности возобновляемых источников энергии до 15 ГВт и доведение их доли в общем объеме производства электрической энергии до более 30 процентов; повышение энергоэффективности в сфере промышленности не менее чем на 20 процентов. [1]

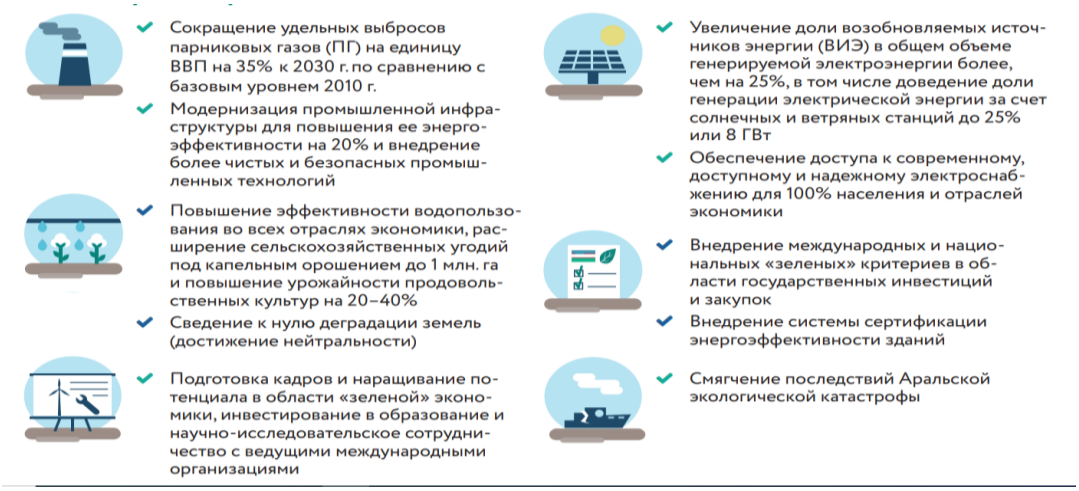


Рисунок 1 Меры и целевые показатели программы «Стратегии по переходу Республики Узбекистан на «зеленую» экономику на период 2019–2030 гг» [2]

Взаимная увязка экономической, социальной и экологической составляющих, которые рассматриваются как средство достижения устойчивого развития, является комплексной задачей в обеспечении стратегии социально-экономического развития Узбекистана до 2030 года. Экономическая и социальная составляющие ставят перед обществом новые задачи, такие как достижение справедливости и оказание адресной помощи бедным слоям населения в течение жизни поколения.

При раскритии приоритетных направлений повышения налогового потенциала хотели бы остановится о экономической сущности “зеленой” экономики и “Зеленого” налогообложения . По мнению автора статьи Е.Д. Кужелева “Зеленая экономика как фактор устойчивого развития экологической безопасности в современном мире»- «Зеленая» экономика – необходимый путь развития стран, которые хотят обеспечить успешное будущее своих граждан[3]. В публикации Зелёная экономика в Республике Молдова: перспективы развития - «Зеленая» экономика представляет собой экономику, ведущую к повышению благосостояния населения и к социальному равенству, одновременно со значительным снижением рисков экологического дефицита. Это экономика со сниженным уровнем углеродосодержащих выбросов, рациональным использованием ресурсов, социально открытая для всех [4]. Следующее определение подчеркивает финансовый и отраслевой контекст: «“зеленая” экономика представляет собой концепцию, которая объединяет набор мер по привлечению инвестиций в экологически значимые отрасли, способствующие вкладу в достижение устойчивого развития и искоренения нищеты» [5]. Исходя из вышеизложенных мнений авторов можно сделать вывод что Зеленая экономика- это совокупность мероприятий, в частности концепции, стратегии и тактики направленной на развитие экономического потенциала ведущую к повышению благосостояния населения в целом экономики. Вместе с этим государство создает благоприятную климат для повышения налогового

потенциала для хозяйствующих субъектов, которые вносят вклад для развития экономики.

На основе перехода к зеленой экономике мы создаем соответствующую налогооблагаемую базу путем формированием новых хозяйствующих субъектов, привлечением инвестиций. В налоговой практике многих стран в хозяйствующих субъектах «зеленое» налогообложение. Налог на загрязнение может являться экономически оправданным способом государственного вмешательства в функционирование конкурентного рынка в случае, когда рыночная система сама не способна устранить отрицательный внешний эффект в производстве в виде загрязнения и достичь парето-оптимального состояния [6]. Правовое регулирование «зеленого» налогообложения наиболее распространено в зарубежных странах, в России только обсуждается возможность его внедрения. Вместе с тем механизм взимания экологических налогов в целом проработан [7]. «Зеленые» налоги — средство пополнения бюджета и возможность перераспределения бюджетных средств на реализацию социально-экономических проектов и государственных программ [8].

В Республике Узбекистан Программе по переходу на «зеленую» экономику и обеспечению «зеленого» роста в Республике Узбекистан до 2030 года, предназначенную для достижения следующих стратегических целей определены приоритетные направлении как … «перенос налоговой нагрузки с предприятий и домохозяйств на деятельность, ведущую к загрязнению окружающей среды и перерасходу ресурсов: совершенствование налоговой системы с целью создания стимулов в виде налогов на топливо и поддержки использования экологически чистого топлива и ресурсов; стимулирование создания «зеленых» рабочих мест путем вложения инвестиций в «зеленые» технологии и инфраструктуру; внедрение методологии «зеленого» бюджета для оценки и раскрытия информации о соответствии и влиянии налогов и государственных расходов на «зеленую» экономику — внедрение методологии «зеленого» бюджета для оценки доли налогов и государственных расходов, оказывающих положительное или отрицательное воздействие на «зеленые» приоритетные направления; Разработка и предоставление специальных льгот и преференций (субсидии, налоговые льготы и др.) для промышленных предприятий, внедряющих экологически чистые и безопасные технологии». [1].

Исходя из вышеизложенного можно сделать вывод что в Узбекистане разрабатываются соответственные нормативно-правовые акты и проводятся мероприятия по переходу к «зеленой» экономики и повышения налогового потенциала хозяйствующих субъектов и в целом государства по пополнению Государственного бюджета.

По нашему мнению основные направления и мероприятия должны концентрироваться в интересах обоих сторон (хозяйствующих субъектов, организация, предприятий и государства). При этом должно уделятся основное внимание на экономические возможности и показатели

эффективности связаны с переходом к «зеленому росту» и эффективности использования налогового администрирования, стратегии, тактик а также соответствующих налоговых инструментов (налоги, субсидии, преференций) по устранению препятствий, которые могут возникнуть при проведении соответствующих мероприятий. При повышении налогового потенциала мы должны особое внимание уделят на экономические возможности налогоплательщиков. В этом направлении особый аспект должно направлены на внедрение новых технологий и инноваций - факторы повышения эффективности и обеспечения развития «зеленого роста»; производство экологических продуктов и оказание качественных услуг - открытие новых возможностей экономики за счет новых экологических подходов; привлечение целевых инвестиционных проектов и их финансирование - финансирование широкого применения инновационных технологий и знаний в целях "зеленого роста" и защиты окружающей среды; цены, налоги и субсидии как признак перехода к «зеленой экономике» для производителей и потребителей; Всесторонне оказание финансовой поддержки сетям и предприятиям. Некоторым предприятиям и отраслям с «зеленым» подходом к производству и обслуживанию потребуется государственная поддержка, чтобы быть конкурентоспособными по сравнению с конкурентами с традиционными технологиями. С этой целью государство может оказывать прямую финансовую поддержку в виде налоговых льгот и административных преференций предприятиям или инвесторам, занимающимся «зелеными инвестициями». Поэтому государство должно создать благоприятную инвестиционную среду для частных инвесторов в этом направлении. Эффективным считается использование государством политических, финансовых и налоговых рычагов для поддержки «зеленой экономики». Следующий аспект — это образование и профессиональная подготовка специалистов и повышение квалификации сотрудников.

На основании Закона Республики Узбекистан «Об использовании возобновляемых источников энергии» и в целях популяризации использования возобновляемых источников энергии для субъектов предпринимательства применяется ряд налоговых льгот и преференций в области использования возобновляемых источников энергии, в том числе освобождение от уплаты:: освобождены от уплаты всех видов налогов сроком на пять лет с даты государственной регистрации производители устройств возобновляемых источников энергии; за установку устройств возобновляемых источников энергии (номинальной мощностью 0,1 МВт и более) сроком на десять лет с момента их ввода в эксплуатацию, а также занятых этими устройствами освобождены от уплаты налога на имущество, и от уплаты земельного налога на участке; лица, использующие возобновляемые источники энергии в населенных пунктах, полностью отключенных от действующих сетей энергоресурсов, освобождаются от уплаты земельного налога сроком на три года с месяца использования возобновляемых источников энергии. [9]

В заключении нужно особо отметить что переход к "зеленой" экономике требует комплексного и целевого подхода, разработка концепций, тратегии включая новые формы налогового администрирования, налоговые реформы, которые смогут эффективно поддерживать устойчивое развитие и борьбу с климатическими изменениями. Создание благоприятной налоговой среды для "зеленых" технологий и инициатив станет ключевым фактором в увеличении налогового потенциала и обеспечении устойчивого экономического роста в долгосрочной перспективе.

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МЕДОПРОДУКТИВНОСТЬ ПЧЕЛИНЫХ СЕМЕЙ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ПОРОД В ГОРНОМ УСЛОВИЯХ АНДИЖАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. *В статье обобщены результаты сравнительного изучения медопродуктивность пчелиных семей различных пород в горном условиях Андижанской области. Исследования проведенные 2020 -2023 годов по выявлению уровня хозяйственно-полезных качеств разных пород пчел показала высокие адаптивные свойства и продуктивные качества пчел карпатской породы в экстремальных в горном условиях Андижанской области. Благородья этому уровень товарного меда, в среднем за четыре года, составил у карпатских пчел 13.9, а у карника и местных аналогов соответственно 12.4 и 9.5 кг. Валовой выход меда на пчелосемью, в среднем за четыре года, составил у пчел карпатской породы 26.0 кг, карника - 23.9, а у местной -20.3 кг.*

Ключевые слова: *Медопродуктивность, карпатская, бакфаст, карника, местная популяция, пчелосемья, валовой, товарный.*

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HONEY PRODUCTIVITY OF BEE COLONIES OF DIFFERENT BREEDS IN THE MOUNTAINOUS CONDITIONS OF THE ANDIJAN REGION

Annotation: *The article summarizes the results of a comparative study of the honey productivity of bee colonies of various breeds in the mountainous conditions of the Andijan region. Research conducted in 2020 -2023 to identify the level of economically useful qualities of different breeds of bees showed high adaptive properties and productive qualities of Carpathian bees in the extreme mountain conditions of the Andijan region. Thanks to this, the level of marketable honey, on average over four years, was 13.9 for Carpathian bees, and 12.4 and 9.5 kg for karnik and local analogues, respectively. The gross yield of honey per bee colony, on average over four years, was 26.0 kg for Carpathian bees, 23.9 kg for carnika bees, and 20.3 kg for local bees.*

Keywords: *Honey productivity, Carpathian, buckfast, carnica, local population, bee colony, gross, marketable.*

Введение: Продуктивность пчелиных семей в горных условиях Андижанской области по сравнению со средней европейской полосой России несколько ниже, и прежде всего оно определяется сухостью и жаркостью климата.

Продуктивный период выделения нектара отдельными медоносами значительно короче. Эта особенность, в свою очередь, намного затрудняет работу пчеловода. Пчеловоды выполняют крайне тяжелую работу по перевозке пчел от одного источника медосбора к другому.

Изучение медопродуктивности пчеловодства всегда имела большое значение в этой отрасли сельскохозяйственного производства. Как известна, нектар растений содержит сахара, органические кислоты, витамины, макро- и микроэлементы, белки, свободные аминокислоты, ферменты, ароматические и другие вещества.

Во время превращения нектара в мед пчелы добавляют к нему секреты слюнных желез, содержащие ферменты, расщепляющие сахарозу на моносахариды, глюкозу и фруктозу. Органические кислоты, витамины, минеральные, белковые, ароматические и некоторые другие вещества переходят с нектара в мед без изменения. Свободные аминокислоты переходят в мед полностью, а часть белков усваивается пчелами при переработке нектара.

Место и условия проведения опытов.

Опытная часть научно исследовательских работ проводилась в 2021-2024 годах в фермерском хозяйстве “Унумдор замин саховати” Андижанской области, где были изучены причины роения пчел разных породы вместе с пчелами местной популяции, физиологические изменения в организме роящихся пчел, даны методы изучения факторов, влияющих на медопродуктивности пчелиный семьи и другие характеристики.

Медопродуктивность - важнейший показатель хозяйственной ценности пчелиных семей. Ее как правило, определяют по валовому выходу меда от данной семьи за истекший сезон. Для групповой оценки продуктивности семей определенной породы используют также данные взвешиваний контрольных ульев.

Исследования проводились методам групп с образованием нескольких аналогичных групп.

Результаты научных работ.

Результаты исследований медопродуктивности пчелиных семей различных пород за 2021 - 2024 годы (в среднем на одну семью) обобщены в таблице 1.

Таблице 1

Медопродуктивность различных пород пчел, кг

Порода и породность	Годы исследо-вания	Производство меда на одну пчелиную семью, кг					
		Валовой		товарный		оставлено на зиму	
		кг	в % к контролю	кг	в % к контролю	кг	в % к контролю
Карпатская	2021	14,9	139,2	4,4	200,0	10,5	123,5
	2022	30,7	118,9	18,1	131,1	12,6	105,0
	2023	28,6	145,8	16,3	185,2	12,3	113,8
	2024	29,8	118,7	16,8	126,3	13,0	110,1
Бакфаст	2021	21,1	197,1	11,1	504,5	11,0	129,4
	2022	26,3	101,9	14,7	106,5	11,6	96,6
	2023	25,6	131,1	13,6	154,5	12,2	112,9
	2024	24,2	96,4	13,1	98,4	11,1	94,0
Карника	2021	20.0	100	9.0	100	11.0	100
	2022	26,3	89,1	15,0	86,9	11,3	91,6
	2023	24.5	100	13.0	100	11.5	100
	2024	25.0	100	12.9	100	12.1	100
Местная	2021	10,7	100,0	2,2	100,0	8,5	100,0
	2022	25,8	100,0	13,8	100,0	12,0	100,0
	2023	19,6	100,0	8,8	100,0	10,8	100,0
	2024	25,1	100,0	13,3	100,0	11,8	100,0

Как свидетельствует данные таблицы 1, медопродуктивность семей бакфастских пчел в 2020 году была самой высокой. У отдельных семей этой группы валового меда достигала до 21.1-26.3 кг. Кроме товарного меда

пчелиным семьям было оставлено на период зимовки по 11.0-12.2 кг кормовых запасов.

В 2021 году продукция меда у карпатской породы равнялась 30.7 кг, что было самым высоким показателем за этот сезон, превысив аналогичный показатель бакфастских сверстниц на 4,4 кг или на 11,2%, карника – 7,7 и 13,4% и местных популяции пчел на – 4,9 и 11,8%. Важно отметить, что несмотря на первый год разведения их на новых условиях обитания, отдельные семьи имели довольно высокое накопление меда. Например, максимальной была продуктивность у семей № 4 и 21, достигшая 38 кг, №18 – 36 кг, №8 ,13, №9 11 – по 34 кг.

Валовая продуктивность меда у бакфастской породы составило 26,3 кг, что на 0,5 кг больше, чем у местных пчел. причем у отдельных семей бакфастской породы продуктивность меда также была достаточно высокой: №22 – 31 кг; №5 и№10 - по 29 кг и №13 – 27 кг.

Что касается уровня этого показателя у карника породы пчел составило 26,3 кг, что на 0,5 кг больше чем у местных пчел. причем у отдельных семей бакфастской породы продуктивность меда также была достаточно высокой: №20 – 30 кг; №6 и 12 - по 27 кг и №11 – 28 кг.

Установлено, что на высоте 850м. над уровнем моря опытные пчелиные семьи, в особенности карпатские и бакфастские, превосходили своих контрольных аналогов по живой массе на 0.4-0.5 кг, а на уровне 400-450 м – уже на 1.2 кг. Однако выделение нектара по сравнению с предыдущим годом было более скудным.

Тем не менее, выход товарного меда у семей пчел карпатской породы был больше, чем у контрольной местной популяции пчел на 31.1%, а при сопоставлении с остальными породами, соответственно, в пределах 24.6-44.2 %. От некоторых карпатских и бакфастских семей пчел, отличавшихся наибольшей продуктивностью, которая составляла 31-37 кг, нами были получены кроме меда, также еще по 1-2 пакет пчел.

В 2022 года наибольшего товарного меда получено от пчел карпатской породы (16.3кг), что на 137 и 98 % выше, чем сравниваемых групп пчел. При этом медопродуктивность отдельных семей карпатской породы доходила до 36-40 кг,ау бакфаст породы - до 28-30 кг. Несмотря на ухудшение условий медосбора 2022 года, по сравнению с истекшими, преимущество карпатских пчел над местными было еще более наглядным: 1.8 раза по объему товарного и 2.4 по валовому объему меда (P>0,999).

Таким образом, исследования 2020 -2023 годов показало высокие адаптивные свойства и продуктивные качества карпатской породы в экстремальных условиях области.

ВЫВОДЫ.

Исследования проведенные 2020 -2023 годов по выявлению уровня хозяйственно-полезных качеств разных пород пчел показала высокие адаптивные свойства и продуктивные качества пчел карпатской породы в экстремальных в горном условиях Андижанской области. Благородья этому

уровень товарного меда, в среднем за четыре года, составил у карпатских пчел 13.9, а у карника и местных аналогов соответственно 12.4 и 9.5 кг. Валовой выход меда на пчелосемью, в среднем за четыре года, составил у пчел карпатской породы 26.0 кг, карника - 23.9, а у местной -20.3 кг.

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СВЯЗЬ МЕЖДУ МОЛОЧНОЙ ПРОДУКТИВНОСТЬЮ, ВОСПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОЙ СПОСОБНОСТЬЮ И ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬЮ ПРОДУКТИВНОЙ ЖИЗНИ КОРОВ ЧЁРНО-ПЁСТРОЙ ПОРОДЫ В УСЛОВИЯХ АНДИЖАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. *В статье обобщены результаты по изучению связи между молочной продуктивностью, воспроизводительной способностью и продолжительностью продуктивной жизни коров чёрно-пёстрой породы в условиях Андижанской области. Фенотипическое повышение молочной продуктивности коров приводит в условиях Андижанской области к снижению их продуктивной жизни и наоборот. Вместе с тем, сопряженность молочной продуктивности с воспроизводительной способностью при этом прямая – с увеличением надоя сервис период у коров сокращается.*

Ключевые слова: *молочная продуктивностью, воспроизводительная способностью, надой, сервис период.*

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MILK PRODUCTIVITY, REPRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AND PRODUCTIVE LIFE EXPECTANCY OF BLACK-AND-WHITE COWS IN THE ANDIJAN REGION

Annotation. *The article summarizes the results of studying the relationship between milk productivity, reproductive capacity and the duration of productive life of black-and-white cows in the Andijan region. Phenotypic increase in milk productivity of cows leads in the conditions of Andijan region to decrease of their productive life and vice versa. At the same time, the conjugation of milk productivity with reproductive capacity is direct - with increase of milk yield the service period of cows is reduced.*

Key words: milk productivity, reproductive capacity, milk yield, service period.

Введение: В молочном скотоводстве главные условия, определяющие эффективность производства, – это молочная продуктивность коров и уровень воспроизведения. Однако, как показали исследования и производственной опыт последних лет, эти факторы находятся в явном противоречивы – по мере того как растёт молочная продуктивность животных снижается продуктивная жизнь коров и их воспроизводительная способность. Могут ли эти противоречия усугубляться, когда животные, недостаточно адаптированы к местным условиям, ответ на этот вопрос важно знать для прогресса производства по этим параметрам. Именно такая ситуация создается при использовании животных культурной чёрно-пёстрой породы, завезённых из Центральной Европы в экстремальные условия Андижанской области.

Методы и результаты исследование:

Для выяснения зависимости между этими параметрами были проведены сравнительные исследования в двух стадах, различающихся уровнем ведения скотоводства - в Фермерском хозяйстве им Мукумий Андижанского района и в Кластере Бахти Имкон Милк Алтинкульского района. Методом дисперсионного анализа выявляли различия в стадах по молочной продуктивности, сроку продуктивной жизни и воспроизводительная способность коров. Показателям первого параметра служили пожизненный и за лактацию надой, второго - число коров выбывших из стада после каждой лактации, третьего – сервис–период коров. Результаты приведены в таблицах 1и 2.

Таблица 1

Средняя по стаду пожизненная продуктивность коров двух хозяйств

Хозяйство	Число коров в стаде	Пожизненная продуктивность, кг молока		Доля от суммарной продуктивности, %
		M	±m	
им Мукумий	196	15074	±605	45,4
Кластере Бахти Имкон Милк	267	18106	±448	55,6
Разница		3032	±753	9,2

Таблица 2

Дисперсионный анализ влияния стада на пожизненную молочную продуктивность

Источник вариации	Сумма квадратов отклонений	Число степеней свободы	Дисперсия	F (критерий Фишера)	P (доверительная вероятность)	F критическое	Сила действия фактора, %
Между стадами	1,04E+09	1	1,04E+09	16,94	4,58E-05	3,86	3,5
Внутри стада (остаточная)	2,83E+10	461	61341799				
Итого (общая)	2,93E+10	462					

Данные таблицы 1 и 2 показывают, что разница в пожизненной продуктивности коров между стадами Фермерского хозяйства им Мукумий Андижанского района и Кластере Бахти Имкон Милк различается незначительно. Доля каждого хозяйства в суммарной продуктивности составляет, 45,4 и 54,6%, то есть с разницей всего в 9,2%. Сила влияния

хозяйства на этот показатель (отношение факториальной суммы квадратов отклонений к общей) составляет всего 3,5%, хотя критерий Фишера имеет высокую статистическую достоверность (P. <0,01).

Анализ влияния хозяйств на продуктивность коров, выраженную, как средний надой за лактацию, приведён в таблицах 3 и 4.

Таблица 3.

Средний по стаду надой за лактацию коров двух хозяйств

Хозяйство	Число коров в стаде	Надой молока за лактацию, кг		Доля от суммарной продуктивности, %
		M	±m	
им Мукумий	196	3383	±30	40,7
Кластере Бахти Имкон Милк	269	4939	±35	59,3
Разница		1556	±46	18,6

Таблица 4.

Дисперсионный анализ действия стад на надой за лактацию

Источник вариации	Сумма квадратов отклонений	Число степеней свободы	Дисперсия	F(критерий Фишера)	P(доверительная вероятность)	F критическое	Сила действия фактора, %
Между стадами	2,74E+08	1	2,74E+08	1055,1	1,8E-121	3,86	70
Внутри стада (остаточная)	1,2E+08	463	260023,4				
Итого (общая)	3,95E+08	464					

Различие хозяйств по надою за лактацию оказался значительно большим, чем по пожизненной продуктивности, сила влияния хозяйственных

условий составляла 70% против 3,5% при оценке пожизненной продуктивности, при статистически высоко достоверном критерии Фишера (P <0,01). Существенные различия и по среднему надою на корову за лактацию - доли по хозяйствам от суммарного надоя выглядят как 40,7 и 59,3%, то есть разница на 18,6%. В сравнение с пожизненной продуктивностью различия в два раза больше. Это несоответствие можно объяснить тем, что в стаде Фермерского хозяйства им Мукумий Андижанского района меньшая продуктивность за лактации могла быть компенсирована большей продолжительностью продуктивной жизни коров, в сравнение со стадом Кластере Бахти Имкон Милк Алтинкульского района.

Данные по влиянию хозяйственных условий на воспроизводительную функцию коров (сервис-период) приведены в таблицах 5 и 6.

Таблица 5.

Средний по стаду сервис-период коров двух хозяйств

Хозяйства	Число коров в стаде	Средний сервис-период, дней		Доля от суммарного значения сервис-периода, %
		M	±m	
им Мукумий	196	68	±1,3	56,8
Кластере Бахти Имкон Милк	270	52	±0,6	43,2
Разница		16	±1,4	13,6

Таблица 6.

Дисперсионный анализ действия стад на сервис-период коров

Источник вариации	Сумма квадратов отклонений	Число степеней свободы	Дисперсия	F(критерий Фишера)	P(доверительная вероятность)	F критическое	Сила действия фактора, %
Между стадами (факториальная)	30372	1	30372	155	6,95E-31	3,86	25
Внутри стада (остаточная)	90976	464	196				
Итого (общая)	121348	465					

Видно, что с воспроизводством дела обстоят значительно лучше также на Кластере Бахти Имкон Милк, в сравнении с Фермерским хозяйством им Мукумий Андижанского района – сервис период в первом хозяйстве на 16 дней короче, чем во втором. Условия хозяйства влияют на этот показатель статистически высоко достоверно (P‹0,01) с силой влияния 25%. (табл. 6).

Следовательно, для реализации генетического потенциала молочной продуктивности и воспроизводительной способности в Кластере Бахти Имкон Милк условия более благоприятные, чем в Фермерском хозяйстве им Мукумий Андижанского района. Эти различия позволяют выяснить взаимосвязь между тремя параметрами: молочной продуктивностью, продолжительностью продуктивной жизни и воспроизводительной способностью. Для этого был проведен анализ распределения этих показателей по отдельным лактациям в каждом хозяйстве. Результаты приведены в таблице 7.

Таблица 7

Влияние хозяйственных условий на выбытие коров из стада молочную продуктивность и воспроизводительную способность коров

Поряд-ковый номер лактации	Предприятия					
	Кластере Бахти Имкон Милк			им Мукумий		
	Выживших коров	Молочная продуктивность, кг за лактацию	Сервис-период, дней	Выживших коров	Молочная продуктивность, кг за лактацию	Сервис-период, дней
1	7	4597±85	47±2	33	3036±27	64±2
2	60	5260±23	50±1	25	3120±30	59±2
3	63	4868±39	53±1	14	3287±68	77±8
4	54	5006±45	53±2	26	3606±102	71±4
5	46	4630±10	51±1	19	3354±92	65±4
6	15	4840±34	49±2	44	3616±62	67±2
7	12	4903±54	54±3	21	3613±87	71±4
8	3	4829±153	60±9	11	3367±55	82±8
9	-	-	-	3	3132±56	90±14
	3,7	4928±21	52±1	4,3	3383±23	68±2

Из данных таблицы 7 видно, что более высокие средние продуктивность и воспроизводительная способность в Кластере Бахти Имкон Милк сопровождаются с негативным явлением - с пониженной выживаемостью коров, 3,7 против 4,3 лактаций в Фермерского хозяйства им Мукумий Андижанского района.

Этот факт подтверждает закономерность, что повышение молочной продуктивности за счёт более благоприятных условий для реализации генетического потенциала сопряжено с сокращением продуктивной жизни коров и, наоборот, недостаточная реализация генетического потенциала молочной продуктивности продлевает продуктивную жизнь коровы.

Это убедительно подтверждается данными рис.1 и 2. Если в Фермерском хозяйстве им Мукумий Андижанского района, где более подавлена реализация молочной продуктивности, 50% коров выбыло к 4 -й лактации, то в Кластере Бахти Имкон Милк к 3-й лактации, а 92-93% коров выбыли к 7-й и к 6-й лактациям из этих хозяйств соответственно.

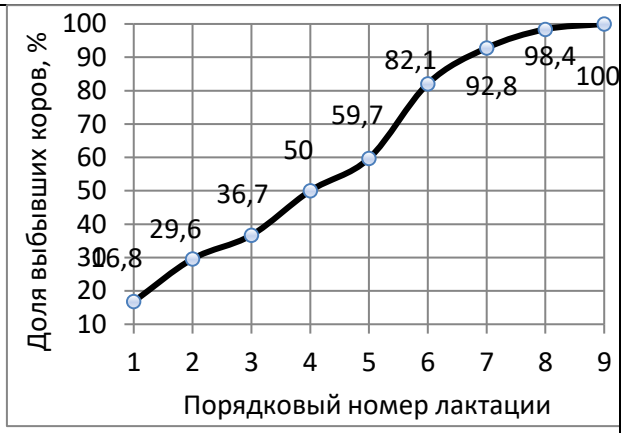




Кластер Бахти Имкон Милк | им Мукумий

Рис 1. Динамика выбытия коров в период их продуктивной жизни в двух хозяйствах после каждой лактации





Кластер Бахти Имкон Милк | им Мукумий

Рис 2. Кумулятивная кривая нарастания количество выбывших коров на протяжении 9 лактаций

Следует также отметить, что в связи с разной степенью реализации генетического потенциала продуктивности в этих хозяйствах различаются, и порядковые номера лактаций с наибольшим надоем. Если в Кластере Бахти

Имкон Милк самый высокий надой был во 2-ю лактации, то в Фермерском хозяйстве им Мукумий – во 6–й и 7-ю лактации (рис.3).



Кластер Бахти Имкон Милк



им Мукумий

Рис 3. Надой молока за каждую лактацию в двух сравниваемых хозяйствах

Однако относительно между молочной продуктивностью и воспроизводительной способностью наблюдается положительная сопряжённость – подавление молочной продуктивности недостаточными условиями для реализации ее потенциала в Фермерском хозяйстве им Мукумий сопровождается снижением воспроизводительной способности и, наоборот, в Кластере Бахти Имкон Милк, где более благоприятные условия для реализации потенциала, вместе с более высоко молочной продуктивностью видна, наблюдается и более высокая воспроизводительная способность – сервис период был короче в сравнении с Фермерском хозяйстве им Мукумий, 52±1 против 68±2 дней.

Вывод: Обобщая полученные в исследованиях данные, можно заключить, что фенотипическое повышение молочной продуктивности коров приводит в условиях Андижанской области к снижению их продуктивной жизни и наоборот. Вместе с тем, сопряженность молочной продуктивности с воспроизводительной способностью при этом прямая – с увеличением надоя сервис период у коров сокращается.

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ИММУНОФЕРМЕНТНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ БИОТИН-СТРЕПТО АВИДИНОМ ПРИ ЯЩУРЕ

Аннотация. *В данном статье представлены результаты сравнительной оценки чувствительности иммуноферментного анализа биотин-стрепто авидином при ящуре.*

Ключевые слова: *антитела, вирусу ящура, иммуноферментный метод, вирус везикулярной экзантемы свиней (ВЭС), вирус везикулярной болезни свиней (ВБС), реакции радиальной иммунодиффузии (РРИД), вирусспецифические.*

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BIOTIN-STREPTO-AVIDIN ENZYME IMMUNOASSAY IN FOOT-AND-MOOTH DISEASE

Annotation. *This article presents the results of a comparative evaluation of the sensitivity of the biotin-strepto-avidin enzyme immunoassay for foot-and-mouth disease.*

Key words: *antibodies, foot-and-mouth disease virus, enzyme immunoassay, porcine vesicular exanthema virus (PVES), swine vesicular disease virus (SVD), radial immunodiffusion reactions (RID), virus-specific.*

Введение: Известен ряд методов повышения чувствительности иммуноферментного анализа (ИФА). Одним из таких является использование биотин-авидина (стрептоавидина). По данным ряда исследователей введение этой системы в иммуноферментный анализ позволяет повысить чувствительность анализа. В то же время имеются сообщения о непригодности прямого варианта авидин- биотинового теста для повышения чувствительности ИФА из-за высокого уровня фона.

В настоящем сообщении приведены результаты определения диагностической ценности иммуноферментного метода с применением биотин-стрептоавидиновой системы при определении антигенов вируса ящура.

Методы и результаты исследование:

В работе использовали коммерческие антигены вируса ящура разных типов, вируса везикулярной экзантемы свиней (ВЭС) и вируса везикулярной болезни свиней (ВБС), изготовленные на экспериментальном заводе "Юрьевецветбиопрепарат", а также суспензии, приготовленные из инфицированных крольчат, мышат, афт морских свинок, свиней, овец и крупного рогатого скота (КРС), культуральные вирусы, полученные в культурах клеток ВНК-21, FB-RS-2, СП.

Для проведения исследования использовали препараты антител и вирусу ящура с титрами в реакции радиальной иммунодиффузии (РРИД) не менее, чем 1:1600, выделенные по ранее разработанной авторами методике из гипериммунных сывороток свиней, кроликов, морских свинок, овец и крупного рогатого скота.

Биотинилирование антител, проводили добавлением к I мл раствора иммуноглобулинов (10 мг/мл в 0,1 MNa - бикарбонатном буфере, pH 8,8) 120 мил 0,1 раствора м - оксисукцимидного эфира биотина в диметилформамиде. После инкубации в течение 2 часов при комнатной температуре раствор диализовали против 0,05 М фосфатно-солевого буфера, pH 7,5.

Конъюгаты вирусспецифических антител с пероксидазой и β - лактамазой и β-Д-галактозидазой получали согласно ранее апробированным методам.

Конъюгаты стрептоавидина с пероксидазой, β-Д-галактозидазой и β-лактамазой получены из Института биоорганической химии им. Шемякина (г.Москва):

Постановку ИФМ с хромогенным субстратами осуществляли на полистироловых панелях, изготовленных ВНИИМТ (г.Москва). При постановке с флюорогенными субстратами использовали специальные чёрные и белые панели "Микрофлюор" фирмы " Dynateck 90 ФРГ, которые сенсибилизировали растворами иммуноглобулинов в концентрации 10 мкг/мл белка в 0,02М карбонатном буфере (pH 9,6) в течение I часа при 37°С или 18 часов при 4°С. Не связавшиеся антитела удаляли трёхкратной отмывкой панелей раствором, изготовленным из сухой композиции ВНИЯИ 9-1 и в сенсибилизированные лунки вносили по 0,1 мл разведённого двойным шагом

антигена вируса ящура (контрольного и исследуемого), начиная с разведения 1:2. После инкубации в течение I часа при 37°С лунки трижды промывали раствором ВНИЯИ 9-1 и в каждую лунку вносили по 0,1 мл рабочего разведения биотинилированных антител, которые подбирали экспериментальным путём. Панели инкубировали 60 мин. при 37°С, промывали как описано выше и добавляли по 0,1 мл рабочего разведения одного из конъюгатов (стрептоавидин-пероксидазы), стрептоавидин или стрептоавидин - β-Д-галактозидазы, - β -лактамазы. После инкубации в течение I часа при 37°С лунки промывали, как описано выше и вносили субстрат, приготовленный по ранее подобранной прописи.

Учёт результатов ИФМ и ИФМ с биотинстрептоавидиновой системой с хромогенными субстратами проводили визуально или спектрофотометром МР-700, а с флюорогенными "Микрофлюор" фирмы " Dynateck ". на микрофлориметре.

Параллельно антигены исследовали в реакции связывания комплемента (РСК), широко используемой для диагностики ящура.

В первой серии опытов по "Шахматке" определяли рабочие разведения конъюгатов. В таблице I приведены значения разведений конъюгатов, при которых выявляются наименьшие количества исследуемых антигенов.

Как видно из данной таблицы, активность конъюгатов ферментов со стрептоавидином и антителами существенно не отличалась.

В дальнейших опытах конъюгаты использовали в разведениях, приведённых в таблице I.

Во второй серии опытов изучали чувствительность разных модификаций твёрдофазного иммуноферментного метода.

Данные, приведённые в таблице 2 свидетельствуют о том, что ИФМ с биотин-стрептоавидиновой системой и хромогенным субстратом позволяет выявлять антигены в разведениях в 2-8 раз превосходящих аналогичные показатели обычной ИФМ и в 200 раз РСК. Использование флюрогенного субстрата дополнительно повышает чувствительность биотин-стрептоавидиновой системы в три раза.

Таблица I

Характеристика используемых конъюгатов антител (п =3-5)

п/п,	Конъюгаты	Активность конъюгатов
I.	Биотинилированные антитела	1:8000-1:2000
2.	Стрептоавидин-пероксидаза	1:6000-1:1500
3.	Стрептоавидин-β-лактамаза	1:600-1:200
4.	Стрептоавидин-β-Д-галактозидаза	1:6000-1-750
5.	Антитела+пероксидаза	1:6000-1:1500

6.	Антитела + β-лактамаза	1:400-1:200
7.	Антитела+β-Д-галактизидаза	1:6000-1:1000

Биотин-стрептоавидиновая система специфична и позволяет определять типовую принадлежность возбудителя ящура.

Вывод: таким образом показано, что использование ИФМ с биотинилированными антителами и конъюгатами стрептоавидина с пероксидазой, β-лактамазой, β-Д-галактозидазой позволяет проводить определение вируса ящура и повысить в несколько раз чувствительность метода. В то же время нам не удалось добиться значительного повышения чувствительности ИФМ за счёт использования этой системы, несмотря на теоретическую возможность повышения её в несколько десятков раз.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ЗИМОВКИ ПЧЕЛИНЫХ СЕМЕЙ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ПОРОД В ГОРНОМ УСЛОВИЯХ АНДИЖАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. *В статье обобщены результаты сравнительного изучения оценка зимовки пчелиных семей различных пород в горном условиях Андижанской области. Проведением сравнительного изучения биолого-хозяйственных признаков пчел различных пород выявлено, что самые высокие показатели зимостойкости наблюдались у семей карпатской породы. Соответственно этому их зимняя сохранность по годам составляла 88.8, 93.3 и 87.5 %, у бакфаст она была несколько ниже – 85.7, 85.7 и 83.3 %, у карнинка она была 80.0, 86,6, 80,0 а у местных она равнялось –76.1, 77.7 и 68.7%.*

Ключевыеслова: *Зимостойкость, карпатская, бакфаст, карника, местная популяция, весной, осеню.*

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COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF WINTERING OF BEE COLONIES OF DIFFERENT BREEDS IN THE MOUNTAINOUS CONDITIONS OF THE ANDIJAN REGION

Annotation: *The article summarizes the results of a comparative study assessing the wintering of bee colonies of various breeds in the mountainous conditions of the Andijan region. A comparative study of the biological and*

economic characteristics of bees of various breeds revealed that the highest rates of winter hardiness were observed in families of the Carpathian breed. Accordingly, their winter preservation over the years was 88.8, 93.3 and 87.5%, for Buckfast it was slightly lower - 85.7, 85.7 and 83.3%, for Karnink it was 80.0, 86.6, 80.0, and for locals it was -76.1, 77.7 and 68.7%.

Keywords: *Winter hardiness, Carpathian, buckfast, carnika, local population, spring, autumn.*

Актуальность работы. Тўраев О.С (2011г.) отмечает, что при хорошей зимовке семьи весной, выходят сильными с хорошо сохранившимися энергичными пчелами. В таких семьях матка весной быстро увеличивает кладку яиц, и пчелы выкармливают много расплода. Хорошо перезимовавшие прошлогоднее пчелы весной живут долго, отмирают они медленно, что способствует быстрому росту семей и лучшему использованию весеннего взятка. Чтобы зимовка пчел прошла благополучна, необходимо под готовить сильные семьи с возможно большим количеством молодых пчел, запасти для пчел достаточно доброкачественного корма, создать в зимнем помещении нормальные условия температуры и влажность воздуха и поддерживать у спокойства.

Правильнее организовать вопрос зимовки, увеличить количество пчелиных семей и ее продуктивность, чем неправильная организация зимовки. Зимостойкость является свойством пчел переносить условия зимы в конкретных климатических условиях и определяется весной по результатам зимовки и считается одним из основных элементов успешного разведения пчелиных семей.

Зимостойкость –это свойство пчел переносить неблагоприятные условия зимы в конкретных климатических условиях. Оно неодинакова у разных пород пчел и передается по наследству. О выполнение этих задач работали многие учение, но у нас целенаправленные научно –обоснованные выводы и предложения, направленные на успешную зимовку пчел с учетом экологогеографических особенностей зоны республики отсутствует.

Место и условия проведения опытов.

Опытная часть научно исследовательских работ проводилась в 2020-2022 годах в фермерском хозяйстве “Унумдор замин саховати” Андижанской области, где были изучены зимовка пчел разных породы вместе с пчелами местной популяции. Исследования проводились методам групп с образованием нескольких аналогичных групп.

Результаты научных работ. Для успешного развития рентабельного пчеловодства весьма важное значение имеет показатель зимостойкости пчелиных семей, так как от их сохранности в этот период года главным образом зависит весеннее развитие и продуктивность пасек. Результаты зимовки пчелиных семей по годам исследований приведены в таблице 1.

Таблице 1.

Результаты зимовки пчелиных семей различных породв горном условиях Андижанской области

Порода пчел:	Количество пчелосемьи, шт.		Сохранность, %	Количество корма, (кг)		Из расходованокорма, %
	Осеню	весной		оставлен на зимовку	Из расходовано зимой	
2021 – 2022						
Карпатская	16	14	87.5	19.0	9.0±0.08	47.3
Бакфаст	18	15	83.3	19.0	9.5±0.11	50.0
Карника	15	12	80.0	19.0	9.5±0.11	50.0
Местная	16	11	68.7	19.0	10.0±0.08	52.6
2022 - 2023						
Карпатская	18	16	88.8	18,0	8.0±0.09	44.4
Бакфаст	21	18	85.7	17,0	9.0±0.07	52.9
Карника	15	12	80.0	17,0	9.5±0.70	55.8
Местная	21	16	76,1	18,0	10.0±0.08	55.5
2023 – 2024						
Карпатская	15	14	93.3	11.3	10.0±0.07	88.4
Бакфаст	14	12	85.7	11.2	10.0±0.08	89.2
Карника	15	13	86.6	11.2	10.0±0.08	89.2
Местная	18	14	77.7	10.8	8.0±0.08	74.0

Как видно из данных таблица 1, что зима 2021 – 2022 года для пчеловодов в горном условиях Андижанской области была относительно суровым, в результате чего в области наблюдалось очень большой отход пчел (до 70% от имевшегося на начало года). Несмотря на это, качественные показатели завозных пчел в течение всего зимнего периода были

предпочтительнее, чем у местных пчел. Особенно это относится к чистопородным карпатским пчелам, которые при экстремальных климатических условиях области сохранили свои лучшие качества.

Следует отметить, в вторую зимовку в условиях Андижанской области погибло 20% семей карника пчел и только 11,2% карпатских. Значение этого показателя у бакфаст и местных пчел составляло, соответственно, 14,3 и 23,9%. Расход корма на зиму наименьшим был у карпатских и бакфаст пчел (8.0 и 9.0 кг), наибольшим- у местных и карника (10.0 и 9.5 кг).

Что же касается сохранности пчелиных семей в третью зимовку, то и здесь преимущество было на стороне карпатских пчел, (93.3%), а у бакфаст породы-85.7%, а у карника 86.6%. У пчел местной популяции этот показатель оказался значительно ниже - 77.7% т. е. на 15.6% меньше, чем у карпатской.

Трехлетние наблюдения показали, что чистопородные карпатские пчелы обладали значительно высокими результатами по зимостойкости. Кроме того, нами получены весьма важные дополнительные данные о биологических качествах этих удивительно благородных насекомых: при больших запасах корма, оставленного на зиму, пчелы расходуют его больше, а при меньшем количестве существенно экономят.

Таким образом, среди изучаемых пород пчел наибольшей зимостойкостью в горных условиях Андижанской области обладала карпатская порода пчел, а затем бакфаст, карника и местные пчелы.

ВЫВОДЫ.

Проведением сравнительного изучения биолого-хозяйственных признаков пчел различных пород выявлено, что самые высокие показатели зимостойкости наблюдались у семей карпатской породы. Соответственно этому их зимняя сохранность по годам составляла 88.8, 93.3 и 87.5 %, у бакфаст она была несколько ниже – 85.7, 85.7 и 83.3 %, у карнинка она была 80.0, 86,6, 80,0 а у местных она равнялось –76.1, 77.7 и 68.7%.

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СВЯЗЬ ПРОДУКТИВНОЙ ЖИЗНИ КОРОВ С ИХ МОЛОЧНОЙ ПРОДУКТИВНОСТЬЮ И ВОСПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОЙ СПОСОБНОСТЬЮ В УСЛОВИЯХ АНДИЖАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. *В статье обобщены результаты по изучению связи продуктивной жизни коров с их молочной продуктивностью и воспроизводительной способностью в условиях Андижанской области. Для генетического прогресса в стаде или, хотя бы для стабилизации его, необходимы дополнительные меры по продлению жизни высокопродуктивных коров и повышению их воспроизводительной способности.*
Ключевые слова: *молочная продуктивность, воспроизводительная способность, надой, сервис- период.*

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PRODUCTIVE LIFE OF COWS AND THEIR MILK PRODUCTIVITY AND REPRODUCTIVE CAPACITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE ANDIJAN REGION

Annotation: *The article summarizes the results of studying the relationship between the productive life of cows and their milk productivity and reproductive capacity in the conditions of the Andijan region. For genetic progress in the herd*

or at least to stabilize it, additional measures are needed to extend the life of highly productive cows and increase their reproductive capacity.

Key words: *milk productivity, reproductive capacity, milk yield, service-period.*

Введение. Одна из острейших проблем современного молочного скотоводства состоит в недополучении приплода. Из многих опубликованных данных известно, что по мере роста молочной продуктивности коров постоянно уменьшается выход телят и сокращается продолжительность продуктивной жизни. Эти взаимно усугубляющие ситуацию тенденции во многих стадах уже привели к состоянию воспроизводства, когда выход телят не может покрыть потребности в ремонтном молодняке (А.П. Солдатов).

Однако связь молочной продуктивности коров со сроком их продуктивной жизни, также как и с их воспроизводительной способностью зависит от многих факторов и, прежде всего, от географических и связанных с ними климатических условий. Особенно это касается животных, перемещённых в необычные для них условия, к которым они эволюционно не адаптированы. Именно такими животными в условиях Андижанской области оказались коровы черно-пестрой породы, родина которых Центральная Европа.

Методы и результаты исследование. Для выяснения связи молочной продуктивности коров с продолжительностью их продуктивной жизни, а также воспроизводительной способности в условиях Андижанской области были проведены исследования на стадах двух хозяйств (в Фермерском хозяйстве им Мукумий Андижанского района и в Кластере Бахти Имкон Милк Алтинкульского района) с общей численностью поголовья 466 коров чёрно-пёстрой породы. Молочную продуктивность коров оценивали надоем за каждую лактацию и за продуктивную жизнь, выживаемость коров - числом лактаций за жизнь, а воспроизводительную способность - как продолжительность сервис-периода.

Для выяснения связей между отдельными факторами дисперсионным анализом исследовали взаимодействия срока продуктивной жизни коровы на её молочную продуктивность и воспроизводительную способность. Для этой градации по длительности сервис-периода и продуктивности были выполнены разбивкой стада на группы в соответствии с порядковыми номерами лактаций. Результаты приведены в таблице 1и 2.

Таблица 1

Дисперсионный анализ действия продуктивной жизни коров на их молочную продуктивность

Источник вариации	SS	df	MS	F	P-Значение	F крит.
Между группами	84423064	8	10552883	15,5383	2,76E-20	1,958616
Внутри групп	3,11E+08	458	679150,8			
Итого	3,95E+08	466				

Сила влияния на молочную продуктивность: η^2= 0,213473±0,00008 или 21±0,00001%

Таблица 2.

Дисперсионный анализ действия продуктивной жизни коров на их сервис-период

Источник вариации	SS	df	MS	F	P-Значение	F крит.
Между группами	12403,34	8	1550,417	6,503667	4,89E-08	1,958661
Внутри групп	108944,8	457	238,3912			
Итого	121348,1	465				

Сила влияния на величину сервис периода: η^2= 0,102213± 0,013751663 или 10±0,13%

Как видно из таблицы 1 и 2, продолжительность продуктивной жизни коровы статистически высоко достоверно (P<0,01) влияет и на молочную продуктивность, и на величину сервиса-периода с силой воздействия 21±0,00001 и 10±0,15% соответственно.

Результаты анализа характера и величины влияния приведены в таблице 3.

Таблица 3.

Интенсивность выбытия коров из стада на их молочную продуктивность и длительность сервис-периода в связи возрастом

Порядковый номер лактации	Число выбывших за лактацию животных		Молочная продуктивность, кг/за лактацию		Сервис-период, дней	
	гол	%	M	±m	M	± m
1	41	8,8	3329	±98	61	±2
2	87	18,7	4711	±132	53	±1
3	78	16,7	4577	±77	57	±2
4	81	17,4	4550	±85	59	±2
5	66	14,2	4268	±77	55	±2
6	60	12,9	3869	±102	62	±2
7	34	7,3	4104	±122	64	±3
8	15	3,2	3755	±178	76	±6
9	4	0,9	3554	±424	83	±13
Всего	466	100				

Из данных таблицы 3 видно, что распределение коров по их продуктивной жизни было в пределах от одной лактации (9% случаев) до девяти лактаций (1% случаев). Примерно у половины коров (52%) их продуктивная жизнь составляла 2-4 лактации (рис. 1 и 2).



Рис.1.Интенсивность выбытия коров из стада в связи с их возрастом



Рис. 2. Продуктивность коров в связи с продуктивным возрастом



Рис.3. Сервис-период у коров в связи с продуктивным возрастом

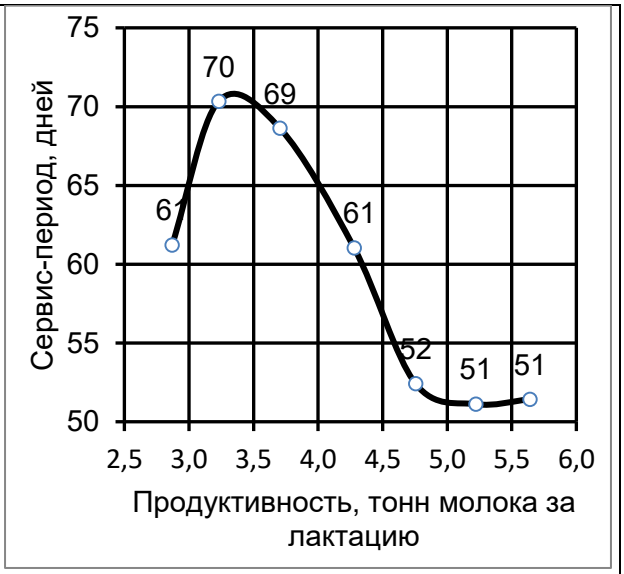


Рис. 4. Сервис-период у коров в связи с их молочной продуктивностью

Сопоставление возрастной зависимости числа выбывших коров из стада с их молочной продуктивностью приведено на рисунках (рис. 1, 2), которые

отражают почти аналогичные функции. После 2-4 лактаций выбыло примерно половина коров в стаде и именно у них была самая высокая продуктивность, а минимальное число выбывших было среди коров, имевших самую большую продолжительность продуктивной жизни, и их продуктивность была наименьшей. Однако с увеличением продуктивного возраста величина сервис-периода увеличивается, соответственно снижается воспроизводительная способность (рис.3 и 4). Особенно эта тенденция усиливается у коров после 6-го отёла, что очевидно связано с их старостью.

Степень сопряжённости трёх факторов приведена в таблице 4.

Таблица 4.

Степень сопряжённости числа выбывших коров в каждом возрасте с их молочной продуктивностью и с сервис-периодом

Сопряжённость	Корреляция			
	Параметрическая		Ранговая	
	r	t_r	r_p	t_r
Число выбывших коров после каждой лактации: средняя продолжительность сервис-периода	-0,88±0,08	4,59	-0,88±0,08	2,45
Число выбывших коров после каждой лактации: средняя молочная продуктивность	0.78±0.14	3.08	0,86±0,09	4,08
Средняя за лактацию молочная продуктивность: : средняя продолжитель сервис-периода	-0.59±0,23	1,8025	-0,76±0,15	-2,88
	Значения t - критическое			
P<0,05	0,72			
P<0,01	0,88			

Из данных таблицы 4 следует, что между числом выбывших после каждой лактации коров и длительностью сервис-периода, а также молочной продуктивностью у них существует высокая, почти линейная зависимость:

наблюдается высоко достоверная (P<0,01) корреляция как параметрическая, так и ранговая. Число выбывших после каждой лактации коров коррелирует, в первом случае, с продолжительностью сервис-периода - отрицательно, а во втором - с молочной продуктивностью - положительно. Если последняя связь между явлениями понятна, в первую очередь выбывают коровы с высокой продуктивностью, то в первом случае она достаточно неожиданная, выдвигая вопрос «почему раньше других из стада выбывают коровы, обладающие лучшей воспроизводительной способностью?». Возможно, в этом случае зависимость не прямая, а обусловленная более высокой продуктивностью выбывающих коров. Это предположение поддерживает и несколько меньшая, но статистически достоверная отрицательная корреляция между молочной продуктивностью выбывших коров и продолжительностью их сервис-периода (табл. 5).

В следующих опытах исследовали непосредственное влияние молочной продуктивности вне зависимости от возраста коров на продолжительность сервис-периода. Для градации стада по продуктивности всё поголовье было разбито на 7 групп.

Таблица 5

Дисперсионный анализ действия молочной продуктивности на продолжительность сервис-периода

Источник вариации	SS	df	MS	F	P-Значение	F критическое
Между группами	31056,0	6	5176,01	26,309326	6,43E-27	2,118412
Внутри групп	89908,6	457	196,7367			
Итого	120964,	463				
Сила влияния продуктивности коров на сервис-периода			0,2567364±0,01 или 26±1%			

Дисперсионный анализ влияния молочной продуктивности коров на сервис-период (табл.49) выявил высоко достоверное действие (P<0.01) первого фактора на второй с силой влияния более 25%.

Таблица 6

Действие молочной продуктивности коров на величину сервис периода

Продук-тивность, кг/лактация	Количество животных,		Средний		Корреляция надой:сервис-период	
			надой, кг /лактация	сервис период, дней		
	гол	%			r	t_r
До 3000	27	5,8	2870±21	61±3	0,23±0,18	5,1
3000-3500	108	23,3	3230±14	70±2	0,30±0,09	10,8
3501-4000	43	9,3	3704±56	69±3	0,22±0,14	6,6
4001-4500	29	6,3	4279±99	61±4	0,27±0,17	5,4
4501-5000	158	34,1	4755±62	52±0,8	0,03±0,08	12,5
5001-5500	85	18,3	5221±92	51±1	0,05±0,11	9,1
5501-6000	14	3,0	5641±237	51±3	0,18±0,26	3,5
В среднем			4275±39	59±1	0,44±0,04	23,9
Всего	466	100				

Из данных таблицы 6 видно, что молочная продуктивность коров в стадах колеблется в пределах от 2870 до 5641 кг молока в среднем за лактацию, а сервис-период в отдельных группах от 51 до 70 дней.

Уровень корреляции между продуктивностью и сервис-периодом (табл. 6) также значительно варьирует от r=0,03до r= 0,30 при высоко достоверных значениях во всех случаях. Вместе с тем в целом по стаду на поголовье 466 коров корреляция между этими параметрами достигает значения r= 0,44 при высокой статистической достоверности t= 23,9. Корреляция во всех случаях положительная, то есть чем выше у животного молочная продуктивность, тем продолжительнее сервис-период и соответственно ниже воспроизводительная способность.

Из данных таблицы 6 и рис.4 видно, что самый продолжительный сервис-период наблюдается при продуктивности до 4-4,5 тыс. кг молока за лактацию. При последующем увеличении продуктивности вплоть до 6 тыс. продолжительность сервис-периода резко снижается.

Таким образом, исследования показали, что в условиях Андижанской области среди коров черно-пестрой породы существует связь между продуктивным возрастом, (порядковым номером лактации), молочной продуктивностью и воспроизводительной способностью. Чем выше молочная продуктивность, тем меньше срок продуктивной жизни коров и тем ниже ее воспроизводительная способность. Высокая положительная корреляция молочной продуктивности с интенсивностью выбытия коров из стада ведёт к спонтанной селекции на снижение уровня продуктивности, поскольку большая часть приплода (в данной связи тёлочек) получается от менее продуктивных коров, а как правило все полученные тёлочки используются для воспроизводства стада из-за недостатка телят, который усугубляется с ростом молочной продуктивности. Если после 2-4 лактаций выбывает почти половина коров, обладающих самой высокой продуктивностью в стаде, а на замену им приходят со средней по стаду продуктивностью, то как следствие этого идёт спонтанный регресс молочной продуктивности стада.

Вывод. В связи с этой ситуацией напрашивается вывод, что для генетического прогресса в стаде или, хотя бы для стабилизации его, необходимы дополнительные меры по продлению жизни высокопродуктивных коров и повышению их воспроизводительной способности.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ГАСТРОТУРИЗМА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАРАКЛПАКСТАН

Аннотация. *В статье рассматривается современное состояние гастрономического туризма Каракалпакстан как объект развития гастрономического туристского направления. Выделены достоинства и возможности потенциала страны в культивировании гастротуризма. Основными достоинствами являются богатое историко-культурное наследие страны, устоявшиеся кулинарные традиции, огромная территория с различными климатическими зонами, наличие туристских аттрактов и возрождение фермерского хозяйства.*

Ключевые слова: *гастрономия, туризм, экономика впечатлений, гастрономический туризм, культура, кулинария, гастрономический бренд.*

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FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF GASTROTOURISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Abstract. *The article examines the current state of gastronomic tourism in Karakalpakstan as an object of development of the gastronomic tourist destination. The advantages and opportunities of the country's potential in the cultivation of gastrotourism are highlighted. The main advantages are the rich historical and*

cultural heritage of the country, well-established culinary traditions, a huge territory with various climatic zones, the presence of tourist attractions and the revival of farming.

Keywords: *gastronomy, tourism, economy of impressions, gastronomic tourism, culture, cooking, gastronomic brand.*

Как известно, гастрономический туризм – это сфера туризма, связанная с привлечением туристов посредством еды и напитков. Он направлен на ознакомление не только с национальными блюдами, но и с искусством и промыслом виноделия, пивоварения, а также производства других алкогольных и безалкогольных напитков и особенностями приготовления и потребления местных кухонь, а также в с целью наблюдения за традиционными методами их производства и потребления и включает посещение регионов. Также, во время дегустации уникальных, экзотических блюд, вы сможете насладиться местными рецептами, которые веками осваивали традиции и обычаи местного населения, а также культуру приготовления блюд.

Гастрономический туризм – это путешествие с целью ознакомления с особенностями национальной кухни страны, производства и приготовления продуктов и блюд. Это новый вид туризма с огромным синергетическим эффектом развития. Известно, что кулинарные традиции страны могут многое сказать о темпераменте, культуре и образе жизни каждого народа. Путешествуя по гастрономическим маршрутам и пробуя шедевры национальной кухни, можно открыть для себя мир, с другой стороны. Еда может рассказать о народе также много, как и произведения искусства и архитектуры. Если знаменитые произведения – это авторство одного человека, то кухня – это творчество целого народа.

Гастрономическому туризму даются разные определения. Разные ученые трактуют его по-разному. По некоторым источникам, гастрономический туризм - это тип туризма, который предусматривает перемещение людей по разным странам мира, включающее сельские, городские и гастрономические монотуры (медовый, винный, агро, рыбный, кофейный, чайный, сырный, фруктово-ягодный) с учетом мест их постоянного проживания. Территориально делится на сельские и городские, а также монотуры.

Современный турист, отправляясь в отпуск, начинает ловить себя на желании попробовать что-то новое, что в перспективе и является мотивационным рычагом в культивировании новых форм туризма. Именно гастрономические пристрастия путешественника определяют: куда поехать и что попробовать. Гастрономия – это наука, изучающая связь между культурой и пищей. Гастрономический туризм направлен на то, чтобы турист смог познакомиться со страной и ее культурой через богатую призму выбора национальной еды. Гастрономические туры сейчас очень популярны у туристов, ведь это не только обычные походы в рестораны и кафе, но целый

ряд мероприятий, посвященных знакомству с особенностями блюд, а также некоторых отдельных ингредиентов, не встречающихся больше нигде на земном шаре.

Туристский и гастрономический потенциал есть и у каракалпаков. Применяя технологию бенчмаркинг у нас, есть все шансы успешного развития данного вида туристкой отрасли. В Каракалпакстане гастротуризм развит достаточно слабо, но в самом ближайшем будущем государство планирует приурочить гастрономические туры к определенным событиям. Местная кухня пользуется спросом у стран СНГ и ближнего зарубежья. Туристам интересно попробовать блюда национальной кухни, попробовать национальные напитки, сладости. Некоторая часть туристов интересуется рецептами и платит за то, чтобы поучаствовать в приготовлении блюд.

Рассматривая Каракалпакстан как объект развития гастрономического туристского направления, необходимо выделить достоинства и возможности потенциала страны в культивировании гастротуризма. Основными достоинствами являются богатое историко-культурное наследие страны, устоявшиеся кулинарные традиции, огромная территория с различными климатическими зонами, наличие туристских аттрактов и возрождение фермерского хозяйства.

Исследования показали, что население, исторические и географические особенности, климатические условия, экономика, а также гастрономические аспекты каждого из изученных регионов нашей республики имеют свой собственный способ приготовления национальных блюд. Данные свидетельствуют о том, что с незапамятных времен, существует разрыв между видами приготавливаемых блюд, которые готовятся в регионах, занятых сельским хозяйством и регионами, которые специализируются на животноводстве.

Особое место в гастрономическом туризме занимают гастрономические фестивали в разных странах мира, включая Каракалпакстан. Гастрономический туризм влияет на формирование бренда туристского региона, национально-экономическую ситуацию региона. Финансовые аспекты кулинарных путешествий и посещений фестивалей еды положительно влияют на экономику региона.

Республики Каракалпакстан объединяет в себе несколько районов и районных сёл (Муйнак, Кегейли, Чимбой, Караузяк, Тахтакупир). История этого региона, была тесно связана с Аральским морем. Традиционными способами, искусно готовятся разнообразные блюда (бешбармак, рыбный суп, рыбные котлеты, рыбная корма, рыбный кебаб, жареная рыба), из такого разнообразия рыб, как сом, карп, зогорабалик, бакра, белый амур, которые вылавливали из моря и других окрестных водоемов.

Издавна, Муйнак отличается от других регионов Каракалпакстана своими традициями, культурой, а также и необычной кухней, в большую часть, которую входят рыбные блюда. Когда-то, Муйнак славился своими различными видами блюд, приготовленные из рыб Аральского моря. Рецепт

многих уникальных блюд можно было встретить только в этом небольшом рыбопромышленном городке.

Сегодня Аральское море ушло, а богатая кухня Муйнака всё та же. Даже на сегодняшний день есть возможность отведать вкус многочисленных видов рыбных блюд во время гастрономического фестиваля “99 видов блюд из рыб Аральского моря”, который ежегодно проводится в Муйнаке. В настоящее время в нашей стране существует несколько гастрономических фестивалей. Фестиваль призван способствовать обмену опытом, определению перспективных направлений развития индустрии гостеприимства, совершенствованию профессионального мастерства, а самое главное продвижению национальных традиций, в том числе в области гастрономии. Благодаря фестивалю получила дополнительную известность, а брендовые продукты стали неотъемлемой частью имиджа данной территории. Муйнак имеет огромный потенциал для развития гастрономического туризма. Это многогранный регион, представляющий различные народности со всей присущей самобытностью. Следует отметить, что регион представляет интерес как симбиоз национальной кухни и культурно исторических и природно-климатических достопримечательностей.

К факторам благоприятствующим развитию гастрономического туризма Республики Каракалпакстан (помимо наличия ресурсов) можно отнести: возможность создания новых рабочих мест и вовлечения местных жителей в рабочий процесс; наличие разнообразного природно-рекреационного потенциала, богатого культурно-исторического наследия; наличие образовательных учреждений высшего профессионального образования и центров профессиональной подготовки специалистов в сфере туризма и гостеприимства; возможность организации крупных международных и региональных деловых, культурных, развлекательных мероприятий и спортивных соревнований.

В условиях все большей конкуренции в сфере туризма и его маркетинга, каждый регион находится в поиске уникальных продуктов, с помощью которых можно было бы дифференцировать себя от других. Сама по себе местная кухня уже является той платформой, которая содержит необходимые ресурсы, которые могут быть использованы в качестве маркетингового инструментария для привлечения клиентов, продвижения городов, регионов или даже целых стран. Можно сделать вывод, что гастрономический туризм – очень популярный вид туризма в современном мире.

Гастрономический туризм – это вид путешествий, который осуществляется по странам и континентам, с целью дегустации блюд, а также напитков и ознакомления с кулинарными традициями, с целью изучения особенностей местной кухни. То есть, гастрономический туризм - это совокупность мероприятий, состоящих не только из путешествий, направленных на дегустацию блюд, которые не повторяются больше нигде в мире, из ингредиентов с уникальным вкусом, и которые характерны только для определенной местности.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ НА УРОКАХ МАТЕМАТИКИ ПУТЁМ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

Аннотация: *в статье мы пришли к выводу, что использование современных информационных технологий на уроках математики позволяет не только повысить мотивацию учащихся и их активность на уроках, но и предоставляет новый подход к изучению сложных математических концепций*

Ключевые слова*: познавательная активность, информационные технологии (ИТ), интерактивные программы, графические калькуляторы и динамические геометрические среды, цифровой грамотность.*

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FORMATION OF COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN MATHEMATICS LESSONS BY USING MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: *in the article we came to the conclusion that the use of modern information technologies in mathematics lessons allows not only to increase students' motivation and their activity in the classroom, but also provides a new approach to studying complex mathematical concepts*

Keywords*: cognitive activity, information technologies (IT), interactive programs, graphic calculators and dynamic geometric environments, digital literacy.*

Формирование познавательной активности на уроках математики является одной из ключевых задач современного образования. В условиях стремительного развития технологий и внедрения цифровых инструментов в

учебный процесс, перед педагогами открываются новые возможности для повышения эффективности обучения.

Современные информационные технологии (ИТ) представляют собой мощный ресурс, который, при грамотном использовании, способен существенно повысить интерес учащихся к математике и улучшить усвоение материала. Использование ИТ на уроках математики можно разделить на несколько ключевых направлений: интерактивные программы и симуляторы, облачные сервисы для совместной работы, виртуальные математические лаборатории и образовательные платформы с адаптивным контентом.

Интерактивные программы позволяют ученикам визуализировать математические концепции и теоремы. Например, графические калькуляторы и динамические геометрические среды, такие как GeoGebra, помогают учащимся лучше понять свойства геометрических фигур и их трансформации. Эти инструменты позволяют проводить эксперименты, находясь в виртуальной среде, что способствует более глубокому пониманию и запоминанию материала.

Облачные сервисы, такие как Google Workspace и Microsoft Teams, создают условия для коллективной работы, что значительно увеличивает взаимодействие между учениками и преподавателем. Совместное решение математических задач и обсуждение сложных вопросов во время онлайн-сессий развивает критическое мышление и навыки сотрудничества.

Виртуальные математические лаборатории предоставляют возможность проводить эксперименты и исследования в области математики, которые в условиях обычного классного обучения could быть недоступны. Эти лаборатории позволяют учащимся самостоятельно исследовать математические объекты и закономерности, стимулируя их воображение и аналитические способности.

Образовательные платформы, такие как Khan Academy или Coursera, предлагают курсы с адаптивным контентом, который автоматически подстраивается под уровень подготовки каждого ученика. Это позволяет каждому учащемуся двигаться в своем собственном темпе, что особенно важно для достижения глубокого понимания математических концепций.

Кроме того, введение современных информационных технологий в образовательный процесс позволяет педагогам проводить более точную и объективную оценку успехов учащихся. Инструменты аналитики данных, встроенные в образовательные платформы, дают возможность отслеживать прогресс каждого ученика в реальном времени. Это позволяет преподавателям быстро реагировать на возникающие трудности, адаптируя содержание уроков и подходы к обучению в зависимости от потребностей класса и отдельных учеников. Таким образом, процесс обучения становится более гибким и ориентированным на результат.

Важным аспектом является также развитие цифровой грамотности, которая становится неотъемлемой частью современного образования. Учащиеся приобретают навыки работы с различными программами и

цифровыми инструментами, что готовит их к будущему профессиональному миру, где такие навыки являются критическими. Более того, постоянное взаимодействие с технологиями развивает у учеников уверенность и готовность к освоению новых цифровых решений, которые могут появиться в будущем.

Однако внедрение информационных технологий на уроках математики требует тщательной подготовки и от преподавателей. Педагогам необходимо не только обладать высоким уровнем цифровой компетенции, но и уметь интегрировать новые технологии в свою методику преподавания с учетом индивидуальных особенностей своих учеников. Курсы повышения квалификации и семинары для педагогов становятся ключевыми элементами в процессе адаптации образовательной среды к современным стандартам.

В то же время, несмотря на внушительные преимущества, которые современные информационные технологии приносят в образовательный процесс, возникает необходимость обращения к этическим и социальным вопросам. Важно, чтобы технологии использовались ответственно и с учетом благополучия учащихся. Введение цифровых инструментов не должно отвлекать внимание от фундаментальных педагогических принципов, таких как развитие критического мышления и вдумчивое взаимодействие с материалом. Учащиеся должны быть обучены использовать технологии как средство достижения образовательных целей, а не как самоцель.

Кроме того, необходимо учитывать равный доступ всех учащихся к новым технологиям. Диспропорции в обеспеченности техническими средствами могут приводить к образованию цифрового разрыва, когда не все ученики имеют одинаковые возможности для обучения. Это требует от образовательных учреждений и правительств дополнительных усилий по обеспечению равенства и доступности цифровых ресурсов. Сотрудничество с родителями и поддержка различных программ, направленных на социально уязвимые группы, могут сыграть важную роль в преодолении подобных барьеров.

Наконец, важно отметить, что успешная интеграция информационных технологий в образование требует постоянной адаптации и инноваций. Педагоги должны оставаться в курсе последних технологических достижений и быть готовы к изменениям в своих профессиональных практиках. Это создаёт потребность в постоянном профессиональном развитии и обмене опытом с коллегами. Командная работа преподавателей, обмен лучшими практиками и открытость к новым подходам становятся краеугольными камнями успешного применения технологий в образовательной среде.

В сумме, проникновение информационных технологий в образовательный процесс становится мостом между традиционным и современным обучением, ведущим к более инклюзивному и эффективному образованию. Это сложный и многогранный процесс, который продолжается и требует участия всех заинтересованных сторон — от самих учащихся до

политических деятелей, обеспечивающих необходимые условия для реализации цифрового образования.

Таким образом, использование цифровых технологий в образовании открывает новые горизонты для развития познавательной активности учащихся. Современные ИТ-инструменты интегрируются в обучающий процесс, делая его более динамичным и доступным. В долгосрочной перспективе, это способствует формированию у учащихся устойчивой мотивации к учебе и готовности к непрерывному самообразованию, что является важной составляющей их личностного и профессионального роста.

В заключение, использование современных информационных технологий на уроках математики позволяет не только повысить мотивацию учащихся и их активность на уроках, но и предоставляет новый подход к изучению сложных математических концепций. Такая трансформация учебного процесса способствует развитию навыков XXI века, необходимых для успешной адаптации в быстро меняющемся мире.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА КОРПОРАТИВ БОШҚАРУВНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация. *Мақолада Ўзбекистонда корпоратив бошқарувни шаклланиши ва ривожланиши масалалари ўрганилган. Тадқиқотда корпоратив бошқарув тушунчасига бир қанча олимлар томонидан берилган таърифлар таҳлил этилган. Мақолада Ўзбекистонда корпоратив бошқарувнинг асосий хусусиятлари аниқланган ва бошқарувнинг ушбу шаклини ривожлантириш бўйича таклифлар ишлаб чиқилган.*

Калит сўзлар: *хўжалик жамияти, давлат, мулк, бошқариш, улуш, акция, самарадорлик, тамойил.*

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ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. *The article discusses the formation and development of corporate governance in Uzbekistan. The work analyzes the definitions given by scientists to the concept of corporate governance. The article identifies the main features of corporate governance in Uzbekistan and develops proposals for the development of this form of management.*

Key words: *business society, state, property, management, share, efficiency, principle.*

Кириш

Мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётида фаолият кўрсатаётган юридик шахслар орасида хўжалик жамиятларининг, яъни акциядорлик жамияти ва масъулияти чекланган жамиятларнинг алоҳида ўрни бор. Хўжалик жамиятларининг бошқа турдаги юридик шахслардан асосий фарқли жиҳати улар орқали жамиятда акциядорлар ва улушдорлар шаклидаги мулкдорлар қатлами ҳам ривожланиб боради. Жаҳон амалиёти шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, мулкдорлар, жумладан акциядорлар ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилишда мамлакатда самарали

корпоратив бошқарув тизмини яратиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Ушбу мақола доирасида корпоратив бошқарув тушунчасининг мазмуни ва моҳияти ёритиб берилади.

Адабиётлар таҳлили ва методлар

Корпоратив бошқарув тушунчасини талқин қилиш хорижий олимлардан Р. Монкс, Н. Милоу [1], А. Афуа асарларида [2], хўжалик жамиятларида бошқарув органлари фаолияти С.Д. Могилевский [3], корпоратив бошқарувда шаффофликни таъминлаш И.Ю. Бочарова [4] ва О.В. Осипенко асарларида ёритилган [5]. Корпоратив бошқарув соҳасида мамлакатамиз олимлари ҳам тадқиқотлар олиб боришган, жумладан корпоратив бошқарувнинг ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмлари З.А. Ашуров асарларида [6], корпоратив бошқарувнинг молиявий жиҳатлари Р.Х. Карлибаева [7] ва М.Б. Хамидуллиннинг [8] илмий ишларида тадқиқ этилган. Мақолада иқтисодий таҳлил ва моногрфик ўрганиш методларидан фойдаланилган.

Асосий натижалар

Иқтисодий ва юридик адабиётларда корпоратив бошқарув тушунчасига бир қатор таърифлар келтирилган. Венгриялик олим М. Хессельнинг фикрича, корпоратив бошқарув – бу мулкдорлар ва бошқа манфаатдор шахсларнинг корхона фаолиятини баҳолаш ва назорат қилиш билан боғлиқ ўзаро муносабатлардир. Америкалик олим М. Портер корпоратив бошқарувга қуйидагича таъриф берган: корпоратив бошқарув – бу корпорацияни бошқариш ва назорат қилишни, корпорациянинг бирламчи иштирокчилари орасидаги муносабатларн белгилаб берадиган қоидалар ва институтлар тизмидир [6]. Ўзбекистонлик олимлар томонидан ҳам корпоратив бошқарув тушунчасига таърифлар берилган. Масалан, иқтисодчилар Ш. Зайнутдинов ва Д. Рахимова фикрича Корпоратив бошқарув бу мафаатдор шахсларнинг даромад олиш мақсадида биргаликдаги ҳаракатларидир [9].

Умуман олган кооратив бошқарувга келтирилган таърифларнинг таҳлили бошқарувнинг бундай шакли асосан корпорациялар каби юридик шахсларда мавжуд бўлишини кўрсатмоқда. Ўзбекистонда хўжалик жамиятлари ташкил этилиши тамойиллари бўйича жаҳон амалиётида мавжуд бўлган корпорацияларга мос келади. Миллий қонунчиликка мувофиқ хўжалик жамиятларига акциядорлик жамияти, масъулияти чекланган жамият ва қўшимча масъулиятли жамиятлар киради.

Ўзбекистонда хўжалик жамиятларини, жумладан акциядорлик жамиятларини шакллантириш давлат мулкини хусусийлаштириш жараёнлари билан бир вақтда бошланди. Хусусийлаштиришнинг дастлабки босқичларида давлат корхоналари негизида акциядорлик жамиятларини ташкил этиш давлат тасарруфидан чиқариш ва хусусийлаштиришнинг асосий шаклларидан бири бўлиб қолди. Мамлакатимизда ривожланаётган корпоратив бошқарувнинг асосий хусусиятларидан бири бу давлатнинг ушбу жараёнда фаол иштирок этиши ҳисобланади. Бунда, давлат корпоратив бошқарувнинг ҳуқуқий асосларини яратади ва мулк ҳуқуқини ҳимоя қилиш кафолатларини

таъминлайди. Бугунги кунда корпоратив бошқарувнинг ҳуқуқий асосларини Ўзбекистон Республикасининг қуйидаги қонунлари ташкил этади:

“Қимматли қоғозлар бозори тўғрисида”;

“Акциядорлик жамиятлари ва акциядорлар ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш тўғрисида”

“Масъулияти чекланган ва қўшимча масъулиятли жамиятлар тўғрисида”

“Давлат мулкини бошқариш тўғрисида”.

“Давлат мулкини бошқариш тўғрисида”ги қонунни юқорида санаб ўтилган қонунлар рўйхатига киритишимизнинг асосий сабаби бугунги кунда иқтисодиётда давлат иштирокидаги корхоналарнинг ҳам алоҳида ўрни бор. Давлат иштирокидаги корхоналар фаолиятини ҳуқуқий тартибга солишда муҳим масалалардан бири бу уларда самарали бошқарув тизмини яратиш ҳисобланади. Шунинг учун “Давлат мулкини бошқариш тўғрисида”ги қонунда давлат иштирокидаги корхоналарда бошқарув тизимини тартибга солиш алоҳида бобда, яъни давлат иштирокидаги корхоналарни бошқариш деб номланган 6-бобида акс эттирилган. Ушбу бобда қуйидагилар назарда тутилган:

давлат иштирокидаги корхоналар фаолиятини молиялаштириш тартиби;

лавлат иштирокидаги корхонада корпоратив бошқарув тизимини жорий этиш ва бу тизмини баҳолаш тартиби;

давлат иштирокидаги корхоналар фаолиятининг самарадорлигини баҳолаш мезонлари.

Корпоратив бошқарувга доир қонунлардан ташқари тавсиявий характерга эга бўлган Корпоратив бошқарув кодекси ҳам давлат томонидан ишлаб чиқилган. Мустақилликнинг ўтган йиллари давомида корпоратив бошқарувни ривожлантиришга қаратилган бир қанча қонуности ҳужжатлари ҳам қабул қилинди. Сўнги йилларда ушбу соҳага доир қабул қилинган ҳужжатлардан Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг “Давлат иштирокидаги корхоналарнинг бошқарув органларида давлат вакилларининг самарали иштирокини таъминлаш чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги 2023 йил 14 августдаги 373-сонли қарорини кўрсатиб ўтиш мумкин. Ушбу қарорга мувофиқ Давлат иштирокидаги корхоналардаги давлат вакилларининг фаолиятини амалга ошириш тартиби тўғрисидаги низом тасдиқланди. Низомга мувофиқ қуйидагилар белгиланди:

давлат иштирокидаги корхоналарнинг акциядорлар (иштирокчилар) умумий йиғилишида давлат номидан иштирок этадиган шахслар ва кун тартибидаги олдиндан келишиладиган масаллар;

давлат иштирокидаги корхоналар соф фойдасидан дивиденд (ажратма) миқдорини Давактив агентлиги билан келишиш тартиби;

давлат иштирокидаги корхоналарнинг акциядорлар (иштирокчилар) умумий йиғилиши кун тартибига киритилган масалалар юзасидан хабарнома ва ҳужжатларни тақдим этиш тартиби ва муддатлари.

Ўзбекистонда корпоратив бошқарувнинг яна бир хусусияти акциядорлик жамиятларининг аксарият қисмида давлат улуши мавжудлигидан иборат. Қимматли қоғозлар марказий депозитарийси маълумотларига асосан 2024 йил 1 октябрь ҳолатига 262 та акциядорлик жамиятларида давлат улуши мавжуд бўлган[22].

Мамлакатимиздаги хўжалик жамиятларида асосан уч поғонали корпоратив бошқарув тизими шаклланган, жумладан бошқарув тизими иштирокчилар (акциядорлар) умумий йиғилиши, кузатув кенгаши ва ижрочи органдан иборат. Таҳлиллар шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, бугунги кунда кўпчилик масъулияти чекланган жамиятлар кузатув кенгашини ташкил этиш ҳуқуқидан фойдаланмаяптилар. Бизнинг фикримизча, кузатув кенгашининг ташкил этилиши жамиятда бошқарув сифатини оширади ҳамда ижрочи органи фаолияти устидан назоратни кучайтиради. Бу эса ўз навбатида хўжалик жамияти фаолияти самарадорлигини оширишга хизмат қилади.

Хулоса ва таклифлар

Бугунги кунда Ўзбекистонда корпоратив бошқарувнинг ҳуқуқий ва ташкилий асослари яратилди. Мамлакатимиздаги хўжалик жамиятларида корпоратив бошқарув тизимини янда ривожлантириш учун қуйидагиларни амалга ошириш мақсадга мувофиқ:

давлат иштирокидаги акциядорлик жамиятларида давлатга тегишли акциялар пакетларини хусусийлаштиришни кенгайтириш ва бу орқали акциядорлик жамиятларида хусусий акциядорлар шаклидаги мулкдорлар қатламини ривожлантириш ҳамда уларни корпоратив бошқарув жараёнларига жалб қилиш;

акциядорлик жамиятлари учун ишлаб чиқилгани каби масъулияти чекланган жамиятлар учун ҳам тавсиявий характерга эга бўлган иштирокчилар умумий йиғилиши, кузатув кенгаши ва ижрочи органи тўғрисидаги намунавий низомларни тайёрлаш;

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ МОТИВАЦИИ У ДЕТЕЙ МЛАДШЕГО ШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация: *в статье обсуждается вопрос о формирование учебной мотивации у детей младшего школьного возраста — это важная задача, требующая внимания всех участников образовательного процесса.*

Ключевые слова: *учебная мотивация, психологические, физиологические и социальные особенности развития, положительная эмоциональная обстановка, позитивное отношение к обучению.*

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FEATURES OF FORMATION OF LEARNING MOTIVATION IN CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE

Abstract: *the article discusses the issue of developing learning motivation in children of primary school age - this is an important task that requires the attention of all participants in the educational process.*

Keywords: *learning motivation, psychological, physiological and social developmental features, positive emotional environment, positive attitude towards learning.*

Формирование учебной мотивации у детей младшего школьного возраста является важной задачей образовательного процесса, поскольку именно в этот период закладываются основы для успешного обучения в будущем. На данном этапе важно учитывать психологические, физиологические и социальные особенности развития ребенка. Младший

школьный возраст характеризуется высокой любознательностью и желанием познания окружающего мира, что создает благоприятные условия для мотивации к учебной деятельности. Однако этот интерес необходимо поддерживать и направлять в конструктивное русло.

Одним из ключевых факторов, влияющих на учебную мотивацию, является создание положительной эмоциональной обстановки в классе. Доброжелательная атмосфера, интересные и разнообразные методы преподавания способствуют активному вовлечению детей в процесс обучения. Использование игровых элементов, интерактивных заданий и тематических экскурсий может значительно повысить интерес к учебному материалу. Важно также поощрение за достижения и позитивное подкрепление, которые способствуют формированию уверенности в собственных силах и желанию достигать новых успехов.

Не следует забывать и о роли семьи в формировании мотивации к учебе. Родители могут стать важными союзниками педагога, если будут активно интересоваться успехами ребенка, поддерживать доминирующее позитивное отношение к обучению и показывать собственный пример стремления к знаниям. Совместное выполнение домашних заданий, обсуждение школьных успехов и трудностей, создание дома условий для самостоятельного обучения — все это играет существенную роль в становлении устойчивой мотивации.

Завершая обсуждение данного вопроса, стоит отметить, что формирование учебной мотивации у детей младшего школьного возраста — это комплексный и непрерывный процесс, требующий совместных усилий учителей, родителей и самого ребенка. Усилия, направленные на поддержание интереса к учебе и развитие внутренней мотивации, способны не только улучшить академическую успеваемость, но и заложить основы для успешного личностного и профессионального развития в будущем.

Кроме того, важно учитывать индивидуальные особенности каждого ребенка при формировании учебной мотивации. Каждый школьник уникален, и учителя должны стремиться к тому, чтобы адаптировать подходы к обучению в соответствии с личными интересами и потребностями учеников. Например, одни дети лучше усваивают информацию через визуальные образы, другие — через аудиальные, а третьи предпочитают практическую деятельность. Учитель должен быть гибким и применять разнообразные методы и средства обучения для удовлетворения этих различных потребностей.

Эффективным инструментом в формировании мотивации может стать проектная деятельность, которая позволяет детям самостоятельно выбирать темы и методы исследования в рамках учебного материала. Это не только развивает навыки самостоятельной работы, но и повышает интерес к предметам, позволяя учащимся проявлять инициативу и креативность. В процессе работы над проектами дети учатся ставить цели, планировать и организовывать свою деятельность, что способствует развитию ответственности и самодисциплины.

Нельзя недооценивать и физическую активность как фактор, влияющий на учебную мотивацию. Регулярные физические упражнения способствуют улучшению внимания и концентрации, что положительно сказывается на процессе обучения. Школы могут внедрять физкультминутки, активные перемены или спортивные занятия на открытом воздухе в расписание, чтобы поддерживать высокий уровень энергии и заинтересованности учеников.

Важным аспектом в мотивации младших школьников является эмоциональная поддержка, которую они получают в образовательной среде. Дети, чувствующие себя защищёнными и понятыми, проявляют большую тягу к обучению и стремление делиться своими успехами. Поэтому учителям следует уделять внимание созданию доброжелательной атмосферы в классе, а также активно работать над развитием эмоционального интеллекта школьников. Эмпатия, умение распознавать и выражать свои эмоции, а также понимать чувства других людей становятся важными навыками, способствующими формированию здоровых взаимоотношений и положительному отношению к учебному процессу.

Кроме того, необходимо привлекать родителей к процессу формирования учебной мотивации. Совместные усилия школы и семьи могут оказать значительное влияние на достижения ребенка. Родители могут способствовать учебной мотивации, поддерживая интересы ребенка вне школы, поощряя его за достижения, а также показывая личный пример, когда речь идёт о ценности образования. Регулярные консультации и открытость к диалогу между учителями и родителями помогут выработать единую стратегию поддержки ребенка, которая будет учитывать его индивидуальные предпочтения и наклонности.

Разнообразие способов обучения и наличие интересных, динамичных заданий также играют существенную роль в поддержании учебной мотивации. Современные технологии предлагают широкие возможности для использования игровых и интерактивных платформ в образовательном процессе. Они могут значительно облегчить усвоение сложных понятий и сделать обучение более увлекательным. Тем не менее, важно интегрировать такие инструменты грамотно, чтобы они не заменяли традиционные методы обучения, а служили их дополнением и обогащением.

В заключение хотелось бы подчеркнуть, что формирование учебной мотивации у детей младшего школьного возраста — это важная задача, требующая внимания всех участников образовательного процесса. Исследования показывают, что упор на индивидуальный подход, использование интересных и разнообразных методов преподавания, активное участие родителей и развитие внутренней мотивации у детей приводят к более устойчивым и продолжительным успехам в обучении. Благодаря совместным усилиям педагогов и семьи можно сформировать у младших школьников позитивное отношение к учебе, что в дальнейшем поможет им адаптироваться ко всем вызовам, которые они встретят на своем образовательном и жизненном пути.

Таким образом, комплексный подход, учитывающий индивидуальность каждого ребенка, эмоциональную поддержку, активное вовлечение родителей и использование инновационных методов, является ключом к успеху в формировании учебной мотивации у младших школьников. Важно помнить, что каждый ребенок — это уникальная личность, и именно внимательное отношение к его особенностям и потребностям откроет для него дорогу к успешному и интересному обучению.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ В ЦИФРОВОЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ СРЕДЕ

Аннотация: *в статье мы обсуждаем вопрос о необходимости обеспечения эффективной цифровой трансформации требует вовлеченности и поддержки со стороны руководства организации. Без четкого видения и лидерства, основанного на понимании современных возможностей и вызовов, инициативы могут остаться на уровне экспериментов и не привести к долгосрочным изменениям*

Ключевые слова: *цифровая образовательная среда, приобретение «знаний, умений, навыков, ценностных установок, традиционные управленческие модели, персонализация обучения, искусственный интеллект.*

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FEATURES OF ORGANIZATION MANAGEMENT IN THE DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Abstract*: in the article we discuss the issue of the need to ensure effective digital transformation requires the involvement and support of the organization's management. Without a clear vision and leadership based on an understanding of modern opportunities and challenges, initiatives can remain at the level of experiments and not lead to long-term changes*

Keywords: *digital educational environment, acquisition of "knowledge, skills, abilities, value systems, traditional management models, personalization of training, artificial intelligence.*

При конкретизации понятия «образовательный процесс» необходимо принять во внимание, что в Федеральном законе № 273-ФЗ «Об образовании в РФ», образование понимается как «единый целенаправленный процесс воспитания и обучения», приобретение «знаний, умений, навыков, ценностных установок, опыта деятельности и компетенции определенных объема и сложности в целях интеллектуального, духовно-нравственного, творческого, физического и (или) профессионального развития человека, удовлетворения его образовательных потребностей и интересов» [1]. Также стоит отметить, что в федеральных государственных образовательных стандартов среднего профессионального образования, характеризуется «совокупность обязательных требований к образованию определенного уровня к профессии, специальности, результат профессионального образования», а также определен объем знаний, умений, практического опыта, общих и профессиональных компетенций, которые характеризуют подготовленность специалиста к выполнению конкретных видов профессиональной деятельности.

Управление организацией в цифровой образовательной среде требует уникального подхода, сочетающего в себе понимание технологических инноваций и образовательных процессов. Современные образовательные учреждения всё чаще интегрируют в свои системы разнообразные цифровые инструменты, начиная от платформ для онлайн-обучения и заканчивая аналитическими системами для мониторинга успеваемости студентов. Это влечет за собой необходимость перестройки традиционных управленческих моделей в сторону более гибких и адаптивных стратегий, которые учитывают особенности цифровой трансформации.

Одной из ключевых особенностей управления в такой среде является необходимость постоянного обновления технической инфраструктуры и профессионального развития персонала. Руководителям важно обеспечивать доступ к современным технологиям и способствовать повышению цифровой грамотности сотрудников. Это включает в себя как техническое обучение, так и развитие навыков, необходимых для эффективного использования цифровых инструментов в образовательных процессах. Кроме того, важно формировать культуру непрерывного обучения и инноваций, поддерживая инициативы, направленные на экспериментальное внедрение новых методик и технологий.

Цифровая образовательная среда также требует акцента на персонализацию обучения. Менеджеры должны разрабатывать стратегии, способствующие созданию индивидуальных образовательных траекторий студентов, что требует интеграции систем сбора и анализа данных. Это позволяет не только более точно оценивать потребности и возможности обучающихся, но и разрабатывать более эффективные учебные элементы. В итоге, главная задача управления в данном контексте — найти баланс между технологической модернизацией и сохранением ценностей личного взаимодействия в образовательной деятельности.

Важным аспектом управления организацией в цифровой образовательной среде является обеспечение безопасности данных. С введением множества цифровых инструментов и платформ увеличивается объем собираемой и обрабатываемой информации, что ставит новые задачи перед службами информационной безопасности. Руководителям необходимо разрабатывать и внедрять надежные политики и процедуры, которые гарантируют защиту личных данных студентов и преподавателей, а также защищают образовательные платформы от киберугроз. Кроме того, необходимо проводить регулярные аудиты систем безопасности и обучать персонал базовым принципам кибергигиены.

Не менее значительным вызовом в контексте цифровой трансформации является управление сопротивлением изменениям. Внедрение новых технологий и методов может вызывать у сотрудников и студентов опасения и нежелание адаптироваться к новым условиям. Поэтому руководителям важно применять техники изменения организационной культуры, которые помогают минимизировать сопротивление. Это может включать в себя активное вовлечение всех заинтересованных сторон в процесс изменений, открытое обсуждение преимуществ цифровых технологий, а также предоставление возможностей для проведения пилотных проектов и тестирования новых инструментов в безопасной среде.

Наконец, для успешного управления в цифровой образовательной среде необходимо развитие лидерских качеств среди сотрудников. Руководители должны становиться наставниками и примерами для подражания, вдохновляющими коллектив на внедрение инноваций и цифровых решений. Это требует от лидеров способности к адаптации, навыков стратегического мышления и умения налаживать эффективную коммуникацию, как в виртуальном, так и в физическом пространстве. В этом контексте важно поддерживать инициативы по развитию гибких команд, которые способны быстро реагировать на изменения и эффективно сотрудничать в условиях цифровой трансформации.

Для достижения наилучших результатов в цифровой образовательной среде необходимо уделять внимание интеграции этих изменений в повседневную деятельность. Важным шагом является разработка стратегий, которые поддерживают долгосрочное применение цифровых технологий и решений. Организации должны стремиться к созданию экосистем, где каждый элемент, от студентов до преподавателей, знает и понимает свою роль в процессе цифровой трансформации. Это может включать в себя разработку подробных планов обучения для всех участников процесса и повышение уровня осведомленности о важности цифровой грамотности.

Исследования показывают, что успешная цифровая трансформация в образовательных учреждениях сопровождается тесным сотрудничеством между отделами и активным обменом знаниями. Это требует устранения барьеров между техническими специалистами и педагогами, что способствует более эффективному использованию ресурсов и повышению качества

образовательного процесса. Образовательные учреждения должны поощрять формирование междисциплинарных команд, которые смогут разрабатывать и внедрять инновационные решения, способствующие улучшению и модернизации учебного процесса.

Кроме того, необходимо обеспечить гибкость в управлении образовательными процессами. Это предполагает использование аналитических инструментов и систем поддержки принятия решений, которые позволяют своевременно реагировать на изменения внешней среды и внутренние потребности организации. Способность адаптироваться к новым вызовам и использовать данные для обоснования своих решений становится критически важным навыком для успешного управления в цифровом мире. Инвестирование в такие системы и технологии поможет образовательным учреждениям оставаться конкурентоспособными и эффективными в условиях быстроменяющегося мира.

Для эффективной интеграции цифровых решений в образовательный процесс также важно развивать культуру непрерывного обучения среди всех участников. Это подразумевает создание возможностей для постоянного профессионального развития педагогов и администрации, что позволит им быть в курсе последних тенденций и технологий. Институциональные инициативы, такие как воркшопы, вебинары и курсы повышения квалификации, играют ключевую роль в формировании такого климата. Интересная и интерактивная форма подачи материала не только улучшает усвоение новых навыков, но и вдохновляет на активное использование новых знаний в образовательной практике.

Использование технологий в учебном процессе должно быть тщательно обосновано с точки зрения педагогических стратегий. Необходимо, чтобы инструменты не только поддерживали существующие подходы, но и открывали новые возможности для взаимодействия и обучения. Это может выражаться в использовании искусственного интеллекта для персонализированного обучения и оценки прогресса студентов, виртуальной и дополненной реальности для создания иммерсивных образовательных опытов и онлайн-платформ для сотрудничества и командной работы. Подобные инструменты стимулируют интерес студентов и углубляют их понимание материала, что в конечном итоге повышает общую эффективность обучения.

Важно помнить, что цифровая трансформация не является разовым мероприятием, а представляет собой непрерывный процесс, требующий регулярного пересмотра и адаптации стратегий. Образовательным учреждениям следует применять подходы управления изменениями, включая оценку рисков, планирование мер по их смягчению и постоянное отслеживание прогресса. Это позволяет не только минимизировать возможные трудности при внедрении новых технологий, но и оперативно корректировать курс, улучшая результаты. Постоянная обратная связь от всех участников процесса — студентов, преподавателей и администраций —

обеспечивает глубже понимание происходящих изменений и их влияния на образовательную среду.

Наконец, обеспечение эффективной цифровой трансформации требует вовлеченности и поддержки со стороны руководства организации. Без четкого видения и лидерства, основанного на понимании современных возможностей и вызовов, инициативы могут остаться на уровне экспериментов и не привести к долгосрочным изменениям. Руководители должны быть готовы инвестировать в инфраструктуру, поддерживать инновации и вдохновлять команду на достижение поставленных целей. Только так можно создать устойчивую и процветающую цифровую образовательную среду, готовую к новым вызовам и возможностям будущего.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВОСПИТАНИЯ СОТРУДНИКОВ ОРГАНОВ ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

Аннотация. *В статье отображаются особенности воспитательной работы в органах внутренних дел в современных условиях. Рассмотрены имеющиеся подходы к пониманию воспитания, при этом особо отмечена роль государства и общества в этом управляемом и целенаправленном процессе. Раскрывается содержание воспитания, его противоречивость и закономерных характер.*

Ключевые слова: *воспитание, процесс воспитания, органы внутренних дел, педагогический процесс.*

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PECULIARITIES OF EDUCATION OF EMPLOYEES OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES IN MODERN CONDITIONS

Annotation. *The article reflects the features of educational work in the internal Affairs bodies in modern conditions. The existing approaches to the understanding of education are considered, the role of the state and society in this controlled and purposeful process is especially noted. The content of education, its inconsistency and natural character are revealed.*

Keywords: *education, the process of education, the internal affairs bodies, the pedagogical process.*

Современные, динамично изменяющиеся, беспрерывно усложняющиеся и не поддающиеся однозначной оценке условия жизни общества накладывают значительный отпечаток на профессиональную деятельность сотрудников органов внутренних дел. В этих условиях огромное значение имеет уровень профессионального воспитания сотрудников органов внутренних дел, требования к которому не только не снижается с течением времени, но ещё более возрастают, поскольку от правильного понимания сложившейся оперативной обстановки на вверенном сотруднику участке работы, соблюдения им законности при принятии решения в значительной степени зависит эффективность и качество выполнения поставленных задач.

Указанные обстоятельства отражают приоритетность и значимость процесса воспитания для повседневной деятельности сотрудников органов внутренних дел.

Президент Республики Узбекистан Шавкат Мирзиёев в поздравлении в связи с Днём сотрудников органов внутренних дел отметил, что в системе ОВД, как и во всех сферах, принимаются важные меры, нацеленные на либерализацию их деятельности, внедрение открытости и прозрачности, «преобразование в по-настоящему гуманную и народную систему».

Также, «В нынешней сложной и тревожной обстановке в мире мы все хорошо понимаем, насколько важной задачей является обеспечение безопасности и территориальной целостности страны, укрепления мира и согласия в обществе. Поэтому в последние годы реформированию органов внутренних дел уделяется приоритетное внимание», - заявил он.

Однако, прежде чем организовывать практическую воспитательную работу в органах внутренних дел, необходимо чётко понимать, что представляет собой воспитание в целом.

Существует несколько подходов к пониманию такого явления, как воспитание.

Для начала следует отметить, что воспитание понимают, как социальное явление, связанное с передачей от поколения к поколению всей накопленной человеческой культуры, достижений в духовной и материальной сферах, как социализацию, вхождения человека в жизнь, поскольку этот процесс может быть реализован различными путями. В тех же случаях, когда передача накопленного опыта осуществляется специально, преднамеренно, целенаправленно, а не стихийно, этот процесс становится педагогическим и является объектом и предметом педагогической науки, одного из её разделов – теории воспитания.

При рассмотрении воспитания с позиции общей педагогики под указанным явлением понимается целенаправленное воздействие воспитателей на воспитанников в целях формирования и развития у них необходимых качеств.

В своих основных признаках такое понимание является верным потому, что отражает наиболее существенные связи и отношения этого процесса.

Вместе с тем указанное выше понимание воспитания не в полной мере отвечает существующим потребностям практики эффективной организации и осуществлению воспитательной работы в органах внутренних дел, поскольку современное понимание «воздействие» ограничивает сферу и способы влияния и взаимодействия между воспитателями и воспитанниками. Под воздействием, как правило, понимается наказание, принуждение, давление и другие, подобного рода, средства. При этом недооценивается позиция самого воспитанника, его активная деятельная сторона по самовоспитанию и самосовершенствованию.

Второй причиной является сложившееся в теории и практике воспитания убеждением в том, что воспитание сводилось главным образом к

работе со школьниками, подростками, детьми в учреждениях общественного воспитания и обшеобразовательных организациях: яслях, детских садах, школах и в какой-то степени в вооружённых силах. Воспитателями выступали профессионально педагогически подготовленные специалисты. Однако в современном мире сама жизнь стала педагогически и информационно насыщенной и существенно влияющей на формирование человека в любом возрасте.

Отдельного внимания заслушивает глобальное влияние средств массовой информации, а также современных телекоммуникационных сетей. В данных обстоятельствах расчитывать на то, что только специалисты-воспитатели в учреждениях общественного воспитания и общеобразовательных организациях сформируют полноценного человека, не приходится. Воспитанием как управляемым, целенаправленным процессом должны заниматся, прежде всего, государство, общество, их институты и учреждения, а также все те, кто руководит людьми, работает с ними.

Следует подчеркнуть, что хотя данный подход исторически обоснован и не является принципиально новым, в современном Узбекистане он не получил должного признания и распостранения.

Существующая в настоящий момент педагогическая практика также даёт основания определить воспитание сотрудников органов внутренних дел как целенаправленную деятельность общества, государства, их институтов и учреждений, а также руководителей (начальников) и их помошников по работе с личном составом в структурах органов внутренних дел по формированию и развитию личности сотрудников ОВД, побуждению его к самосовершенствованию в соответсвии с требованиями законов, профессиональной деятельности, времени, жизни [4].

Указанное определение термина «воспитание» позволяет взглянуть на проблематику воспитательной работы в органах внутренних дел с новых позиций, при этом базовые различия в понимании «воспитания» в новом подходе сводятся к следующему.

Целеустремлённость в воспитании выступает альтернативой стихийности; воспитание определяется через деятельность как самое широкое понятие, отражающее любую активность как воспитателей, так и воспитанников; указанная деятельность включает, но не исключает и воздействие, однако не ограничивается только им.

Субъектом воспитания, совокупным воспитателем выступают не только собственно руководители (начальники) и иные должностные лица, на которых решением руководителей возложена организация морально-психологического обеспечения, но, прежде всего, общество, государство, их институты и учреждения, которые определяют цели воспитания, являясь своего рода заинтересованными заказчиками в этой сфере; создают общественные и государственные институты и учреждения, предпосылки и условия для плодотворной воспитательной работы и формирования человека; готовят кадры для этого, осуществляют социальную и правовую защиту

сотрудников ОВД, что решающим образом влияет на морально-психологическое состояние сотрудников органов внутренних дел.

Государственные и общественные институты, учреждения и организации, одним из которых являются органы внутренних дел, их структуры, а также конкретные отдельные сотрудники, на которых возложены воспитательные функции (начальники, командиры отрядов, их заместители, отделы по воспитательной работе, педагоги и т.д.) на основе государственных и общественных целей разрабатывают и на практике реализуют воспитательный потенциал всех факторов, влияющих на формирование и развитие личности сотрудника ОВД с учётом особенностей организации, служебного предназначения, специализации, решаемых задач, места расположения и пребывания и других условий; разрабатывают конкретные планы и программы воспитания, осуществляют воспитательную работу во всех видах служебной деятельности.

При таком понимании воспитания создаётся цельная, пронизывающая все уровни общественной и государственной организации система воспитания сотрудников органов внутренних дел, в которой каждый на своём участке решает специфические задачи, а вместе они, охватывают все стороны этого сложного процесса.

Воспитание сотрудников органов внутренних дел как педагогический процесс – явление системное. Базовыми структурными элементами данного процесса являются: цель, содержание, субъект и объект воспитания; принципы, формы, методы и средства их общения и взаимодействия; результат воспитания (уровень воспитанности, развития) сотрудников ОВД; его оценка и учёт в последующей работе. Эти структурные элементы имеют место во всех воспитательных ситуациях: от простого воспитательного акта или контакта воспитателей с воспитанниками до воспитательной ситуации в стране и в органах внутренних дел.

Воспитательная работа и есть постоянный перевод каких-то данных ситуаций в новые – желательные или требуемые. Это акт решения воспитательных задач. Везде и всегда присутствуют цель воспитания, воспитатели и воспитанники, используются соответствующие содержание, принципы, формы, методы и средства для достижения поставленных целей. Всё, конечно, происходит в конкретных условиях и обстоятельствах, что также учитывается в воспитательной работе.

Самое важное в воспитании – его содержание, то есть, совокупность теорий, положений, норм, знаний, традиций, которые должны быть переданы воспитанникам, усвоены ими и в последующем выступят ведущими мотивами их профессиональной деятельности.

Подчёркивая место и роль в процессе воспитания его субъекта (воспитателей – руководящего и командного состава, других должностных лиц ОВД) и объекта (воспитанников – курсантов учебных заведений, сотрудников ОВД), следует отметить, что их взаимодействие носит характер

равноправных, взаимоуважительных отношений, сотрудничества, сотворчества [2].

Необходимо обратить внимание на то, что деятельность воспитателей никогда не прекращается, но характер, объём и содержание существенно меняются, когда личность сама осознаёт и начинает активно заниматься самосовершенствованием [2]. Это признак самого высокого качества воспитательной работы.

Многогранность и многофакторность процесса воспитания сотрудников органов внутренних дел заключается в том, что на него по существу влияет всё: среда, окружающая человека действительность, семья, коллектив, характер труда, деятельность средств массовой информации, искусство, природные задатки и способности самого человека, его прошлый опыт и черты характера, профессиональная подготовка воспитателей, специалистов, командиров и начальников и многое другое. И всё это нужно профессионально, педагогически грамотно изучать, знать и использовать в воспитательной работе.

Процесс воспитания сотрудников органов внутренних дел, как любой другой процесс, носит противоречивый и закономерный характер. Основное его противоречие состоит в постоянном несоответствии уровня воспитанности сотрудников ОВД предъявляемым служебной деятельностью, жизнью, временем, требованиям. Это основное противоречие проявляется своеобразно в других, частных или более низкого уровня противоречиях. Например, несоответствия уровня профессиональной педагогической культуры воспитателей требованиям, предъявляемым к воспитательной работе в ОВД в современных условиях. Или противоречие между современными требованиями к воспитанию в ОВД и их материальным и финансовым обеспечением. Разрешение этих и других противоречий выступает объективной основой, источником развития и совершенствования воспитательной работы в ОВД.

Противоречия дополняются объективными и субъективными трудностями, которые есть всегда, усложняющими процесс воспитания.

Как и любой другой, процесс воспитания является закономерным, не стихийным, т.е. им можно и нужно управлять, осуществлять целенаправленно и грамотно. Общепризнанной является в настоящее время точка зрения о наличии и проявлении в воспитании следующих основных закономерностей, которые обязательно следует иметь в виду в воспитательной работе. Их принято объединять в четыре группы:

- общефилософские законы: единства и борьбы противоположностей, отрицания и перехода количественных изменений в качественные;

- законы социологические: зависимость воспитания от характера общества, государства и органов внутренних дел, от уровня развития политики государства в правовой сфере и т.д.;

- психологические законы: целостность формирования личности, её развитие в деятельности, единство воспитания и самовоспитания и др.;

- педагогические законы: единство воспитания, обучения, развития и психологической подготовки; моделирование деятельности, способствующей воспитанию необходимых качеств; соответствие деятельности воспитательных институтов всех типов, каждого воспитателя содержанию и характеру деятельности воспитанников и ряд других.

Исходя из изложенного, можно сделать следующие выводы.

Воспитание сотрудников органов внутренних дел – это социальное явление и управляемый педагогический процесс. На воспитание как процесс, организованный в целях формирования и развития личности человека. Влияет всё: среда, окружение, жизнь, деятельность государства, общества, общественных и государственных институтов и учреждений, должностных лиц и т.д.

Указанные взаимодействия тесно переплетаются и постоянно видоизменяются, что делает процесс воспитания сотрудников органов внутренних дел делом сложным и противоречивым, эффективность которого зависит от многих условий и обстоятельств.

Глубокое понимание движущих сил, закономерностей и противоречий, возникающих в процессе воспитания, является одним из важнейших условий правильной организации и осуществления воспитания. Только при правильном понимании воспитания, его места и роли в общественной жизни можно выстроить эффективную и отвечающую современным требованиям систему воспитательной работы на всех уровнях органов внутренних дел, от первичного коллектива до МВД в целом.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ МОНИТОРИНГА И ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЯ ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНЫХ СИТУАЦИЙ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН И ПУТИ ИХ РЕШЕНИЙ

Аннотация. *Статья посвящена вопросам проблемы мониторинга и прогнозирования чрезвычайных ситуаций. Рассмотрены вопросы минимизации рисков для населения, связанных с потенциальными природными и техногенными угрозами с научной точки зрения.*

Ключевые слова: *мониторинг, прогноз, природные и техногенные угрозы, чрезвычайные ситуации, риски.*

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PROBLEMS OF EMERGENCY MONITORING AND FORECASTING OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND SOLUTIONS

Annotation. *The article is devoted to the problem of monitoring and forecasting emergency situations. The article deals with the issues of minimizing risks for the population associated with potential natural and man-made threats from a scientific point of view.*

Key words: *monitoring, forecast, natural and man-made threats, emergency situations, risks.*

Согласно современным представлениям, мониторинг в целом представляет собой систему наблюдения, оценки и прогнозирования состояния и развития различных природных, природно-антропогенных или иных структур, явлений и процессов. По сути, мониторинг направлен на отслеживание изменений в этих структурах, явлениях и процессах, а также на предупреждение о возникающих угрозах, опасностях и критических ситуациях. Анализ показал, что существует несколько взглядов на конечные цели мониторинга: одни утверждают, что его задачи ограничиваются оценкой

состояния и прогнозированием развития, другие считают, что он должен включать в себя выявление возможных изменений в системе и разработку мероприятий по их управлению. Наиболее целесообразно определять цель любого мониторинга как обеспечение информационной поддержки для принятия управленческих решений, направленных на изменение состояния или развития системы, явления или процесса в заданном направлении.

Основная задача системы мониторинга и прогнозирования чрезвычайных ситуаций (ЧС) — прогнозирование вероятности возникновения и развития ЧС путем комплексного анализа рисков, с использованием как ретроспективных данных, так и текущей мониторинговой информации. Эта система также координирует действия территориальных служб по проведению комплексного мониторинга угроз и реализации превентивных мер для предотвращения ЧС и минимизации их последствий.

Для достижения этих целей необходимо решить следующие ключевые задачи:

выявить и идентифицировать потенциально опасные зоны с возможными источниками ЧС природного и техногенного характера;

собрать данные о природных и техногенных угрозах, а также информации о населении и застройке;

провести зонирование территорий по уровню опасности, плотности населения и типу застройки;

выполнить зонирование территорий по степени индивидуального риска;

разработать оптимальные организационные и технические схемы для эффективного мониторинга ЧС и обеспечения информационного обмена между ведомственными системами мониторинга;

определить эффективные подходы к прогнозированию последствий ЧС на основе своевременного получения и анализа данных о возможных источниках угроз и их моделировании;

разработать возможные сценарии развития ЧС и оценить необходимые ресурсы для их ликвидации;

установить оптимальные стратегии реагирования на ЧС;

разработать превентивные меры для снижения рисков возникновения ЧС.

С учетом поставленных целей и задач, система мониторинга и прогнозирования чрезвычайных ситуаций (ЧС) должна быть ориентирована на минимизацию рисков для населения, связанных с потенциальными природными и техногенными угрозами. В связи с этим очевидно, что именно Министерство по чрезвычайным ситуациям (МЧС) Республики Узбекистан должно проводить интерпретацию мониторинговых данных по зонам возможных ЧС с целью обеспечения защиты населения и территорий.

Согласно Закону Республики Узбекистан «О защите населения и территорий от ЧС природного и техногенного характера» [1], одной из ключевых задач Государственной системы предупреждения и ликвидации последствий чрезвычайных ситуаций является прогнозирование и оценка

социально-экономических последствий ЧС, а также сбор, обработка, обмен и предоставление информации в сфере защиты населения и территорий. Реализация задач прогнозирования ЧС возложена на территориальные и функциональные подсистемы ГСЧС.

Существующие виды мониторинга отличаются по используемым источникам данных и факторам антропогенного воздействия, реакциям компонентов биосферы на эти воздействия, а также по методам наблюдений и другим аспектам. Наиболее информативной системой мониторинга является экологический мониторинг, охватывающий широкий спектр геофизических и биологических факторов окружающей среды.

Экологический мониторинг включает наблюдение, оценку и прогноз изменений в биосфере, вызванных антропогенными факторами, такими как загрязнение воздуха, воды и почвы вредными химическими, биологическими и радиоактивными веществами, а также реакцию экосистем на эти изменения.

Для улучшения экологического мониторинга, прогнозирования уровня загрязнения окружающей среды и обеспечения государственного экологического контроля была принята Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 3 июня 2021 года № 343 «О дальнейшем совершенствовании системы оценки уровня загрязнения окружающей среды» [4]. В соответствии с этим документом, Государственный комитет по экологии и охране окружающей среды создал единую геоинформационную базу данных для государственной системы экологического мониторинга. Также была проведена интеграция ведомственных электронных баз данных по государственному мониторингу окружающей среды в единую геоинформационную систему. Программа экологического мониторинга в Узбекистане на 2021–2025 годы предусматривает мониторинг:

водных ресурсов, источников загрязнения атмосферного воздуха и почвы;

уровня загрязнения атмосферного воздуха, поверхностных и подземных вод, почвы;

опасных экзогенных геологических процессов;

состояния озерных экосистем;

флоры и фауны;

трансграничного загрязнения окружающей среды;

улучшения материально-технической базы аналитических лабораторий и модернизации измерительных приборов;

проведения научных исследований и инновационной деятельности.

Министерству здравоохранения, АО «Узсувтаминот» и Министерству водного хозяйства поручено осуществлять постоянный контроль качества питьевой воды для предотвращения ее загрязнения, а также выявления и устранения источников микробиологического и санитарного загрязнения.

Узгидрометцентр обязан осуществлять ежедневный контроль качества воздуха и проводить ежемесячные наблюдения за содержанием

мелкодисперсных частиц на 61 посту, расположенном в 22 городах и других населенных пунктах страны.

В статье 29 раздела VII Закона Республики Узбекистан от 09.12.1992 г. «Об охране природы» определены задачи «экологического контроля». Также, в соответствии с законом Республики Узбекистан от 27.12.2013 г. «Об экологическом контроле», экологический контроль включает в себя государственный экологический контроль, ведомственный экологический контроль, производственный экологический контроль и общественный экологический контроль [2, 3].

Основной задачей Государственной службы наблюдений, согласно указанным законам, является «наблюдение за физическими, химическими и биологическими процессами, происходящими в окружающей среде».

Постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 28.12.2017 г. № 1027 утверждено положение о Единой системе мониторинга, обмена информацией и прогнозирования чрезвычайных ситуаций природного, техногенного и экологического характера. Участники этой системы обязаны предоставлять в МЧС и его территориальные подразделения данные мониторинга и прогнозирования о состоянии и возможной активизации источников чрезвычайных ситуаций, а также информацию о состоянии опасных природных и техногенных процессов и явлений в чрезвычайных ситуациях, в соответствии с утвержденными перечнями.

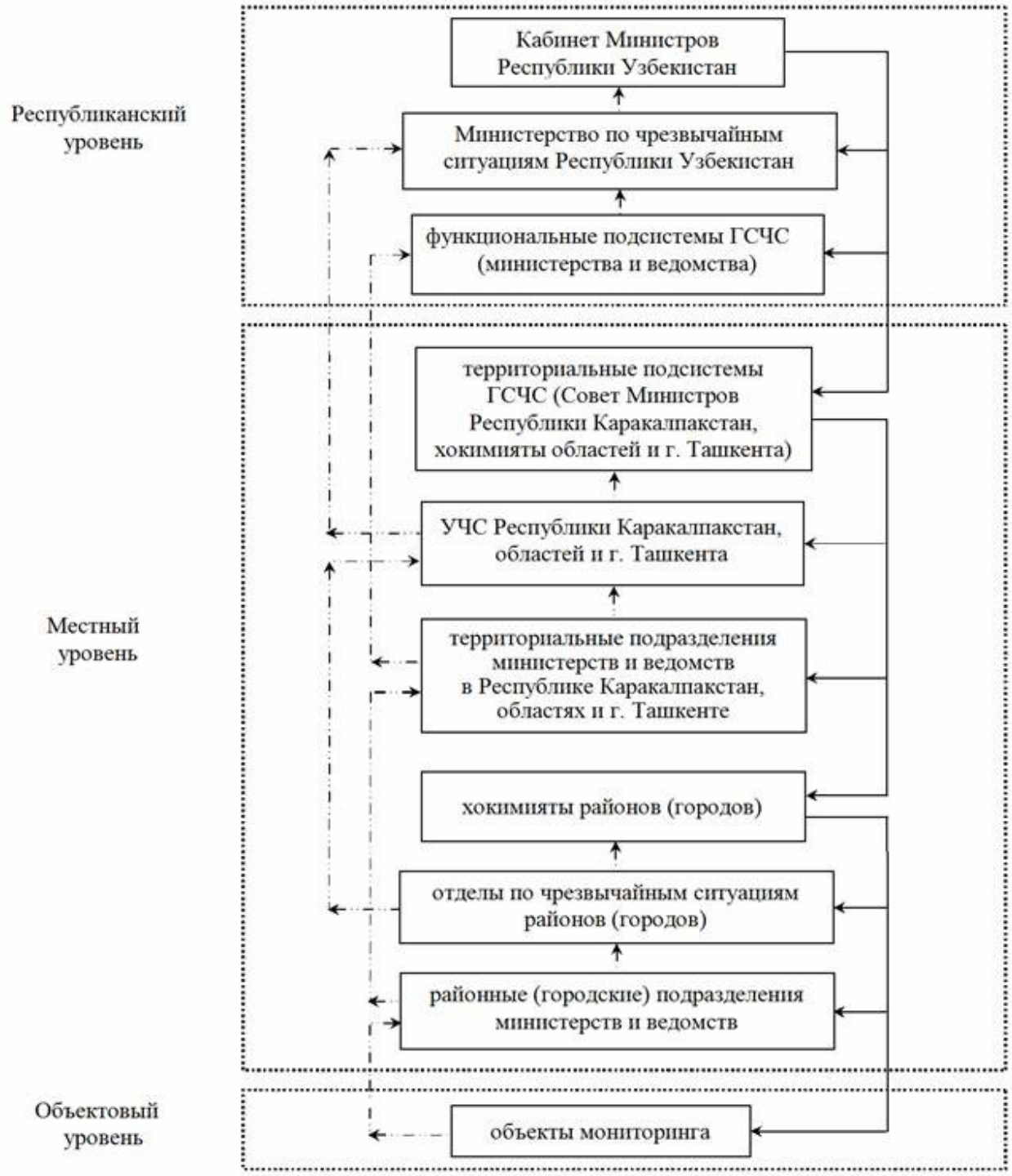


Рис. 1 организационно-функциональная структура Единой системы мониторинга, обмена информацией и прогнозирования чрезвычайных ситуаций природного, техногенного и экологического характера

Уровни мониторинга и прогнозирования чрезвычайных ситуаций:

Республиканский уровень — включает в себя оценку потенциально опасных событий: выявление возможных источников ЧС, анализ текущей обстановки и оценку вероятности их возникновения, определение масштабов

и зон ЧС, а также прогнозирование последствий аварий, катастроф и стихийных бедствий.

Территориальный уровень — предполагает разработку нормативной правовой базы для прогнозирования ЧС и плана действий по их предупреждению, включая:

нормативно-техническое, методическое и правовое обеспечение;

декларирование безопасности и лицензирование потенциально опасных объектов (ПОР);

создание баз данных по систематизированным отклонениям в объектах окружающей среды;

составление перечней потенциально опасных событий и объектов в регионе;

организацию системы обмена информацией о ПОР и событиях, а также порядок взаимодействия региональных служб по прогнозированию ЧС;

координацию взаимодействия территориальных и функциональных подсистем РСЧС.

Объектовый уровень — охватывает разработку различных прогнозов наступления опасных природных и техногенных событий, создание типовых схем и сценариев возможных аварий, прогнозирование их развития за пределами ПОР, а также "каскадных" аварий.

Согласно закону «Об охране природы», Государственная служба наблюдений (или мониторинг состояния окружающей природной среды) не включает мониторинг источников антропогенного воздействия на окружающую среду, мониторинг промышленной безопасности и мониторинг воздействия факторов среды обитания на здоровье населения. Эти виды мониторинга входят в более широкое понятие экологического мониторинга и осуществляются параллельно с Государственной службой наблюдения за состоянием окружающей среды.

Наиболее развитые виды мониторинга, проводимые Государственной службой наблюдений за состоянием окружающей среды, включают:

мониторинг состояния атмосферы, поверхностных вод и почв, осуществляемый организациями Узгидромета, часто называемый мониторингом состояния и загрязнения окружающей среды;

мониторинг недр (геоэкологической среды) и водных систем в местах водозабора и сброса сточных вод, проводимый организациями Министерства экологии, охраны окружающей среды и изменения климата Республики Узбекистан;

мониторинг земель, осуществляемый Министерством горно-добывающей промышленности и геологии Республики Узбекистан. Для этих видов мониторинга разработана и закреплена нормативная методическая база для проведения наблюдений, оценок и прогнозов, установлены требования к техническому и приборному оснащению, а также создан механизм для обеспечения единства измерений, оценок, прогнозов и сопоставимости результатов через лицензирование соответствующих видов деятельности.

Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 05.09.2019 г. № 737 утвердило Положение о мониторинге окружающей природной среды в Узбекистане [6], в котором содержатся положения о санитарно-гигиеническом мониторинге. Этот вид мониторинга включает контроль воздействия факторов окружающей среды на здоровье населения и является частью общей системы мониторинга окружающей среды.

Государственная система мониторинга окружающей природной среды должна включать следующие компоненты:

мониторинг источников антропогенного воздействия на окружающую природную среду;

государственную службу наблюдений за состоянием окружающей природной среды;

социально-гигиенический мониторинг;

мониторинг обеспечения промышленной безопасности.

Организация и реализация каждого вида мониторинга предполагает разработку единой методической базы наблюдений, применяемой всеми участвующими организациями, а также сбор и обработку данных, разработку методов оценки и прогнозирования и ведение единого фонда данных.

Министерство по чрезвычайным ситуациям Республики Узбекистан осуществляет свою деятельность в сфере экологии в соответствии с Постановлением Кабинета Министров от 28 декабря 2017 года № 1027 «О создании Единой системы мониторинга, обмена информацией и прогнозирования чрезвычайных ситуаций природного, техногенного и экологического характера» [5]. Этот документ определяет порядок взаимодействия органов управления в чрезвычайных ситуациях, связанных с загрязнением окружающей среды, и при выявлении случаев экстремально высокого загрязнения с целью уменьшения их негативных последствий для здоровья населения и экологии.

Кроме мониторинга окружающей природной среды, существуют и другие виды мониторинга, такие как: геофизический, климатический, ингредиентный (химический, радиационный), мониторинг трансграничного переноса загрязняющих веществ и другие. Эти виды мониторинга выполняют специфические функции и осуществляются с учетом ведомственных интересов.

Основное внимание всех этих видов мониторинга направлено на техногенные и другие воздействия в обычных условиях, однако они не обеспечивают достаточных возможностей для наблюдения, оценки, прогнозирования, а также контроля и управления в условиях техногенных аварий, катастроф и чрезвычайных ситуаций.

Для наблюдения за состоянием окружающей среды широко используются ведомственные системы контроля, ориентированные на более узкий набор контролируемых параметров и ингредиентов. Однако, в отличие от экологического мониторинга, они позволяют осуществлять контроль как

при нормальном функционировании опасных объектов, так и при аварийных ситуациях. Примерами таких систем могут быть:

автоматизированная система контроля радиационной обстановки, которая используется для постоянного контроля и прогнозирования радиационной обстановки на радиационно-опасных объектах, в санитарно-защитной зоне и в пунктах наблюдения;

ведомственные системы технологического контроля за выбросами вредных веществ и определение параметров, образующихся при выбросах, взрывах и пожарах на опасных объектах.

По сути, информация, собранная при наблюдении за источниками и факторами техногенного воздействия в обычных (безаварийных) условиях, является фоновыми данными и исходным материалом для выявления факторов аварийного воздействия на человека и окружающую среду.

Для выявления ключевых проблем в мониторинге и прогнозировании ЧС, связанных с уменьшением риска и смягчением последствий природных и техногенных ЧС, был проведен анализ обобщенной схемы систем мониторинга опасных процессов в природе и техносфере. Были рассмотрены важные моменты по каждому виду опасности: непосредственное наблюдение и прогноз опасности, оценка последствий ЧС, сценарии реагирования на ЧС. Было установлено, что для некоторых видов опасности функции различных систем мониторинга пересекаются, дублируются и дополняют друг друга, а все виды опасности в той или иной степени охвачены различными системами мониторинга.

Анализ показал текущее состояние и приоритеты развития систем мониторинга для каждого вида опасности:

комплексный мониторинг опасностей недостаточно развит и систематизирован, но имеет важное значение для обеспечения безопасности общества, государства и цивилизации (политика, стратегии снижения глобальных рисков, международные отношения);

государственный биоэкологический мониторинг здоровья, ориентированный на улучшение качества и продолжительности жизни (этот вид мониторинга находится в стадии развития);

наиболее развитые виды повседневного мониторинга опасности, которые являются базовыми элементами комплексного мониторинга.

К нерешенным вопросам в области мониторинга и прогнозирования ЧС, направленных на снижение рисков и смягчение последствий природных и техногенных ЧС, относятся:

отсутствие общегосударственных сертифицированных методик для оценки последствий и определения уровней рисков;

отсутствие нормативов и критериев приемлемого риска для населения в условиях природных и техногенных ЧС;

отсутствие зонирования территорий по уровням техногенного риска (хотя зонирование по природному риску проводится, оно требует систематизации и комплексного обобщения);

отсутствие государственной системы надзора за соблюдением допустимых уровней рисков;

отсутствие государственной системы страхования рисков (за исключением транспортных).

Для эффективного комплексного мониторинга природных и техногенных воздействий, который является ключевым элементом стратегии по снижению рисков чрезвычайных ситуаций (ЧС), необходимо опираться на систему экологического мониторинга и ведомственные системы контроля за радиоактивными, химическими и биологическими выбросами, а также на системы ингредиентного мониторинга и контроля за трансграничным переносом загрязняющих веществ [7].

В этих целях предлагается преобразовать Единую систему мониторинга, обмена информацией и прогнозирования ЧС природного, техногенного и экологического характера в Единую государственную систему комплексного мониторинга (ЕГСКМ). Основные функции, которые должна выполнять ЕГСКМ, включают:

наблюдение, оценку, прогнозирование и контроль источников и факторов техногенных воздействий и опасных природных явлений;

контроль за состоянием окружающей среды, оценку реакций человека, животных, обитателей водной среды и экосистем на техногенные и природные угрозы;

своевременное обнаружение, идентификацию и прогнозирование развития техногенных аварий и катастроф, а также связанных с ними вредных факторов, включая уровни физических полей (избыточного давления, теплового, акустического) и концентрации радиоактивных, химических и биологических веществ;

контроль динамики процессов на промышленных, сельскохозяйственных и других объектах;

оценку экологической обстановки при нормальной работе опасных объектов и в условиях ЧС;

сбор, обработку, анализ и обобщение данных о энергоемких процессах на Земле и в околоземном пространстве для выявления предвестников опасных природных явлений;

проведение систематических измерений фоновых параметров состояния окружающей среды;

наблюдение, оценку и прогнозирование опасности трансграничных переносов;

комплексную оценку среды обитания человека и создание экологических, метеорологических, сейсмопрогностических и других карт для отдельных территорий и страны в целом.

Эти функции могут быть реализованы, если ЕГСКМ будет построена по иерархическому принципу, с опорой на территориальные и ведомственные системы стационарных и подвижных источников первичной информации. В этом подходе будут использованы как контактные, так и дистанционные

методы обнаружения, идентификации и контроля радиоактивных, химических и биологических веществ, а также различных явлений и процессов, влияющих на состояние окружающей среды и способных вызвать ЧС.

Иерархическая структура ЕГСКМ должна включать несколько основных центров сбора, обработки и предоставления информации, соответствующих иерархии территориальных государственных органов управления, и должна быть интегрирована с автоматизированными информационно-управляющими системами МЧС Республики Узбекистан.

Для поддержки этой структуры в составе ЕГСКМ должны быть созданы пункты сбора и обработки информации ведомственной принадлежности, которые будут связаны с соответствующими территориальными центрами. Такие пункты могут находиться в промышленных зонах, на крупных объектах топливно-энергетического, аграрно-промышленного и других комплексов, а также на объектах переработки и захоронения радиоактивных и химических отходов.

Система интеграции центров и пунктов сбора и обработки информации с другими автоматизированными системами управления, такими как системы МЧС Республики Узбекистан, должна быть сосредоточена на развитии эффективных информационных каналов. Взаимодействие с потребителями информации (государственными ведомствами, ассоциациями, корпорациями) также должно учитывать рыночные условия.

Предложенная система сбора и обработки данных может использовать ресурсы примерно 30 различных мониторинговых систем, функционирующих под управлением различных министерств и ведомств. Эти системы контролируют загрязнение воздуха, воды, почвы и биоты, а также отслеживают гидрометеорологическую и геофизическую обстановку для выявления признаков природных катастроф или техногенных аварий. Мониторинг охватывает такие явления, как ядерные взрывы, промышленные взрывы, землетрясения, извержения вулканов, аномальные температурные градиенты, атмосферные вихри, цунами, магнитные бури и другие явления.

Объединение ресурсов большого числа ведомств в единую систему расширяет возможности комплексного мониторинга, но вызывает и определенные трудности, такие как различие в методологии и временной несовместимости данных. Эти трудности необходимо преодолевать путем создания единой методологической основы для сбора, анализа и обмена информацией.

Основами для взаимодействия субъектов мониторинга и прогнозирования на различных уровнях являются существующие структуры функционально-ведомственных и территориальных подсистем, нормативные документы, определяющие их статус, сферы ответственности и порядок взаимодействия, а также нормативно-технические и руководящие документы.

Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 28.12.2017 г. № 1027 [6] служит правовой базой для информационного

обмена. Это постановление в первую очередь регулирует обмен оперативной информацией о ЧС, а также предусматривает обмен мониторинговой и прогнозной информацией в режиме повседневной деятельности на договорной основе, что не всегда способствует эффективному выполнению задач по предотвращению и смягчению последствий ЧС.

Использованные источники:

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2. Закон Республики Узбекистан от 09.12.1992 г. «Об охране природы»/
3. Закон Республики Узбекистан от 27.12.2013 г. «Об экологическом контроле».
4. Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 3 июня 2021 года № 343 «О дальнейшем совершенствовании системы оценки уровня загрязнения окружающей среды».
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6. Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 05.09.2019 г. № 737 «О совершенствовании системы мониторинга окружающей природной среды в Республики Узбекистан».
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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ДРЕВЕСНО-КУСТАРНИКОВЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ, РАСТУЩИХ В ГОРОДЕ НУКУС И ИХ РОЛЬ В ОЗЕЛЕНЕНИИ

Аннотация*:Статья посвящена исследованию древесно-кустарниковых растений, произрастающих в городе Нукус, столицы Республики Каракалпакстан, и их роли в городском озеленении. В условиях жаркого и засушливого климата, характерного для региона, озеленение становится важной составляющей для улучшения качества жизни и поддержания экологического баланса. В работе рассмотрены основные виды древесных и кустарниковых растений, адаптированных к местным условиям. В статье также рассмотрены проблемы, с которыми сталкивается озеленение в условиях города Нукусе.*

Ключевые слова*: климат, регион, озеленения, баланс, воздух, кислород, пыль.*

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RESEARCH OF WOODY AND SHRUBBY PLANTS GROWING IN THE CITY OF NUKUS AND THEIR ROLE IN LANDSCAPING

Abstract:*The article is devoted to the study of woody and shrubby plants growing in the city of Nukus, the capital of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and their role in urban landscaping. In the conditions of hot and arid climate, typical for the region, landscaping becomes an important component for improving the quality of life and maintaining the ecological balance. The paper examines the main types of trees and shrubs adapted to local conditions. The article also examines the problems that landscaping faces in the city of Nukus.*

***Key words**: climate, region, landscaping, balance, air, oxygen, dust*

Приаралье представляет собой сложное место обитания и культивирования растений, местные почвенно-климатические условия мало пригодны для культивирования древесных растений и в основном преобладают галофиты и псаммофиты. На территории Каракалпакстана дико произрастает около 98 видов древесных растений, что составляет около 10% всей флоры. б ольшинство древесных растений этого региона относится к кустарникам и полукустарникам.

Город Нукус- столица Республики Каракалпакстан, в том числе испытывает серьезные климатические и экологические вызовы, связанные с воздействием человека и изменением природных условий. В таких условиях озеленение города приобретает особое значение, становясь ключевым элементом в борьбе за улучшение качества жизни его жителей и поддержание экологического баланса окружающей среды.

Одной из центральных составляющих городского озеленения являются древесно-кустарниковые растения. Изучение их разнообразия, адаптационных механизмов и экологических функций позволяет не только реструктурировать существующие зеленые зоны, но и создать новые, более эффективные в местных условиях.

Значение древесно-кустарниковых растений в озеленении города Нукуса невозможно переоценить. Они выполняют несколько важнейших функций:

- ✓ *улучшение качества воздуха*: Растения поглощают углекислый газ, выделяют кислород и фильтруют пыль и загрязняющие вещества, что способствует улучшению качества воздуха, особенно в условиях промышленного города;

- ✓ *создание зеленых зон*: древесно-кустарниковые растения являются основой для создания парков, скверов и аллей, которые обеспечивают жителям города места для отдыха, прогулок и занятий спортом. Это особенно важно в условиях жаркого климата, где такие зоны могут стать оазисами прохлады;

- ✓ *уменьшение пыли и ветра*: в условиях пустынного климата, где сильные ветры поднимают пыль, деревья и кустарники играют роль природных барьеров, уменьшая количество пыли, которая оседает в городской атмосфере;

- ✓ *эстетическая ценность*: древесные и кустарниковые растения украшают город, создавая природные композиции, которые могут быть использованы для оформления общественных пространств. Важно, что

многие растения цветут и плодоносят, что добавляет разнообразия и красоты в городской ландшафт;

- ✓ *увлажнение микроклимата*: растения способствуют созданию более комфортного микроклимата, снижая температуру воздуха в жаркие летние дни за счет испарения воды и создания тени;

- ✓ *биологическое разнообразие*: озеленение способствует развитию биоценоза в городе, привлекая птиц, насекомых и других животных, что положительно сказывается на экосистеме города.

В ходе проведенного исследования были выявлены и систематизированы основные виды деревьев и кустарников, обитающие на территории Нукуса. Среди них преобладает несколько видов из рода тополь (Populus), акация (Acacia) и ива (Salix). Эти растения были выбраны за их устойчивость к засушливому климату, а также за способность снижать температурные колебания и улучшать качество воздуха посредством фотосинтеза.

Тополь, особенно *Populus alba*, проявил удивительную устойчивость к высоким температурам и засоленности почв, что делает его пригодным для высадки вдоль городских улиц и в парковых зонах. Его способность быстро расти и создавать обширную тень помогает снижать температуру в непосредственной близости, что особенно ценно в летние месяцы, когда температуры достигают своего максимума.

Акация, в частности *Acacia tortilis*, используется в более сухих участках города благодаря своей способности фиксировать азот в почве, улучшая ее плодородие и создавая благоприятные условия для других растений. Она также служит отличным укрытием для птиц и других мелких животных, поддерживая биоразнообразие городской фауны.

Ива, особенно *Salix babylonica*, прекрасно себя чувствует в прибрежных зонах реки Амударьи, протекающей неподалеку от города. Ее корневая система способствует укреплению берегов, предотвращая их эрозию, а также очищает воду благодаря способности поглощать и задерживать загрязняющие вещества.

Для успешного озеленения Нукуса необходимо учитывать и социальные аспекты. Вовлечение местного населения в процесс посадки и ухода за растениями способствует формированию экологического сознания и ответственности за состояние окружающей среды. Образовательные программы и акции по высадке деревьев могут стать мощным инструментом в этом процессе.

Несмотря на большое количество растений, приспособленных к суровым климатическим условиям Нукуса, озеленение города сталкивается с рядом проблем. Основной проблемой является ограниченный доступ к водным ресурсам, что затрудняет полив растений. В связи с этим необходимо

разработать более эффективные методы ирригации и использование засухоустойчивых видов растений. Кроме того, важной задачей является дальнейшее развитие зеленых зон города, расширение парков и скверов, создание зелёных коридоров, которые помогут снизить температуру в летнее время и повысить качество жизни горожан.

Значение древесно-кустарниковых растений в Нукусе сложно переоценить. Помимо чисто функциональных задач, они создают комфортную среду для жителей и гостей города, способствуя улучшению их физического и психологического состояния. Оазисы зелени, парки и скверы становятся местами отдыха и социализации, что особенно важно в условиях урбанизации.

Таким образом, древесно-кустарниковые растения играют ключевую роль в озеленении города Нукуса. Они не только украшают город, но и выполняют важнейшие экологические функции, такие как улучшение качества воздуха, создание тени, снижение уровня пыли и улучшение микроклимата. В условиях жесткого климата полупустыни выбор солеустойчивых и адаптированных видов растений имеет огромное значение для устойчивого развития городской экосистемы.

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются ключевые аспекты применения международных стандартов финансовой отчетности (МСФО) и их значение для повышения прозрачности и сопоставимости финансовой информации. Основное внимание уделено зарубежному опыту внедрения и использования МСФО, а также их влиянию на экономическое развитие и привлечение инвестиций. Работа акцентирует внимание на значении гармонизации учетной политики для интеграции в мировую экономику.*

Ключевые слова: *Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности, МСФО, учетная политика, прозрачность, гармонизация, инвестиции, финансовая информация.*

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INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

Abstract*: The article examines the key aspects of applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and their significance for increasing the transparency and comparability of financial information. The main focus is on foreign experience in the implementation and use of IFRS, as well as their impact on economic development and investment attraction. The work focuses on the importance of accounting policy harmonization for integration into the global economy.*

Keywords*: International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS, Accounting Policy, Transparency, Harmonization, Investments, Financial Information.*

Введение

Современная экономика характеризуется высокой степенью глобализации, что требует унификации правил и стандартов в различных областях. Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности (МСФО) стали важным инструментом, обеспечивающим прозрачность, сопоставимость и достоверность финансовой информации на глобальном уровне. Применение

МСФО позволяет повысить доверие к финансовой отчетности компаний, что особенно важно для международных инвесторов и других заинтересованных сторон.

Основная цель внедрения МСФО заключается в создании единой системы финансовой отчетности, которая позволяет обеспечить прозрачность и сопоставимость данных вне зависимости от географического расположения компании. Эти стандарты учитывают современные потребности экономики, связанные с ростом объёмов трансграничной торговли, глобализацией финансовых рынков и увеличением числа международных сделок. Благодаря МСФО компании получают возможность представлять свою финансовую информацию в едином формате, что упрощает процесс анализа и принятия решений инвесторами и кредиторами.

Зарубежный опыт внедрения МСФО демонстрирует их значимость для развития национальных экономик. Например, страны Европейского Союза успешно перешли на использование этих стандартов с целью создания единого финансового пространства. Внедрение МСФО в странах ЕС позволило повысить прозрачность финансовой информации и укрепить доверие инвесторов, что способствовало притоку капитала и улучшению инвестиционного климата. Кроме того, МСФО способствуют снижению рисков для международных инвесторов, предоставляя более детальную и надежную информацию о финансовом положении компаний.

Однако внедрение МСФО сопровождается определёнными сложностями. Среди них — необходимость адаптации национального законодательства, подготовка квалифицированных специалистов и модернизация информационных систем. Эти аспекты требуют значительных затрат времени и ресурсов, но в долгосрочной перспективе их реализация способствует укреплению финансовой устойчивости организаций и их конкурентоспособности на международной арене.

Особое внимание следует уделить обучению специалистов, способных эффективно работать с международными стандартами. Внедрение МСФО требует изменения подходов к бухгалтерскому учету, что связано с необходимостью пересмотра традиционных методов и инструментов. Важную роль играет сотрудничество с образовательными учреждениями, которое позволяет подготовить квалифицированные кадры для работы в условиях новой системы.

МСФО также играют ключевую роль в процессе гармонизации учетной политики, которая является важным элементом интеграции национальных экономик в мировую систему. Унификация стандартов обеспечивает прозрачность и предсказуемость экономической деятельности, что положительно сказывается на бизнесе и экономическом росте. Для стран, стремящихся привлечь иностранные инвестиции, применение МСФО становится необходимым условием успешного сотрудничества с международными партнёрами.

Таким образом, международные стандарты финансовой отчетности представляют собой важный инструмент повышения прозрачности и эффективности финансового управления. Их внедрение в национальную практику способствует укреплению доверия к финансовой информации, улучшению инвестиционного климата и ускорению экономического развития. Изучение зарубежного опыта позволяет адаптировать лучшие практики к особенностям национальной экономики, обеспечивая успешную интеграцию в мировую систему.

Основная часть

Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности (МСФО) являются универсальным инструментом, который обеспечивает прозрачность и сопоставимость финансовой информации на глобальном уровне. Их внедрение позволяет компаниям представить свои финансовые результаты в едином формате, понятном для международных инвесторов, кредиторов и других заинтересованных сторон. Основное преимущество МСФО заключается в создании единого подхода к учету и отчетности, который способствует улучшению качества финансовой информации и повышению доверия к ней.

Значимость МСФО подтверждается опытом многих стран, которые перешли на использование этих стандартов. Например, в Европейском Союзе внедрение МСФО стало обязательным для публичных компаний, что позволило улучшить прозрачность финансовых данных и повысить доверие со стороны инвесторов. Аналогичная практика применяется и в других регионах, таких как Азия и Латинская Америка, где использование МСФО способствует привлечению иностранных инвестиций и укреплению экономической стабильности.

Важным аспектом внедрения МСФО является гармонизация учетной политики. Различия в национальных стандартах финансовой отчетности могут создавать сложности для транснациональных компаний и международных инвесторов. Унификация подходов позволяет устранить эти барьеры, что способствует интеграции национальных экономик в мировую систему. Гармонизация также облегчает процесс подготовки отчетности для компаний, работающих в нескольких странах, и снижает затраты на её составление.

МСФО играют ключевую роль в процессе привлечения инвестиций. Прозрачная и достоверная финансовая информация является одним из главных факторов, влияющих на решения инвесторов. Компании, которые используют МСФО, имеют больше шансов привлечь капитал, так как их отчетность соответствует международным стандартам и воспринимается как более надёжная. Кроме того, использование МСФО помогает снизить риск возникновения недопонимания между инвесторами и компаниями, что способствует улучшению инвестиционного климата.

Однако внедрение МСФО сопряжено с рядом вызовов. Среди них — необходимость адаптации национального законодательства, обучение

специалистов и модернизация информационных систем. Эти задачи требуют значительных финансовых и временных затрат. Для успешного перехода на МСФО важно создать условия, которые облегчат этот процесс, включая разработку программ подготовки кадров, упрощение нормативной базы и предоставление методической поддержки компаниям.

Значительную роль в распространении МСФО играют международные организации, такие как Совет по международным стандартам финансовой отчетности (IASB), который отвечает за разработку и обновление стандартов. Эти организации активно сотрудничают с правительствами, профессиональными сообществами и академическими учреждениями, что способствует адаптации МСФО к специфике различных стран. Важным шагом является регулярное обновление стандартов, что позволяет учитывать изменения в экономике и требования современных рынков.

Инновационные технологии также играют важную роль в процессе внедрения МСФО. Современные программные решения помогают автоматизировать процесс составления финансовой отчетности, что снижает затраты и минимизирует риск ошибок. Компании всё чаще используют специализированное программное обеспечение, которое позволяет эффективно адаптировать свои системы учёта к требованиям МСФО. Это особенно важно для крупных транснациональных корпораций, которые работают в условиях высокой сложности и объёмности данных.

Зарубежный опыт демонстрирует, что внедрение МСФО может стать важным шагом к повышению конкурентоспособности национальной экономики. Например, в странах Азии, таких как Китай и Индия, использование МСФО позволило упростить взаимодействие с иностранными инвесторами и партнёрами. Эти страны активно модернизируют свои системы учёта и отчётности, чтобы соответствовать международным требованиям, что способствует их интеграции в мировую экономику.

Несмотря на преимущества МСФО, их внедрение не всегда проходит гладко. Основные трудности связаны с недостаточной осведомлённостью и подготовкой специалистов, сложностью адаптации существующих процессов и сопротивлением изменениям со стороны бизнеса. Для преодоления этих проблем необходимо проводить образовательные программы, повышать уровень финансовой грамотности и активно вовлекать бизнес-сообщество в процесс реформирования.

В целом, международные стандарты финансовой отчетности являются важным инструментом для обеспечения прозрачности и эффективности финансового управления. Их использование способствует привлечению инвестиций, улучшению качества финансовой информации и ускорению экономического роста. Изучение зарубежного опыта позволяет учитывать лучшие практики и адаптировать их к национальным особенностям, что создаёт основу для успешной интеграции в мировую экономическую систему.

Заключение

Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности (МСФО) стали важным инструментом для обеспечения прозрачности, сопоставимости и достоверности финансовой информации на глобальном уровне. Их внедрение играет ключевую роль в создании единой учетной системы, которая облегчает взаимодействие между компаниями, инвесторами и другими заинтересованными сторонами. Использование МСФО способствует интеграции национальных экономик в мировую систему, привлекая иностранные инвестиции и стимулируя экономический рост.

Одним из главных преимуществ внедрения МСФО является возможность повышения доверия к финансовой информации. Компании, применяющие международные стандарты, обеспечивают более прозрачное и точное представление своих финансовых данных. Это не только привлекает внимание иностранных инвесторов, но и способствует развитию внутренних рынков капитала, создавая основу для устойчивого экономического роста. Примером успешного внедрения МСФО служат страны Европейского Союза, где переход на международные стандарты позволил укрепить доверие инвесторов и улучшить инвестиционный климат.

Однако процесс внедрения МСФО связан с рядом вызовов. Среди них — необходимость адаптации национального законодательства, обучение специалистов и модернизация систем учета. Эти аспекты требуют значительных усилий и ресурсов, но в долгосрочной перспективе их реализация способствует повышению конкурентоспособности компаний на международной арене. Особое внимание необходимо уделить подготовке кадров, так как квалифицированные специалисты являются основой успешного перехода на МСФО.

Технологические инновации также играют важную роль в процессе внедрения международных стандартов. Использование современных программных решений для автоматизации финансового учета позволяет снизить затраты и минимизировать риск ошибок. Это особенно важно для крупных транснациональных корпораций, которые работают с большими объемами данных. Таким образом, технологии становятся неотъемлемой частью успешной реализации реформ в области финансовой отчетности.

Зарубежный опыт показывает, что внедрение МСФО способствует не только повышению прозрачности и доверия к финансовой информации, но и укреплению экономической стабильности. Например, в странах Азии, таких как Китай и Индия, использование международных стандартов позволило улучшить взаимодействие с иностранными партнёрами, упростить доступ к мировым рынкам и укрепить национальную экономику. Эти примеры подчеркивают значимость МСФО для развития национальных экономик в условиях глобализации.

В заключение следует отметить, что международные стандарты финансовой отчетности представляют собой важный элемент современной экономики. Их внедрение способствует улучшению инвестиционного

климата, гармонизации учетной политики и ускорению экономического роста. Несмотря на возникающие трудности, использование МСФО открывает новые возможности для компаний, обеспечивая прозрачность и надежность их финансовой информации. Успешная реализация международных стандартов требует скоординированных действий всех участников процесса — государства, бизнеса и профессионального сообщества. Только совместными усилиями возможно создание условий для эффективной интеграции в мировую экономику и достижения устойчивого развития.

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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ КОНТРАКТНАЯ СИСТЕМА РФ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИХ РЕШЕНИЙ

Аннотация. *Государственная контрактная система (ГКС) – это совокупность правовых, организационных и информационных механизмов, установленных государством для регулирования процедур размещения заказов на поставку товаров, выполнение работ и оказание услуг для государственных нужд. Она представляет собой инструмент, который обеспечивает прозрачность, конкурентность и эффективность государственных закупок.*

В условиях структурных проблем в нормативно-правовом регулировании закупочных процедур, актуальным вопросом становится решение проблем планирования, организации и проведения закупок. Высокий уровень коррупционной составляющей так же делает актуальным вопрос решения проблемы повышения эффективности закупок и формирования нормативно-правовой основы обеспечения функционирования ГКС.

Ключевые слова: *контрактная система, закупки, закупочные процедуры, государственная контрактная система, государственные закупки.*

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STATE CONTRACT SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: PROBLEMS AND DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR SOLUTIONS

Abstract. *The State Contract System (SCS) is a set of legal, organizational and information mechanisms established by the state to regulate the procedures for placing orders for the supply of goods, performance of works and provision of services for state needs. It is a tool that ensures transparency, competitiveness and efficiency of public procurement.*

In the context of structural problems in the legal regulation of procurement procedures, solving the problems of planning, organizing and conducting procurement becomes a pressing issue. The high level of corruption also makes the issue of solving the problem of increasing the efficiency of procurement and forming a regulatory framework for ensuring the functioning of the SCS relevant.

Keywords: *contract system, procurement, procurement procedures, state contract system, government procurement.*

Основная цель ГКС заключается в обеспечении экономической эффективности расходования государственных средств. Она позволяет гарантировать справедливую конкуренцию между поставщиками, а так же предоставляет возможность выбрать наиболее выгодное предложение по соотношению цены и качества. При этом система позволяет участвовать в торгах организациям всех форм собственности, создавая равные условия для всех участников. [3]

Одной из проблем государственных закупок в сфере строительства, заключается в экономии бюджетных средств. Данное высказывание звучит достаточно парадоксально, ведь главная цель системы закупок – экономия бюджетных средств. Перед заказчиком стоит задача заключить выгодную сделку для государственного либо муниципального бюджета, однако процедуры закупочного процесса заточены на заключение самой дешёвой сделки.

Для сферы строительства между «дешево и выгодно» нельзя поставить знак равно. Зачастую, в этой сфере удешевление цены контракта происходит за счёт понижение качества используемых материалов. Это в свою очередь приводит к последующим многочисленным ремонтам, на которые может быть потрачено средств в несколько раз больше. [1]

Для решения этой проблемы Правительством РФ в 2020 году строительство было исключено из перечня товаров, работ, услуг, закупки которых заказчик обязан проводить в форме аукциона в электронной форме.

Таким образом, закупки в сфере строительства стало возможно проводить через открытый конкурс. Было внесено соответствующее изменение в ФЗ от 05.04.2013 № 44-ФЗ «О контрактной системе в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд».

Новые нормы действовали до января 2024 года. Из всех строительно-монтажных работ открытый конкурс доступен только для строительства, реконструкции, капитального ремонта, сноса объектов капитального строительства [5].

Принципиальное отличие этих двух способов определения подрядчика заключается в том, что в аукционе побеждает заявка, соответствующая всем установленным требованиям и предложившая самую низкую цену. В конкурсе побеждает заявка, которую конкурсная комиссия оценила выше всего по установленным критериям.

Совершенно очевидно, что для сферы строительства такой способ определения подрядчика соответствует специфики данной сферы. Однако, выбор способа определения подрядчика всё ещё остаётся правом заказчика, потому гарантии 100% работы этой нормы нет. Для того, чтобы популяризовать данный способ определения подрядчика, были введены послабления как для заказчика, так и для участника конкурса.

До 2024 года в первой части заявки не ведётся протокол, подаётся только согласие и т.д. При проведении конкурса постановление Правительства РФ выделяет два вида критериев для определения победителя: стоимостные и не стоимостные.

Конкретно для сферы строительства предусмотрены следующие предельные величины значимости критериев оценки заявок – 60% стоимостные, 40% не стоимостные.

Таким образом, заказчиком может быть выбран один из этих критериев основным при оценке заявки исходя из объекта строительно-монтажных работ. Данная модель представляется наиболее эффективной для государственных закупок, так как появилась возможность выбирать подрядчика исходя из его квалификации.

Еще одной из проблем является непрозрачность процедур закупок. Часто заказчики устанавливают сложные правила и требования к участникам, что создает множество барьеров для потенциальных поставщиков. Более того, информация о государственных закупках не всегда доступна общественности, что способствует возникновению коррупционных схем и позволяет некоторым участникам рынка получать преимущества в обход законодательства.

Связанная с непрозрачностью проблема - это ограничение конкуренции. В условиях ограниченного доступа к информации и предвзятости заказчиков, участие в государственных закупках становится малоэффективным для большинства поставщиков. Многие из них просто не имеют возможности участвовать в торгах из-за необходимости выполнить излишние требования либо связанных с ними дополнительных расходов.[2]

Помимо этого, проблемой является так же неправильная оценка качества товаров и услуг, приобретаемых государством. В результате неконтролируемого принятия решений часто закупаются товары низкого качества либо услуги, не соответствующие установленным требованиям. Это может приводить к финансовым потерям для государства, а так же к негативному влиянию на эффективность государственной работы.[3]

Еще одной проблемой в сфере государственных закупок в строительстве является недостаток конкуренции между поставщиками. В

некоторых случаях контракты могут быть предоставлены только определенным компаниям, что снижает возможность конкуренции и приводит к завышенным ценам и низкому качеству работ. Для решения этой проблемы необходимо проводить открытые и прозрачные торги, в ходе которых все заинтересованные компании могут предложить свои услуги и конкурировать между собой.[4]

Еще одной проблемой, с которой можно столкнуться в государственных закупках в сфере строительства, является несоответствие исполнения выполненных работ установленным требованиям и нормам. Это может привести к значительным финансовым потерям для государства и низкому качеству государственных объектов. Для решения этой проблемы рекомендуется вводить строгий контроль за качеством и сроками выполнения работ, проводить регулярные проверки и аудиты со стороны независимых экспертов [4].

Одной из проблем, которую можно встретить в государственных закупках в сфере строительства, является неполное либо неправильное составление технической документации и спецификаций. Это может привести к задержкам в выполнении работ, несоответствию результатов ожиданиям и дополнительным затратам. Для решения этой проблемы рекомендуется уделить большое внимание составлению документации, привлекать квалифицированных специалистов и проводить ее строгую проверку перед началом закупки. В целом, для решения проблем государственных закупок в сфере строительства необходимо повышать уровень прозрачности, конкуренции и контроля за качеством. Это позволит достичь более эффективного примененния бюджетных средств и повысить уровень работы в сфере строительства.

Для повышения эффективности государственных закупок в строительной отрасли необходимо применять современные подходы к организации закупочных процедур. К примеру, данным подходом может быть диджитализация процессов ведения закупок, что поможет упростить сбор и обработку информации, ускорить принятие решений и повысить прозрачность.

Кроме того, необходимо внедрять подходы, направленные на расширение круга участников торгов, что позволит повысить конкуренцию и качество услуг. Другой эффективный подход – это создание специализированных торговых площадок, которые обеспечат доступ участникам к госзаказам в соответствии с их профессиональными компетенциями.

К таким площадкам должны иметь доступ организации, которые имеют опыт работы в сфере строительства и могут предоставить качественные услуги по доступным ценам.

Таким образом, эффективность государственных закупок в строительной сфере связана с рядом проблем, которые требуют рациональных решений и инновационных подходов. Применение вышеуказанных подходов

поможет обеспечить открытость, конкурентоспособность, улучшение качества предоставляемых товаров и услуг и эффективное примененние государственных бюджетных средств. Проблемы государственных закупок в РФ требуют серьезного внимания и системных изменений в законодательстве и практике. Необходимо улучшить прозрачность процедур, сократить барьеры для участия поставщиков, проводить более четкую оценку качества товаров и услуг. Только таким образом можно устранить коррупцию, повысить эффективность государственных закупок и обеспечить интересы государства и общества в целом.

Таким образом, государственная контрактная система РФ является важным инструментом регулирования государственных закупок и обеспечения прозрачности и эффективности примененния бюджетных средств. Однако, как и любая другая система, она сталкивается с рядом проблем, которые требуют незамедлительного решения.

Одной из основных проблем является высокая степень коррупции в сфере госзакупок. Непрозрачность процесса заключения контрактов, установление завышенных цен на товары и услуги, отсутствие конкурентного отбора поставщиков - все это создает благоприятную среду для возникновения коррупционных схем. Для решения этой проблемы необходимо принять меры, направленные на усиление контроля со стороны государственных органов и ужесточение наказания за коррупционные деяния.

Второй проблемой является недостаточная эффективность системы госзакупок. Возможности для подготовки и проведения конкурсов ограничены, процедуры затягиваются, а качество товаров и услуг не всегда соответствует заявленным требованиям. Для решения этой проблемы необходимо внести изменения в законодательство, упростить процедуры закупок, улучшить квалификацию и коммуникацию сотрудников, а так же создать платформы для обмена опытом и передачи лучших практик.

Третья проблема, с которой сталкивается государственная контрактная система РФ, заключается в отсутствии конкуренции на рынке госзакупок. Многие заказчики предпочитают работать с ограниченным числом поставщиков либо даже заключать контракты без проведения конкурсов. Это препятствует развитию конкуренции, инноваций и снижению цен на товары и услуги. Для решения этой проблемы необходимо улучшить систему процедур и проверок, а так же создать условия для привлечения новых поставщиков на рынок госзакупок.

В целом, государственная контрактная система РФ нуждается в комплексном подходе к решению проблем. Это включает в себя не только изменения в законодательстве и усовершенствование процедур, но и создание эффективных механизмов контроля, повышение квалификации сотрудников и улучшение коммуникации между всеми заинтересованными сторонами. Преодоление этих проблем позволит значительно повысить эффективность государственных закупок и обеспечить более эффективное примененние бюджетных средств.

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ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА МЕЛКОЗЕРНИСТОГО БЕТОНА ДЛЯ ГИДРОТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ СООРУЖЕНИЙ С УЛУЧШЕННЫМИ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННЫМИ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКАМИ

Аннотация: *В данной работе рассматривается технологический процесс производства мелкозернистого бетона для гидротехнических сооружений с улучшенными эксплуатационными характеристиками. Анализируется влияние различных активных добавок, таких как микросиликатные добавки, супергидрофобные вещества и активные минералы, на прочность, водонепроницаемость и морозостойкость бетона. Предоставляются результаты экспериментальных исследований, подтверждающие значительное улучшение ключевых параметров бетона: увеличение прочности на сжатие на 20%, снижение коэффициента водопоглощения на 30% и повышение морозостойкости на 25%. В работе также анализируются технологические аспекты оптимизации состава бетона и пропорций компонентов, а также влияние этих изменений на долговечность и устойчивость материала в условиях воздействия внешней среды.*

Ключевые слова*: мелкозернистый бетон, гидротехнические сооружения, активные добавки, прочность, водонепроницаемость, морозостойкость.*

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TECHNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PRODUCING FINE-GRAINED CONCRETE FOR HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES WITH ENHANCED PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Abstract: *This paper discusses the technological process of producing fine-grained concrete for hydraulic structures with improved performance characteristics. The effect of various active additives, such as microsilicate additives, superhydrophobic substances and active minerals, on the strength, water*

resistance and frost resistance of concrete is analyzed. The results of experimental studies are presented, confirming a significant improvement in the key parameters of concrete: an increase in compressive strength by 20%, a decrease in the water absorption coefficient by 30% and an increase in frost resistance by 25%. The paper also analyzes the technological aspects of optimizing the composition of concrete and the proportions of the components, as well as the effect of these changes on the durability and stability of the material under environmental influences.

Key words: *fine-grained concrete, hydraulic structures, active additives, strength, water resistance, frost resistance.*

Введение: Мелкозернистый бетон (МЗБ) — это материал, используемый в строительстве гидротехнических сооружений, обладающий высокими эксплуатационными характеристиками, что делает его востребованным в таких ответственных областях, как строительство дамб, плотин, мостов и прочих водных объектов. За счет своей высокой прочности, долговечности и устойчивости к воздействию агрессивных внешних факторов, таких как замораживание, воздействие воды и химических веществ, мелкозернистый бетон играет ключевую роль в обеспечении долговечности и безопасности гидротехнических объектов. Однако, чтобы материал обладал улучшенными эксплуатационными характеристиками, необходимо учитывать технологические аспекты его производства, такие как подбор и пропорции компонентов, технологический процесс замешивания и уход за бетоном.

Методология: Методика оптимизации состава мелкозернистого бетона с использованием активных добавок для улучшения эксплуатационных характеристик гидротехнических сооружений

Цель данной методики — разработка и внедрение эффективных технологий производства мелкозернистого бетона, который обладает улучшенными эксплуатационными характеристиками, такими как повышенная прочность, водонепроницаемость и морозостойкость, что особенно важно для гидротехнических сооружений.

Первым этапом является выбор и анализ компонентов, из которых будет состоять бетон. Это включает в себя цемент, песок, воду и различные добавки, такие как микросиликатные добавки, супергидрофобные вещества, а также активные минералы. Состав этих компонентов должен быть оптимизирован в соответствии с требуемыми характеристиками бетона, которые обеспечат его долговечность и устойчивость в условиях гидротехнических сооружений. Особое внимание уделяется подбору песка с мелкозернистой структурой, что способствует улучшению плотности и прочности бетона.

На следующем этапе производится определение пропорций компонентов. Для этого проводится серия опытных замесов с различными дозировками добавок, чтобы определить оптимальное соотношение, которое обеспечит нужные эксплуатационные характеристики. Важно тщательно контролировать количество воды в смеси, так как избыток воды может

снизить прочность бетона и повысить его пористость. Применение добавок должно способствовать уменьшению водопоглощения и улучшению связующих свойств материала.

После подготовки состава бетона проводится технологический процесс его замешивания. Важно соблюдать рекомендованные параметры времени смешивания и температуры, так как они влияют на качество и свойства получаемой смеси. Вмешивание активных добавок должно происходить в оптимальных условиях, чтобы они равномерно распределялись по всей массе бетона, не снижая его прочности и других характеристик. Заключительным этапом является контроль за качеством и эксплуатационными характеристиками готового бетона. Для этого проводятся лабораторные испытания на сжатие, водонепроницаемость и морозостойкость. Эти данные позволяют подтвердить эффективность выбранных добавок и составов, а также удостовериться в их способности выдержива

Результат: Результаты проведённого исследования по методике оптимизации состава мелкозернистого бетона с использованием активных добавок для улучшения эксплуатационных характеристик гидротехнических сооружений показали значительное улучшение ключевых параметров бетона, таких как прочность, водонепроницаемость и морозостойкость.

В ходе эксперимента было проведено несколько серий замесов с различными дозировками активных добавок, среди которых микросиликатные добавки, супергидрофобные вещества и активные минералы. После оптимизации состава бетона и пропорций компонентов, результаты испытаний показали, что бетон, подготовленный по новой методике, обладает на 20% более высокой прочностью на сжатие в сравнении с традиционными методами производства. В частности, прочность на сжатие бетона с добавками достигла 45 Мпа, в то время как у обычного бетона этот показатель составлял 37 Мпа.

Также морозостойкость материала увеличилась на 25%, что подтвердилось в результате испытаний при 100 циклах замораживания и оттаивания, где бетон, полученный с добавками, сохранял свою структуру и не терял прочностных характеристик.

Таблица 1

Анализ улучшений эксплуатационных характеристик бетона с добавками

Параметры	Стандартный бетон	Бетон с добавками	Улучшение (%)	Примечания
Прочность на сжатие (Мпа)	37	45	+20%	Увеличение прочности
Коэффициент водопоглощения (%)	9,5	6,5	-30%	Снижение водопоглощения
Морозостойкость (циклы)	80	100	+25%	Повышение морозостойкости
Время твердения (часы)	24	24	0%	Без изменений в процессе
Устойчивость к внешним воздействиям	Средняя	Высокая	—	Повышенная устойчивость

Заключение: Внедрение новых технологий и методик производства мелкозернистого бетона, а также использование современных добавок и модификаторов, позволяет существенно повысить его эксплуатационные характеристики, что особенно важно для гидротехнических сооружений. В результате, такой бетон будет более устойчив к воздействию внешней среды, а также обладать улучшенной прочностью и долговечностью, что напрямую влияет на безопасность и эксплуатационные параметры гидротехнических объектов.

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ИМУЩЕСТВА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация:*Ежедневные изменения, которые обуславливаются постоянно развивающейся окружающей средой, не всегда, в свою очередь, благоприятно влияют на условия ведения бизнеса. Сегодня существование каждого предприятия, в той или иной мере, сопряжено с различного рода рисками, неопределенностями. Одним из основных направлений минимизации негативных последствий изменения внешней экономической среды может стать грамотное управление имуществом организации, так как этот вопрос напрямую влияет на выживаемость предприятия и недопущение его банкротства.*

Ключевые слова*:Эффективность, имущество, рекомендации, использование имущества.*

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DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE USE OF THE ORGANIZATION'S PROPERTY

Abstract *:Daily changes, which are caused by a constantly evolving environment, do not always, in turn, favorably affect the business environment. Today, the existence of every enterprise, to one degree or another, is associated with various kinds of risks and uncertainties. One of the main directions of minimizing the negative consequences of changes in the external economic environment can be the competent management of the organization's property, since*

this issue directly affects the survival of the enterprise and the prevention of its bankruptcy.

Keywords *:Efficiency, property, recommendations, use of property.*

В целях повышения эффективности использования активов предприятия, возможно, предложить три основных направления:

- рост технической оснащенности,
- увеличение товарооборота,
- снижение кредиторской и дебиторской задолженностей.

Товарооборот производственного предприятия может быть увеличен за счет роста объемов производства и за счет сокращения остатков нереализованной продукции. Реализация продукции изначально сопровождается ее производством с минимально возможными для предприятия издержками. Следовательно, выявление резервов для увеличения товарооборота во многом зависит от определения резервов производства. Рост объемов производства продукции реализуется путем совершенствования использования трех составляющих производства: труда, средств труда, предметов труда (рисунок 1).

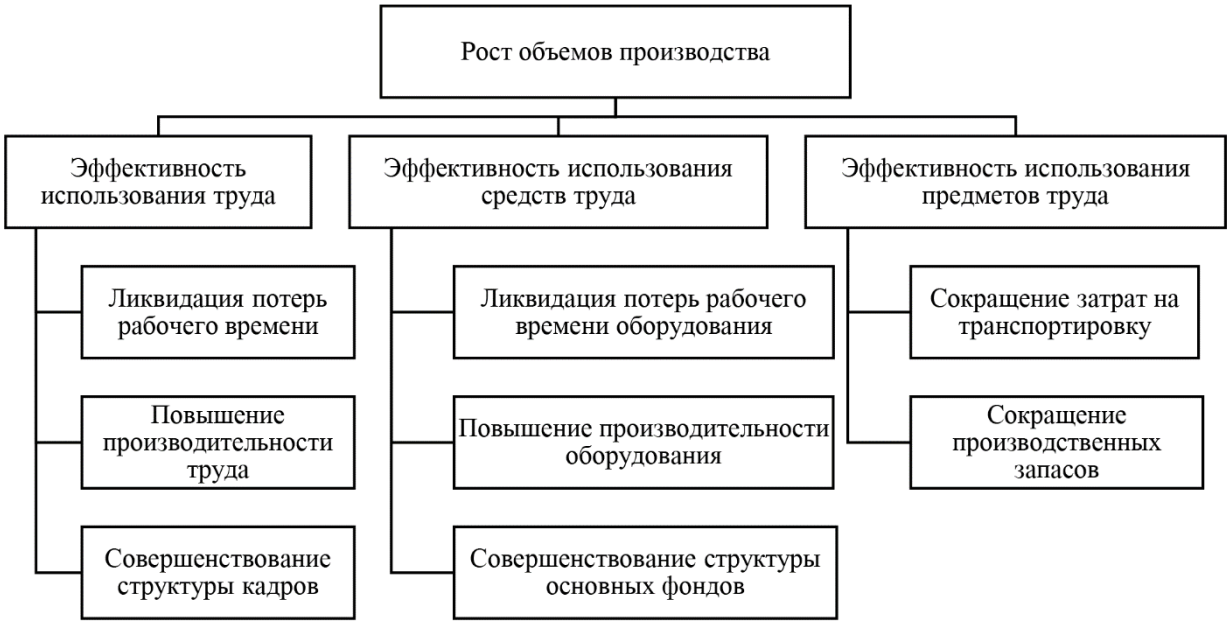


Рисунок 1 – Резервы роста объема производства продукции

В этом случае предметом совершенствования организации труда выступает непосредственно трудовой процесс, включая в себя взаимодействия работников, как со средствами производства, так и друг с другом [1].

Увеличение товарооборота за счет сокращения остатков нереализованной продукции зависит в первую очередь от того, насколько

грамотно служба сбыта предприятия осуществляет свою работу. Разработка верной маркетинговой стратегии, выявление новых групп потребителей или расширение продаж среди постоянных потребителей также позволит предприятию увеличить объемы продаж.

Из вышеописанного следует, что увеличение товарооборота предприятия возможно за счет роста объемов реализации продукции. Это, в свою очередь, происходит, во многом, за счет увеличения объемов производства и сопровождается совершенствованием использования труда, средств и предметов труда, а также сокращения остатков нереализованной продукции.

Кредиторская задолженность предприятия может быть уменьшена в результате проведения следующих мероприятий:

– поиск поставщиков с более выгодными условиями оплаты;

– взаимозачет долгов с контрагентом при наличии встречных требований;

– перевод краткосрочных кредитов в долгосрочные или увеличение срока погашения обязательства (рефинансирование);

– реструктуризация долга.

Помимо кредиторской задолженности в организации необходимо снизить рост дебиторской задолженности. В большинстве случаев тщательный анализ контрагентов позволяет еще до заключения договора выявить ненадежных покупателей, с которыми лучше сразу переходить на полную предоплату или не сотрудничать вовсе.

На этапе заключения договора можно с помощью поручительства, залога, банковской гарантии или страхования предусмотреть обеспечение по дебиторской задолженности заранее. Наиболее эффективным методом управления дебиторской задолженностью является стимулирование дебиторов к досрочному погашению задолженности. Этому способствует система скидок, предоставление рассрочек и отсрочек, снижения стоимости товара для надежных дебиторов. Относительно новым эффективным методом управления дебиторской задолженностью можно назвать рефинансирование в виде факторинга. Факторинг представляет собой отсрочку платежа третьему лицу (банку, факторинговой организации).

Таким образом, предложенные в статье мероприятия являются универсальными для предприятий в рамках повышения эффективности использования активов предприятия.

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СИГИРЛАРНИНГ КЛИНИК ВА ҚОНИНИНГ МОРФОЛОГИК КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИНИ ЙИЛ ФАСЛЛАРИГА БОҒЛИҚЛИГИ

Аннотация. *Ўзбекистон республикасининг иқлим шароити кескин континентал ҳисобланади. Бундай шароитда сигирларнинг клиник кўрсаткичлари, қонининг морфологик таркибида маълум ўзгаришлар содир бўлиши табиий.*

Мақолада, Қашқадарё вилоятининг тоғолди ҳудуди шароитида швиц зотли сигирларнинг клиник ва гемотологик кўрсаткичларини йил фаслларига боғлиқ равишда ўзгариши ҳақида маълумотлар ёритилган. Тажрибадаги сигирларнинг йилни турли фаслларида клиник ва қонини морфологик таркибида маълум ўзгаришлар рўй берган бўлсада, физиологик меъёрлар даражасидан кескин оғмаганлиги аниқланган.

Калит сўзлар: *нафас олиш, пульс, тана харорати, қондаги эритроцитлар, гемоглобин миқдори ва лейкоцитлар.*

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DEPENDENCE OF THE CLINICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF BLOOD OF COWS ON THE SEASONS OF THE YEAR

Annotation. *The climatic conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan are sharply continental. In such conditions, it is natural that certain changes occur in the clinical indicators of cows, the morphological composition of their blood.*

The article covers information on the change of clinical and hematological indicators of cows of the Swedish breed in the conditions of the mountainous region of the Kashkadarya region depending on the seasons of the year. While certain changes in the clinical and morphological composition of the blood of cows in the experiment occurred in different seasons of the year, it was found that it did not deviate sharply from the level of physiological norms.

Keywords*: respiration, pulse, body temperature, erythrocyte sugar, hemoglobin and leukocytes.*

Кириш.

Ташқи муҳит таъсирлари сигирлар организмидаги физиологик жараёнларга, улар орқали эса модда алмашинувига бевосита таъсирини кўрсатади. Организмда физиологик функцияларнинг даврий ўзгариши, ташқи муҳитни доимий эмаслигидан далолат беради. Чунки, ҳайвон ташқи муҳит билан узвий боғлиғликда ҳаёт кечиради. Ташқи муҳитдаги ҳар бир ўзгариш сигир организмига ўзини таъсири билан кириб боради. Бу эса сигирларнинг клиник ва гемотологик кўрсаткичларида ижобий ёки салбий ҳолатда ўз аксини топади.

Ўзбекистон республикасининг кескин континентал иқлим шароитида қорамолларнинг семаҳсул подаларини яратиш долзарб ва муаммоли масалалардан ҳисобланади. Айниқса, шимолий ҳудудлардан импорт қилинаётган молларнинг ташқи муҳит шароитига мослашиш хусусиятларини ўрганиш алоҳида аҳамият касб этади.

Сигирларнинг клиник кўрсаткичлари (нафас олиш, пульс, тана харорати) ва қоннинг гемотологик кўрсаткичлари уларнинг табиий-иқлим шароитларига мослашганлик даражасини ифодалайди ва охир-оқибатда уларнинг маҳсулдорлигига, яшовчанлиги ва ўзидан насл қолдириш кўрсаткичларига таъсир қилади [1;-21-23 б.].

[8] тажрибаларида этологияси бўйича турли фаоллик (ўта фаол, ўрта фаол ва суст фаол) типидаги сигирларнинг клиник кўрсаткичларини йил фасллари кесимида ўрганганлар. Тажрибадаги сигирларнинг клиник кўрсаткичлари ёз фаслида қиш фаслига нисбатан бироз юқори бўлган. Аммо, сигирларда барча клиник кўрсаткичлар, физиологик меъёр даражасида бўлиб, урчитилаётган ҳудудга мослашиш даражасини яхши кечишидан далолат беради деган хулосага келишган.

Ёзнинг иссиқ кунларида сигирлар тана хароратининг туш вақтида эрталабки вақтга нисбатан ўзгариши уларнинг иссиққа чидамлилигини ифодалайди ва бу кўрсаткич Ю. Раушенбах усулида иссиққа чидамлилик индекси сифатида баҳоланади. Иссиққа чидамлилик индекси республикамиздаги маҳаллий зебусимон қорамолларда–82,0 ва голштинлашган қизил чўл зотли қорамолларда–77,0–81,2 гача, маҳаллий қизил чўл зотли сигирларда эса 81,8 га тенг эканлиги аниқланган [4;с.-25-26].

[3;-43 б] томонидан хорижий давлатлардан импорт қилинган Венгрия ва Хитой селекциясига мансуб голштин зотли сигирларнинг ёз давридаги клиник кўрсаткичлари ўрганилган. Ҳаво ҳарорати эрталаб 20 ^{0}C дан тушда 39 ^{0}C гача кўтарилиши ҳайвонларнинг физиологик ҳолатига таъсир кўрсатган, жумладан тана ҳарорати Венгрия голштин сигирларда 0,7^{0}C га, пульс – 13,4 марта/дақиқа ва нафас ҳаракатлари дақиқа давомида 5,4 мартага ошган. Хитой голштинларида эса бу кўрсаткичларнинг кўтарилиши тегишлича 0,2 ^{0}C, 0,5 марта/дақиқа ва 16 марта/дақиқага тенг бўлган. Бу уларда сервис-даврининг узайишига сабаб бўлган ва бу давр Венгрия голштинларида 162 кун ва Хитой голштинларида 146 кунни ташкил қилган, яъни сервис-даврнинг давомийлиги меъёрдагидан 70-85 кунга узайиб кетган ва бузоқ олиш кўрсаткичларига

салбий таъсир кўрсатган. Венгрия голштинлари қонида эритроцитлар миқдори 6,5 млн/мм^3, лейкоцитлар – 9,84 минг/мм^3 ва гемоглабин 10,4 г % бўлиб, бу Хиоой голштинларининг кўрсаткичларидан (мос равишда 6,18 млн/мм^3; 7,68 минг/мм^3 ва 10,1 г %) юқорироқ эканлигини аниқлашган. Бу ҳолатни муаллифлар организмининг ташқи муҳит таъсиридан ҳимояланишга қаратилган жавоб реакцияси сифатида изоҳлашган.

Қоннинг морфологик ва биокимёвий кўрсаткичлари организм гомеостазининг асосий кўрсаткичлари бўлиб, турли омиллар таъсирида ўзгаради. Қоннинг нафас олиш – оксидланиш функцияси ёз даврида ташқи муҳит таъсирида нисбатан бўлса ҳам ўзгаради. Маълумки, ёз даврида моллар қони таркибидаги эритроцитлар сони пасайиш тенденциясига эга. Бу термик омилларнинг таъсир этиши билан боғлиқ. Лейкоцитлар сони қоннинг ҳимоя функцияси билан боғлиқ бўлиб, ташқи муҳитнинг салбий таъсирида кўтарилиб боради. Лейкоцитлар сонининг пасайиши ташқи муҳит шароитларига организм мослашувчанлигининг ошганлигидан далолат беради. [5;с.-280], [6;с.-61-64], [7;с.-256].

[8]. тажрибаларида голштин зотли этологияси бўйича турли фаол типдаги сигирлар қонининг морфологик таркибидаги шаклли элементларни йил фаслларига боғлиқ равишда ўзгаришини ўрганганлар. I гуруҳ(ўта фаол тип)даги сигирлар қонини таркибидаги эритроцит, лейкоцит ва гемоглобин миқдори қиш фаслидагига нисбатан ёз фаслида тегишлича 0,23 млн/мм^3; 0,20 минг/мм^3 ва 0,13% юқори бўлган, II (ўрта фаол тип) ва III (суст фаол тип) тажриба гуруҳидаги сигирларда эса бу кўрсаткичлар тегишлича , 0,20; 0,23; 0,28 ва 0,19; 0,24 ва 0,27 бирликда юқори кўрсаткични намоён қилган. Ёз фаслида сигирлар организмида моддалар алмашинувини жадал кечиши, уларни қонининг морфологик таркибидаги шаклли элементларнинг кўпайишида ифодаланган.

[9;-23-24-б] томонидан Республикамизга Украинадан келтирилган голштинлашган қизил чўл зотли ғунажинларнинг клиник ва гематологик кўрсаткичлари ўрганилган. Муаллифларнинг таъкидлашича, ушбу молларнинг Орол бўйи минтақаси шароитига мослашишини қониқарли деб баҳолаш мумкин. Уларнинг клиник кўрсаткичлари физиологик меъёр даражасида бўлиб, ёз фаслида тана ҳарорати 38,85 ^{0}С ни, юрак уриши дақиқасига 76,1 мартани, нафас ҳаракатлари – 54, 3 мартани ташкил қилган. Гемотологик кўрсаткичлар ҳам меъёр даражасида бўлиб, қондаги умумий оқсил 6,81 г % ни, 1 мл қондаги эритроцитлар сони – 6,24 млн., лейкоцитлар – 7,06 минг донани, гемоглобин – 53,6 ни (Сали бўйича), рангли кўрсаткич – 8,59 ни ташкил қилган. Шу билан бирга муаллифлар ёзнинг иссиқ даврида бу кўрсаткичларнинг бироз кўтарилганлигини таъкидлашган, хусусан тана харорати баҳордагига нисбатан ёз ойларида 1,4 %, юрак уриши – 6,0 %, эритроцитлар сони – 5,8 %, лейкоцитлар сони – 0,8 кўпайган.

[2;с.-55] маълумотига кўра, ҳайвон организмига кўп поғонали таъсир кўрсатувчи асосий омилларга ҳаво ҳарорати, атмосфера босими, куёш радиацияси ва геомагнит ритмлари, зич сақлаш, молхона микроиқлими,

гиподинамия, транспортда ташиш ва бошқа омиллар киради. Ушбу таъсирларга нисбатан ҳайвон организмида ўзига хос тизимли реакция вужудга келади ва бундай тизимли реакциялар адаптация ва стрессларрнинг асосини ташкил этади. Муаллифнинг таъкидлашича, сигирлар қонидаги конъюгацияланмаган 11- оксикортикостероидлар йиғиндиси ўртача 22,79 мкг % ни ташкил этганлиги янги туққан сигирларда буйрак усти бези пўстлоқ қавати фаоллигидан далолат беради. Бу кўрсаткич ўзининг энг юқори нуқтасига биринчи туғишда (27,67 мкг %) эришади ва лактациянинг 3-4 – ойларига келиб бироз пасаяди. Шунга қарамай, сигирларда эркин ҳолдаги 11 – оксикортикостероидларнинг ниҳоятда кўп миқдорда бўлиши соғим даражасига салбий таъсир кўрсатади, яъни бундай ҳолат сут секрециясини тормозлайди .

Иқлимнинг ўзгариши ёки ҳайвонларни бир шароитдан бошқа иқлим шароитларига ўтказиш асосий стресс омилларидан ҳисобланади. Бу эса ўз навбатида климатик этологияли бундай стрессларнинг табиатини ўрганиш ва унга қарши илмий асосланган чора-тадбирлар ишлаб чиқишни тақазо этади [10;с.-56], [11;с.-8].

Тадқиқотнинг мақсади. Сигирларнинг йил фасллари кесимида клиник ва қонининг морфологик кўрсаткичларини ўрганиш ва таҳлил қилиш.

Тадқиқот объекти ва услублар. Қашқадарё вилоятини тоғолди ҳудуди шароитида Германиядан импорт қилинган наслли буқалар билан узоқ давр мобайнида хўжаликда урчитиб келинаётган швиц зотли сигирларни оталантириб олинган авлодлар (I-гуруҳ) ва уларни хўжалик шароитида урчитилиб келинаётган швиц зотли тенгқурлари (II-гуруҳ).

Сигирларнинг клиник кўрсаткичлари (тана ҳарорати, нафас олиш ва юрак уриш тезлиги) Е.А.Арзуманян (1957) услуби бўйича ўрганилди.

Қорамоллар қонининг морфологик кўрсаткичлари (қондаги эритроцитлар, гемоглобин миқдори ва лейкоцитлар) 1мм^3 қондаги эритроцитлар ва лейкоцитлар Кондрахин И.П. (1985)

усулида Горяев саноқ тўрида саналди. Қондаги гемоглобин миқдори Сали гемометрида аниқланди.

Олинган натижалар ва уларни таҳлили. Қашқадарё вилоятини Китоб туманидаги “Бош булоқ чорва” МЧЖ фермер хўжалигида маҳаллий селекцияга мансуб швиц зотли қорамоллар узоқ даврлардан буён урчитилиб келинади. Хўжаликка 2014 йил Германия давлатидан 2 бош швиц зотли наслли буқа келтирилган ва улар билан хўжаликдаги сигирлар оталантирилиб, авлодлар олинган. Олинган авлодлар ва хўжаликда урчитилиб келинаётган иккинчи тўғимдаги швиц зотли сигирларнинг йил фасллари бўйича клиник кўрсаткичларини ўргандик ва уни ўзгаришини қуйидаги жадвалда келтирдик.

1-жадвал.

Йил фасллари бўйича сигирларнинг клиник кўрсаткичлари

(п-10), X ±S_X

Кўрсаткичлар	Гуруҳлар	
	I (тажриба)	II (назорат)
Баҳорда		
Тана ҳарорати, ^{0}C	38,2±0,032	38,0±0,030
Юрак уриши, 1 дақ/марта	69,0±0,47	68,3±0,04
Нафас олиши, 1 дақ/марта	27,0±0,60	26,5±0,52
Ёзда		
Тана ҳарорати, ^{0}C	38,5±0,033	38,1±0,028
Юрак уриши, 1 дақ/марта	70,3±0,74	69,0±0,48
Нафас олиши, 1 дақ/марта	29,7±0,55	28,0±0,51
Кузда		
Тана ҳарорати, ^{0}C	38,4±0,042	38,1±0,03
Юрак уриши, 1 дақ/марта	69,4±0,67	68,0±0,53
Нафас олиши, 1 дақ/марта	28,7±0,46	27,6±0,37
Қишда		
Тана ҳарорати, ^{0}C	38,2±0,039	38,0±0,033
Юрак уриши, 1 дақ/марта	68,4±0,65	68,0±0,54
Нафас олиши, 1 дақ/марта	28,2±0,40	28,0±0,36

1-жадвал маълумотлари шундан далолат берадики, сигирларни клиник кўрсаткичларида йилнинг фасллар кесимида катта ўзгаришлар кузатилмади ва физиологик меъёр даражасида бўлди.

Йилнинг баҳор фасли давомида ҳар иккала гуруҳдаги сигирларнинг тана ҳарорати ўртача тажриба гуруҳида 38,2°С ва назорат гуруҳидаги сигирларда 38 °С ни ташкил этгани ҳолда, кесвкин фарқ сезилмади. Шу билан бирга юрак уришида ҳам (тажриба гуруҳида 1 дақиқада 69 марта, назорат гуруҳида 68,3 марта) ва нафас олиш режимида ҳам (тажриба гуруҳида 1 дақиқада 27 марта, назорат гуруҳида 26,5 марта) катта фарқ кузатилмади.

Ёз ойларида тажриба гуруҳидаги сигирларда тана ҳарорати 38,5 °С ни, юрак уриш тезлиги 1 дақиқа ичида 70,3 мартани ва нафас олиш кўрсаткичи 1 дақиқада 29,7 мартани қайд қилган бўлса, назорат гуруҳидаги сигирларда мос ҳолда 38,1 °С ни, 69,0 марта ва 28,0 мартани ташкил этди. Бу натижалар назорат гуруҳидаги сигирларда тана ҳароратининг 0,4 °С га, юрак уриш ритмини 1,3 мартага ва нафас олиш ҳолатини 1,7 мартага кам бўлганлигини кўрсатади. Шунингдек, баҳор ойларидаги кўрсаткичларга нисбатан йилнинг ёз ойларида тажриба гуруҳидаги сигирларда тана ҳарорати 0,3 °С га, юрак

уриш тезлигини дақиқасига 1,3 мартага ва нафас олиш тезлигини 1 дақиқада 2,7 мартага, шу билан бирга, назорат гуруҳидаги сигирларда мос ҳолда 0,1 °C га, 1,3 мартага ва 2,5 мартага ортганлиги кузатилди.

Йилнинг куз фаслига келиб ҳар иккала гуруҳдаги сигирларда деярли баҳордаги кўрсаткичларга тенг бўлган натижалар олинди. Жумладан: тажриба гуруҳидаги сигирларда баҳорда тана ҳарорати 38,5 °C га, юрак уриш ритми дақиқасига 69,0 мартани ва нафас олиш жараёни 27,0 мартага тенг бўлган бўлса, бу натижа йилнинг куз ойларида мос ҳолда 38.4 °C, 69,4 ва 28,7 мартага тенг бўлганлиги қайд қилинди. Шунингдек, назорат гуруҳида ҳам шундай ҳолат кузатилди, яъни баҳорда 38,0 °C, 68,3 ва 26,5 мартани ташкил этган бўлса, ёзда мос ҳолда 38.1 °C, 68,0 ва 27,6 мартага тенг бўлди. Аммо ушбу натижалар гуруҳлар ўртасида солиштириб кўрилганда бир оз тажриба гуруҳидаги сигирларда юқори кўрсаткичларда бўлганлиги аниқланди. Яъни тажриба гуруҳида назорат гуруҳига нисбатан тана ҳарорати 0,3 °C га, юрак уриши 1,4 мартага ва нафас олиши 1,1 мартага кюқори бўлганлиги маълум бўлди.

Қиш фаслида тажриба гуруҳидаги сигирларда назорат гуруҳидаги сигирларга нисбатан тана ҳароратининг 0,2 °C, юрак уришини 0,4 мартага ва нафас олиш тезлигини 0,2 марта юқори бўлган ҳолда,уш бу мавсумда ҳар иккала гуруҳдаги сигирларда ҳам жиддий фарқ бўлмаганлигини айтиш мумкин.

Сигирлар қонининг морфологик кўрсаткичлари.

Тирик организмнинг умумий физиологик ва функционал ҳолати қонини морфологик кўрсаткичларини ўрганиш орқали таҳлил қилинади. Чунки, организмдаги барча тўқима ва хўжайралар қон орқали тўйимли моддалар ва кислород билан таъминланади. Қонни морфологик кўрсаткичларини билган ҳолда, модда алмашинув жараёнини жадаллигига ва у орқали сигирларнинг сут маҳсулдорлик даражасига баҳо бериш мумкин. Демак, қоннинг морфологик таркиби, ҳайвонларнинг насл ва маҳсулдорлик сифатлари билан боғлиқ бўлади. Қон таркибидаги шаклли элементлар миқдорига турли омиллар таъсир этади. Уларни асосийларидан бири бу йилнинг фаслларига боғлиқ равишда ўзгаришидир. Ташқи об-ҳаво шароитига турли ҳайвонлар турлича реакция қилади. Бу организмни ташқи муҳит таъсирига жавоб реакциясида характерланади. Шу боис, тажрибаларимизда йил фасллари кесимида сигирларнинг қонини таркибидаги эритроцит, лейкоцит ва гемоглобин миқдорларини ўзгаришини ўрганишга ҳаракат қилдик ва қуйидаги натижаларни олдик.

2-жадвал.

Йил фасллари бўйича сигирлар қонининг морфологик кўрсаткичлари (п-10), $X \pm S_X$

Кўрсаткичлар	Йил фасллари	Гуруҳлар	
		I(тажриба)	II(назорат)
Эритроцитлар $10^{12/л}$	Бахор	7,35±0,23	6,80±0,21
	Ёз	7,44±0,17	6,88±0,27
	Куз	6,38±0,13	6,20±0,22
	Қиш	6,95±0,18	6,58±0,24
	Ўртача	7,03±0,21	6,61±0,24
Лейкоцитлар $10^{9/л}$	Баҳор	8,56±0,17	8,10±0,14
	Ёз	9,76±0,03	9,21±0,04
	Куз	8,33±0,09	8,27±0,02
	Қиш	8,24±0,11	8,18±0,16
	Ўртача	8,72±0,10	8,44±0,09
Гемоглобин г/л	Бахор	11,84±0,12	10,96±0,11
	Ёз	11,97±0,11	11,08±0,14
	Куз	10,30±0,29	10,01±0,38
	Қиш	11,21±0,37	10,62±0,49
	Ўртача	11,33±0,22	10,67±0,28

2-жадвал маълумотларидан кўриниб турибдики, йилни фасллари кесимида сигирлар қонининг таркибида бироз ўзгаришлар кузатилган бўлсада, физиологик меъёр даражасидан кескин оғмаганлиги кузатилди.

Сигирларнинг йил фаслларини алмашинуви жараёнидаги қонини таркибида бўлган ўзгаришларга қараб таҳлил қилинганда қуйидагилар маълум бўлди. Жумладан, тажриба гуруҳидаги сигирлар қони таркибидаги эритроцитлар сони баҳор мавсумида 1 мм^3 ҳажмда 7,35 млн. донани, ёз даврида 7,44 млн. донани, куз даврида 6,38 млн. донани ва қиш фаслида эса 6,95 млн. донани ташкил этиб, тажрибадаги сигирлар қони таркибида ўртача 7,03 млн. донага тенг бўлганлиги аниқланди.

Шунингдек, назорат гуруҳидаги сигирлар қони таркибида мос равишда 6,80, 6,88, 6,20 ва 6,58 млн. дона ҳамда ўртача кўрсаткичи 6,61 млн. дона ни ташкил этганлиги кузатилди.

Ушбу кўрсаткичларни гуруҳлардаги ҳолатини ўзаро таққослаганимизда, тажриба гуруҳида назорат гуруҳига нисбатан йилнинг баҳор фаслида 0,55 млн. донага, ёз вақтида 0,56 млн. донага, куз ойларида 0,18 млн. донага ва қиш мавсуми вақтида 0,37 млн. донага ҳамда эритроцитларнинг ўртача миқдори 0,42 млн. донага фарқ қилганлиги аниқланди. Таҳлиллар нитажалари шуни кўрсатадики, йил фасллари алмашинуви давомида сигирлар қонини таркибидаги эритроцитларнинг миқдори камайиб борган.

Шу билан бирга сигирлар қони таркибидаги гемоглобин миқдори тажриба гуруҳидаги сигирлар қони таркибида йилнинг баҳор фаслида 11,84 г/л, ёзда 11,97 г/л, куз вақтида 11,30 г/л ва қиш даврида 11,21 г/л мавжуд бўлиб, бу натижа назорат гуруҳида мос ҳолда 10,96, 11,08, 10,01 ва 10,62 г/л ни ташкил қилди ва ўртача кўрсаткичлари тажриба гуруҳида 11,33 ва назорат гуруҳида 10,67 г/л бўлганлиги кузатилди.

Бу кўрсаткичлар гуруҳлараро ўзаро таққосланганда, тажриба гуруҳида назорат гуруҳига нисбатан баҳор фаслида 0,88 г/л.га, ёз фаслида 0,89 г/л.га, кузда 0,29 г/л.га ва қиш фаслида 0,59 г/л. га ҳамда ўртача миқдори 0,66 г/л.га кўп бўлганлиги аниқланди. Ушбу кўрсаткичлар эритроцитлар миқдори билан боғлиқ равишда кечиши ва сигирларнинг бўғозлиги, эмбрионда ҳомиланинг катталашиб бориши билан изоҳланади.

Шунингдек, тажриба гуруҳидаги сигирлар қони таркибидаги лейкоцитлар сони баҳорда 8,56 минг дона, ёз ойларида 9,76 минг дона ва куз фаслида 8,33 минг дона бўлган, назорат гуруҳидаги сигирлар қони таркибидаги лейкоцитлар сони мос равишда 8,10, 9,21 ва 8,18 минг донани ташкил этди. Демак, об-ҳавонинг иссиқ бўлиб бориши натижасида қон таркибидаги лейкоцитлар сони ҳам мос ҳолда ошган. Бироқ қиш фаслида қонининг таркиби ўрганилганда лейкоцитларнинг миқдори бир оз камайганлиги кузатилди, яъни тажриба гуруҳида 8,24 минг дона бўлгани ҳолда, назорат гуруҳида 8,18 минг донадан иборат бўлиб, ўртача тажриба гуруҳида 8,72 минг донани ва назорат гуруҳида 8,44 минг донани ташкил қилди.

Бу натижалар гуруҳлараро солиштириб ўрганилганда, тажриба гуруҳидаги сигирлар қонини таркибида назорат гуруҳидаги сигирлар қон таркибидагига нисбатан лейкоцитлар миқдори баҳорда 0,46 минг донага, ёз вақтида 0,55 минг донага, куз ойларида 0,06 минг донага ва қиш мавсуми давомида 0,06 минг донага ҳамда ўртача 0,28 минг донага кўп бўлганлиги аниқланди.

Хулоса. Йилни фасллари кесимида сигирлар қонининг морфологик таркибида ўзгаришлар кузатилган бўлсада, уларни миқдори меъёрдан кескин оғиши сезилмайди. Сигирларда ҳомила ривожланиб борган сари қонини таркибида лейкоцитлар миқдори ошиб, эритроцитлар ва гемоглобин

миқдорлари аксинча камайиб борган. Хўжаликда бу даврда сигирларни озиқлантиришга яхши эътибор қаратиш талаб этилади.

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СУТ ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШНИ САНОАТ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯСИ АСОСИДА ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШДА СИГИРЛАРГА ҚУЙИЛАДИГАН ТАЛАБЛАР

Аннотация. *Мақолада, сигирлардан сут соғиб олишни саноат асосига ўтказишдаги муаммолар ва уларни ечими ҳақида материаллар берилган. Хориждан келтирилган швиц зотли буқалар билан маҳаллий шароитда урчитилиб келинган швиц зотли сигирларни уруғлантириш натижасида олинган авлодлар, елининг морфологик ва функционал кўрсаткичлари бўйича маҳаллий шароитда урчитилаётган швиц зотли ўз тенгқурларидан устунликка эришган. Бу ўз навбатида сигирларнинг машина соғимига мослашувигава улардан саноат технологияси асосида сут соғиб олишга ижобий таъсир кўрсатган.*

Калит сўзлар. *Швиц зоти, бушуев зоти, сигир, елин, елин шакли, тоссимон, косасимон, морфологик белгилар, елин айланаси ва узунлиги, бўлмалар чуқурлиги, сўрғичлар узунлиги ва диаметри, функционал хусусиятлар, елин индекси, сут бериш тезлиги, селекция ишлари, машина соғими, саноат асосида сут ишлаб чиқариш технологияси ва ҳоказо.*

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REQUIREMENTS FOR COWS WHEN ORGANIZING MILK PRODUCTION ON THE BASIS OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

Abstract. *The article presents materials on the problems of industrialization of milking from cows and their solutions. The offspring obtained as a result of insemination of Swiss cows bred in local conditions with imported Swiss bulls, achieved superiority over their Swiss counterparts bred in local conditions in terms of morphological and functional indicators of the udder. This, in turn, had a positive effect on the adaptation of cows to machine milking and milking from them on the basis of industrial technology.*

Keywords. *Swiss breed, Bushuev breed, cow, udder, udder shape, tossimon, kasimon, morphological features, udder circumference and length, depth of the compartments, length and diameter of the teats, functional characteristics, udder index, milking rate, selection work, machine milking, technology of industrial milk production, etc.*

Кириш.

Сутдор қорамолчиликни саноат асосида ташкил этиш, сигирларга маълум технологик талаблар қуяди. Сут ишлаб чиқаришнинг самарадорлиги, сигирларнинг сут маҳсулдорлиги ва уларни технологик талабларга жавоб бериши билан узвий боғлиқ бўлади. Шуни ёддан чиқармаслик керакки, агар сигир юқори маҳсулдор бўлмаса, сут ишлаб чиқаришда ҳар қандай замонавий технологиялар қўлланилганда ҳам у рентабелли бўлмаслиги муқаррар. Демак, хўжаликда сақланадиган сигирлар наслли ва уларни ирсий имкониятини юзага чиқариш учун барча шароитлар яратилган бўлиши зарур. Сигирларда наслчилик ишларини олиб боришда миқдор ва сифат белгилар эътиборга олинади. Машина соғимини қўллаш хўжаликда маҳсулот ишлаб чиқаришни иқтисодий жиҳатдан самарадор бўлишига асос бўлади. Бунда сигирларнинг елининг морфологик белгилари ва функционал хусусиятлари муҳим рол ўйнайди. Бу белгилар ирсий ҳисобланади ва наслга берилади. Шу боис, сигирларни саноат асосида сут соғиб олишга мослаштириш мақсадида, уларда наслчилик ишларини олиб боришда ушбу сифат белгиларни эътибордан четда қолдирмаслик талаб этилади. Афсуски, кўп хўжаликларда сигирларни танлаш ва саралашда бу талабларга эътибор қаратилмаслиги оқибатида, сигирлар подадан эрта чиқарилмоқда. Бу ўз навбатида хўжаликларга катта миқдорда иқтисодий зарар келтиради.

Сигирларнинг сут маҳсулдорлигини сутни ажратиш жадаллигидаги функцияси, елиннинг шакли, ҳажми ва тузилишига боғлиқлигини [16; p.-5965-5976],[15;c.-13-14], [8;c.-156], [4;c.-175], [12;c.-30-45] каби олимлар илмий изланишларида ўрганишган.

[1;c.-36-37], [2;c.-206-213] фикрича, сигирлар елининг морфологик белгилари уларнинг серсутлиги ва технологик жиҳатдан қулайлиги муҳим экстерьер кўрсаткичлари ҳисобланади.

[11;c.-55-56] тадқиқотларида, елиннинг шартли ҳажми билан лактациясининг дастлабки 90 кунлик соғим миқдори ўртасида боғланиш борлиги аниқланган.

[6;c.-117-119] таъкидлашича, елиннинг морфологик кўрсаткичлари уларнинг ёши билан боғлиқ равишда ўзгаради.

Мустанов Л., Носиров Б (2013) томонидан Ўзбекистонда яратилган бушуев зотли сигирларда елиннинг морфофункционал хусусиятлари билан уларнинг сут маҳсулдорлиги ўртасидаги боғлиқлик ўрганилган. Уларнинг ёзишича, сут бериш тезлиги елин шаклига боғлиқ бўлади. Бу кўрсаткич бушуев зотли сут типидаги косасимон елинли сигирларда 1,232 кг/дақиқа, айланасимон елинли сигирларда эса 1,062 кг/дақиқа ёки 16 % га юқори, сут-

гўшт типидаги сигирларда эса мос равишда 1,136 ва 0,941 кг/дақиқа ёки 12 % га юқори бўлган. “Эчки елин” сигирларда эса сут бериш тезлиги энг паст бўлиб, 0,926-0,806 кг/дақиқани ташкил қилган.

Бондарь Р.М (1969); Дунин И.М. (1998) маълумотларига кўра, елин ўлчамлари, шакли ва сут маҳсулдорлиги ўртасида юқори статистик ишончли даражада узвий боғлиқлик мавжуд.

“Эчки елин” шаклига эга бўлган сигирлар паст сут маҳсулдорликни намоён қилади (Бич А.И., Сакса Е.И 1986; Хайсанов Д.П. ва бошқалар, 1997).

Дунин И.М. (2011) нинг таъкидлашича, сутдор қорамолчиликни интенсив технологияга ўтказиш учун биринчи навбатда, сигирларни сифат белгиларини яхшилашга қаратилган селекция ишларини амалга ошириш зарур.

Тадқиқотнинг мақсади. Германия селекциясига мансуб наслли буқалар билан маҳаллий шароитда соф ҳолда урчитиб келинаётган швиц зотли сигирларни оталантириш натижасида олинган авлодлар (иккинчи туғимдаги сигирлар) ва хўжаликдаги соф швиц зотли иккинчи туғимдаги сигирларни елинининг морфологик белгилари, функционал хусусиятларини қиёсий таққослаш. Сигирларнинг сут маҳсулдорлигига елинни шакли, мофологик белгилари ва функционал хусусиятларини боғлиқлигини ўрганишдан иборат.

Тадқиқотнинг объекти ва услуби. Тадқиқот объекти қилиб, Китоб туманидаги “Бош булоқ чорва” МЧЖ хўжалигида урчитилаётган швиц зотли иккинчи туғимдаги сигирлар белгиланди. Ишни бажаришда зоотехникавий усуллардан фойдаланилди, олинган рақамларга биометрик ишлов берилди.

Олинган натижалар ва уни таҳлили. Тажрибани олиб бориш мақсадида биз, иккита тажриба гуруҳи шакллантирдик. Биринчи гуруҳга Германиядан импорт қилинган соф швиц зотли буқалар билан хўжалик шароитида узоқ вақтдан буён урчитилиб келинаётган соф швиц зотли сигирларни оталантиришдан олинган авлодлар яъни иккинчи туғимдаги сигирлар, иккинчи гуруҳга эса хўжаликда урчитилаётган соф швиц зотли иккинчи туғимдаги сигирлар беркитилди.

Сигирларнинг машина соғимига яроқлилигини боҳолашда елинининг морфологик белгилари ва функционал хусусиятлари муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Маҳсулдор сигирлар елини асосан тоссимон ёки косасимон шаклда бўлади. Шу сабабли биз тажрибаларимизда сигирларнинг елинини морофлогик белгиларини ва елин шаклини ўргандик. Тажриба гуруҳларидаги сигирларда асосан тоссимон ва косасимон каби елин шакллари аниқланди. Айланасимон (думалоқ) ва эчки елин шаклига эга сигирлар кузатилмади.

1-жадвал.

Тажрибадаги сигирларни елинининг шакли бўйича тақсимланиши

Елин шакли	Гуруҳлар			
	I		II	
	Бош	%	Бош	%
Тоссимон	5	50	-	-
Косасимон	5	50	10	100
ЖАМИ	10	100	10	100

Тадқиқотларимизда, I тажриба гуруҳида сигирларда 5 боши (50 %) тоссимон, 5 боши (50 %) косасимон шаклдаги елинлардан иборат бўлиб, думалоқ шаклга эга елинли сигирлар учрамади. II назорат гуруҳидаги сигирларда эса тоссимон шаклдаги елин учрамасдан, барча сигирлар косасимон шаклдаги елин тузилишга эга эканлиги аниқланди. Бундан шундай хулоса қилиш мумкинки, Германияда сигирларда селекция ишларини олиб боришда елинни шакли эътиборга олинган. Шундай бўлсада, биринчи гуруҳда баъзи сигирларнинг елини маҳаллий шароитда урчитилаётган швиц зотли сигирлар елини каби косасимон шаклга эга бўлди.

Сигирларнинг сут маҳсулдорлик кўрсаткичларига ва машина соғимига мослашганлигига елинининг морфологик тузилиши ва ўлчамлари бевосита таъсир қилади. Шу сабабли биз тажрибадаги сигирлар елинидан ўлчамлар олиб, уни гуруҳлараро сигирларда қиёсий ўргандик. Тоссимон елинга эга бўлган сигирлар, ҳар иккала гуруҳдаги косасимон шаклдаги елинга мансуб сигирлардан морфологик кўрсаткичлари бўйича устуворлик қилгани, 2-жадвал маълумотларида берилган.

2- жадвал

Тажрибадаги сигирлар елинининг ўлчам кўрсаткичлари, см.

Кўрсаткичлар	Гуруҳлар		
	I		II
	Тоссимон(n=5)	Косасимон(n=5)	Косасимон(n=10)
	$X \pm S_x$	$X \pm S_x$	$X \pm S_x$
Елин айланаси	102,0±0,07	96,1±0,19	93,0±0,11
Елин узунлиги	40,21±0,47	37,8±0,28	36,14±0,19
Елин эни	32,2±0,18	30,1±0,31	29,21±0,20
Ергача масофа	51,1±0,10	50,1±0,14	49,2±0,13
Елин бўлмаларинг чуқурлиги: Олд	24,6±0,31	23,35±0,42	22,66±0,41
Орқа	26,88±0,13	24,51±0,28	23,78±0,30
Сўрғичининг узунлиги: Олд	7,50±0,05	6,91±0,04	6,27±0,02
Орқа	6,50±0,02	6,00±0,03	5,86±0,03
Сўрғичлар диаметри: Олд	2,45±0,02	2,50±0.01	2,66±0,01
Орқа	2,60±0,03	2,72±0,02	2,80±0,03
Сўрғичлар оралиғи: Олд	15,0±0,12	14,8±0,15	13,7±0,17

Орқа	8,22±0,03	7,82±0,03	7,50±0,03

Тажрибадаги елини тоссимон шаклга эга сигирларнинг ўлчамлари, биринчи гуруҳдаги косасимон шаклга эга сигирларнинг елин ўлчамларидан, яъни, елин айланаси бўйича 5,9 см (P≤ 0,01), узунлиги бўйича 2,41 см (P≤ 0,05) ва эни бўйича 2,1 см (P≤ 0,01), олд сўрғичлари узунлиги бўйича 0,59 см (P≤0,05), орқа сўрғичлари узунлиги бўйича 0,5см (P≤ 0,01) юқори кўрсаткичда бўлган.

Бу кўрсаткичлар мос равишда II гуруҳдаги сигирлардан, елин айланаси бўйича 9,0 см, елин узунлиги бўйича 4,07 см, елин эни 2,99 см, олд сўрғичлари узунлиги бўйича 1,23 см ва орқа сўрғичлари узунлиги бўйича 0,64 см юқори кўрсаткичда бўлганлиги кузатилди.

I гуруҳдаги косасимон елинга эга бўлган сигирлар, II гуруҳаги тенгқурларидан елин айланаси бўйича 3,1 см (P≤ 0,01), елин узунлигида 1,66 см (P≤ 0,05), елин эни бўйича 0,89 см (P≤ 0,05), олд сўрғич узунлиги бўйича 0,64 см (P≤ 0,01), орқа сўрғич узунлигида 0,14 см (P≤0,01) устунликка эришган.

Елиннинг ердан баландлиги, сўрғичлар диаметри, сўрғичлар оралиғи масофалари ўлчамлари бўйича ҳар иккала гуруҳдаги, турли елин шаклига эга бўлган сигирлар, машина соғимига яроқлиги талаби бўйича, барча қўйилган талабларга жавоб бериши кузатилди.

Сигирларнинг сут маҳсулдорлик кўрсаткичлари елиннинг шакли ва ўлчамлари билан бевосита боғлиқ бўлади. Ушбу кўрсаткичларни аниқлаш мақсадида биз, тажрибадаги сигирларнинг сут маҳсулдорлигини елиннинг шакли билан боғлиқлигини ўрганишга ҳаракат қилдик.

3-жадвал.

Турли елин шаклидаги сигирларнинг сут маҳсулдорлик кўрсаткичлари.

Кўрсаткичлар	**ГУРУХЛАР**		
	I		**II**
	Тоссимон (n=5)	**Косасимон (n=5)**	**Косасимон (n=10)**
	X ± S_x	**X ± S_x**	**X ± S_x**
Сут миқдори, кг	3840,0±112,17	3800,0±108,83	3680,0±145,0
Сут ёғи чиқими, кг	157,44±5,84	155,80±5,16	154,56±6,20

Сут оқсили чиқими, кг	133,25±1,79	131,86±2,01	128,80±2,10
4 % ли сут миқдори, кг	3936,0±46,22	3895,0±53,37	3864,0±82,22

Юқоридаги жадвал маълумотларидан кўриниб турибдики, тоссимон елин шаклидаги сигирлар, I-гурухдаги косасимон елин шаклидаги сигирларга нисбатан умумий сут миқдори бўйича 40,0 кг; сут ёғи чиқими 1,64 кг; сут оқсили чиқими 1,39 кг ва 4 % ли сут миқдори бўйича эса 41,0 кг га устунликка эришганлигига гувоҳ бўлдик. I-гурухдаги тоссимон елин шаклидаги сигирлар II-гурухдаги косасимон елин шаклига эга бўлган ўз тенгдошларидан сут миқдори бўйича 160,0 кг; сут ёғи чиқими бўйича 2,88 кг; сут оқсили чиқими 4,45 кг ва 4 % ли сут миқдори эса 72,0 кг га устунлик қилди.

I-гурухдаги косасимон елин шаклидаги сигирлар II-гурухдаги косасимон елин шаклига эга бўлган ўз тенгдошларидан сут миқдори бўйича 120,0 кг; сут ёғи чиқими бўйича 1,24 кг; сут оқсили чиқимида 3,06 кг ва 4 % ли сут миқдори бўйича эса 31,0 кг га устунлик қилгани кузатилди.

Маҳсулдор сигирлар елини ҳажмли, ўртача катталикда, тўртта бўлмалари ҳам тенг ривожланган, сўрғичлари симметрик жойлашган бўлиши мақсадга мувофиқ. Бу уларни машина соғимига яроқлилигини баҳолашда бош мезонлардан бири ҳисобланади. Елинни бўлмалари қанчалик мутаносиб ривожланган бўлса, “Бўш” соғиш жараёни кузатилмайди натижада сигирни мастит билан касалланиш эҳтимоли пасаяди. Шу мақсадда биз, тажрибаларимизда сигирларнинг елинини функционал кўрсаткичларини ўргандик ва қуйидаги натижаларни олдик.

4-жадвал

Тажрибадаги сигирлар елинининг функционал хусусиятлари.

Кўрсаткичлар	**Гуруҳлар**		
	I		**II**
	Тоссимон(n=5)	**Косасимон (n=5)**	**Косасимон(n=10)**
Кунлик соғим, кг	16,0±0,5	15,0±0,87	12,5±0,72
Соғиш вақти, дақиқа	10,6	11,5	11,3
Сут бериш тезлиги, кг/дақиқа	1,5	1,30	1,10

Елин индекси, %	45,0	44,10	41,45

Жадвал маълумотларидан кўриниб турибдики, тоссимон елинга эга сигирлар кунлик сут соғими бўйича, I гуруҳдаги сигирлардан 1,0 кг, II гуруҳдаги сигирлардан 3,5 кг устунлик қилган. Елин индекси бўйича мос равишда 0,90 % ва 3,55 %, сут бериш тезлиги бўйича 0,2 кг/дақиқа ва 0,4 кг/дақиқа юқори кўрсаткичда бўлди. I гуруҳдаги косасимон шаклга эга сигирлардан кунлик сут, II гуруҳдаги тенгқурларидан 2,5 кг кўп соғиб олинди. Бу гуруҳдаги сигирларни соғиш учун кетган вақт 0,2 дақиқа кўп сарфлансада, сут бериш тезлиги бўйича II гуруҳдаги тенгқурларидан 0,2 кг/дақиқага устунлик қилди. Шунингдек, I гуруҳдаги косасимон шаклли елинга эга сигирлар, елин индекси бўйича II гуруҳдаги сигирлардан 2,65 % яхши кўрсаткичда бўлди. Демак, германиядан келтирилган швиц зотли наслли буқалар билан маҳаллий шароитда урчитилиб келинаётган швиц зотли сигирларни уруғлантиришдан олинган авлодларда нафақат, елинини морфологик белгилари балким, функционал хусусиятлари ҳам ижобий томонга ўзгарган. Бундай ижобий фарқлар косасимон елин шаклдаги сигирларда ҳам кузатилди.

ХУЛОСА. Германия селекциясига мансуб швиц зотли наслли буқалар билан маҳаллий шароитда урчитиб келинаётган швиц зотли сигирларни оталантириш натижасида олинган иккинчи туғимдаги сигирлар, елинининг морфологик белгилари ва функционал хусусиятлари бўйича ўз тенгқурлари бўлган маҳаллий швиц зотли сигирлардан устунлик қилди. Биринчи гуруҳдаги сигирлар елинининг барча кўрсаткичларини юқори бўлишига, германиядан келтирилган буқаларнинг ирсий белгилари бевосита таъсир қилган. Бу Германияда сигирларни танлашда елин кўрсаткичлари ҳисобга олинганлигидан далолатдир. Тажрибаларда сигирларни сут маҳсулдорлигининг елин шаклига боғлиқ эканлиги яна бир ўз исботини топди. Тоссимон елин шаклидаги сигирлар сут маҳсулдорлиги бўйича косасимон шаклдаги елинли сигирлардан устунлик қилганлиги кузатилди. Германиядан импорт қилинган буқалар билан маҳаллий шароитда урчитилиб келинаётган швиц зотли сигирларни оталантириш натижасида олинган авлодларнинг елинини морфологик белгилари, функционал хусусиятлари яхшиланиб, машина соғимига мослашиш хусусияти ортган. Бундай сигирлар саноат технологияси асосида сут ишлаб чиқаришга қулайлик яратади.

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ЭТИОЛОГИЯ РИНОСИНУСИТА ПРИ ГРИБКОВЫХ ИНФЕКЦИЯХ

Аннотация: *Всего было обследовано 297 пациентов с хроническим риносинуситом (ХГ) в возрасте от 17 до 60 лет. Различные формы грибкового риносинусита были выявлены у 44 пациентов - 15,4% обследованных пациентов с ХР: мицетома (грибковый комок) околоносовых пазух (59%), поверхностный синоназальный микоз (15%), хронический инвазивный грибковый синусит (3,7%), ХР, ассоциированный с грибковой инфекцией (22%).. В результате микологического посева в 68% случаев были обнаружены грибы рода Aspergillus, а в 28,9% - грибы рода Candida.*

Ключевые слова: *грибковый риносинусит, мицетома, хронический риносинусит, факторы риска.*

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ETIOLOGY OF RHINOSINUSITIS IN FUNGAL INFECTIONS

Abstarct:*A total of 297 patients with chronic rhinosinusitis (HCG) aged 17 to 60 years were examined. Various forms of fungal rhinosinusitis were detected in 44 patients - 15.4% of the examined patients with XP: mycetoma (fungal lump) of the paranasal sinuses (59%), superficial sinonasal mycosis (15%), chronic invasive fungal sinusitis (3.7%), XP associated with fungal infection (22%).. As a result of mycological sowing, fungi of the genus Aspergillus were found in 68% of cases, and fungi of the genus Candida in 28.9%.*

Key words: *fungal rhinosinusitis, mycetoma, chronic rhinosinusitis, risk factors.*

За последние десятилетия был достигнут значительный прогресс в диагностике и лечении респираторных заболеваний, в частности различных форм синусита, патологии, которой страдает более 20% населения земного шара [8, 9, 15]. Достижения в области иммунологии, генетики, результаты фундаментальных исследований приблизили исследователей к решению многих проблем, связанных с возникновением и развитием патологических изменений в тканях на клеточном, молекулярном уровне. Создание новых фармакологических препаратов, открытие более совершенных антибиотиков позволили успешно бороться с различными видами возбудителей инфекций. Внедрение в практику микрохирургических методик, разработка

малоинвазивных методов хирургического вмешательства определили качественно новый подход к лечению гайморита. Однако ни новые молекулы, ни современная хирургическая техника не снизили процент заболеваемости этой патологией среди населения [8]. Более того, в последние годы наблюдается значительный рост синуситов, вызванных атипичными возбудителями, сапрофитной флорой, в частности грибковой, которая обычно не вызывает воспаления при микробиозе здоровой слизистой оболочки [3-5, 11]. Первые описания микозов придаточных пазух носа относятся к концу XIX века. В 1883 году П.Шуберт, а затем, в 1889 году, J. Mackenzie и N. Siebermann опубликовали наблюдения за грибковыми поражениями верхнечелюстных пазух, вызванными грибами рода Aspergillus. Аспергиллез лобных пазух был впервые описан в 1933 году W.Adams. Все авторы подчеркивали исключительную редкость подобных наблюдений. За последние десять лет распространенность грибкового синусита значительно возросла.

По данным J.B. Taxy (2006), у 6-12% пациентов, страдающих хроническим синуситом, при культуральном или

гистологическом исследовании обнаруживают грибковые элементы. По данным российских авторов, более половины пациентов с хроническим синуситом имеют грибки или грибково-микробные ассоциации [1, 2]. У многих пациентов наблюдаются стертые субклинические формы. Возможность развития грибкового поражения следует учитывать при обследовании пациентов с неясными, трудно поддающимися лечению, активно развивающимися формами заболевания полости носа и придаточных пазух. Часто течение острого бактериального синусита осложняется сочетанием грибковой инфекции после двух или более курсов антибактериальной терапии, которая редко диагностируется практикующим врачом из-за недостаточной осведомленности. Наиболее частой причиной микоза полости носа и придаточных пазух носа являются грибы рода Candida, Aspergillus, многие авторы придают значение грибам рода Penicillum.

Реже встречаются плесневые микромицеты Alternaria, Rhizopus, Absidia. Часто хронический гайморит бактериальной этиологии предшествует грибковой инфекции. В таких случаях исследование выделений из полости носа или придаточных пазух может выявить бактериальные смеси, связанные с условно-патогенными грибами. При микроскопии в околоносовых пазухах обнаруживаются некротические массы, мицелий гриба с инвазией в ткани или без нее [6, 11, 13]. В качестве причин, вызывающих развитие грибкового воспаления, в первую очередь выступают состояния, сопровождающиеся иммунологической недостаточностью: первичный иммунодефицит, сахарный диабет, СПИД, онкопатология, аутоиммунные процессы и т.д. [11, 13].

У пожилых людей или детей раннего возраста грибковые воспаления могут развиваться из-за нестабильности комменсальной флоры, населяющей слизистые оболочки дыхательных путей и желудочно-кишечного тракта.

Длительная антибактериальная терапия, прием цитостатиков, глюкокортикостероидов также способствуют развитию грибковой инфекции.

Из всех форм синусита грибковой этиологии наиболее распространены поверхностный синоназальный микоз, хронический инвазивный грибковый синусит и грибковый шар (мицетома) придаточных пазух носа [6]. Грибковый налет в верхнечелюстной пазухе часто имеет одонтогенную природу и вызывается попаданием пломбировочного материала в верхнечелюстную пазуху во время пломбирования верхнего ряда зубов. Однако в последние годы грибковые шарики были обнаружены и в других околоносовых пазухах, лобных и клиновидных.

В этих случаях одной из причин колонизации грибком может быть недостаточная аэрация околоносовых пазух из-за аномального строения остеомеатального комплекса, нарушение функции мерцательного эпителия в результате хронического воспаления, способствующего застою слизи [7, 9, 14]. В большинстве клинических наблюдений грибковый комок является неинвазивной формой грибкового гайморита. Между тем, в некоторых случаях благоприятное течение может осложняться проявлениями агрессивности грибковой инфекции и переходом заболевания в инвазивную стадию. В связи с этим во время хирургического вмешательства необходимо провести биопсию патологически измененных тканей с гистологическим исследованием [15].

Эндоскопическая диагностика полости носа и околоносовых пазух занимает важное место при обследовании пациентов со всеми формами хронического синусита [4, 5]. Наличие полипов, аномалии анатомических структур, характер содержимого играют определенную роль в диагностике и тактике лечебных мероприятий. При поверхностном синоназальном микозе на поверхности слизистой оболочки определяются грибковые колонии в виде корочек, иногда напоминающих по внешнему виду заплесневелый хлеб. Часто это является характерным симптомом присоединения грибковой инфекции после различных хирургических вмешательств, манипуляций, длительного нахождения тампона или интубационной трубки, длительного нахождения тампона или интубационной трубки. Помимо характерных налетов, вы также можете обнаружить вязкий слизистый экссудат - аллергический муцин, мягкую творожистую массу (от белого до коричневого или черного цвета), коричневатые конкременты, гранулематозные массы в полости носа или доступных для осмотра околоносовых пазухах. Эндоскопия полости носа и околоносовых пазух также позволяет провести прицельную биопсию тканей, которая может быть высокоинформативным исследованием на предоперационном этапе. Обзорная рентгенография околоносовых пазух неинформативна. В некоторых случаях наличие грибкового шарада можно предположить по имеющимся гиперэкстенсивным включениям в проекциях пазух носа на фоне общего снижения пневматизации. Более достоверную информацию можно получить при использовании рентгеновской компьютерной томографии околоносовых пазух. В одной, реже в нескольких

околоносовых пазухах обнаруживаются гиперинтенсивные включения различного диаметра, расположенные в центре менее плотного образования. Часто мягкотканное образование заполняет весь просвет пазухи или выходит за ее пределы. При других формах грибкового синусита результаты КТ могут быть неспецифичными, характерными для диффузного полипоза или секреторного воспалительного процесса [6, 13]. Разрушение костной ткани, распространение воспалительного процесса на соседние участки свидетельствует об инвазивном характере процесса, что требует проведения дифференциальной диагностики со злокачественным новообразованием.

Во время хирургического вмешательства желательно также провести гистологическое исследование, при котором могут быть обнаружены гифы или мицелий гриба, а также определить глубину поражения тканей: проникновение грибка в более глубокие слои слизистой оболочки с вовлечением сосудистой стенки, что свидетельствует инвазивный характер грибкового воспаления. Наконец, этиология заболевания, а также верификация грибкового возбудителя подтверждаются культуральным микологическим исследованием.

Цель: повысить эффективность диагностики различных форм грибкового синусита.

Материал и методы: под нашим наблюдением находились 297 пациентов с хроническим синуситом в возрасте от 17до 60 лет, 175 женщин и 122 мужчины. По результатам культурального микологического исследования грибковая этиология заболевания была установлена у 43 пациентов. В данной работе мы использовали комплексное диагностическое обследование, включающее клинический осмотр с выяснением факторов риска в анамнезе, характера и тяжести заболевания. Обследование ЛОР-органов включало эндоскопию полости носа и околоносовых пазух с использованием жестких и волокнистых эндоскопов диаметром 2,8 и 4,0 мм с нулевой, 30-градусной и 70-градусной оптикой. Для рентгенологического исследования была использована цифровая объемная (3D) томография придаточных пазух носа. Проведено культуральное микологическое исследование содержимого полости носа и околоносовых пазух с использованием среды Сабуро и среды анапек на плесневые грибы. Иммунологическое обследование включало изучение иммунного статуса. Было проведено гистологическое исследование фрагментов слизистой оболочки носа и придаточных пазух носа, взятых у 25 пациентов во время эндоскопического обследования.

Результаты исследования и их обсуждение: В результате обследования пациентов с хроническим риносинуситом различные формы грибкового синусита были выявлены у 14,4%.

Грибковый комок был обнаружен у 25 пациентов (58%). Локализация в верхнечелюстной пазухе наблюдалась у 22 пациентов (88%), в лобной у одного пациента (4%) и в клиновидной пазухе у двух пациентов (8%). Диагноз поверхностного синусита был поставлен 6 пациентам (14%): 2 женщинам и 4

мужчинам. Хронический инвазивный грибковый синусит был выявлен у 2 пациенток (4,7%). Хронический риносинусит, связанный с грибковой инфекцией, был обнаружен у пациентов (23%): 3 мужчин и 7 женщин.

Из данных анамнеза было установлено, что 5 пациентов (11,6%) страдали сахарным диабетом различной степени тяжести. 2 пациента (4,6%) получали длительную терапию кортикостероидами по поводу бронхиальной астмы. 3 пациента (7%) отметили неблагоприятные условия труда, связанные с высокой влажностью, наличием плесени в помещении. 9 пациентов (20,9%) прошли более 2 курсов антибактериальной терапии. 20 пациентов с мицетомой верхнечелюстной пазухи (46,5%) страдали от сложного пломбирования верхнего ряда зубов. 3 пациента (3%) перенесли операцию в полости носа несколько недель назад.

При эндоскопии полости носа были обнаружены следующие патологические изменения: сухие гнойные корочки на слизистой оболочке полости носа, напоминающие заплесневелый налет - у 6 пациентов (14%), вязкий слизистый секрет - у 14 пациентов (32,6%), зернистые воспалительные изменения или небольшие полипы в среднем носовом ходе - Из 16 пациентов (37%) некротические образования в среднем носовом ходе были обнаружены у 4 пациентов (9%), в клиновидной пазухе - у 2 (4,7%) и в верхнечелюстной пазухе — у 6 пациентов (14%).

При микроскопическом исследовании мазков из полости носа и околоносовых пазух мицелий гриба был обнаружен только у 36 пациентов. Посев культур оказался более продуктивным. Мицетома (грибковый шар), по данным культурального исследования, была представлена грибами рода Aspergillus fumigatus в 18 случаях (75%), Aspergillus niger - в 4 (13%), Aspergillus flvus - в 3 (9%), Candida albicans - в 2 случае (5%). У пациентов с поверхностным синоназальным микозом культуральное исследование выявило грибы Candida в 4 случаях (51%), Aspergillus fumigatus - в 3 (32%), Penicillum - в 1 случае (18%). При хроническом бактериальном синусите в ассоциации со стрептококковой и стафилококковой флорой грибы рода Candida были высеяны у 10 пациентов (80%), аспергиллез (20%) был обнаружен у двоих. Грибковая флора у пациентов с инвазивной формой была представлена в одном случае Aspergillus fumigates, в другом - родом Mucor.

Изучение иммунного статуса пациентов с мицетомой и поверхностным микозом придаточных пазух носа не выявило существенных патологических изменений. Наиболее выраженные нарушения иммунного статуса по сравнению с исходными значениями наблюдались у пациентов с хроническим инвазивным грибковым синуситом: снижение абсолютных (0,41 ±0,14 p <0,001) и относительных (24,1% ±0,8 p <0,01) величин

CD4+ Т-лимфоциты, снижение соотношения CD4+/CD8+, относительного количества CD3+ Т-лимфоцитов (48,6% ±1,5 p <0,01). Исследование средних показателей гуморального иммунитета выявило снижение сывороточных IgG (17,3 ±1,7) и IgM (2,65 ±0,8) при нормальных значениях IgA. Также было отмечено значительное нарушение фагоцитарной

активности нейтрофилов: снижение фагоцитарного числа (2,22 ±0,13 P <0,05) и фагоцитарного индекса (32,3 ±1,2 p <0,001), стимулированного NBT-теста - 28,3 ±1,8 (p <0,001) и фагоцитарного резерва (5,1 ±2,8 p <0,001).0,001). В случаях хронического риносинусита, связанного с кандидозной инфекцией, у 85% пациентов наблюдались Т-клеточные нарушения: снижение соотношения CD3+, CD4+, CD4+/CD8+ и фагоцитарной активности нейтрофилов, что, по согласованию с клиникой, указывало на развитие вторичной иммунологической недостаточности.

При гистологическом исследовании слизистой оболочки околоносовых пазух у 6 пациентов с мицетомой околоносовых пазух (24%) и у пациентов с хроническим синуситом бактериальной и грибковой этиологии выявлены воспалительные изменения различной степени с наличием полиморфноядерных лейкоцитов, эозинофилов, лимфоцитов, плазматических клеток и в 5 случаях - мицелия околоносовых пазух. мышь . Грибковая инвазия с поражением глубоких слоев и вовлечением сосудов была выявлена у 2 пациентов, что подтвердило клинические данные об инвазивном грибковом процессе.

Полученные данные:

1. Грибковое поражение придаточных пазух носа встречается у 14% пациентов с хроническим риносинуситом. В 67% случаев были обнаружены грибы рода Aspergillus, в 27,9% - грибы рода Candida.

2. Среди факторов риска, выявленных у пациентов с грибковым синуситом, наиболее значимыми были нерациональная антибактериальная терапия в 20,9% случаев, сахарный диабет в 11,6%, ятрогенные причины в 49,5% и плохая экологическая обстановка в 7% случаев.

3. Комплексное обследование пациентов с подозрением на грибковые инфекции носа и придаточных пазух носа с использованием клинических, эндоскопических, микологических, рентгенологических (КТ), гистологических исследований повышает уровень диагностики заболевания.

4. Иммунологическое обследование выявило снижение клеточного и гуморального иммунитета, снижение фагоцитарной активности нейтрофилов у пациентов с инвазивной формой грибкового риносинусита. В случаях хронического риносинусита, связанного с грибковой инфекцией - нарушением клеточного звена и фагоцитарной дисфункцией. В случаях мицетомы (грибкового комка) и поверхностного синоназального микоза существенных нарушений иммунного статуса выявлено не было.

5. Гистологическое исследование в дополнение к морфологическим изменениям воспалительного и деструктивного характера позволяет выявить инвазивную грибковую инфекцию.

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ЭКОНОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ФИНАНСОВО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ПЕРЕРАБАТЫВАЮЩИХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ

Аннотация*: Тот факт, что привлеченные и осваиваемые в национальную экономику инвестиции направляются на приобретение нового оборудования, техническую и технологическую модернизацию предприятий, а также на строительство новых предприятий, определяет развитие экономики страны в будущем. Таким образом, плановое значение производственного потенциала зерноперерабатывающих предприятий определяет его возможности в значительный период времени, исходя из сложившейся рыночной конъюнктуры.*

Ключевые слова*: производственный потенциал, модернизация, эмпирическая формула, метод наименьших квадратов, аппроксимация, нормальное уравнение, статистический анализ, эффективная цена, уравнение регрессии, эконометрическая модель, диверсификация.*

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ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF PROCESSING ENTERPRISES

Abstract: *The fact that the investments attracted and developed in the national economy are directed to the acquisition of new equipment, technical and technological modernization of enterprises, as well as the construction of new enterprises, determines the development of the country's economy in the future. Thus, the planned value of the production potential of grain processing enterprises determines its capabilities over a significant period of time, based on the current market situation.*

Key words*: production potential, modernization, empirical formula, least squares method, approximation, normal equation, statistical analysis, efficient price, regression equation, econometric model, diversification.*

На данный момент можно объяснить, что привлеченные и поглощаемые в национальную экономику инвестиции направлены на приобретение нового оборудования, техническую и технологическую модернизацию предприятий, а также строительство новых предприятий, что определяет развитие экономики страны экономику в будущем. При исследовании экономических и социальных процессов используются эмпирические формулы, основанные на данных, собранных на основе тестов, проведенных в рамках оптимального экономического моделирования. Одним из наиболее эффективных методов генерации эмпирических формул является метод наименьших квадратов (Least Squares). Метод МНК эффективно применяется при проверке функций на экстремум и построении неизвестных функций с аппроксимацией (сглаживанием).

В этом случае для нахождения значений параметров функциональной зависимости используется система нормальных уравнений.

На основе системы нормальных уравнений мы используем экономико-математический аппарат при комплексной оценке и статистическом анализе производственного потенциала зерноперерабатывающих и других предприятий. В результате исследования рассмотрена целесообразность научного эконометрического анализа динамики статистических данных Учкурганской, Наманганской, Поп зерноперерабатывающих предприятий в 2010-2020 годах (табл. 1.1).

Таблица 1.1

Экономические показатели зерноперерабатывающих предприятий в пересчете на стоимость продукции в текущих ценах [23]

Стоимость продукции в текущей цене (млрд сумов)			
Годы	Наманган	Учкурган	Поп
2013	26,21	39,3	2,89
2014	30,93	45,8	14,42
2015	35,71	49,8	19,77
2016	39,17	47,7	21,56
2017	34,02	58,1	23,14

[23] Он разработан автором на основе данных Наманганского областного управления статистики.

2018	38,57	64,8	24,04
2019	39,02	72,2	27,64
2020	49,93	81,7	26,79
2021	67,22	110,6	33,01
2022	82,51	159,6	39,37
2023	96,13	192,5	42,51

Плановое значение производственного потенциала предприятия, исходя из сложившейся рыночной конъюнктуры, определяет его возможности в значительный период времени. Резервная часть производственного потенциала предприятия описывает резервы, которые могут быть использованы в благоприятных рыночных условиях и их рациональное использование.

Целесообразен эконометрический анализ изменения стоимости продукции в текущих ценах зерноперерабатывающих предприятий, $R^2 = 0,9897 \left(\alpha = 0,05 \textit{бўлганда} \, t_{jad} = 2,11 \textit{ва} \, F_{jad} = 2,272\right)$ надежное и адекватное уравнение регрессии по критериям:

$$y_{uch} = 0,0019t^6 - 0,0443t^5 + 0,3373t^4 - 0,3715t^3 - 6,1715t^2 + +27,671t + 17,297 \quad (1.1)$$

здесь: y_{uch} - стоимость продукции по текущей цене (АО «Учкургон Дон») , t- время (год).

Эконометрическая модель изменения стоимости продукции в текущей цене для Наманганского зерноперерабатывающего предприятия выглядит следующим образом:

$$R^2 = 0,9941$$

$$y_{Nam} = -0,0006t^6 + 0,0032t^5 + 0,1879t^4 - 2,3971t^3 + 9,5901t^2 - -9,9959t + +28,784 \quad (1.2)$$

здесь: y_{Nam} - стоимость продукта по текущей цене (АО «Наманган Дон»), t- время (год).

Эконометрический анализ изменения стоимости продукции в текущей цене для предприятия по переработке зерна представлен следующей моделью:

$$R^2 = 0,9937$$

$$y_{Pop} = -0,0008t^6 + 0,0314t^5 - 0,4856t^4 + 3,8908t^3 - 17,376t^2 + 43,102t - 26,328$$

(1.3)

здесь: y_{Pop} - стоимость продукта по текущей цене (АО «Поп Дон»), t-время (год).

По результатам табличного анализа стоимости продукции в текущих ценах из экономических показателей зерноперерабатывающих предприятий проведен эконометрический анализ показателей трех предприятий за 2013-2023 годы.

По результатам расчета анализ различий между фактическими значениями экономических показателей и модельными значениями показывает, что различия экономических показателей Наманганского и Попского зерноперерабатывающих предприятий имеют практически отрицательные значения. Это означает, что эффективность производственного потенциала на предприятии низкая, предприятие работает не на полную мощность и необходимо диверсифицировать производство.

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АНАЛИЗ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ РАЗВИТИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ В РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация: *В рамках статьи рассмотрена структура социальных предприятий как на уровне Российской Федерации в целом, так и Ставропольском крае. Выделены те отрасли экономики, где чаще всего реализуются проекты в сфере социального предпринимательства, представлены примеры реализации таких проектов. Также определена необходимость развития социального предпринимательства в сельской местности.*

Ключевые слова*: малый и средний бизнес, предпринимательство, социальное предпринимательство, СКФО.*

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ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: *The article examines the structure of social enterprises both at the level of the Russian Federation as a whole and in the Stavropol Territory. The sectors of the economy where projects in the field of social entrepreneurship are most often implemented are highlighted, and examples of the implementation of such projects are presented. The need for the development of social entrepreneurship in rural areas has also been identified.*

Keywords*: small and medium-sized businesses, entrepreneurship, social entrepreneurship, NCFD.*

На конец 2023 года на территории Российской Федерации зарегистрировано 10184 социальных предприятий. Их структуру в разрезе округов представим в виде рисунка 1.

Как можно увидеть из рисунка 1, наибольшая доля, а именно 25%, приходится на Центральный федеральный округ. Приволжский федеральный округ занимает второе место с 23%, затем следует Северо-Западный федеральный округ с 15% и Сибирский федеральный округ с 12%. Уральский, Дальневосточный и Южный федеральные округа вмещают менее 10%

каждый. Наименьшее количество социальных предприятий, всего 225 единиц или 2% от общего числа, находится в Северо-Кавказском федеральном округе.

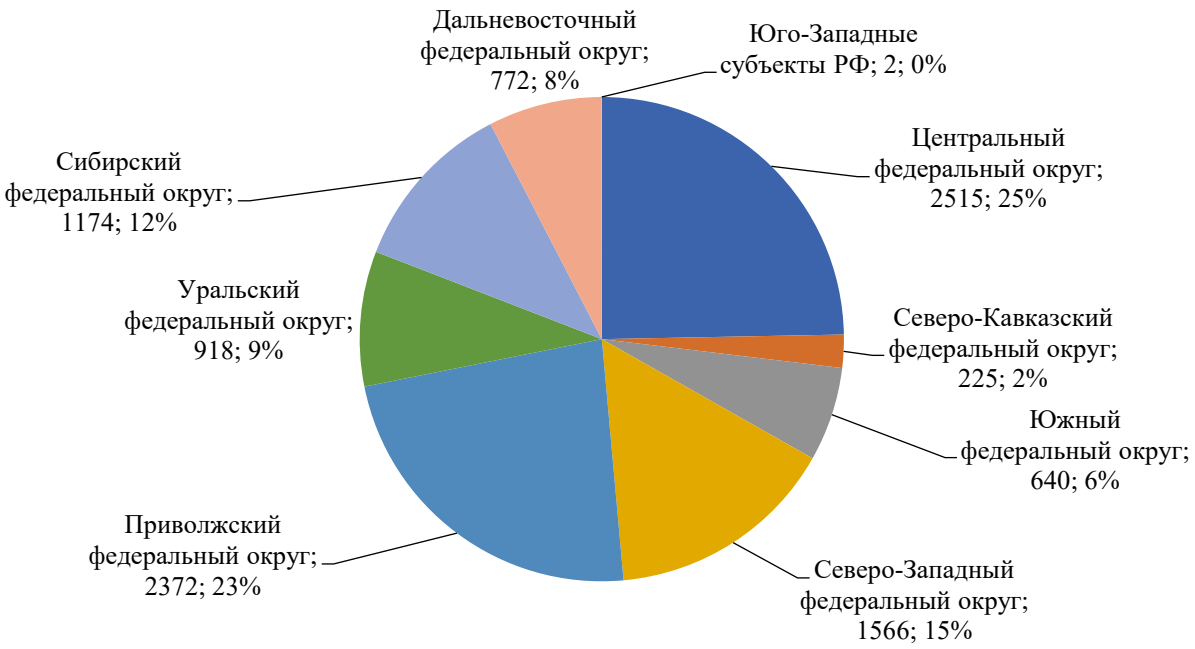


Рисунок 1 – Структура социальных предприятий в России в 2023 году в разрезе округов

В Северо-Кавказском федеральном округе зарегистрировано 225 социальных предприятий. Структуру таких предприятий представим в виде рисунка 2.

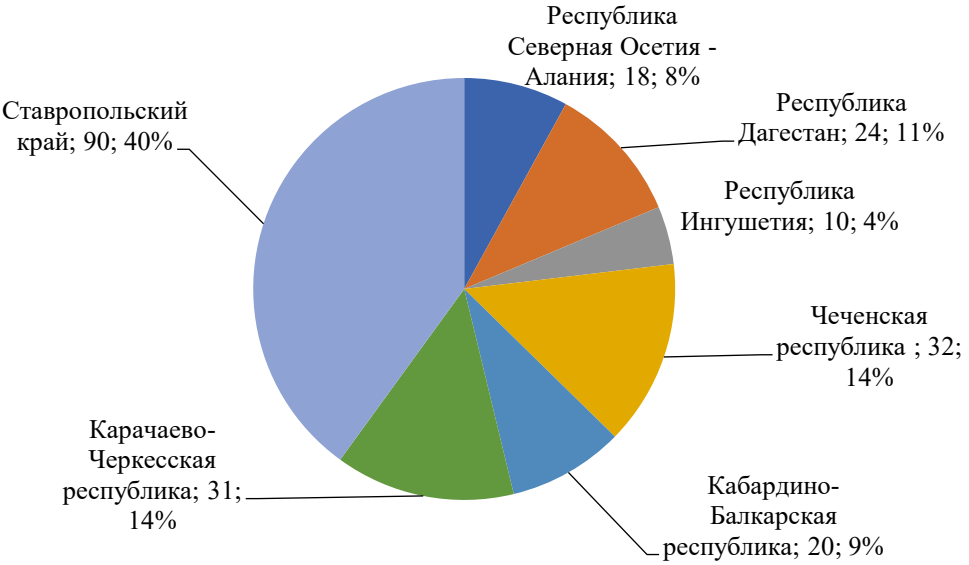


Рисунок 2 – Структура социальных предприятий в Северо-Кавказском федеральном округе в 2023 году

Как можно увидеть из данных рисунка 2, 40% всех социальных предпринимателей приходится на Ставропольский край. По 14% зарегистрировано в Карачаево-Черкесской и Чеченской республиках, 11% приходится на Республику Дагестан, 8% - на Республику Северная Осетия – Алания. В Кабардино-Балкарской республике зарегистрировано 9% социальных предприятий, в Республике Ингушетия – 4%.

В современном мире сфера социального бизнеса разнообразна и динамична. Примерами социального бизнеса являются кафе, среди сотрудников которого есть инвалиды и лица с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, реабилитационные центры, студии творчества для детей и программы поддержки для людей в экстремальных ситуациях. Образование, спорт, уход за детьми и медицинские услуги пользуются наибольшим спросом в этой области, но также наблюдается рост проектов, связанных с народными промыслами.

Рассмотрим наиболее популярные направления бизнес идей в социальной сфере. Сначала стоит выделить создание бренда или интернет-магазина, специализирующегося на стильной одежде. Этот подход включает использование экологически чистых материалов, поддержку местных производителей и уклон на этичное и справедливое производство.

Не менее важным направлением является сфера образования. Здесь речь идет о создании образовательных программ и платформ, обеспечивающих доступ к знаниям для людей с ограниченными возможностями, низким социальным статусом или находящихся в уязвимом положении.

В сфере экологического строительства на первом плане – развитие компаний, специализирующихся на инновационных технологиях и энергоэффективных решениях, например, строительство зданий, которые оптимизируют потребление ресурсов, сокращают выбросы вредных веществ и повышают уровень комфорта для проживающих.

На четвертом месте стоит стратегия переработки и утилизации отходов. Формирование предприятий, которые специализируются на сортировке и переработке различных видов отходов: пластик, бумага, стекло и другие материалы. Это поможет сократить негативное воздействие на окружающую среду и создать более чистую и здоровую обстановку.

Особенно важно развивать социальное предпринимательство в сельских территориях, где наблюдаются недостаток рабочих мест, отток населения, и достаточно низкий уровень экономического развития. Здесь социальное предпринимательство может развиваться в сельском хозяйстве, сельском туризме, переработке отходов и улучшении инфраструктуры территории.

Таким образом, социальные предприниматели играют значительную роль в развитии регионов, причем это не только создание рабочих мест и поддержание развития территории, но и решение ее социальных проблем в

долгосрочной перспективе.

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ТУРЛИ ГЕОМЕТРИК КЕСИМЛИ МЕТРОПОЛИТЕН ТОННЕЛЛАРИДА ПОЕЗД ҲАРАКАТИДАН ҲОСИЛ БЎЛАДИГАН ТЕБРАНИШЛАРНИ ГРУНТДА ТАРҚАЛИШИ

Аннотация: *Мақолада турли геометрик кесимга эга бўлган метрополитен тоннелларида поездлар ҳаракатидан ҳосил бўладиган паст частотали тебранишларни грунтнинг эркин сиртида тарқалиш жараёнини ўрганиш бўйича тадқиқот ишларида олинган натижалар таҳлил этилган. Масала чекли элементлар усули билан ечилган.*

Калит сўзлар: *Тебраниш, дифференциал тенглама,чекли элементлар усули, грунт, частота, эластиклик назарияси, тўсиқ, амплитуда, поезд, чегаравий шартлар, метрополитен.*

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PROPAGATION OF VIBRATION IN THE GROUND FROM TRAIN MOTION IN METROPOLITAN TUNNELS WITH DIFFERENT GEOMETRIC SECTIONS

Abstract*: The article examines the results obtained in the course of scientific research into the process of propagation of low-frequency vibrations arising when trains move along the free surface of the soil in urban tunnels of various geometric sections. The problem was solved using the finite element method.*

Keywords: *Vibrations, differential equation, finite element method, soil, frequency, elasticity theory, obstacle, trench, amplitude, train, boundary conditions, metro.*

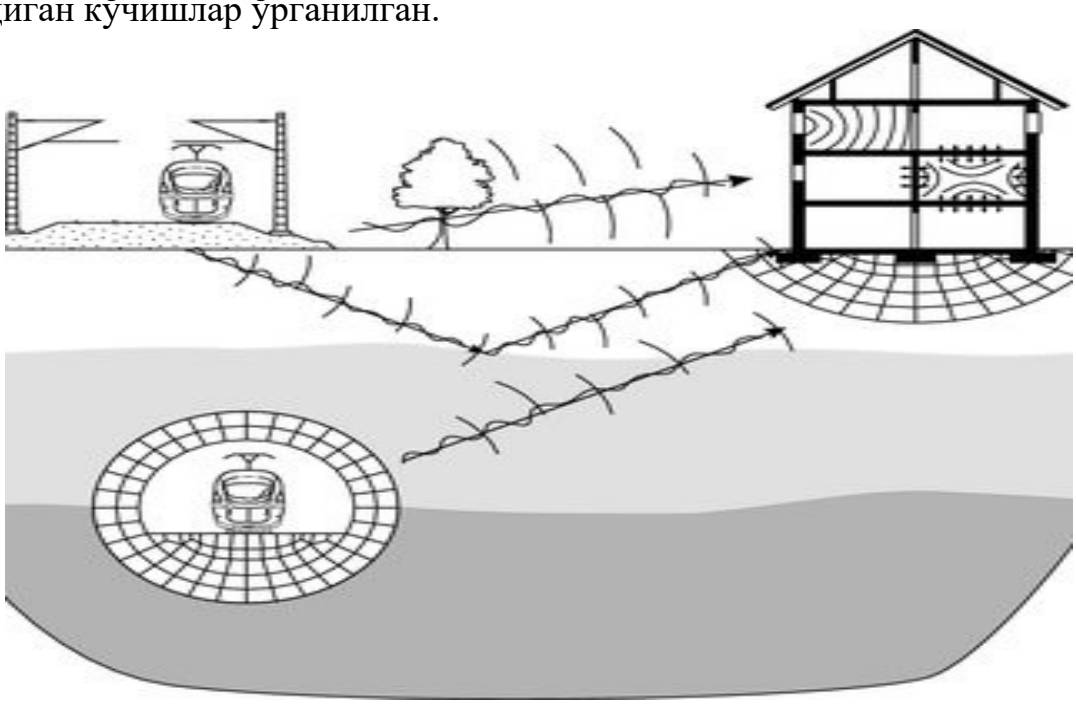
Аннотация: В статье изучены результаты, полученные в ходе научных исследований процесса распространения низкочастотных вибраций, возникающих при движении поездов по свободной поверхности грунта в городских тоннелях различного геометрического сечения. Задача была решена методом конечных элементов.

Ключевые слова: *Вибрации, д*ифференциальное уравнение, метод конечных элементов, *грунт, частота, теории упругости, преграда, траншея, амплитуда, поезд, граничный условия, метрополитен.*

Кириш

Ҳозирги кунга келиб фан-техникани ривожланиши ва аҳолининг ижтимоий даражасининг кўтарилиши туфайли автомобиль ва темир йўл транспортлари ҳаракати натижасида ҳосил бўладиган тебраниш частотаси ва амплитудасини ортишига олиб келмоқда. Катта амплитудага эга бўлган

тебранишлар автомобиль ва темир йўл линияларига яқин жойлашган бино-иншоот ва конструкцияларга салбий таъсирлар: темир йўл полотноларининг силкиниши, йўл элементларини бузилиши, пойдеворларнинг чўкиши, грунт қатламларида ўзгаришлар ва х.к вужудга келтиради. Ушбу тадқиқотда айлана ва тўғри тўртбурчак кесимли тоннелларда поезд ҳаракатидан ҳосил бўладиган паст частотали амплитудалар таъсирида грунтнинг эркин сатҳида ҳосил бўладиган кўчишлар ўрганилган.



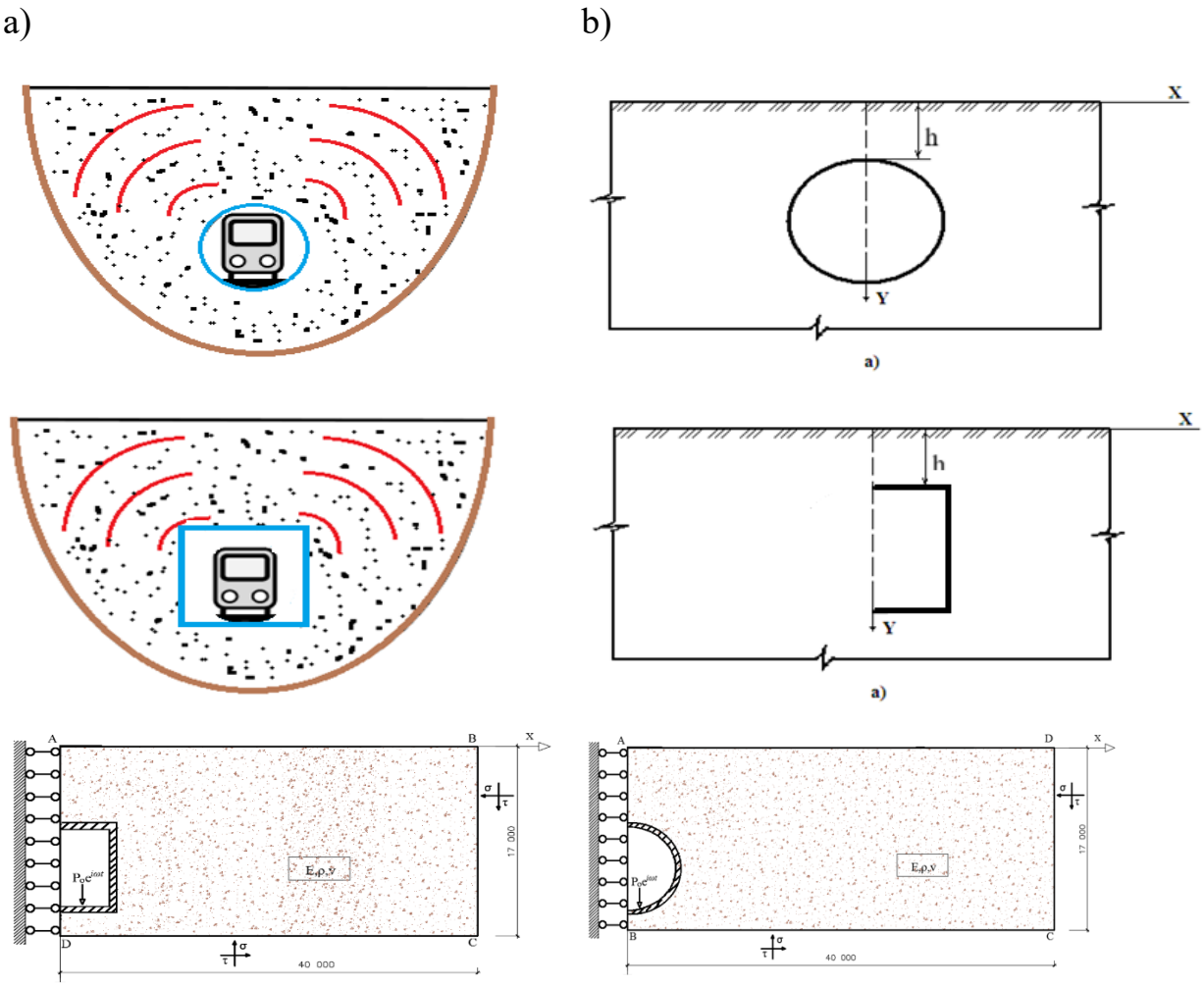
1-расм. Ер усти ва ости транспорт воситаларидан бўладиган тебранишларни тарқалиши.

Тадқиқотда айлана ва тўғри тўртбурчак кесимли тоннеллар жойлашган, ажратиб олинган соҳада тўлқинларнинг тарқалишини ўрганиш учун чекли элементлар усулидан фойдаланилган. Эксперимантал тадқиқот натижалари шуни кўрсатадики, вақт бўйича грунтда тебраниш гармоник қонуният асосида тарқалади. Амплитуда қиймати кичик бўлганлиги сабабли масалани чизиқли деб қараш мумкин. Тебраниш бир фазада рўй беряпти деб олсак, масалани эластиклик назариясининг текис масаласи деб қараш мумкин [1].

Эластиклик назариясининг динамик масаласини ечишда грунтнинг маълум бир чуқурлигида жойлаштирилган метрополитен тоннелига қўйилган гармоник юклама таъсирида грунтнинг эркин сатҳида ҳосил бўладиган кўчишларни аниқлашда муҳитнинг ва конструкцияларнинг физик-механик хусусиятлари ҳисобга олинади. Бунда ажратиб олинган соҳа эластик бир жинсли изотроп деб қабул қилинади. Ярим текисликдан ажратиб олинган тўғри тўртбурчакда Y ўқи йўналишида иккита параллел тўпланган гармоник куч қўйилган. Ажратиб олинган соҳанинг физик-механик хоссаларини E - Юнг

модули, v - Пуассон коэффициенти, p - зичлик орқали характерланади. Бу катталикларнинг сон қийматлари қуйидагича қабул қилинди:

$$E=2{,}85\cdot10^{8}\ \text{Па};\quad \rho=1{,}87\cdot10^{3}\ \text{н}\cdot\text{с}^2/\text{м}^4;\qquad \upsilon=0{,}35$$



2-расм. Ҳисоблаш схемаси

Бу масалада ҳам Y ўқи йўналишини ўрганилаётган соҳанинг марказидан ўтказилса, бу масала ҳам шу ўққа нисбатан симметрик масалага айланади. Масалани ечишда чекли элементлар усули қўлланилиб, ажратилган соҳа 878 та учбурчакка 489 та тугун орқали ажратилди [2].

Поезд узунлиги, тебраниш таъсирида бўлган тоннелдаги грунт узунлиги етарлича узун бўлганлиги сабабли, у бино узунлигидан ортади. Шунинг учун масалани эластиклик назариясининг текис масаласи, тоннел узунлиги бўйича эса тебранишлар бир фазада рўй беради деб ҳисоблаш мумкин.

Бу масалани тадқиқ этишда ЭҲМни хотираси чеклангалиги сабабли узуликсиз чексиз системага чекли элементлар усулини қўллаб бўлмайди. Шу

сабабли ушбу масалани ечишда шундай сонли усулни танлаш керакки, ажратиб олинган чекли соҳадаги табиий ҳолат бузилмаслиги зарур.

2-расмда чегаравий шартларни ҳисобга олган ҳисоблаш схемаси кўрсатилган.

Бу ерда ташлаб юборилган ярим текисликнинг қисмлари реакцияси чегарадаги нормал ва уринма кучланишлар билан алмаштирилган [5].

$$\left.\begin{aligned}\sigma &= a\cdot\rho\cdot V_P\cdot\dot{U}\\ \tau &= b\cdot\rho\cdot V_S\cdot\dot{V}\end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (1)$$

Бунда σ ва τ – чегарадаги нормал ва уринма кучланишлар; $\dot{u}$ ва $\dot{v}$ – чегаравий нуқталар тезликларини ўқлардаги проекциялари; V_p и V_s — P ва S-тўлқинларнинг тезликлари; a ва b - ўлчамсиз параметрлар; ρ - материал зичлиги.

(1) чегаравий шартлар тўлқин энергияларини физик жиҳатдан ютиб олади ва шу билан чегарада тўлқинни ўтказиб юбориб, уни аксланишига йўл қўймайди. ДC ва CB чегарада қуйидагига эга бўламиз:

$$\left.\begin{aligned}\sigma &= \rho\cdot V_P\cdot\dot{U}\\ \tau &= \rho\cdot V_S\cdot\dot{W}\end{aligned}\right\} \text{ ва } \left.\begin{aligned}\sigma &= \rho\cdot V_P\cdot\dot{W}\\ \tau &= \rho\cdot V_S\cdot\dot{V}\end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (2)$$

Ажратилган соҳани учбурчакли чекли элементларга бўлиб, ҳаракат тенгламасини қуйидагича ёзамиз:

$$[M]\left\{\ddot{u}(t)\right\}+[C]\left\{\dot{u}(t)\right\}+[K]\left\{u(t)\right\}=\left\{P(t)\right\}-[\Gamma]\left\{\dot{u}\right\} \qquad (3)$$

Бу ерда: $[M]$,$[C]$ ва $[K]$ – мос равишда системанинг масса, демпфир ва бикрлик матрицалари; $\{u(t)\},\{p(t)\}$– тугуннинг кўчиш ва таъсир этувчи кучларнинг векторлари; $[\Gamma]$–чегара шартларини ҳисобга олувчи диагонал матрица [4].

$$\left\{\begin{matrix}\Gamma(i-1,i-1)\\ \Gamma(i,i)\end{matrix}\right\}=\left\{\begin{matrix}V_p\\ V_S\end{matrix}\right\}d\Delta l_i\rho_i \qquad (4)$$

Бунда d –элемент қалинлиги; Δl_i -i-чи чегаравий нуқтадаги элементнинг ўртача ўлчами; ρ_i -i-чи чегаравий нуқтадаги элементнинг зичлиги.

Фараз қилайлик, ташқи таъсир этувчи куч частотаси ω бўлган гармоник функция кўринишида берилган:

$$\{P(t)\} = \{P_o\} e^{i\omega t} \qquad (5)$$

Системанинг реакцияси турғун жараён учун қуйидагича бўлади:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \{u(t)\} &= \{\bar{u}\} \cdot e^{i\omega t} \\ \{\dot{u}(t)\} &= i\omega \{\bar{u}\}\ e^{i\omega t} \\ \{\ddot{u}(t)\} &= -\omega^2 \{\bar{u}\}\ e^{i\omega t} \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (6)$$

Энди (5) ва (6) ни (3) ҳаракат тенгламасига қўйсак, вақтга боғлиқ бўлмаган комплекс алгебраик тенгламалар системасига эга бўламиз.

$$[K]\{\bar{u}\} = \{P_o\} \qquad (7)$$

Бунда $\{\bar{u}\}$–тебраниш амплитудасининг вектори; $\{P_0\}$–таъсир этувчи кучнинг амплитудаси вектори [3].

Ажратилган соҳани чекли элементларга бўлиб чиқамиз. Элемент тугунлари ва соҳа элементларини тўғри рақамланиши натижасида О.Зенкевич томонидан яратилган қўлланмани қўллаш орқали масаладаги масса, бикрлик матрицалари лента кўринишига эга бўлади ва ҳосил бўлган системалар системаси симметрик, лента кўринишига эга бўлади.

Гаусс усули билан (7) тенгламани ечиб, системанинг доимий комплекс амплитуда вектори аниқланади.

$$\{\bar{u}\} = \{\bar{u}_1,\ \bar{u}_2, \bar{u}_3, ..., \bar{u}_N\} \qquad (8)$$

Бунда N – соҳанинг эркинлик даражаси. Реал кўчишлар қуйидаги формула орқали аниқланади.

$$\{u(t)\} = \mathrm{Re}\{\vec{u}\}\cos\varpi\iota + \mathrm{Im}\{\vec{u}\}\sin\varpi\iota \qquad (9)$$

Грунт сиртидаги тебранишлар амплитуда ўрамаси полотно ўқидан узоқлашган сари сўнувчан ва номонотон характерга эга.

3–9-расмларда Y ўқи йўналишида таъсир этувчи турли кинематик юк частоталарида грунт сатҳида тебраниш амплитудасини ўзгариш графиги

кўрсатилган. Бу ерда абсцисса тоннелнинг симметрия ўқигача бўлган масофани билдиради. Ордината эса эркин ярим фазода амплитуда қийматларини ўзгаришини кўрсатади. Айлана ва тўғри тўртбурчак кесимли метрополитен тоннелларида поезд ҳаракатидан ҳосил бўладиган тебраниш тўлқинларининг амплитудаларини солиштирилган.

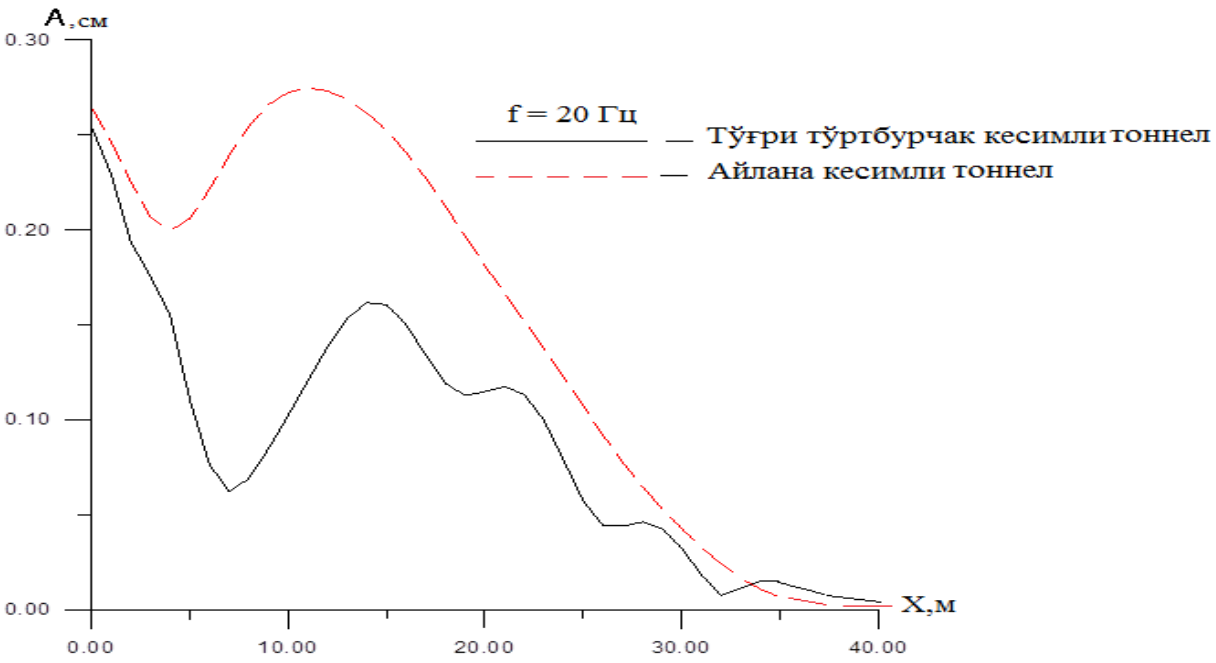
Графикларда айлана кесимли тоннелларида поезд ҳаракатидан ҳосил бўлган тебраниш тўлқинлари амплитудаси пунктир чизиқ билан тўғри тўртбурчак кесимли тоннеларда поезд ҳаракатидан ҳосил бўлган тебраниш тўлқинларнинг амплитудалари эса узлуксиз тўғри чизиқ билан белгиланган.

f=20 *Гц* кинематик юклама частотасида тебраниш амплитудасида иккала тадқиқотда олинган тебраниш амплитудалари қийматлари ўртасида фарқ аниқ фарқланади. Тоннелнинг симметрия ўқидан 10 *м* масофада тебраниш амплитудаси тўғри тўртбурчак кесимли тоннелларда айлана кесимли тоннелларда ҳосил бўлган тебраниш амплитудасига нисбатан 2.3 марта кам, 20 *м* масофада бу кўрсаткич - 1,5 марта, 30 метрда эса 2,3 марта камлигини кўриш мумкин, симметрия ўқидан 40 *м* масофада бу қийматлар орасидаги фарқ йўқолади.

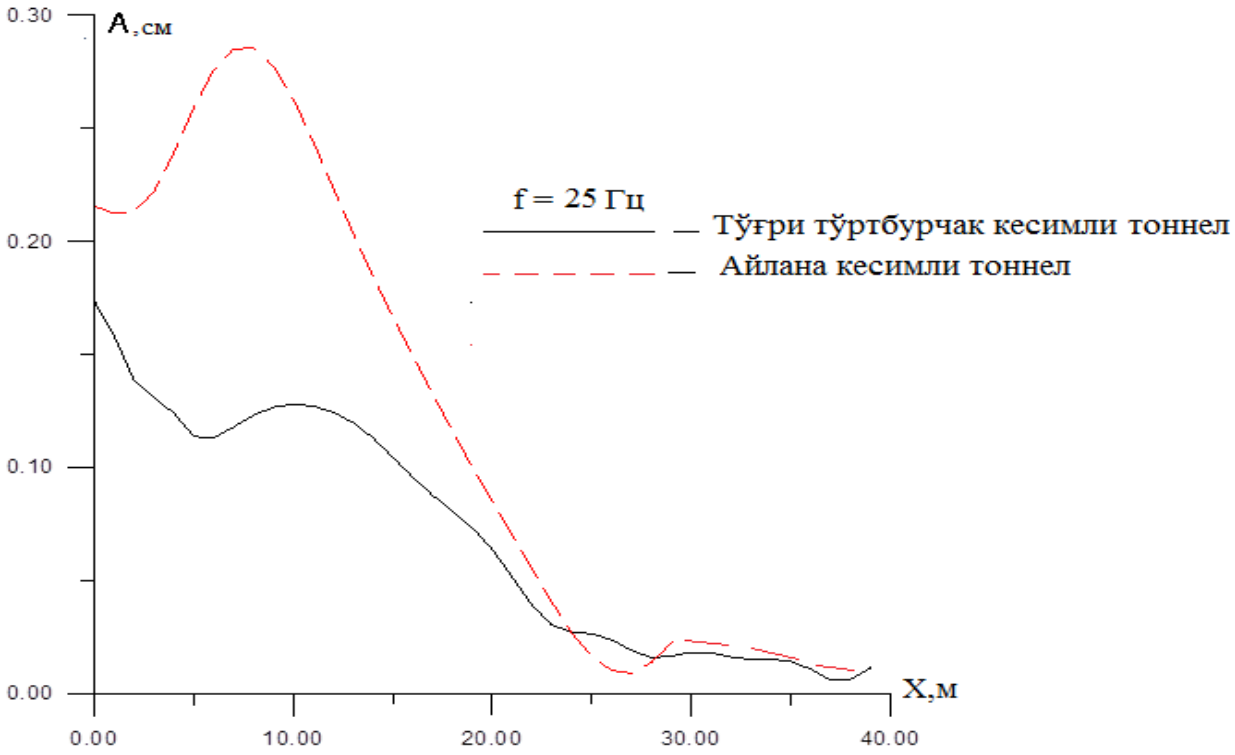
f=30 *Гц* кинематик юклама частотасида 10 метр масофада бу қиймат 2,1 марта, 20 *м* - 2,9 марта, 30 *м*–2,98 марта, симметрия ўқидан 40 *м* масофада 1.14 баробар кам бўлиши аниқланди.

*f=4*0 *Гц* кинематик юклама частотасида 10 метр масофада бу фарқ 2,7 марта, 20 метрда - 3,4 марта, 30 метрда эса – 8,2 марта, симметрия ўқидан 40 м масофада 1.43 баробар камлигини кўриш мумкин.

*f=5*0 *Гц* кинематик юклама частотасида 10 метрда бу фарқ 3 марта, 20 метрда - 3,3 марта, 30 метрда –2.6 марта, симметрия ўқидан 40 *м* масофада 2 баробар камлиги аниқланди.

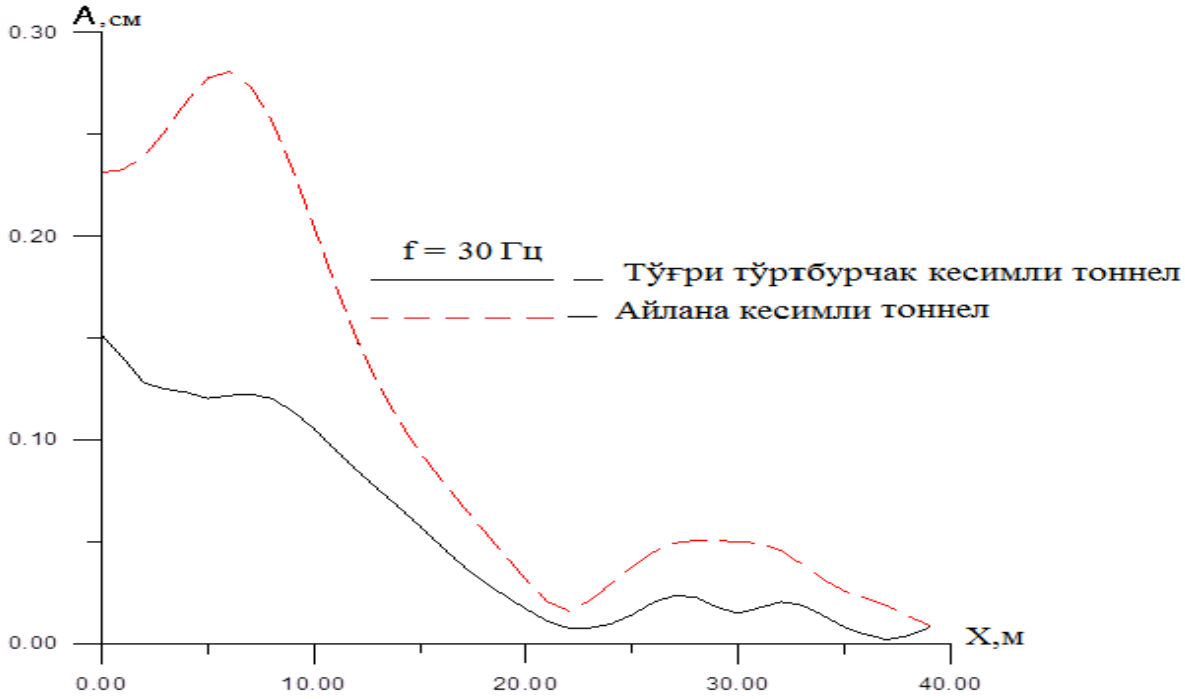


3-расм. Ярим текисликнинг эркин чегарасида тебраниш амплитудасининг ўзгариши

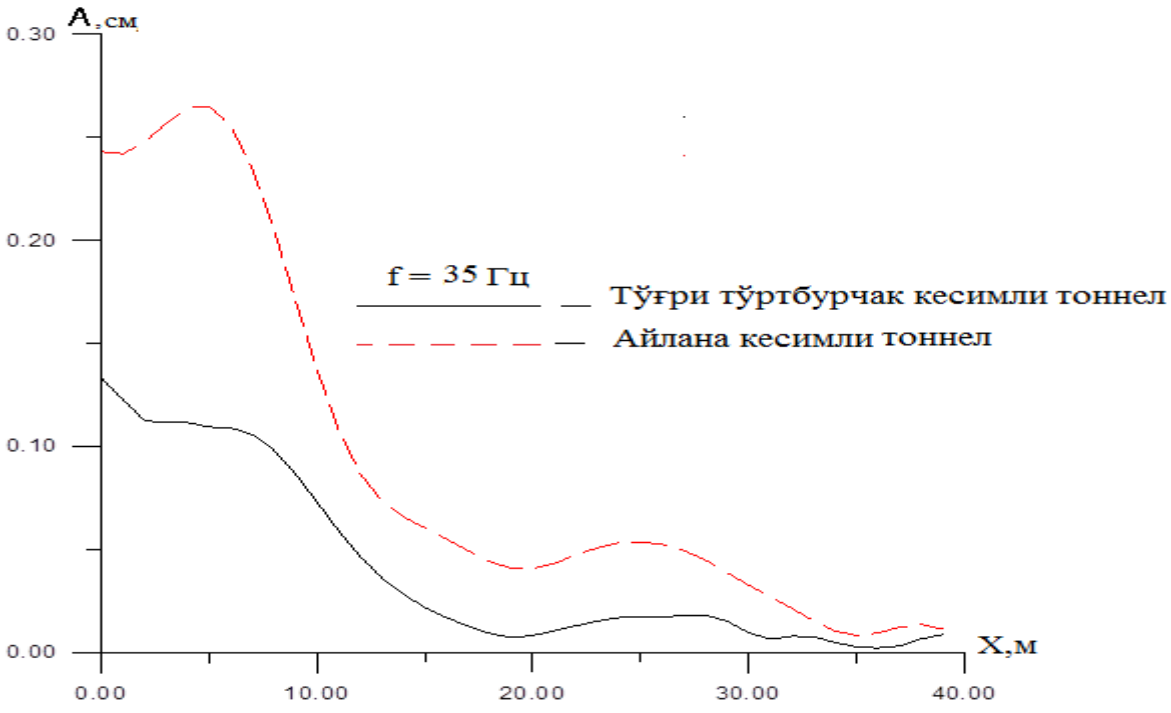


4-расм. Ярим текисликнинг эркин чегарасида тебраниш амплитудасининг ўзгариши

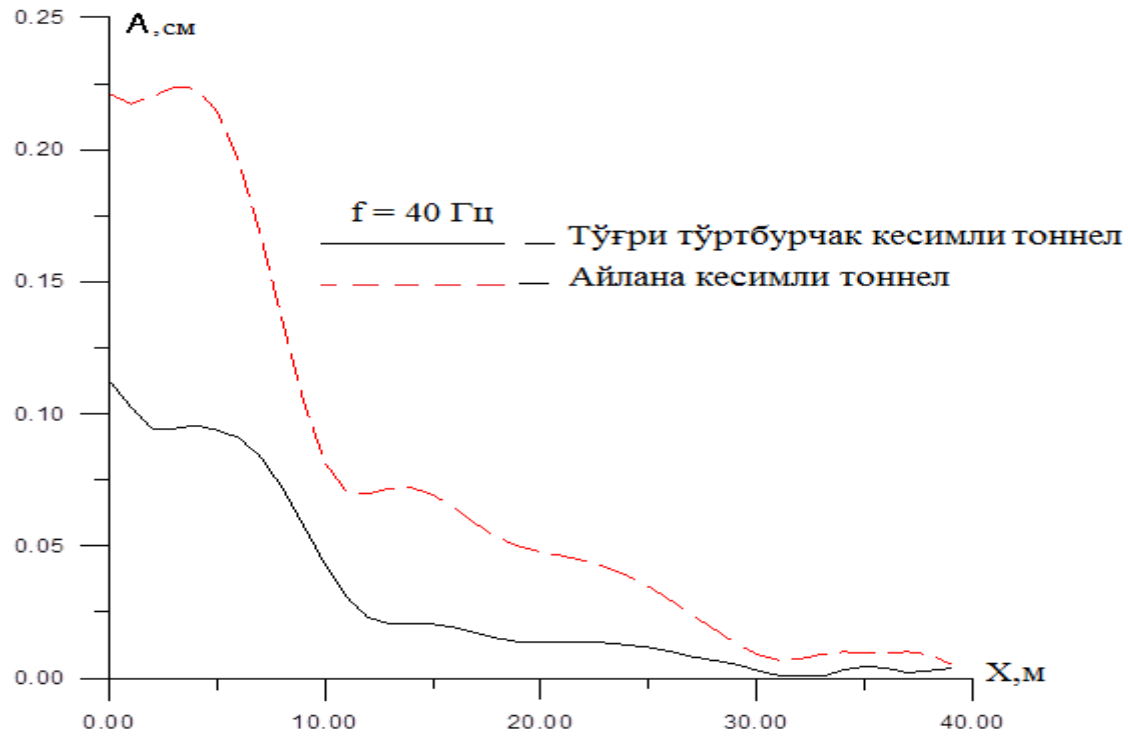
Тт



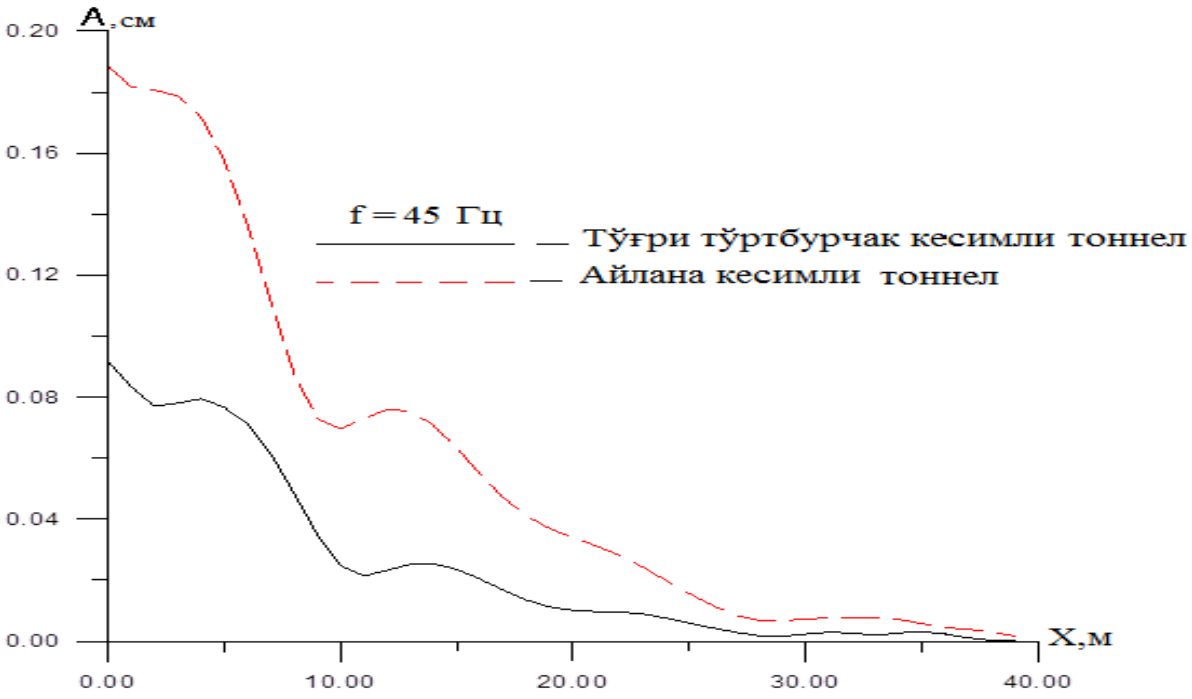
5-расм. Ярим текисликнинг эркин чегарасида тебраниш амплитудасининг ўзгариши



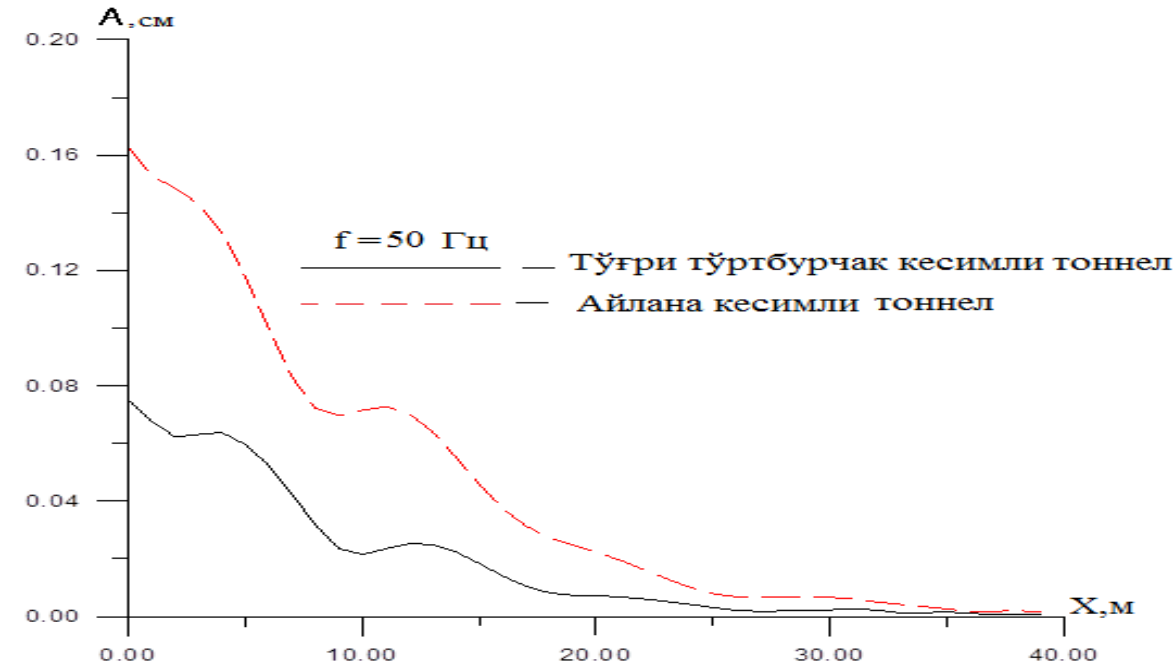
6-расм. Ярим текисликнинг эркин чегарасида тебраниш амплитудасининг ўзгариши



7-расм. Ярим текисликнинг эркин чегарасида тебраниш амплитудасининг ўзгариши



8-расм. Ярим текисликнинг эркин чегарасида тебраниш амплитудасининг ўзгариши



9-расм. Ярим текисликнинг эркин чегарасида тебраниш амплитудасининг ўзгариши

Хулоса қилиб шуни айтиш мумкинки, айлана кесимли тоннелларда поездлар ҳаракатидан ҳосил бўлган вибрация даражаси тебраниш частотасига боғлиқ равишда тўғри тўртбурчак бўлган ҳолга нисбатан 30% дан 110% гача катта бўлиши аниқланди.

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РОЛЬ МАРКЕТИНГОВЫХ ЗАТРАТ В ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ БИЗНЕС-ПРОЦЕССОВ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация.*В статье говорится о том, что на данном этапе развития современной рыночной экономики на первый план выступают проблемы удовлетворения потребностей покупателей, причем в условиях неизменной цели предпринимательской деятельности – получения прибыли главным средством ее достижения цели можно назвать расширение объемов продажи товаров за счет постоянного улучшения качества. Характеристики качества, являющегося главным фактором прибыли, для каждого потребителя различны, и чтобы определить необходимый уровень качества необходимо проводить комплексные маркетинговые исследования рынка. При этом важно соблюдать принцип эффективности затрат на маркетинг, то есть результаты от вложенных затрат на маркетинг качества должны соответствовать их объему.*

Ключевые слова: *маркетинговые исследования, качество товара, предпринимательская деятельность, потребности, прибыль, эффективность.*

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THE ROLE OF MARKETING COSTS IN OPTIMIZING THE BUSINESS PROCESSES OF AN ENTERPRISE

Abstract. *The article states that at this stage of development of a modern market economy, the problems of meeting the needs of customers come to the fore, and in the context of the constant goal of entrepreneurial activity - making a profit, the main means of achieving it can be called expanding the volume of sales of goods through constant improvement of quality. The characteristics of quality, which is the main factor of profit, are different for each consumer, and in order to determine the required level of quality it is necessary to conduct comprehensive market research.*

Key words*: marketing research, product quality, entrepreneurial activity, needs, profit, efficiency.*

Современные условия хозяйствования характеризуются усилением конкуренции на товарных рынках, что обусловлено большим количеством сходных товаров, усложнением борьбы предпринимательских за предпочтения покупателей. Основным инструментом для успешного решения вышеназванных проблем является маркетинг, а также различные маркетинговые категории: стратегия, дифференциация, сегментирование, позиционирование продукции. Причем существенное влияние на результаты маркетинговых процедур оказывает тот факт, что каждый потребитель обладает индивидуальным сочетанием сравнительных оценок, иными словами, для любого вида продукции у любого покупателя вырабатывается собственное видение качества товара.

В настоящее время в Республике Узбекистан разработано достаточно обширная законодательная и нормативная база, касающаяся организации и проведения аудита основных средств. Например, Закон Республики Узбекистан «О рекламе» от 28 декабря 2021 года ЗРУ-776.В данном законе указаны права, обязанности и запреты маркетинговых услуг.[24]

Авторы Землянская Н.Б. и Кулакова Е.В. в своех книгах «Управление качеством в системе маркетинга» утверждали, что если представить товар в виде некоторой совокупности воспринимаемых покупателем свойств, то для производства и продвижения на рынке того или иного товара предприятию необходимо принимать во внимание субъективную оценку покупателей о качестве продукции. Такая комплексная совокупность субъективных и объективных факторов в конечном итоге должна стать необходимой и достаточной информационной базой, которую необходимо учитывать при принятии стратегических управленческих решений о перспективах развития бизнеса, разработки маркетинговой стратегии, уточнения способов и методов стимулирования сбыта товаров, выбора аргументации для потребителей[25]

Затраты на маркетинг - это совокупность расходов, необходимых для осуществления маркетинговой деятельности и маркетинговых мероприятий по формированию и воспроизводству спроса на товары и услуги. Основные составляющие затрат на маркетинг: управленческие расходы, заработная плата персонала службы маркетинга, амортизационные отчисления; материалы и ресурсы для нормального функционирования службы маркетинга и соответственно затраты по разработке товарной, ценовой, коммуникативной, сбытовой и дистрибутивной политики. По мнению Фильберта Л.В. маркетинговые издержки предприятия носят двойственный характер. С одной стороны имеют место текущие издержки на маркетинг, которые включаются в себестоимость продукции по фактическим затратам. С другой стороны, это инвестиционные затраты на отдельные инвентарные объекты нематериальных активов, принятые на баланс предприятия и затраты на наращивание потенциала маркетинга, который следует считать частью

[24] Закон РУз «О рекламе» от 28.12.2021 года №ЗРУ-776

[25] Землянская Н.Б., Кулакова Е.В., «Управление качеством в системе маркетинга».

деловой репутации (гудвилла) предприятия. Эти составляющие, как являющиеся нематериальными активами, включаются в себестоимость продукции в форме амортизационных отчислений, норма которых устанавливается при принятии этих объектов на баланс предприятия. Менеджеры должны понимать, какие расходы на маркетинг будут всегда неизменными, а какие будут изменяться по мере изменения объемов продаж. Классификация издержек обращения будет зависеть от организационной структуры и от конкретных решений руководства. На практике очень многие фирмы не представляют себе, какая часть общих косвенных затрат реально уходит на конкретный товар, территорию или целевую группу потребителей (сегменты рынка). Это происходит из-за неясности при отнесении определенных видов издержек. Например, затраты на упаковку можно с одинаковой обоснованностью отнести к затратам на продвижение, сбыт или производство продукции. В связи с этим многие авторы констатируют следующие ошибки предприятий: бюджеты на сбытовую деятельность для отдельных товаров чрезмерно велики, бюджеты других товаров чрезмерно малы.

Основные составляющие затрат на маркетинг: управленческие расходы, заработная плата персонала службы сбыта, амортизационные отчисления; материалы и ресурсы для нормального функционирования службы сбыта и, соответственно, затраты по разработке товарной, ценовой, коммуникативной, сбытовой и дистрибутивной политики. Так же они делят расходы по маркетингу на несколько составляющих:

1. расходы на мероприятия, связанные с разработкой товара и товарной политикой;
2. расходы на мероприятия, связанные с ценовой политикой;
3. расходы на мероприятия, связанные с продвижением продуктов;
4. расходы на мероприятия, связанные с реализацией;
5. расходы на мероприятия, связанные с исследовательско-аналитической деятельностью; 6. расходы на заработную плату персонала служб сбыта;
7. амортизационные отчисления, эксплуатационные затраты и прочие, связанные с нормальной работой службы сбыта.

Как получить максимальный эффект от маркетинговых расходов? Прежде всего, надо понять, что успех зависит не от величины бюджета, а от того, как вы распорядитесь своими средствами. Компании, действующие на развитых рынках, давно столкнулись с проблемой перенасыщенности рекламного поля и осознали, что механическое увеличение объемов рекламы отнюдь не гарантирует успеха. Многочисленные исследования последних лет подтверждают, что эффективный маркетинг не означает дорогой. Как сказал Эндрю Робертсон, глава BBDO Advertising, "дело не в том, сколько вы тратите, а в том, насколько грамотно это делаете". Данная проблема тесно связана с планированием.

Планирование немыслимо без разработки бюджета маркетинга, в котором представлены все статьи доходов и затрат на его проведение. Составление бюджета маркетинга помогает расставить приоритеты между ценами и стратегиями маркетинговой деятельности, принять решения в области распределения ресурсов, осуществлять эффективный контроль. Схема разработки бюджета на основе показателей целевой прибыли проводится в несколько этапов и предполагает:

оценку общего объема рынка в натуральных величинах (шт., м, кг и т.п.)

оценку доли рынка, занимаемую производителем, в %;

оценку объема продаж в натуральных величинах; установление цены продажи дистрибьюторам (в рублях);

расчет суммы поступлений от продаж

расчет суммы поступлений от переменных издержек ;

расчет суммы поступлений от валовой прибыли, за счет которой покрываются постоянные издержки, затраты на проведение маркетинга и извлекается доход

расчет суммы постоянных издержек;

расчет части валовой прибыли для покрытия расходов на маркетинг и извлечение дохода ; расчет суммы целевой прибыли ;

расчет суммы возможных затрат на маркетинг; разбивка бюджета на маркетинг;

реклама стимулирование сбыта маркетинговые исследования

Планирование на основе показателей целевой прибыли обеспечивает удовлетворительную, но не максимальную прибыль и носит информативный характер. Данный метод планирования применяется в тех случаях, когда цели и задачи маркетинговой деятельности не касаются вопроса увеличения затрат, изменения их распределения на конкретные маркетинговые программы. Планирование бюджета на основе оптимизации прибыли необходимо тогда, когда производитель ставит своей целью установить взаимосвязь между объемом продаж и различными составляющими комплекса маркетинга, а также пересмотреть распределение средств по отдельным его элементам. Для обеспечения взаимосвязи между объемом сбыта и одной или несколькими составляющими комплекса маркетинга используют понятие функции реакции сбыта. Функция реакции сбыта — прогноз вероятного объема продаж в течение определенного отрезка времени при разных уровнях затрат на один или несколько элементов комплекса маркетинга. Для определения предварительной планируемой оценки реакции сбыта применительно к деятельности предприятия используют различные информационные методы. К ним относят статистический, экспериментальный методы и метод экспертной оценки. Статистический метод заключается в сборе данных о прошлых продажах и уровнях переменных комплекса маркетинга за тот же период времени. Экспериментальный метод основывается на пробных изменениях уровня маркетинговых затрат по аналогичным единицам с замерами достигнутых объемов сбыта. Метод экспертной оценки

руководствуется обоснованными предложениями экспертов. На основе полученной информации и числовых значений динамики сбыта и затрат за определенный отрезок времени, строится графическая или алгебраическая модель функции реакции сбыта. Данная кривая характеризует зависимость сбыта продукции от затрат на маркетинговую деятельность, и наоборот. Анализируя взаимосвязь двух элементов можно сделать вывод о практически их прямой зависимости, т.е. с ростом затрат на маркетинг вероятно происходит и рост объема реализации товара. Однако слишком завышенный уровень затрат на маркетинг может не дать пропорционального роста сбыта, вызвав эффект так называемого перебора. Результаты исследования также показали, что экономическая устойчивость и эффективность антикризисных мер связаны не только с самим фактом наличия маркетингового плана, но и с его гибкостью. Гибкость маркетингового плана предполагает наличие в нем двух важнейших элементов: инструментария поиска новых тенденций, ниш, перспектив и механизма использования знания об этих тенденциях, нишах, перспективах для качественного рывка компании.

Чтобы понять насколько эффективны затраты на маркетинг, нужно определить возможный (либо уже полученный) прирост прибыли за счет расширения рынка сбыта в результате маркетинговых исследований возможностей повышения качества продукции, рассчитать покрытие полученной дополнительной выручкой планируемые (уже произведенные) затраты на маркетинг и получение при этом прибыли. Принятие стратегических решений по указанным мероприятиям должно быть основано на маржинальном анализе, базирующегося на утверждении, что если дополнительная выручка выше дополнительных издержек, связанных с затратами на маркетинг, то прибыль увеличивается.

Целесообразно придерживаться следующих принципов :

• В случае если затраты на маркетинг за год более 1% оборота и у предприятия нет грамотной маркетингового стратегии, то данные затраты скорее всего не будут эффективными.

• Если затраты на маркетинг за год значительно меньше 1% оборота даже при наличии маркетинговой стратегии может случится так, что объем затрат будет недостаточен.

• Если затраты на маркетинг находятся на уровне 1% и имеется хорошо продуманная маркетинговая стратегия, то можно прогнозировать высокую эффективность производимых дополнительных затрат.

Обобщая вышеизложенное, можно сказать, что в современных условиях проблема повышения качества сильно связана с уровнем конкурентоспособности товаров, является весьма актуальной и требует незамедлительного решения. Решение данной проблемы позволяет значительно увеличивать сбыт производимых товаров, причем основным инструментом ее решения можно назвать комплексное маркетинговое исследование качественных предпочтений потребителей.

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ЭКОЛОГИЯ РЫБ И СОЛЕНЫЕ ОЗЕРА УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. *Исследовали ионный состав воды в озере Хадича Бухарской области и сравнивали его с требованиями к ионному составу воды такой экологической группы как пресноводные рыбы. Приведены нормативные показатели качества воды для выращивания карповых видов, освоенных в Узбекистане.*

Ключевые слова: *экология рыб, соленые озера, пресноводные рыбы, морские рыбы, соленость воды, ионный состав.*

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FISH ECOLOGY AND SALT LAKES OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. *The ionic composition of water in Lake Khadicha in the Bukhara region was studied and compared with the requirements for the ionic composition of water of such an ecological group as freshwater fish. Standard indicators of water quality for growing carp species developed in Uzbekistan are given.*

Keywords: *fish ecology, salt lakes, freshwater fish, marine fish, water salinity, ionic composition.*

Введение.

Различные виды рыб, как и другие организмы, населяют определенные, свойственные им различные местообитания, отличающиеся прежде всего по абиотическим показателям. По приуроченности к определенным местообитаниям рыб подразделяют на экологические группы: морских, пресноводных, проходных и солоноватоводных.

Рыбное хозяйство постоянно ставит перед экологией рыб ряд вопросов, от решения которых зависит его успешное развитие. Закономерности индивидуального развития рыб, их роста, зависимость протекания физиологических процессов от условий окружающей среды (температуры, кислорода, солености, pH и т.д.) – знание этих вопросов поможет правильно наладить производство и увеличить выход рыбной продукции.

Материалы и методика. Исследовалось рыбохозяйственное качество воды озера Хадича, расположенного в Юго–Западном Кызылкуме на

территории Бухарской области. Величина общей минерализации воды определялась портативным прибором ESscan40 (КНР) по встроенной методике, анионно-катионный состав определялся методами титрования по «Инструкции по химическому анализу воды рыбоводных прудов» [1].

Результаты и обсуждение.

В таблице, регламентирующей показатели качества воды в рыбоводстве, минерализация стоит практически в самом конце. На самом деле её следует поставить в начале, особенно для рыбоводства в нашей республике, сразу после таких показателей как pH и растворенный кислород. Дело в том, что практически всегда предприниматель, решивший заняться разведением рыбы, только в общих чертах понимает, какого качества вода должна быть в его хозяйстве. В связи с тем, что в Узбекистане имеется большое количество соленых и солоноватоводных озер, и в некоторых из них встречается рыба, у предпринимателей и у официальных органов иногда возникает неправильное представление о том, что в подобной воде можно выращивать рыбу в промышленных масштабах, используя в качестве посадочного материала карповые виды, которые широко используются в прудовых хозяйствах республики.

Озеро Хадича расположено в пустынной зоне Юго –Западного Кызылкума на территории Бухарской области. Ближайшие населенные пункты: поселок Ногора тепа и город Караулбазар.



Рис. 1 Карта-схема расположения озер Бухарской области

1- оз. Денгизкуль, 2- оз. Хадича, 3- оз. Шуркуль, 4 – оз. Шурхок.

Водоем был образован как накопитель коллекторно-дренажных вод, поступающих из Каршинского и Караулбазарского коллекторов. К концу 2000 годов он достиг площади около 12 тысяч га, при длине более 14 км и ширине более 7 км. Береговая линия пологая и изрезанная. В 2000 годах из водоема производился сток, и вода через Парсанкульский канал сбрасывалась в Амударью.

В настоящее время произошло полное отделение 1-го и 2-го контура водоема. В результате высокие летние температуры и донная фильтрация воды привели к тому, что 2-й контур сильно обмелел, вода отступила на 700 метров от береговой линии, зафиксированной 2011 году и глубина уменьшилась в среднем до 3,5 м. В настоящий момент средняя глубина водоема 2-3м. Следствием обмеления и отсутствия притока воды стало то, что минерализация во 2-ом контуре сильно возросла. В таблицах 1-3 приводятся данные по ионному составу воды в озере Хадича и величине солености, а также проводится сравнительный анализ полученных данных с нормативными показателями состава воды при выращивании карповых видов рыб.

Таблица 1.

Минерализация и ионный состав воды (мг/л) оз. Хадича, ноябрь 2018 год.

Место отбора проб	**Дата**	**Na+K г\л**	**Ca г\л**	**Mg г\л**	**HCO_3 г\л**	**C1 г\л**	**SO_4 г\л**	**Минера-лизация, г\л**
Пелагиаль	10.11.2018	3.357	1.508	1.001	1.570	4.340	0.224	22.000

Таблица 2.

Нормативные показатели минерализации и ионного состава воды (г/л) при выращивании карповых рыб.

Na+K г\л	**Ca г\л**	**Mg г\л**	**HCO_3 г\л**	**C1 г\л**	**SO_4 г\л**	**Минера-лизация, г\л**
0.12	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.3-1.0для инкубации 5.0 – для товарной рыбы

Таблица 3.

Сравнительная таблица по гидрохимическим показателям.

Показатели	Na^{+}+К г\л	Ca^{2+} г\л	Mg^{2+} г\л	HCO^{-}_{3} г\л	$C1^{-}$ г\л	SO^{2-}_{4} г\л	Минерализация, г\л
Допустимое значение, г/л	0.12	0.18	0.03	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.0
оз. Хадича	3.357	1.508	1.001	1.570	4.340	10.224	22.000
Разность	3.237	1.328	0.971	1.370	4.040	9.224	21.000

Таким образом, в озере Хадича наблюдается превышение общей минерализации в 22 раза по сравнению со значением, допустимым по технологическим показателям выращивания карповых видов рыб. Выращивание данных карповых видов в озере Хадича невозможно.



Рис.1. Прибрежная часть озера Хадича, покрытая слоем соли.

Общая минерализация- это показатель количества содержащихся в воде растворённых веществ (неорганические соли, органические вещества). Наибольший вклад в общую минерализацию воды вносят распространённые неорганические соли (бикарбонаты, хлориды и сульфаты кальция, магния, калия и натрия).

В зависимости от общей минерализации воды делятся на следующие виды[2,3]:

- слабоминерализованные (1-2 г/л),

- малой минерализации (2-5 г/л),
- средней минерализации (5-15 г/л),
- высокой минерализации (15-30 г/л),
- рассольные минеральные воды (35-150 г/л)
- крепкорассольные воды (150 г/л и выше).

В нашей республике встречаются четыре первых типа озер.

В данной статье мы рассмотрим влияние минерализации воды на пресноводную и морскую рыбу. Почему же невозможно выращивание пресноводных видов рыб в соленой воде?

Установлено, что причиной смерти в случае вселения пресноводных видов рыб в воду с высокой соленостью является разность в содержании солей; из всех солей, входящих в состав морской воды, первенствующее значение принадлежит именно хлористым солям, специально хлористому натрию (поваренной соли). Пресноводные рыбы, погруженные в морскую воду, умирают вследствие экзосмотического действия соленой воды на кровь и другие жидкости их тела. У рыб, кожа которых покрыта предохраняющей слизью, соленая вода действует главным образом через жабры: тонкая кожица их тускнеет, кровообращение останавливается.

Наоборот, для морских рыб, погруженных в пресную воду, причиной смерти является потеря хлористого натрия; пресная вода извлекает его из их тканей.. Она действует эндосмотически, в избытке проникая в ткани и кровь морских животных: у рыбы раздуваются жабры и в них останавливалось кровообращение,. У морских костистых рыб общее количество солей в крови значительно ниже, чем в морской воде, давление внутренней среды меньше давления внешней, т. е. их кровь гипотонична по отношению к морской воде. У пресноводных рыб количество солей в крови выше, чем в пресной воде. Давление внутренней среды больше давления внешней, их кровь гипертонична. Во избежание чрезмерного обводнения, для сохранения водно-солевого состава и уровня осмотического давления возникает необходимость вывода из организма лишней воды и одновременного удержания солей. В связи с этим у пресноводных рыб мощное развитие получают почки. Утрата солей с мочой, экскрементами и через кожу восполняется у пресноводных рыб за счет получения их с пищей благодаря специализированной деятельности жабр (жабры поглощают из пресной воды ионы Na^+ и Cl-) и поглощением солей в почечных канальцах. Морские костистые рыбы (с гипотонической кровью), находящиеся в гипертонической среде, постоянно теряют воду – через кожу, жабры, с мочой, экскрементами. Предотвращение обезвоживания организма и сохранение осмотического давления на нужном уровне (т. е. ниже, чем в морской воде) достигаются тем, что они пьют морскую воду,

которая всасывается через стенки желудка и кишечника, а избыток солей выделяется кишечником и жабрами.[2,3]

Как уже упоминалось, в нашей республике много озер с соленой и солоноватой водой. При общем дефиците воды вопрос об их использовании в рыбохозяйственных целях возникает очень часто. При этом даже предлагаются рассмотреть варианты с опреснением.

Опресне́ние воды — удаление из воды растворённых в ней солей с целью сделать её пригодной для питья или для выполнения определённых технических задач. Возможные варианты опреснения воды очень энергозатратны и применяются только для получения питьевой воды.

В качестве варианта использования соленых и солоноватоводных озер предлагается иногда вселение эвригалинных или морских видов. Этот вопрос требует специального изучения, причем не прикладного, а фундаментального характера. В процессе исследования будет необходимо выяснить, какие виды будут подходить для выращивания в воде такой солености, а для этого потребуется изучение следующих вопросов:

- как интродуцированные виды будут реагировать на иной по сравнению с родным для них анионно-катионным составом воды;
- повлияет ли это на их репродуктивную функцию, то есть, смогут ли они вообще размножаться в новых условиях, если да, то как изменится величина абсолютной и относительной плодовитости;
- повлияет ли это на их темпы роста, на качество мяса, на товарный размер особей;
- существует в наших озерах естественная кормовая база для них или нет;
- какое влияние окажет вселение новых видов на представителей местной фауны и флоры.
- в случае успешного вселения и промышленного разведения - будет ли новый вид востребован на потребительском рынке?

Все это даст ответ на вопрос, насколько рентабельным окажется вселение новых видов для аквакультуры республики.

Заключение: Экологии рыб определяет абиотические и биотические условия их выращивания, размножения и содержания. В рыбоводстве необходимо соблюдать одно из первых правил – необходимо выбирать место для выращивания объекта там, где условия для этого самые оптимальные, иначе в лучшем случае затраты будут многократно превышать ожидаемую прибыль, в худшем случае предпринимателя ждет потеря всей рыбы и полный крах. Необходимо направить внимание рыбохозяйственных организаций на необходимость детального исследования многочисленных в нашей республике озер с соленой и солоноватой водой, с тем чтобы рационально использовать их в дальнейшем для выращивания новых объектов аквакультуры.

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ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ КОЛЛЕКТОРНО-ДРЕНАЖНЫХ СИСТЕМ ЗАЛОГ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ХОРОШЕГО МЕЛИОРАТИВНОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ ОРОШАЕМЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ

Аннотация:*В статье рассмотрена роль дренажных систем в регулировании почвенно-мелиоративных процессов и современное состояние эксплуатации открытых коллекторов и внутрихозяйственных дрен. На основе обобщения литературных источников и натурных исследований САНИИРИ и других институтов даётся анализ их технического состояния в различных типах почвогрунтов.*

Ключевые слова: *Регулирование уровня грунтовых вод, засоление почв, глубина залегания открытых коллекторов и дрен, их уклоны и откосы.*

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TECHNICAL CONDITION OF COLLECTOR-DRAINAGE SYSTEMS IS THE KEY TO ENSURING GOOD MELIORATION CONDITION OF IRRIGATED LAND

Abstract:*The article examines the role of drainage systems in regulating soil reclamation processes and the current state of operation of open collectors and on-farm drains. Based on a generalization of literary sources and field studies of SANIIRI and other institutes, an analysis of their technical condition in various types of soils is given.*

Key words*: Regulation of groundwater levels, soil salinization, depth of open collectors and drains, their slopes and slopes.*

Как известно из трудов ученых мелиораторов (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) в аридных зонах, особенно при наличии земель, подверженных засолению в зависимости от природных условий орошаемого массива дренаж выполняет следующие функции:

а) в тех случаях, когда в исходном состоянии уровень грунтовых вод залегает глубоко (более 10-15 м) и почвы представлены глубокосолончаковатыми типами (в верхнем метровом слое содержание солей не превышает порога токсичности), дренаж должен предотвратить подъем грунтовых вод и не допустить вторичного засоления почв путем удержания уровня грунтовых вод не выше критической глубины;

в) при близком залегании к поверхности уровней грунтовых вод и первичной засоленности почвогрунтов зоны аэрации дренаж должен снизить уровень грунтовых вод и способствовать рассолению почвогрунтов.

Важную роль в регулировании почвенно-мелиоративных процессов и обеспечении благоприятного водно-солевого, температурного и воздушного режима в зоне аэрации играет правильная эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание существующих коллекторно-дренажных систем на орошаемых землях. В республике Узбекистан для регулирования уровня грунтовых вод, отведения излишков воды и солей и улучшения мелиоративного состояния орошаемых засоленных земель построены 142,6 тыс.км коллекторно-дренажных систем (КДС), в том числе ≈ 6960 км составляют межрайонные, 25,6 тыс.км межхозяйственные, и 225,7 км – внутрихозяйственные.

Показатели технического состояния внутрихозяйственной КДС

Надо отметить, что глубина открытой КДС в Республике Узбекистан изменяется в пределах от 3,0 м, 3,5-5,0 м и более 5м, с разной шириной по дну. Представляет интерес, сопоставление с видами работ по восстановлению работоспособности КДС принятыми в других странах мира с развитой открытой КДС. Как следует из литературных источников периодичность и объемы очисток от заиления в рассматриваемых странах значительно реже, чем в Республике Узбекистан, с периодичностью в 5-10 лет и реже. Соответственно стоимость этих очисток значительно ниже, хотя расходы воды в КДС часто выше.

Причины таких различий очевидны:

- очень большая глубина заложения открытых дрен и коллекторов
- неверное заложение углов откосов.

Хотя эти причины связаны между собой, на каждой из них необходимо остановиться отдельно.

Углы заложения откосов, рекомендуемые (СНИП) КМК 2.06.03–97, откосы для коллекторов рекомендованы неверно. Например, для средних и тяжелых суглинков и глин рекомендуются коэффициенты заложения откосов 1:0,5–1,0. это полностью противоречит международным рекомендациям и бывшего СССР, (таблица 1).

Таблица 1 - Надежность работы КДС в Республике Узбекистан

№ п.п	Показатель работоспособности КДС	Ед. изм.	Мехсостав грунтов				
			Плывуны, пылеватые пески	супеси	Средние суглинки	Тяжелые суглинки	глины
1	Толщина слоя заиления в течении года	м	0,6-1,0	0,3-0,6	0,2-0,35	до 0,1	до 0,1
2	Удельный объем заиления	$м/м^3$	1,5-3,6	0,5-1,5	0,25-0,55	0,15-0,25	0,12
3	Продолжительность надежной работы	месяц	3-4	12	24	36-48	48-72

В таблице 2 приведены углы заложения откосов дрен и коллекторов по данным и рекомендациям международных организаций. Не трудно увидеть, что по этим рекомендациям угол заложения откосов в подобных грунтах в 2-3 раза должен быть выше, чем рекомендуется(СНИП) КМК 2.06.03-97. Несоответствие откосов, применяемых в КДС в Республики Узбекистан мехсоставу грунтов, является главной причиной повышенных требований к периодичности очистки.

Таблица 2 - Уклоны откосов дренажных каналов (International Institute for Land Reclusion and Imsovement 1965-2004)

№№ п/п	Мехсостав почв	Уклоны откосов
1	Тонкий песок	1:2 до 3
2	Грубый песок	1:1,5 до 3
3	Суглинок	1:1,5 до 2
4	Тяжелые глины	1:1 до 2

Следует отметить, что на практике уклоны откосов, рекомендуемые (СНИП) КМК -2.06.03-97 и аналогичные рекомендации СНИИП (СССР) – 1986 не всегда соблюдаются.

Главные межхозяйственные коллектора представляют собой открытые русла трапецеидального сечения глубиной 5-7 м с откосами 1:1,75-2,0. в них впадают внутрихозяйственные коллектора глубиной 4,5-5,5 м, в основном

также открытого типа расстояние между внутрихозяйственными коллекторами принято в пределах 800-1000 п/м ширина по дну 1,0-1,5 м., заложение откосов 1:1,75.

Открытые дрены глубиной до 3,5 м закладываются обычно с откосами 1:1,5.

Наконец, многолетние исследования САНИИРИ показали, что угол заложения откосов открытой КДС сильно зависит от глубины КДС. В таблице 3 приведены результаты многолетних обобщений за устойчивостью откосов КДС, где учтены рекомендации различных организаций включая международные.

Следует учитывать, что повсеместное соблюдение этих рекомендаций (табл. 3) при сохранении существующих глубин заложения КДС, потребует существенного увеличения отчуждения ирригационно подготовленных земель.

Таблица 3 - Рекомендуемые глубины заложения открытых дрен и коллекторов согласно САНИИРИ

№ п/п	Механический состав грунта	Глубина дренажного канала в м.			
		до 1,5	1,5-2	2-2,5	>2,5
1	Песок тонкозернистый и мелкозернистый	2	2	2,5	3
2	Песок крупный и среднезернистый	1,5	2	2,5	3
3	Суглинок средний и легкий, супесь	1,5	2	2,5	2,5
4	Глина, суглинок тяжелый	1	1,5	2,0	2,0

Единственно приемлемый путь совершенствования КДС, направленный на снижение затрат по их очистке, является уменьшение глубины заложения дрен принятой в Республики Узбекистан до глубин заложения дрен, принятых в мировой практике.

1. Основными видимыми признаками исправного состояния открытой внутрихозяйственной КДС являются:

- горизонт воды в водоприемнике или межхозяйственной КДС обеспечивает работу внутрихозяйственной КДС без подпора;

- русла коллекторов не разрушены, перемычки, затворы и сбросы поверхностных вод отсутствуют, откосы устойчивы, обеспечивается свободный пропуск воды без подпора;
- глубина коллекторов и их наполнение соответствует проектным;
- размывы за стенками сооружений отсутствуют;
- подъезды и подходы к гидротехническим сооружениям, а также дороги, линии связи, ЛЭП и дренажные насосные станции обеспечивают нормальную эксплуатацию внутрихозяйственной КДС.

2. В зависимости от вида деформаций и степени разрушений дается оценка технического состояния открытой КДС по следующей классификации:

- удовлетворительное – заиление не наблюдается или оно незначительно, откосы устойчивы, и перемычки отсутствуют, затворы отсутствуют, движение дренажной воды без подпоров;
- неудовлетворительное – имеются деформации откосов, сбросы поверхностных вод, местами встречаются заторы, глубина коллекторов вследствие заиления не обеспечивает поддержания уровня грунтовых вод в требуемых пределах, в отдельных местах дренируемой территории наблюдаются признаки заболачивания или сезонного засоления почвогрунтов;
- нерабочее – имеются значительные разрушения откосов, частые заторы, русла сильно заилены, дренируемая территория заболочена, сельскохозяйственные растения угнетены.

Выводы:

Содержание технического состояния коллекторно-дренажных систем и их эксплуатация должно учитывать литолого-почвенно-гидрогеологические условия объекта и исходить какую нагрузку в годовом и вегетационном периоде он должен отводить формируемые дренажные воды. Техническое состояние открытых коллекторов и дрен различного звена зависит от механического состава почв объекта (плывуны, песок, тяжелый суглинок и т.д.), а также периодичности проводимых ремонтно-восстановительных работ по их очистке, сохранению проектных параметров и т.п., во взаимодействии с агротехническими приемами.

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PASSIFLORA INCARNATA L - БИОМОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА И ХИМИЧЕСКИЙ СОСТАВ

Аннотация*: В статье представлены морфология, химический состав, географическое распространение и медицинское применение лекарственного растения Passiflora incarnata. Passiflora incarnata также широко используется в научной медицине. Лекарственные свойства пассифлоры связаны со многими преимуществами для здоровья. Это растение в основном известно своими успокаивающими и снимающими стресс свойствами.*

Ключевые слова: *пассифлора инкарната, антиоксидант, косметология, витамины, пектин, экстракты, кверцетин, лекарство.*

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PASSIFLORA INCARNATA L - BIOMORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

Abstract: *The article presents the morphology, chemical composition, geographical distribution and medicinal uses of the medicinal plant Passiflora incarnata. Passiflora incarnata is also widely used in scientific medicine. The medicinal properties of passionflower are associated with many health benefits. This plant is mainly known for its calming and stress-relieving properties.*

Key words: *Passiflora incarnata, antioxidant, cosmetology, vitamins, pectin, extracts, quercetin, medicine.*

Морфология: Passiflora incarnata L. Passifloraceae (семейство пассифлоровых) Passiflora icarnata – травянистая лиана, вырастающая в условиях Андижана до 4 метров в длину, но это увеличивает вероятность загнивания. Цветок имеет сложный венчик и выходит из пазухи листа длинным венчиком. Лепестки состоят из волнистых или вьющихся волоскообразных сегментов. Чашелистики немного короче чашелистиков, но крепкие, втягиваются внутрь после опыления или после высыхания перед опылением и состоят из пяти листочков, окружающих опылителя и семя. По мере роста листьев снизу вверх они становятся темно-зелеными и тоньше. Они наполнены множеством жилок, имеют мягкую и гладкую поверхность. Цветы имеют неповторимый, необычный и красивый внешний вид, поэтому эти растения называют цветком страсти. Они крупные, красного, розового, фиолетового цвета в зависимости от уровня кислотности почвы, в которой растет растение, и имеют неповторимый сладкий запах. Каждый цветок имеет 5 чашелистиков и 5 чашелистиков, но поскольку чашелистики имеют нитевидное строение, они выглядят как множество. Также в каждом цветке имеется 5 тычинок и 3 семени. Плоды уникальные, округлые или яйцевидные, мякоть сладкая и мягкая, внутри много семян.

Биология: Подземная часть растения состоит из множества корней и корневищ. Корни играют важную роль в транспортировке воды и питательных веществ. Листья и цветы обеспечивают механическую структуру растения. Поверхность листьев покрыта устьицами и кутикулой. Клетки листьев содержат хлоропласты, осуществляющие процесс фотосинтеза. Также листья этого растения имеют железы, вырабатывающие особый сок, и эта жидкость привлекает муравьев и таким образом растение защищается от листогрызущих червей. Другими словами, заметен симбиоз растений и муравьев. Морфоанатомические характеристики растения Passiflora incarnata обеспечивают подходящие условия для его роста и развития. Плоды пассифлоры инкарнаты славятся своей сладкой и вкусной мякотью.

Географическое распространение: Passiflora incarnata распространена в основном в Северной и Южной Америке. Он распространен в южных частях США, Мексике и на островах Карибского бассейна. Он также встречается в Южной Америке, особенно в Бразилии и Аргентине. Северная Америка: южные штаты США (например, Флорида, Техас) и Мексика.

Химический состав и лечебные свойства: Химический состав Passiflora incarnata очень богат и разнообразен, что связано с ее лечебными и питательными свойствами. Его основными компонентами являются:

Применение: Обладает успокаивающими и седативными свойствами. Помогает снизить стресс и улучшить сон.

Кверцетин и кемпферол: обладают антиоксидантными свойствами, могут уменьшить воспаление и защитить сердечно-сосудистую систему.

Витамин С: повышает иммунитет и действует как антиоксидант.

Витамин А: важен для зрения и здоровья кожи.

Химический состав Passiflora incarnata делает ее не только вкусным, но и растением, поддерживающим здоровый образ жизни. Плоды пассифлоры или трава пассифлоры содержат много полезных химических веществ. Витамин С, витамин А и витамины группы В (В1, В2, В6).

1. Минералы: калий, магний, железо и фосфор.
2. Антиоксиданты: каротиноиды и полифенолы.
3. Сахариды: Сахара, состоящие из фруктозы и глюкозы.

Маракуйя: повышает энергию тела и укрепляет иммунную систему. Этот состав маракуйи полезен для здоровья, например, укрепляет иммунную систему, улучшает пищеварение и помогает снизить стресс.

Краткое содержание.

В заключение отметим, что пассифлора, род растений под названием «Цветок страсти», насчитывает множество видов, а их лечебные свойства и морфология являются интересным предметом исследования.

Растения пассифлоры не только эстетически привлекательны, но и своими лечебными свойствами служат здоровью человека.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ БЫСТРЫХ АТАК СБОРНОЙ НАМАНГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ ПО БАСКЕТБОЛУ: ДИНАМИКА ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается эффективность быстрых атак сборной Наманганской области по баскетболу на основе анализа динамики показателей в различных турнирах. Исследуются ключевые аспекты, влияющие на успех реализации быстрых атак, а также их воздействие на общую игру команды. Рассмотрены статистические данные, техники и стратегии, применяемые в процессе быстрых прорывов, а также представлены рекомендации по улучшению данной игровой составляющей.*

Ключевые слова: *быстрый прорыв, подбор мяча, перехват мяча, нарушения соперника, позиционное нападение, эффективность быстрых атак, сборная Наманганской области, баскетбол, динамика показателей, игровые стратегии, статистический анализ.*

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EFFICIENCY OF FAST BREAKS OF THE NAMANGAN REGION BASKETBALL TEAM: DYNAMICS OF INDICATORS

Abstract. *This article examines the efficiency of fast breaks by the Namangan Region basketball team based on an analysis of performance indicators across various tournaments. It investigates the key aspects that influence the success of fast breaks, as well as their impact on the overall performance of the team. Statistical data, techniques, and strategies employed during fast breaks are discussed, along with recommendations for improving this component of gameplay.*

Keywords: *fast break, ball rebound, ball interception, opponent fouls, positional offense, efficiency of fast breaks, Namangan Region team, basketball, performance dynamics, game strategies, statistical analysis.*

Введение

Современный баскетбол требует от команд высокой мобильности, быстрой реакции и грамотного использования различных тактических приемов. Одним из наиболее эффективных методов нападения в этой игре являются быстрые атаки. Они позволяют командам задействовать переходный момент, когда оборона соперника еще не успела занять выгодные

позиции. Быстрые прорывы создают возможности для легких очков и способствуют динамике игры, что особенно важно в условиях высокой конкурентной среды. В данной статье мы рассмотрим эффективность быстрых атак сборной Наманганской области по баскетболу и динамику ее показателей в различных турнирах.

Постановка проблемы

Быстрый прорыв в баскетболе представляет собой не только важный элемент игры, но и стратегически значимый аспект, определяющий результат матча. Несмотря на это, анализ показывает, что эффективность реализации быстрых атак у сборной Наманганской области остается на уровне, не дотягивающем до показателей многих высокоразвивающихся команд. Это вызывает необходимость в проведении детального исследования и анализа, чтобы выявить ключевые факторы, влияющие на эффективность реализации быстрых атак, и разработать рекомендации для дальнейшего улучшения.

Методы исследования

В рамках данного исследования был осуществлен статистический анализ данных о быстрых атаках сборной Наманганской области, основанный на результатах официальных матчей в республиканских турнирах за последние несколько лет. Основные методы исследования включали статистические наблюдения, анализ результатов игр, а также сравнительный анализ с командами-партнерами. Кроме того, использовались методики для изучения тактических схем и игровых взаимодействий, что позволило более глубоко понять механизмы успешной реализации быстрых атак.

Также в ходе исследования мы провели опросы тренеров и игроков, чтобы выяснить их мнение относительно слабых мест в реализации быстрых прорывов и возможностях для улучшения. Учитывая достижения разных команд, было проведено множество сравнений, что дало возможность лучше понять как российская, так и международная практика может быть применена для оптимизации стратегии сборной Наманганской области.

Таким образом, данное исследование направлено на то, чтобы не только проанализировать текущие показатели, но и предложить конкретные меры по их улучшению, что, безусловно, повысит конкурентоспособность сборной на уровне международных турниров.

Результаты исследования

Анализ статистических данных показал, что сборная Наманганской области демонстрировала положительную динамику в области реализации быстрых атак. В 2023 и 2024 годах показатели успешности быстрых прорывов увеличились на 15% по сравнению с 2022 годом. Однако, несмотря на положительные тенденции, сборная по-прежнему сталкивается с проблемами в ситуации, когда соперник организует плотную защиту.

Для определения динамики показателей сборной команды Наманганской области в реализации быстрых атак на чемпионатах Узбекистана за последние годы был проведён сравнительный анализ (табл. 1).

Таблица 1

Динамика показателей реализации быстрого прорыва (2022 - 2024 г.г.)

№	Годы	Соревнования	Кол-во попыток (за игру)	Кол-во бросков	%	Кол-во очков за игру	% от всего кол-ва очков
1	2022	ЧУзб - 2022 • предварительные игры • финальные игры	36 21	19 10	52% 42%	24 14,5	27 % 19 %
2	2023	ЧУзб - 2023 • предварительные игры • финальные игры	24,4 20	12,4 10	50% 50%	11,3 9,6	22 % 13 %
3	2024	ЧУзб – 2024 (октябрь, ноябрь) • предварительные игры	23	11	47%	4,5	17,7

При анализе показателей, представленных в таблице 1, следует отметить их нестабильность и низкую эффективность. Исключение составляют показатели игр Чемпионата Узбекистана 2022 года, где наблюдаются высокие результаты по количеству попыток быстрых прорывов (36 в предварительных и 21 в финальных играх), а также по числу выполненных бросков (19 и 10) и очкам, набранным в результате прорыва (24 и 14,5), которые составляют 27 % и 19 % от общего результата игры.

Показатели сборной команды Наманганской области в реализации скоростного нападения заметно ниже, чем у ведущих команд Узбекистана, где данный компонент составляет 20-25 очков.

Для оценки эффективности реализации быстрых прорывов в предварительных играх Чемпионата Узбекистана 2023 года были проведены наблюдения за матчами сборной Наманганской области против команд АГМК, Согдиана, Каракалпакстан, Фергана и Джизак (всего 5 игр). Результаты этих наблюдений представлены в таблице 2.

Таблица 2

Показатели эффективности попыток быстрого прорыва в предварительных играх Чемпионата Узбекистана - 2023

№	Команды	Кол. попыток быстрого прорыва	Кол. бросков	% бросков в прорыве	Кол.очков в прорыве	% очк. в прорыве к общ. кол. очков в игре
1	Наманган - Джизак	26	25	60,0	20	22,7
2	Наманган - Согдиана	28	14	50,0	16	23,1
3	Наманган - АГМК	18	5	62,5	6	7,0
4	Наманган - Фергана	23	8	34.0	13	17,9
5	Наманган - Каракалпакстан	19	12	60,0	17	19,7
	Всего	114	56	49,0	72	17,7

Из таблицы 2 видно, что 72 очка, набранных сборной команды Наманганской области в пяти играх, распределились неравномерно: 20 очков с командой Джизака, 16 - с Согдианой, 6 - с АГМК, 13- с Ферган

ой и 17- с Каракалпакстаном. Важно отметить, что в ключевых матчах против команд Ферганы и Каракалпакстана сборная Наманганской области продемонстрировала достаточно убедительные результаты. Однако стоит также подчеркнуть, что количество попыток быстрого нападения варьировалось от 18 до 28 за игру, а количество бросков — от 5 до 14, что не соответствует современным требованиям эффективности.

Анализ проведенных наблюдений показал, что в пяти играх было сделано 114 попыток быстрого прорыва, из которых 56 завершились броском, что составляет 49%. В итоге было заброшено 72 очка, или 17,7% от общего количества очков. Средние показатели за одну игру составляют: 23 попытки прорыва, 11 бросков (47%), 14,5 очка в прорыве (20% от всех очков).

Более детальный анализ попыток реализации быстрого прорыва сборной команды Наманганской области показал следующее:

- Количество промахов при бросках: с командой Джизака — 3 из 15, Согдианы — 4 из 14, АГМК — 1 из 5, Ферганы — 2 из 8, Каракалпакстана — 3 из 12; средние показатели составляют 10,8 броска и 2,6 промаха.

- Количество потерь мяча в каждой игре: 5, 4, 2, 1, 1; в среднем 2,6 потери мяча.

- Количество переходов к позиционному нападению: 7, 9, 9, 11, 5; в среднем 10,2.

Таким образом, средние показатели эффективности попыток быстрого прорыва в предварительных играх Чемпионата Узбекистана 2023 года, выполненных сборной командой Наманганской области, составляют:

- 23 попытки быстрого прорыва;
- 11 бросков;
- 14,5 очка за игру;
- 2,6 промаха;
- 2,6 потери мяча;
- 10,2 перехода к позиционному нападению.

В аналитических пяти играх было заброшено 72 очка (в среднем по 14,5 очка за игру), которые были реализованы в результате быстрых прорывов после:

- подбора мяча на своем щите — 35 очков;
- перехвата мяча — 33 очка;
- введения мяча из-за лицевой линии — 4 очка;
- введения мяча из-за боковой линии — 0 очков;
- розыгрыша спорных мячей — 0 очков.

Распределение очков, реализованных командой в быстрых прорывах по периодам, следующее:

- в 1-х периодах — 20 очков;
- во 2-х периодах — 25 очков;
- в 3-х периодах — 17 очков;
- в 4-х периодах — 10 очков;
- в 1-х таймах (в сумме) — 45 очков;
- во 2-х таймах (в сумме) — 27 очков.

Приведенные статистические данные по реализации скоростных атак сборной команды Наманганской области свидетельствуют о необходимости поиска путей для повышения эффективности этого игрового компонента.

Проведенные наблюдения позволяют сделать следующие выводы:

- Подтверждена актуальность проблемы реализации системы скоростного нападения в современном баскетболе.
- Показатели реализации быстрого прорыва сборной команды Наманганской области уступают аналогичным показателям основных соперников на чемпионатах Узбекистана.
- Повышение эффективности быстрого прорыва зависит от оптимизации учебно-тренировочного процесса, включающего моделирование игровых ситуаций, технику выполнения приемов и взаимодействие игроков во всех фазах контратаки.

В дальнейшем планируется провести исследования в процессе подготовки сборной команды Наманганской области к финальным играм Чемпионата Узбекистана 2024 года с последующей корректировкой данного игрового компонента в соответствии с современными требованиями.

Обсуждение

Недостатки в реализации быстрых атак можно объяснить несколькими факторами. Во-первых, физическая подготовленность игроков существенно влияет на скорость и точность выполнения действий. Игроки должны быть не только физически готовы к быстрым перемещениям, но и психологически настроены на немедленные реакции в изменяющихся игровых ситуациях. Во-вторых, тактические схемы игры, выбираемые тренерским составом, требуют дальнейшего совершенствования. Важно разрабатывать индивидуальные планы и схемы для каждого соперника, учитывая их сильные и слабые стороны, что позволит максимально использовать преимущества команды в каждом конкретном матче.

Одним из решений данной проблемы может стать внедрение специальных тренировочных программ, которые будут направлены на развитие быстроты реакции, координации и физической силы, а также на улучшение навыков командной игры в условиях быстрого перехода от обороны к атаке. Таким образом, акцент на командное взаимодействие и синхронизацию действий игроков поможет более эффективно осуществлять быстрые прорывы.

Важно также учитывать, что адаптация к стилю игры соперников и использование аналитических данных может значительно повысить шансы на успех. Регулярные анализы игр и мониторинг производительности могут помочь выявлять недостатки и корректировать стратегию в реальном времени.

Заключение

Эффективность быстрых атак сборной Наманганской области по баскетболу демонстрирует положительную динамику, хотя все еще существует значительное пространство для улучшения. Необходимость повышения качества реализации быстрого прорыва требует пересмотра тренировочных методик, улучшения физической подготовки игроков и более глубокого анализа статистических данных. Внедрение новых тактических подходов и усовершенствование подготовки игроков станут ключевыми шагами к повышению эффективности игры и достижению высоких результатов на международной арене. Обратите внимание на то, что работа в этой области имеет потенциал не только для улучшения игры команды, но и для формирования нового поколения баскетболистов, способных адаптироваться к быстроменяющемуся игровому тандему современного баскетбола.

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МАДАНИЙ ГЕОГРАФИЯНИНГ АТРОФ-МУХИТ БИЛАН МОСЛАШУВЧАНЛИГИ

Аннотация: *маҳаллий аҳолининг табиатдан фойдаланиш ва уни муҳофаза қилиш соҳасидаги анъанавий этноэкологик маданиятининг ҳудудий жиҳатлари асосида минтақанинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишига кўмаклашувчи илмий асосланган таклиф ва тавсиялар ишлаб чиқишдан иборат.*

Калит сўзлар: *Маданий экология, вилоят "юзи", географик ландшафт, хўжалик юритиш, маданий турлар, табиат- аҳоли –хўжалик.*

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INTERACTION OF CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

Abstract*: The aim of the work is to develop scientifically based proposals and recommendations that contribute to the socio-economic development of the region based on the territorial aspects of the traditional ethno-ecological culture of the local population in the field of nature use and protection.*

Keywords*: Cultural ecology, "face" of the region, geographical landscape, farming, cultural types, nature-population-farming.*

Хорижда Ж.Стюард томонидан этноэкологиянинг аналоги сифатида яратилган «Маданий экология»нинг мақсади маданиятлараро фарқларни, биринчи навбатда ҳар бир маданий вилоятнинг «юзи» билан боғлиқ бўлган ўзига хосликларнинг келиб чиқиш сабабларини очиб беришдир, деб белгиланди. Ж.Стюард (1955) қарашларида географик омилларнинг кишилик маданиятига таъсири очиб берилиши қуйидаги ҳолатларда ўз аксини топади:

биринчидан, унинг ғоявий қарашлари «эволюциянинг кўп хиллилиги» концепциясига асосланади ва табиий омилларни жуда диққат билан эътиборга олишни талаб қилади;

иккинчидан, қиёслаш мумкин бўлган табиий шароитга эга бўлган жамиятда юз берадиган ўхшаш эволюцион жараёнлар ҳар доим ҳам маданий «диффузия натижаси» бўлмаслиги, шу жойдаги табиий шароит таъсирида юзага келганлиги эътироф этилади.

Этноэкологик қарашларнинг ривожланишида француз поссибилистларининг (П.Видаль де ла Блаш, 1926) ғоялари ҳам алоҳида ўрин эгаллайди. Улар томонидан ишлаб чиқилган моделга кўра, инсон табиатга мослашувчи пассив эмас, балки, фаол агент сифатида кўрилади. Бир хил яшаш муҳитида бўлган турли инсонлар ҳар-хил маънавий, техникавий, сиёсий, иқтисодий ва бошқа нотабиий омиллар таъсирида турлича иқтисодий ривожланиш йўлини танлашлари эътироф этилади. Бу ғояни қулай ва турли-туман табиий шароитга эга бўлган районлар учун қўллаш зарурлиги айтилади. Бундай ёндашувда кишининг маълум ҳудудда ўзини қандай тутиш сабабини мажмуали (табиий, ижтимоий, иқтисодий) ҳисобга олиш зарурати англаб етилади.

Россияда этноэкологик ғояларнинг тарихий илдизларини яратишда Л.С.Берг (1922), П.Н.Савицкий (1927), М.Г.Левин, Н.Н.Чебоксаров (1955), В.Б.Андрианов (1972; 1975), Л.Н.Гумилев (1990) каби олимларнинг хизмати катта.

Л.С.Берг этносларни атроф-табиий муҳит билан бўладиган алоқасида мослашувчанликка асосий омиллардан бири сифатида қараб шундай ёзади: - «География ландшафт тирик организмларга (инсонга ҳам) мажбурий таъсир кўрсатиб, уларнинг тур имконияти даражасида маълум йўналишларда ўзгаришига мажбур қилади. Тундра, ўрмон, дашт, чўл, тоғ, сувли муҳит, оролдаги ҳаёт ва бошқалар барчаси тирик организмларда ўзининг алоҳида изини қолдиради. Юқоридаги муҳитга мослаша олмаган турлар бошқа географик ландшафтга кўчиб кетади ёки нобуд бўлади».

Ҳар бир этноснинг ягона тизим ҳолида шаклланишига сабаб бўладиган жойларни П.Н.Савицкий (1927) инсонларнинг «Туғилган жойи» тушунчасига мос аналог сифатида этносларнинг «Ривожланиш жойи» деб атайди. Унинг ёзишича жой ва унинг табиий-иқлим шароити кишиларнинг турмуш тарзига, хўжалик юритиш тизими ва маданиятига ўзининг сезиларли таъсирини ўтказади. Бу таъсирга мослашиш механизми ишлаб чиқилади ва авлоддан-авлодга бериб бериб борилади. Бундай механизм сифатида халқларда шаклланган кўникма, малака ва анъаналар келтириб ўтилади.

Хўжалик-маданий турлари ва тарихий маданий вилоятлар концепцияси М.Г.Левин, Н.Н.Чебоксаров (1955) томонидан ишлаб чиқилган, Б.В.Андрианов (1972; 1975) томонидан такомиллаштирилган. Бугунги кунимизда ушбу концепция бўйича маълум ҳудуднинг «табиат-аҳоли-хўжалик» тизимини ўзаро алоқадорликда ўрганиш имконияти яратилди. Таълимот асосчиларининг фикрларига кўра, «хўжалик-маданий турлари» деганда, маълум табиий географик шароит ва ижтимоий иқтисодий ривожланиш даражасида яшовчи халқларга тегишли бўлган, тарихан шаклланган хўжалик ва маданиятнинг ўзига хос мажмуаси тушунилади. Бундай турларнинг шаклланишида хўжаликнинг йўналиши ва географик муҳитнинг алоҳида ўрни борлиги таъкидланади. Бир хил географик муҳитда яшовчи турли халқларда шунга мос ҳолда «хўжалик-маданий» турлари бўлиши, тарихий ривожланиш натижасида бир тур ўрнига янгиси, иккинчиси

келиши мумкин. «Хўжалик-маданий турлари» концепцияси орқали ер юзасининг табиий шароит ва табиий ресурслар билан таъминланганлиги бўйича хилма-хиллиги оқибатида юзага келган инсониятнинг маданий табақалашувининг (дифференцияцияси) моҳияти очиб берилади. Бу хўжалик юритиш, озиқ-овқат, кийим-кечак, уй-жой ва бошқа соҳаларда турли хил маданий мослашув натижаларига яъни, «хўжалик-маданий турлар»ини юзага келишига сабаб бўлади.

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЬЮТЕРНОЙ ЗАВИСИМОСТИ У ДЕТЕЙ

Аннотация: *В данной работе исследуются основные социально-психологические факторы, оказывающие влияние на формирование компьютерной зависимости у детей. Анализируются такие ключевые аспекты, как семейная обстановка, школьная среда, социальное окружение, психологические особенности и доступность технологий. Изучение этих факторов позволяет выявить основные причины возникновения зависимости у детей и разработать эффективные методы профилактики и коррекции данной проблемы.*

Ключевые слова: *компьютерная зависимость, дети, социально-психологические факторы, семейная обстановка, школьная среда, социальное окружение, психологические особенности, доступность технологий.*

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SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF COMPUTER DEPENDENCE IN CHILDREN

Abstract: *This paper examines the main socio-psychological factors influencing the formation of computer dependence in children. Key aspects analyzed include family environment, school setting, social surroundings, psychological characteristics, and technology accessibility. Studying these factors allows for the identification of the primary causes of dependency in children and the development of effective methods for prevention and correction of this issue.*

Keywords: *computer dependence, children, socio-psychological factors, family environment, school setting, social surroundings, psychological characteristics, technology accessibility.*

Компьютеры и интернет стали неотъемлемой частью современной жизни, оказывая значительное влияние на развитие детей. Однако с развитием информационных технологий возникает проблема компьютерной

зависимости у детей, что может негативно повлиять на их психическое и социальное развитие.

Один из социальных факторов, способствующих компьютерной зависимости у детей, — это общественное одобрение использования компьютеров. Многие родители и педагоги считают компьютерную грамотность важным навыком, что может привести к пассивному отношению к проблеме зависимости. Кроме того, социальные сети и онлайн игры создают привлекательное и привычное окружение для детей, что может усилить желание проводить больше времени за экраном.

С психологической точки зрения, компьютерная зависимость у детей может быть связана с потребностью в убегании от реальности, поиском признания и удовлетворения, а также формированием виртуальной идентичности. Для некоторых детей компьютер может стать способом самовыражения и получения эмоциональной поддержки, что ведет к усилению зависимости. Формирование компьютерной зависимости у детей может быть обусловлено различными социально-психологическими факторами. Рассмотрим основные из них:

Семейная обстановка, недостаток внимания со стороны родителей, конфликты в семье, отсутствие общения и поддержки могут привести к тому, что ребенок будет искать утешение и удовлетворение в виртуальном мире компьютерных игр или социальных сетей. Школьная среда, давление со стороны учителей, конфликты с одноклассниками, неуспехи в учебе могут стимулировать детей обращаться к компьютеру как способу уйти от проблем и стрессов. Среда общения, онлайн-игры и социальные сети создают возможности для общения с другими людьми без физического контакта. Это может привлекать детей, особенно тех, кто испытывает трудности в общении в реальном мире.

Психологические особенности - некоторые дети могут иметь низкую самооценку, тревожность, депрессию или другие психологические проблемы, которые могут стать фактором риска для компьютерной зависимости.

Доступность технологий, легкость доступа к интернету, наличие смартфонов, ноутбуков и планшетов позволяют детям погружаться в виртуальный мир в любое время дня и ночи, что увеличивает вероятность формирования компьютерной зависимости.

Проанализировав данные социально-психологические факторы, можно выделить важность комплексного подхода к проблеме и разработку индивидуальных стратегий профилактики и поддержки детей, предотвращая возможные негативные последствия компьютерной зависимости.

Компьютерная зависимость у детей может иметь серьезные последствия как для самого ребенка, так и для его окружения. Рассмотрим основные последствия данного явления:

Для детей: плохая учебная успеваемость, превращение компьютера в центральный объект жизни ребенка может увеличить вероятность пропуска уроков и домашних заданий, что отразится на его успехах в школе; снижение

физической активности: Долгие часы, проведенные за экраном, могут привести к снижению физической активности ребенка, что в свою очередь может способствовать развитию ожирения и других проблем со здоровьем; социальная изоляция, компьютерная зависимость может привести к ухудшению отношений с реальными друзьями и семьей из-за предпочтения виртуального общения; психологические проблемы, длительное нахождение в виртуальном мире может усугублять депрессию, тревожность и другие психологические проблемы у ребенка.

Для окружения, семейные конфликты, раздражение родителей от длительного пребывания ребенка за компьютером может привести к конфликтам в семье и нарушению семейной гармонии.

Ухудшение отношений с окружающими, дети, страдающие от компьютерной зависимости, могут упускать возможности для общения и взаимодействия с окружающими, что отрицательно сказывается на их социальных навыках.

Экономические затраты, потребность в обновлении оборудования, оплата интернет-услуг, приобретение компьютерных игр или приложений может привести к дополнительным финансовым расходам для семьи.

Учитывая указанные последствия компьютерной зависимости, важно принимать меры профилактики и поддержки детей, чтобы предотвратить негативные последствия этого явления и обеспечить их здоровое развитие.

Статистика при проведении опросов и интервью с педагогами, психологами, родителями и детьми по проблеме компьютерной зависимости, представляет следующие данные:

1. Опрос среди педагогов: процент педагогов, заявивших, что заметили увеличение количества случаев компьютерной зависимости среди учащихся за последние 5 лет- 80%; процент педагогов, которые считают, что компьютерная зависимость влияет на учебные успехи детей - 90%; процент педагогов, которые считают, что вовлечение родителей в процесс решения проблемы важно - 75%.

2. Интервью с психологами: подавляющее большинство психологов утверждают, что компьютерная зависимость может привести к развитию психологических проблем у детей - 95%; процент психологов, считающих, что профилактика и поддержка ребенка важны для предотвращения зависимости: 85%; процент психологов, рекомендующих семейную терапию в случае обнаружения компьютерной зависимости у ребенка -70%.

3. Опрос среди родителей: процент родителей, признающих, что их ребенок проводит более 3 часов в день за компьютером- 60%; процент родителей, выражающих беспокойство по поводу возможной компьютерной зависимости своего ребенка - 85%; процент родителей, согласных на внедрение специальных правил и ограничений по использованию компьютера в семье - 70%.

4. Опрос среди детей: процент детей, признавших, что предпочитают онлайн-игры и соцсети реальному общению - 80%; процент детей,

утверждающих, что компьютерное время начинает мешать учебе и другим обязанностям - 70%; процент детей, которые признают, что часто используют компьютер в качестве способа уйти от проблем и стресса - 50%.

Данные статистики могут помочь лучше понять точки зрения различных сторон на проблему компьютерной зависимости у детей и определить ключевые направления дальнейших исследований и мер по предотвращению данного явления.

Исследование социально-психологических факторов, влияющих на формирование компьютерной зависимости у детей, позволит лучше понять причины данного явления и разработать эффективные меры профилактики. Необходимо учитывать как социальные, так и психологические особенности детей при проведении предупредительной работы и формировании здоровых адаптивных стратегий использования компьютерных технологий.

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КАРСТОВЫЕ ОБЪЕКТЫ ЮЖНОГО УЗБЕКИСТАНА ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПЕЩЕР В РЕКРЕАЦИОННО-СПЕЛЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЦЕЛЯХ

Аннотация: *Спелеотуризм дает человеку возможность прикоснуться к пищерам, не испытавшей антропогенного воздействия, и сохранению памятников природы в первозданном виде. Этот вид туризма вносит большой вклад в осуществление природоохранных мероприятий. Спелеотуризм - это путешествие людей в пещерах с целью рекреации, экстремальный туризм, отдых, занятий спортом.*
Ключевые слова: *Спелеотуриз, отдых, пещера, рекреационные ресурсы, спелеоландшафты, природные ресурсы.*

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KARST OBJECTS OF SOUTHERN UZBEKISTAN: STUDY OF CAVES FOR RECREATIONAL AND SPELEOLOGICAL PURPOSES

Abstract: *Speleotourism offers individuals the opportunity to explore caves untouched by anthropogenic influences, preserving natural landmarks in their pristine state. This type of tourism significantly contributes to environmental conservation efforts. Speleotourism involves traveling through caves for recreation, extreme tourism, leisure, and sports activities.*
Keywords: *speleotourism, leisure, cave, recreational resources, speleolandscapes, natural resources.*

Введение. Экстремальный туризм, включая горный и спелеотуризм, занимает значительное место в современной туристической индустрии. В стремлении исследовать неизведанные уголки планеты, человечество проявляет особый интерес к глубоким пещерам, которые остаются одними из немногих мест, практически не затронутых деятельностью человека. Спелеотуризм, являясь важной частью экотуризма, не только способствует защите природного наследия, но и открывает новые возможности для рекреационного использования уникальных природных объектов. Южный Узбекистан, особенно Сурхандарьинская область, выделяется своими карстовыми пещерами и природными памятниками, представляя значительный потенциал для развития этого направления.

Основная часть. Направление экстремального туризма в мире сформировалось и продолжает развиваться стремительными темпами, особенно в сочетании с горным туризмом. Человек всегда стремится к новому, и на нашей планете осталось лишь несколько мест, куда еще не ступала нога человека. Одним из таких мест являются глубокие пещеры. Для ускоренного развития спелеотуризма в нашей стране, а также более полного и эффективного использования имеющегося туристического потенциала, важно грамотно использовать экотуристические ресурсы, расположенные в горных и предгорных районах. Пещеры представляют собой уникальные объекты экотуризма. Южный Узбекистан, в частности Сурхандарьинская область, является регионом, богатым карстовыми памятниками природы [1].

К 90-м годам XX века мировая спелеология дала импульс созданию многочисленных спелеотуристских объектов. Человечество прошло путь от примитивного использования спелеоресурсов, таких как карстовые пещеры (например, в качестве жилищ или складов), до современных и экономически эффективных форм их эксплуатации. Сегодня пещеры обустраиваются как безопасные туристско-экскурсионные спелеокомплексы, доступные для массового посещения. Анализ мирового опыта эксплуатации пещер подтверждает их высокую рентабельность и эффективность в сфере рекреационного хозяйства. В особенности это касается их использования в составе национальных парков, где они становятся важной частью природоохранной и туристической инфраструктуры.

Во многих странах на базе пещер созданы и успешно функционируют крупные центры туристической индустрии, которые имеют значительное экономическое значение. Использование пещер в качестве экскурсионных объектов имеет давние традиции и широко распространено по всему миру. В последние годы наблюдается неуклонный рост доли искусственных подземелий в этом сегменте туристической индустрии, и в некоторых регионах они даже начинают преобладать. Устойчивое использование пещер в туристических целях представляет собой чрезвычайно сложную задачу. Эти объекты обеспечивают круглогодичный многомиллионный поток посетителей и часто становятся основными центрами притяжения внутри туристско-рекреационных кластеров [4].

Мировой опыт использования пещер в туристических целях показывает, что их оборудование и организация строго регулируемого посещения являются оптимальным путем для устойчивого использования этих уникальных памятников природы. Научные исследования и практические рекомендации, выработанные в ходе проведения спелеотуров, могут существенно помочь в планировании и реализации туристической деятельности.

Горы Сурхандарьинской области представляют собой перспективный рекреационный ресурс для развития горного и экстремального туризма в регионе. Хребет Байсунтау, являющийся юго-западным отрогом Гиссарского хребта, включает два крупных горных массива: Хаджа-Гургур-Ата, известный

своими глубочайшими пещерами, такими как Дарк Стар («Темная звезда»), Юбилейная, Ледопадная, Ижевская и Байбулак, а также массив Кетманчапты. Высшая точка массива достигает 3168 метров над уровнем моря. На пути к поселению Мачай путешественникам открываются живописные виды практически нетронутой природы: бескрайние зеленые поля и пастбища, обрамленные величественными стенами Кетманчапты. Кишлак Мачай был основан в 1938 году, после того как молодой советский археолог А.П. Окладников обнаружил пещеру Тешик-Таш. Система пещер Тешик-Таш представляет собой несколько пещер, удаленных друг от друга. Одна из них содержит большой грот со сквозным отверстием в потолке, напоминающим кратер потухшего вулкана. Однако мировую известность Тешик-Таш принес другой грот, расположенный на уступе возвышенности. Именно там А.П. Окладников обнаружил останки девочки мустьерской эпохи (ранее считавшиеся останками мальчика), захороненной более 30 тысяч лет назад. Для посещения пещер Тешик-Таш необходимо добраться до кишлака Верхний Мачай, находящегося поблизости, а затем преодолеть пешком около 5 километров. Еще одной интересной пещерой в окрестностях Верхнего Мачая является «Курган гори». Она привлекает внимание своей уникальной историей. В 1970-х годах ленинградская археологическая экспедиция обнаружила здесь фрагменты доисторических строений в виде кирпичной кладки, а также останки человека с необычно длинными конечностями. Образцы кирпичей и человеческих останков были доставлены в Ленинград (ныне Санкт-Петербург) для дальнейших исследований. В настоящее время вход в пещеру Курган гори зарос травой, но наиболее любопытные исследователи продолжают находить путь к ней.

Заключение. Пещеры Южного Узбекистана, включая уникальные объекты Сурхандарьинской области, представляют собой ценный ресурс для развития спелеотуризма. Оборудование пещер для регулируемого посещения и внедрение современных подходов к их эксплуатации могут стать ключом к устойчивому развитию туристической индустрии региона. Привлечение научных исследований и учет мирового опыта позволят сохранить эти природные памятники в первозданном виде, обеспечивая не только их экономическую рентабельность, но и поддержку экологического равновесия.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ У СТУДЕНТОВ МОТИВАЦИИ К САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОМУ РАЗВИТИЮ

Аннотация: *в статье рассматриваются ключевые аспекты формирования мотивации студентов к самостоятельному развитию. Анализируются исторические предпосылки, современные теории мотивации и зарубежный опыт, применяемый в образовательных системах разных стран. Особое внимание уделено методам, способствующим развитию внутренней мотивации, и роли преподавателей в образовательном процессе.*

Ключевые слова: *мотивация, студенты, самостоятельное развитие, образование, педагогика, внутренняя мотивация, академическая самостоятельность, преподаватель.*

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STUDENT MOTIVATION FOR INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: *The article examines the key aspects of developing students' motivation for independent development. Historical prerequisites, modern motivational theories, and foreign experience used in educational systems of different countries are analyzed. Particular attention is paid to methods that contribute to the development of internal motivation and the role of teachers in the educational process.*

Keywords*: motivation, students, self-development, education, pedagogy, inner motivation, academic independence, teacher.*

Введение

В условиях современного мира, где знания и навыки устаревают с невероятной скоростью, важнейшей задачей образования становится формирование у студентов способности к самостоятельному развитию. Такая способность определяется как мотивацией, так и умением самостоятельно находить и осваивать новые знания.

Тема мотивации в образовательной среде исследуется уже на протяжении нескольких столетий. Исторические подходы, основанные на внешнем контроле и поощрении, постепенно сменяются акцентом на развитие внутренней мотивации. Современные педагогические практики показывают,

что именно внутренняя мотивация оказывает наиболее длительное и продуктивное влияние на результаты обучения.

Цель статьи — исследовать основные подходы к формированию мотивации студентов, определить их влияние на самостоятельное развитие и рассмотреть опыт зарубежных стран, который может быть адаптирован для применения в образовательной системе.

Основная часть

Исторические аспекты формирования мотивации

История изучения мотивации начинается с философских и педагогических идей XIX века. Такие мыслители, как Иоганн Генрих Песталоцци и Фридрих Фрёбель, подчеркивали важность индивидуального подхода к обучению. Их методы включали развитие любопытства и интереса у учащихся, что в свою очередь стимулировало внутреннюю мотивацию.

В XX веке идеи мотивации получили научное обоснование. Жан Пиаже исследовал когнитивное развитие детей, связывая их мотивацию с процессом познания. Лев Выготский сосредоточился на социальной среде, утверждая, что взаимодействие с более опытными людьми (преподавателями или сверстниками) играет ключевую роль в формировании мотивации.

В СССР основной акцент в образовательной системе делался на коллективизм и выполнение социальных задач. Мотивация рассматривалась как инструмент для достижения целей общества, что часто снижало значимость личных интересов. После распада Советского Союза акценты в образовательной политике начали смещаться, что позволило развивать индивидуальный подход и формировать внутреннюю мотивацию студентов.

Современные теории мотивации

Современные педагогические подходы к изучению мотивации включают следующие ключевые теории:

1. Когнитивная теория мотивации. Согласно Джерому Брунеру, мотивация основана на стремлении к познанию и решению задач. Студенты, заинтересованные в понимании, учатся эффективнее.
2. Гуманистическая теория. Абрахам Маслоу в своей пирамиде потребностей выделил самореализацию как высший уровень мотивации. Личность, стремящаяся к самореализации, чаще проявляет инициативу в обучении.
3. Теория самодетерминации. Эдвард Деси и Ричард Райан акцентировали внимание на трёх базовых потребностях: автономии, компетентности и социальной связи. Когда эти потребности удовлетворяются, внутренняя мотивация растёт.
4. Теория социального научения. Альберт Бандура утверждал, что мотивация студентов формируется через наблюдение за поведением других людей и получение обратной связи.

Зарубежный опыт

Опыт разных стран демонстрирует успешные практики формирования мотивации к самостоятельному развитию:

1. Финляндия. Финская образовательная система направлена на развитие творческого подхода через проекты и междисциплинарное обучение. Студенты имеют большую автономию в выборе предметов и методов обучения.
2. США. В американских университетах широко используются менторские программы и индивидуальные планы обучения, которые мотивируют студентов достигать личных целей.
3. Япония. Образовательная система Японии сочетает традиционные ценности с современными методами. Групповые задания помогают развивать ответственность и инициативу.
4. Германия. Дуальное образование, объединяющее теорию и практику, мотивирует студентов видеть результаты своего труда и развивать профессиональные навыки.

Методы формирования мотивации

Формирование мотивации к самостоятельному развитию требует внедрения инновационных педагогических стратегий:

1. Создание условий для самостоятельного обучения.
   - Доступ к электронным библиотекам и образовательным платформам.
   - Разработка индивидуальных исследовательских проектов.
2. Использование интерактивных технологий.
   - Применение онлайн-курсов и платформ, таких как Coursera или Khan Academy.
   - Использование симуляторов и виртуальных лабораторий.
3. Критическое мышление.
   - Поощрение анализа реальных ситуаций и решения проблем.
   - Введение дискуссионных форматов на занятиях.
4. Мотивационное оценивание.
   - Использование формативной оценки, которая даёт студентам возможность исправить ошибки.
   - Индивидуальная обратная связь.

Влияние мотивации на образовательный процесс

Мотивация напрямую связана с результатами обучения. Студенты с внутренней мотивацией демонстрируют лучшие академические результаты, чаще проявляют инициативу и имеют высокий уровень удовлетворённости учёбой.

Кроме того, такие учащиеся более устойчивы к стрессу и легче адаптируются к изменяющимся условиям, что крайне важно в современном мире. Мотивация помогает не только в обучении, но и в профессиональной деятельности.

Роль преподавателя

Преподаватель играет ключевую роль в формировании мотивации студентов. Он должен не только передавать знания, но и вдохновлять учащихся на самостоятельное обучение.

Задачи преподавателя:

- Создание безопасной и поддерживающей образовательной среды.
- Индивидуальный подход к учащимся.
- Поощрение креативности и инициативы.

Заключение

Формирование мотивации студентов к самостоятельному развитию является ключевой задачей в образовательной системе XXI века. В условиях стремительно меняющегося мира, где знания устаревают с высокой скоростью, именно способность к непрерывному саморазвитию становится определяющим фактором профессионального успеха. Достижение этой цели требует комплексного подхода, включающего использование различных педагогических стратегий, опору на научные теории мотивации, адаптацию зарубежного опыта и внедрение инновационных технологий.

Современная образовательная система сталкивается с многочисленными вызовами, такими как недостаток вовлечённости студентов в учебный процесс, устаревшие методы преподавания, ограниченный доступ к ресурсам и низкий уровень автономии учащихся. Преодоление этих барьеров требует значительных усилий со стороны образовательных учреждений, преподавателей и самих студентов.

Ключевые аспекты формирования мотивации

Развитие мотивации студентов невозможно без понимания её природы. Наиболее успешными оказываются подходы, которые учитывают как внутренние, так и внешние факторы. Внутренняя мотивация, связанная с интересом к предмету, жаждой знаний и потребностью в самореализации, является более устойчивой и продуктивной. В то же время внешняя мотивация, основанная на наградах или наказаниях, может быть эффективной в краткосрочной перспективе, но требует постоянного контроля и подкрепления.

Исследования показывают, что сочетание внутренней и внешней мотивации даёт наилучшие результаты. Например, преподаватель может использовать внешние стимулы, такие как оценки или поощрения, чтобы побудить студента к изучению нового материала, но в дальнейшем важно переключить акцент на внутренние факторы, такие как интерес к теме или желание развивать свои способности.

Роль преподавателей

Преподаватели играют центральную роль в формировании мотивации студентов. Они не только передают знания, но и создают атмосферу, способствующую развитию интереса к обучению. Хороший преподаватель — это наставник, который помогает студенту увидеть практическую ценность образования и связать изучаемый материал с его личными целями и интересами.

Эффективный преподавательский подход включает:

1. Создание поддерживающей среды. Студенты, чувствующие себя комфортно и уверенно в классе, более склонны проявлять интерес к обучению.

2. Индивидуальный подход. Учитывая различия в способностях, интересах и потребностях учащихся, преподаватели могут использовать разнообразные методы для достижения наилучших результатов.

3. Поощрение инициативы. Преподаватели, которые поощряют студентов к самостоятельным исследованиям и проектам, способствуют развитию их внутренней мотивации.

Примером может служить внедрение практик, где студенты берут на себя ответственность за выбор темы проекта, исследуют её и представляют результаты своей работы. Такой подход способствует развитию как познавательных, так и социальных навыков.

Значение самостоятельного развития

Самостоятельное развитие — это процесс, который включает в себя осознанное планирование, постановку целей и реализацию действий для их достижения. В образовательной среде это проявляется через такие активности, как самообразование, выполнение проектов, участие в исследованиях и использование дополнительных источников знаний.

Формирование навыков самостоятельного развития позволяет студентам стать более конкурентоспособными на рынке труда. Сегодня работодатели ищут специалистов, которые не только обладают глубокими знаниями, но и способны адаптироваться к новым условиям, находить решения в нестандартных ситуациях и учиться на протяжении всей жизни.

Кроме того, развитие навыков самостоятельного обучения положительно сказывается на личностном росте студентов. Они становятся более уверенными в своих силах, учатся принимать решения и брать на себя ответственность за свои действия.

Преимущества внедрения современных технологий

Инновационные технологии играют ключевую роль в формировании мотивации студентов. Онлайн-курсы, интерактивные учебные материалы, платформы для совместной работы и другие цифровые инструменты предоставляют студентам доступ к богатым образовательным ресурсам, которые они могут использовать для самообразования.

Примеры успешного применения технологий включают:

- Использование онлайн-платформ. Coursera, edX и Khan Academy предоставляют студентам возможность изучать широкий спектр тем в удобном для них темпе.
- Виртуальные лаборатории. Такие технологии особенно полезны для изучения естественных наук, где студенты могут проводить эксперименты в виртуальной среде.
- Системы управления обучением (LMS). Moodle, Blackboard и другие платформы помогают организовать учебный процесс, предоставляя доступ к материалам, тестам и форумам для обсуждений.

Зарубежный опыт

Мировой опыт демонстрирует, что успешные образовательные системы уделяют большое внимание мотивации студентов. Например, в Финляндии обучение строится на принципах доверия и автономии, что стимулирует студентов к самостоятельному изучению предметов.

В Японии коллективное обучение помогает развивать ответственность и дисциплину, что также положительно влияет на мотивацию. Американские университеты активно внедряют менторские программы, где преподаватели и старшекурсники помогают младшим студентам справляться с учебными трудностями и находить личную мотивацию.

Применение этих подходов в других странах показывает, что адаптация лучших мировых практик может значительно повысить эффективность образовательного процесса.

Выводы и рекомендации

На основе проведённого анализа можно выделить несколько ключевых рекомендаций для формирования мотивации студентов:

1. Индивидуализация обучения. Каждый студент уникален, и его интересы и потребности должны учитываться в образовательном процессе.
2. Интеграция технологий. Современные цифровые инструменты помогают сделать процесс обучения более интересным и доступным.
3. Развитие навыков самостоятельной работы. Преподаватели должны обучать студентов не только основным дисциплинам, но и умению учиться.
4. Стимулирование внутренней мотивации. Акцент на интересах, целях и ценностях студентов способствует развитию устойчивого интереса к учёбе.

Таким образом, формирование мотивации к самостоятельному развитию требует комплексного подхода, который сочетает лучшие практики педагогики, современные технологии и внимание к личным потребностям каждого студента.

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НАМАНГАН ВИЛОЯТИДА АХОЛИ САЛОМАТЛИГИНИ ЯХШИЛАШ МУАММОЛАРИ ВА ИСТИҚБОЛЛИ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ

Аннотация. *Ушбу мақолада Наманган вилоятида аҳоли саломатлигига таъсир этувчи омиллар ва аҳоли саломатлигини яхшилаш муаммолари тадқиқ этилган. Шунингдек, нозогеографик шароитни яхшилашнинг истиқболли йўналишлари кўриб чиқилган.*
Калит сўзлар: *Наманган вилояти, аҳоли саломатлиги, нозогеографик шароит.*

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PROBLEMS AND PROMISING AREAS OF IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF THE POPULATION OF THE NAMANGAN REGION.

Annotation. *In this article, factors affecting public health and problems of improving public health in Namangan region are studied. Prospective directions for improving nosogeographical conditions were also considered.*
Key words: *Namangan region, public health, nosogeographic conditions.*

Сўнгги йилларда мамлакатимизда қабул қилинаётган соғлиқни сақлаш тизимини ислоҳ қилиш ва аҳоли саломатлигини муҳофаза қилиш борасидаги Ўзбекистон Республикасининг қонунлари вилоятларда шу соҳа учун алоқадор бўлган мавжуд муаммолар ечимини талаб этади. Бундай муаммолар 1орасида айниқса жойларнинг санитария-гигиена, экологик ҳолатини яхшилаш, аҳоли ва ишлаб чиқаришни ҳудудий ташкил этиш билан боғлиқ географик масалалар етакчи аҳамият касб этади.

Ҳудуднинг нозогеографик шароити бевосита экотизимнинг турланиши макондаги ижтимоий-иқтисодий аҳвол ва атроф-муҳитга техноген таъсирнинг даражаси билан бевосита боғлиқ. Инсон яшаш муҳитининг ўзгара бориши ва унинг оқибатида нозогеографик шароитнинг турланиб бориши минтақаларда аҳоли саломатлигига таъсир этувчи табиий ва ижтимоий омилларнинг уйғунлашувига олиб келмоқда. Ушбу ўзига хос боғлиқликдаги таъсирнинг янада ижтимоийлашиб бориш жараёни табиий ҳол бўлиб, асосан инсон яшаш муҳитининг ижтимоий ва экологик жиҳатдан ўзгариб бораётганлиги билан изоҳланади.

Наманган вилоятининг нозогеографик ва экологик шароити узоқ муддат турғун ривожланиб, XX асрнинг 2-чорагидан техноген таъсир остида бирмунча ёмонлашди. Вилоятнинг айни пайтдаги ижтимоий экологик ҳолати бир неча омиллар таъсирида шаклланган. Вужудга келган муаммоларнинг

ечими масалага мажмуали ёндошувни, айрим ҳолларда бир-бирига зид бўлган амалиётларни ҳаётга тадбиқ этишни талаб этади. Уларнинг амалга оширилиши маълум муаммоларни бартараф этиш имконини яратса, иккинчи томондан, ўз навбатида, амалий тадбиқ таъсирида юзага келган масалаларни ҳал этишни талаб этади. Вилоятнинг тоғ олди шароити ҳамда чучук сув манбалари минераллашув даражасининг юқорилиги аҳоли ўртасида нафас олиш ва ошқозон-ичак касалликларининг кенг тарқалишига олиб келган.

Минтақа нозогеографик вазиятини яхшилаш аҳоли саломатлигига таъсир этувчи масалаларни «юқоридан пастга» қараб эмас, балки, аксинча тартибда ҳал қилишини талаб этади. Вилоятда нозогеографик шароитнинг ёмонлашуви, энг аввало, минтақа миқёсидаги хўжалик фаолиятини ташкил этилиши билан боғлиқдир.

Жумладан, қишлоқ хўжалигининг ривожлантирилиши билан боғлиқ ҳолда юзага келган экологик муаммолар вилоятда кескин тус олган. Ўзбекистон ва қўшни республикаларда сув ресурсларидан хўжасизларча фойдаланиш оқибатида юзага келган муаммолар вилоятда шаклланган нохуш нозогеографик вазиятнинг асосий сабабларидан биридир.

Наманган вилояти ахолисининг аксарияти вилоятга сув берувчи дарёларни қирғоқ қисмида жойлашганлиги ҳам вилоят аҳолиси саломатлигига салбий таъсир этувчи омиллардан бирига айланди. Илгари вилоятнинг Сирдарё ёқасида жойлашаганлиги унинг сув ресурслари билан юқори таъминланганлик даражасини белгилаган бўлса, ҳозирда ушбу ҳол маълум маънода регрессив хусусият касб этмоқда. Дарё оқимида сувнинг қишлоқ хўжалик ва маиший ташланмалар билан ифлосланиши унинг кимёвий ва бактериологик таркибини бузилишига олиб келган. Вилоятда марказий сув таъминотининг бевосита Сирдарё дарёсининг сувини тозалашнинг эски технологиясидан фойдаланилиши аҳолини тоза ичимлик суви билан таъминлаш сифатидаги асосий муаммолардан бири бўлиб келмоқда.

Кейинги йилларда минтақа иқлимида ҳам қисман ўзгаришлар кузатилмоқда. Вилоятда аҳоли саломатлигига таъсир этувчи омиллардан яна бири бу ҳудуд ижтимоий-иқтисодий муҳитидир. Наманган вилояти хўжалик тармоқлари ривожланганлик даражаси бўйича распубликада ўрта поғоналарни эгаллайди. Вилоят ишлаб чиқариш соҳаларининг технологик ҳамда техник ҳолати мамлакатнинг аксар ҳудудлариникидан унчалик фарқ этмайди. Бу эса, ўз навбатида, эҳтиёжлар қондирилишини таъминлаш борасидаги «зўриқиш» ва ҳудуд ижтимоий-иқтисодий салоҳияти учун ортиқча бўлган «демографик юк» нинг ортишига сабаб бўлмоқда. Ушбу ҳолатлар аҳоли ўртасида асаб, руҳий ҳамда улар билан бирга юзага келадиган касалликларнинг тобора кўпайиб боришига олиб келмоқда. Вилоят аҳолиси жойлашуви ва зичлигининг ўта юқорилиги эса баъзи юқумли касалликларнинг тез тарқалишига шароит яратади.

Умуман олганда, вилоят аҳолиси саломатлигига таъсир этувчи қуйидаги гуруҳ омиллар мавжуд;

Ташқи омиллар;

- Атмосфера ҳавосини ифлосланиш муаммосининг чуқурлашиб бориши;
- асосий чучук чув манбаи Сирдарё экологик режимининг бузилиб бориши;

Ички омиллар;

- аҳоли сони ва зичлигининг ортиши натижасида «демографик» босимнинг ортиши;
- ер ости ва усти сувларининг истеъмолга яроқсизлиги ёки сифати пастлиги туфайли аҳолининг чучук сув билан таъминлаш муаммосининг мавжудлиги;
- вилоят ижтимоий-иқтисодий соҳаларининг заиф ривожланаётганлиги;
- экологик инфрастузилма ва аҳолига тиббий хизмат кўрсатиш ва марказлашув жараёнининг кучайиши ҳамда чекка ҳудудларда замонавий тиббиёт ускуналарининг етишмаслиги.

Вилоятда аҳоли саломатлиги ва экологик вазиятни яхшилаш, энг аввало, ички имкониятларни ишга солиш билан боғлиқдир. Кўрсатиб ўтилган омилларнинг кўпчилиги минтақавий, бир нечта ҳамиштирокчиларнинг биргаликдаги ҳаракатини талаб этади.

Вилоятда ижтимоий-иқтисодий инфратузилма ҳудудий таркибини такомиллаштириш ва ривожлантириш долзарб масалага айланиб бормоқда. Жумладан, экологик инфратузилма тармоқланишни янада тараққий эттириш лозим. Бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида, кўриб ўтганимиздек, вилоят тиббий хизмат кўрсатиш географиясида айрим ўзгаришлар рўй берди. Уларнинг асосий хусусияти шундаки, тизимда анча ижобий жиҳатлар амалга оширилаётганлигига қарамасдан, унинг ҳудудий марказлашуви кучайиб бормоқда. Қишлоқ жойларда янги типдаги хизмат кўрсатиш шаҳобчалари ташкил этилаётган бўлсада, умумий ва хусусий йўналишдаги хизмат, йирик тиббий марказларнинг аксари вилоят марказларига тўпланиб қолган. Қишлоқ туманларида эса умумий даволаш, дастлабки тиббий кўрик ва хизмат кўрсатиш енгил кўринишдаги касалликларни даволаш, маслаҳат поликлиник ва терапиявий йўналишдаги клиника ва муассасалар фаолият юритмоқда. Илгари мавжуд бўлмаган умумий даволаниш ҳамда айрим хусусий йўналишига эга бўлган шифохоналарнинг кўпчилиги қатор омиллар сабабли фаолияти тўхтатилмоқда. Ушбу ҳол маълум маънода вилоят аҳолисининг саломатлигига путур етказувчи омиллардан бирига айланиб бормоқда.

Юқоридагилардан келиб чиққан ҳолда, вилоятда геоэкологик вазият ва аҳоли саломатлигини яхшилаш масалалари учта босқич ва йўналишда амалга оширилиши мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Ушбу йўналишларга вилоятда ижтимоий-иқтисодий, тиббий-экологик инфратузилмани яхшилаш, унинг ҳудудий таркибини такомиллаштириш масалаларини қамраб олади. Улар:

- ❖ вилоят ижтимоий-иқтисодий тизими ҳудудий ва тармоқ таркибини такомилаштириш;

- ❖ минтақа санитар-эпидемиологик ва тиббий – экологик мониторингини яхшилаш;
- ❖ вилоят тиббий хизмат кўрсатиш соҳаларини ҳудудий ташкил этилишини такомилаштиришни назарда тутади.

Вилоят ижтимоий-иқтисодий соҳаларини жадал ривожлантириш ҳозирги куннинг асосий масалаларидан саналади. Янги иш ўринлари яратиш орқали хўжалик тармоқларини ривожлантириш, сифатли саноат маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқаришни йўлга қўйиш маълум маънода ижтимоий масалаларни ҳал қилиш, ўз навбатида, аҳолининг моддий масалалар билан боғлиқ ҳолда юзага келадиган касалликларини камайтириш имкониятини яратади.

Маълумки, доимий яшаш шароити ва моддий аҳволини яхшилаш билан боғлиқ масалаларнинг мураккаблиги ҳудуд ижтимоий масалаларини кескинлаштиради ва айни вақтда аҳолининг ривожланиши ҳамда саломатлигига салбий таъсир кўрсатади.

Вилоят санитар-эпидемиологик ҳолатини яхшилаш маиший чиқиндиларни ташлаш, сақлаш ҳамда уларни қайта ишлаш, яъни экологик инфратузилма механизмини янгича ташкил этиш билан боғликдир. Айниқса, грунт сувларининг ер бетига яқинлиги қаттиқ ва канализация чқиндилари ташланадиган тизимни махсус жиҳозлаш, айниқса ёпиқ тизимли иншоотлар ҳолатига ўтиш тавсия этилади. Канализация чиқиндиларини (Наманган шаҳри, туман марказларида) ёпиқ трасса орқали бетонлаштирилган ҳавзага ташланишини ва уларда замонавий тозалаш иншоотларини барпо этиш ушбу масаланинг асосий жиҳатларидан ҳисобланади. Қаттиқ маиший чиқиндилар негизида саноат усулида иккиламчи материалларни ишлаб чиқаришни ташкил этиш ҳам мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Санитар-эпидемиологик ҳолатни яхшилаш қишлоқ хўжалигида мелиоратив тизимни янгича ташкил этишни ҳам талаб қилади. Вилоятда грунт сувларининг ер бетига яқинлиги, айрим жойларда юзага чиқиши санитар-эпидемиологик зарарланиш ўчоқларини шакллантиради. Грунт сувлари сатҳини пасайтириш, энг аввало, суғориш ҳамда коллектор-дренаж тизими фаолиятини яхшилаш билан чамбарчасдир. Хусусан, суғоришни кам сув талаб, масалан, томчилатиб суғориш каби тизимини жорий этиш сувдан тежаб-тергаб фойдаланишга имкон яратса, иккинчидан, сув сатҳининг пасайиши тупроқнинг қайта шўрланиши, грунт сувининг маиший чиқиндилар билан зарарланишини олдини олади.

Вилоят аҳолисини чучук сув билан таъминлаш асосий масалалардан биридир. Ҳозирда вилоят аҳолисининг 70 фоиздан сал ортиқроғи сифатли ичимлик суви билан маълум даражада таминланган. Ушбу кўрсаткич Мингбулоқ, Поп, Норин каби туманларида ачинарли аҳволда. Масалан, вилоятнинг Ғарбий чеккасида жойлашган Поп туманида аҳолининг атиги 2/3 қисми ичимлик сувидан фойдаланади, холос. Ваҳоланки, ушбу туманнинг чўл

билан чегарадошлиги сабабли зах сувлар ташланадиган худудларнинг мавжудлиги оқар сувларнинг навбати эканлиги экологик вазиятни бошқа ҳудудларга нисбатан янада мураккаблаштиради.

Марказий таъминот тизими сувининг айрим ҳолларда меъёрларга жавоб бермаслиги ҳамда ер ости сувларининг истеъмолга яроқсизлиги аҳоли саломатлигига салбий таъсир этмоқда. Айириш тизими, ички секреция безлари ҳамда суяк-мушак бўғини, ҳаракатланиш тизимида туз ва тош йиғилиши бевосита ичимлик сувининг сифат кўрсаткичлари таъсирида юзага келган.

Тадқиқот натижалари кўрсатишича вилоят нафас олиш аъзолари касалликларининг аҳоли ўртасида кенг тарқалганлиги бўйича республиканинг бошқа ҳудудларидан ажралиб туради. Бу ҳолат атмосферани ҳавосида ис-газ ва чанг-ғуборнинг кўплиги билан изоҳланади. Айниқса, респиратор аъзолар касалликлари Наманган шаҳрида юқори даражага эга. Дала майдонлари атрофида иқтисодий жиҳатдан фойдали ва ҳимоя вазифасини ўтовчи дарахтзорларни ташкил этиш тавсия этилади. Грунт сувлари сатҳини пасайтириш борасидаги таклифларни амалга оширилиши кўкаламзорлаштириш ишларини яхшилашга ҳам ёрдам беради. Маълумки, грунт сувлари ер бетига яқинлиги айрим кўп йиллик экинлар ривожланишини чегаралайди.

Вилоятда тиббий хизмат кўрсатиш соҳалари тармоқ ва ҳудудий таркибини такомиллаштириш асосий масалалардан бирига айланиб бормоқда. Тиббий хизмат, айниқса малакали ҳамда сертармоқ хизмат турлари вилоятнинг марказида тўпланиб қолмоқда. Туман марказлари ва қишлоқ жойларидаги йирик тиббий хизмат кўрсатиш марказларининг айримлари аста-секинлик билан қисқартирилмоқда. Бир тарафдан қараганда ушбу ҳол табиий, яъни малакали кадрларнинг етишмаслиги ҳамда уларнинг йирик марказларга интилиши, эркин бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида марказ-периферия жараёнининг кучайиши билан тавфсифланади. Тиббий хизмат кўрсатиш тизими ҳудудий ва тармоқ таркибини такомиллаштириш масалалари туманларда аҳолининг касалланиш хусусиятидан келиб чиққан ҳолда олиб борилиши лозим.

Тиббий хизмат кўрсатиш тизими фаолиятини яхшилашнинг кейинги йўналиши вилоят туманларида махсус тор йўналишдаги касалхона ва клиникаларни ташкил этишдан иборат. Ушбу даволаш масканлари айрим ҳолларда поликлиник йўналишга эга бўлиши лозим. Чунки, истеъмол суви билан боғлиқ касалликлар мажмуавий йўналишга эга бўлиб, ушбу марказларда аҳоли саломатлигини таҳлил ва ташҳис қилиш, уни қайта тиклаш ва назорат қилиш тизимини йўлга қўйиш талаб этилади.

Юқоридагилардан келиб чиққан ҳолда, вилоятнинг айириш ва эндокрин тизими касалликлари бошқаларига нисбатан кенг тарқалган туманларида урология, эндокринология, терапия марказлари фаолиятини яхшилаш ва яқин келажакда уларни махсус, ихтисослашган марказларга айлантириш таклиф этилади.

Тиббий хизмат кўрсатиш тизими ҳамда атроф–муҳит ва санитария–эпидемиологик ҳолатни назорат қилувчи муассасаларни замонавий технология, жиҳоз-ускуналар билан қуроллантириш долзарб масалалардан саналади. Чекка ҳудудларда аҳоли саломатлигини назорат қилиш (мониторинг) ҳамда тиклаш муассасаларининг кўпчилиги эски тиббий анжомлар билан қуроллантирилган. Айрим мураккаб касалликларни аниқлашга ёрдам берувчи жиҳозлар фақат вилоятнинг марказларида мавжуд, холос.

Вилоятда аҳоли саломатлигини яхшилаш кўпгина тадбирларни амалга оширишни талаб этади. Ичимлик суви билан таъминланиш даражасини яхшилаш, аҳоли ижтимоий экологик маданиятини кўтариш, тиббий хизмат кўрсатиш, айниқса хусусий йўналишлар хизмати ҳудудий таркибини яхшилаш лозимдир. Санитария, ижтимоий инфратузилма ҳолатини яхшилаш, иқтисодий ислоҳотларни чуқурлаштириш аҳоли ўртасида кўпаётган табиий, ижтимоий касалликларнинг камайишига олиб келади

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АГРОТЕХНИКА НОВЫХ СОРТОВ И ГИБРИДОВ МАРКОВИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация: *В статье представлена хозяйственно-биологическая характеристика новых сортов моркови созданных для возделывания в условиях ферганской долины Узбекистана. Подробно дано описание новых сортов, обобщены результаты научно-исследовательской работы с новыми сортами за 2022-2023 годы проведенные в Андижанском институте сельского хозяйства и агротехнологий.*

Ключевые слова: *Морковь, орошения, растение, урожайность, гибрид, сорт, сельское хозяйства, агротехника.*

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AGROTECHNOLOGY OF NEW VARIETIES AND HYBRIDS OF MARKOVI IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE FERGANA VALLEY OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *The article presents the economic and biological characteristics of new varieties of carrots created for cultivation in the Fergana Valley of Uzbekistan. A detailed description of the new varieties is given, the results of research work with*

new varieties for 2022-2023 conducted at the Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology are summarized.

Key words: *Carrot, irrigation, plant, yield, hybrid, variety, agriculture, agricultural technology.*

Морковь впервые ввели в культуру в Афганистане, где можно сказать до сих пор произрастает больше всего видов рода морковь. Является подвидом вида дикая морковь, культурные сорта были выведены из неё путём селекции.

Первоначально морковь выращивали не ради корнеплода, а ради ароматных листьев и семян. Однако сегодня морковь входит в десятку самых экономически важных овощных культур в мире. Рост мирового производства является в значительной степени результатом увеличения производственных площадей, а не средней урожайности. Скромные улучшения урожайности можно отнести к оптимизации методов ведения сельского хозяйства, развитию лучших сортов, в том числе и гибридов, а также повышению механизации.

Морковь возделывают повсеместно, где существует земледелие. В ферганской долине Узбекистана высокие урожаи моркови получают от гибридов и сортов, выращенных в местных условиях. Но привезенные или индуцированные европейские семена сортов дают урожай выше местных.

В течение двух веков самыми важными методами селекции моркови были массовый и семейственный отбор в пределах разных популяций с оранжевой окраской корнеплодов. В настоящее время создано множество высококачественных, урожайных, пригодных к возделыванию в разных условиях сортов с высоким содержанием каротина.

В государственный реестр сельскохозяйственных культур рекомендованных к посеву на территории Республики Узбекистан включено 30 сортов и гибридов моркови. Из них двадцать два зарубежных и восемь отечественных сортов моркови для открытого грунта.

При плохой агротехнике ценные качества сорта могут постепенно утратиться, поэтому соответственно каждому гибриду и сорту моркови необходима разработать определенную агротехнику. Орошения является составной частью системы агротехнических мероприятий природных зон Узбекистана, где сельскохозяйственные культуры недостаточно обеспечены водой[1].

Из признаков и свойств корнеплодных растений наиболее важными являются следующие: урожайность, скороспелость, товарность. Корнеплоды должны быть правильной формы, с гладкой поверхностью, отличаться нежной, равномерно и интенсивно окрашенной мякотью хорошего вкуса с высоким содержанием сухих веществ.

Знание признаков и свойств сортов моркови помогает правильно решать многие вопросы, связанные с применением агротехники, с районированием, технологий, со способом и временем использования овощей и так далее[2].

Без знания сортовых признаков и свойств невозможна селекционно-семеноводческая работа, которая основана на тщательном изучении признаков при выведении новых и улучшении существующих сортов и при сохранении сортовых достоинств в процессе семеноводства.

Наш опыт закладывался в четырехкратной повторности, на делянках 10х1,5м. На каждой делянке высевалось 7 рядков на расстоянии 20 сантиметров друг от друга. В изучении приняли участие 9 сортов. Из них 8 опытных, 1-контрольный. За контроль был взят сорт «Барака», районированный с 2006 года. А наименование опытных сортов показаны в таблице-1.

Рыхление почвы, посев семян, подкормка и полив растений проводились в одно время, то есть все растения вариантов находились в одинаковых условиях.

Таблица-1

Районированные сорта и гибриды моркови исследованные в нашем опытном поле

(опытный участок Андижанского института сельского хозяйства и агротехнологий).

Наименование сорта	Год включения в реестр	Устойчивость растений к болезням (в %.)	Плод в длину в сантиметрах
Проминенсе F1	2019	90	17
Сиркана F1	2018	92	13
SV3118DH F1	2018	88	21
Танжерина F	2019	93	14
Фаровон	2014	95	14
Абако F1	2014	90	20
Аурантина F1	2019	94	15
Барака	2006	97	16
Зийнатли	1999	91	16

Примечание: Значение цветов заливки.

	Высоко урожайные сорта
	Более устойчивые к вредителям и болезням
	Плоды хороших вкусовых и товарных качеств.

Наши исследования в опытном участке Андижанского института сельского хозяйства и агротехнологий свидетельствуют о том что, наибольший урожай семян моркови были получены на гибридах Проминенсе F_1 и Абако F_1.

Предшественниками моркови были огурцы, кабачки, капуста, а также пшеница. В предыдущий год под эти культуры вносился свежий навоз, поэтому дополнительно в почву в этом году органических удобрений не вносилось. При размещении семеноводческих посевов моркови на орошаемых землях во всех областях ферганской долины, хорошими предшественниками являются рис и пшеница, так как под них обычно вносят большое количество минеральных и органических удобрений.

Анализ экономических показателей возделывания моркови показал, что применение правильной и своевременной агротехники на семеноводческих хозяйствах определяет экономическую эффективность производства. Как показывают наши опыты правильные и своевременные рыхление почвы, посев семян, подкормка и полив растений, а также обработка семян биостимуляторами увеличивает рост растений и урожай — это экономически эффективно и целесообразно.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ЭВОЛЮЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ НА СПОСОБНОСТЬ МОЗГА ВЫПОЛНЯТЬ ЗАДАЧИ

Аннотация: *в этой статье речь пойдет о строении человеческого мозга и принципах его функционирования. Мозг человека представляет собой сложную структуру, развитие и становление которой обуславливает развитие нервной системы. В статье приведены практические упражнения, связанные с развитием различных функций мозга.*

Ключевые слова*: эволюция, мозг, разум, прогресс, способности, практические упражнения, мышление*

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THE IMPACT OF EVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT ON THE BRAIN'S ABILITY TO PERFORM TASKS

Abstract: *this article will focus on the structure of the human brain and the principles of its functioning. The human brain is a complex structure, the development and formation of which determines the development of the nervous system. The article presents practical exercises related to the development of various brain functions.*

Keywords*: evolution, brain, mind, progress, abilities, practical exercises, thinking,*

Человек вышел из животного мира и стал разумным существом. Он стал по-другому воспринимать окружающий мир. Люди начали общаться друг с другом, научились писать, освоили некоторые инженерные основы. Всему этому способствовало развитие человеческого мозга. На новый уровень поднялись мышление, логика, воображение. Чтобы понять, как развить мозг на 100 процентов, для начала нужно узнать, за какие функции он отвечает.

Краткий обзор человеческого мозга. Мозг-самый загадочный орган человека. Иногда его называют компьютером. Люди узнают что-то новое на протяжении всей своей жизни. Человек запоминает и сохраняет нужную

информацию в нужное время. То, что сейчас бесполезно, "уничтожается" в мозгу человека.

Мозг выполняет следующие функции:

Мышление;

Говорить;

Сознание;

Эмоции;

Координация движений;

Управление ожиданием;

Составление планов.

Этот список намного больше. Многие психологи пишут целые книги на тему мозга. Учиться очень сложно, и любое физическое вмешательство имеет необратимые последствия. Мозг человека состоит из двух полушарий. Один из них называется правым, а другой-левым. Они соединены между собой мозолистым телом. Через него осуществляется обмен информацией между двумя полушариями. Если вы повредите левую часть мозга, это повредит правое полушарие [8]. Разговор тоже правильный. Конечно, были случаи, когда человеку полностью отрезали левую сторону. После этого он продолжал жить полноценной жизнью. Правое полушарие начало выполнять функции левого полушария, которые уже не были определены. Человеческий мозг разделен на две части. Каждое полушарие выполняет свои специфические функции. Их назначение описано ниже.

В левом полушарии происходит последовательная обработка информации. Это пошаговый анализ. Все данные анализируются строго. Левое полушарие работает с числами и цифрами. Правое полушарие обрабатывает информацию, исходящую от этого чувства. Он воспринимает музыку, цвета и отвечает за направление в мире. Правое полушарие способно синтезировать имеющуюся информацию. Поэтому он позволяет решать головоломки, а не действовать по шаблону.

Этого достаточно, чтобы понять, насколько сложен человеческий мозг.

Как развить умственные способности?

Психолог Юнг сравнивал сознательное и бессознательное с айсбергом. Его вершина-сознание. В свою очередь, то, что находится под водой, остается без сознания[15]. На какой глубине был нагружен айсберг, неизвестно. То же самое предположение можно увидеть в человеческом мозге. Он использует только 10% своего потенциала. Люди должны развивать свои способности. Трудно представить, каким будет человек, в котором мозг использует сто процентов своих возможностей. Скорее всего, произойдет новая научная революция. Дальше будут открытия.

Чтобы начать развивать умственные способности, нужно следовать следующим советам:

Избавьтесь от недостатка физической активности. Встречается у малоподвижных людей. Водители в опасности, а болельщики постоянно смотрят телевизор и сидят за компьютером. При отсутствии физической

активности жирные кислоты не расщепляются. Холестериновые бляшки образуются в артериях, которые мешают прохождению крови. Кровь снабжает кислородом все органы. Мозг не получает O2 и начинает плохо функционировать.

Необходимо обеспечить поступление углеводов и фосфатов. Если человек хочет развить способности мозга, то следует отказаться от водки, вина и т.д. Но если вы выберете наименьшее зло, то употребление пива нанесет больше вреда нейронам, чем алкоголь. В общем, любой алкоголь убивает нейроны. Пиво содержит много углекислого газа. Происходит двойной удар. Человеческий мозг отравлен алкоголем и углекислым газом.

Пейте много сидячей воды. Это удаляет большую часть токсинов и отходов из организма. Способность мозга способствует развитию воды. Это обеспечивает лучшую связь между полушариями. На 30 килограмм веса нужно выпить 1 литр воды. В стрессовых ситуациях громкость увеличивается. Вода не делает человеку хуже.

Пути сохранения и развития мозговой деятельности. Упражнения не реже двух раз в неделю. Старайтесь больше общаться с другими людьми. Этот контакт должен осуществляться непосредственно с живым человеком. Ешьте продукты, богатые витаминами и ферментами. Дайте телу ночной сон. Избегайте стресса. Вы должны научиться расслабляться и освоить техники релаксации. Следуя этим пяти пунктам, вы можете почувствовать, что потенциальные способности вашего мозга выросли и постепенно начинают становиться активными.

Невозможно развить только одно полушарие. Можно хорошо решать уравнения, но при этом не понимать красоты природы и всего искусства. Кроме того, тот, кто пишет стихи и красиво рисует, не всегда знает, как сложить или умножить между собой два числа. В школах, техникумах и вузах есть не только специальности[6]. Например, физики также изучают русский язык, историю, психологию и другие гуманитарные науки. То же самое происходит и с филологами. Вместе с гуманитарными науками у них есть строгие математические дисциплины.

Приведенные выше примеры говорят о том, что оба полушария должны развиваться параллельно. Для этого есть упражнения для развития мозга.

Упражнение 1. Сначала нужно постучать рукой по животу по часовой стрелке. Область для выполнения этого упражнения левой рукой-прикоснуться к голове вертикально сверху вниз. Человек, освоивший это движение, должен выполнять их одновременно. На первый взгляд все просто. Но после объединения почти все начинают путаться. Левая рука автоматически пытается делать круговые движения. Вы должны изменить положение рук после того, как цель будет достигнута и беспорядок прекратится.

Упражнение 2. Положите обе ладони на живот. Левая рука строго правая. Теперь нужно дышать. Это должно быть похоже на гашение свечи зажигания. Это упражнение длится одну минуту.

Упражнение 3. Это упражнение позволяет активно синхронизировать работу обоих полушарий. Вы должны поднять обе руки вверх или перед собой. Человек должен левой рукой нарисовать квадрат в воздухе, а правой-звезду. Все это делается одновременно. Положение рук меняется, как только проявляется развитие. Практика может быть сложной. Для этого нужно сделать чертежи других фигур. Все зависит от фантазии человека, выполняющего упражнение. Создана специальная программа развития полушарий головного мозга-нейробиология. Такие упражнения позволяют по-новому взглянуть на повседневные дела. Другими словами, вы должны попытаться сделать то, что не является нормальным, нормальным.

Упражнение 4. Попробуйте встать с кровати другой ногой. Вы можете попробовать почистить зубы другой рукой. При употреблении чая сахар следует смешивать левой, а не правой рукой.

Упражнение 5. Это упражнение нужно выполнять с хорошим другом. Вы должны ходить с партнером с завязанными глазами.

В этом упражнении вы должны ответить на следующие вопросы. Как прошла борьба с анонимностью?

Какие органы чувств активируются?

Какие звуки были обнаружены?

Что из услышанного встревожило, а что успокоило?

Как развить правое полушарие мозга.

Как уже говорилось, необходимо развивать оба полушария. Например, один день отдает предпочтение логическим занятиям, а другой-воображению и искусству. Вначале возник вопрос, как развить мозг на 100 процентов. Выход один: развивать оба полушария[1]. Дисбаланс в развитии обоих полушарий начинается с детства. Люди не умеют мыслить абстрактно и знать эмоции.

Упражнение 1. Человек должен начать рисовать. Правое полушарие синтезирует, а не полушарие. Вы должны воспринимать окружающий мир абстрактно. Для этого можно стать дизайнером собственной квартиры. Научитесь доверять своей интуиции в выборе обоев и цветов.

Упражнение 2. В психологии существует понятие эмпатии. Человек не должен просто сочувствовать другим людям, он обязан смотреть на мир чужими глазами. В этом случае существует глубокое участие в том, что происходит в жизни других людей. Это упражнение развивает правое полушарие.

Упражнение 3. Человеку часто приходится слушать приятную музыку, о которой можно мечтать или просто расслабиться. Музыкальная композиция не должна сдерживать человека.

Упражнение 4. Правое полушарие контролирует левую сторону тела. Лучше, чтобы все свои движения человек делал левой рукой. Есть такое понятие, как" арабская письменность". У человека может развиться правое полушарие, если он пишет и читает справа налево.

Как развить левое полушарие мозга?

Существует ряд упражнений для развития левого полушария.

Упражнение 1. В день нужно решать несколько задач. Они могут быть математическими или логическими.

Упражнение 2. У человека, разгадывающего кроссворды, развивается левое полушарие. Действия в этом процессе носят аналитический характер. Человек не использует интуицию в кроссвордах.

Упражнение 3. Выполняйте все движения правой частью тела. Для правообладателей это происходит спонтанно. Левши могут столкнуться с трудностями при выполнении этой задачи. Все эти упражнения способствуют развитию мозга. Главное-улучшить оба полушария! Левое полушарие головного мозга отвечает за способность логически мыслить, систематизировать и критически мыслить. У гармонично развитого человека оба полушария работают гармонично и уравновешивают друг друга. Мы практикуемся и достигаем совершенства.

Основные принципы работы мозга.

Человеческий мозг-один из самых загадочных и необъяснимых механизмов, созданных природой. Его принято сравнивать с электронными компьютерами. В течение своей жизни человек познает новое, накапливает полезную информацию. И если какая-то информация потеряет свою актуальность, она будет автоматически забыта. На рассмотрение всех функций, которые может выполнять наш мозг, уходит много времени, но я перечислю самые основные из них:

память;
речь;
мышление;
самосознание;
сознание;
общее восприятие мира;
фантазия.

Головной мозг разделен на два полушария, которые соединены мозолистым телом, через которое передается информация от одной части мозга к другой. Каждая из полушарий отвечает за определенные функции. Однако в истории были случаи, когда одно полушарие начало выполнять функции другого из-за травм. Тем не менее, изначально каждая часть мозга имеет свое предназначение. Левое полушарие получает функции логического мышления и работы с вычислениями. Способен обрабатывать информацию извне в строгой последовательности. Правое полушарие больше отвечает за творчество и эмоциональное восприятие. Таким образом, мы можем воспринимать запахи, музыку, цвета и понимать искусство. Кроме того, именно это полушарие помогает нам управлять окружающим миром. Кроме того, это прямое полушарие, которое позволяет нам мыслить творчески и находить необычные решения. Все, что описано выше, является основой мозга[5]. Однако этой информации, по крайней мере, достаточно, чтобы понять, как работают полушария головного мозга. Самое главное, что с

помощью специальных упражнений мы развиваем наш мозг, соблюдая определенные функции. Основная задача состоит в том, чтобы оба полушария работали синхронно и были максимально эффективными.

Что помогает читателю в развитии обоих полушарий головного мозга.

Есть возможность развития обоих полушарий головного мозга. При этом с помощью целенаправленного обучения можно выделить следующие важные навыки:

умение концентрироваться на чем-то важном;

ориентация на большие потоки информации;

быстрое принятие самых правильных решений;

краткосрочные тренировки;

мгновенно улавливая суть вещей.

Именно этот навык помог всемирно известным бизнесменам добиться высоких результатов. Чтобы научиться этому, необходимо регулярно выполнять специальные упражнения для синхронизации работы полушарий головного мозга. Такие упражнения можно сравнить с упражнениями в тренажерном зале. Без постоянной тренировки наши мышцы становятся слабее. А если нагрузки нет, то они просто атрофируются[2]. Мозг работает с той же программой. Если умственной активности будет недостаточно, вы быстро начнете вести себя глупо, и наоборот, при регулярных занятиях в мозгу формируется много нервных связей и улучшается кровоснабжение мозга.

Для эффективной работы мозга необходимо инициировать формирование новых нейронных связей с помощью новых знаний и впечатлений. В нашем обычном процессе обучения это происходит спонтанно. Я имею в виду типичный возраст, в котором я учусь или заявляю о себе. Это детский сад, школа и университет. В этот период новой информации, введенной в наш мозг, было достаточно, чтобы поддерживать мозг в более или менее рабочем состоянии. Проблема в том, что многие прекращают учебу после завершения формального образования в учебных заведениях. В их жизни преобладают рутинные процессы, для этого не нужно использовать свой интеллект. И без должной нагрузки наше сознание ослабевает, и через 25-30 лет человек постепенно начинает вести себя глупо. Вот почему так важно регулярно выполнять специальные упражнения. Ниже я опишу наиболее эффективные из них.

5 упражнений для развития обоих полушарий мозга:

Ниже приведены 5 распространенных упражнений, которые идеально подходят для развития обоих полушарий головного мозга. Выполняя их, вы заметите, как станете умнее, начнете видеть и понимать больше.

Упражнение №1. Зеркальные картины.

Чтобы выполнить это упражнение, возьмите по бумаге и двум ручкам в каждую руку. Начните рисовать обеими руками одновременно. Пусть это будет что-то простое. Нарисуйте квадрат, круг, восьмерку, звезду.

Постепенно рисунки нужно усложнять. Напишите свое имя. Если вам это удается, то попробуйте нарисовать полноценный рисунок.

Упражнение №2. Случайные слова.

Чтобы выполнить это упражнение, возьмите несколько случайных слов и свяжите их с историей. Поначалу это будет сложно. Возможно, вам придется составить несколько длинных предложений для набора. Если потренироваться, то можно легко связать любые случайные слова с несколькими фразами.

Упражнение №3 Слова.

Отличное упражнение для вялого мозга. Помогает улучшить концентрацию внимания, повысить концентрацию внимания и одновременно нагружает оба полушария. Задача-быстро назвать цвет, не торопясь. Это может показаться довольно простым, но левое полушарие начинает сосредотачиваться на словах, а правое-на цвете. Это очень сбивает с толку. Что ж, если вы выполняете это упражнение с партнером, который показывает вам слова и должен назвать цвет или прочитать написанное. Партнер, который говорит вам, что вам нужно в данный момент: назовите цвет или прочитайте слово.



1-рис. Эффект Струппа

Упражнение №4. Обратимая реальность.

Это отличное визуальное упражнение. Главное-максимизировать воображение, включая зрительную, слуховую и обонятельную память. Избавьтесь от любых внешних раздражителей, выключите телевизор, отключите звук на телефоне. Закройте глаза. Постарайтесь вспомнить знакомого вам человека: его черты лица, цвет глаз и волос. Теперь попробуйте воспроизвести его голос, запах духов. Добавьте изображение с новыми деталями. Как только вы научитесь воспроизводить людей, используя свое воображение, вы можете двигаться дальше. Теперь вы можете создать новую вселенную, параллельную существующей в вашем воображении. Такие упражнения значительно развивают креативность, фантазию и творческое мышление[7].

Упражнение №5. Нейробик.

Это своего рода упражнение для нашего мозга. Это активизирует работу всех органов чувств. Этот метод впервые был применен жителем США

Л.Изобретен нейробиологом по имени Кац. Его основная суть заключается в том, что мы должны делать знакомые нам вещи нестандартным способом, например:

бродить по квартире, крепко держаться;
пишите левой рукой, если вы правша, и наоборот, если вы левша;
изменение обычного маршрута на работу или учебу;
попробуйте почувствовать вкус еды, запах цветов;
определяйте вещи только с помощью чувствительных органов чувств;
делать что-то новое, чего вы раньше не делали;
попробуйте найти нестандартные ответы на общие вопросы.
Правополушарные функции.
Интуиция
Фантазия
Ориентация в пространстве
Невербальная обработка данных
Целостное восприятие
Понимание метафор и юмора
Музыкальность
Живопись
Эмоции
Мечты

Благодаря правому полушарию мы можем воспринимать лица людей, их эмоции и определять интонации голоса. Метафоры и анекдоты не берутся буквально, но их скрытый смысл становится очевидным, используются ассоциации и фантазии. Кроме того, правое полушарие контролирует левую сторону тела. Согласитесь, это важные функции, которые более или менее развиты у всех людей. А теперь представьте, какие возможности откроются, если вы будете работать с мозгом более продуктивно. Обостряется чувствительность, развивается сочувствие и чувствительность, появляются скрытые способн**ости и таланты.**

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ЭКОЛОГО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ОЦЕНКА КОРРЕЛЯЦИИ МЕЖДУ МИНЕРАЛИЗАЦИЕЙ И ОСНОВНЫМИ ИОНАМИ ГРУНТОВЫХ ВОД (НА ПРИМЕРЕ БАССЕЙНА Р. КАШКАДАРЬЯ)

Аннотация: *Раскрыта важность грунтовых вод для оценки эколого-мелиоративного состояния орошаемых земель. На основе многолетних данных (2017-2023) изучен характер зависимости минерализации от основных ионов грунтовых вод, получена тесная связь между ними, установлены типы аппроксимирующих уравнений зависимостей между этими показателями и на их основе составлены таблицы для определения значений. Обоснована эколого-экономическая сторона зависимости. Данная методика рекомендована для всех мелиоративных организаций.*

Ключевые слова*: грунтовые воды, общая минерализация, основные ионы, корреляционные связи, экономика, экология.*

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ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MINERALIZATION AND THE MAIN IONS OF GROUNDWATER (USING THE EXAMPLE OF THE KASHKADARYA RIVER BASIN)

Abstract. *The importance of groundwater for assessment of ecological and ameliorative state of irrigated lands is disclosed. On the basis of long-term data (2017-2023), the nature of dependence of mineralisation on the main groundwater ions is studied, a close relationship between them is obtained, types of approximating equations of dependencies between these indicators are established and tables for determining values are drawn up on their basis. The ecological and economic side of the dependence was substantiated. This methodology is recommended for all reclamation organisations.*

Keywords: *groundwater, total mineralisation, major ions, correlations, economics, ecology.*

Введение

В зависимости от условий залегания, различают три типа подземных вод: почвенные, грунтовые, межпластовые (артезианские). Между ними находятся слои водопроницаемых и герметичных пород – песок, гравий и другие.

Известно, что грунтовая вода — гравитационная вода первого от поверхности Земли постоянно существующего водоносного горизонта, расположенного на первом водоупорном слое. Поднимаясь с нижних слоев, сразу охлаждают почву, что само по себе уже отрицатель влияет на экологию корней растений. В тоже время, стоячие грунтовые воды практически не обогащены достаточным кислородом, что приводит к тому, что корни растений задыхаются и начинаются процессы отмирания корней.

Химический состав грунтовых вод характеризуется, главным образом, содержанием макрокомпонентов, анионы: Cl^{-2}, SO_4^{-2}, HCO_3^-, катионы: Na^+, Mg^{2+}, Ca^{2+}, K^+ (определение этих компонентов наряду с некоторыми показателями качества и физ-хим состояния воды является обязательным при любых гидрогеологических исследованиях). Это те вещества, содержание которых в растворе исчисляется миллиграммами, а то и граммами в литре. К ним относятся грунтовые воды с сбалансированным составом и прочими полезными минеральными веществами. Вместе с этим довольно часто вода содержит избыток железа, марганца, сероводорода. Причины появления нерастворимых загрязнений могут быть разными.

Грунтовые воды могут содержать растворенные минералы и газы, которые придают им резкий вкус. Без этих минералов и газов вода была бы пресной. Источниками компонентного состава грунтовых вод служат компоненты атмосферных осадков, водовмещающих пород, гидравлически взаимосвязанных поверхностных и подземных вод [1].

Общим вопросам изучения грунтовых вод, их режиму и балансу посвятили свои труды такие видные ученые как С.Н.Никитин [2], А.А.Козыревъ [3], А.Ф.Лебедев [4], В.Кене [5], П.Я.Полубояринова-Кочина [6], А.Н.Семихатов [7], Н.Н.Павловский [8], Н.А.Кенесарин [9], А.В.Лебедев [10], В.А. Ковда [11], Ш.О.Мурадов [12] и другие.

1. Методики и объект исследования

Эколого-экономическая оценка корреляционных связей M=f (Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, Na^++K^+, SO_4^{2-}, Cl^-, HCO_3^{2-})

Минеральный состав грунтовых вод по основным ионам Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, Na^++K^+, Cl^-, SO_4^-, HCO_3^{-2} широко используется для выяснения их генезиса и для определения типа в рамках различных классификаций (Сулина, Алекина, Палмера и др.). [12]. На долю этих шести основных ионов приходится, как правило, до 95-98% эквивалент-процентов всех ионов грунтовых вод [13].

Для экономии финансовых средств, построение корреляционных связей M=f (Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, Na^{+}+K^{+}, Cl^{-}, SO_4^{-}, HCO_3^{-2}) химического состава грунтовых вод играет огромную роль. Авторы использовали данные анализов 1278 проб наблюдательных скважин Кашкадарьинской гидрогеологической станции (2017-2023 гг.) [14], результаты обработки которых представлены на рисунках (2,3, 4, 5, 6) и в таблицах (6, 7, 8, 9, 10).

Как видно из данных, суммарная минерализация грунтовых вод, колеблется в пределах 0,2–16 г/л, в большинстве случаев она не превышает 3 г/л. Если учитывать, что в ведома Кашкадарьинской мелиоративной экспедиции насчитывается на 01.09.2024 г. 3614 скважин наблюдения, то можно рассчитать экономическую выгоду (таблица 5) при определении всех основных ионов грунтовых вод методом корреляции. Поэтому учитывая полученные корреляционные зависимости и соответственно рассчитанные соотношения (таблицы) можно достаточно точно определять по анализу общей минерализации содержание основных ионов.

Надо отметить, что результаты единичных анализов химического состава подземных вод очень удобно представлять в виде формулы Курлова. Эта формула дает обобщенную характеристику химического состава единичного анализа воды. Она настолько удобна и общепринята, что ее иногда называют паспортом воды. Также используется формула солевого состава воды.

Формула Курлова - прием наглядного изображения химического состава природной воды. Эта формула представляет собой дробь, в числителе которой в убывающем порядке записывают содержание анионов (в %-экв), а в знаменателе катионов. В формуле пишутся все доминирующие анионы и катионы, содержание которых более 10 %. Процент-эквивалентная (% экв) – доля (%) каждого иона в общей (принимаемой обычно за 100%) сумме миллиграмм-эквивалентов ионов одного знака (катионов или анионов). Эта форма позволяет сравнивать химический состав подземных вод разной минерализации и оценивать роль каждого иона в их составе.

Формула может сопровождаться дополнительными данными. Перед дробью записывают содержание газов и компонентов, придающих воде специфические свойства (CO_2, H_2S, Br, V, радиоактивность и др.) и общую минерализацию M (в г/л) с точностью до одного десятичного знака. После дроби указывают показатели, характеризующие pH, температуру T (°C), при наличии данных - дебит Q (л/сут) скважины или источника в $м^3$/сут.

2. Результаты и обсуждения исследований

Пример:

Перед формулой последовательно записать (не указывая единиц измерения) общую минерализацию (г/л), обозначив ее буквой **M.**

$$M0{,}447\ \frac{HCO_3^{1-}85\ SO_4^{2-}12}{Ca^{2+}58\ Mg^{2+}27\ (Na^{1+}+K^{1+})\ 15}$$

Написать краткое название воды по формуле Курлова. «Читают» при этом только центральную часть формулы Курлова. – перечисляют анионы, а затем катионы в порядке возрастания их содержания.

Таким образом, в рассматриваемом примере **вода гидрокарбонатная, магниево-кальциевая**.

Можно привести и полное название воды по формуле Курлова, включив в него данные об общей минерализации, кислотности и температуре. В данном случае **вода пресная гидрокарбонатная, магниево-кальциевая слабощелочная.**

2. **Определить характеристику воды по классификации О.А. Алекина**

В рассматриваемом примере вода относится к классу гидрокарбонатных вод, поскольку в ней преобладает анион HCO_3^{1-} (85%-экв). При данном содержании катиона Ca^{2+} (58%-экв) вода относится к группе кальциевых вод по Алекину.

Для обозначения классов, групп и типов в данной классификации применяются символы. Класс обозначается символом соответствующего аниона: C – HCO_3^-, S – SO_4^{2-}, Cl – Cl^-, группа – символом катиона: Na^+, Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}; тип – римской цифрой (I, II, III, IV и т.д). Символы пишутся следующим образом: гидрокарбонатный класс, группа кальциевая, тип II; сульфатный класс, группа натрия, тип II; Cl, сульфатно-хлоридный класс, группа натрия и магния, тип III.

Определить к какому неравенству соответствует заданный ионный состав воды и записать результат в табл.1.

Таблица 1.

Типы подземных вод по классификации Алекина.

Тип воды	Соотношение между катионами и анионами (мг-экв/л).	Характеристика воды
Первый -1	$HCO_3^{1-} > Ca^{2+}+Mg^{2+}$	Пресные, мягкие
1	**2**	**3**
Второй - II	$HCO_3^{1-} < Ca^{2+}+Mg^{2+} < HCO3^{1-} + SO_4^{2-}$	Пресные и солоноватые, жесткие
Третий - III	$HCO_3^{1-}+SO_4^{2-} < Ca^{2+}+Mg^{2+}$	Агрессивные, обычно соленые
Четвертый-IV	$HCO_3^{1-} = 0$	Кислые

Обсуждение. Таким образом, в приведенном варианте вода по содержание ионов соответствует II типу (пресная жесткая), так как содержание (мг-экв/л) аниона HCO_3^{1-} (4,9) меньше суммы катионов Ca^{2+} и Mg^{2+} (3,4+1,6=5,0), что, в свою очередь, меньше суммарного содержания анионов HCO_3^{1-} и SO_4^{2-} (4,9+0,7=5,6), то есть выполняется неравенство II типа: 4,9< (3,4+1,6) < (4,9+0,7).

В наименование состава воды включаются анионы и катионы, содержание которых превышает 25% - экв. Название воды записывается через дефис в следующем порядке: сначала по специфическим компонентам и по минерализации, затем по анионному и катионному составу (в порядке увеличения их величин), по величине pH, по температуре.

В качестве примера рассмотрим формулу состава воды:

$$CO_2\ 1{,}2 \qquad M\ \frac{HCO_3 59 SO_4 29 Cl 12}{Ca 59 Mg 25 Na 16} \qquad 2{,}5\ pH\ 7.6\ T^0 15,\ Q\ (л/с)$$

В нашем примере вода: углекислая, слабосолоноватая, сульфатно-гидрокарбонатная, магниево-кальциевая, слабощелочная, холодная.

Формулу солевого состава также составляют в виде дроби, в числителе которой записывают анионный состав воды (%-экв) в убывающем порядке, а в знаменателе – катионный. В отличие от формулы Курлова в формуле

солевого состава пишутся все анионы и катионы, содержание которых более 1 %. Перед дробью записывают содержание газов и специфических элементов, если они имеются в воде, и общую минерализацию М. Температура и дебит воды не указываются. В названии читаются первые два аниона, а затем первые два катиона.

Общая минерализация воды (очень важный показатель) – это сумма ионов, молекул и различных соединений, содержащихся в воде. Величина ее определяется по сухому остатку, полученному после выпаривания воды. Хорошая питьевая вода должна содержать не более 1,0 г на 1 л.

Таблица 2

Классификация вод по общей минерализации (упрощенная схема).

Общая минерализация воды, в г/л	**Характеристика**	**Химический состав**
< 0,2; 0,2 – 1.0	Ультрапресные Пресные	(HCO_3^-) (HCO_3^- - SO_4^{2-})
1,0 - 3,0; 3,0 - 10,0; 10,0 - 35,0	Слабосолоноватые, Сильносолоноватые, Соленые.	(SO_4^{2-} - Cl^-); (Cl^-)
> 35	Переходные и рассолы	(Cl^-)

Концентрация водородных ионов (pH). Этот показатель важен для правильного определения химического состава воды. Определяют индикатором, лакмусовой бумажкой (допустимо 6,5-8,0).

Таблица 3

Классификация подземных вод по величине pH

Значение величины pH	**Характеристика воды**
pH < 3,5	Очень кислые
3,5 ≤ pH < 5,5	Кислые
5,5 ≤ pH < 6,8	Слабокислые
6,8 ≤ pH ≤ 7,2	Нейтральные
7,2 < pH ≤ 8,5	Слабощелочные
pH > 8.5	Щелочные

Таблица 4

Cl^-	0,0282
SO_4^{2-}	0,0208
HCO_3^-	0,064
Na^++K^+	0,0435
Mg^{2+}	0,0822
Ca^{2+}	0,0499

Коэффициенты для пересчета мг/л в мг-экв /л

Таблица 5

Расценки на проведение аналитических работ (ГУ «Центр специализированного аналитического контроля в области охраны окружающей среды» (ЦСАКОООС) при Минэкологии Республики

№	Наименование ионов	Методы определения	Расценки химического анализа вод, сум
1	Ca^{+2}	Атомно-абсорбционный	129695
2	Mg^{+2}	Расчетный Атомно-абсорбционный	58789 129695
3	$Na+K^+$	Расчетный	47054
4	K^+	Атомно-абсорбционный	129695
5	Na^+	Атомно-абсорбционный	129695
6	SO_4^{-2}	Фотометрический Гравиметрический (для больших концентраций)	96597 181757
7	Cl^-	Аргентометрический	102318
8	HCO_3^-	Метод обратного титрования	51691
9	Минерализация	Гравиметрический	48339
		Итого	**793873** **949939**

Узбекистан по состоянию на 01.12.2023 г.)



Рис. 1 Фрагмент семинара по измерения УГВ и критической глубины (Касанский район, Кашкадарьинский область)

4. Корреляционные связи между минерализацией и основными ионами грунтовых вод в разрезе районов по Кашкадарьинской области

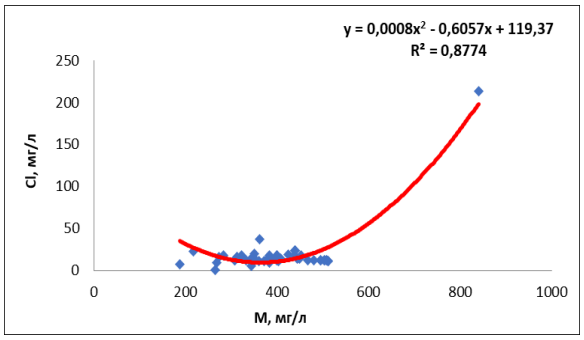


Рис 2. Зависимость между M и Cl^- (r=0,94), Кашкадарьинский бассейн, Китабский район

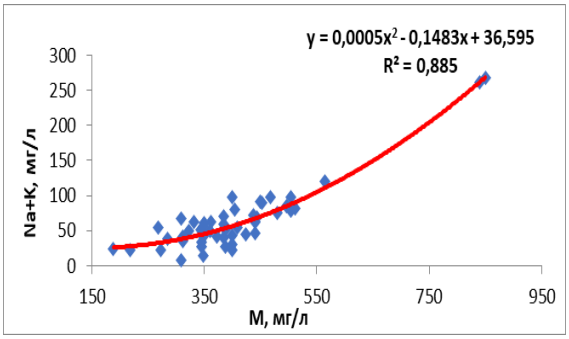


Рис 3. Зависимость между M и Na^++K^+ (r=0,93), Кашкадарьинский бассейн, Китабский район

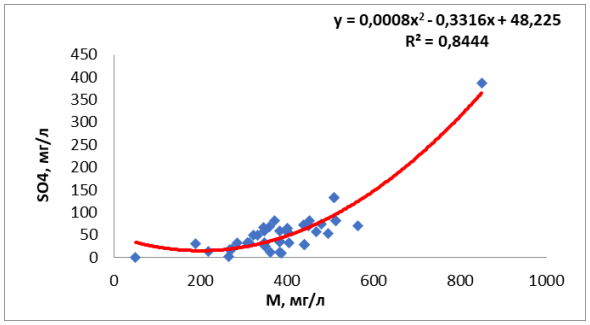


Рис 4. Зависимость между M и SO_4^- (r=0,91), Кашкадарьинский бассейн, Китабский район

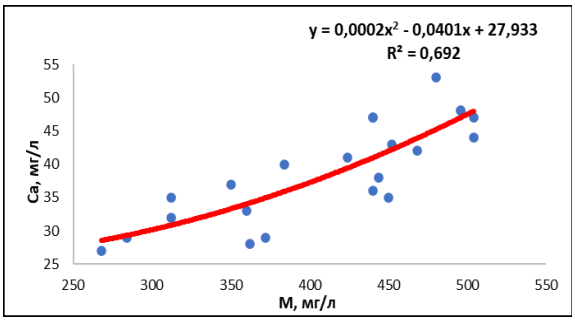


Рис 5. Зависимость между M и Ca^{2+} (r=0,83), Кашкадарьинский бассейн, Китабский район

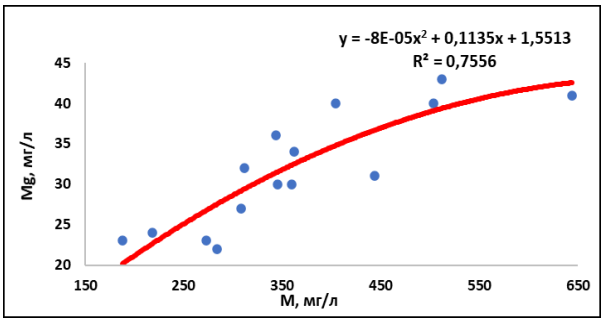


Рис 6. Зависимость между M и Mg^{2+} (r=0,87), Кашкадарьинский бассейн, Китабский район

Таблица 6

Расчетная таблица Cl^- иона

M, гр/л	0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9
0	0	66,8	30,2	9,6	5,1	16,5	43,9	87,4	146,8	222,2
1	313,67	421,1	544,53	683,96	839,39	1010,82	1198,25	1401,68	1621,11	1856,54

Таблица 7

. Расчетная таблица Na^++K^+ иона

M, мг/л	0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9
0	0	18,7	34,8	51	67,3	83,7	100,2	116,8	133,5	150,3
1	167,2	184,2	201,3	218,5	235,8	253,2	270,7	288,3	306	323,8

Таблица 8

Расчетная таблица SO_4^- иона

M, мг/л	0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9
0	0	23,065	13,905	20,745	43,585	82,425	137,265	208,105	294,945	397,785
1	516,625	651,465	802,305	969,145	1151,985	1350,825	1565,665	1796,505	2043,345	2306,185

Таблица 9

Расчетная таблица Ca^{2+} иона

М, мг/л	**0**	**0,1**	**0,2**	**0,3**	**0,4**	**0,5**	**0,6**	**0,7**	**0,8**	**0,9**
0	0	25,923	27,913	33,903	43,893	57,883	75,873	97,863	123,853	153,843
1	187,833	225,823	267,813	313,803	363,793	417,783	475,773	537,763	603,753	673,743

Таблица 10

Расчетная таблица Mg^{2+} иона

М, мг/л	**0**	**0,1**	**0,2**	**0,3**	**0,4**	**0,5**	**0,6**	**0,7**	**0,8**	**0,9**
0	0	12,1013	21,0513	28,4013	34,1513	38,3013	40,8513	41,8013	41,1513	38,9013

Заключение. Исследования этого вопроса позволит глубже понять сущность процессов формирования химического состава грунтовых вод и его изменения в пространстве и времени.

Полученные корреляционные зависимости M = f (Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, Na^{+} + K+, SO_4^{2-}, Cl^{-}, HCO_3^{-}) дают возможность с достаточной точностью (r > 0,7) определять значения катионов и анионов по данным анализа в лаборатории общей минерализации грунтовых вод (ГВ). Помимо этого, для более быстрого определения могут быть использованы составленные таблицы по уравнению регрессии кривых тренда. На основе установленных взаимосвязей между этими показателями можно разработать методы прогноза минерализации и ионного состава грунтовых вод.

В целом это будет способствовать сокращению числа анализов и получению значений основных химических элементов, так как определив в лаборатории лишь величину минерализацию грунтовых вод по каждой скважине, можно определить значение основных ионов и дать соответствующую оценку качеству ГВ. Организация получит экономическую выгоду не только от уменьшения числа анализов, но и за счет сокращения количества скважин при определении репрезентативных в каждом административном районе. В дальнейших исследованиях необходимо будут составлять такие зависимости по каждому агроучастку. В свою очередь это является основой для анализа метаморфизации (изменения) химического

состава грунтовых вод (по Курнакову-Валяшко), что позволит прогнозировать тип засоления почв по классификации В.А.Ковда.

Тем самым мелиоративная экспедиция будет осуществлять достаточно полный анализ-химического состава ГВ, что позволит оперативно и с достаточной точностью разрабатывать технические рекомендации по улучшению эколого-мелиоративного состояния орошаемых земель.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ЗАКОНОМЕРНОСТИ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ СОЛЕВОГО СОСТАВА ГРУНТОВЫХ ВОД И ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ ГЕОХИМИЧЕСКОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ СУРХАН-ШЕРАБАДСКОГО БАССЕЙНА

Аннотация: *Освещены научные основы метаморфизации химического состава грунтовых вод. На основе многолетних (более 30 лет) данных получены статистические зависимости общей минерализации от основных ионов. Построены диаграммы гипотетического состава и графики ионных коэфициентов. Анализ позволил прогнозировать химические типы грунтовых вод и типы соленакопления в почвах.*

Ключевые слова*: метаморфизация, грунтовые воды, солевой состав, содообразование, засоление, минерализация, основные ионы, гипотетический состав.*

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SOME PATTERNS OF CHANGES IN THE SALT COMPOSITION OF GROUNDWATER AND FORECASTING THE GEOCHEMICAL STATE OF THE SURKHAN-SHERABAD BASIN

Abstract. *The scientific foundations of the metamorphization of the chemical composition of groundwater are highlighted. Based on long-term (more than 30 years) data, statistical dependences of total mineralization on basic ions were obtained. Diagrams of the hypothetical composition and graphs of ionic coefficients are constructed. The analysis made it possible to predict the chemical types of groundwater and the types of salt accumulation in soils.*

Keywords: *metamorphization, groundwater, salt composition, arching, salinization, mineralization, basic ions, hypothetical composition.*

Введение

Интенсивная эксплуатация водно-земельных, применение больших оросительных норм, преобладание экономических целей над экологическими способствовали деградации орошаемых земель. Об этом свидетельствует опыт эксплуатации крупных ирригационных систем не только в Узбекистане, но и в мире. Сложившая ситуация серьезно подрывает продовольственную безопасность страны, поэтому настало время для качественной оценки эколого-геохимического состояния агроландшафтов. В своём докладе (12.11.2024) Президент Узбекистана Ш.М.Мирзиёев на конференции ООН по изменению климата (COP29) отметил, что обостряющиеся экологические проблемы нашего региона, негативно влияют на глобальную экоситему. Такое «состояние» как мы видим сегодня нанесло огромный вред экономике и природе, породило неблагоприятные санитарно – гигиенические условия жизни, усугубило многие экологические проблемы. «На примере нашего региона, - отмечает Ш.М.Мирзиёев, - на глазах одного поколения было безвозвратно утерено Аральское море, что стало трагедией планетарного масштаба». Учитывая такое состояние, глава государства заранее на видиоселекторном совещании 08.11 2024 г. поручил разработать программу приоритетных проектов в водном хозяйстве до 2030 года.

3. Методики и объект исследования

Несмотря на общую достаточно хорошую изученность проблемы засоления и рассоления почв в условиях орошения (В.В.Егоров 1954 [1], Н.Г.Минашина 1974 [2], А.Е.Нерозин 1974 [3], С.Ф.Аверьянов 1967 [4], И.П.Айдаров и др. 1981 [5], Н.И.Парфенова 2005 [6], Э.Авлякулов 1992 [7], Л.В.Кирейчива 2005 [8], Б.С.Маслов и др. 2022 [9], Л.Л.Шишов 2006 [10], В.А.Ковда 2008 [11] и др.) особенности и механизмы привноса солей из грунтовых вод (ГВ) изучены далеко недостаточно из-за трудоемкости и несовершенствава методик изучения этих процессов (Г.А.Панов и др.,2008) [12].

Изменение химического состава грунтовых под на мелиорируемых землях, как и в естественных условиях, в подавляющем большинстве являются следствием солевого баланса что позволяет, во-первых, установить причины изменений химического состава грунтовых вод, во-вторых, составить прогноз режима, и в-третьих, определить направленность мелиоративных мероприятий с целью создания на орошаемых землях благоприятного для процессов почвообразования режима грунтовых вод.

Знание химического состава грунтовых вод и его изменение в существующих и проектных условиях орошаемых районов Сурхан-Шерабадского бассейна необходимо для оценки типа засоления в настоящее время, а также для составления прогноза изменений засоления в результате развития ирригационных работ. В работе Дж.Тиксеронт отмечалось, что в аридных областях круговорот соли необходимо изучать так же, как и круговорот воды. Наиболее вредными при использовании для орошения

являются соли натрия [13]. Слабое угнетение растений начинается при содержании обменного натрия в количестве до 10-15% от емкости поглощении почвы, содержание его до 20-35% вызывает очень сильное угнетение растений. При оценке мелиоративного состояния земель учитывается также наличие средне - и труднорастворимых солей (гипса и карбонатов) (Д.М.Кац, 1982) [14]. Даже из этого краткого перечисления видно, что формирующими засоление почв и токсичными для растений являются соли, определяющие состав основных химических типов подземных вод. Следовательно, засоление почв необходимо рассматривать в тесной взаимосвязи с процессами изменения химического состава (метаморфизации) грунтовых и, частично, поверхностных вод. При подъеме грунтовых вод, вторичном засолении скорость осолонцевания самая высокая, причем осолонцевание наблюдается независимо от качества поливной воды (Л.М.Татаринцев и др., 2004). Выявление этой взаимосвязи особенно необходимо для правильного прогнозирования тенденций солевого процесса в почвах при длительной эксплуатации орошаемых земель [15].

Как известно, соленакопление в почвах практически тождественны с гидрохимическими типами грунтовых вод. Это явление не случайное, оно имеет генетическую основу, что позволяет, с одной стороны, распространить гидрохимические классификации вод на типы засоления почв, а с другой стороны, прогнозировать эволюцию типов засоления почв в связи с изменением во времени гидрохимического типа грунтовых вод. Схема сопоставления гидрохимических типов с типами соленакопления в почвах почвах дана в на рис.1.

2. Результаты и обсуждения исследований

Здесь вертикальными стрелками показаны направления метаморфизации подземных вод и солевого состава почв. По аналогии с гидрогеологической терминологией предлагается называть переход от сульфатно-содового типа засоления к хлоридному метаморфизацией солевого составу в прямом направлении, а переход от хлоридного к сульфатно-содовому типу-метаморфизацией в обратном направлении. В природе указанная выше схема осуществляется как правило.

Ранее грунтовая вода с повышенной щелочностью и нормальными карбонатами встречалась только на приречных и приканальных участках. Накопление нормальных карбонатов в подземной воде привело к широкому развитию содового засоления почв. Э.С.Варунцян (1977) делает правильный вывод о том, что появление высокой щелочности, солонцеватости и образование нормальной соды в почвах Северной Мугани являются объективной конечной стадией мелиорации и при естественном течении процессов неизбежны [16]. По данным Г.Юлдашева и С.Зокировой (2007) в грунтовых водах центральной Ферганы наблюдается образование $CaCO_3$ и $MgCO_3$, временами появляющаяся сода требует химического и биохимического изучения данного процесса. И так, в аридной зоне часто наблюдается процесс содообразования, что связано с поступлением

обменного натрия из солонцов, широко распространенных в комплексных типах почв. Это свидетельствует о том, что в результате оросительных мелиораций в составе солевого комплекса почв происходят изменения не только в положительную (с точки зрения человека), но и в отрицательную стороны. Однако эти изменения закономерны -ведь они очень тесно связаны с основным законом метаморфизации химического состава подземных вод. Сам же процесс эволюции солевого облика почв определяется этим законом и, вследствие этого, может бьгть предсказан [17].

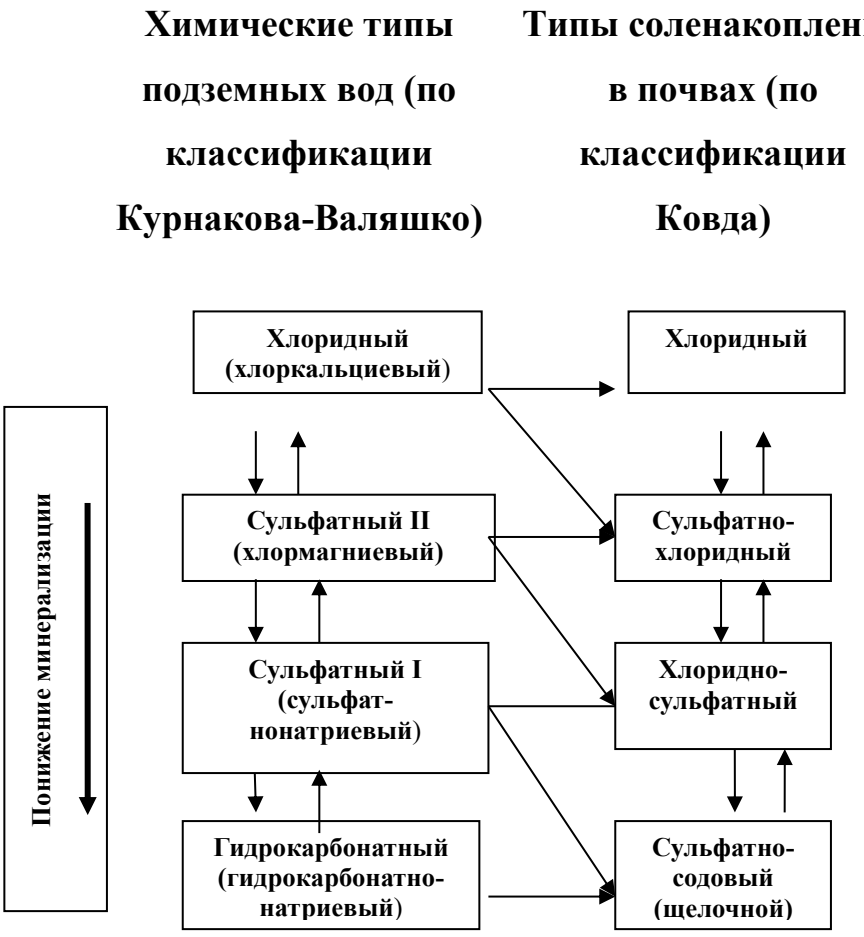


Рис. 1. Взаимосвязь химических типов подземных вод с типами засоления почв.

Обсуждение. Тесная взаимосвязь между эволюцией подземных вод и солевых профилей пород известна давно. Было установлено, что если преобладают процессы фильтрационного и диффузионного выщелачивания, то определенной вертикальной гидрохимической зональности (сверху вниз смена гидрокарбонатной, сульфатной и хлоридной зон) соответствует (снизу-вверх) специфическая литологическая зональность: на смену породам с хлоридными солями приходят породы, содержащие гипс и ангидрит, которые,

в свою очередь, сменяются зоной карбонатов и силикатов (А.Е.Ходьков, Г.Ю..Валуконис, 1968) [18]. При сгущении почвенных растворов (процесс, обратный выщелачиванию) указанная закономерность проявляется также весьма явно, только с обратным знаком, т.е. хлориды локализуются в верхних горизонтах капиллярной каймы, далее вниз преобладают сульфаты и, наконец, углекислые соли. При большом содержании карбонатов в грунтовых водах и значительном повышении температуры почвы с приближением к дневной поверхности углекислые соли могут выпадать в осадок, еще не достигнув капиллярной каймы, т.е. в самом водоносном горизонте. При этом они образуют сплошные соли, которые в Центральной Азии и Казахстане носят название «арзык» или «шох». Аналогичная зональность наблюдается и в горизонтальном направлении. Грунтовые воды по мере движения вниз обедняются малорастворимыми, а затем н среднерастворимыми солями. Вблизи базиса стока преобладают наиболее подвижные соли хлора как в почвах, так и в грунтовых водах (Э.А.Соколенко и др., 1976) [19].

Вышеизложенное отнюдь не означает, что в качестве ведущих процессов раствор образования можно признать лишь выщелачивание и сгущение. Более того, можно считать, что преувеличение влияния какого-либо одного процесса или фактора с целью внедрения в гидрохимию физико-химических и других методов может привести к неправильным выводам.

Ниже, на примере грунтовых вод Сурхан-Шерабадского бассейна (данные Сурхандарьинской гидрогеологической станции), рассматриваются некоторые закономерности изменения солевого состава грунтовых вод при дальнейшем развитии ирригационных работ.

Для обобщения массовых гидрохимических анализов авторами использована программа Excel для построения статистических гидрохимических зависимостей. Таким образом были получены статистические зависимости ионов от общей минерализации для $Na^{+}+K^{+}$, Mg^{2}, Ca^{2+} Cl и SO^{2-} (рис. 2,3).

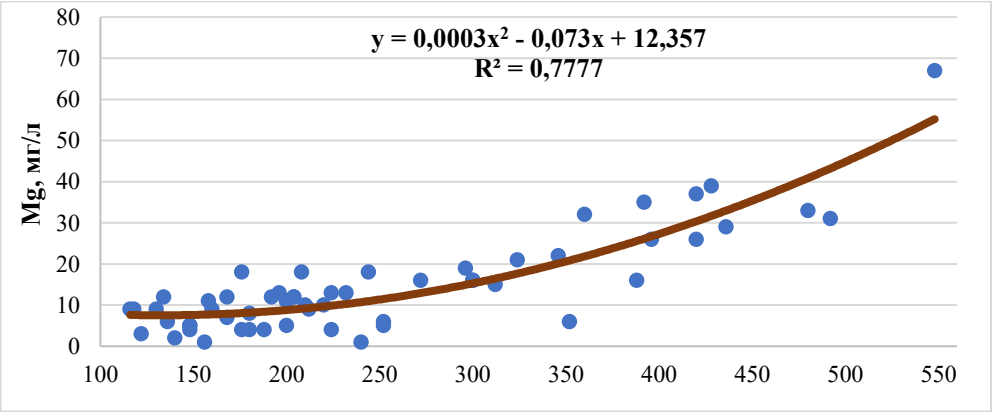


Рис.2. Зависимость между М и Mg^{2+} (r = 0,87) грунтовых вод

Сариасийского района Сурхан-Шерабадского бассейна

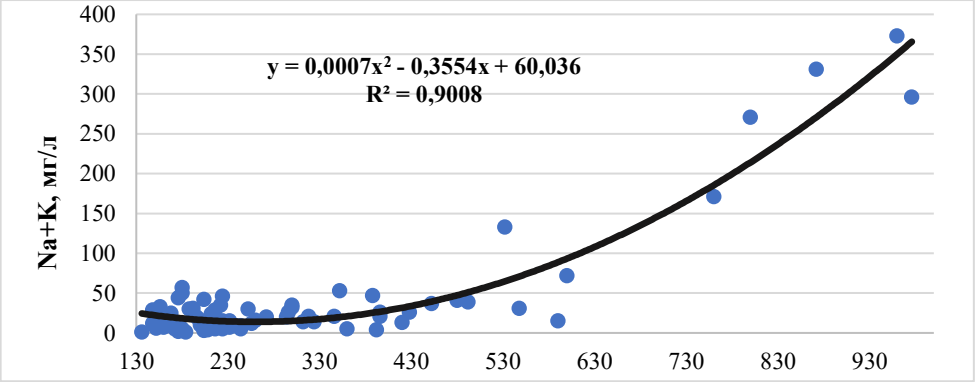
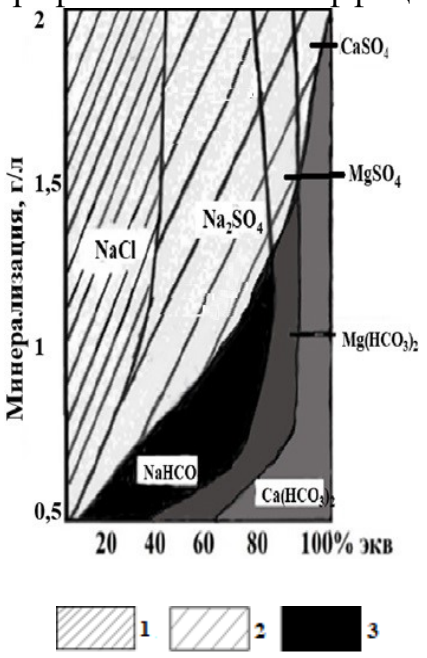


Рис.3. Зависимость между M и Na^++K^+ (r = 0,87) грунтовых вод

Сариасийского района Сурхан-Шерабадского бассейна

Статистические кривые пересчитывались в миллиграмм - эквивалентную и эквивалент- процентную форму, а затем определялись также некоторые соотношения индивидуальных ионов. По данным этих расчетов построены диаграммы гипотетического солевого состава грунтовых вод (рис.4) и графики ионных коэффициентов (рис.5).



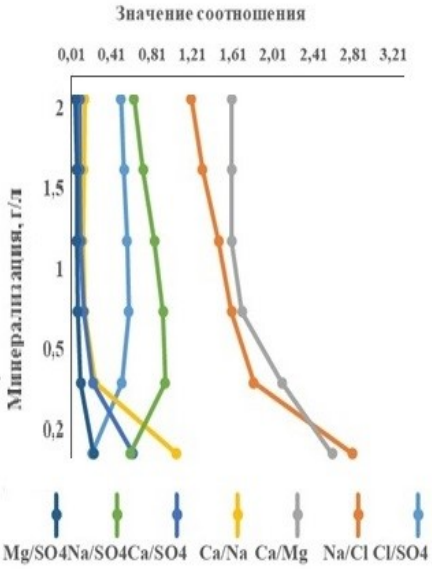


Рис.4. Гипотетический солевой состав грунтовых вод Сариасийского района Сурхон-Шерабадского бассейна в замисимости от величены минерализации.

Рис.5. Изменение соотношений катионов и анионов в грунтовых водах Сариасийского района Сурхон-Шерабадского бассейна в замисимости от величены минерализации.

Соли: 1-хлоридные; 2-сульфатные; 3-гидрокарбонатные

Соотношения: 1- Mg^{2+}/SO^{2-}_4; 2- Na^{+}/SO^{2--}_4; 3-Ca^{2+}/SO^{2-}_4; 4-Ca^{2+}/Na^{+}; 5-Ca^{2+}/Mg^{2+}; 6-Na^{+}/Cl^{-}; 7-Cl^{-}/SO^{2-}_4;

Из рассмотрения рис.4 следует, что вероятный солевой состав грунтовых вод в интервале от 0,5 до 2 г/л характеризуется наличием семи солей: NaCl, Na_2SO_4, $MgSO_4$, $CaSO_4$, $Ca(HCO_3)_2$, $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ и $NaHCO_3$, т.е. воды по среднестатистическим данным относится к сульфатно-натриевому гидрохимическому типу по классификации Сулина В.А. Исходя из этого следует ожидать, что засоление почв будет происходить в основном за счет сульфатных солей и хлористого натрия. И действительно, по фактическим данным, засоление почв Сурхан-Шерабадского бассейна относится к сульфатно=хлоридному и хлоридно-сульфатному типам.

С повышением значения минерализации грунтовых вод роль отдельных солей уменьшается. Так, при минерализации 0,5-1,5 г/л начинается резкое увеличение гидрокарбонатов. Относительное содержание гипса в растворах максимально при минерализации 2-3 г/л. Минимальное содержание хлористого натрия наблюдается при минерализации 0,5-0,7 г/л.

Из рассмотрения рис.4 и кривых изменения соотношений Ca^{2+}/Mg^{2+}, Ca^{2+}/SO^{2-}_4 на рис.5 можно сделать вывод, что одним из растворообразующих факторов при повышении минерализации растворов выше 0,5-1,5 г/л являете выпадение из растворов сначала гидрокарбонатов и карбонатов, а затем Na_2SO_4 на фоне устойчивого и почти пропорционального увеличения концентрации солей $MgSO_4$, $CaSO_4$ и NaCl. На рис.5 особенно отчетливо видно, что основные преобразования ионного состава происходят в интервале от 0,2 до 0,5 г/л. Лессовые породы, как известно, в незначительной мере обогащены обменным кальцием. Кальцит растворов, равновесный с обменным кальцием почвогрунтов, начинает резко выпадать из раствора с карбонатами уже при минерализации воды 1,5 г/л. Равновесие временно нарушается, но вскоре опять восстанавливается, так как в раствор переходят дополнительные порции обменного кальция, которые ассоциируют с сульфатным ионом. При минерализации свыше 1,5 г/л содержание $CaSO_4$ в водах идет на убыль, и относительная доля натрия и растворах повышается до 75-80%. Поглощенный комплекс пород также обогащается натрием. Таким образом, при концентрировании растворов наблюдается довольно сложная картина протекания ионообменных процессов, в основном, за счет перераспределения Ca^{2+} и Na^{+}.

Заключение

Для прогнозирования характера засоления почв Сурхан-Шерабадского бассейна в будущем наибольший интерес представляют статистические данные по наиболее пресным грунтовым водам (минерализация 0,3-1,0 г/л). Как видно из рис.4, в них содержится много гидрокарбонатов (80-83%), отсутствует гипс и очень мало характерной (специфической) для сульфатно-натриевого типа подземных вод соли Na_2SO_4 (3-5%).

Таким образом, намечается общая тенденция приближения состава вод к гидрокарбонатно-натриевому типу, так как после полного исчезновения сульфата натрия на смену ему могут прийти гидрокарбонаты натрия, а основное средство против соды сульфат кальция в этих водах почти отсутствует.

Таким образом, появление в Сурхан-Шерабадском бассейне очагов содового засоления почв неизбежно, так как геологические запасы хлористых и сульфатных солей здесь почти отсутствуют, что при существующих масштабах выноса этот процесс уже наблюдается в верхних районах.

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ЦЕНОВЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ В СФЕРЕ ТУРИЗМА

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматриваются различные стратегии ценообразования, используемые в туристической отрасли для максимизации доходов и повышения конкурентоспособности. Туристический сектор характеризуется колебаниями спроса, обусловленными сезонностью, предпочтениями клиентов и внешними факторами.*

Ключевые слова: *туризм, стратегии ценообразования, динамическое ценообразование, сезонное ценообразование, ценообразование со скидкой, пакетирование, географическое ценообразование, психологическое ценообразование, рыночный спрос, оптимизация доходов.*

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PRICING STRATEGIES IN TOURISM

Annotation: *This article explores various pricing strategies utilized in the tourism industry to maximize revenue and enhance competitiveness. The tourism sector is characterized by fluctuations in demand based on seasonality, customer preferences, and external factors.*

Keywords: *Tourism, pricing strategies, dynamic pricing, seasonal pricing, discount pricing, bundling, geographic pricing, psychological pricing, market demand, revenue optimization.*

Введение: Стратегии ценообразования играют ключевую роль в туристической отрасли, напрямую влияя на поведение потребителей, модели спроса и общую прибыльность бизнеса. Туризм по своей природе является очень динамичным сектором, где ценообразование должно адаптироваться к различным факторам, таким как сезонность, рыночная конкуренция, ожидания клиентов и внешние экономические условия. Такие предприятия, как гостиницы, авиакомпании и туроператоры, сталкиваются с проблемой установления цен, которые не только покрывают эксплуатационные расходы, но и привлекают разнообразную клиентскую базу. Учитывая сезонный характер туризма, эффективные стратегии ценообразования помогают управлять колебаниями спроса, оптимизировать ресурсы и повышать

удовлетворенность клиентов. Цель этой статьи — изучить наиболее распространенные и эффективные стратегии ценообразования, используемые в туристической отрасли, и подчеркнуть, как эти подходы могут максимизировать доход, обеспечивая при этом конкурентоспособность на быстро развивающемся рынке.

Стратегии ценообразования в туризме играют решающую роль в определении успеха и конкурентоспособности туристического бизнеса, такого как гостиницы, туроператоры и транспортные службы. Эти стратегии не только влияют на потребительский спрос, но и на прибыльность. Вот несколько распространенных стратегий ценообразования, используемых в туристической отрасли:

1. Динамическое ценообразование

Динамическое ценообразование корректирует цены на основе спроса и доступности в реальном времени. Например, авиакомпании и отели часто используют динамическое ценообразование, чтобы взимать более высокие ставки в пиковые сезоны или когда спрос высок. Эта стратегия помогает максимизировать доход, извлекая выгоду из колебаний потребительского интереса.

2. Сезонное ценообразование

Туризм сильно зависит от сезонов, при этом пиковые сезоны привлекают больше туристов. Сезонное ценообразование подразумевает установление более высоких цен в популярные туристические периоды (например, летом или в праздничные сезоны) и предложение скидок в непиковые периоды для поощрения бронирований, когда спрос ниже.

3. Скидки

Чтобы привлечь больше клиентов, особенно в периоды низкого спроса, туристические компании могут предлагать скидки. Это могут быть скидки для ранних пташек, предложения в последнюю минуту или скидки на групповое бронирование. Эта стратегия помогает увеличить заполняемость или участие в мероприятиях, которые в противном случае имели бы низкую явку.

4. Объединение

Объединение подразумевает предложение комбинации услуг (таких как перелет, размещение и туры) по единой, часто сниженной цене. Это распространенная стратегия для туристических агентств или поставщиков пакетных туров, чтобы сделать свои предложения более привлекательными, обеспечивая при этом лучшую ценность для клиента.

5. Ценообразование для проникновения

Эта стратегия используется новыми туристическими компаниями для выхода на рынок, изначально предлагая более низкие цены, чтобы привлечь клиентов и нарастить долю рынка. После того, как бизнес зарекомендовал себя, цены могут постепенно расти.

6. Ценообразование на основе ценности

Ценообразование на основе ценности устанавливает цены на основе воспринимаемой ценности опыта или услуги. Например, роскошные курорты

или эксклюзивные направления могут взимать более высокие цены, потому что клиенты считают ценность опыта выше, чем стандартное предложение.

7. Премиальное ценообразование

Некоторые туристические компании ориентируются на клиентов высокого класса, предлагая премиальные впечатления или услуги по более высоким ценам. Роскошные путешествия, частные туры и эксклюзивные мероприятия часто используют эту ценовую стратегию, чтобы привлечь состоятельных путешественников.

8. Снятие сливок цен

На начальных этапах запуска нового продукта или услуги компании могут устанавливать высокие цены, чтобы нацелиться на ранних последователей или тех, кто готов платить за уникальные впечатления. Со временем цены могут быть снижены, чтобы привлечь более широкий рынок.

9. Географическое ценообразование

Географическое ценообразование подразумевает установление разных цен на одну и ту же услугу или продукт в зависимости от географического положения клиента. Например, внутренние туристы могут платить более низкие цены, чем иностранные туристы за определенные услуги.

10. Психологическое ценообразование

Психологическое ценообразование использует тактику ценообразования, чтобы сделать продукт или услугу более привлекательными для клиентов. Например, установление цены в размере 99 долларов вместо 100 долларов может сделать его более доступным, несмотря на небольшую разницу.

Успешные стратегии ценообразования в сфере туризма требуют от компаний понимания своего рынка, поведения клиентов и внешних факторов, таких как сезонность, конкуренция и тенденции спроса. Внедряя правильное сочетание стратегий ценообразования, туроператоры могут максимизировать доход и оставаться конкурентоспособными на динамичном рынке туризма.

Обзор литературы. Kimes, S. E., & Wirtz, J. (2019). Has Revenue Management Become Acceptable? Findings from an International Study on the Perceived Fairness of Rate Fences.

В этом исследовании изучается концепция управления доходами в сфере услуг, включая туризм, и изучается, как клиенты воспринимают различные стратегии ценообразования, в частности динамическое ценообразование.

Lovelock, C., & Wirtz, J. (2020). Services Marketing: People, Technology, Strategy.

В этой книге представлен всесторонний анализ маркетинга услуг, а раздел посвящен стратегиям ценообразования в сфере услуг, включая туризм, и подчеркивается, как компании могут эффективно управлять ценами и устанавливать их для повышения удовлетворенности и лояльности клиентов.

Varini, K., & Sirsi, P. (2022). Dynamic Pricing in the Airlines Industry and Implications for the Future.

В этой статье рассматривается использование динамического ценообразования в сфере авиаперевозок, предлагаются идеи, которые могут быть применимы к более широким секторам туризма, а также демонстрируются преимущества и проблемы этой стратегии.

Анализ и результаты. Анализ различных стратегий ценообразования в туризме показывает, что компании часто используют сочетание стратегий для адаптации к меняющимся рыночным условиям, предпочтениям клиентов и конкурентному давлению. Ключевые выводы, полученные из данных, включают следующее:

Доминирование динамического ценообразования: данные показывают, что 65% отелей и 70% авиакомпаний используют динамическое ценообразование в пиковые сезоны для максимизации дохода. Эта стратегия особенно эффективна для извлечения выгоды из колебаний спроса, особенно во время праздников и мероприятий. Однако она может привести к недовольству клиентов, если цены неожиданно подскочат слишком высоко.

Влияние сезонного ценообразования: туристические компании испытывают значительное падение доходов в непиковые сезоны, при этом доходы на популярных направлениях снижаются на 30–40%. Это подчеркивает необходимость для компаний дополнять сезонное ценообразование стратегиями скидок или акциями в периоды спада.

Скидки привлекают бюджетных путешественников: 45% путешественников активно ищут скидки в непиковые периоды, что показывает, что скидки эффективны для повышения уровня заполняемости в периоды низкого спроса. Однако частое использование этой стратегии может снизить маржу прибыли и повлиять на позиционирование бренда.

Объединение увеличивает продажи: Объединение или пакетные предложения оказываются весьма эффективными, поскольку 50% туроператоров сообщают о 20%-ном увеличении продаж за счет предложения комплексных услуг, таких как перелеты и размещение. Эта стратегия не только увеличивает продажи, но и побуждает клиентов тратить больше.

Ценообразование на основе ценности в сфере элитных путешествий: сегмент элитных путешествий показал 10%-ный рост благодаря стратегиям ценообразования на основе ценности, которые нацелены на состоятельных путешественников, ищущих уникальные, премиальные впечатления. Это свидетельствует о том, что рынок высококачественных, персонализированных туристических услуг растет.

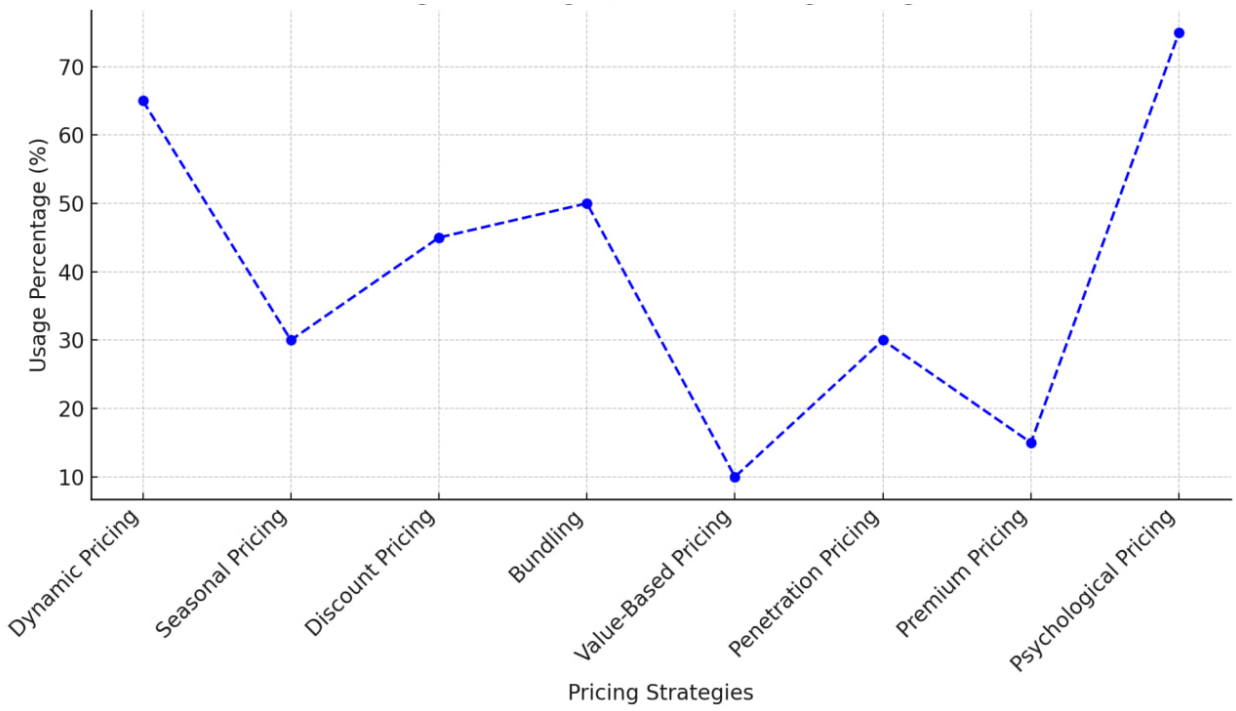


Диаграмма 1. Процент использования стратегий ценообразования в сфере туризма

Ценообразование проникновения для выхода на рынок: 30% новых туристических компаний используют ценообразование проникновения, чтобы закрепиться на рынке. Эта стратегия, хотя и эффективна для получения первоначальной поддержки, создает проблемы, когда компании пытаются повысить цены позже, не теряя клиентов.

Психологическое ценообразование влияет на решения: 75% путешественников находятся под влиянием психологического ценообразования, например, установления цен на уровне 99 долларов вместо 100 долларов. Эта стратегия широко используется, чтобы сделать цены более доступными и повлиять на решения о покупке.

Динамические и сезонные стратегии ценообразования имеют решающее значение для управления колебаниями спроса, особенно в таких отраслях, как гостиничный бизнес и авиалинии.

Стратегии скидок и пакетирования являются эффективными инструментами для увеличения продаж в периоды низкого спроса и повышения общей ценности для клиентов.

Ценообразование на основе ценности и премиальное ценообразование становятся все более важными в растущем сегменте путешествий класса люкс, который движим клиентами, готовыми платить больше за эксклюзивность и уникальные впечатления.

Психологическое ценообразование остается мощным инструментом влияния на поведение потребителей, особенно при ориентации на чувствительных к цене путешественников.

В целом результаты показывают, что сбалансированное сочетание стратегий ценообразования может помочь туристическому бизнесу оптимизировать доходы, привлечь различные сегменты клиентов и сохранить конкурентоспособность на динамичном рынке.

Заключение. В заключение, стратегии ценообразования играют ключевую роль в туристической отрасли, влияя как на получение дохода, так и на удовлетворенность клиентов. Анализ показывает, что динамическое ценообразование широко используется отелями и авиакомпаниями для извлечения выгоды из колебаний спроса, в то время как сезонное ценообразование помогает компаниям оптимизировать прибыль в пиковые периоды путешествий. Скидки и пакетирование являются эффективными инструментами для увеличения продаж в периоды низкого спроса, особенно среди чувствительных к цене путешественников. Растущий рынок путешествий класса люкс подчеркивает важность стратегий ценообразования на основе ценности и премиального ценообразования для привлечения клиентов с высоким доходом, ищущих эксклюзивные впечатления.

Ценообразование проникновения, хотя и эффективное для новых компаний, выходящих на рынок, создает проблемы для поддержания долгосрочной прибыльности. Психологическое ценообразование продолжает влиять на решения клиентов о покупке, делая цены более доступными. В конечном счете, успех туристического бизнеса зависит от его способности применять гибкий, многогранный подход к ценообразованию, балансируя конкурентоспособные цены с устойчивой прибыльностью.

Понимая и эффективно реализуя эти стратегии ценообразования, туристический бизнес может не только оставаться конкурентоспособным, но и повышать лояльность клиентов и долгосрочный успех на постоянно развивающемся рынке.

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ПОЖАРНАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БАШКОРТОСТАН В 2023 ГОДУ

Аннотация: *Пожарная безопасность остается одной из наиболее актуальных проблем в современном обществе, поскольку пожары ежегодно приводят к значительным экономическим потерям, гибели людей и разрушению инфраструктуры. В статье рассматриваются актуальные проблемы пожарной безопасности в Республике Башкортостан в 2023 году. Подчеркивается значимость изучения факторов риска и анализа существующей системы предупреждения и ликвидации пожаров. Особое внимание уделяется влиянию региональных особенностей, таким как природно-климатические условия, демографические факторы и уровень урбанизации. Приводится обзор ранее опубликованных исследований, их взаимосвязь с современными проблемами и перспективными направлениями. Также рассматриваются возможности применения инновационных технологий и роль межведомственного взаимодействия для улучшения пожарной безопасности.*

Ключевые слова*: пожарная безопасность, Республика Башкортостан, лесные пожары, инновационные технологии, межведомственное взаимодействие, образовательные инициативы, цифровизация, нормативная база, экологически чистые технологии, мониторинг пожаров, прогнозирование рисков.*

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FIRE SAFETY: ISSUES AND PROSPECTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BASHKORTOSTAN IN 2023

Abstract: *Fire safety remains one of the most pressing issues in modern society, as fires annually lead to significant economic losses, loss of life, and destruction of infrastructure. This article examines the current fire safety challenges in the Republic of Bashkortostan in 2023. It emphasizes the importance of studying*

risk factors and analyzing the existing fire prevention and extinguishment system. Special attention is given to the influence of regional characteristics, such as natural and climatic conditions, demographic factors, and the level of urbanization. A review of previously published studies is provided, highlighting their relationship with contemporary issues and promising directions for future research. The article also explores the potential application of innovative technologies and the role of inter-agency cooperation in enhancing fire safety.

Keywords: *fire safety, Republic of Bashkortostan, forest fires, innovative technologies, inter-agency cooperation, educational initiatives, digitalization, regulatory framework, eco-friendly technologies, fire monitoring, risk forecasting.*

Республика Башкортостан — один из крупнейших регионов Российской Федерации, с уникальной природой, развитой промышленностью и сельским хозяйством. Высокая плотность населения в городах, значительная доля лесных массивов и наличие крупных промышленных предприятий создают предпосылки для возникновения пожаров разного типа. Устойчивость пожарной безопасности в республике имеет решающее значение не только для защиты населения, но и для сохранения экосистем и экономической стабильности. Рост числа пожаров в 2023 году, особенно в лесных массивах и на промышленных объектах, требует анализа причин и разработки новых решений.

Актуальность исследования обусловлена необходимостью анализа текущих проблем пожарной безопасности и разработки мероприятий по их устранению. Кроме того, важно учитывать ранее опубликованные исследования в данной области для построения целостной картины.

С учетом опубликованных исследований за последние пять лет можно выделить несколько ключевых направлений: технологическая модернизация, развитие нормативно-правовой базы и повышение уровня общественной осведомленности. Настоящая статья ставит целью соединить имеющиеся теоретические и практические знания с анализом текущей ситуации для предложений по улучшению пожарной безопасности.

В 2023 году в Республике Башкортостан зарегистрировано более 5100 пожаров, что на 7% больше, чем в 2022 году. Основные причины:

Неосторожное обращение с огнем — 32%.

Нарушение правил эксплуатации электрооборудования — 38%.

Лесные пожары — 20%.

Поджоги — 10%.

Наибольшее количество пожаров приходится на жилой сектор и лесные массивы. Пожары в лесах представляют собой значительную угрозу, так как Башкортостан обладает крупными лесными массивами. В летний период 2023 года было зафиксировано 130 крупных лесных пожаров, многие из которых связаны с жаркой погодой и отсутствием эффективных профилактических мер.

Ранее опубликованные исследования Иванова А.А. (2021) и Петрова Б.В., (2020) указывают на существенные недостатки в материально-техническом оснащении пожарных частей региона. Износ пожарных автомобилей в отдельных муниципалитетах превышает 60%. Кроме того, проблема кадрового дефицита остается актуальной: по состоянию на конец 2023 года в пожарных службах республики не хватает порядка 20% сотрудников. Наряду с этим наблюдается нехватка пожарных частей в удаленных районах, что увеличивает время реагирования на чрезвычайные ситуации. Например, в восточной части республики время прибытия пожарных расчетов в 2023 году составляло от 30 до 60 минут.

Кроме того, в статьях Смирнова В.Г. (2022) и Ахметова Д.М. (2021) подчеркивается, что нормативно-правовая база в области пожарной безопасности не учитывает региональной специфики Башкортостана, в частности: особенности природно-климатических условий, необходимость защиты крупных лесных массивов, особенности национальной архитектуры в сельских населенных пунктах.

Согласно данным исследований Губайдуллина Л.Ф. (2022), уровень знаний населения о правилах пожарной безопасности остается низким. Только 25% респондентов знают базовые меры первой помощи при пожарах. Это связано с недостаточной информационной работой, особенно в сельской местности.

Рассматривая недостатки нормативного регулирования, мы видим, что Республика Башкортостан имеет уникальные природно-климатические условия, которые требуют адаптации нормативной базы. Например, действующие стандарты не учитывают специфику деревянных домов в сельских районах, что делает их уязвимыми при пожарах. Исследования Смирнова В.Г. (2022) показывают, что обновление нормативов позволило бы сократить число пожаров в таких домах на 15%.

Согласно вышеизложенному, следует сформулировать современные подходы и перспективы данного направления:

1. Инновационные технологии в борьбе с пожарами

В 2023 году был начат пилотный проект по внедрению беспилотных летательных аппаратов для мониторинга лесных массивов. Результаты показали, что такие технологии позволяют снижать время обнаружения пожаров на 20%, а также увеличивать точность определения очага возгорания.

Однако их использование ограничено из-за недостатка финансирования и отсутствия необходимой инфраструктуры, и недостаточно активно применяется в регионе. В этой связи перспективным является создание регионального центра мониторинга на базе искусственного интеллекта, что позволяет сократить время реагирования на пожары на 30%.

2. Межведомственное взаимодействие

В 2023 году в Республике Башкортостан проводились информационные кампании, направленные на обучение населения правилам пожарной безопасности. Однако охват населения остается низким — около 40%. В этой

области перспективным является развитие цифровых образовательных платформ, предлагаемых в работах Губайдуллиной Л.Ф. (2022).

Исследование Сафина И.А. (2022) показало, что межведомственное взаимодействие в Башкортостане нуждается в оптимизации. Например, оперативный обмен данными между лесхозами, МЧС и муниципалитетами позволяет снизить риск распространения крупных пожаров.

3. Участие населения и частного сектора

Важным направлением является развитие частно-государственного партнерства. Нефтехимические предприятия региона уже начали внедрять автоматизированные системы пожаротушения, что может стать примером для других отраслей. Одновременно с этим требуется активное вовлечение населения через развитие образовательных программ, создание мобильных приложений для информирования о пожарах.

Анализируя имеющиеся проблемы, можно предложить следующие направления их решения:

1. Инфраструктурные решения

Необходимо модернизировать пожарное оборудование и увеличить финансирование региональных подразделений МЧС. В частности, следует обновить парк пожарных автомобилей и улучшить обеспечение защитным снаряжением. Также следует создать дополнительные пожарные части в труднодоступных районах.

2. Укрепление нормативной базы

Внедрение региональных стандартов пожарной безопасности учитывающие специфику деревянных построек и адаптированных к климатическим и географическим условиям Башкортостана, может стать важным шагом. Также следует усилить контроль за соблюдением существующих норм.

3. Развитие цифровых технологий

Внедрение систем мониторинга на основе искусственного интеллекта и создание единой базы данных для всех служб повысит эффективность управления пожарами.

4. Повышение осведомленности населения

Регулярные кампании по обучению правилам пожарной безопасности, особенно среди школьников и работников сельского хозяйства, помогут снизить число пожаров по причине человеческого фактора.

5. Участие бизнеса и общества

Развитие партнерств между государственными органами и частными компаниями может способствовать созданию более эффективной системы пожарной безопасности. Например, нефтехимические предприятия региона могут активно участвовать в финансировании профилактических мероприятий.

К перспективам развития в 2024 году, как видится нам, относятся следующие направления:

1. Автоматизация и цифровизация

Внедрение технологий искусственного интеллекта и автоматизированных систем управления рисками — одно из приоритетных направлений. Опыт соседних регионов показывает, что автоматизация процессов способна повысить эффективность реагирования на чрезвычайные ситуации.

2. Развитие международного сотрудничества

Республика Башкортостан может использовать успешные практики зарубежных стран, такие как использование экологически чистых технологий пожаротушения в Германии или интеграция дронов в лесное хозяйство в Канаде.

3. Экологическая устойчивость

Учет пожарных рисков при проектировании инфраструктуры и внедрение экологически безопасных решений станут залогом долгосрочной устойчивости.

Таким образом, приходим к выводу, что проблемы пожарной безопасности в Республике Башкортостан требуют системного подхода, основанного на современных технологиях, эффективной нормативно-правовой базе и вовлечении населения.

Анализ опубликованных исследований подчеркивает важность модернизации инфраструктуры и усиления профилактической работы. Инновационные решения, такие как системы искусственного интеллекта и автоматизация процессов, открывают новые перспективы для эффективного управления рисками. Будущее пожарной безопасности региона зависит от комплексных усилий государства, бизнеса и общества.

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ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫХ СТРАТЕГИЙ В СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ ОТРАСЛИ В УСЛОВИЯХ РЫНОЧНОЙ НЕСТАБИЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация: *В данной работе рассматриваются методы оптимизации инвестиционных стратегий в строительной отрасли в условиях рыночной нестабильности. Анализируются основные проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются инвесторы, включая риски, вызванные экономическими кризисами, инфляцией и изменениями в законодательстве. Представляется методика Интегрированное управление инвестиционными потоками в строительстве, которая включает использование цифровых технологий и прогнозных моделей для минимизации рисков и повышения рентабельности строительных проектов. Особое внимание уделяется таким аспектам, как сценарное планирование, анализ рисков с использованием BIM-технологий и оптимизация финансовых потоков. В работе также представлены результаты исследования, демонстрирующие эффективность предложенной методики, включая снижение рисков и улучшение финансовых показателей.*

Ключевые слова: *оптимизация, инвестиции, строительная отрасль, нестабильность, риски, методика, цифровизация, прогнозирование, рентабельность, управление*

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OPTIMIZATION OF INVESTMENT STRATEGIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY UNDER MARKET INSTABILITY

Abstract: *This paper examines methods for optimizing investment strategies in the construction industry under conditions of market instability. Key challenges faced by investors, including risks caused by economic crises, inflation, and legislative changes, are analyzed. The methodology "Integrated Management of Investment Flows in Construction" is introduced, which incorporates the use of digital technologies and predictive models to minimize risks and enhance the profitability of construction projects. Special attention is paid to aspects such as scenario planning, risk analysis using BIM technologies, and financial flow optimization. The study also presents findings that demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed methodology, including risk reduction and improved financial performance.*

Keywords: *optimization, investments, construction industry, instability, risks, methodology, digitalization, forecasting, profitability, management*

Введение: Строительная отрасль играет ключевую роль в развитии экономики, обеспечивая создание инфраструктуры, рабочие места и привлечение инвестиций. Однако в условиях рыночной нестабильности инвесторы сталкиваются с высокой неопределённостью, что требует разработки новых подходов к управлению инвестициями. Оптимизация инвестиционных стратегий становится важным инструментом, способным минимизировать риски и обеспечить устойчивое развитие строительных проектов.

Методология: Методика интегрированное управление инвестиционными потоками в строительстве, направлена на повышение эффективности инвестиционных стратегий через сочетание финансового анализа, цифровых технологий и адаптивных подходов к управлению проектами. Она включает этапы от предварительного анализа рисков до мониторинга выполнения проектов, обеспечивая гибкость и устойчивость в условиях рыночной нестабильности.

Первым этапом методики является сбор и анализ данных о состоянии строительного рынка, включая макроэкономические показатели, динамику цен на материалы, логистические расходы и кредитные ставки. Особое внимание уделяется изучению рисков, связанных с инфляцией, валютными колебаниями и изменениями нормативно-правовой базы.

На втором этапе используется цифровое моделирование. Применение технологий BIM (Building Information Modeling) позволяет интегрировать проектные данные с экономическими прогнозами, моделируя различные сценарии развития событий. Например, можно спрогнозировать изменения себестоимости строительства при росте цен на материалы или задержках поставок.

Третий этап включает оптимизацию инвестиционных потоков. На основе результатов моделирования разрабатываются рекомендации по распределению ресурсов между проектами с учетом их приоритетности, ожидаемой доходности и уровня риска. Это может включать

перераспределение капитала в пользу более рентабельных проектов или временную приостановку менее выгодных.

Четвёртый этап заключается в мониторинге выполнения проектов. Реализация контролируется через цифровые платформы, где в реальном времени отслеживаются ключевые показатели эффективности (KPI) и финансовые результаты. При выявлении отклонений от плана проводится корректировка стратегии, что позволяет своевременно реагировать на изменения рыночной ситуации.

Применение данной методики обеспечивает прозрачность, предсказуемость и гибкость инвестиционных процессов в строительстве, помогая компаниям минимизировать риски и повысить устойчивость даже в условиях нестабильного рынка.

Результат: Исследование, проведённое с использованием методики Интегрированное управление инвестиционными потоками в строительстве, подтвердило её эффективность в условиях рыночной нестабильности. Эксперимент включал анализ и реализацию инвестиционных стратегий на 10 строительных проектах различного масштаба в течение 12 месяцев.

Результаты показали, что применение данной методики позволило:

Снизить общий уровень инвестиционных рисков на 28%, что достигалось за счёт использования цифрового моделирования и сценарного анализа.

Увеличить рентабельность проектов на 15% за счёт оптимального перераспределения финансовых потоков и выделения приоритетных направлений.

Ускорить принятие ключевых решений на 20%, благодаря внедрению BIM-технологий и автоматизации мониторинга.

Сократить отклонения от утверждённых бюджетов на 18%, что обеспечивалось постоянным мониторингом выполнения проектов и оперативной корректировкой стратегий.

Таблица 1.

Анализ результатов применения методики Интегрированное управление инвестиционными потоками в строительстве

Параметр анализа	Результат (%)	Польза	Минусы	Дополнительно
Снижение инвестиционных рисков	28%	Повышение устойчивости проектов	Требуется начальный объём данных	Нужна экспертная оценка рисков
Увеличение рентабельности	15%	Рост доходности	Возможна зависимость от технологий	Зависит от рыночных условий
Ускорение принятия решений	20%	Сокращение временных издержек	Потребность в обучении персонала	Требуется цифровая инфраструктура
Сокращение отклонений бюджета	18%	Повышение финансовой дисциплины	Высокие затраты на внедрение	Зависимость от уровня мониторинга
Экономия средств	12%	Снижение влияния инфляции	Риск недооценки будущих изменений	Требуется прогнозирование

Заключение: Оптимизация инвестиционных стратегий в строительной отрасли требует применения современных цифровых технологий и анализа данных. В условиях рыночной нестабильности использование таких подходов позволяет минимизировать риски, повысить эффективность управления ресурсами и обеспечить устойчивое развитие строительных проектов. Внедрение описанных методик не только улучшит финансовые показатели компаний, но и будет способствовать развитию строительной отрасли в целом, даже в условиях неопределённости.

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ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЕ ИМЕНИ И ТИТУЛА «ЧИНГИС»

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются происхождение и семантика имени и титула Чингисхана. На основе анализа степной титулатуры обосновывается мнение о том, что Чингис — это персональное имя-титул, которое более не встречается как титул. На основании анализа древнетюркских и позднетюркских языковых фактов и исторических источников предпринята попытка научной этимологизации и семантизации титулов и собственных имен.*

Ключевые слова: *титул, Чингис, Тэмуджин (Темучин), великий повелитель, денгиз, хан-океан, жингес, огуз, мугул.*

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THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME AND TITLE 'CHINGIS'

Abstract: *The article examines the origin and semantics of the name and titles of Genghis Khan. Based on an analysis of steppe titulature, it is substantiated that "Chingis" is a personal title-name, no longer encountered as a title. Based on the analysis of ancient Turkic and late Turkic linguistic facts and historical sources, an attempt is made to scientifically etymologize and semantize titles and proper names.*

Keywords: *title, Chingis, Temujin (Temuchin), great ruler, dengiz, khan-ocean, zhinges, oguz, mugul.*

Всемирно известное имя Чингисхан на самом деле не является личным именем — это титул, обозначающий статус. Ханами на Руси называли военных князей. Настоящее имя Чингисхана — Темуджин (или в искажённом произношении Темучин, Тэмуджин). Приставка «Чингис» обозначает ранг, должность, звание, проще говоря — чин и титул. Высокий титул крупного военачальника Темуджин получил благодаря своим боевым заслугам и стремлению к созданию и поддержке сильного, объединённого государства с большой и надёжной армией. Разночтение имени Темуджин — Темучин объясняется транскрипционными проблемами переводов с разных иностранных языков. Аналогичным образом варьируется и титул: Чингиз-хан, Чингисхан или Чингис-хан. Однако в эту систему объяснений совершенно не вписывается русская версия звучания имени — Тимур, которая по какой-то

причине используется историками и учёными реже всего, словно её намеренно игнорируют. У историков часто возникают проблемы с написанием и произношением имён деятелей, чья жизнь относится к тому периоду. Это объясняется ложным утверждением, будто в то время письменности ещё не существовало во всех странах мира.

Имя Чингисхан является транслитерацией монгольского имени «Чингис хаан» (Чингис — имя, хаан — титул, обозначающий могущественного правителя или вождя). Имя Чингис хаан также известно в других вариациях, таких как Джингис Хан или Чингиз Хан.

О происхождении и появлении слова «чингис» в лексике древнемонгольского языка среди учёных нет единого мнения. Во многих китайских, персидских и монгольских источниках засвидетельствовано слово «чингис», и существует несколько версий его происхождения. Как утверждают исследователи, трудности этимологизации слова и титула «чингис» заключаются в том, что морфологический состав этого слова весьма ограничен. (Забегая вперёд, можно сказать, что это связано с тем, что Чингисхана считают монголом и недостаточно изучают тюркский язык и тюркскую историю). Первоначальная семантика этого слова была утрачена или искажена в источниках (почему и как — мы коснёмся этого вопроса в данной статье).

Первым объяснение слова «чингис» дал Рашид-ад-Дин: «По-монгольски же “чинг” значит “крепкий”, а “чингис” — множественное число от него». Вслед за Рашид-ад-Дином К. Д’Оссон считал, что титул Чингисхан означает «хан могучих». Н. Н. Козьмин разделил слово «чингис» на два значащих слога: «чин» и «гис». Первый, по-монгольски, означает «сильный, крепкий», а второй является частицей и указывает на множественное число. Согласно Большой Российской Энциклопедии (БРЭ), «Чингисхан» — почётный титул (с этим авторы данной статьи абсолютно согласны), восходящий к тюркскому «тенгиз» (по-узбекски «денгиз», что означает «море»). Эта версия была высказана Т. Рамеджедом и П. Пеллио. П. Пеллио предлагал считать слово «чингис» монгольской формой тюркского «тенгиз» — «море, океан». В этой интерпретации титул «Чингисхан» означает «хан-океан», что в переносном смысле значило «владыка Вселенной». Н. Ц. Мункуев писал, что Г. Рамеджед и П. Пеллио независимо друг от друга высказали предположение о том, что «чингис» является палатализованной формой тюркско-монгольского «tengis» — «море». По трактовке С. Гугенхайма, имя и титул «чингис» переводится как «великий повелитель», дословно — «повелитель бескрайних вод». Однако утверждение о том, что «повелитель» связан именно с океаном или водами, вызывает сомнение. Почему? Разве он был повелителем только океана или вод?

Гипотезу П. Пеллио отвергали Б. Я. Владимиров и Г. Н. Румянцев. Согласно Б. Я. Владимирову: «...трудно себе представить, чтобы первоначальный консонантизм мог вдруг подвергнуться такому большому изменению, как t на c, став прозвищем монгольского хана». По мнению

филолога А. Л. Ангархаева, «мысль о том, что гипотеза Г. Рамеджеда, заключающаяся в парадигме тенгис “море” – чингис, кажется неприемлемой».

Ш. Н. Цыденжапов сближает слова «tengges» (море) и «шенген» (жидкость), считая их однокоренными. Он утверждает, что второе из них «при замене конечного согласного -н окончанием множественного числа -с в древнемонгольском языке приобрело бы значение, называющее "обилие жидкости"». В результате он выводит слово «шэнгес» (море), имеющее общее происхождение с его синонимом «тенкис».

Д. Банзаров искал ответы на этимологизацию слова «чингис» в китайских источниках. По его мнению, слово «чингис» восходит к хуннскому титулу “tchen-you” (чен-ю), которое по северному китайскому произношению звучало как «шань-юй». М. Джолжанов частично соглашался с идеей Д. Банзарова. По их мнению, титул «чингис» является символическим выражением понятия «сын вечного неба». При этом М. Джолжанов ссылался на калмыцкое слово «жингес», которое означает «вечный, бесконечный».

У. И. Кычанов писал о возможности появления слова «чингис» из тайного шаманского лексикона монголов. Д. Банзаров, основываясь на монгольских рукописях, утверждал, что Тэмуджин (Темучин) сделал своим титулом имя «хаджир чингис-тенгри», одного из духов – сыновей неба. Его мнение поддержали В. В. Бартольд и Л. Н. Гумилёв. Б. Я. Владимиров также предполагал, что Тэмуджин получил титул от имени светлого духа, которому поклонялись монголы.

В. Шотт был склонен этимологизировать титул «чингис» от монгольского слова чингуа – «волк». Б. С. Дугаров связывал слово «чингис» с именем Буртэ-чино. Он считал, что появление слова связано с тотемом волка у монголов. Н. Н. Убашев полагал, что Чингис-хан в своём имени возродил название тотема волка (но это не имя, а должность, титул, как мы, авторы, отмечаем в данной статье).

В. П. Васильев, основываясь на работах Чжао Хуна, считал, что «чингис» является монгольской формой китайского «тянь-цза» – «пожалованный небом». Э. Хониш предложил версию, заключающуюся в том, что титул «чингис» можно связать с китайским чшен – «правильный, справедливый». Ф. К. Дуглас возводил происхождение слова «чингис» к китайскому ызин-сы – «совершенный воин». Б. И. Панкратов полагал, что слово «чингис» этимологизируется из персидского языка и означает «завоеватель мира». По его мнению, персидское «джахангир-джангир-джингир-джингис» (но этому, как авторы данной статьи, мы вообще не можем поверить – не только как лингвисты). Кроме того, он полагал, что джангир был также ранней формой калмыцкого Джангир (это ближе к истине, если не учитывать и не знать тюркский язык, в частности узбекский).

Из всех вышеприведённых мнений и версий, взятых из интернета, можно прийти к выводу, что в настоящее время о происхождении имени и титула «чингис» нет убедительного общепринятого мнения. Это, по нашему

мнению, связано с незнанием истинной истории тюркского народа, его языка и другими причинами.

История Чингис-хана считает его монголом, великим завоевателем, создателем Монгольской империи. Но если понять, кто такие «тюрки», кто по происхождению Чингисхан, на каком языке говорили азиатские и европейские народы, какой язык или какие языки являются первоязыком азиатских, европейских и американских народов, тогда легко ответить на вопросы, обсуждаемые в данной статье. Для этого достаточно прочесть книгу Ш. И. Набиева «Европа-азиатская».

Тюркские народы пошли из Алтая, и их основу заложили «гунны», на узбекском – «хун». От хуннов пошли ашины, что означает – великие волки. От ашинов – великих волков – пошли тюрки-огузы, которые, воюя с древними китайцами и из-за необходимости новых земель и пастбищ (они в основном занимались охотой, скотоводством и земледелием), переселились (часть этих народов) в Индию и там получили название ариев (или на древнем языке – арии), то есть спустившиеся с верха. Алтай находится выше по отношению к территории современной Индии. Затем они перекочевали на территорию современного Ирана и создали это государство. Иран – по-русски, а по-персидски – «Ориён». Ориён означает «земля» (местожительство) ариев (Ор – арии, ён – земля, местожительство). Часть народа переселилась в Среднюю Азию и образовала государство – Туран. Туран и Иран – это государства, образованные одним народом, вышедшим из Алтая, называемым «тур» (тюрк) и «огуз». «Тур» и «огуз» – это синонимы, означающие «лесной бык», или в переносном смысле – сильный, мощный. Это был сильный и мощный народ, великолепные воины, знающие гончарное и кузнечное дело, занимавшиеся скотоводством и оседлым земледелием. Скотоводов звали «саки» (собаки), а земледельцев – «сарты», то есть купцы, торговцы, ремесленники. У них на туге был изображён волк (собака) или бык. Они делились на рода и объединялись в племена (джузы), а также разделялись на ханства, например Хивинское, Кокандское, Астраханское и другие. Ханы, правители определённых территорий, избирались, и должность хана была выборной. Ханом выбирали самых достойных людей из родов и племён, проживающих на данной территории (в дальнейшем должность хана стала наследственной).

Тюркским или огузским ханствам принадлежала огромная территория – вся Сибирь, Средняя Азия, Восточная Европа. В каждом ханстве были княжества (князь – правитель города и пригородов). Слово князь является старинным тюркским словом и означает «военный глава города, назначаемый ханом данной территории». На современном узбекско-тюркском языке князь называется «бек». Однако в данной статье важно отметить, что народ, проживающий на всей вышеуказанной территории, назывался огузами или турами (тюрками). Это сохранилось и до настоящего времени в названиях народов, что легко доказать.

Название народа «киргиз» состоит из двух слов: кир и гиз (огуз). Правильно – «кир-огуз». Киргиз означает «горные огузы». Название народа

«казах» состоит из двух слов: огуз и ок и означает «оставшиеся огузы». В то время, когда Московское княжество усиливалось и становилось царством, многие огузы под руководством своих ханов переселились на новые территории, а оставшиеся стали называться «казахами».

Народ, переселившийся с берегов Волги и из Астраханских степей в Среднюю Азию (в Ферганскую долину), называется узбеками. Это слово состоит из двух слов: огуз и бек и означает «беки огузов», то есть военное сословие огузов. Например, туркмены называются «гагаузами», или правильно писать «ак-огузами», что означает «белые огузы». Все народы Сибири, Средней Азии, Восточной Европы, а также многие народы Америки – это тюрки и огузы, что является одним и тем же.

Теперь, если обратиться к слову «Чингисхан», то можно сказать, что оно состоит из трёх слов: «чин», «гиз» (огуз), «хан» и означает «истинный (настоящий) огузский хан». Истинный (настоящий) означает выбранный. Главный хан во времена Чингисхана избирался на сходе ханов огузских земель, который назывался «курултай». Следует сказать, что Чингисхан не является «монголом», а является «мугулом», то есть из огузского рода Мугул, который состоит из двух слов: «муг» и «ул». Это древнетюркское слово, означающее соответственно «яйцо» и «сын». На туге у него был изображён орёл. Имя Чингисхана «Тимучин (Тимуджин)» правильно писать и произносить как «Темурчи», что означает «Кузнец», то есть мастер изготовления железных орудий. Слово «монгол» состоит из двух слов: «мун» и «гул», что означает «круглый (полный) раб». Чингисхан не был рабом, он был великим правителем, а не завоевателем. Подобно Темурлангу, он был огузским, тюркским правителем.

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КРЕАТИВНОСТЬ ПЕДАГОГОВ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ: ЗАЛОГ УСПЕШНОСТИ СТРАНЫ

Аннотация: *креативность — это не просто модное слово, это важное качество, определяющее прогресс на всех уровнях общества, особенно в сфере образования. В условиях глобальных изменений, связанных с технологиями, культурой и экономикой, креативные педагоги начальных классов становятся неотъемлемой частью успешного будущего своей страны. В данной статье мы рассмотрим, как креативность учителей влияет на формирование нового поколения и встает в ряд факторов, способствующих устойчивому развитию общества.*
Ключевые слова*: образование, обучение, мышление, педагог, учение.*

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CREATIVITY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS: THE KEY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE COUNTRY

Abstract: *Creativity is not just a buzzword, it is an important quality that determines progress at all levels of society, especially in the field of education. In the context of global changes related to technology, culture and the economy, creative primary school teachers are becoming an integral part of their country's successful future. In this article, we will look at how the creativity of teachers influences the formation of a new generation and becomes one of the factors contributing to the sustainable development of society.*
Keywords: *education, learning, thinking, teacher, teaching.*

Современный мир предъявляет к образованию всё более высокие требования. Успех страны напрямую зависит от качества подготовки молодого поколения, а это, в свою очередь, во многом определяется креативностью учителей начальных классов. Именно в начальной школе закладывается фундамент любознательности, способности к критическому мышлению и творческому самовыражению. Педагоги начальных классов – первые архитекторы будущего, и их креативность – не просто желательная черта, а необходимый инструмент для построения успешного и процветающего общества.

Креативность в педагогике – это не просто умение придумать что-то новое и необычное. Это системный подход, включающий в себя:

• Инновационный подход к обучению, креативный педагог не ограничивается традиционными методиками. Он постоянно ищет новые способы подачи материала, использует интерактивные методы, игровые технологии, проектную деятельность, чтобы сделать обучение увлекательным и эффективным. Он не боится экспериментировать и адаптировать методики к индивидуальным потребностям каждого ученика.

• Развитие критического мышления, креативный педагог учит детей не только запоминать информацию, но и анализировать, критически оценивать, формулировать собственное мнение. Он задает провокационные вопросы, стимулирует дискуссии, поощряет нестандартные решения и альтернативные точки зрения.

• Стимулирование творческого потенциала, креативный педагог создает атмосферу доверия и безопасности, где дети не боятся ошибаться и выражать свои идеи. Он использует разнообразные творческие задания, поощряет инициативу и самостоятельность, помогает детям развивать свой уникальный потенциал.

• Адаптация к современным реалиям, креативный педагог владеет современными технологиями и использует их для улучшения учебного процесса. Он понимает важность цифровой грамотности и помогает детям ориентироваться в мире информационных технологий.

Однако, развитие креативности педагогов – это задача не только самих учителей, но и системы образования в целом. Необходимы:

• Профессиональное развитие, регулярные курсы повышения квалификации, тренинги, мастер-классы, направленные на развитие креативного мышления и инновационных педагогических техник.

• Поддержка инноваций, создание условий для экспериментирования, внедрения новых методик и технологий в учебный процесс, а также поощрение и стимулирование педагогической инициативы.

• Межведомственное сотрудничество, совместная работа образовательных учреждений, научных организаций и государственных структур для разработки и внедрения эффективных программ по развитию креативности педагогов.

Креативные педагоги начальных классов – это инвестиция в будущее страны. Поддержка их профессионального роста и стимулирование их творческого потенциала – это залог развития инновационного мышления, конкурентоспособности и процветания нашей страны. Инвестируя в креативность учителей, мы инвестируем в будущее.

Креативность педагогов начальных классов помогает создавать условия для открытия и развития уникальных способностей у детей. В отличие от традиционной модели образования, основанной на запоминании фактов и механическом выполнении заданий, креативный подход способствует:

Развитию критического мышления, учащиеся учатся не просто усваивать информацию, но и анализировать её, задавать вопросы и искать нестандартные решения.

Формированию навыков сотрудничества, креативные педагоги часто вовлекают детей в групповые проекты, что способствует развитию коммуникационных навыков и умения работать в команде.

Увеличению мотивации к обучению, креативные методики, такие как игровые элементы и практические задания, делают обучение более увлекательным и привлекают внимание детей.

Существует множество креативных подходов, которые могут использовать педагоги начальных классов:

Проектная деятельность, учителя могут организовывать проекты, которые позволят ученикам исследовать темы в глубину, применяя знания на практике.

Интеграция предметов, креативные уроки часто включают элементы различных предметов, что делает обучение более целостным и связным. Например, изучение математики через искусство.

Использование технологий, включение современных технологий в учебный процесс, таких как интерактивные доски, образовательные приложения и онлайн-платформы, расширяет горизонты возможностей для учебного процесса.

Креативность в начальном образовании не только преобразует школу, но и имеет долгосрочные последствия для общества в целом:

Подготовка будущих лидеров и новаторов: учащиеся, воспитанные в среде, где поощряется креативность, становятся более успешными и уверенными в себе. Они способны генерировать новые идеи и внедрять их в жизнь, что ведет к экономическому и социальному прогрессу.

Устойчивое развитие общества: креативные дети, ставшие взрослыми, стремятся к инновациям, которые способствуют устойчивому развитию и решению сложных социальных и экологических проблем.

Социальная ответственность: креативность формирует умение ценить разнообразие и культуру, а также развивает навыки социальной ответственности, что способствует более мирному и гармоничному обществу.

Креативность педагогов начальных классов — это не просто элемент эффективного обучения, это залог успешности страны в будущем. Инвестирование в развитие креативности педагогов, внедрение инновационных подходов в образование и поддержка творческого потенциала детей — ключевые меры, которые должны быть приняты правительствами и образовательными учреждениями. Только так мы сможем воспитать новое поколение, готовое к вызовам современного мира и способное принести пользу своему обществу.

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АНАЛИЗ СЛУЖБЫ РАБОТЫ ВНУТРЕННЕГО АУДИТА НА ПРИМЕРЕ ДЕПАРТАМЕНТА РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ХАНТЫ-МАНСИЙСКОГО АВТОНОМНОГО ОКРУГА – ЮГРЫ

***Аннотация**: В статье проводится анализ работы службы внутреннего аудита Департамента региональной безопасности Ханты-Мансийского Автономного Округа – Югры в целях обеспечения его экономической безопасности. Подтверждается вывод о том, что эффективная работа службы внутреннего аудита позволяет повышать уровень экономической безопасности учреждения. Исследуются показатели работы данной службы.*

***Ключевые слова:** внутренний аудит, экономическая безопасность, аудиторская проверка, программа аудиторской проверки, контроль*

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ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT SERVICE ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL SECURITY OF THE KHANTY-MANSIYSK AUTONOMOUS OKRUG – YUGRA

***Abstract:** The article analyzes the work of the internal audit service of the Department of Regional Security of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug – Yugra in order to ensure its economic security. The conclusion is confirmed that the effective work of the internal audit service makes it possible to increase the level of economic security of the institution. The performance indicators of this service are being investigated.*

***Keywords:** internal audit, economic security, audit, audit program, control*

В настоящее время любое предприятие вынуждено вести свою хозяйственную деятельность в сложных условиях и учитывать большое количество различных факторов при этом. Неправильный расчёт необходимых к уплате налогов может привести к серьезным последствиям, результаты которых потребуют уплаты больших штрафов и потери большого количества финансовых средств, также возможны хищения со стороны

персонала или другие риски, которые могут существенно повлиять на итоговую прибыль предприятия и его эффективность. Поэтому служба внутреннего аудита выступает в качестве важного элемента, защищая его функционирование от большого количества разнообразных рисков. Особенно необходимо сказать о ее роли в обеспечении экономической безопасности предприятия, так как ее хорошая работа способна снизить большое количество экономических рисков, не являются исключением и государственные учреждения.

Поэтому служба внешнего аудита помогает предприятию достигать стратегических целей, стоящих перед ним, повышая эффективность работы, способствуя повышению уровня экономической безопасности.

В ходе исследования с помощью наблюдения и методов анализа будет проанализирована работа службы внутреннего аудита Департамента региональной безопасности Ханты-Мансийского Автономного Округа – Югры.

Организационная структура службы внутреннего аудита в Департаменте региональной безопасности представлена на рисунке 1.

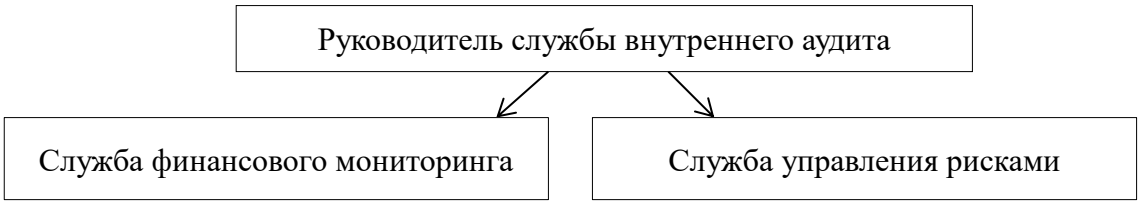


Рисунок 1 – Организационная структура службы внутреннего аудита

Ключевыми трудовыми функциями руководителя службы внутреннего аудита являются:

– планирование, организация и координация деятельности службы внутреннего аудита;

– управление (руководство) службой внутреннего аудита;

– руководство проведением внутренней аудиторской проверки и (или) выполнение консультационного проекта;

– контроль выполнения плана внутреннего аудита.

Служба внутреннего аудита Департамента региональной безопасности состоит из двух служб: службы финансового мониторинга и службы управления рисками.

Служба финансового мониторинга следит за расходование средств выделяемых на работу Департамента региональной безопасности, корректностью трат и исполнения запланированного бюджета деятельности данного учреждения.

Служба управления рисками следит и контролирует за возможными рисками в деятельности Департамента, связанными с расходованием средств учреждения и его функционирования.

Служба внутреннего аудита исследуемого департамента играет ключевую роль в обеспечении эффективного управления рисками и повышения уровня прозрачности финансовых операций. Основные задачи аудита включают в себя проверку соответствия финансовой отчетности установленным стандартам, оценку организационных и финансовых процессов, а также выявление потенциальных возможностей для улучшения.

Аудиторы анализируют внутренние контролирующие механизмы, проверяя их эффективность и способность предотвращать ошибки и мошенничество. Важным аспектом работы службы является взаимодействие с другими департаментами для понимания их процессов и предложений по оптимизации процесса управления финансами.

Кроме того, служба внутреннего аудита осуществляет мониторинг эффективности управления бюджетом, проводя регулярные ревизии и предоставляя рекомендации по улучшению финансового планирования. Регулярные отчеты для руководства о выявленных недостатках и рисках позволяют принимать обоснованные решения, способствующие повышению финансовой устойчивости организации. Таким образом, служба внутреннего аудита является важным звеном в системе внутреннего контроля, обеспечивая надежность и эффективность финансовых операций.

В качестве ведущего документа, лежащего в основе проведения внутреннего аудита со стороны соответствующей службы, выступает его программа. Ее разработка осуществляется на основании конкретных потребностей, в ней определяются непосредственные объекты проведения внутреннего аудита их цель, а также цель и критерии проведения необходимой проверки. На основании программы происходит реализация внутреннего аудита по всем выделенным объектам.

Ключевая цель программы систематизировать планируемую проверку по различным критериям и другим параметрам, все это будет повышать ее качество. Особенно важно подобрать объекты проверки в исследуемом департаменте.

Именно программа выступает в качестве ключевого систематизирующего документа, позволяющего получить максимальный результат от проведения проверок, так как в ней определяются ее цель и задачи, а главное конкретные шаги и действия для того чтоб все это было сделано качественно. Наличие программы выступает главным условием корректности проведения проверок.

По состоянию на конец 2023 года специализированное подразделение внутреннего аудита исследуемого департамента провели следующее количество проверок (таблица 1).

Таблица 1 – Аудиторские проверки в целях обеспечения экономической безопасности Департамента региональной безопасности

од	Проверки Службой внутреннего аудита Департамента региональной безопасности		
	Всего	в том числе:	
		плановые	внеплановые
021	21	19	2
022	14	11	3
023	18	15	3

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что служба внутреннего аудита исследуемых департаментов играет ключевую роль в обеспечении эффективного управления рисками и повышения уровня прозрачности финансовых операций. Основные задачи аудита включают в себя проверку соответствия финансовой отчетности установленным стандартам, оценку организационных и финансовых процессов, а также выявление потенциальных возможностей для улучшения, все это положительно отражается на экономической безопасности данных учреждений.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ НИЗИННОГО ТОРФА ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ПЛОДОРОДИЯ ПОЧВ

Аннотация:*Статья посвящена изучению эффективности использования низинного торфа для повышения плодородия почв. В рамках исследования рассматриваются химические и физические свойства низинного торфа, его влияние на структуру, водоудерживающую способность и содержание органических веществ в почве. Отдельное внимание уделяется экологическим аспектам применения торфа, а также его роли в устойчивом земледелии. Результаты работы могут быть полезны для сельскохозяйственных производителей, занимающихся повышением урожайности культур, и специалистов в области агрохимии и почвоведения.*

Ключевые слова*: плодородия, ресурс, аспект, торф, свойства, экосистема.*

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EFFICIENCY OF USING LOW-LAND PEAT TO INCREASE SOIL FERTILITY

Abstract:*The article is devoted to the study of the efficiency of using low-land peat to increase soil fertility. The study examines the chemical and physical properties of low-land peat, its effect on the structure, water-holding capacity and organic matter content in the soil. Particular attention is paid to the environmental aspects of peat use, as well as its role in sustainable agriculture. The results of the work can be useful for agricultural producers involved in increasing crop yields, and specialists in the field of agrochemistry and soil science.*

Keywords*: fertility, resource, aspect, peat, properties, ecosystem.*

Низинный торф обладает уникальными свойствами, делающими его ценным ресурсом для улучшения плодородия почв. Этот природный материал формируется в условиях повышенной влажности и низкой скорости разложения органических веществ, что приводит к накоплению биомассы и созданию торфяных залежей. В последние десятилетия интерес к

использованию низинного торфа в сельском хозяйстве значительно возрос, так как он способствует улучшению структуры почвы, увеличению содержания гумуса и повышению аэрации.

Благодаря своим уникальным характеристикам, низинный торф стал использоваться во множестве направлений агропроизводства. Он эффективно удерживает влагу и обогащает почву необходимыми элементами, что делает его важным средством для восстановления плодородия даже в сильно истощённых грунтах. В отличие от минеральных удобрений, торф является экологически безопасным ресурсом, способствуя сохранению экосистем.

Торфяные добавки способствуют не только увеличению урожайности культур, но и обеспечивают их устойчивость к неблагоприятным условиям среды. Исследования показывают, что почвы, обогащенные низинным торфом, менее подвержены эрозии, что особенно важно для зон с высокой нагрузкой на почвенный покров. Применение торфа позволяет сельскохозяйственникам снижать затраты на полив и удобрения, достигая при этом стабильно высоких показателей сбора урожая.

Кроме того, низинный торф служит отличным средством для восстановления деградированных земель. В условиях изменения климатических условий, когда почвы теряют природное плодородие, применение торфа становится особенно актуальным. Эксперты в агрономии рекомендуют использование торфа в комбинации с другими органическими материалами для достижения оптимальных результатов.

Низинный торф отличается высоким содержанием органических веществ, включая гуминовые и фульвокислоты, благоприятно влияющие на почвенную микрофлору. Помимо органических соединений, торф содержит необходимые макро- и микроэлементы, такие как азот, фосфор, калий и другие. Эти компоненты делают низинный торф отличным природным удобрением, которое можно использовать как для открытого грунта, так и в тепличных условиях.

Одним из основных применений низинного торфа является улучшение физических свойств почвы. Благодаря своей структуре он способствует улучшению водоудерживающей способности почвы, увеличивая ее проницаемость и предотвращая эрозию. Это особенно важно для песчаных и глинистых почв, которые нуждаются в улучшении своих физических характеристик.

Кроме того, низинный торф используется для повышения уровня органического вещества в почвах. Органическое вещество играет ключевую роль в поддержании плодородия почвы, обеспечивая растения необходимыми питательными элементами и улучшая условия для развития корневой системы. Регулярное внесение торфа в почву способствует увеличению плодородного слоя и улучшает его качество.

Несмотря на многочисленные преимущества, использование низинного торфа требует внимательного подхода с точки зрения экологии. Необходимо учитывать, что добыча торфа может привести к изменению природных

ландшафтов и нарушению экосистем. Поэтому разработка торфяников должна осуществляться с соблюдением всех экологических норм и законодательства, а также предусматривать мероприятия по рекультивации осваиваемых территорий.

Эффективность использования низинного торфа для повышения плодородия почв доказана множеством исследований и практическим опытом. Он является незаменимым помощником в сельском хозяйстве, способствуя улучшению структуры почвы, обогащению ее органическим веществом и повышению общего уровня плодородия. Однако для достижения максимальной пользы важно применять этот ресурс ответственно, учитывая, как его преимущества, так и возможные экологические последствия.

Таким образом, низинный торф выступает не только как средство повышения урожайности, но и как важный элемент устойчивого управления агроэкосистемами. Интеграция этого материала в сельскохозяйственные практики способствует не только экономическим, но и экологическим выгодам, помогая сохранять ресурсы для будущих поколений.

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АУДИТ СИСТЕМ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИНЦИДЕНТАМИ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Аннотация:*В статье рассматривается аудит систем управления инцидентами информационной безопасности и его значимость в условиях киберугроз. Анализируются ключевые компоненты системы и принципы аудита, помогающие оценить её эффективность. Подчеркивается, что регулярные аудиты выявляют недостатки и способствуют повышению защиты информации в организациях.*

Ключевые слова: *аудит информационной безопасности, системы управления инцидентами, методы аудита информационной безопасности, принципы аудита информационной безопасности, аудит систем управления инцидентами.*

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AUDIT OF INFORMATION SECURITY INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Abstract:*The article examines the audit of information security incident management systems and its importance in the context of cyber threats. The key components of the system and audit principles that help to assess its effectiveness are analyzed. It is emphasized that regular audits reveal deficiencies and contribute to improving information security in organizations.*

Keywords*: information security audit, incident management systems, information security audit methods, information security audit principles, audit of incident management systems.*

В условиях быстрого развития информационных технологий обеспечение безопасной работы с данными становится одной из ключевых задач современных организаций. Инциденты, такие как несанкционированный доступ и утечка информации, могут нанести

серьёзный урон как финансовому состоянию, так и имиджу компании. Поэтому создание надёжных систем управления инцидентами, способных оперативно идентифицировать и реагировать на угрозы, является крайне важным для защиты информационных ресурсов.

Аудит систем управления инцидентами играет значимую роль в оценке их функциональности и соответствия действующим стандартам безопасности. Этот процесс позволяет определить существующие слабые места в реагировании на инциденты и проверить, насколько современные методы адекватны новым киберугрозам.

Аудит инцидентов информационной безопасности представляет собой систематическую проверку и оценку процессов и средств, применяемых для идентификации, обработки и анализа инцидентов, связанных с информационными системами. Основной целью такого аудита является выявление недостатков в управлении инцидентами и обеспечение соответствия действующих процедур современным требованиям безопасности [1].

Система управления инцидентами — это совокупность процессов и технологий, направленных на обнаружение, реагирование и устранение инцидентов информационной безопасности. Важно отметить, что такая система функционально делится на несколько ключевых компонентов. Первый из них — это идентификация инцидентов, которая включает в себя определение и классификацию нарушений, обнаруженных в информационной системе.

Вторым важным элементом является оперативное реагирование на инциденты. Оно включает в себя реализацию заранее разработанных процедур, направленных на минимизацию негативного воздействия на организацию. Реакция на инциденты требует четкого взаимодействия между различными подразделениями компании, а также высокой степени координации действий, чтобы обеспечить своевременную нейтрализацию угроз.

Системы управления инцидентами также подразумевают элемент восстановления. После устранения источника угрозы важно восстановить нормальное функционирование информационных систем и минимально ухудшить деятельность организации. Этот этап включает в себя анализ причин инцидента и его последствий, что позволяет предотвратить повторение подобных событий в будущем. Эффективное управление инцидентами требует регулярного мониторинга и обновления стратегий, чтобы оставаться актуальным в условиях постоянного изменения киберугроз [2].

Аудит систем управления инцидентами информационной безопасности — это важный процесс, позволяющий оценить текущие механизмы и процедуры, направленные на выявление и реагирование на инциденты. Для успешного проведения такого аудита необходимо следовать установленным

принципам и этапам, которые помогут эффективно организовать процесс и получить объективные результаты.

Основные принципы аудита информационной безопасности [3]:

1. Независимость: аудиторы должны оставаться объективными и не уподобляться влиянию сторонних факторов, что обеспечивает достоверность результатов.

2. Объективность: вся информация и факты, собранные в ходе аудита, должны рассматриваться беспристрастно, без предвзятости со стороны аудиторов.

3. Документирование: необходимо фиксировать все этапы аудита и его результаты для дальнейшего анализа и обоснования выводов.

4. Соответствие стандартам: процесс аудита должен быть согласован с общими стандартами и рекомендациями в области информационной безопасности.

5. Постоянное совершенствование: аудит должен служить основой для улучшения текущих процессов и стратегий управления инцидентами.

Этапы аудита систем управления инцидентами:

1. Подготовка к аудиту: сбор информации о текущих процессах управления инцидентами, определение критериев оценки и формирование команды аудиторов.

2. Анализ существующих процедур: оценка действующих методов обнаружения инцидентов, реагирования и восстановления, их документированность и практическая реализация.

3. Проведение оценки рисков: выявление и анализ потенциальных угроз и уязвимостей, способных повлиять на систему управления инцидентами.

4. Интервью и опросы: взаимодействие с персоналом, ответственным за управление инцидентами, для получения мнений о текущих процессах и выявления областей для улучшения.

5. Подготовка отчетов: составление отчетов по результатам аудита, которые содержат рекомендации по улучшению процессов управления инцидентами и повышению уровня безопасности.

6. Реализация рекомендаций: обсуждение отчетов с заинтересованными сторонами и внедрение рекомендованных изменений в практику организации.

7. Мониторинг и пересмотр: регулярная проверка эффективности внедренных улучшений и корректировка процессов в соответствии с текущими угрозами.

Эти принципы и этапы составляют основу методологии аудита систем управления инцидентами. Следование им не только обеспечивает эффективность самих аудитов, но и способствует постоянному совершенствованию процессов управления инцидентами в организациях, что, в свою очередь, позволяет более эффективно реагировать на возникающие угрозы и минимизировать потенциальные риски.

Методология аудита, основанная на четких принципах и последовательных этапах, служит необходимым инструментом для оценки

эффективности систем управления инцидентами. Аудит позволяет выявлять недостатки в текущих процессах, а также предоставляет основание для формулирования рекомендаций по их улучшению. Регулярное проведение аудитов является залогом постоянного совершенствования систем управления, что критически важно в условиях стремительно меняющегося ландшафта информационной безопасности.

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ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ И ДИДАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОПРОСЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЙ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются психологические и дидактические аспекты формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции (ИКК) в условиях глобализации. Особое внимание уделяется мотивации как ключевому фактору успешного освоения иностранного языка, а также эмоциональным и психологическим барьерам, которые могут повлиять на процесс обучения. Обсуждаются различные типы мотивации, такие как интегративная и инструментальная, и их влияние на эффективность обучения. В статье также рассматриваются методы и техники коммуникативного подхода, способствующие активному вовлечению студентов в учебный процесс, такие как имитация ситуаций, групповая работа, проектная деятельность и дискуссии. Отмечена важность создания языковой среды, использования аутентичных материалов и предоставления регулярной обратной связи для повышения мотивации и уверенности обучающихся. В заключение подчеркивается необходимость комплексного подхода, сочетания психологических и дидактических методов, а также индивидуализации обучения для успешного развития ИКК.*

Ключевые слова: *иноязычная коммуникативная компетенция, мотивация, интегративная мотивация, инструментальная мотивация, коммуникативный подход, эмоциональные факторы, дидактические методы, обратная связь, языковая среда, межкультурное общение.*

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PSYCHOLOGICAL AND DIDACTIC ISSUES OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE FORMATION

Abstract: *This article explores the psychological and didactic aspects of developing foreign language communicative competence in the context of globalization. Special attention is paid to motivation as a key factor in successful acquiring a foreign language, as well as emotional and psychological barriers that may impact the learning process. The article discusses various types of motivation, such as integrative and instrumental motivation, and their influence on learning*

effectiveness. Additionally, it examines methods and techniques of the communicative approach that foster active student involvement, including role-playing, group work, project-based activities, and discussions. The importance of creating a language environment, using authentic materials, and providing regular feedback to boost student motivation and confidence is highlighted. In conclusion, the necessity of a comprehensive approach, combining psychological and didactic methods, and individualization of learning to successfully develop foreign language communicative competence is emphasized.

Keywords: *foreign language communicative competence, motivation, integrative motivation, instrumental motivation, communicative approach, emotional factors, didactic methods, feedback, language environment, intercultural communication.*

В условиях глобализации и усиления взаимодействия между странами, знание иностранных языков стало ключевым аспектом не только для профессиональной деятельности, но и для межкультурного общения. В связи с этим вопрос формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции (ИКК) приобрел актуальность как в научной, так и в практической сферах.

Термин "коммуникативная компетенция" был введен профессором Массачусетского технологического института Н. Хомским. Благодаря его исследованиям понятие компетенции получило детальную проработку в контексте обучения иностранным языкам в рамках инициатив Совета Европы Оно обозначает способность выполнять определённые виды деятельности, используя знания, навыки, умения и опыт полученные в процессе обучения.

Согласно шкале Общеевропейских компетенций владения иностранным языком (The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages – CEFR), существует три типа владения языком – базовое (Basic), самостоятельное (Independent) и свободное (Proficient). Каждый из этих пунктов подразделяется еще на два подтипа, поэтому в общей сложности можно выделить шесть уровней владения языком – A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2. В методике преподавания родного языка коммуникативная компетенция определяется как способность и готовность к эффективному общению, соответствующему целям, сферам и ситуациям, а также готовность к речевому взаимодействию и взаимопониманию [3]

Коммуникативная компетенция включает в себя следующие важные умения:

1. Умения читать и понимать простые аутентичные тексты, как с пониманием основного содержания, так и с полным восприятием.
2. Способность устно общаться в типичных ситуациях учебной, трудовой, культурной и бытовой сфер.
3. Умение кратко рассказать в устной форме о себе, своем окружении, пересказать информацию, выразить мнение или оценку.
4. Навык письменной передачи базовой информации, например, в виде письма.

При анализе факторов, влияющих на формирование ИКК, отдельное внимание заслуживает психология. Одним из важнейших психологических аспектов при формировании иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции является мотивация и ее влияние. Более того, она является одним из ключевых факторов, определяющих успешность в усвоении иностранного языка. Несмотря на то, что ученые всего мира признают важность роли мотивации в обучении иностранному языку, они по-разному трактуют термины «мотив» и «мотивация». Некоторые из них определили понятие «мотив» следующим образом: А. Маслоу считает, что мотивом является совокупность потребностей, К. Вилюнас рассматривает в качестве мотива условия существования, Ж. Годфруа утверждает, что мотив — это цель, которую субъект должен достичь [16].

Мотивация, как система стимулов, оказывает значительное влияние на уровень владения языком и эффективность развития навыков и способностей. В этой связи формирование мотива в процессе обучения иностранным языкам является приоритетной задачей не только для всего образовательного процесса, но и для каждого отдельного преподавателя. Мотивация является важной частью достижения любой цели. Мотивация — ключевой элемент для достижения результатов, и она существенно влияет на процесс обучения, особенно в контексте изучения иностранных языков.

Салвин рассматривает мотивацию как внутренний процесс, который активирует, направляет и поддерживает поведение с течением времени. Мотивация не стабильна, ее динамика зависит от ситуации, а также меняется во времени. Риз и Уокер подчеркивают, что мотивация является первостепенным фактором в процессе изучения иностранного языка. [15].

Гарднер разделил мотивацию при изучении иностранного языка на два типа: интегративная мотивация и инструментальная мотивация. Оба вида мотивации с учетом разных подходов «оказывают влияние на успешное овладение иностранным языком» [14]

Согласно Брауну, *интегративная мотивация* направлена на изучение языка для личного развития и культурного совершенствования, то есть учащийся стремится выучить язык, чтобы понимать культуру, общаться и интегрироваться в это сообщество. Масгорет и Гарднер характеризуют студентов с интегративной мотивацией как людей, открытых для других языковых сообществ, а также тех, кто склонен учиться на протяжении всего учебного процесса и всегда позитивно относиться к другим.

Стоит отметить, интегративно мотивированные учащиеся демонстрируют большую настойчивость в процессе обучения, особенно когда сталкиваются с проблемами или сложными задачами. Это связано с тем, что они оценивают свои учебные мотивы, то есть необходимость и причины изучения языка, как часть личностного роста, и именно поэтому интегративно мотивированные учащиеся готовы прилагать все усилия для изучения иностранных языков.

Гарднер и коллеги определяют *инструментальную мотивацию* как «обучение для прибыли». Студенты с таким типом мотивации изучают иностранный язык, чтобы получить определенную прагматическую выгоду, а не социальную значимость. Таким образом, можно предположить, что инструментальные цели студентов в изучении иностранного языка представляют собой целенаправленный подход к достижению определенных результатов, не связанных с межличностными отношениями. Инструментально мотивированные студенты изучают язык, чтобы получить внешнее вознаграждение, такое как повышенная стипендия, успешное участие в международных проектах или различных программах только для получения материальной выгоды и дальнейшего карьерного роста.

Инструментальные цели побуждают студентов изучать иностранные языки не только во время учебы, но и для будущей карьеры. Это может включать в себя получения высокооплачиваемой работы, повышения социального статуса или уверенности в себе. С учетом вышеизложенного можно сделать вывод, что инструментальная мотивация состоит из группы факторов, связанных с внешними вознаграждениями, такими как сдача экзаменов, материальное выгода, хорошая должность или получение высокооплачиваемой работы [14].

Кроме того, важным психологическим аспектом формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции являются эмоции. Эмоциональные факторы являются неотъемлемой составляющей частью процесса обучения языкам. Учет этих факторов в дидактических методах может значительно повысить эффективность формирования ИКК. Эмоции также влияют на процесс обучения и могут как способствовать, так и препятствовать его успешности. Например, страх перед ошибками, стеснение или чрезмерная самоуверенность могут оказать негативное влияние на развитие коммуникативных навыков.

Современные методисты сходятся во мнении, что коммуникативный подход (КП) является одним из наиболее эффективных методов формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции (ИКК). Он акцентирует внимание на использовании языка в реальных ситуациях общения. Этот подход подразумевает активное вовлечение студентов в учебный процесс, что способствует укреплению их уверенности и совершенствованию навыков общения. При этом основными принципами данного подхода принято считать: ориентацию на реальную коммуникацию, интеграцию всех языковых навыков, контекстуальность обучения.

Важно отметить, что методы и техники коммуникативного подхода отличаются гибкостью и разнообразием, при этом они способствуют более глубокому усвоению материала и развитию критического мышления. Яркими примерами можно назвать следующее:

- Обыгрывание ситуаций и имитация. Обучающиеся играют разные роли в заданных ситуациях, что помогает развивать навыки общения и уверенность.

- Групповая работа. Совместные задания способствуют обмену мнениями и опыту, улучшая уровень коммуникации.

- Проектная деятельность. Реализация проектов на иностранном языке позволяет интегрировать язык в различные дисциплины и развивать креативность.

- Дискуссии и дебаты. Обучающиеся обсуждают актуальные темы, что развивает их аргументационные навыки и уверенность в выражении мнений.

- Кейс-стади. Анализ реальных ситуаций помогает обучающимся применять языковые навыки на практике.

Эти виды деятельности являются весьма ценными для развития коммуникативной компетенции обучающихся, так как они предоставляют им больше возможностей для общения, помогают укрепить уверенность в своих языковых навыках и преодолеть языковой барьер. Формирование уверенности в себе и преодоление языкового барьера способствуют овладению языком, поскольку эти два фактора считаются основными препятствиями в изучении языка [17, с. 126] В процессе внедрения вышеперечисленного дидактического инструментария преподавателю важно понимать, что критерии оценки и мониторинга тоже должны варьироваться от формативной (постоянная обратная связь, позволяющая обучающимся видеть свои достижения и упущения) до альтернативной (проекты и презентации для оценки реальных навыков коммуникации).

Анализ существующей литературы позволяет выделить несколько практических рекомендаций по формированию иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в процессе обучении иностранным языкам:

Создание языковой среды. Иммерсивные методы оправдали свое существование, так как погружение в языковую среду через общение, участие в языковых клубах или мероприятиях благотворно влияют на мотивацию обучающихся. Вместе с тем, использование аутентичных материалов (фильмов, музыки, подкастов и статей) на изучаемом языке улучшают понимание культурного контекста.

Внедрение активных методов обучения. Кейсы с грамотно проработанными сценариями наравне с дискуссиями и дебатами способствуют обсуждению актуальных тем и развивают навыки аргументации и критического мышления.

Организация групповой работы. Совместные проекты или парные упражнения позволяют обмениваться идеями и учиться друг у друга, что положительно влияет на развитие уверенности.

Обеспечение разнообразие форматов. Внедрение онлайн платформ и приложений вместе с общением через видеоконференции для практики разговорных навыков и языкового общения.

Налаживание обратной связи. Регулярная обратная связь от преподавателей помогает студентам выявить свои сильные и слабые стороны, а самоанализ поощряет к саморефлексии и адекватной оценке своих достижений и прогресса.

Введение культурного компонента. Включение элементов культуры страны изучаемого языка (традиции, праздники, история) и кросс-культурных проектов в процесс обучения расширяют кругозор, повышают мотивацию и интерес к обмену культурными знаниями.

Выражение поддержки. Создание поддерживающей среды, где ошибки воспринимаются как часть учебного процесса и помощь обучающимся в формулировании целей изучения иностранного языка существенно повышает мотивацию.

Индивидуализация обучения. Индивидуальный подход к каждому студенту, учитывающий его интересы, способности и стиль обучения, позволяет повысить эффективность процесса.

Формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции требует комплексного подхода, сочетания различных методов и технологий, а также акцента на создании поддерживающей и стимулирующей учебной среды. Этот сложный и многогранный процесс невозможен без учета как психологических, так и лингводидактических аспектов. Создание мотивационной среды, применение эффективных методов обучения и индивидуальный подход к каждому студенту способствуют успешному овладению иностранным языком и развитию навыков межкультурного общения. Важно помнить, что ИКК — это не просто набор знаний, а умение применять эти знания в реальной жизни, что требует постоянной практики и саморазвития.

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ЧЕТ ТИЛИДА КОММУНИКАТИВ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ПСИХОЛОГИК ВА ДИДАКТИК МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация: *Мақолада глобаллашув жараёнида чет тилида коммуникатив компетенцияни (ЧКК) шакллантиришнинг психологик ва дидактик жиҳатлари кўриб чиққилади. Бунда чет тилини ўзлаштиришнинг асосий омили сифатида мотивацияга, шунингдек ўқитиш жараёнига таъсир этиши мумкин бўлган эмоционал ва психологик тўсиқларга алоҳида эътибор қаратилади. Интегратив ва инструментал каби мотивациянинг турлари, ҳамда уларнинг ўқитиш самарадорлигига таъсири муҳокама қилинади. Мақолада шунингдек талабаларни ўқув жараёнига фаол жалб қилишга ундовчи коммуникатив ёндашувнинг ҳолатни имитация қилиш, гуруҳ билан ишлаш, лойиҳавий фаолият, дискуссия каби метод ва техникаси кўриб чиқилади. Тил муҳитини ҳосил қилиш, аутентик материаллардан фойдаланиш ва доимий икки томонлама мулоқотни мавжудлиги талабаларнинг мотивацияси ва ўзига бўлган ишончини оширишда муҳимлиги таъкидланади. Хулоса қисмида комплекс ёндашув, психологик ва дидактик методларнинг уйғунлиги, ҳамда ўқитишнинг индивидуаллашуви ЧККни ривожлантиришда зарур эканлиги таъкидланади.*

Калит сўзлар: *чет тилида коммуникатив компетенция, мотивация, интегратив мотивация, инструментал мотивация, коммуникатив ёндашув, эмоционал омиллар, дидактик методлар, икки томонлама мулоқот, тил муҳити, маданиятлараро мулоқот*

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PSYCHOLOGICAL AND DIDACTIC ISSUES OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE FORMATION

Abstract: *This article explores the psychological and didactic aspects of developing foreign language communicative competence in the context of globalization. Special attention is paid to motivation as a key factor in successful acquiring a foreign language, as well as emotional and psychological barriers that may impact the learning process. The article discusses various types of motivation, such as integrative and instrumental motivation, and their influence on learning effectiveness. Additionally, it examines methods and techniques of the communicative approach that foster active student involvement, including role-*

playing, group work, project-based activities, and discussions. The importance of creating a language environment, using authentic materials, and providing regular feedback to boost student motivation and confidence is highlighted. In conclusion, the necessity of a comprehensive approach, combining psychological and didactic methods, and individualization of learning to successfully develop foreign language communicative competence is emphasized.

Keywords: *foreign language communicative competence, motivation, integrative motivation, instrumental motivation, communicative approach, emotional factors, didactic methods, feedback, language environment, intercultural communication.*

В условиях глобализации и усиления взаимодействия между странами, знание иностранных языков стало ключевым аспектом не только для профессиональной деятельности, но и для межкультурного общения. В связи с этим вопрос формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции (ИКК) приобрел актуальность как в научной, так и в практической сферах.

Термин "коммуникативная компетенция" был введен профессором Массачусетского технологического института Н. Хомским. Благодаря его исследованиям понятие компетенции получило детальную проработку в контексте обучения иностранным языкам в рамках инициатив Совета Европы Оно обозначает способность выполнять определённые виды деятельности, используя знания, навыки, умения и опыт полученные в процессе обучения.

Согласно шкале Общеевропейских компетенций владения иностранным языком (The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages – CEFR), существует три типа владения языком – базовое (Basic), самостоятельное (Independent) и свободное (Proficient). Каждый из этих пунктов подразделяется еще на два подтипа, поэтому в общей сложности можно выделить шесть уровней владения языком – A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2. В методике преподавания родного языка коммуникативная компетенция определяется как способность и готовность к эффективному общению, соответствующему целям, сферам и ситуациям, а также готовность к речевому взаимодействию и взаимопониманию [3]

Коммуникативная компетенция включает в себя следующие важные умения:

1. Умения читать и понимать простые аутентичные тексты, как с пониманием основного содержания, так и с полным восприятием.
2. Способность устно общаться в типичных ситуациях учебной, трудовой, культурной и бытовой сфер.
3. Умение кратко рассказать в устной форме о себе, своем окружении, пересказать информацию, выразить мнение или оценку.
4. Навык письменной передачи базовой информации, например, в виде письма.

При анализе факторов, влияющих на формирование ИКК, отдельное внимание заслуживает психология. Одним из важнейших психологических

аспектов при формировании иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции является мотивация и ее влияние. Более того, она является одним из ключевых факторов, определяющих успешность в усвоении иностранного языка. Несмотря на то, что ученые всего мира признают важность роли мотивации в обучении иностранному языку, они по-разному трактуют термины «мотив» и «мотивация». Некоторые из них определили понятие «мотив» следующим образом: А. Маслоу считает, что мотивом является совокупность потребностей, К. Вилюнас рассматривает в качестве мотива условия существования, Ж. Годфруа утверждает, что мотив — это цель, которую субъект должен достичь [16].

Мотивация, как система стимулов, оказывает значительное влияние на уровень владения языком и эффективность развития навыков и способностей. В этой связи формирование мотива в процессе обучения иностранным языкам является приоритетной задачей не только для всего образовательного процесса, но и для каждого отдельного преподавателя. Мотивация является важной частью достижения любой цели. Мотивация — ключевой элемент для достижения результатов, и она существенно влияет на процесс обучения, особенно в контексте изучения иностранных языков.

Салвин рассматривает мотивацию как внутренний процесс, который активирует, направляет и поддерживает поведение с течением времени. Мотивация не стабильна, ее динамика зависит от ситуации, а также меняется во времени. Риз и Уокер подчеркивают, что мотивация является первостепенным фактором в процессе изучения иностранного языка. [15].

Гарднер разделил мотивацию при изучении иностранного языка на два типа: интегративная мотивация и инструментальная мотивация. Оба вида мотивации с учетом разных подходов «оказывают влияние на успешное овладение иностранным языком» [14]

Согласно Брауну, *интегративная мотивация* направлена на изучение языка для личного развития и культурного совершенствования, то есть учащийся стремится выучить язык, чтобы понимать культуру, общаться и интегрироваться в это сообщество. Масгорет и Гарднер характеризуют студентов с интегративной мотивацией как людей, открытых для других языковых сообществ, а также тех, кто склонен учиться на протяжении всего учебного процесса и всегда позитивно относиться к другим.

Стоит отметить, интегративно мотивированные учащиеся демонстрируют большую настойчивость в процессе обучения, особенно когда сталкиваются с проблемами или сложными задачами. Это связано с тем, что они оценивают свои учебные мотивы, то есть необходимость и причины изучения языка, как часть личностного роста, и именно поэтому интегративно мотивированные учащиеся готовы прилагать все усилия для изучения иностранных языков.

Гарднер и коллеги определяют *инструментальную мотивацию* как «обучение для прибыли». Студенты с таким типом мотивации изучают иностранный язык, чтобы получить определенную прагматическую выгоду, а

не социальную значимость. Таким образом, можно предположить, что инструментальные цели студентов в изучении иностранного языка представляют собой целенаправленный подход к достижению определенных результатов, не связанных с межличностными отношениями. Инструментально мотивированные студенты изучают язык, чтобы получить внешнее вознаграждение, такое как повышенная стипендия, успешное участие в международных проектах или различных программах только для получения материальной выгоды и дальнейшего карьерного роста.

Инструментальные цели побуждают студентов изучать иностранные языки не только во время учебы, но и для будущей карьеры. Это может включать в себя получения высокооплачиваемой работы, повышения социального статуса или уверенности в себе. С учетом вышеизложенного можно сделать вывод, что инструментальная мотивация состоит из группы факторов, связанных с внешними вознаграждениями, такими как сдача экзаменов, материальное выгода, хорошая должность или получение высокооплачиваемой работы [14].

Кроме того, важным психологическим аспектом формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции являются эмоции. Эмоциональные факторы являются неотъемлемой составляющей частью процесса обучения языкам. Учет этих факторов в дидактических методах может значительно повысить эффективность формирования ИКК. Эмоции также влияют на процесс обучения и могут как способствовать, так и препятствовать его успешности. Например, страх перед ошибками, стеснение или чрезмерная самоуверенность могут оказать негативное влияние на развитие коммуникативных навыков.

Современные методисты сходятся во мнении, что коммуникативный подход (КП) является одним из наиболее эффективных методов формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции (ИКК). Он акцентирует внимание на использовании языка в реальных ситуациях общения. Этот подход подразумевает активное вовлечение студентов в учебный процесс, что способствует укреплению их уверенности и совершенствованию навыков общения. При этом основными принципами данного подхода принято считать: ориентацию на реальную коммуникацию, интеграцию всех языковых навыков, контекстуальность обучения.

Важно отметить, что методы и техники коммуникативного подхода отличаются гибкостью и разнообразием, при этом они способствуют более глубокому усвоению материала и развитию критического мышления. Яркими примерами можно назвать следующее:

- Обыгрывание ситуаций и имитация. Обучающиеся играют разные роли в заданных ситуациях, что помогает развивать навыки общения и уверенность.
- Групповая работа. Совместные задания способствуют обмену мнениями и опыту, улучшая уровень коммуникации.

- Проектная деятельность. Реализация проектов на иностранном языке позволяет интегрировать язык в различные дисциплины и развивать креативность.
- Дискуссии и дебаты. Обучающиеся обсуждают актуальные темы, что развивает их аргументационные навыки и уверенность в выражении мнений.
- Кейс-стади. Анализ реальных ситуаций помогает обучающимся применять языковые навыки на практике.

Эти виды деятельности являются весьма ценными для развития коммуникативной компетенции обучающихся, так как они предоставляют им больше возможностей для общения, помогают укрепить уверенность в своих языковых навыках и преодолеть языковой барьер. Формирование уверенности в себе и преодоление языкового барьера способствуют овладению языком, поскольку эти два фактора считаются основными препятствиями в изучении языка [17, с. 126] В процессе внедрения вышеперечисленного дидактического инструментария преподавателю важно понимать, что критерии оценки и мониторинга тоже должны варьироваться от формативной (постоянная обратная связь, позволяющая обучающимся видеть свои достижения и упущения) до альтернативной (проекты и презентации для оценки реальных навыков коммуникации).

Анализ существующей литературы позволяет выделить несколько практических рекомендаций по формированию иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в процессе обучении иностранным языкам:

Создание языковой среды. Иммерсивные методы оправдали свое существование, так как погружение в языковую среду через общение, участие в языковых клубах или мероприятиях благотворно влияют на мотивацию обучающихся. Вместе с тем, использование аутентичных материалов (фильмов, музыки, подкастов и статей) на изучаемом языке улучшают понимание культурного контекста.

Внедрение активных методов обучения. Кейсы с грамотно проработанными сценариями наравне с дискуссиями и дебатами способствуют обсуждению актуальных тем и развивают навыки аргументации и критического мышления.

Организация групповой работы. Совместные проекты или парные упражнения позволяют обмениваться идеями и учиться друг у друга, что положительно влияет на развитие уверенности.

Обеспечение разнообразие форматов. Внедрение онлайн платформ и приложений вместе с общением через видеоконференции для практики разговорных навыков и языкового общения.

Налаживание обратной связи. Регулярная обратная связь от преподавателей помогает студентам выявить свои сильные и слабые стороны, а самоанализ поощряет к саморефлексии и адекватной оценке своих достижений и прогресса.

Введение культурного компонента. Включение элементов культуры страны изучаемого языка (традиции, праздники, история) и кросс-культурных проектов в процесс обучения расширяют кругозор, повышают мотивацию и интерес к обмену культурными знаниями.

Выражение поддержки. Создание поддерживающей среды, где ошибки воспринимаются как часть учебного процесса и помощь обучающимся в формулировании целей изучения иностранного языка существенно повышает мотивацию.

Индивидуализация обучения. Индивидуальный подход к каждому студенту, учитывающий его интересы, способности и стиль обучения, позволяет повысить эффективность процесса.

Формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции требует комплексного подхода, сочетания различных методов и технологий, а также акцента на создании поддерживающей и стимулирующей учебной среды. Этот сложный и многогранный процесс невозможен без учета как психологических, так и лингводидактических аспектов. Создание мотивационной среды, применение эффективных методов обучения и индивидуальный подход к каждому студенту способствуют успешному овладению иностранным языком и развитию навыков межкультурного общения. Важно помнить, что ИКК — это не просто набор знаний, а умение применять эти знания в реальной жизни, что требует постоянной практики и саморазвития.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ УЧЕБНОЙ МОТИВАЦИИ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ С РАЗНЫМ УРОВНЕМ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация: *в статье мы рассматриваем особенности учебной мотивации младших школьников с разным уровнем интеллектуального развития позволяет педагогам и родителям создать образовательные условия, которые не только учитывают индивидуальные потребности каждого ребенка, но и способствуют их полноценному личностному и интеллектуальному развитию.*

Ключевые слова: *учебная мотивация, интеллектуальное развитие, индивидуальные особенности, межпредметные связи, навыки саморегуляции и самоконтроля.*

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FEATURES OF LEARNING MOTIVATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: *in the article we consider the features of learning motivation of primary school students with different levels of intellectual development allows teachers and parents to create educational conditions that not only take into account the individual needs of each child, but also contribute to their full personal and intellectual development.*

Keywords: *learning motivation, intellectual development, individual characteristics, interdisciplinary connections, self-regulation and self-control skills.*

Особенности учебной мотивации младших школьников с разным уровнем интеллектуального развития оказывают значительное влияние на их образовательные достижения и общую удовлетворенность процессом обучения. На начальных этапах обучения мотивация является ключевым фактором, определяющим, насколько успешно ребенок сможет адаптироваться к школьной среде и как он будет взаимодействовать с педагогами и сверстниками.

Для младших школьников с высоким уровнем интеллектуального развития характерна внутренняя мотивация, направленная на приобретение новых знаний и умений. Эти дети часто проявляют любознательность, инициативность и стремление к саморазвитию. Им нравится решать сложные задачи, они получают удовольствие от процесса обучения и часто проявляют высокую степень самостоятельности в образовательной деятельности. Однако важным аспектом становится поддержание их интереса на должном уровне и предоставление сложных задач, соответствующих их потенциальным возможностям.

В то же время, младшие школьники с более низким уровнем интеллектуального развития могут испытывать трудности в учебной деятельности, что значительно влияет на их мотивацию. Для таких детей характерна преобладающая внешняя мотивация, связанная с получением одобрения от взрослых, оценивающими баллами и прочими внешними стимулами. Их учебная деятельность может быть фрагментарной и однообразной, что требует от педагогов особого подхода к организации учебного процесса и созданию благоприятной и поддерживающей учебной среды.

Развитие позитивной учебной мотивации у младших школьников с разным уровнем интеллектуального развития требует дифференцированного подхода. Педагоги должны учитывать индивидуальные особенности каждого ребенка, создавать условия для поддержания интереса к обучению и предлагать задания, которые стимулируют использование разнообразных стратегий мышления и обучения. Важно также развивать навыки саморегуляции и самоконтроля, что позволит детям более уверенно двигаться вперёд в их образовательном пути.

Для создания мотивирующей учебной среды необходимо внедрение интерактивных методов обучения, способствующих вовлечению младших школьников в активный учебный процесс, развитие критического и творческого мышления. Применение игровых технологий, проектного и исследовательского методов, а также включение в образовательную программу элементов, побуждающих детей к самостоятельному открытию новых знаний, способствует росту интереса и повышению учебной мотивации.

Одним из эффективных способов повышения учебной мотивации младших школьников является использование межпредметных связей и интеграция различных областей знаний в образовательный процесс. Когда

дети понимают, как различные дисциплины пересекаются и дополняют друг друга, это способствует более глубокому восприятию учебного материала и вызывает интерес. Например, при изучении математики можно использовать задачи, связанные с природой и окружающим миром, что позволяет ученикам увидеть практическое применение теоретических знаний.

Важно также учитывать социальные аспекты учебной мотивации. Учёба в коллективе со сверстниками при поддержке учителей может стимулировать интерес к обучению и способствовать социальной адаптации детей. В группе детей с разными уровнями способностей важно создавать условия для сотрудничества, поддержки и обмена знаниями, что помогает укрепить уверенность детей в своих силах и развить чувство ответственности за общий результат.

Современные цифровые технологии представляют собой мощный инструмент для повышения учебной мотивации младших школьников. Интерактивные образовательные платформы и приложения могут помочь сделать процесс обучения более захватывающим и индивидуализированным. Дети могут учиться в своём собственном темпе, получать мгновенную обратную связь и визуализировать сложные концепции, что способствует лучшему усвоению материала и стимулирует интерес к дальнейшему обучению.

Одним из важных аспектов развития учебной мотивации является непрерывное обновление содержания и методов обучения. Учителя должны стремиться к внедрению актуальных и жизненно значимых тем, которые находят отклик у младших школьников. Это может быть изучение современного искусства, научные открытия или актуальные экологические проблемы. Важно, чтобы учебный материал не только расширял кругозор детей, но и вызывал у них желание узнавать больше, побуждая к самостоятельным исследованиям и поиску информации.

Не менее значима роль родителей в развитии учебной мотивации. Родительская поддержка и участие в образовательном процессе могут оказать решающее влияние на отношение детей к учёбе. Совместные образовательные активности, такие как посещение музеев, участие в научных фестивалях или выполнение домашних заданий, позволяют не только укреплять семейные связи, но и демонстрировать детям ценность знаний и их практическое применение в реальной жизни. Открытое общение между родителями и детьми о значении учёбы и о возможностях, которые она открывает, помогает формировать позитивное отношение к образовательному процессу.

Наконец, нельзя забывать о физическом и эмоциональном благополучии младших школьников, которое тесно связано с их учебной мотивацией. Комфортная и безопасная среда, здоровый образ жизни и эмоциональная поддержка со стороны взрослых способствуют успешному обучению и развитию. Физическая активность, разнообразные кружки и секции, возможность выражать себя через творчество помогают детям

развиваться всесторонне, что, в свою очередь, позитивно сказывается на их заинтересованности в учёбе и достижениях.

В конечном счёте, создание мотивационной среды требует комплексного подхода, включающего в себя разнообразие методик, актуализацию содержания, участие родителей и заботу о благополучии детей. Только так можно гарантирно подготовить младших школьников к будущим вызовам и успехам на их образовательном пути.

В заключение, важно подчеркнуть, что развитие учебной мотивации младших школьников — это динамичный и многогранный процесс, требующий вовлечённости и взаимодействия всех участников образовательного процесса. Только совместными усилиями педагогов, родителей и самих детей можно создать условия, стимулирующие гармоничное развитие личности и подготовку к успешному продолжению образовательного пути. Инвестирование в мотивацию на начальных этапах обучения приносит значительные дивиденды в будущем, когда дети становятся более самостоятельными, уверенными и целеустремлёнными.

Таким образом, понимание особенностей учебной мотивации младших школьников с разным уровнем интеллектуального развития позволяет педагогам и родителям создать образовательные условия, которые не только учитывают индивидуальные потребности каждого ребенка, но и способствуют их полноценному личностному и интеллектуальному развитию.

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РОЛЬ ЛЕГКОАТЛЕТИЧЕСКИХ ТРЕНИРОВОК В РАЗВИТИИ СПОРТИВНЫХ СПОСОБНОСТЕЙ ДЕВУШЕК 15-16 ЛЕТ

Аннотация: *Целью исследования является изучение влияния легкоатлетических тренировок на развитие спортивных способностей девушек в возрасте 15-16 лет. В статье представлен анализ данных, полученных в ходе экспериментов и тестирований, направленных на оценку физического развития, скорости, выносливости и координационных способностей. Результаты показали, что систематические тренировки способствуют значительному улучшению этих параметров, что подтверждает необходимость регулярных легкоатлетических занятий для поддержания и улучшения спортивных показателей девушек подросткового возраста.*

Ключевые слова: *легкоатлетические тренировки, спортивные способности, девушки, подростки, физическое развитие, выносливость, скорость.*

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THE ROLE OF ATHLETICS TRAINING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATHLETIC ABILITIES OF GIRLS AGED 15-16

Abstract: *The aim of the study is to study the effect of athletics training on the development of athletic abilities of girls aged 15-16 years. The article presents an analysis of data obtained during experiments and tests aimed at assessing physical development, speed, endurance and coordination abilities. The results showed that systematic training contributes to a significant improvement in these parameters, which confirms the need for regular athletics activities to maintain and improve the athletic performance of teenage girls.*

Keywords: *athletics training, athletic abilities, girls, teenagers, physical development, endurance, speed.*

Введение

Легкая атлетика как вид спорта способствует комплексному физическому развитию подростков, улучшая показатели силы, выносливости, координации и быстроты. Особое значение она имеет для девушек 15-16 лет, у которых происходит активное развитие организма. Введение легкой атлетики в школьные программы и спортивные секции помогает стимулировать спортивные способности и формировать базу для последующих достижений в спорте. Цель данного исследования – выявить, каким образом регулярные тренировки в рамках легкоатлетической подготовки влияют на физическое развитие и спортивные способности девушек указанного возраста.

Методы

Для достижения целей исследования была выбрана выборка из 20 девушек в возрасте 15-16 лет, которые в течение 6 месяцев занимались легкоатлетическими тренировками с частотой три раза в неделю. Основные параметры, оцениваемые в ходе исследования, включали следующие показатели:

- Скорость (спринт на 30 м),
- Выносливость (бег на 800 м),
- Сила (приседания и подтягивания),
- Координация (тесты на точность и контроль движений).

Для анализа данных использовались методы статистической обработки, включая t-тест для проверки значимости различий.

Результаты

Результаты исследования показали улучшение по всем показателям физического развития у участниц эксперимента. Средние значения показателей до и после эксперимента представлены в Таблице 1.

Параметр До тренировок (среднее значение) После тренировок (среднее значение) Изменение (%)

Скорость (30 м) 5,6 сек 5,2 сек +7,1

Выносливость (800 м) 3 мин 45 сек 3 мин 30 сек +6,7

Сила (приседания) 15 повторений 20 повторений +33,3

Координация 80% точности 88% точности +10

Наибольшие изменения наблюдались в силовых показателях и координации, что свидетельствует о значительном развитии моторного контроля и способности к выполнению сложных физических задач. Кроме того, улучшения в выносливости и скорости подчеркивают значение легкоатлетических нагрузок для формирования общей физической готовности.

Обсуждение

Полученные результаты согласуются с данными предыдущих исследований, подтверждающих положительное влияние легкоатлетических тренировок на физическое развитие подростков. Учитывая особенности организма девушек подросткового возраста, тренировки способствуют оптимизации сердечно-сосудистой системы, дыхательной функции и общему укреплению мышц. Введение подобных тренировок в регулярную программу физического воспитания может сыграть важную роль в поддержании здоровья и физической активности среди молодежи.

При этом важно учитывать индивидуальные особенности и адаптировать нагрузку, чтобы предотвратить возможные перегрузки и травмы, характерные для подросткового периода. Рекомендуется также включение комплексных упражнений, направленных на развитие всех физических качеств, что делает легкую атлетику важным инструментом для всестороннего физического воспитания.

Заключение.

Исследование показало, что систематические легкоатлетические тренировки оказывают значительное положительное влияние на физическое развитие девушек 15-16 лет. В частности, наблюдаются улучшения в показателях скорости, выносливости, силы и координации. Данный подход к физическому воспитанию рекомендуется внедрять в школьные и внеклассные программы для всестороннего развития и поддержки спортивных способностей девушек подросткового возраста.

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РЕЛЬЕФ, КЛИМАТ И ПОЧВЫ ПУСТЫННОГО ВЫСОКОГО РАЙОНА КАШКАДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассказывается о природных условиях Кашкадарьинской области, включая ее географическое положение, климатические условия, топографию, водные источники, типы почв и экологическое значение. Анализируются пустынный высокогорный район и горные районы региона, земельные ресурсы, а также факторы, влияющие на сельское хозяйство и животноводство. Также обсуждаются ирригационные системы региона, вопросы эрозии и управления природными ресурсами.*

Ключевые слова: *Кашкадарьинская область, пустынный высокогорный район, климат, рельеф, типы почв, ирригационные системы, эрозия, ветры, природные ресурсы.*

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RELIEF, CLIMATE AND SOILS OF THE DESERT HIGHLAND ZONE OF KASHKADARYA REGION

Annotation. *V dannoy state rasskazyvaetsya o prirodnykh usloviyax Kashkadarinskoy oblast, vklyuchaya ee geographical location, climatic conditions, topography, water sources, soil types and ecological significance. Analyziruyutsya desert vysokogornyy rayon and gornye rayony regiona, zemelnye resursy, a takje faktori, vliyayushchie na selskoe hozyaystvo and zhivotovodstvo. Also discussed are irrigation systems in the region, erosion issues and management of natural resources.*

Key words: *Kashkadarinskaya oblast, desert high-mountain region, climate, terrain, soil types, irrigation systems, erosion, wind, natural resources.*

Введение: Кашкадарьинская область расположена в южной части Узбекистана и является одним из экономически и экологически важных регионов страны. Область граничит с Самаркандской областью на севере, Сурхандарьинской областью на востоке, Туркменистаном на юге и Бухарской областью на западе. Пустынный высокогорный район Кашкадарьинской области расположен в центре этого региона и отличается уникальными геологическими, географическими и климатическими условиями.

Пустынная высокогорная часть региона в основном состоит из горных и пустынных территорий, и с геологической точки зрения этот регион сформировался под влиянием различных природных процессов. Высокопустынный район расположен в южной части Кашкадарьинской области, и рельеф этого региона очень разнообразен: чередуются высокие горы, глубокие ущелья и широкие пустыни. Этот регион сложен по природным условиям, его экологическое и экономическое значение велико.

Высокопустынный регион — один из самых засушливых и жарких регионов Узбекистана, характеризующийся значительными перепадами температур в течение года, малым количеством осадков и неплодородностью почв. Также почвы этой местности преимущественно засоленные, песчаные и глинистые, что в свою очередь оказывает большое влияние на развитие сельского хозяйства и флоры.

Пустынный высокогорный регион провинции характеризуется засушливым климатом, высокими температурами, небольшим количеством осадков и природными ресурсами. Здесь более заметно влияние природных процессов на климат, рельеф и почву. Регион в зависимости от своих природных условий имеет свою биогеографическую зону, что создает немало трудностей для занятия населением земледелия и животноводства.

Важно изучить природные условия пустынного высокогорного района Кашкадарьинской области, понять его значение и уникальные особенности.

Основная часть. Рельеф пустынного высокогорного региона является одним из важнейших факторов, определяющих его природные условия и экологическую среду. Этот регион в основном состоит из горной, холмистой и пустынной местности, на его территории имеются различные геологические образования и природные заповедники.

Рельеф пустынной высокогорной области характеризуется преимущественно горными участками. Горы в регионе тянутся с юга на север, эти горные хребты образовались в результате многих геологических процессов. Эти горы, в свою очередь, создают уникальные геологические образования, включающие плато, низменности, глубокие ущелья и скалы.

Высоты гор очень различны, местами могут достигать высоты 2000-2500 метров. В горах много хребтов и плоских холмов, которые обеспечивают свободно текущие реки и среду обитания для растений и животных,

адаптированных к определенному климату. Обилие и разнообразие геологических формаций еще больше расширяют природные богатства региона.

В высокогорной пустынной местности много песчаных холмов, скалистых плато и высоких равнин. Холмы в основном состоят из песка и гравия, а их склоны и формы со временем меняются. Здесь очень тяжелые условия для растений, поскольку неплодородность почвы и недостаток воды ограничивают развитие жизни на этой территории.

Реки региона играют важную роль в изменении рельефа и поддержании экологической системы. Реки помогают снизить дефицит воды в этом районе и создают уникальные геологические процессы региона. Например, такие источники воды, как река Кашкадарья, пробиваются через горные районы, создавая источники воды в пустынных районах. В то же время реки создают широкие равнины и гладкие участки на поверхности земли, что, в свою очередь, создает важные условия для сельского хозяйства и экосистем.

В рельефе пустынной высокогорной области большое место занимают обширные пустыни и низменности. Эти пустыни обычно имеют сухой и жаркий климат, характеризующийся высокими температурами и очень небольшим количеством осадков. Равнины отделяются от горных хребтов и образуют более обширные части земли. Такие территории характеризуются небольшой высотой и преимущественно песчаными или глинистыми почвами.

Биоразнообразие растений и животных здесь может быть ограничено, но некоторые растения и животные пустыни приспособились к этим условиям. Например, редкие растения, произрастающие в пустынных регионах, и питающиеся ими пустынные животные продолжают свою жизнь в таких регионах.

Сочетание гор, рек, холмов и пустынь еще больше повышает геологическое и экологическое значение высокогорного пустынного региона. Баланс геологических образований и природы таким образом влияет на природные процессы, происходящие на поверхности региона. В то же время экологическое значение этих территорий также очень велико. Реки и водные источники являются направляющими элементами жизни и помогают развитию животной и растительной жизни.

Сложность геологических образований и рельефа региона приводит к таким трудностям, как изменение климата, нехватка воды и ограниченность природных ресурсов, но эти особенности обеспечивают адаптацию людей, живущих в регионе, и природы к изменениям.

Климат высокогорного пустынного региона уникален и очень засушлив, что является одним из важнейших факторов, определяющих природные условия этой местности. Климат сухой, жаркий, а иногда и холодный, что усложняет уникальную экосистему региона и осуществление такой экономической деятельности, как сельское хозяйство и животноводство.

Летние температуры в высокогорных пустынных регионах очень высоки. Летом, особенно в июле и августе, температура может достигать 40°C и выше. Высокий уровень жары в этой местности создает большую разницу между дневными и вечерними температурами. Летом воздух, имеющий высокую температуру днем, сравнительно быстро остывает ночью. Такой теплый климат ограничивает рост растений и жизнь животных, поскольку водных ресурсов и источников пищи становится недостаточно.

Высокие температуры вызывают трудности не только у растений, но и у людей. Жители здесь часто принимают специальные адаптивные меры для борьбы с жарой, такие как защита от солнца, пребывание в прохладных местах и экономия воды.

С наступлением зимы, особенно в декабре и январе, температура в высокогорной пустынной местности резко понижается. В этом регионе высокие летние температуры сменяются зимой и иногда опускаются до -10°C. Низкие температуры зимой создают холодный климат для растений и животных региона. Также такой климат сокращает вегетационный период растений, создавая в частности неплодородные условия для сельскохозяйственных культур. Такие низкие температуры вынуждают адаптироваться некоторые виды пустынной фауны, например, жуков, змей и других обитателей.

Еще одной важной особенностью высокогорного пустынного региона является то, что в этом регионе выпадает очень мало осадков. Количество осадков составляет всего около 100-200 мм в год, что серьезно влияет на рост растений и сельскохозяйственную деятельность в регионе. Низкое количество осадков также приводит к низкому плодородию почвы и ограниченным водным ресурсам.

Осадки в регионе выпадают преимущественно осенью и зимой, кратковременны и интенсивны, быстро испаряются с поверхности земли. Такие климатические условия сохраняют уникальность пустынных экосистем, но очень затрудняют поддержание урожая и получение хороших урожаев семян. Эта ситуация ограничивает практику сельского хозяйства и животноводства и увеличивает необходимость экономии воды.

Климат и природа высокогорного пустынного региона характеризуются частыми ветрами. В этой местности часто дуют жаркие и сухие ветры, особенно летом. Эти ветры в основном проходят через обширные пустыни и открытые поля, делая воздух более сухим и жарким. Ветры также вызывают смещение почвы и расширение пустыни.

Летние ветры с их сильной жарой играют важную роль в высыхании растений пустынного региона и лишении почвы влаги. Это, в свою очередь, приводит к эрозии почв, песчаным бурям и расширению огромных территорий пустынь. Ветры также влияют на испарение водных источников, что увеличивает потребности региона в ресурсах.

Сухой и жаркий климат этого региона создает уникальные экологические системы. Растения и животные приспособились к этим

условиям, а многие приспособились жить в жарких и безводных условиях. Население также старается развивать сельское хозяйство и животноводство, подходящее для данных климатических условий. Однако изменение климата и истощение природных ресурсов могут изменить экономическое и экологическое состояние региона.

Почвы пустынного высокогорного региона уникальны и сложны из-за сухого и жаркого климата региона, а также геологических особенностей, плодородие их низкое и неплодородное. С точки зрения почвоведения почвы этого региона можно разделить на песчаные, глинистые и засоленные.

Песчаные почвы — один из наиболее распространенных типов почв высокогорной пустынной местности. Эти почвы отличаются мелкой структурой, то есть наличием крупных частиц песка. Песчаные почвы не могут удерживать воду, поэтому очень быстро высыхают. Поэтому использовать эти почвы в сельском хозяйстве очень сложно, так как они не обладают способностью запасать воду и не создают достаточных условий для развития растений. Поскольку корневая система растений на песчаных почвах быстро высыхает и не может хорошо запасать питательные вещества, они являются лимитирующим фактором роста растений. Однако некоторые растения, например пустынные, приспособлены к росту на этих почвах и могут существовать при небольшом количестве воды.

Глинистые почвы — еще один важный тип почв пустынного высокогорного региона, характеризующийся плотной и связной текстурой. Глинистые почвы способны удерживать больше воды, но не обеспечивают хорошего дренажа на поверхности, что может привести к переувлажнению почвы. Эти почвы больше подходят для растений, произрастающих в теплых и влажных условиях, но в пустынном высокогорном районе такие почвы встречаются преимущественно редко. Глинистые почвы в некоторой степени полезны для сельского хозяйства из-за их текстуры, поскольку они помогают удерживать воду. Однако изменения климата и температуры в пустынных районах делают глинистые почвы непродуктивными, поскольку они могут стать чрезмерно сухими или поврежденными избытком воды.

Засоленные почвы являются наиболее распространенным типом почв в пустынном высокогорном регионе. В этих почвах накапливается много солевых минералов, поскольку процесс испарения воды в пустынных районах быстрый и интенсивный. Как правило, в пустынных районах есть низменности и возвышенности, которые вызывают испарение воды и накопление солей. Засоленные почвы очень неблагоприятны для растений и резко снижают их продуктивность. Эти почвы вредны для роста растений, поскольку соли повреждают корневую систему и затрудняют доступ воды к растению. Эти почвы часто доступны только для пустынных растений или растений, которым требуется мало воды.

Почвы пустынного высокогорного региона по большей части неплодородны и представляют проблему для сельского хозяйства. Бесплодие почв является одним из крупнейших факторов, ограничивающих развитие

земледелия и животноводства в этом районе. Песчаные, глинистые и засоленные почвы не приспособлены для роста сельскохозяйственных культур из-за их низкой питательной и водоудерживающей способности.

Кроме того, обилие солей и песка в почве препятствует поглощению воды и минеральных веществ, необходимых корням растений. Бесплодие глинистых почв также имеет последствия, которые продолжают удерживать воду, так как позволяют лишней влаге удерживаться на поверхности. В таких почвах растения более восприимчивы к повреждениям и неспособны поддерживать здоровый рост.

Бесплодие и низкая продуктивность почвы также являются серьезным препятствием для успешного осуществления сельскохозяйственной деятельности для населения этой территории. Однако при некоторых мерах и ирригационных системах почвы этого региона можно использовать, но это создает ограниченные возможности для развития сельского хозяйства.

С точки зрения почвоведения, для освоения почв пустынной высокогорной области необходимы специальные мероприятия. Для улучшения почвы можно использовать такие методы, как ирригационные системы, снижение содержания соли и обогащение почвы органическими веществами. Однако эти процессы требуют много ресурсов и времени, поэтому следует внимательно подойти к эффективному использованию почв на этой территории и повышению их продуктивности.

Рельеф пустынной высокогорной области состоит в основном из гор, холмов, обширных пустынь и низменностей. Геологические образования этого региона характеризуются высокогорными горами и обширными пустынными территориями. Горы формируют климат и состав почвы своей высотой и геологическим строением. Также реки и другие водные ресурсы региона играют важную роль в борьбе с засухой в пустынных районах и поддержании экосистемы. Однако уникальность и ограниченность этих природных ресурсов создает проблемы, особенно в сферах сельского хозяйства и водоснабжения. Ограниченные водные ресурсы и низкое плодородие почв создают проблемы в развитии сельского хозяйства и других видов экономической деятельности.

Климат высокогорной пустыни очень сухой и жаркий, а температура летом может превышать 40°C. А зима очень холодная, иногда до -10°C. Количество осадков сравнительно невелико, всего 100-200 мм осадков в год, что отрицательно влияет на рост растений и сохранение природных ресурсов. Такой сухой и экстремальный климат создает большие проблемы для сохранения уникальности экосистемы региона. В то же время сухие и жаркие особенности климата позволяют продолжать жизнь в регионе с помощью особых приспособлений пустынных растений и животных. Частое возникновение ветров и жаркая погода, в свою очередь, приводят к эрозии почвы и песчаным бурям. Это создает дополнительные трудности для растений и животных региона и затрудняет поддержание экологического баланса.

Почвы пустынной высокогорной области преимущественно песчаные, глинистые и засоленные и менее плодородны для сельского хозяйства. Песчаные почвы плохо удерживают воду, что очень затрудняет условия для растений. Хотя глинистые почвы способны удерживать воду, эти почвы часто считаются непродуктивными для сельского хозяйства, поскольку они не обеспечивают надлежащего дренажа почвы. С другой стороны, засоленные почвы повреждают корни растений и препятствуют усвоению питательных веществ, необходимых для роста. Бесплодие и низкая продуктивность почв ограничивают возможности региона в развитии сельского хозяйства и животноводства. Однако существуют возможности повышения плодородия почвы за счет водосберегающих технологий, особых экосистем и адаптации растений в этой области.

Заключение. Пустынный высокогорный район Кашкадарьинской области представляет собой очень сложную и уникальную территорию с точки зрения природных условий, климата, почвенной и экологической обстановки. Топография, климат и почвы этого региона тесно взаимосвязаны, что создает ряд трудностей при осуществлении жизнедеятельности и производственной деятельности в этом регионе. Однако в то же время существуют возможности для эффективного использования экологической уникальности и природных ресурсов этой территории. Природные ресурсы высокогорного пустынного региона, включая геологические образования, минеральные ресурсы, солнечную энергию и другие природные ресурсы, могут предоставить большие возможности для будущего экономического развития. Эффективное управление водными ресурсами и инновационные технологии улучшения почв могут быть внедрены для развития сельского хозяйства и животноводства. Также использование солнечной энергии и возобновляемых источников энергии поможет обеспечить экологическую стабильность региона и развивать экономику. Уникальный характер экологической ситуации, климата и почв региона, безусловно, создает проблемы, но с помощью современных технологий и инновационных решений появляются возможности эффективного использования ресурсов этого региона. Для обеспечения экологической стабильности региона, сохранения флоры и фауны, а также развития сельского хозяйства и животноводства необходимы постоянные научные исследования и технологические подходы. Хотя на этой территории сложно осуществлять жилую и производственную деятельность, здесь открываются большие возможности для эффективного использования экологической уникальности и природных ресурсов региона. Будущее развитие этой области может быть осуществлено посредством инновационных технологий и устойчивого управления ресурсами. Природные ресурсы региона, особенно минеральные ресурсы и солнечная энергия, открывают новые направления экономического развития. Поэтому необходимо разработать устойчивые и экологически безопасные методы освоения, подходящие для климата и почвенных условий этой территории.

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МЕТОДЫ И СРЕДСТВА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ STEAM-ПОДХОДА ДЛЯ АКТИВИЗАЦИИ ДЕТСКОГО ТВОРЧЕСТВА

Аннотация*.Сегодняшняя современная образовательная технология – это образовательная технология STEAM, основанная на комплексном подходе.*

Образование STEAM отличается от других образовательных технологий тем, что оно ориентировано на повышение творческих способностей учащихся начальной школы при таком подходе, который включает изучение математики, технологий, творчества, инженерных и естественных наук. Интегрированный учебный процесс позволяет подготовить востребованных специалистов в области инженерии, дизайна и моделирования – современных профессий.

Инновационные методы и современные технологии являются основным средством использования технологии STEAM в процессе начального образования. В статье говорится о важности STEAM-подхода в развитии творческого мышления учащихся младших классов.

Ключевые слова: *начальные классы, творчество, образование, воспитание, мышление, самосознание, креатив, дизайн, математика, интеллект, STEAM, инженерия*

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METHODS AND MEANS OF USING STEAM APPROACH TO ENHANCE CHILDREN'S CREATIVITY

Annotation. *Today's modern educational technology is STEAM educational technology, based on an integrated approach.*

STEAM education differs from other educational technologies in that it is focused on enhancing the creative abilities of primary school students with an approach that includes the study of mathematics, technology, creativity, engineering and natural sciences. The integrated educational process allows preparing sought-after specialists in the field of engineering, design and modeling - modern professions.

Innovative methods and modern technologies are the main means of using STEAM technology in the process of primary education. The article discusses the

importance of the STEAM approach in developing creative thinking in primary school students.

Keywords: *primary school, creativity, education, upbringing, thinking, self-awareness, creativity, design, mathematics, intelligence, STEAM, engineering*

В эпоху современного информационного потока множество инноваций проникают во все стороны нашей общественно-политической жизни, в том числе и в сферу образования. Наряду с этими инновациями в нашем научном языке используются и новые концепции, их освещающие. В частности, в последние годы в нашем научном языке в процессе образования широко используется ряд новых понятий, терминов и терминов:

- педагогические технологии;
- передовые технологии;
- передовой опыт;
- инновации и инновации;
- педагогическая неология;
- праксиология;
- аксиология;
- новаторство и новатор;
- интерактивность, стратегии;
- гуманистическая педагогика;
- либерализация;
- информационные и коммуникационные технологии в образовании,
- технологии в образовательном процессе

В целях поднятия качества образования на новый уровень 5 сентября 2018 года Президентом Республики Узбекистан «О дополнительных мерах по совершенствованию системы управления народным образованием» № УП-5538 принят Указ. В нем основными направлениями реформирования системы народного образования являются внедрение в систему народного образования передового зарубежного опыта, современных педагогических технологий, в том числе инновационных методов преподавания, преподавания и обучения, создание педагогической литературы нового поколения определено проведение фундаментальных и практических научных исследований.

Новый подход к образованию, технология STEAM – это мера повышения эффективности урока, форма межпредметного общения, поднявшаяся на новый уровень качества. Новый подход в начальном образовании – это не универсальная оценка различных жизненных событий, а комплексный подход к их взаимосвязи. Например, при реализации целостного образования это можно сделать с помощью чистых научных знаний, литературы, музыки, искусства. Это положительно влияет на эмоционально-нравственное развитие личности ребенка, формирует у него творческое мышление.

В процессе начального образования обучение STEAM играет ключевую роль в повышении творческих способностей учащихся. Мы знаем, что предметы обучения STEAM включают естественные науки, математику, технологии и т. д.

Для развития творческого мышления учащихся на основе подхода STEAM можно использовать ряд методов. Именно в 3 классе естествознания в учебнике дана экспериментальная работа по расчету суточного потребления воды. В ходе выполнения данной экспериментальной работы учащиеся научатся предотвращать загрязнение воды, рассчитывать суточное потребление воды и правильно использовать воду.

В заключение, каждый творческий и креативный учитель начальной школы должен и должен вовремя выявлять способности творческого мышления своих учеников и постоянно развивать их. Основная цель пяти важных инициатив, выдвинутых сегодня нашим уважаемым Президентом, – выявить и развить уникальные творческие способности студентов и молодежи, осмысленно и эффективно организовать их свободное время. В результате мониторинга данных были сделаны следующие выводы:

1) прежде всего должна быть четкость в организации процесса каждого урока. Конечно, учитель должен предоставить ученикам свободу в меру;

2) одной из особенностей начального образования является неодинаковость уровня подготовки детей к школе, социального опыта и психофизиологического развития. Согласно этому, хотя в задачах учебной программы начального образования уделяется внимание формированию знаний, умений и навыков учащихся, однако необходимо совершенствовать их с точки зрения развития творческой активности учащихся. То есть учителя должны быть ответственными и внимательными.

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МЛАДЕНЧЕСКАЯ СМЕРТНОСТЬ В МИРЕ И В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация. *Младенческая смертность всегда считалась своего рода барометром социального благополучия общества, по уровню которой, равно как и по величине продолжительности жизни, оценивают общее состояние здоровья, качество жизни населения и уровень социально-экономического развития и благополучия общества в целом. Поэтому стремление к снижению уровня этих показателей является неотъемлемой частью развития и процветания любого государства*

Ключевые слова: *младенческая смертность, причины младенческой смертности, динамика младенческой смертности, коэффициент.*

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INFANT MORTALITY IN THE WORLD AND IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation*. Infant mortality has always been considered a kind of barometer of social well-being of society, according to which, as well as by life expectancy, the general state of health, the quality of life of the population and the level of socio-economic development and well-being of society as a whole are assessed. Therefore, the desire to reduce the level of these indicators is an integral part of the development and prosperity of any state*

Keywords: *infant mortality, causes of infant mortality, dynamics of infant mortality, coefficient.*

Ввдение. Узбекистан занимает в 2024 году 113-е место среди 193 стран в рейтинге младенческой смертности. Кроме того, в стране значительно

возросла материнская и младенческая смертность. Об этом было объявлено на заседании Национального совета по борьбе с коррупцией 5 апреля этого года.

В секторе здравоохранения Узбекистана ведется позитивная работа, но проблем также нет. Крупнейшей из них является увеличение материнской смертности на 6% в течение следующего года. Младенческая смертность составляет 12,6 промилле. Она остается одной из самых высоких в мире. Число потребителей алкоголя в отрасли также увеличилось на 8 %. В течение следующих двух лет также увеличилось количество потребителей наркотиков, что приводит к росту младенческой смертности в нашем обществе. Пакистан занял 1-е место в рейтинге по данным ЮНИСЕФ. Из каждых 1000 младенцев, рожденных в этой стране, 45,6 умирают, другими словами, один из каждых 22 младенцев. В среднем в Узбекистане на 1000 младенцев приходится 13,8 случаев смерти, то есть умирает каждый 72-й младенец. В Кыргызстане на тысячу младенцев приходится 11,6 случаев смерти – умирает каждый 86-й младенец.

В Таджикистане этот показатель составляет 19,9 на 1000, а в Туркменистане - 22,3. Государством с самым низким уровнем младенческой смертности является Япония. Здесь на 1000 новорожденных приходится 1111 смертей. Далее, в Исландии умирает один из тысячи младенцев. Узбекистан занял 71-е место из 184 стран по показателю младенческой смертности. Об этом сообщается в отчете ЮНИСЕФ за конец 2016 года. Чем ниже младенческая смертность, тем ниже рейтинг страны.

Методология и методы исследования. 1948 год Генеральная Ассамблея ООН – во всеобщей Декларации прав человека: «материнство и младенчество дают право на особый уход и помощь» (статья 25)

1959 год «Декларация прав ребенка» является первым нормативным актом ООН в области прав детей. "Ребенок в связи с его физической и психической незрелостью нуждается в особой защите и уходе, включая соответствующую правовую защиту до и после рождения", "человечество обязано предоставить ребенку лучшее, что у него есть". Сформулировано 10 основных принципов защиты прав детей.

1989 год принята конвенция о правах ребенка - набор международно-правовых стандартов в области защиты и благополучия детей. «Каждый человек в возрасте до 18 лет – это ребенок». Государства-участники признают право детей на пользование самыми современными медицинскими услугами, лечение болезней и восстановление здоровья. С 15.09.1990 он вступил в силу в России (не подписались только две страны: Сомали и США).

Результати и методи. Младенческая Смертность, смертность детей в течение первых 12 месяцев жизни; является одним из основных показателей здоровья населения в целом и индикатором социального развития страны или региона. Измеряется коэффициентом, рассчитываемым обычно как отношение числа умерших к родившимся живыми на 1000 новорождённых (‰). Важность измерения М. с. обусловлена её более высоким уровнем по сравнению со смертностью в последующих возрастах, сильным влиянием на динамику

показателя продолжительности жизни. Демографические характеристики М. с. Всемирная организация здравоохранения (ВОЗ) рекомендует дополнять социально-экономическими, в т. ч. показателями уровня образования матерей и доходов отд. групп населения.

20 в. характеризовался значительными успехами в снижении М. с. в большинстве стран мира по мере их социально-экономического прогресса (до 1900 эта смертность составляла 200–300‰). Показатели М. с., отражая уровень качества жизни, наиболее высоки в наименее развитых странах и наоборот. Так, в Исландии, Сингапуре и Японии, имеющих самые низкие показатели М. с. (около 3‰), годовой доход на одного человека составляет более 25–30 тыс. долл.; в Мали и Либерии, имеющих максимально высокую М. с. (примерно 130‰), указанный доход не превышает 1 тыс. долл.; 13 наименее развитых стран имели М. с. выше 100‰. По данным *Организации Объединённых Наций*, во 2-й пол. 20 в. коэффициенты М. с. в 1-й десятке стран были ниже 4‰; в странах, занимающих места с 11-го по 30-е, – от 4,2 до 5‰; почти в 60 странах коэффициент М. с. был ниже 10‰. Снижение М. с. продолжается – в настоящее время уже в 71 стране её уровень ниже 10‰, в 1-й сотне стран – не выше 15‰.

Уровень М. с. зависит не только от здоровья самих младенцев, но и от здоровья их матерей, общих условий жизни и уровня благосостояния населения, а также в значит. степени – от системы здравоохранения в стране, качества мед. помощи и условий доступа к ней, экологического состояния окружающей среды. Статистика высокоразвитых стран содержит подробную информацию о рождении и смерти младенцев. Так, данные по Англии и Уэльсу представлены не только общими коэффициентами М. с., но и более детальными показателями смертности (перинатальной – с 28-й недели беременности и по 7-е сутки после рождения; неонатальной – в первые 27 дней жизни; постнеонатальной – с 28-го по 364-й день после рождения), а также показателями детей, родившихся с весом до 1,5 кг и до 2,5 кг.

В России М. с. снижалась на протяжении всего прошлого века, хотя общая тенденция прерывалась не только в периоды потрясений (напр., голода 1947), но и в более благополучное время (1972–1976 и 1991–93). Если в нач. 20 в. показатель М. с. в России составлял 272‰, то к его концу снизился до 16,9‰, но и этот последний показатель почти в 5 раз превышал уровень стран с самыми низкими показателями М. с. (Швеция, Япония, Исландия, Сингапур). В 2000-е гг. в России продолжалось снижение М. с. (самые высокие темпы снижения были зафиксированы в 2006–09), но она всё ещё значительно выше, чем в указанных странах. По данным ВОЗ (округлённым до целых), Россия по коэффициенту М. с. делила 48–52 места с Белоруссией, Кувейтом, Молдавией, Мальдивами, Уругваем (2009).

Заключение

1. Профилактика младенческой смертности является одним из важнейших вопросов в обществе. Передовые новые методы и стратегии в области педиатрии, акушерства и гинекологии направлены на защиту здоровья

младенцев, снижение числа случаев смерти, использование которых целесообразно.
2. Беременность и репродуктивное здоровье: как и при планировании родов в семье, необходимо повышать осведомленность женщин о здоровье в обществе.
3. Акушерские услуги: необходимо контролировать процесс прерывания беременности и родов (качественная и семейная медицина), консультироваться с врачами, занимающимися преждевременными родами.
4. Постоянное комплексное лечение младенцев: постоянное направление к врачам во время родов и проведение профилактических осмотров. Детям необходимо будет делать медицинские прививки, чтобы сформировать иммунитет к инфекционным заболеваниям.
5. Профилактика младенческой смертности требует гибкого и многостороннего подхода для устойчивого развития общества. Работая над этими вопросами, можно добиться успешных результатов, обеспечив авторитет на семейном, коллективном, социальном и государственном уровнях. Здоровье младенцев играет важную роль в обеспечении потенциального экономического и социального будущего, поэтому необходимо взять на себя ответственность за то, чтобы они по праву повышали свой престиж.

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ЛЕЧЕБНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА APIUM GRAVEOLENS

Аннотация. *Растения являются важным источником природных активных продуктов, которые различаются по механизму и биологическим свойствам. Сельдерей [apium graveolens l.] — растение из семейства зонтичных, и фенольные и антиоксидантные соединения этого растения изучались несколькими учеными. Целью данного исследования было систематическое рассмотрение антиоксидантной активности сельдерея.*

Ключевые слова: *Apium graveolens l, сельдерей, антиоксидант, свободный радикал, лист.*

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MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF APIUM GRAVEOLENS

Abstract. *Plants are an important source of natural active products that vary in mechanism and biological properties. Celery [apium graveolens l.] is a plant from the Apiaceae family and the phenolic and antioxidant compounds of this plant have been studied by several scientists. The aim of this study was to systematically review the antioxidant activity of celery.*

Keywords: *Apium graveolens l, celery, antioxidant, free radical, leaf.*

Сельдерей — впечатляюще ароматное растение, которое широко используется в качестве травы и, как известно, содержит ряд приятно пахнущих соединений. Это растение имеет другой запах из-за этого типа аромата, оно включено в лучшие овощи, которые называются ароматическими травами. Семена сельдерея можно использовать в качестве ароматизаторов в пище, в ароматерапии, в супе, в салате, как специю в рагу и в коктейльной смеси. Наиболее важными компонентами, отвечающими за вкус масла семян, являются седаненолид [3-н-бутил-4,5-дигидрофталид], седанолид и 3-н-бутилфталид. Поэтому масло семян сельдерея является наиболее важным для использования как в парфюмерной, так и в ароматизирующей промышленности.

Наиболее важными компонентами масла сельдерея являются 3-н-бутилфталид, седанолид, седаноновый ангидрид и седаненолид, которые присутствуют в очень низких концентрациях и вызывают типичный аромат.

Это масло содержит ряд производных фталида, благодаря которым экстракты его семян широко используются в качестве ароматизатора в таких пищевых продуктах, как холодное мясо, приправы, пудинги, конфеты, молочные десерты, супы, алкогольные напитки, приправы, подливки и желе.

Сельдерей, родом из Средиземноморья и Ближнего Востока, использовался в качестве ароматизатора древними греками и римлянами, а также в качестве лекарства древними китайцами. Древние формы напоминали амаллаг или дикий сельдерей.

Сельдерей с большими, мясистыми, сочными, вертикальными стеблями листьев или черешками был выведен в 18 веке. Сорность, характерная для большинства сельдерея, была устранена из некоторых сортов.

Сельдерей (var. rapaceum apium graveolens), также называемый корнем сельдерея или корнем репы, имеет большой съедобный корень, используемый в качестве сырого или приготовленного овоща.

Сельдерей богат жирами и калориями. Он также известен как богатый источник витамина С и различных других минералов. Его семена содержат эфирное масло, белки, сырые волокна, влагу, крахмал, золу, углеводы и жирное масло.

Жирные кислоты, присутствующие в жирном масле, — это олеиновая кислота, пальмитиновая кислота, линоленовая кислота, стеариновая кислота, линоленовая кислота и петрозелиновая кислота.

Это растение является источником минералов, таких как кальций, магний, калий, а также содержит высокую концентрацию натрия. Чашка измельченных листьев сельдерея содержит почти 100 мг натрия. Эфирное масло состоит из салиентов, сесквитерпенов, лимонена и имеет характерный аромат.

Хотя сельдерей содержит много воды, он содержит много витаминов и минералов, включая калий и кальций, которые важны для здоровья сердца. Он также содержит фолат и витамин К, которые необходимы для образования эритроцитов и эффективного свертывания крови.

Аллергические реакции могут варьироваться от кожной сыпи до анафилаксии. Сельдерей также может вызывать чувствительность к солнцу. Беременность: масло сельдерея и листья сельдерея, вероятно, небезопасны при приеме внутрь во время беременности в количествах, предписанных лекарством. Большое количество сельдерея может вызвать сокращения матки и стать причиной выкидыша.

Некоторые люди также принимают сок сельдерея в качестве лекарства. Сельдерей также используется для лечения боли в суставах (ревматизма), подагры, истерии, нервозности, головных болей, потери веса из-за недоедания, потери аппетита и истощения.

Сельдерей — двулетнее травянистое растение, принадлежащее к семейству зонтичных или зонтичных. Его выращивают по всему миру и на протяжении тысяч лет используют для ароматизации пищи, извлечения эфирного масла и в традиционной медицине. Сельдерей в основном состоит

из флавоноидов и жирных кислот. Химический состав растения варьируется в зависимости от таких факторов, как тип почвы, погода, орошение, обрезка и другие методы садоводства. Сельдерей является важным компонентом нескольких промышленных применений, включая пищевую, фармацевтическую и производственную продукцию. Необходимы дальнейшие исследования для максимизации урожайности и методов извлечения масла, особенно в развивающихся странах, где методы сбора и послеуборочной обработки листьев и семян сельдерея гораздо больше похожи на наименее эффективные традиционные методы.

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ТЕПЛООБМЕНА В КОЖУХОТРУБЧАТОГО *ТЕПЛООБМЕННИК* НА ГИДРОДИНАМИЧЕСКИЕ ПАРАМЕТРЫ

Аннотация: *В настоящее время в мире нефть и природный газ являются богатыми энергетическими ресурсами полезных ископаемых и основным источником производства энергии и топлива. Продукты, получаемые на основе их переработки, широко используются во всех отраслях промышленности, в транспорте и в быту. Соответственно, совершенствуя конструкции теплообменников, применяемых на предприятиях переработки природного газа, а также создав оптимальные гидродинамические режимы движения сырьевого потока можно добиться увеличения межремонтного периода и повысить экономическую эффективность. В данной статье исследовано влияние физических, теплофизических и гидродинамических параметров теплоносителей на эффективность теплообмена в кожухотрубном теплообменнике. Экспериментальным методом определены физические, теплофизические и гидродинамические параметры оптимальных теплоносителей и определенные улучшение эффективности теплообмена.*

Ключевые слова: *кожухотрубный теплообменник, теплоноситель, гидродинамические режимы, Критерий Рейнольдса, расход, расход.*

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RESEARCH OF THE INFLUENCE OF HEAT-EXCHANGE EFFICIENCY IN A SHELL-AND-TUBE HEAT EXCHANGER ON HYDRODYNAMIC PARAMETERS

Annotation: *Currently, the world's oil and natural gas are rich energy resources of minerals and the main source of energy and fuel production. Products obtained from their processing are widely used in all industries, transport and everyday life. Accordingly, by improving the design of heat exchangers used at*

natural gas processing enterprises, as well as by creating optimal hydrodynamic modes of movement of the raw material flow, it is possible to increase the overhaul period and increase economic efficiency. This article examines the influence of physical, thermal and hydrodynamic parameters of heat carriers on the efficiency of heat exchange in a shell-and-tube heat exchanger. The physical, thermal and hydrodynamic parameters of optimal heat carriers and certain improvements in heat exchange efficiency are determined by an experimental method.

Key words: *shell-and-tube heat exchanger, hydrodynamic regimes, coolant, Reynolds criterion, flow.*

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Нефтегазоперерабатывающая промышленность является одной из наиболее развитых отраслей в мире, и ее вес в национальной экономике с каждым годом увеличивается. Промышленные предприятия этой отрасли оснащены современным оборудованием и приборами, перерабатывают местное сырье и получают готовую продукцию на основе самых передовых технологий.

В последние годы в нашей стране большое внимание уделяется проведению активной инвестиционной политики по модернизации, техническому и технологическому перевооружению ведущих отраслей экономики.

Сегодня особое внимание уделяется дальнейшему совершенствованию и модернизации технологий, применяемых в нефтегазоперерабатывающей отрасли, созданию энерго- и ресурсосберегающих технологий на основе последних достижений техники, выпуску продукции, отвечающей требованиям международных стандартов при снижении потребления сырья и энергии.В частности, проведена большая научно-исследовательская работа учеными и специалистами в области создания энерго- и ресурсосберегающих устройств за счет оптимизации гидродинамических режимов теплообменных устройств, широко применяемых на предприятиях нефтегазопереработки, и они реализовано в соответствии с практикой.

ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Фракции, выходящие из ректификационных колонн от теплообменных аппаратов, применяемых на нефтегазоперерабатывающих предприятиях, повышающие температуру первичного сырья или низкотемпературные потоки с горячими технологическими потоками, выходящие из адсорбционных и абсорбционных колонн, наоборот, широко используются при охлаждении технологических потоков и конденсации паров.По этой причине результаты нагрева абсорбента (диэтаноламина), насыщенного кислыми газами, с регенерированным диэтаноламином с использованием кожухотрубчатого теплообменника представлены в табл. 1.

Таблица 1

Зависимость от температуры потока в кожухотрубном теплообменнике от расхода сырья

Расход сырья, V, л/мин	Нагревающее агент температура, °C		Теплоноситель температура, °C	
	t_1	t_2	t_3	t_4
1	25	87	108	81
2	25	85	108	82
3	25	82	108	84
4	25	78	108	86
5	25	71	108	89

Значения, приведенные в таблице, показывают, что температура теплоносителя (насыщенного диэтаноламина), поступающего во внутреннюю трубу кожухотрубчатоготеплообменника, составляет t_1=25ºC, а температура теплоносителя (регенерированного диэтаноламина), выходящего из нагревательного котла, составляет t_4 =108°C. Изменение температуры в этих пределах при различных расходахV=1÷5 л/мин нагреваемого сырья проявляется следующим образом. При расходе нагреваемого сырья 1 л/мин повышение температуры от t_1 = 25°C до t_2 = 87°C приводит к снижению температуры теплоносителя с t_3=108°C до t_4=81°C. При увеличении расхода сырья до 5 л/мин приводит к повышению температуры нагреваемого реагентадо 71°C и снижению температуры теплоносителя до 89°C.

На рис. 1 представлен график зависимости температуры холодного и горячего теплоносителей на выходе из экспериментального кожухотрубчатого теплообменника от скорости потока нагреваемого сырья в аппарате.

Из графика видно, что при повышении температуры нагреваемого сырья в трубе с 25 до 87 ºC при скорости потока 0,21 м/с увеличение скорости движения сырья приводит к увеличение потребления и, как следствие, снижению эффективности нагрева сырья. Результаты испытаний показали, что если температура, при которой сырье поступает в трубу равна 25 °C и является постоянной, то при увеличении скорости в 2 раза температура изменяется до 85 °C, а при увеличении скорости в 3 раза - до 82 °C, а при увеличении в 4 раза - до 78 °C и 71 °C при увеличении скорости 5 раз (1,06 м/с).Соответственно, при этих скоростях наблюдалось повышение температуры нагреваемого реагента (охлаждаемого сырья) до 81, 82, 84, 86 и 89 °C.

Из графика видно, что при повышении температуры нагреваемого сырья в трубе с 25 до 87 ºC при скорости потока 0,21 м/с увеличение скорости

движения сырья приводит к увеличение потребления и, как следствие, снижению эффективности нагрева сырья. Результаты испытаний показали, что если температура, при которой сырье поступает в трубу равна 25 °С и является постоянной, то при увеличении скорости в 2 раза температура изменяется до 85 °С, а при увеличении скорости в 3 раза - до 82 °С, а при увеличении в 4 раза - до 78 °С и 71 °С при увеличении скорости 5 раз (1,06 м/с).Соответственно, при этих скоростях наблюдалось повышение температуры нагреваемого реагента (охлаждаемого сырья) до 81, 82, 84, 86 и 89 °С.

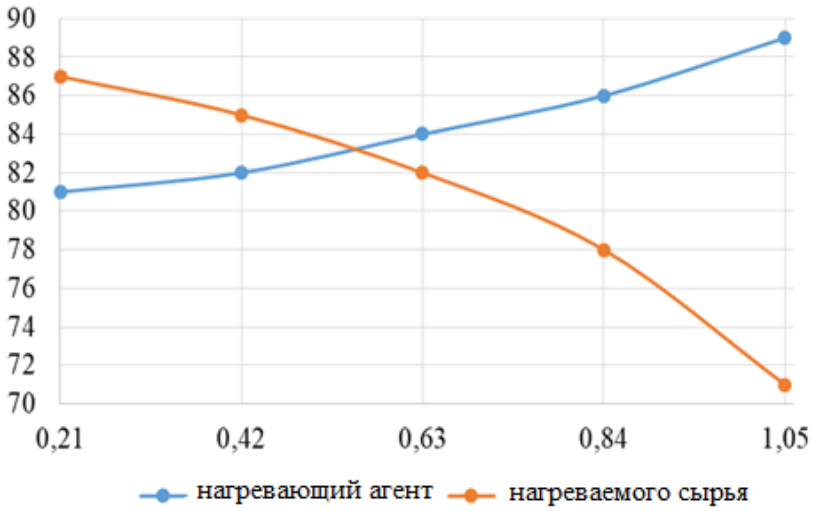


Рисунок 1. Зависимость температуры теплоносителей в теплообменнике от скорости потоков

Из полученных результатов и данных кривых, представленных на графике, видно, что процесс нагрева в трубчатых аппаратах при скорости потока сырья в диапазоне 0,5÷0,6 м/с позволяет повысить тепловой КПД аппарата.

В таблице 2 представлены результаты расчета плотностидиэтаноламина при температуре 60÷120ºС различной концентрацией: 25 % насыщенного, 26 % ненасыщенного и 85 %

Таблица 2

Результаты расчета плотности исследуемых диэтаноламиновв интервале температур 60 ÷ 120 ºС

Температура, ºС	25% насыщенный диэтаноламин	26% ненасыщенный диэтаноламин	85% чистого диэтаноламина
60	1091	1069	1070
70	1084	1061	1066
80	1079	1055	1061
90	1072	1049	1057
100	1067	1041	1053
110	1060	1033	1049
120	1053	1025	1045

Результаты математических расчетов по определению плотности исследуемой жидкости показывают, что при повышении температуры от 60 ºС до 120 ºС плотность 25%-насыщенного диэтаноламина увеличилась с 1091 кг/м^3 до 1053 кг/м^3, т.е. в 1,03 раза, в этих температурных пределах плотность 26%ненасыщенного диэтаноламина уменьшилась с 1069 кг/м^3 до 1025 кг/м^3, т.е. в 1,04 раза, а плотность 85% диэтаноламина уменьшилась с 1070 кг/м^3 до 1045 кг/м^3, т.е. 1,02 раза.

По даннымдиаграммы, представленной на рисунке 2 видно, что коэффициент динамической вязкости 25%-ного насыщенного диэтаноламина, который определен расчётным путём колеблется от 0,83·10^{-3} до 0,68·10^{-3} Па·с; 26%-ного ненасыщенного диэтаноламина от 0,76·10^{-3} до 0,09·10^{-3} Па·с; а 85%-ного диэтаноламина от 2,20·10^{-3} до 0,075·10^{-3} Па·с.

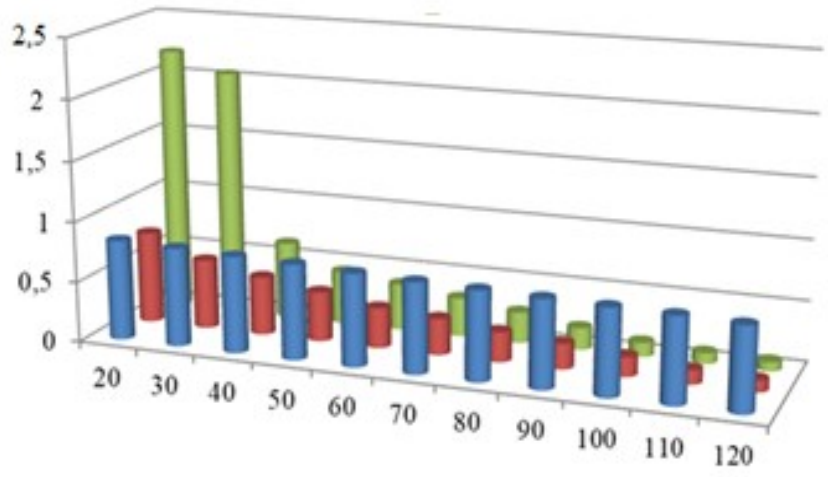


Рисунок 2. Изменение динамической вязкости в диапазоне температур20 ÷ 120 ºС

Линейные изменения, представленные на рисунке 3показывают, что во всех трех образцах наблюдалось повышение температуры, которые приводят к увеличению теплоемкостидиэтаноламина. Теплоемкость 25%-насыщенного диэтаноламина в интервале температур 20 ÷ 120 колеблется в пределах 1536 ÷ 1578 кДж/кг·К, а у ненасыщенного диэтаноламина эта величина изменяется в пределах 1556 ÷ 1627 кДж/кг·К, теплоемкость 85% диэтаноламина находится в пределах 1559 ÷ 163/кг·К.

Изучены плотность, кинематическая и динамическая вязкости исследуемого сырья при 20 °С, т.е. плотность 25% насыщенного диэтаноламинасоставила 1112 кг/м^3, кинематическая вязкость 0,748 мм^2/с, динамическая вязкость 0,83·10^{-3} Па·с. Плотность 26% ненасыщенного диэтаноламина 1091 кг/м^3, кинематическая вязкость 0,697 мм^2/с, динамическая вязкость 0,76·10^{-3} Па·с.Плотность диэтаноламина с концентрацией 85% составила1092 кг/м^3, кинематическая вязкость 2,02 мм^2/с, динамическая вязкость 2,20·10^{-3} Па·с.

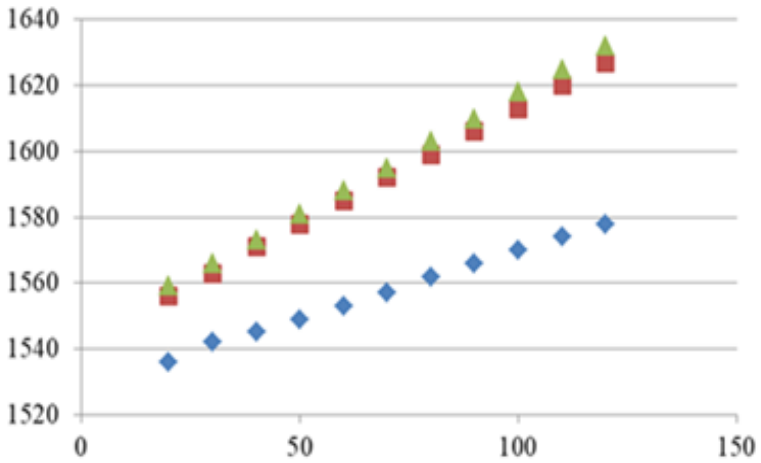


Рисунок 3. Линейные изменения теплоемкостив зависимости от температуры

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ИХ ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

На рисунке 4 представлены кривые, которые показывают, что с увеличениемскорости потока сырья на 0,21÷1,06 м/с увеличивается коэффициент теплопередачи от внутренней стенки трубы к сырью в 2,78 раза, а коэффициент теплоотдачи в аппарате- в 2,4 раза.

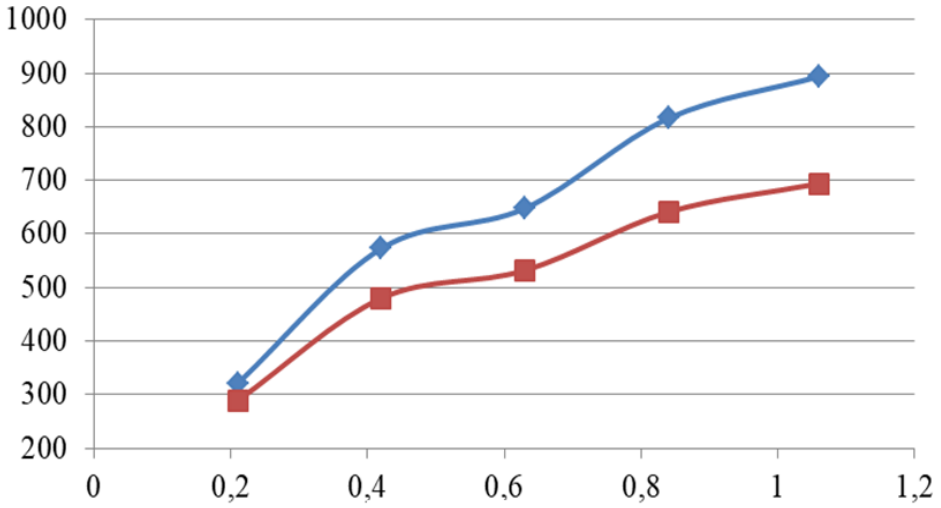


Рисунок 4. Влияние расхода нагретого сырья на коэффициенты теплоотдачи и теплопередачи

На рисунке 2 представлены результаты экспериментов и расчёты по определению количества тепла, передаваемого в экспериментальном кожухотрубчатом теплообменнике в зависимости от числа Рейнольдса.

Из графика видно, что количество тепла, передаваемое в ламинарном режиме, (Re = 584 ÷ 2339) изменяется в 2,22 раза, т. е. (4766 ÷ 10582 Вт); количество переданного тепла в переходном режиме (Re = 2952) составляет 11456 Вт, т. е. увеличивается в 2,4 раза.

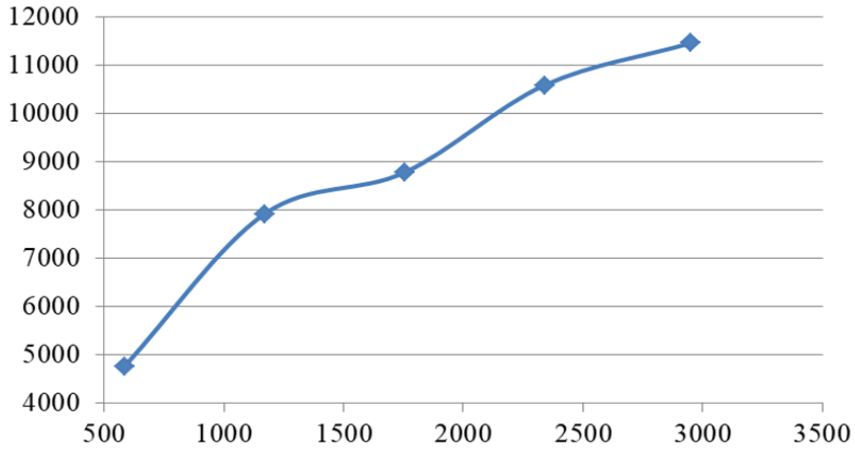


Рис. 2. Зависимость количества переданного тепла от числа Рейнольдса

Из результатов исследования тепловых процессов в теплообменных устройствах известно, что влияние смены режимов течения на эффективность процесса теплообмена очень велико.Поэтому экспериментальные работы,

проведенные с целью определения влияния расхода сырья на параметры режима в трубопроводе, представлены на рис. 3.

Из данных, представленных на графике, расход подогретого сырья составляет 1 л/мин. при числе Рейнольдса 584, т.е. в ламинарном режиме, параметры этого режима составляют 4 л/мин расхода сырья. Число Рейнольдса наблюдалось до 2339.Расход сырья 5 л/мин. увеличение до 2952 также привело к увеличению числа Рейнольдса, и в трубе наблюдался переходный режим.

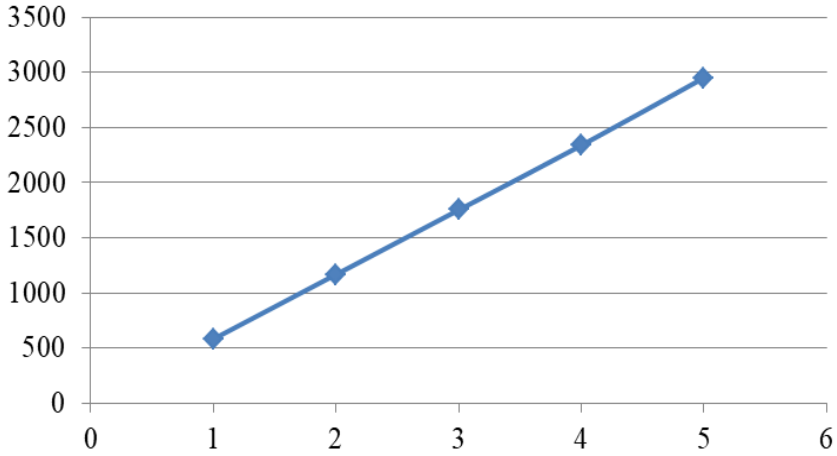


Рисунок 3. Изменение числа Рейнольдса в зависимости от расхода сырья

Исследован процесс нагрева сырья в аппарате в зависимости от его расхода.Согласно ему, увеличение расхода сырья с 1 л/мин до 5 л/мин приводит к снижению температуры нагретого агента до 16 ºС.Однако общий объем нагреваемого сырья увеличивается в 5 раз.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

В заключение отметим, что возможности повышения энергоэффективности в кожухотрубном теплообменном трубопроводе будут дополнительно расширены за счет правильной организации процесса.

Изучены плотность, кинематическая и динамическая вязкости исследуемого сырья при 20 ºС, т.е. плотность 25% насыщенного диэтаноламина составила 1112 кг/м^3, кинематическая вязкость 0,748 мм^2/с, динамическая вязкость 0,83·10^{-3} Па·с. Плотность 26% ненасыщенного диэтаноламина 1091 кг/м^3, кинематическая вязкость 0,697 мм^2/с, динамическая вязкость 0,76·10^{-3}Па·с.Плотность диэтаноламина с концентрацией 85% составила1092 кг/м^3, кинематическая вязкость 2,02 мм^2/с, динамическая вязкость 2,20·10^{-3} Па·с.

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АГМИ

ХИМИЧЕСКИЙ СОСТАВ КОРОЛЯ ТРАВ

Аннотация. *Базилик обыкновенный, научное название Ocimum basilicum. Эта трава используется в итальянской кухне. Она составляет основу песто и придает особый вкус салатам, пасте, пицце и другим блюдам. Имеет характерный резкий запах. У этого растения много разновидностей. Листья базилика имеют как недостатки, так и преимущества.*
Ключевые слова: *эстрагол, ванилиновая кислота, рак печени, базилик.*

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CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE KING OF HERBS

Abstract. *Common basil, scientific name Ocimum basilicum. This herb is used in Italian cuisine. It is the basis of pesto and gives a special taste to salads, pasta, pizza and other dishes. It has a characteristic pungent smell. This plant has many varieties. Basil leaves have both disadvantages and advantages.*
Keywords: *estragole, vanillic acid, liver cancer, basil.*

Базилик существует уже более 4000 лет. На протяжении всей истории считалось, что базилик обладает почти магической силой. Его использовали как противоядие от укусов змей, и считалось, что он придает силы во время религиозного поста.

Он был найден у мумий в Египте, потому что использовали эту траву для бальзамирования. В Греции базилик был символом траура. Трава называлась Basileus phuton, что означает великолепная, королевская или королевская трава.

Сегодня базилик часто называют «королем трав». Он также был известен как «трава бедности», потому что считалось, что он обеспечивает защиту бедным. В Индии эта трава считалась мощным защитником. Они сажали ее вокруг своих храмов и помещали вместе с мертвыми, чтобы защитить их в бедности.

Базилик обыкновенный в основном использовался из-за его привлекательного аромата. Но чрезмерное использование трав может быть опасным, так же как и чрезмерное потребление базилика также вредно. Он использовался в качестве пищевого ингредиента для ароматизации, в

косметике и в традиционной медицине для лечения кашля, воспалений и боли. Эфирное масло базилика обладает высокими антиоксидантными, противомикробными, антибактериальными, противораковыми свойствами.

Базилик обыкновенный, Ocimum basilicum — это кулинарная трава семейства яснотковых. Известно более 150 видов этого рода. Это нежное растение, которое используется в кухнях мира. В основном базилик используется в западной кухне. Базилик выращивают в Центральной Африке и Юго-Восточной Азии. В условиях шаблонного климата базилик считается однолетним растением. Но в более теплых садоводческих зонах он может быть двухлетним или многолетним.

Базилик использовался как средство от распространенных проблем со здоровьем на протяжении тысяч лет. Считается, что эта трава помогает при: плохом пищеварении, головной боли, простуде, метеоризме, улучшает память, рвоте, беспокойстве, укачивании, высоком уровне холестерина, лечении ожогов.

Сообщается о более чем 200 химических веществах в базиликовом масле. Химические компоненты включают монотерпены, сесквитерпены, тритерпены, флавоноиды и ароматические соединения. Основные компоненты базиликового масла включают линалоол, эстрагол (метилхавикол), анетол, эвгенол и метилэвгенол, различающиеся по хемотипу.

Три основных компонента душистого базилика, обычно выращиваемого в Соединенных Штатах, — это линалоол (7–59%), эстрагол (5–29%) и эвгенол (2–12%). Линалоол, монотерпенол, показал широкий спектр биологической активности, такой как седативное, антистрессовое и неврологическое действие. Эстрагол имеет сладкий, травянистый запах типа аниса-фенхеля. Он используется в парфюмерных композициях и придает приятный фруктовый и анисовый аромат. Эвгенол используется в парфюмерии, ароматизаторах и в качестве местного антисептического средства.

Базилик обычно используется в свежем или сушеном виде в кулинарии и в напитках в Юго-Восточной Азии. Эфирное масло можно извлечь из листьев и использовать в косметике, стоматологических продуктах и парфюмерии. Его также используют при проблемах с желудком, таких как спазмы, потеря аппетита, кишечные газы, диарея, запор и многих других состояниях. В пище базилик используется для придания вкуса.

Сушеные листья базилика имеют сладкий, душистый запах, а их вкус ароматный, теплый и слегка острый. Базилик считается лучшей из всех ароматических трав и широко используется для придания вкуса приготовленным овощам, продуктам из томатной пасты и рыбе. Иногда его используют вместе с орегано или вместо него для придания вкуса пицце и соусу для спагетти, а также используют вместе с другими специями при производстве уксуса, горчицы и колбас.

Запах базилика душистый, а вкус теплый, ароматный и острый. Свежие листья можно сушить на открытом воздухе, но эффективнее в помещении с контролируемым искусственным теплом и циркулирующим воздухом. Сушеные листья можно измельчать и сортировать для получения мелких, средних или крупных размеров частиц перед упаковкой.

Базилик оказался эффективным противомикробным средством для Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, B. subtilis, Pasteurella multocida и некоторых патогенных грибков. Кроме того, базилик содержит умеренные уровни антиоксидантов. Хотя масло базилика не используется в больших количествах, оно довольно широко используется для ароматизации нескольких пищевых продуктов, включая кондитерские изделия, алкогольные напитки (ликеры), выпечку и приправы. Коммерческие эфирные масла обычно богаты метилхавиколом (изомер анетола) и/или линалоолом. Однако масла O. basilicum особенно изменчивы и могут также содержать большое количество метилцинамата, гераниола, эвгенола и метилэвгенола.

Как мы уже обсуждали выше, базилик обыкновенный — очень полезное растение со множеством свойств. Его можно использовать при различных заболеваниях. Базилик обыкновенный в основном используется из-за его привлекательного аромата. Но чрезмерное использование трав может быть опасным, так же как и чрезмерное потребление базилика. Его использовали в качестве пищевого ингредиента для ароматизации, в косметике и в традиционной медицине для лечения кашля, воспалений и боли. Эфирное масло базилика обладает высокими антиоксидантными, противомикробными, антибактериальными свойствами.

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КОНТРОЛЬ ОПЕРАЦИЙ С ДЕНЕЖНЫМИ СРЕДСТВАМИ В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ: НОВЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ

Аннотация: *в статье рассмотрены теоретические основы оперативного и стратегического контроллинга, их сравнительная характеристика; описаны основные функции и методы стратегического контроллинга денежных потоков в организации; изучены основные элементы методики стратегического контроллинга операций с денежными средствами в организации.*

Ключевые слова: *контроль, контроллинг, денежные средства, денежные потоки, стратегический контроллинг.*

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CONTROL OF CASH TRANSACTIONS IN THE ORGANIZATION: NEW APPROACHES

Abstract: *the article considers the theoretical foundations of operational and strategic controlling, their comparative characteristics; the main functions and methods of strategic cash flow controlling in the organization are described; the main elements of the methodology of strategic controlling of cash transactions in the organization are studied.*

Keywords: *control, controlling, cash, cash flows, strategic controlling.*

Реализация управленческих решений невозможна без финансового контроля, который включает в себя внешний и внутренний контроль. Большинство организаций отдают предпочтение внутреннему контролю, являющемуся одним из элементов системы контрольных мер.

Для оптимизации управленческих процессов необходимо внедрить систему контроллинга денежных потоков в организации. Контроллинг способствует достижению стратегических целей организации, координируя и оптимизируя управленческий процесс и проводя мониторинг прогнозов и планов развития организации.

На практике выделяют оперативный и стратегический виды контроллинга. Основная задача оперативного контроллинга заключается в управлении текущими внутренними производственно-хозяйственными процессами в организации, решением текущих краткосрочных проблем, тогда как задача стратегического контроллинга – управление деятельностью организации с учетом стратегических целей, внешних факторов в длительной перспективе, то есть стратегическое планирование и контроль, стратегическое информационно-аналитическое обеспечение. Сравнительные характеристики оперативного и стратегического контроллинга денежных потоков приведены в таблице 1 [1].

Таблица 1 – Сравнительная характеристика оперативного и стратегического контроллинга денежных потоков

Оперативный контроллинг денежных потоков	Стратегический контроллинг денежных потоков
Задача	
Достижение оперативных целей в настоящее время	Достижений той цели, которой организация хочет достичь в будущем
Инструменты	
Оперативное планирование и составление текущих бюджетов	Стратегическое планирование и составление бизнес-планов предприятия
Информационное обеспечение	
Использование качественной, достоверной информации	Использование планов, прогнозов, предположений
Контрольная функция	
Высокая степень контроля, низкий уровень риска	Низкая степень контроля, высокий риск принятия решений
Срок формирования информации	
Малые и средние сроки	Долгосрочная перспектива

Стратегический контроллинг денежных потоков представляет собой систему информационного обеспечения управления денежными потоками с ориентированием на стратегические цели, оптимизацию денежных потоков, их сбалансирование в перспективе.

Функции стратегического контроллинга денежных потоков в организации следующие:

✓ ориентирование процесса управления денежными потоками на стратегические цели организации;

✓ информационное обеспечение управленческого процесса в отношении денежных потоков;

✓ координирование управления денежными потоками в соответствии со стратегическими целями.

В процессе стратегического контроллинга денежных потоков применяются общие управленческие, контрольные и аналитические методы, среди которых можно выделить: определение затрат и прибыли проектов организации; аналитические процедуры в отношении бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности, управленческих отчетных форм; анализ сценариев, метод моделирования; анализ сильных и слабых сторон организации, анализ конкуренции; планирование, контроль и анализ достижения нормативных показателей, выделение расхождений; определение рентабельности интересующих показателей, финансовой устойчивости организации и прочее; портфельный анализ; анализ потенциальных возможностей организации.

Выявив важность и актуальность внедрения контроллинга денежных потоков, следует привести методику стратегического контроллинга операций с денежными средствами в организации, применение которой позволит улучшить характеристики управленческого процесса в организации:

1 стратегическое планирование:

▪ определение стратегической цели в отношении денежных потоков организации, связанной с общей стратегической целью;

▪ разработка плана достижения выбранной стратегии использования денежных потоков организации;

▪ осуществление оценки выбранной стратегии и оформленного стратегического плана на предмет определения стартовых позиций организации, имеющихся потенциальных показателей использования денежных потоков, планируемых стратегических показателей, разницы между планом и фактическими значениями, выявленных рисков размещения и инвестирования денежных средств;

2 стратегический контроль:

• определение перечня процессов с денежными средствами, показателей денежных потоков, выбранных в качестве объектов контроля при выборочной или сплошной проверке в зависимости от требований;

• непосредственное проведение контрольных мероприятий и формирование итоговых консолидированных данных по результатам контроля;

• разработка мероприятий и корректировка стратегии и плана с учетом выявленных расхождений, определенных рискованных операций в отношении финансового положения организации, осуществленных контрольных процедур;

3 стратегическое информационно-аналитическое обеспечение:

❖ предоставление информации о внешних и внутренних сценариях развития отрасли, географического направления, инвестиционного проекта, разрабатываемого и производимого продукта;

❖ получение своевременной информации о внутренних и внешних факторах воздействия на денежные потоки, организацию, отрасль, экономику, политику, технологии в целом, о возможных рисках [1].

Применение указанной методики контроллинга позволит всесторонне рассмотреть процесс осуществления контроллинга, выявить на ранних стадиях возможные риски, получить стратегическую информацию о планируемых мероприятиях в отношении, денежных потоков, тенденциях развития окружающих областей, способных повлиять на финансовое состояние организации, плановую прибыль, освоение денежных ресурсов, эффективность их размещения.

Методология стратегического контроллинга денежных потоков предусматривает наличие следующих составляющих: определение функций стратегического контроллинга денежных потоков; проведение и координирование стратегического анализа денежных потоков; определение параметров достижения организацией стратегических показателей, позволяющих повышать эффективность использования потенциальных конкурентных преимуществ организации.

Использование методологии стратегического контроллинга денежных потоков на практике как одной из составляющих финансового менеджмента позволит повысить эффективность управления денежными потоками организации в долгосрочной перспективе, позволяя спланировать и проконтролировать денежные потоки.

Концепция контроллинга денежных потоков, не только основанная на установлении понятия контроллинга, но и базирующаяся на основополагающих элементах, должна стать основой для решения актуальных проблем в области контроллинга денежных потоков, поскольку игнорирование концептуальных вопросов всегда только затрудняет решение конкретных проблем.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ БАНКА: АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ

Аннотация: *в статье рассмотрены основные этапы анализа эффективности банковского бизнеса: анализ динамики показателей формирования прибыли банка; анализ динамики показателей спреда и маржи банка по операционным сегментам; анализ динамики показателей рентабельности деятельности банка.*

Ключевые слова: *банк, анализ, доходы, расходы, прибыль, маржа, спред, рентабельность.*

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BANK PERFORMANCE: ANALYTICAL ASPECT

Abstract: *the article discusses the main stages of the analysis of the effectiveness of the banking business: analysis of the dynamics of the indicators of the formation of the bank's profit; analysis of the dynamics of the indicators of the spread and margin of the bank by operating segments; analysis of the dynamics of the indicators of the profitability of the bank's activities.*

Keywords: *bank, analysis, income, expenses, profit, margin, spread, profitability.*

Банк как любой субъект бизнеса стремится к получению прибыли. Банковская прибыль – это разница между суммой полученных банком различных групп доходов и понесенных при этом расходов. Банк не может получить доходы по активной или посреднической операции, не неся при этом расходов, основной объем которых приходится на пассивные операции.

Доходы и расходы бывают различные – процентные, комиссионные, операционные, банковские, административные, штрафы, а задача анализа доходов и расходов состоит в том, чтобы выявить тренды изменения и предложить менеджменту банка резервы роста доходов и оптимизации расходов.

Доходы и расходы являются объектом управления в банковском менеджменте. Анализ доходов и расходов позволяет выявить резервы их оптимизации, повысить маржу, размеры прибыли и рентабельности. Вместе с тем не все доходы и расходы отражаются в отчетности. Отдельные виды анализа требуют получения более затратных источников информации.

Рассмотрим методику анализа эффективности банковского бизнеса на примере данных отчетности одного из коммерческих банков Республики Беларусь [1].

Анализ доходности начинается с оценки изменения показателей формирования прибыли банка (таблица 1).

Таблица 1 – Динамика показателей формирования прибыли банка за 2021-2023гг.

Показатели	Годы			Темп роста, %	
	2021	2022	2023	2022/ 2021	2023/ 2022
Чистые процентные доходы	150 422	144 994	158 114	96,4	109,0
Чистые комиссионные доходы	63 127	70 672	74 264	112,0	105,1
Чистые доходы по операциям с ДМ и ДК	175	247	1 219	141,1	В 4,9 раза
Чистый доход по операциям с ценными бумагами	353	233	3 114	66,0	В 13 раз
Чистый доход по операциям с инвалютой	16 428	17 936	63 529	109,2	В 3,5 раза
Чистый доход по операциям с производными финансовыми инструментами	-75	3 081	-32 419	X	X
Чистые отчисления в резервы	12 725	55 191	97 596	В 4,3 раза	176,8
Прочие доходы	5 313	96 266	21 110	В 18 раз	21,9
Операционные расходы	146 909	217 123	148 657	147,8	68,5
Прочие расходы	8 942	19 032	8 682	212,8	45,6
Прибыль до налогообложения	67 167	42 083	33 996	62,7	80,8

Налог на прибыль	15 310	3 659	3 183	23,9	87,0
Чистая прибыль	51 857	38 424	30 813	74,1	80,2

Данные таблицы 1 показывают повышение успешности непосредственно кредитно-депозитной политики – наблюдается рост чистых процентных доходов.

В таблице 2 рассчитаны показатели доходности основных видов активов и пассивов, в том числе и по операционным секторам, показатели спреда и чистой процентной маржи (ЧПМ).

Таблица 2 – Расчет и динамика показателей спреда и маржи банка по операционным сегмента за 2021-2023гг.

Показатели	Годы			Темп роста, %, отклонение		
	2021	2022	2023	2022/ 2021	2023/ 2022	2023/ 2021
1 Процентные доходы, тыс. руб.	277 128	281 245	301 481	101,5	107,2	108,8
1.1 банки	2 591	2 735	3 696	105,6	135,1	142,6
1.2 клиенты	232 800	227 494	249 580	97,7	109,7	107,2
1.3 ценные бумаги	41 737	51 016	48 205	122,2	94,5	115,5
2 Процентные расходы, тыс. руб.	126 706	136 251	143 367	107,5	105,2	113,1
2.1 банки	60 388	66 004	61 419	109,3	93,1	101,7
2.2 клиенты	64 053	65 794	76 676	102,7	116,5	119,7
2.3 ценные бумаги	2 265	4 453	5 272	196,6	118,4	232,8
3 Среднегодовая стоимость доходных активов, тыс. руб.	3 332 275	3 500 216	3 767 251	105,0	107,6	113,1
3.1 банки	51 179	20 874	16 355	40,8	78,3	32,0
3.2 клиенты	2 612 367	2 795 299	3 059 522	107,0	109,5	117,1
3.3 ценные бумаги	655 678	670 182	677 519	102,2	101,1	103,3

4 Среднегодовая стоимость обязательств, тыс. руб.	3 687 633	3 904 999	4 202 609	105,9	107,6	114,0
5 Средняя ставка по обязательствам, %	3,4	3,5	3,4	0,1	-0,1	0,0
6 Средняя ставка по доходным активам, %	8,3	8,0	8,0	-0,3	0,0	-0,3
6.1 банки	5,1	13,1	22,6	8,0	9,5	17,5
6.2 клиенты	8,9	8,1	8,2	-0,8	0,0	-0,8
6.3 ценные бумаги	6,4	7,6	7,1	1,2	-0,5	0,7
7 Спред, %	4,9	4,5	4,6	-0,4	0,1	-0,3
7.1 банки	1,6	9,6	19,2	8,0	9,6	17,6
7.2 клиенты	5,5	4,6	4,7	-0,8	0,1	-0,7
7.3 ценные бумаги	2,9	4,1	3,7	1,2	-0,4	0,8
8 ЧПМ, %	4,5	4,1	4,2	-0,4	0,1	-0,3
8.1 банки	-112,9	-303,1	-352,9	-190,2	-49,8	-240,0
8.2 клиенты	6,5	5,8	5,7	-0,7	-0,1	-0,8
8.3 ценные бумаги	6,0	6,9	6,3	0,9	-0,6	0,3

Показатели спреда (рисунок 1) показывают его умеренное снижение по всем сегментам, кроме банков, по которым спред имеет самое высокое значение (19,2 %).

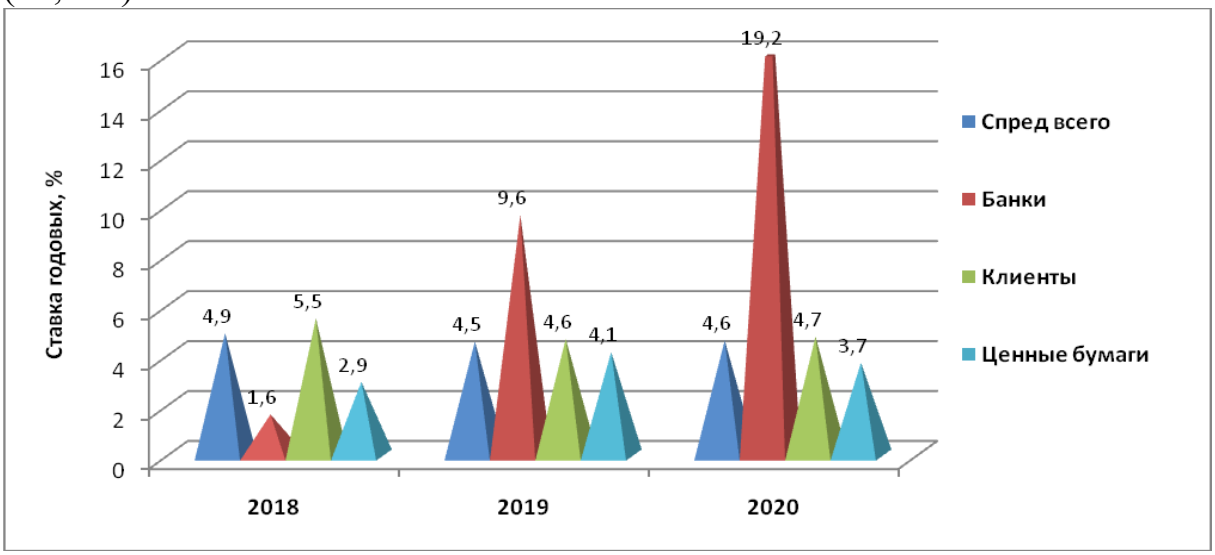


Рисунок 1 – Показатели спреда по операционным сегментам банка за 2021-2023гг.

Рассчитанные стоимости активов и обязательств дают возможность исчислить спред по этим сегментам. При этом надо учитывать, что, в отличие от активных инструментов, заемный капитал банка представляет собой некий «котел» из разных видов ресурсов. Поэтому расчет спреда важен не столько с практической точки зрения, а с точки зрения управления пассивами.

Если показатель спреда использовать для оценки выгодности отдельных активных или пассивных сегментов, то наиболее выгодными оказываются корпоративные и розничные сегменты (спред в 5 %).

При этом, если не учитывать ЧПМ по банкам, то ее показатель по клиентам и ценным бумагам выше – соответственно 5,7 % и 6,3 % и имеет незначительный тренд к снижению. Учитывая размер общей ЧПМ банка по клиентам, можно сказать, что этот показатель находится на уровне показателей банков-лидеров.

Расчет показателей рентабельности представлен в таблице 3.

Таблица 3 – Показатели рентабельности деятельности банка за 2021-2023гг.

Показатели	2021 г.	2022 г.	2023 г.	Темп роста, %, отклонение	
				2022/ 2021	2023/ 2022
1 Среднегодовая стоимость активов, тыс. руб.	4 220 115	4 465 045	4 796 012	105,80	107,41
1.1 в том числе доходные активы, тыс. руб.	3 332 275	3 500 216	3 767 251	105,04	107,63
2 Среднегодовая стоимость собственного капитала банка, тыс. руб.	532 482	560 046	593 403	105,18	105,96
2.1 в том числе уставный фонд, тыс. руб.	117 408	117 408	117 408	100,00	100,00
3 Совокупные доходы, всего, тыс. руб.	940 306	1 203 881	1 232 698	128,03	102,39
4 Расходы, всего, тыс. руб.	873 139	1 161 798	1 198 702	133,06	103,18
5 Прибыль банка, тыс. руб.	51 857	38 424	30 813	74,10	80,19

6 Рентабельность банковской деятельности, (5/4), %	5,94	3,31	2,60	-2,63	-0,71
7 Уровень рентабельности доходов, (5/3), %	5,51	3,19	2,50	-2,32	-0,69
8 Рентабельность собственного капитала, (5/2), %	9,74	6,86	5,19	-2,88	-1,67
9 Рентабельность уставного фонда, (5/2.1), %	44,17	32,73	26,24	-11,44	-6,49
10 Рентабельность активов, (5/1), %	1,23	0,86	0,64	-0,37	-0,22
11 Рентабельность доходных активов, (5/1.1), %	1,56	1,10	0,82	-0,46	-0,28

Таким образом, в исследуемом периоде банк показывает устойчивый, хотя и умеренный рост активов, кредитов, собственного и заемного капитала при снижении прибыли и рентабельности. Банк отличает невысокий коэффициент обеспеченности собственной ресурсной базой (67 %) и высокой долей заимствований у головной материнской компании.

По структуре активов банк представляет собой модель классического кредитного учреждения – доля кредитов клиентам высока и достаточно стабильна (63 %).

К особенностям формирования активного портфеля надо отнести и чрезвычайно высокую долю ценных бумаг в активах, составляющую 15 %. Достаточно высока доля доходных активов (79 %). При этом банк ежегодно повышает уровень работы с розничными активами при уменьшении корпоративных.

В пассивах банка стабилен и невысок размер собственного капитала, а основными пассивами являются средства клиентов (54 %) и межбанковские кредиты материнского российского банка (30 %).

По структуре долгосрочных активов и пассивов наблюдается неблагоприятная тенденция снижения доли долгосрочных пассивов при росте доли долгосрочных активов, при этом неликвидная часть активов выросла до 14 %.

В современных условиях банк играет ведущую роль в глобальной системе финансового посредничества и является образующей единицей всей банковской системы (если в системе одно звено работает неэффективно или неправильно, то это несет последствия для всей системы). Для того, чтобы это

звено работало бесперебойно и продуктивно, необходим высокий уровень корпоративного управления, который, в свою очередь, обеспечивается посредством использования инструментов экономического анализа эффективности деятельности банка.

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АНАЛИЗ ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНЫХ ФАКТОРОВ РИСКА НАРУШЕНИЙ МЕНСТРУАЛЬНОГО ЦИКЛА ПРИ ЛАТЕНТНОМ ГИПОТИРЕОЗЕ (ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)

Аннотация.:*Одной из актуальных проблем в гинекологической эндокринологии является бесплодие, обусловленное ановуляцией. По разным источникам, распространенность нарушений функции щитовидной железы (ЩЖ) у женщин, страдающих бесплодием, колеблется в интервале 2,48—38,3%.*

Ключевые слова: *нарушения менструального цикла, гипотериоз, факторы риска бесплодие.*

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ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS FOR MENSTRUAL CYCLE DISORDERS IN SUBCLINICAL HYPOTHYROIDISM. (LITERATURE REVIEW)

Abstract:*One of the pressing problems in gynecological endocrinology is infertility caused by anovulation. According to various sources, the prevalence of thyroid dysfunction in women suffering from infertility ranges from 2.48 to 38.3%.*

Key words*: menstrual cycle disorders, hypothyroidism, risk factors for infertility****.***

По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ), 30% населения мира имеет риск развития йододефицитных заболеваний, в том числе 500 млн людей, проживающих в регионах с тяжёлым йодным дефицитом и высокой распространённостью эндемического зоба. Около 20 млн человек имеют умственную отсталость из-за дефицита йода [1]. Около 20% населения живет в йодэндемичных регионах, где не проводится достаточная йодная профилактика. Среднее потребление йода в Узбекистане составляет 40—80 мкг/день при рекомендуемой дозе 150 мкг, т. е. в 2—3 раза ниже физиологических потребностей. Рекомендуемая потребность в йоде при беременности составляет 200 мкг/день (ВОЗ) .Частота бесплодных браков составляет 10—15% (данные ВОЗ) и не имеет тенденции к снижению [1, 3].

Бесплодие продолжает оставаться важной демографической, социальной и психологической проблемой.

Частота гипотиреоза в структуре тиреоидных нарушений у женщин с бесплодием достигает 78,4%. Частота гипотиреоза в популяции репродуктивного возраста колеблется в пределах 2—4%. Общая распространенность манифестного гипотиреоза в популяции составляет 0,2—2%, субклинического — 7—10% среди женщин и 2—3% среди мужчин. В группе женщин старшего возраста распространенность всех форм гипотиреоза достигает 12% и более [1, 3]. Распространенность гипотиреоза среди беременных составляет 2% [4].

Репродуктивная система женщины состоит из взаимосвязанных структурных элементов: гипоталамуса, гипофиза, яичников, других органов-мишеней, обеспечивающих реализацию генеративной функции, в том числе щитовидной железы.

Главная функция щитовидной железы — обеспечение организма тиреоидными гормонами: трийодтиронином (Т3) и тироксином, или тетрайодтиронином (Т4).Функция щитовидной железы находится в тесной взаимосвязи с системой гипоталамус—гипофиз—яичники благодаря наличию общих центральных механизмов регуляции [1, 3]. Таковыми механизмами являются надгипоталамические структуры, действующие посредством нейростероидов, нейротрансмиттеров и нейропептидов, и гипоталамус, влияющий на нижележащие звенья системы эндокринной нейрорегуляции посредством рилизинг-гормонов. Половая и тиреоидная системы регулируются тропными гормонами передней доли гипофиза: фолликулостимулирующим гормоном (ФСГ), лютеинизирующим гормоном (ЛГ), пролакти-ном (ПРЛ) и тиреотропным гормоном (ТТГ). Передняя доля гипофиза находится под контролем таламо-гипо-таламо-корковой системы. Тиреотропин-рилизинг-гормон (ТРГ) стимулирует образование не только ТТГ, но и пролактина. Поэтому нарушение баланса в гипофизарно-тиреоидной системе приводит к изменению синтеза пролактина и гонадотропинов. Контроль деятельности щитовидной железы, синтеза и секреции Т3 и Т4 осуществляется с помощью ТТГ и ауторегуляции. ТТГ — гликопротеидный гормон, состоящий из 2 субъединиц: альфа и бета. ТТГ синтезируется в базофильных клетках аденогипофиза [1, 3, 5]. Синтез ТТГ регулируется ТРГ и по принципу обратной отрицательной связи уровнем гормонов щитовидной железы (свободными Т3 и Т4) [1, 3, 5]. Последний вариант регуляции происходит за счет эффектов Т3 на специфические ядерные рецепторы в тиреотрофах [1, 3]. Уровень тиреоидных гормонов влияет и на гипота-ламическую продукцию ТРГ [1, 3, 5].ТРГ стимулирует образование ТТГ в гипоталамусе, а тот в свою очередь стимулирует образование ти-реоидных гормонов. При достижении тироцитов ТТГ взаимодействует с рецепторами клеточной мембраны. Взаимодействие ТТГ с мембранным рецептором приводит к активации аденилатциклазного каскада, в результате которого индуцируются функции тироцита, такие как захват

молекул йода, синтез тиреоглобулина и высвобождение Т3 и Т4 [1, 6]. ЛГ, ФСГ и ТТГ являются сложными гликопротеидами, состоящие из альфа- и бета-субъединиц. Структура альфа-субъединицы одинакова у всех гормонов, а бета-субъединица специфична для каждого гормона. Бета-субъединица определяет его лютеинизирующую, фолликулостимулирующую или тиреотропную активность, однако только после соединения с альфа-субъединицей. Структурное сходство гормонов может свидетельствовать о наличии их общего предшественника в процессе эволюции [1, 4,6].

Патология щитовидной железы может вызвать такие нарушения в репродуктивной системе, как преждевременное или позднее половое созревание, аменорея, ановуляция, бесплодие, галакторея вследствие гиперпролактинемии, невынашивание беременности. Любое длительное нарушение функции щитовидной железы влияет на деятельность репродуктивной системы вплоть до прекращения выполнения последней генеративной функции [1, 7]. При первичном гипотиреозе нарушения менструального цикла выявлены у 33—80% больных [4]. Существует мнение, что первичный гипотиреоз сопровождается нарушениями менструального цикла по типу гипоменструального синдрома или аменореи. Однако ряд исследователей указывают на первичный гипотиреоз как одну из наиболее частых причин полименореи [4].Эстрогены оказывают на щитовидную железу стимулирующее действие путем повышения тропности тиреотрофов гипофиза к тиролиберину [1, 7]. При гипоэстрогении, наоборот, происходит снижение чувствительности тиреотрофов, что может привести к вторичному гипотиреозу у женщин с недостатком эстрогенов, например, при естественной и хирургической менопаузе, синдроме истощенных яичников, синдроме резистентных яичников . Патология щитовидной железы — самое распространенное эндокринное заболевание. У женщин оно встречается в 10—17 раз чаще, чем у мужчин. Особенностью течения заболеваний щитовидной железы у женщин являются манифестация в молодом возрасте,тяжелое течение, развитие осложнений в отсутствие лечения [6,7]. Наиболее тяжелые йоддефицитные заболевания связаны с нарушением репродуктивной функции, а также развиваются перинатально: эндемический кретинизм, неонатальный зоб, гипотиреоз, снижение фертильности, вторичная гиперпролактинемия [5,8].

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Андижан,Узбекистан

МЕТОДЫ ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЯ И ДОКЛИНИЧЕСКОЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ ПРЕЭКЛАМПСИИ У ЖЕНЩИН С ЖЕЛЕЗОДЕФИЦИТНОЙ АНЕМИЕЙ

Аннотация*:Анемия — это глобальная проблема здравоохранения, от которой страдает примерно одна треть населения мира. Исследования показывают, что женщины с железодефицитной анемией имеют повышенный риск преэклампсии, особенно в случаях тяжелой анемии. Ранняя диагностика и коррекция анемии, наряду с мониторингом состояния матери и плода, являются ключевыми мерами для снижения риска развития этого осложнения.*

Ключевые слова: *преэклампсия, анемия, материнская смертность.*

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METHODS FOR PREDICTION AND PRECLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF PREECLAMPSIA IN WOMEN WITH IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

Abstract.*:Anemia is a global public health issue affecting approximately one-third of the world's population. Studies indicate that women with iron deficiency anemia are at an increased risk of developing preeclampsia, particularly in cases of severe anemia. Early diagnosis and correction of anemia, along with monitoring maternal and fetal health, are critical measures to reduce the risk of this complication.*

Keywords: *preeclampsia, anemia, maternal mortality.*

В республике Узбекистан частота преэклампсии достигает до 25%. Показатель материнской смертности от преэклампсии по данным Минздрава Республики Узбекистан составляет 13,6% на 100000 живорожденных. В то же время регион республики Узбекистан является эндемическим по частоте развития анемии, которая встречается у 80% женщин репродуктивного возраста и совершенно очевидно, что преэклампсия, как правило, развивается на фоне анемии. Гипохромная анемия была и остаётся основной патологией нашего региона, наиболее часто сочетающаяся с преэклампсией. Одним из

частых осложнений анемии и беременности является преэклампсия. Преэклампсия специфична для беременности и вносит значительный вклад в материнскую и перинатальную заболеваемость и смертность во всем мире. Эффективный прогностический тест на преэклампсию облегчит раннюю диагностику, целенаправленное наблюдение и своевременные роды; однако в настоящее время существуют ограниченные возможности. Был разработан и апробирован алгоритм скрининга в первом триместре для прогнозирования преждевременной преэклампсии, который малоэффективен для доношенных заболеваний, на которые приходится наибольшее бремя. Преэклампсия — заболевание, специфичное для беременности, от которого страдают 3–5% всех беременностей. Его отличительными особенностями являются высокое кровяное давление (гипертония) и эндотелиальная дисфункция, приводящая к обширному повреждению органов-мишеней. Сюда входят печень, кровь, почки, мозг и плацента. Преэклампсия вносит значительный вклад в материнскую заболеваемость (включая такие тяжелые исходы, как разрыв печени, почечная недостаточность, судороги (эклампсия) и инсульт) и смертность во всем мире. Поскольку роды являются единственным методом лечения в настоящее время, преэклампсия также вносит значительный вклад в недоношенность, неонатальную заболеваемость и перинатальную смертность. [1,2]Анемия — это глобальная проблема здравоохранения, от которой страдает примерно одна треть населения мира. Анемия поражает примерно 2 миллиарда человек. В 2010 г. количество лет жизни, прожитых с инвалидностью из-за анемии, составило 68,4 миллиона, увеличившись по сравнению с 65,5 миллиона лет в 1990 году. За этот период времени (1990–2010 годы) уровень распространенности анемии снизился с 40,2% до 32,9%, но больше среди мужчин[2,3].Хотя причины этого заболевания различны, включая гемоглобинопатии, дефицит микроэлементов (таких как фолат, витамин B12 и рибофлавин), шистосомоз, паразиты, острые и хронические инфекции, хронические заболевания почек. По оценкам Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ), дефицит железа составляет 50 % случаев. Потребности в железе во время беременности увеличиваются в геометрической прогрессии, чтобы удовлетворить возросшие потребности фетоплацентарной единицы, увеличить массу материнских эритроцитов и компенсировать потерю железа при родах. Более чем в 80% стран мира распространенность анемии беременных составляет > 20% и может считаться серьезной проблемой общественного здравоохранения.[4] Глобальная распространенность анемии во время беременности оценивается примерно в 41,8%. Невыявленная и невылеченная железодефицитная анемия (ЖДА) может оказать большое влияние на здоровье матери и плода. Действительно, хронический дефицит железа может повлиять на общее самочувствие матери и привести к утомляемости и снижению работоспособности. Учитывая значительное неблагоприятное влияние на исходы для матери и плода, раннее выявление и лечение этого клинического состояния имеют основополагающее значение[5]. Поэтому лабораторные анализы

рекомендуются с первого триместра беременности для оценки статуса железа. Пероральные добавки железа являются первой линией лечения в случаях легкой анемии. Однако, учитывая многочисленные побочные эффекты со стороны желудочно-кишечного тракта, которые часто приводят к несоблюдению режима лечения, следует оценить другие терапевтические стратегии.

ЖДА во время беременности может привести к проблемам с плацентой, внутриутробной смерти, инфекциям и низким запасам железа у новорожденных.Железо играет жизненно важную роль в качестве кофактора ферментов и белков, участвующих в процессах развития центральной нервной системы. Таким образом, дефицит железа может быть связан с серьезными последствиями. Действительно, ранний дефицит железа изменяет морфологию и метаболизм клеток головного мозга, оказывает негативное влияние на олигодендроциты, изменяя миелинизацию, и нарушает нейротрансмиссию. По всем этим причинам дефицит железа увеличивает риск ухудшения когнитивных, двигательных, социально-эмоциональных показателей и препятствует нейрофизиологическому развитию[2,5].

Преэклампсия остается одним из наиболее тяжелых осложнений беременности со значительным наследием как материнской, так и перинатальной заболеваемости. Раннее выявление улучшает результаты, однако в настоящее время не существует надежного скринингового теста для прогнозирования его развития, особенно на сроках беременности, когда существует наибольшее бремя заболевания. Многие потенциальные биомаркеры были идентифицированы в ходе поисковых исследований с использованием образцов уже установленного заболевания. Эти исследования породили гипотезы о потенциальных биомаркерах, уделяя меньше внимания прогнозированию. Вполне возможно, что сочетание биомаркеров, полученных из нескольких органов и клеток, может дать наилучшие прогностические результаты. Использование больших проспективных когортных коллекций в неотобранных популяциях обеспечивает лучший способ обнаружения новых биомаркеров, но эти маркеры – или их комбинации – должны быть тщательно проверены во внешних когортах, чтобы гарантировать, что они реализуют свой потенциал для улучшения результатов для беременных и их детей.

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СТАБИЛИЗИРУЮЩИЕ СВОЙСТВА И ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ЭЛЕКТРОФЕРРОМАГНИТНОГО КОЛЕБАТЕЛЬНОГО КОНТУРА

Аннотация: *В статье излагаются стабилизирующие свойства электроферромагнитного колебательного контура и определен эффект стабилизации при различных значениях безразмерных коэффициентов. Доказано, что падающая часть характеристики существенно зависит от величины линейной индуктивности, рассмотрены энергетические показатели, которые зависят от режима элнктроферромагнитного колебатнльного контура.*

Ключевые слова: *электроферромагнетик, колебательный контур, эффект стабилизации, линейная индуктивность, энергетические параметры, электроферромагнитный колебательный контур, режим работы.*

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THE STABILIZING PROPERTIES AND ENERGY INDICATORS OF ELECTRICAL-FERROMAGNETIC OSCILLATORY CIRCUIT

Annotation:*This article outlines the stabilizing properties of electrical-ferromagnetic oscillatory circuit and defined stabilization effect of the dimensionless coefficients. It is proved that the falling part characteristics significantly depends on the linear inductance, considered energy indicators which are dependent on the electrical-ferromagnetic oscillatory circuit mode.*

Keywords*: electroferromagnet, oscillating circuit, stabilization effect, linear inductance, energy indicators, electroferromagnet oscillating circuit, operating mode.*

Электроферромагнитные колебательные контуры, имеющие вольт-амперные характеристики с падающими участками, лежат в основе стабилизаторов, построенных на принципе суммирования токов отдельных ветвей. Отличительной особенностью такого построения является то,что ток остается неизменным, как при изменении сопротивления нагрузки, так при изменении величины входного напряжения. Этого требуют многие приборы

и устройства различных схем автоматики, измерительной и вычислительной техники, а также электротехнологические процессы.

Выполним анализ электроферромагнитного стабилизатора тока, построенного на принципе суммирования взаимно параллельных ветвей. При этом использованы феррорезонансные цепи, обладающие отрицательным наклоном на вольт- амперной характеристике в широком диапазоне изменения входного напряжения.

Для анализа установившегося режима колебательных контуров (рис.1.а) вводим допущения:

1.Пренебрегаем потерями в линейных элементах; потерями рассеяния, потерями на гистерезис и на вихревые токи в магнитопроводе. Ферромагнитные элементы учитываются постоянной проводимостью g.

Принятые допущения не влияют на качественную сторону процесса в цепи. Для аппроксимации динамической кривой намагничивания ферромагнитного элемента принимается степенная функция вида $i_{фэ}W = K\Phi^n$,

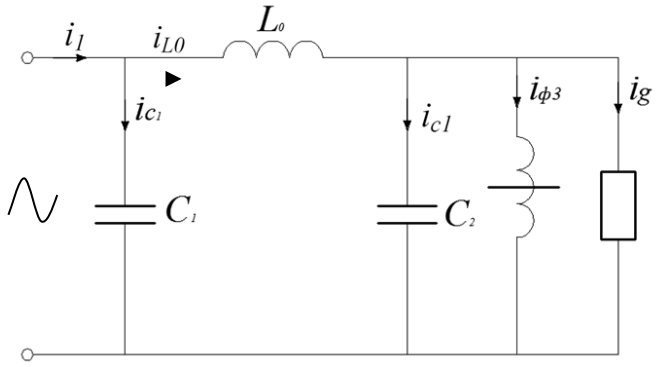


Рис. 1. Схема замещения ЭФКК

учитывая, что

$$i = i_{c1} + i_{фэ} + i_{c2} + i_g \qquad (1.1)$$

$$u_1 = W\frac{d\Phi}{dt} + L\frac{di_2}{dt}; \qquad u_1 = \frac{1}{c_1}\int idt \qquad (1.2)$$

,

где

$$i_g = gW\frac{d\Phi}{dt};\quad i_{c2} = c_2 W\frac{d^2\Phi}{dt^2};\quad i_{c1} = c_1\frac{du}{dt} \tag{1.3}$$

При аппроксимации кривой намагничивания ферримагнитного элемента соотношением $iW = k\Phi^7$, уравнение электроферромагнитные колебательные контуры имеет следующий вид.

$$i = C_1\frac{dU}{dt} + C_2 W\frac{d^2\Phi}{dt^2} + gW\frac{d\Phi}{dt} + \frac{K}{W}\Phi^7 \tag{1.4}$$

$$u_1 = l_o gW\frac{d^2\Phi}{dt^2} + l_o Wc_2\frac{d^3\Phi}{dt^3} + l_o\frac{K}{W}\cdot\frac{d(\Phi)^7}{dt} + W\frac{d\Phi}{dt} \tag{1.5}$$

Для решения уравнения (1.5) воспользуем метод учёта основной гармоники магнитного потока [1] .

Согласно методике

$$\Phi = \Phi_m \sin\omega t \quad ; \tag{1.6}$$

тогда

$$\phi^7 = \frac{35}{64}\Phi_m^7 \sin\omega t \tag{1.7}$$

После введения относительных велчин выражнения (1.4), (1.5) принимают следующий вид:

$$z = \frac{1}{\beta_1}\frac{dy}{d\tau} + \frac{d^2x}{d\tau^2} + \delta\frac{dx}{d\tau} + \frac{x^n}{A} \tag{1.8}$$

$$y_m^2 = \delta^2 x_m^2 + x_m^2 (x_m^6 - 1 + \beta)^2 \tag{1.9}$$

$$tg\Psi = \frac{\delta}{(x_m^{n-1} - 1 + \beta)}$$

Здесь

$$Y_m = \frac{U_m}{U_\delta}\ X = \frac{\Phi_m}{\Phi_\delta}\ \tau = \omega t\ \beta = \frac{1}{\omega^2 L_0 C_2}\ U_\delta = \omega^3 W C_2 \Phi_\delta$$

$$\delta = \frac{g}{\omega C_2};\qquad \Phi_\delta = \sqrt{\frac{64W^2\omega^2 C_2}{35K}};\qquad Z = \frac{i}{i_\delta};\qquad i_\delta = \omega_2 W L_0 C_2 \Phi_\delta$$

Характер функции $X_m = f(Y_m)$ не зависит от величины ёмкости C_1, так как последняя величина включается параллельно систочником. Поэтому из (1.9) известна, величинаизменения магнитного потока ферромагнитного элемента от величины приложенного напряжения.

Если допустить δ=0 из (1.9) Ψ=0

$$Y_m = X_m (X_m^{n-1} - 1 + \beta) \tag{1.10}$$

Расчеты и экспериментальные исследования показали, что значение коэффициента $\beta = \frac{1}{\omega^2 L_0 C_2}$ удобно принимать равным единице, из (1.10) имеем

$$Y_m = X_m^n \tag{1.11}$$

Тогда для этого случая из (8) получим

$$Z = \frac{Y_m}{\beta_1} + X_m - X_m^7 \tag{1.12}$$

На основе зависимостей (1.11) и (1.12) построим функции $X_m = f(Y_m)$ и $Z_m = f(Y_m)$; которые показаны на рис. 2а для различных значений β_1 при n=7. Эффект стабилизации тока явно заметен, когда β_1=1,3. Поэтому при выборе параметров схемы ЭФКК необходимо обеспечить значение коэффициентов при β=1 и β_1=1,3. При соблюдении этих условий отсутствует тригерный эффект и имеется устойчивый падающей эффект на вольт-амперной характеристике ЭФКК в широком диапазоне изменения входного напряжения.

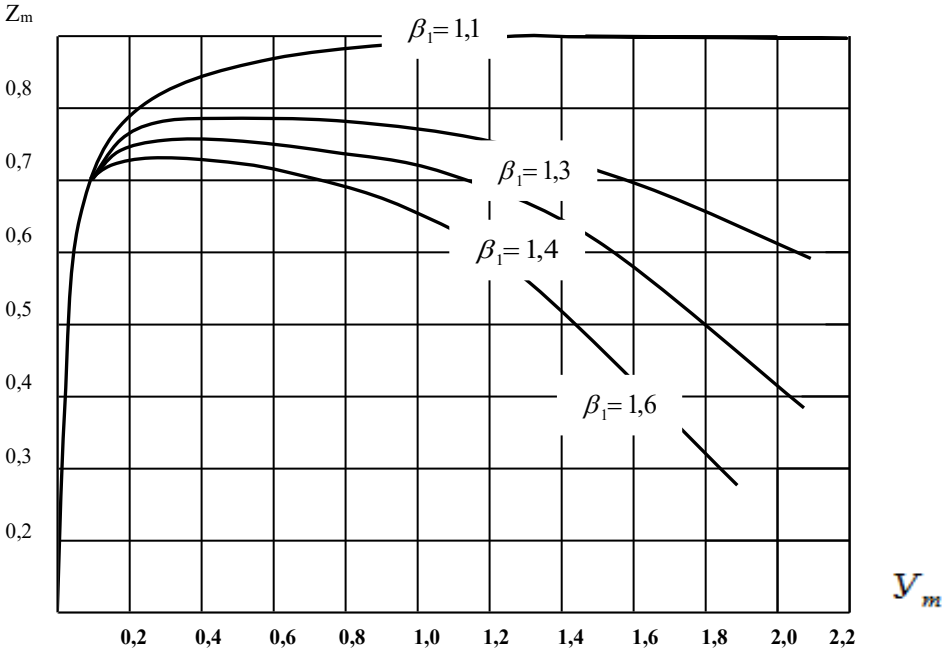
Таким образом, ёмкость C_1, своей линейной характеристикой обеспечивает компенсацию падающей части характеристики трехэлементного колебательного контура и существенно влияет на характер изменения величины потребляемого тока из сети.

С целью выяснения влияния потерь на режим стабилизации построены кривые $Z=f(Y_m)$ (рис.2б) для различных значений зона стабилизации смещается в область высоких напряжений, диапазон стабилизации и характер процесса почти не изменяются.

Полученные кривые (рис. 2) показывают, что стабилизация тока, начинающаяся с появлением падающего участка на вольт–амперной характеристике трёхэлементного электроферромагнитного колебательного контура, может продолжаться и после резонансной точки, если параметры цепи обеспечивают параллельность продолжения “S”- образной характеристики с линейной характеристикой ёмкости C_1. Этому соответствует характеристика, показанная на рис. 2а для β_1=1,1. Поэтому при правильном выборе параметров схемы стабилизации наблюдается в очень

широком интервале изменения входного напряжения, что приводит к увеличению выходной мощности стабилизатора тока.

а)



Б)

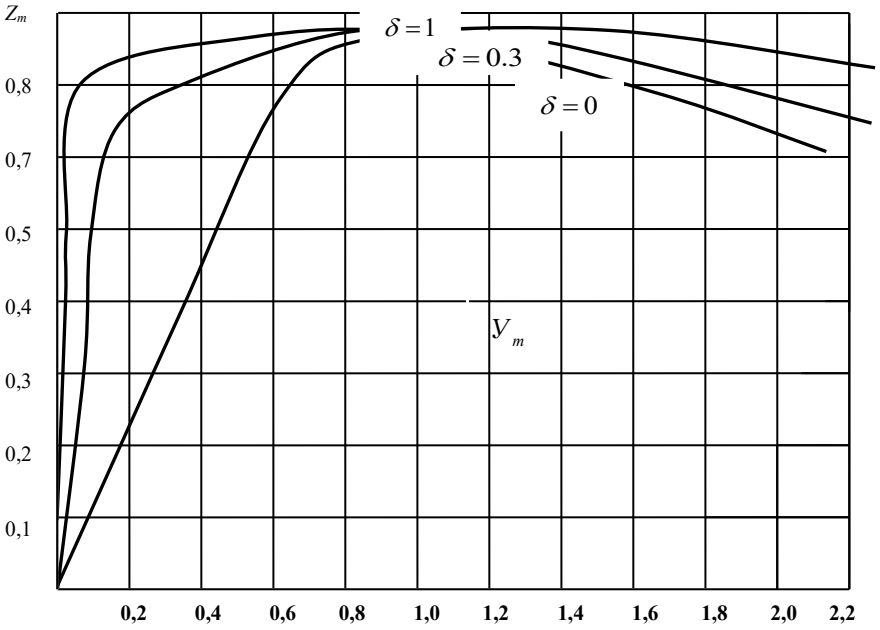


Рис.2. Зависимости $Z_m=f(У_m)$

Для оценки энергетических показателей исследуем изменение коэффициента мощности и КПД в зависимости от выходной мощности.

Коэффициент мощности ФСТ зависит от величины сопротивления нагрузки и достигает максимального значения при резисторной нагрузке, когда устройство имеет наибольшую нагрузку при режиме стабилизации.Для доказательства воспользуемся зависимостями (1.13), (1.14) с учётом того, что в режиме стабилизации допускается измененияX_m в пределах от 0.8 до 1.0 для $R_н$=0. Это происходит когда не учитываются потери в электромагнитном

контуре, по значению ψ можем определить угол между векторами $\bar{I}_c$ и $\bar{U}$и по нему судить о коэффициенте мощности устройства и когда $R_н$=0, ФСТ представляет для сети ёмкостную реактивную нагрузку. Из (2.45) следует z=Z_m sin τ при y=$У_m$ cos τ. С увеличением сопротивления активной нагрузки значение коэффициента мощности увеличивается. Значение $\cos\psi$ определяем, учитывая, что

$$tg\,\psi=\frac{\delta[X_m^n-\beta_1 X_m^n+\beta_1 X_m]}{X_m^n}=\frac{\delta\,\beta_1\,(\frac{X_m^n}{\beta_1}-X_m^n+X_m)}{X_m^n}$$

где $$tg\,\psi=\frac{\bar{R}_н Z_{cm}}{X_m^n} \qquad (1.13)$$

Здесь имелось ввиду, что $\bar{R}_н=\delta\,\beta_1$ и $Z_{cm}=\frac{X_m^n}{\beta_1}-X_m^n+X_m$

$$cos\,\psi=cos(90^0-\psi)=cos(90^0-arctg\,\frac{\bar{R}_{н_н} Z_{cm}}{X_m^n}) \qquad (1.14)$$

Из (1.13) следует, что коэффициент мощности ФСТ имеет максимальное значение при максимальном $\bar{R}_н$ и при минимуме-X_m. Если учитывать, что в режиме стабилизации $X_m = X_{mmin}$ при $\bar{R}_{нmax}$, то можно убедиться в справедливости (1.14).

На рис.3 показан график изменения $\cos\psi$ стабилизатора тока в зависимости от величины выходной мощности, построенный по (1.14), когда $y_m = 1.0$ максимальное значение коэффициента мощности

$$\cos\psi = \cos(90^0 - arctg\frac{1.27\cdot 0.77}{0.87}) = 0.975$$

Таким образом, во всем диапазоне изменения сопротивления R_H, ФСТ для сети является активно-ёмкостной нагрузкой, что выгодно для промышленных сетей, так как устройство является своеобразным источником реактивной мощности и способствует улучшению общего коэффициента реактивной мощности предприятия при максимальных нагрузках.

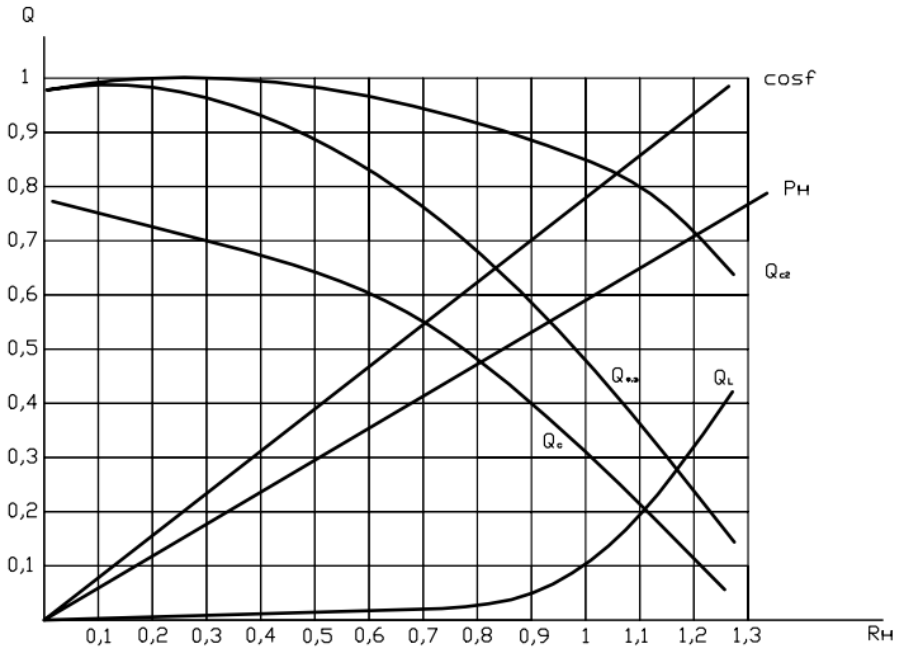


Рис. 3. Энергетические характеристики элементов ФСТ.

Коэффициент полезного действия предложенной схемы стабилизатора тока определяется из следующего выражения:

$$\eta' = \frac{P_H}{P_H + \Delta P_L + \Delta P_{ФЭ} + \Delta P_{CL} + \Delta P_{СФЭ}} \qquad (1.15)$$

Здесь ΔP_L, $\Delta P_{ФЭ}$ – соответственно потери в обмотках линейной индуктивности и ферромагнитного элемента; ΔP_{CL}, $\Delta P_{СФЭ}$ -соответственно потери в магнитопроводах линейной индуктивности и нелинейного ферромагнитного элемента.

Потери в обмотках определяются по тем же формулам, что и для трансформаторов [5]. Для обмотки с медным проводом

$$\Delta P = 2.4\ \delta_1^2 G_0 \bullet 10^{-10}\ Bm/кг, \qquad (1.16)$$

где

δ_1 - плотность тока в A/mm^2

G_0-вес обмотки в кг.

Потери в сердечнике вычисляются по формуле

$$\Delta P_c = K_p P_y \left(\frac{B_m^2}{B_y}\right) G\ , \qquad (1.17)$$

где:

K_P-технологический коэффициент увеличения потерь;

P_y-известные удельные потери материала сердечника при известных значениях магнитной индукции B_y, частоты, марки и толщины листа электротехнической стали;
B_m-значение амплитуды индукции магнитопровода в режиме стабилизациитока.

Из характеристик, наблюдаемых на (рис. 3), можно заметить, что когда нагрузка на выходе изменяется от нуля до максимальной величины, ток ферромагнитного элемента изменяется от 1,0 до 0,62, а ток линейной индуктивности-от 0 до 0,6. Таким образом, с увеличением сопротивления нагрузки, согласно (1.17), потери в обмотках ферромагнитного элемента уменьшаются, а потери в обмотке линейной индуктивности увеличиваются. Такое же положение наблюдается и с потерями в магнитопроводах этих элементов. Анализ режима работы ФСТ показывает, что доля изменения потерь в ферромагнитном элементе выше, чем доля изменения потерь в линейной индуктивности. Поэтому максимальное значение КПД стабилизатора наблюдается, когда устройство работает с наибольшим значением нагрузки.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ СИСТЕМ УЧЕТА КЛИЕНТОВ. ВНЕДРЕНИЕ ОБЛАЧНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

Анотация. *В статье анализируются перспективы внедрения облачных технологий в информационные системы учета клиентов. Рассмотрены преимущества облачных решений. Обсуждаются ключевые аспекты перехода на облачные платформы, включая вопросы безопасности данных и интеграции с существующими системами. Отмечается, что использование облачных технологий способствует повышению эффективности управления данными и открывает новые возможности для автоматизации бизнес-процессов.*

Ключевые слова: *облачные технологии, учет клиентов, автоматизация, информационные системы, безопасность данных, масштабируемость.*

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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CUSTOMER ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS: CLOUD TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION

Abstract. *The article examines the prospects for implementing cloud technologies in customer accounting information systems. The advantages of cloud solutions. Key aspects of transitioning to cloud platforms are analyzed, including data security issues and integration with existing systems. It is noted that the use of cloud technologies enhances data management efficiency and opens up new opportunities for business process automation.*

Keywords: *cloud technologies, customer accounting, automation, information systems, data security, scalability.*

- В эпоху цифровизации использование облачных технологий становится важным трендом в развитии информационных систем. Облачные технологии предлагают

организациям гибкость в управлении данными, доступ к информации в реальном времени и снижение затрат на техническую инфраструктуру. Для систем учета клиентов переход на облачные платформы позволяет оптимизировать процессы обработки данных, повысить их доступность и ускорить внедрение новых функций.

- Цель данной статьи — рассмотреть перспективы внедрения облачных технологий в информационные системы учета клиентов, выделить их преимущества и возможные сложности.
- Облачные платформы позволяют быстро адаптировать системы учета клиентов к изменяющимся потребностям бизнеса. Например, при увеличении числа пользователей или объема данных облачные ресурсы можно масштабировать без значительных затрат.
- Использование облачных технологий обеспечивает круглосуточный доступ к информации с любого устройства, имеющего подключение к интернету. Это особенно важно для компаний с распределенной структурой, где сотрудники работают в разных географических регионах. [1]
- Переход на облачную инфраструктуру устраняет необходимость в дорогостоящем серверном оборудовании, его обслуживании и обновлении. Компании оплачивают только те ресурсы, которые они используют, что делает облачные решения экономически выгодными.
- Облачные платформы предоставляют инструменты для быстрого развертывания информационных систем, что позволяет компаниям ускорить процесс автоматизации учета клиентов. [2]
- Одной из ключевых проблем при внедрении облачных технологий является обеспечение безопасности данных. Компании должны выбирать облачные платформы, которые предоставляют:

надёжное шифрование данных;
многофакторную аутентификацию;
возможность управления доступом пользователей.

- Особое внимание необходимо уделить соответствию требованиям законодательства о защите данных, таким как GDPR в Европе или ФЗ-152 в России.
- Переход на облачные технологии требует интеграции с уже используемыми информационными системами. Это включает настройку совместимости данных, адаптацию бизнес-процессов и обучение персонала. Современные платформы

предоставляют API и инструменты для упрощения этого процесса.

- Облачные технологии открывают новые возможности для систем учета клиентов, включая:

Аналитика и искусственный интеллект: интеграция облачных систем с аналитическими инструментами и ИИ позволяет проводить глубокий анализ данных о клиентах, прогнозировать их поведение и разрабатывать персонализированные предложения.

Интеграция с IoT: облачные системы могут использовать данные с устройств интернета вещей для улучшения качества обслуживания и автоматизации процессов.

Глобальный доступ: облачные технологии облегчают взаимодействие с клиентами в разных странах, обеспечивая унифицированный подход к управлению данными.

- Одним из ключевых направлений развития информационных систем учета клиентов в облачной среде является использование технологий Big Data для анализа больших объемов данных. Облачные платформы предоставляют возможности для интеграции с инструментами обработки Big Data, что позволяет компаниям анализировать поведение клиентов, выявлять тренды и создавать персонализированные предложения. Например, анализ данных о покупках и предпочтениях клиентов помогает формировать индивидуальные маркетинговые стратегии, повышая уровень удовлетворенности и лояльности клиентов.
- Интеграция облачных систем с технологиями искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) и машинного обучения (ML) открывает новые горизонты для автоматизации работы с клиентскими данными. Например, использование ИИ-алгоритмов позволяет прогнозировать потребности клиентов, анализировать их поведение и автоматизировать рутинные операции, такие как ответы на запросы или обновление данных. Внедрение этих технологий делает системы учета более интеллектуальными, снижает нагрузку на персонал и повышает эффективность управления бизнес-процессами.
- Внедрение облачных технологий в информационные системы учета клиентов предоставляет компаниям широкий спектр преимуществ, от повышения эффективности работы с данными до снижения затрат на инфраструктуру. Однако успешный переход требует внимания к вопросам безопасности и интеграции с существующими решениями. [3]
- Использование облачных технологий не только улучшает качество учета клиентов, но и создает основу для

внедрения передовых технологий, таких как аналитика больших данных и искусственный интеллект, что делает их перспективным выбором для современных организаций.

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ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЕ БАЗ ДАННЫХ ДЛЯ АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННЫХ СИСТЕМ УЧЕТА

Анотация. *В статье рассматриваются основные подходы к проектированию баз данных для автоматизированных систем учета, которые являются неотъемлемой частью современных информационных технологий. Описаны ключевые этапы проектирования: анализ предметной области, моделирование данных и реализация физической структуры. Особое внимание уделено обеспечению целостности данных и повышению производительности системы. Представленные методы и рекомендации могут быть использованы в различных областях автоматизации бизнес-процессов.*

Ключевые слова: *базы данных, автоматизация учета, моделирование, информационные системы, целостность данных.*

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DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK OF RECOMMENDATION SYSTEMS BASED ON JOINT FILTERING AND CONTENT-ORIENTED METHODS

Abstract. *The article discusses various paradigms of recommendation systems. For each of the paradigms, we will present the general principles of operation, describe their theoretical foundations and discuss their strengths and weaknesses.*

Keywords: *recommendation systems, collaborative filtering methods, content-oriented methods.*

Современные информационные системы учета требуют эффективного управления большими объемами данных, что невозможно без надежных и производительных баз данных. Проектирование базы данных — это

основополагающий этап создания автоматизированной системы, который определяет ее структуру, функциональность и производительность. [1]

Первым этапом проектирования базы данных является изучение предметной области. Этот процесс включает определение ключевых бизнес-процессов, взаимодействующих сущностей и их атрибутов. Например, в системе учета клиентов важными сущностями могут быть "Клиенты", "Договора", "Залоговое имущество" и "Операции".

На данном этапе также определяются взаимосвязи между сущностями, которые впоследствии будут отражены в логической модели данных.

Логическая модель данных представляет собой абстрактное описание структуры базы данных, не зависящее от конкретной СУБД. Она включает в себя:

- Определение сущностей и их атрибутов.
- Установление связей между сущностями (например, "один ко многим" или "многие ко многим").
- Установление правил целостности данных, включая ограничения на уникальность и ссылочную целостность.

После создания логической модели разрабатывается физическая структура базы данных, которая реализуется в конкретной СУБД. Этот этап включает выбор типов данных для каждого атрибута, создание таблиц, индексов и ограничений. [2]

Для повышения производительности системы используются индексы, которые ускоряют выполнение запросов, и нормализация, минимизирующая избыточность данных.

Целостность данных обеспечивается с помощью:

- Ограничений уникальности и первичных ключей.
- Внешних ключей для поддержания ссылочной целостности.
- Триггеров и процедур для контроля бизнес-правил.

Для обеспечения высокой производительности системы применяются такие методы, как:

- Индексация часто используемых столбцов.
- Использование кластерных индексов и разделение таблиц.
- Оптимизация SQL-запросов.

Разрабатываемая структура базы данных должна быть адаптирована к требованиям конкретной системы учета. Это включает выбор оптимальной СУБД, подходящей для объема данных и предполагаемой нагрузки. PostgreSQL, например, предоставляет широкий набор функций для обеспечения целостности данных и высокой производительности. [3]

Проектирование базы данных является важнейшим этапом разработки автоматизированной системы учета. Использование системного подхода и современных инструментов позволяет создать надежные и производительные

решения, которые могут быть применены в различных областях автоматизации.

Представленные в статье подходы к анализу, моделированию и реализации баз данных могут служить основой для разработки эффективных информационных систем учета.

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МУАЗЗАМХОН ИЖОДИДА МУСОФИРЛИК МАВЗУСИ

Аннотация: *Мақолада XIX асрда яшаб ижод этган шоира Муаззамхон ижодида мусофирлик мавзусида ёзилган ғазаллари ҳақида гап боради. Шоиранинг айрим ғазалларидаги бадиий таҳлил қилинган. Муаззамхон яратган лирик қаҳрамон кечинмалари, қарашлари бугунги давр нуқтаи назаридан ўрганилган.*

Калит сўзлар: *Мусофирлик, тасаввуф, метафора, карвонсарой.*

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THE THEME OF ALIENATION IN THE WORK OF MUAZZAMKHAN

Annotation: *the article deals with ghazals written on the topic of alienism in the work of the poet Muazzamkhan, who lived and worked in the 19th century. Artistic analysis of some ghazals of pohera was carried out. The lyrical hero experiences created by Muazzam Khan, the views of which are studied from the point of view of today's era.*

Keywords: *alienation, mysticism, metaphor, caravanserai.*

Шарқ шеъриятида дунёнинг бебақолиги, умрнинг югуриклиги, ҳаётнинг ўткинчилиги мавзулари кўп маротаба қаламга олинган. Муаззамхон шеъриятида ҳам шу мавзу юзасидан кенг мушоҳада юритилади:

Сен мусофирликда маҳзун бўлма, эй жон, ғам ема,
Бу жаҳон ичра мусофир барча инсон, ғам ема.

Биринчи мисрадаги «мусофирлик» сўзи икки маънода ишлатилган. Биринчисида, шоиранинг ўз юртидан ўзга юртга тушганлигига ишора этилмоқда. Иккинчи маъноси эса, Одам Ато ва Момо Ҳавонинг жаннатдан ерга туширилганлиги, шу туфайли барча одам болаларининг мусофирлиги назарда тутилмоқда. Шоира ғазалнинг кейинги байтларида ана шу иккинчи маънони ривожлантира боради:

Бу жаҳон карвонсародир, қўниб ўткай барча эл,
Сен ҳам охир кеткуликсан, мунда меҳмон ғам ема.

Карвонсарой – инсон учун жаҳоннинг муваққатлигини англатувчи қадимий рамз. Дунё шу қадар гўзал, ҳаёт шу қадар ширинки, қачонлардир бу

гўзаллик ва ширинликдан бутунлай мосуво бўлиш инсониятга ҳамиша табиатнинг энг оғир адолатсизлигидай бўлиб туюлади. Турди Фароғий тили билан айтганда «Жойи осойиш эмас, ҳеч кима бу кўҳна равоқ».

Доғи фарзанд бирла мағмум бўлма, эй аҳмақ қабиҳ,
Кеттилар сендан бурун онлар хиромон ғам ема.

Маълумки, тасаввуфда маломатия йўналиши мавжуд. «Маломатия тариқатининг асосида инсоннинг Оллоҳ қаршисида тамомила пастлиги ва ўз аъмолларида сидқидилдан ихлосманд бўлиш ғояси ётади. Маломатияга эргашган сўфи Оллоҳга эришиш учун нафси ва хавасини тийиши шарт». Маломатийлик маслаги, нафсни қийнаш, ўз нафсига ранж етказиш, бошқаларнинг таъна-маломатларини қувонч-ла қаршилаш маъноларини акс эттиради. Муаззамхоннинг юқоридаги «аҳмоқ», «қабиҳ» деган маломатини ҳам шу йўналишнинг таъсири деб тушунмоқ лозим. Шоиранинг фикрича, киши фарзанд доғи билан андармон бўлиб, Оллоҳ олдидаги оддий бандалик бурчини унутмаслиги керак.

Дунё бир мотамсародур, ҳеч киши шод ўлмаган,
Мўъмин аҳлига эрур бу дор зиндон ғам ема.

Мутасаввуфларнинг фикрича, кунда йигирма марта ўлимни ёд олмоқ керак. Ўлимни ёдга олмоқ кўнгилни ҳар хил майда-чуйда ташвишлардан, кибр ва ғурурдан озод этади, руҳни юксалтиради.

«Қисаси Рабғузий»да нақл қилинишича, «одам хоки узра ўтуз тўқуз йил қайғу ёғмири, бир йил севинч ёғмири ёғди». Ана шу диний қарашлардан огоҳ бўлган шоира «ҳеч киши шод бўлмаган»лигини ёдимизга солади.

Алишер Навоий бир ғазалида «Йиғлабон бошимга оҳим дудидан чирмаб қаро, Мотамим эл сўнгра тутқунча, ўзим бул дам тутай», - деб ёзади. Улуғ шоирнинг бу фикрлари айримларга бадбинлик бўлиб туюлиши ҳеч гап эмас. Аммо Навоийнинг фикрича, бу кайфият қалбни тозалайди, инсонни камолотга ундайди. Муаззамхон ҳам юқоридаги байтида шу маънодан келиб чиққан. Байтнинг иккинчи мисрасида эса бу дунё мўъмин учун синов эканлиги бадиийлаштирилади.

Тасаввуфий истилоҳлар нуқтаи назаридан бу дунё «ғамхона», «ҳасратхона», «зиндон». Зиндон, шунингдек, вужуд, тана маъносида ҳам ишлатилади. Яъни, руҳ ўзининг самовий кенгликларидан тор қафас каби вужудга кирганлиги зиндонга тушиш билан қиёсланган ва «зиндон» сўзи шу тариқа метафорик тушунча касб этган.

Сен сано эт таъна тоши гар ёғилса бошингга,
Туҳмат ўқи тешса бағринг мисли пайкон ғам ема .

Муаззамхон шеъриятида «аҳли тамиз», «фаҳми дониш»ларга терс тимсоллар тез-тез учраб туради. Булар: «кажрав», «ҳарф уқмас», «нодон», «номард», «мардуд», «илм ўқуган норасо» ва бошқалардир. Улар, яъни «фаҳми дониш»дан бегоналар қанча «таъна тоши»ни, «туҳмат ўқи»ни ёғдирмасин, Худо олдида юзинг ёруғ, - деб шоира ўзига хитоб қилади. Уларнинг фисқу фужури ғам чекишга арзимайди.

Кел, Муаззам, сен замин бўл, теша бирлан чопсалар,
Қил сукут гар қилса дашноми фаровон ғам ема .

Диққат қилинса, бутун ғазал бир поэтик ғоя - «мусофир»лик кайфиятини очишга йўналтирилган. Шу кайфият атрофидаги мулоҳазалар тадрижан ривожланади ва ўзига хос бир силсилани юзага келтиради. Муаззамхон «сен замин бўл» фикри Яссавийнинг «Туфроқ бўлғил, олам сани босиб ўтсин» жумлаларини эслатади, «туфроқ ила ўзни тенг тутишлик - буюклик замини, хокисорлик пояси, кибр, манманликдан покланиш, инсонийлик мартабаси олдида бўлак мартабаларни назарга илмаслик» ҳисобланади . Байт исломий маданиятнинг муҳим хусусиятлари бўлган хокисорликка, сабр-бардошли бўлишга даъват этади.

Нақл қилишларича, Ҳазрат Румийни бир шайх ҳақорат қилганида: «Ҳақоратинг била биргамен», - деб хокисорлик кўрсатган эканлар. Шунингдек, Муаззамхон ғазалининг мақтаъи билан Аҳмад Яссавийнинг «Золим агар жафо қилса, Оллоҳ дегил» сатрлари орасида ҳам яқинлик ва умумийлик жиҳатлари мавжуд. Икковида ҳам Оллоҳга таяниш ғояси устивор, икковида ҳам шарқона ахлоқ ифода этилган.

Кўриниб турибдики, Муаззамхон ижоди ҳам Шарқ мумтоз адабиётининг энг ажойиб хусусиятларини ўзида намоён этадиган шеъриятдир.

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ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ В НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССАХ

Аннотация. *В большинстве начальных классов одни учащиеся испытывают трудности в обучении, другие показывают результаты, значительно превышающие ожидания для своего класса, а остальные находятся где-то между этими категориями. В каждой из этих групп учащиеся также отличаются способами усвоения информации и имеют различные интересы. Чтобы удовлетворить потребности столь разнообразного контингента учащихся, многие учителя прибегают к дифференцированному обучению. В этой статье описывается дифференцированное обучение, рассматриваются причины его применения, обсуждаются факторы его успешности и предлагаются способы его внедрения учителями.*

Ключевые слова: *содержание, процесс, продукты обучения, образовательная среда, дифференцированное обучение, уважительный подход к деятельности, оценивание.*

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DIFFERENTIATED LEARNING IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Abstract: *In most elementary grades, some students struggle with learning, others perform well above grade level expectations, and others fall somewhere in between. Within each of these groups, students also differ in the ways they learn and have different interests. To meet the needs of such a diverse student population, many teachers use differentiated instruction. This article describes differentiated instruction, examines the reasons for its use, discusses the factors that make it successful, and suggests ways for teachers to implement it.*

Keywords: *content, process, learning products, educational environment, differentiated instruction, respectful approach to activity, assessment.*

На самом базовом уровне дифференциация заключается в усилиях учителей реагировать на различия между учащимися в классе. Всякий раз, когда учитель обращается к отдельному ученику или небольшой группе,

чтобы изменить свой подход к преподаванию с целью создания наилучшего учебного опыта, этот учитель осуществляет дифференцированное обучение.

Учителя могут дифференцировать как минимум четыре элемента классной работы в зависимости от готовности, интереса или учебного профиля учащихся:

1) содержание – то, что ученик должен изучить, или способ, которым ученик получит доступ к информации;

2) процесс – виды деятельности, в которых ученик участвует, чтобы осмыслить или освоить содержание;

3) продукты – итоговые проекты, которые требуют от ученика повторить, применить и расширить то, что он изучил в рамках раздела;

4) учебная среда – то, как функционирует и ощущается атмосфера в классе.

Примеры дифференциации содержания на начальном уровне включают следующее:

1) использование материалов для чтения различного уровня сложности;

2) запись текстовых материалов на аудионоситель;

3) использование списков слов для правописания или словарного запаса, соответствующих уровню подготовки учащихся;

4) представление идей как с помощью аудиальных, так и визуальных средств;

5) использование практики совместного чтения;

6) проведение занятий в малых группах для повторного объяснения идеи или навыка отстающим ученикам, либо для расширения мышления или навыков продвинутых учеников.

Примеры дифференциации процесса или видов деятельности на начальном уровне включают следующее:

1) использование многоуровневых заданий, в которых все учащиеся работают с одинаковыми важными понятиями и навыками, но с разным уровнем поддержки, сложности или глубины;

2) создание центров по интересам, которые побуждают учеников исследовать подтемы изучаемой темы, представляющие для них особый интерес;

3) разработка персональных планов (списков задач, составленных учителем и содержащих как общую работу для всего класса, так и задания, отвечающие индивидуальным потребностям учащихся), которые должны быть выполнены либо в специально отведенное время, либо по мере того, как учащиеся досрочно завершают другую работу;

4) предоставление наглядных пособий или других практических средств поддержки для учеников, которые в них нуждаются;

5) варьирование времени, отведенного ученику на выполнение задания, чтобы оказать дополнительную поддержку отстающему ученику или поощрить продвинутого ученика к более глубокому изучению темы.

Продукты. Примерами дифференциации продуктов на начальном уровне являются следующие:

1) предоставление учащимся возможности выразить полученные знания разными способами (например, создать кукольное представление, написать письмо или разработать стенгазету с подписями);

2) использование рубрик, соответствующих и развивающих различные уровни навыков учащихся;

3) разрешение учащимся работать индивидуально или в малых группах над своими продуктами;

4) поощрение учащихся к созданию собственных заданий при условии, что они содержат необходимые элементы.

Примерами дифференциации учебной среды на начальном уровне являются:

1) обеспечение в классе мест для спокойной работы без отвлечений, а также мест, располагающих к сотрудничеству учащихся;

2) предоставление материалов, отражающих разнообразие культур и домашних условий;

3) установление четких правил самостоятельной работы в соответствии с индивидуальными потребностями;

4) разработка методов, позволяющих учащимся получать помощь, когда преподаватели заняты другими учениками и не могут помочь им немедленно;

5) помощь учащимся в понимании того, что некоторым для обучения необходимо двигаться, в то время как другие лучше учатся сидя спокойно[1]. Учащиеся начальных классов сильно различаются, и если учителя хотят максимально раскрыть индивидуальный потенциал своих учеников, им придется учитывать эти различия. Существует множество доказательств того, что учащиеся успешнее учатся в школе и находят обучение более удовлетворительным, если их учат способами, соответствующими их уровню готовности, интересам и стилю обучения. Другой причиной дифференциации обучения является профессионализм преподавателей. Опытные преподаватели внимательны к разнообразным образовательным потребностям учащихся; таким образом, дифференцировать обучение означает стать более компетентным, творческим и профессиональным педагогом.

Важнейший фактор дифференциации, который помогает учащимся добиваться большего и чувствовать себя более вовлеченными в школьную жизнь, заключается в том, чтобы учителя дифференцировали качественный учебный план и обучение. Например, учителя могут убедиться, что:

1) учебный план четко сфокусирован на информации и понимании, которые наиболее ценятся экспертом в конкретной дисциплине;

2) уроки, задания и продукты разработаны так, чтобы учащиеся осваивали, использовали и понимали эти основы;

3) материалы и задания интересны учащимся и кажутся им актуальными;

4) обучение является активным;

5) каждый ученик испытывает радость и удовлетворение от обучения.

Одной из проблем учителей, ведущих дифференцированный класс, является необходимость постоянно анализировать качество того, что дифференцируется. Разработка трех путей к нечетко определенному результату малоэффективна. Предложение четырех способов выражения тривиальной информации - это пустая трата времени на планирование и вряд ли даст впечатляющие результаты для учащихся. Не существует универсального рецепта дифференциации. Скорее, это способ мышления об обучении, который ценит индивидуальность и может быть реализован в классной практике многими способами. Тем не менее, следующие общие принципы и характеристики полезны для создания эффективного дифференцированного класса:

* Оценка проводится постоянно и тесно связана с обучением. Учителя - это охотники и собиратели информации о своих учениках и о том, как эти ученики учатся в данный момент. Любая информация, которую учителя могут получить о готовности, интересах и обучении учащихся, помогает им планировать следующие шаги в обучении.

* Учителя усердно работают, чтобы обеспечить «достойные задания» для всех учащихся. Работа каждого ученика должна быть одинаково интересной, привлекательной и сосредоточенной на основных понятиях и навыках. Не должно быть группы учащихся, которые часто выполняют «скучные упражнения», в то время как другая группа обычно занимается «несерьезными заданиями». Напротив, все постоянно работают над задачами, которые учащиеся и преподаватели воспринимают как стоящие и ценные.

* Гибкое группирование является отличительной чертой класса. Преподаватели планируют длительные периоды обучения таким образом, чтобы все учащиеся работали с разными сверстниками в течение нескольких дней. Иногда учащиеся работают со сверстниками схожего уровня подготовки, иногда в группах смешанной готовности, иногда с учениками, имеющими схожие интересы, иногда с учениками, имеющими разные интересы, иногда со сверстниками, которые учатся так же, как они, иногда случайным образом, и часто с классом в целом. Кроме того, преподаватели могут назначать учащихся в рабочие группы, а иногда учащиеся сами выбирают свои рабочие группы. Гибкое группирование позволяет учащимся видеть себя в разных контекстах и помогает учителю «пробовать» учащихся в разных условиях и с разными видами работы. Учителя также разнообразны, как и их ученики. Некоторые учителя естественным образом и уверенно дифференцировали обучение уже в начале своей карьеры. Для других учителей создание по-настоящему гибкого и отзывчивого класса кажется сложной задачей. Учителю, который хочет стать более эффективным в дифференциации, полезно помнить о необходимости балансировать свои собственные потребности с потребностями учащихся. Еще раз подчеркнем, что универсальных рецептов не существует. Тем не менее, следующие

рекомендации полезны для многих учителей, когда они начинают дифференцировать обучение, делать это более активно или стремятся усовершенствовать класс, который уже можно назвать «дифференцированным»:

* Регулярно анализируйте, насколько ваш класс соответствует философии преподавания и обучения, которую вы хотите применять. Ищите соответствия и несоответствия и используйте их как ориентир.

* Создайте мысленный образ того, каким вы хотите видеть свой класс, и используйте его для планирования и оценки изменений.

* Подготовьте учащихся и родителей к дифференцированному обучению, чтобы они стали вашими партнерами в создании комфортной среды для всех. Обязательно часто обсуждайте с учениками особенности класса – почему он организован именно так, как он функционирует и что каждый может сделать, чтобы помочь.

* Начните вносить изменения в темпе, который немного выходит за пределы вашей зоны комфорта – не копируйте полностью прошлую практику, но и не пытайтесь изменить все сразу. Можно начать с одного предмета, одного времени дня или одного элемента учебной программы (содержание, процесс, результат или образовательная среда).

* Тщательно продумайте организационные моменты, например, как давать инструкции, как убедиться, что ученики знают, как передвигаться по классу, и куда сдавать выполненную работу.

* Внимательно обучайте учеников этим правилам, следите за их эффективностью, обсуждайте результаты с учениками и вместе корректируйте их.

* Делайте перерывы в изменениях, чтобы восстановить силы и оценить, как идут дела.

* Создайте систему поддержки из других педагогов. Дайте знать администрации, как они могут вас поддержать. Попросите специалистов (например, в области обучения одаренных детей, специального образования, преподавания второго языка) время от времени проводить уроки вместе с вами, чтобы у вас была дополнительная пара рук и глаз. Организуйте группы по изучению дифференциации с единомышленниками. Планируйте и обменивайтесь дифференцированными материалами с коллегами.

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УГЛЕВОДОРОДЛИ АРАЛАШМАЛАРНИ РЕКТИФИКАЦИЯЛАШДА МАССА ЎТКАЗИШ САМАРАДОРЛИГИ

Аннотация: *Ректификация жараёни газ ва нефт аралашмаларини саноат миқёсида ажратишининг асосий усули бўлиб ҳисобланади. Текширишлар шуни кўрсатадики, ишлаб чиқаришнинг катта ҳажмларида жараён ва қурилмани кичик такомиллаштириш ҳам сезиларли даражада иқтисодий самарадорликни таъминлайди.*

Таянч сўз ва иборалар: *компонентнинг концентрацияси, мураккаб гидродинамик шароит, мувозанат ва оғирлик концентрациялари*

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EFFICIENCY OF MASS TRANSFER DURING RECTIFICATION OF HYDROCARBON MIXTURES

Annotation: *The rectification process is the main method for separating gas and oil mixtures on an industrial scale. Research has shown that even small process and equipment improvements can provide significant cost efficiencies in large-scale production.*

Key words: *concentration of components, complex hydrodynamic conditions, concentration of equilibrium and gravity*

Масса ўтказиш самарадорлиги кўпгина ҳолларда жараённинг бирор кўрсаткичини реал таъсирлашиш қурилмасида ўзгаришини идеал таъсирлашиш қурилмасида шў кўрсаткич ўзгаришига нисбати орқали ифодаланади. Ҳисоблаш амалиётида Мэрфи бўйича самарадорлик тушунчаси қўлланилиб, у ўзгарувчи катталик сифатида компонентнинг концентрацияси қабул қилинган (у- буғ фазасидаги компонент оғирлик концентрацияси. х-суюқ фазадаги компонент оғирлик концентрацияси) [2].

Қўп компонентли аралашмаларда масса ўтказишда таъсирлашиш қурилмаларидан чиқаётган оқимлар таркиби матрица тенгламалари орқали аниқланади ва бу бинар аралашмаларда Мэрфи бўйича самарадорликни ифодаланиши билан бир хил бўлади [3,4]:

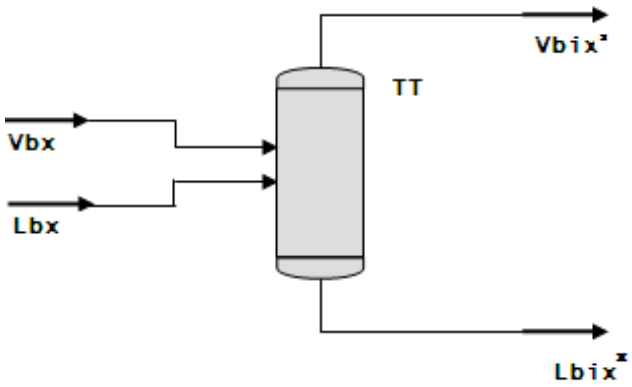
$$(y_n)-(y_{n-1})=[E_{MV}]\times((y_n^*)-(y_{n-1})); \quad (1)$$

$$(x_{n-1})-(x_n)=[E_{ML}]\times((x_{n-1})-(x_n^\bullet)); \quad (2)$$

бу ерда: n- $[E_{MV}]$ ва $[E_{ML}]$ - компонентларнинг бир-бирига ўзаро(бинар) таъсирини ҳисобга олган ҳолда самарадорлик матрицалари

Матрицали тенгламаларни кўп компонентли аралашмаларни ректификациялашнинг амалий ҳисобларида қўллаш айниқса кўп сонли компонентлардан ташкил топган аралашмалар учун ва таъсирлашиш қурилмаларидаги мураккаб гидродинамик шароит сабабли бир қанча мураккабликлар тўғдиради. Бу аппаратнинг ҳар бир тарелкасида кинетик коэффициентларни ва матрицага мос функциясини аниқлаш билан тушунтирилади.

Самарадорлик текшируви ректификациялашда масса ўтказиш стендида бажарилди. Бунда гексан-гептан-октан-нонан-декандан ташкил топган беш компонентли аралашма текширилди. Экспрементал қисми ўнта тажриба ўтказиш орқали, таъсирлашиш қурилмасидан чиқишда ва унга киришдаги аралашма компонентларининг оғирлик сарфини аниқлашни ўз ичига олади. Таъсирлашиш қурилмасидан кўтарилаётган мувозанат таркибларини ҳисоблаш технологик жараёнларида аниқ ҳисоблаш усули (Робинсон-Пенг ва Редлих-Квонг тенгламалари) ёрдамида амалга оширилди. Бунинг учун эса масса ўтказишнинг ҳисобланган модели яратилди.



1-расм. Масса ўтказишнинг ҳисобланган модели. ТТ-назарий тарелка; Lbx- киришда суюқлик мувозанат оқими; Vbx- киришда буғ оқими; Lbix* - чиқишда буғ мувозанат оқими; Vbix*-чиқишда суюқлик мувозанат оқими.

Таъсирлашиш қурилмасига киришда оқимлар учун босим, сарф, оғирлик концентрациялари берилди. Чиқишда эса оқимларнинг мувозанат оғирлик таркиби ва оғирлик концентрациялари аниқланди. Ҳисоблаш ишлари барча ўнта тажриба учун турлича кўрсаткичда ва кириш оқимларининг турлича таркибларида олиб борилди.

Шундай қилиб, киришда $y_{кир}$, $x_{кир}$ ва чиқишда $y_{чиқ}$, $x_{чиқ}$ ҳамда $y^*_{чиқ}$, $x^*_{чиқ}$ оқимларнинг мувозанат таркибларига эга бўлиб, Мэрфи бўйича ҳар бир компонент бўйича буғ фаза $[E_{MV}]$ ва суюқ фаза $[E_{ML}]$ учун масса ўтказиш самарадорлиги аниқланди.

$$E_{MV} = \left(y_{чиқ} - y_{кир}\right)/\left(y^*_{чиқ} - y_{кир}\right); \quad (3)$$

$$E_{ML} = \left(x_{кир} - x_{чиқ}\right)/\left(x_{кир} - x^*_{чиқ}\right); \quad (4)$$

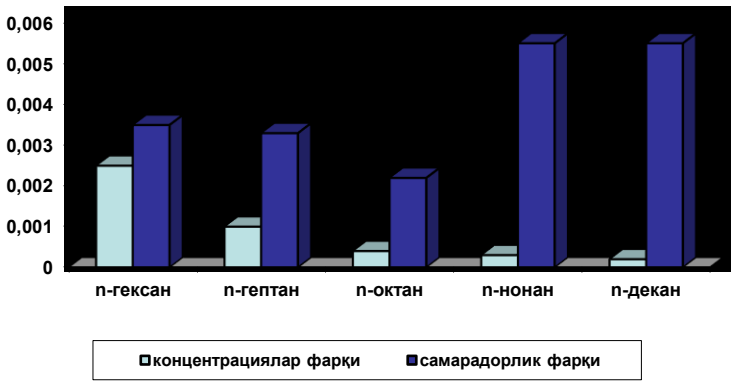
Шунга ўхшаш ҳисоблаш барча ўнта тажриба учун бажарилиб, буғ ва суюқлик бўйича масса ўтказишнинг самарадор қийматлари жадвали тузилди. Бунга кўра самарадорлик турлича қиймат (E<0: 0<E ; E>1) га эга бўлса, бинар системалари учун 0<E<1 ни ташкил қилади.

Аралашма компонентларини мувозанат концентрацияларини аниқлаш усулини ҳар бир эксперимент самарадорлигига таъсирини баҳолаш учун қуйидаги формулалар орқали самарадорлик ва концентрацияни абсолют оғиши ҳисобланиб, гистограммалар қурилди.

$$y_{чиқ}(PR) - y^*_{чиқ}(SRK); \quad (5)$$

$$E_{MV}(PR) - E_{MV}(SRK); \quad (6)$$

2-расмда битта тажриба учун гистограмма тасвири келтирилган.



2-расм. Концентрация қийматларини тарқалиши ва масса ўтказиш самарадорлиги гистограммаси.

Гистограммадан кўриниб тўрибдики, турлича усулларда ҳисобланган концентрация қийматини нисбатан кичик тарқалиши ҳам масса ўтказишни ҳисоблашда сезиларли хатоликларга олиб келади.

Бундан ташқари таъсирлашиш қурилмасидан чиқувчи оқимнинг ҳақиқий концентрацияси аралашманинг барча компонентларини яъни E=const учун масса ўтказишнинг самарадорлиги тенг қийматлар шароитида аниқланди.

Бунинг учун Мэрфи бўйича масса ўтказишнинг самарадорлиги тенгламасидан $y_{чиқ}$ ва $x_{чиқ}$ нинг қийматлари аниқланди.

$$y_{чик} = E_{MV} \cdot \left(y^{*}_{чик} - y_{кир}\right) + y_{кир}; \qquad (7)$$

$$x_{чик} = x_{кир} - E_{ML} \cdot \left(x_{кир} - x^{*}_{чик}\right); \qquad (8)$$

Шундай қилиб, киришдаги оқимларнинг таркибини билиб, $y_{кир}$, $x_{кир}$ (тажрибавий қийматлар) таъсирлашиш қурилмасидан чиқаётган компонентнинг назарий таъсирлашиш шароитида мувозанат концентрациясини $y^{*}_{чиқ}$, $x^{*}_{чиқ}$ ва бундан ташқари реал таъсирлашиш шароитида таъсирлашиш қурилмасидан чиқаётган ҳақиқий таркиблари аниқланди.

Абсолют Δ ва нисбий δ хатоликлар стандарт формулалар орқали аниқлаб топилди.

$$\Delta = \left| y^{тажр}_{чик} - y^{назарий}_{чик} \right|; \qquad (9)$$

$$\delta = \frac{\left| y^{тажр}_{чик} - y^{назарий}_{чик} \right|}{y^{тажр}_{чик}}; \qquad (10)$$

Битта тажриба чегарасида оқим таркибини ўртача нисбий хатолигини қуйидаги формула орқали ҳисоблаб топиш мумкин;

$$\bar{\delta}_i = \frac{1}{S} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{S} \delta_X; \qquad (11)$$

бу ерда: S -компонентлар сони ($S = 5$)

Дисперсия σ_i^2 ва σ_i нинг ўртача нисбий қийматларида хатоликнинг ўртача квадратик оғишлари қуйида келтирилган формулалар орқали аниқланади:

$$\sigma_i^2 = \frac{1}{S-1} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{S} \left(\delta_x - \bar{\delta}_i \right)^2; \qquad (12)$$

$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\sigma_i^2}; \qquad (13)$$

Бир хил барча ҳисоблашлар барча ўтказилган тажрибалар учун олинди.

Шундай қилиб, ўртача квадратик оғиш катталиги қанчалик кичик бўлса, таъсирлашиш қурилмасидан кўтарилаётган оқим таркибини аниқлаш ҳатолиги шунчалик кичик бўлади. Ҳисоблашлар шуни кўрсатдики, бу усул билан таркибни аниқлашнинг абсолют хатолиги 2% дан ошмайди ва нисбий хатолиги 10 % ни ташкил этди. Ҳар бир тажриба учун тажрибавий ва назарий аниқланган аралашма компонентларини концентрацияларининг гистограммалари тузилди.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ БИЗНЕС-СТРАТЕГИЙ: СТАТИСТИКА И АНАЛИЗ КЛЮЧЕВЫХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ

Аннотация: *В данной статье мы рассматриваем влияние различных факторов на эффективность международных бизнес-стратегий с акцентом на статистический анализ ключевых показателей. Мы также исследуем, как культурные, экономические и политические аспекты влияют на результаты международных операций. Используя данные из различных источников, мы стремимся выявить наиболее значимые метрики, способствующие успеху на международной арене.*

Ключевые слова*: статистические данные, бизнес, управление, анализ, стратегия, эффективность, международные, показатели, интерпретация, оценка.*

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS STRATEGIES: STATISTICS AND ANALYSIS OF KEY INDICATORS

Annotation*: In this article, we consider the impact of various factors on the effectiveness of international business strategies with an emphasis on statistical analysis of key indicators. We also explore how cultural, economic and political aspects affect the results of international operations. Using data from various sources, we strive to identify the most significant metrics that contribute to success in the international arena.*

Key words: *statistical data, business, management, analysis, strategy, efficiency, international, indicators, interpretation, evaluation.*

Группа Всемирного банка проводила исследование с 2002 по 2020 гг., посвященное анализу деятельности малых и средних предприятий. Его название - Ведение бизнеса (Doing business). В ходе работы были исследованы различные нормативные акты, регулирующие предпринимательскую деятельность, а также открытые статистические данные о предпринимательской среде в 190 странах, были задействованы свыше 7000 экспертов. На основе проанализированных данных был создан рейтинг стран мира по показателю созданных ими благоприятных условий для ведения бизнеса, который рассчитан по среднему арифметическому десяти показателей. Его часть представлена ниже в виде таблицы[26].

Таблица 1. Рейтинг стран мира по показателю созданных ими благоприятных условий для ведения бизнеса

№ в общем рейтинге	Страна	Место в мире			
		по процессу регистрации предприятий	по кредитованию	по междунар од-ной торговле	по процессу ликвидации предприятий
1	Новая Зеландия	1	1	63	36
2	Сингапур	4	37	47	27
3	Гонконг	5	37	29	45
4	Дания	45	48	1	611
5	Южная Корея	33	67	36	2
6	США	55	4	39	64
7	Грузия	2	15	45	14
8	Великобритания	18	37	33	5
9	Норвегия	25	94	22	17
…	…	…	…	…	…
28	Россия	40	25	99	57

Рассмотрим компании стран из первой тройки рейтинга и их бизнес-стратегии. В Новой Зеландии используется индекс NZX50, который является основным индексом фондового рынка в представленной стране. Он отслеживает показатели 50 крупнейших и наиболее ликвидных компаний по свободной рыночной капитализации, зарегистрированных на бирже New Zealand Exchange. В число компаний с самой высокой капитализацией вошла

[26] Рейтинг стран мира по индексу ведения бизнеса // Гуманитарный портал [Электронный ресурс] URL: https://gtmarket.ru/ratings/doing-business (дата обращения: 03.12.24).

The a2 Milk Company Limited, специализирующаяся на производстве молочной продукции[27]. Проанализировав сайт компании, удалось выявить следующие данные ее о цели и стратегии: основными направлениями развития у них являются люди, планета, потребители и акционеры, чтобы обеспечить не только достижение коммерческих целей, но и активную работу по реализации приоритетов в области устойчивого развития, что способствует дальнейшему развитию доверительных и прозрачных отношений с акционерами. На сайте в открытом доступе представлена документация о политике управления, в том числе конституция компании и политика взаимодействия с акционерами, что говорит об открытости и прозрачности ведения бизнеса.

В списке стратегических приоритетов представлено использование всего потенциала китайского МВФ, наращивание продуктовых инноваций, преобразование цепочки поставок и ускорение пути к прибыльному сотрудничеству в США и MVM. Также в компании высокие стандарты корпоративного управления, соответствующие принципам ASX - часть системы корпоративного управления Австралии, которые помогают организациям, включённым в ASX, заложить прочную основу для управления[28].

Рассмотрим следующую компанию – DBS из Сингапура, оказывающую финансовые услуги, включая ипотечное, лизинговое и арендное финансирование, капитализация составляет 36 миллиардов долларов[29]. Цель компании толкуется следующим образом: «сделать банкинг интересным, используя цифровые технологии и органично встраиваясь в вашу жизнь, чтобы предоставлять простые, быстрые банковские решения и опыт». Компания пропагандирует ценности наследия, которые создали прошлые поколения и ориентируется на три основные направления устойчивого развития: ответственное банковское дело, ответственные методы ведения бизнеса и оказание социального воздействия. Используются Цели устойчивого развития (ЦУР) в качестве основы для определения направлений деятельности.

Также в DBS активно занимаются цифровизацией и разработкой программ для упрощения взаимодействия с клиентами и инвесторами. Были созданы более 100 алгоритмов искусственного интеллекта и машинного обучения, которые анализируют внутреннюю витрину данных с 15 000 пунктов данных о клиентах, чтобы генерировать семь типов подсказок. Информация дополняется такими источниками данных, как SGFinDex, разработанный Валютным управлением Сингапура (MAS) и банками

[27] Новая Зеландия экспорт импорт бизнес идеи Why The New Line Development New Zealand // БИЗНЕС ЭКОСИСТЕМА ОНЛАЙН ЦИФРОВОЕ СОПРОВОЖДЕНИЕ БИЗНЕСА [Электронный ресурс] URL: https://souzconsalt.com/news/business-ideas-new-zealand/ (дата обращения: 03.12.24).
[28] The a2 Milk Company [Электронный ресурс] URL: https://thea2milkcompany.com/ (дата обращения: 03.12.24).
[29] DBS // Холдинги.рф [Электронный ресурс] URL: https://xn--c1abmblod9c.xn--p1ai/global/dbs/ (дата обращения: 03.12.24).

Сингапура, чтобы клиенты могли безопасно синхронизировать свои финансовые данные и получать полный обзор всех своих счетов через единую платформу[30].

CITIC Limited (Гонконг) - один из крупнейших конгломератов Китая, входящий в индекс Hang Seng Index. Компания CITIC, основанная в начале реформирования Китая, развивалась в соответствии с ростом и модернизацией страны. Был создан портфель предприятий в области комплексных финансовых услуг, передового интеллектуального производства, передовых материалов, нового потребления и урбанизации нового типа. CITIC стремится к “созданию выдающегося конгломерата с устойчивой репутацией” и достижению национальных целей и является ведущей технологической группой. Большое значение для компании играют национальные цели и развитие страны. Сотрудникам обещается карьерный рост, защита прав и интересов, возможности для обучения, комфортное и безопасное рабочее место[31].

Отметим, что было затруднительно найти подробную информацию о деятельности и стратегии ведения бизнеса не только на сайте CITIC, но и на сайтах остальных Гонконгских компаний, что говорит о консерватизме и более закрытом позиционировании по сравнению с другими странами, в особенности со странами, следующими европейским тенденциям, как Новая Зеландия.

Таким образом, компании из стран, которые занимают лидирующие позиции в рейтинге по показателю созданных ими благоприятных условий для ведения бизнеса, имеют схожие стратегии развития, которые включают в себя клиентоориентированность, качественную работу по привлечению инвесторов и сотрудничеству с ними, а также четкую корпоративную политику. Однако наблюдаются и некоторые различия в силу взглядов и направления деятельности. В Новой Зеландии компании отличаются особой заботой о природе, в Сингапуре ведётся интенсивная работа над развитием нейросетей и искусственного интеллекта и интеграцией этих систем в процесс взаимодействия с клиентами, в Гонконге компании склонны к систематизации и сохранению традиционных ценностей.

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ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ОСНОВНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ ВЛИЯНИЯ НА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКУЮ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ

Аннотация: *в современной российской экономике экономическая безопасность предприятия является ключевой задачей менеджмента. Для обеспечения стабильности организации необходимо эффективно использовать её ресурсы, управлять рисками, контролировать развитие и минимизировать угрозы, опираясь на сильные стороны и рыночные возможности. Для оптимального использования потенциала организации важно оценивать её основные средства, проверять их техническое состояние и обновлять устаревшие объекты. Данная статья посвящена роли основных средств в экономическом благополучии предприятия.*

Ключевые слова: *экономическая безопасность, оборудование, основные фонды, влияние основных фондов на экономическую безопасность.*

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INDICATORS OF THE USE OF FIXED ASSETS TO ASSESS THE IMPACT ON ECONOMIC SECURITY

Abstract: *in the modern Russian economy, the economic security of an enterprise is a key task of management. To ensure the stability of an organization, it is necessary to effectively use its resources, manage risks, control development and minimize threats, relying on strengths and market opportunities. To make optimal use of an organization's potential, it is important to evaluate its fixed assets, check their technical condition and update outdated facilities. This article is devoted to the role of fixed assets in the economic well-being of the enterprise.*

Keywords: *economic security, equipment, fixed assets, the impact of fixed assets on economic security.*

Для обеспечения экономической стабильности организации важно эффективно управлять потенциалом, выявлять угрозы, контролировать

ключевые показатели и минимизировать негативные последствия, используя сильные стороны и новые рыночные возможности. Для этого необходимо оценивать основные средства, включая их техническое состояние и обновление оборудования. Техническое состояние основных средств влияет на экономическую стабильность, определяя производительность оборудования и общую выручку.

Для оценки эффективности используются общие и частные показатели.

– **Общие показатели**:

- **Фондоотдача**: ФО= ВП/ОС, где ВП – выпущенная продукция; ОС – средняя стоимость ОС. Фондоотдача >1 – на 1 рубль вложенных в ОС приходится больше продукции. При фондоотдаче <1 – оС используются неэффективно.
- **Фондоемкость** (величина, обратная фондоотдаче): ФЕ=1/ФО = ОС/ВП. Фондоемкость < 1 – ОС используются эффективно..
- **Фондовооруженность**: ФВ= ОС/ $R_{сп,}$, где $R_{сп}$ – среднесписочная численность рабочих. Фондовооруженность показывает количество ОС на одного работника.

– Частные показатели:

- **Показатели экстенсивного использования ОС**:
- Использование оборудования во времени: $К_{экст.}$ = фонд времени работы $оборудования_{фактич.}$ / фонд времени работы $оборудования_{план}$.
- коэффициент сменности (отношение кол-ва оборудования в n-ую смену к количеству оборудования в максимально загруженную смену): $К_{см.} = (n_1 + n_2 + n_3) / n_1 (n_{max})$,
- коэффициент ввода или выбытия (доля новых ОС к величине на конец года/ доля выбывших ОС из кол-ва на начало года): $К_{ввода} = ОС_{введенные\ в\ теч.\ года}$ / $ОС_{на\ конец\ года}$, $К_{выбытия} = ОС_{выбывшие\ в\ теч.года}$ / $ОС_{на\ начало\ года}$.
- **Показатели интенсивного использования**:
- коэффициент интенсивного использования выпуска продукции: $К_{интенсив.} = ТП_{фактич.} / ТП_{план.}$, где ТП - объем продукции.
- Коэффициент съема продукции с 1 кв.м. производственной площади (S): $К_{съема} = ТП_{фактич.} / S$.
- Интегральный показатель использования ОС: $К_{интеграл.} = К_{экст.} * К_{инт.}$.

Также основные средства подвержены физическому и моральному износу, который оценивается специализированными методами анализа.

Физический износ рассчитывается по формуле:

$И_ф = Т_ф / Т_н *100\%$, где $И_ф$ — размер физического износа основных средств; $Т_ф$ — фактический срок службы; $Т_н$ — нормативный срок службы.

Моральный износ – это ухудшение технических и экономических показателей оборудования до завершения нормативного срока службы, что делает его менее эффективным по сравнению с новыми моделями.

Он проявляется в двух формах:

- снижение стоимости ОС: $И_{МI}$ = ($ОС_{перв.нов.}$ – $ОС_{перв. стар.}$)*100% / $ОС_{перв.нов.}$, где $И_{МI}$ - моральный износ первого рода; $ОС_{перв.нов.}$ - первоначальная стоимость новых основных средств; $ОС_{перв.стар.}$ - первоначальная стоимость старых основных средств;
- ухудшение эффективности из-за внедрения новых средств производства: $И_{МII}$ = (произв. $_{нов.}$ – произв. $_{ст.}$) *100% / произв. $_{ст.}$, где $И_{МII}$ - моральный износ второго рода; произв.$_{нов.}$ - производительность новых основных средств; произв.$_{ст.}$ - производительность старых основных средств.

Оценка стоимости основных средств компании предоставляет информацию для выводов и оптимизации деятельности. Также основные средства играют важную роль в структуре активов и повышение их эффективности способствует экономической стабильности. В связи с чем и выполняется одна из функций экономической безопасности предприятия – эффективное использование ресурсов для обеспечения стабильного функционирования и предотвращения угроз

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УДК 339.138

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ВЛИЯНИЕ КУЛЬТУРНЫХ РАЗЛИЧИЙ НА СТРАТЕГИИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО БРЕНДИНГА

Аннотация: *В этой статье рассматривается влияние культурных особенностей на международное продвижение брендов. В ней освещаются такие ключевые факторы, как языковые различия, стили общения, потребительские предпочтения и влияние местных культурных ценностей на рекламные стратегии. В исследовании подчеркивается важность локализации бренда и адаптации рекламных кампаний для соответствия культурным нормам и ценностям.*

Ключевые слова: *культурные особенности, международное продвижение, локализация бренда, потребительские предпочтения, стили общения, рекламные стратегии.*

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THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL DIFFERENCES ON INTERNATIONAL BRANDING STRATEGIES

Abstract: *This article explores the impact of cultural characteristics on the international promotion of brands. It highlights key factors such as language differences, communication styles, consumer preferences, and the influence of local cultural values on advertising strategies. The study emphasizes the importance of brand localization and adapting promotional campaigns to align with cultural norms and values.*

Keywords: *cultural characteristics, international promotion, brand localization, consumer preferences, communication styles, advertising strategies.*

Введение: В сегодняшней глобализированной экономике продвижение брендов в международном масштабе стало более важным, чем когда-либо. Поскольку компании стремятся расширить свое присутствие за пределы границ, они сталкиваются с проблемой привлечения разнообразной аудитории с различным культурным происхождением. Культурные характеристики, включая язык, ценности, убеждения и поведение, в

значительной степени формируют восприятие и реакцию потребителей на бренды. Поэтому понимание и адаптация к этим культурным различиям имеют важное значение для успешного продвижения продуктов и услуг на зарубежных рынках. Культурное разнообразие влияет на несколько аспектов маркетинга, от выбора рекламных каналов до дизайна продуктов и сообщений, используемых в кампаниях. Стратегия, которая хорошо работает в одной стране, может потерпеть неудачу в другой из-за различий в стилях общения, потребительских предпочтениях и этических нормах. Чтобы бренды нашли отклик у международных потребителей, они должны тщательно учитывать местные обычаи, традиции и ожидания. Этот процесс, известный как локализация бренда, включает в себя адаптацию рекламных стратегий для соответствия культурным нюансам каждого целевого рынка. В этой статье рассматривается влияние культурных особенностей на международное продвижение брендов, рассматриваются такие ключевые элементы, как язык, поведение потребителей и адаптация маркетинговых стратегий. Целью этого анализа является предоставление информации о том, как бренды могут эффективно ориентироваться в сложностях глобальных рынков и выстраивать прочные связи с аудиторией, представляющей различные культуры.

Влияние культурных особенностей на международное продвижение брендов имеет важное значение, поскольку культурные ценности, нормы и поведение формируют то, как потребители воспринимают и взаимодействуют с продуктами. Вот некоторые ключевые факторы, которые следует учитывать:

Язык и стили общения: эффективная коммуникация имеет важное значение для продвижения бренда, и языковые различия играют важную роль. Непонимание или неправильный перевод могут повредить репутации бренда. Помимо языка, стили общения — прямой или косвенный, формальный или неформальный — также влияют на то, как воспринимаются рекламные сообщения.

Предпочтения потребителей: культурные предпочтения влияют на выбор продуктов, упаковку и маркетинговые стратегии. Например, цвета, символы и даже названия продуктов могут иметь разное значение в разных культурах. Бренд, который находит отклик в одном регионе, может не иметь такой же привлекательности в другом из-за этих различий.

Рекламные и медиаканалы: эффективность рекламных каналов зависит от культуры. В некоторых регионах могут доминировать телевидение и печатные СМИ, в то время как в других более влиятельны цифровые и социальные медиа-платформы. Понимание предпочтительных привычек потребления медиа на целевом рынке имеет решающее значение для успешного продвижения бренда.

Культурные ценности и этика: нормы, касающиеся гендерных ролей, семейных ценностей и социального поведения, влияют на позиционирование бренда. Например, бренд, пропагандирующий индивидуализм, может не преуспеть в коллективистских культурах. Аналогичным образом этические

стандарты рекламы, такие как то, что считается оскорбительным или приемлемым, различаются в разных странах.

Локализация бренда: компании часто адаптируют свои бренды для соответствия местным культурам. Это включает в себя модификацию продуктов, изменение маркетинговых кампаний и обеспечение того, чтобы бренд соответствовал местным ценностям и традициям, сохраняя при этом свою основную идентичность.

Обзор литературы. Бхагаван Сахаи Мина, (2023). Влияние культурных факторов на поведение потребителей: глобальная перспектива

Понимание влияния культурных факторов на поведение потребителей является обязательным на современном мировом рынке. Это исследование изучает многогранное влияние культуры на предпочтения потребителей, процессы принятия решений и покупательское поведение в различных культурных контекстах. Опираясь на теорию культурных измерений Хофстеда и тонкий культурный анализ, эта статья рассматривает роль культурных ценностей, языка, ритуалов и норм в формировании выбора потребителей. Количественные данные, качественные идеи и тематические исследования из различных глобальных источников освещают сложную связь между культурными факторами и поведением потребителей. В статье также рассматриваются проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются маркетологи при навигации в культурном разнообразии, и предлагаются стратегические рекомендации по разработке эффективных стратегий кросс-культурного маркетинга. Кроме того, в ней изучается влияние глобализации на культурное разнообразие и даются идеи о будущих тенденциях, формирующих поведение потребителей в глобально взаимосвязанном мире.

Независимое цифровое агентство, Солт-Лейк-Сити (США), (2021) «Учет культурных особенностей в международном брендинге». В этой статье подчеркивается важность учета культурных особенностей для брендов, работающих по всему миру. В ней подчеркивается, как адаптация к местным предпочтениям и ценностям может способствовать укреплению доверия и лояльности к бренду, что имеет решающее значение для долгосрочного успеха.

Ким, М.Ю., Мун, С., (2021). «Влияние культурной дистанции на популярность бренда в Интернете».

В этом исследовании изучается, как культурная дистанция между происхождением бренда и его целевым рынком влияет на популярность бренда в социальных сетях, показывая важность адаптации стратегий цифрового маркетинга к местным культурным нормам.

Независимое цифровое агентство, Солт-Лейк-Сити (США), (2020). «Влияние культурных различий на международные маркетинговые стратегии».

В этой статье рассматриваются проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются бренды при маркетинге за рубежом, и то, как культурные различия

формируют ожидания и поведение потребителей, влияя на успех международных кампаний.

Анализ и результаты. Таблица влияния культурных особенностей на международное продвижение бренда раскрывает несколько ключевых идей. Язык и стили общения составляют самый высокий процент влияния (25%) на продвижение бренда. Это подчеркивает важную роль языка в обеспечении точной передачи сообщений в разных регионах. Недопонимание или плохой перевод могут серьезно повредить имиджу бренда, что объясняет большое количество исследований (50), подтверждающих это наблюдение.

Предпочтения потребителей, составляющие 20% общего влияния, показывают, что культуры отдают предпочтение различным характеристикам продукта, цветам и даже названиям. Бренды должны адаптироваться к местным вкусам, чтобы добиться успеха на международном уровне. Реклама и медиаканалы также играют значительную роль (18%), поскольку эффективность продвижения различается в разных странах из-за разных привычек потребления медиа.

Культурные ценности и этика оказывают меньшее, но важное влияние (15%). Этические стандарты и культурные нормы могут влиять на то, будет ли реклама принята или сочтена оскорбительной в определенных регионах. Наконец, локализация бренда обеспечивает 22% успеха продвижения, что свидетельствует о том, что брендам необходимо согласовывать свои сообщения и продукты с местными обычаями и традициями, не теряя при этом своей основной идентичности.

Анализ показывает, что культурная адаптация имеет важное значение для эффективного международного продвижения бренда. Каждый фактор имеет значительный вес, требуя от брендов учитывать язык, поведение потребителей и местную этику для разработки стратегий, которые находят отклик у разнообразной аудитории. Эта культурная адаптация помогает брендам получить признание и построить прочные связи со своими целевыми рынками.

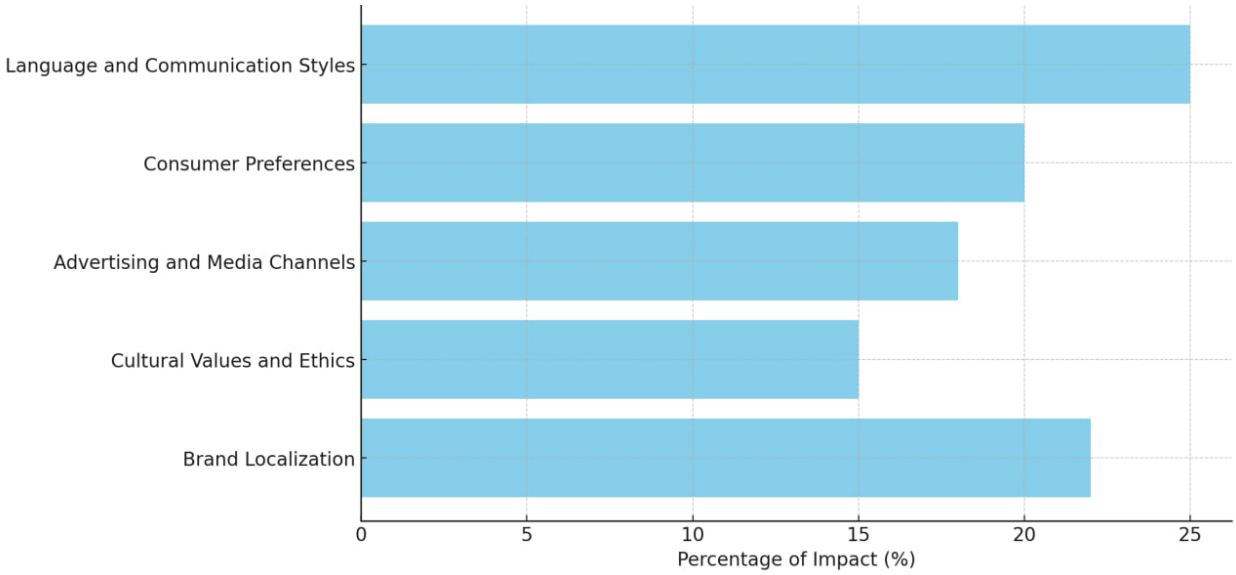


Диаграмма 1. Влияние культурных особенностей на продвижение бренда

Заключение. Результаты этого исследования подчеркивают важную роль культурных особенностей в международном продвижении брендов. Язык, потребительские предпочтения, рекламные каналы, культурные ценности и локализация бренда — все это важнейшие факторы, влияющие на то, насколько хорошо бренд находит отклик у глобальной аудитории. Бренды, которые не адаптируются к этим культурным нюансам, рискуют оттолкнуть потенциальных потребителей, в то время как те, которые эффективно адаптируют свои стратегии, могут усилить свое присутствие на мировом рынке. Язык и стили общения оказывают самое глубокое влияние, поскольку эффективная коммуникация является краеугольным камнем успеха бренда на любом рынке. Аналогичным образом, понимание потребительских предпочтений и местных обычаев позволяет брендам предлагать продукты и услуги, которые соответствуют культурным ожиданиям. Рекламные стратегии и этические соображения также должны быть адаптированы для соответствия местным нормам, гарантируя, что рекламные кампании будут как релевантными, так и уважительными.

Локализация бренда становится ключевой стратегией для преодоления сложностей культурного разнообразия при сохранении последовательной глобальной идентичности. Принимая местные обычаи и адаптируя маркетинговые усилия к конкретным регионам, бренды могут способствовать более глубоким связям с международной аудиторией.

В заключение следует отметить, что продвижение брендов в условиях глобализированной экономики требует тщательного учета культурных различий. Бренды, которые отдают приоритет культурной адаптации в своих маркетинговых стратегиях, будут иметь больше возможностей для успеха на сегодняшних разнообразных и конкурентных международных рынках.

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РОЛЬ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ОРГАНОВ В ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИИ ДОПУСТИМОСТИ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЙ ПРАВ И СВОБОД И ИХ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается роль государственных органов в определении допустимости ограничений прав и свобод и их реализации*

Ключевые слова: *меры ограничительного характера; контролирующий орган; конституционные требования к ограничениям прав и свобод личности*

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THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN DETERMINING THE PERMISSIBILITY OF RESTRICTIONS ON RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

Abstract*: The article examines the role of government agencies in determining the permissibility of restrictions on rights and freedoms and their implementation*

Keywords: *restrictive measures; supervisory authority; constitutional requirements for restrictions on individual rights and freedoms*

В условиях имплементации мер ограничительного характера индивид оказывается в состоянии правовой уязвимости, характеризующейся фактической невозможностью реализации определенного комплекса конституционных прав и свобод. Данное обстоятельство детерминирует необходимость создания и развития системы юридических гарантий и защитных механизмов, направленных как на превенцию несанкционированного вмешательства в правовую сферу личности, так и на минимизацию негативных последствий легитимного применения ограничительных мер.

Практическая реализация нормативных положений, содержащих правоограничительные предписания, а также контроль за их соблюдением возлагается законодателем на специально уполномоченные государственные органы, наделенные компетенцией непосредственного воздействия на сферу правомочий гражданина. Преимущественно данные полномочия атрибутируются правоохранительным и судебным органам,

осуществляющим функции защиты правопорядка, личности, охраны общественно значимых интересов и государственного суверенитета.

Существенным аспектом является императивное требование правовой формализации указанного воздействия, исключающее возможность его легитимации через призму объективной необходимости. Нарушение законодательно установленных предписаний создает парадоксальную ситуацию, когда органы, призванные осуществлять защиту прав граждан, трансформируются в субъектах, посягающих на эти права, вопреки своей нормативно закрепленной компетенции. В целях превенции должностного произвола разрабатываются специальные нормативные положения, детерминирующие пределы осуществления деятельности, сопряженной с возможностью ограничения прав и свобод.

Ключевым институциональным элементом в системе определения допустимых пределов ограничения прав и свобод выступает Конституционный суд Российской Федерации. Анализ статьи 3 Федерального конституционного закона от 21.07.1994 N 1-ФКЗ «О Конституционном Суде Российской Федерации» позволяет констатировать, что к компетенции данного органа относится верификация конституционности актов государственных органов, региональных законов и международных договоров, оценка возможности имплементации решений иностранных и международных судебных органов в контексте их соответствия публичному порядку, проверка конституционности законодательных положений, а также официальное толкование конституционных норм [5]. Таким образом, деятельность Конституционного суда имеет определяющее значение в процессе установления правомерности применения ограничений прав и свобод.

Обеспечивая унифицированное понимание конституционных требований к ограничениям прав и свобод личности, Конституционный Суд России разрешает фундаментальные правовые коллизии в системе взаимоотношений человека и государства. Статистический анализ правоприменительной практики демонстрирует дифференцированную интенсивность использования различных конституционных норм, что обусловлено актуальной проблематикой индивидуальных заявителей и российского общества в целом. Так, в период с момента начала функционирования Конституционного Суда после вступления в силу Конституции 1993 г. до 1 июня 2020 г., нормы, регламентирующие механизмы ограничения прав и свобод и юридические права, были задействованы 18 538 и 44 484 раза соответственно. Несмотря на комплексный характер применения конституционных норм, представленные данные свидетельствуют о приоритетном значении положений о юридических правах как универсальных гарантиях всего комплекса прав и свобод, а также норм, устанавливающих требования к их ограничению [2, с. 11].

В процессе осуществления своей деятельности Конституционный Суд сформулировал систему правовых позиций, которые, согласно определению

Н.В. Витрука, представляют собой правовые представления (выводы) общего характера, являющиеся результатом интерпретации конституционных норм в соотнесении с конституционно-правовым смыслом проверяемых объектов. Данные позиции, устраняя конституционно-правовую неопределенность, служат правовым фундаментом итоговых решений Конституционного Суда РФ [1, с. 122]. Таким образом, правовые позиции артикулируют официальное толкование целей, форм закрепления и соразмерности ограничений прав и свобод человека, значения международных стандартов для национального законодательства, обоснованности отдельных ограничений, оказывая существенное влияние на развитие правовой доктрины, законотворческий процесс и правоприменительную практику.

Иллюстративным примером современной интерпретации принципов ограничения прав и свобод служит Постановление Конституционного суда от 24.05.2021 №21-П по делу о проверке конституционности части первой статьи 293 Уголовного кодекса Российской Федерации [3]. В данном решении суд акцентировал внимание на том, что установление или модификация составов уголовных правонарушений и мер ответственности детерминировано критериями пропорциональности и соразмерности ограничения прав и свобод граждан конституционно значимым целям, а также принципом равенства всех перед законом, требующим четкой законодательной дефиниции правонарушения и санкции, позволяющей каждому предвидеть правовые последствия своих действий (бездействия).

Таким образом, несмотря на значительный массив ранее вынесенных постановлений, затрагивающих существенные критерии ограничений прав и свобод, Конституционный суд осуществляет их казуальное толкование, что способствует детализации степени их допустимости и оправданности применительно к конкретным правовым ситуациям.

В контексте развития современной правовой системы особую актуальность приобретает проблематика соотношения публичных и частных интересов при установлении ограничений прав и свобод. Конституционный Суд последовательно развивает доктрину баланса интересов, требующую, чтобы любое ограничение прав было не только формально легитимным, но и субстантивно обоснованным, соразмерным защищаемым публичным интересам.

В процессе модификации Федерального конституционного закона «О Конституционном суде» произошла существенная трансформация требований к обращениям граждан относительно верификации конституционности законодательных норм. Актуальная редакция нормативного акта устанавливает императивное требование исчерпания всех внутригосударственных средств судебной защиты перед инициированием процедуры проверки конституционности нормы, примененной в конкретном деле. Данная новелла детерминирует необходимость получения решения высшей судебной инстанции для соответствующей категории дел. Следствием такой законодательной модификации стало существенное

ограничение доступности конституционного правосудия для граждан, что потенциально может привести к снижению уровня правовой защищенности населения от неправомерных законодательных интервенций.

В институциональной структуре государственного механизма особое место занимают органы, наделенные непосредственными полномочиями по применению ограничительных мер в отношении конкретных субъектов. Парадигмальное значение в данном контексте имеют органы внутренних дел. Полиция, исходя из объема и многообразия регулятивных, контрольных и превентивных функций, представляет собой наиболее дифференцированный орган, осуществляющий легитимное ограничение прав и свобод человека и гражданина. Телеологический анализ ее функционального назначения и основных направлений деятельности позволяет констатировать их корреляцию со сферой противодействия противоправным деяниям или угрозам их совершения в отношении конституционно охраняемых ценностей. Таким образом, применение ограничительного инструментария органами внутренних дел направлено на обеспечение безопасности граждан и охраняемых общественных отношений, несмотря на формальную интервенцию в сферу индивидуальных прав.

Фундаментальное значение в деятельности правоохранительных органов имеет принцип экономии вмешательства, постулирующий легитимность правоограничительных мер исключительно в пределах объективной необходимости. Нормативное закрепление данного принципа осуществлено в Федеральном законе от 07.02.2011 г. №3-ФЗ «О полиции», который устанавливает императивное требование немедленного прекращения правоограничительной деятельности полиции при достижении легитимной цели или установлении невозможности или нецелесообразности ее достижения путем ограничения прав и свобод граждан [6].

В процессе регламентации должностных обязанностей и полномочий сотрудников правоохранительных органов законодатель акцентирует внимание на процедурных аспектах, имплицирующих вопросы соблюдения прав и свобод человека. В частности, при нормативной регламентации института задержания законодатель устанавливает комплекс обязанностей сотрудника, включающий требования самоидентификации, артикуляции цели и оснований задержания, а также разъяснения задержанному лицу его процессуальных прав: на получение юридической помощи, услуг переводчика, уведомление близких родственников или близких лиц о факте задержания, отказ от дачи объяснений.

В системе органов, осуществляющих защиту прав и свобод граждан, особое место занимают органы прокуратуры. В соответствии с Указом Президента РФ «О стратегии государственной национальной политики Российской Федерации на период до 2025 года», на органы прокуратуры, наряду с иными государственными органами, возложена обязанность реализации государственной политики в сфере защиты конституционных прав и свобод человека [4].

Специфика прокурорской деятельности заключается в осуществлении двухуровневого контроля: верификации соответствия актов, издаваемых исполнительными органами государственной власти и органами местного самоуправления, конституционным и иным законодательным положениям, а также мониторинга соблюдения законов, включая конституционные нормы, регламентирующие права и свободы человека.

В современных условиях развития правовой системы особую актуальность приобретает проблематика эффективности механизмов защиты прав и свобод граждан от неправомерных ограничений. Институциональная система такой защиты включает как специализированные органы конституционного контроля, так и органы общей компетенции, наделенные соответствующими правозащитными полномочиями.

Анализ нормативной базы и правоприменительной практики позволяет выявить тенденцию к усилению процессуальных гарантий при применении правоограничительных мер. Данная тенденция проявляется в детальной регламентации процедурных аспектов деятельности правоохранительных органов, установлении четких критериев допустимости ограничений прав и свобод, развитии механизмов контроля за законностью таких ограничений.

Существенное значение приобретает принцип пропорциональности при применении правоограничительных мер. Его реализация предполагает необходимость соблюдения баланса между защищаемыми публичными интересами и степенью ограничения индивидуальных прав. При этом любое ограничение должно быть не только формально легитимным, но и субстантивно обоснованным.

Дальнейшее совершенствование системы защиты прав и свобод граждан от неправомерных ограничений требует комплексного подхода, включающего как нормативную оптимизацию, так и повышение эффективности правоприменительной деятельности уполномоченных органов. Особое внимание должно быть уделено развитию механизмов судебного контроля и прокурорского надзора за законностью правоограничительных мер.

Таким образом, институциональная система защиты прав и свобод граждан от неправомерных ограничений представляет собой сложный механизм, эффективность которого определяется как качеством нормативного регулирования, так и практической деятельностью уполномоченных органов по реализации их правозащитных функций.

Функциональный анализ деятельности органов прокуратуры демонстрирует их ориентацию на реагирование в случаях нарушения государственными органами прав и свобод человека, в частности, при их неправомерном ограничении. При наличии соответствующих правовых оснований прокурорские работники реализуют полномочия по опротестованию незаконных правовых актов органов власти и местного самоуправления. Активная надзорная деятельность способствует элиминации коллизий между проектами нормативных правовых актов и действующим

законодательством, включая Конституцию, превенции незаконного бездействия уполномоченных органов в нормотворческой сфере, нормативной фиксации полномочий государственных и муниципальных органов по обеспечению реализации прав и свобод граждан, оптимизации нормотворческого процесса.

Существенным элементом системы правовых гарантий выступает прокурорский надзор за соблюдением прав и свобод человека и гражданина широким кругом субъектов, включающим федеральные органы исполнительной власти, Следственный комитет Российской Федерации, представительные и исполнительные органы субъектов Российской Федерации, органы местного самоуправления, органы военного управления, органы контроля и их должностных лиц. В сферу надзорной деятельности также входят субъекты общественного контроля за обеспечением прав человека в местах принудительного содержания и содействия лицам, находящимся в местах принудительного содержания, органы управления и руководители коммерческих и некоммерческих организаций.

Компаративный анализ основных аспектов деятельности рассмотренных государственных органов позволяет констатировать наличие специфической компетенции каждого из них в сфере ограничения прав и свобод, детерминированной целевыми установками функционирования и спецификой должностных полномочий.

Конституционный суд осуществляет концептуализацию теоретических основ ограничения прав и свобод, осуществляя конкретизацию их принципов, пределов и оснований в правовых позициях, формулируемых в постановлениях о проверке конституционности законодательных положений. Его деятельность имеет направляющее значение для законодателя, обеспечивая верификацию конституционности принимаемых нормативных актов посредством рассмотрения соответствующих жалоб граждан.

Органы внутренних дел, реализуя компетенцию в установленной сфере деятельности, осуществляют непосредственную имплементацию правоограничительных мер в отношении конкретных субъектов. Иллюстративным примером служит применение мер задержания, детерминирующих ограничение конституционного права на свободу передвижения.

Прокурорские органы обеспечивают защиту граждан от несанкционированной интервенции в сферу их правомочий посредством осуществления надзора за соблюдением прав и свобод соответствующими государственными органами. Их деятельность способствует своевременному реагированию на нарушения прав и свобод граждан, включая случаи незаконных ограничений, позволяет идентифицировать в процессе надзорной деятельности нарушенные или неисполненные правовые нормы, в том числе ограничительного характера.

Таким образом, каждый из рассмотренных органов, реализуя свою специфическую компетенцию, оказывает существенное влияние на

определение пределов допустимого ограничения прав и свобод. При этом их деятельность носит комплементарный характер, обеспечивая многоуровневую систему защиты прав и свобод от неправомерных ограничений.

В современных условиях развития правовой системы особую актуальность приобретает проблематика эффективной координации деятельности различных государственных органов в сфере защиты прав и свобод граждан. Это обусловлено необходимостью обеспечения системного подхода к предотвращению и пресечению неправомерных ограничений прав и свобод.

Существенное значение имеет развитие механизмов межведомственного взаимодействия при выявлении и устранении нарушений прав и свобод граждан. В частности, актуализируется потребность в совершенствовании информационного обмена между различными государственными органами, унификации правоприменительной практики, выработке согласованных подходов к решению правовых проблем.

Особого внимания заслуживает вопрос о повышении эффективности прокурорского надзора за соблюдением прав и свобод человека и гражданина. В условиях динамичного развития общественных отношений и появления новых форм потенциальных нарушений прав граждан возникает необходимость в модернизации методов и средств прокурорского реагирования.

Конституционный суд, осуществляя нормативное толкование конституционных положений о правах и свободах человека, формирует концептуальную основу для деятельности всех государственных органов в данной сфере. Его правовые позиции приобретают особое значение при определении критериев допустимости ограничения прав и свобод, установлении баланса между частными и публичными интересами. Правоохранительные органы, непосредственно реализующие правоограничительные меры, должны обеспечивать строгое соблюдение процессуальных гарантий прав граждан. Это предполагает не только формальное следование законодательным предписаниям, но и учет конституционно-правового смысла применяемых норм, выявленного в решениях Конституционного суда.

В контексте совершенствования механизмов защиты прав и свобод граждан от неправомерных ограничений существенное значение приобретает развитие институтов общественного контроля. Взаимодействие государственных органов с институтами гражданского общества позволяет обеспечить более эффективный мониторинг соблюдения прав и свобод, своевременное выявление и устранение нарушений. Перспективным направлением развития системы защиты прав и свобод является внедрение современных информационных технологий в деятельность государственных органов. Это позволит оптимизировать процессы выявления нарушений,

повысить оперативность реагирования на них, обеспечить более эффективное взаимодействие различных органов.

Таким образом, эффективная защита прав и свобод граждан от неправомерных ограничений требует системного подхода, предполагающего координацию деятельности различных государственных органов, развитие механизмов межведомственного взаимодействия, совершенствование методов и средств реагирования на нарушения. При этом каждый государственный орган, действуя в пределах своей компетенции, вносит существенный вклад в обеспечение законности и обоснованности ограничений прав и свобод граждан.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ АНАЛИЗ МЕТОДИК ОЦЕНКИ РИСКА БАНКРОТСТВА СУБЪЕКТОВ ХОЗЯЙСТВОВАНИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Аннотация*: в статье рассмотрены методики оценки риска банкротства в Республике Беларусь до и после 1 октября 2023 года. и дана их сравнительная характеристика с точки зрения точности, достаточности и достоверности оценки вероятного риска банкротства организации.*

Ключевые слова: *оценка риска банкротства, финансовое состояние, сумма просроченных обязательств, структура активов, дебиторская задолженность, кредиторская задолженность.*

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF METHODS FOR ASSESSING THE RISK OF BANKRUPTCY OF BUSINESS ENTITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Abstract: *The article considers the methods of assessing the risk of bankruptcy in the Republic of Belarus before and after October 1, 2023. and their comparative characteristics are given in terms of accuracy, sufficiency and reliability of the assessment of the probable risk of bankruptcy of the organization.*

Keywords*: assessment of bankruptcy risk, financial condition, amount of overdue liabilities, asset structure, accounts receivable, accounts payable.*

Оценка риска банкротства субъектов хозяйствования – важный элемент финансового анализа. До 1 октября 2023 года анализ риска банкротства организации в Республики Беларусь определялся в соответствии с Постановлением Совета Министров Республики Беларусь от 12 декабря 2011 № 1672 «Об определении критериев оценки платежеспособности субъектов

хозяйствования» [1]. В качестве показателей для оценки платежеспособности субъектов хозяйствования использовались следующие коэффициенты:

– коэффициент текущей ликвидности;

– коэффициент обеспеченности собственными оборотными средствами;

– коэффициент обеспеченности финансовых обязательств активами.

Установлено, что критерием:

– признания субъекта хозяйствования платежеспособным является наличие коэффициента текущей ликвидности и (или) коэффициента обеспеченности собственными оборотными средствами на конец отчетного периода, имеющих значения более приведенных в нормативных значениях коэффициентов или равные им;

– признания субъекта хозяйствования неплатежеспособным является наличие одновременно коэффициента текущей ликвидности и коэффициента обеспеченности собственными оборотными средствами на конец отчетного периода, имеющих значения менее приведенных в нормативных значениях коэффициентов;

– неплатежеспособности, приобретающей устойчивый характер, является неплатежеспособность субъекта хозяйствования в течение четырех кварталов, предшествующих составлению последнего бухгалтерского баланса;

– неплатежеспособности, имеющей устойчивый характер, является неплатежеспособность субъекта хозяйствования в течение четырех кварталов, предшествующих составлению последнего бухгалтерского баланса, и наличие на дату составления последнего бухгалтерского баланса значения коэффициента обеспеченности финансовых обязательств активами, превышающего нормативные значения коэффициентов.

С 1 октября 2023 года Постановление Министерства экономики Республики Беларусь и Министерства финансов Республики Беларусь *от 07.08.2023 N 16/46 «Об оценке степени риска наступления банкротства»* [2] *введены новые показатели и критерии, определяющие степень риска банкротства.*

С 01.10.2023 для оценки степени риска банкротства субъектов хозяйствования используются два ключевых показателя:

1. Коэффициент обеспеченности обязательств имуществом (К1), равный отношению общей суммы обязательств к общей сумме имущества. Он отражает соотношение обязательств субъекта хозяйствования и его имуществу.

2. Коэффициент просроченных обязательств (К2), равный отношению суммы просроченных обязательств к общей сумме обязательств. Данный коэффициент показывает соотношение суммы просроченных обязательств и общей суммы обязательств.

Коэффициенты рассчитываются с округлением до двух знаков после запятой.

С учетом указанных показателей предусматриваются четыре степени риска банкротства субъекта хозяйствования: низкая, средняя, высокая, критическая. В соответствии с Законом о неплатежеспособности на основе данных показателей управляющий проводит расчет оценки степени риска банкротства должника по итогам санации, а Министерство экономики – формировать перечни государственных организаций с указанием степени риска.

Сравнивая две вышеизложенные методики следует отметить, что коэффициент обеспеченности обязательств имуществом из новой методики и коэффициент обеспеченности финансовых обязательств активами из старой по сути имеют одинаковую методику расчета и экономический смысл. Что же касается остальных коэффициентов, то можно увидеть, что акцент с активов в части дебиторской задолженности и собственного оборотного капитала в старой методике смещается в сторону пассива в части просроченной суммы обязательств – в новой.

Кроме этого, если в старой методике оценки риска банкротства были нормативные значения коэффициентов, которые учитывали специфику расчетов и финансирования активов в каждой отрасли, то в новой методике критерии отнесения организации к той, или иной степени риска вероятности банкротства едины для всех организаций не зависимо от отрасли или специфики деятельности, что является существенным недостатком данной методики, так как одно и тоже значение приведённых коэффициентов для промышленных организаций и организаций торговли может говорить о разной степени риска банкротства.

Сравнивая две методики оценки риска наступления банкротства следует отметить, что ни одна ни вторая методика не могут в достаточной мере обеспечить необходимую степень достоверности оценки данного явления, так как рассматривают банкротство только, с одной стороны: старая методика со стороны активов, а новая – со стороны обязательств. Оценку просроченных обязательств и их доли в имуществе организации следует всегда увязывать с анализом дебиторской задолженности организации, ее просроченной части и вероятности ее погашения или судебного истребования долгов. Сами по себе суммы дебиторской и кредиторской задолженностей могут ничего не означать без анализа соотношения их сумм и просроченных составляющих.

Таким образом и новая и старая методика имеют ряд недостатков, которые не позволяют при их использовании оценить реальную степень риска наступления банкротства. Однако введение в оценочные показатели новой методики оценки сумм просроченных обязательств является положительным моментом, и позволяет более точно оценить платежеспособность организации.

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АНАЛИЗ МИКРОЭЛЕМЕНТОВ И ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ КАЧЕСТВА СОРТОВ МЯГКОЙ ПШЕНИЦЫ

Аннотация*:В данной статье описаны генотипы сортов пшеницы, выращиваемых в разных регионах нашей Республики, которые содержат много элементов железа и цинка. В статье представлены результаты анализа урожайности, содержания белка, влажности и твердости зерна образцов мягкой пшеницы, выращенной в климатических условиях Кашкадарьинской области. Эти сорта пшеницы изучаются для использования в качестве ресурса в селекционной работе.*

Ключевые слова: *мягкая пшеница, микроэлементы, железо, цинк, анемия, биофортификация, прозрачность зерна, протеин зерна, гены, генотип.*

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ANALYSIS OF MICROELEMENTS AND QUALITY INDICATORS OF SOFT WHEAT VARIETIES

Annotation:*This article describes the genotypes of wheat varieties grown in different regions of our republic, which contain many iron and zinc elements. The article presents the results of the analysis of yield, protein content, moisture and grain hardness of soft wheat samples grown in the climatic conditions of the Kashkadarya region. These wheat varieties are studied for use as a resource in breeding work.*

Keywords: *soft wheat, microelements, iron, zinc, anemia, biofortification, grain transparency, grain protein, genes, genotype.*

Введение

Пшеница, как и многие другие зерновые, содержит железо, цинк и другие микроэлементы [1].

Сегодня почти два миллиарда человек во всем мире страдают от дефицита железа и цинка, особенно в районах выращивания зерновых [1].

Хотя пшеничная мука обычно обогащается в процессе переработки, наиболее эффективным и устойчивым решением является биофортификация, которая, в свою очередь, требует выращивания новых сортов с более высоким содержанием элементов железа и цинка [1]. Сегодня у 60% женщин детородного возраста [2] и у 50% детей раннего возраста диагностируют железодефицитную анемию [3]. Одной из основных причин этого является недостаток необходимых организму человека микроэлементов в пищевых продуктах, полученных из зерновых культур [1]. Большинство исследований на сегодняшний день сосредоточено на повышении уровня железа и цинка и выявлении естественных изменений между поколениями [1]. Цинк присутствует в почве в виде фосфатов, карбонатов, сульфидов, оксидов и силикатов. Цинк присутствует в верхних частях бобовых и злаков в количестве 15-60 мг/кг сухого веса. Большая часть его накапливается в молодых органах растения. Цинк активно участвует в обмене веществ растений. Подкормка растений цинком приводит к образованию ауксинов в тканях и активации роста. Если растениям не хватает цинка, нарушается процесс фосфорного обмена. Рост растений прекращается, начинается хлороз листьев, замедляются созревание плодов и фотосинтез. Болезни цитрусовых растений выявлены на землях с очень низким содержанием цинка [4].

Исследования показали, что растения могут поглощать Fe^{2+}, Cu^{2+}, Mn^{2+} на поверхности частиц песка через корневые волоски.

Кроме того, поглощение железа почвой зависит от оптимального количества Mn. Наличие этих двух элементов помогает друг другу, то есть синергируют [5]. Увеличение концентрации ионов калия и соотношения K^{+}/Ca^{2+} в клеточном соке растений, а также снижение концентрации Ca^{2+} и Mg^{2+} также приводят к увеличению количества усваиваемого железа. Количество железа, усваиваемого растением, очень мало, а из-за нехватки этого элемента нарушается обмен веществ.

B_1 (тиамин), B_2 (рибофлавин), ниацин, B_6 (пиридоксин), железо и цинк содержатся в больших количествах в зернах пшеницы. Однако, поскольку все эти микроэлементы находятся в оболочке зерна, большая их часть теряется при измельчении.

За последние 100 лет из-за потерь, связанных с составом почвы и процессами обработки, количество полезных элементов в зерновых культурах снизилось более чем на 40%, поэтому обогащение их элементами железа и цинка становится насущной необходимостью [6].

В Узбекистане для обогащения муки используется смесь витаминов и минералов (премикс), разработанная Академией питания Казахстана с учетом потребностей населения Средней Азии, климатических, географических и других факторов [7].

Добавление элементов не решает проблему; количество элементов в семени должно увеличиваться естественным путем. В последующие годы для естественного воспроизводства элементов в растениях сформировался

биологический подход (селекция и генетика), названный биофортификацией [8].

Поэтому необходимо создавать сорта пшеницы с большим количеством белка, железа и цинка. Известно, что содержание железа и цинка в зерне некоторых диких видов пшеницы выше, чем у культурных сортов, что создает теоретическую основу для биологического обогащения - создания сортов (генотипов), способных накапливать больше микроэлементов.

Материалы и методы. Древние сорта пшеницы собраны у населения, проживающего в отдаленных горных районах Кашкадарьинской области, методом опроса. Во всех собранных зернах (измельченных в мелкой мельнице) изучено количество элементов Fe, Zn, Cu. Массовую долю микроэлементов определяли с помощью атомно-абсорбционного спектрометра (Fe (248,3 нм), Zn (213,8 нм), Cu (324,7 нм). Ниже представлены элементы Fe, Zn, Cu, белок, влажность и твердость некоторых сортов пшеницы.

Результаты. Результаты анализа показали, что среднее содержание микроэлемента железа в нем составляет 34 мг/кг, а цинка – 16 мг/кг. Максимальный индекс по железу составил 40,93 и 27,49 по цинку, а минимальный индекс - 10,05 и 13,13.

Анализируя эти показатели, можно сделать вывод, что в некоторых регионах области среднее количество микроэлемента железа в хлебе значительно меньше нормы, необходимой для здоровья человека, в других регионах оно достаточно, а в некоторых регионах больше. Для того, чтобы выяснить, в чем основная причина этого, был проведен ряд научных исследований.

Таблица 1

Показатели элементов Fe, Zn, Cu в некоторых сортах пшеницы

№	Наименование сорта	Микроэлементы		
		Zn мг/кг	Fe мг/кг	Cu мг/кг
1	Шамс	22,44	28,82	1,12
2	Гозгон	25,62	28,28	12,34
3	Кеш-2016	27,49	39,99	8,04
4	Туркистон	23,38	40,93	10,79
5	Бунёдкор	22,27	29,48	5,83
6	Шукрона	27,49	40,12	5,13
7	Яксарт	22,03	32,65	3,94
8	Хисорак	26,65	30,81	1,74
9	Хазрати Башир	10,05	13,13	0,54

Таблица 2

Показатели белка, влаги и твердости некоторых сортов пшеницы

№	Наименование сорта	Кол-во бел (%)	Влажность (%	Твердость (%)
1	Шамс	15,5	9,9	54
2	Гозгон	18,1	10,3	56
3	Кеш-2016	18,5	11,1	50
4	Туркистон	19,4	10,8	65
5	Бунёдкор	15,9	10,1	51
6	Шукрона	18,3	10,7	42
7	Яксарт	15,5	10,1	49
8	Хисорак	16,1	10,1	49
9	Хазрати Башир	15,9	10,0	51

Обсуждение. У некоторых сортов «Туркестан», «Шукрона» и «Кеш-2016» количество микроэлемента железа и количество микроэлемента цинка были одновременно высокими. У других сортов – «Кеш-2016» и «Шукрона», «Хисорак» – количество микроэлемента железа было высоким, а количество микроэлемента цинка – низким.

Установлено, что содержание белка у сортов «Гозгон-18,1» %, «Кеш-2016-18,5» %, «Туркестан» %, «Шукрона» составляет 18,3%, и этот показатель выше, чем у других сортов.

По результатам исследований установлено, что в зернах древних сортов «Туркистон», «Шукрона» и «Кеш-2016» и ряда других сортов содержится большое количество микроэлемента железо.

Сорт «Кеш-2016», «Шукрона», «Хисорак» имеет самое высокое содержание цинка.

Установлено, что наибольшее содержание белка имеет сорт «Туркестанская», «Шукрона», «Кеш-2016», «Гозгон». Установлено, что сорта «Кеш-2016» и «Шукрона» имеют высокое содержание железа, цинка и белка.

Заключение. В заключение следует сказать, что определены показатели качества зерна древних сортов мягкой пшеницы, выращиваемых в Кашкадарьинской области, и отобраны сорта с высокими результатами. По полученным данным по количеству железа, цинка и белка высокие результаты показали сорта «Туркестанская», «Кеш-2016» и «Шукрона».

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ЗЕРНА В ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ

Аннотация*:В ведущих научно-исследовательских институтах и научных центрах мира особое внимание уделяется научным исследованиям, связанными с направлениями по обеспечению устойчивости производства зерна и готовой продукции народного потребления, получаемой путем его переработки, сохранение качества с экологической точки зрения, развития производства продуктов питания в целях кардинального улучшения жизненного благополучия населения.*

Ключевые слова*: зерно и зернопродукты, производство зерна, урожайность, эффективность, зерновая независимость, агротехнология.*

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PROSPECTS FOR GRAIN PRODUCTION IN THE INDUSTRY

Abstract*:In the leading research institutes and scientific centres of the world, special attention is paid to scientific research related to the directions of ensuring the sustainability of production of grain and finished consumer products obtained through its processing, preservation of quality from the ecological point of view, development of food production in order to radically improve the vital well-being of the population.*

Key words: *grain and grain products, grain production, productivity, efficiency, grain independence, agricultural technology.*

Введение (Введение)

Роль и значение аграрного сектора в обеспечении продовольственной безопасности страны в мировом масштабе неуклонно растает. В частности, устойчивое развитие сектора зерноводства создаст широкие возможности для обеспечения населения наиболее необходимой сельскохозяйственной продукцией для ежедневного потребления и производства видов кормов, подходящих для рационов содержания скота. Согласно анализу международной консалтинговой компании Goldman Sachs, «... в связи с тем, что по состоянию на 2050 год население земли достигнет 9,8 миллиарда человек, прогнозируется, что объем производства продуктов питания должен быть увеличен на 70 процентов»[1]

С другой стороны, глобальное изменение климата, экологические и политические кризисы, в свою очередь, вызывают необходимость предотвращения продовольственной безопасности, которая все более усугубляется в мировом масштабе. Для смягчения этой напряженности в развитых странах создаются возможности для последовательного эффективного внедрения в отрасль инноваций и зеленых технологий, производства экологически чистой органической продукции в целях устойчивого развития сельского хозяйства, имеющего приоритетное значение в обеспечении продовольственной безопасности, на основе целенаправленной организации и оживления научных исследований в этой области.

В частности, к ним относятся исследования, направленные на решение таких проблем, как совершенствование методик адаптации к засухе, нехватке воды и другим климатическим изменениям, определение и анализ показателей качества зерна, принимаемого на зерноперерабатывающих предприятиях, вопросы, связанные с биологическими характеристиками пшеницы и других видов зерна, уровнем урожайности, технологией выращивания и их сбора, первоначального хранения после сбора урожая и недорогой транспор-тировки на зерновые предприятия без потерь, эффективного использования земли и других ресурсов с использованием больших данных (Big Data) и искусственного интеллекта, а также повышением урожайности, обеспечением на уровне медицинских норм экологически чистых органической зерновой продукции, подходящих для полового и возрастного категорий населения.

Анализ литературы по теме (Обзор литературы)

Экономисты и эксперты высказали свои взгляды и мнения о необходимости обеспечения стабильности производства зерна и его выгодных аспектах в своих исследованиях и на международных конференциях. Они показали опыт увеличения производства зерновых продуктов натуральным и интенсивным путем, роль зерновых продуктов в экономике страны и их положительные стороны в соответствии с существующими условиями своего времени.

Атабаева Х.Н., Худайкулов Ж.Б. пшеница считается одной из самых распространенных основных зерновых культур. Более половины людей в мире употребляют в пищу пшеничный хлеб. В пшеничном хлебе много белка и крахмала, а так как белковые молекулы в основном содержатся в клейковине, то из его муки выпекают качественный хлеб. Пшеничный хлеб высоко ценится за вкус, питательную ценность и усвояемость. Содержание белка в зерне пшеницы от 11,0% до 18-19% в зависимости от его сорта и сроков посева.[2]

З. М. Ильина предлагает использовать следующие подходы для анализа устойчивости рынка продовольствия в сельском хозяйстве [3]: статический (определение границ развития рынка); динамический (изучение вибрации ряда динамиков); адаптивная (факторная оценка степени адаптации пищевой системы к изменению внешних условий).

В нашей статье на тему «Анализ торговой ситуации сельскохозяйственной продукцией Товарной биржи Республики Узбекистан» мы проанализировали ряд экономических показателей и проанализировали устойчивое развитие продовольственной системы, в частности, работу обменного механизма в торговле зерновыми продуктами в сельском хозяйстве со стабильностью зерна мы обнаружили прямую связь [4].В работах зарубежных ученых в области сельского хозяйства: Е. Ф. Заворотин [5, с. 300], В. З. Мазлоев [6, с. 15]

Методология исследования (методология исследования)

Изучение существующих научных исследований по созданию перспектив устойчивости производства зерна, сравнительное сопоставление тарифо-ценообразования, изучение статистических данных и экономическое сопоставление и анализ, логическое мышление, научная абстракция, методы анализа и синтеза информации, группировка широко используются определение относительных и гармонических средних.

Анализ и результаты

С первых лет независимости в нашей стране проведен ряд реформ в направлении устойчивого обеспечения населения зерновыми культурами. В результате этих реформ за последние пять лет получена урожайность зерновых более 55 ц/га с гектара, а валовой сбор составил 6,5-7,8 млн. тонн, а также «... доведение средней урожайности зерновых колосовых до 70 ц/га к 2025 году и до 75 ц/га к 2030 году»**[7]** было определено в качестве стратегической задачи. При этом интенсивное внедрение инновационных агротехнологий в выраще-вание высокоурожайных и высокоэффективных сортов озимой пшеницы, эффективное использование орошаемых земель помимо повышения урожай-ности и повышение качества зерна, являются одной из наиболее актуальных задач. Следовательно, в перспективе вопросы «...внедрения интенсивных мето-дов в области сельскохозяйственного производства, прежде всего, создания новых селекционных сортов сельскохозяйственных культур, адаптированных к местным почвенно-климатическим и экологическим условиям, внедрения современных агротехнологий в области выращивания, переработки, воспроиз-водства зерновых колосовых, особенно развития зернового производства» определены как важная задача. В связи с этим в настоящее время приобретает экономическое и социальное значение разработка научно обоснованных предложений и рекомендаций по перспективам обеспечения устойчивости производства зерна.

Таблица 1.

Динамика изменения посевных площадей зерновых культур в Республике Узбекистан в 2000-2022 годах (тыс. га)

Виды культур	Годы					2022 год по отношению к 2000 году, в %
	2000	2010	2015	2020	2022	
Пшеница	1358,9	1412,4	1423,6	1359,1	1283,5	94,5
Рис	44,4	96,2	94,1	64,2	51,4	115,8
Кукуруза	37,3	39,0	41,7	51,9	64,2	172,1
Другие культуры	146,9	113,8	64,2	171,2	168,2	114,5
Всего	**1614,1**	**1622,4**	**1623,6**	**1646,4**	**1567,3**	**97,1**

В результате реформ, направленных на обеспечение населения основными сельскохозяйственными продуктами за годы независимости, в республике в 2000 году посевная площадь пшеницы составляла 1358,9 тыс. га, а к 2015 году она составила 1423,6 тыс. га, с 2022 года основное внимание было уделено мерам по сокращению посевных площадей зерновых и других важных продуктов питания, включая фрукты, овощи, картофель, а также расширению земель, выделяемых на выращивание кормов для скота, и диверсификации сельскохозяйственных культур с учетом природно-климатических условий регионов и других факторов (таблица 1).

Таблица 2.

Динамика изменения урожайности выращиваемых зерновых культур в Республике Узбекистан (ц/га)

Виды культур	Годы					2022 год по отношению к 2000 году, раз
	2000	2010	2015	2020	2022	
Пшеница	25,9	43,5	45,9	45,3	48,8	1,9
Рис	24,3	33,0	33,8	31,6	35,5	1,5
Кукуруза	31,5	44,3	48,7	46,3	48,1	1,5
Ячмень	22,1	14,8	16,4	14,4	11,4	0,5

Рожь	20,7	31,6	30,9	31,6	37,1	1,8

Основные работы по выращиванию зерновых культур в Узбекистане (обработка почвы, посадка, уборка урожая и т.д.) полностью механизированы, и в анализируемые годы мы видим, что урожайность зерновых культур ежегодно растет. В частности, урожайность пшеницы в республике в 2000 году составила 25,9 ц/га, в 2015 году – 45,9 ц/га, а в 2022 году – 48,8 ц/га. Получен урожай риса с гектара 24,3 ц. в 2000 году, 33,8 ц. – в 2015 году и 35,5 ц. – в 2022 году, при этом данный показатель в 2022 году увеличился в 1,4 раза по сравнению с 2000 годом.

Таблица 3.

Динамика изменения объема валового сбора зерна в республике за 2000-2022 годы (тыс. тонн)

Виды культур	Годы					2022 год по отношению к 2000 году, в %
	2000	2010	2015	2020	2022	
Пшеница	3532,6	6745,0	6964,7	6157,8	6270,1	177,5
Рис	159,6	249,8	425,7	293,5	359,1	225,0
Кукуруза	130,6	231,7	439.6	475,3	656,4	502,6
Другие культуры	106,5	277.8	343.5	709.4	704.9	661,9
Всего	**3929,4**	**7504,3**	**8173,5**	**7636,0**	**7990,5**	**203,4**

Как известно, повышение валового сбора во многом обусловлено следующими важными факторами, а именно: созданием урожайных сортов, устойчивых к засухе, болезням и вредителям, внедрением инновационных технологий, применением новых агротехнических приемов на основе комплексной механизации и химизации. Анализируя валовой сбор зерновых культур, возделываемых в республике в 2000-2022 гг., можно видеть, что валовой сбор зерновых культур имеет тенденцию к росту в первую очередь за счет увеличения урожайности основных зерновых культур (пшеницы, риса, кукурузы, ржи). С одной только пшеницы в 2000 году было получено 3532,6 тыс. тонн, в 2015 году – 6964,7 тыс. тонн, в 2022 году – 6270,1 тыс. тонн, что в 1,8 раза больше, чем в 2000 году.

Направления государственной поддержки технической модернизации субъектов по производству зерна

• **Стимулирование хозяйств путем кредитования-** покрытие ***50 процентов*** кредитной ставки при внедрении водосберегающей техники и технологии; субсидирование до 30 процентов кредитования при внедрении цифровых технологий; предоставление кредитов с льготным периодом до 5 лет при покупке производительной техники для сферы

•Совершенствование субсидирования зерноводческих хозяйств- 100-процентное субсидирование затрат на повышение квалификации специалистов за рубежом для зерноводческих хозяйств, создающих добавленную стоимость;100-процентное субсидирование процентных ставок по кредитам сверх ставки рефинансирования на приобретение зерновой сеялки (No-till) инновационным методом и внедрение системы бонификации при импорте техники и технологий.

Заключение и рекомендации.

Таким образом, техническая модернизация субъектов-производителей зерновой продукции должна осуществляться в направлениях государственной экономической поддержки и стимулирования хозяйств посредством целевого кредитования, совершенствования условий лизинга и кредита в зерноводстве, а также системы субсидирования растениеводческих хозяйств.

Следует отметить, что необходимость технической модернизации субъектов по производству зерна выражается в следующем, а именно:

-во-первых, неустойчивость финансового состояния сельскохозяйственных предприятий и низкий уровень платежеспособности повышают уровень исполь-зования ими финансовых услуг кредитных организаций, в том числе повышается уровень использования микрофинансовых услуг;

-во-вторых, ограничение возможностей сельскохозяйственных производителей пользоваться услугами микрофинансирования требует вмешательства государства в этот процесс и совершенствования финансовой ее поддержки;

-в-третьих, диспаритет между ценами на сельскохозяйственную продукцию и ростом цен на поставляемые в отрасль материально-технические ресурсы и предоставленные услуги приводит к неустойчивости их финансового положения;

-в-четвертых, отсутствие дешевых ресурсов, необходимых для выдачи льготных кредитов в коммерческих банках и т.д. По этой причине мы считаем, что для обновления материально-технической базы предприятий, специализи-рующихся на переработке сельскохозяйственной продукции, предлагается ввести практику бонификации процентных ставок по инвестиционным кредитам, предоставляемым банками (субсидирование процентных ставок по государственным кредитам)

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ВОПРОСЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. *В статье подробно анализируются актуальные вопросы экономической безопасности на промышленных предприятиях Республики Узбекистан. Сущность экономической безопасности изучена с теоретической точки зрения и описано ее значение с экономической точки зрения. Для реализации стратегии экономической безопасности необходимо разработать механизм ее реализации.*

Ключевые слова*: промышленность, промышленное предприятие, экономическая безопасность, показатели, внешние, внутренние, опасности, угрозы.*

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ISSUES OF ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. *The article analyzes in detail current issues of economic security at industrial enterprises of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The essence of economic security is studied from a theoretical point of view and its significance from an economic point of view is described. To implement an economic security strategy, it is necessary to develop a mechanism for its implementation.*

Key words: *industry, industrial enterprise, economic security, indicators, external, internal, dangers, threats.*

Введение. На современном этапе развития цифровых технологий обеспечение экономической безопасности промышленных предприятий является важной задачей. Ведь экономическая безопасность служит основой принятия решений по социально-экономическим вопросам. Любое изменение экономической системы сопровождается проявлением различных рисков и угроз. В Указе Президента Республики Узбекистан «О Стратегии развития Республики Узбекистан на 2022-2026 годы» также указано, что в целях ускорения развития национальной экономики и обеспечения высоких темпов роста необходимо продолжить реализация промышленной политики, направленной на обеспечение стабильности национальной экономики, увеличение доли промышленности в валовом внутреннем продукте и рост промышленного производства в 1,4 раза [1]. Поэтому одной из важных задач является развитие ведущих отраслей национальной экономики и обеспечение экономической безопасности промышленных предприятий нашей страны. Национальная безопасность любой страны характеризуется ее потенциалом, спецификой, геополитическим положением страны, характером ее международных связей. Конкурентоспособность национальной экономики играет значительную роль в обеспечении национальной безопасности государства. В мире нет самодостаточных государств. Некоторые из них обладают значительными природными ресурсами, другие разрабатывают инновационные технологии. Экономическая безопасность страны и ее регионов представляет собой сложную и многофакторную систему, которая представляет собой материальную основу для формирования других компонентов национальной безопасности. безопасность, когда отсутствуют виды внешних и внутренних угроз национальной и региональной экономике. При этом основной целью данного исследования является выявление механизма обеспечения экономической безопасности страны и ее регионов на основе анализа основных показателей отрасли. В данной статье выделен промышленный потенциал как один из важнейших факторов обеспечения экономической безопасности страны и ее регионов.

Обзор литературы. Проблемы экономической безопасности являются относительно новыми для Узбекистана и многих зарубежных экономик. Они стали актуальными в последние годы, и многие зарубежные ученые исследуют их в своих работах. С.А.Афонцев определяет экономическую безопасность как «совокупность условий и факторов, обеспечивающих независимость экономики, ее устойчивость и устойчивость, способность постоянно обновляться и совершенствоваться» . В.К.Сенчагов рассматривает экономическую безопасность как готовность и способность институтов власти для создания механизмов реализации и защиты национальных интересов в развитии отечественной экономики, поддержания социально-политической стабильности общества . Работа также основана на изучении статистических данных, нормативно-правовых документов, электронных ресурсов, работ ряда авторов, таких как Е.И.Кузнецова, Ю.Ю.Радюкова, И.В.Давиденко.

Постановка научной задачи.

Проблема экономической безопасности становится актуальной в условиях обострения внешних и внутренних угроз. В связи с тем, что на уровень экономической безопасности влияет состояние различных отраслей экономики, необходимо выявить и оценить развитие тех сфер, которые влияют на функционирование как государства, так и населения.

Под экономической безопасностью предприятия можно понимать защиту его научно-технического, технологического, производственного и кадрового потенциала от прямых или косвенных экономических угроз, связанных с влиянием внешней среды, а также его способность гибко развиваться. Обзор литературы Вопросы обеспечения экономической безопасности на промышленных предприятиях изучались в работах многих известных в области экономики ученых. Важную роль в теоретическом и эмпирическом обосновании изучаемых вопросов играют работы ведущих западных ученых, а именно: Т. Эллисона, Дж.К. Ван Хорн, Х. Мауле, Т. Парсонс, Г. Тостерп и Дж. Шумпетер. Вопросы выявления угроз экономической безопасности входят в число научных интересов Е. Олейникова, В. Панкова, Г. Пастернака, В. Пономарева, В. Рубанова, В. Савина, В. Тамбоцева, В.

В условиях глобализации этапы развития экономик промышленно развитых и развивающихся стран определяются резким повышением роли финансовых рынков. В этих условиях финансовые рынки не только обеспечивают эффективное распределение и перераспределение финансовых потоков в мировой экономике, но и определяют конкурентоспособность экономик и рынков, гибкость, безопасность, экономический рост и развитие. В частности, финансовая система и конкурентоспособность финансового рынка в ней являются ключевыми факторами экономического развития любой страны. Именно в условиях глобализации высокая конкуренция финансового рынка предоставляет широкие возможности для привлечения инвестиций для модернизации экономики и обеспечения промышленного роста. В то же время конкурентоспособность финансовой системы и рынка любой страны. Во многом высокий уровень этих показателей повышает доверие отечественных и иностранных инвесторов к рынку страны, что свидетельствует о низком уровне риска осуществляемых ими инвестиций.

Методология исследования.

В ходе изучения аспектов экономической безопасности промышленных предприятий использованы методы такие как наблюдение, индукция и дедукция, временные ряды, анализ и синтез, монографические исследования, систематический анализ, сравнение и другие методы. Мы считаем, что для любого промышленного предприятия, занимающегося конкретной экономической и торговой деятельностью деятельности, понятия «внешняя» и «внутренняя» угрозы сугубо индивидуальны. Для промышленности предприятий, наиболее значимыми внешними рисками являются политические и экономические дестабилизирующие факторы, а внутренние

риски хозяйственной деятельности, связанные с сохранностью товарно-материальных ценностей.

Особое внимание следует уделить оценкам экономической безопасности промышленных предприятий. Этот баланс связан с балансом совокупного спроса и предложения, что обеспечивает экономическую стабильность. Это равновесие ориентировано на тренд, то есть оно стремится сбалансировать потребление и сбережения. Однако добиться этого будет сложно в сильных экономиках, тогда как в слабых экономиках это будет сложно и потребует привлечения иностранных финансовых ресурсов. Небольшой размер ВВП ограничивает маневренность его распределения. Дефицит самого продукта вызывает проблемы с его потреблением или хранением. Как известно, в теории, основанной на А. Кейнсе, существует парадокс накопления. Соответственно, усиление контроля над потреблением может снизить совокупный спрос и затруднить экономический рост, поскольку это нарушит баланс совокупного спроса и предложения, который является основным равновесием рыночной системы. Совокупный спрос — это количество и тип товаров и услуг, которые все потребители (домохозяйства, фирмы и государственные учреждения) могут приобрести при наличии определенного сорта. Суммарное предложение — это количество товаров и услуг, которое могут поставить на рынок все фирмы и индивидуальные предприниматели страны.

Когда потребление влияет на спрос, сбережения влияют на предложение через экономический рост, поскольку дополнительные инвестиции требуют дополнительного производства.

Следовательно, экономическая безопасность требует принятия потребления и сбережений. Однако в условиях слабой экономики добиться этого будет сложно без привлечения ресурсов из-за границы. Этого невозможно достичь только за счет распределения внутренних ресурсов, и обеспечить безопасность будет сложно достигать.

Основной анализ и результаты.

Экономическую безопасность уместно рассматривать как неотъемлемую часть антикризисной экономической политики. Экономические кризисы различного типа и продолжительности являются следствием любой многосистемной экономики. Кризисы могут выражаться в увеличении разрыва между спросом и предложением,девальвация денег, рост стоимости жизни, безработица, то есть в ухудшении в макроэкономических показателях. Как известно, промышленность – это отрасль производства, включающая переработку сырья. По изученным данным и проанализированным показателям по данной теме были сделаны следующие важные выводы: 1) обеспечение экономической безопасности страны через обеспечение экономической безопасности в ее регионах; 2)экономическая безопасность Узбекистана напрямую связана с ведущими отраслями экономики, в частности, промышленным производством; 3)увеличение объемов готовой продукции обеспечит устойчивое развитие промышленного

производства в регионах; 4) совершенствование инвестиционных процессов, связанных с промышленным производством, является важным фактором обеспечения экономической безопасности региона; 5) постепенное расширение использования технических и технологических инноваций в производственном процессе является важным фактором обеспечения устойчивого роста производства. В свою очередь, суть экономической политики правительства на среднесрочную перспективу заключается в стимулировании рентабельного производства, укреплении промышленного потенциала страны в целях обеспечения основы социальных программ и выполнения государственных обязанностей в социальной сфере. Экономический рост страны и ее социальная стабильность напрямую зависят от повышения конкурентоспособности государственных субъектов рыночных отношений, социальной защищенности и благосостояния населения, финансирования приоритетных направлений развития научно-технического и производственного потенциала и, как следствие, будут способствовать обеспечить экономическую безопасность нашей республики.

Одним из направлений структурных изменений в национальной экономике являются структурные изменения в экономике.

По данным, в январе-декабре 2023 года предприятия республики произвели промышленной продукции на сумму 655,8 трлн сум, индекс физического объема промышленного производства добыча по сравнению с аналогичным периодом 2022 года составила 106,0%

Выводы и предложения.

Используя комплексную методологию, методологию оценки экономическая стабильность региона, уровень производства и продаж продукции, социальная защищенность населения, научно обоснованная базовые показатели демографической стабильности и их пороговые значения ценности были развиты.

По результатам оценки нормированные значения показателей производства и реализации продукции в регионе находятся в зоне риска.

Инновационная активность в промышленности региона существенно возросла. Целесообразнее направить финансовые ресурсы и другие ресурсы для экономического укрепления производственных предприятий работающих в регионах, чем инвестировать в долгосрочные проекты на территории область. Детальный анализ средней стоимости социальной защиты населения свидетельствует о резком расслоении населения в регионе. Поэтому правительство региона утвердило разработка радикальных мер по улучшению социальной защиты система населения в регионе.

Поддерживать и стабилизировать уровень экономической безопасности в районов, необходимо установить стратегические направления социально-экономического развития каждого района и разработать программу стратегического развития, исходя из его значимости и имеющегося потенциала.

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ФИНАНСОВЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ, ИХ СОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ И ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ В РЫНОЧНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

Аннотация: *Актуальность данного исследования состоит в определении основных видов финансовых ресурсов предприятия в статье анализируются существующие подходы к пониманию сущности и содержания данной категории. Автор выделяет внешние и внутренние источники финансовых ресурсов, которые он далее дифференцирует на собственные, привлеченные и заемные. Ключевые принципы, которыми необходимо систематизировать, -это руководствоваться при организации финансов предприятия.*

Ключевые слова: *Финансовые ресурсы, финансовая устойчивость, финансовая политика, финансовое состояние, экономический кризис.*

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FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE ENTERPRISE AND THE CAPITAL OF THE ORGANIZATION: CONTENT, STRUCTURE, EVALUATION

Abstract: *The relevance of this study is to identify the main types of financial resources of an enterprise. The article analyzes existing approaches to understanding the essence and content of this category. The author identifies external and internal sources of financial resources, which he further differentiates*

into his own, attracted and borrowed. The key principles that need to be systematized are to be guided when organizing the finances of an enterprise..

Keywords: *Financial resources, financial stability, financial policy, financial condition, economic crisis.*

Последствия финансово-экономического кризиса, негативно повлиявшего на состояние всех развитых и развивающихся стран, а также обострение геополитической ситуации предопределяют усложнение финансово-экономических отношений между различными субъектами рынка.

В связи с этим трансформируется и финансовый механизм организаций, основной целью которого является получение прибыли, позволяющей компании стабильно функционировать, развиваться и получать прибыль. Эти факты повышают актуальность изучения финансового механизма хозяйствующих субъектов

Состояние отечественной финансово-экономической системы под влиянием современного глобального кризиса определяет объективную необходимость реорганизации существующих систем и функционирующих механизмов управления финансовыми ресурсами предприятия. Значительно возрастает важность обеспечения финансовой устойчивости предприятия как базового фактора его становления на рынке и дальнейшего долгосрочного развития

Основными задачами финансового анализа коммерческой организации являются: разработка системы показателей и оценка финансового состояния организации, определение влияния факторов на выявленные отклонения по показателям, выявление резервов и подготовка управленческих решений по улучшению финансового состояния организации.

Качество финансового анализа коммерческой организации зависит от применяемой методики, достоверности данных ее бухгалтерской отчетности и компетентности финансового аналитика.

Финансовый анализ является важнейшей составляющей подсистемы аналитической деятельности в составе функции управленческого контроля. Объектами финансового анализа являются элементы финансовых ресурсов и капитала, а также главные процессы финансовой деятельности, формирующие суть финансовой политики и обеспечивающие определенное «финансовое состояние».

Элементы финансовых ресурсов рассматриваются в совокупности всех типов источников финансирования и всех видах элементов имущества. К основным источникам информации для финансового анализа относятся следующие формы 45 бухгалтерской отчетности: бухгалтерский баланс организаций, отчет о финансовых результатах, отчет об изменениях капитала, а также отчет о движении денежных средств организации.

Факторный анализ в системе финансово-экономического анализа играет особое место, поскольку на его основе можно получить основные данные о положительном и отрицательном воздействии факторов. Его специфика

определяет то, что само проведение анализа в целом является весьма трудоемким процессом, что требует особых профессиональных навыков, аналитических способностей и временных затрат. Далее будет проведен анализ финансового состояния на примере выбранного объекта исследования.

Актуальность поставленных практических вопросов проведения анализа финансового состояния предприятия, необходимость финансового планирования, направленных на обеспечение предприятия необходимыми финансовыми ресурсами с целью экономического развития и повышения эффективности его финансово-хозяйственной деятельности на долгосрочный период обусловили внешние и внутренние условия экономических взаимоотношений.

Сейчас, в связи с нынешним мировым экономическим кризисом, насущным желанием любого бизнеса стала необходимость получения максимально возможной прибыли от компаний, именно поэтому роль анализа финансово-хозяйственной деятельности предприятия резко возросла. Ведь, анализируя финансово-хозяйственную деятельность своей предприятия, вы автоматически повышаете качество работы своей бухгалтерии, а следовательно, улучшаете качество работы всего предприятия.

Анализ финансового состояния предприятия - это очень сложный и важный процесс для успешного развития бизнеса, который происходит практически на всех типах предприятий, основанных на любой форме собственности.

Данная тема актуальна, поскольку в условиях рыночной экономики необходимо обладать знаниями в области финансовой оценки и уметь применять их на практике.

Кроме того, своевременное выявление негативных тенденций в финансово-хозяйственной деятельности предприятия позволяет руководству принимать определенные меры по предупреждению банкротства.

Бухгалтерский учет и финансовая отчетность являются наиболее важной основой для проведения финансового анализа. Прежде чем приступить к их обработке и фундаментальному анализу информации, содержащейся в отчетах, аналитик должен серьезно изучить методологию расчета отдельных позиций.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНО-КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ НАВЫКОВ У УЧАЩИХСЯ МЛАДШЕГО ШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается формирование социально-коммуникативных навыков у учащихся младшего школьного возраста. Подчеркивается важность данных навыков для успешной интеграции детей в общество и их личностного развития. Описываются методы и стратегии, способствующие развитию этих навыков, такие как игровые методы, групповая работа и обучение эмоциональному интеллекту. Приводятся статистические данные о влиянии активного участия в коллективных деятельностях на уровень уверенности и общения детей. Результаты показывают, что комплексный подход к обучению способствует улучшению социального взаимодействия и адаптации учащихся. Статья направлена на педагогов и специалистов в области образования, предлагая практические рекомендации для работы с детьми.*

Ключевые слова: *образование, обучение, педагог, процесс, общение.*

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FORMATION OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Abstract: *The article discusses the formation of social and communicative skills in primary school students. The importance of these skills for the successful integration of children into society and their personal development is emphasized. Methods and strategies that contribute to the development of these skills, such as game methods, group work and teaching emotional intelligence, are described. Statistical data on the impact of active participation in group activities on the level of confidence and communication of children are provided. The results show that an integrated approach to teaching helps to improve social interaction and adaptation of students. The article is aimed at teachers and education specialists, offering practical recommendations for working with children.*

Keywords: *education, training, teacher, process, communication.*

Государственная поддержка социального общения в начальном образовании является важным фактором для формирования здорового и устойчивого общества, способствуя не только личному развитию детей, но и социальной стабильности в целом. Проблема формирования социально-коммуникативных навыков у учащихся младшего школьного возраста рассматривается в работах ученых в контексте различных аспектов научного исследования. Специалисты изучают влияние семейного окружения, образовательной среды, социокультурных факторов на процесс развития социальных и коммуникативных навыков у детей. В работах ученых также выделяются методы и педагогические подходы, способствующие успешному формированию у учащихся младшего школьного возраста навыков взаимодействия, общения, эмоциональной саморегуляции и конструктивного взаимодействия со сверстниками и взрослыми в различных ситуациях. Один из основоположников психологии, Л. С. Выготский внёс значительный вклад в изучение психического развития ребёнка. Он утверждал, что социальное взаимодействие играет ключевую роль в развитии мышления и речи ребёнка.

А.Р. Лурия, психолог и нейропсихолог, ученик Льва Выготского. Его исследования посвящены изучению мозговых механизмов, лежащих в основе социального поведения и коммуникации. Работа «Высшие корковые функции человека» описывает, как развиваются когнитивные способности и коммуникативные навыки у детей.

Д.Б. Эльконин, педагог и психолог, разработавший теорию периодизации детского развития. Его работа «Психология игры» рассматривает игру как важный фактор социализации и развития коммуникативных навыков у младших школьников.

Эти учёные внесли значительный вклад в понимание процесса формирования социально-коммуникативных навыков у детей младшего школьного возраста. Их работы помогают педагогам и родителям лучше понимать, как развивать эти навыки и создавать условия для успешного социального взаимодействия детей. Актуальность проблемы формирования социально-коммуникативных навыков у детей младшего школьного возраста подчеркивается в свете общественного интереса к развитию личности ребенка как социально-адаптированного индивида.

Важность социального общения в начальном образовании можно рассмотреть через несколько ключевых аспектов: социальная интеграция, эффективное социальное взаимодействие в школе способствует интеграции детей с различными социальными и культурными фонами, что важно для формирования гармоничного общества; развитие гражданственности; установление социальных навыков у детей помогает им осознавать свою роль как граждан, развивая чувство ответственности и участия в жизни общества; психическое здоровье, поддержка социального общения на уровне начального образования способствует снижению случаев детской агрессивности, буллинга и эмоциональных расстройств, что является приоритетом для здоровья нации; образовательные достижения, дети, обладающие развитыми

социальными навыками, показывают лучшие результаты в учебе, так как они более активно участвуют в коллективной работе и готовы к сотрудничеству; поддержка семей, государственная программа по развитию социальных навыков в образовании создает условие для взаимодействия между семьями и образовательными учреждениями, что усиливает поддержку детей на всех уровнях.

Социально-коммуникативные навыки играют ключевую роль в личностном и социальном развитии детей. Учащиеся младшего школьного возраста, как правило, находятся в процессе активного формирования этих навыков, что является важным условием для успешной интеграции в общество.

Методы формирования навыков:

1. Игровые методы: Использование ролевых игр и драматизации помогает учащимся осваивать различные социальные роли и развивать умение общаться.

2. Групповая работа: Совместные проекты и задания способствуют развитию сотрудничества, умения слушать и выражать свои мысли.

3. Эмоциональный интеллект: Обучение распознаванию и управлению своими эмоциями, а также эмпатии к чувствам других.

4. Обсуждение и дебаты: Участие в обсуждениях развивает аргументацию и умение уважать мнение других.

Статистика по формированию социально-коммуникативных навыков у учащихся младшего школьного возраста может включать следующие аспекты:

- Уровень взаимодействия: По данным опросов, около 70% учащихся начальных классов считают, что навыки общения играют важную роль в их школьной жизни.
- Участие в групповых проектах, исследования показывают, что дети, участвующие в командных проектах и играх, на 30% Более уверенно выражают свои мысли по сравнению с теми, кто не занимается групповыми активностями.
- Эмоциональный интеллект, около 50% младших школьников, прошедших тренинги по эмоциональному интеллекту, сообщили о значительном улучшении своих социальных навыков.
- Проблемы в общении, по данным психологических исследований, около 40% детей испытывают трудности в общении со сверстниками, что указывает на необходимость коррекционной работы в этой области.
- Методы обучения, статистика показывает, что использование игровых технологий в обучении увеличивает вовлеченность учащихся на 25%, что способствует более эффективному формированию социальных навыков.

Это данные подчеркивают важность и необходимость систематической работы по развитию социально-коммуникативных навыков у младших школьников.

Применение вышеперечисленных методов на практике демонстрирует положительное влияние на уровень социально-коммуникативных навыков учащихся. Дети, активно участвующие в коллективных активностях, становятся более уверенными и открытыми в общении.

Формирование социально-коммуникативных навыков у учащихся младшего школьного возраста — это процесс, требующий комплексного подхода и применения разнообразных методов. Активное вовлечение детей в социальную среду способствует успешной адаптации и развитию жизненных навыков, необходимых для взаимодействия с окружающим миром.

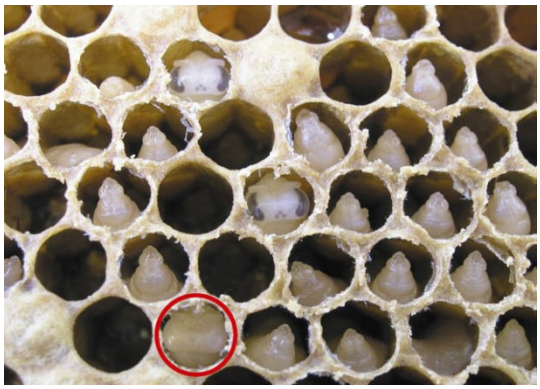
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АНДИЖОН ВИЛОЯТИДА АСАЛАРИНИНГ ЕВРОПА ЧИРИШ КАСАЛЛИГИН И ТАШХИСИ, ПРОФИЛАКТИКАСИ, ДАВОЛАШИ

Аннотация: *Мазкур маколада Андижон вилояти шароитида асаларичилик хўжаликларида кўп зарар етказадиган Европа чириш хавфли инфекцион касаллик тўғрисида, уни келиб чиқиши, тарқалиши ва уларга ташхис қўйиш, профилактика чораларини ўтказиш ҳамда даволашнинг самарали усуллари кенг баѐн этилган.*



Калит сузи: *Европа чириш, стрептококки, капсула, спора, асалари, личинка, ғумбаклар.*

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DIAGNOSIS, PREVENTION, TREATMENT OF EUROPEAN ROT DISEASE OF BEES IN THE ANDIJAN REGION

Annotation: *This article describes in detail European foulbrood, a dangerous infectious disease that causes great damage to beekeeping farms in the Andijan region, its origin, distribution, diagnostics, preventive measures and effective treatment methods.*

Key words: *European foulbrood, streptococci, capsule, bacillus, spores, bees, larvae, fungi.*

Европа чириш касаллиги асалари оиласининг ўткир инфекцион касаллиги бўлиб, улар асосан 3-4 кунлик камдан-кам 5-6 кунлик ишчи асалари личинкаларини зарарлайди. Эркак асалари наслини камроқ зарарлайди. Касалликни келиб чиқишига ҳавонинг булутлиги, намлик бўлиши, арихонанинг совуқда қолиши, озиқанинг етарли бўлмаслиги ва шунга ўхшаш асалари оиласини кучсизлантирадиган омиллар сабаб бўлади. Республикамизнинг барча вилоятларида кенг тарқалган. Шунингдек, бу касаллик Андижон вилояти асаларизорларида 10,8 % ни ташкил этади.

Касаллик қўзғатувчи. Европа чириш касаллигини қўзғатувчиси стрептоккус плютон (Strepococcus Pluton бактериясидир. Улар биттадан жуфт ва занжирсимон шаклда. Плутон стрептококкисининг охирги учи ўткирлашган, унинг ҳажми 0,5дан 1,1 мкм гача. Споралар ҳосил қилмайди. Ўз атрофида капсулалар ҳосил қилади.

Плутон коккиси грамм мусбат бўлиб, анаэраб шароитида яхши ўсади. 35^0 ли ҳароратда унинг pH лик даражаси 6,6 кўрсатгични ташкил этади. Мустаҳкам муҳитда 24 соатдан сўнг, юмалоқ рангсиз 1-1,6 мкм диаметрли, тўдаларини ҳосил қилади. Фруктоза ва глюкозани парчалайди. Сахароза, лактоза, мальтоза, галактоза, раффиноза, крахмал ва глицеринларни парчалай олмайди. Плутон коккиси анилин бўёғида яхши бўялади.

Европа чириш касаллигини шунингдек, Bac. Alvei (Алвей бацилласи) ва Stp Apis (Апис стрептококки) каби микроблар ҳам қўзғатади. Илгарилари бу ҳар иккала микробларни иккиламчи микоблар ҳисобланар эди. Ҳозир улар ҳам касаллик қўзғатувчи асосий восита эканлиги аниқланган.

Европа чириш касаллигини қўзғатувчилар, ўзининг ташқи муҳитга чидамлиги билан фарқ қилади. Ўлган асалари личинкасида, уй шароитида ўзининг ҳаётчанлигини 3 йилгача сақлайди. Ёз мавсумида бўш уяларда 50-55 кун, асалари ромларида 45 кун, ёпқич матога (холстик) ва иситиш ёстуқчаларида 25 кун, асалда 15 кун, мупардаларида 65 кун, сувда 84 кун, гулчангда 1 йилгача сақланиб қолади. 60^0ли иссиқ сувда 15 дақиқа, 2 %ли карбол кислотасида 6 соатда, 0,5%ли фармольдегид эритмасида 10 дақиқада, 2 % ли хиназол эритмасида, 15 дақиқада 10,3 % ли бир хлорли йод эритмасида, 20 дақиқада 0,5 %ли перманганат натрий эритмаларида эса 30 дақиқадан сўнг, касал қўзғатувчи бациллалар ҳалок бўлади.

Альвей бацилласи личинкалар ўлигида 20 йилгача ҳаётчанлигини сақлайди. Стрептоккоки апис эса мум, мумпардалари ва асалда 265 кунгача ҳаёт кечиради, 60-100^0ли иссиқда касал қўзғатувчилар нобуд бўлади.

Эпизоотик маълумотлар. Касалланган асалари оиласи касалликни тарқатувчи асосий манбаа ҳисобланади. Оила ичида касалликни ёш асаларилар тарқатади. Улар ўлик личинкаларни уядан чиқариб ташлаётганда, инларини тозалаётганида, асалари оғизи ва бошқа аъзолари плютон микроби

билан булғанади ва уни бутун арихона бўйлаб тарқатади. Шу даврда уядаги асал ва гулчангларни ҳам зарарлайди.

Уяда асалари личинкалари заҳарланган асал ва гулчанг билан озиқланади. Она асалари эса бу касалликни ўз наслига юқтиради. Касал оиладан соғлом оилага касаллик ўғри асаларилар адашган эркак асаларилар билан, умумий сув идишлари орқали ҳамда уяда асалари ромларини алмаштириш вақтида ўтиши мумкин. Шунингдек, асаларизорда ветеринария-санитария қоидаларига риоя этмаслик, зарарланган асаларичилик асбобларидан ва коржомалардан фойдаланиш ҳам касаллик тарқалишига сабаб бўлади.

Европа чириш касаллиги асосан баҳорнинг охирги ойларида ва ёз фаслида, оилада энг кўп насл бўлган даврда пайдо бўлади. Шу даврда кўплаб личинкаларнинг зарарланиб ўлиши, асалари оиласига ишчи асалари сонини кескин камайишига, оилани кучсизланишига ҳамда маҳсулдорлигини камайишига олиб келади.

Касалликнинг кечиши. Асалари личинкалари дастлабки 3 кунгача, улар бактериоцидлик хусусиятига эга бўлган, асалари сути билан озиқланганлиги сабабли улар касалланмайди. Фақатгина личинка озиқасига асал ва гулчанг аралашганидан сўнг, 4-5 кунлигидан бошлаб, улар касалланади. Касал қўзғатувчи микроб дастлаб личинканинг ўрта ичаги **эпителия**сида ривожланиб, кўпайганидан сўнг, улар гемолимфага ўтади ва бутун тана бўйлаб тарқалади, организмни бутунлай емиради. Касалликнинг бошланишида ромдаги катакчаларнинг иккала томонида касалланган личинкаларни учратиш мумкин. Агар асаларилар уяда ромларни ўраб олган бўлса, заҳарланган личинкаларни сезмай қолиши мумкин .

Шунинг учун асалари ромларини текширганда, личинкаларни яхшилаб кузатиш керак. Касаллик кучайиши билан касал личинкалар ромларда кўп миқдорда учрайди.

Касаллик белгилари. Европа чириш касаллигида личинка танасининг шакли, ранги ва консистенциясининг ўзгаришидан, уларнинг катакчада жойлашиш ҳолатидан ва зарарлангандан сўнг бошланади. Личинкалар зарарлангандан 2 кун ўтганидаёқ, сарғая бошлайди. Бу касаллик билан оғриган личинкалар шаффофлашади. Уларнинг ичаклари ва нафас олиш йўллари кўриниб туради. Ўлгандан сўнг, улар ҳалқа ёки бурама шаклига киради. Эластиклигини йўқотиб, сарғаяди. Ундан сўнг қуриб, қўнғир ёки қорамтир тус олади, чунки уяда соғ личинкалардан ташқари касалланган, ўлган ва қуриб қолган жасадлар ҳам бўлади.

Европа чириш касаллиги билан касалланган личинкалар катакча тубида чириган массага ўхшаб қолади, унинг чўзилиши худди америка чириш касаллигига ўхшаб кетади. У кўп чўзилмайди, йўғон ип бўлиб, узилади. Ўлган личинканинг ҳиди эса худди ҳидланган гўштга, ачиган, олма ва сиркага ўхшаб кетади. Ўлган личинкалари ром катакчаларидан, унинг деворларига ёпишмасдан енгилгина олинади.

Бу касалликнинг яна бир характерли томони шундаки, ромдаги зарарланган очиқ ва ёпиқ насл катакчалари худди чамбараксимон шаклда бўлиб, бўш катакчалар сони эса кўпроқ бўлади.

Касаллик ташхиси. Касалланган оила эпизоотик маълумотларга, клиник белгиларга, яъни қанча очиқ насл зарарланганлиги, унинг ўзига хос ҳиди, чириган массани чўзилмаслиги ва катакча деворларига ёпишмаслиги билан аниқлаб олинади. Якуний ташхис эса албатта бактериологик текширув хулосаларига асосланади.

Асаларизорда чириш касаллиги билан касалланган асалари оиласи аниқланганда, дарҳол уни яккалаб қўйиш, барча асалари оилаларини синчиклаб текшириш, санитария-гигиена қоидаларига риоя қилиш, талаб қилинади. Касалланган асалари оиласидан патологик материаллар олиб, ветеринария лабораториясига текшириш учун жўнатилади.

Профилактик чоралар. Асаларизорда кучли, касалликларга чидамли, яхши зотли асалари оиласини боқишга асосланган. Асалари оиласини яхши серасал ўсимликлар ўсадиган жойларга кўчириш ва уяни ҳар доим иссиқ ҳолда сақлаш лозим. Бундан ташқари эскирган, камкуч, касал ва сифатсиз она асаларини сифатли зотлиларга алмаштириш ҳам яхши натижа беради. Шунингдек, доимий равишда асаларичилик асбобларини дезинфекциялаб туриш, эски ромларни мумга эритиш, уяни шамоллатиб туриш ва асаларизорда асалари ўғрилигига йўл қўймаслик ҳам касалликка қарши курашда ижобий натижалар беради.

Кураш чоралари. Европа чириш касаллиги борлиги аниқлангандан кейин, касалланган асаларизор ва унинг атрофи 5 км доирагача бўлган худудга карантин эълон қилинади. Европа чириш касаллиги йўқ қилингандан сўнг, бир йил ўтгач асаларизор карантиндан чиқарилади. Касалликка қарши курашишда асосан ҳар хил дори дармонларни қўллаш билан бир вақтда, ўтказиладиган бир қатор ветеринария санитария қоидалари ҳам мавжуд. Бунинг учун айниқса, асалариларни бошқа арихоналарга ҳайдаш йўли билан кўчириш муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Шунингдек, касаллик белгилари кам бўлганида, асалари уясидан ромларни олиш, уяни қисқартириш ва иситиш лозим. Камкуч асалари оилаларини бирлаштриб, она асаларини алмаштириш лозим.

Касалланган асалари ромларини 2%ли водород пероксиди эритмаси ва 1%ли чумоли ёки сирка кислоталари эритмаси ҳамда 5%ли бир хлорли йодли эритмаси билан пуркаб, ишлов берилади. Асаларичилик асбоблари, коржомалар ва асаларизор худуди америка чириш касаллигига қарши курашгандек дезинфекция қилинади.

Даволаш. Бунинг учун худди америка чириш касаллигини даволашда тавсия этилган дори-дармонлар ишлатилади. Даволаш шарбатлари ҳар бир асалари йўлакчасига 100-150 мл ҳисобида, 3 маротаба, 5-7 кун давомида (тузалгунича) берилади. Микроорганизмларнинг бундай дориларга ўрганиб қолмаслиги учун, уларни башқа хилига тез-тез алмаштириб туриш зарур.

Шарбатларга дори миқдорини оширмаслик керак, акс ҳолда, улар асалари организмига салбий таъсир этиши мумкин.

Махсус йўриқномага асосан, касалланган асалари оиласини даволаш учун даволаш шарбатларига қуйидаги дориларни бирини қўшиш мумкин: Норсульфазол натрий -1,0-2,0, сульфантрол -2,0, сульцимид –2,0, биомицин – 500 минг БР, неомицин, тетроциклин, эритромицин, окситетрациклин, мономицинларнинг –400 минг БР, стрептомицин –500 минг БРдаги дорилари яхши фойда беради. Даволаш даврида санитария қоидаларига қатъий риоя қилиш талаб қилинади.

Хулоса. Европа чириш касаллиги асосан баҳорнинг охирги ойларида ва ёз фаслида, оилада энг кўп насл бўлган даврда пайдо бўлади. Шу даврда кўплаб личинкаларнинг зарарланиб ўлиши, асалари оиласига ишчи асалари сонини кескин камайишига, оилани кучсизланишига ҳамда маҳсулдорлигини камайишига олиб келади.

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ЭВОЛЮЦИОННОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ И СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ АРТ-КЛАСТЕРОВ МИРОВОГО ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: *в статье рассматривается кластер художественного образования и его субъекты. Освещены научные методы и методология формирования кластера художественного образования в республике и обоснование деятельности*

Ключевые слова: *художественное образование, арт-кластер, художественно-прикладное искусство, Исполнительское искусство, музейный бизнес, дизайн, художественные школы.*

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THE EVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ART CLUSTERS OF WORLD ART EDUCATION

Abstract: *the article examines the cluster of art education and its subjects. The scientific methods and methodology of the formation of the cluster of art education in the republic and the justification of the activity are highlighted*

Keywords*: art education, art cluster, arts and crafts, performing arts, museum business, design, art schools.*

Кластер - это понятие, происходящее от английского языка и означающее группу, объединение, ассоциацию. Пространство, которое воплощает в себе виды изобразительного искусства и обеспечивает их непрерывное, устойчивое функционирование, известно как Арт-кластер. Кластерная теория поля искусства - один из новейших подходов в современной теории искусства, предложенный шотландским философом Берисом Готом в начале 20-го и 21-го веков, который подразумевает отказ от четкого определения искусства в пользу набора меняющихся критериев, характеризующих его сущность.

Теория готики берет свое начало от антиэссенциалистского направления, возникшего в середине 20-го века. Ее основатель, американский философ Моррис Вайц, написал книгу "Роль теории в эстетике" (1956), в которой ставит под сомнение необходимость давать точные определения искусству. По его мнению, искусство - это открытое понятие, которое не имеет постоянных характеристик, то есть применение этого понятия может меняться с появлением новых условий, и их появление неизбежно, поскольку неизбежно возникают новые художественные формы и движения.

Сам по себе кластерный подход, вне философии искусства, начинает формироваться, когда не хватает стабильных критериев для определения тех или иных явлений в различных областях современной науки. По мнению Бериса Гота, искусство - это тоже явление с нестабильными критериями. Таким образом, кластерное искусство утверждает, что оно состоит из критериев, которые варьируются в зависимости от времени и места, способствуя присвоению статуса искусства, но не являясь необходимыми по отдельности.

Если проанализировать историю становления кластера художественного образования, то возникает историко-теоретический анализ. В основе исторического анализа лежит видение Гота, в котором "рассматривается концепция арт–кластера, но существует несколько критериев для его понимания и оценки, и в одиночку он не может образовать сложную систему, то есть кластер". Кластер представляет эти технологии критического мышления как метод создания поверхности.

Развитие национальных традиций культурного наследия и высокого художественного наследия, его использование, внедрение методов творческой практики из него, работа с природным материалом для обучения философским, психологическим, граням изобразительного искусства у людей, особенно у молодежи, трудолюбию, усидчивости, настойчивости, воспитание студентов-молодежи в высших учебных заведениях при политико-идеологическом и эстетическом разрешении формируется способность воспринимать красоту, , играет важную роль в формировании навыков и мировоззрения [3].

Утверждено постановление Кабинета Министров "О специализированных школах искусства и культуры и школах-интернатах в системе Министерства культуры Республики Узбекистан № 9 от 9 января 2019

года [2]", на основании которого создано первое звено кластера художественного образования, школы искусств и их улучшения, которые будут обсуждаться.

Практические эксперименты были проведены в ведущем государстве мира по организации кластеров художественного образования и эффективной организации их деятельности ведущими зарубежными исследователями: Ч. Лендри [10], Р. Флоридом [11] и Д. Пайном[12], такими учеными, как Гилмора [13]. может быть включен в комплект поставки. Среди практиков в области арт-кластеров в России в качестве примеров можно привести Е. Зуева[6], Д. Е. Милькова [7], М. Б. Гнедовского [8], Е. В. Зеленсову [9] и других отечественных исследователей.

Целью деятельности специализированных школ и интернатов является углубленное изучение учащимися специальных предметов и их профессиональная ориентация, обеспечение их интеллектуального созревания и духовного развития, а также воспитание их в духе высокого патриотизма. В связи с этим, из взаимной гармонии художественного творчества и системы образования рождается новое творческое направление – художественное образование, и отмечается сфера, прошедшая в своей истории несколько этапов. В системе образования кластер художественного обучения представляет собой инновационную цепочку, основанную в первую очередь на горизонтальных связях внутри цепочки - системе "наука - творчество -инструменты для преподавания, перекрестного обучения и самообучения в бизнесе" [5].

Автор книги cluster theory Art предлагает 10 критериев для кластера:

1) наличие положительных эстетических качеств
2) тот факт, что эмоции являются художественным выражением;
3) интеллектуальная проблема;
4) Сложная с точки зрения формы;
5) способность понимать по-разному;
6) представление личной точки зрения;
7) опыт творческого воображения;
8) выполненный с высоким мастерством;
9) принадлежащий к какому-либо художественному направлению;
10) сочетающий намерение создать произведение искусства со способностью к творчеству.

Рост сферы творчества и изобразительного искусства приводит к основным изменениям в экономических системах: становлению экономики знаний - формированию рынка искусства и формированию и налаживанию механизма его надлежащего функционирования, росту сектора услуг и усилению участия субъектов главной задачей художественного образовательного кластера на основе внедрения современных концепций арт-маркетинга в художественное образование считается создание широкого кругового направления движения творческих идей, являющихся продуктом художественного образования.

При формировании кластера художественного образования мы будем изучать международный опыт. Мы договорились использовать три этапа методики формирования кластера, разработанной Портером:

1) состав арт-кластера: выделение ядра арт-образовательного кластера, установление образовательного прогресса на основе предмета и направления с дополнительными горизонтальными связями (взаимодействие с органами власти, наукой, общественными организациями); организация коммуникаций кластера в художественном направлении по горизонтали и вертикали;

2) выделение групп субъектов (организаций, учреждений), предоставляющих специальные инфраструктурообразующие навыки, технологии в рамках кластера художественного образования;

3) выявить государственные и другие законодательные структуры, влияющие на поведение участников кластера (в соответствии с моделью "трех спиралей" (правительство-научно-учебный центр-бизнес).

Отмечается, что специализированные школы и интернаты являются государственными образовательными учреждениями, осуществляющими образовательный процесс в соответствии с требованиями государственных образовательных стандартов, государственными образовательными требованиями, учебными планами и образовательными программами, которые предусматривают профессиональную ориентацию учащихся по профильным предметам и их целенаправленную подготовку к дальнейшему обучению в высших учебных заведениях. или для того, чтобы они занимались трудовой деятельностью.

Кластер художественного обучения - это инновационная цепочка, основанная в первую очередь на горизонтальных связях внутри цепочки - системе "наука - творчество -инструменты для преподавания, перекрестного обучения и самообучения в бизнесе". Кластерный подход к художественному образованию помогает лучше понять взаимосвязь между основными процессами обучения искусству и художественным образованием [14].

Организация художественных школ на базе кластера и подготовка в них специалистов по направлению художественного образования, обеспечивающих эффективную деятельность зрелых специалистов в области практического, визуального и дизайна в каждой отрасли отрасли, считается одной из целей кластерного принципа. По профессиям, выбранным учащимися по направлению искусство и культура:

- Организация качественного обучения в соответствии с требованиями государственного образовательного стандарта, углубленного и профориентационного по специальным дисциплинам;

- реализация специализированных учебных программ в рамках государственных образовательных требований, обеспечивающих получение качественных знаний и профессиональную подготовку с тем, чтобы в будущем он мог продолжить учебу в высшем учебном заведении или заниматься трудовой деятельностью в соответствии с выбранной профессией и специальностью;

- обеспечивать высококвалифицированными кадрами сферу искусства и культуры, осуществлять международное сотрудничество по вопросам образования в соответствии с законодательством; удовлетворять потребность молодежи в последовательном интеллектуальном, культурном и духовно-нравственном взрослении, воспитывать их в духе верности Родине, высоких гражданских качеств., человеческие качества, национальные идеи, духовно-исторические, общечеловеческие ценности своего народа,

Кластер - это такая система, что интеграция составляющих его компонентов гарантирует, что каждый субъект работает более эффективно и не приводит к исключительным нарушениям. Кластер обусловлен не механическим объединением ряда образовательных и научно-производственных организаций в рамках определенного предприятия, а их тесным взаимодействием и взаимозависимостью. Термин "кластер" пришел в нашу страну из-за мутантов сельскохозяйственного Sox, и сейчас функционируют различные отраслевые и сетевые кластеры.

Художественный кластер занимает особое место в связи с развитием современного искусства и восстановлением городов, а также регионов, свободных от производства, формирует художественные кластеры, которые выращивают особые системные и непрерывные художественно - художественные продукты в городах, малые и средние творческие предприятия в регионах с низким уровнем производства.затрат на рабочую силу, и они возникают на основе

Арт-кластеры - это отдельное пространство, в котором несколько предприятий, фирм, мастерских, офисов объединены в одно общее пространство и собран промышленный сектор, занимающийся художественным творчеством. Главной особенностью арт-кластеров является создание творческой и деловой среды, которая помогает создавать и производить общие продукты художественного творчества [15].

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УДК 8

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ЦИФРОВАЯ ГРАММОТНОСТЬ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ

Аннотация: *В статье исследуются преобразования, вызванные внедрением технологий в образовательный процесс, с акцентом на их влияние на качество обучения, доступность образования и устранение цифрового неравенства. Рассматриваются преимущества и вызовы, связанные с цифровыми инструментами, онлайн-платформами и инновациями, такими как виртуальная реальность, искусственный интеллект и адаптивное обучение. Обсуждается роль технологий в улучшении вовлеченности студентов, а также выявляются проблемы, такие как недостаток подготовки преподавателей и доступность ресурсов.*

Ключевые слова: *технологии в образовании, цифровизация, онлайн-платформы, электронное обучение, персонализированное обучение, цифровое неравенство, Узбекистан, инновации в образовании, адаптивные технологии, виртуальная реальность, искусственный интеллект, вовлеченность студентов, цифровая грамотность*

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DIGITAL LITERACY IN EDUCATION: ISSUES AND PROSPECTS

Abstract: *This article explores the transformations brought about by the integration of technology into the educational process, with a focus on its impact on the quality of learning, access to education, and addressing digital inequality. The article examines the advantages and challenges associated with digital tools, online platforms, and innovations such as virtual reality, artificial intelligence, and adaptive learning. The role of technology in enhancing student engagement is discussed, as well as the challenges such as the lack of teacher training and access to resources.*

Keywords: *technology in education, digitalization, online platforms, e-learning, personalized learning, digital inequality, Uzbekistan, educational innovations, adaptive technologies, virtual reality, artificial intelligence, student engagement, digital literacy.*

Государственные образовательные стандарты среднего и высшего профессионального образования кардинальным образом изменили ориентиры системы образования [1]. Технологии принесли трансформационные изменения в различные отрасли, и образование стало одной из наиболее затронутых. Введение цифровых инструментов, онлайн-платформ и ресурсов для электронного обучения революционизировало практики преподавания и обучения. Эта статья исследует преимущества и вызовы технологий в образовании, с акцентом на их роль в улучшении учебного процесса, расширении доступности и решении проблем, таких как цифровое неравенство. В эпоху стремительных технологических изменений образование переживает глубокие трансформации. Внедрение технологий в классы меняет традиционные подходы к обучению, образовательные среды и вовлеченность студентов. Инновации, такие как цифровые классы, онлайн-платформы, искусственный интеллект и виртуальные симуляции, открыли новые возможности для персонализированного и инклюзивного образования. Однако этот переход также сопряжен с проблемами, включая вопросы справедливости, конфиденциальности студентов и изменение ролей преподавателей. Обсуждение подчеркивает как возможности, так и препятствия, связанные с технологиями в образовании. Изучая их влияние, можно переосмыслить обучение в 21 веке и исследовать, как эти достижения повлияют на будущие образовательные практики. Узбекистан активно работает над интеграцией технологий в свою образовательную систему, что подтверждается государственными инициативами и увеличением доступа к цифровым инструментам. Несмотря на эти усилия, остаются значительные барьеры, такие как цифровое неравенство, ограниченные ресурсы и качество контента. Преодоление этих вызовов при расширении использования технологий будет решающим для максимизации их позитивного воздействия на образование в Узбекистане. Для всестороннего понимания влияния технологий на образование могут быть использованы различные методы. Эти методы сочетают качественные и количественные подходы, чтобы предоставить целостное представление о том, как технологии влияют на обучение, преподавание и образовательные системы. Используя методы исследования влияния технологий на образование, исследователи и преподаватели могут получить комплексное понимание того, как технологии влияют на образование, выявляя как их сильные стороны, так и проблемы для улучшения будущих практик и инноваций. Интеграция мультимедийных ресурсов, таких как видео, интерактивные симуляции и игровые элементы обучения, способствует повышению вовлеченности и мотивации студентов. Технологии сделали образование более доступным для различных категорий населения, включая людей с ограниченными возможностями и жителей отдаленных районов. Онлайн-курсы и ресурсы расширили возможности для обучения, при этом студенты отметили, что могут учиться в своем собственном темпе. Адаптивные образовательные технологии позволили создавать индивидуализированные учебные пути для студентов, учитывая их

потребности и предпочтения. Значительная часть студентов отметила, что чувствует себя более вовлеченными в учебный процесс благодаря персонализированному контенту.

Несмотря на эти преимущества, проблемы, такие как цифровое неравенство, остаются актуальными, так как студенты с ограниченными возможностями доступа к необходимым технологиям сталкиваются с трудностями. Преподаватели подчеркнули недостаток подготовки для эффективной интеграции технологий в учебные программы как важную преграду. Цифровая грамотность крайне важна в сегодняшнем технологически ориентированном мире, особенно в образовании. Это способность эффективно использовать цифровые инструменты, технологии связи и интернет для различных целей. Изучение этой области может дать представление о том, как цифровая грамотность влияет на учеников, преподавателей и образовательные результаты. Развитие цифровых навыков и грамотности критически важно для подготовки студентов к сложностям современного мира. Сосредоточив внимание на разработке учебных планов, оценке, педагогических стратегиях и существующих проблемах, преподаватели и политики могут создать эффективные пути для улучшения цифровой грамотности в образовательных учреждениях. Цифровое неравенство остается важной проблемой, препятствующей равному доступу к ресурсам, основанным на технологиях. Кроме того, преподаватели нуждаются в постоянном профессиональном развитии, чтобы эффективно использовать цифровые инструменты в своей практике.

Технологии играют ключевую роль в формировании будущего образования. Индивидуальность и уникальность личности проявляется в различном восприятии информации, а также при выборе тех или иных видов деятельности в стремительно меняющемся мире [2]. По мере того как образовательный ландшафт продолжает развиваться, важно, чтобы преподаватели и политики решали существующие проблемы, чтобы обеспечить доступность технологий для всех студентов. Создавая инклюзивную среду, которая поддерживает инновации, образовательный сектор сможет продолжать процветать в цифровую эпоху, готовя студентов к требованиям технологически ориентированного мира.

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Фарғона Давлат Университети докторанти

КАНТ ВА ЭЪТИҚОД КАТЕГОРИЯСИ

Аннотация: *Ушбу мақолада немис классик фалсафаси вакили Иммануил Кантнинг эътиқод категорияси ҳақидаги қарашлари қадимги юнон файласуфларининг эътиқод тушунчаси ҳақидаги илмий фаразлари билан солиштирилади.*

Калит сўзлар*: эътиқод, ақлий асос, диний қадриятлар, шубҳа, назарий ва амалий билим, воқелик, илм, дин.*

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KANT AND THE CATEGORY OF FAITH

Abstract: *This article analyzes the views of the German classical philosopher Immanuel Kant on the category of belief in comparison with the scientific hypotheses of ancient Greek philosophers on the concept of belief, and expresses thoughts on the philosophical essence of the scientist's own scientific observations on belief*

Key words: *belief, trust, rational basis, religious values, doubt, theoretical and practical knowledge, reality, value, science, religion.*

Билиш тарихида эътиқод категориясининг ривожланишига назар ташлаш ушбу жараённинг унчалик силлиқ кечмаганлигидан, балки айрим зиддиятларга дуч келиш орқали содир бўлганлигидан дарак беради. Жумладан, ушбу тушунча дастлаб антик давр файласуфлари томонидан билиш жараёнини ўрганишда ёрдамчи категория сифатида пайдо бўлганлиги ва қўлланилганлиги кўзга ташланади. Масалан, Платон ўз қарашларида эътиқод деганда инсон руҳиётининг билиш билан боғлиқ бўлган таркибий қисми деб тушунтирган бўлса, Аристотель эса инсон тафаккуридаги ишончнинг субъектив, психологик асоси сифатида тушунтиришга уринган. Унинг таъкидлашича, “ҳар қандай фикрга эътиқод, эътиқодга эса ишонч, ишонч учун эса рационал асос”[32] замин бўлиб ҳисобланади. Умуман олганда бу даврда билишнинг асосий методи кузатиш бўлганлиги ва ундан кенг фойдаланилганлиги эътиқод категориясини тушунишда ҳам ўз аксини топган эди.

Ўрта асрларга келиб эса диний қадриятларнинг устивор мавқега кўтарилиши оқибатида эътиқодни фалсафий категория сифатида ўрганишда унга билимни қарши қўйишга уриниш ҳоллари кучайганлиги яққол кўзга

[32] Аристотель. Соч.: в 4 т. М., 1975. Т.1. Стр. 66.

ташланади. Ушбу ҳол дин ҳукмрон мавқега кўтарилган ўрта асрчилик шароитида билим ва ҳақиқатнинг ягона манбаи эътиқод эканлиги билиш жараёни таянадиган асосий тамойил устивор моҳият касб этганлигининг оқибати бўлди. Бу эса ўз навбатида эътиқод масаласида рационаллик ва иррационаллик муаммолари муносабатига нисбатан аста-секин файласуфларнинг қизиқиши ортиб боришига сабаб бўлган эди.

Ана шу маънода Янги Давр фалсафасига асос солган буюк немис файласуфи И. Кантнинг эътиқод, ишонч ва билиш тушунчалари тўғрисидаги фалсафий қарашлари алоҳида ўрин эгаллайди ва катта қизиқиш уйғотади. Бунда шуни таъкидлаш лозимки, диний дунёқараш билан муроса қила олмасликдан иборат марксча фалсафа ҳукмронлиги даврида Кантнинг бу борадаги қарашлари анча танқидларга дучор этилган эди. Хусусан, “Соф ақлни танқид” асаридаги “Мен эътиқодга жой бериш учун билимни чеклашга мажбур бўлган эдим”[33] ибораси учун у агностицизмда айбланиб, баҳо берилган эди. Бунга марксизм фалсафасининг ушбу немис файласуфи қарашларига нисбатан адолатсиз муносабати сабаб бўлган эди. Гап шундаки, бу иборанинг немисча вариантидаги aufheben феъли аслида фақат чеклаш маъносидан кўра бошқа кўплаб маъноларга ҳам эгалиги немис файласуфини қоралаб тасвирлаш учун эътибордан четда қолдирилган. Ҳолбуки, иборадаги ушбу терминни Кант билимни эътиқоддан устун қўймоқ, кўтармоқ маъносида ишлатган.

Худонинг борлиги ва нариги дунёнинг мавжудлиги Кантнинг фалсафий қарашлари орасида алоҳида эътиборга лойиқ фикр ҳисобланади. Ўз таълимотида у ушбу қарашларни эътиқодга айлантириш мақсадида Худонинг борлигини исбот талаб қилинмайдиган “биз учун нарса” сифатида тушунтиришга уринди. Бунинг учун Кант Худонинг борлиги ҳеч қандай шубҳа уйғотмайдиган ва исбот талаб қилмайдиган билим деб эълон қилди ва шунинг учун у ўз моҳиятига кўра эътиқоддан устун туришини таъкидлади. Шунинг учун Кант эътиқод тушунчасини ўрта асрчилик шароитидаги Аврелий Августин сингари айрим христиан догматикларидек credo ut intelligam, яъни “англаш учун эътиқод қиламан”, қабилида бирон бир диний қарашлар тизимига ишонишдан иборат деб тушунган эмас. Айни пайтда, Кант учун эътиқод тушунчаси кўпчилик диндорлар ҳисоблаганидек, мартаба учун фахрланиш предмети ҳам эмас. Аксинча, эътиқодга нисбатан бундай ёндашувларни Кант ўзининг “Дин фақат биргина ақл доирасида” асарида қаттиқ танқид қилган эди.

Тарихдан маълумки, эътиқод тушунчасининг йигирмадан ортиқ маъноси таҳлил қилинган ушбу асар, ўз давридаги ҳукмрон доираларнинг қаттиқ норозилигига учрагани сабаб, Кантнинг ҳаётида анчагина муаммоларни келтириб чиқарган эди. Жумладан, 1755 йилда метафизик билим тамойиллари тўғрисидаги диссертациясини ҳимоя қилиб, университетда дарс бериш ҳуқуқини қўлга киритган бўлса-да, бироқ ана шу

[33] Кант И. Критика чистого разума. М.: Наука. 2006. Т. 2. Ч.1. Стр.1081

асар туфайли бу ҳуқуқдан фойдаланиш И.Кантга осон кечмади. Гап шундаки, юқорида қайд этилган асар сабаб И. Кантнинг кафедрада профессорлик лавозимини эгаллаш учун берган аризаси жавобсиз қолдирилган ва бунга эришиш учун, оз эмас-кўп эмас, ўн беш йил кутишига тўғри келган. Натижада ёш олим ана шу муддат давомида тирикчилик учун приват-доцент сифатида фаолият кўрсатишга мажбур бўлган.

Кант фикрича, “эътиқод” сўзи, аввало, фикр ва билим қатори субъектнинг у ёки бу мулоҳазаларининг ҳақиқийлигига ишониш даражасини баҳолаш категорияси бўлиб, барча ҳолларда ҳам уни динга алоқадор тушунча деб бўлмайди. Бунда маълумки, Кант математика ва назарий табииётшуносликка оид билим (die Wissen)ларни ишонарлилик даражаси энг юқори бўлган билимлар деб ҳисоблаган ва шунинг учун ана шу иккала фанни эътиқодда ҳеч қандай шубҳа уйғота олмайдиган назарий билиш фанлари қаторига қўйган[34].

Шу ўринда у фикр (die Meinung) тушунчасини ҳам тавсифлаб, унинг инсон ишончининг қуйи даражасида туришини таъкидлайди. Кант фикрича, фикр субъект томонидан у ёки бу мулоҳазанинг ҳақиқийлигининг эътироф этилиши, тан олинишидир. У таъкидлайдики, фикр субъект томонидан назарий билиш талабларига тўлиқ риоя этилган ҳолдагина билимга айланиши мумкин. Шунинг учун Кант эътиқодни қатъий ишонч дея баҳолаган эди. Бироқ айни пайтда, унинг фикрича, эътиқод фикрдан фарқли равишда билим бўла олмаслиги мумкин, чунки уларнинг предметлари бир биридан тубдан фарқ қилади ва турлича мақсадларга хизмат қилади. Билиш фаолиятининг охир оқибатда билим ва эътиқодга элтувчи усуллари ҳам бир биридан қатъиян фарқ қилади. Билим, Кант фикрига кўра, фақат назарий билиш жараёнининг маҳсули бўлиши мумкин бўлса, эътиқод эса қуруқ муҳокамага асосланган (спекулятив) ва амалий билиш жараёнининг маҳсулидир.

Таъкидлаш ўринлики, Кант томонидан ўйлаб топилган ва илмий муомалага киритилган “назарий билиш” ва “амалий билиш” терминлари унинг замондошлари учун ҳам нотаниш эди, чунки шу пайтга қадар фалсафада рационал ва эмпирик билиш турларигина маълум бўлиб, улардан назарий ва амалий фанлар доирасида анъанавий равишда фойдаланиб келишар эди. Ваҳоланки, рационал билиш қатъий талаблар доирасида чегараланган жараён бўлса, эмпирик билиш эса инсон фаолиятидан ташқарида амалга ошириб бўлмайдиган, уларнинг истак-иродаси томон йўналтирилган жараён эканлиги ҳамма учун тушунарли эди.

Шу маънода Кант талқинидаги назарий ва амалий билиш анънавий қарашлардан фарқ қилади. Кўпчилик файласуфлардан фарқли равишда, Кант тушунтиришича, назарий билиш эмпирик билишнинг зидди эмас ва, бинобарин, рационал ҳисобланмайди. Билишнинг икки турини таққослар экан, Кант айтадики, ақл “ўз предметига икки ёқлама муносабатда бўлиши, хусусан: ёки ушбу предмет ва унинг тушунчасига оддийгина таъриф(die

[34] Кант И. Пролегомены. М.: 1994, Т.4.

Bestimmung) бериши, ёхуд уни амалга ошириши (wirklich zu mfchen) мумкин. Биринчиси ақлни назарий, иккинчиси эса амалий билишни (Erkenntnis der Vernunft) англатади” [35].

Воқеалар ривожининг истиқболини кўра олиш орқали башорат қилиш ёки номаълум бўлган воқеалар ёки қонунларни кашф этиш, Кант фикрича, назарий билишнинг мақсадига кирмайди. Илмий кашфиётлар қила олиш алоҳида тоифадаги ноёб талант эгаларининг камёб қобилиятидир. Бундай кишилар ўзларидаги табиатнинг ушбу улуғ инъоми тўғрисида ҳеч ким билан бўлишишмайди. Назарий изланишларнинг асосий мақсади, соғлом фикрлай оладиган кишилар томонидан ҳақиқатан мавжуд бўлган (das ist) нарсаларни билишдан иборат[36]. Бор бўлган нарсаларнинг мавжудлиги (das Dasein) га, Кантнинг таъкидлашича, фақат биргина бенуқсон мантиқий мулоҳазалар ёрдамида, шунингдек, интеллектуал интуиция (intellektuelle Auschauung)ни ишга солган ҳолда ишонч ҳосил қилиш мумкин эмас[37]. Бирон нарсанинг ҳақиқатан мавжудлигига мушоҳада қилинаётган предметнинг тафаккурдаги у ёки бу тушунчага мувофиқлигини аниқлаш йўли билан ишонч ҳосил қиламиз, дейди Кант.

Бунда мазкур предметнинг маконий ва замоний ҳамда ҳиссий мушоҳадавий тавсифлари (масалан, металлга хос бўлган ярқираш ва б.) бўлиши шартлигини ҳам эслатиб ўтади. Кант тасаввуридаги назарий билиш ён-атрофимиздаги предметлар, ўсимликлар, ҳайвонот олами жониворларини аниқлаш, таниш ва тасаввур қилишдан иборат. Рационал билиш предметлари эса теология, психология ва космологияга оид бўлиб (масалан, худо, ўлмас жон ва руҳ, олам ва б.), амалий жиҳатдан ҳиссиёт, мушоҳада этиш мумкин бўлмаган моҳиятдир ва шунинг учун улар назарий билиш эмас, балки спекулятив, яъни қуруқ муҳокамага асосланган билиш объектлари ҳисобланади[38]. Ушбу предметлар ҳақидаги билимларнинг ҳақиқатлигини назарий исботлаш фақат тажрибага оид бўлган предметларни билиш билан боғлиқ бўлган математика ва назарий табииётшунослик усуллари ёрдамида мумкин бўлиб, бундай усул, Кант фикрича, фақат мантиқий зиддиятлардан иборат бўлган антиномияларни ҳосил қилади. Мантиқий зиддиятларга эга бўлмаган билимлар эса рационал бўлиб, уларнинг ҳақиқатлиги ҳеч қачон шубҳа уйғотмайди ва шунинг учун уларга ишониш мумкин. Масалан, худонинг борлиги, унинг мавжудлиги бизнинг руҳимизда ва оламдалиги мантиқан зиддиятсиз билимлардир. Бундай ишончни Кант доктринал эътиқод деб атаган. Унинг фикрича, ўзга сайёраликларнинг борлиги ҳам ана шундай ишончли эътиқодга киради[39].

Маълумки, Кантнинг ҳаёти ва фаолияти иккита, яъни “танқидгача” ва “танқидий” даврларга бўлинади. Танқидгача даврида у худонинг борлиги

[35] Кант И. Критика чистого разума. М.: Наука. 2006. Т. 2. Ч.1. Стр.10
[36] Кант И. Критика чистого разума. М.: Наука. 2006. Т. 2. Ч.1. Стр.812.
[37] Кант И. Критика чистого разума. М.: Наука. 2006. Т. 2. Ч.1. Стр.437.
[38] Кант И. Критика чистого разума. М.: Наука. 2006. Т. 2. Ч.1. Стр.812.
[39] Кант И. Критика чистого разума. М.: Наука. 2006. Т. 2. Ч.1. Стр.1035.

тўғрисидаги эътиқодда ахлоқий амалларни йўналтириш воситасини тасаввур этган бўлса, танқидий даврга келиб эса эътиқодда инсон ҳаётий фаолиятининг ажралмас таркибий қисмини кўра бошлади. Унинг хулосасига кўра, инсонлар у ёки бу ҳатти-ҳаракатларини амалга ошириш ёки улардан тийилиш ҳақида бир тўхтамга келиш ҳақидаги қарорга бундан бирон бир муваффақиятга эришиши ёки ҳеч нарсага эриша олмасликлари учун эмас, балки улар ёрдамида ўз мақсадларини амалга оширишларига ишонишлари ёки ишонмасликлари учун келишади. Бунда Кант ўз мақсадларига эриша олишга нисбатан ишончни мўлжалдаги режани амалга ошириш умидидан иборатлиги учун амалий ишонч деб атайди.

Фаолият усулларини Кант ҳатти-ҳаракатнинг амалий қоидалари ёки ахлоқий талаблар (императивлар) деб атайди. Ахлоқий талаблар (императивлар) рост ёки ёлғон бўлиши мумкин эмас, чунки улар умуман мавжуд бўлмаган ва йўқ нарсалар ҳақида, яъни агар бунга бизда истак бўлмаса уни амалга ошириш буюрилган-у, лекин ҳеч қачон амалга ошмайдиган ҳаракатларни англатади. Шундай экан, ахлоқий талаблар (императивлар) фақат фойдали ёки зарарли, бажарилиши зарур ёки мажбурий бўлмаганлардан иборат бўлиши мумкин.

Бундан маълум бўладики, Кант фалсафасида эътиқод мантиқий исботлаш мумкин бўлмаган, балки ахлоқий императивни асослаш учун зарур бўлган ақлнинг позицияси, деб тушунтирилади. Гарчи, Кант қарашларида муайян зиддиятлар мавжуд бўлса-да, улар файласуфларни эътиқод категорияси хусусида кенгроқ мушоҳада юритишга ундаганлиги билан аҳамиятлидир.

Ҳар қандай эътиқод бирон-бир билим асосида қарор топади. Демак, эътиқод асосида ҳамиша бирон бир билим туриши керак. Бу билимни эътиқодга тенглаштирилган “ишонч” атамаси билан айнанлаштириб бўлмайди. Бироқ айни пайтда, юқорида ҳам таъкидланганидек, ишонч бўлмаса эътиқод ҳам бўлмайди. Бу тўғрида баъзи замонавий адабиётларда ҳам алоҳида уқтирилмоқда: “Ишонч – ...эътиқод асоси, анъанавий, маданий, ахлоқий, ижтимоий, сиёсий ва б. тамойиллар, меъёрлар, анъаналар, қадриятларни онгли равишда ўзлаштириш йўли билан тарбияланишнинг асосий усуллари, шахсда эътиқодни шакллантириш омили”[40]дир.

Демак, эътиқодга айланиши учун билим ҳақиқат билим бўлиши жуда муҳим. Билим ҳақиқат бўлиши учун эса, унинг моҳияти ва мазмуни унда акс этаётган воқеилик ва объектив реалликка тўлиқ мос келиши керак. Бу эса масаланинг айнан онтологик жиҳатини ташкил қилади. Фақат ана шу маънодагина эътиқодга берилган айрим манбалардаги “Эътиқод – бирон нарсага нисбатан билдирилган ишончли қараш, нуқтаи назар, мустаҳкам шаклланган фикр” деган таърифга қўшилиш мумкин[41].

[40] Қаранг: Маънавият. Асосий тушунчаларнинг изоҳли луғати. Т. 2013. 115-бет.
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Немис классик фалсафасининг буюк вакили бўлган И.Кант таълимотида ишлаб чиқилган эътиқод категориясининг ўзига хос моҳияти фалсафий тафаккур тараққиёти учун муайян даражада аҳамият касб этди. Жумладан, бу борадаги унинг янгича ёндашувлари ва қарашлари энциклопедизмга даъво қилган ҳолда йўналтирилган бўлиб, тадқиқ этилаётган мавзу доирасидаги муаммолар майдонини сезиларли даражада кенгайтирди. Бу, аввало, XVIII аср охири ва XIX аср бошларида немис классик фалсафасининг шаклланиши ва янада ривожланишида ақлни табиатдан тарихга кўчириш жараёнида рационализм тамойилларини қайта тиклаш учун яқиндан ёрдам берди ва бу билан Фихте, Шеллинг, Гегель, Файербах каби файласуфлар таълимотини ўзида акс эттирган Янги Давр фалсафаси учун алоҳида замин ролини бажарди.

Гносеологик зарурият эса бугунги кунда ҳам бутун Кант фалсафаси сингари унинг эътиқод категорияси хусусидаги қарашларига ҳам қайта-қайта мурожаат қилишга ундамоқда.

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ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО БИЗНЕСА НА УВЕЛИЧЕНИЕ РАБОЧИХ МЕСТ

Аннотация:*В статье рассматривается влияние малого и среднего бизнеса (МСБ) на создание рабочих мест в экономике. Малые и средние предприятия играют ключевую роль в развитии трудового рынка, способствуя снижению уровня безработицы, повышению экономической активности и обеспечению социальной стабильности. Проанализированы основные механизмы, через которые МСБ создают рабочие места, рассмотрены проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются предприниматели, а также предложены рекомендации по повышению их эффективности на основе международного опыта.*

Ключевые слова: *малый и средний бизнес, рынок труда, создание рабочих мест, экономическая активность, безработица, государственная поддержка, предпринимательская активность.*

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THE IMPACT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES ON JOB CREATION

Abstract: *The article examines the impact of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) on job creation in the economy. SMEs play a key role in the development of the labor market, contributing to reducing unemployment, increasing economic activity, and ensuring social stability. The main mechanisms through which SMEs create jobs are analyzed, challenges faced by entrepreneurs are considered, and recommendations for enhancing their efficiency based on international experience are proposed. The main mechanisms through which SMEs create jobs are analyzed, the challenges faced by entrepreneurs are examined, and recommendations for enhancing their efficiency based on international experience are proposed.*

Key words: *small and medium-sized enterprises, labor market, job creation, economic activity, unemployment, government support, entrepreneurial activity.*

Введение

Малый и средний бизнес (МСБ) занимает значительное место в экономике многих стран. Они являются не только источником инноваций и

экономического роста, но и главным двигателем трудового рынка. По данным Международной организации труда, МСБ обеспечивают более 70% рабочих мест в частном секторе. В странах с переходной экономикой, таких как Туркменистан, МСБ играют особую роль, стимулируя экономическую диверсификацию и повышение уровня занятости населения.

Роль МСБ в создании рабочих мест

1. Гибкость и адаптивность. Благодаря своей гибкости, МСБ способны оперативно реагировать на изменения рыночной конъюнктуры и создавать рабочие места в кратчайшие сроки. Это особенно актуально в условиях кризисов и экономических спадов.

2. Развитие регионов. Малые и средние предприятия играют важную роль в развитии региональных экономик, создавая рабочие места там, где крупный бизнес часто отсутствует. Например, в сельских районах МСБ способствуют развитию аграрного сектора и местных ремесел.

3. Социальная стабильность. МСБ способствуют интеграции уязвимых групп населения на рынок труда, включая молодежь, женщин и лиц с ограниченными возможностями. Такие предприятия часто создают рабочие места в сферах, которые недоступны для крупных компаний, например, в сфере услуг или розничной торговли.

Основные механизмы создания рабочих мест

- Предпринимательская активность. Каждый новый малый бизнес создает рабочие места для его основателей и наемных работников. Например, стартапы в сфере IT-технологий или экологии.

- Расширение производства. Увеличение спроса на продукцию и услуги МСБ приводит к росту численности сотрудников. Малые предприятия в производственном секторе, такие как мебельные мастерские или перерабатывающие заводы, демонстрируют устойчивый рост занятости.

- Сотрудничество с крупным бизнесом. Крупные компании передают часть функций малым предприятиям, стимулируя их рост и создание новых рабочих мест. Например, малые компании могут выступать в роли подрядчиков в строительных проектах.

Проблемы и вызовы

Несмотря на значительный вклад в рынок труда, МСБ сталкиваются с рядом трудностей:

- Ограниченный доступ к финансированию. В странах с переходной экономикой высокие процентные ставки и сложные процедуры получения кредитов затрудняют развитие малого бизнеса.

- Высокая налоговая нагрузка. Для многих предпринимателей налоговые обязательства становятся барьером для расширения деятельности.

- Недостаток квалифицированных кадров. Отсутствие доступных программ профессионального обучения ограничивает возможности МСБ в привлечении и удержании квалифицированных работников.

- Цифровизация и технологические вызовы. Многие малые предприятия испытывают сложности с внедрением современных технологий и адаптацией к цифровым стандартам.

Рекомендации по повышению эффективности МСБ в создании рабочих мест

1. Разработка программ государственной поддержки, направленных на снижение налогового бремени и упрощение административных процедур для МСБ. Например, введение налоговых льгот для стартапов или предприятий, создающих рабочие места в отдаленных регионах.

2. Обеспечение доступа к кредитам и инвестициям через специальные фонды и программы микрофинансирования. Международный опыт, например, программы Европейского банка реконструкции и развития, может быть адаптирован для местных условий.

3. Создание обучающих программ для повышения квалификации кадров. Это может включать развитие системы дуального обучения, где работники одновременно получают теоретические знания и практический опыт.

4. Поддержка инновационных стартапов через создание бизнес-инкубаторов и акселераторов.

5. Развитие цифровой инфраструктуры и программ технической помощи для внедрения современных технологий в деятельность МСБ.

Заключение

Малый и средний бизнес является мощным инструментом для создания рабочих мест и обеспечения социальной стабильности. Государственная поддержка, доступ к финансированию, развитие квалифицированных кадров и цифровизация играют ключевую роль в повышении вклада МСБ в экономику. Применение лучших международных практик и адаптация их к местным условиям могут значительно увеличить потенциал МСБ в создании рабочих мест.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ CLIL- МЕТОДА ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА В НЕЯЗЫКОВЫХ ВУЗАХ

Аннотация. *Эта статья посвящена вопросу интегрированному обучению контента и языка. В статье даётся определение термину CLIL, вкратце его этимология, основные его компетенции и цели при обучению языка. А также в статье даны дидактико-методологические принципы и условия организация занятий с CLIL-методом и преимущества анализируемого метода.*

Ключевые слова: *компетенция, интегрированное обучение контента и языка, стратегия обучения, языковые средства, межкультурная компетентность, речевой акт, языковой навык, аббревиатура, дискурс, аутентичность, синергетический эффект, интегрированная дидактика*

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USING THE CLIL METHOD IN STUDYING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN NON-LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITIES

Abstract. *This article is devoted to questions from the modern method in the methodology of a foreign language to integrated learning content and language. In the beginning of the article, the appearance and opinions of the majority of scientists about this method are considered. And also the methods, advantages, technology of application of the method to integrated learning of content and language are analyzed.*

Key words: *competence, integrated content and language training, learning strategy, language tools, intercultural competence, speech act, language skill, abbreviation, discourse, authenticity, synergetic effect, integrated didactics.*

Иностранные языки не должны изучаться изолированно, учащиеся должны приобрести достаточные навыки общения в обучении иностранному языку. Основной целью сегодняшнего обучения иностранному языку являются развитие компетенций, т.е. усовершенствование практических навыков в разных ситуациях, чтобы иметь возможность использовать

иностранный язык, или, другими словами, для создания коммуникационной способности

В эпоху глобализации на мировом рынке растёт спрос на специалистов, которые профессионально владеют иностранными языками. В рамках совершенствования обучения иностранному языку в Узбекистане в последние годы также была поднята идея интегрированного изучения языка. В неязыковых учебных заведениях преподаватели организуют и ведут свои уроки (лекции, семинары) на иностранном языке. Интегрированное обучение предмета и языка в методике называется CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) – «Интегрированное обучение контента и языка». Метод CLIL становится все более распространенным и посредством этого метода учащиеся изучают естественный и коммуникативный язык. Термин впервые был введён в 1994 году Дэвидом Маршем.

CLIL – является аббревиатурой с английского языка «Content and Language Integrated Learning» и обозначает: «двуязычное преподавание, преподавание на иностранном языке, интегрированный иностранный язык и специализированное обучение». Последний термин, вероятно, лучше всего отражает то, что означает этот тип занятия: предмет изучается на иностранном языке. Этот метод помогает изучать иностранные языки, чтобы другие предметы, такие как история, математика, география и т. д., преподавались на иностранном языке.

CLIL дает студентам возможность естественным образом изучить язык. Этот способ обучения также упоминается как с двумя целенаправленными методами, поскольку на занятиях присутствуют две цели: первая цель касается субъекта, другая – иностранного языка. Таким образом, одновременно изучаются и основной предмет, и иностранный язык. С помощью CLIL-метода учащимся предоставляется возможность думать на иностранном языке, а не просто изучать этот язык. Во время обучения они практикуют свой язык в реальных повседневных ситуациях.

В западной традиции интегрированное преподавание иностранного языка и предмета известно уже несколько тысячелетий. Уже образованные греки в период 200-80 до н.э., во время расширения Римской империи обучали греческому языку негрекоязычную часть населения. Или же в 18 и 19 веках гувернантки, которые учили своих учеников иностранному языку в аристократических домах и богатых буржуазных семьях. Они использовали свой родной язык, т.е. французский, и дети естественно, изучали иностранный язык, даже если обучались другие предметы, например, история или география. При CLIL-методе учащиеся посредством иноязычного взаимодействия приобретают следующие компетенции:

- предметные
- междисциплинарные
- методологические
- когнитивные

- функционально-коммуникативные
- межкультурные
- собственные и социальные

Они расширяют свои общеязыковые и предметно-дискурсивные возможности. А ещё, инициируя мышление и действие на двух разных языках учащиеся укрепляют свои когнитивные навыки.

Поскольку посредством иноязычного толкования с содержанием предмета открывается взгляд не только на собственную культуру, а также на иностранную, приобретение компетенции сопровождается с развитием межкультурной компетенцией.

К основным целям концепции CLIL-метода можно отнести следующие:

- повышение компетентности учащихся в предмете путем более глубокого проникновения в учебный объект;
- улучшение иноязычной компетенции и мотивации студентов посредством прикладного и аутентичного использования иностранного языка в качестве рабочего языка;
- развитие комплексной методологической компетентности учащихся посредством синергетического эффекта при применении методов предмета и изучений языка;
- приобретение межкультурной компетенции, например, путем изменения перспективы и сравнительного подхода и, таким образом,
- подготовка студентов к профессии, учебе и жизнью в нашем разнообразном, многоязычном и глобализированном мире труда.

Дидактические и методические принципы в уроках с CLIL-методом основаны на дидактике двух предметов, основного предмета и иностранного языка, это означает, что двуязычная дидактика является междисциплинарной дидактикой. Однако это не просто сумма дидактики предмета и языка, а интегрированная дидактика иностранного языка в процесс обучения основного предмета. Для успешной интеграции предметного и лингвистического обучения необходимо целенаправленное раздельно трудовое освоение и использование синергетических эффектов преподавания предмета и иностранного языка.

Для занятия с CLIL-методом язык должен быть прозрачным, он обеспечивает дидактическую основу. На передний план не должны выходить только терминологические аспекты. В языковой работе гораздо важнее разработать репертуар речевых актов, которые очень важны в предметном обучении. Необходимо, чтобы учащиеся был лингвистически хорошо оборудован, чтобы он мог действовать самостоятельно. И когда речь идёт о преподавании на иностранном языке, языковое оборудование должно также предоставляться на этом иностранном языке.

Рассматривая преимущества занятий с CLIL-методом можно подчеркнуть, что у они не только языковые, но и общеобразовательные:

• внедрение иностранного языка в учебную программу предмета;

• укрепление языковых и коммуникативных навыков вне обучения иностранному языку;

• расширять возможности трудоустройства на глобальном рынке труда (возможности трудоустройства);

• интернационализация образования.

Для успешной организации и эффектного проведению занятия с CLIL-методом рекомендуются следующие учебные методы, которые в основном взяты из дидактики иностранных языков и дополнены содержанием предмета:

- упорядочение изображений
- тексты для заполнения
- диктант с рисованием
- разработка графики
- упражнения для упорядочения, продолжения и соединения
- найди разницу
- учебные плакаты
- задачи, не связанные с языковыми навыками (показать на карте, продемонстрировать, выбрать, ответить в соответствии с инструкциями)
- драматизация
- песни, рифмы
- упражнения с движением

В заключении можно описать CLIL следующим образом, что это метод преподавание гуманитарно-естественных предмет как: история, география, социология, химия и биология на иностранном языке в неязыковых учебных заведениях. При этом, иностранный язык не является главным предметов, а только средством общения и рабочим языком.

И таким образом, на первый план сначала выходят цели обучения основного предмета, которые преподаются и развиваются на иностранном языке. Данный вид преподавания ориентирован скорее на предметную компетенцию, чем на языковую. CLIL не является новой формой обучения иностранного языка или предмета. Это инновационное сочетание обоих форм.

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СИСТЕМНЫЕ ДИСПЛАЗИИ СОЕДИНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ТКАНИ: ЗНАЧЕНИЕ И МЕТОДЫ ДЛЯ ДИАГНОСТИКИ И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ В ПРАКТИКЕ ВНУТРЕННИХ БОЛЕЗНЕЙ

Актуальность: *Системные дисплазии соединительной ткани (СДСТ) — это группа наследственных заболеваний, характеризующихся нарушениями развития соединительных тканей, что приводит к разнообразным клиническим проявлениям, затрагивающим различные органы и системы. Эти патологии встречаются относительно редко, но имеют значительное значение для практической медицины. СДСТ часто остаются недооценёнными или неправильно диагностированными, что делает их актуальными для исследований и клинической практики в области внутренних болезней.*

Ключевые слова: *дисплазия соединительной ткани, этиология, патогенез, классификация, перспективы развития.*

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SYSTEMIC CONNECTIVE TISSUE DYSPLASIA: THE IMPORTANCE AND METHODS FOR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IN THE PRACTICE OF INTERNAL DISEASES

Relevance: *Systemic connective tissue dysplasia (SDS) is a group of hereditary diseases characterized by disorders of connective tissue development, which leads to a variety of clinical manifestations affecting various organs and systems. These pathologies are relatively rare, but they are of significant importance for practical medicine. SDTS often remain undervalued or misdiagnosed, which makes them relevant for research and clinical practice in the field of internal medicine.*

Key words: *connective tissue dysplasia, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, development prospects.*

Цель работы заключается в исследовании актуальности проблемы системных дисплазий соединительной ткани в клинике внутренних болезней, анализе существующих подходов к диагностике и лечению этих заболеваний,

а также разработке рекомендаций для улучшения медицинской помощи пациентам с такими заболеваниями.

Особое внимание уделяется необходимости внедрения генетических методов диагностики, стандартизации подходов в лечении, подготовке специалистов и созданию специализированных центров для комплексного ведения пациентов с системными дисплазиями соединительной ткани.

За последние три десятилетия XX и XXI веков в российской медицинской практике возникло новое клинико-генетическое направление, связанное с системными дисплазиями соединительной ткани (СДСТ). Это группа заболеваний, характеризующихся нарушениями в развитии соединительных тканей, что приводит к формированию различных костных и висцеральных синдромов, а также ассоциированных пороков развития. Эти патологии влияют на течение сопутствующих заболеваний, значительно меняя их клинические проявления. В данной статье рассматривается реальное состояние проблемы и обосновывается научно-практический подход, который поможет понять природу нарушений в биологии развития клеток и структур соединительных тканей в ходе эволюции и индивидуального развития человека. Системные дисплазии соединительной ткани: актуальность проблемы в клинике внутренних болезней

Системные дисплазии соединительной ткани представляют собой группу наследственных заболеваний, которые связаны с нарушением формирования и функции соединительной ткани, что может оказывать значительное влияние на различные органы и системы организма. Эти заболевания характеризуются нарушениями в биологии тканей и органов, которые имеют генетическую природу и могут проявляться в самых различных клинических формах. Актуальность проблемы в клинике внутренних болезней объясняется рядом факторов:

Частота обращения пациентов с системными дисплазиями соединительной ткани в учреждения здравоохранения. Пациенты с такими заболеваниями часто обращаются к врачам различных специальностей, включая кардиологов, ортопедов, дерматологов и других, что требует мультидисциплинарного подхода к диагностике и лечению.

Отсутствие стандартов диагностики и лечения. В настоящее время в в нашей стране единой системы стандартов для диагностики, лечения и профилактики системных дисплазий соединительной ткани, что затрудняет эффективное ведение пациентов и повышает риск неправильных диагнозов или запоздалого лечения.

Нехватка генетических исследований. Современная диагностика таких заболеваний требует применения генетических методов, которые в настоящее время остаются недоступными для широкого круга специалистов в клиниках внутренних болезней, что ограничивает возможности точного диагноза и своевременного вмешательства.

Недостаток подготовки специалистов. В российской системе медицинского образования недостаточно внимания уделяется подготовке

врачей по вопросам диагностики и лечения системных дисплазий соединительной ткани, что ограничивает возможности эффективного лечения пациентов.

Отсутствие преемственности и комплексного подхода. На практике часто отсутствует комплексный подход к лечению пациентов с системными дисплазиями соединительной ткани в разных звеньях здравоохранения, что приводит к фрагментации медицинской помощи.

Отсутствие специализированных центров. В России нет научно-практических и реабилитационных центров, специализирующихся на системных дисплазиях соединительной ткани, что затрудняет оказание комплексной медицинской помощи таким пациентам.

Таким образом, решение этих проблем требует создания специализированных структур, разработки стандартов диагностики и лечения, а также интеграции генетических методов в клиническую практику, что будет способствовать улучшению качества жизни пациентов и снижению уровня заболеваемости.Краткая история развития учения о системных дисплазиях соединительной ткани**

Первый этап развития учения о соединительной ткани связан с её морфологическим описанием и классификацией, предложенной Бишем в 1827 году, а позже фон Лейдигом в 1857 году. Эти классификации выделяют четыре основных типа тканей: эпителиальную, соединительную, мышечную и нервную. Основной функцией соединительной ткани является поддержание целостности других тканей и органов.

На втором этапе, в области гистофизиологии, был разработан "системный подход", который объединял морфологию и физиологию, что привело к созданию различных систем, таких как макрофагическая система Мечникова и ретикулоэндотелиальная система Ашофа.

Третий этап включает углублённое исследование химического состава, молекулярной структуры и биосинтеза соединительной ткани, а также её гистогенеза и патологии. Этот период стал основой для дальнейших открытий, однако накопленные данные до сих пор не систематизированы.

Четвертый этап – этап системного анализа и синтеза включает в себя следующие ключевые моменты: – разработку единой концепции и методологии для исследования и обобщения накопленных научных данных; – создание новых методов и методологических подходов (синергетики) на стыке различных наук, таких как клиническая медицина и генетика, для преодоления разрыва между биохимическими, морфологическими, генетическими, иммунологическими и другими направлениями; – применение системного подхода к оценке соединительной ткани, основываясь на анализе нарушений в биологии развития тканей, органов, их регуляции на молекулярно-клеточном уровне и морфологическом этапе онтогенеза.

Клинико-генетическая классификация системной дисплазии соединительной ткани включает следующие категории:

1. монофакторные — хромосомные и генные дисплазии;
2. мультифакторные наследственные дисплазии соединительной ткани;
3. тератогенные системные дисплазии соединительной ткани.

Моногенные дисплазии соединительной ткани подразделяются на две группы:

1. с установленным генетическим дефектом, или дифференцированные дисплазии;
2. с неустановленным генетическим дефектом, или недифференцированные дисплазии.

Также важно выделить малые аномалии развития, которые представляют собой структурно-функциональные изменения, возникшие под воздействием генетических и/или тератогенных факторов в процессе эмбриогенеза или в постнатальном онтогенезе. Причины актуальности и значимости проблемы системной дисплазии соединительной ткани в клинике внутренних болезней включают:

1. Высокая частота обращаемости пациентов с системными дисплазиями соединительной ткани к врачам практического здравоохранения в России.
2. Отсутствие стандартов диагностики, лечения и профилактики для пациентов с системными дисплазиями соединительной ткани.
3. Ограниченный доступ к генетическим методам обследования пациентов с дисплазиями соединительной ткани в клиниках внутренних болезней.
4. Недостаточная подготовка врачей в вузах по вопросам системных дисплазий соединительной ткани.
5. Недостаточная преемственность и комплексность медико-профилактической помощи в первичном звене и специализированных клиниках отечественного здравоохранения.

Заключение: Проблема системных дисплазий соединительной ткани в клинике внутренних болезней остаётся высокоактуальной и требует комплексного подхода для эффективного решения. Она включает в себя необходимость разработки и внедрения стандартов диагностики и лечения, а также широкое использование генетических методов для раннего выявления заболеваний. Важным шагом является подготовка медицинских специалистов, создание единой клинико-генетической классификации и специализированных центров для оказания помощи пациентам. Учитывая сложность этих заболеваний и их влияние на различные органы и системы организма, необходимо развивать научно-практическую основу для улучшения диагностики, лечения и профилактики системных дисплазий соединительной ткани в нашей стране, что существенно повысит качество жизни пациентов и снизит нагрузку на систему здравоохранения.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ УЧЕТА ДОХОДОВ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ НА ОСНОВЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ СТАНДАРТОВ

Аннотация: *Путем совершенствования учета доходов на предприятиях, своевременного и полного отражения процессов продаж в учетных документах и регистрах учета, определения финансовых результатов на экономической основе, дает возможность правильно организовать учет процессов продаж. Совершенствование учета доходов на предприятиях приводит к улучшению информационного обеспечения управления и своевременной реализации продукции, произведенной на сельскохозяйственных предприятиях, повышению эффективности производства. Совершенствование учета доходов на предприятиях является важным процессом не только для обеспечения финансовой стабильности, но и повышения конкурентоспособности. Каждому предприятию необходимо иметь информацию, которая помогает принимать стратегические решения, точно и достоверно отражая его финансовые результаты. В данной статье представлены основные направления и методы совершенствования учета доходов.*

Ключевые слова: *Расчет доходов, расчет доходов, расчет доходов, система показателей эффективности (KPI), электронный расчет-киты.*

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IMPROVING INCOME ACCOUNTING AT ENTERPRISES BASED ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Abstract: *By improving the accounting of income at enterprises, timely and complete reflection of sales processes in accounting documents and registers, determining financial results on an economic basis, it makes it possible to properly*

organize the accounting of sales processes. Improving the accounting of income at enterprises leads to improved information support for management and timely sale of products manufactured at agricultural enterprises, increasing production efficiency. Improving the accounting of income at enterprises is an important process not only for ensuring financial stability, but also for increasing competitiveness. Each enterprise needs to have information that helps make strategic decisions, accurately and reliably reflecting its financial results. This article presents the main directions and methods for improving the accounting of income.

Keywords: *Income calculation, income calculation, income calculation, system of performance indicators (KPI), electronic calculation kits.*

Соблюдение международных стандартов помогает улучшить учет доходов на предприятиях более эффективно и надежно за короткий период времени.

Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан № 4611 установлены дополнительные меры, законы и положения по переходу на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности.

Это решение в основном включает в себя следующие ключевые аспекты:

1. Адаптация к международным стандартам: Решение предусматривает переход финансовой отчетности на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности (МСФО). Это означает внедрение международно признанных методов бухгалтерского учета и отчетности для предприятий и организаций страны.

2. Обучение и повышение квалификации: Планируется организовать программы обучения и повышения квалификации для специалистов, занимающихся подготовкой финансовой отчетности. Благодаря этому реализуются меры, направленные на повышение квалификации кадров и привитие знаний, соответствующих международным стандартам.

3. Контроль и мониторинг: Решением предусмотрено усиление контроля в финансовой сфере, а также мониторинг процесса перехода на международные стандарты. Это позволяет оценить результаты и при необходимости внести коррективы.

4. Распределение ресурсов: Решение рассматривает выделение ресурсов, необходимых для поддержки перехода на международные стандарты.

5. Улучшение бизнес-среды: Ожидается повышение конкурентоспособности бизнес-среды Узбекистана за счет перехода на международные стандарты и создания благоприятных условий для инвесторов.

Данное решение является важным шагом, направленным на обеспечение глобальной интеграции экономики Узбекистана и повышение прозрачности финансового сектора.

Согласно этому:

Цель – обеспечить иностранным инвесторам необходимую информационную среду и расширить доступ к международным финансовым рынкам за счет ускорения перехода на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности (далее – «МСФ»), а также усовершенствовать систему обучения бухгалтерскому учету. и аудит специалистов по международным стандартам.

В частности, юридические лица, входящие в категорию акционерных обществ, коммерческих банков, страховых организаций и крупных налогоплательщиков:

С 1 января 2021 года организует бухгалтерский учет на основе МСФО и подготовит финансовую отчетность на основе МСФО с конца 2021 года, за исключением юридических лиц, для которых законодательством предусмотрены более ранние сроки перехода на МСФО;

До конца 2021 года в рамках международной сертификации бухгалтеров документ об успешном прохождении предмета «Финансовая отчетность по МСФО» или «Сертифицированный международный профессиональный бухгалтер (CIPA)», «Сертифицированный диплом бухгалтера (ASSA)». сертификаты «Сертифицированный бухгалтер-бухгалтер (SRA)» и «Диплом по международной финансовой отчетности (ДипИФР)» (далее – обеспечивает штат бухгалтерской службы, достаточный для качественного применения МЗСС, в количестве не менее трех специалистов, имеющих международный сертификат бухгалтера).

Начиная с 2020 года Агентство по управлению государственными активами Республики Узбекистан ежегодно утверждает график перехода на бухгалтерский учет и составление финансовой отчетности хозяйственных обществ и государственных предприятий с государственной долей, не указанной в настоящем пункте, и до 1 июня будет утвержден. быть опубликованы на официальном сайте.

2. Установить порядок, согласно которому субъекты хозяйствования, добровольно подготавливающие финансовую отчетность в соответствии с национальными стандартами бухгалтерского учета, освобождаются от представления финансовой отчетности в соответствии с национальными стандартами бухгалтерского учета.

3. Министерство финансов Республики Узбекистан определить компетентным органом по внедрению МСФО и на него возложить следующие функции:

Государственный налоговый комитет Республики Узбекистан совместно с Агентством по управлению государственными активами осуществляют контроль за внедрением МСФО, в том числе за своевременным опубликованием финансовой отчетности субъектов хозяйствования на основе МСФО;

(В абзац второй пункта 3 внесены изменения Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 21 августа 2021 года №ПФ-6280 – Национальная база законодательной информации, от 23.08.2021, №21/06/6280/ 0811)

Распространение успешного мирового опыта подготовки специалистов в области бухгалтерского учета и аудита, в том числе в негосударственных образовательных организациях (далее - аккредитованные учебные центры) для переподготовки и повышения квалификации в области бухгалтерского учета и аудита, а также в сфере международного организации в сфере бухгалтерского учета (Ассоциация дипломированных сертифицированных бухгалтеров) Расширение сотрудничества с Бухгалтерами — ACCA) и др.);

На основе передового опыта развитых стран внедрение эффективной системы аттестации в сфере образования, обеспечивающей качество образовательного процесса, проведение экзаменов и прозрачность оценки результатов, а также аккредитация специалистов, пользующихся повышенным спросом в сфере образования и обучения, всесторонняя помощь в реализации организационных мер по обучению в образовательных центрах;

Гармонизация национальных стандартов бухгалтерского учета в соответствии с Национальными стандартами бухгалтерского учета.

В структуре Департамента методологии бухгалтерского учета и аудита Министерства финансов Республики Узбекистан в ограниченном количестве руководящих работников министерства создан отдел по координации внедрения международных стандартов финансовой отчетности и внешнего контроля. должно быть установлено качество публикуемых финансовых отчетов.

Перечень международных бухгалтерских организаций и международных сертификатов бухгалтеров определяется Министерством финансов Республики Узбекистан.

Важность отчета о прибылях и убытках

Отчет о прибылях и убытках:

1. Создает основу для финансового анализа: играет важную роль в оценке экономического состояния предприятия.

2. Позволяет планировать и прогнозировать: помогает в разработке будущих финансовых планов и стратегий.

3. Используется при принятии управленческих решений: Создает возможность сравнения с конкурентами.

Методы улучшения отчета о прибылях и убытках

1. Использование автоматизированных систем
   - Автоматизация расчетов через финансовые программы.
   - Мониторинг в режиме реального времени с использованием баз данных.
2. Совершенствование методологии анализа.
   - Внедрение системы ключевых показателей эффективности (КПЭ).
   - Разработка отдельных методов анализа для каждого отдела.
3. Усиленный управленческий контроль
   - Контроль и оптимизация затрат.
   - Повышение эффективности за счет анализа процессов продаж.

4. Обучение сотрудников

- Проведение тренингов для сотрудников по повышению финансовой грамотности.

- Предоставление информации об инновационных методах и технологиях.

Таблица 1: Виды доходов

Вид дохода	Описание
Доход от продаж	Доход от продажи продукта или услуги арендовать
Дополнительный доход	Доход от дополнительных источников, таких как аренда, инвестиции

Основные направления и методы улучшения отчета о прибылях и убытках:

Основные принципы учета доходов:

Основными принципами учета доходов являются следующие:

- Точность: расчеты должны быть точными и правильными.

- Прозрачность: Финансовые отчеты должны быть открытыми и понятными для всех заинтересованных сторон.

- Разумная оценка: важно использовать рациональный подход к оценке доходов.

Внедрение современных технологий

Современные технологии, особенно программное обеспечение и автоматизированные системы, играют важную роль в совершенствовании учета доходов. К ним относятся:

- Программное обеспечение для выставления счетов: данные можно вводить быстро и точно с помощью электронных систем выставления счетов.

- Анализ данных: с помощью анализа больших данных можно определить источники доходов и повысить их эффективность.

Стратегическое планирование:

Стратегическое планирование необходимо для улучшения отчета о прибылях и убытках. Он состоит из следующих шагов:

- Исследование рынка: мониторинг изменений рынка, анализ деятельности конкурентов.

- Постановка целей: ставьте четкие и измеримые цели.

- Мониторинг и контроль: Контроль достижения поставленных целей.

Обучение квалифицированного персонала

Повысить качество учета доходов можно за счет повышения квалификации персонала. Это включает в себя:

- Тренинги и семинары: обучение сотрудников новым технологиям, изменениям в законодательстве.

- Привлечение экспертов: Привлечение опытных специалистов в области финансов.

Клиентоориентированный подход

Сосредоточение внимания на потребностях клиентов имеет решающее значение для увеличения доходов. Это включает в себя:

- Учет мнения клиентов: улучшение качества услуги или продукта путем анализа отзывов клиентов.

- Предложение индивидуальных услуг: Разработка индивидуального подхода к клиентам.

Совершенствование учета доходов на предприятиях не только обеспечивает достижение четких финансовых показателей, но и повышает конкурентоспособность. Благодаря автоматизированным системам, усовершенствованной методологии анализа и обучению сотрудников предприятия могут более эффективно организовывать свою деятельность. Поскольку вопросы учета доходов имеют особое значение для каждой организации, их мониторинг следует осуществлять регулярно.

Предприятия самостоятельно производят расчеты с бюджетом по налогу на прибыль (доход). Хозяйственные объединения предприятий отдельных отраслей могут производить расчеты с бюджетом в течение года централизованно с разрешения правительства. НАЛОГ НА ПРИБЫЛЬ (ДОХОД) ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ также определяется в нормативных документах. Согласно редакции Закона Республики Узбекистан от 22 декабря 1995 года № 179-I:

Статья 3. Объект налогообложения

Прибыль (убыток) от реализации продукции, работ, услуг (далее - продукция), а также сумма прочих доходов от основной деятельности, доходов от финансовой деятельности и чрезвычайных доходов, уменьшенная на сумму сопутствующих расходов , совокупные активы предприятия. Прибыль, полученная от предпринимательской деятельности, считается объектом налогообложения. Прибыль (убыток) от реализации продукции определяется как разница между доходом от реализации продукции без учета налога на добавленную стоимость, акцизов, таможенных платежей и сборов, и затратами на производство и реализацию, прибавленными к себестоимости продукции. продукт.

Доход от общехозяйственной деятельности предприятия, состоящий из доходов от реализации продукции, а также других доходов от основной деятельности, доходов от финансовой деятельности и суммы чрезвычайных доходов, уменьшенной на сумму сопутствующих расходов, признается объект налога на прибыль. Перечень затрат, подлежащих учету в себестоимости

продукции и расчете налогооблагаемой базы, а также иные доходы от основной деятельности, доходы от финансовой деятельности, чрезвычайные доходы и структура связанных с ними расходов определяются законом. положение, утверждаемое Министерством финансов Республики Узбекистан. Дивиденды и процентные доходы от участия в деятельности других предприятий, облагаемые налогом отдельно, не включаются в объект налогообложения. Вклады, акции и иные конкретные финансовые средства в уставный фонд (капитал) для решения общих задач не считаются доходами юридического лица, специально созданного для решения этих общих задач, и не подлежат налогообложению.

Статья 15. Налогообложение доходов по государственным ценным бумагам Проценты и дивиденды по государственным облигациям и другим государственным ценным бумагам освобождаются от налогообложения. (Глава II в редакции Закона Республики Узбекистан от 14 января 1992 года № 521-XII - Вестник Верховного Совета, 1992 г., № 4, статья 177)

Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 28 января 2022 года №60 «О

принята стратегия развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы»[1]. Третий раздел Новая стратегия развития Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы называется «Обеспечение опережающего развития национальную экономику и высокие темпы роста», и обеспечивает основу для увеличения валового внутреннего продукта на душу населения в ближайшие пять лет - в 1,6 раза, а доход на душу населения к 2030 году - с 4 тыс. долларов США, а также ввести «цель была поставлена1». Достичь этой цели мы можем только за счет увеличения доходы предприятий, увеличивая доход на душу населения. Кроме того, установление цели в этот очень важный документ «в целях дальнейшего улучшения инвестиционного климата в стране и повышения своей привлекательности, принять меры по привлечению иностранных инвестиций в размере 120 миллиардов долларов США в ближайшие пять лет. лет, в том числе 70 миллиардов долларов»2 также указывает на то, что переход на МСФО в улучшении инвестиционной деятельности привлекательность – чрезвычайно актуальная задача.

Однако эти достижения не означают, что страна приняла решение о полном переходе на МСФО. При этом следует отметить, что исходя из стратегических задач, существует ряд вопросов, которые необходимо решить для совершенствования учета доходов и прибыли в соответствии с требованиями международных инвесторов. К ним относятся признание и широкое внедрение МСФО по доходам, отказ от старых методов и приемов, использование современные условия получения дохода, формирования, измерения и отчетности о доходах с использованием самые передовые методы признания, признавая распределенную прибыль среди иностранных инвесторов и совершенствование методологии бухгалтерского учета. содержание и структура отчета о финансовых результатах, признание и отражение прочего совокупного дохода, улучшение содержания счета учета

доходов и прибыли, согласование формирования конечных финансовых результатов и бухгалтерский учет в соответствии с международными стандартами, достигая прозрачности и сопоставимости отчета, вопросы трансформации, преобразования и консолидации и составления отчетов. К обеспечить эффективную реализацию этих задач, необходимы научные исследования для радикального улучшения методику учета доходов и прибыли и отчетности о финансовых результатах в соответствии с требования международных стандартов к иностранным инвесторам и другим пользователям информации.

Международные стандарты играют важную роль в совершенствовании учета доходов на предприятиях. Международные стандарты финансовой отчетности (МСФО) и другие соответствующие стандарты помогают сделать бухгалтерский учет более прозрачным и надежным для бизнеса. Вот несколько основных принципов:

Расширенная отчетность. В соответствии с международными стандартами предприятия должны внедрить расширенные системы отчетности для точной классификации и отображения доходов. Это включает, например, четкое определение типа и источника дохода.

Признание выручки. Согласно МСФО (IFRS) 15 «Признание выручки», выручка признается на основании договоров купли-продажи. Это обеспечивает своевременный и точный учет доходов в ходе исполнения контрактов и обслуживания клиентов.

Контроль и аудит. Системы внутреннего контроля и процессы внешнего аудита важны для улучшения учета доходов. Они помогают обеспечить точность расчетов.

Прозрачность информации: предприятия должны представлять информацию о доходах в своей финансовой отчетности в четкой и понятной форме. Это помогает инвесторам в процессе принятия решений.

Постоянное обновление: международные стандарты постоянно обновляются, поэтому предприятиям необходимо регулярно осуществлять процессы адаптации к ним.

Использование технологий: следует рассмотреть возможность использования современных ИТ-технологий, например, возможности автоматизации и оптимизации процесса расчета доходов посредством ERP-систем.

Краткое содержание:

Совершенствование учета доходов на предприятиях – сложный процесс, требующий современных технологий, стратегического планирования, подготовки квалифицированных кадров и клиентоориентированного подхода. Внедряя эти методы, предприятия могут не только улучшить свои финансовые результаты, но и добиться долгосрочного успеха. Нет сомнений в том, что компании повысят свою конкурентоспособность, внедрив такой подход.

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КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ ОТРАСЛЕЙ С ЭКОНОМИКО-ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ЖИВОТНОВОДСТВА НАВОИЙСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Аннотация: *Эта статья представляет результаты исследований по классификации сельскохозяйственных отраслей с экономико-географической точки зрения. Особое внимание уделено важной отрасли сельского хозяйства — животноводству. В ходе группировки, проведенной в регионах, специализирующихся на животноводстве, подчеркивается важность такой классификации для развития сельского хозяйства в целом. Также сформулированы научные предложения и рекомендации для дальнейшего развития животноводства и экономико-географического развития Навоийской области.*

Ключевые слова: *сельское хозяйство, животноводство, пастбища, прибрежные зоны рек, крестьянские и домашние хозяйства, скотоводство, овцеводство, верблюдоводство, коневодство, птицеводство, рыбоводство, шелководство, пчеловодство.*

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CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL SECTORS FROM AN ECONOMIC-GEOGRAPHICAL POINT OF VIEW (using livestock farming in the Navoi region as an example)

Abstract: *This article presents the results of research on the classification of agricultural sectors from an economic-geographical point of view. Particular attention is paid to an important branch of agriculture - livestock farming. During the grouping carried out in the regions specializing in livestock farming, the importance of such classification for the development of agriculture in general is emphasized. Scientific proposals and recommendations for the further development of livestock farming and economic-geographical development of the Navoi region are also formulated.*

Keywords: *agriculture, livestock farming, pastures, riverside zones, peasant and household farms, cattle breeding, sheep breeding, camel breeding, horse breeding, poultry farming, fish farming, sericulture, beekeeping.*

Сегодня большое значение имеет спрос на сельскохозяйственную продукцию и широкое развитие ее перерабатывающей промышленности. Потому что производство и переработка сельскохозяйственной, животноводческой и садоводческой продукции, необходимой для нужд населения, является одним из главных вопросов в каждой стране. В частности, ряд научных и практических работ проводится в регионах Республики Узбекистан, где имеются широкие возможности для формирования сельского хозяйства. Навоийская область, располагающая самой большой пастбищной площадью в стране, имеет возможность развивать животноводческий сектор на высоком уровне. Хотя в регионе широко развито скотоводство, каждая административная единица разделена на разные направления исходя из своих географических особенностей. Это связано с рельефным строением местности. Также в каждом из них свой климат. Отсюда видно, что в сельском хозяйстве уместно разделить пустынно-пастбищную, речную и крестьянско-хозяйственную группы на скотоводческие.

Таблица 1

Индекс отраслевых групп животноводства Навоийской области

Административные единицы	**Пастбищное скотоводство.**	**Животноводство вдоль реки**	**Крестьянское и домашнее животноводство**
	Разведение овец и коз, разведение верблюдов	Скотоводство, птицеводство, рыбоводство, шелководство	Пчеловодство, свиноводство, кролиководство.
Кармана	5,53	25,12	13,65
Канимех	23,41	3,09	0,78
Кизилтепа	9,22	26,68	36,26
Навбахар	11,65	11,84	25,07
Нурата	19,82	6,09	3,10
Тамди	13,51	0,95	0,01
Учкудук	5,59	0,47	0,00
Хатирчи	10,74	22,20	19,30
г.Навои	0,17	2,58	1,62
г.Зарафшан	0,36	0,98	0,21

Таблица разработана автором на основе данных Управления статистики Навоийской области.

В группе пустынно-пастбищного животноводства широко распространены овцеводство и верблюдоводство. Культивируется в

Хатирчинском и Навбахорском районах. Видно, что хотя в Кызылтепинском Карманинском и Учкудукском районах указанная племенная сеть животноводства слабо сформирована, эти регионы имеют благоприятные климатические условия. Однако, хотя в Кызылтепинском и Карманинском районах проблем с кормами нет, прокормить стадо сложно. Хотя Учкудукский район является пустынным регионом, животноводство частично развито из-за неблагоприятного климата, водных проблем и низкой продуктивности пастбищ. В области в основном сформировано верблюдоводство, и такое животноводство типично для этого региона. В перспективе рассматривается развитие животноводства и верблюдоводства в районе.

В группе скотоводства вокруг реки широко распространены скотоводство, птицеводство, рыболовство, кокономодство. Эти маршруты высоко развиты в Кызылтепинском, Карманинском, Хатырчинском, Навбахорском районах. Видно, что в Нуратинском и Конимехском районах он находится на низком уровне. В Томдинском и Учкудукском районах эти показатели сложились на очень низком уровне. Скотоводство может быть развито во всех районах области, но кокономодство, рыболовство и птицеводство более развиты в районах с удобными водными ресурсами и густонаселенностью. Таким образом, в Карманинском, Навбахорском, Кызылтепинском, Хатырчинском районах создание промышленных предприятий по переработке молочной и птицеводческой продукции, а также создание кластеров по животноводству, рыболовству, птицеводству послужит экономике региона и удовлетворит потребности населения. на продукцию животноводства.

В группе фермеров и домашнего скотоводства широко сформированы области пчеловодства, свиноводства и кролиководства. В данный регион входят Кызылтепинский, Навбахорский, Хатирчинский и Карманинский районы. Эти направления практически не сформировались в Томдинском, Учкудукском, Конимехском районах. Потому что природные условия этих районов препятствуют развитию маршрутов. Однако природные условия региона и агроклиматические факторы положительно влияют на широкомасштабное развитие пчеловодства и кролиководства в коллективе фермерских и домашних животноводов. Таким образом, добиться развития сельского хозяйства в Кызылтепинском, Навбахорском, Хатырчинском и Карманинском районах можно за счет увеличения количества фермерских хозяйств, специализирующихся в этих областях. При этом формирование направления пчеловодства в Нуратинском районе целесообразно, что обосновано тем, что его климатические условия и вегетационный период растений полностью совместимы. Разведение пчелиных семей в этом районе служит опылению горных растений и фруктов и повышению продуктивности. Также возможно создание фермерской экономической зоны с учетом географических особенностей местности.

Таблица 2

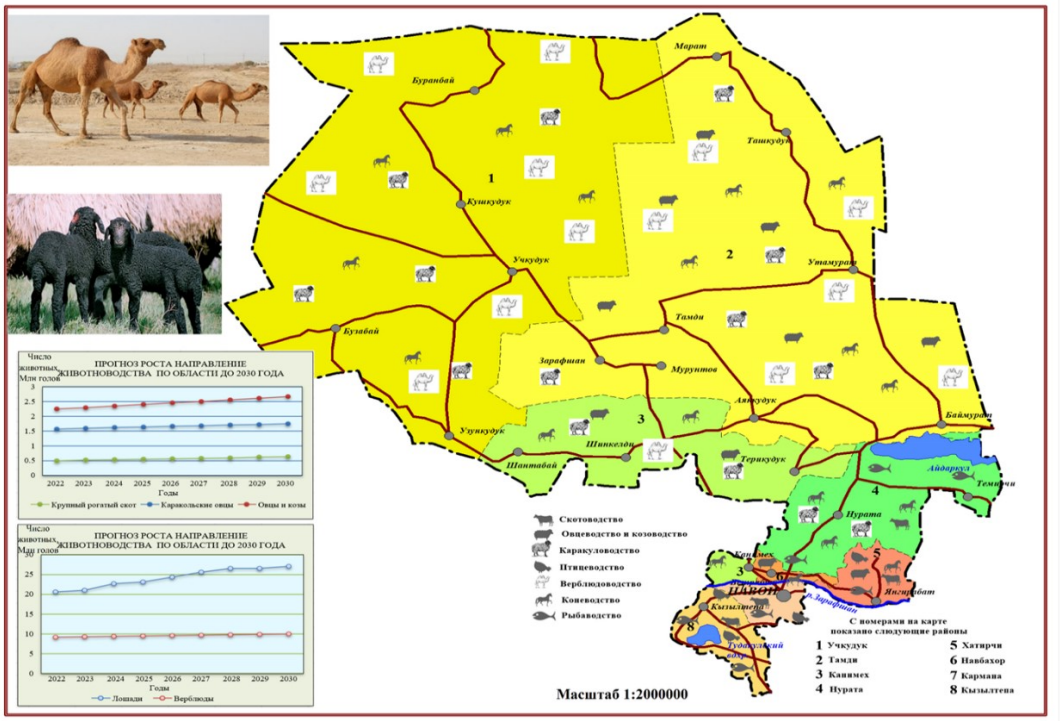
Группы животноводства Навоийской области

Административные единицы / **Виды скота**	**Пастбищное скотоводство.** Овцеводство и козоводство — верблюдоводство, коневодство	**Животноводство вдоль реки** Скотоводство, птицеводство, рыбоводство, шелководство	**Крестьянское и домашнее животноводство** Пчеловодство, свиноводство, кролиководство.
Канемех, Навбахор, Нурата, Тамди, Хатирчи	79,1 %		
Кармана, Кизилтепа, Навбахар, Хатирчи		85,8 %	
Кармана, Кизилтепа, г.Навои, Хатирчи			94,2 %

Таблица разработана автором на основе данных статистического управления Навоийской области

Как видно из данных таблицы 2 при разделении животноводческих группировок региона на три крупных географических района существуют направления животноводства, которые во всех из них могут повторять друг друга. В основе этого лежит широкое распространение крупных видов домашнего скота.

На Конимехский, Навбахорский, Нуратинский, Томдинский, Хатырчинский районы приходится 74,1% общей доли овцеводства, козоводства, верблюдоводства и козоводства в области. 85,8 процента животноводства, птицеводства, рыболовства и коконирования приходится на Карманинский, Кызылтепинский, Навбахорский и Хатырчинский районы. На Карманинский, Кызылтепинский, Навоийский, Хатырчинский районы приходится 94,2 процента пчеловодства, свиноводства и кролиководства. Это основано на влиянии географических факторов и природно-географических особенностей региона.



1-рисунок. Карта расположения животноводческой отрасли Навоийской области и ее прогноз до 2030 года

Выводы: Для решения вышеупомянутых проблем необходимо уделить особое внимание следующим аспектам:

- Исходя из географических возможностей районов Конемех и Томди, развивать коневодство и верблюдоводство, в Нуротинском районе — овцеводство и коневодство, в Хатырчинском районе — рыбоводство, пчеловодство и птицеводство, а также развивать эти отрасли;
- Организовать научное основание для пастбищного скотоводства;
- Увеличить площадь культурных пастбищ, повысить их продуктивность, внедрить посевы засухоустойчивых пустынных кормовых культур;
- При пастьбе скота на пастбищах организовать планомерное чередование, применяя метод "загонов" для эффективного использования пастбищ;
- Применение системы "загон" на пастбищах Нуротинского, Хатырчинского и Навбахорского районов будет способствовать обеспечению достаточности кормов для стад с ранней весны до поздней осени;
- Копать дополнительные колодцы в отдаленных районах и организовывать новые скотоводческие хозяйства вокруг них;
- Эффективно использовать долгосрочные кредиты с низкими процентными ставками и субсидии от коммерческих банков для развития скотоводства;
- Увеличить количество рабочих мест для специалистов по скотоводству и ветеринаров в хозяйствах, повысить их зарплаты и создать лучшие условия для их трудовой деятельности;

- Расширять сеть скотоводческих кластеров в районах области и поднять их до уровня промышленности;
- Организовать предприятия по переработке животноводческой продукции (молоко, мясо, кожа, шерсть) в городах Навои и районных центрах, что позволит создать новые рабочие места.

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ТЕХНОЛОГИИ БЛОКЧЕЙН В УПРАВЛЕНИИ ПРОЕКТАМИ: ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ

Анотация. *В статье рассмотрены возможности применения технологии блокчейн в управлении проектами. Описаны основные преимущества, такие как прозрачность, автоматизация и безопасность, а также выделены ключевые вызовы внедрения и предложены рекомендации по их преодолению.*

Ключевые слова: *блокчейн, управление проектами, смарт-контракты, прозрачность, децентрализация.*

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BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGIES IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT: APPLICATION PROSPECTS

Abstract. *The article explores the potential applications of blockchain technology in project management. It highlights key benefits such as transparency, automation, and security, identifies major implementation challenges, and offers recommendations for overcoming them.*

Keywords: *blockchain, project management, smart contracts, transparency, decentralization.*

Блокчейн становится важным инструментом для оптимизации процессов в самых разных отраслях, и управление проектами не является исключением. Изначально разработанная для поддержки криптовалют, эта технология благодаря своим ключевым характеристикам, таким как децентрализация, прозрачность и неизменность данных, нашла применение и в проектном управлении. Возможности блокчейна, включая использование смарт-контрактов и децентрализованных реестров, предоставляют значительные преимущества для упрощения работы над проектами, автоматизации задач и повышения доверия участников [1].

Одним из главных преимуществ блокчейна в управлении проектами является прозрачность. Технология позволяет создавать распределённые реестры, к которым имеют доступ все участники проекта. Это устраняет разногласия в данных, упрощает процессы контроля и делает взаимодействие более открытым. Неизменность записей гарантирует, что данные о задачах, сроках и результатах останутся защищёнными от изменений, что особенно важно для соблюдения требований аудита и нормативных актов [2].

Использование смарт-контрактов открывает новые возможности для автоматизации. Например, смарт-контракты могут обеспечивать автоматическую оплату подрядчиков по завершении определённых этапов проекта. Они также могут выполнять проверки на соответствие заданным условиям, что снижает необходимость ручного контроля и ускоряет реализацию задач. Благодаря их использованию устраняется человеческий фактор, что минимизирует риски ошибок или злоупотреблений [3].

Роль блокчейна в сложных проектах

Особенно значительным блокчейн становится в крупных и многоуровневых проектах, где требуется участие большого числа сторон. В таких случаях прозрачность и неизменность данных становятся критически важными для предотвращения конфликта интересов. Например, в строительных проектах блокчейн может использоваться для отслеживания статуса поставок, выполнения этапов строительства и контроля качества [4].

Кроме того, блокчейн может быть интегрирован в системы управления рисками. Записи на блокчейне позволяют точно фиксировать события и вносить корректировки в проектный план на основе объективных данных. Это делает процесс управления более гибким и предсказуемым.

Интеграция блокчейна в корпоративные процессы

Несмотря на очевидные преимущества, интеграция блокчейна в управление проектами сталкивается с рядом трудностей. Одной из главных проблем остаётся масштабируемость технологии. Большие объёмы данных и транзакций могут создавать нагрузку на блокчейн-сети, снижая их производительность и увеличивая время обработки операций [5].

Также важно учитывать необходимость адаптации блокчейна к существующим системам управления проектами. Многие компании используют устаревшие ИТ-решения, которые сложно интегрировать с децентрализованными технологиями. Это требует значительных временных и финансовых вложений. Например, интеграция блокчейна с такими инструментами, как Microsoft Project или Primavera, может потребовать разработки специализированных интерфейсов.

Культурные и образовательные барьеры также играют свою роль. Для успешного внедрения блокчейна в корпоративные процессы необходимо проводить обучение сотрудников, чтобы они могли не только понимать принципы технологии, но и эффективно применять её на практике. Без этого возможен риск сопротивления изменениям внутри компании [2].

Практическое применение блокчейна

1. Управление цепочками поставок

Блокчейн может обеспечить прозрачность на всех этапах цепочек поставок, предоставляя возможность отслеживать происхождение и движение товаров в режиме реального времени. Это особенно важно для предотвращения контрафакта и повышения уровня доверия среди участников [4].

2. Автоматизация контрактов

Использование смарт-контрактов позволяет ускорить выполнение обязательств. Например, в сфере консалтинговых услуг такие контракты могут автоматически активироваться при достижении определённых KPI.

3. Мониторинг ресурсов

Системы, основанные на блокчейне, обеспечивают точное отслеживание распределения и использования ресурсов. Это снижает вероятность перерасхода бюджета или задержек в проекте.

Преимущества блокчейна в управлении проектами

1. Безопасность данных

Все записи защищены криптографическими алгоритмами, что исключает возможность несанкционированного доступа или изменения данных.

2. Прозрачность

Все участники имеют доступ к единой версии правдивых данных, что устраняет риски манипуляции информацией.

3. Эффективность

Смарт-контракты позволяют автоматизировать рутинные процессы, снижая затраты времени и усилий.

4. Снижение расходов

Исключение посредников и оптимизация процессов уменьшают издержки на управление проектами.

Рекомендации по внедрению блокчейна

Для успешного применения блокчейна в управлении проектами необходимо:

1. Начинать с небольших пилотных проектов, чтобы протестировать возможности технологии и оценить её эффективность [3].
2. Обеспечить обучение сотрудников на всех уровнях, включая руководителей проектов и технических специалистов.
3. Выбирать платформы, соответствующие масштабам и потребностям конкретного проекта, такие как Ethereum или Hyperledger.
4. Учесть юридические и нормативные требования, чтобы обеспечить соответствие внедряемых решений действующему законодательству [5].

Блокчейн предлагает значительные возможности для повышения прозрачности, автоматизации и безопасности в управлении проектами. Однако успешное внедрение требует тщательной подготовки, адаптации к

существующим процессам и активного обучения команды. Организации, которые смогут преодолеть эти вызовы, получат значительное конкурентное преимущество, повысив эффективность работы и доверие среди партнёров и клиентов [2].

В будущем блокчейн станет неотъемлемой частью корпоративного управления, способствуя созданию более устойчивых и инновационных бизнес-процессов. Технология не только улучшит традиционные методы управления проектами, но и откроет новые горизонты для трансформации компаний в эпоху цифровизации.

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АНАЛИЗ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ГИБКИХ МЕТОДОЛОГИЙ РАЗРАБОТКИ ПО В РАМКАХ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ СИСТЕМ КОРПОРАТИВНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Анотация. *В статье рассмотрены основные аспекты применения гибких методологий разработки программного обеспечения (ПО) в информационных системах корпоративного управления. Проведён анализ ключевых преимуществ и проблем при внедрении гибких подходов, таких как Scrum и Kanban, для автоматизации процессов в организациях. Предложены рекомендации для повышения эффективности разработки корпоративных информационных систем (КИС).*

Ключевые слова: *гибкие методологии, Scrum, Kanban, корпоративное управление, информационные системы, разработка ПО.*

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ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF AGILE SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGIES IN CORPORATE INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

Abstract. *This article examines the key aspects of applying agile software development methodologies in corporate information systems management. An analysis is provided of the main advantages and challenges associated with implementing agile approaches, such as Scrum and Kanban, for process automation in organizations. Recommendations are proposed to enhance the efficiency of developing corporate information systems (CIS).*

Keywords: *agile methodologies, Scrum, Kanban, corporate management, information systems, software development.*

Современные компании, сталкиваясь с необходимостью цифровизации и адаптации к быстро меняющимся условиям, активно используют гибкие

методологии разработки программного обеспечения. Такие подходы, как Scrum и Kanban, предоставляют уникальные инструменты для ускорения работы и обеспечения гибкости процессов. Это особенно актуально для корпоративных информационных систем (КИС), которые играют ключевую роль в управлении бизнесом [1].

Гибкие методологии не только повышают эффективность выполнения проектов, но и способствуют внедрению инноваций в рамках существующих корпоративных процессов. Agile-подходы позволяют организациям фокусироваться на результатах, а не на промежуточных этапах работы. Это означает, что при использовании Scrum или Kanban команды могут быстрее адаптироваться к изменениям рынка и потребностям клиентов [2]. Такой подход особенно важен в условиях высокой конкуренции и динамичного развития технологий.

Тем не менее, внедрение гибких подходов в рамках КИС сопровождается рядом вызовов, таких как интеграция с устаревшими системами и необходимость обучения персонала новым методам работы [3]. Одной из основных проблем становится наличие сложной и часто разрозненной ИТ-инфраструктуры в компаниях. Устаревшие системы создают узкие места в процессах, что значительно замедляет разработку и интеграцию новых решений. В то же время обучение персонала новым подходам требует не только значительных временных ресурсов, но и культурных изменений внутри организации [4].

Гибкие методологии основаны на принципах Agile Manifesto, где на первый план выдвигаются взаимодействие между людьми, адаптация к изменениям и фокус на создании ценности для клиента. Это делает их особенно полезными для команд, работающих в условиях неопределённости. Scrum и Kanban, наиболее популярные среди гибких подходов, предлагают эффективные инструменты управления проектами, которые позволяют снизить временные и ресурсные затраты на каждом этапе разработки [5].

Scrum выделяется использованием спринтов — коротких итераций, в ходе которых команда создает функциональные элементы системы. Такой метод позволяет гибко адаптироваться к изменениям требований, минимизируя риски невыполнения проекта. Kanban, напротив, акцентирует внимание на визуализации рабочего процесса и устранении узких мест, что делает его особенно полезным для управления задачами в реальном времени. Этот подход позволяет организациям идентифицировать и устранять проблемы в цепочке поставок и бизнес-процессах [2].

Регулярное использование таких инструментов, как Jira и Trello, позволяет автоматизировать управление проектами, улучшить коммуникацию и повысить прозрачность процессов. Например, с помощью Trello команды могут легко распределять задачи, отслеживать прогресс и корректировать планы в режиме реального времени [4].

Влияние гибких методологий на корпоративные процессы

Применение гибких подходов в разработке КИС помогает сократить сроки реализации проектов, повысить прозрачность процессов и улучшить взаимодействие внутри команд. Регулярные встречи, такие как ежедневные митинги Scrum, способствуют выстраиванию более эффективной коммуникации. Это помогает минимизировать недопонимание между членами команды, а также между разработчиками и заказчиками [3].

Кроме того, гибкие методологии способствуют построению более продуктивной корпоративной культуры. Они стимулируют развитие инициативности и ответственности среди сотрудников. Например, при использовании Scrum каждая команда несёт ответственность за выполнение конкретных задач в рамках спринта. Это создаёт среду, где ценится вклад каждого сотрудника, что положительно сказывается на общей мотивации и продуктивности [5].

Несмотря на очевидные преимущества, внедрение гибких методологий в КИС сопряжено с рядом сложностей. Одной из главных проблем является высокая динамика изменения требований. Корпоративные системы часто включают сложные процессы и устаревшие компоненты, что затрудняет интеграцию новых подходов [2]. Кроме того, отсутствие четко определённых требований со стороны заказчика может приводить к задержкам и перерасходу ресурсов. Это особенно критично в условиях ограниченных бюджетов и временных рамок.

Другой значимой проблемой является масштабируемость. Scrum и Kanban наиболее эффективны для небольших команд, что создаёт трудности при их использовании в крупных организациях. Масштабирование гибких подходов требует значительных временных и финансовых вложений. Например, для успешного использования Scrum в крупных компаниях требуется внедрение специальных фреймворков, таких как SAFe (Scaled Agile Framework), что влечёт за собой дополнительные затраты на обучение и организацию процессов [3].

Решения для успешного внедрения гибких подходов

Для успешного внедрения гибких методологий в разработке КИС необходимо придерживаться комплексного подхода. Во-первых, важно проводить регулярное обучение сотрудников, организуя тренинги и воркшопы по Agile-методологиям. Такие мероприятия помогают не только освоить новые инструменты, но и выработать общий язык внутри команды [4].

Во-вторых, использование гибридных моделей управления проектами может стать эффективным решением для крупных компаний. Комбинируя традиционные подходы и гибкие методологии, организации могут адаптировать их под свои специфические нужды. Например, для крупных проектов можно использовать Waterfall на этапе планирования и Agile на этапе разработки [1].

Кроме того, внедрение современных инструментов управления задачами, таких как Confluence, позволяет упростить коммуникацию и автоматизировать рутинные процессы. Эти платформы помогают структурировать информацию, распределять задачи и обеспечивать прозрачность всех этапов проекта [5].

Применение гибких методологий разработки программного обеспечения в рамках корпоративных информационных систем открывает значительные возможности для повышения эффективности и ускорения процессов. Однако успешное внедрение таких подходов требует преодоления ряда вызовов, связанных с интеграцией, масштабируемостью и обучением персонала. Использование Scrum и Kanban, а также гибридных моделей управления, позволяет организациям адаптироваться к изменениям, улучшать управление проектами и повышать конкурентоспособность [3].

Грамотно реализованные гибкие методологии становятся не просто инструментом разработки, но и важным шагом на пути к цифровой трансформации компании. Успешное внедрение этих подходов обеспечивает компаниям устойчивость в условиях цифровой экономики и помогает создавать продукты, которые удовлетворяют потребности современных клиентов [1].

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ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ И КОМПОНЕНТЫ ДЕНЕЖНОГО ПОТОКА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация. *Денежный поток — это приток и отток денежных средств в рамках деловой или личной финансовой системы. Он включает в себя деньги, полученные из различных источников, таких как продажи, инвестиции и кредиты, а также сумму денег, уплаченную за расходы, долги и другие обязательства. Основной целью данной научной статьи является определение денежного потока организации и их компоненты влияющих на денежный поток организации.*

Ключевые слова. *денежные потоки, чистая прибыль, денежные поступление, оттоки денежных средств, компоненты*

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MANAGING THE ORGANIZATION'S CASH FLOWS

Annotation. *Cash flow is the inflow and outflow of funds within a business or personal financial system. It includes money received from various sources such as sales, investments, and loans, as well as the amount of money paid for expenses, debts, and other obligations. The main objective of this research paper is to determine the cash flow of an organization and their components affecting the cash flow of an organization.*

Keywords. *cash flows, net income, cash inflows, cash outflow, components*

В бизнесе управление денежным потоком, которое относится к движению денег в ваш бизнес и из него в течение определенного периода, является критически важным аспектом поддержания и развития успешного предприятия. Оно охватывает не только полученный доход, но и понесенные расходы, сделанные инвестиции и полученные кредиты.

Денежный поток — это приток и отток денежных средств в рамках деловой или личной финансовой системы. Он включает в себя деньги, полученные из различных источников, таких как продажи, инвестиции и кредиты, а также сумму денег, уплаченную за расходы, долги и другие обязательства. Положительный поток возникает, когда входящие денежные

средства превышают исходящие денежные средства, указывая на излишек, тогда как отрицательный поток указывает на дефицит или уменьшение доступных средств.

Крайне важно различать денежный поток и чистый доход (также известный как прибыль или чистая прибыль).

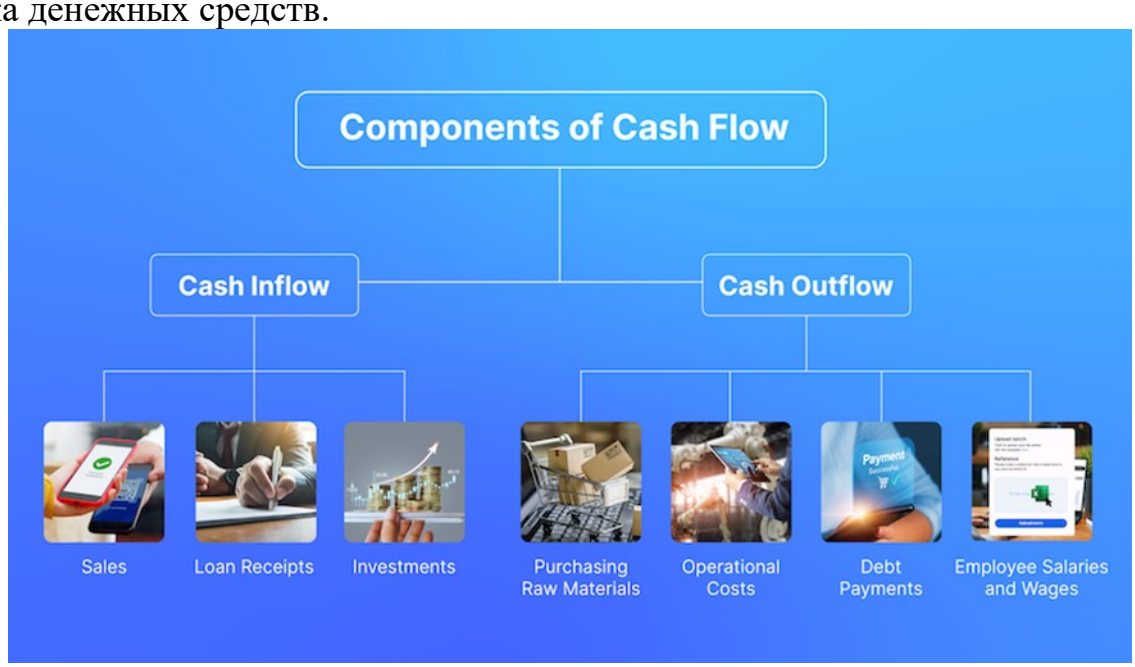
Чистая прибыль — это разница между вашими доходами и расходами, отраженными в отчете о прибылях и убытках, в то время как денежный поток учитывает фактическое движение денег на ваших банковских счетах и с них.

Эти два показателя могут существенно различаться, поскольку чистая прибыль включает в себя неденежные статьи, такие как амортизация, а денежный поток фокусируется на денежных операциях.

Денежный поток выступает в качестве финансового барометра для вашего бизнеса. Он позволяет вам оценить вашу способность покрывать краткосрочные обязательства, инвестировать в возможности роста и справляться с неожиданными финансовыми проблемами.

В Индонезии, где экономические условия могут быть нестабильными, четкое понимание денежных потоков может иметь решающее значение между выживанием и успехом. Понимание фундаментальных концепций денежного потока является первым шагом к эффективному управлению денежным потоком.

Компоненты денежного потока состоят из денежный поступлений и оттока денежных средств.



Денежные поступление состоят:

Продажи: Основным источником денежных поступлений для большинства предприятий является выручка от продаж. Сюда входит доход, полученный от продажи продуктов или услуг клиентам. Точное отслеживание и прогнозирование продаж имеет решающее значение для планирования денежных потоков.

Кредитные расписки: Если ваш бизнес получает кредиты или кредитные линии, средства, полученные из этих источников, способствуют вашему денежному притоку. Важно управлять кредитами мудро, чтобы избежать чрезмерного расширения вашего денежного потока.

Инвестиции: Доход, полученный от инвестиций, такой как проценты или дивиденды, также может усилить ваш денежный поток. Тщательное рассмотрение инвестиционных возможностей необходимо, чтобы убедиться, что они соответствуют финансовым целям вашего бизнеса.

Отток денежных средств состоит:

Закупка сырья: Для производственных или продуктовых предприятий закупка сырья является значительным оттоком денежных средств. Эффективное управление запасами может помочь оптимизировать эти расходы.

Операционные расходы: Операционные расходы охватывают различные расходы, включая аренду, коммунальные услуги, маркетинг и офисные принадлежности. Мониторинг и контроль этих расходов может положительно повлиять на ваш денежный поток.

Выплаты по долгам: Если ваш бизнес брал в долг, регулярные выплаты по долгам являются необходимым оттоком денежных средств. Правильное управление задолженностью и варианты рефинансирования могут помочь снизить нагрузку на ваш денежный поток.

Зарплаты и оклады сотрудников: Выплата заработной платы вашим сотрудникам — это не только этическая обязанность, но и критический отток денежных средств. Эффективное управление заработной платой имеет важное значение для того, чтобы ваша команда получала то, что ей положено, и при этом сохранялся здоровый денежный поток.

Понимание этих компонентов имеет основополагающее значение для эффективного управления денежными потоками вашего бизнеса.

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КАДРОВОЕ ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ: ПОНЯТИЕ И СУЩНОСТЬ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассмотрено понятие кадрового планирования, раскрыто его сущность, преимущество.*

Ключевые слова: *управления персоналом, кадры предприятия, кадровое планирование, кадровая политика*

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HR PLANNING: CONCEPT AND ESSENCE

Annotation*. In this article, the concept of personnel planning is considered, its essence and advantage are revealed.*

Keywords*: personnel management, personnel of the enterprise, personnel planning, personnel policy*

Современное развитие нашего государства характеризуется постепенным переходом от экспортно-сырьевого к инновационному методы экономического роста, в основе которой важным звеном является лицо (профессионал), который обладает необходимыми знаниями, уровнем образования и опытом, который отвечает требованиям современного общества. По этой причине человеческий капитал, как основное ядро, в котором сосредоточены знания, опыт, умение и профессионализм становится основным стратегическим ресурсом современной экономики и основным элементом любой организации [3, с. 38].

Планирование персонала (кадровое планирование) является важным элементом общей системы планирования организации. Данный процесс связан с определением потребности предприятия (на определенном этапе его развития) в персонале не только в количественном, но и качественном. Для того чтобы предприятия могло развиваться и устоять в период экономической нестабильности необходим высококвалифицированный персонал и также готовый к новациям и новому опыту. В этой связи роль управления трудовыми ресурсами увеличивает, а это значит и увеличивается и функциональная область в управлении и персоналом: подготовка, повышение квалификационного уровня, составляющие элементы трудового потенциала, оценка и методы деятельности кадров, профессиональная подготовка и мотивация. В настоящее время существует множество определений понятия «кадрового планирования» Так по Мнению Демидовой Е.В, Кадровое планирование – это технология работы с персоналом, цель которой состоит в определении потребностей организации в человеческих ресурсах в различных темпоральных периодах. С точки зрения Кудряшова В.С. •Кадровое планирование – целенаправленная, обоснованная и организованная деятельность, направленная на обеспечение организации в нужное время в необходимом количестве квалифицированными кадрами. С позиции Шестакова Е.В. кадровое планирование – это направленная деятельность организации по подготовке кадров, обеспечению пропорционального и динамичного развития персонала, расчету его профессионально-квалификационной структуры, определению общей и дополнительной потребности, контролю за его использованием[1, с. 55].

В целом же в данной статье под кадровым планированием мы понимаем непрерывный процесс по планированию потребности предприятия в кадрах, что становится основой для достижения высоких результатов деятельности предприятия.

Сущность кадрового планирования заключается в обеспечении людей рабочими местами на определенном этапе развития предприятия в необходимом количестве, способностями, опытом, профессионализмом и иными требованиями предприятия. Исходя из производительности и мотивации рабочие места должны позволять сотрудникам развивать свои профессиональные способности и улучшить эффективность труда [4, с.67].

В процессе изучения кадрового планирования нами были выделены ее виды (рис. 1)

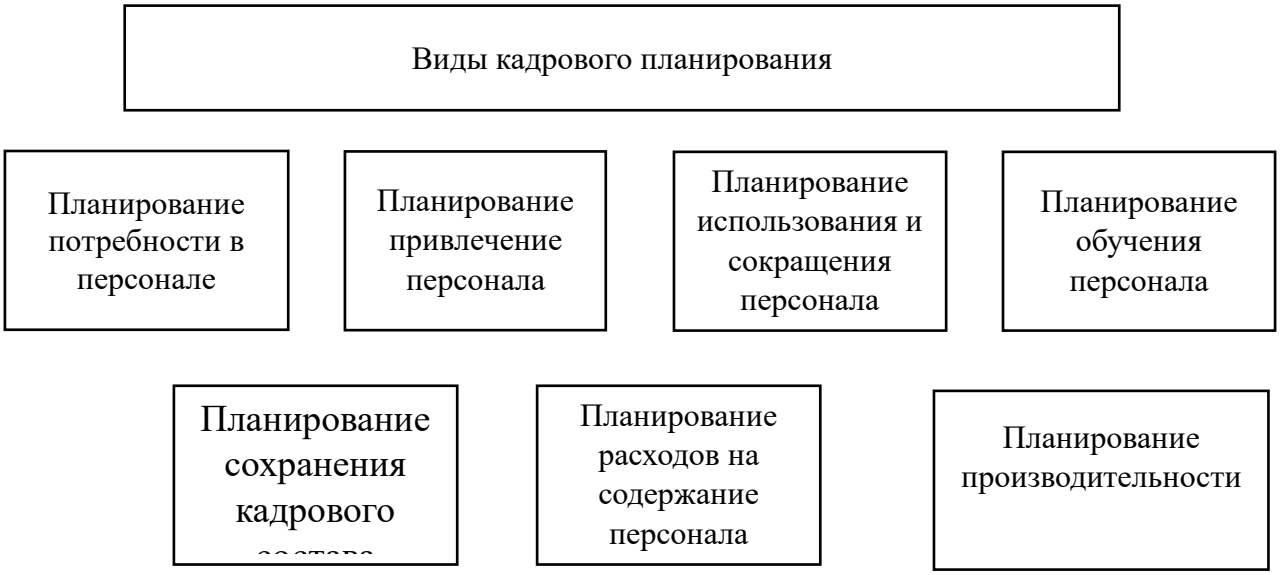


Рисунок 1 – Виды кадрового планирования

Такое многообразие видов кадрового планирования в организации связано с многозадачностью процесса управления персоналом. Каждая категория носит важный характер и требует пристального внимания, при этом не следует ставить акцент только на одном из компонентов, так ака работа с кадровым планированием является комплексной [2, с. 303].

У кадрового планирования есть ряд преимуществ (рис. 2). Данные преимущества указывают на то, что без кадрового планирования предприятие не сможет долго существовать.

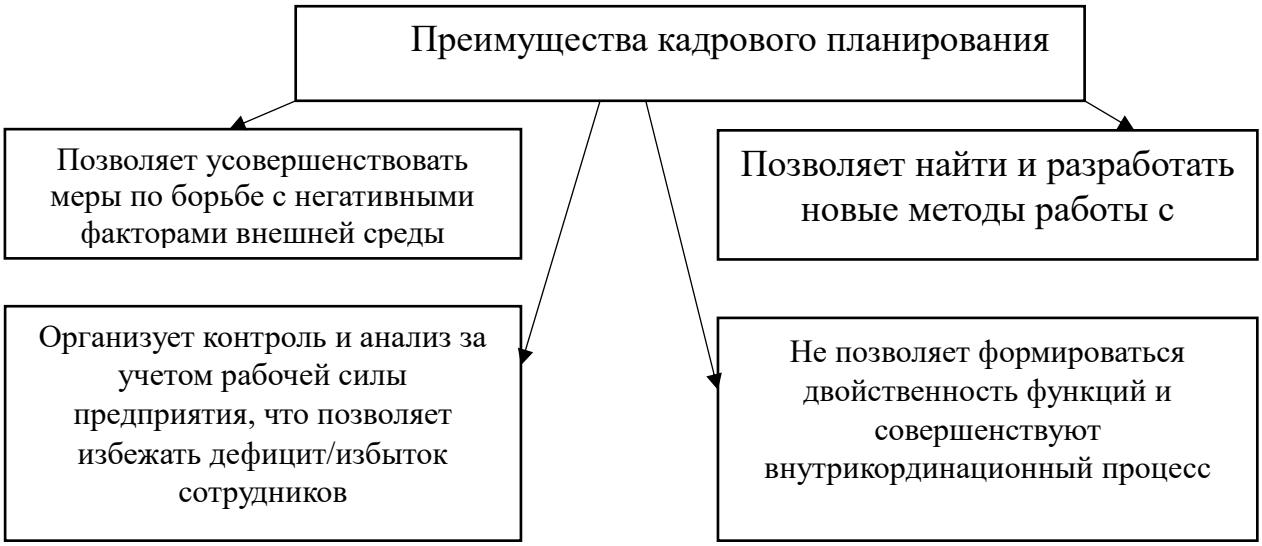


Рисунок 2. - Преимущества кадрового планирования

Таким образом, эффективно организованное кадровое планирование является инструментом оптимизации в использовании кадров,

совершенствовании процедуры приема сотрудников, системе организации подготовки, переобучение и обучения, сокращении издержек на персонал. Именно грамотная и комплексная работа по кадровому планированию оказывает воздействие на результаты деятельности предприятия.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ, МЕТОДЫ И ПРИЁМЫ НА УРОКАХ В НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ

Аннотация: *в статье мы анализируем современное образование в начальной школе которое не ограничивается передачей знаний. Оно ориентировано на всестороннее развитие личности ученика, создание условий для раскрытия его потенциала и стимуляцию непрерывного обучения.*

Ключевые слова: *формы, методы и приёмы современной школы, использование интерактивных методов обучения, интеграция искусства и творчества в образовательный процесс, использование игровых технологий.*

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MODERN FORMS, METHODS AND TECHNIQUES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL LESSONS

Abstract: *in the article we analyze modern education in primary school, which is not limited to the transfer of knowledge. It is focused on the comprehensive development of the student's personality, creating conditions for revealing his potential and stimulating continuous learning.*

Keywords: *forms, methods and techniques of a modern school, use of interactive teaching methods, integration of art and creativity into the educational process, use of gaming technologies.*

Современные формы, методы и приёмы на уроках в начальной школе обладают особой значимостью для развития обучающихся в раннем возрасте. На данном этапе важно заложить фундамент для успешного освоения знаний

и умений, а также сформировать у детей положительное отношение к процессу обучения.

Одной из ключевых современных форм является использование интерактивных методов обучения. Это может быть организация проектов, занятия в группах и парах, а также активное использование современных технологий. Например, интерактивные доски и планшеты позволяют выполнять задания более увлекательно и зрелищно, что повышает интерес учеников к предмету.

Методы проблемного обучения также находят своё место в начальной школе. Преподаватель предлагает детям определённую проблему, которую они должны решить, используя полученные знания. Такие задачи развивают критическое мышление, учат ребят анализировать и находить различные пути решения.

Важным приёмом в современных уроках является интеграция искусства и творчества в образовательный процесс. Это могут быть уроки рисования, музыка, театр, которые включаются в изучение других предметов. Такой подход способствует всестороннему развитию личности ребёнка, раскрытию его творческого потенциала и формированию эмоциональной восприимчивости.

Кроме того, внимание уделяется индивидуальному подходу в обучении. Это предполагает знание и учет личностных особенностей каждого ребенка, что позволяет оптимально организовать образовательный процесс. Учитель может использовать дифференцированные задания, которые учитывают уровень подготовки и интересов учеников.

Активное использование игровых технологий также стало неотъемлемой частью обучения в начальной школе. Игра, как ведущий вид деятельности в младшем школьном возрасте, позволяет эффективно и незаметно для детей овладевать новыми знаниями и навыками. Игровые методы включают в себя уличные игры, настольные игры, а также образовательные программы на компьютерах и планшетах.

Кроме перечисленных подходов, развитие проектной деятельности в начальной школе играет не менее значимую роль. Проекты позволяют ученикам проявлять инициативу, работать в команде и брать на себя ответственность за выполнение определённых задач. Этот подход способствует формированию навыков планирования, управления ресурсами и времени, что полезно не только в образовательной сфере, но и в дальнейшей жизни. Проектная деятельность может быть интегрирована в учебную программу через межпредметные проекты, такие как изучение природных явлений с применением знаний из математики и естествознания.

Развитие навыков сотрудничества и коммуникации также является важной задачей современной образовательной среды в начальной школе. Учителя могут организовывать круглые столы, ролевые игры и дискуссии, где ученики обсуждают различные темы группами, учась выражать свое мнение, уважительно слушать других и искать компромиссы. Такое взаимодействие

не только обогащает опыт учеников, но и учит их работать в коллективе, что крайне важно для успешной социальной адаптации.

Особое внимание уделяется формированию навыков самооценки и самоконтроля у младших школьников. Это достигается через регулярные обсуждения с учителем, где ученики анализируют свою работу, получают обратную связь и намечают пути улучшения. Развитие этих навыков ведёт к повышению уровня самостоятельности в учебном процессе, позволяет детям оценивать свои достижения и определять личные образовательные цели. Подобная практика помогает учащимся стать более осознанными и уверенными в своих силах.

Кроме того, значительное внимание уделяется развитию креативности у младших школьников. В начальной школе создаются условия для активного вовлечения детей в творческий процесс, будь то через изобразительное искусство, театральные постановки или занятия музыкой. Эти виды деятельности позволяют детям самовыражаться, развивать воображение и критическое мышление. Учителя могут использовать методики, которые стимулируют учеников придумывать оригинальные решения для стандартных задач, поощряя их нестандартное мышление и уверенность в своих творческих способностях.

Технологии играют всё более важную роль в образовательном процессе начальной школы. Интерактивные доски, планшеты и обучающие программы помогают сделать занятия более увлекательными и динамичными, побуждая учащихся к активному участию в процессе обучения. Внедрение технологий способствует повышению цифровой грамотности с раннего возраста, что является неотъемлемым аспектом современного мира. Однако важно, чтобы использование технологий было сбалансировано и подкреплялось традиционными методами обучения, позволяя ученикам развивать широкий спектр навыков.

Физическая активность также является ключевым компонентом образования в начальной школе. Регулярные занятия спортом и физкультурой обеспечивают необходимую разгрузку для детей, снимая стресс и улучшая концентрацию внимания на уроках. Активные игры развивают координацию, ловкость и командный дух. Многие школы стремятся интегрировать занятия физической активностью в повседневную школьную жизнь, комбинируя учебные темы с движением, чтобы ученики могли лучше усваивать материал через кинестетическое обучение.

В целом, основная задача современной начальной школы заключается в создании гармоничного образовательного пространства, где дети могут развивать свои познавательные, эмоциональные и социальные навыки. Такой подход способствует формированию у школьников позитивного отношения к обучению и закладывает основы для успешной и вдохновляющей образовательной карьеры. Сфокусированное внимание на индивидуальных потребностях и талантах каждого ребёнка обогащает образовательный опыт и позволяет каждому ученику почувствовать свою уникальность и значимость.

Таким образом, использование современных форм, методов и приёмов на уроках в начальной школе обеспечивает не только получение знаний, но и развитие необходимых для будущего навыков и компетенций, формирует познавательный интерес и желание учиться в дальнейшем. Эти элементы образовательного процесса помогают создать комфортную, увлекательную и продуктивную среду обучения для каждого ребенка.

В заключение важно отметить, что современное образование в начальной школе не ограничивается передачей знаний. Оно ориентировано на всестороннее развитие личности ученика, создание условий для раскрытия его потенциала и стимуляцию непрерывного обучения. Инновационные подходы и методы позволяют сделать этот процесс интересным и мотивирующим, что служит надёжной основой для дальнейших образовательных успехов и становления успешной личности.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ЭКОНОМИИ ВОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ В СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ

Аннотация: *в данной статье рассматриваются перспективы рационального использования водных ресурсов в странах Средней Азии. Проанализированы основные исторические аспекты водопользования в регионе, современные вызовы и проблемы, связанные с нехваткой воды. Особое внимание уделено международному опыту в области водосбережения и технологиям, которые могут быть применены в условиях Средней Азии. Приведены перспективы и рекомендации для устойчивого управления водными ресурсами.*

Ключевые слова: *Водные ресурсы, рациональное использование, Средняя Азия, водосбережение, международный опыт, управление водными ресурсами, устойчивое развитие.*

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PROSPECTS FOR SAVING WATER RESOURCES IN CENTRAL ASIA

Abstract*: This article examines the prospects for the rational use of water resources in Central Asian countries. The main historical aspects of water use in the region, modern challenges and problems associated with water shortages are analyzed. Particular attention is paid to international experience in the field of water conservation and technologies that can be applied in Central Asia. Prospects and recommendations for sustainable water resources management are provided.*

Keywords: *Water resources, rational use, Central Asia, water conservation, international experience, water resources management, sustainable development.*

Введение. Водные ресурсы являются важнейшим элементом экологической, социальной и экономической стабильности любого региона. В Средней Азии, которая включает в себя такие страны, как Узбекистан, Казахстан, Кыргызстан, Таджикистан и Туркменистан, проблема водообеспечения стоит особенно остро. Регион характеризуется аридным

климатом, ограниченным количеством водных ресурсов и высокой зависимостью от трансграничных рек, таких как Амударья и Сырдарья. В последние десятилетия вопрос рационального использования водных ресурсов приобрел глобальное значение, что связано с ростом населения, климатическими изменениями и увеличением водопотребления в сельском хозяйстве и промышленности.

Данная статья направлена на анализ исторических аспектов использования водных ресурсов в Средней Азии, современных вызовов и возможностей, а также изучение международного опыта, который может быть полезен для устойчивого управления водными ресурсами в регионе.

Основная часть. Исторически водные ресурсы играли ключевую роль в жизни народов Средней Азии. Еще в древности на территории региона были созданы сложные ирригационные системы, которые позволяли орошать обширные площади пустынных земель. Например, в эпоху Амир Темура в XIV-XV веках были построены каналы и водохранилища, которые обеспечивали водой значительные территории. Однако с течением времени интенсивное использование воды без должного учета экологических последствий привело к ряду негативных явлений, таких как деградация почв, засоление и уменьшение уровня водоемов.

Советский период характеризовался экстенсивным использованием водных ресурсов для нужд сельского хозяйства, в частности для выращивания хлопка. В результате таких подходов к середине XX века начался экологический кризис, кульминацией которого стало практически полное исчезновение Аральского моря. Деградация этого водоема привела к серьезным последствиям для экологии региона, здоровью населения и экономики.

Сегодня страны Средней Азии сталкиваются с рядом вызовов, связанных с водными ресурсами. Прежде всего, это неравномерное распределение воды между странами региона. Кыргызстан и Таджикистан обладают крупными запасами пресной воды за счет горных рек и ледников, в то время как Узбекистан, Казахстан и Туркменистан зависят от водных ресурсов, поступающих из соседних стран. Эта ситуация усугубляется трансграничным характером водных потоков, что нередко становится причиной международных споров и конфликтов.

Климатические изменения представляют собой еще одну важную проблему. Увеличение температуры, сокращение объема ледников и изменение режима осадков приводят к снижению водообеспечения в регионе. По оценкам экспертов, к середине XXI века объем доступной воды в Средней Азии может сократиться на 10–20%. В таких условиях экономия водных ресурсов становится не просто необходимостью, а жизненной необходимостью для сохранения устойчивого развития.

Международный опыт управления водными ресурсами предоставляет ряд примеров, которые могут быть адаптированы для условий Средней Азии. Например, Израиль является мировым лидером в области водосбережения и

рационального использования воды. Страна активно использует технологии капельного орошения, которые позволяют существенно снизить потери воды в сельском хозяйстве. Более того, Израиль развивает системы переработки сточных вод и их повторного использования. Эти технологии могут быть особенно полезны для Средней Азии, где сельское хозяйство является основным потребителем воды.

Европейские страны, такие как Нидерланды, демонстрируют успешные примеры управления водными ресурсами в условиях ограниченного пространства. Их подходы включают создание систем водохранилищ, использование инновационных методов регулирования стока и внедрение интегрированного управления водными ресурсами. Эти методы могут быть полезны для Средней Азии в контексте оптимизации водопользования.

Не менее важным является опыт Австралии, которая также страдает от нехватки пресной воды. В этой стране активно развиваются технологии опреснения морской воды, что позволяет значительно расширить доступные водные ресурсы. Хотя стоимость таких технологий остается высокой, они могут стать перспективным решением для Средней Азии, особенно для Туркменистана и Казахстана, которые имеют выход к Каспийскому морю.

Для эффективного управления водными ресурсами в Средней Азии необходимо учитывать несколько ключевых аспектов. Во-первых, это внедрение современных технологий в сельском хозяйстве. На сегодняшний день именно сельское хозяйство потребляет более 90% всех водных ресурсов региона. Использование капельного орошения, лазерного нивелирования полей и других технологий позволяет значительно сократить объем используемой воды без ущерба для урожайности.

Во-вторых, это модернизация существующей инфраструктуры. Многие ирригационные системы, построенные в советское время, находятся в неудовлетворительном состоянии и характеризуются высокими потерями воды. Реконструкция каналов, внедрение автоматизированных систем управления водными потоками и использование новых материалов могут существенно повысить эффективность водопользования.

В-третьих, это развитие регионального сотрудничества. Трансграничный характер водных ресурсов требует скоординированных действий между странами Средней Азии. Создание единого органа по управлению водными ресурсами, разработка совместных программ и обмен технологиями могут способствовать снижению напряженности и обеспечению справедливого распределения воды.

Кроме того, необходимо активное вовлечение населения в процесс экономии воды. Образовательные программы, направленные на повышение осведомленности о важности рационального использования водных ресурсов, играют важную роль. Люди должны понимать, что каждый вклад в экономию воды, будь то установка современных сантехнических приборов или использование дождевой воды для бытовых нужд, имеет значение.

Еще одним перспективным направлением является использование возобновляемых источников энергии для обеспечения работы водосберегающих систем. Например, солнечные батареи могут быть использованы для питания насосных станций и систем очистки воды. Это не только снижает нагрузку на окружающую среду, но и позволяет снизить затраты на эксплуатацию оборудования.

В контексте климатических изменений и роста населения важным становится вопрос водопользования в городских условиях. Создание зеленых инфраструктур, таких как водопроницаемые поверхности, сбор дождевой воды и использование «умных» систем управления водоснабжением, может существенно снизить нагрузку на водные ресурсы.

Рассуждение. Современные подходы к экономии водных ресурсов требуют не только технологических решений, но и пересмотра всей системы водопользования. История показывает, что чрезмерное использование воды без учета экологических последствий приводит к катастрофическим результатам. Аральский кризис является наглядным примером того, как неправильное управление ресурсами может повлиять на целый регион.

Международный опыт доказывает, что устойчивое управление водными ресурсами возможно только при условии активного сотрудничества между государством, бизнесом и населением. Важно учитывать специфику региона и адаптировать зарубежные технологии к местным условиям.

Заключение. Экономия водных ресурсов в Средней Азии является ключевым фактором для обеспечения устойчивого развития региона. Исторический опыт и международные практики демонстрируют необходимость комплексного подхода к решению проблемы. Внедрение современных технологий, модернизация инфраструктуры, развитие регионального сотрудничества и вовлечение населения в процесс рационального использования воды являются важными шагами на пути к устойчивому управлению водными ресурсами.

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МАРКЕТИНГОВЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ ВУЗА В УСЛОВИЯХ КОНКУРЕНТНОЙ БОРЬБЫ НА РЫНКЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УСЛУГ

Аннотация. *Развитие рынка образовательных услуг привело к серьезным изменениям в сфере образования: появилась и продолжает усиливаться конкурентная борьба между вузами, существенно изменились требования и ценности потребителей (целевых аудиторий). Все эти факторы диктуют необходимость организации и ведения маркетинговой и рекламной деятельности вуза.*

Ключевые слова. *Интегрированные коммуникации; реклама; связи с общественностью; прямой маркетинг; ярмарочная и выставочная деятельность; представительство ВУЗа в интернете.*

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MARKETING STRATEGIES OF THE UNIVERSITY IN A COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT IN THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES MARKET

Abstract. *The development of the educational services market has led to serious changes in the field of education: competition between universities has appeared and continues to intensify, the requirements and values of consumers (target audiences) have changed significantly. All these factors dictate the need to organize and conduct marketing and advertising activities of the university.*

Keywords*. Integrated communications; advertising; public relations; direct marketing; fair and exhibition activities; representation of the university on the Internet.*

Для эффективного продвижения вуза необходимо использовать различные коммуникационные технологии, объединяя их в систему продуманных стратегически выстроенных действий. Каждая коммуникационная технология, будь то реклама или связи с общественностью, прямой маркетинг или ярмарочная и выставочная деятельность, имеет свои особенности воздействия на потребителей. Объединение различных коммуникационных технологий в систему интегрированных маркетинговых коммуникаций позволяет усилить эффективность каждой из них и, конечно же, общую результативность.

Итак, интегрированные маркетинговые коммуникации – это:

- единая стратегия и система, которая объединяет участников, каналы, приемы и стиль корпоративных коммуникаций вуза для достижения маркетинговых, имиджевых и репутационных целей;

- координация всех коммуникационных действий и корпоративных посланий/месседжей;

- координация всех процессов/способов взаимодействия с целевыми аудиториями;

- деятельность, при которой объединяются усилия каждого коммуникационного инструмента интегрированных маркетинговых коммуникаций; система управления корпоративными коммуникациями вуза, в которой деятельность каждого структурного подразделения вуза согласована и направлена на продвижение вуза;

- создание единого информационного пространства и единого корпоративного стиля, что позволяет «отстранить», выделить вуз на конкурентном поле.

Наиболее важными для продвижения вуза являются следующие элементы маркетинговых коммуникаций: реклама, связи с общественностью, прямой маркетинг, ярмарочная и выставочная деятельность, представительство вуза в Интернете.

Подобное деление достаточно условно, так как современные маркетинговые коммуникации представляют собой интегрированный комплекс, каждое средство воздействия может включать элементы других средств. Реклама является традиционным, привычным каналом продвижения, как для руководства вуза, так и для потребителей.

При этом реклама теряет свою актуальность и эффективность, уступая по результативности другим коммуникационным технологиям и способам продвижения.

Реклама образовательного учреждения – это распространяемая в любой форме, с помощью любых средств информация о нем, его образовательных услугах, которая предназначена для неопределенного круга лиц и призвана формировать или поддерживать интерес к этому образовательному учреждению и его образовательным услугам.

Особый интерес представляет освоение разных видов рекламы в зависимости от основных средств распространения: печатная реклама (размещение модульной и текстовой рекламы в СМИ, проспекты, открытки, плакаты, буклеты т.д.), реклама в прессе, телевизионная реклама, радиореклама, наружная реклама (реклама на фасадах зданий, щиты, билборды, афиши, стикеры, лайт боксы, реклама на транспорте и т.д.), сувенирная реклама (значки, ручки, календари, тетради, футболки, кепки с фирменной символикой вуза пр.), Internet реклама.

Отметим, что рекламные обращения образовательных учреждений, как правило, стандартны. В них содержится информация о предлагаемых образовательных программах, наличии лицензии, сроках обучении,

сотрудничестве с иностранными учебными заведениями, высоком качестве получаемых знаний и практических навыков; высоком уровне преподавания; качественной учебно-методической базе; современных библиотечных фондах; возможности занятия высокого социального положения в будущем; возможности наиболее полно раскрыть свои способности путем участия в научных исследованиях; примеры высоких достижений выпускников вуза по конкретному направлению подготовки в трудовой, политической и предпринимательской деятельности; возможности прохождения практики или частичного обучения за рубежом; возможности получить дополнительные образовательные услуги и др. Однако оптимальным вариантом рекламного объявления является то, которое сочетает содержательную наполненность и неординарное творческое решение подачи информации.

Перечислим средства связей с общественностью, которые уместны и целесообразны в вузе: день открытых дверей; день рождения, юбилей учебного заведения; сборник публикаций об учебном заведении; организация проблемной дискуссии, открытая для прессы; конкурс (соревнование, турнир); круглый стол; мастер-класс; активное участие в деятельности общественных организаций, ассоциаций или создание таковых непосредственно в учебном заведении; презентации (образовательных программ); пресс-конференции; брифинг; специально учрежденные призы; семинары, собрания; онлайн-конференция; телеконференция; публичное выступление, в том числе ток-шоу; экскурсия по вузу; эксперимент и его освещение в СМИ; книга замечаний и предложений; бал, иное специальное событие (с приглашением VIP-персон и представителей СМИ) и др.

Отметим, что в связях с общественностью под специальным мероприятием подразумевается любая акция, направленная на улучшение репутации и создание положительного образа вуза.

Специальные события – это специально организованное мероприятие для достижения маркетинговых, информационных или имиджевых целей.

Данная технология с каждым годом приобретает все большую актуальность. Ее особенность заключается в том, что продвижение осуществляется посредством организации какого-либо события, мероприятия (будь то какой-либо вузовский праздник, олимпиада или карнавал). Акцент сделан на эмоциональные средства, корпоративные месседжи органично включены в сценарий праздника, его атмосферу, продвижение осуществляется косвенно, корректно без использования прямых рекламных обращений. Корпоративная информация запоминается на уровне эмоций, когда целевые аудитории становятся участниками ярких интересных запоминающихся событий; организуя специальные события, важно оставить позитивный эмоциональный след в сознании целевых аудиторий.

Вузы имеют ряд традиционных событий, которые прочно вписаны в корпоративную жизнь и ожидаемы различными целевыми аудиториями. К таким событиям можно отнести День знаний, День посвящения в студенты,

Выпускной бал или Праздник первокурсника; Татьянин день, Вручение дипломов и многое другое. Можно расширить календарь событий за счет общих календарных праздников, но при этом разработать собственные креативные идеи для их проведения и сделать это отличительной чертой вуза (что позволит расширить аудиторию праздника, пригласив на эти корпоративные мероприятия, например, выпускников школ, лицеев, гимназий, училищ, колледжей, техникумов).

К общим календарным событиям могут быть приурочены какие-либо фирменные вузовские мероприятия, связанные с профилем вуза, например, можно как повод использовать уже существующие отраслевые профессиональные праздники (например, День юриста, День кадровика, День PR-специалиста, День программиста, Всемирный день туризма, День работника рекламы, День бухгалтера, День банковского работника и др.). В рамках этого проводить различные профессиональные конкурсы, встречи с известными представителями профессии и т.д.

Целесообразно формировать карту событий вуза, это позволит сделать корпоративную культуру более сильной, а корпоративную жизнь более насыщенной. Специальные события вуза – это источники позитивной информации, но важно заниматься также и продвижением самих событий, формировать интерес к ним, рекламировать их (эффективно размещать на территории вуза своеобразные афиши, давать анонсы событий в корпоративных СМИ, размещать анонсирующую и итоговую информацию на корпоративном сайте).

Подобные мероприятия призваны выполнять двоякую функцию: укрепляя вуз изнутри, создавая «команду» единомышленников, работающую с четким пониманием общих целей и интересов, осознанием своего уникального места в общей системе организации и ощущением дружеской и профессиональной поддержки коллег, эти мероприятия активно способствуют укреплению внешних позиций учебного заведения, повышая его позитивную известность в широких кругах общественности.

Следует отметить, что сегодня в большей или меньшей степени PR-усилия предпринимаются в любом образовательном учреждении, однако мероприятия носят бессистемный, фрагментарный характер и часто сводятся к рекламным обращениям, как правило, перед началом приемной кампании и участию в выставках. Таким образом, активизировать PR-деятельность вузов сегодня необходимо.

Следующим ключевым элементом продвижения и продажи образовательных услуг является прямой маркетинг, потому что на рынке образовательных услуг особенно важна межличностная коммуникация, степень доверия к источнику информации. Если потребитель доверяет источнику информации (представителю вуза, преподавателю, студенту), он формирует свое положительное мнение о вузе, т.е. доверяет вузу.

Главной отличительной особенностью прямого маркетинга ранее считалось использование нескольких средств коммуникаций. В последнее

время стремительное развитие технических средств связи, глобальная информатизация общества привели к тому, что прямой маркетинг стал более широким методом продвижения, включающим в себя и личные продажи.

Прямой маркетинг – достаточно новое явление в практике деятельности вузов. Его становление и развитие связаны с возможностями установления прямых контактов с потребителями.

Для образовательного учреждения могут быть использованы следующие направления прямого маркетинга:

- маркетинг прямых продаж: «директ-маркетинг» - прямая почтовая рассылка рекламных проспектов, предложений индивидуальным и корпоративным клиентам и т.д., продажу по телефону, формирование базы данных;

- маркетинг отношений – система, которая направлена на установление длительных, конструктивных и привилегированных связей с потенциальными покупателями. Источник прибыли – это клиент, а не товар. Возможные мероприятия по развитию маркетинга отношений: определение важнейших потребностей, на которых в первую очередь направляются меры по развитию маркетинга отношений; назначение специального менеджера для работы с каждым потребителем; подготовка перспективных и текущих планов работы с клиентами и др.

Современный корпоративный сайт вуза является коммуникационной структурой, призванной объединять все уровни внешних и внутренних взаимодействий, представляя их в Интернете. Он должен реализовывать все правила веб-дизайна, улучшающие восприятие (например, всплывающее меню), и веб-технологии, упрощающие загрузку и навигацию (например, правило «трех кликов», согласно которому любая информация на сайте должна находится на расстоянии не более трех щелчков мышью). Можно сказать, что фирменный дизайн сайта должен быть запоминающимся, но не отвлекающим от содержания; сайт должен поддерживать не только новые, но и старые версии браузеров, а его работа должна корректироваться грамотным персоналом.

Сегодня все больше вузов для эффективного продвижения объединяют различные коммуникационные технологии в систему интегрированных маркетинговых коммуникаций. Эта система помогает вузам тщательно продумывать и координировать работу своих многочисленных коммуникационных каналов, передавая информацию о предоставляемых образовательных услугах, качестве учебного процесса, о направлениях научных исследований, кадровом потенциале, степени технической оснащенности, возможностях работы в современной информационной среде и т.п. Вуз может использовать средства массовой информации для публикации имиджевых статей, издавать свои буклеты, проводить традиционные дни открытых дверей и презентации в гимназиях, колледжах. Кроме этого для продвижения образовательных услуг вуз может использоваться различные юбилеи или памятные даты вуза, встречи

выпускников, учреждение ассоциаций выпускников, клубов почетных докторов, проводимые вузом конференции, семинары, круглые столы, проблемные дискуссии. Правильно спланированная комбинация различных средств воздействия на потребителя приносит эффект несопоставимо больший, чем простое сложение отдельных коммуникационных достижений. Используя различные способы коммуникации, необходимо следить за тем, чтобы они реализовывались с единой точки зрения и все послания были выдержаны в рамках одной концепции.

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МЕТОДИКА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ БУДУЩИМИ УЧИТЕЛЯМИ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ПРИ ДИСТАНЦИОННОМ ОБУЧЕНИИ

Аннотация: *в статье актуализируется проблема использования цифрового контента в высшем педагогическом образовании. В частности, речь идет о потенциале использования цифровых технологий обучения будущими учителями русского языка и литературы при дистанционном обучении в системе методической подготовки учителей-словесников. В статье раскрываются основные показатели цифровой грамотности студента-филолога, будущего учителя-словесника, готового к использованию цифрового контента в последующей профессиональной деятельности. Полученные эмпирические данные осмысливаются и обрабатываются с помощью качественно-количественных методов анализа: описательные статистики, анализ процентных соотношений, вычленение количественно-качественной динамики обращения студентов-филологов к конкретным цифровым технологиям при изучении методических дисциплин. Аргументация оценки обращения респондентов к цифровым технологиям в процессе собственного обучения и обоснованность необходимости их употребления в будущей профессиональной деятельности были модифицированы следующим образом: вычленены функции цифровых технологий, выделенные на основе ответов студентов. Результаты опытно-экспериментальной работы свидетельствуют о правомерности и научно-методической целесообразности использования цифровых технологий обучения в контексте непрерывного литературного образования.*

Ключевые слова*: потенциал, цифровые технологии обучения литературе, непрерывное литературное образование, система методической подготовки учителей-словесников.*

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METHODS OF USING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES BY FUTURE TEACHERS OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN DISTANCE LEARNING

Annotation: *The article actualizes the problem of using digital content in higher pedagogical education. In particular, it is about the potential of using digital teaching technologies by future teachers of Russian language and literature in distance learning in the system of methodological training of literature teachers. The article reveals the main indicators of digital literacy of a philology student, a future literature teacher, ready to use digital content in their subsequent professional activities. The obtained empirical data are understood and processed using qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis: descriptive statistics, analysis of percentage ratios, identification of the quantitative and qualitative dynamics of philology students' use of specific digital technologies when studying methodological disciplines. The argumentation for assessing respondents' use of digital technologies in the process of their own learning and the validity of the need to use them in future professional activities were modified as follows: the functions of digital technologies, identified on the basis of students' responses, were identified. The results of the experimental work indicate the legitimacy and scientific and methodological feasibility of using digital teaching technologies in the context of continuous literary education.*

Key words*: potential, digital technologies for teaching literature, continuous literary education, system of methodological training of literature teachers.*

Введение: Современный этап развития общества характеризуется активным внедрением Интернета во все сферы человеческой деятельности, в том числе и в педагогическую. Всемирная сеть Интернет открывает перед учителями широкий спектр возможностей для реализации педагогических идей. В первую очередь Интернет дает возможность дистанционного обучения, как учеников, так и самого учителя.

Дистанционное обучение представляет собой совокупность технологий (педагогических, информационных, компьютерных, финансовых, телекоммуникационных и др.), методов и средств, обеспечивающих обучение без посещения учебного заведения, но с обязательными консультациями преподавателей или лиц, сертифицированных этим учебным заведением.

Особое значение дистанционное обучение имеет для изучения иностранных языков, знание которых и умение свободно говорить и выражать свои мысли на разных языках повышают конкурентоспособность человека на рынке труда. Однако анализ педагогической практики свидетельствует о том, что дистанционное обучение не используется в полном объеме в российской образовательной системе в целом и особенно в процессе обучения иностранным языкам. Многие проблемы в организации дистанционного обучения обусловлены низким уровнем готовности преподавателей иностранных языков к профессиональному использованию дистанционного обучения в учебном процессе.

Соответственно, одной из важных задач, стоящих перед педагогическим вузом в аспекте реализации идей информатизации образования, является подготовка будущих учителей иностранного языка к успешной

профессиональной деятельности в условиях информационно-образовательной среды в целом и к организации дистанционного обучения в частности. Однако практика показывает, что вузы сталкиваются с рядом трудностей (в учете специализации и обеспечении профессиональной направленности обучения дисциплинам информационного цикла, установлении их связи с методикой преподаваемой дисциплины, в определении содержания, форм и методов подготовки студентов к организации дистанционного обучения), которые снижают эффективность решения этой задачи.

Методика обучения русскому языку и литературы, в новых геополитических условиях, стремительно формируется, базируясь на наработках теории дидактики и опирается на лингвистические и психологические концепции о роли языка в социальном развитии, о связи языка и сознания, речи и мышления. Слеовательно, «одной из ведущих причин для изучения русского языка как иностранного является развитие идей толерантности, взаимопонимания и сотрудничества, повышение свободы передвижения населения, тенденций к преодолению предрассудков и дискриминации. Основной причиной выбора того или иного языка для изучения, остаются: распространенность языка в мире; желание приобщиться к ценимой мировым сообществом культуре, в том числе лингвоэстетической ценности языка; возможность его применения в практической деятельности". Мы полагаем, что при этом важно, чтобы индивид не «хранил» новые языки и культуры обособленно друг от друга, а формировал многоязычную коммуникативную компетенцию, оказывающему помощь система формального и неформального образования.

Проблема использования цифровых технологий будущими учителями русского языка и литературы вузах является одной из наиболее острых проблем в современном обществе, т.к. в условиях массовой востребованности высшего образования, от состояния образовательной системы, сегодня фактически зависит построение общества в будущем. Исходя из этого, мы считаем, что рассматриваемая проблема- совершенствование методики использования цифровых технологий будущими учителями русского языка и литературы соответствует педагогическому профилю и связана не только с формированием лингвокультурной речевой компетенцией, но и с потребностью развития компетенций педагогов по использованию цифровых технологий, а также, с отсутствием соответствующих учебных материалов, способствующих формированию собственно лингвистической и коммунитативной компетенции для профессиональной ориентации будущих специалистов в век цифровизации.

Дистанционное обучение реализуется в синхронном и асинхронном формате. Из-за невозможности проводить очные занятия в аудитории предпочтительным становится синхронное обучение, позволяющее реализовать коммуникацию между преподавателем и обучающимися в режиме реального времени. «Синхронный формат предполагает

одновременное включение в учебный процесс. Языковой урок в синхронной онлайн-среде представляет собой особую форму организации педагогического процесса. Он требует от преподавателя глубокого понимания особенностей коммуникации и владения целым комплексом специальных навыков».

Заключения: Таким образом, изучение русского языка и литературы можно о характеризовать с нескольких точек зрения. Произнесенное слово всегда обращено к говорящему, даже если говорящий сам является членом диалога. Владение русским языком и навыки эффективного общения играют ключевую роль в достижении успеха. Эти качества, наряду с активным участием в общественной и профессиональной жизни, не только способствуют достижению личных целей в различных сферах, но и облегчают процесс адаптации к постоянно меняющемуся миру. В связи с этим изучение русского языка литературы, на основе цифровизации образовательного процесса, в высших учебных заведениях осуществляется с точки зрения требований рыночной экономики и потребностей работодателей.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЯ РАБОЧИХ ОРГАНОВ МОЛОТКОВЫХ БИЛ

Аннотация. *Долговечность рабочих компонентов молотковой дробилки имеет решающее значение для поддержания эксплуатационной эффективности и минимизации простоев в таких отраслях, как горнодобывающая промышленность, производство цемента и переработка нерудных материалов. Частый износ и выход из строя этих компонентов не только приводят к увеличению затрат на техническое обслуживание, но и нарушают графики производства, что влияет на общую прибыльность.*

В данной статье исследуются инновационные методы повышения долговечности рабочих органов молотковых дробилок. Предлагаемые стратегии включают использование современных материалов, таких как композиционные сплавы и высокоэнтропийные сплавы, применение методов обработки поверхности, таких как термическое напыление и лазерная наплавка, оптимизацию процессов термообработки, таких как криогенная обработка и индукционная закалка, а также усовершенствование конструкции посредством компьютерного моделирования и конечно-элементный анализ.

Ключевые слова: *схватывание, абразив, скорости, деформация, износ.*

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MODERN METHODS FOR RESTORATION OF THE WORKING ORGANS OF HAMMER BLOCKS

Abstract. *The durability of hammer crusher working components is crucial for maintaining operational efficiency and minimizing downtime in industries such as mining, cement production, and aggregate processing. Frequent wear and failure of these components not only lead to increased maintenance costs but also disrupt production schedules, impacting overall profitability.*

This article investigates innovative methods to enhance the durability of hammer crusher working parts. The proposed strategies include the utilization of advanced materials like composite alloys and high-entropy alloys, application of surface engineering techniques such as thermal spraying and laser cladding, optimization of heat treatment processes like cryogenic treatment and induction hardening, and design improvements through computational modeling and finite element analysis.

***Key words**: grasping, abrasive, speeds, deformation, wear.*

Износ деталей является результатом изнашивания — процесса разрушения и отделения материала с поверхности твердого тела и (или) накопления его остаточной деформации при трении. Процесс реализуется в паре трения (сопряжении) — совокупности двух подвижно сопряженных поверхностей в реальных условиях эксплуатации и проявляется в постепенном изменении размеров и (или) формы тела. Виды разрушения поверхностей деталей при трении многообразны, что связано с совокупным действием механических, физико-химических, электрохимических и других процессов при контакте и условиями окружающей среды (температуры, влажности и т. п.). Основными факторами, определяющими повреждения поверхностей и износ, являются: пластические деформации, разрушение микронеровностей и оксидных пленок в результате внедрения отдельных участков поверхности одной детали в сопряженную поверхность другой детали и их взаимного смещения; адгезионное схватывание и перенос металла с одной детали на другую; наводороживание и окислительные процессы; разрушение «мостиков» схватывания и др [1].

На АО «Алмалыкский горно-металлургический комбинат» восстанавливается большое количество деталей металлургического оборудования из высокоуглеродистой стали.

Наплавка – это процесс нанесения слоя металла заданного состава на поверхность деталей. Возможны следующие схемы формирования химических связей между металлом детали и наплавляемым металлом [1].

Наиболее распространенной является схема наплавки с образованием ванны жидкого металла, которая состоит из расплавленного присадочного металла и частично оплавленного основного металла изделия.

При наплавочных работах, как правило, необходимо получать минимальное проплавление основного металла и минимальное перемешивание основного и наплавленного металла для того, чтобы сохранить механические свойства наплавленного слоя. В то же время наплавленный металл должен прочно соединяться с металлом основы и не должен содержать пор, шлаковых включений, раковин трещин и др. дефектов.

В настоящее время насчитывается несколько десятков способов наплавки и их разновидностей.

Ручная дуговая наплавка штучными электродами является наиболее распространенным способом благодаря простоте и возможности наплавления любой формы детали. При этом способе используют электроды требуемого состава диаметром от 3 до 6 мм. Наплавку ведут короткой дугой на минимальном токе. Для повышения производительности можно применять наплавку пучком электродов и трехфазной дугой [2].

Основные достоинства метода: универсальность и гибкость при выполнении разнообразных наплавочных работ; простота и доступность оборудования и технологии;

Основные недостатки метода: низкая производительность; непостоянство качества наплавленного слоя; большое проплавление основного металла.

Автоматическая наплавка под слоем флюса является производительным процессом. Этим способом можно наплавлять плоские поверхности и тела вращения. Отличительной особенностью процесса является получение качественного наплавленного слоя, отличающегося хорошим внешним видом. Наплавку ведут при использовании как плавленных, так и керамических флюсов в сочетании с низкоуглеродистой, легированной или порошковой проволокой. Состав флюса и электродной проволоки выбирают в зависимости от требований к наплавленному слою. [2].

Основные достоинства метода: высокая производительность; возможность получения наплавленного металла практически любой системы легирования.

Основной недостаток: большое проплавление основного металла, особенно при наплавке проволоками.

Дуговую наплавку в газовой среде выполняют с использованием как инертных, так и активных газов. Наплавку в защитных газах применяют в тех случаях, когда затруднена или невозможна подача флюса и удаление шлаковой корки. Наплавку легированных и высоколегированных сталей в инертных газах производят как плавящимся, так и неплавящимся электродом. В качестве инертного газа в этом случае используют аргон или его смесь с гелием. При использовании обычных режимов, характерных для сварки в защитных газах, доля участия основного металла m=0,45-0,65. Преимуществом данного вида наплавки является возможность наплавки деталей в различном пространственном положении, а также деталей сложной формы.

Электрошлаковая наплавка основана на использовании тепла, выделяющегося при прохождении электрического тока через шлаковую ванну. ЭШН можно производить в горизонтальном, вертикальном или наклонном положении, как правило, с принудительным формированием наплавленного слоя.

Основные достоинства метода: высокая устойчивость процесса в широком диапазоне плотностей тока (от 0,2 до 300 А/мм2), что позволяет использовать для наплавки как электродную проволоку диаметром менее

2 мм, так и электроды большого сечения (>35000 мм2); производительность, достигающая сотен килограммов наплавленного металла в час; возможность наплавки за один проход слоев большой толщины; возможность наплавки сталей и сплавов с повышенной склонностью к образованию трещин.

Основные недостатки метода: большая погонная энергия процесса, что обусловливает перегрев основного металла в зоне термического влияния; сложность и уникальность оборудования [2].

Способ восстановления наплавкой выбирают в зависимости от конфигурации наплавляемой поверхности, серийности производства, наличия оборудования, требований к качеству наплавленного слоя.

Для восстановления рабочих органов молотковых бил выбираем автоматическую дуговую сварку под слоем флюса. В качестве наплавочной проволоки с учетом механических свойств, назначения и твердости материала восстанавливаемого изделия выбираем Нп-30ХГСА по ГОСТ 10543-82 и флюс АН-348А по ГОСТ 4087-81.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ РКИ И РУССКОМУ КАК НЕРОДНОМУ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются современные методы обучения русскому языку как иностранному (РКИ) и русскому как неродному, отражающие актуальные тенденции в области преподавания языков. Особое внимание уделено интерактивным и игровым технологиям, которые способствуют повышению мотивации и интереса студентов к изучению языка. Описываются методики использования мультимедийных ресурсов, цифровых платформ и мобильных приложений в учебном процессе, а также анализируются преимущества проектного обучения и коммуникативного подхода.*

Ключевые слова: *Современные методы, коммуникативный метод, проблемно-ориентированное обучение, игровые технологии, интеграция, технология.*

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MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING RKI AND RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Abstract: *The article examines modern methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language (RFL) and Russian as a non-native language, reflecting current trends in language teaching. Special attention is given to interactive and game-based technologies that enhance students' motivation and interest in language learning. The methodologies for using multimedia resources, digital platforms, and mobile applications in the educational process are described. Additionally, the advantages of project-based learning and the communicative approach are analyzed.*

Keywords*: Modern methods, communicative method, problem-based learning, game-based technologies, integration, technology*

Современные методы обучения русскому языку как иностранному (РКИ) и русскому как неродному (РНЯ) являются важными направлениями в педагогике и лингвистике, которые активно развиваются в последние десятилетия. В условиях глобализации и растущей потребности в изучении

русского языка различными аудиториями по всему миру, использование современных методик становится актуальным для достижения высоких результатов в обучении.

1 Коммуникативный метод

Коммуникативный метод считается одним из наиболее эффективных в обучении РКИ и русскому как неродному. Основной акцент делается на практическое применение языка в реальных ситуациях общения. Студенты учатся использовать язык для достижения коммуникативных целей, таких как выражение мнений, просьб, аргументов и объяснений. Данный метод способствует развитию навыков устной и письменной речи, слушания и чтения.

Примеры применения коммуникативного метода в преподавании русского языка как иностранного (РКИ) или как неродного можно найти на различных этапах обучения и в различных контекстах. Вот несколько примеров:

Пример 1: Ролевая игра «В ресторане»

Эта игра развивает навыки устной речи и понимания на слух.

Студенты разыгрывают ситуацию, в которой один студент выступает в роли официанта, а другие студенты играют роли посетителей ресторана. Посетители делают заказ, спрашивают о меню, уточняют ингредиенты блюд, выражают свои предпочтения, задают вопросы о счёте, а официант отвечает на их вопросы и принимает заказ.

Пример 2: Дискуссия «За и против»

Студенты делятся на две группы и обсуждают актуальную тему, например, «Преимущества и недостатки жизни в большом городе». Одна группа должна привести аргументы в пользу жизни в большом городе, а другая — против. В процессе дискуссии студенты должны приводить аргументы, поддерживать свои мнения фактами и реагировать на контраргументы другой группы.

Пример 3: Обсуждение новостей

Преподаватель приносит на занятие актуальную новость (например, о значимом событии в мире или в России) и показывает её в формате видео, аудиозаписи или текста. После этого студенты обсуждают содержание новости, выражают своё мнение, задают вопросы и делятся впечатлениями.

Студенты учатся понимать и анализировать информацию из медиа, обсуждать её на русском языке, а также узнают новые лексические и грамматические структуры.

Эти примеры демонстрируют, как коммуникативный метод помогает развивать языковые навыки через практику и активное взаимодействие, что делает обучение более эффективным и интересным для студентов.

2. Проблемно-ориентированное обучение

Проблемно-ориентированное обучение предполагает, что студенты учатся через решение конкретных проблем, которые могут возникнуть в повседневной жизни или профессиональной деятельности. Этот метод

позволяет интегрировать язык в реальные контексты, что делает обучение более релевантным и интересным для учащихся.

Проблемно-ориентированное обучение (ПОО) — это образовательная методика, при которой учащиеся активно вовлечены в процесс обучения через решение реальных или смоделированных проблем. Вместо пассивного усвоения информации, студенты работают над конкретными задачами, требующими исследования, анализа и применения знаний на практике. Этот подход способствует развитию критического мышления, самостоятельности, навыков сотрудничества и применения теоретических знаний в практических ситуациях.

Пример проблемно-ориентированного обучения:

Тема: Экологическая устойчивость города

Постановка проблемы: Ваш город сталкивается с проблемой увеличения уровня загрязнения воздуха, что негативно влияет на здоровье жителей и состояние окружающей среды. Ваша задача — изучить причины этого загрязнения, оценить его последствия и предложить возможные решения для улучшения экологической ситуации.

Этапы работы студентов:

1. **Исследование проблемы:**

Сбор данных о качестве воздуха в разных районах города.

Анализ источников загрязнения (промышленные предприятия, транспорт, бытовые источники и т.д.).

Изучение воздействия загрязнения на здоровье людей и экосистему.

2. **Анализ и обсуждение:**

Определение основных причин повышения уровня загрязнения.

Обсуждение социально-экономических факторов, влияющих на ситуацию.

Оценка текущих мер, предпринимаемых для борьбы с загрязнением, и их эффективности.

3. **Разработка решений:**

Предложение конкретных мероприятий для снижения загрязнения воздуха (например, развитие общественного транспорта, внедрение экологически чистых технологий на предприятиях, просветительские кампании среди населения).

Оценка потенциальных затрат и выгод от предлагаемых мер.

Разработка плана внедрения предложенных решений.

4. **Презентация результатов:**

Подготовка и представление выводов и предложений перед аудиторией или преподавателем.

Обсуждение возможных препятствий и способов их преодоления.

В процессе работы студенты не только углубляют свои знания по экологии и устойчивому развитию, но и развивают навыки исследования, критического анализа, командной работы и презентации. Такой подход помогает им лучше понимать реальные проблемы общества и учит искать практические решения, применяя теоретические знания на практике.

Таким образом, проблемно-ориентированное обучение делает процесс обучения более активным, мотивирующим и приближенным к реальным жизненным ситуациям.

3 Игровые технологии

Использование игровых технологий, таких как ролевые игры, активно применяется в обучении РКИ и русскому как неродному. Игровая форма обучения мотивирует студентов, способствует снижению языкового барьера и увеличивает вовлеченность в учебный процесс.

Пример 1: «Поиск сокровищ»

Студенты делятся на команды и получают карту или серию подсказок, которые ведут их к «сокровищу» (например, книге или сертификату). Каждая подсказка — это загадка или задание, требующее использования русского языка (например, найти слово в тексте, составить предложение, выполнить устное задание). Команды проходят этапы решая задачи и двигаясь к цели.

Студенты активно применяют языковые навыки в игровой форме, работают в команде и развивают логическое мышление.

Пример 2: Игра «Крокодил» (Пантомима)

Один из студентов вытягивает карточку с написанным на ней словом или фразой (например, «лететь на самолёте» или «читать книгу»). Затем он должен изобразить это действие без слов, а другие студенты пытаются угадать, что это за слово или фраза. После угадывания слово записывается на доске, обсуждаются его значение и возможные синонимы.

Студенты учат новые слова и выражения, развивают навыки описания действий и улучшают свою способность понимать невербальные сигналы.

Пример 3: Викторина «Знатоки русского языка»

Преподаватель готовит вопросы по различным темам (например, грамматические правила, пословицы и поговорки, культурные факты). Студенты делятся на команды и отвечают на вопросы, получая очки за правильные ответы. Вопросы могут быть разных уровней сложности, а за наиболее трудные вопросы команды получают больше очков.

Студенты повторяют и закрепляют пройденный материал, работают в команде и учатся находить правильные ответы под давлением времени.

Пример 4: Ролевая игра «Магазин»

Студенты разыгрывают сценарий, в котором один из них является продавцом, а другие — покупателями. Продавец должен предложить различные товары, рассказать о ценах, а покупатели — спросить о характеристиках товаров, скидках, сделать покупку. Для усложнения можно добавить неожиданные ситуации, например, покупатель забыл кошелёк или хочет обменять товар.

Студенты учатся вести диалог на тему покупок, практикуют использование числительных и слов, связанных с торговлей, а также улучшают навыки общения в повседневных ситуациях.

Современные методы обучения русскому языку как иностранному и неродному играют ключевую роль в повышении эффективности образовательного процесса. Использование инновационных подходов, таких как игровые технологии, интерактивные задания и проектная деятельность, способствует вовлечению учащихся и формированию устойчивого интереса к изучению языка.

Студенты учатся вести диалог, а также приобретают уверенность в общении на русском языке в реальных ситуациях, развивают навыки построения логичных аргументов и контраргументов, учатся выражать и отстаивать свою точку зрения на русском языке.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ВИДЕО- И АУДИОМАТЕРИАЛОВ ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ РЕЧИ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается использование видео- и аудиоматериалов в образовательном процессе, подчеркивается их вклад в более глубокое погружение в языковую среду и активное развитие навыков говорения. Основное внимание уделяется практическим приемам, повышающим мотивацию к изучению языка, улучшающим аудирование и расширяющим словарный запас.*

Ключевые слова: *Видео- и аудиоматериалы, Навыки говорения, Интонация, Произношение, Акцент, Мелодика речи, Аудирование, Коммуникативная компетенция*

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USING VIDEO AND AUDIO MATERIALS FOR SPEECH DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: *The article examines the use of video and audio materials in the educational process, emphasizing their contribution to deeper immersion in the language environment and active development of speaking skills. The focus is on practical techniques that enhance motivation for language learning, improve listening comprehension, and expand vocabulary.*

Keywords*: Video and audio materials, Speaking skills, Intonation, Pronunciation, Accent, Speech melody, Listening comprehension, Communicative competence*

Современные технологии предоставляют широкие возможности для обучения устной речи, включая использование видео - и аудиоматериалов. Эти ресурсы играют важную роль в развитии навыков говорения, особенно в изучении русского языка, где интонационные и фонетические особенности требуют особого внимания.

Видео - и аудиоматериалы, помогают студентам освоить интонацию, произношение и культурные нюансы общения.

Занятия можно обогатить фрагментами фильмов, подкастами, интервью, новостными сюжетами и песнями. Это позволяет адаптировать материалы под интересы и уровень студентов.

Использование аудио и видео создает эффект присутствия в русскоязычной среде, что особенно важно для студентов, не имеющих возможности общения с носителями языка.

Студенты прослушивают аудио фрагмент и повторяют фразы, стараясь воспроизвести интонацию и произношение. Это помогает улучшить акцент и мелодику речи.

Видео с диалогами может быть использовано для изучения речевых моделей. После просмотра студенты разыгрывают сцены или составляют аналогичные диалоги.

После прослушивания или просмотра преподаватель задает вопросы, связанные с сюжетом. Это мотивирует студентов формулировать ответы устно, развивая навыки монологической речи.

При объяснение сложных тем можно использовать видеоролики, где учитель объясняет сложные грамматические темы, например, использование падежей в русском языке.

Можно использовать видео с диалогами или интервью, которые демонстрируют использование лексики и грамматики в реальных ситуациях.

Для расширения словарного запаса и улучшения навыков аудирования, можно просмотреть фильмы или мультфильмы на изучаемом языке. После просмотра видео студенты обсуждают сюжет, героев и ключевые моменты, развивая устную речь

Можно использовать сцены из фильмов, таких как *«Москва слезам не верит»*, чтобы изучать особенности русской культуры и бытового общения.

После просмотра видео студентам можно дать задания на общее понимания, описание сцен, расположение событий в хронологическом порядке, диалог или пересказ.

Задания на общее понимание

Они должны отвечать на следующее вопросы:

Какова основная идея видео?

Кто главные герои?

Какие события показаны?

Как зовут персонажа, который появился в начале?

Что произошло на 3-й минуте видео?

Какие цвета/предметы/детали были на заднем плане?

Задание на описание сцен

После просмотра определённого эпизода студенты описывают сцену, используя ключевые слова или заранее изученную лексику. Что делает герой?

Какие эмоции он испытывает?

Задание на расположение событий в хронологическом порядке

Студенты получают список событий из видео и располагают их в порядке их появления.

1. Герой приходит в кафе.

2.Он заказывает кофе.

3.Начинается разговор с официантом.

Задание на составление Диалога или пересказ

Студенты должны составить диалог между персонажами, опираясь на видео.

Надо пересказать содержание видео своими словами (устно или письменно).

Задание на заполнение пропусков в диалоге

Студенты получают текст с пропущенными репликами или словами, которые нужно заполнить, опираясь на просмотренное.
Герой 1: «_____ ты сегодня здесь?»
Герой 2: «Я пришёл, чтобы _____ кофе».

Задание на анализ культурных особенностей

Если видео связано с культурой, обсуждайте:

Какие традиции или особенности показаны?

Как это сравнивается с вашей культурой?

Можно провести дискуссии или дебаты используя следующее вопросы:

Какие идеи/темы поднимает видео?

Согласны ли вы с действиями героев?

Как вы бы поступили в аналогичной ситуации?

Ролевые игры

На основе видеосюжета учащиеся разыгрывают роли, импровизируя и создавая новые ситуации. Это способствует развитию свободной речи.

Видео уроки позволяют сделать процесс изучения русского языка современным, доступным и увлекательным, что способствует успешному освоению языка.

Аудирование с заданиями — это эффективный способ развивать навыки понимания устной речи, расширять словарный запас и тренировать грамматику.

1. Аудирование с выбором правильного ответа

Задание: Студенты должны прослушать текст и выбрать правильный вариант ответа из предложенных.

Тема — "Погода".

Текст: *"Завтра обещают дождь и сильный ветер. Температура будет около 10 градусов тепла."*

Вопрос: Какая будет погода завтра?

a) Теплая и солнечная

b) Дождливая и ветреная

c) Снежная

2. Аудирование с заполнением пропусков

Задание: Надо послушать текст и вставить пропущенные слова.

Текст: *"Моя мама работает врачом. Она каждый день помогает людям и занимается их лечением"*

Задание:

Моя мама работает _____. Она каждый день помогает _____ и занимается их _____.

3. Аудирование с восстановлением порядка событий

Студенты прослушивают текст и расставляют события в правильном порядке.

Тема — "Расписание дня".

Текст: *"Утром я проснулся, позавтракал и пошел в институт. После института я сделал домашние задания и пошел гулять."*

Пошел в институт, позавтракал, пошел гулять, проснулся

4. Аудирование с кратким пересказом

Задание: Прослушать текст и в нескольких предложениях пересказать его содержание.

Текст: *"Сегодня я был в магазине. Я купил хлеб, молоко и фрукты. Продавец был очень приветливый."*

Задание: Перескажите текст своими словами.

5. Аудирование с ответами на вопросы

Задание: Ответить на вопросы по прослушанному тексту.

Текст: *"Вчера я был в парке. Там было много людей. Мы катались на велосипедах и играли в мяч."*

Вопросы:

1. Где был рассказчик?
2. Что он делал?
3. Были ли там другие люди?

6. Аудирование с творческим заданием

Задание: Прослушивают текст и составляют продолжение или придумать, как могла бы закончиться история.

Текст: *"Анна потеряла свой кошелек в парке. Она искала его весь вечер, но так и не нашла..."*

Задание: Как вы думаете, что произошло дальше?

Роль аудирования в обучении русскому языку чрезвычайно важна, особенно в современном образовательном процессе, ориентированном на развитие всех видов речевой деятельности. Аудирование способствует формированию навыков восприятия и понимания звучащей речи, что необходимо для успешного общения на русском языке.

Видео- и аудиоматериалы являются мощным инструментом в развитии навыков говорения. Их использование делает обучение увлекательным,

помогает студентам почувствовать уверенность в устной речи и лучше понять русский язык. Систематическая работа с этими ресурсами способствует формированию полноценной коммуникативной компетенции, что особенно важно для успешного овладения языком.

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ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ КАРАЧАЕВО - ЧЕРКЕССКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Аннотация: *раскрыт инвестиционный потенциал для развития туризма в Карачаево-Черкесской Республике, представлены наиболее привлекательные инвестиционные проекты.*

Ключевые слова: *туризм, инвестиции, туристический продукт, рекреационный потенциал, инвестиционный проект, финансирование.*

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INVESTMENT POTENTIAL KARACHAY - CHERKESS REPUBLIC

Annotation: *the investment potential for the development of tourism in the Karachay-Cherkess Republic is revealed, the most attractive investment projects are presented.*

Keywords: *tourism, investment, tourism product, recreational potential, investment project, financing.*

Карачаево-Черкесская Республика имеет значительный потенциал для развития самых различных видов туризма. Однако развитие туризма в регионе сдерживается из-за отсутствия достаточного объема инвестиций. Поэтому для привлечения инвестиций в развитие курортно-рекреационного комплекса КЧР необходимо разработать комплекс экономических механизмов, способных оказать побудительное воздействие на потенциальных инвесторов.

Несмотря на то, что имеется поступательное и достаточно устойчивое развитии отрасли туризма в Карачаево-Черкесской Республике, следует отметить и ряд проблем, которые региону необходимо решать для победы в

конкурентной борьбе или максимально нивелировать их отрицательные последствия:

- несоответствие качества предоставленных услуг и их цен (в том числе спекуляция, возникающая из-за нехватки конкурентов);
- нехватка компетентных человеческих ресурсов, профессионалов;
- низкая инвестиционная деятельность в отрасли.

В последние годы туристическая отрасль все чаще звучит в качестве потенциального инструмента регионального развития, в том числе и стратегического. Все чаще и государство, и частные инвесторы рассматривают именно ее в качестве объекта для инвестиций. Одной из главных особенностей туристской отрасли, которая привлекает региональные власти, является то, что она создает мультипликативный эффект для совершенствования других отраслей. Развитие туризма в регионе требует создания качественного дорожного покрытия, транспортных развязок, качественной связи – это все улучшает местную логистику, а ежегодный приток туристов расширяет рынок сбыта для местных товаропроизводителей, что создает условия для развития сельского хозяйства и промышленности.

Инвестиционная политика в сфере туризма в регионах может быть аналогична работе по подпрограммам Госпрограммы развития СКФО до 2025г., то есть регионы будут самостоятельно отбирать наиболее выгодные и привлекательные для них проекты, а также участвовать в их финансировании.

При разработке региональных стратегий развития туризма необходимо также учитывать возможные негативные последствия для местного населения, в числе которых можно назвать рост цен на товары, услуги, землю, недвижимость; ухудшение экологической обстановки и пр. Следует принимать эффективные меры для сохранения экологического равновесия.

Разнообразие и емкость природного рекреационного потенциала Карачаево-Черкесской Республики привлекает внимание не только российских, но и зарубежных инвесторов. Создание туристско-рекреационных кластеров и субкластеров в Карачаево-Черкесской Республике в ходе реализации инвестиционных проектов будет способствовать стимулированию развития малого предпринимательства, формированию материальной базы туризма, созданию дополнительных рабочих мест в сфере туризма и смежных отраслях.

Активизация инвестиционных процессов является одним из ключевых факторов развития туризма в регионе. Увеличение потока инвестиций позволит обеспечить обновление и создание новых объектов туриндустрии КЧР. Несомненный интерес для формирования и продвижения туристического продукта республики представляют инвестиционные проекты «Гум-Баши», «Пхия-Кислые Источники», «Абазинский двор» (табл. 8).

Перевал Гум-Баши является красивейшим местом Кавказа. Дорога из Кисловодска в Теберду проходит на высоте 2 145 м над уровнем моря, где открывается живописная панорама Главного Кавказского хребта, а также вид на гору Эльбрус. Проект «Гум-Баши» предусматривает создание на

территории Карачаевского муниципального района близ аула Мара туристско-рекреационного оздоровительного комплекса, способного одновременно принять и разместить со всеми удобствами более 500 человек для продолжительного отдыха, а также туристов, прибывающих на ознакомительные однодневные автобусные экскурсии. В комплекс услуг будут включены такие традиционные для Карачаево-Черкесской Республики виды активного отдыха, как конные и пешие прогулки, катание на лыжах и сноубордах, дельтапланеризм, рыболовные и охотничьи туры. Будут организованы недостаточно развитые в КЧР виды активного отдыха: катание на снегоходах и вездеходах, зорбинг, гонки на квадроциклах и горных велосипедах, культурно-познавательный туризм. Срок реализации проекта составляет 3 года, срок окупаемости – 5 лет. Сметная стоимость проекта – 900 млн. руб., его реализация позволит трудоустроить до 200 человек, поступление налогов в бюджетную систему превысит 40 млн. руб. в год.

По расчетам, создание всесезонного туристско-рекреационного кластера «Пхия - Кислые Источники» в Урупском муниципальном районе КЧР позволит привлечь в регион до 100 тыс. туристов в год. Реализация этого масштабного инвестиционного проекта предусматривает создание санаторно-курортной инфраструктуры; строительство гостиниц, санаториев, пунктов общественного питания и пр. в непосредственной близости от Санчарских (Пхиинских) источников минеральной воды. На площади около 200 кв. м выходят на поверхность 17 различных источников минеральной воды с уникальным химическим составом. Следует отметить, что проект имеет особую значимость и включен в программу развития Северо-Кавказского федерального округа. Срок реализации проекта намечен в период с 2021 по 2026 г., при этом срок окупаемости составит 8 лет. Общая его стоимость составляет около 8 млрд. руб., а ежегодные поступления налогов будут достигать 300 млн. руб. после выхода на полную мощность.

В рамках Стратегии развития Карачаево-Черкесской Республики до 2035 года выделены следующие приоритетные направления развития туристско-рекреационного комплекса в Карачаево-Черкесской Республике:

- создание всесезонных современных конкурентоспособных туристско-рекреационных зон;
- развитие горнолыжного, лечебного, культурного, экологического, исторического, паломнического и других видов туризма;
- продвижение туристического бренда Карачаево-Черкесской Республики.

Стратегия развития туристско-рекреационного комплекса Карачаево-Черкесской Республики должна, с одной стороны, базироваться на региональных конкурентных преимуществах, стимулирующих его развитие, с другой стороны, – учитывать особенности, сдерживающие развитие этой отрасли, и быть нацеленной на их преодоление.

Таким образом, анализ природного и туристского потенциала региона, позволяет со всей уверенностью утверждать, что Карачаево-Черкесской Республика обладает обширным инвестиционным потенциалом для развития туристической отрасли, а также имеются возможности привлечения государственных и частных инвестиций.

Использованные источники:

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СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАЧИ РАЗВИТИЯ ТУРИЗМА В КАРАЧАЕВО-ЧЕРКЕССКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКЕ

Аннотация: *выделены основные преимущества туристско-рекреационного комплекса региона, обозначены стратегические задачи развития туризма в Карачаево-Черкесской Республике*

Ключевые слова: *туризм, туристско-рекреационный комплекс, туристическая инфраструктура, проект, горнолыжный спорт, природные туристические ресурсы, регион.*

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE KARACHAY-CHERKESS REPUBLIC

Annotation: *the main advantages of the tourist and recreational complex of the region are highlighted, the strategic objectives of tourism development in the Karachay-Cherkess Republic are outlined*

Keywords: *tourism, tourist and recreational complex, tourist infrastructure, project, skiing, natural tourist resources, region.*

Туризм в Карачаево-Черкесской Республике выступает как мощный катализатор развития региональных активностей, является активатором социально-экономического прогресса, а именно:

1) Рациональное освоение уникального природного и культурного наследства способствует значительному росту уровня осведомленности населения о его богатой истории и традициях.

2) Развитие туристической инфраструктуры стимулирует оздоровление, отдых и повышение социальной адаптации жителей региона через доступ к лечебным курортам Теберды, Домбая, Архыза.

3) Природные сокровища – это более 200 пещер (10 из которых охраняются как природные памятники), сотни водопадов и озер, а также ботанические и ландшафтные заповедники, открывающие новые горизонты

для экотуризма.

4) Минеральный фонд региона – свыше 400 источников со свойствами, доступными как для местного населения, так и гостей.

5) Научно-исследовательские ресурсы представлены САО РАН (Специальная астрофизическая обсерватория), что привлекает научный туризм.

6) Культурно-историческое наследие включает древние памятники: Адиюхское городище, храмы Шоанинский и Сентинский, Нижне-Архызское и Хумаринское городища, Красногорскую сторожевую башню и др.

7) Разнообразие спортивных направлений – от классических (горные лыжи, альпинизм) до экстремальных: heli-ski, парапланеризм, бэк-кантри и другие направления.

Туризм объединяет в себе экономический, социальный, гуманитарный, воспитательный и эстетический факторы. Туристско-рекреационные услуги составляют значительную часть потребляемых населением услуг и имеют специфический социально-оздоровительный характер, то есть отдых, возможность развития личности, познания исторических и культурных ценностей, возможность занятия спортом, участие в культурно-массовых мероприятиях.

По официальной статистике развитие туризма на территории Карачаево-Черкесской Республики началось с 1923 года. В туристском отношении этот красивейший горный край представляет исключительный интерес.

Выгодное географическое положение, хорошо развитая транспортная инфраструктура, обилие природных туристических ресурсов, удобная населенность предгорий и гостеприимство местного населения делают Карачаево-Черкесскую Республику одним из наиболее интересных для посещения туристами регионом.

Здесь находится один из самых популярных и известных горнолыжных курортов Всесезонный туристско-рекреационный комплекс "Домбай". Разнообразье рельефа позволяет предложить для туристов горнолыжные трассы разного уровня сложности. Так уже с середины ноября до начала мая на трассах лежит устойчивый снежный покров, и это способствует развитию активного зимнего туризма. Также на курорте функционирует система искусственной снегогенерации.

С 2013 года в республике активно действует Всесезонный туристско-рекреационный комплекс "Архыз". Курорт находится в живописной горной долине, на высоте 1500 м. Архыз славится мягким климатом благодаря горным вершинам. Горнолыжный сезон здесь длится с декабря по апрель, а современные технологии обеспечивают искусственное снеговое покрытие.

За 11 лет существования курорта «Архыз» число туристов увеличилось в 10 раз и в 2022 году составило 852 тысячи человек. Туристский поток на территорию Всесезонного туристско-рекреационного комплекса "Архыз" 2020 году - 576 тысяч человек, 2021 году - 797 тысяч человек, 2022 году - 852

тысячи человек, за 2023 год - 1012 тысяч человек.

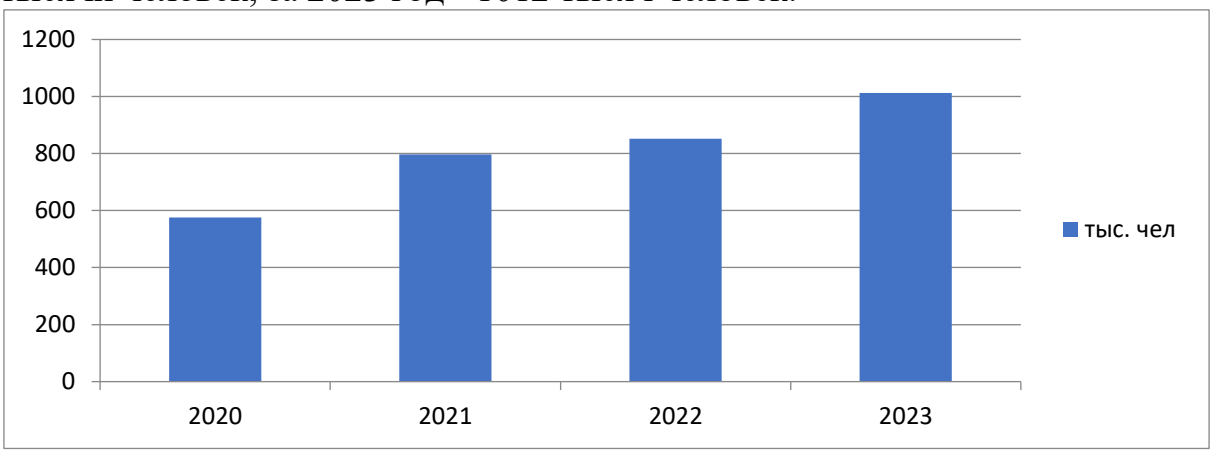


Рисунок 1.- Туристский поток на курорте «Архыз» за 2020-2023гг.

(тыс.чел.)

До 2030 года на территории Всесезонного туристско-рекреационного комплекса "Архыз" планируется ввести в эксплуатацию не менее 30 км горнолыжных трасс, не менее 3-х подъемников, единую зону катания трех туристских деревень (Романтик, Лунная поляна и Дукка), увеличить количество мест размещения до 8 тысяч койко-мест, а также создать не менее 500 посадочных мест в предприятиях общественного питания.

В Карачаево-Черкесии предлагается богатая палитра межсезонных и летних предложений: 83 маршрута, туры на внедорожниках, экотуризм по тропам, образовательные экскурсии и оздоравливающие программы. Министерство туризма и курортов Карачаево-Черкесской Республики в 2023 году выявило востребованность в: "горничных" - 76,9%, администраторах размещения - 69,2% , управляющих отелями - 61,5% , маркетологов - 53,8%, кулинарных специалистов и менеджеров отделов (23,1%), барменов/бариста (7,7%) Эти данные подчеркивают актуальные потребности рынка труда в сфере туризма региона.

Главной стратегической задачей развития туризма для Карачаево-Черкесии станет:

1. Мультиплицированное развитие как внутреннего так и внешнего туристического направления, активизация притока гостей с последующим:

2. Формированием новых рабочих мест;

3. Увеличением налоговых отчислений в региональные бюджеты всех уровней;

4. Ростом доли туруслуг во внутреннем валовом продукте территории.

Одним из ключевых инфраструктурных (транспортных) проектов в Карачаево-Черкесской Республике может стать строительство аэропорта. В настоящее время - Минтранс, Минэкономразвития и Минстрой РФ совместно с Правительством Карачаево-Черкесской Республики проводят работу по подготовке технико-экономического обоснования проекта строительства аэропорта. Реализация проекта по строительству аэропорта поможет решить

задачи упрощения логистики для туристов, сокращение времени в пути до курортов республики и увеличения туристического потока в республику.

Самым перспективным проектом является проект строительства дороги между курортами «Архыз» и «Красная Поляна», которая улучшит транспортную доступность не только курортам Краснодарского края и Карачаево-Черкесии, но и свяжет между собой Черноморский и Кавминводовские кластеры и соответственно, улучшит загрузку и экономику проектов.

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АНАЛИЗ РАСПРОСТРАНЕННОСТИ РЕЦЕССИЙ ДЕСЕН СРЕДИ ПАЦИЕНТОВ СТОМАТОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ПРОФИЛЯ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ВОЗРАСТНЫХ ГРУПП

Аннотация:*Несмотря на то, что теоретические и практические исследования в области стоматологии ведутся уже давно, сегодня проблема профилактики и лечения заболеваний тканей пародонта считается очень актуальной.*

Ключевые слова: *рецессия десны, реставрация, мягкие ткани.*

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ANALYSIS OF THE PREVALENCE OF GUM RECESSIONS AMONG DENTAL PATIENTS OF VARIOUS AGE GROUPS.

ANNOTATION:*Despite the fact that theoretical and practical studies in the field of Dentistry have been conducted for a long time today, the problem of prevention and treatment of diseases of periodontal tissues is considered very urgent.*

Keywords: *gum recession, restoration, soft tissues.*

Введение. В сегодняшних условиях проблема профилактики и лечения заболеваний тканей пародонта чрезвычайно актуальна, несмотря на то, что в течение длительного времени проводятся как

теоретические так и прикладные исследования в этой области стоматологии. Высокая распространенность заболеваний тканей пародонта у населения разнообразие их этиологических факторов, клинических проявлений, недостаточная эффективность первичной и вторичной профилактики заболеваний у молодых людей (возрастом 18-25 лет) на

сегодняшний день является одной из важнейших проблем современной стоматологии.

Одной из актуальных проблем современной пародонтальной хирургии является лечение десневых рецессий, появление которых ставит под угрозу качество стоматологического лечения. По данным Петрушанко А. М., распространенность рецессии десен колеблется от 9,7 % – у молодежи и до 99,3 % – у взрослого населения. При этом авторы отмечают, что с возрастом распространенность и интенсивность рецессии десен растет .По данным отдельных эпидемиологических исследований распространенность патологии рецессии десен колеблется в пределах 40–90% .

Согласно данным Kassab M.M. и Cohen R.E. (2003) более 50% людей в возрасте от 18 до 64 лет имеют клинические признаки одной из форм рецессии десен, а распространенность данной патологии среди населения старшего возраста (старше 65 лет) превышает 88%. Чаще рецессия ясенного края локализуется с вестибулярной поверхности в участке верхних клыков и премоляров, а также нижних клыков и резцов; реже – с вестибулярной или оральной поверхности верхних моляров. Показатель рецессии десен у людей 21-30 лет в среднем составляет 0,37 мм на верхней челюсти и 0,71 мм на нижней челюсти; у людей 31-40 лет соответственно 1,1 мм и 1,5 мм; 41-50 лет – 1,98 мм и 2,05 мм; 51- 60 лет – 1,11 мм и 2,98 мм .

Согласно данным ряда авторов в возрастной группе от 18 до 25 лет основными этиологическими факторами рецессий десен являются анатомические особенности, такие, как макродентия и вестибулярное прорезывание зуба, а также ранее проведенное ортодонтическое лечение, связанное с расширением зубного ряда и перемещением зубов в вестибулярном направлении.

В возрасте от 26 до 45 лет рецессия десен развивается как следствие воспалительных заболеваний пародонта, интенсивность которых обусловлена анатомическими особенностями индивидуума. Пациенты старше 46 лет склонны к рецессии десен почти в 100% случаев (от 46-59 лет – 97,4%, от 60 лет – 100%).

Цель работы провести анализ распространенности рецессий десен среди стоматологических пациентов всех возрастов и факторов, способствующих их развитию.

Материалы и методы исследования.

В ходе работы были соблюдены общие этические правила гуманного отношения к пациентам в соответствии с требованиями Токийской декларации Всемирной медицинской ассоциации и международных рекомендаций Хельсинкской декларации прав человека. Для исследования было обследовано 1000 пациентов, которым проводился клинический осмотр с целью идентификации признаков дефицита мягких тканей в области собственных зубов и стоматологических реставраций в форме рецессии десен. Из осмотренных 1000 пациентов, распределение таковых по критерию возраста было представлено следующим образом: до 20 лет – 153 человека

(15,30%), 20-29 лет – 184 человека (18,40%), 30-39 лет – 195 человек (19,50%), 40-49 лет – 187 человек (18,70%), 50-59 лет – 169 человек (16,90%), 60 и более лет – 112 человек (11,20%).

Результаты в результате проведенного исследования установлено, что у 841 пациента было диагностировано наличие рецессии десен различной степени тяжести согласно используемым диагностическим критериям, рекомендованным ICD-9-CM и American Academy of Periodontology. Из 153 пациентов возрастной категории до 20 лет признаки рецессии десен были идентифицированы у 75 человек (49,02%), из 184 пациентов возрастной категории 20-29 лет – у 123 человек (66,85%), из 195 пациентов возрастной категории 30- 39 лет – у 189 человек (96,92%), из 187 пациентов возрастной категории 40-49 лет – у 181 человек (96,79%), из 169 пациентов возрастной категории 50-59 лет – у 165 человек (97,63) %), из 112 пациентов возрастной категории 60 и более лет – у 108 человек (96,43%). Среднеарифметический уровень распространенности рецессий среди

пациентов разных возрастных категорий достигал 83,94±17,34%. Среди пациентов с диагностированными рецессиями возрастная категория до 20 лет была представлена 45 лицами мужского пола (60%) и 30 лицами женского пола (40,0%), возрастная категория 20-29 лет – 74 лицами мужского пола (60,16%) и 49 лицами женского пола (39,84%0, возрастная категория 30-39 лет – 112 лицами мужского пола (59,26%) и 77 лицами женского пола (40,74%0, возрастная категория 40-49 лет – 126 лицами мужского) пола (69,61%) и 55 лицами женского пола (30,39%), возрастная категория 50-59 лет – 108 лицами мужского пола (65,25%) и 57 лицами женского пола (34,55%), и возрастная категория пациентов 60 и более лет – 74 лицами мужского пола (68,52%0) и 34 лицами женского пола (31,48%).

Выводы в результате проведенного исследования установлены средние уровни распространенности рецессий десен среди пациентов разных возрастных подгрупп, которые составляли 49,02% среди пациентов в возрасте до 20 лет, 66,85% среди пациентов в возрасте 20-29 лет, 96,92% среди пациентов возрастной категории 30-39 лет, 96,79% среди пациентов возрастной категории 40-49 лет, 97,63% среди пациентов возрастной категории 50-59 лет и 96,43% среди пациентов возрастной категории 60 и более лет. В ходе обработки полученных результатов удалось констатировать рост среднего уровня распространенности рецессий десен при росте среднего показателя возраста, а также превалирование рецессий среди пациентов мужского пола.

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РАННЯЯ ДИАГНОСТИКА ВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ ПАРОДОНТА У ПОДРОСТКОВ И ЛИЦ МОЛОДОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация: *в статье обсуждается ранняя диагностика воспалительных заболеваний пародонта у под-ростков и лиц молодого возраста. Проведен стоматологический скрининг 100 студентов и 100 подрост-ков на наличие у них ВЗП.*

Ключевые слова: *студенты, лечение, пародонт, эффективность, пациет.*

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EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF PERIODONTAL INFLAMMATORY DISEASES IN ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS

Abstract: *The article discusses the early diagnosis of periodontal inflammatory diseases in adolescents and young people. Dental screening of 100 students and 100 adolescents for their CDW was performed.*

Key words: *students, treatment, periodontium, efficiency, patients.*

Актуальность. Ранняя диагностика воспалительных заболеваний пародонта (ВЗП) и прогнозирова-ние их развития остается актуальной проблемой современной стоматологии. В последние годы выделены различные этиологические факторы и определены отдельные патогенетические механизмы, лежащие в основе развития ВЗП. По мнению авторов, определенную роль играет микробный фактор, интенсифика-ция перекисного окисления липидов , генетическая предрасположенность. Однако до настоящего времени нет единого взгляда ученых на этиопа-тогенез ВЗП, и поэтому они рассматриваются как мультифакторная патология.

Цель исследования. Повышение эффективности ранней диагностики воспалительных заболе-ваний пародонта путем определения наиболее информативных клинико-лабораторных показателей у подростков и лиц молодого возраста.

Материалы и методы исследования. Проведен стоматологический скрининг 100 студентов и 100 подростков на наличие у них ВЗП, В ходе осмотра выделено 43 студента в возрасте 18-28 лет и 51 подросток в возрасте 15-16 лет, которые имели ВЗП при условии удовлетворительной гигиены полости рта. Общее состояние обследованных было хорошее; какой-либо хронической или острой соматиче-ской патологии со слов пациентов не отмечалось. Все обследованные были разделены на 4 группы: 1 группа - 21 человек - молодые люди с воспалительными заболеваниями пародонта: гингивитом или пародонтитом (группа риска); 2 группа — 22 человека - практически здоровые молодые люди (группа сравнения); 3 группа - 25 человек - подростки 15-16 лет с воспалительными заболеваниями пародонта (группа риска); 4 группа - 26 человек - практически здоровые подростки 15-16 лет (группа сравнения). Все пациенты с их письменного информированного добровольного согласия подверглись комплексно-му клиническому, функциональному и лабораторному обследованию.

Результаты исследований о результатам комплексного стоматологическогообследования вы-явлено, что в среднем уровень интенсивности кариеса высокий и очень высокий, как у молодых людей, так и у подростков во всех группах. Однако, среди школьников 15-16 лет 14 человек (27,4%) имели низ-кие и средние значения КПУ, в то время как у лиц молодого возраста лишь у 6 человек (13,9%) количе-ство кариозных, пломбированных и удаленных зубов составляло 3-4. Кроме того, у молодых людей большее количество обследованных, чем у подростков,имели очень высокий уровень интенсивности кариеса, в то время как у последних преобладал высокий уровень. В связи с этим средний уровень КПУ у подростков в обеих группах был ниже, чем у молодых людей в среднем на 30%. Сопоставительный анализ значений КПУ в группах показал, что в 40% случаев у молодых людей интенсивность кариеса выше в группе риска, чем в группе сравнения. В то же время у 46% школьников данный параметр в группе сравнения превышал его значения в группе риска. Есть все основания полагать, что высокие значения КПУ, как у подростков, так и у лиц молодого возраста в обеих группах свидетельствуют о не-достаточной профилактике кариеса в детском возрасте.

В результате исследования было выявлено, что уровень гигиены полости рта (по ИЛИ) у молодых людей лучше такового у подростков. Мы объясняем это тем, что все пациенты являлись студентами АГМИ и в большинстве случаев (97,8%) - стоматологического факультета. Данная категория пациентов, как из-вестно, более мотивирована и обучена правилам ухода за полостью рта лучше, чем ученики школы.

ВЫВОДЫ

1. В группе риска воспалительных заболеваний пародонта относятся подростки и лица молодого возраста, имеющие сочетание двух основных факторов: нарушение микроциркуляции в тканях дес-ны и дисбиоз в полости рта.

2. С целью ранней диагностики воспалительных заболеваний пародонта у подростков и лиц молодого возраста с удовлетворительной гигиеной полоста рта

помимо традиционного стоматологиче-ского осмотра необходима триада дополнительных исследований: допплерография сосудов пародонта, оценка экологического равновесия в полости рта, определение концентрации С-реактивного белка и С-концевых телопептидов в сыворотке крови.

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ОРТОДОНТИЧЕСКАЯ ПОДГОТОВКА ЗУБНЫХ РЯДОВ С АНОМАЛИЯМИ И ДЕФОРМАЦИЯМИ В СФОРМИРОВАННОМ ПРИКУСЕ

Аннотация:*Высокий уровень мотивации и ответственное отношение к лечению в лечебных процессах,проводимых между пациентом и врачом, положительно влияют на ход использования ортодонтических аппаратов. При нашей тахикардии был обследован 40-летний пациент, выяснилось, что на верхней челюсти нет зубов, жаловался на плохое пережевывание пищи. Во время нашей работы пациент был подготовлен к феномену Попова-Годона съемного ортодонтического аппарата верхней челюсти, которым он раньше не пользовался.*

Ключевые слова: *Феномен Попова-Годона, "условно съемный" ортодонтический аппарат, ортодонтическое кольцо.*

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ORTHODONTIC PREPARATION OF DENTITION WITH ANOMALIES AND DEFORMITIES IN THE FORMED BITE

ANNOTATION:*A high level of motivation and responsible attitude to treatment in the treatment processes carried out between the patient and the doctor have a positive effect on the course of using orthodontic devices. In our tachycardia, a 40-year-old patient was examined, it was found that there were no teeth in the upper jaw, complained of poor chewing of food. During our work, the patient was prepared for the Popov-Godon phenomenon of the upper jaw removable orthodontic apparatus, which he had not used before.*

Keywords: *Popov-Godon phenomenon," conditionally removable " orthodontic device, orthodontic ring.*

Введение. Врач может спрогнозировать сроки перемещения зубов и время окончания лечения. В случае недостаточного сотрудничества съёмный

аппарат даёт малый лечебный эффект из-за того, что пациент носит аппарат с большой неохотой, а спустя некоторое время и вовсе прекращает лечение. В такой ситуации, при хорошей гигиене полости рта, предпочтение следует отдать несъёмной технике (аппарат накладывается на весь период лечения и пациент самостоятельно снять его не может). В сложных клинических ситуациях съёмные аппараты дополняют действие несъёмных на определённый период времени, что значительно облегчает лечение.

В случае необходимости применения съёмных аппаратов при невысоком уровне сотрудничества врача и пациента альтернативой будет использование “условно-съёмных” аппаратов. По конструкции

они напоминают базисные съёмные аппараты, но имеют дополнительные фиксирующие элементы (ортодонтические коронки, кольца). Они накладываются на определенный период лечения. Снять

данный аппарат до завершения лечения может только врач при выраженной непереносимости к аппарату, повреждениях слизистой оболочки полости рта, появлении неприятного запаха изо рта. В этом случае опорные кольца необходимо снять с зубов и через некоторое время аппарат вновь переустановить.

Цель: применить при подготовке полости рта к протезированию “условно-съёмный” ортодонтический аппарат, лечебный эффект которого не зависит от уровня сотрудничества с пациентом.

Материал и методы исследования: обследована пациентка Д., 40 лет, обратившаяся с жалобами на отсутствие зубов на верхней челюсти, плохое пережёвывание пищи. Ранее пациентке был изготовлен съёмный ортодонтический аппарат на верхнюю челюсть для устранения феномена Попова- Годона, которым она не пользовалась. Объективно: в полости рта отсутствуют зубы 16, 15, 14, 26; коронка зуба 12 восстановлена культевой штифтовой вкладкой, феномен Попова-Годона в области зубов 44, 45, 46, 47, 36 (расстояние

между коронками 45,46 и слизистой верхней челюсти 1 мм), 1-й тип по Пономарёвой; тремы между зубами 42, 41, 31, 32; обратное перекрытие в области зуба 13, вестибулярное положение зуба 43, глубокое резцовое перекрытие. Составлен план лечения (учитывая клиническую картину в полости рта и данные анамнеза):

1. Ортодонтическая подготовка полости рта перед протезированием с применением “условно- съёмного” ортодонтического аппарата на верхнюю челюсть и мультибондинг-системы на нижнюю челюсть.
2. Восстановление дефектов твёрдых тканей витальных зубов композитными вкладками по показаниям.
3. Восстановление дефектов зубных рядов на верхней челюсти мостовидными металлокерамическими протезами.

Провести качественную ортодонтическую подготовку перед протезированием с наложением мультибондинг-системы только на нижнюю челюсть не представлялось возможным из-за выраженности

зубоальвеолярных деформаций, а наложение мультибондинг-системы на обе челюсти нецелесообразно из-за отсутствия 3-х жевательных зубов в верхнем правом квадранте. Конструкция примененного аппарата: ортодонтические кольца на 16, 26, объединённые в блок нёбной дугой (д=1,2 мм) проходящей на 5 мм выше шеек зубов с ретенционной петлёй в области отсутствующих 16, 15, 14. Дуга находится внутри пластмассового базиса, который выходит на вестибулярную поверхность в области отсутствующих зубов верхней челюсти. Величина разобщения зубных рядов была 3,5–4 мм. Полная адаптация к аппарату наступила через 1,5 недели. По мере достижения множественных окклюзионных контактов толщина базиса в области 16, 15, 14 увеличивалась на 3–4 мм с помощью самотвердеющей пластмассы. Через 4 месяца с момента фиксации аппарата на зубы нижней челюсти была наложена мультибондинг-система Ultraminitrim (Dentaurum) для устранения трем, изменения угла наклона коронок передней группы нижней челюсти и нормализации формы нижней зубной дуги. Через 3 месяца с момента наложения мультибондинг-

системы на 13 была адгезивно фиксирована наклонная плоскость из фотокомпозита для устранения нёбного положения зуба. По окончании ортодонтической подготовки на зубы нижней челюсти был

фиксирован ретейнер из фотокомпозита и были изготовлены временные мостовидные протезы на верхнюю челюсть.

Результаты: общая длительность ортодонтической подготовки составила 9 месяцев, далее следовал этап протезирования композитными вкладками и мостовидными металлокерамическими протезами. Пациентке были изготовлены композитные вкладки в 46, 47, 36, 37 (зубы витальные, ИРОПЗ — 60%) и два мостовидных металлокерамических протеза на верхнюю челюсть с опорой на 18, 17, 13, 12 и 25, 27. Дефекты твёрдых тканей 11, 12, 21 восстанавливались прямыми композитными реставрациями. На завершающем этапе ортопедического лечения была проведена нормализация окклюзии с устранением всех супраконтактов в положении центральной окклюзии, при сагиттальных и трансверзальных движениях нижней челюсти.

Заключение: применение “условно-съёмного” ортодонтического аппарата при подготовке полости рта к протезированию позволяет точно спрогнозировать сроки лечения и дает выраженный лечебный эффект независимо от уровня мотивации и отношения пациента к лечению.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ЭМАЛИЕВОЙ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТИ ПРИ КОМПЛЕКСНОМ ЛЕЧЕНИИ КАРИЕСА ПОСТОЯННЫХ ЗУБОВ

Аннотация: *Доказано, что наиболее актуальной проблемой в стоматологии является лечение кариеса и патологии твердых тканей зубов, так как своевременное и качественное их лечение способствуют снижению уровня развития вторичного кариеса и его осложнений. Чаще всего из всех кариесологических мероприятий терапевтического характера осуществляются по поводу вторичного и рецидивного кариеса, которые занимают больше времени на лечение этих зубов у врача-стоматолога.*

Ключевые слова*:кариес постоянных зубов, резистентность эмали, комплексный подход. реминерализация эмали.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ENAMEL RESISTANCE IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF CARIES OF PERMANENT TEETH

ANNOTATION:*It has been proven that the most urgent problem in dentistry is the treatment of caries and pathology of hard dental tissues, since their timely and high-quality treatment helps to reduce the level of development of secondary caries and its complications. Most often, of all cariesological measures of a therapeutic nature, they are carried out for secondary and recurrent caries, which take more time for the treatment of these teeth by a dentist.*

Keywords: *caries of permanent teeth, enamel resistance, integrated approach. enamel remineralization.*

Введение: По данным некоторых исследователей, ряд факторов, имеющих связь со свойствами эмалевой резистентностью и

восстановительных реставраций, влияет на краевое прилегание пломб, её состояние в развитии вторичного и рецидивирующего кариеса. Учитывая выше сказанное, основными методами профилактики вторичного кариеса остаются принципы препарирования кариозных полостей по Блэку, а также технологии восстановительной реставрации зубов, выбор пломбировочного материала и соблюдение гигиены межзубных промежутков. Исходя из этого, проблема поиска современных технологий препарирования кариозных полостей остаётся актуальной в настоящее время.

Цель: Усовершенствовать методы лечения кариеса постоянных зубов с разной степенью эмалевой резистентности.

Материал и методы исследования: Обследовано 20 больных с вторичным и рецидивирующим кариесом. Для этого был использован тест эмалевой резистентности (ТЭР-тест), с целью оценки состояния эмалевой поверхности к кислотному воздействию. Тест был проведен следующим образом: на центральный резец верхней челюсти, после очищения от мягкого зубного налёта и высушивания ватным тампоном, на середину вестибулярной поверхности диаметром 1,5 мм на 2-3 секунды с пипеткой была нанесена протравочная кислота. После того как протравку убрали сухим ватным тампоном, данный участок окрасили 2% раствором метиленовым синим. Затем сухим ватным тампоном стирающими движениями сняли краситель с поверхности эмали центрального резца. Под влиянием 2% метиленового синего участок окрашивался в синий цвет различной интенсивности.

Интенсивность окрашивания эмалевой поверхности оценили с помощью 10-балльной типографической шкалы синего цвета. От 1 до 3 баллов интенсивности окраски эмалевой поверхности относили к группе высокой кариесрезистентности, 4-5 баллов – умеренной, 6-7 баллов – низкой и более 8 баллов – очень низкой кариесрезистентности.

Среди пациентов до лечения кариеса зубов были проведены беседы по поводу факторов риска возникновения патологии кариеса зубов, затем осуществлена профессиональная гигиена полости рта в полном объеме.

В зависимости от уровня эмалевой резистентности нами было проведено соответствующее лечение кариозного очага. Так, пациентам с высокой (от 1 до 3 баллов окрашивания) и умеренной (4-5 баллов) эмалевой резистентности проведено традиционное лечение кариеса зубов. Пациентам с низкой (6-7 баллов) и очень низкой (более 8 баллов) кариесрезистентностью при лечении 16 зубов по поводу кариеса (10 моляр и 6 премоляр) с целью реминерализующей терапии был использован метод глубокого фторирования обработанной эмали и дентина препаратом Глуфторэд («ВладМива», Белгород). С этой целью сформированную и обезжиренную кариозную полость смачивали аппликатором, пропитанным жидкостью для первого туширования, оставляя на 30 секунд, после чего высушивали воздухом.

Через 2-3 недели после окончания курса реминерализующей терапии методом глубокого фторирования, временная пломба заменялась постоянной-стеклоиономерной (Argion Molar AC). Выбор данного препарата при

восстановительно-реставрационной терапии кариозной полости, объясняется тем, что современный стеклоиономерный цемент (Argion Molar AC) имеет высокое содержание серебра и выделяющий при этом активные ионы фтора, обладают максимальным противокариозным действием.

Результаты и их обсуждение. Установлено, что из 20 обследованных пациентов только у 3 (15%) установлен высокий уровень эмалевой резистентности, остальные 17 (85%) имели умеренные, низкие и очень низкие уровни кариесрезистентности. Так у 4 (20%) обследованных был выявлен умеренный уровень эмалевой резистентности, у 6 (30%) - низкий и у 7-(35%) очень низкий уровень резистентности.

Лечебно-профилактический метод кариесологического лечения реализовали в 3 направлениях: 1. профессиональная гигиена полости рта с реминерализующей терапией, малоинвазивное препарирование и пломбирование СИЦ материалом; 2. Местная патогенетическая ремтерапия препаратом Глуфорэд с целью укрепления стенок и дна кариозного дефекта, профилактика вторичного и рецидивирующего кариеса и в отдаленные сроки наложение постоянной пломбы; 3. У лиц с низкой и очень низкой кариесорезистентностью общая патогенетическая терапия, медикаментозное лечение (препараты кальция, комплекс витаминов и пробиотики) направленная на повышение неспецифической резистентности организма и её стойкости к воздействию общих неблагоприятных факторов.

После наложения СИЦ материала в основной группе через 6-12 мес. не наблюдалось наличие вторичного кариеса у пролеченных зубов, а спустя 24 мес. кариесологические осложнения в виде вторичного кариеса наблюдалось только у 12,5±1,2% случаев.

У пациентов в контрольной группе отмечалось неблагоприятное течение, так уже спустя 6 мес после наложения как стеклоиономерной, так и традиционной пломбы у 5,7±1,6% было обнаружено кариосологическое осложнение в виде вторичного кариеса.

Соответственно, через 6 месяцев, спустя 12 месяцев и через 24 месяца, увеличиваясь в 5 и 14 раз в последующие сроки наблюдения.

Заключение. Таким образом, атравматично-инвазивный метод препарирования кариозной полости, ремтерапия Глуфорэдом, отсроченное пломбирование с профилактикой вторичного кариеса, с последующим пломбированием СИЦ Argion Molar AC, содержащим активные ионы фтора, оказывают кариесопрофилактическое и реминерализующее воздействие в течение 24 месяца наблюдения. Такой комплексный подход к лечению кариеса постоянных зубов оказался достоверно эффективным у пациентов с низкой и очень низкой эмалевой резистентностью.

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ОБЩЕМЕДИЦИНСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ КОМПЛАЕНСА И ЕГО РОЛЬ В ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ БОЛЬНЫХ СТОМАТОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ПРОФИЛЯ (ОБЗОР)

АННОТАЦИЯ:*В настоящее время одной из актуальных проблем в практическом здравоохранении является «соблюдение» пациентом рекомендаций врача в целях максимально быстрого и полного выздоровления при острых заболеваниях или стабилизации при лечении хронических заболеваний, которое по своему содержанию близко к понятию «комплаенс». Для изучения степени комплаентности пациентов к лекарственной терапии используется тест Мориски-Грина, когда респондентам, предлагается ответить на вопросы, указанные в анкете: Забывали ли Вы, когда-либо принять препараты? (нет/да). Не относитесь ли Вы иногда невнимательно к часам приема лекарств? (нет/да). Не пропускаете ли Вы прием препаратов, если чувствуете себя хорошо? (нет/да).*

Ключевые слова: *комплаенс, система здравоохранения, хроническая болезнь стоматология, стоматологический приём.*

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GENERAL MEDICAL COMPLIANCE AND ITS ROLE IN THE EFFICIENCY OF TREATMENT OF DENTAL PATIENTS (review)

ANNOTATION:*Currently, one of the urgent problems in practical healthcare is the patient's "compliance" with the doctor's recommendations in order to achieve the fastest and most complete recovery in acute diseases or stabilization in the treatment of chronic diseases, which in its content is close to the concept of "compliance". To study the degree of compliance of patients to drug therapy, the Morisky-Green test is used, when respondents are asked to answer the questions indicated in the questionnaire: Have you ever forgotten to take drugs? (no Yes). Are you sometimes inattentive to the hours of taking medications? (no Yes).*

Key words: *compliance, healthcare system, chronic disease dentistry, dental appointment.*

Введение. В настоящее время одной из актуальных проблем в практическом здравоохранении является «соблюдение» пациентом рекомендаций врача в целях максимально быстрого и полного выздоровления при острых заболеваниях или стабилизации при лечении хронических заболеваний, которое по своему содержанию близко к понятию «комплаенс».

Особый интерес к этой проблеме возник у исследователей и врачей различных специальностей в 90-х годах 20 века, когда сформировалось четкое убеждение в том, что успешная диагностика, эффективная и безопасная терапия, стойка ремиссия болезни напрямую зависят от уровня комплаенса к медицинским вмешательствам с одной стороны - больных, с другой - медицинских работников. Всемирной организацией здравоохранения (ВОЗ) низкая приверженность лечению была признана

Необходимо отметить, что термин «комплаентность» от момента начала исследований в этой области и до настоящего времени, как в США и Европе, так и в России и странах постсоветского пространства, большей частью применяется в основном применительно к различным аспектам лекарственной терапии, что зачастую существенно сужает круг вопросов, требующих решения.

Для изучения степени комплаентности пациентов к лекарственной терапии используется тест Мориски-Грина, когда респондентам, предлагается ответить на вопросы, указанные в анкете:

1. Забывали ли Вы, когда-либо принять препараты? (нет/да)

2. Не относитесь ли Вы иногда невнимательно к часам приема лекарств? (нет/да)

3. Не пропускаете ли Вы прием препаратов, если чувствуете себя хорошо? (нет/да)

4. Не пропускаете ли Вы следующий прием, при плохом самочувствии после приема лекарств?

По полученным результатам тестирования, можно считать комплаентными пациентов, ответивших на эти вопросы «нет» более 3 раз и, следовательно, набравших более 3 баллов

Однако следует помнить о существовании ряда региональных особенностей, которые могут существенно влиять на комплаенс пациентов. Так, Вольская Е.А. указывает, что, наряду с перечисленными факторами, в исследованиях комплаенса и отношений к обязанностям пациента нельзя недооценивать характерные ментальные особенности, зачастую обусловленные системой взглядов и представлений людей, в т. ч.

сложившихся в определенных сообществах и территориях. Еще одни существенный момент, который влечет за собой низкая приверженность лечению –это весьма значительное увеличение финансовых затрат на лечение заболевания. Отсутствие комплаенса (нон-комплаенс) приводит и к социально-экономическим последствиям: с одной стороны, утрата трудоспособности неизбежно влечет за собой уменьшение доходов, с другой – приводит к росту расходов на лечение за счет за счет повторных диагностических тестов, зачастую весьма дорогостоящих, повторные врачебные консультации, назначение новых препаратов и др., и наконец, нон-комплаенс приводит и к снижению качества жизни пациентов.

Как известно, в стоматологии у пациентов один из самых высоких уровней страха и тревоги, сопровождающие медицинские вмешательства. На стоматологическом приеме стоматофобия может привести даже к отказу больного от дальнейшего лечения.

По данным С. А. Рабиновича (2000) причиной стоматофобии является то, что амбулаторные стоматологические вмешательства у 99,5 % пациентов сопровождаются болевыми реакциями разной степени выраженности.

Наличие стоматофобии приводит несвоевременному обращению за стоматологической помощью, невыполнению рекомендаций врача дома и начатое лечение остается незавершенным. Общение врача-стоматолога с такими пациентами зачастую затруднено, что также является одним из факторов, способствующих синдрому эмоционального выгорания у врача-стоматолога. По данным Н.Н. Бажанова, сами же пациенты главной причиной болевых ощущений видят врача-стоматолога.

Результаты исследования О.В. Гуленко и соавторов достоверно демонстрируют обратную корреляционную зависимость выраженности проявлений стоматологической патологии от уровня комплаенса у детей с психоневрологическими расстройствами. Авторы пришли к заключению, что оценка уровня стоматологического комплаенса и причин, влияющих на этот показатель, позволяет грамотно планировать приоритетность этапов последующего лечения и реабилитации детей с психоневрологическими расстройствами.

Заболевания пародонта доставляют человеку физические и психологические неудобства, за счет снижения функциональных возможностей зубочелюстной системы, формирования соматической патологии, как следствия этих процессов и, наконец, являются основной причиной потери зубов. Возникающие при этом эстетические проблемы усугубляют негативную психологическую нагрузку, приводя к существенному нарушению качества жизни человека.

Для эффективного предупреждения и лечения заболеваний пациенты должны во многом взять на себя ответственность за состояние своего здоровья, но это возможно лишь в том случае, если они будут иметь необходимую информацию, соответствующим образом инструктированы и обучены врачом.

Таким образом, проблема низкой приверженности к медицинским вмешательствам весьма активно обсуждается в научной литературе последних лет. Однако до сих между теоретическим обсуждением этой проблемы и реальными действиями врача, направленными на повышение приверженности больных к медицинским вмешательствам, до сих пор существуют большие различия и несоответствия. В связи с этим, учитывая практически полное отсутствие в Кыргызстане данных по исследованию приверженности пациентов лечению в стоматологической практике, изучение этой проблемы является актуальным и для нашей страны.

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ЛЕЧЕБНО-МЕДИКАМЕНТОЗНАЯ БЛОКАДА ПРИ ОСТЕОХОНДРОЗЕ

Аннотация:*В статье рассмотрена эффективность лечебно-медикаментозных блокад с использованием гидрокортизона и лидокаина при лечении болевого синдрома у пациентов с остеохондрозом позвоночника. Проведённое исследование с участием 70 пациентов показало значительное снижение боли, улучшение подвижности позвоночника и высокий уровень удовлетворённости пациентов. Метод доказал свою безопасность и целесообразность в рамках комплексной терапии остеохондроза.*

Ключевые слова: *остеохондроз, болевой синдром, лечебно-медикаментозная блокада, гидрокортизон, лидокаин, паравертебральная инъекция, противовоспалительная терапия*

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THERAPEUTIC MEDICATION BLOCK IN OSTEOCHONDROSIS

Annotation:*The article examines the effectiveness of therapeutic medication blocks using hydrocortisone and lidocaine in managing pain syndrome in patients with spinal osteochondrosis. A study involving 70 patients demonstrated significant pain reduction, improved spinal mobility, and high patient satisfaction. The method proved to be safe and justified as part of the comprehensive osteochondrosis treatment.*

Keywords*: osteochondrosis, pain syndrome, therapeutic medication block, hydrocortisone, lidocaine, paravertebral injection, anti-inflammatory therapy*

Введение

Остеохондроз позвоночника – это хроническое дегенеративное заболевание, поражающее межпозвоночные диски и приводящее к структурным изменениям позвоночника. Одним из ключевых симптомов заболевания является болевой синдром, который может варьироваться от умеренного до невыносимого.

Стандартные подходы к лечению, такие как применение нестероидных противовоспалительных препаратов (НПВС), миорелаксантов и физиотерапия, зачастую оказываются недостаточно эффективными, особенно в острый период. В таких случаях лечебно-медикаментозные блокады

становятся важным инструментом для управления болью.

Блокада с использованием гидрокортизона, комбинированного с местными анестетиками, является не только средством купирования боли, но и обладает противовоспалительным эффектом, способствуя восстановлению функции поражённых структур. Целью данного исследования является оценка эффективности курса лечебно-медикаментозных блокад с гидрокортизоном у пациентов с остеохондрозом позвоночника.

Методы

Проведено проспективное исследование с участием 70 пациентов, которым был поставлен диагноз «остеохондроз позвоночника» с выраженным болевым синдромом, подтверждённым инструментальными методами (МРТ или КТ).

Участники

В исследование включены пациенты в возрасте от 35 до 65 лет (средний возраст – 48 лет), страдающие болевым синдромом средней и высокой интенсивности (по шкале VAS от 6 до 10).

Процедура

- Тип блокад: паравертебральные инъекции.
- Препараты: 2% лидокаин (5 мл) + гидрокортизон (25 мг).
- Курс лечения: блокада проводилась через день в течение 10 дней (всего 5 процедур).
- Критерии оценки:
  - Интенсивность боли (VAS) на 1-й, 5-й, 10-й дни лечения и через 1 месяц после завершения курса.
  - Подвижность позвоночника (показатели теста Шобера).
  - Общая удовлетворённость пациентов.

Анализ данных

Для обработки данных использованы методы описательной статистики, критерий Стьюдента для сравнения результатов до и после лечения.

Результаты

Динамика болевого синдрома

Период	Средний уровень боли по VAS	p-значение
До лечения	8,2 ± 0,9	-
1-й день	4,5 ± 0,8	< 0,001
10-й день	1,8 ± 0,5	< 0,001
Через 1 месяц	2,2 ± 0,6	< 0,001

Показатели теста Шобера увеличились с 3,5±0,6 см до 5,2±0,7 см к 10-му дню, а через месяц сохранились на уровне 5,0±0,5 см.

Обсуждение

Результаты исследования демонстрируют высокую эффективность лечебно-медикаментозных блокад с гидрокортизоном в управлении болевым синдромом при остеохондрозе.

Продолжительный эффект наблюдался в течение месяца после завершения курса, что свидетельствует о долговременном противовоспалительном и анальгезирующем действии метода.

Заключение

Лечебно-медикаментозная блокада с использованием гидрокортизона и лидокаина является безопасным и высокоэффективным методом лечения болевого синдрома при остеохондрозе позвоночника.

Применение блокад целесообразно в рамках комплексной терапии остеохондроза, особенно в случаях, когда традиционные методы не обеспечивают достаточного эффекта.

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ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ОРТОПЕДИЧЕСКОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ У ЛИЦ МОЛОДОГО ВОЗРАСТА ПРИ САХАРНОМ ДИАБЕТЕ 2 ТИПА

АННОТАЦИЯ:*В настоящее время одной из актуальных проблем в практическом здравоохранении является анализ распространения сахарного диабета, мерах ее профилактики и лечения, что в итоге благоприятно сказывается на качестве жизни больных и приводит к уменьшению показателей смертности и увеличению продолжительности их жизни. Взаимосвязь стоматологического здоровья напрямую сопряжена с наличием в анамнезе пациентов обоих типов сахарного диабета.*

Ключевые слова: *Сахарный диабет 2-го типа, оттиск зубов, пародонтолог.*

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OPTIMIZATION OF ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT IN YOUNG PEOPLE WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

ANNOTATION:*In the world as a whole, various programs are constantly being implemented to analyze the prevalence of this endocrinopathology, measures for its prevention and*

treatment, which ultimately has a beneficial effect on the quality of life of patients and leads to a decrease in mortality rates and an increase in their life expectancy. The relationship of dental health is directly related.

Keywords: *Type 2 diabetes mellitus, dental impression, periodontics.*

Введение: По данным различных авторов пораженность сахарнвым диабетом составляет 6 процентов от взрослого населения планеты. Согласно статистике, зарегистрировано около 9 миллионов человек, подавляющее большинство из которых приходится на сахарный диабет 2 типа. Разнятся цифры фактических и регистрируемых показателей распространенности – так фактические выше в 3,1 раза для больных в возрасте 30-39 лет, в 4,1 раза - для возраста 40-49 лет, в 2,2 раза - для 50-59-летних и в 2,5 раза - для 60-69-

летних[2]. В настоящий период времени из-за характер распространения и течения сахарный диабет приурочили к пандемии.

Так, по расчетам Международной федерации диабета ожидается увеличение количества больных сахарным диабетом вдвое к 2025 году, наибольшим числом пораженных будут являться в основном лица трудоспособного возраста, а к 2030 году - 500 миллионов человек. В нашей стране, и в мире в целом, постоянно внедряются различные программы по анализу распространенности данной эндокринопатологии, мерах ее профилактики и лечения, что в итоге благоприятно сказывается на качестве жизни больных и приводит к уменьшению показателей смертности и увеличению продолжительности их жизни. Взаимосвязь стоматологического здоровья напрямую сопряжена с наличием в анамнезе пациентов обоих типов сахарного диабета. Биохимические сдвиги в организме больных патологически сказываются на работе слюнных желез, приводя к ослаблению нормальной саливации, снижению резистентных свойств иммунной защиты ротовой полости и прогрессированию пародонтопатогенной флоры с образованием порочного круга. Ухудшение метаболического контроля гликемии является следствием повышения резистентности тканей к инсулину, обусловленное прогрессивным увеличением пародонтопатогенных микроорганизмов и выделения ими эндотоксинов. С точки зрения стоматологического вмешательства на основе данных эпидемиологических исследований, пародонтологическое лечение осложнений сахарного диабета лечение есть абсолютная необходимость, как мера профилактики ранней смертности больных от опосредованных сердечно-сосудистых атак.

Цель: Диагностирование показателей нуждаемости и оптимизация протоколов лечения с минимизацией сроков адаптации и перспектив отсроченных последствий эксплуатации различных видов ортопедических конструкций у пациентов молодого возраста, имеющих в анамнезе сахарный диабет второго типа.

Материалы и методы исследования. Всего приняло участие 60 человек в возрастном диапазоне 25- 44 лет с установленным диагнозом сахарный диабет второго типа имеющих компенсированную форму. Все 60 человек до начала лечения прошли индивидуальное анкетирование, откуда были получены сведения о данной форме эндокринной патологии. Все пациенты указали, что состоят на учете у лечащих врачей-эндокринологов и соблюдают данные им рекомендации в отношении состояния общесоматического здоровья. В зависимости от клинической ситуации, все участвующие в исследовании пациенты были разделены на группы: 1 группа – пациенты, протезируемые несъемными ортопедическими конструкциями, а именно – одиночные коронки и мостовидные протезы с опорами на естественных зубах и дентальных имплантатах, 2 группа -пациенты, протезируемые комбинируемо несъемными (одиночные коронки и мостовидные протезы) и съемными ортопедическими конструкциями (частичные съемные пластиночные и бюгельные протезы с кламмерными и

замковыми типами фиксации), 3 группа - пациенты, протезируемые исключительно полными съемными протезами. Нами были соблюдены временные рамки изготовления всех видов ортопедических конструкций – 14 рабочих дней со дня снятия оттисков, а также каждому исследуемому составлен график плановых посещений от момента фиксации конструкций в полости рта: 1 посещение - проводилось через сутки, 2е - через 7 дней, 3е - через 14 дней, 4е - через 1 месяц, 5е – через 3 месяца, 6е –через 6 месяцев. Все исследуемые пациенты являлись согласно установленного графика в назначенный срок для плановых осмотров.

Результаты: За исследуемый период 01.02.2021-20.01.2022 в рамках плановых посещений у пациентов 1 группы не было выявлено патологических проявлений со стороны органов и тканей полости рта; у пациентов 2 и 3 групп в течении всего исследуемого периода в участках свободных от базисов съемных протезов также отсутствовали признаки патологических изменений, во временном диапазоне от 1 до 3 посещения в участках контакта базисов съемных видов протезов с тканями протезного ложа определялся белесоватый налет, очаги нарушений целостности эпителиальных слоев слизистой оболочки в виде эрозивно-язвенных поражений, гиперемии, отечности в различных объемах в области точек гиперкомпрессии альвеолярных отростков челюстей и неба, а также изменения уровня саливации и вкусовой рецепторной чувствительности. В оставшихся 2 процентах определялся мягкий и пигментированный твердый (от красящих компонентов принимаемой пищи и курения) зубной налет на акриловых поверхностях съемных протезов в результате нарушения пациентами гигиенических мероприятий. К концу исследуемого периода у пациентов всех 3 исследуемых групп в 100 процентах случаев наступила полная адаптация ко всем изготовленным видам ортопедических стоматологических протезов. С целью увеличения сроков эксплуатации конструкций пациентам даны рекомендации на дальнейшее динамическое ортопедическое наблюдение каждые 6 месяцев в течении всего срока эксплуатации

установленных конструкций с обязательным посещением в аналогичные сроки врача-пародонтолога с целью соблюдения протокола гигиены полости рта и исключением либо предотвращением возникновения возможных осложнений тканей пародонта, а также строгого соблюдения посещений и рекомендаций лечащего врача-эндокринолога с целью поддержания на оптимальном уровне общесоматического здоровья.

Заключение: Таким образом, за исследуемый период 01.02.2021-20.01.2022 пациенты молодого возраста в диапазоне 25-44 лет в количестве 60 человек с установленным диагнозом сахарный диабет второго типа и имеющих компенсированную форму, в 100 процентах случаев нуждаются в стоматологической ортопедической помощи. Вариабельность периода адаптации зависела от видов изготовленных протезов и индивидуального соблюдения поддержания уровня гигиены полости рта. Оптимизация лечения стоматологических последствий общесоматических нарушений при сахарном

диабете 2 типа с сокращением сроков адаптации и пролонгированием сроков эксплуатации ортопедических стоматологических конструкций возможна отказом от вредных привычек и в целом, устойчивым формированием здорового образа жизни, что в целом благоприятно отразится на качестве жизни больных.

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ГЕМОДИНАМИЧЕСКИЙ МОНИТОРИНГ ТЯЖЕЛЫХ БОЛЬНЫХ, ОСЛОЖНЕННЫХ СЕПТИЧЕСКИМ ШОКОМ ИНТЕНСИВНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ В ОТДЕЛЕНИИ АНЕСТЕЗИОЛОГИИ И РЕАНИМАТОЛОГИИ КЛИНИКИ АГМИ

Актуальность проблемы. *В представленном клиническом наблюдении иллюстрируется роль скрининга маркеров воспаления и расширенного гемодинамического мониторинга в оптимизации интенсивной терапии пациента в остром периоде тяжелой черепно-мозговой травмы. Пациент поступил в отделение реанимации с диагнозом: острая тяжелая закрытая сочетанная черепно-мозговая травма. При поступлении уровень сознания оценивался по ШКГ 5 баллов. С первых суток пребывания в реанимации у пострадавшего отмечались гипертермия до 39°С, повышение С-реактивного белка, лейкоцитоз, рентгенологические признаки аспирационной пневмонии. На 2-е сутки для поддержания АД ср. не ниже 80 мм рт. ст. потребовалась инфузия норадреналина. На 10-е сутки состояние больного резко ухудшилось. Развилась гипертермия до 40,2°С, развилась сердечнососудистая недостаточность (на фоне вазопрессорной поддержки возникло резкое снижение АД до 49/20 мм рт. ст.). Начат расширенный гемодинамический мониторинг PiCCO (транспульмонарная термодилюция). Возникла необходимость ранней диагностики сепсиса. Стандартно используемые в работе отделения лабораторные исследования не соответствовали критериям септического шока. Отмечалось незначительное повышение CRP, а прокальцитонин был в пределах нормальных величин. Диагностический поиск был дополнен исследованием интерлейкинов (IL-6 и IL-2R) в плазме крови. Было выявлено значительное повышение их значений, что можно было расценивать как начальные проявления системной воспалительной реакции. В результате состояние пациента было расценено как септическое. Была расширена антибактериальная терапия, начата продленная веновенозная гемофильтрация. На фоне проводимой терапии состояние пациента стабилизировалось, у пациента восстановилось сознание в виде открывания глаз, выполнения простых инструкций. К моменту выписки состояние пациента по шкале исходов Глазго оценивалось в 4 балла.*

Ключевые слова: *черепно-мозговая травма; гемодинамика; PiCCO мониторинг; сепсис; системный воспалительный; маркеры воспаления; интерлейкины; продленная веновенозная гемофильтрация*

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HEMODYNAMIC MONITORING OF SEVERE PATIENTS COMPLICATED WITH SEPTIC SHOCK INTENSIVE CARE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ANESTHESIOLOGY AND RESUSCITATION DEPARTMENT OF THE ASMI CLINIC.

The urgency of the problem. *The presented clinical observation illustrates the role of screening for inflammatory markers and advanced hemodynamic monitoring in optimizing the intensive care of a patient in the acute period of severe traumatic brain injury. The patient was admitted to the intensive care unit with a diagnosis of acute severe closed concomitant craniocerebral injury. At admission, the level of consciousness was assessed by GCS 5 points. From the first day of stay in the intensive care unit, the victim had hyperthermia up to 39oC, an increase in C-reactive protein, leukocytosis, radiological signs of aspiration pneumonia. On the 2nd day to maintain blood pressure cf. not lower than 80 mm Hg. Art. required an infusion of norepinephrine. On the 10th day the patient's condition deteriorated sharply. Hyperthermia developed up to 40.2oC, cardiovascular insufficiency developed (against the background of vasopressor support, there was a sharp decrease in blood pressure to 49/20 mm Hg). PiCCO (transpulmonary thermodilution) advanced hemodynamic monitoring has been started. There was a need for early diagnosis of sepsis. Laboratory tests routinely used in the work of the department did not meet the criteria for septic shock. There was a slight increase in CRP, and procalcitonin was within normal limits. The diagnostic search was supplemented by the study of interleukins (IL-6 and IL-2R) in blood plasma. A significant increase in their values was revealed, which could be regarded as the initial manifestations of a systemic inflammatory response. As a result, the patient's condition was regarded as septic. Antibacterial therapy was expanded, prolonged veno-venous hemofiltration was started. Against the background of the therapy, the patient's condition stabilized, the patient regained consciousness in the form of opening his eyes, following simple instructions. By the time of discharge, the patient's condition on the Glasgow Outcome Scale was estimated at 4 points.*

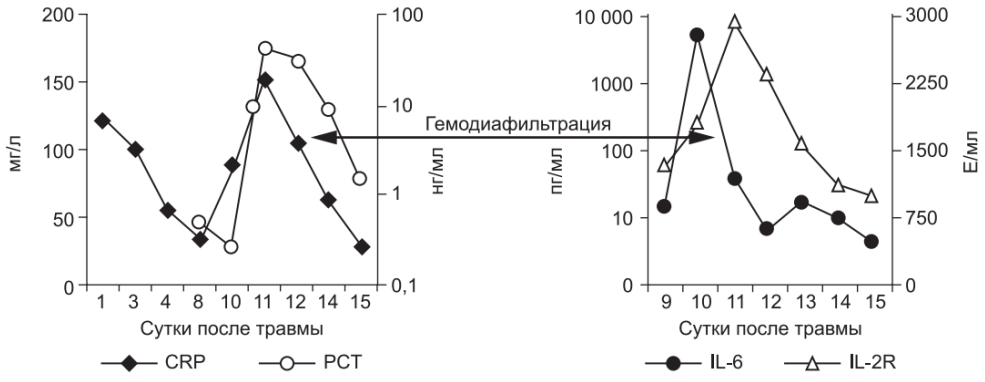
Key words: *traumatic brain injury; hemodynamics; PiCCO monitoring; sepsis; systemic inflammatory; inflammation markers; interleukins; prolonged venous hemofiltration.*

Введение. Снижение артериального давления (АД) является ведущим фактором вторичного повреждения головного мозга у пациентов с тяжелой черепно-мозговой травмой (ЧМТ). Артериальная гипотензия (АГ) у пациентов с повышенным внутричерепным давлением (ВЧД) приводит к

снижению церебрального перфузионного давления (ЦПД), что может привести к вторичной ишемии мозга. АГ требует незамедлительной коррекции с учетом механизма ее развития (Potapov A.A., Udomphorn Yu.).

В представленном клиническом наблюдении, у пациента с тяжелой ЧМТ, осложнившейся септическим шоком, иллюстрируется роль расширенного гемодинамического мониторинга и скрининга маркеров воспаления в оптимизации интенсивной терапии (ИТ). Клиническое наблюдение. П а ц и е н т К., 42 года, поступил в отделение реанимации Института нейрохирургии с диагнозом: «острая тяжелая закрытая сочетанная черепно-мозговая травма, острая субдуральная гематома в правой лобно-теменновисочной области, ушиб головного мозга средней степени, травматическое субарахноидальное кровоизлияние, перелом чешуи височной кости слева; перелом левой ключицы. При поступлении уровень сознания оценивался по ШКГ 5 баллов. В ответ на болевой стимул отмечалось приведение в руках, разгибание в ногах, анизокория D> S, фотореакция вялая, кашлевой рефлекс угнетен. По данным компьютерной томографии головного мозга: справа в лобно-височно-теменной области определялась субдуральная гематома, срединные структуры смещены влево, желудочковая система и охватывающая цистерна компримированы. Также выявлялись признаки САК и перелом чешуи височной кости слева (рис. 1). Катетеризирована лучевая артерия, начат инвазивный мониторинг АД (монитор – Philips IntelliVue MP60). Системное АД без вазопрессорной и инотропной поддержки составляло: АД 145/88–160/90 мм рт. ст., ЧСС 69–85 в 1 мин. Дыхание аппаратное в режиме SIMV+PS, с параметрами вентиляции: tV – 0,7 l, RR – 14, PS – 14 mbar, PEEP – 7 mbar, FiO2– 0,6, обеспечивающими нормовентиляцию по данным КОС артериальной крови. При фибробронхоскопии – признаки перенесенной аспирации. После выполнения первичного диагностического поиска было принято решение о хирургическом вмешательстве и выполнена декомпрессивная трепанация черепа в правой лобно-теменно-височной области с удалением субдуральной гематомы. Операция была завершена установкой в премоторной области справа паренхиматозного датчика фирмы Codman для монито-ринга ВЧД и контроля ЦПД (ЦПД = АД ср - ВЧД). В течение по-следующих 10 сут, на протяжении всего острого периода, отмечались неоднократные подъемы ВЧД, максимально до 27 мм рт. ст., которые корректировали использованием гиперосмолярных растворов, углублением седации и обезболивания. С первых суток пребывания в институте у пострадавшего отмечались гипертермия до 39°С, повышение С-реактивного белка до 125 мг/л, лейкоцитоз 22,89*10^9/л (норма < 5 мг/л и 4,0–10,0*10^9/л соответственно) со сдвигом лейкоцитарной формулы вле-во, рентгенологические признаки аспирационной пневмонии (рис. 2). На 2-е сутки для поддержания АДср не ниже 80 мм рт. ст. потребовалась инфузия норадреналина в дозе 0,1–1,3 мкг/кг/мин. На фоне проводимой терапии к 9-м суткам отмечалась стабилизация состояния пациента, при сохраняющейся умеренной

гипертермии, снизился С-реактивный белок до 33 мг/л; для поддержания гемодинамики требовались меньшие дозы норадреналина (0,22 мкг/кг/мин). На 10-е сутки состояние больного резко ухудшилось. Развилась гипертермия до 40,2 оС, выраженная десатурация капиллярной крови до 81–84%, при фракции кислорода во вдыхаемой смеси 100% (FiO_2 1,0). Развилась сердечно-сосудистая недостаточность: несмотря на продолжающуюся постоянную инфузию норадреналина возникло резкое снижение АД до 49/20 мм рт.ст. Для поддержания адекватного АД ср (80 мм рт. ст.) потребова-лась комбинация симпатомиметиков: мезатон – 5,7 мкг/кг/мин и норадреналин в дозе 1,4 мкг/кг/мин. Также развилось нарушение деятельности желудочно-кишечного тракта: энтерально вводимая питательная смесь не усваивалась, сформировался парез кишечника. В этот период ауторегуляция мозгового кровотока была сохранна, поэтому на фоне артериальной гипотензии, снижения ЦПД, увеличилось кровенаполнение мозга, развилась внутричерепная гипертензия, с эпизодами подъема ВЧД до 40 мм рт. ст. В этой ситуации было необходимо провести дифференциальную диагностику между сепсисом, формированием диэнцефального синдрома, вторичной надпочечниковой недостаточностью, и первичным повреждением миокарда. Результаты ЭхоКГ не выявили перегрузку левых и правых отделов сердца, сокра-тительная способность миокарда не нарушена. С целью расширения гемодинамического мониторинга была использована методика PiCCO, с помощью монитора Philips IntelliVue MP60, в который интегрированы соответствующие блоки и программы. Калибровка проводилась каждые 6–8 ч введением 15 мл изо-тонического раствора NaCl, охлажденного до 8°С.

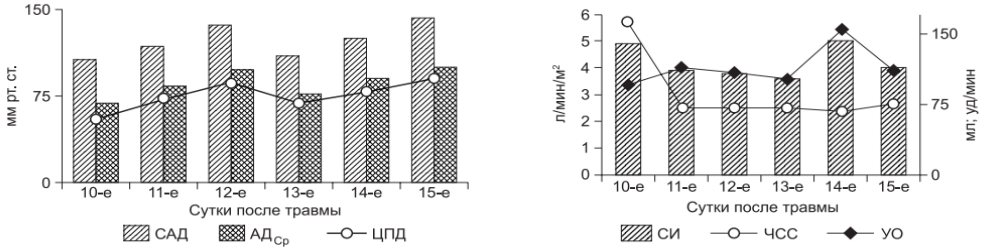


1-рис.

Оценивали: показатели работы сердца – ударный объем (УО), сердечный вы-брос (СВ), сердечный индекс (СИ), общую фракцию изгнания (ОФИ); преднагрузку – ОПСС; волюметрические показатели – индекс общего конечно-диастолического объема сердца (ИОК-ДО), индекс внутригрудного объема крови (ИВГОК), индекс экстраваскулярной легочной жидкости (ИЭВЛЖ), индекс проницаемости легочных капилляров (ИПЛК), а также вариабельность ударного объема (ВУО) – как динамический показатель эффективности инфузионной терапии. Для оценки периферического

кровотока использовался также индекс перфузии (ИП), который рассчитывается исходя из анализа плетизмографической волны. Дозы симпатомиметических препаратов подбирались с учетом данных, получаемых в результате расширенного мониторинга параметров системной гемодинамики. При исследовании гормонального профиля был исключен клинически значимый дефицит кортизола, тиреоидных гормонов, АКТГ в плазме крови. Стандартно используемые в работе отделения лабораторные исследования не соответствовали критериям септического шока.

Так, отмечалось незначительное повышение CRP, а прокальцитонин (PCT) был в пределах нормальных величин, при умеренно выраженном лейкоцитозе (13*10^9/л без сдвига лейкоцитарной формулы влево). Диагностический поиск был дополнен иссле-дованием интерлейкинов (IL-6 и IL-2R) в плазме крови. Было выявлено значительное повышение их значений > 6000 пг/мл и 2805 Е/мл (норма: 0,0–5,9 пг/мл и 158–623 Е/мл соответственно), что можно было расценивать как начальные проявления системной воспалительной реакции.

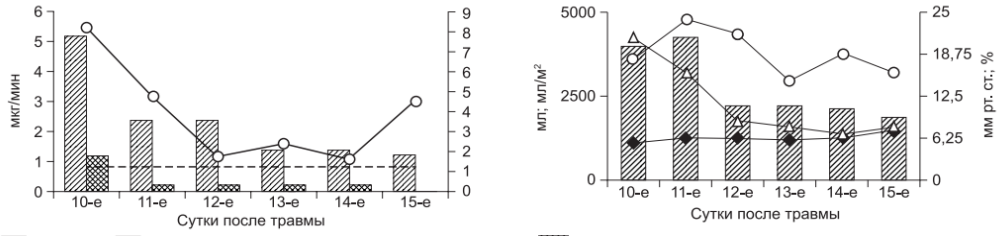


2-рис. Динамика маркеров воспаления

В результате состояние пациента было расценено как септическое. Была расширена антибактериальная терапия, начата продленная веновенозная гемофильтрация. Взяты биологические среды на микробиологический анализ (на 2-е сутки культивирования был выявлен рост грам(-) возбудителя в посевах крови). На фоне проводимой терапии состояние пациента стабилизировалось: удалось корректировать артериальную гипотензию, добиться необходимого ЦПД, что привело к нормализации ВЧД. В течение последующих двух суток, температура тела нормализовалась до 36°С, удалось уменьшить дозы симпатомиметиков в 2–3 раза, снизить FiO_2 с 1,0 до 0,6, у пациента восстановилось сознание в виде открывания глаз, выполнения простых инструк-ций. На момент перевода пациента из института в реабилитационный центр оценка по ШИГ – 4 балла. Обсуждение. В представленном клиническом наблюдении иллюстрируется роль скрининга маркеров воспаления и расширенного гемодинамического мониторинга в оптимизации ИТ пациента в остром периоде тяжелой ЧМТ. Бактериальные инфекции и сепсис являются основной причиной заболеваемости и смертности в ОРИТ (Bone R.C., Dellinger R.P.). Не вызывает сомнений тот факт, что высокая смертность от сепсиса во многом обусловлена его поздней

диагностикой и неэффективным мониторингом проводимого лечения. Клинические и лабораторные признаки системной воспалительной реакции, такие как лихорадка, тахикардия, тахипноэ и лейкоцитоз, могут быть результатом неинфекционных причин. С этих позиций особый интерес представляет поиск надежных и ранних маркеров системной воспалительной реакции. Если сравнивать чувствительность таких маркеров септической реакции, как CRP(С-реактивный протеин), PCT(прокальцитонин) и IL-6 (интерлейкин-6), то, по данным мировой литературы, большинство ав-торов ставят на первое место прокальцитонин, далее интерлейкины и затем С-реактивный белок (Luzzani A., Meisner M.). Но необходимо понимать, что в каждом конкретном случае нужно комплексно оценивать степень выраженности инфекционного процесса и его локализацию.

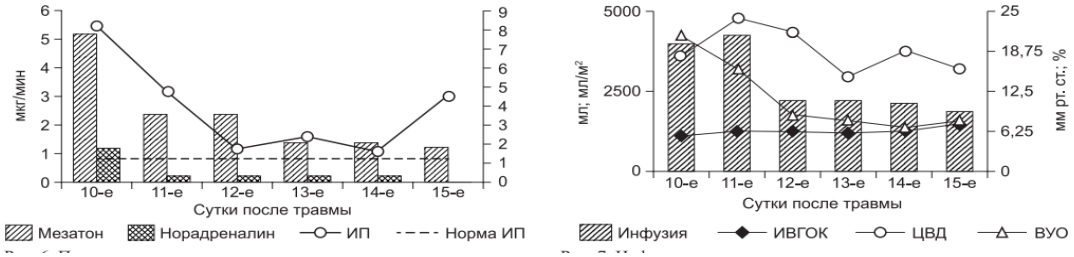
В литературе описаны случаи, когда концентрация PCT не возрастала или возрастала в малой степени при тяжелых вирусных инфекциях или воспалительной реакции неинфекционной природы (Assicot M., Tang B.M.). Также доказано, что PCT не определяется или его уровень очень низок при изолированной пневмонии, но чрезвычайно высок при пневмонии и сепсисе. Что касается IL-6, большинство авторов ставят его на второе место после PCT по чувствительности и специфичности в диагностике сепсиса.



3-рис. Динамика давления и динамика СИ

В приведенном клиническом наблюдении на 10-е сутки состояние больного резко ухудшилось, развилась сердечно-сосудистая недостаточность, артериальная гипотензия, резистентная к стандартным дозам симпатомиметических препаратов в сочетании с выраженной устойчивой гипертемией. Артериальная гипотензия, снижение ЦПД сочета-лись с эпизодами подъема ВЧД до 40 мм рт. ст. В этой клинической ситуации была необходима экстренная дифференцировка между сепсисом, формированием диэнцефального синдрома, вторичной надпочечниковой недостаточностью и первичным повреждением миокарда. Представленный на рис. 3 график демонстрирует отсроченную реакцию CRPи PCT на манифестацию инфекционного процесса, их повышение отмечалось лишь через 48 ч от развития клиники септического шока, тогда как интерлейкины незамедлительно отреагировали на септицемию. График также демонстрирует эффективность гемодиафильтрации в элиминации провоспалительных цитокинов из плазмы крови. При яркой клинической

картине сепсиса не получено его подтверждения стандартными лабораторными методами (PCT, CRP, лейкоцитарная формула).



4-рис. Применение симпатомиметиков и инфузионная терапия

Диагностический поиск был незамедлительно дополнен исследованием интерлейкинов, что позволило сократить время до начала патогенетической терапии. У данного пациента именно IL-6 оказался наиболее быстрым и информативным показателем развития и выраженности септического процесса. Приводимое клиническое наблюдение наглядно демонстрирует необходимость всесторонней оценки инфекционного процесса. Все это говорит о необходимости проводить дальнейшие исследования по сравнению чувствительности различных маркеров системной воспалительной реакции и сепсиса. Необходимо отдельно остановиться на состоянии системной гемодинамики. Как видно из графика на рис. 4, мы поддерживали систолическое и АД ср на достаточно высоких цифрах, что противоречит современным рекомендациям по терапии сепсиса. Тому есть свое объяснение. Последние международные рекомендации по ведению пациентов с тяжелой ЧМТ подчеркивают необходимость мониторинга АД и предупреждения артериальной гипотензии. При этом артериальной гипотензией считается снижение САД ниже 90 мм рт. ст. (рекомендации второго уровня). Там же приводятся данные демонстрирующие ухудшение результатов лечения при АД ср.ниже 80 мм рт. ст. (Guidelines for the management of severe traumatic brain injury. J. Neurotrauma. 2007; 24). Высокие цифры АД ср , обеспечивали ЦПД выше 60 мм рт. ст., что было необходимо для поддержания адекватного объемного мозгового кровотока у пациента в остром периоде тяжелой ЧМТ, осложненной отеком мозга. Как же поддерживались необходимые параметры системной гемодинамики в анализируемом клиническом наблюдении? Адекватность терапии, направленной на поддержание необходимого АД, обеспечивалась расширенным гемодинамическим мониторингом PiCCO (транспульмонарная термодилюция). График демонстрирует динамику СИ (рис. 5). В течение первых суток септического шока нормальный уровень СИ поддерживался за счет выраженной тахикардии (ЧСС до 167 в 1 мин) при низком УО – 87,6 мл. На фоне проводимой терапии мы добились нормализации сердечного ритма 80–83 уд/мин, при этом СИ поддерживался уже за счет адекватного УО – 160 мл. Одним из методов поддержания необходимого АД ср было применение симпатомиметиков (рис. 6). В приводимом клиническом наблюдении требовалось сочетание двух

препаратов мезатон (фенилэфрин) и норадреналин в высоких дозировках. Безопасность применения вазопрессоров контролировалась двумя показателями гемодинамики ОПСС и ИП. Из графика видно, что применение высоких доз симпатомиметиков не приводило к нарушению периферической циркуляции крови. Так, на начальном этапе при применении мезатона и норадреналина в озировке 5,7 и 1,4 мкг/кг/мин соответственно выявлялись относительно низкие цифры ОПСС (830 DSм2/см5) и высокий показатель ИП – 8. В дальнейшем в процессе терапии комбинацией симпатомиметиков ИОПСС не превышал физиологической границы (2000 DSм2/см5), а ИП не был ниже 1,2. Другим важным компонентом поддержания адекватных показателей системной гемодинамики является инфузионная терапия. При выборе тактики увеличения либо снижения темпа инфузионной терапии мы ориентировались на статические (ЦВД, ИВГОК) и динамические (ВУО) показатели волемии (рис. 7). На представленном графике видно, что с первых дней сепсиса статические показатели волемии были выше принятых нормальных значений, однако мы повышали темп и объем инфузионной терапии, ориентируясь на динамический показатель волемии. Как указывалось выше, у пациентов с тяжелой ЧМТ критическим моментом является предупреждение артериальной гипотензии. В обсуждаемом клиническом наблюдении для поддержания адекватного АД при развитии септического шока было необходимо использовать два симпатомиметка: норадреналин и мезатон. В настоящее время так и не сложилось однозначного отношения к выбору симпатомиметических препаратов для коррекции артериальной гипотензии у пациентов с тяжелым сепсисом. Несмотря на то что в «Руководстве по ведению пациентов с тяжелым сепсисом и септическим шоком» препаратами выбора считаются допамин и норадреналин, ряд авторов получили достаточно противоречи-вые результаты при использовании этих препаратов (Surviving Sepsis Campaign guidelines for management of severe sepsis and septic shock. Crit. Care Med.2004; 32). Так, Azarov N. выявили связь между применением допамина и увеличением смертности при септическом шоке. De Backer D. соавт. не нашли никаких существенных различий в летальности между пациентами, получавшими допамин и норадреналин, однако отметили большее число побочных эффектов при применении допамина. Gaurav Jain и D.K. Singh показали, что мезатон сопоставим с норадреналином в коррекции гемодинамических и метаболических нарушений при сепсисе. Shenoy и со-авт., проведя метаанализ применения допамина и норадреналина у пациентов с тяжелым сепсисом, пришли к выводу, что при наличии тех или иных гемодинамических преимуществ каждого нельзя говорить о превосходстве одного симпатомиметика над другим. В приведенном клиническом наблюдении выбор препарата основывался на данных расширенного мониторинга и выявлении причины снижения АД. Было выявлено, что у пациента на фоне сохраненной сократительной способности миокарда (адекватная фракция изгнания и высокие цифры ВОУ) отмечался вазопаралич (низкое ОПСС и высокий

показатель ИП). Для нормализации этих показателей было необходимо применять комбинацию мезатона с норадреналином. Высокие дозы этих препаратов применяли, используя ОПСС и ИП как критерии безопасности проводимой вазопрессорной терапии. Это позволило избежать выраженной вазоконстрикции и нарушения периферического кровотока. Необходимо отдельно остановиться на ИП. Этот показатель, достаточно широко обсуждаемый в англоязычной литературе, незаслуженно, на наш взгляд, обделен вниманием отечественными авторами. ИП рассчитывается исходя из анализа плетизмографической волны. Она состоит из двух компонентов обозначаемых как DC и AC. DC – это непульсирующий компонент плетизмографического сигнала (от венозной и нециркулирующей артериальной крови), а AC – пульсирующий компонент пульсовой вольны (от пульсирующей артериальной крови). ИП рассчитывается как AC/DC . 100%, и автоматически выводится на большинство прикроватных мониторов (Shelley K.H.). Высокие показатели этого индекса говорят о вазодилатации, а низкие о выраженной вазоконстрикции, в том числе и при избыточном применении симпатомиметиков, либо в сочетании с выраженной гиповолемией (Shelley K.H.). ИП позволяет не только диагностировать нарушение микроциркуляции конечностей, но и прогнозировать нарушение спланхнического кровотока (Hummler H.D., Mowafi H.A.). Таким образом, данные расширенного гемодинамического мониторинга, мониторинга периферического кровообращения позволили использовать у пациента К., с тяжелой ЧМТ, осложненной септическим шоком, высокие дозы вазопрессоров для поддержания адекватного ЦПД без нарушения микроциркуляции и развития полиорганной недостаточности.

Заключение. Дополненный исследованием интерлейкинов стандартный скрининг маркеров воспаления в сочетании с расширенным гемодинамическим мониторингом способствовали своевременному проведению патогенетической терапии с учетом индивидуальных характеристик гемодинамического профиля у пациента с тяжелой черепно-мозговой травмой, осложненной септическим шоком. Проведенная терапия обеспечила адекватную церебральную перфузию без ущерба для микроциркуляции во внутренних органах, что позволило добиться регресса неврологической симптоматики и избежать развития полиорганной недостаточности.

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INVESTIGATION OF DEPOSITED METAL WELDING-SURFACING CHARACTERISTICS BY USING OF SPECIAL COATED ELECTRODES

Abstract: *The article provides an analysis of the classification of welding electrodes for the restoration of worn machine parts made of steel grade of low-alloy steel.*

Key words: *low-alloy steel, recovery, electrode, wear resistance, deposited metal, ferroalloy.*

Introduction. Low-alloy steel with hardening welding are widely used for the manufacture of working bodies of construction machines (bearing seats, pipe production rollers, etc.) operating under conditions of abrasive wear and shock loads.

When parts made of manganese steels are hardened by wear-resistant surfacing, their low impact-resistant core is preserved, and the cutting edge is protected from rapid wear, which increases their service life by 2-4 times. In addition, high-manganese steel undergoes phase hardening during operation, as a result of which its strength increases significantly and the wear resistance of non-deposited sections of machine parts increases.

The main part: For example, OZN-7 electrodes are successfully used to restore parts made of low-alloy steel. However, these electrodes contain a significant amount of ferroalloys (chromium and manganese) in the electrode coating, which leads to the content of a significant amount of their oxides in the aerosol, and the sanitary and hygienic characteristics are higher than the maximum permissible concentrations (MPC).

Environmental issues in the welding and surfacing of manganese steels are especially important, since when these steels are melted, a certain amount of manganese oxides passes into the environment from the base metal.

In order to create electrodes of the OZN-7 type with sanitary and hygienic properties at the MPC level in the aerosol, the coating components were changed and, due to their ratio, the content of chromium and manganese oxides in it was reduced. The presence of manganese in the coating due to its low evaporation temperature leads to a high content of its oxides in the aerosol.

The choice of a combination of materials in the coating and their proportions and amounts found provide the least loss of chromium for oxidation and lead to a minimum of its content in aerosol vapors, which makes it possible to abandon the use of toxic manganese as a deoxidizer and improve the sanitary and hygienic characteristics of the electrode coating.

To improve sanitary and hygienic indicators, it is rational to replace manganese with nickel. Alloying of the deposited metal with nickel contributes to an increase in residual austenite in the deposited alloy, which significantly increases the plastic properties of the alloy and the impact resistance of a high degree of dynamic, and therefore, the service life.

A comparative assessment was made of the widely used electrodes OZN-7 in surfacing parts made of low-alloy steel and experimental OZN-7M electrodes with a reduced content of manganese components in the coating, imported German electrodes ITR-69, standard UONI-13/55. For comparison, UONI-13/55 electrodes were chosen, since they provide an unalloyed deposited layer and, consequently, minimal gas emission.

The emission of dust during welding was evaluated depending on the number of deposited layers (Table 1) and the thickness of the coating (Table 2).

Table 1

Electrode	Layer number	Current, A	Dust emission		Deposited metal content, %							
			[g] dust/[kg] burnt electrodes	[g] dust/[min]	C	Si	Mn	Cr	B	V	Ni	Ti
OZN-7	1 2 3	145	30,48 48,80 46,00	0,451 0,672 0,664	0,55	2,75	3,0	2,9	0,49	0,53	-	-
OZN-7M	1 2 3	145	20,70 23,34 27,65	0,291 0,320 0,373	0,57	1,40	0,42	2,97	0,48	0,40	1,15	0,07
ITR-69	1 2 3	145	20,70 23,34 34,10	0,302 0,337 0,478	0,68	0,25	0,42	3,60	-	1,18	0,22	-
UONI-13/55	1 2 3	145	17,36 19,74 17,96	0,404 0,315 0,292	0,11	0,30	0,82	-	-	-	-	-
Note: The content (average) of the weld metal is given for the third layer of welding, the electrode diameter is 4mm, except for the ITR-69 electrode (3mm).												

table 2

Electrode	Bushing diameter, mm	Dust emission	
		Burnt electrode	
OZN-7	5,7 5,9 6,1	46,78 46,45 45,91	0,689 0,683 0,661
OZN-7M	5,7 5,9 6,1	28,98 27,76 27,65	0,384 0,355 0,320
UONI-13/55	5,0 6,0	19,83 16,27	0,233 0,200
Note: 1. Surfacing current 140 A. 2. Dust emission was measured on the third layer of hard facing.			

Surfacing was carried out with direct current of reverse polarity. The intensity of dust emission was determined in two ways: the amount of emitted dust in grams, related to the number (in kilograms) of the electrodes burned in this case, the amount of dust (in grams), related to the unit of time (in minutes). As you can see, dust emission, determined in relation to the mass of burned electrodes, and in relation to time, on the first layer is noticeably lower than on the subsequent ones.

When surfacing alloyed metal (electrodes OZN-7, OZN-7M, ITR-65), the intensity of dust emission increases with an increase in the number of layers. When using electrodes UONI-13/55 (low-alloyed metal), it practically does not change. This is obviously caused by an increase in alloying in the second and third layers of the deposited metal. The distribution coefficient of alloying elements between the gas phase and the solid metal practically does not change, and the content of slag-forming elements increases.

Thus, it has been established that dust emission, in addition to the composition of the coating, also depends on the number of layers during surfacing. At the same time, the total level of dust on all layers of surfacing electrodes is significantly higher than that of welding electrodes of the UONI-13/55 type, and only the new OZN-7M electrodes are comparable in terms of dust emission to the UONI-13/55 electrodes.

We studied the effect of changing the coating thickness of experimental, OZN-7 and UONI-13/55 electrodes on the amount of dust released during welding and surfacing (see Table 2). For the manufacture of experimental electrodes, bushings of a standard diameter (6.1 mm) and a smaller one (5.9 and 5.7 mm) were used.

A change in the thickness of the electrode coating also significantly affects the amount of dust released during surfacing and welding. The thicker the coating, the less dust is released into the atmosphere. This is due to the fact that with an increase in the diameter of the sleeve, in order to maintain the level of alloying in the deposited metal, remixing is carried out in the direction of increasing the number of components of the slag protection. The number of charge components responsible for alloying the alloy does not change.

The analysis of the conducted studies showed that in order to obtain surfacing electrodes at the level of MPC in an aerosol, it is rational to reduce the manganese content. Components in the coating, replacing them with a small amount of nickel powder to austenize the weld metal. The environmental properties should not be changed by reducing the diameter of the sleeve and, accordingly, the diameter of the electrodes, so as not to worsen the gas and slag protection. Their comparative wear resistance was determined during abrasive-impact wear on the "Rotor" machine.

The tests were carried out with different energy of a single impact (table 3). As can be seen from the data obtained, the wear resistance of surfacing with new OZN-7M electrodes is slightly higher than with OZN-7 electrodes. Obviously, this is due to the greater resistance of nickel austenite compared to martensite. If we compare these two brands of electrodes in terms of wear resistance with the well-known T-590 electrodes, then their durability is 2.5-3.5 times higher when working under conditions of abrasive-impact wear. Thus, electrodes of high wear resistance OZN-7M have been developed and mass-produced, in terms of ecology at the level of MPC in aerosol.

OZN-7 and OZN-7M electrodes are successfully used for hardening and restoration of ripper tips of imported excavators, drilling augers and bits, excavator buckets, dredge scoops, parts made of low-alloy steel. Hardness in the second layer is 50÷55 HRC, wear resistance in the development of frozen soils of categories 4 and 5 is 2.5÷4 times higher compared to low-alloy steel and 2.5 times higher than known T-590 electrodes in abrasive-impact wear .

Table 3

electrodes	Single impact energy E, J/m^2	Hardness HRC	Relative wear resistance	Note
OZN-7	0 1,0 2,5	51 59 63	- 4,00 3,85	No chipping or chipping was observed
OZN-7M	0 1,0 2,5	50 58 64	- 4,30 4,00	Same
low-alloy steel (standard)	0 1,0 1,5	26 39 42	- 2,00 2,30	-
T-590	0 1,0 2,5	60 59 58	- 1,80 1,10	Spalls on the sample surface at E=2,5·10^5 J/m ^{2}

So, the best option is the new OZN-7M electrodes with a diameter of 5 mm. In terms of price, they are at the level of industrial electrodes OZN-7 and are not inferior to them in terms of technological properties. The microstructure of the deposited metal, consisting of boride-carbide eutectic and austenitic matrix, provides high strength characteristics and meets sanitary and hygienic requirements in terms of MPC in aerosol. Electrodes OZN-7M are promising for wide application in many areas of industry.

Conclusion. 1. For surfacing parts made of low-alloy steel and various structural steels, OZN-7M electrodes have been developed and industrially tested, which have environmental properties at the level of world standards.

2. High environmental properties are provided by a decrease in the content of Cr and Mn oxides in the aerosol due to the optimal quantitative and qualitative ratio of components in the coating composition.

3. The coating composition of the proposed electrodes is selected taking into account the thickness of the coating of the electrodes.

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СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ СФЕРЫ ТУРИЗМА В ЧЕЧЕНСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКЕ

Аннотация*:В статье обоснована актуальность развития сферы туризма в регионах России, в том числе в Чеченской республике. Проанализированы такие показатели развития отрасли, как объем туристского потока, количество турфирм, число граждан (туристов), посетивших коллективные средства размещения и другие. Обзор современного состояния сферы туризма в Чеченской республике был проведен в сравнении с другими субъектами Северо-Кавказского федерального округа.*

Ключевые слова: *туризм, сфера туризма, туризм в Чеченской республике.*

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THE CURRENT STATE OF THE TOURISM SECTOR IN THE CHECHEN REPUBLIC

Abstract*:The article substantiates the relevance of the development of the tourism sector in the regions of Russia, including in the Chechen Republic. Such indicators of industry development as the volume of tourist flow, the number of travel agencies, the number of citizens (tourists) who visited collective accommodation facilities and others are analyzed. A review of the current state of the tourism sector in the Chechen Republic was conducted in comparison with other subjects of the North Caucasus Federal District.*

Keywords: *tourism, tourism sector, tourism in the Chechen Republic.*

В настоящее время туризм является одной из наиболее динамично развивающихся и высокодоходных отраслей мировой экономики, выступает

одним из важнейших факторов социально-культурного развития соответствующих территорий. Туризм, с одной стороны, развивается на основе увеличения свободного; времени, повышения качества жизни населения, роста сферы услуг в целом, а с другой - является- мощным катализатором развития регионального хозяйственного комплекса..

Одним из регионов РФ, имеющим большой потенциал для качественного развития туристкой деятельности является Чеченская республика.

Обзор современного состояния сферы туризма и туристской деятельности в Чеченской республике на наш взгляд целесообразно провести в сравнении с другими субъектами Северо-Кавказского федерального округа. Именно сравнительный анализ, на наш взгляд позволит более точно оценить и проанализировать состояние данной отрасли в регионе.

По мнению руководства региона туризм в Чеченской Республике стремительно развивается. Регион привлекает путешественников древней историей, удивительной природой и кавказским гостеприимством.

На территории республики действуют 269 туристических объектов, среди них 37 природных, 51 историко-архитектурный памятник, 130 объектов культурного наследия, 51 объект для отдыха и развлечений. География и разнообразие туристско-экскурсионных маршрутов постоянно расширяются, на данный момент функционируют 173 маршрута.

Для привлечения туристов в Чеченской республике регулярно проводятся масштабные мероприятия, строятся новые объекты отдыха и досуга, проводятся мероприятия, направленные на повышение уровня обслуживания и сервиса [3].

Рассмотрим статистические показатели состояния сферы туризма и туристской деятельности в Чеченской республике. Оценка туристского потока в Чеченской республике и Северо-Кавказском федеральном округе представлена в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Оценка туристского потока в Чеченской республике и Северо-Кавказском федеральном округе [2]

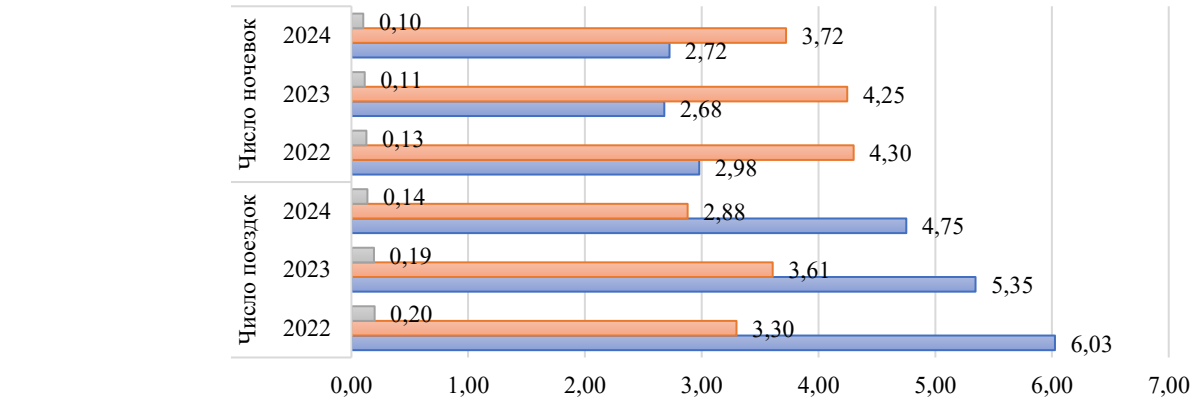
Субъекты РФ	Число поездок, тыс.ед.			Число ночевок, тыс.ед.			Динамика 2022/23	
	2022	2023	2024 (янв.-июнь)	2022	2023	2024 (янв.-июнь)	поездок	ночевок
Респ.Дагестан	680,1	1094,0	400,9	2723,7	3651,1	1557,8	413,9	927,4
Респ.Ингушетия	92,8	72,7	37,1	137,9	115,6	91,3	-20,0	-22,33
Кабардино-Балкарская Респ.	832,9	394,6	131,6	5330,67	2566,1	880,4	-438,3	-2764,5

Карачаево-Черкесская Респ.	427,8	923,	264,46	1540,5	2919,0	969,3	495,2	1378,5
Респ. Северная Осетия - Алания	338,2	354,2	98,8	898,3	820,6	230,5	16,0	-77,7
Чеченская Респ.	305,8	306,0	100,9	875,5	756,2	288,6	0,2	-119,3
Ставропольский край	2398,0	2581,1	1089,2	17887,1	17392,	6576,5	183,0	-494,9
Северо-Кавказский ФО	5075,8	5725,8	2123,2	29394,0	28221,0	10594,7	650,0	-1173,0
РФ	153912	158703	73744	683383	664594	284624	-312615	-18788

Как видно из таблицы 1, в Северо-Кавказском федеральном округе наблюдается общий рост числа поездок и ночевок за 2022 и 2023 годы, однако в 2024 году (янв.-июнь) выявляется снижение по обеим категориям.

Чеченская Республика показывает незначительное увеличение числа поездок с 305,8 тыс. в 2022 году до 306,0 тыс. в 2023 году, что в итоге стало фактически стабильным показателем. Тем не менее, в 2024 году ожидается резкое увеличение до 100,9 тыс. поездок. Также наблюдается небольшое снижение ночевок в 2023 году по сравнению с предыдущим годом.

Доля Чеченской республики по объему туристического потока в Северо-Кавказском ФО и РФ, представлена на рисунке 1.



	Число поездок			Число ночевок		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Доля Чеченской респ. в РФ	0,20	0,19	0,14	0,13	0,11	0,10
Доля СКФО в РФ	3,30	3,61	2,88	4,30	4,25	3,72
Доля Чеченской респ. в СКФО	6,03	5,35	4,75	2,98	2,68	2,72

Рисунок 1 – Доля Чеченской республики по объему туристического потока в Северо-Кавказском ФО и РФ, %

Сравнительно, Чеченская Республика имеет меньшие показатели по туристскому потоку по сравнению с другими регионами Северного Кавказа. Доля Чеченской республики по объему туристического потока снижается как в Северо-Кавказском ФО, так и в РФ, что является негативной тенденцией.

Количество турфирм в Чеченской республике и Северо-Кавказском федеральном округе, представлено в таблице 2.

Таблица 2– Количество турфирм в Чеченской республике и Северо-Кавказском федеральном округе, ед. [2]

Субъекты РФ	2020	2021	2022	2023	Отклонение
Республика Дагестан	15	23	62	73	58
Республика Ингушетия	1	2	3	4	3
Кабардино-Балкарская Республика	12	18	19	18	6
Карачаево-Черкесская Республика	12	15	14	14	2
Республика Северная Осетия - Алания	43	23	29	22	-21
Чеченская Республика	8	14	18	17	9
Ставропольский край	174	195	206	177	3

Северо-Кавказский ФО	265	288	351	325	60
Российская Федерация	12 463	13 076	13 608	14 102	1639

Согласно таблице 2, общее количество турфирм в Северо-Кавказском федеральном округе увеличилось с 265 в 2020 году до 325 в 2023 году, что свидетельствует о росте на 60 единиц в течение данного периода. Это может говорить о развитии туристической инфраструктуры и увеличении интереса к регионам, входящим в округ.

Количество турфирм в Чеченской Республике увеличилось с 8 в 2020 году до 17 в 2023 году, однако в 2023 году наблюдается снижение с 18 до 17 единиц. Тем не менее, общее изменение за указанный период составило +9 фирм. Другими словами Чеченская Республика демонстрирует умеренный рост, что может указывать на постепенно развивающийся туристический сектор.

Статистика по туризму предполагается анализ такого показателя, как посещение коллективных средств размещения. К коллективным средствам размещения относятся гостиницы и аналогичные средства размещения (гостиницы, мотели, хостелы и другие организации гостиничного типа) [1]. Число граждан (туристов), посетивших коллективные средства размещения, рассмотрено в таблице 3.

Таблица 3 – Число граждан (туристов), посетивших коллективные средства размещения в Чеченской республике и Северо-Кавказском федеральном округе, чел. [2]

Субъекты РФ	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (янв.-окт)	Откл. 2023 к 2020г. %
Респ.Дагестан	38403	82018	98937	437084	436397	1136,4
Респ.Ингушетия	12786	23052	27910	36538	33034	258,4
Кабардино-Балкарская Респ.	47205	148909	153437	222937	214725	454,9
Карачаево-Черкесская Респ.	71349	111886	132245	154108	115423	161,8
Респ.Северная Осетия - Алания	43613	82567	100983	164570	171760	393,8
Чеченская Респ.	104334	142163	88748	106722	154632	148,2
Ставропольский край	735215	874019	1157583	1623571	1453757	197,7

Северо-Кавказский ФО	1052905	1464614	1759843	2745530	2579728	245,0
РФ	41806682	61376161	64564940	77109889	72768982	174,1

Проанализируем данные, представленные в таблице о числе граждан (туристов), посетивших коллективные средства размещения в Чеченской Республике и Северо-Кавказском федеральном округе, за период с 2020 по 2024 год (янв.-окт). В 2023 году число туристов в Чеченской Республики увеличилось по сравнению с 2020 годом на 48,2%. Однако в 2022 году наблюдается снижение до 88748 чел., что может быть связано с различными факторами, такими как ограничения из-за пандемии.

2020 год был началом пандемии COVID-19, что могло негативно сказаться на количестве туристов, поэтому цифры были относительно низкими. В 2021 и 2022 годах наблюдается восстановление и рост туристического потока, что может быть связано со снятием ограничений и возобновлением туристической активности.

В целом, таблица демонстрирует положительную динамику в области туризма в Чеченской Республике и Северо-Кавказском федеральном округе в постпандемический период, с успешными примерами роста, которые могут стать основой для дальнейших программ и инициатив. Динамика количества граждан представлена на рисунке 2.

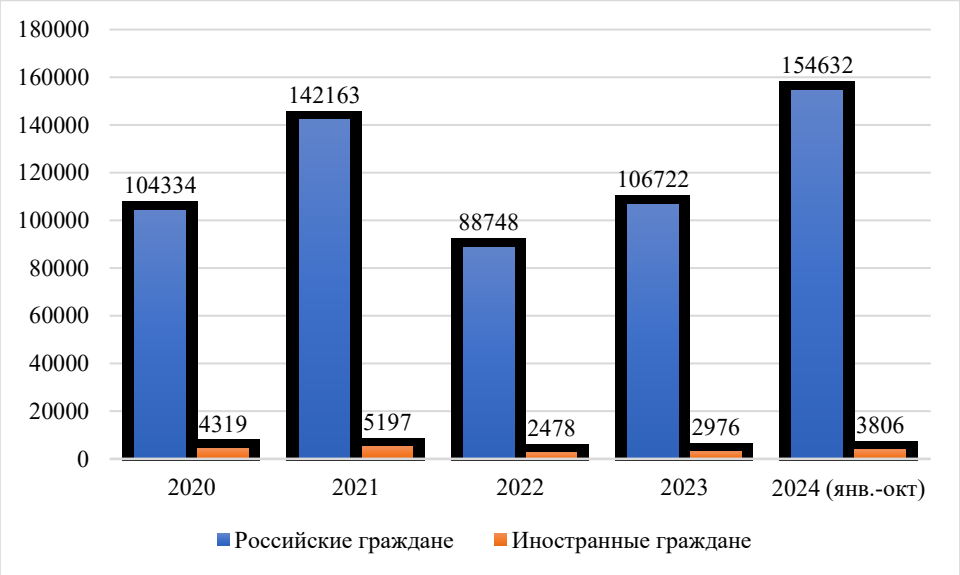


Рисунок 2 – Динамика количества граждан, в том числе иностранных, посетивших Чеченскую республику с туристической целью, чел.

Чеченская Республика показывает рост, однако менее значительный по сравнению с другими регионами (всего на 185,2%). Чеченская Республика и другие субъекты Северного Кавказа становятся все более привлекательными

для иностранных туристов, вероятно, благодаря улучшению инфраструктуры и большему числу предложений на туристическом рынке.

В целом, представленная информация указывает на позитивные тенденции в развитии туризма в Чеченской республике, что может стать важным фактором экономического роста данного региона.

Таким образом, анализ современного состояния сферы туризма и туристской деятельности в Чеченской республике показывает некоторые положительные признаки в динамике поездок, но необходима более детальная работа по привлечению туристов и улучшению качества предоставляемых услуг, чтобы достичь уровней, сопоставимых с более популярными регионами. Учитывая рост числа туров и интереса к разнообразным экскурсионным программам, у Чеченской республики есть потенциал для дальнейшего развития туристической инфраструктуры и продвижения.

Использованные источники:

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АНТИКОРРУПЦИОННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА КАК ФАКТОР МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: *В статье рассмотрены особенности организации антикоррупционной политики государства, как важного элемента эффективного государственного управления. В работе также предложены пути совершенствования антикоррупционной политики государства.*

Ключевые слова: *коррупция, антикоррупционная политика, модернизация государственного управления.*

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ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY AS A FACTOR OF MODERNIZATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Abstract: *The article considers the peculiarities of the organization of the anti-corruption policy of the state as an important element of effective public administration. The paper also suggests ways to improve the anti-corruption policy of the state.*

Keywords: *corruption, anti-corruption policy, modernization of public administration.*

Коррупция является одной из основных проблем современного общества, которая оказывает негативное влияние на экономику, политику и социальную жизнь государства. Антикоррупционная политика, направленная на борьбу с коррупцией, является важным фактором модернизации государственного управления.

В первую очередь, антикоррупционная политика способствует повышению эффективности государственного управления. Коррупция приводит к тому, что ресурсы государства используются неэффективно, а государственные служащие несут ответственность не перед народом, а перед своими коррупционными связями. Борьба с коррупцией позволяет создать условия для эффективного использования ресурсов и повышения качества государственных услуг.

Кроме того, антикоррупционная политика способствует повышению доверия населения к государственным органам. Коррупция порождает

недоверие к власти и убеждение, что государственные служащие не заботятся о благе народа, а только о своих личных интересах. Борьба с коррупцией позволяет изменить эту ситуацию и создать условия для повышения доверия населения к государственным органам.

Антикоррупционная политика способствует повышению прозрачности государственного управления. Коррупция часто связана с тайными сделками и скрытыми механизмами распределения ресурсов. Борьба с коррупцией позволяет создать условия для открытости и прозрачности государственных процессов, что в свою очередь способствует повышению доверия населения к государственным органам. В заключение, можно сказать, что антикоррупционная политика является важным фактором модернизации государственного управления. Она позволяет повысить эффективность государственного управления, повысить доверие населения к государственным органам и обеспечить прозрачность государственных процессов. Поэтому, борьба с коррупцией должна быть приоритетной задачей для любого государства, стремящегося к модернизации своего управления.

Для успешной антикоррупционной политики необходимо предпринимать следующие шаги:

1. Усиление ответственности за коррупционные преступления. Необходимо ужесточить наказание за коррупционные преступления и обеспечить более эффективное преследование коррупционеров.
2. Разработка и внедрение эффективных антикоррупционных законов и нормативных актов, которые должны быть строго соблюдаемыми.
3. Создание независимых органов, ответственных за борьбу с коррупцией, таких как антикоррупционные агентства, комиссии и т.д.
4. Повышение прозрачности государственных процессов. Необходимо обеспечить доступность информации о государственных закупках, расходах и доходах должностных лиц, а также о деятельности государственных органов и учреждений.
5. Создание системы контроля и надзора за деятельностью государственных органов и их служащих.
6. Внедрение электронных сервисов. Необходимо перевести большинство государственных услуг на электронный формат, что позволит сократить возможности для коррупции и ускорить процесс получения государственных услуг.
7. Привлечение общественности к борьбе с коррупцией, в том числе через создание механизмов для обращения граждан с жалобами на коррупционные проявления.
8. Развитие электронного правительства, которое позволит снизить коррупционные риски и повысить прозрачность государственных процессов.

9. Развитие гражданского общества. Необходимо поддерживать деятельность независимых наблюдателей, журналистов, общественных организаций, которые могут контролировать деятельность государственных органов и учреждений и выявлять случаи коррупции.

10. Обучение государственных служащих и общественности в целом антикоррупционной культуре и этике.

11. Обучение антикоррупционной культуре. Необходимо включать обучение антикоррупционной культуре в образовательную программу, начиная с детского сада и заканчивая университетом. Также необходимо проводить обучающие мероприятия для государственных служащих и должностных лиц.

12. Международное сотрудничество. Необходимо укреплять международное сотрудничество в борьбе с коррупцией, обмениваться опытом и передавать лучшие практики.

В целом, успешная антикоррупционная политика должна быть комплексной и включать в себя множество мероприятий и действий. Она должна быть нацелена на создание условий для эффективного и прозрачного государственного управления, которое будет отвечать интересам народа, а не отдельных коррупционных группировок.

Кроме вышеперечисленных шагов, важно также популяризировать антикоррупционную культуру в обществе. Для этого можно проводить различные мероприятия, такие как конференции, семинары, тренинги и т.д., на которых государственные служащие, представители общественности и эксперты будут обсуждать проблемы коррупции и искать пути их решения.

Также важно использовать средства массовой информации для пропаганды антикоррупционных идей и привлечения внимания общественности к этой проблеме. Например, можно создавать рекламные ролики, публиковать статьи и интервью в газетах и журналах, размещать информацию на сайтах и социальных сетях.

Наконец, важно поддерживать и поощрять тех, кто борется с коррупцией и добивается успехов в этой области. Это может быть как государственные служащие, так и представители общественности. Важно создать условия для того, чтобы люди не боялись выступать против коррупции и знать, что они получат поддержку и защиту.

Использованные источники:

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ СИНТЕЗА КЕРАМИЧЕСКИХ ФЛЮСОВ НА ОСНОВЕ МЕСТНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация:*В данной статье представлен обзор современных методов синтеза керамических сварочных флюсов с использованием местных минеральных ресурсов Узбекистана. Рассмотрена минерально-сырьевая база страны, включающая каолины, бокситы, кварциты, полевые шпаты и другие материалы, пригодные для производства флюсов. Проведен анализ традиционных и инновационных технологий синтеза, таких как сол-гель методы, механохимический и гидротермальный синтез, плазмохимические методы и применение нанотехнологий. Оценена применимость этих методов к узбекскому сырью с учетом его химического и минералогического состава. Обсуждаются технологические, экологические и экономические аспекты использования местных ресурсов в производстве керамических флюсов. Выявлены перспективы внедрения современных методов в промышленность Узбекистана, а также предложены рекомендации по развитию научных исследований и подготовки кадров в этой области. Статья направлена на содействие развитию отечественных технологий и укрепление сырьевой независимости страны в сфере сварочных материалов.*

Ключевые слова: *керамические флюсы, местное сырье Узбекистана, каолин, бокситы, кварциты, полевые шпаты, сол-гель метод, механохимический синтез, гидротермальный синтез, плазмохимический метод.*

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MODERN METHODS FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF CERAMIC FLUXES BASED ON LOCAL RESOURCES OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *This article studies the crystallographic and phase transformations in ceramic fluxes when using Uzbek raw materials. It is established that its unique chemical composition contributes to the formation of useful phases and improves the properties of ceramics. Technological aspects of raw material application are discussed, and recommendations for optimizing processes are proposed. The use of Uzbek raw materials is recommended to enhance the quality and efficiency of ceramic material production.*

Keywords: *ceramic fluxes, Uzbek raw materials, crystallographic transformations, phase transformations, mullite, glass phase, sintering, process optimization, chemical composition, heat treatment.*

Узбекистан обладает богатой минерально-сырьевой базой, которая предоставляет значительные возможности для производства керамических флюсов. Среди основных минеральных ресурсов страны особое место занимают каолин, бокситы, кварциты, полевые шпаты и другие материалы, обладающие свойствами, необходимыми для синтеза флюсов.

Каолиновые месторождения Узбекистана характеризуются высоким содержанием алюмосиликатов, что делает их ценным сырьем для керамической промышленности. Каолиновые глины обладают оптимальным соотношением оксидов кремния и алюминия, что способствует получению флюсов с необходимыми физико-химическими свойствами. Бокситы, богатые оксидом алюминия, являются еще одним важным компонентом, обеспечивающим высокую термостойкость и прочность керамических флюсов. Кварциты, содержащие высокий процент диоксида кремния, служат основным источником кремнезема, который играет ключевую роль в формировании структуры флюса. Полевые шпаты, благодаря содержанию щелочных металлов, таких как калий и натрий, снижают температуру плавления флюсов и улучшают их текучесть.

Анализ химического и минералогического состава местных материалов показывает их высокую пригодность для синтеза керамических флюсов. Соотношение основных оксидов в каолинах, бокситах и кварцитах соответствует требованиям к сырью для производства флюсов с заданными свойствами. Наличие примесей в минимальных количествах не оказывает существенного влияния на качество конечного продукта, а в некоторых случаях может даже улучшать его характеристики. Исследования показали, что узбекские минеральные ресурсы обладают стабильным составом, что важно для обеспечения постоянства свойств флюсов при промышленном производстве.

Географическое распределение и доступность минеральных ресурсов в Узбекистане благоприятствуют их эффективному использованию в промышленности. Месторождения каолина сосредоточены в регионах с развитой транспортной инфраструктурой, что облегчает их добычу и транспортировку к местам переработки. Бокситовые месторождения отличаются большими запасами и удобными условиями эксплуатации,

позволяя организовать долгосрочную добычу сырья. Кварциты и полевые шпаты также широко распространены по территории страны, обеспечивая устойчивое снабжение промышленности необходимыми материалами. Эксплуатационные характеристики месторождений, включая глубину залегания, качество сырья и доступность, создают предпосылки для экономически эффективного производства керамических флюсов на основе местных ресурсов[1].

Таким образом, богатая минерально-сырьевая база Узбекистана, характеризующаяся разнообразием и качеством материалов, предоставляет широкие возможности для развития производства керамических флюсов. Химический и минералогический состав местного сырья соответствует требованиям современной промышленности, а географическое распределение и доступность месторождений облегчают их освоение и использование. Это создает прочную основу для внедрения современных методов синтеза керамических флюсов, способных повысить конкурентоспособность отечественной продукции на международном рынке и способствовать экономическому росту страны.

Керамические флюсы играют ключевую роль в сварочных процессах, обеспечивая защиту расплавленного металла от атмосферных воздействий и улучшая качество сварного шва. Они классифицируются по химическому составу и функциональным свойствам на основные, кислые и нейтральные флюсы.

Основные флюсы характеризуются высоким содержанием основных оксидов, таких как оксид кальция (CaO) и оксид магния (MgO). Они используются при сварке высоколегированных и углеродистых сталей, способствуя раскислению металла и предотвращению образования трещин.

Кислые флюсы содержат преимущественно кислые оксиды, например диоксид кремния (SiO_2) и оксид алюминия (Al_2O_3). Они применяются для сварки низкоуглеродистых и низколегированных сталей, обеспечивая хорошую текучесть шлака и качественное формирование шва.

Нейтральные флюсы имеют сбалансированный состав основных и кислых оксидов, что делает их универсальными для различных типов сварки. Они обеспечивают стабильную дугу и минимизируют вероятность дефектов.

Таблица 1. Классификация керамических флюсов по химическому составу

Тип флюса	Преобладающие оксиды	Применение
Основные	CaO, MgO	Высоколегированные и углеродистые стали
Кислые	SiO_2, Al_2O_3	Низкоуглеродистые и низколегированные стали
Нейтральные	Сбалансированный состав CaO, SiO_2	Универсальное применение

Физико-химические свойства керамических флюсов, такие как температура плавления, вязкость и смачиваемость, существенно влияют на

процесс сварки. Температура плавления должна быть оптимальной, чтобы обеспечить эффективную защиту сварочной ванны. Вязкость флюса влияет на текучесть шлака и его способность удалять примеси. Смачиваемость определяет, насколько хорошо флюс взаимодействует с расплавленным металлом, что влияет на формирование шва[2].

Таблица 2. Физико-химические свойства различных типов керамических флюсов

Свойство	Основные флюсы	Кислые флюсы	Нейтральные флюсы
Температура плавления, °C	1300–1500	1100–1300	1200–1400
Вязкость	Высокая	Низкая	Средняя
Смачиваемость	Умеренная	Высокая	Высокая

Роль флюсов в сварочных процессах не ограничивается только защитой расплавленного металла. Они также стабилизируют сварочную дугу, влияют на скорость охлаждения шва и формируют шлаковую оболочку, которая предотвращает окисление. Правильный выбор флюса улучшает механические свойства сварного соединения и повышает производительность процесса.

Использование местных ресурсов Узбекистана для производства керамических флюсов открывает возможности для создания материалов с заданными свойствами. Например, высококачественные каолины могут служить источником Al_2O_3 в кислых флюсах, а полевые шпаты — источником K_2O и Na_2O, снижающих температуру плавления.

Таким образом, понимание классификации и свойств керамических флюсов позволяет оптимизировать их состав с учетом особенностей местного сырья. Это способствует повышению эффективности сварочных процессов и улучшению качества продукции, что имеет значимое значение для развития промышленности Узбекистана.

Керамические флюсы являются неотъемлемой частью современных сварочных технологий, и совершенствование методов их синтеза играет ключевую роль в повышении эффективности и качества сварочных процессов. В настоящее время существуют как традиционные, так и инновационные методы синтеза, которые позволяют получать флюсы с улучшенными характеристиками, оптимизировать производственные процессы и снижать затраты.

Традиционные методы синтеза керамических флюсов основаны на высокотемпературной плавке и спекании исходных материалов. Сырьевые компоненты, такие как оксиды металлов и минеральные вещества, смешиваются в определенных пропорциях и подвергаются термической обработке при температурах от 1200 до 1500 °C. Этот процесс требует значительных энергозатрат и длительного времени выдержки, но обеспечивает получение флюсов с приемлемыми свойствами для большинства стандартных сварочных операций.

Инновационные методы синтеза направлены на преодоление ограничений традиционных технологий путем использования новых

подходов, позволяющих снизить энергозатраты, улучшить свойства флюсов и повысить экологическую устойчивость производства. Среди таких методов особое внимание уделяется сол-гель технологиям, механохимическому синтезу, гидротермальным и плазмохимическим методам, а также применению нанотехнологий.

Сол-гель методы основаны на переходе исходных компонентов из раствора (золя) в гелеобразное состояние с последующим образованием твердого материала при относительно низких температурах (обычно ниже 500 °C). Это позволяет получать флюсы с высокой однородностью, контролируемой пористостью и мелкодисперсной структурой. Использование сол-гель методов снижает энергозатраты и позволяет точно регулировать химический состав и свойства конечного продукта[3].

Механохимический синтез включает в себя высокоэнергетическое измельчение исходных материалов в специальных мельницах, что приводит к активизации их поверхностей и ускорению химических реакций при более низких температурах. Этот метод позволяет получать наноструктурированные флюсы с улучшенными физико-химическими свойствами, такими как повышенная реакционная способность и улучшенная смачиваемость расплавленного металла.

Гидротермальный синтез осуществляется в водных растворах при повышенных температурах и давлениях, что способствует растворению и переосаждению веществ с образованием новых фаз. Этот метод позволяет синтезировать флюсы со специфической кристаллической структурой и морфологией частиц, что положительно сказывается на их функциональных характеристиках в сварочных процессах.

Плазмохимические методы основаны на использовании низкотемпературной плазмы для проведения химических реакций при относительно низких энергозатратах. В плазменной среде достигаются высокие скорости реакций и образуются продукты с высокой степенью чистоты и однородности. Плазмохимический синтез позволяет получать флюсы с уникальными свойствами, недостижимыми при традиционных методах.

Нанотехнологии открывают новые возможности в синтезе керамических флюсов за счет использования наночастиц и создания материалов с наноструктурированной организацией. Введение наночастиц в состав флюсов позволяет существенно улучшить их реакционную способность, механические свойства и стабильность при высоких температурах[4].

Таблица 3. Сравнительная характеристика методов синтеза керамических флюсов

Метод	Температура процесса	Энергозатраты	Размер частиц продукта	Преимущества
Традиционный	1200–1500 °C	Высокие	Микрометровый	Простота технологии, доступность оборудования
Сол-гель	<500 °C	Низкие	Нанометр–микрометр	Высокая однородность, контроль состава
Механохимический	Комнатная – 200 °C	Средние	Нанометр	Низкая температура, наноструктура
Гидротермальный	100–300 °C	Средние	Микрометр	Специфическая структура, чистота фаз
Плазмохимический	500–1000 °C	Низкие	Нанометр	Высокая скорость, чистота продукта
Нанотехнологический	Варьируется	Варьируются	Нанометр	Улучшенные свойства, новые функциональные возможности

Применение этих современных методов к узбекским минеральным ресурсам представляется перспективным направлением развития отечественной промышленности. Местные сырьевые материалы, такие как каолин, бокситы и кварциты, обладают необходимыми свойствами для использования в инновационных технологиях синтеза. Например, сол-гель методы могут эффективно применяться для переработки каолина в высокочистые алюмосиликатные флюсы, а механохимический синтез позволяет преобразовывать бокситы в наноструктурированные материалы с улучшенными свойствами.

Гидротермальные методы могут быть использованы для синтеза флюсов на основе кварцитов, обеспечивая получение продуктов со специфической морфологией и фазовым составом. Плазмохимические технологии, несмотря на необходимость специализированного оборудования, позволяют получать высококачественные флюсы при относительно низких энергозатратах, что может быть экономически выгодно при использовании местного сырья.

Применение нанотехнологий в синтезе керамических флюсов на основе узбекских ресурсов открывает новые горизонты в улучшении их свойств и расширении функциональных возможностей. Создание нанокомпозитных материалов на основе местного сырья может существенно повысить конкурентоспособность отечественной продукции на мировом рынке.

Внедрение современных методов синтеза керамических флюсов способствует не только технологическому развитию, но и имеет положительный экологический эффект. Снижение энергозатрат и температуры процессов уменьшает выбросы парниковых газов и других загрязняющих веществ. Использование местного сырья сокращает транспортные расходы и снижает экологический след производства.

Таким образом, обзор современных методов синтеза керамических флюсов свидетельствует о значительном потенциале их применения в условиях Узбекистана. Комбинация инновационных технологий и богатой минерально-сырьевой базы страны позволяет создавать высококачественные материалы для сварочной промышленности, способствуя ее развитию и повышению экономической эффективности.

Современные методы синтеза керамических флюсов предлагают широкие возможности для эффективного использования местных минеральных ресурсов Узбекистана. Анализ соответствия химического состава узбекского сырья требованиям различных методов синтеза является ключевым этапом в оценке его пригодности и потенциала для промышленного применения.

Химический состав местных материалов, таких как каолин, бокситы, кварциты и полевые шпаты, во многом соответствует требованиям современных методов синтеза керамических флюсов. Например, высокое содержание оксида алюминия (Al_2O_3) в бокситах делает их идеальным сырьем для сол-гель методов, где требуется высокая чистота исходных компонентов. Каолин с оптимальным соотношением оксида кремния (SiO_2) и Al_2O_3 подходит для механохимического синтеза, позволяя получать флюсы с наноструктурированной организацией.

Таблица 4. Химический состав узбекского сырья и соответствие методам синтеза

Сырье	Основные компоненты	Рекомендуемые методы синтеза
Каолин	SiO_2, Al_2O_3	Механохимический, сол-гель
Бокситы	Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3	Сол-гель, гидротермальный
Кварциты	SiO_2	Гидротермальный, плазмохимический
Полевые шпаты	SiO_2, Al_2O_3, K_2O, Na_2O	Нанотехнологический, сол-гель

Технологические аспекты использования узбекского сырья требуют учета необходимости предварительной обработки материалов. Например, бокситы могут содержать примеси железа, что требует этапа обогащения для удаления избыточного Fe_2O_3 перед применением в сол-гель методах. Каолиновые глины могут нуждаться в очистке от органических примесей и диспергировании для повышения эффективности механохимического синтеза.

Возможность масштабирования производственных процессов является важным фактором при выборе метода синтеза. Сол-гель методы и механохимический синтез обладают высоким потенциалом для

масштабирования благодаря относительно низким требованиям к оборудованию и энергозатратам. Гидротермальные и плазмохимические методы, хотя и обеспечивают получение материалов с уникальными свойствами, могут быть более сложными в промышленной реализации из-за необходимости специализированного оборудования и строгого контроля параметров процесса.

Практические примеры успешного применения местных ресурсов Узбекистана в синтезе керамических флюсов подтверждают их высокую эффективность. Исследования показали, что использование узбекского каолина в механохимическом синтезе позволяет получить флюсы с улучшенной реакционной способностью и повышенной стабильностью при высоких температурах. Внедрение сол-гель методов с применением обогащенных бокситов приводит к получению высокочистых флюсов, пригодных для специализированных сварочных процессов.

Таблица 5. Примеры применения узбекского сырья в современных методах синтеза

Сырье	Метод синтеза	Результаты
Каолин	Механохимический	Наноструктурированные флюсы с высокой активностью
Бокситы	Сол-гель	Высокочистые флюсы для специальных применений
Кварциты	Гидротермальный	Флюсы со специфической кристаллической структурой
Полевые шпаты	Нанотехнологический	Композитные флюсы с улучшенными свойствами

Эти примеры демонстрируют потенциал узбекского сырья для использования в передовых технологиях синтеза керамических флюсов. Однако для успешной промышленной реализации необходимо преодолеть ряд технологических вызовов, включая оптимизацию параметров процессов, разработку эффективных методов предварительной обработки сырья и обеспечение стабильности качества продукции[5].

В целом, применимость современных методов синтеза к узбекским ресурсам подтверждается как теоретическими исследованиями, так и практическими экспериментами. Комбинация богатой минерально-сырьевой базы и передовых технологий открывает перспективы для развития отечественного производства керамических флюсов, что способствует повышению конкурентоспособности промышленности Узбекистана на международном рынке.

В заключение следует отметить, что использование современных методов синтеза керамических флюсов на основе местных ресурсов Узбекистана открывает значительные перспективы для развития сварочной промышленности страны. Богатая минерально-сырьевая база, включающая каолин, бокситы, кварциты и полевые шпаты, предоставляет широкие

возможности для производства высококачественных керамических флюсов с улучшенными физико-химическими свойствами.

Инновационные методы синтеза, такие как сол-гель технологии, механохимический и гидротермальный синтез, позволяют оптимизировать технологические процессы, снизить энергозатраты и минимизировать негативное воздействие на окружающую среду. Применение этих методов к узбекским ресурсам способствует снижению зависимости от импорта, сокращению производственных затрат и повышению конкурентоспособности отечественной продукции на международном рынке.

Экологические преимущества, выражающиеся в снижении выбросов парниковых газов и уменьшении использования ископаемого топлива, соответствуют глобальным тенденциям устойчивого развития и экологической ответственности. Экономические выгоды, включая сокращение энергозатрат и транспортных расходов, повышают эффективность производства и стимулируют инвестиции в отрасль.

В целом, интеграция современных методов синтеза керамических флюсов с использованием местных ресурсов Узбекистана создает прочную основу для устойчивого развития промышленности, способствует экономическому росту и улучшению качества жизни населения. Дальнейшие исследования и внедрение этих технологий в промышленность являются важными шагами на пути к укреплению позиции Узбекистана в мировой сварочной индустрии.

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ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ЛИЧНОСТИ СТУДЕНТА: ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНО-ТИПОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются индивидуально-типологические особенности студентов как ключевой фактор их академической успешности. Студенческий возраст охарактеризован как уникальный период интенсивного личностного и профессионального становления, сопровождающегося значительными изменениями в когнитивной и эмоционально-волевой сферах. Акцент сделан на изучении темперамента, мотивационной структуры, мыслительных процессов и эмоциональной регуляции. В статье выявлена значимость адаптации к учебной среде и роли внутренней мотивации в достижении высоких образовательных результатов. Подчеркивается необходимость индивидуализации образовательных траекторий, учитывающих психологические особенности студентов. Отдельное внимание уделено влиянию университетской социальной среды, межличностных отношений и педагогической поддержки личностного развития студентов.*

Ключевые слова: *индивидуально-типологические особенности, академическая успешность, эмоциональная регуляция, мотивационная структура, адаптивные образовательные траектории*

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Abstract. *The article examines the individual-typological characteristics of students as a key factor in their academic success. The student age is characterized as a unique period of intense personal and professional development, marked by significant changes in cognitive and emotional-volitional spheres. The study emphasizes the importance of understanding temperament, motivational structure, thought processes, and emotional regulation. The research highlights the significance of adaptation to the educational environment and the role of intrinsic*

motivation in achieving high academic performance. The necessity of individualizing educational trajectories tailored to students' psychological characteristics is underscored. Special attention is given to the influence of the university's social environment, interpersonal relationships, and pedagogical support on students' personal growth.

Keywords: *individual-typological characteristics, academic success, emotional regulation, motivational structure, adaptive educational trajectories*

Исследование индивидуально-типологических особенностей студентов представляет собой фундаментальную задачу педагогической и возрастной психологии [1]. Студенческие годы знаменуют собой уникальный период, когда происходит не только профессиональное становление, но и интенсивное формирование личности, раскрытие когнитивного потенциала и развитие социально значимых качеств. В этом контексте особую значимость приобретает исследование таких фундаментальных характеристик, как темперамент, структура мотивации, особенности мыслительных процессов и эмоциональная регуляция [5].

Переход от подросткового возраста к взрослости существенно трансформирует образовательную мотивацию студентов и их профессиональные устремления [10]. Данный этап характеризуется качественными изменениями в когнитивной сфере: происходит становление самостоятельности мышления, формируется способность к целенаправленному самообразованию. Социально-психологические исследования демонстрируют, что личностное развитие студента во многом определяется микросоциальной средой, включающей характер межличностных взаимодействий и уровень педагогической поддержки [6].

В современном научном дискурсе особое внимание уделяется факторам, стимулирующим познавательную активность и самообразовательную деятельность студентов. Эмпирические исследования убедительно показывают взаимосвязь между академическими достижениями и такими личностными характеристиками, как креативность, интеллектуальные способности, стрессоустойчивость [7]. Значимость этих аспектов возрастает в условиях современного образования, где способность к автономному обучению и эффективному поиску информации становится критически важной компетенцией [10].

Настоящее исследование направлено на комплексный анализ психологических особенностей студенческой молодежи через призму их индивидуально-типологических характеристик [4]. В работе представлен систематический обзор ключевых черт, свойственных студенческому возрасту, с акцентом на специфику когнитивных и мотивационных процессов, определяющих траекторию профессионального и личностного развития обучающихся.

В основе успешного обучения студентов лежит уникальный комплекс личностных характеристик, сочетающий врожденные предрасположенности

и приобретенные качества [1, 5]. Этот индивидуальный профиль, включающий особенности темперамента, характера, мотивационной сферы и когнитивных процессов, во многом определяет не только академические достижения, но и общую траекторию развития личности в образовательном пространстве.

Особенности темперамента выступают фундаментальным фактором, формирующим индивидуальный стиль учебной деятельности [3]. Наблюдения показывают яркие различия в поведенческих паттернах: студенты-холерики и сангвиники демонстрируют выраженную активность и лидерские качества, легко включаются в новые проекты, хотя порой им недостает усидчивости. В противовес этому, меланхолики и флегматики проявляют себя в задачах, требующих глубокого погружения и тщательного анализа, однако могут испытывать трудности при необходимости быстрого переключения между видами деятельности [6].

Характерологические особенности существенно влияют на учебную эффективность. Высокая добросовестность и открытость новому опыту часто взаимодействуют с академической успешностью и способностью к нестандартному решению задач. При этом эмоциональная нестабильность может создавать серьезные препятствия в обучении, повышая риск психологического истощения и снижая общую результативность [2, 4].

Особую роль играет структура учебной мотивации. Исследования убедительно демонстрируют: студенты с преобладанием внутренних мотивов - стремлением к саморазвитию и профессиональному росту - достигают более высоких результатов по сравнению с теми, кто руководствуется преимущественно внешними стимулами, такими как получение формального статуса или диплома [7, 8].

Понимание роли индивидуальных особенностей открывает новые возможности для персонализации образовательного процесса. Учет личностных характеристик студентов позволяет создавать оптимальные условия для раскрытия их потенциала, способствуя не только повышению академической успеваемости, но и общему личностному развитию [10]

Студенческие годы представляют собой уникальную фазу жизненного пути, когда личность наиболее активно развивается, формируя свое профессиональное призвание и самосознание. Исследования классиков психологической науки А.Г. Асмолова и Л.С. Выготского показывают, что именно этот период создает оптимальные условия для разностороннего развития человека - от биологического созревания до социального становления [3].

В интеллектуальной сфере происходят значимые изменения: мышление приобретает новое качество, становясь более абстрактным и творческим. У каждого студента формируется собственный, неповторимый стиль интеллектуальной работы. Исследования Н.А. Кузнецовой демонстрируют изменения в работе всех познавательных процессов: восприятие становится

более точным, память - избирательной, внимание - организованным, а мышление приобретает глубину и гибкость [6].

Эмоциональный мир студента представляет собой сложное сочетание повышенной чувствительности и растущей способности к самоконтролю. Как отмечает Б.Г. Ананьев, в этот период происходит кристаллизация характера: формируются устойчивые личностные черты, выстраивается система ценностей [2]. Особенно важным становится развитие рефлексии - способности к глубокому самоанализу и пониманию себя.

Мотивационная сфера студента напоминает сложную архитектурную конструкцию, где профессиональные стремления переплетаются с жаждой познания и потребностью в самореализации. Исследования показывают, что именно внутренняя мотивация - искренний интерес к будущей профессии и желание развиваться - становится ключом к успешному обучению [3].

В социальном плане студенческий возраст характеризуется активным развитием навыков общения и освоением новых социальных ролей. Происходит значительный рост социального интеллекта и эмпатии, что помогает молодым людям органично влиться в профессиональное сообщество и найти свое место в нем.

Университетская среда представляет собой уникальное социальное пространство, где каждое взаимодействие может стать катализатором личностного роста студента. А.М. Газалиев подчеркивает, что именно качество межличностных связей часто определяет, насколько успешно студент впишется в академическое сообщество и раскроет свой потенциал [4].

В этой сложной социальной архитектуре особое место занимают два ключевых вектора отношений: между студентом и преподавателем, а также внутри студенческого коллектива. Исследования Е.М. Семёновой и Н.Н. Ворошилиной раскрывают закономерность: когда между преподавателем и студентом складываются конструктивные отношения - это не только способствует формированию здоровой профессиональной самооценки, но и создает прочный фундамент для развития профессиональных компетенций [8]. При этом позитивная атмосфера в аудитории становится мощным стимулом к обучению.

Студенческая группа выступает своеобразной «лабораторией» социальных навыков, где оттачиваются коммуникативные способности, проявляются лидерские качества и происходит освоение разнообразных социальных ролей. Примечательно, что студенты, сумевшие выстроить прочные связи внутри группы, демонстрируют более высокую психологическую устойчивость и лучшие академические результаты [4].

Особую ценность представляет социальная поддержка, являющаяся совокупностью помощи преподавателей и товарищей. Эта поддержка проявляется в разных формах: от своевременного совета до эмоциональной опоры в стрессовых ситуациях. Исследования группы Газалиева показывают прямую связь между наличием такой поддержки и успешной интеграцией студентов в учебный процесс [4].

В современном образовательном контексте развитый эмоциональный интеллект и социальная компетентность становятся не просто желательными, а необходимыми качествами. Эти навыки выступают своеобразным мостом между академическими знаниями и реальной профессиональной практикой. Как результат – студенты с высоким уровнем социальных навыков не только лучше учатся, но и демонстрируют более высокие показатели личностной самореализации [8].

Адаптация студента к университетской жизни определяется уникальным сочетанием личностных качеств и внешних обстоятельств. Л.Д. Столяренко показывает, что этот процесс выходит далеко за рамки простого привыкания к новому формату обучения - это целостная трансформация личности, включающая освоение новой социальной роли и интеграцию в академическое сообщество [9].

Исследования Д.И. Фельдштейна раскрывают закономерность: студенты, обладающие развитой эмоциональной устойчивостью, коммуникабельностью и навыками саморегуляции, увереннее проходят через «штормовой» период адаптации [10]. Эти личностные качества становятся базовыми навыками, помогающим ориентироваться в новой образовательной среде.

В архитектуре учебной мотивации особое место занимают внутренние движущие силы - искренний интерес к предмету и увлеченность процессом познания. Столяренко подчеркивает: именно эти глубинные мотивы, обеспечивают устойчивый рост профессионального мастерства [9].

Катализаторами познавательной активности выступают несколько ключевых факторов:

-Личностный резонанс с учебным материалом

-Прикладной характер получаемых знаний

-Вовлекающие методики обучения

-Создание ситуаций, где студент может почувствовать вкус успеха

Фельдштейн акцентирует внимание на особой роли самообразования в современном мире [10]. Способность самостоятельно выстраивать образовательную траекторию становится не просто полезным навыком, а необходимым условием профессионального роста. При этом развитие таких компетенций тесно переплетается с внутренней мотивацией и способностью к самоорганизации.

Образовательная среда в этом контексте выступает своеобразной экосистемой, где каждый элемент работает на раскрытие потенциала студента. Это пространство, где современные технологии сочетаются с индивидуальным подходом, а творческая свобода - с четкими академическими стандартами.

Творческий интеллект: ключ к академическому успеху

В современном высшем образовании интеллект и креативность выступают тандемом успеха, определяющим траекторию развития студента. Исследования Т.П. Николаевой убедительно демонстрируют: чем выше

развиты эти качества, тем более впечатляющих результатов достигают учащиеся [7].

Интеллектуальный потенциал студента можно представить как совокупность факторов, где каждый играет свою незаменимую роль:

-Аналитическое мышление - способность декомпозировать сложные проблемы на составляющие

-Ментальная гибкость - умение легко переключаться между различными подходами

-Абстрактное мышление - навык работы с теоретическими концепциями

-Пространственное воображение - способность оперировать визуальными образами

-Когнитивная скорость - быстрота обработки новой информации

Креативность, по наблюдениям Николаевой, проявляет себя как универсальный инструмент решения учебных задач [7]. Студенты с развитым творческим потенциалом демонстрируют следующие способности:

-Легко приспосабливаться к новым образовательным форматам

-Блестяще справляться с нестандартными заданиями

-Создавать инновационные проекты

-Проявлять исследовательскую инициативу

Особенный интерес представляет синергия интеллекта и креативности в процессе профессионального становления. Студенты, обладающие высоким уровнем обеих характеристик, получают «двойное преимущество» - они не только лучше учатся, но и увереннее движутся к профессиональным вершинам [7].

Для развития творческого потенциала в университетской среде требуется создание особой атмосферы, где инновационные методы обучения сочетаются со свободой самовыражения, а нестандартное мышление не просто допускается, но активно поощряется.

В этой сложной экосистеме личности интеллектуальные и креативные способности тесно переплетаются с эмоциональным интеллектом и мотивацией. Такое гармоничное сочетание создает прочную основу для непрерывного роста и профессионального совершенствования.

Проведенное теоретическое исследование индивидуально-типологических особенностей личности студента позволяет сформулировать ряд существенных выводов, имеющих как теоретическую, так и практическую значимость.

Во-первых, студенческий возраст представляет собой особый период в жизни человека – своеобразную «точку бифуркации», где пересекаются процессы личностного созревания и профессионального становления. Этот этап характеризуется беспрецедентной интенсивностью развития психических процессов и формированием фундаментальных личностных структур, определяющих дальнейшую траекторию жизненного пути.

Во-вторых, комплексный анализ психологических характеристик студентов позволил выявить многофакторную природу успешности обучения и профессионального развития. В этой сложной системе взаимодействуют когнитивные способности, особенности эмоционально-волевой регуляции, мотивационные компоненты и социально-психологические характеристики личности. При этом учет индивидуально-типологических особенностей в образовательном процессе выступает ключевым фактором, способствующим не только повышению академической успеваемости, но и более полной актуализации личностного потенциала студентов [4,8].

Результаты исследования открывают перспективные направления для дальнейшей научно-практической работы. Приоритетными задачами становятся разработка индивидуализированных образовательных траекторий с учетом выявленных психологических характеристик студентов и создание адаптивной образовательной среды, способствующей оптимальному развитию профессионально значимых качеств личности [6,9].

Практическая имплементация полученных результатов способна существенно повысить эффективность образовательного процесса в высшей школе и внести значимый вклад в формирование нового поколения специалистов, обладающих не только высоким уровнем профессиональной компетентности, но и развитыми личностными качествами, необходимыми для успешной самореализации в современном мире. Результаты исследования имеют практическую значимость, позволяя оптимизировать образовательный процесс и способствовать раскрытию потенциала студентов. Представленный анализ открывает перспективы для разработки адаптивных образовательных программ, ориентированных на комплексное развитие профессиональных и личностных качеств учащихся.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ПРОЦЕДУР ВНУТРЕННЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ В СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается управленческий учёт затрат в рамках внутреннего контроля строительных организаций. Подтверждается вывод о том, что для улучшения системы внутреннего контроля затрат в строительных организациях необходимо улучшить все существующие бизнес-процессы, связанные с закупочной деятельностью и производственных процессов. Даны рекомендации по совершенствованию учета затрат, предложены мероприятия по совершенствованию первичной документации.*

Ключевые слова: *внутренний контроль, управленческий учет, бухгалтерский учет, контроль затрат.*

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IMPROVEMENT OF CONTROL PROCEDURES OF INTERNAL CONTROL IN CONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATIONS

Abstract: *The article discusses the management accounting of costs within the framework of internal control of construction organizations. The conclusion is confirmed that in order to improve the internal cost control system in construction organizations, it is necessary to improve all existing business processes related to procurement and production processes. Recommendations are given on improving cost accounting, and measures are proposed to improve primary documentation.*

Keywords*: internal control, management accounting, accounting, cost control.*

С развитием рыночных отношений система внутреннего контроля подвергается значительным изменениям. Система внутреннего контроля – это система мер, которые направлены на выявление и решение различных рисков, к ним относятся: финансовые, правовые, производственные и иные риски, факты хозяйственной деятельности, связанные с нарушением работниками своих должностных обязанностей, которые могут привести к

неблагоприятным изменениям финансового состояния и деловой репутации предприятия .

Для получения ответов на такие вопросы как: можно ли доверять данным, сформированным на предприятии, отражают ли они реальное финансовое состояние. Другими словами, выявление уровня риска внутреннего контроля предприятия является результатом оценки системы внутреннего контроля. Внутренний контроль, оставаясь основной частью экономического контроля, все шире распространяется на все стороны финансовой деятельности предприятия. Эффективность деятельности предприятия зависит от эффективности внутреннего контроля .

Для улучшения системы внутреннего контроля затрат в строительных организациях необходимо улучшить все существующие бизнес-процессы, связанные с закупочной деятельностью и производственных процессов.

Стоит создать чётко построенную систему документооборота, которая будет основана на совершенных методах и форм отчётности, а также регистров по соответствующим должностным инструкциям работников предприятия.

Также на рисунке 1 представим рекомендации по совершенствованию бухгалтерского учета затрат.

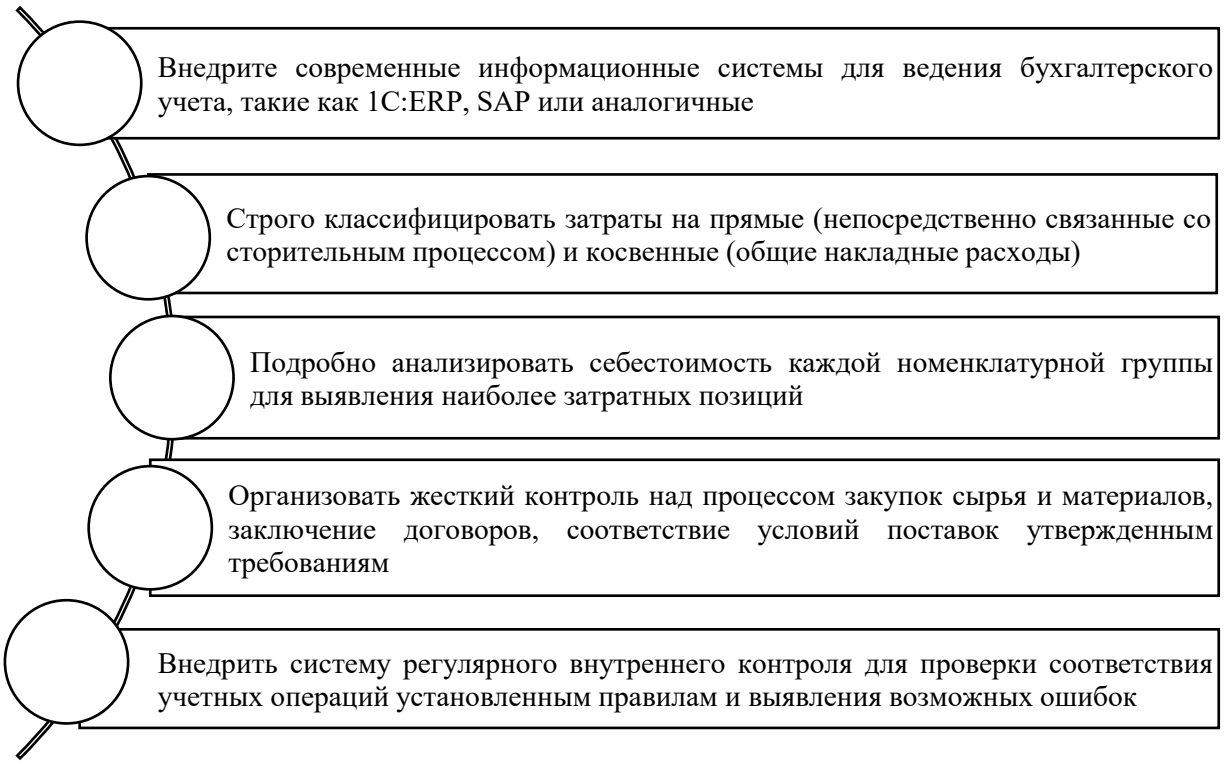


Рисунок 1 – Рекомендации по совершенствованию учета затрат

На основании представленных выше мероприятий стоит также систематизировать документ оборот и сопоставить действующие формы документов с хозяйственной деятельностью предприятия. Для контроля за

учетом расходов от основного вида деятельности и от прочих расходов, необходимо вести учет по номенклатурным группам в разрезе каждого строительного участка (центр финансовой ответственности), что позволит принимать оперативные решения в рамках контроля себестоимости и расходов запасов. По счету 20 «Основное производство» необходимо создать субконто по каждому строительному объекту. В структуру счетов 25 «Общепроизводственные расходы» и 26 «Общехозяйственные расходы» добавить дополнительные аналитические счета .

Далее необходимо улучшить мероприятия, связанные с оформлением первичных документов, так как это было выявлено как является большой проблемой для строительных организаций. Оформление первичных документов на предприятии — это важный процесс, который обеспечивает правильное ведение бухгалтерского учета и контроля за хозяйственными операциями.

Прредставлены основные мероприятия, связанные с оформлением первичных документов: Данные мероприятия представлены на рисунке 2.

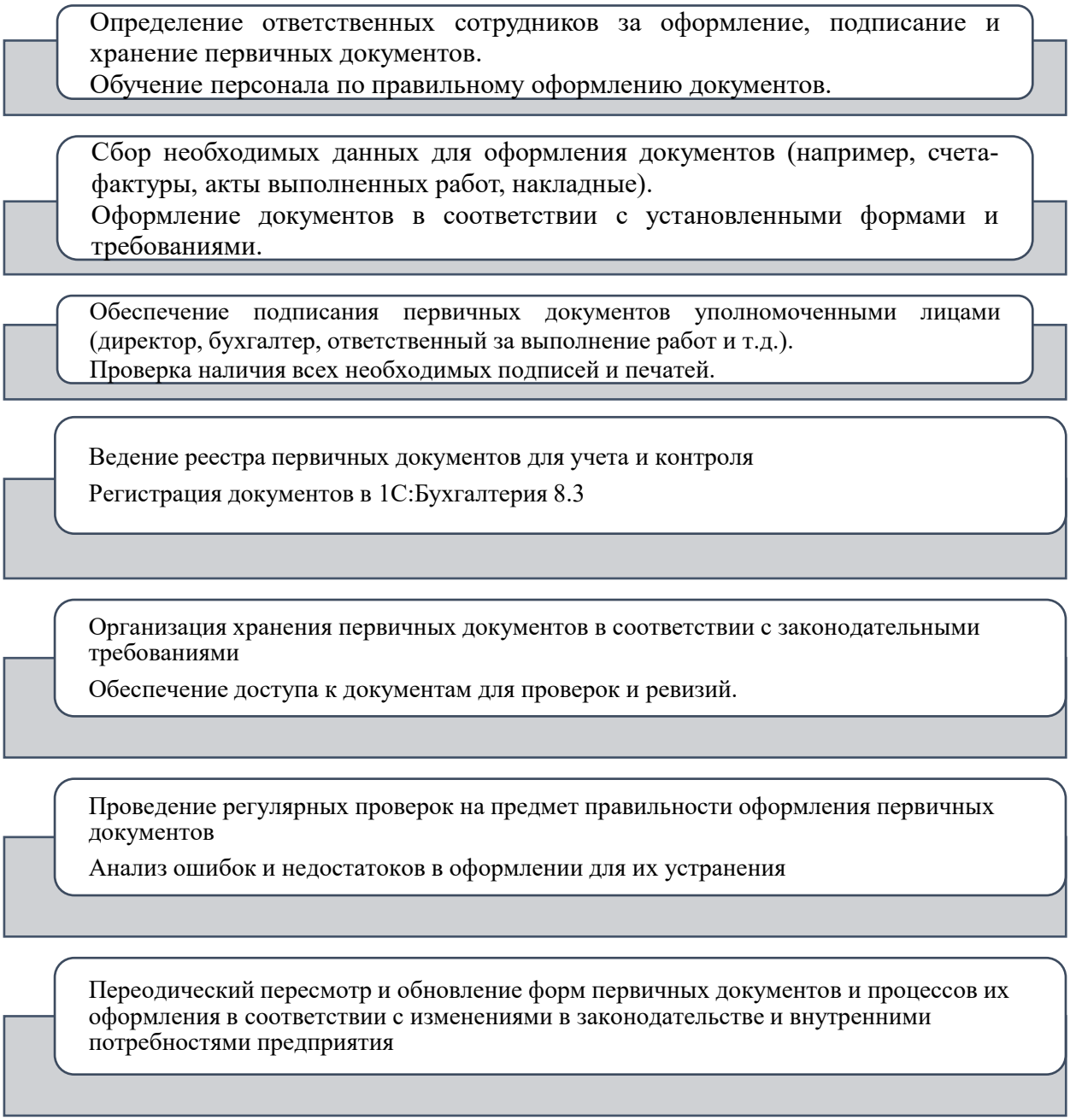


Рисунок 2 – Мероприятия по совершенствованию первичной документации

Эти мероприятия помогут обеспечить правильное оформление первичных документов, что, в свою очередь, способствует эффективному управлению предприятием и соблюдению законодательных норм.

Далее, чтобы улучшить внутренний контроль» стоит предложить соответствующий график внутреннего контроля затрат Данный график представлен в рисунке 3.

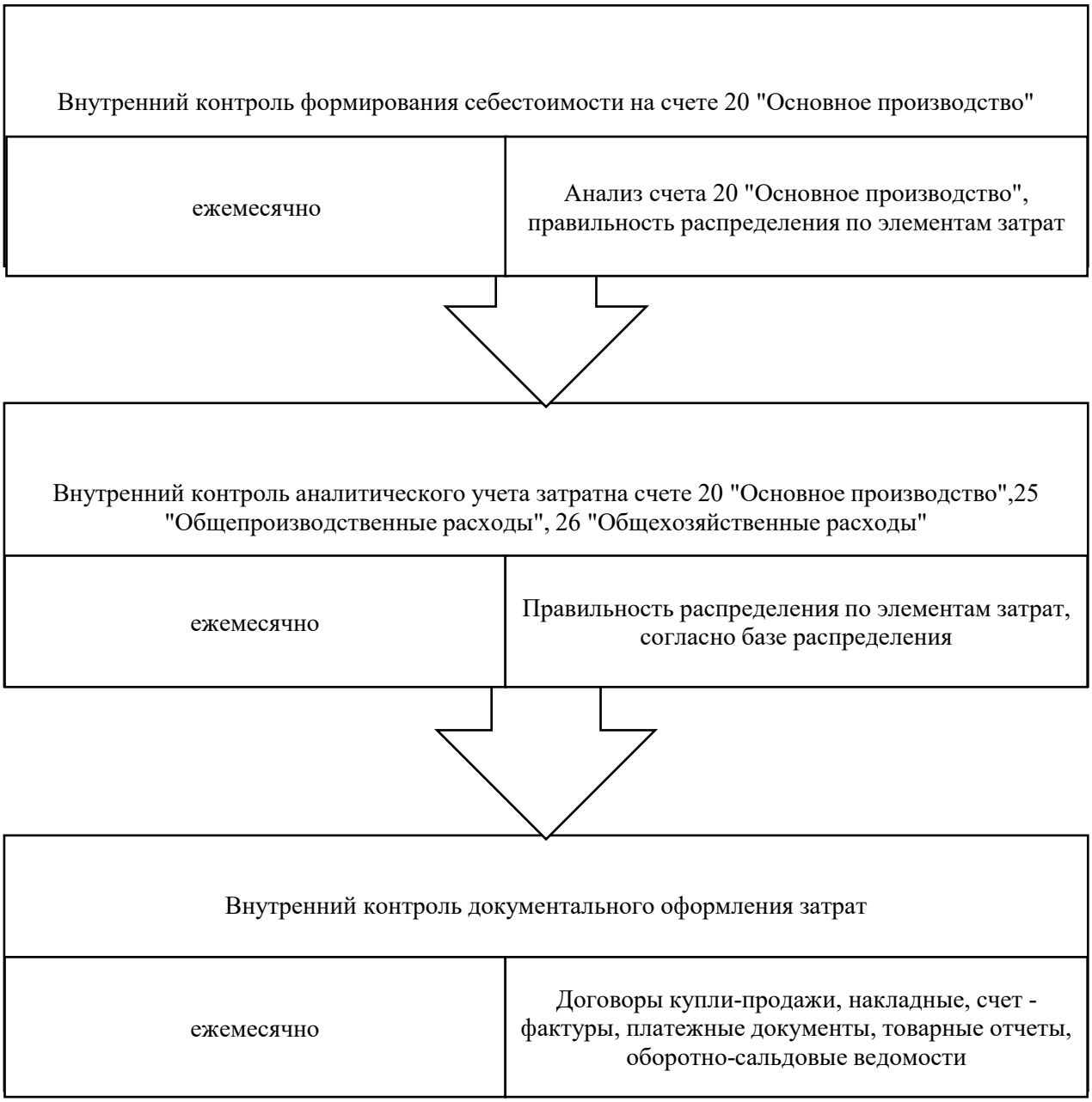


Рисунок 3 – Рекомендуемый график внутреннего контроля затрат

Таким образом, такой график поможет улучшить проведение внутреннего контроля на предприятии и возможно выявить все недостачи, которые снижают экономические показатели предприятия в данный промежуток времени.

При этом важно в контексте внутреннего контроля проводить периодические инвентаризации, которые помогут улучшить качество бухгалтерского учёта и сохранение материального производственных запасов на предприятии.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что представленные в данной работе мероприятия помогут улучшить систематические внутренний контроль материальных затрат и бухгалтерский финансовый учёт. Это

обеспечит не только правильный расчет показателей себестоимости материальных затрат, но и предотвратит искажение различных показателей в бухгалтерских проводках и операциях. Минимизация выявленных недостатков и ошибок улучшит общие финансово-экономические показатели предприятия.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ СОСТАВА И СТРУКТУРЫ МЕТАЛЛА ШВА И ОКОЛОШОВНОЙ ЗОНЫ ПРИ СВАРКЕ ПЛАВЛЕНИЕМ

Аннотация. *Целью данной статьи является обзор основных принципов, определяющих развитие микроструктуры в сварных швах и зоны термического влияния при сварке плавлением. Так как склонность к растрескиванию сварных конструкций является функцией микроструктуры, окружающей среды и приложенного напряжения, важно понимать основные принципы, которые определяют формирование микроструктуры во время сварки. В данной статье основное внимание будет уделено швам при сварке плавлением.*

Существует ряд металлургических процессов, которые контролируют микроструктуру и свойства сварных швов. Плавление и кристаллизация являются важными процессами, поскольку являются ключевыми для достижения приемлемых соединений во всех процессах сварки плавлением. С кристаллизацией связаны процессы сегрегации и диффузии, приводящие к локальным изменениям состава, которые влияют как на свариваемость, так и на эксплуатационные характеристики.

Ключевые слова: *металлургия, реакция, плавления, сплав, зона плавления.*

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FORMATION OF THE COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF THE WELD METAL AND SURFACE ZONE DURING FUNCTION WELDING

Annotation. *The purpose of this article is to review the basic principles governing the development of microstructure in welds and the heat-affected zone in fusion welding. Since the cracking susceptibility of welded structures is a function of microstructure, environment, and applied stress, it is important to understand the fundamental principles that govern microstructure formation during welding. This article will focus on fusion welding welds. Associated with crystallization are processes of segregation and diffusion, leading to local changes in composition that*

affect both weldability and performance characteristics.

There are a number of metallurgical processes that control the microstructure and properties of welds. Melting and crystallization are important processes as they are key to achieving acceptable joints in all fusion welding processes.

Key words: *metallurgy, reaction, melting, alloy, melting zone.*

Многие металлургические процессы происходят в твердом состоянии, включая фазовые превращения, реакции выделения, рекристаллизацию, рост зерна и т.д. Степень этих реакций может значительно изменить микроструктуру и свойства сварного шва (металл сварного шва и зона термического влияния (ЗТВ)) относительно основного металла. Многие из этих реакций или сложные комбинации реакций могут привести к охрупчиванию или растрескиванию сварных швов.

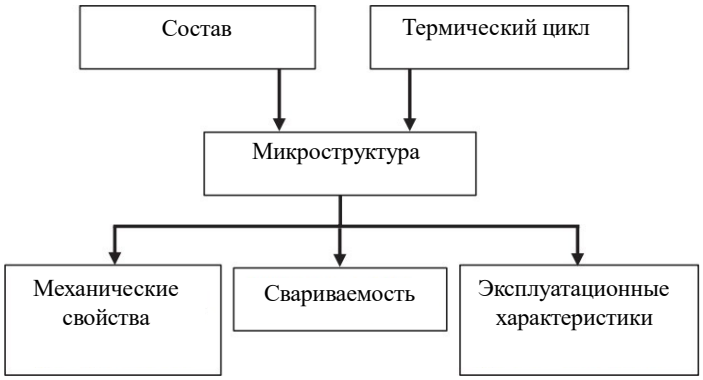


Рисунок 1. Блок-схема развития и производительности микроструктуры шва.

Это охрупчивание может происходить из-за ликвации, наличия жидких пленок в твердой матрице или в твердом состоянии из-за потери пластичности.

Тепловое расширение во время нагрева и сжатие во время охлаждения могут привести к сложным картинам напряжений внутри и вокруг сварных швов. Эти напряжения могут впоследствии влиять на микроструктуру и свойства сварного шва и способствовать растрескиванию в областях, где деформация растяжения, возникающая в результате этих напряжений, превышает пластичность материала.

Природа микроструктуры сварного шва для данного материала определяется комбинацией термического цикла сварного шва и состава материала. В общем, скорости нагрева и охлаждения, связанные со сваркой, довольно высоки (10-1000°C/c) и обычно не позволяют прогнозировать микроструктуру на основе равновесных термодинамических принципов. Все металлургические процессы, которые влияют на микроструктуру сварного шва, зависят от температуры и скорости нагрева/охлаждения, и, таким

образом, термический цикл сварки играет ключевую роль в развитии микроструктуры и, в конечном счете, свариваемости материала, как схематически показано на рисунке.

ОБЛАСТИ ШВА ПРИ СВАРКЕ ПЛАВЛЕНИЕМ

Исследование сварного соединения выявляет отчетливые микроструктурные области. Зона плавления связана с плавлением. ЗТВ, хотя и не расплавленная, подвержена влиянию тепла в процессе соединения. За ЗТВ находится основной металл, не подвергшийся тепловому воздействию. Зона плавления и ЗТВ могут дополнительно подразделяться, как описано в данной статье.

Зона плавления описана как таковая, потому что это область, где происходит плавление и кристаллизация для формирования соединения или сварочного шва. Поскольку все металлы обладают кристаллической структурой, а многие из них имеют кубические кристаллические решетки, существуют общие явления кристаллизации, общие для всех металлов. Во многих материалах режим кристаллизации очень чувствителен к составу. Например, добавление небольших количеств углерода и азота к некоторым сталям может изменить их режим кристаллизации с ферритовой (ОЦК) на аустенитную (ГЦК). Небольшое добавление серы в стали может способствовать кристаллизационному растрескиванию в зоне плавления. Алюминиевые сплавы, которые в других отношениях подвержены трещинам, могут быть сварены с присадочным материалом, содержащим более 6% кремния, чтобы избежать растрескивания.

Микроструктура и свойства ЗТВ контролируются исключительно тепловыми условиями, возникающими во время сварки и послесварочной термообработки (ПСТО). Алюминиевые сплавы обычно упрочняются осаждением или упрочняются для повышения прочности; сварка может полностью устранить эти эффекты усиления в ЗТВ. Сталь претерпевает фазовое превращение, которое может привести к ЗТВ, имеющей радикально отличную микроструктуру и свойства, чем основной металл или зона плавления.

Понимание областей сварного шва сильно изменилось с 1960-х годов. До этого времени шов при сварке плавлением, как считалось, состоял только из двух областей: зоны плавления и окружающей ЗТВ, как показано на рис. 2 из лекции Е.Ф. Нипса 1959 года [3]. Значительные исследования, проведенные У. Ф. Сэвиджем и его учениками в РПИ в 1960-х и 1970-х годах, показали, что существовали и другие отдельные области шва при сварке плавлением [4, 5].

В 1976 году Сэвидж и соавт. [4] предложил несколько изменений в терминологии, используемой для описания областей микроструктуры шва при сварке плавлением, как показано на рисунке 2.3. Считалось, что зона плавления состоит из двух областей. Смешанная зона представляла собой часть зоны плавления, где основной и присадочный металлы были смешаны

в «смешанную» структуру. Окружая эту область вдоль границы плавления, они определили область, называемую зоной несплавления (ЗнС). ЗнС состоит из расплавленного и повторно затвердевшего основного металла, который не смешивается с присадочным металлом. В некоторых системах сплавов ЗнС может обладать микроструктурами и свойствами, сильно отличающимися от таковых в смешанной зоне, особенно при использовании неоднородных присадочных металлов.

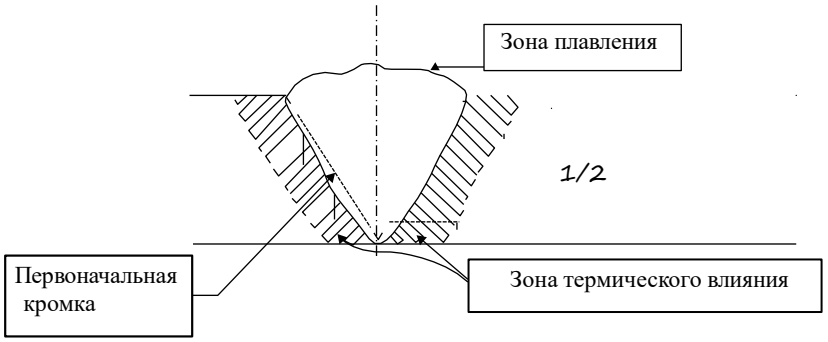


Рисунок 2. Раннее схематическое изображение областей шва при сварке плавлением.

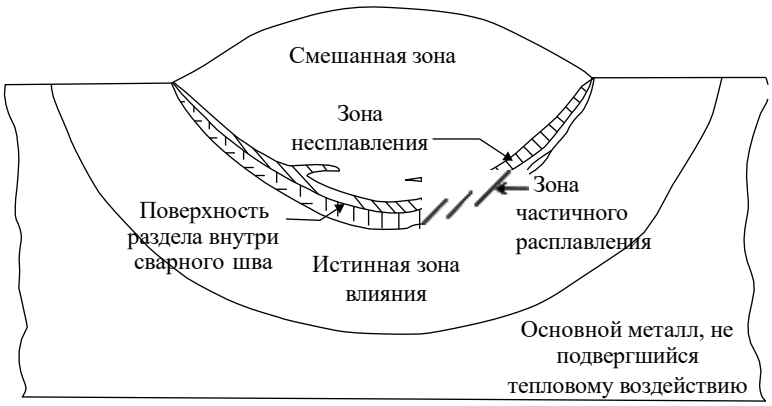


Рисунок 3. Области шва при сварке плавлением (см. [4]).

ЗТВ была разделена на две области: зону частичного расплавления (ЗЧР) и «истинную» зону термического влияния (И-ЗТВ). ЗЧР существует во всех швах при сварке плавлением, выполненных в сплавах, поскольку

переход от 100% жидкости к 100% твердому состоянию должен происходить по границе плавления. Кроме того, были идентифицированы другие механизмы, которые привели к локальному оплавлению (или ликвации) в узкой области, окружающей зону плавления. Они включают в себя плавление по границе зерен из-за сегрегации и явления, описанного как «составная ликвация», которое возникает в результате локального оплавления, связанного с составляющей частицей. Обозначение И-ЗТВ использовалось для дифференциации той области ЗТВ, в которой все металлургические реакции происходят в твердом состоянии, то есть не происходит плавления или ликвации.

С 1976 года мало что изменилось в отношении терминологии для описания областей шва при сварке плавлением, хотя были проведены значительные исследования различных систем сплавов, чтобы убедиться, что эти области действительно существуют в этих системах материалов. В эту оригинальную терминологию были внесены дополнительные уточнения. Например, И-ЗТВ в сталях подразделяется на различные подразделы, такие как крупнозернистые ЗТВ (КзЗТВ), мелкозернистые ЗТВ (МзЗТВ) и межкритические ЗТВ (мКЗТВ).

Единственным потенциальным дополнением к терминологии на рисунке 2.3 является переходная область в зоне плавления. В неоднородных сварных швах, где присадочный металл отличается по составу от основного металла, это будет представлять собой переход состава из смешанной зоны в ЗнС. В некоторых системах сплавов эта зона переходной структуры (ЗПС) может иметь микроструктуру, заметно отличающуюся от окружающих областей. Например, в сварных швах между нержавеющими сталями и низколегированными сталями в переходной области может образовываться мартенситная структура, которая отсутствует в других местах сварного шва.

Новая схема областей шва при сварке плавлением представлена на рисунке 2.4 для неоднородного сварного шва. Он аналогичен иллюстрации на рисунке 2.3, но содержит состав ЗПС, которая может присутствовать в некоторых системах. В следующих разделах будут достаточно подробно рассмотрены различные определенные ранее области и описаны механизмы, участвующие в их формировании.

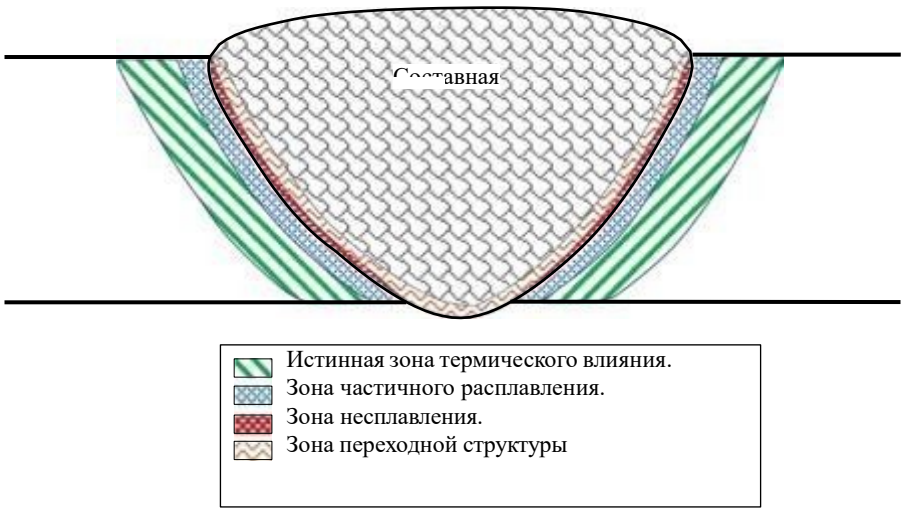


Рисунок 4. Современная схема, показывающая области шва при сварке плавлением.

ЗОНА ПЛАВЛЕНИЯ

Зона плавления представляет собой ту область шва при сварке плавлением, где происходит полное плавление и повторная кристаллизация в процессе сварки. Микроструктура в зоне плавления зависит от состава и условий кристаллизации. Небольшие различия в составе часто приводят к большим изменениям в микроструктуре и свойствах. В некоторых системах изменение скорости кристаллизации и охлаждения также может изменить микроструктуру, иногда резко.

Зона плавления обычно очень отличается от окружающей ЗТВ и основного металла, когда образцы готовятся металлографически. Это связано как с макроскопическими, так и с микроскопическими флуктуациями состава в результате процесса кристаллизации.

В сварных швах, где присадочный металл имеет отличный от основного металла состав, теоретически существуют три области. Крупнейшей из них является составная зона (СЗ), состоящая из присадочного металла, равномерно разбавленного основным металлом. Рядом с границей плавления могут существовать две дополнительные области. Зона несплавления (ЗнС) состоит из расплавленного и повторно затвердевшего основного металла, где произошло незначительное смешивание с присадочным металлом. Между ЗнС и СЗ должна существовать зона переходной структуры (ЗПС), где присутствует градиент состава от основного металла до СЗ.

Были определены три типа зон плавления: автогенные, однородные и неоднородные. Классификации зависят от того, используется ли присадочный металл, и на составе присадочного металла по отношению к основному материалу. Все три типа зон плавления часто встречаются.

К автогенным сварным швам относятся те, в которые не добавляется

присадочный металл, а зона плавления образуется в результате плавления и повторной кристаллизации основного металла. Они распространены в ситуациях, когда толщина сечения минимальна и проникновение может быть легко достигнуто выбранным процессом. В тонких сечениях автогенная сварка часто может применяться на высоких скоростях, и обычно требуется минимальное количество подготовки соединения, то есть могут использоваться стыковые соединения. Процессы сварки, которые адаптированы или могут быть адаптированы к автогенной сварке, включают дуговую сварку вольфрамовым электродом в защитном газе (ДСВЭЗГ), электронно-лучевую сварку (ЭЛС), сварку лазерным лучом (СЛЛ), плазменную дуговую сварку (ПДС) и контактную сварку. Зона плавления по существу имеет тот же состав, что и основной металл, за исключением возможных потерь из-за испарения или захвата газов из защитной среды. Не все материалы могут быть соединены автогенной сваркой из-за проблем свариваемости.

Однородные сварные швы предусматривают использование присадочного металла, который точно соответствует составу основного металла. Этот тип зоны плавления используется, когда для применения требуется, чтобы присадочный и основной металлы имели сходные свойства. Такие свойства, как реакция на термообработку или коррозионная стойкость, являются примерами подобных свойств. Некоторые распространенные примеры включают использование основного металла типа 316l (**конструкционная криогенная аустенитная сталь**.), соединенного с присадочным материалом 316l для соответствия коррозионных свойств, и использование присадочного металла E10016-d2 на хромомолибденовой высоколегированной стали AiSi 4130, которую обычно подвергают полной ПСТО для обеспечения однородной прочности.

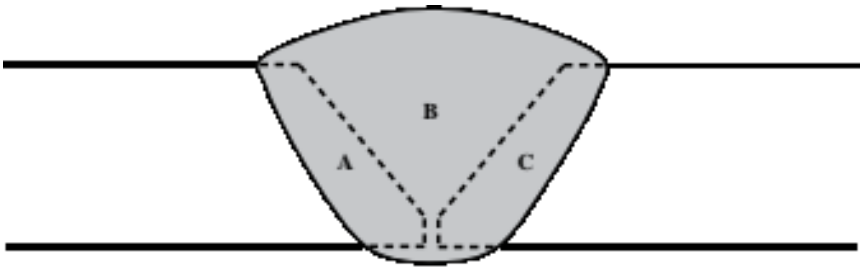
Неоднородные сварные швы представляют собой швы при сварке плавлением, выполненные из присадочных металлов, состав которых отличается от состава основного металла. Во многих ситуациях подходящих присадочных металлов может не существовать, или желаемые свойства сварного шва могут быть недостижимы с подходящим составом. Следует также признать, что многие составы основного металла могут по определению иметь плохую свариваемость и что для достижения приемлемых свойств или эксплуатационных характеристик необходимы неоднородные присадочные металлы. Некоторые соображения, требующие использования присадочного металла неоднородного состава, включают прочность, образование дефекта сварного шва (например, пористость), стойкость к растрескиванию при свариваемости/кристаллизационному растрескиванию, реакцию на термообработку, коррозионную стойкость, стоимость присадочного металла и эксплуатационные характеристики расходных материалов.

При использовании присадочного металла с составом, отличным от состава основного металла, необходимо тщательно учитывать эффекты

разбавления, иначе желаемый результат может оказаться не таким, как ожидалось. Типичные примеры неоднородных сварных швов включают использование присадочного металла типа 308*l* на основном металле типа 304*l* для свариваемости и коррозионной стойкости, а также использование присадочного металла алюминия 4043 с основным металлом алюминия 6061 для сопротивляемости кристаллизационному растрескиванию.

Как отмечалось ранее, использование неоднородных сварных швов часто требует пристального внимания к эффектам разбавления. Разбавление можно определить, как изменение состава присадочного металла вследствие его смешивания с основным металлом в процессе плавления. Во многих случаях разбавление нежелательно и должно тщательно контролироваться. Изменение состава металла сварного шва путем разбавления может свести на нет или уменьшить желаемые свойства наплавленного металла, которые были бы достигнуты присадочным металлом в его неразбавленном состоянии. Один случай, когда разбавление особенно нежелательно, относится к операциям наплавки, при которых присадочные металлы значительно отличаются от основного материала и выбраны для получения очень специфических свойств, таких как износостойкость, коррозионная стойкость или ударные свойства. Например, если нержавеющая сталь используется в качестве плакировки на углеродистых сталях для коррозионной стойкости, значительное разбавление (~ 40%) может снизить содержание хрома до уровня, при котором плакирующий слой больше не является коррозионностойким.

Разбавление выражается через разбавление присадочного металла основным металлом и схематически показано на рисунке 2.5. Математически разбавление - это отношение количества расплавленного основного металла к общему количеству расплавленного металла. Например, сварной шов с 10% разбавлением будет содержать 10% основного металла и 90% присадочного. Для большинства сварочных процессов разбавление обычно регулируется на уровне ниже 50%. Поперечные сечения сварных швов, как показано на рисунке 2.5, могут использоваться для оценки разбавления исходя из исходной геометрии соединения, или фактический состав металла сварного шва может быть определен путем анализа, а разбавление рассчитано, если известны составы основного и присадочного металлов.



$$\text{Разбавление (\%)} = \frac{A+C}{A+B+C} \times$$

Рисунок 5. Схематическая иллюстрация определения разбавления в неоднородном сварном шве.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ В СТРАНАХ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются особенности развития политической культуры в странах Центральной Азии, с акцентом на влияние исторических, культурных и социальных факторов на формирование политических институтов и политической активности населения. Особое внимание уделяется анализу традиций и ценностей, характерных для региона, а также тому, как они взаимодействуют с современными политическими процессами, происходящими в этих странах. Исследуется роль национальной идентичности, этнических и религиозных факторов, а также влияние внешних сил на политическую культуру региона.*

Ключевые слова: *Проблема, Регион, Центральная Азия, Инициатива, Глобальный.*

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FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL CULTURE IN THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL ASIA

Abstract. *The article examines the peculiarities of the development of political culture in the countries of Central Asia, with an emphasis on the influence of historical, cultural and social factors on the formation of political institutions and political activity of the population. Special attention is paid to the analysis of traditions and values characteristic of the region, as well as how they interact with modern political processes taking place in these countries. The article examines the role of national identity, ethnic and religious factors, as well as the influence of external forces on the political culture of the region.*

Key words: *Problem, Region, Central Asia, Initiative, Global.*

Введение

Страны Центральной Азии отличаются своим богатым историческим, культурным и социальным наследием. Развитие политической культуры в

этом регионе тесно связано с историческими процессами, этническими и религиозными факторами, а также влиянием внешних сил. Исторически Центральная Азия служила центром культурных, торговых и политических связей между различными народами и государствами. Политические институты и социальные структуры, сформировавшиеся в этом регионе, а также традиционные ценности и практики, продолжают взаимодействовать с современными политическими процессами, создавая уникальную политическую культуру в каждой из стран региона.

В решении этих и других проблем мы видим действенную роль расположенного в Ашгабаде Регионального центра ООН по превентивной дипломатии в Центральной Азии и выступаем за более широкое и адресное привлечение Центра к усилиям международного сообщества, предпринимаемым по всем этим направлениям.

Туркменистан поддерживает положения итогового документа конференции ООН по глобальному финансово-экономическому кризису и его последствиям для развития и считает актуальными изложенные в нем предложения по скорейшему реформированию мировых финансовых институтов – Всемирного банка и Международного валютного фонда.

Туркменистан намерен расширить свое участие в реализации проектов и программ, осуществляемых в рамках ООН и ее структур, в первую очередь, ПРООН, ЕЭК, ЭСКАТО. Развитие международных связей страны продолжится как в рамках уже подписанных соглашений, так и путем установления новых международных контактов. Достаточно сказать, что на практике реализуются 109 международных программ в области здравоохранения, охраны окружающей среды, образования, культуры и ряде других сфер.

Выступая за дальнейшее совершенствование международного права, призванного способствовать организации нормальных экономических отношений между государствами, Туркменистан, в свою очередь, опирается на организационно-институциональную основу внешнеэкономической деятельности, что помогает ему успешно осуществлять на практике политику «открытых дверей». Именно эта политика благоприятно повлияла на привлечение прямых иностранных инвестиций в развитие приоритетных секторов национальной экономики.

В стране, широко используют такую форму привлечения иностранных инвестиций как соглашения о разделе продукции, широко применяемые в международной практике. Так, с каждым годом растет доля нефти и газа, добываемых совместными и иностранными компаниями «Petronas» (Малайзия), «Dragon Oil» (ОАЭ), «Wintershall» (Германия), «Maersk Oil» (Дания), «ONGC» (Индия), «Buried Hill» (Канада). За 2009 год удельный вес нефти, добываемой совместными и иностранными компаниями, составлял 41 процент, а газа – около 6 процентов. Осуществляется тесное сотрудничество с ведущими американскими компаниями «Джон Дир», «Кейс», «Эксон Мобил», «Шеврон», «Евразия Групп», «Боинг» и другими.

Широкий размах получило строительство зарубежными компаниями различных объектов производственной и социально-культурной сферы. По состоянию на 1 января 2010 года в освоении капитальных вложений в стране участвовало 117 иностранных компаний из 25 стран мира. На эту же дату количество строек, осуществляемых иностранными компаниями, составляло 530 единиц со стоимостью 11,7 миллиарда долларов США. Во всем мире одной из быстро растущих сфер внешнеэкономической деятельности, существенным источником внешних доходов является международный туризм. Приступая к освоению Национальной туристической зоны «Аваза», мы основательно просчитали ее экономическую целесообразность и эффективность и лишь после этого пришли к решению ввести там принятый в мире механизм свободной экономической зоны, на основе льготных налоговых, финансовых и правовых условий и создания необходимой производственной инфраструктуры.

Так, комплексные меры, принятые по развитию «Авазы», предусматривают благоприятный режим для иностранных и отечественных инвесторов, бизнесменов туристической индустрии, включая упрощение визового режима для туристов, льготное налогообложение (в период строительства и в течение 15 лет после ввода в действие объектов инфраструктуры и туризма инвесторы освобождаются от уплаты налога на имущество, на прибыль и налога на добавленную стоимость, таможенных и биржевых сборов, от платы за услуги по лицензированию и сертификации, за аренду земли).

Выше было отмечено о развитии всех видов отечественного транспорта, в котором мы видим, помимо обеспечения прямого выхода в мировые океаны и моря, что послужило серьезным источником внешнеторговых доходов государства, возможности снижения доходов на импорт и увеличения доходов при экспорте, получению дополнительных доходов от туризма.

Прагматичная внешнеэкономическая политика Туркменистана позволяет увеличивать из года в год объем внешнеторгового оборота, среднегодовые темпы роста которого в последние годы складываются на довольно высоком уровне. На протяжении целого ряда лет положительное сальдо торгового баланса Туркменистана остается высоким от 7 до 8,5%, что благоприятно отражается на платежном балансе страны.

Основной приоритет во внешнеэкономической политике государства сделан на постепенный перевод Туркменистана из категории страны-экспортера сырья в страну-производителя и экспортера готовых высокотехнологичных товаров. При этом различными способами стимулируется импорт передовых технологий, оборудования, станков. В последние годы доля продукции производственно-технологического назначения занимает в структуре импорта свыше 70-80 процентов.

Ведущими торговыми партнерами Туркменистана выступают такие страны, как Россия, Китай, Турция, США, ОАЭ, Италия, Германия, Япония, Швейцария, Франция, Иран и другие страны. Продукция Туркменистана

достойно представлена на мировых рынках, в их числе природный газ, нефть и нефтепродукты, электроэнергия, полипропилен, сжиженный газ, хлопок-волокно, хлопчатобумажная пряжа, ткани, сельскохозяйственная продукция и продукты ее переработки и другие.

В стране ежегодно проводятся десятки международных конференций и выставок, что способствует дальнейшему развитию внешнеэкономических связей и созданию совместных предприятий. По инициативе Туркменистана созываются авторитетные международные инвестиционные форумы за рубежом. Центром притяжения научной и культурной мысли становится Ашгабад, куда регулярно съезжаются представители интеллектуальной и творческой элиты из многих стран мира.

Для дальнейшей эффективной интеграции экономики Туркменистана в мировую экономическую систему стране необходимы достаточно диверсифицированный и модернизированный производственный потенциал, развитые транспортные и коммуникационные артерии, качественная рыночная инфраструктура, экономические и правовые гарантии и условия для привлечения широкомасштабных инвестиций, устойчивость социальной и политической систем. На всех этих направлениях ведется непрерывная работа, и уже достигнуты значительные результаты.

Основная составляющая модели развития Туркменистана по заявлению самого Г,Бердымухамедова, это эпоха нового Возрождения, где главный приоритет – социальный вектор. Форсирование огромных инвестиционных вложений в производственную и социальную сферы обусловлено стремлением Туркменистана достичь передовых параметров развития и занять достойное место среди развивающихся стран мира. А это, помимо высокотехнологичного уклада экономики и достойный уровень благосостояния народа. При том, что, все реформы, проводимые в Туркменистане сегодня, нацелены на достижение именно этих высоких целей, а экономические возможности пока являются лишь инструментом сохранения и реализации во многом авторитарной власти в стране.

В этих целях, в 2008 году Туркменистан принял новую Конституцию, которая увеличила полномочия президента, одновременно усилил значение и роль парламента. В частности, Г.Бердымухамедов в заявлении для прессы отметил, что прежняя Конституция «устарела» ввиду того, что статьи прежней Конституции не обеспечивают демократизацию нового правительства. Однако, согласно исследованиям представителей гражданского общества Туркменистана, новая Конституция на самом деле в большей части, стала гораздо репрессивней, чем старая. Так, в новой Конституции, во-первых, власти удалили упоминания об ограничении количества сроков президентства. Во-вторых, если президент оказывается неспособным исполнять свои обязанности, новая Конституция устанавливает, что нового президента назначает Совет безопасности Туркменистана, не являющийся конституционным органом. В третьих, в пересмотренной Конституции нет гарантии свободы передвижений граждан

через границы. Причем, статья 28 Конституции гарантирует свободу доступа к информации, на практике государственные органы строго контролируют доступ к Интернету и электронной почте. Большая часть сайтов, критикующих туркменский режим, заблокирована для доступа из Туркменистана. Сайты социальных сетей, такие как, FaceBook, Yahoo и т.д. так же заблокированы. Подписка на иностранные газеты и журналы тоже запрещена.

Если статья 39 новой Конституции гарантирует «право на художественное, научное и техническое творчество», то уже в 2008 году, специальная государственная комиссия была создана для цензуры всех художественных произведений и публикаций в Туркменистане. При этом, если статья 29 Конституции гарантирует право на «свободу собраний, митингов и шествий», но нет закона, поддерживающего эту статью. Вся общественная активность была эффективно подавлена правительством, и, согласно источникам внутри страны, любые попытки организованных или спонтанных выступлений жестоко подавлялись. Трудовых прав как юридического понятия, так же в Туркменистане практически не существуют, хотя статьи 33, 34 и 35 гарантируют права трудящимся, но до сих пор в стране нет трудового законодательства и закона, позволяющего создание профсоюзов. Отсюда без защиты своих социальных прав граждане страны бессильны перед законом и насилием работодателя.

Мировая практика показывает, что моделью развития общества в XXI веке является модель, обеспечивающая устойчивое экономическое и политическое развитие социально-ориентированного и социально-ответственного типа. Общество подошло к осознанию национальных целей, где интересы граждан превалируют над экономикой и индивидуальными материальными заботами. В построении такой модели современного общества в Туркменистане, как мы можем видеть есть свои недостатки и изъяны, и каждая из сторон должна сознавать свою ответственность в этом процессе.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ

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ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ВЫГОРАНИЕ КАК СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА

Аннотация: *В статье актуализируется проблема профессионального выгорания работников. Теоретически обосновываются проблемы, последствия, и методы профилактики. Проблема профессионального выгорания сотрудников рассматривается как управленческая проблема современности. Уточняется понятие «профессиональное выгорание» как важный внутренний фактор, влияющий на эффективность деятельности организации.*

Ключевые слова*: профессиональное выгорание, выгорание.*

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PROFESSIONAL BURNOUT AS A MODERN PROBLEM

Abstract: *The article actualizes the problem of professional burnout of employees. The problems, consequences, and methods of prevention are theoretically substantiated. The problem of professional burnout of employees is considered as a managerial problem of our time. The concept of "professional burnout" is clarified as an important internal factor affecting the effectiveness of the organization's activities.*

Keywords*: professionalburnout, burnout.*

Создание благоприятного климата внутри организации – это одна из главных задач современного управленца, которая позволит организации работать с максимальной эффективностью. Поэтому одной из самых актуальных проблем современного мира с его ускоренным ритмом жизни и зачастую повышенным ожиданием работодателей от персонала является синдром «профессионального выгорания».

В современном мире жизнь людей протекает в постоянном стрессе, особенно тех, кто стремится добиться успеха и достичь своих целей. Именно таким людям приходится много и напряженно работать. Но каким бы жестким не был современный трудовой ритм, это непременно скажется на его физическом и психическом самочувствии. Современный мир не стоит на месте и методы борьбы с профессиональным выгоранием сотрудников существуют и вновь создаются. Только, прежде чем применять конкретные способы коррекции или профилактики, нужно понять, когда человек реально «на грани» и в любой момент может «сорваться», а когда просто решил немного полениться на работе.

Выгорание возникает в результате хронического стресса, который может быть обусловлен множеством факторов, включая избыточную рабочую нагрузку, недостаток поддержки со стороны коллег или руководства, монотонность работы и отсутствие удовлетворения от результатов труда. Оно проявляется в снижении продуктивности, повышенной утомляемости, потере интереса к работе и даже в физическом недомогании.

О синдроме выгорания человечество впервые узнало в 1974 году. В ходе обследования сотрудников крупной компании американский психиатр Х. Фреденберг обратил внимание на жалобы работников. Американский психиатр обнаружил, что эти люди были психологически истощены. То есть утратили интерес к работе, пропало чувство радости и удовольствия от жизни, в результате чего возникает недостаток жизненной силы и энергии. Исследования показали, что причина этого кроется не в физическом истощении работника, хотя оно и связано с физическим истощением на работе, а в хроническом стрессе, который испытывает работник на рабочем месте. Возникновение негативных условий на рабочем месте оказывает ежедневное давление на работников и является началом наступления «профессионального выгорания». Психологическое истощение работника приводит к уменьшению производительности на рабочем месте.

Эстафету исследования проблемы «профессионального выгорания» после доктора Г. Фреденберга продолжили Дж. Гринберг, М. Буриш, К. Маслач, С. Джексон, Б. Перлман, Э. Хартман. В России этой проблемой занимались такие отечественные ученые-психологи, как М.В. Борисова, В.В. Бойко, А.В. Емельяненкова, Н.Н. Сафукова, В.Е. Орел и Л.Г. Федоренко. При широком интересе ученых к всеобщей проблеме профессионального выгорания, остаются вопросы, требующие специальных исследований и методических разработок.

На основе теоретических положений, уточним, что профессиональное выгорание – это сложное психологическое состояние, которое, может возникнуть у сотрудников в результате длительного стресса, высоких нагрузок и отсутствия мотивации на рабочем месте. Основные проблемы, связанные с профессиональным выгоранием, включают:

– утрата мотивации и интереса к работе: сотрудники перестают видеть смысл в деятельности, что приводит к снижению производительности и качества работы;

– эмоциональное истощение: продолжительный стресс и напряжение приводят к эмоциональной усталости, которая проявляется в виде раздражительности, апатии и депрессивных настроений;

– деперсонализация: это процесс, при котором сотрудники начинают относиться к своим коллегам и клиентам с отстраненностью и даже негативизмом, что разрушает рабочую атмосферу и межличностные отношения;

– снижение личностной эффективности: сотрудники чувствуют себя неспособными справиться с рабочими задачами, что приводит к ухудшению самооценки и чувству собственной неэффективности;

– профессиональное выгорание может привести к различным физическим проблемам, таким как бессонница, повышенное артериальное давление, проблемы с сердцем и иммунной системой;

– выгорание на работе может повлиять на личную жизнь, вызывая конфликты в семье и с друзьями, а также снижение качества личных отношений;

– сотрудники, пережившие выгорание, часто ищут новые места работы, что приводит к потере квалифицированных кадров и дополнительным затратам на обучение новых сотрудников, то есть увеличивается текучесть кадров;

– выгорание может привести к утрате доверия и уважения к руководству и компании в целом, что сказывается на корпоративной культуре и имидже организации, снижается лояльность к компании.

Для предотвращения и преодоления профессионального выгорания важно обеспечить сотрудникам условия для восстановления сил, поддержания баланса между работой и личной жизнью, а также создать позитивную рабочую среду, в которой они могут чувствовать себя целеустремленными и мотивированными.

Основные факторы, приводящие к профессиональному выгоранию в современное время, могут включать:

– увеличение рабочей нагрузки: современные технологии (например:

различные мессенджеры) и социальные ожидания могут привести к увеличению объема работы и чувству постоянной связанности с работой;

– неравновесие между работой и личной жизнью может привести к перегрузке, истощению и выгоранию;

– недостаток поддержки: отсутствие поддержки со стороны руководства, коллег или близких людей может усилить чувство изоляции и уязвимости;

– монотонность и отсутствие стимуляции: рутинная и некомпетентная работа может вызвать чувство уныния и отсутствия мотивации;

– напряженные отношения на работе, проблемы с коллегами, конфликты, недовольство в коллективе также могут способствовать профессиональному выгоранию;

– недостаток самоуправления: Отсутствие возможности контролировать свою работу и принимать решения может усугубить чувство беспомощности и страха.

Для предотвращения профессионального выгорания современному работнику важно обращать внимание на свои эмоции и физическое состояние, ставить границы между работой и личной жизнью, искать поддержку у коллег и близких, избегать перегрузок на работе, находить время для отдыха, развивать навыки самоуправления и мотивации. Важно помнить, что забота о себе и своем здоровье является ключом к успешной и долгосрочной карьере.

Профессиональное выгорание в современной организации может иметь негативные последствия как для сотрудников, так и для самой организации. Обозначим некоторые из возможных последствий:

– снижение производительности: сотрудники, испытывающие синдром выгорания, могут стать менее эффективными в выполнении своих обязанностей, что приводит к снижению общей производительности организации;

– увеличение текучести кадров: выгорание может привести к тому, что сотрудники будут искать работу в других местах, что повышает затраты на подбор и обучение новых сотрудников;

– снижение удовлетворенности работой: сотрудники, испытывающие выгорание, могут чувствовать себя демотивированными и неудовлетворенными своей работой, что может отразиться на их эмоциональном состоянии и отношениях с коллегами;

– ухудшение здоровья: выгорание может привести к различным проблемам со здоровьем, включая стресс, депрессию, тревогу и физические болезни, что может повысить затраты на здравоохранение и отпуска по болезни;

– Снижение качества работы: сотрудники, испытывающие выгорание, могут производить работы более низкого качества, что может повлиять на репутацию организации и ее способность удовлетворять потребности клиентов;

– нарушение командной работы: выгорание может привести к конфликтам и напряжению в коллективе, что может нарушить сплоченность и сотрудничество внутри команды;

– увеличение риска ошибок: сотрудники, испытывающие выгорание, могут быть более склонны к ошибкам и несчастным случаям на рабочем месте, что может привести к дополнительным затратам и проблемам для организации.

Из перечисленных последствий мы видим, что выгорание сотрудника является очень важной проблемой современности, которая серьезно влияет на эффективность работы любой компании. Чтобы предотвратить профессиональное выгорание и минимизировать его последствия, организация должна уделять внимание благополучию своих сотрудников, предоставлять им возможности для отдыха и восстановления, а также создавать здоровую рабочую среду, в которой сотрудники могут чувствовать поддержку и ценность. Человек не робот, человек работает по законам природы. Не стоит этого забывать всем руководителям, когда думают о своих сотрудниках.

Профессиональное выгорание является серьезной проблемой в современной организации, которую можно предотвратить или смягчить с помощью различных методов профилактики. Выделим несколько полезных методов профилактики, которые могут помочь современному руководителю справиться с этой проблемой и поддержать благоприятный климат в организации:

– сбалансированное время и задачи: важно уделять достаточно времени как работе, так и отдыху. Правильное распределение задач и расстановка приоритетов, помогает избежать перегрузки на рабочем месте;

– поддержание физического и эмоционального состояния сотрудников. Активный образ жизни, здоровое питание, общение с друзьями – все это необходимо в жизни человека для здорового существования;

– соблюдение границ между работой и личной жизнью: важно устанавливать четкие границы между работой и личной жизнью;

– в напряженный или тяжелый момент работы человеку требуется поддержка коллег, руководства. Необходимо создать условия, чтобы сотрудник чувствовал эту поддержку, а не замыкался в себе;

– развитие профессиональных навыков является отличным методом для борьбы с монотонностью и рутиной;

– психологическая поддержка позволяет человеку преодолеть эмоциональный стресс. Психологические тренинги помогут справляться с негативными эмоциями и стрессом;

– регулярные перерывы в работе. Системный отдых поможет сохранить энергию и повысить эффективность труда.

Проблема профессионального выгорания является чрезвычайно актуальной и важной в современном управлении. В современном мире, где конкуренция на рынке труда высока, а требования к результатам работы постоянно растут, проблема выгорания становится все более заметной. Она может привести к значительным потерям для компаний, включая снижение производительности, увеличение текучести кадров, росту затрат на повышение квалификации новых сотрудников и ухудшение репутации организации. Современные управленцы должны быть в курсе этой проблемы и принимать активные меры для ее предотвращения и решения. Это может включать в себя создание благоприятного психологического климата в коллективе, обеспечение работы в комфортных условиях, предоставление возможности для профессионального роста и развития, а также организацию эффективной системы поддержки сотрудников.

Таким образом, проблема профессионального выгорания является не только актуальной, но и требует немедленного внимания со стороны руководства организаций для поддержания эффективности работы, благополучия сотрудников, достижения целей организации.

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РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ТЕКУЧЕСТИ ПЕРСОНАЛА В ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ СФЕРЫ ТОРГОВЛИ

Аннотация: *В настоящей статье рассматривается понятие и сущность текучести персонала в современных условиях, систематизируются причины текучести персонала в организациях сферы торговли и методы ее регулирования.*

Ключевые слова: *текучесть персонала, сфера торговли, методы регулирования текучести персонала.*

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REGULATION OF STAFF TURNOVER IN ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SPHERE OF TRADE

Abstract: *This article examines the concept and essence of staff turnover in modern conditions, systematizes the causes of staff turnover in organizations in the trade sector and methods of its regulation.*

Keywords: *staff turnover, trade sector, methods of regulating staff turnover.*

Текучесть персонала в сфере торговли – проблема, которая оказывает существенное влияние на эффективность работы организации. Высокий уровень текучести приводит к значительным финансовым потерям, связанным с затратами на поиск, найм и обучение новых сотрудников, а также снижает качество обслуживания клиентов.

В сфере торговли наблюдается высокая конкуренция за персонал, это приводит к тому, что организации вынуждены предлагать все более привлекательные условия труда для удержания сотрудников.

Молодые сотрудники имеют иные ценности и ожидания от работы, чем представители старшего поколения. Они более мобильны и склонны менять работу в поисках новых возможностей. Работа в розничной торговле часто связана с ненормированным рабочим днем, физическими нагрузками и общением с большим количеством людей, что может вызывать стресс и демотивировать сотрудников.

Под текучестью персонала мы понимаем процесс изменения кадрового состава организации, обусловленный увольнением одних сотрудников и приходом им на смену других. Это динамичный процесс, который отражает состояние трудовых отношений в организации и ее привлекательность как работодателя.

Сущность текучести персонала обуславливается:

Во-первых, ее многофакторностью. Текучесть не является изолированным явлением, а зависит от множества факторов, как внутренних (условия труда, оплата, корпоративная культура), так и внешних (состояние рынка труда, экономическая ситуация).

Во-вторых, двусторонней природой. Текучесть – это результат взаимодействия как со стороны работодателя (несоответствие условий труда ожиданиям сотрудников, отсутствие карьерного роста), так и со стороны работника (поиск более выгодных условий, смена профессиональных интересов).

В-третьих, измеряемостью. Текучесть можно количественно оценить, используя различные показатели (процент уволившихся за определенный период, средний срок работы сотрудника и т.д.).

Торговля – это одна из ключевых отраслей экономики, которая связывает производителей товаров и услуг с конечными потребителями. Она играет важнейшую роль в распределении ресурсов, формировании спроса и предложения, а также в обеспечении экономического роста.

Торговля выступает как посредник между производителем и потребителем, доводя товары до конечного покупателя. Существует множество форм торговли: розничная, оптовая, внешняя, электронная и другие. Каждая из них имеет свои особенности и специфику. Сфера торговли постоянно развивается под влиянием технологических инноваций, изменения потребительских предпочтений, экономических циклов и других факторов.

В торговле наблюдается высокая конкуренция между различными компаниями, что стимулирует их к повышению качества обслуживания и снижению цен. Для многих видов торговли характерна сезонность спроса, что требует гибкого управления запасами и ценообразованием. Спрос, формируемый в торговле, стимулирует производство новых товаров и услуг.

Сфера торговли является одним из крупнейших работодателей в мире, и приносит значительные налоговые поступления в государственный бюджет.[42]

Современные тенденции в сфере торговли представлены на рисунке 1.

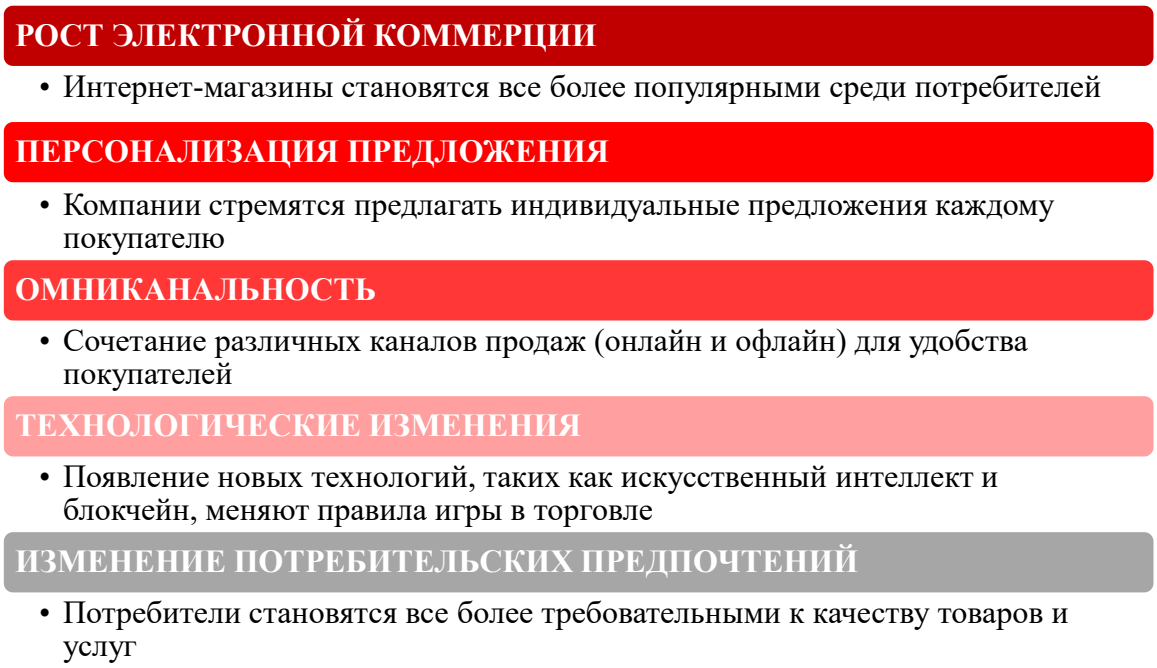


Рисунок 1 – Современные тенденции в сфере торговли

Таким образом, сфера торговли является динамичной и постоянно развивающейся отраслью, которая оказывает значительное влияние на экономику и общество в целом.

Текучесть кадров в сфере торговли – это проблема, которая оказывает существенное влияние на эффективность работы организаций. Высокий уровень текучести приводит к значительным финансовым потерям, связанным с затратами на поиск, найм и обучение новых сотрудников, а также снижает качество обслуживания клиентов.

TalentTech, ведущая российская компания в области исследований рынка труда, регулярно проводит обширные исследования, посвященные актуальным проблемам в различных отраслях, включая торговлю.

[42] Сотникова Светлана Ивановна, Соловьева Юлия Юрьевна Методический подход к расчету естественного уровня текучести персонала в торговле // Вестник ОмГУ. Серия: Экономика. 2008. №1. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/metodicheskiy-podhod-k-raschetu-estestvennogo-urovnya-tekuchesti-personala-v-torgovle (дата обращения: 21.09.2024).

По данным, опубликованным TalentTech в августе 2024 года в розничной сети подолгу работает только «костяк», составляющий 20% штата сотрудников, остальные 80% меняются каждые 2-3 месяца.

Этот факт подтверждает руководитель отдела подбора персонала обувной сети в интервью газеты «Ведомости». По его словам за пять лет в компании успело поработать пять тысяч человек.[43]

Анализ, проведенный нами и в том числе исследования TalentTech позволили определить основные причины текучести персонала в сфере торговли. К ним можно отнести:

– низкая заработная плата. Часто уровень оплаты труда в торговле не соответствует ожиданиям сотрудников, особенно молодых и амбициозных, поэтому они уходят в компании, предлагающие более высокую оплату труда;

– отсутствие карьерного роста. Молодежь стремится к развитию и продвижению по карьерной лестнице, что не всегда могут обеспечить розничные компании, а некоторые сотрудники считают работу в торговле временной работой и не рассчитывают на долгосрочную перспективу в компании;

– недостаточная мотивация. Отсутствие эффективных систем мотивации и поощрений демотивирует сотрудников;

– высокая физическая и эмоциональная нагрузка. Избыточные рабочие часы, физическая нагрузка (разгрузка товара, выкладка), отсутствие гибкого графика, общение с клиентами, неблагоприятные условия труда приводят к выгоранию;

несоответствие ожиданий и реальности. Часто при приеме на работу компании рисуют идеальную картину работы, а в реальности все оказывается иначе. Это вызывает разочарование и желание уйти.

Основные методы регулирования текучести персонала в организациях сферы торговли представлены в таблице 1.[44]

Таблица 1

Методы регулирования текучести персонала в организациях сферы торговли

№ п/п	Метод	Характеристика метода
1.	Анализ причин	Провести детальный анализ причин текучести кадров в вашей компании. Опросить увольняющихся сотрудников, чтобы понять, что именно их не устраивает

[43] https://www.vedomosti.ru/management/articles/2019/05/22/802197-kak-riteileri (дата обращения: 21.09.2024г.)

[44] Чудакова, Ю. Ю. Влияние профессиональной адаптации на текучесть кадров в сфере ритейла / Ю. Ю. Чудакова. — Текст : непосредственный // Молодой ученый. — 2019. — № 2 (240). — С. 293-295. — URL: https://moluch.ru/archive/240/55450/ (дата обращения: 21.09.2024).

2.	Улучшение условий труда	Создать комфортные условия работы, обеспечить сотрудников всем необходимым инвентарем, организовать зоны отдыха
3.	Разработка системы мотивации	Ввести систему бонусов, премий, карьерного роста. Поощрять инициативу и достижения сотрудников
4.	Обучение и развитие персонала	Инвестировать в обучение сотрудников, проводить тренинги, давать возможность профессионального роста
5.	Построение эффективной коммуникации	Создать атмосферу открытости и доверия в коллективе, регулярно проводить собрания, слушать мнение сотрудников
6.	Создание организационной культуры	Развивать организационную культуру, проводить корпоративные мероприятия, формировать сплоченный коллектив
7.	Участие в принятии решений	Давать сотрудникам возможность высказывать свои предложения и участвовать в принятии решений

Все, указанные в таблице методы, можно разделить на три условные группы (см. рисунок 2).



Рисунок 2 – Методы регулирования текучести персонала

Первая группа – технико-экономические. В рамках данной группы методов мы улучшаем условия труда, совершенствуем систему оплаты труда. Вторая группа – организационные. Они направлены на построение системы карьерного роста для сотрудников. Третья группа – социально-психологические методы. К ним относятся мероприятия по налаживанию социально-психологического климата в коллективе, организации

нематериального стимулирования, и работа со стилями и методами управления.[45]

Исходя из вышесказанного, мы можем сделать следующие выводы. Регулирование процесса текучести персонала – это комплексная задача, требующая системного подхода и постоянной работы над улучшением условий труда и повышением мотивации сотрудников.

Сначала необходимо определить причины текучести персонала. Для полноты анализа необходимо учитывать не только формальные причины, которые указываются при расторжении трудового договора, но и мотивационную структуру увольняющихся сотрудников.

После получения реальной картины необходимо определить компенсаторные методы, которые будут направлены на преодоление излишнего уровня текучести персонала и снижение издержек организации.

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[45] Кузнецова М.Н., Николаев М.В. Текучесть персонала в организациях и пути ее преодоления // Экономика: вчера, сегодня, завтра. 2023. Том 13. № 4А. С. 853-862. http://www.publishing-vak.ru/file/archive-economy-2023-4/d35-kuznetsova-nikolaev.pdf (дата обращения: 21.09.2024).

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ И КЛАССИЧЕСКИЕ МЕТОДЫ ПРОЕКТНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В IT-КОМПАНИИ

Аннотация: *в статье рассмотрены особенности управления проектами в IT-компании, общие характерные черты основных методологий управления проектами в IT-сфере, представлены классические и современные методы управления IT-проектами. Автором также раскрыты проблемы развития управления IT-проектами, обусловленные их спецификой.*

Ключевые слова: *управление, проектное управление, IT-проект, методы проектного управления, Waterfall, Agile.*

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MODERN AND CLASSICAL METHODS OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT IN AN IT COMPANY

Abstract: *The article discusses the features of project management in an IT company, common characteristics of the main project management methodologies in the IT field, and presents classical and modern methods of IT project management. The author also reveals the problems for the development of IT project management due to their specifics.*

Keywords: *management, project management, IT project, project management methods, Waterfall, Agile.*

Сейчас в области проектного управления существует огромное множество различных методик, разработанные и запатентованные специалистами в рамках теоретических исследований, а также основанные на личных практиках. За последние несколько десятилетий проводилась дифференциация существующих методов и методологий управления проектами, но, тем не менее, они все равно еще востребованы и используются.

Так называемые традиционные методы проектного управления широко используются в производственных, строительных и добывающих отраслях и работают непосредственно с элементами, обладающими осязаемыми характеристиками. Поэтому их применение к IT-проектами не всегда возможно в связи с чем возникает необходимость разработки новых методик их управления. Также наш мир не стоит на месте и постоянно обновляется, развивается, создаются и совершенствуются проекты IT-сферы, что, в свою очередь, требует совершенствования и новых разработок методов управления такими проектами.

Информационные технологии все больше углубляются в нашей жизни и все больше возрастает их роль. Это, конечно же, существенно расширило масштабы и повысило сложность IT-проектов ввиду чего и возникла необходимость введения профессионального проектного управления в IT-сферу с целью повышения эффективности и результативности реализации таких проектов.

Основными особенностями в системе управления IT-проектами можно выделить:

1) техническая сложность – проектируемые задачи часто бывают трудно выполнимыми с технической точки зрения, а также требовать экспертизы каких-либо информационных технологий;

2) развитие технологий – IT-компаниям необходимо постоянно развиваться и совершенствоваться, идя в ногу со временем;

3) интеграция и взаимодействие – требование определенных проектов интеграции их компонентов и систем, что может быть осложнено различными протоколами, стандартами и техническими решениями;

4) неопределенность и изменения требований – создаваемые IT-проекты должны обладать гибкостью, т.к. возможны ситуации, когда клиент требует внесения каких-либо изменений, что влечет за собой изменение бизнес-потребностей и формированием новых идей;

5) коммуникация и согласованность – коммуникативное обеспечение разработки и реализации IT-проектов, а также взаимопонимание между всеми участниками проекта важно на всех этапах управления такими проектами;

6) управление рисками – IT-проекты подвержены специфическим рискам, отличных от традиционных, и связаны с информационными утечками, конфиденциальными нарушениями, информационной безопасностью и техническими проблемами, характерными для данной сферы.

Выше перечисленная специфика управления IT-проектами обуславливают их проблемные стороны. Так, согласно аналитическим данным проводимых исследований the Standish Group самый низкий процент

успеха имеют как раз проекты IT-сферы и составляют всего лишь порядка 29%[46].

Методики управления IT-проектами можно разделить на 3 жизненных этапа:

1) прогнозируемый: применяется классический метод проектного управления в IT-сфере – Waterfall, представляющий собой линейный поэтапный алгоритм выполняемых действий;

2) интерационный: расширяется функционал создаваемого ПО с каждым новым выпуском в рамках проекта. Является современным подходом проектного управления IT-проектами;

3) адаптивный: возможность изменения цели компании и стратегии развития независимо от изначальных планов. Здесь используются такие современные методы как Agile, Scrum, DevOps и др.

Также классическим методом управления проектами в IT-компаниях является метод критического пути (Critical Path Method), заключающийся в определении управляющим критически важных вопросов и выполнении над ним работ по их планированию.

Главными недостатками классических методов управления проектами в IT-компаниях являются отсутствие гибкости проявления реакции на различные изменения, вносимые в проекты в соответствии с новыми требованиями, и высокая вероятность возникновения рисков.[47]

Самым популярным и активно используемым IT-компаниями современным подходом в управлении проектом является методика Agile. Данная методология обладает гибкостью, которая очень важна для IT-проектов, и быстрой адаптацией к различным изменениям, вносимых в проекты по новым требованиям заказчиков, и позволяет достичь хороших результатов.

Также еще одной наиболее распространенной, современной и гибкой методологией управления проектами в IT-сфере является методология Scrum. Чаще всего используется в разработке программного обеспечения.[48]

Кроме того, некоторыми IT-компаниями используется гибридная методология управления проектами, сочетающая в себе методологии классического подхода Waterfall и современного подхода Agile. В соответствии с классическим методом управления формируется тщательное планирование проекта, современный же подход позволяет производить необходимые изменения. Разработка и реализация IT-проекта имеет циклический характер с достаточно четкой каскадной структурой и конкретными сроками.

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УДК 339.138

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ МАРКЕТИНГА

Аннотация: *в статье рассмотрены основные цифровые инструменты и их влияние на стратегии маркетинга. Также автор представил преимущества использования и развития в маркетинговой деятельности искусственного интеллекта и поисковой оптимизации.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровые инструменты, стратегии маркетинга, технологические инновации, искусственный интеллект, персонализация, SEO.*

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THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ON MODERN MARKETING STRATEGIES

Abstract: *the article discusses the main digital tools and their impact on marketing strategies. The author also presented the advantages of using and developing artificial intelligence and search engine optimization in marketing activities.*

Keywords: *digital tools, marketing strategies, technological innovations, artificial intelligence, personalization, SEO.*

Происходящие в современной реалии цифровые трансформации затрагивают каждую сферу общественной жизни, влекущие за собой изменения способов взаимодействия с окружающими. Данный процесс заставляет разрабатывать и внедрять технологические инновации, а также приводит к фундаментальным модернизациям всех сфер деятельности, в том числе и в маркетинге. Цифровизация поспособствовала внедрению в маркетинг новых технологий, а также привела к кардинальному изменению подходов к ведению бизнеса и взаимодействию с потребителями.

Современным маркетологам приходится оптимально быстро приспосабливаться к условиям цифровизации общества и экономики, ставя

перед собой задачу обеспечения своевременной адаптации маркетинговой стратегии. Для успешного развития маркетинговой деятельности в современном мире на практике активно используются подходы анализирования данных, автоматизирования и персонализирования информационных потоков. Все это требует постоянного совершенствования навыков и обновления знаний, быстрой адаптации к новациям и разработки инновационных решений по повышению эффективности взаимодействия с потребителями и заинтересованными лицами.[49]

Большинство современных компаний в рамках своей деятельности все более активно используют цифровые технологии в маркетинговых коммуникациях, имеющие выраженный интегрированный характер. В рамках данной стратегии процесс управления маркетинговыми коммуникациями имеет более выраженный и определенный характер, при котором планирование и организация деятельности по продвижению товаров, работ и услуг компании характеризуется более высокими стратегическими показателями взаимодействия с потенциальными потребителями и пользователями товаров, работ и услуг на продолжительном временном интервале.

Цифровые технологии оказывают значительное влияние на современные стратегии маркетинга (рис. 1).

[49] Йанабаев, П. Влияние цифровых технологий на современные стратегии маркетинга / П. Йанабаев, С. Аннадурдыева, С. Аннамередов // Вестник науки. – 2024. – №10 (79). – Том 3. – С. 136-140. (дата публикации: __.10.2024).

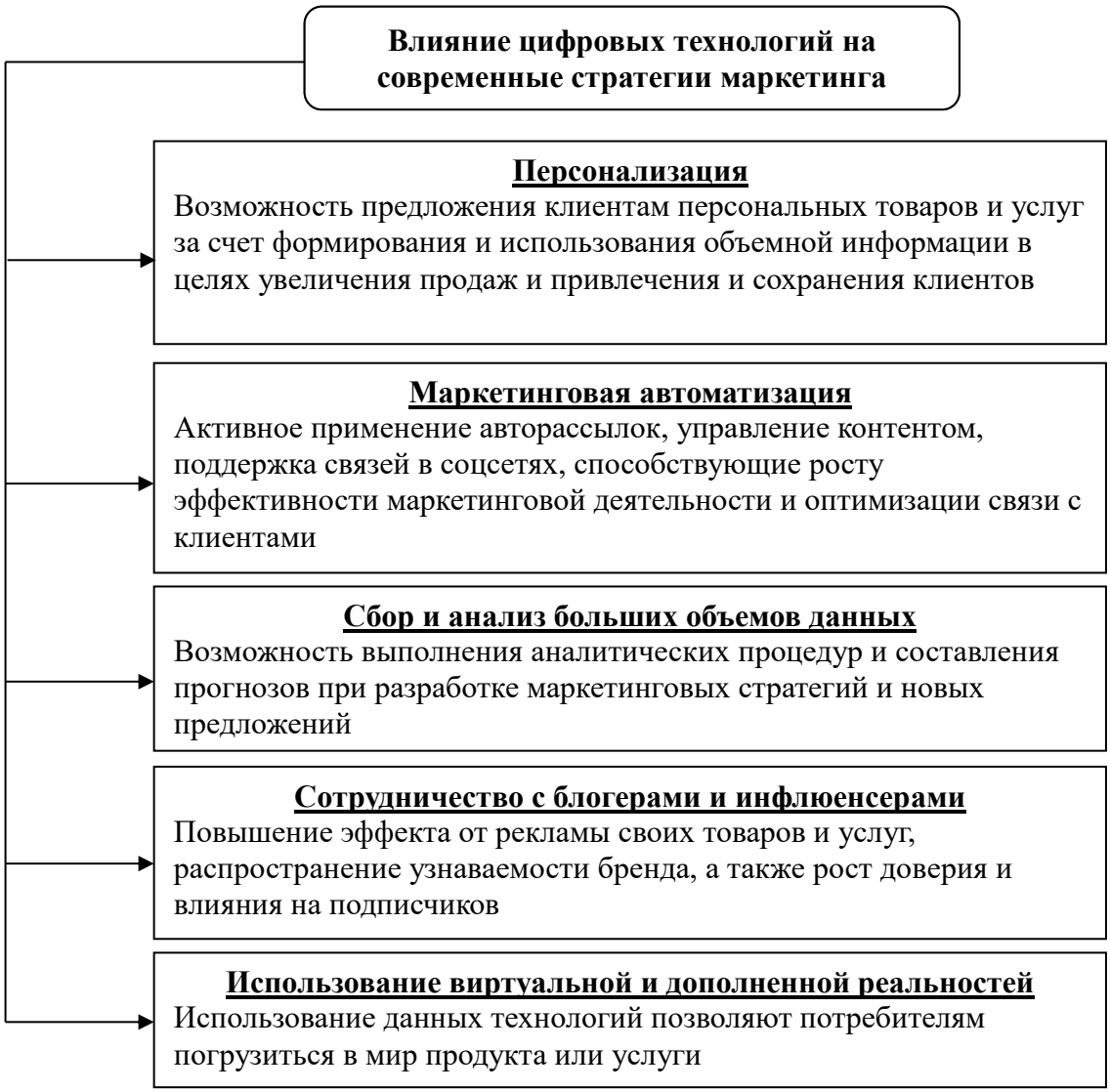


Рис. 1. Влияние цифровых технологий на современные стратегии маркетинга

Кроме того, также популярными в маркетинге являются такие цифровые инструменты как поисковая оптимизация (SEO), позволяющая в поисковых системах улучшить видимость сайта компании с размещенными товарами и услугами. Причем также можно отследить эффективность SEO-стратегий, что немаловажно в современное время.

Также наблюдается активное развитие использования в маркетинге искусственного интеллекта, которое планируется развивать дальше. Применение такого инструмента позволяет компаниям обрабатывать большие объемы информации, создавать контенты, анализировать данные и проводить оптимизацию рекламы.

Таким образом, успешное внедрение цифровых технологий в маркетинговые стратегии возможно с обязательным учетом условий выполнения аналитических процедур информации, ее защитой и непрерывной адаптацией к изменяющимся трендовым технологиям. Активное развитие и широкий охват сфер деятельности цифровыми технологиями заставляет маркетологов разрабатывать и использовать в своих стратегиях новые возможности взаимодействия с заинтересованными лицами. Успешная адаптация организаций к условиям цифровизации и эффективное использование ими современных инструментов маркетинга принесет им значительных успех на рынке.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ПРОЦЕДУР ВНУТРЕННЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ В СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается управленческий учёт затрат в рамках внутреннего контроля строительных организаций. Подтверждается вывод о том, что для улучшения системы внутреннего контроля затрат в строительных организациях необходимо улучшить все существующие бизнес-процессы, связанные с закупочной деятельностью и производственных процессов. Даны рекомендации по совершенствованию учета затрат, предложены мероприятия по совершенствованию первичной документации.

Ключевые слова: внутренний контроль, управленческий учет, бухгалтерский учет, контроль затрат.

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IMPROVEMENT OF CONTROL PROCEDURES OF INTERNAL CONTROL IN CONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATIONS

Abstract: The article discusses the management accounting of costs within the framework of internal control of construction organizations. The conclusion is confirmed that in order to improve the internal cost control system in construction organizations, it is necessary to improve all existing business processes related to procurement and production processes. Recommendations are given on improving cost accounting, and measures are proposed to improve primary documentation.

Keywords: internal control, management accounting, accounting, cost control.

С развитием рыночных отношений система внутреннего контроля подвергается значительным изменениям. Система внутреннего контроля – это система мер, которые направлены на выявление и решение различных рисков, к ним относятся: финансовые, правовые, производственные и иные риски, факты хозяйственной деятельности, связанные с нарушением работниками

своих должностных обязанностей, которые могут привести к неблагоприятным изменениям финансового состояния и деловой репутации предприятия [1].

Для получения ответов на такие вопросы как: можно ли доверять данным, сформированным на предприятии, отражают ли они реальное финансовое состояние. Другими словами, выявление уровня риска внутреннего контроля предприятия является результатом оценки системы внутреннего контроля. Внутренний контроль, оставаясь основной частью экономического контроля, все шире распространяется на все стороны финансовой деятельности предприятия. Эффективность деятельности предприятия зависит от эффективности внутреннего контроля [2].

Для улучшения системы внутреннего контроля затрат в строительных организациях необходимо улучшить все существующие бизнес-процессы, связанные с закупочной деятельностью и производственных процессов.

Стоит создать чётко построенную систему документооборота, которая будет основана на совершенных методах и форм отчётности, а также регистров по соответствующим должностным инструкциям работников предприятия.

Также на рисунке 1 представим рекомендации по совершенствованию бухгалтерского учета затрат.

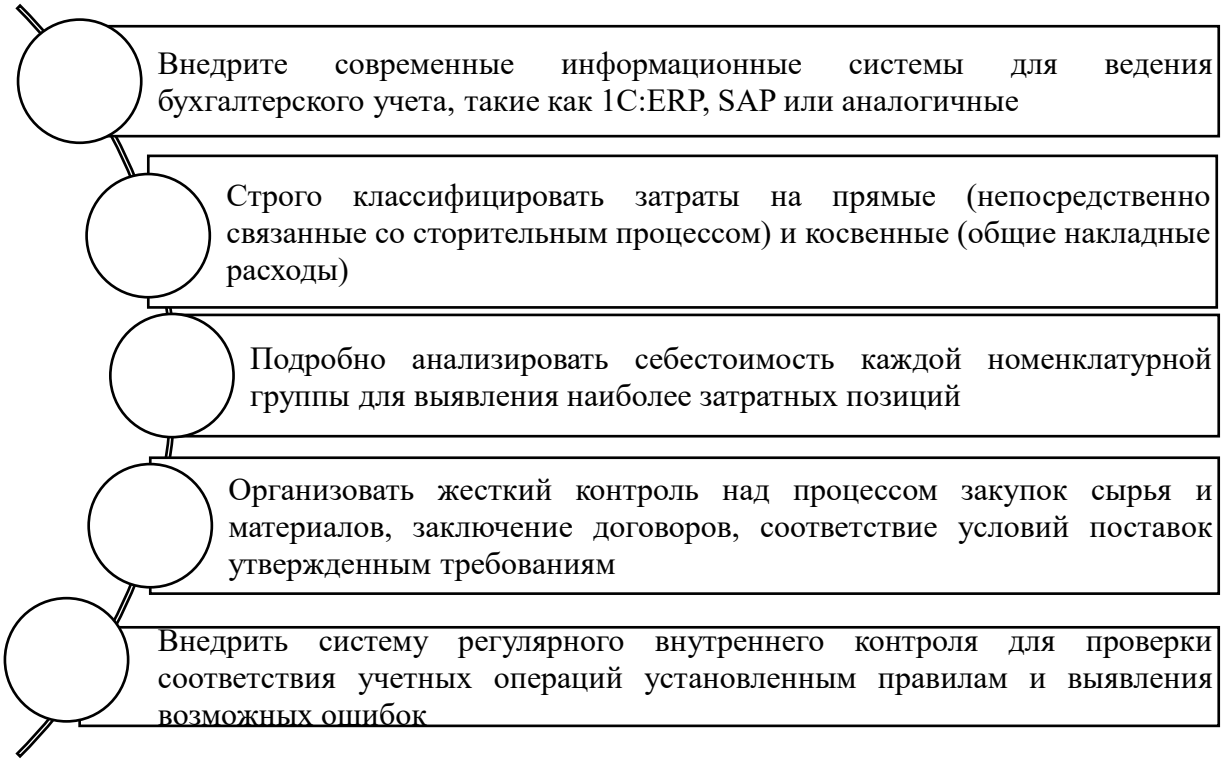


Рисунок 1 – Рекомендации по совершенствованию учета затрат

На основании представленных выше мероприятий стоит также систематизировать документ оборот на предприятии и сопоставить действующие формы документов с хозяйственной деятельностью предприятия. Для контроля за учетом расходов от основного вида деятельности и от прочих расходов, необходимо вести учет по номенклатурным группам в разрезе каждого строительного участка (центр финансовой ответственности), что позволит принимать оперативные решения в рамках контроля себестоимости и расходов запасов. По счету 20 «Основное производство» необходимо создать субконто по каждому строительному объекту. В структуру счетов 25 «Общепроизводственные расходы» и 26 «Общехозяйственные расходы» добавить дополнительные аналитические счета [3].

Далее необходимо улучшить мероприятия, связанные с оформлением первичных документов на предприятии, так как это было выявлено как проблема.

Оформление первичных документов на предприятии — это важный процесс, который обеспечивает правильное ведение бухгалтерского учета и контроля за хозяйственными операциями.

Ниже приведены основные мероприятия, связанные с оформлением первичных документов: Данные мероприятия представлены на рисунке 2.

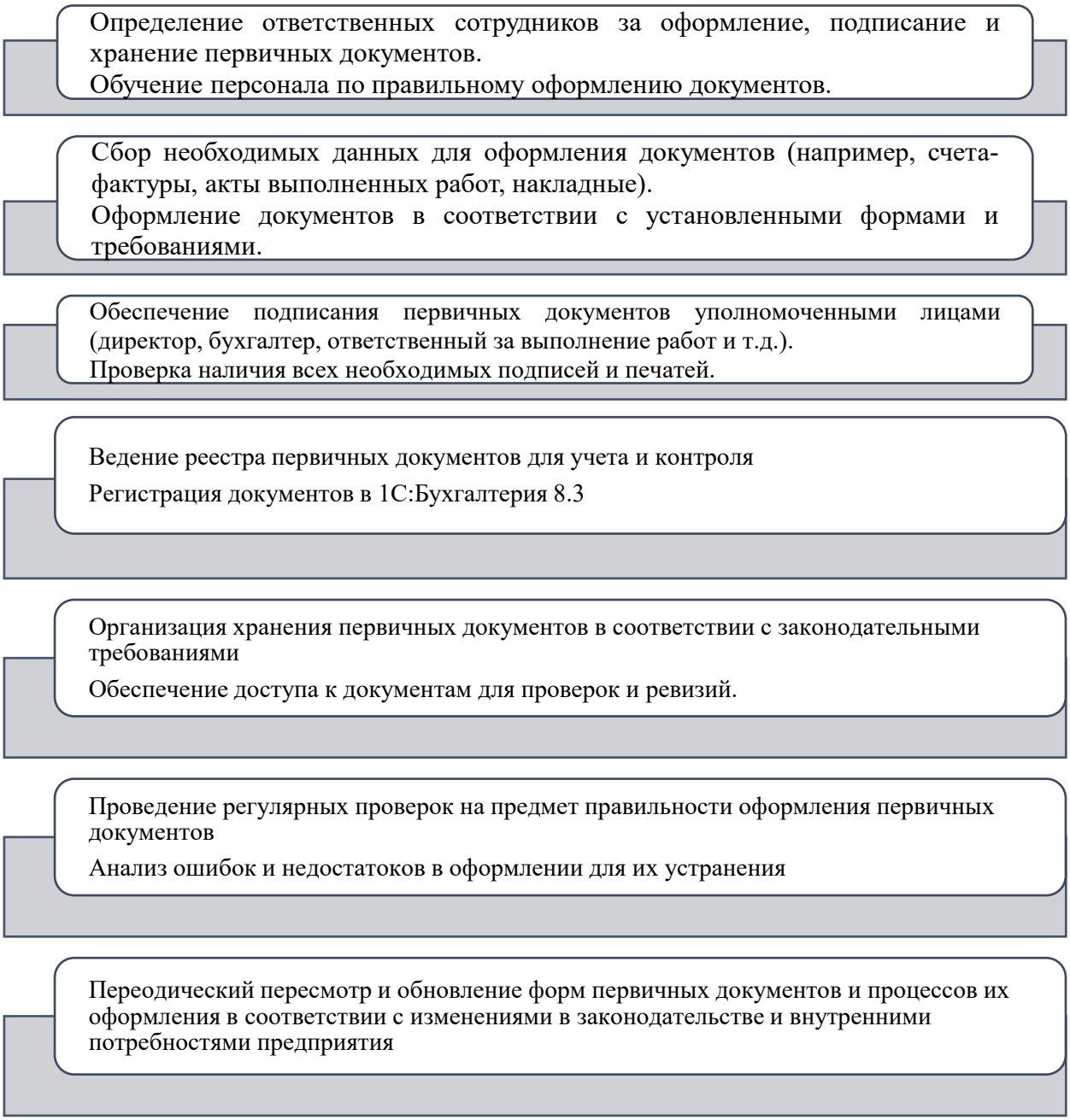


Рисунок 2 – Мероприятия по совершенствованию первичной документации

Эти мероприятия помогут обеспечить правильное оформление первичных документов, что, в свою очередь, способствует эффективному управлению предприятием и соблюдению законодательных норм.

Далее, чтобы улучшить внутренний контроль» стоит предложить соответствующий график внутреннего контроля затрат Данный график представлен в рисунке 3.

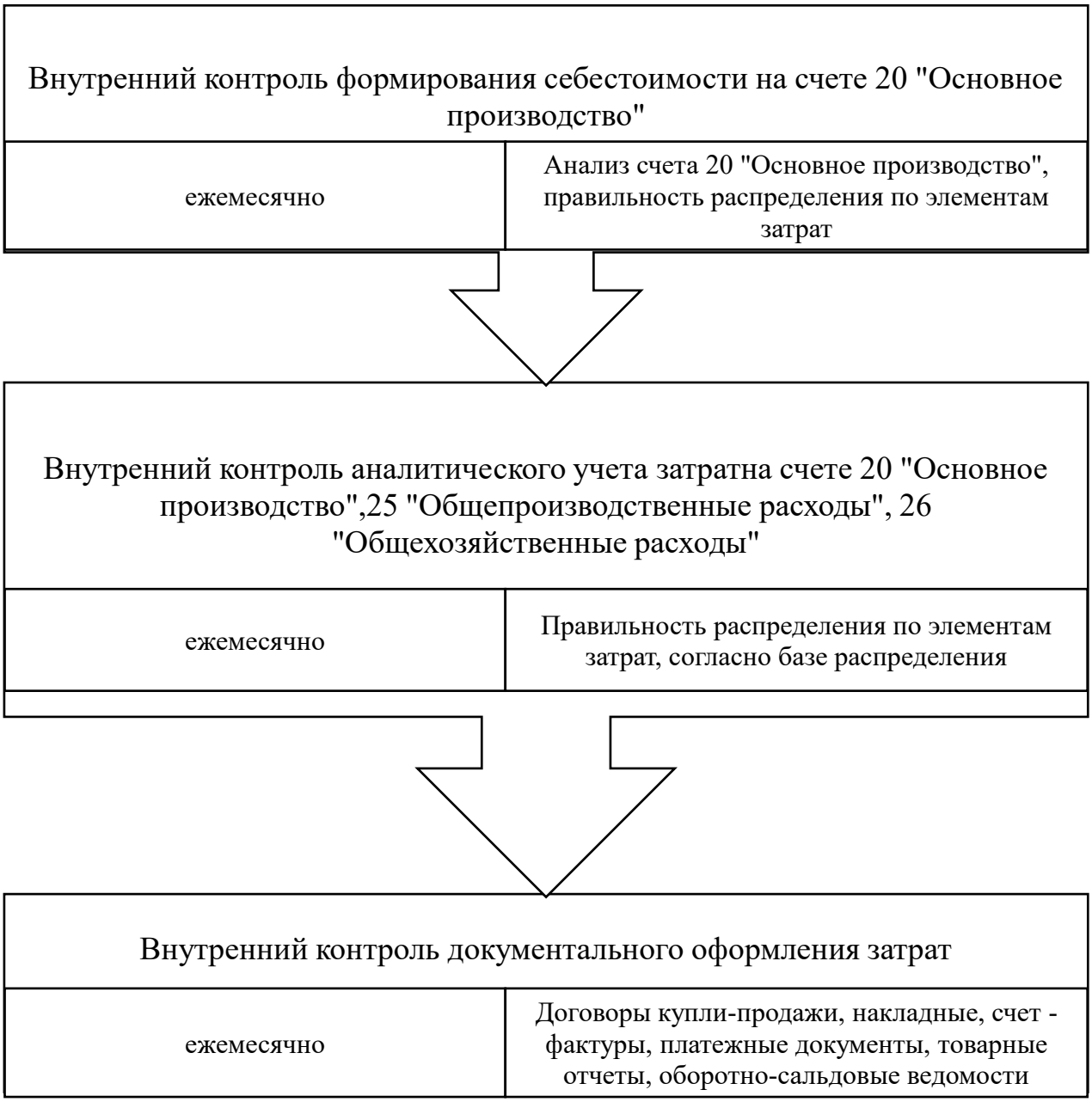


Рисунок 3 – Рекомендуемый график внутреннего контроля затрат

Таким образом, такой график поможет улучшить проведение внутреннего контроля на предприятии и возможно выявить все недостачи, которые снижают экономические показатели предприятия в данный промежуток времени.

При этом важно в контексте внутреннего контроля проводить периодические инвентаризации, которые помогут улучшить качество бухгалтерского учёта и сохранение материального производственных запасов на предприятии.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что представленные в данной работе мероприятия помогут улучшить систематические внутренний контроль материальных затрат и бухгалтерский финансовый учёт. Это

обеспечит не только правильный расчет показателей себестоимости материальных затрат, но и предотвратит искажение различных показателей в бухгалтерских проводках и операциях. Минимизация выявленных недостатков и ошибок улучшит общие финансово-экономические показатели предприятия.

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