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ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PERIODONTAL DISEASES

Abstract: One of the most difficult tasks in dentistry is the orthodontic treatment of patients with periodontal diseases. This article covers the periodontal disease and prevention of oral diseases.

Key words: oral cavity, periodontal, teeth, treatment.

Orthodontic treatment of adult patients with periodontal diseases is one of the most difficult tasks in dentistry. Currently, inflammatory periodontal diseases occupy the second place in frequency and prevalence among all dental diseases. According to WHO, in 70% of cases, malocclusion is characteristic of this category of patients. At the same time, malocclusion exacerbates the severity of morphofunctional disorders in the periodontium, which in turn complicate anomalies in the position of teeth and occlusion in general.

The most important task of a practicing physician is to preserve the health and well-being of the patient. In dentistry, this means, first of all, the prevention of diseases of the oral cavity. If, despite the ongoing prevention, the destruction of teeth and periodontal tissues occurs, then it is periodontal treatment that becomes the foundation on which further dental treatment will be based. Any restoration, from a small seal to a complex bridge-like structure on implants, can be performed only when the supporting periodontal structures are healthy and not inflamed. Inflammatory periodontal diseases are currently the most common diseases in the world. Every day there is more and more evidence of the influence of periodontal diseases on systemic health.

Periodontal diseases arise and develop throughout a person's life and occur in childhood, adolescents and adults. Periodontal is a complex of tissues surrounding the tooth, having a genetic and functional community: periodontal, alveolar bone, gum with periosteum and tooth tissue. The periodontium performs a number of important functions: barrier, trophic, reflex regulation of masticatory pressure, plastic and shock-absorbing. With inflammation of periodontal tissues, these functions are disrupted, the degree of which increases with the duration of the course of inflammation, especially when the destruction of the bone of the alveolar processes joins the inflammatory destruction of soft tissues, causing the mobility of teeth, a significant lesion of the functional activity of the chewing apparatus up to the loss of teeth. It is characteristic that

as the local inflammatory reaction becomes heavier and its generalization simultaneously increases its detrimental effect on the state of the general protective mechanisms of the body and a number of organs and systems, i.e. a vicious circle is formed, which significantly complicates the solution of therapeutic tasks.

With the progress of civilization and changes in socio-economic conditions, the prevalence of periodontal diseases has increased dramatically. Currently, they are somewhat less common in young people, and at the age of over 40 years more common than caries. According to Grudyanov and Barere (1994), only 12% of the population have a healthy periodontal disease, 53% have initial inflammatory phenomena, 23% have initial destructive changes, and 12% have moderate and severe lesions. In persons aged 35 years, the proportion of initial periodontal changes progressively decreases by 26-15%, with a simultaneous increase in moderate and severe changes up to 75%.

Modern epidemiological data indicate not only the significant prevalence of periodontal pathology in children and adults, but also the influence on the frequency of the disease of such factors as: dental deposits; oral hygiene; poor-quality dentures, orthodontic structures and fillings; dental deformities; diet; features of drinking regime and oral respiration; medications, and also transferred and concomitant diseases.

Thus, Wolf notes that most epidemiological studies reflect the momentary state (the average indicators for the disease at any given time). Only Loe and colleagues in 1986 conducted a long-term study of attachment loss in two groups of patients: Norwegian students and teachers, and Sri Lankan tea plantation workers. Then they compared the ethnic and socio-economic differences of these groups. As the results showed, in the Norwegian group, the average attachment loss per year is 0.1 mm, and in the Sri Lankan group - 0.2–0.3 mm. The most frequent lesions in both groups were in the molar area. Epidemiological studies practically do not distinguish between rare early forms of the disease, which occur very quickly in young patients (aggressive periodontitis), and chronic periodontitis, which is widespread throughout the world, usually having a slow course. According to sociological studies, true aggressive forms are very rare in Europe and the USA (2-5% of all cases). Exact figures concerning aggressive localized periodontitis are known: in Europe it occurs in 0.1% of young people, and in Asia and Africa the incidence rate is higher (up to 5%).

Thus, predisposing factors of periodontal diseases can be bad habits, such as alcohol and smoking, environmental (environmental pollution) and occupational hazards. From the standpoint of psychosomatics, the factors predisposing and permitting the development of the disease are considered, the starting point (resolving, triggering) of the development of the disease are difficult life situations. Trigger links are often defined by concepts such as stress, defined not as a set of environmental influences, but rather as an internal

state of the body, in which the implementation of its integrative functions is complicated and as chronic psycho-emotional stress. According to the data, periodontal diseases are widespread among the world's population. Early manifestations of inflammatory periodontal diseases are registered at the age of 10 to 20 years, 80% of children suffer from gingivitis. Periodontal diseases adversely affect the digestive function, the psycho-emotional sphere, reduce the body's resistance to the action of infectious and other factors, lead to sensitization of the patient.

Based on the analysis of literature data, the following conditions have been identified for the orthodontic treatment of adult patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases:

- Non-aggressive forms of periodontitis;
- Periodontitis not complicated by severe concomitant somatic pathology;
- Loss of attachment of teeth not reaching the apical third, lesion of furcations no more than 1-2 degrees;
- Improvement of periodontal status in response to periodontal treatment;
- Good, stable level of oral hygiene, regular attendance of the patient for hygiene procedures;
- Patient motivation;
- The opportunity to visit the dentist at the appointed time.

To achieve successful results in patients with malocclusion on the background of paradont pathology, a full range of diagnostic measures for the condition of the periodontal tissues is necessary.

Orthodontic treatment, carried out without taking into account the condition of the periodontal tissues, leads to the appearance and aggravation of inflammatory phenomena in the parotid tissues, which makes it difficult to move teeth. In case of paradontitis, orthodontic treatment is possible only after the elimination of the acute phase of the disease or during remission, after active anti-inflammatory therapy.

Thus, the high prevalence of inflammatory periodontal diseases, significant changes in the dental system of the patient make this a social and general medical problem, therefore, the prevention of periodontal diseases is the fundamental basis of the public health system. For prevention, it is necessary to define a set of state, collective, family and individual measures aimed at preventing and preserving human health. Orthodontic movement of teeth with periodontal lesion is associated with certain difficulties and is somewhat different from conventional orthodontic treatment:

- a reduction in the amount of force used is required, since this force is distributed over a smaller root surface. The amount of force used should decrease in proportion to the loss of bone tissue;
- moving teeth over long distances leads to deterioration of the periodontal condition;

- changing the biomechanics of tooth movement (force system) due to the displacement of the resistant center of the tooth closer to the tip. Braces must be fixed higher, according to the degree of exposure of the roots;

- with severe periodontitis and pronounced destruction of bone tissue (more than 1/2 the length of the root), it is necessary to immediately fix the teeth with an immersion splint;

- it is mandatory to conduct selective testing after completion of orthodontic treatment;

- orthodontic treatment of patients with chronic inflammatory periodontal diseases should end with prosthetics and permanent splinting of the dentition.[2]

Conclusions. Orthodontic treatment of patients with periodontal diseases leads to the elimination of functional overload and restoration of chewing efficiency. To achieve success in treatment and obtain stable long-term results in patients with periodontal diseases, an integrated approach with the participation of a group of specialists is necessary.

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HUMAN CAPITAL AND ITS ROLE IN CULTURAL MANAGEMENT

Annotation: This article is about the history of Uzbek statehood, stages of development, human capital and its role in cultural governance.

Key words: State apparatus, governing system, governing system, system of interaction, coordination management, tactical management, legitimacy in management, material and procedural relations, responsibilities.

Mil. avv. By the third and second millennia, the economic development of Central Asia led to the emergence of the first cities. The first cities were one of the main factors in the formation of the first statehood, and both processes went hand in hand. Mil. avv. In the middle of the 2nd century small towns were formed. The ruins of ancient cities in different parts of Uzbekistan have been studied.

Studies have shown that some of the archeological finds in the cities are at least 2700-3000 years old. These include Afrosiyob, Koktepa (Samarkand), Kyzyltepa (Surkhan oasis), Uzunqir, Yerkurgan (Kashkadarya oasis) and others. In Uzbekistan, the first cities began to appear in Northern Bactria (Surkhandarya oasis), then spread to Sogdiana (Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Bukhara oasis), Khorezm and Fergana. Cities sprang up in oases where irrigated agriculture flourished, along ancient trade routes, and around the rulers' residences. Since their inception, they have served as a political, economic, cultural, religious and military center.

Along with archeological information about the formation of ancient city-states and state associations, the ancient written sources, including the Avesto (meaning strict laws), provide valuable information. The Avesto is a sacred collection of Zoroastrianism that dates back to the first half of the first millennium BC. It contains geographical, socio-economic, political, religious and other information up to the Achaemenids. The Avesta contains information about social groups in society: priests (atravan), military (rataistra), peasants (vastyra-fshuyant), artisans (hut). The priests and the military were the ruling classes and ruled the country. Priests were especially prominent. The family, village, district, city, and county are governed by titled religious leaders. The military ranks of the king and his courtiers were also high. The main producers were farmers, ranchers and artisans.

The Avesta states the existence of slaves. They didn't play a big role in society. According to the Avesta, the society is divided into four administrative-territorial units: family-owned dwellings (nmana); villages (vis); districts

(zantu); province Each of these units had its own leader. The head of the family is called nmanopati, the head of the village is called vispati, the head of the district is called zantupati, and the head of the province is called dahyupati. The provincial official was a "genius." The ruler of such an association was called the "dakhyupat of all dakhyus." There were also management titles such as "kavi", "sastar" and "hatra". The title "kavi" (Persian for "kay") was given to the kings of large lands, and sometimes to the rulers of small estates. The rulers of castles, districts and provinces were given the title of "Sastar". The king (dahyupati) was at the same time the chief military officer and the chief judge (judge). The king had his army. In the study of the ancient history of Uzbekistan, along with the Avesto, other written sources, the works of ancient Iranian writings, Greco-Roman historians Herodotus, Ctesias, Arrian, Cursius Rufus, Strabo and others, the works of archaeologists in our country are valuable data can be obtained.

Mil in Central Asia. avv. By the middle of the 6th century, the process of formation of peoples was completed, their territorial boundaries, the administrative boundaries of the provinces appeared. Mil. avv. In the VII-VI centuries in the agricultural oases of Uzbekistan lived Sogdians, Bactrians and Khorezmians, in the mountains, steppes and deserts lived cattle-breeding tribes of Saks and Massagets. They spoke Turkish and Iranian. The formation of states is a complex process, and different peoples have their own characteristics. There are "Eastern Ways" and "European Ways" of state formation. There was no private ownership of land on the Eastern Way, based on the Asian method of production; the economy is based on artificial irrigation; community-controlled irrigation facilities; the peasant community formed the primary link in society; land and irrigation were state-owned; a layer of rulers emerged. The Asian method of production is widespread in regions such as Egypt, Babylon, China, India, and Central Asia. The main factor in the "European way" of state formation was the process of social property stratification (stratification) of society, which was caused by the formation of private property.

The process of statehood formation in Central Asia has expanded from south to north. The first period of transition to statehood in the southern part of Uzbekistan dates back to the middle and second half of the second millennium BC. The process of development of state organizations in the IX-VIII centuries spread to a large part of the region. Mil. avv. In the 7th and 6th centuries, state associations were formed in ancient Bactria, Khorezm and Sogdiana. There is very little historical information about the state of "Great Khorezm" (in the Avesto language - Khvarizam, in ancient Persian - Khvarazmish, in ancient Greek - Khorasmia). Construction of large irrigation facilities in Khorezm, strong defense facilities (Kozalikir, Dingalja) dates back to the VI-V centuries BC. There is no exact information about the territory of ancient Khorezm. The borders of Khorezm cover the area from the middle Amudarya to the Aral Sea. It has developed construction and handicrafts. Bronze and iron weapons,

pottery, needles, knives, and pottery were found in abundance. They are similar in method to Margiyona, Bactria and Sogdiana.

The ancient Bactrian state is believed to have included the Surkhandarya Valley, northeastern Afghanistan, southern Tajikistan, as well as Margiyana and Sogdiana. Mil. avv. In the VIII-VII centuries the state of Ancient Bactria rose. The capital was Bactria. The country had a developed socio-economic system. In foreign affairs, it has established ties with the Middle East and Central Asia. Sogdiana region includes Zarafshan and Kashkadarya oases.

Sangirtepa, Yangitepa, Chirakchitepa, Yerkurgan settlements of VIII-VII centuries were studied. The data show that the population of this region is mainly engaged in sedentary farming. Mil. avv. In the 7th and 6th centuries, the inhabitants of ancient Bactria, Khorezm and Sogdiana spoke Turkish and Persian. Their cultural traditions were very close to each other. This similarity is evident in the construction of housing. It is customary to build fortifications, mainly along trade routes. In the construction of housing and public buildings, much attention is paid to the defensive properties of buildings. Thus, studying the political, socio-economic and cultural processes in Khorezm and Bactria, in the first half of the first millennium BC in our country, the city-states gradually merged into state associations. State associations were socially, economically, politically, and culturally similar to other centers of ancient Eastern civilization.

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EFFECTIVE USE OF MODERN METHODOLOGY IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Annotation: This article discusses the issue of abandoning the classical approach to teaching Foreign language and conducting new methodological research.

Key words: Foreign language, methodology, classical approach, information and communication technologies, basic concepts.

Nowadays one of the tasks of higher education in our country is to educate students in the spirit of deep thinking, independent research, and the desire to discover new things. A number of decisions made by the President and the state in accordance with the requirements of the time are aimed at this, aimed at training a comprehensively mature specialist-dentist. One of the most important tasks of dentists today is the exchange of experience in their profession and the introduction of various medical practices by inviting these specialists to our country. Over the past decade, teaching foreign languages in world practice using modern technologies has been growing rapidly.

In the field of medicine and pharmaceuticals, perfect knowledge of foreign languages during a period of great development is also important. Foreign is the language of international communication in many areas of life: trade, air and sea transport, medicine, tourism and sports.

In medicine, mastering a foreign language allows future dentists to further develop their professional skills, applying knowledge of a foreign language, understanding and analyzing information from professional scientific articles and literature published in a foreign language in the chosen specialty.

Relevance of this article to familiarize teachers and students with many different ways of teaching Foreign language as well as organization of individual independent work in preparation for a practical lesson. When teaching a foreign language, it is important to pay attention to new methods of stimulating students' speech.

One of the oldest methods is classical or fundamental. The purpose of the classical methodology is not to study, but to understand the thin sides and details

of the working principles of a foreign language. The main task of the classical methodology is to form the grammatical base of the studied language.

Target audiences are people who have just started learning Foreign language from scratch. This style is very familiar to those who are just starting to learn Foreign language at school. It should be noted that it is preferred by many language universities, both in Uzbekistan and in neighboring countries. The simplified scheme is as follows: grammar, learning the basic rules, which are then applied in concrete examples and reinforced with exercises. The only drawback, or rather the shortcomings, of the classical technique is the lack of speech experience. This gap can be filled by adding other methods of communicative teaching to the classical methodology.

One of the methods is called the linguo-socio-cultural method. Proponents of the above method are those who believe that a modern foreign language should not have a set of lexical and grammatical rules. On the contrary, the lack of extralinguistic factors makes learning Foreign boring and pointless. Proponents of the Linguo-Socio-Cultural Method elevate a foreign language to the level of a communicative medium, which not only helps a person to speak, but also helps him. Following the principles of the linguo-socio-cultural method, we can say with confidence that a foreign language is a kind of mirror in which the way of life, traditions and customs, culture and history of the language are reflected.

However, among the most popular methods of teaching foreign languages in recent years, the communicative method ranks first in the ranking and calculation of additions. This technique has proven itself in our life. Continuing to conquer the world, communication technology has earned us a place in the leading language universities of the republic. The methodology is based on combining two main methods of teaching foreign languages: traditional and modern. As the name suggests, communication plays an important role in communication techniques. The main purpose of this technique is to overcome the language barrier. The main thing is to save a person from the fear of a foreign language, the fear of speaking a foreign language and at the same time to develop other language skills and abilities, in particular, oral and written speech, reading, listening. It should be noted that grammar is learned in the process of speaking and communicating in a foreign language. The principle is as follows: first, students memorize and memorize language formulas, phrases, expressions and only then analyze the grammatical structures found in memorized phrases. Simply put, the principle of verbal advance works.

As the name suggests, the practice of communication has a special place in the communicative methodology. Communicative techniques focus on developing foreign language speaking skills and competencies. It should be noted that the use of the method directly affects the structure of the lesson. Often in the classroom, it is necessary to develop tasks for the ability to use game situations, conduct group work, find errors, compare and contrast. As a rule,

such activity not only forces the memory to work actively, but also logical thinking, which allows the development of analytical and figurative thinking skills and in turn encourages the expression of ideas.

Today, the development of the modern IT industry provides the latest interactive resources for learning Foreign language: the latest generation of computers, the Internet, television programs, newspapers, magazines. It is important to put all of the above into practice. This arouses students' interest in the history, culture, and traditions of the country where the language is being studied, and helps them develop the skills they will need in the future.

Learning is an active interaction between teacher and students and cannot be one-sided. The success of the learning process depends on the teacher.

Apparently, each teacher is guided in choosing their work style and methods according to their personal experience. However, based on the results of experimental and practical work, it can be said that the use of different techniques in the framework of communicative, inductive, deductive methods gives positive results and undoubtedly helps to increase efficiency.

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THE YOUTH OF NEW UZBEKISTAN ARE THE BUILDERS OF A GREAT FUTURE

Annotation: In the current scientific work in all areas, growth, democratic change, extensive experience and work, analyzed on the basis of modern technologies, based on many practical experiences.

Keywords: Democratic, Intellectual, Potential, Development, Spirituality, Enlightenment, Renaissance.

It is safe to say that in recent years, modernization is underway in all areas of production. Building a free and prosperous society in the new Uzbekistan is a member of the society, a real Uzbek child of everyone, building this society is a real Uzbek child of everyone, a member of this society, this Motherland is the soil that knows him 'is. egasi. Another important merger process is currently underway. To this end, the words "New Uzbekistan", "The Third Renaissance" resonate in our lives and inspire our people to glory. Today, Uzbekistan is a place of democratic change, breadth and practical work for the country. The future of the people depends on its governance, young people in all spheres, the judicial process and the broad conditions created in this regard, the production decisions made in this regard and the proper execution of the court. Because today's youth are the builders of tomorrow, the builders of a great state. In particular, the focus on the young people who are the builders of tomorrow, the foundation of the future, so to speak, and the opportunities that I am creating. Today, the future of our country is characterized by a unique approach, the approach to the education of young people on the basis of modern means, the protection of all rights and freedoms, the judicial system, modern opportunities and opportunities.

Young people have always been recognized as active members of society. The role of youth in the revival of the East, in the activities of the Jadids, and in the renewal of society was invaluable. This layer, which is constantly forming, needs to be removed and supported. This means that the state system of youth policy is a system of measures that helps to support the favorable conditions and opportunities for the free socialization and effective self-development of young people in the country. Therefore, the greatest attention in the country is focused on the education of independent and enterprising young people, the task of which is the adoption of the Law of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy" It is no exaggeration to say that it is a novelty. Preserving young people is a sign of being an educated, talented, and at the same time important state and powerful

state in which intellectual property can be used in any situation. The development of creative activity in young people through the processes of our national values and national tolerance, the long-standing traditions, culture, customs and national heritage of the people have a special place and significance.

We need to pay special attention to the observation of national pride and national pride in young people and their social activities based on it.

Intelligence, spiritual perfection, piety, kindness, compassion - all these are the qualities of enlightened, spiritual people. It is in these abilities, one of the most important young people of today. In addition to the fact that young people are interested in their own professions, the production of sports training has also increased.

After all, our wise people say, "A healthy body is a healthy mind." Today we preserve our spirituality, we will be a solid foundation for the future of our country, we will be worthy children, we will take courageous steps towards our noble achievements, we will realize that we are the footprints of great ancestors, our ancient history and rich culture, our great ancestors. We must deeply understand the truth, think consciously about the rapidly changing realities of life today, live with a sense of involvement in all the processes taking place in our homeland, and most importantly, wholeheartedly preserve the great independence.

In short, young people are the future of any society. They are, in a sense, the greatest treasure of Uzbekistan. After all, the youth of the new Uzbekistan is the foundation of our future and prospects. In the current process of globalization, we can say with confidence that only young people who are disciplined, responsible, patient, enterprising and have such noble abilities can be the creators of the future.

I am convinced that a nation with children worthy of great human qualities, full of high spiritual zeal and courage, will never depend on anyone, will certainly achieve its noble goals.

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IDEA AGAINST IDEA, THOUGHT AGAINST THOUGHT...

Annotation: This article discusses the growing variety of information flows on the Internet and what skills and abilities people need to develop in order to properly assess the ideas and views they contain. He also mentioned the tariffs and classifications of the concept of critical thinking, as well as the ongoing positive reforms in the country on the formation of critical thinking skills in the younger generation.

Keywords: different data streams, memorized ideas and views, critical thinking, presidential schools, new alphabet.

We can't imagine our lives today without the internet, smart gadgets. As a result of these inventions, we are in harmony with the people of the world today. That gave us a lot of advantages, of course. It takes only seconds for us today to share the news of science and the masterpieces of knowledge around the world. However, the expansion of people's spheres of influence does not include only positive aspects.

Today, the world can be compared to a vast ocean of information. It has already become one of the most important factors for humanity to be healthy, mentally mature, deep-thinking and open-minded, as well as to have a broad outlook, so as not to fall into the current. However, the flow of information is so vast and varied that even all of the above qualities are lacking in order to distinguish between good and evil, truth and injustice, and fiction and truth. Because the information is endless, and being knowledgeable in all areas is an unattainable achievement for a human child.

So, what is the solution to this problem that the world's intellectuals are proposing today? As far as I know, the ability to think critically is mentioned today as the most effective way to evaluate different information correctly. A lot of people understand criticism when they hear the word critical thinking. Critical thinking in their minds means expressing negative opinions, rejecting someone's opinion, questioning it. In fact, it is actually a mistake to think so. What is critical thinking? To illustrate this point, let's take a look at a brief description of it and some thoughts and comments about it:

Critical thinking is not about criticizing everything. It is about analyzing the information that comes to us, questioning its validity, and making an independent assessment of the situation.

So how do you get critical thinking done? We will answer this by analyzing the news below:

Think about who benefits from this message. Ask yourself if you read the news. So why was this news published? First of all, to whom, to which organization and government is this message more useful? The motive for this message needs to be determined.

Always check the source. On the internet, it's pretty easy. The source is often linked to, where you can click to see where the message came from. In other cases, do your own research and find out from which site, the information on the site, the audience, the quality. It turns out that a lot of the world's news today is simply enriched from sources that are "yellow press." For example, if a scientist is mentioned, search the Internet for information about that scientist. Discuss this news with others. Write the post, not the news itself. Listen to the objections and arguments of others and compare. You just have to be more discriminating with the help you render toward other people. Keep in mind that you may also be mistaken or misjudged! ¹

Many developed countries have for many years approached the development of critical thinking skills in their citizens as a serious issue. In the U.S. education system, for example, teaching the same skills is already a priority.

For many years, the educational process in our country has been based on memorization skills. Although this type of teaching is only partially relevant in some areas and raises the level of knowledge, it does not serve to develop the ability to think in them. This can lead to a gradual hardening or stagnation of the ability to think, an inability to evaluate situations correctly, and blindly following memorized ideas and opinions.

However, in Uzbekistan, too, for three or four years now, the focus has been on critical thinking. In particular, the establishment of presidential schools in 2019-2021 at the initiative of the President has laid a solid foundation for the emergence of the concept of critical thinking in the minds of our people. This is because the presidential school qualifying exams also include questions that determine the level of critical thinking. There is a strong belief among our people that enrollment in presidential schools can be one of the cornerstones of a brighter future for young people. This encourages our youth to develop critical thinking skills.

It is worth noting that in 2021, new alphabet books have been created for 1st graders to help them not only read and write, but also develop critical and creative thinking skills from an early age.

Despite these positive changes, much remains to be done to develop critical thinking skills in our citizens. I think it is necessary to take a stronger approach to the issue of starting reforms, first of all, in kindergartens and schools. After all, our wise people did not say in vain that the child is from the beginning!

¹ <https://baxtiyor.uz/tanqidiy-fikrlash-nima-va-uni-qanday-organish-mumkin/>

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WATER COMPOSITION AND ECOLOGICAL STATUS OF AYDAR-ARNASOY LAKE SYSTEM

Annotation: The article presents the results of the study of the compositional analysis of the water of the Aydar-Arnasay lake system (Lake Tuzkon), one of the largest reservoirs in the Jizzakh and Navoi regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Aydar-Arnasay lake, monitoring, pollution, hardness, mineralization, ammonium ion, chloride ion.

Introduction. Although more than half of the globe, or 71 percent, is covered by water, the widespread use of water bodies for industrial and economic needs in recent years has led to an expansion of the various impacts on them.

The main body. Today, water in the territory of the republic is naturally formed due to irrational use of water resources. We see that the basins are drying up (the Aral Sea), and in some areas the waters of abandoned lakes (Aydar-Arnasay, Sariqamish and Dengizkul) are expanding, forming their own ecosystems (geosystems). The Aydar-Arnasay lake system formed in the arid region is a changing ecosystem. Ecosystem changes affect all components of the landscape, primarily plants, animals, groundwater levels and mineralization. On the other hand, the arid region has a unique microclimate, which also affects the environmental climate.

Therefore, we have set the main task of studying the ecological status of water in the Aydar-Arnasay lake system and studying the structural analysis of water. Water from the Aydar-Arnasay lake system was brought in special containers.

Methodology. Complexonometry - a method of determining the amount of metal ions in solution by titration. Complexometry is widely used as a simple and convenient method for determining the hardness of water, the amount of metal ions in mineral raw materials and wastewater.

The result. When we took samples from the Aydar-Arnasay lake system and analyzed them, the following results were observed.

From the Aydar-Arnasay lake system on the results of the analysis of the samples taken											
INFORMATION											
№	Object name	Sample place name	indicators								
			pH	Solidity mg-eq / l	The chemical oxygen demand of water is mg / l	Mineralization	NH4	Cl-	Fe+	Cu+	Suspended substances
1	Aydar-Arnasay lake system (Tuzkon lake)	106 - contour	6,7	22,6	18,25	4212	1,45	840	0,036	0,0007	22
		PN		7	15	1000	0,39	300	0,05	0,001	15
		Higher than PN		3,23	1,22	4,2	3,7	2,8	0	0	1,5
2		109-contour	6,5	23,2	18,93	4560	1,92	870	0,04	0	21
		PN		7	15	1000	0,39	300	0,05	0	15
		Higher than PN		24,3	1,3	4,6	4,9	2,9	0	0	1,4
3		112-contour	6,5	7	19,03	4760	2,64	910	0,048	0	23
		PN		3,5	15	4,8	0,39	300	0,05	0	15
		Higher than PN			1,3		6,8	3,1	0	0	1,5

Discussion. According to the analysis, we observed that the chemical parameters of the water in the obtained water samples exceeded the permissible norm (PN).

In the water sample from Contour 106, the chemical oxygen demand of the water is 1.22 times; hardness 3.23 times; ammonium ions by 3.7 times; chlorides 2.8 times; water mineralization by 4.2 times; non-sedimentary substances were found to increase 1.5 times.

In the water sample from contour 109, the chemical oxygen demand of water is 1.3 times; hardness 3.31 times; ammonium ions by 4.9 times; chlorides 2.9 times; water mineralization by 4.6 times; non-sedimentary substances were found to increase 1.4-fold.

In the water sample from Contour 112, the chemical oxygen demand of water is 1.3 times; hardness 3.5 times; ammonium ions by 6.8 times; chlorides 3.0 times; water mineralization by 4.8 times; non-sedimentary substances were found to increase 1.5 times.

Under natural conditions, water always contains dissolved salts, gases and organic matter. Their amount depends on the formation and conditions of the water.

The allowable mineralization index for chemical analysis of water is 1000 mg / l.

The water analysis samples we conducted show that the mineralization of water has increased by an average of 4.53 times in the contour section.

Hardness of water is a property of water that contains calcium (Ca^{+}) and magnesium (Mg^{+}) ions. Total hardness is measured by the sum of milligram equivalents (mg-eq / l) of calcium and magnesium ions in 1 liter of water. In the central water supply, the water hardness is generally allowed to be up to 7 mg-eq / l.

The water analysis samples we conducted show that the water hardness index increased by an average of 3.35 times in mg-eq / l contour cross-sections.

When the hardness of the water is high, water softening methods should be used.

Ammonium ion (NH_4^{+}). In natural waters, the gas formed during the biochemical decomposition of nitrogen-containing organic compounds - ammonia (NH_3) - accumulates when dissolved in water. Dissolved ammonia (ammonium ion) enters the reservoir with surface and groundwater runoff, atmospheric precipitation, as well as industrial wastewater. The presence of ammonium ions in concentrations above background values is a new source of pollution and contamination (municipal wastewater treatment plants, industrial waste settling tanks, livestock farms, manure compound, nitrogen fertilizers, settlements and camping sites).

Ammonium ion content in water (maximum allowable concentration) Ammonium ion for fishery reservoirs - 0.3 mg / dm³.

The water analysis samples we conducted show that the concentration of ammonium ions in the water increased by an average of 5.13 times in the contour section.

The increasing concentration of ammonium ions in the water indicates the deterioration of the sanitary condition of the reservoir.

High concentrations of chlorides worsen the taste of water. The amount of chloride is also strictly standardized for technical and economic purposes. The maximum concentration of chlorides in drinking water should not exceed 350 mg / dm³, in fishery reservoir water - 300 mg / dm³.

The water analysis samples we conducted show that the concentration of chloride ions in the water increased by an average of 2.9 times in the contour section. Multi-chloride water is unsuitable for irrigating agricultural plantations

The Aydar-Arnasay lake system is saturated with wastewater from Kazakhstan's Chordara Reservoir and local collectors and drains. Due to the lack of fresh water in the lake over the years, salinity levels have risen, negatively affecting the natural reproduction of fish.

Conclusion. One of the priorities of sustainable development in our country is to maintain a healthy ecological situation in the region. Wetlands play an important role in ensuring the sustainability and integrity of ecosystems as an important link in the system chain.

Maintaining water quality within the established standards is a necessary condition for maintaining the health of the population, biodiversity, natural and industrial products, the aesthetic and reactive potential of nature. Because we are all equally responsible for maintaining the ecological sustainability of the basins for future generations.

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HYDROLOGICAL DESCRIPTION AND HYDROCEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE AYDAR-ARNASOY LAKE SYSTEM

Annotation: The Aydar-Arnasay Lake System (AALS) is a lake that has been formed since the 1960s as a result of the rapid expansion of irrigated land in the Central Asian Republic. The generated return water accumulates in the natural basins of the plains of the region, forming a new type of irrigation lakes. Lake Aydar is saturated with Akbulak in the Jizzakh region, the Qli outlet of the Sangzor River, the Chordara Reservoir, and the Central Mirzachol Outflow into the Arnasay.

Keywords: Aydar-Arnasay lake system (AALS), Arnasay, Tuzkon, Aydarkol, hydrological indicators, hydrochemical analysis.

Relevance of the topic. The Aydar-Arnasay lake system is located on the territory of Jizzakh and Navoi regions. is a body of water created by driving water using a drainage system.

Since 1993, when water abstraction from Chordara has increased again, the water level has risen to 8.7 meters. By the summer of 2003, the total area of the lake system was 3,491 km², with an average annual flow of 3.0 km. reached.

As a result, 180,000 hectares of land (2004) were flooded in Jizzakh and Navoi regions. Today, the Aydar-Arnasay Lake System (AALS) is one of the newest and largest lake systems in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The main part. The AAKT is located on the left bank of the Syrdarya River and is bordered on the northwest by the Kyzylkum Desert, on the east by Mirzachol, and on the south by the Nurata Range.

Morphologically, the AACT is divided into three components: the Eastern region - Arnasay, the Southern region - Tuzkon, the Western region - Aydarkol.

Water from 6 sewers is directly supplied to the Arnasay system. Of these, the Kyzylkum, Central and Kugayli collectors discharge water into the Arnasay, the Akbulak collector and the Qli River into the Tuzkon. According to the Central Asian Hydrometeorological Research Institute, sewage for 4 years (1991-94) from 10-11 m to 1292 m increase was observed. Today, the AAKT is fed mainly by the Akbulak in the Jizzakh region, the Qli outlet of the Sangzor River, the Chordara Reservoir, and the Central Mirzachol outflow into the Arnasay. On the left bank of the Syrdarya, on the south-western side of the Chordara reservoir, there are lakes Arnasay. The total area of these lakes is 180,000 hectares, including Tuzkan 36,000 hectares, Aydar 140,000 hectares

and Arnasay 6,000 hectares. These lakes are filled with sewage and water from the Chordara reservoir.

Tuzkan Lake was previously closed, no water was connected to the basin, the salinity of the water reached 90 g / l. In 1969, Lake Tuzkon was connected to Aydarkol by a narrow and flowing road.

The water clarity of Aydarkol Lake is 2.6-6.0 m, mineralization is 14-18g / l, the amount of dissolved oxygen in the water is 110.9% on the surface, 29.3 - 91.6% in the bottom. The pH of the water is 8.2.

Today, the salt content of water in different parts of Lake Aydarkol is 4-16.5 g / l, with an average of 10.2 g / l. The salinity of the water varies from 3.2 to 12.2 g / l. The highest salinity is in the spring. Gradually, the amount of salt ions in the water of this basin is increasing. According to the classification of the general mineralization of the water of Lake Aydarkol belongs to the type of water with sodium sulfate. Aydarkol'ning sath rejimida mavsumiylik kuzatiladi. This seasonality, especially after sewage irrigation observed in time. According to the Central Asian Hydrometeorological Institute the highest water level is in March-April and the lowest in November-December.

Hydrological indicators. As the saturation properties of the three areas of the Aydarkol Lake differ from each other in depth, their water clarity levels also vary. The territorial division of this basin is morphologically consistent with its hydrology. The maximum clarity level in the central part of the Arnasay is 1-1.5 m, while in Tuzkon the average clarity level is 1-2.5 m. The maximum water level in Aydarkol is 2.5-6 m. Observations show that the water level in Aydarkol is clear especially high in summer and low in spring and autumn. Hydrochemistry. Aydarkol waters contain sulfate and sodium

The high content of ions indicates that it has a salty taste. The water is greenish-blue. The salinity of the water varies from 3.2 to 12.2 g / l. Gradually, the amount of salt ions in the water of this basin is increasing. Today, the salt content of water in different parts of Lake Aydarkol is 4-16.5 g / l, with an average of 10.2 g / l. The ionic composition of Aydarkol water is close to that of ocean water. According to the Central Asian Hydrometeorological Research Institute, in 1990 the salinity of water in 2005 was 17 g / l in the eastern region and 12.2 g / l in the western region., Up to 5 g / l.

The pH of the water is 8.6 in Aydarkol, 8.8 in Tuzkon and Arnasay 8.9 ga teng. These indicators show that the strength of Aydarkol water is alkaline indicates that. The Aydar-Arnasay lake system is saturated with local sewage and drainage. Over the years, the lack of fresh water in the lake has led to increased salinity, which has negatively affected the natural reproduction of fish.

Conclusion. As the Aydar-Arnasay lake system and its impact on the environment is one of the most pressing issues, the Aydar-Arnasay lake system and its coastal areas are to be studied on a scientific basis. "Study of the formation, dynamics and environmental impact of the Arnasay lake system, increase and decrease of water salinity, detection of heavy metal ions in the

water" is being studied in a comprehensive manner. The research we have included in the project is complex and covers the development of the Aydar-Arnasay lake system from its inception to the present day, as well as water regime, hydrochemistry, water-salt balance, flora, fauna and their interaction. due to the formation of the geosystem of the lakes, the effects of lakes on the climate, soils, vegetation, groundwater of the surrounding areas are studied. Of course, the data obtained earlier are of great scientific value. We will draw conclusions by comparing the data we have now with the data we have received in the past. Study of hydrology and hydrochemistry of the Aydar-Arnasay lake system (AALS), ie analysis of water volume, composition, mineralization, oxygen, nitrogen compounds and heavy metals, scientific study of the morphology and biological potential of the region. and plays an important role in the development of ecotourism.

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PRINCIPLES AND TERMS OF DISCUSSION AND SOLUTION OF LABOR DISORDERS

Annotation: This article discusses the principles and timelines for reviewing and resolving labor disputes.

Keywords: Labor, contract, privilege, concept, law, principle, theory, order, document.

Employment contract "is traditionally applied to labor laws. However, in the early 1990s, the concept of 'contract' became widespread. Initially, the contract system of hiring employees was allegedly in conflict with the employment contract. The fact that contracts were only structured in writing was their virtue. Under the law in force at the time, an employment contract could be concluded both orally and in writing. In practice, however, most employment contracts used to be made orally. The employee would write an application for employment, provide the necessary documents, and the relevant official would issue an order. In the context of an administrative command system, it did not make sense to agree in detail on working conditions, as many of them were directly defined by law.

The conclusion of a contract in writing allows the individualization of labor relations, full consideration of the interests of the parties, the protection of their interests in practice. The disadvantage of the contract system was that it was seen as a type of fixed-term employment contract. A person hired for a certain period of time, no matter how he fulfills his labor obligations, understands that after the expiration of this period, the employment relationship with him will be terminated and his temporary psyche will be considered a temporary, random thing. mood is formed. That is why such an employee often looks for another job long before the contract expires, and works with frustration under the influence of the mood of departure. All this is taken into account in the labor laws of Uzbekistan, which puts an equal footing between the terms "employment contract" and "contract". This means that all employment contracts are concluded only in writing. It can be charged indefinitely.

That's right thus, Uzbekistan Republic Labor Article 72 of the Code according to labor contract - employee with the work transmitter in the middle certain specialization, qualification, position according to _ work internal labor order bo ' ysungan without, the parties agreement, as well as labor to ' g ' risida

laws and other normative documents with marked conditions based on fee in return do about agreement.

The employee and the employer are the parties to the employment contract. A written employment contract is concluded with both permanent employees and those who are hired for a certain period of time or for a certain period of time, as well as on a part-time basis. The terms of the employment contract to be developed by agreement of the parties are necessary (basic) and divided into additional (optional) conditions. Conditions without which a contract cannot be concluded are necessary (basic) conditions. Although not mandatory for the contract, conditions that may be specified at the discretion of the parties are additional terms.

In turn, the necessary (basic) conditions of the employment contract can be divided into: - general conditions, these conditions apply to the employee's employment for an indefinite period or under a fixed-term employment contract, employment in the main job or on a part-time basis; it must be specified in any employment contract, regardless of whether it is performed in one's own home. The terms of employment, job function, date of commencement of work, the amount of remuneration of labor are among the general necessary conditions that must be agreed upon when concluding any employment contract; In addition to the general conditions of the contract, it must be specified; - other necessary conditions, these conditions are included in the employment contract, if they are not specified in the local documents of the enterprise. In the absence of appropriate local documents in the enterprise, it is necessary to include in the employment contract the terms of the type and working hours of the working week.

Various additional conditions may be included in the employment contract. They are not mandatory, but they play an important role in regulating labor relations. About the appointment of the test at the time of employment, about the addition of professions (positions), about the regular training, about the schedule of working hours and the order of rest, the annual basic or to increase the duration of additional leave at the expense of the employer, the terms of additional benefits for this employee may be included in the list of additional conditions.

The concept of labor law, its aspects and subjects. Labor law is a branch of law that regulates labor relations of all persons working under an employment contract with enterprises, institutions, organizations and private entrepreneurs, regardless of the form of ownership. Labor law regulates the formation, validity and termination of labor relations, determines the regime of joint labor of employees, establishes labor criteria, rules of labor protection and the procedure for consideration of labor disputes. Labor law regulates labor relations in the socio-economic organization of labor, that is, regulates the relationship between people in the process of joint labor that exists in society.

The main content of labor law is labor relations. Subjects of labor law are divided into 2: 1) The main subjects; 2) Additional subjects. According to Articles 14 and 15 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main subjects of labor relations are the employee and the employer. Other procedures that ensure the normal operation of the output are additional subjects.

Occupational safety is an issue directly related to human labor, health and life, which, by its very nature, should be understood in a broad and narrow sense.

Labor protection in the broadest sense is a system of legal, socio-economic, sanitary-hygienic, treatment-and-prophylactic, rehabilitation and other measures aimed at ensuring the safety of human life and health in the course of labor activity. Such a broad concept of labor protection is aimed at ensuring safe and healthy working conditions and includes all means, ie legal, economic, organizational, technical, medical and others. This measure is enshrined in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On labor protection" of May 6, 1993.

It should be noted that only a broad concept of labor protection can provide safe and healthy working conditions. If none of its components (legal, medical, economic or technical) are adequately provided, labor protection will not be provided at all. Therefore, occupational safety issues are taught in various institutions.

The narrow concept of labor protection as an institution of labor law is a set of legal norms aimed at creating safe and healthy working conditions for the life and health of the employee in the process of labor activity in production. In addition, labor protection is considered as one of the main principles of the institute of labor law, ie the principle of ensuring labor protection, as well as the subjective right of the employee to labor protection. This means that the employee has the opportunity to have safe and healthy working conditions, and the employer is required to provide it.

Comprehensive labor protection has important social, economic and legal significance.

In the legal regulation of labor protection relations, the above-mentioned Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On labor protection" of May 6, 1993 and the Law of August 29, 1996 "On public health" is important.

This law establishes a single procedure for the organization of labor protection, regardless of the mode of production, regardless of the form of ownership. This law is aimed at ensuring the protection of health and labor of citizens, according to Article 1 of which citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign citizens and stateless persons have the right to labor protection.

Article 2 of this law defines the concept of labor protection in detail. Accordingly, labor protection is a social, economic, organizational, technical, sanitary-hygienic and medical treatment based on the relevant laws and other

normative acts, aimed at ensuring the safety, health and ability to work at work. system of preventive measures and tools.

This law plays an important role in ensuring healthy and safe working conditions in production. Also: implementation of labor protection rights of workers;

establishes and ensures a single procedure for the legal regulation of labor protection relations between employees and employers in enterprises of all forms of ownership;

Establishes and implements healthy and safe working conditions for employees.

It is known that the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Health" is also important in the field of labor protection, and its main tasks are:

citizens to health care are guaranteed by the state;

formation of a healthy lifestyle of citizens;

government agencies, enterprises. legal regulation of the activities of institutions, organizations, public associations in the field of public health. At the same time other legislative acts, decrees, resolutions, orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, relevant normative legal acts, decisions of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, documents of state bodies, collective agreements, agreements are applied..

Labor protection laws are very broad in terms of their scope.

This law applies to all employees who have labor relations with enterprises, institutions, organizations with different forms of ownership and management, including individual employers, members of cooperatives, students of higher education institutions who have undergone internships, o. Pupils of secondary special educational institutions, vocational schools and general education schools, servicemen involved in work in enterprises, citizens serving alternative service, persons serving a sentence by a court verdict, correctional labor institutions during the period of employment in the enterprises or enterprises determined by the enforcement agencies, as well as in respect of other types of labor activity organized in the interests of society and the state. It should be noted that in the legal regulation of labor protection, the terms agreed on the basis of collective agreements, contracts, employment contracts are applied in accordance with the norms of centralized labor legislation.

It is known that the lowest level of rights in the field of labor protection is established by the norms of the centralized law, and the minimum rights are increased and clarified through local documents on this issue.

Public policy and management in the field of labor protection

State policy on labor protection:

the priority of the life and health of the employee over the results of production activities of enterprises;

coordination of activities in the field of labor protection with other areas of economic and social policy;

Establish a single procedure and rules in the field of labor protection for all enterprises, regardless of ownership and management;

Ensuring the creation of environmentally safe working conditions and regular monitoring of the environment in the workplace;

in enterprises everywhere;

participation of the state in financing of labor protection;

higher and secondary special educational institutions;

Encourage the development and implementation of technical safety, technology and personnel protection;

scientific and technical achievements and best practices of our country and abroad in the field of labor protection;

employees with special clothing and footwear, personal protective equipment, diet;

pursuing a tax policy that promotes the creation of healthy and safe working conditions in enterprises;

for developing, agreeing and approving labor protection rules, defines a single system for developing, agreeing, approving new, as well as reviewing and repealing existing ones. This document consists of the following sections: the procedure for developing, agreeing and approving the rules of labor protection for ministries, departments, corporations, concerns, associations, organizations and enterprises of any form of ownership and any form of ownership and production methods, as well as labor protection applies to persons who develop and revise the rules of conduct. Rules should be developed taking into account the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, standards, construction, sanitary norms and regulations, requirements of hygiene standards, ergonomic requirements and other normative documents.

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O'ZBEK GEOGRAFIK TERMINLARINING LEKSIKOGRAFIK TALQINI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati"dagi geografik terminlar haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Terminologik lug'at, pometa, dyuna(lar), terrasa, qomuslar, galereya, eskirgan va dialektal birlik, laguna, marsh, cho'qo'lak.

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LEXICOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF UZBEK GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

Annotation: The article gives an idea of the geographical terms in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language".

Keywords: terminological dictionary, pometa, dyuna(s), terrace, whips, Galerie, obsolete and dialectal unit, laguna, marsh, peak.

Termin chegaralangan leksik qatlamga mansub lug'aviy birlik sifatida terminologik tadqiqotlarning asosiy obyekti, terminologik lug'atlar yaratishning muhim manbai hisoblanadi.[2:56] 2006-2008-yillarda nashr etilgan 5 jildli "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati"ga hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilida keng iste'molda bo'lgan 80 mingdan ortiq so'z va so'z birikmalarini, fan, texnika, san'at va madaniyat sohalariga oid terminlarni, bir necha shevada qo'llanadigan so'zlarni, ba'zi tarixiy va eskirgan atamalarni o'z ichiga oladi.[3:3] "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati" (keyingi o'rinlarda O'TIL) dan tadqiqotimiz obyekti bo'lgan geografiya sohasiga oid 400 ga yaqin termin tanlab olindi. "O'TIL"dagi berilgan geografik terminlarni soha darajasiga ko'ra 3 guruhga bo'lib o'rganish mumkin:

1. Geografiyada ham, umumiste'mol qatlam tarkibida ham qo'llanuvchi terminlar: bulut, bo'ron, vodi, girdob, daryo, dashtlik, dovon va shu kabilar.

2. Faqat geografiya sohasida qo'llanuvchi terminlar: tayga, tayfun, massiv, aysberg, landshaft, briz, liman, fyon va shu kabilar.

3. Geografiyada ham, boshqa sohalarda ham qo'llanuvchi terminlar: bukilma, tekislik, izobara, parallel, poyas, punkt, po'st, sirt, qutb va shu kabilar

Mazkur lug'atda ko'plab geografiyaga oid terminlar o'rin olgan bo'lsa-da, salmoqli qismiga terminologik sohaga mansublikni bildiruvchi leksikografik belgi (pometa) qo'yilmagan. Buning yana bir sababi izohli lug'atlarni tuzuvchi leksikograflar esa terminga birinchi navbatda so'z sifatida qarab, uni so'zga xos umumiy lisoniy belgilarni hisobga olgan holda izohlaydilar va izohda terminning mutaxassis tomonidan tayin qilingan barcha belgilarini emas, balki uning eng muhim eng asosiy bir-ikki belgisini aks ettirish bilan kifoyalanadilar.[1:57] Biroq "O'TIL"da berilgan quyidagi geografik terminlarga sohaga oidlikni ifodalash uchun shartli belgi (geogr. qisqartmasi) qo'yilishi kerak degan fikrdamiz:

BRIZ [*fr.* brise - shabada] Dengizlar, katta ko'llar, ba'zan yirik daryolar sohilida esadigan, kecha-kunduzda davriy o'zgarib turadigan shamol, shabada.

DYUNA(LAR) [*nem.* dune] Shamol ta'sirida hosil bo'ladigan (to'planadigan) va uzluksiz siljib turadigan qum tepalari.

GAVAN [*goll.* haven] Dengiz va daryolarda suv sathining to'lqin, shamol va suv oqimlaridan sun'iy yoki tabiiy himoyalangan, kemalar turadigan va ta'mirlanadigan qirg'oq qismi.

MASSIV [*fr.* massif - og'ir vaznli < *lot.* massa — bo'lak, parcha] 1 Tog'lik, cho'l va sh. k. joylardagi tekis, yaxlit qismlar.

SAVANNA [*isp.* sabana < *indeys tillaridan*] Afrika, Janubiy Amerika, Shi-moli-Sharqiy Avstraliya va Janubiy Osiyoda: o'simliklarning tropik o'rmonlar va saxrolar oralig'ida tarqalgan mintaqaviy tipi; unda baland, bo'liq o'tlar orasida hakkam-dukkam yoki to'p-to'p daraxtlar hamda butalar o'sadi.

SAYOZLIK 1 Soy, ko'l, ariq, daryo kabi suv havzalarining suvi kamayib, tagi yuzaroq bo'lib qolishi.

TAYGA [*r.* tayga < *t.* oltoy tayg'a - qoyali tog'] Osiyo, Yevropa va Amerikaning shimolidagi qalin o'rmon zonasi.

TERRASA [*fr.* terrasse < *lot.* terra - yer, zamin] Tog' yonbag'irlaridagi zinapoyasimon bo'lib tushgan tabiiy yoki sun'iy tekis sahn, maydoncha.

TOSHQIN Qor va muzliklarning shiddatli erishi, yog'inning ko'p bo'lishi, tabiiy va sun'iy to'g'on va dambalarni suv vayron qilishi va b. sabablar tufayli daryo, soy, ko'l suvlarining qirg'oqdan oshib, sohil, yerlarni bosuvi.

Bugungi kunda o'zbek tili geografik terminlarining izohli lug'atini yaratish –dolzarb masala. Bu masalani muvaffaqiyatli hal etish leksikografik an'analarga tayanish bilan bir qatorda lug'atga so'z tanlash, uni izohlashning mukammal modelini ishlab chiqishni taqozo qiladi. Quyida geografiyaga oid terminlar izohli lug'atini yaratishga doir tavsiyalarimizni bayon etamiz.

"O'zbek tili geografik terminlarining izohli lug'ati"ni yaratishda dastlab shu sohaga tegishli eng faol so'zlardan iborat qisqacha izohli lug'atini tuzish lozim. So'ngra lug'atdagi so'zlikni kengaytirish asosida o'zbek tilidagi geografiya sohasiga oid barcha terminlarni tartibga solish maqsadga muvofiq.

Ularni quyidagicha guruhlash mumkin: a) O‘zbek tilida yaratilgan geografiya sohasiga doir terminlar lug‘ati, ma’lumotnoma va qomuslar; b) O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atlari; d) Boshqa xorijiy tillar (arab, fors-tojik, rus, ingliz...)da yaratilgan geografiya sohasiga doir ma’lumotnoma va qomuslar; e) Boshqa xorijiy tillar (arab, fors-tojik, rus, ingliz...)da yaratilgan geografik terminlarining izohli lug‘atlari; f) O‘zbek va boshqa tillarda chop etilgan geografiya sohasiga doir darslik va qo‘llanmalar, o‘quv-metodik majmualar.

“O‘zbek tili geografik terminlarining izohli lug‘ati”dan leksema, so‘zshakl va birikma shaklidagi terminlardan iborat lug‘at maqolalari o‘rin oladi. Terminlar an’anaviy tarzda alifbo tartibida beriladi. Geografiya sohasiga oid terminlarning ma’nolarini izohlashda leksikografik an’analardan unumli foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq. “O‘zbek tili geografik terminlarining izohli lug‘ati”ning lug‘at so‘zligidan o‘z va o‘zlashgan qatlamga oid terminlar o‘rin oladi. Shuning uchun lug‘at yaratishda biz ularning hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilida qo‘llaniladigan va kishilar nutqida hozirgacha saqlanib qolganlarinigina kiritishni maqsad qilganmiz.

“O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”ga kirmagan kelgusida yaratiladigan “O‘zbek tilining geografik terminlarining izohli lug‘ati”ga kiritilishi lozim bo‘lgan ayrim terminlar ifodasini taklif sifatida taqdim etmoqchimiz:

ALP [*ing.*] Tik yonbag‘irlar ustidagi qiya shaklda muzlagan cho‘qqi.

BO‘RTIQ – Relefning kichik musbat (ko‘tarilib turgan) shakli, tepa, do‘ng, qoya va hokazo

GORST [*nem.* orst – do‘nglik, balandlik] Yer po‘stining uzilmalar bo‘yicha yuqoriga ko‘tarilgan qismi.

FORD [*ing.*] dengizlarning qirg‘oqlari tik, ko‘pincha qoyalari tor, chuqur qo‘ltiqlari

LAGUNA [*ital.* lacus – ko‘l] 1 To‘lqin keltirgan qum marzalari orqali dengizdan ajralib qolgan yoki kambar quruqlik bilan dengizdan ajralgan sayoz tabiiy suv havzasi.

KAMPOSLAR [*por.* kampo – dala, tekislik] Yassi tog‘lardagi savannalar nomi

KANYON [*ing.* canon] Daryoning uzoq muddatli vaqt davomida ob-havo va eroziv faolligi natijasida yuzaga keladigan qoyalar va cho‘qqilar orasidagi chuqur yoriq yoki ikki tog‘ cho‘qqisi orasidagi yoriq.

KOL – [*ing.* col] Ikki cho‘qqi orasidagi tog‘ tizmasining eng past nuqtasi.

KRATER [*yun.* krateros – katta tovoq] Yer yuzasida yoki dengiz ostida uchraydigan tovoqsimon yoki voronkasimon chuqurliklar.

KRYAJ – uzun cho‘zilgan va tepalari yassi gumbazsimon qirlar.

MARSH – [*ing.*] Ko‘pincha ko‘llar va daryolar qirg‘og‘ida joylashgan, ustini suv o‘tlari bosgan botqoq yer.

MORENA [*fr.* moraine] Muzliklar erib chekingandan keyin qolgan tog‘ jinslari uyumi.

PALAXSA – Yer po‘stining, tektonik yoriqlar bilan ajralib, ko‘tarilib qolishdan hosil bo‘lgan tog‘

SAYROB – tog‘larning havo harakati ta’sirida yomg‘ir ko‘p tushadigan, sersuv joy, vodiy boshi

SAKRAMA – Daryoning tor, teroqar qismi, shalola

SANGIR – Tog‘larda tik kesilib tushgan jarlik, daryoning qulash natijasida hosil bo‘lgan tik qirg‘og‘i

SIRK – [*lot.* kirkus - doira] Tog‘larda bir tomoni ochiq qozonsimon relef shakli.

TROG [*nem.* trog – tog‘ora] muzlik o‘yib o‘zgartirgan tog‘orasimon tog‘ vodiysi

UVAL – yonbag‘irlari bilinar-bilinmas qiya, uzun cho‘zilib ketgan qirlar

SHUG‘A – kuzda, qishda suv muzlashi oldidan suvda oqadigan g‘ovak muz parchalari

SHELF – dunyo okeani tubining qirg‘oqqa yaqin qismi.

CHO‘QO‘LAK Cho‘llarda bo‘ta, o‘tlar atrofida to‘planadigan qum do‘ngchasi.

Anglashiladiki, lug‘at yaratish murakkab jarayon bo‘lib, lug‘at uchun lug‘aviy birliklarning miqdorini aniqlab olish, uning tipi, yo‘nalishini to‘g‘ri belgilash lug‘atchilik jamoasi uchun muhim vazifalardan biridir.

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BADIIY HUNARMANDCHILIK SOHASIDA KASHTACHILIK TARIXI VA ZAMONAVIY TA’LIMDAGI ETNO O‘ZARO TA’SIRI

Annotatsiya. Mamlakatimizning ta’lim maskani madaniy, tarixiy qadriyatlar xilma-xilligi bilan farq qiladi. Ko’pgina etnik guruhlar o’z xususiyatlariga ega. Shuning uchun ta’lim bunday xususiyatlarni hisobga oladi. Barcha guruhlardagi urf-odatlar bir xil emas. Lekin har bir madaniyatning qalbida bir xil asosiy tushunchalar va maqsadlar yotadi.

Kalit so’zlar: Kashtachilik san’ati, estetik qadriyat, hunarmandchilik, amaliy san’at, etno, rang, etno uslub.

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ETHNO INTERACTION IN THE FIELD OF ART CRISIS AND MODERN EDUCATION IN THE FIELD OF ART CRAFTS

Annotation. The educational environment of our country differs by the diversity of cultural and historical values. Many ethnic groups have their own characteristics. That is why education takes such features into account. Traditions in all groups are not the same. But at the heart of every culture lie the same basic concepts and goals.

Keywords: Embroidery, aesthetic value, handicrafts, applied arts, ethno, color, ethno style.

Sh.M.Mirziyoyev “Keyingi yillarda mamlakatimizda qadimiy va boy tariximiz, milliy o’zligimiz, betakror qadriyat va an’analarimiz timsoli bo’lgan xalq amaliy san’atini rivojlantirish, hunarmandlarni har tomonlama qo’llab-quvvatlash, ushbu yo’nalishda xalqaro hamkorlikni kengaytirish va shu asosda

O'zbekistonning bu sohadagi ulkan salohiyat va imkoniyatlarini dunyoga namoyon etish borasida tizimli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda"².

Chunki o'tmish buyuk allomalarning qoldirgan boy ma'naviy meroslarini tiklash, ularning ta'limotlarini o'rganish va hayotga tadbqiq etishdek ulkan ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Zeroki, xalqimizning kuchi, avvalo uning boy va ma'naviy merosga ega ekanligidandir. Shuning uchun ma'naviy meros sifatida ota-bobolarimizdan bizga etib kelgan hunarmandchilik, estetik qadriyatlar, qarashlar va ta'limotlarni o'rganish, bilish va hayotga tadbqiq etish bizning burchimizdir.

Badiiy hunarmandchilik teatr, kino, musiqa, tasviriy san'at turlari qatori mustaqil ahamiyat kasb etadi. Badiiy hunarmandchilik san'ati turli xil buyumlar, ko'chalar, maydonlar, o'quv-tabiyaviy muassasalar, moddiy inshootlarni bezatish bilan bog'liq. Shuningdek, u kiyim-kechaklar, zargarlik buyumlari bezagini ham o'z ichiga oladi. Hunarmandchilik kishilar turmushida shunchalik keng qo'llaniladiki, usiz turmushni tasavvur etish qiyin.

Badiiy hunarmandchilik idish-tovoqlar, kiyim kechaklar, gazmollar bezagi va boshqa turli bezaklarda qo'llanilib, u kishilarning mehnat faoliyatlari va ehtiyojlari bilan bog'liq holda paydo bo'lgan deb taxmin qilinadi.

Hunarmandchilik Uyg'onish davrigacha uy hunari shaklida, keyin xalq-badiiy hunarmandchiligi tariqasida shakllandi. Asta sekin xalq hunarmandchiligi xalq amaliy bezak san'ati buyumlari orasida yuksak badiiy saviyada ishlanib katta ahamiyatga ega bo'ldi.

Turmushda foydalanish uchun tayyorlanadigan buyumlar hammasini amaliy san'atga kiradi deb bo'lmaydi. Turmush uchun mo'ljallangan kiyim-kechak, idish-tovoq amaliy san'at buyumiga aylanishi uchun ularga ma'lum talablar qo'yiladi. Ya'ni ular badiiy saviyada bajarilishi lozim. Bunda ularning tuzilishi, shakli, kampozitsiyasi, ranglari, materiali nazarda tutiladi. Bu talablarga javob bermagan taqdirda, ular hunarmandchilik buyumi qatoridan o'rin oladi. Tikuv mashinalari yordamida tayyorlanadigan buyumlar, amaliy sa'nat na'munalari bo'la olmaydi. Chunki ular yuqoridagi talabga javob bera olmaydi.

Badiiy hunarmandchilikning asosiy maqsadi kishilar yashaydigan muhitni va o'zini o'rab olgan buyumlarni chiroyli qilishdan iborat. Nimaga insoniyat chiroyli yashashga intiladi? Chiroyli uy quray, chiroyli jihoz olay, chiroyli keyinay va hokozo. Bularsiz inson yashay olmaydimi yoki ehtiyojlari qonmaydimi. Azal-azaldan bu insonlarni o'ylantiradigan savollarga javob topish qiyinday tuyiladi. Ammo bezaklarsiz ham yashay olamiz, tong otadi kun o'tadi.

Mana hayotimizni bir tasavvur qilaylik atrofimiz quruq cho'l biyobon. Hatto bir tup daraxt va o'simlik yo'q. Bizni o'rab turgan olam tanamizni jizg'anak qilib quritmoqda, tashnalik, suvsizlik bizni ko'p yashattirmaydi. Shunday ekan hayot bu yashnab turgan tabiat, qushlar ovozi suvlarni shildirab

² Mirziyoyev Sh.M Xalqaro hunarmandchilikfestivalini o'tkazib borishga oid chora-tadbirlarto'g'risida. T. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining farmoni. //Toshkent shahri, 2019 y, 3-oktabr.

oqishi bilan zavqli va jo'shqin ekan. Biz ham atrofimizga ya'ni ichki olamimizga mana shu jo'shqinlikni olib kirishga harakat qilamiz. Xalq amaliy bezak san'ati bu avloddan avlodga o'tib kelayotgan, ichki olamimizni poklikka, yashashga maqsad va orzu berishga undaydigan qadriyatdir.

O'zbekiston hudududi o'zining xilma-xil milliy tarkibga ega. Ya'ni har bir tuman o'zining shevasi milliy hunarmandchiligi, raqslari, urf-odatlar bilan bir – biri bilan ajralib turadi. Hunarmandchilikda ularning naqsh kompozitsiyasi, ranglari, naqsh elementlari va ishlatilish o'rni bilan farqlidir. Ammo bir biri bilan yaqin bo'lgan viloyatlar tumanlar orasida lokal aloqa mavjud bo'lib, bir qancha maktablarni tashkil etadi. Masalan: Toshkent maktabi, Samarqand maktabi, Buxoro maktabi va Surxondaryo maktablari bo'lib, qolgan hududlar shu maktablarga yaqin bo'lganligi uchun shu maktablar bilan jamlashadi.

"Folklor" atamasi "xalq ijodiyoti", "xalq donoligi" degan ma'noni anglatishi maktab yoshidan boshlab ma'lum bo'lgan. Shunday qilib, bu ta'rif folklor kiyim uslubining aniq xarakteristikasi ekanligi ajablanarli emas. Xalq haqiqatdan ham turli Millatlar va xalqlarning tasvirlari va uslublari, urf-odatlar orasida topilishi mumkin bo'lgan eng qulay, yoqimli, ko'p qirrali va qulay narsalarni o'zlashtirdi.³

Oddiy-rang va mato jihatidan ham viloyatlar yoki mamlakatlarning madaniy va moda xususiyatlari jihatidan bir-birini to'ldiradigan narsalarni birlashtirish mumkin.

Etno uslubdagi kiyimlar tabiiy matolardan tikilgan. Bundan tashqari, ma'lum bir millatga tegishli matolardan foydalaniladi. Vodiyliliklar atlas adras matolaridan foydalansa, Samarqand Buxoro a'lo bahmal matolarini ishlatishadi, Surxondaryo Qashqadaryoda esa shoyi matosidan ko'proq foydalaniladi. Bu uslubda asosan milliylik va zamonaviylik uyg'unlashgan bo'lib milliy matolarimizni zamonaviy liboslarning bir qismida qo'llash ham mumkin.

Nurota kashtalari boshqa maktablar kashtalaridan badiiy jihatdan farq qiladi. Kashtachilikning yirik markazlaridan biri sanalgan Nurota asrlar mobaynida kashtalarning tasvir aniqligi, o'simlik naqshlarining serjilvaligi bilan mashhur. 19 asrda Nurota kashtalari asosan oq kosibiy karbos va och yashil ip gazlama mato ustiga "bosma" va "yo'rma" uslubida guldastalar bilan bezatilib, matoning oq foni tig'iz to'ldirilmagan. Nurota kashtachiligi o'zining gulli motivlarining boyligi va rang-barangligi bilan O'zbekiston kashtalari orasida birinchi o'rinda turadi. Gul naqshlarining go'zalligi va boyligi jihatidan Buxoro kashtalariga yaqin tursada, o'ziga xos ijro uslubi bilan alohida ajralib turadi. Nurota kashtalarida ba'zan gul naqshlari, o'simliklar, qushlar, turli jismlar va hatto hayvonlar tasviri, ayrim hollarda yashirin tarzda odamlar tasviri bilan ham boyitiladi. Kashtalar ochiq rangli ipak va jun iplardan igna bilan sidirg'a – bosma uslubida tikilgan gul va naqshlar atrofi bigiz bilan "daravsh" chokida chegaralangan. Nurotada kashta asosan bo'z, chit, satin, shoyi, baxmal, movutga

³ <https://textiletrend.ru/stili-odezhdyi/stil-etno.html>

tikiladi. Iplari ipakdan yigirilib, bo'yoqlari tabiiy o'simliklardan olinadi. Nurota so'zanalarida ochiq ranglar: qumrang, tilloyi rang, kulrang, pushti rang, havorang, och yashil rang, qizil rang ishlatilgan. Ranglar Buxoro kashtalari rangiga yaqin, ular bosiqlik va salobatni kasb etgan.

Kundalik uslubingizni etno uslubiga diversifikatsiya qilish uchun siz etnik elementlardan osongina foydalanishingiz mumkin. Asosiy e'tibor kiyimdagi aksessuarlar va kashta bezaklariga qaratilishi kerak. Bezaklarda etno uslubidagi bir yo'nalishga e'tibor qaratib, sumkalar, zargarlik buyumlari, ipak kashta choklardan foydalanish lozim. Agar siz etno uslubidagi kiyimlarda kashtani asos sifatida tanlasangiz, unda sumkalarda va poyafzallarda ham kashta elementlaridan foydalanish yaxshiroqdir. Yoki eng kichik tafsilotlarga qadar o'ylangan to'liq etno-tasvirni to'plash, ayniqsa, etno uslubi yozda dolzarbdir. Yilning shu davrida siz tabiiy matolardan yasalgan, ammo ayni paytda yorqin va rang-barang narsalarni kiyishni xohlaysiz.

Etno uslubi ko'p qirrali va noyobdir. Dunyoda noyob va yorqin milliy kiyimlarga ega etnik guruhlar juda ko'p-ilhom olish uchun ulkan maydon! Har bir insonda bunday uslub o'zini qiziqarli va g'ayrioddiy tarzda namoyon qiladi. Etno uslubiga mos kelmaydigan ayol yo'q, asosiysi sizning didingizga qo'shmoqchi bo'lgan madaniyatni batafsil o'rganish va o'ziga xos ranglar, aksessuarlar va matolarning ansamblini yaratishdir. Ilhom oling, tajriba qilishdan qo'rqmang va yangi uslubingiz natijasidan zavqlaning.

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PROBLEMS IN THE TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSION AND METHODS OF THEIR ELIMINATION

Resume: Despite the successes achieved in the treatment of arterial hypertension (AH), adequate control of blood pressure (BP) in the population is far from ideal. The lecture describes the four degrees of risk of cardiovascular complications caused by hypertension. Modern standards of drug and non-drug antihypertensive therapy are considered in detail. The target blood pressure levels that are recommended to be achieved in the treatment of patients with hypertension, in accordance with existing international recommendations, are given. The indications for the use of rational combined antihypertensive therapy are analyzed. Recommendations are given on the individual selection of drugs, depending on concomitant diseases.

Key words: arterial hypertension, antihypertensive drugs, risk factors.

Relevance. Despite the successes achieved in the treatment of arterial hypertension (AH), adequate control of blood pressure (BP) in the population is far from ideal[2,5]. The lecture describes four degrees of risk of cardiovascular complications caused by hypertension [1,3]. Modern standards of drug and non-drug antihypertensive therapy are considered in detail. The target blood pressure levels that are recommended to be achieved in the treatment of patients with hypertension, in accordance with existing international recommendations, are given. The indications for the use of rational combined antihypertensive therapy are analyzed.

The purpose of the study. The goal of antihypertensive therapy is to achieve the target blood pressure. The main goal of treating a patient with hypertension is to minimize the overall cardiovascular risk. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to correct all modifiable risk factors, treat associated clinical conditions, as well as treat the actual hypertension syndrome, that is, antihypertensive therapy.

Material and methods of research. The study included 80 patients with stage II-III hypertension, 2-3 degrees of hypertension aged 40 to 60 years, who did not reach the target blood pressure level while taking two AGPS for 6 months at maximum therapeutic doses in combination with three or more

cardiovascular risk factors and 20 conditionally healthy individuals (group control) to clarify the standards of the studied indicators. All patients signed an informed voluntary consent to participate in the study.

The results of the study. Patients with symptomatic hypertension, acute myocardial infarction or stroke (less than 6 months), congestive heart failure, severe persistent rhythm and conduction disorders, severe concomitant somatic, neurological and oncological pathology were excluded from the study.

The patients included in the study revealed pronounced violations of the daily profile of blood pressure, multiple lesions of target organs, endothelial dysfunction, dysmetabolic changes that make it difficult to adequately control blood pressure and make it possible to include this category of patients in the category of patients with "difficult-to-control arterial hypertension". The revealed correlations between the main indicators of the metabolic profile, peripheral hemodynamics, endothelial function, structural and functional indicators of the left ventricle state the relationship and interdependence of pathogenetic mechanisms underlying difficult-to-control hypertension.

Long-term use of candesartan in combination with hydrochlorothiazide and lercanidipine contributes to achieving the target blood pressure level in 88% of patients, with predominantly positive dynamics for average daily indicators and variability of blood pressure, and therapy with moxonidine in combination with hydrochlorothiazide and lercanidipine - in 82% of patients, with the achievement of normative values for mean blood pressure indicators and the index of temporary hypertension.

A significant decrease in the mass of the left ventricular myocardium is achieved by the third month of therapy on the background of candesartan therapy with hydrochlorothiazide and lercanidipine and by the 6th month - on the background of moxonidine therapy with hydrochlorothiazide and lercanidipine. Improvement of diastolic function is noted from the 3rd month of therapy with treatment with both combinations. Candesartan therapy in combination with hydrochlorothiazide and lercanidipine modifies concentric left ventricular myocardial hypertrophy into eccentric in 13.5% of patients.

Three-component antihypertensive treatment regimens for hypertension with the inclusion of lercanidipine have a corrective effect on impaired cerebral, renal hemodynamics, endothelial function already at the early stages of treatment - after 3 months, however, a more pronounced positive dynamics was noted when it was combined with candesartan and hydrochlorothiazide during long-term therapy.

Both three—component antihypertensive therapy regimens have a corrective effect on the impaired lipid profile, hyperuricemia is eliminated after 3 months on the background of candesartan therapy in combination with hydrochlorothiazide and lercanidipine, and postprandial glycemia is eliminated on therapy with moxonidine.

Conclusion. Thus, the main changes in the recommendation for the diagnosis and treatment of hypertension in 2018 are as follows:

New target values of blood pressure, less conservative treatment of (very) elderly people;

Changing the schemes of rational combined pharmacotherapy;

The need to identify low commitment and apply a set of measures aimed at increasing it.

At the same time, new methods of diagnosis and treatment of metabolic disorders are being developed, which are detected at early stages or precede an increase in blood pressure. Currently, it has been shown that such groups of drugs as ACE inhibitors, ARBs, BMCC, selective imidazoline receptor agonists have advantages in patients with metabolic syndrome as a means of treatment and prevention of the development of cardiovascular complications.

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KATTA ASHULA IJROSIDA RUHIYAT VA JISMONIY HARAKAT UYG'UNLIGI

Annotatsiya: Haqiqiy san'at, eng avvalo, insonning insoniylik qiyofasini shakllantiradi. Insonni tuban fikrlardan yiroqlashtirib, yuksaklikka ko'taradi, hamdard bo'lishga da'vat etadi. San'at inson ruhiyatini poklaydi. Uning tarbiyaviy ahamiyatini hech narsaga tenglashtirib bo'lmaydi. Madaniyat va san'at insonni hayvondan ajratib turuvchi chegara. San'at - ma'naviy ijodiyotdir. Ushbu maqolada katta ashula ijrosida ruhiyat va jismoniy harakat uyg'unligi xususida so'z yuritildi.

Kalit so'zlar: katta ashula; badiha uslubi; ruhiyat; jismoniy harakat.

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COMBINATION OF SPIRITUAL AND PHYSICAL ACTION IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE GREAT ASHULA

Annotation: True art, first of all, shapes the human image of a person. It lifts one away from low thoughts, elevates one, and encourages empathy. Art purifies the human psyche. Its educational value is unmatched. Culture and art are the boundaries that separate man from animals. Art is a spiritual creation. This article discusses the combination of mental and physical activity in the performance of a great song.

Keywords: big song; badiha services; psyche; physical activity.

Har bir xalqning o'z nomoddiy madaniy merosi mavjud bo'lib, ularni asrab avaylash, davomiyligi va yashovchanligini ta'minlash o'sha xalqning zimmasiga ulkan mas'uliyatni yuklaydi. O'zbek xalqining ham bir qator ana shunday meroslari mavjud bo'lib, ularning ko'p qismi YUNESKO tomonidan insoniyatning nomoddiy madaniy merosining reprezentativ ro'yxatiga kiritilgan. Shulardan biri juda qadimiy va betakror san'at turi bo'lgan Katta ashuladir. Ma'lumki, katta ashula — Farg'ona vodiysiga xos bo'lgan o'zbek an'anaviy ashula yo'li hisoblanadi. Odatda, 2—5 hamnafas ashulachi tomonidan cholg'u jo'rligisiz qo'llariga patnis yoki likobcha ushlagan holda aytiladi. Katta ashula qadimiy marosim va mehnat qo'shiqlari, marsiya, navha, ayolg'u qo'shiqlari hamda aruz vaznidagi g'azallarning qadimiy o'qilish uslublari zaminida vujudga

kelgan. Katta ashula, odatda, katta yig'in, sayil va to'y-tomoshalarda aytilgan. Uning o'tmishdagi namunalarida lirik va nasihatomez g'azallar bilan bir qatorda diniy, tasavvuf yo'nalishidagi she'rlar ham kuylangan. Navoiy, Lutfiy, Mashrab, Xaziniy, Muqimiy, Furqat, Zavqiy, Miskin va boshqalarning g'azallari Katta ashula janridan alohida o'rin olgan. Katta ashula ijrochiligida badiha uslubidan keng foydalaniladi. Bu esa undagi nutqdosh va ohangdor tuzilmalar bir-biriga mukammal va uzviy bog'lanishini ta'minlaydi, ashulani rang-barang musiqa bezaklari bilan boyitadi, turli avjlar qo'llanishiga olib keladi. Katta ashula ijrochisi an'anaviy "ustoz-shogird" maktabini o'tgan, she'riyat qonunlari va ijrochilik an'analari tayangan, keng diapazonli, baland ovozga va mahoratga ega bo'lishi lozim. Hofizlar, odatda, she'r bandidagi boshlang'ich misralarning har birini galma-gal, so'nggi misralarni jo'r bo'lib ijro etadilar. XX asr ning II yarmida katta ashulaning yangi ashula-cholg'u yo'llari, yakkaxon hofizga mo'ljallangan turlari yuzaga keldi. Mazkur namunalarda cholg'u ansambli hamnafas hofiz vazifasini bajargan, ijroda erkin uslub saqlanib qolgan.

Ma'lum bir musiqiy asar uch xil ko'rinishda mavjud bo'ladi. Birinchisi nota va g'azal matni, ya'ni yozuv asosida bo'lsa, ikkinchisi, ijrochi tomonidan talqin qilingan jonli ijroda va uchinchisi, tinglovchining hayotiy tajribasi va badiiy obrazlarning u tomonidan qabul qilinishi natijasida asarni haqiqiy ijro jarayoni amalga oshiriladi. Musiqiy asar, maqom mumtoz ashulani ijro qilish faqat o'sha yaratuvchi, bastakor yoki kompozitor notaga tushirgan fikru-xayollarining talqini bo'libgina qolmasdan, ijrochi uchun o'ta murakkab jismoniy va ruhiy kechinmalardan iborat jarayondir. Ijro badiiy jihatdan yuksak bo'lishi uchun unda xonandaning diqqati, sezgisi, idroki, tafakkuri, tasavvuri va emotsiyasi (his-tuyg'u va hayajon) va eng asosiysi ovoz ruhiyati faol ishtirok etishi zarur. Bundan tashqari uning shaxsiy ovoz sifati, tembrining go'zal va boyligi, pardalarning tozaligi, musiqiy qobiliyati va iqtidori, quvnoqligi va jo'shqinligi, dunyoqarashi va erkin fikrlashi, xarakteri va mentaliteti aks etmog'i lozim. Ushbu shaxsiy sifatlarning barchasi inson ruhiyatining o'ziga xos xususiyati, badiiy-ijrochilik ijodining tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, hali yaxshi tadqiq qilinmagan musiqiy ruhshunoslik sohasiga aloqadordir. Inson faoliyatining barcha turlarida bo'lgani kabi, Diqqat musiqa san'atida ijrochining hissiy, intellektual, harakatga keluvchi jarayonlardagi faoliyat samaradorligining muhim shartidir. Musiqiy faoliyatning barcha turlari diqqat bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ayniqsa, jamoa shaklida ijro qilishda u juda muhimdir. Ya'ni ansambl bo'lib kuylashdan avval musiqa rahbari (doira, chang cho'pi)ning ko'tarilgan qo'llari, avtakt, yakkaxon va jo'rnavoz - jo'rovoz o'rtasidagi ishora va harakatlarning hammasi musiqada diqqat deb ataladi. Ayniqsa, an'anaviy xonandalar jismoniy va ruhiy jihatlarining barcha tomonlarini ko'rib chiqadigan bo'lsak, ijro jarayonida ashulachining murakkab markaziy asab tizimi, butun sezgi a'zolari, ko'rish, eshitish, xotira, harakat mayllari, musiqiy-estetik tasavvurlari va aqliy faoliyatining bir-biriga bog'langan, mujassam holda chiroyli kuylashda qatnashishini guvohi bo'lamiz. Bulardan sezgi - inson organizmi tomonidan

eshitish, ko'rish, hid bilish, tana sezgisi, ta'm bilish va h.k. a'zolari orqali moddiy dunyoni anglaydi. Bu murakkab jarayonda xonandaning aql-idroki va ruhiy faoliyati kuylashga qaratilgan bo'lib, u o'z ovozi va yonidagi hamnafaslari ijrosi yoki jo'rnavoz chalayotgan musiqiy tovushlarni eshitishi, nota matni yoki boshliq harakatini ko'rishi, parda, tessitura, sakrash va avjlarni ovoz apparatida his qilishi, sezishi natijasida bosh miyaga axborot yetadi. Musiqani badiiy anglash va tushunib yetishda musiqiy tasavvur jarayoni asos sifatida xizmat qiladi. Tajribali tinglovchining tasavvurida faqat jaranglab turgan tovushlar yig'indisi yoki ashulachi ovozigina eshilib qolmasdan undan keyin keladigan ohanglar, g'azal so'zlari, kuy harakati, lad o'zgarishi, ma'lum ma'no beruvchi mavzu ham aks etadi. Inson ruhiyatining o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri His, tuyg'u va hayajon (emotsiya)dir. Kishi o'zining hayotiy faoliyati jarayonida atrofni o'rab turgan moddiy borliq bilan doimo muloqotda bo'ladi. Buning natijasida shod-u-xurramlik, qayg'u va g'am, to'lqinlanish va hayajon, mag'rurlik va iftixor, jahl va g'azab, hayratlanish, xafa bo'lish kabi boshqa ko'plab mayl va tuyg'ular (obyektiv dunyoga subyektiv munosabat kechinmalari) insonning emotsional his-hayajon holatini ifodalaydi. Xonandaning ijrochilik amaliyotida intellektual va estetik, ya'ni eng nozik va go'zal oliy nafosat emotsiya shakllanadi. Ushbu his tuyg'ular xonanda ijrochilik faoliyatida o'z oldiga aniq maqsad qo'yib ongli ravishda turli vosita va yo'llardan foydalangan holda maqomlar va mumtoz asarlardagi badiiy obrazni ochib berish uchun xizmat qiladi. Katta ashula janri juda qadimiy san'at turlaridan biri sanalib, mutaxassislar bugungi kunda uning kelib chiqishi bilan bog'liq ravishda baxs va munozaralar olib bormoqdalar. Bir nechta mutaxassislar "Katta ashula"ni diniy mazmundagi musiqalar bilan bog'liq, deb hisoblasa, boshqa musiqashunoslar esa "she'rlarni baland ovozda aytish, yuqori pardada kuylash orqali katta ashulalar vujudga kelgan", deydi. Hattoki, ushbu san'atni qadimda kambag'alchilik davrlarda paydo bo'lgan bo'lib, uni musiqiy sozlarni sotib olishga qurbi yetmagan baland ovozli xonandalarning san'ati, deguvchi san'atshunoslar ham topiladi. Aslida "Katta ashula" ma'lum mezon va qonuniyatlarga asoslangan mustaqil va yetuk bir san'at turi bo'lib, Toshkent–Farg'ona musiqa maktabining alohida yo'nalishi sanaladi. Uni yaxshi biladigan, mukammal egallagan ustozlardan o'rganish, targ'ib etish va shu yo'lda yangi namunalarni ijod etish bugungi kunning eng muhim vazifalaridan biri. Umuman olganda, cholg'u sozlarsiz ijro etiladigan janrlar mamlakatimizning boshqa vohalarida ham mavjud. Misol uchun Xorazm dostonlaridagi rechitativ, ya'ni, nutq bilan aytiluvchi qismi, Buxoro mavrigi va Buxorcha janrlarining boshlanish, doira usulisiz qismi, Samarqand, Qashqadaryo, Surxondaryo vohalaridagi mavjud aytim ya'ni eslash, yod olish kabi kuylash janrlari mavjud.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF WASTE SOLVING PROBLEM

Annotation. This article discusses the impact of industrial and domestic waste on the environment and its processing in the case of Fergana region.

Key words: Domestic waste, solid waste, by-products, rational use of natural resources, advanced technologies, environmental protection.

The protection of the environment from industrial and consumer waste, the rational and integrated use of natural resources and the implementation of environmentally friendly technologies are inextricably linked. Industrial enterprises are the main sources of pollution, generating different levels of waste. Waste also contains a high proportion of usable secondary resources.

Due to anthropogenic factors in the development of society, especially in the later stages, the quality and quantity of all sources of life in the environment and on earth are changing.

In this regard, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 21, 2017 No PP 2916 "On measures to radically improve and develop the system of implementation of works related to household waste in 2017-2021." This decision is aimed at improving the sanitary-epidemiological situation in the districts and cities of the country, radically improving and further developing the system of implementation of waste-related tasks in 2017-2021. This decision is a practical step to further improve the ecological and sanitary environment of the country, to protect and strengthen the health of the population, to make our cities and villages more prosperous and beautiful.

According to the Fergana Regional Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection, there are a total of 23 landfills in the region, including 20 at the expense of the State Unitary Enterprise "Clean Zone" and 3 at the expense of private enterprises.

Including "Ferchana White Gold" x / k - paper waste recycling, "Quartz" A / J - glass waste, "Quvasoy mex cast iron service" - cast iron products, "Rubber Gold" LLC - unusable cars "RTI Texnik" LLC, "Robber Goods

Produck" LLC, "Yosh Avlod Tayanchi" family enterprise, "Toshloq Plast Truba" LLC, "Vodiy naslli paranda" enterprise, Beshariq district Beshquur x/k polyethylene pipe production.

Significant work is being done in our country on waste recycling. A number of enterprises are recycling waste to obtain secondary products. This eliminates part of the waste problem.

In Fergana district of Fergana region, Rubber Gold LLC has started to use solid waste as a secondary product.

According to the data, if a ton of unusable tires and tires are destroyed by burning them, 16 types of toxic gasoline vapors, rubber dust, carbon monoxide, which pollute the atmosphere and have a serious impact on human health, will be released. substances such as nitric oxide, chloroprene. In order to prevent these negative situations, solid waste is used as a secondary raw material.

The small enterprise has the capacity to process 528 tons of old tires and other tires per year, and produces rubber granules and rubber pads. The roofs of sports grounds, various tiles, carpets and other rubber products are made here, and most importantly, they protect athletes from injuries with their environmental friendliness, safety and elasticity.

Indeed, the protection of the environment from industrial and domestic waste is inextricably linked with the rational use of natural resources and the implementation of the most environmentally friendly technologies.

The main goal of waste management is to make producers and consumers responsible. In this regard, experts explained the task of waste management: "The production and disposal of waste should be regulated in such a way that it does not harm human health and does not limit the environmentally friendly products that are acceptable for use." It is based on preventive environmental principles in protecting the environment.

All waste that affects the environment and incurs economic costs must be recycled or disposed of. The more important it is to conserve resources through health and environmental protection and recycling, the higher the demand for its quality will be. Disposal of unprocessed waste is the lowest cost. This can have a significant impact later on.

In the preservation of the natural environment, toxic gases and emissions should be reduced and eliminated through the use of environmental protection measures and methods, rather than generating them at all.

Based on the above, it is recommended to establish the following measures to drastically reduce and neutralize emissions into the environment:

1. Reduction of the level of environmental pollution in the territory of the Republic to ecological-hygienic and sanitary standards;

2. Strengthen control over environmental pollution, use of natural resources and waste disposal. To this end, to pay attention to the system of efficient treatment facilities and equipment of sources of environmental pollution, taking into account scientific advances and international standards;

3. Improving the environment, preventing waste, achieving economic efficiency through the rational use of household waste in economic activities;

4. Processing of all types of raw materials and mineral resources, production of high quality products and efficient use of energy resources, extensive use of modern eco-chemical requirements, technological processes and equipment;

5. Construction of complexes for recycling and closed-chain production in order to drastically reduce the amount of waste generated in production;

6. Development and implementation of new, efficient technologies that involve secondary waste in the recycling process;

7. Achieve the necessary types of substances by processing the products of secondary raw materials, including waste products, generated at the production enterprise by various new scientific and technical methods (using the recuperation process);

8. Extensive use of technological methods for the neutralization of highly hazardous wastes for the environment, especially the biosphere.

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JIZZAX VILOYATIDA MADANIY HORDIQ HUDUDLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH YO‘NALISH VA MEXANIZMLARI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada mamlakatimizning Jizzax viloyatida uning tabiiy potentsiali orqali madaniy hordiq hududlarini yaratish va rivojlantirish yo‘nalishlari hamda uning institutsional asoslari bayon qilingan bo‘lib, unga ko‘ra madaniy hordiq hududlarini yaratish maskanlari viloyat hududining xizmat ko‘rsatish imkoniyatlari, shuningdek, bu borada mamlakatning strategik rejalari tahliliy ma‘lumotlar asosida keltirilgan.

Kalit sozlar: Turistik qishloq ovullari, rekreastiya, madaniy-tarixiy meros, viza, infratuzilma, ziyorat, turizm mahallasi va qishlog‘i, institutsional.

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DIRECTIONS AND MECHANISMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL RECREATION AREAS IN JIZAK REGION

Annotation: The article describes the directions of creation and development of cultural recreation areas in Jizzakh region of the country through its natural potential, as well as its institutional framework. plans are presented on the basis of analytical data.

Keywords: tourist villages, recreation, cultural and historical heritage, visas, infrastructure, pilgrimage, tourist makhallas and villages, institutional.

Mamlakatimizda madaniy hordiq chiqarish sohasini rivojlantirishning dolzarbligini, shuningdek, turizm sohasining serdaromad, shuning bilan birgalikda mashaqqati kamroq faoliyat turi ekanligini e‘tirof etib, mamlakatimizda mazkur sohani rivojlantirish, takomillashtirish yuzasidan tinimsiz izlanishlarni olib borish maqsadga muvofiq sanaladi. Ana shunday yo‘llardan biri-aholi gavjum, shuningdek, iqlim sharoiti mo‘tadil bo‘lgan hududlarda aholining turistik xizmat ko‘rsatishini amalga oshirishi bilan birga aholining o‘zi ham mazkur turistik mahsulotdan bahramand bo‘ladigan faoliyat turlaridan biri bu turistik qishloq mehmon uylarini tashkil etish hisoblanadi. Turistik qishloq uylarini tashkil qilishning institutsional asosi bo‘lib, birinchi

navbatda, 2019 yil 16 aprelda qabul qilingan “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining turizm to‘g‘risida” gi Qonuni, shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 13 avgustdagi “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida turizm sohasini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” gi PF-5781 son Farmoni xizmat qiladi. Mazkur institusional asoslarga ko‘ra 2019 yil 1 noyabrdan boshlab eng yuqori turizm salohiyatiga ega bo‘lgan fuqarolar yig‘inlari (shaharcha, qishloq, ovullar hamda shahar, shaharcha, qishloq va ovullarning mahallalari) ro‘yxatini shakllantirish, ushbu fuqarolar yig‘inlari hududlarida 20 tadan kam bo‘lmagan oilaviy mehmon uylari tashkil etilganda va turistlar uchun kamida besh xil xizmat turlari (yashash va/yoki ovqatlanish bo‘yicha xizmatlardan tashqari) ko‘rsatilgan taqdirda ularga «Turizm mahallasi», «Turizm qishlog‘i» yoki «Turizm ovuli» maqomini berish, 2020 yildan boshlab «Turizm mahallasi», «Turizm qishlog‘i» yoki «Turizm ovuli» maqomi berilgan fuqarolar yig‘inlari «Obod qishloq» va «Obod mahalla» davlat dasturlariga birinchi navbatda kiritilishi qat‘iy belgilab qo‘yilgan [1]. “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining turizm to‘g‘risida” gi Qonunining 5-moddasiga ko‘ra xalqaro va ichki turizm uning shakllari hisoblanadi. Turizm tashkil etilayotgan turning o‘ziga xosligi, mavzusi, davomiyligi, harakatlanish usullari va turning boshqa xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda madaniy-tarixiy, ziyorat, ekologik, ma‘rifiy, etnografik, gastronomik, ishbilarmonlik, ijtimoiy, sport, tibbiy, yoshlar turizmi, agroturizm hamda turizmning boshqa turlariga bo‘linishi mumkin [2]. O‘zbekiston turizm sohasini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha keng ko‘lamli imkoniyatga, shuningdek, juda katta rekreatsiya salohiyatiga ega, unda jami 7,4 ming madaniy meros obyektlari mavjud, ulardan 209 tasi to‘rtta muzey shaharlar — “Xiva shahridagi Ichan-qal’a”, “Buxoro shahrining tarixiy markazi”, “Shahrisabz shahrining tarixiy markazi”, “Samarqand shahri” hududida joylashgan bo‘lib, YUNESKO butunjahon merosi ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan [3].

Jizzax viloyati O‘zbekistonning markaziy mintaqasida joylashgan bo‘lib, shu tufayli har taraflama keng ko‘lamli xo‘jalik yuritish imkoniyatiga egadir. Uzunligi sharqdan g‘arbga, ya’ni Yangiobod tumanidan Forish tumanigacha 180 km, janubdan shimolga, ya’ni Baxmal tumanidan Mirzacho‘l tumanigacha 175 km. ni tashkil etadi. Maydoni 21,1 ming kv.km. Shundan 4,8 ming kv.km. (22,7 %) qishloq xo‘jaligida foydalanishda bo‘lgan yerlardir. O‘rmon va o‘rmonchilik bilan bog‘liq ekinlar ekiladigan maydon 1,8 ming (8,5 %) kv.km dan iboratdir [4]. Maydonining katta qismini sharqdan g‘arbga va qisman shimoli-g‘arb tomonga cho‘zilgan Chinqortog‘ va Molguzar, g‘arbdan sharqqa, sharqi-janubga va janubga tomon cho‘zilgan Nurota tizma tog‘lari, shimol tomondan Qozog‘istondagi Chordora to‘g‘onidan viloyatning shimoli-g‘arbidan Navoiy viloyati hududiga qadar cho‘zilgan Aydarko‘l tashkil etadi. Bu qadimiy yurtda ajdodlarimiz zakovati, salohiyatidan darak beruvchi – qadimiy turkiylarning quyosh yili timsoli – “Quyosh taqvimi”, (“Saklar taqvimi”), 19 fevraldan 21 martgacha quyosh nuri tushadigan Huttosh, shuningdek, Qantartosh,

Hamaltoshlarning o'zi sirli bir olam. Viloyatda ziyorat turizmini rivojlantirish uchun ham Sa'd ibn Vaqqos, Usmand ota, Novqa ota, Xo'jamushkent ota, Parpi ota, Sayfin ota, Savruk ota, Qulfisar ota kabi ziyoratgohlarlar xizmat qiladi. E'tiborli jihati bu yerdagi tabiiy buloqlardan yiliga o'rtacha 16-20 mln. kubometr suv olish imkoniyati mavjud. Eng asosiysi viloyatning Baxmal, Zomin, G'allaorol tumanlari hamda Sh. Rashidov va Forish tumanlarining tog'li hududlarida yog'ingarchilik nisbatan mo'l bo'ladi. Shuningdek, haroratning mo'tadilligi tufayli Baxmal, G'allaorol va Forish botiqlarida, Zominsoy, Yettikechuv va Ko'rpasoyda suvning parchalanishi nisbatan kam. Viloyatda turizm va uning zaminidagi rekreatsiya klasterlarini rivojlantirish uchun ham birmuncha sezilarli imkoniyatlar, ya'ni viloyat tabiatining o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri tog'lar va tog' yon bag'irlarida tarkibida temir, oltingugurt, vodorod, radiy, kremniy kislotasi, karbon gazi, ishqorli termo-minerallar bo'lgan bir qator mavjud shifobaxsh suv manbalari mavjud. Darhaqiqat, ayni paytda viloyatning G'allaorol, Forish, Mirzacho'l tumanlarida ana shunday bal'neologik suvlar bilan davolovchi "Marjonsuv", "Birlashgan", "Gagarin" nomli sanatoriylar va bir nechta profilaktoriylar ishlab turibdi. Shuning bilan birgalikda viloyatning Zomin, Jizzax, Baxmal tumanlarida ham ma'danga boy manbalari bor. Viloyatdagi barcha ma'danli suvlar kimyoviy va balneologik tarkibiga ko'ra eng tabiiy o'ziga xosligi bevosita hududning ancha qismini egallagan tog'liq zona ekanligi bilan bog'liqdir. Mazkur hududlarning tog' yon bag'irlarida bir-biridan go'zal tabiat go'shalari, archazorlar bodomzorlar yong'oqzorlar, shifobaxsh o'tloqlar, soyliklar, zilol suvlar, hatto, musaffo toza havo qatlaminin o'zi bir olam. Ulkan daralarda qir-adirlar va soyliklarda kamyob o'simliklar va hayvonlar, parrandalarning turfa xillari mavjud. Baxmal va Zomin tumanlaridagi qir-adirlar, ulkan bog'-rog'lar, shuningdek, Baxmaldagi dengiz sathidan 2600 metr balandlikdagi ma'danli suv, Xalq bog'i va qo'riqxonalar, ajoyib sharsharalar, qirlar bag'ridagi o'nlab chashmalar insoniyatni o'ziga chorlovchi saxiy tabiatning o'ziga xos ne'matidir. Viloyatda turizm klasterlarining asosiy poydevori sanalgan Zomin tumanidagi 1976 yilda tashkil etilgan 48 ming gektarli Xalq bog'ining tabiati o'ta go'zal. Balandligi dengiz sathidan 4 ming metrgacha cho'zilgan tog' yon bag'rida yoz va bahorda havo qatlami kamalak rangida tovlanadi. Qalin archazorlar va bahaybat daralar, soyliklardagi toshqin suvlar go'yo tabiatning haqiqiy tabiiy ko'rgazmasini namoyish etadi. Albatta bu kabi jarayonlarning xususiyati shundaki, inson hamisha ko'pincha o'zlashtirilmagan, inson qo'li tegmagan tabiiy go'shalarga ehtiyoj sezishidadir. Xalq bog'i yonida Zomin qo'riqxonasi tashkil etilgan, Xalq bog'i va qo'riqxonaning umumiy maydoni 78 ming gektarni tashkil etadi.

Viloyat aholisi 2021 yil yanvar oyi holatiga 1443400 kishini tashkil etib, yil boshidan 32900 kishiga yoki 102,3 foizga ko'paydi. Shundan 675300 kishi – shahar joylarida (46,8%) va 768100 kishi qishloq joylarida (53,2 foiz) istiqomat qiladi.

Tarkibiga ko'ra 70 dan ortiq millat vakillari bor. Umumiy aholisining 83 foizini o'zbeklar tashkil qiladi. O'rtacha zichligi bir kv.km. ga 65,5 kishi [5].

Yuqorida qayd etilgan ma'lumotlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, aholisi 163,6 ming kishi bo'lgan viloyatning Zomin tumanida (viloyat aholisining 11,8 %), aholisi 155,8 ming kishi bo'lgan Baxmal tumanida (viloyat aholisining 11,3 %), aholisi 171,4 ming kishi bo'lgan G'allaorol tumanlarida (viloyat aholisining 12,4 %) negizida rekreatsiya mavjud bo'lgan turistik ovullarni, shuningdek, ularning o'zaro kooperatsiyasi asosidagi turizm klasterlarini tashkil qilish uchun keng qamrovli imkoniyatlar mavjud [6].

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TA'LIM TIZIMINI BOSHQARISHDA KASBIY KOMPETENTLIK YO'NALISHLARI

Annotatsiya: OTM rahbar xodimlar va prof-o'qituvchilarning kasbiy – komponentligi talim massasasi faoliyatini boshqarish va takomillashtirish, tarbiyaviy munosabatlarni e'tiborga olish va faoliyatini takomillashtirishga qaralgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Raxbar, xodim, salohiyat talim muassasasi, inovatsion texnologiyalar, boshqarish, ko'nikma malaka, kasbiy komponentlik, faoliyat.

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PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES IN EDUCATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

Annotation: The professional component of the management staff and professors of higher education institutions is aimed at managing and improving the activities of the educational mass, taking into account the educational relationship and improving their activities.

Keywords: Leader, employee, potential educational institution, innovative technologies, management, skills, professional component, activity.

O'z mohiyatiga ko'ra oliy ta'lim muassasalari rahbar xodimlari va professor-o'qituvchilarining **kasbiy kompetentligi** – bu ta'lim muassasasi faoliyatini tashkil etish, boshqarish va takomillashtirishda innovatsion yondashuvlarga asoslanadigan, kasbiy ahamiyat kasb etuvchi shaxsiy sifatlarga ega bo'lgan, yuqori darajada o'zini-o'zi nazorat qila oladigan, boy falsafiy va ma'naviy dunyoqarashga, psixologik-pedagogik va tashkiliy-texnologik salohiyatga ega bo'lgan, shuningdek, shaxslararo munosabatlarda tarbiyaviy munosabatlarni e'tiborga oladigan hamda vaziyatlarga ko'ra turli xil muammolarni hal etishda mavjud huquqiy-me'yoriy mezonlarga asoslanadigan, ta'lim jarayoni subyektlari faoliyatini ilmiy asosda tashkil etish va boshqarish, muvofiqlashtirish, faolligini ta'minlash, ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy-metodik ta'minotini yaxshilash, innovatsion texnologiyalarni amaliyotga joriy etish orqali

OTM faoliyatini takomillashtirish yoʻnalishida zaruriy bilim, koʻnikma va malakalarga ega boʻlgan mutaxassis shaxsini tavsiflaydi [3].

OTM rahbar xodimlari va professor-oʻqituvchilarining boshqaruv faoliyati yoʻnalishlari, boshqaruv faoliyati jarayonining oʻziga xos xususiyatlari, ularga qoʻyilayotgan talablar va kasbiy kompetentligi yoʻnalishlarida keltirilgan maʼlumotlarga asosan, ularda shakllanishi zarur boʻlgan bilim, koʻnikma va malaka hamda kasbiy ahamiyat kasb etuvchi shaxsiy sifatlarni inobatga olgan holda OTM rahbar xodimlari va professor-oʻqituvchilari kasbiy kompetentligini baholash koʻrsatkichlari sifatida quyidagi koʻrsatkichlarni ajratib koʻrsatish mumkin:

- Vatanni sevish, ona-yurtiga, ota-onasiga va yoru-doʻstlariga sadoqatli boʻlish va eʼtiqod qilish;
- mustaqil respublikamiz konstitutsiyasi va qonunlari, davlatimiz ramzlari, milliy urf-odatlar va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga sodiqlik;
- OTM meʼyoriy-huquqiy, meʼyoriy-uslubiy hujjatlarni mukammal bilishi va oʻz faoliyatida ularga amal qilish malakasiga ega boʻlishi;
- taʼlim muassasasini boshqarishga oid meʼyoriy hujjatlar, boshqarish tamoyillari, usullari asosida taʼlim muassasasi ichki boshqaruv tizimini tashkil qilishni bilishi;
- OTM ishini ilmiy asosda rejalashtirish usullarini bilishi va amalda qoʻllay olish malakasiga ega boʻlishi;
- taʼlim muassasasini pedagog kadrlar bilan taʼminlash, ularni joy-joyiga qoʻyish, ular bilan ishlash, ularga uslubiy va amaliy yordam koʻrsatish hamda ragʻbatlantirish yoʻllarini bilishi;
- darslarni kuzatish va tahlil qilish qoidalarini bilishi;
- taʼlim muassasasi faoliyati monitoringini olib borishni bilishi;
- boshqaruvning demokratik va insonparvarlik tamoyillarini bilishi va ularga amal qilish malakasiga ega boʻlishi;
- rahbarga mos va xos yuksak madaniy saviya va maʼnaviy qiyofa usullarini bilishi va egallashi;
- yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar, innovasion texnologiyalar haqida tasavvurga ega boʻlishi;
- taʼlim muassasasida tarbiyaviy ishlarning mazmun-mundariyasi, shakllari va bunday ishlarni tashkil qilish yoʻllari va usullari haqida maʼlumotga ega boʻlishi;
- taʼlim muassasasining muammolari, bu sohadagi izlanishlar, yangilik va yutuqlar haqidagi maʼlumotga ega boʻlishi;
- OTMni moliyalash, hisob-kitob yuritish, jihozlash, moddiy taʼminot masalalarini bilishi;
- budjetdan tashqari mablagʻ kiritish va ulardan foydalanish yoʻllarini bilishi;
- shaxslararo munosabatlarda faol va adolatli hamda muruvvatli boʻlishi;

- o'zligini anglash, o'zini va boshqalarni hurmat qilish, o'zini-o'zi boshqara olish va o'z imkoniyatlarini erkin namoyon qilishi;
- shaxsiy manfaatlarini umummilliy manfaatlar bilan uyg'un holda ko'ra olishi;
- xalqimizning ma'naviy merosini mustahkamlash va rivojlantirish jarayonlarida faol ishtirok etishi;
- mustaqillikni mustahkamlash, mamlakatni yangilash va modernizatsiya qilish jarayonlarida faollik ko'rsatishi;
- milliy an'ana, urf-odatlar va qadriyatlarimizni asrab-avaylash, yosh avlod qalbi va ongiga ona-yurtga muhabbat, istiqloлга sadoqat tuyg'ularini chuqur singdirishga intilishi;
- o'z faoliyati va ta'lim muassasasi faoliyati samaradorligini tahlil qilish va obyektiv baholashga xizmat qiluvchi refleksiv ko'nikmalarga hamda tizimli fikrlash, keng dunyoqarash va refleksiv tafakkurga ega bo'lishi;
- tadqiqotchilik va tahliliy faoliyatga, ilg'or tajribalarni o'rganish, pedagogik mahoratni oshirish, mustaqil ta'lim olish va o'zini-o'zi rivojlantirishga, innovation jarayonlarga va kreativlikga moyillik [1];
- oldindan aniqlanayotgan vaziyatlarga nisbatan to'g'ri munosabatda bo'lish, o'zgalar muvaffaqiyatini oqilona baholash, moddiy va ma'naviy rag'batlantirishda adolatlilik;
- o'z faoliyati va o'zaro munosabatlar jarayonidagi xatti-harakatlarining natijalarini oldindan ko'ra olishi;
- boshqaruv jarayonlarida vujudga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan muammoli vaziyatlarda subyektlar faolligini ta'minlash va faoliyatini muvofiqlashtira olishi;
- boshqaruv jarayonlarida mavjud sun'iy to'siq va qarama-qarshiliklar jamoadagi ongli intizomga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishining oldini olishi;
- hamkorlikda faoliyat ko'rsatish va vaziyatlarga ko'ra rahbarlik uslublaridan oqilona foydalanishi;
- axborotlar to'plash, tahlil qilish, obyektiv baholash, qayta ishlash va axborotlar almashinish darajasi [2];
- ta'lim muassasasini boshqarishda zamonaviy yondashuvlarni tatbiq etishi;
- boshqaruv funksiyalari, vositalari va metodlaridan oqilona foydalanishi;
- axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikasion vositalardan foydalanishi;
- mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar va rivojlanishlar hamda ularning natijalariga qiziqish va e'tiborli bo'lish;
- tinchlik, mustaqillik, erkinlik va bag'rikenglikning ahamiyati va zaruriyatini tushunib yetish;
- tarixni bilish va vaziyatlarga ko'ra o'tmishni va bugungi kundagi taraqqiyotni obyektiv baholash;

- Mazkur ko'rsatkichlarga asosan OTM rahbar xodimlari va professor-o'qituvchilari kasbiy kompetentligini baholash mezonlarini quyidagicha belgilash mumkin.

Mazkur jadvalda keltirilgan ma'lumotlar OTM rahbar xodimlari kasbiy kompetentligi boshqaruvchilik, tadqiqotchilik, ijodkorlik va kasbiy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan shaxsiy sifatlarni o'z ichiga oluvchi o'zaro bog'liq bo'lgan komponentlar majmuidan iborat bo'lib, o'ziga xos murakkab ko'p komponentli tashkiliy tuzilishga ega ekanligini ifodalaydi.

OTM rahbar xodimlari va professor-o'qituvchilari o'zlashtirishi zarur bo'lgan bilim va ko'nikmalar hamda bu jarayonni tashkil etuvchi komponentlar, OTM rahbar xodimlari kasbiy kompetentligini baholash mezonlari sifatida xizmat qilishi bilan bir qatorda, ushbu boshqaruv faoliyati samaradorligi darajasini aniqlovchi omillar sifatida ham xizmat qilishi mumkin.

Muvaffaqiyatli inson faoliyati natijasida shaxs tomonidan erishilgan ma'naviy-axloqiy, psixologik va shaxsiy sifatlarning muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bunda faoliyat asosi, mazmuni, hatto yo'nalishi ham shaxsga xos sifatlarning negizida belgilanib, uning natijasi uchun g'oyaviy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ayni o'rinda shaxsga xos sifatlarning turkumi, ularning ma'lum ijtimoiy faoliyatni tashkil etishdagi ahamiyati xususida to'xtalib o'tish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

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GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF PLACE NAMES IN THE TERRITORY OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Annotation. This article describes the geographical study of place names in the territory of Karakalpakstan. Toponymic works of geographers on the study of Karakalpak toponyms are analyzed chronologically.

Keywords. Geographical name, toponym, Karakalpak toponyms, local geographical terms, lexical-semantic group.

Introduction. Geographical names, i.e. toponyms, are our historical heritage, which accompanies people throughout their lives and carries a lot of historical and geographical information. Through toponyms we can also identify many historical facts, natural and geographical conditions of the regions, socio-economic, political and geographical processes, life, customs, culture and language features of the population. Therefore, we need to determine the origin, distribution, change of any geographical names in our region, what they mean.

It is known that many scientists, linguists and geographers, historians and ethnographers have been interested in the origin of the name Karakalpak, the origin of ethnonym names and the names of cities, villages, lakes, rivers and other geographical objects in the region and have been expressed their views on.

E. Berdimuratov, a toponymist, writes about the toponymy of Karakalpakstan: "Karakalpak toponymy, like the toponymy of other well-known languages, originated and developed over a long historical period, beginning in the past. They stand out as a layer of special terms in the language and differ from other terms in their features" [1].

Main part. The territory of Karakalpakstan has a rich toponymic data and the toponymy of the region has been studied since ancient times. In the works of a number of scientists we find some issues of geographical names in the territory of Karakalpakstan, historical places in the region, the names of cities, the names of many hydro objects.

L.S. Berg's scientific monograph "Aralskoe more", which studied the Aral Sea in the early twentieth century, provides detailed information about the Aral Sea, its name, the history and etymology of the origin of some geographical names in the sea. The historical name of the Aral Sea, such as Kurder, Jurjaniya, Khorezm, Lake Jend, has been determined on the basis of many sources. L.S. Berg quotes the historian of Khorezm Abulgazi as follows: The Aral is the delta of the Amudarya, which in Turkish is called the Aral, where the Amudarya

flows into the sea. The local people lower part of the Amudarya river were called the Arals. This suggests that the name of the Aral Sea may have been derived from the name of the Aral's people, and that the name "Aral" may have been derived from Island, meaning the sea where the island is [2]. It is also reported that the historical name of the Amudarya river was Oks, Amul, Jayhun.

During the years of independence, many geographers have dealt with current issues of geographical names of Karakalpakstan and are still conducting their own research. J. Matmuratov published scientific articles on the toponymy of Karakalpakstan in magazines and newspapers. As a general feature of the toponymy of Karakalpakstan, the scientist emphasizes that it is inextricably linked with the history of our country, the natural conditions of its territory and the linguistic features of local people. Analyzing the geographical names, he gives information that the most common toponymic names in the republic are hydrographic objects, that is, one in two hydrographic objects per one thousand km² of the republic [5].

In particular, based on the analysis of cartographic data of the republic identifies more than 400 geographical names, including 193 hydrographic objects - lakes, rivers, canals and reservoirs, 133 villages, settlements and cities, 61 mountains, deposits of minerals, 8 pointed out that these are the names of nature conservation farms [6].

Q.M. Seytniyazov studied the toponyms of Karakalpakstan on a large scale. The scientist mainly studied the toponyms of the northern Bozatau, Kegeyli, Qarauzak, Takhtakupir, Chimbay districts of Karakalpakstan from a natural geographical point of view. At the same time, the etymology of more than 500 toponyms, including about 250 oikonym, was determined and the first toponymic map was created in Karakalpakstan [8].

In his research, Q.M. Seytniyazov semantically divided the toponyms of the northern districts of the right bank of Karakalpakstan into the following groups: [8] 1. Geographical names, anthroponyms, formed in connection with a person's name, surname and nickname; 2. Geographical names, ethnonyms, formed in connection with the names of people and tribes; 3. Geographical names related to the occupation of people; 4. Emerging geographical names related to flora and fauna; 5. Geographical names formed with the participation of geographical terms; 6. Hydronyms; 7. Geographical names formed in connection with the relief of the place; 8. Geographical names associated with the mineral; 9. Unclear geographical names.

Q.M. Seytniyazov about toponyms: «... Each toponym has different historical, geographical, archeological, ethnographic and linguistic information. Any geographical term has a clear meaning and is already there, but in most cases they are lost. Usually, there are no meaningless names. Each of us knows little about the geographical names of the world, our homeland, our beloved provinces, districts or hometowns. Even geographers, if we think about it, know

the geographical map well and can imagine it, in fact, they know very little about its nomenclature" [8].

S. Koraev's work "Toponyms of the regions of Uzbekistan" [4] provides information on the etymology of about 100 toponyms of Karakalpakstan. The scientist noted that 1/5 of Karakalpak toponyms are ethnotoponyms, however, most of the toponyms are called ethnonyms. He also writes that the term aul (village) is about 200, the term lake is more than 40, and the term castle is about 30 in the names of city-villages. A lot of information about the toponyms of Karakalpakstan, the laws of their origin, classification, ethnotoponyms and local geographical terms can be found in the scientific articles of F.B. Urinbaeva. In the article "The role of local geographical terms in the formation of place names in Karakalpakstan" [9] provides information about many local geographical terms in the territory of Karakalpakstan and divides them into 3 types: 1. Terms related to water objects, properties and movement of water (hydronymic terms); 2. Terms related to the characteristics of the surface, the form of relief (oronymic terms); 3. Terms related to settlements (oikonomic terms).

In his article "Some laws of formation of toponyms of the Republic of Karakalpakstan" [10] he notes that in the northern districts of Karakalpakstan in the formation of the names of settlements are called by more tribal names. He also divided into groups such as toponyms reflecting the nature of the territory of the republic, toponyms representing the geographical location, surface features, toponyms representing landforms, toponyms representing the properties and movements of water, toponyms representing the flora, toponyms representing the peculiarities of the fauna and natural geographical phenomena.

In the article "Problems of classification of toponyms of Karakalpakstan" co-authored with P.N. Gulomov [3], he divides the geographical names of Karakalpakstan into the following groups: I. Names of natural geographical objects: II. Names of administrative objects. I. Toponyms related to the names of natural geographical objects, in turn, are divided into subgroups as follows. 1. Hydronyms, i.e. names of water bodies: a) anthropohydronyms; b) ethnohydronyms; c) phyto and zoohydronyms; g) hydronyms depending on the nature of the water; d) hydronyms depending on the geographical location, appearance, size, time and condition of the object. 2. Oronyms, i.e. toponyms related to relief: a) anthroporonyms; b) oronyms related to water objects; c) oronyms related to phytonyms and zoonyms.

M.T. Mirakmalov and M.M. Avezov in the article "Natural-geographical features of the toponyms of the Republic of Karakalpakstan" analyzes the toponyms of the Republic of Karakalpakstan into three groups: geographical location, condition and specificity of the place and names related to the relief, names related to water bodies (hydronyms), place names related to rocks, soils, flora and fauna, as well as in the hydronyms of the republic the most common occurrence is "jap" (bank of river) 15%, "kol" (lake) 14%.

Conclusion. The results of the study showed that the toponyms of Karakalpakstan, in particular, toponyms have not yet been studied as a whole object of geographical study, the regional distribution of oikonyms, their lexical and semantic structure, quantitative analysis of local geographical terms involved in toponym formation, as well as complete toponyms and oikonyms. This directly requires the geographical study of the toponyms of Karakalpakstan, in particular, the oikonyms. The creation of toponymic maps on the basis of new GIS technologies and thereby determining the distribution areas of toponyms, as well as the zoning of toponyms of the republic are among the current issues.

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FEATURES OF DIALECTICAL APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

Annotation: This article discusses the philosophical issues of community development. Dialectical approaches to the development of society are analyzed.

Key words: society, development, history of society, dialectics, philosophical approach to history.

Dialectics is a method of argumentation in philosophy, as well as a form and method of reflective theoretical thinking that explores the contradictions found in conceivable content of this thinking. In dialectical materialism, there is a general theory of the development of the material world and, at the same time, a theory and logic of knowledge. The dialectical method is one of the central in the European and Indian philosophical traditions. The very word “dialectics” comes from ancient Greek philosophy and became popular thanks to Plato's “Dialogues”, in which two or more participants in the dialogue could hold different opinions, but sought to find the truth by exchanging their opinions. Starting with Hegel, dialectics is opposed to metaphysics as a way of thinking that considers things and phenomena as unchanging and independent of each other.

In the history of philosophy, major thinkers have defined dialectic as:

- the doctrine of eternal becoming and variability of being (Heraclitus);
- the art of dialogue, understood as comprehension of the truth by asking leading questions and methodically answering them (Socrates);
- the method of dismembering and linking concepts in order to comprehend the supersensible (ideal) essence of things (Plato);
- science concerning the general provisions of scientific research, or, which is the same thing, common places (Aristotle);
- the doctrine of the combination of opposites (Nicholas of Cusa, Giordano Bruno);
- a way of destroying the illusions of the human mind, which, striving for integral and absolute knowledge, inevitably gets entangled in contradictions (Kant);
- a universal method of cognizing contradictions as internal driving forces in the development of being, spirit and history (Hegel).

The first philosophical teachings arose 2500 years ago in India, China and Ancient Greece. Early philosophical teachings were spontaneously materialistic and naive-dialectical in nature. Historically, the first form of dialectics was ancient dialectics. In Eastern wisdom, theoretical thinking has gone the same way: reliance on the pairing of categories of thinking, the search for a common foundation in various, to the point of direct opposition, ripened concepts and ideas, images and symbols, both in esoteric and in philosophical directions and schools known to all. Although for a European their exotic form is not entirely familiar, it is a form of unity and struggle of opposites in the content of the conceivable. She tuned the theoretical thinking of the Egyptians, Arabs, Persians, Indians, Chinese and other Eastern thinkers to the awareness of its universal forms, to their substantive classification, to the search for a reasonable basis for their mutual determination. And in the center of most of them is the opposite of wise contemplation of the eternal meaning of being to vain action in the transient world. The way to achieve this ability is in the sense-sensory-bodily achievement of harmony with oneself and the world by overcoming the opposite moments of experience and action.

In the 20th century, Nikolai Hartmann studied dialectics both historically (dialectics in antiquity and in German classical philosophy) and theoretically. Some modern philosophers, such as Lucien Seve and Jean-Marie Brom, are again turning to dialectics, considering it exclusively in relation to human action, activity. They deny the dialectic of nature and the existence of scientific laws that exist outside of human action. However, after the Second World War, a number of philosophers (Richard Lewontin, Stephen Gould, Alexander Zinoviev, Patrick Cate) widely use dialectics in their works, considering it as a subject of study. In the 21st century, there are works by Bertell Ollman, Pascal Charbonne and Evariste Sanchez-Palencia, in which dialectics is introduced into science, along with the dialectical materialism of Marx and Engels.

Thus, dialectics makes it possible to make intelligible and accessible contradictions in science (antagonistic tendencies), so to speak, unusual and paradoxical situations that occur in observations and scientific experiments. Strictly speaking, the content of dialectics changes with the progress of science, because, in a sense, this content is science itself, based on the principles of abstractions. Here is a summary of the dialectical principles originally formulated by Engels (1878), as interpreted by J. M. Brom: (Principles of Dialectics, 2003): 1. Movement and change. 2. Interaction (or interdependence) 3. Contradiction as a force of creation 4. Transition from quantity to quality (chains and breaks). 5. Negation of negation: thesis, antithesis and synthesis (the principle of development in a spiral). Note that Georges Politzer (1936) combines principles 3 and 5. This does not cause inconvenience, since the content of the principles has not yet been determined... Changing our scientific knowledge leads to a constant revision of the content of these principles.

Materialistic dialectics has found a number of confirmations in biology (Richard Lewontin, Stephen Gould). Living organisms, with their physico-chemically determined development (see Prigogine) and a certain content of information, are subject to endless changes in their metabolism and evolution. In this sense, the concept of the dialectic of nature proposed by Engels can be used.

According to Evaristo Sanchez-Palencia, dialectics allows to resolve contradictions in science, unusual and paradoxical, in all kinds of knowledge, including applied mathematics, but primarily sociology and psychology. In fact, in his opinion, dialectics is not logic with its exact laws, but a more general framework into which evolutionary phenomena fit.

In modern works, attempts are being made to use dialectics in the study of such phenomena as patriotism and economic inequality and unequal economic exchange within the framework of international relations (together with I. Wallerstein's world-system analysis).

Popper begins his criticism by saying that synthesis is subjective—it is determined not only by the material of the thesis and antithesis, but also by the minds defending it (this synthesis). But, correctly noting that contradictions are the engine of intellectual progress and that they are inevitable, dialecticians draw an extremely incorrect conclusion that it is even undesirable to get rid of contradictions. This is dangerous, says Popper, since the so-called fruitfulness of contradictions is simply the result of our decision not to put up with them. In addition, he shows how anything follows from a contradiction[en]. Reconciliation with contradiction necessarily leads us to the rejection of criticism, the search for consistent theories, synthesis, to the end of rationality and science. Therefore, dialectical logic, more than suitable for the philosophical description of history, should not occupy the fundamental place of formal logical inference in life. And it is all the more absurd to assert that physical reality develops dialectically, as Marx does.

K. Popper notes that logical terms are incorrectly used in dialectics, and the concepts of “negation” and “contradiction” have a certain logical meaning, different from the dialectical one. Such terminology, according to Popper, is only misleading. Less misleading would be the terms “conflict”, “opposite trend” or “opposite interest”. And Popper calls the invulnerability of dialectics to criticism extremely dangerous "reinforced concrete" dogmatism.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE PROTAGONISTS IN THE NOVELS BY J.STEINBECK AND WRITER'S STYLE

Annotation: John Steinbeck's art and career follow a typically American arc of the mid-twentieth century. The early hard-scrabble years of unadulterated talent giving creative and dignified voice to the downtrodden. The rise to iconic status as the conscience of a new mainstream. And an alcohol-facilitated decline into alienating self-indulgence and general crankiness.

But one thing remained constant: he wrote like no one else and he never repeated himself, always trying something new.

Key words: J.Steinbeck, literature, novel, writer's style.

While he was always at least interesting, nowadays however we choose to focus on the highlights of Steinbeck's writing career, especially the accomplished vision of his middle period. This is the period from the depths of the Great Depression to the booming post-war—from the mid-1930s to early 1950s—encompassing the twin peaks of *The Grapes of Wrath* and *East of Eden*, as well as two or three comparable heights of modern lit.

It's surprising then to discover Steinbeck produced over forty books in his lifetime. Before that golden middle period was launched with *Tortilla Flat* in 1935, Steinbeck had published three novels and two short story collections—largely based on his background as a native of the Monterey Bay area of California, his experience in marine biology, and various other odd jobs he held across the United States—all of which drew little attention.

His first publishing success, *Tortilla Flat*, is a somewhat fanciful account of a small gang of charming ne'er-do-wells in an impoverished settlement above Monterey. The drinking, womanizing, thievery and more drinking of the paisanos (Spanish, Mexican, Indian and Caucasian bloods mixed together) is presented by Steinbeck as a take-off on King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, though most readers would be hard-pressed to see the connection. It's as Danny, Pilon and Pablo that the lumpen characters won the hearts of readers, thanks to Steinbeck's clever, philosophical and warm-spirited writing. They appeared as such also in the 1942 movie of *Tortilla Flat*. *Tortilla Flat* was followed by *In Dubious Battle* (1936), the story of a strike by migratory workers. And then by *The Red Pony* stories, published separately beginning in 1933. Collected in 1937, they became a Steinbeck favourite, telling the simple story of a young boy coming of age on a farm in Salinas Valley, California.

Also in 1937 he published the equally enduring *Of Mice and Men*, about the relationship of two itinerant ranch workers, the ambitious George and the strong but simple-minded Lenny, whose dreams are crushed by events beyond their control. Steinbeck produced both novel and play forms of the pathetic story and it became his biggest success to date. It's also been adapted three times into memorable movies. His style was set now. Ignoring the postmodern, stream-of-consciousness experiments of many more "literary" figures Steinbeck was a straightforward, natural writer in the Hemingway mould of "less is more"—though a little looser, more playful, and seemingly less cynical than his great contemporary. More sentimentally folksy. His best work was still to come. The monumental novel, *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939) relates the trek of the dispossessed Joad family from Oklahoma to California during the Depression. It's Steinbeck's most political novel, taking the side of the Okies as they come up against oppressive labour conditions, corrupt police, and vicious vigilantes. But, despite its near advocacy of socialist revolution, which many pundits attacked as anti-American, *The Grapes of Wrath* has so far stood the test of time as a modern classic, one of the top dozen novels of the twentieth century.

The popular 1940 movie version of *The Grapes of Wrath*, directed by John Ford and starring Henry Fonda as Tom Joad, further sharpened the polemics surrounding the novel, and Steinbeck fled briefly to Mexico to get away from it all and to film a documentary. Through the 1940s and into the 1950s he worked as a war correspondent in Europe, wrote a novel about anti-Nazi resistance (*The Moon is Down*, 1942), produced several notable scripts for Hollywood movies (including *Lifeboat*, 1944, and *Viva Zapata!*, 1952), and recounted a tour of the Soviet Union (*A Russian Journal*, 1948). His most outstanding publication of this period though was probably *Cannery Row* (1945), returning to two of his earliest loves: marine biology and Monterey. Offbeat biologist Doc Burton moves among the other eccentric and warmly drawn characters of the seaport. In some ways the novel is a reworking of *Tortilla Flat*, with a new group of lovable bums, Mack and his gang, providing the humour that Danny's friends offered earlier, including the organization of a party of almost mythical status. But the tone is more mature and the characterization more realistic, and the story offers surprising twists of genuine pathos. Some of Steinbeck's best writing is found in this minor masterpiece. The two-page prologue describing a typical day in the neighbourhood is itself worth the price of admission, witness the work's first lines:

Cannery Row in Monterey in California is a poem, a stink, a grating noise, a quality of light, a tone, a habit, a nostalgia, a dream.... Its inhabitants are, as the man once said, "whores, pimps, gamblers and sons of bitches," by which he meant Everybody. Had the man looked through another peephole he might have said, "Saints and angels and martyrs and holy men," and he would have meant the same thing.

Another classic Steinbeck from this period is *The Pearl* (1947), the semi-mythical story of a poor Mexican diver who discovers a great prize he hopes will ensure his family's wellbeing but instead reaps only tragedy. More than one commentator has noted the story's similarity to Hemingway's great novella *The Old Man and the Sea* a few years later.

East of Eden (1952) marks the end of Steinbeck's prime period. The sprawling novel is partly a three-generation history of settlers in the Salinas Valley and partly a modern retelling of the biblical Cain and Abel story. Some critics consider *East of Eden* Steinbeck's best work, although others see it as flawed, a rambling account with some incredibly well-drawn segments that never quite coalesce as a novel. It was apparently Steinbeck's favourite of his novels and he considered it somewhat autobiographical. A movie adaptation of *East of Eden*, focusing on the Cain-Abel theme and with James Dean as Cal (the Cain character), raised the book's profile higher yet in 1955.

The following decade saw Steinbeck's usual diverse and prolific output continue, although with diminishing returns. Among his publications were *Sweet Thursday* (1954), a sequel to *Cannery Row*; the light satire *The Short Reign of Pippin IV* (1957); a collection of his wartime reporting, *Once There Was a War* (1958); the disappointing novel of middle-aged angst, *The Winter of Our Discontent* (1962); and *Travels With Charley* (1962), retelling a trip across America with his dog.

The critics were unkind to Steinbeck in his latter years, though his writing remained popular with the public—if not eliciting the excitement of his earlier works, which were still revered. In the swinging 1960s, the increasingly conservative Steinbeck appeared somewhat of an anachronism to the rebelling boomer generation, who had grown up with his earlier great progressive works.

As if to emphasize his growing irrelevance, when he died in 1968 he was at work on a story of King Arthur and his knights—undisguised this time.

Still, John Steinbeck's best works, and even his second-best, remain among the most beloved of American classics.

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**ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYALARINI IQTISODIY MAQSADGA
MUVOFIQ PARAMETRLARI VA ULARNI ZAMONAVIY
KONSTRUKTIV ELEMENTLAR BILAN JIXOZLASH**

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Elektr uzatish liniyalarinig iqtisodiy maqsadga muvofiq parametrlarti keltirilgan. Havo liniyalatrini asosiy konstruktiv elementlaridan bo'lgan shishali va polimer izolyatorlarnini o'rganilgan va texnik imkoniyatlari taqqoslangan.

Kalit so'zlar: elektr energiya, elektrlashtirish, tok va kuchlanish, havo liniyalatri, shishali, polimer, izolyatorlar.

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**ECONOMIC TRANSMISSION LINES
PURPOSEFUL PARAMETERS AND EQUIPING THEM WITH
MODERN CONSTRUCTIVE ELEMENTS**

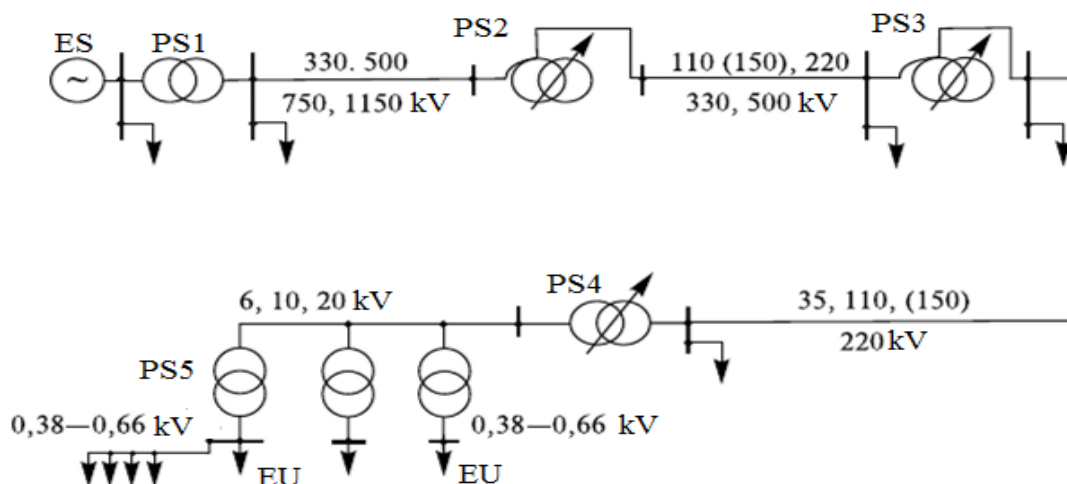
Abstract: This article presents the economically feasible parameters of power transmission lines. Glass and polymer insulators, which are the main structural elements of overhead lines, have been studied and their technical capabilities have been compared.

Keywords: electricity, electrification, current and voltage, overhead lines, glass, polymer, insulators.

Yirik ishlab-chiqarish va ilmiy-texnik salohiyatga ega bo'lgan mamlakatimiz energetikasi butun xalq xo'jaligi kompleksining rivojlanishiga salmoqli ta'sir ko'rsatib kelmoqda. Yalpi elektrlashtirish vatanimiz shaharlari va viloyatlarining ishlab chiqarishi va infratuzilmasini rivojlantirishga, xalq xo'jaligining barcha tarmoqlarini industrial yuksaltirishga imkon berdi. Iqtisodiy islohotlar va bugungi kunda sohaning energetik korxonalari tomonidanyiliga 70 mlrd. kVt.soat elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarilmoqda, bu esa iqtisodiyot va aholining elektr energiyasiga bo'lgan talabini to'liq qondirmoqda.

Bugungi kunda Respublika elektroenergetika tizimi mamlakatimizda mavjud elektr energiyasi iste'molchilarini to'la ta'minlash imkoniyatiga ega hozirda barcha mamlakatimizda elektr energiyani ishlab chiqish, uzatish asosan uch fazali o'zgaruvchan tok ko'rinishida amalga oshiriladi (50 yoki 60 Gts). Bunga asosiy sabab - asosiy elektr energiya iste'molchilari elektr yuritmalardir.

Ularda asosan oddiy va mukammal bo'lgan uch fazali asinxron dvigatellar qo'llaniladi.



1-Rasm. Elektr energiya uzatish va taqsimlash tizimini shartli sxemasi

Elektr energiyani o'zgaruvchan va o'zgarmas tok generatorlarida hosil qilinadi. Ularni ishchi kuchlanishi konstruktsiyalari bo'yicha cheklangan (30 kV). Elektr energiyani uzoq masofaga iqtisodli uzatish uchun elektr energiya kuchlanishi SG nominal kuchlanishidan ancha katta bo'lishi kerak. SHuning uchun o'zgaruvchan tok transformatsiyalanadi, ya'ni kuchaytiruvchi transformatorlarda kuchlanishi oshiriladi (35, 110, 220, 500 kV). [2]

Elektr energiyani iste'mol qilish esa kichik kuchlanishlarda amalga oshiriladi (10, 6, 3, 1, 0,4 kV). SHuning uchun elektr energiyani ishlab chiqish, uzatish va iste'mol qilish asosan o'zgaruvchan tokda amalga oshiriladi. Elektr energiyani iste'molchilarga uzatish turli nominal kuchlanishli tarmoqlarda amalga oshirilishi mumkin, ya'ni bir nechta transformatsiyalash pog'onasi mavjud. 1-Rasmda elektr energiya uzatish va taqsimlash tizimini shartli sxemasi keltirilgan. O'zgaruvchan tokning uzatish liniyasini iqtisodiy maqsadga muvofiq parametrlari 1-jadvalda keltirilgan. [3]

(1-jadval)

O'zgaruvchan tokning uzatish liniyasini iqtisodiy maqsadga muvofiq parametrlari

	<i>Kuchlanish kV</i>	<i>Uzatilayotgan quvvat kVt</i>	<i>Belgilangan masofa km</i>
1	0,38	0,05 – 0,15	0,5 – 1,0
2	10	2,0 – 3,0	10 – 15
3	35	5 – 10	30 – 50
4	110	25 – 50	50 – 150
5	150	40 – 70	100 – 200
6	220	100 – 200	150 – 250
7	330	200 – 300	300 – 400
8	500	700 – 900	800 – 1200
9	750	1800 – 2200	1000 – 1500

10	1150	4000 – 6000	2000 – 3000

Energetika vazirligi mahalliy aholi xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun elektr tarmoqlari turar-joy binolaridan qancha masofadan o'tishi kerakligini aytdi. Belgilangan me'yorlarga muvofiq energiya ob'ektlarining xavfsizlik zonalari quyidagicha belgilanadi: [4]

1 kilovolg'tgacha bo'lgan kuchlanishli tarmoqlar uchun - 2 metr;

6-10 kilovoltlik tarmoqlar uchun - 10 metr (aholi punktlari chegaralarida joylashgan o'z-o'zidan qo'llab-q'uvvatlanadigan yoki izolyatsiyalangan kabel liniyalari uchun 5 metr);

35 kilovolt kuchlanishli tarmoqlar uchun - 15 metr;

110 kilovolt kuchlanishli tarmoqlar uchun - 20 metr;

220 kilovolt kuchlanishli tarmoqlar uchun - 25 metr;

500 kilovolt kuchlanishli tarmoqlar uchun - 30 metr.

Qayd etilishicha, ushbu himoya zonasi ikki tomondan - elektr uzatish liniyasi bo'ylab so'ngi simlardan vertikal tekislik bilan chegaralangan quruqlik va havo bo'shlig'idan iborat. SHuningdek, ushbu hududda uylar, binolar, issiqxonalar va boshq'alarni q'urish taqiqlanadi.

Elektr energisi ochiq havoda tortiladi. Simlar tayanchlarga kronshteynlarga sim yog'och va boshqalarga izolyatorlarga va armaturalar yordamida maxkamlanadi va ular havo liniyalarining asosiy konstruktiv elementlaridir. [5]

Izolyatorlar. Turli atmosfera shariotida elektr va mexanik nagruzkani o'z ichiga oladi. 6-35 kV li havo liniyalari uchun shtirli yoki osma izolyatorlar 110 kV va undan yuqori kuchlanishli havo liniyalari uchun esa faqat osma izolyatorlar ishlatiladi. Izolyatorlar soni havo liniyasi kuchlanishi, izolyatorni turi, girlyandalarni vazifasi va tayanch turiga bog'liq. 110 kV li xavo liniyalari uchun shishadan yasalgan PS tipli 1-rasmdagidek osma izolyatorlar 7 donadan ishlatiladi.



1-Rasm. PF tipli izolyatorni umumiy ko'rinishi

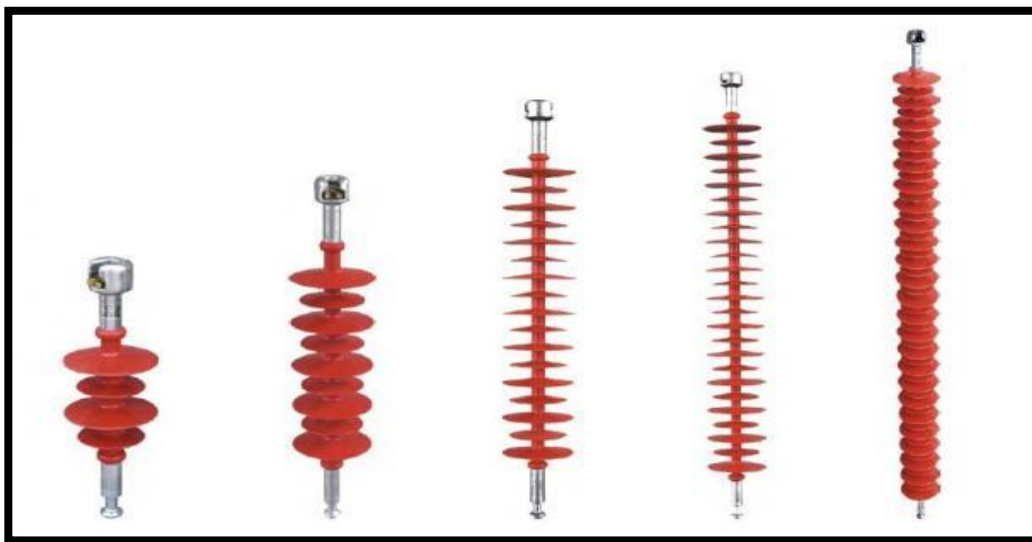
Otdagi sharoit uchun metall yoki temirbeton tayanchlarda ishlatiladigan osma girilyandalardagi PS tipli izolyatorlarni soni Quyidagicha bo'ladi;

Kuchlanishi 35 kV bo'lgan liniyalarda 3 donadan.

Kuchlanishi 110 kV bo'lgan liniyalarda 7 donadan.

Kuchlanishi 220 kV bo'lgan liniyalarda 13 donadan.

Bunday tayanchlarda ishlatiladigan izolyatorlar soni metall tayanchlarda ishlatiladigan tegishli girlyanlardagi izoltorlar soniga nisbatan bir ikki dona kamaytiriladi.



2-Rasm. LK-70-110 SHULX tipli polimer izolyatorni umumiy ko'rinishi

Xozirda loyixalanayotgan xavo liniyasini rekonstruktsiya qilish maqsadida havo liniyasida ishlatilayotilgan PF tipli girlyand izolyatorlar o'rniga hozirgi

zamon talablariga javob beradigan polimer tipdagi LK-70-110 tipli 2-rasmdagidek polimer izolyatorlar tanlash maqsadga muvofiqdir. [3]

Polimer izolyatorlarning, chinni PF va shisha PS turidagi izolyatorlarga nisbatan, afzalliklari: [1]

1. Gidrofobnost tufayli ifloslangan sharoitlarda namlikni chiqarish xususiyatlarini yaxshiligi

2. 110 kV havo liniyasida shisha izolyatorlarning bilan solishtirganda sezilarli darajada past narxdaligi

3. PF va PS tiplardagi izolyatorlarga nisbatan og'irligi 7-10 marta, elektr uzatish liniyalarida o'rnatishning murakkabligi esa 3 baravar kamligi

4. Har qanday masofaga yetkazib berish uchun vaznning kamayishi tufayli transport xarajatlarni kamligi

5. Mexanik ta'sirlarga chidamliligi

6. Tras'ortirovka qilishga qulayligi

7. PF va PS tipligiga nisbatan radio shovqinlarga ta'sirchanligini pastligi.

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IMPROVING ACCOUNTING FOR FINANCIAL RESULTS

Annotation: This article discusses the accounting of the financial results of the organization, the formation of income and expenses. Using the example of the UE "Uztemiryulmashtamir", the main economic indicators of the enterprise are considered and ways to improve the financial results of the organization are proposed.

Keywords: financial result, loss, profit, accounting, expenses, income.

At each enterprise at the end of the year determine the financial results. Obviously, to reflect financial results, indicators should be used that characterize the final economic efficiency of production, the degree of cost recovery. As such indicators can be used: gross income, net income, profit. Before considering the extent to which each of these indicators is applicable to characterize financial results, it is necessary to consider their economic content.

Income and expenses are the main elements of financial statements that form the financial result of the organization. The dynamics and diversity of economic life in a market economy have necessitated the definition of income and expenses as the most important factors influencing the order of reflection in accounting and reporting of financial results, the achievement of which is the main goal of any organization.

An important place among the economic categories used to characterize the performance of enterprises belongs to net income. In accounting, it is customary to calculate only realized net income, which is reflected in profit.

When deriving financial results, a distinction is made between: total profit, balance sheet profit, taxable, remaining at the disposal of the enterprise, and the undistributed balance of profit.

Total profit is the total amount of profit received by the enterprise from the sale of products and other (non-realized) receipts.

At the end of the year, an enterprise may not have a profit, but a loss, i.e. excess of costs over revenue. In this case, the problem arises not of the distribution of profits, but of covering the loss. If the enterprise does not have

enough own sources, then as a result, instead of the undistributed balance of profit, the enterprise has an uncovered loss, which is transferred to the same separate account as the undistributed balance of profit.

Accounting for the financial results of the activities of "Uztemiryulmashtamir" is carried out on account No. 9900 "Final financial result". Based on a comparison of debit and credit turnover for the reporting period, the financial result of the enterprise's activities is derived - net (balance sheet) profit or, respectively, net loss.

Accounting for financial results on account No. 9900 is carried out in the context of three sources:

1. Financial results from the sale of products (works, services).
2. Financial results from other income and expenses.
3. Financial results from extraordinary income and expenses.

In the process of monitoring and improving the accounting of the financial results of the enterprise, we propose to keep the entries in account No. 9900 "Final financial result" in the profit and loss book to identify the correctness of the entries.

When monitoring the formation of financial results, the chief accountant should focus on compliance with the established targets for the production and sale of products and the elimination of all kinds of unplanned expenses and losses. To do this, use the prompt elimination of admitted unproductive expenses and losses or their prevention (penalties, fines, penalties, shortages, closure of accounts at the end of the year).

Pay special attention to the correctness of the calculation of financial results and the reality of each entry on analytical accounts to account No. 9900 "Final financial result". By checking the data on the accounts of sales and other income and expenses (No. 9000, No. 9300, No. 9500), determine the correctness of the calculation of profits and losses from the sale of products, fixed assets and other assets, the performance of work and the provision of services to the side, which are then reflected in existing analytical accounts to account No. 9900.

On the basis of primary documents (waybills, invoices, acceptance receipts, bank statements, etc.), the chief accountant must reconcile the data reflected in the form No. 2 "Report on financial results" under the item "Proceeds from sales of products (works, services)", with the data of such profit and from what objects of sale, the degree of fulfillment of the plan, the reasons for its non-fulfillment or overfulfillment.

Correctness of accounting and formation of the full cost of sold products (works, services); correctness of accounting and completeness of reflection of proceeds from the sale of products (works, services); the correctness of the assessment of sold products (works, services); the validity and correctness of accounting for non-operating income and expenses should be subject to discretion and used to repay bank loans, develop production and other planned activities, as well as to form economic incentive funds, a reserve fund.

The financial result of the production and financial activities of Uztemiryulmashtamir, expressed in the form of profits or losses, must be characterized systematically throughout the calendar year.

Main economic indicators of UE “Uztemiryulmashtamir”, (thousand soums)

No	Indicators	Periods				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Net proceeds from product sales	79 708 894	119 737 017	154 902 869	179 790 260	198 370 389
2	Cost of goods sold	66 002 874	101 028 919	134 744 307	155 048 237	174 432 152
3	Gross profit (loss) from product sales	13 706 020	18 708 098	20 158 562	24 742 023	23 938 237
4	Period expenses	14 004 835	18 936 353	20 542 274	22 911 677	23 436 664
5	Profit (loss) from operating activities	681 929	965 134	2 322 688	2 895 613	2635458
6	Income from financial activities	47 725	56 752	272 804	233 975	385 821
7	Financing expenses	4 933	17 624	6427	330 273	131 597
8	Profit (loss) before income tax	724 721	1004262	2 589 065	2 799 315	2 889 682
9	Net income (loss)	393 382	586 593	2 104 389	1 814 224	1 666 585

The table shows that the highest financial performance was observed in 2020. Compared to 2020 compared to 2016, revenue increased by 2.5 times, gross profit, in turn, increased by 1.7 times, as well as profit from sales, and net profit increased by 4.2 times. And also there is a decrease in such indicators as: operating profit, gross profit from product sales in comparison of 2020 with 2019, respectively, 9% and 4%. Thus, in order for the efficiency of the enterprise to increase and improve performance, the organization needs to find ways to improve its own financial results. To eliminate the identified shortcomings in the organization of on-farm control of financial results in Uztemiryulmashtamir, it is necessary to implement a number of measures aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of its implementation.

When reconciling the data reflected in the form No. 2 "Report on financial results" under the item "Revenue from the sale of products (works, services)", with the data of the General Ledger, the chief accountant is recommended to make the following changes. For analysis, it is necessary to attract reporting data from previous periods, as well as information from analytical accounting to account 9900 "Final financial result".

The control of non-realization results by the chief accountant of "Uztemiryulmashtamir" should be carried out for each of their types. At the same time, it should be established whether they are correctly attributed to and

directly to the profit and loss account, whether there were no violations of applicable provisions when writing off amounts for losses. For example:

1. costs of canceled production orders and production that did not produce products.

It is required to determine the reasons for the cancellation of orders and the persons responsible for the losses attributed to losses, the chief accountant must make sure that there is a decision of the court, arbitration or other appropriate body on their recovery;

2. amounts of doubtful debts in settlements with other enterprises, individuals, subject to reservation in accordance with the law. It is necessary to verify the legitimacy of such write-offs, to find out whether the administration of the enterprise has taken measures to hold accountable those responsible for missing the statute of limitations. Such write-offs indicate insufficiently effective work of the accounting department. Verification of data on losses, the accuracy of the calculation of losses, taking into account not only the proceeds, but also the amounts expected to be earned. The correctness of the drafting is checked, outlining measures to reduce and prevent non-operating losses, penalties, most of which are fines for violation of supply contracts.

In addition, the chief accountant of the farm should develop a program for on-farm control of financial results.

Thus, the control of business operations on the formation of the financial results of the activities of Uztemiryulmashtamir and the use of profits, supplemented by these recommendations for eliminating the identified shortcomings, will allow the management of the economy to eliminate the shortcomings identified in the modern organization of control and increase the profitability of the economy as a whole.

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MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA QIZIQARLI O'YINLAR YORDAMIDA EKOLOGIK TA'LIM SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH IMKONIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari tarbiyalanuvchilarining ekologik bilim va ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish maqsadida olib borilgan qiziqarli o'yinlarning natijalari keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari tarbiyalanuvchilari, ekologik savodxonlik, ekologik madaniyat, tabiatni muxofaza qilish, qiziqarli o'yinlar.

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OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION WITH INTERESTING GAMES IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Annotation. This article presents the results of fun games conducted to build the environmental knowledge and skills of preschoolers.

Keywords: Preschoolers, environmental literacy, environmental culture, nature conservation, fun games.

KIRISH. Bugungi kunda inson va tabiat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning tobora keskinlashuvi oqibatida yuzaga kelayotgan ekologik muammolar tobora global ahamiyat kasb etib bormoqda. Bu esa ekologik madaniyat, ekologik ta'lim-tarbiya, ekologik ma'rifat masalalariga har doimgidanda ko'proq e'tibor qaratishni taqazo etmoqda. Tabiatni asrab avaylash, unga ziyon yetkazmaslik,

atrof muhitga nisbatan e'tiborli bo'lish va qo'pol munosabatda bo'lishni oldini olish uchun ta'lim va tarbiyaning ilk bosqichlaridan boshlab ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirishga kirishish kerak. Shu bois, bugungi kunda maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning ekologik savodxonligini oshirish masalasi juda dolzarb bo'lib bormoqda. Chunki, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaning qalbi beg'ubor, juda hissiy, samimiy va rahm-shafqatli bo'lib, tabiatni tirik organizm deb his qilishadi. Ayni shu davrda bolalarga yetarlicha ekologik ta'lim berilib, bilim va ko'nikmalari shakllantirilsa hamda bolalar onggiga ekologik madaniyat singdirilsa ona tabiatni sevuvchi yangi avlod ulg'ayib boradi. Ushbu maqsadlarga erishishda maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarining o'rni va roli juda yuqori hisoblanadi. Chunki, ushbu ta'lim muassasalarida dunyoni endigina anglab borayotgan yosh avlodlarga ilk ta'lim va tarbiya berib boriladi. Ekologik ta'lim va tarbiyani ham mana shu bosqichda yoshlar onggiga yetarli darajada singdirish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Shu maqsadda qiziqarli, maxsus o'yinlardan foydalanib, bolalarning ekologik bilim va ko'nikmalarini oshirishga bag'ishlangan mazkur tadqiqot ishi olib borildi.

Zero O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019 yil 27 maydagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasida ekologik ta'limni rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi 434-son qarorning 10-bandida "Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimida tarbiyalanuvchilarning ekologik ongi ularning ko'ziga yaqqol tashlanadigan atrof tabiiy muhit (er, suv, o'simlik va hayvonot dunyosi) bilan "Ona tabiat" mavzusida ochiq havoda tanishtiruv soatlari o'tkazish, rasmlar chizdirish, atrof olam haqidagi she'rlarni yod oldirish, mashqlarni bajartirish va turli mavzudagi **o'yinlarni** tashkil etish orqali shakllantiriladi" deb alohida belgilab qo'yilgan [1]. Bundan tashqari ba'zi internet manbaalarida keltiriladiki - "Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida ekologik ta'lim berishning asosiy turlaridan biri didaktik o'yinlar hisoblanadi. Qiziqarli o'yinlar tufayli bolalar tabiatni yanada yorqinroq tasavvur eta boshlaydi, tabiat elementlarini bir biri bilan solishtiradi va ularni tasniflaydi. Bolalar tabiiy dunyo haqida yangi ma'lumotlarni o'rganadilar, jumladan, hayvonlar va o'simliklar hayoti haqida, ularni bir biri bilan munosabatlari haqida bilib olishadi. Didaktik o'yinlar orqali bolalarning tabiat haqidagi bilimlari bilan bir qatorda muloqot qobiliyatlari ham yaxshilanadi, xotira mustahkamlashadi, ijobiy hissiyotlar uyg'onadi, fikrlash qobiliyati va nutq ravonligi yaxshilanadi" [2].

ASOSIY QISM. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning ekologik savodxonligini va ekologik madaniyatini oshirish uchun maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari tarbiyalanuvchilariga turli usul va metodlardan foydalanib kelinmoqda. Bu borada yosh bolalarni samarali jalb eta oladigan qiziqarli o'yinlar yordamida ularning bilim darajalarini oshirish eng samarali usullardan biri bo'lishi mumkin. Shuni amalda sinab ko'rish va aniqlash maqsadida Namangan shahar 1-sonli maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasida o'ziga hos tajriba o'tkazildi. Ya'ni, qiziqarli o'yin tarzidagi mashg'ulot tashkil etildi.

Mashg'ulotni boshlash avvalida tarbiyalanuvchi bolalarning ekologik bilim darajalari savol-javob tarzida aniqlashtirib olindi (natijalar 1-jadvalda keltirilgan).

O'yin tafsilotlari va asosiy natijalar. Mashg'ulotni o'rta guruxda olib borilishi belgilandi va guruxdan 12 nafar bola tanlab olindi. Belgilangan xona ham mashg'ulot o'tkazishga tayyor qilib olingan edi, ya'ni belgilangan rangdagi hamda belgilangan materialdagi chiqindilar xona bo'ylab yoyib qo'yildi. Chiqindilar, asosan, 3 xil rangda ya'ni qizil, sariq va ko'k kabi yorqin ranglarda tayyorlandi hamda chiqindi tashlash uchun ham aynan mana shu ranglarga ega idishlar o'rnatildi.

Bolalarni 3 guruxga 4 nafardan qilib taqsimlab chiqildi. 1 - gurux quyoshcha, 2- gurux yulduzcha va 3-guruxni qaldirg'ochlar deb nomlandi. Bolalarning vazifalari turli ranglardagi chiqindilarni ayni o'sha rangdagi chiqindi qutisiga tashlashdan iborat bo'ldi. Ushbu shartlar asosida o'yin mashg'ulotlari olib borildi. Takidlash joizki, o'rta gurux bolalarida ranglarni to'g'ri ajratish hamda idishga to'g'ri joylash a'lo darajada amalga oshirildi. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash joizki, bolalar mashg'ulotni deyarli qiyinchiliklarsiz yakunladilar. Shunday bo'lsada, bazi ishtirokchi bolajonlarda jismoniy jihatdan horiqish holatlari kuzatildi, lekin g'alaba qozonishga bo'lgan intilish, o'z jamoasini g'olib bo'lishiga bo'lgan ishtiyoq ularga kuch bag'ishlab turdi.

Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki barcha jamoalar aktiv ishtirok etishdi. Lekin mashg'ulot qoidasi va sarflangan vaqt hisobga olindi. Shunga ko'ra birinchi va uchinchi jamoalarga qaraganda ikkinchi jamoa ishtirokchilari kam vaqt sarflagan holda, shuningdek, eng ko'p miqdorda chiqindilarni to'plaganliklari sababli g'olib jamoa deb topildi. Mashg'ulot so'nggida ularni rag'batlantirish maqsadida "Tabiatchi bolajon" ko'krak nishoni bilan taqdirlandi.

Mashg'ulotni boshlash avvalida tarbiyalanuvchi bolalarning ekologik bilim darajalari savol-javob tarzida aniqlashtirib olingan edi. O'tkazilgan mashg'ulotning qay darajada samarali bo'lganini aniqlash uchun, mashg'ulotdan keyin ham savol-javoblar tashkil etildi. Ularning natijalari quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan (1-jadval).

1-jadval

Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasida o'tkazilgan savol-javob natijalari

T/ R	Savollar	Mashg'ulotdan avval		Mashg'ulotdan keyin	
		Jami ishtirokchilar	To'g'ri javob berganlar	Jami ishtirokchilar	To'g'ri javob berganlar
1	Chiqindi nima?	12	7	12	10
2	Siz tabiatni asrash deganda nimani tushinasiz?	12	4	12	*6
3	Chiqindini qayerlarga tashlash kerak?	12	8	12	10

4	Hozirgi kunda nima uchun havo tez ifloslanmoqda?	12	3	12	8
5	Tabiatni asrash uchun nimalarga e'tibor berish kerak?	12	4	12	9
6	Siz bog'changizda chiqindilarni qayerlarga tashlaysiz?	12	12	12	12
7	Siz tabiatni asrash uchun nimalar qilyapsiz?	12	5	12	9
O'rtacha natija			6 (50%)		9 (75%)

Jadval ma'lumotlaridan ko'rinib turibdiki, mashg'ulotdan avval berilgan savollarga 12 nafar boladan o'rtacha 6 nafari yetarlicha aniq javob bera olgan holos. Mashg'ulot o'tkazilgandan so'ng aynan o'sha savollar qayta berildi. Natija o'rtacha 25% ga yaxshilanganini ko'rsatdi.

XULOSA. Ta'lim samaradorligini oshirish maqsadida Namangan shahridagi 1-sonli maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasida o'tkazilgan o'yinli mashg'ulotda bolalar tabiatni asrash kerakligini, turli hil chiqindilarni belgilangan chiqindi qutilariga tashlash lozim ekanligini anglab yetdilar. Chiqindilarni to'g'ri kelgan joyga tashlash ko'plab tirik organizmlarga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi, shu jumladan inson salomatligiga jiddiy tasir qiluvchi turli xil kasalliklarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin ekanligi haqida anchagina bilimga ega bo'ldilar. Mashg'ulot orqali erishilgan ijobiy natijalarni inobatga olib, yoshlar ongida ekologik savodxonlik va ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish uchun qiziqarli o'yinlardan foydalanish va barcha maktabgacha ta'lim muassalariga joriy etish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

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RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR DAVRIDA SHAXSIY MA'LUMOTLARNI MUHOFAZA QILISHNING HUQUQIY ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya: Yangi axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish zarurati nafaqat ijtimoiy jarayonlarni boshqarish uslubini o'zgartiribgina qolmay, balki insonlar faoliyatining barcha sohalari samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshirishga imkoniyat yaratdi.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli texnologiya, shaxsiy ma'lumot, muhofaza, huquqiy asos, AKT, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar.

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LEGAL BASIS FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA IN THE ERA OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

Annotation: the need for the use of new information and communication technologies not only changed the way people manage social processes, but also created an opportunity to significantly increase the efficiency of all spheres of human activity.

Keywords: digital technology, authentic information, protection, legal basis, ICT, social networks.

So'nggi paytlarda ilmiy adabiyotlarda shaxsning shaxsiy ma'lumotlarini himoya qilish muammosiga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Bu ko'p jihatdan zamonaviy jamiyat va davlat axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanmasdan normal mavjud bo'lishi va rivojlanishi mumkin emasligi, ular yordamida turli xil ma'lumotlar, shu jumladan odamlar haqidagi ma'lumotlar to'planishi va qayta ishlanishida ko'rinadi. Tan olish kerakki, avvallari shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qiluvchi huquqiy normalar inson huquqlarini ta'minlash uchun yetarli bo'lgan bo'lsa, bugungi kunda davlat va nodavlat tuzilmalari tomonidan fuqarolar to'g'risidagi elektron ma'lumotlar bazalaridan foydalanish munosabati bilan fuqarolar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni to'plash, ulardan foydalanish va tarqatish bilan bog'liq muammolar yuzaga kelmoqda va bu esa yangi normalarni yaratishni taqazo qilmoqda. Bugungi raqamlashtirish muhitida fuqarolarning

shaxsiy ma'lumotlari borasidagi huquqlarini himoya qilish, uning huquqiy asoslarini tahlil etish maqsadida shaxsiy ma'lumotlar tarkibiga qaysilar kiradi, qanday ma'lumotlarni shaxsiylik xususiyatiga ega ekanligini bilish uchun olimlarimiz tomonidan berilgan shaxsiy ma'lumotlar haqidagi qarashlar va huquqiy hujjatlarda keltirilgan ta'riflarni o'rganish zarurdir.

Shaxsga tegishli ma'lumotlar huquqshunos olimlar bildirgan fikrlardan tashqari huquqiy hujjatlarda ham o'z ta'rifiga ega. Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2019-yil 1-oktabrdagi "Shaxsga doir ma'lumotlar to'g'risida"gi qonunida shaxsga doir ma'lumotlar muayyan jismoniy shaxsga taalluqli bo'lgan yoki identifikatsiya qilish imkonini beradigan, elektron tarzda, qog'ozda va (yoki) boshqa moddiy jismda qayt etilgan axborot sifatida tavsiflangan.

Insonlarni shaxsiy ma'lumotlarini qayta ishlash, to'plash hamda rivojlanib borayotgan ommaviy kuzatuv jarayonlari shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni muhofaza qilishni yanada kuchaytiradi. Shaxsiy ma'lumotlar, axborotlar xavfsizligini himoya qilish tizimini huquqiy asoslar bilan ta'minlanishi xavfsizlikning kafolatini yanada kengaytiradi. Internet tarmoqlari tobora ko'proq ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy sohalarga o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatayotganligi bois, ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish ahamiyatini deyarli barcha davlatlar tomonidan bugungacha ham qabul qilinayotgan huquqiy hujjatlar, mamlakatlar tomonidan imzolanayotgan xalqaro shartnomalar va o'zaro bitimlar orqali anglab olishimiz mumkin. Statistika nazar solsak, hozirga qadar rivojlangan 194 ta davlatlardan 137 tasida ma'lumotlar va shaxsiy daxlsizlik huquqini himoya qilish bo'yicha qonunlar ishlab chiqilgan. Osiyo va Afrika davlatlarining 57 foizida bunday qonunlar qabul qilingan. Hozirda ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish bo'yicha yetakchi mintaqalardan biri Yevropa mintaqasi hisoblanadi. Yevropada shaxsiy ma'lumotlarga oid qonunlarning qabul qilinishi har bir Yevropa Ittifoqiga a'zo mamlakatlar fuqarosining axborot huquqining buzilishidan himoya qiladi.

Jahonda shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish bo'yicha dastlabki qonun hujjatlari 1970-yillarda paydo bo'lgan. Birinchi shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish to'g'risidagi qonun Germaniyaning Hesse shtatida 1970-yilda ishlab chiqilgan edi. Ushbu qonun mahalliy ma'muriyat tomonidan markazlashtirilgan axborotdan foydalanishni nazarda tutuvchi reja asosida qabul qilingan edi. Hesse shtatining o'ziga xos jihatlaridan biri ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish bo'yicha kommissiyaning tashkil etilishi hamda shaxsiy ma'lumotlarga doir qonun hujjatlariga rioya etilishini ta'minlash uchun parlament tomonidan mas'ul mansabdor shaxsning tayinlanishi edi. Keyingi yillarda Hesse shtatining shaxsiy ma'lumotlarga doir huquq normalari boshqa Yevropa davlatlarining qonunchilik hujjatlariga katta ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Milliy darajada shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish bo'yicha qonunni birinchi bo'lib 1973-yilda Shvetsiyada va 1974-yilda AQShda qabul qilingan. Bir necha yil o'tib bu ro'yxatga boshqa davlatlar ham qo'shila boshladi: Germaniya va Kanadada 1977-yilda, Fransiya, Norvegiya, Daniya va Avstriyada 1978-yilda, Lyuksemburgda 1979-yilda, Yangi

Zelandiyada 1982-yilda, Buyuk Britaniyada 1984-yilda, Finlyandiya, Irlandiya, Avstraliya, Yaponiya va Niderlandiyada 1988-yilda shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qilishning huquqiy asoslari yaratildi. Ushbu qonunlar keyinchalik boshqa mamlakatlar tomonidan qabul qilingan shaxsiy ma'lumotlarga doir huquqiy hujjatlarning yaratilishiga turtki bo'ldi. Bunda asosan ularga kiritilgan shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish prinsiplari deyarli barchasida aks etdi.

1970-yillarda qabul qilingan ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish bo'yicha qonunlarning birinchi avlodi ma'lumotlar oqimini tashkil etish va boshqarishga qaratilgan edi. Butun dunyoda "adolatli ma'lumotlar amaliyoti" tamoyillari ma'lumotlarni boshqarish, ularni to'plash va foydalanishga cheklovlar qo'yish, javobgarlik mexanizmlarini ta'minlash va individual ishtirok etish uchun joy ochishning asosiy tamoyillari sifatida tan olingan. Ushbu tamoyillar axborot jarayonlarini boshqarish va tartibga solish tizimlarini tashkil qilish uchun asosan AQSH, Kanada va Yevropa Ittifoqida qo'llaniladi.

Shaxsiy ma'lumotlarning himoya qilinishiga oid dastlabki xalqaro-huquqiy hujjatlar biri bu 1950-yilda qabul qilingan "Inson huquqlari va asosiy erkinliklarini himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi konvensiyadir. Yevropada inson huquqlari va erkinliklarini himoya qilish bo'yicha xalqaro shartnoma sifatida qabul qilingan ushbu hujjatning 8-moddasida shaxsiy va oilaviy hayotning hurmat qilinishi, unga bog'liq ma'lumotlarning himoyasi, davlat organlari va mansabdor shaxslar jamiyat xavfsizligi, fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarining ta'minlanishi, davlatning iqtisodiy manfaatlari va jinoyatchilikning oldini olish maqsadida kishilarning 8-moddada keltirilgan huquqlariga daxl qilishi keltirib o'tilgan. G. Nardell "Inson huquqlari va asosiy erkinliklarini himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi konvensiyaning 8-moddasi 1-bandini juda "saxovatli va keng" deya ta'rif bergan edi. Ushbu Konvensiya shaxslarni ma'lumotlarni to'plash va qayta ishlash jarayonida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan suiiste'mollardan himoya qilish uchun birinchi majburiy xalqaro hujjat hisoblanadi.

Demokratik huquqiy davlatchilik qurish yo'lidan ketayotgan O'zbekiston Respublikasida boshqa rivojlangan davlatlar qatori fuqarolarning shaxsiy ma'lumotlarini, shaxsiy va oilaviy sirlarini qonuniy jihatdan himoya qilishga katta e'tibor qaratildi.

Davlatimizda shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qilishga qaratilgan eng muhim hujjatlardan biri 2019-yil 2-iyulda qabul qilingan "Shaxsga doir ma'lumotlar to'g'risida"gi qonundir. Bu qonunni qabul qilish har tomonlama zarur edi. Sababi, axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalari rivojlanib borayotgan bir zamonda fuqaroning xususiy ma'lumotlariga tegishli fotosurat, xabar va yozishmalar, telefon so'zlashuvlari bilan bog'liq axborotlardan g'ayriqonuniy tarzda foydalanish, o'z manfaati yo'lida tarqatish hollari ko'payib ketgan edi. Qonun esa eng maqbul yechim sifatida shaxsiy axborotlarni to'plash, tarqatish, saqlash va undan foydalanishning huquqiy asoslarini yaratib berdi. "Shaxsga doir ma'lumotlar to'g'risida"gi qonunda inson va fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklariga rioya etish, shaxsga doir ma'lumotlarga ishlov berish

maqsadlari va usullarining qonuniyligi, shaxsga doir ma'lumotlarning aniqligi va ishonchligi, ularning maxfiyligi va himoya qilinganligi, jamiyat va davlatning xavfsizligi asosiy prinsiplar sifatida belgilangan. Shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish mehanizmlari orqali fuqarolarning xususiy axborotlarini huquqiy va tashkiliy choralar yordamida muhofaza qilish, shaxsiy hayotga aralashuvning oldini olish, ularning yaxlitligi va maxfiyligiga rioya etish, shaxsga doir ma'lumotlarga noqonuniy ishlov berishning oldini olish asosiy vazifalar sifatida mustahkamlangan. Bundan tashqari qonunda shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni boshqalarga taqdim etish va foydalanish ustidan davlat nazoratini o'rnatish, o'zganing xususiy ma'lumotlarini g'ayriqonuniy tarzda foydalanganlik uchun javobgarlik choralari belgilangan.

Xulosa qilsak, shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish masalalari raqamli davrda ayniqsa juda dolzarbdir. Ochiq bo'lishi mumkin bo'lmagan raqamli iqtisodiyotda, uchinchi shaxslar va davlat tomonidan tajovuzlardan himoya qilinishi kerak bo'lgan inson huquqlari qo'llanilishi lozim. Raqamli va biotexnologiyalarning yuksalishi inson huquqlari tushunchalari va mantig'ini o'zlashtirish asosida rivojlangan ilmiy va texnologik kuch tuzilmalarining paydo bo'lishidan darak beradi.

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TEACHING THE HISTORY OF THE GEOGRAPHY OF CENTRAL ASIA USING INTERACTIVE TECHNIQUES

Annotation: Interaktiv method-it serves to activate the assimilation of students' knowledge, development of personal qualities by increasing the activity between students and the teacher in the educational process. The use of interactive techniques helps to increase the effectiveness of the lesson. The main criteria for Interaktiv education are: non-traditional discussion, the opportunity to freely describe and express the educational material, the lack of lectures, but the abundance of practical training, the creation of opportunities for initiative instruction for schoolchildren-young people, the assignment of small and large groups to work as a class team, the performance of written work and other similar techniques. In this article, we will talk about the possibilities of teaching the subject of the history of geography of Central Asia using interactive techniques.

Keywords: geography, interactive techniques, "Insert" - graphic organizer, "learn together –interactive method," categorization-chart "- graphic organizer, "BBB" - graphic organizer.

String-like vine branches

The independence of our country has also undergone great changes in the field of education in recent periods. The priority tasks set forth in the "law on Education", "National Program on personnel training" are to provide deep knowledge and education to the younger generation, to bring the perfect people to adulthood.

President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev A. Showing that "the mind can educate intelligent, highly spiritual people, we can achieve the goals set before us, prosperity and progress in our country will be decided", Karimov himself deserves attention in the field of the rise of our society and the role of modern geography in its development, along with other areas of science.

The effective use of innovative technologies in the teaching of modern geography most primarily depends on the activity of the teacher, the level of theoretical knowledge, the ability to organize and the pedagogical skills.

Based on the requirements of today's education system, the objectives for the selection and conduct of innovative technologies in the appropriate round of geography lessons are distributed as follows:

- formation of mexr-Muhabbat on the subject of geography of students and the nature of the country through which he lives,
- to occupy an important place in their in-depth study of theoretical knowledge, self-thinking and practical implementation of the learned knowledge;
- to help to master the light of the subject under study and to take on the tasks of similar importance in another.

The use of interactive techniques helps to increase the effectiveness of the lesson. The main criteria for interactive education in geography education are: non-traditional discussion, the opportunity to freely describe the educational material and express it, the lack of the number of lectures, but the abundance of practical lessons(working with maps), the creation of opportunities for initiative instruction for schoolchildren-young people, the class team is divided into small and large groups, giving assignments for work.

Interactive methods in the performance of all the above tasks are of particular importance in increasing the effectiveness of work in the educational-educational direction.

The advantage of this new pedagogical theory has been tested by the time, and today it is proved that it is an important factor in improving the quality and effectiveness of the interactive lesson.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The same term is used when we say that a bias in the usual education takes precedence not only in lecture classes, but also in seminar classes in the system of higher education, and in school education also takes precedence in practical lessons in this regard. According to him, in the role of “supplier” in school education is manifested not exactly the teacher, but the pupil. The student's attitude to science changes. The reader basically shows the knowledge he has mastered(by speaking the subject), and the teacher listens to his thoughts, and in the necessary places he also addresses questions. In a typical educational situation, a group (team) of students can become a completely passive participant, that is, a listener. In such education, at first glance, the adoption of information transmitted by the teacher creates the opportunity for the group (team) of students to master knowledge(as if they understand the subject) toys, in such a way that the knowledge (data) received by the teacher or the reader is very quickly forgotten, according to the opinion of the psychological researchers.

Contrary to the usual education opinions X.B.Nikadamboyeva, D.I.Rozieva, Z.A.In his book “geography of Central Asia”opportunities for teaching using interactive techniques (methodological guide), American psychologist scientists R. karabazovGarnikau and F.According to macelro's studies, the

natural physiologic and psychological possibilities of the individual allow to maintain at different levels the knowledge acquired in certain forms. That is, the person (pupil or student): 10 percent when reading the source himself, 20 percent when hearing Information (Information), 30 percent when seeing the event that occurred, xodisa or process that occurred, xodisa or process that occurred, 50 percent when hearing information about them, 80 percent when sharing information (information)by itself (when speaking, demonstrating their knowledge), mastered knowledge (information), he wrote that 90 percent were able to keep in mind the volume of information when they applied it (information)to their activities (the knowledge they learned in theory introduced their information and skills into practice).

RESULTS

Graphic organizers (organizers) in teaching the subject of the history of geography of Central Asia using interactive techniques – teaching using a visual presentation tool of thought processes plays an important role in the assimilation of the lesson in students and increasing their activity.I.”Insert” – grafik organayzeri yordamida bilimlarni o’zlashtirish.

The table "Insert" - provides systematization of the information received and heard during independent reading: confirmation, identification, deviation, observation of the information received. This helps to formulate the ability to link the data that the graphic organayzer has mastered in science.

In this organizer, the teacher provides students with a textbook (7th grade geography), additional literature (The Book of natural geography of Central Asia) and internet information(Wikipedia of Central Asia <https://uz.vikepediya.org> and 7-th class geography study of Central Asia <https://aim.uz> they say that they should use their sites).

Students complete the following table in the learning processes by reading the new topic:

Insert Table icons mean the following:

"V" - corresponding to the information I know

"- "- contrary to the information I know

“ + – - new information for me

“?” – for me it is incomprehensible or it is necessary to determine the information, to fill in.

(For example, preliminary information about Central Asia can be found in the works of Herodotus, Strabo, Arrian, Ptolemy and others.)

V	+	-	?
√			
	√		
		√	

II. "We learn together" - the interactive method.

In this method, the teacher forms different groups consisting of 3 – 5 people according to the text of the topic. It gives each group a part of the general

graduate (for example, the first stage of the history of the Geographical Study of Central Asia, the second stage and the third stage). All groups on this will work separately. The teacher provides a base(expert sheet) to the groups. Groups will receive a certificate of completion of the assignment. Students unite into small groups. The teacher gives questions and assignments to the groups. Students will have to think first, and then write short answers. Within the group, the general task is divided. All members of the group will have to complete a separate assignment. All the subjects that the students are given (the first stage of the history of the geography study of Central Asia, the second stage and the third stage, etc.).about klar) work independently. Students come together in groups, exchange ideas with each other and develop a common answer.

"Categorization-schedule" - strengthening knowledge with the help of a graphic organizer.

Students get acquainted with the rule of category comment. After getting acquainted with the new study material, in small groups, they are looking for categories that allow them to combine the data sheets obtained:

For example,

1. The first stage is the period when there is a "Great Silk Road". The Silk Road was considered the main trade route from the II century BC to the XVI century BC. The nature of Central Asia during this period was studied by Chinese, arab and local scientists.

2. The second stage-this period includes the period from the eve of the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire to the October coup. At this stage, Central Asia was studied comprehensively for various purposes, including for military purposes.

3. The third stage is the period from the October coup to the independence of Uzbekistan. During this period, the natural resources of Central Asia began to be rapidly absorbed. Its geology, relief, climate, internal waters, soil, plant and animal world, has been studied in depth and in every way.

Preliminary information about Central Asia can be found in the works of Herodotus, Strabo, Arrian, Ptolemy and others. The history of the study of the nature of Central Asia consists of several stages.

III. I know, I want to know, I found out (BBB) graphic organizer

This organiser allows students to assess the level of their knowledge on this topic.

This activity is organized on the basis of the following scheme directly on the writing board or on the work paper on the theme of the geographical location, boundaries and area of Uzbekistan:

I know	I want to know	I found out
Central Asia is located in the central part of Eurasia, the climate is cold in winter, the summer is hot, the interior of the country borders on the atrophic drought	Who will meet the first information about Central Asia in the works, how many stages the history of the Geographical Study of Central Asia consists of, and which of these stages will cover	Preliminary information about Central Asia can be found in the works of Herodotus, Strabo, Arrian, Ptolemy and others. The history of the study of the nature of Central Asia consists of several stages. 1. The first stage is the period when there is a "Great Silk Road". The Silk Road was considered the main trade route from the II century BC to the XVI century BC. The nature of Central Asia during this period was studied by Chinese, arab and local scientists. 2. The second stage-this period includes the period from the eve of the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire to the October coup. At this stage, Central Asia was studied comprehensively for various purposes, including for military purposes. 3. The third stage is the period from the October coup to the independence of Uzbekistan. During this period, the natural resources of Central Asia began to be rapidly absorbed. Its geology, relief, climate, internal waters, soil, plant and animal world, is studied in depth and in every way.

These activities drift out in the following stages backs:

- 1) pupils are attached to small groups.
- 2) the degree to which the students possess the concepts of a new subject (the history of the geography study of Central Asia) is studied.
- 3)the concepts recorded by the students are written in Paragraph 1 (I know)
- 4) the need of students to enrich their knowledge of the new (the history of the geography study of Central Asia) subject will be studied.

5)the needs of the students on a new topic are written in Paragraph 2 (I want to know).

6) The Teacher will inform the readers on the new (history of the geography study of Central Asia) topic.

7)students ' knowledge of the new subject matter is studied.

8)the declared knowledge is written in paragraph 3 (I found out).

9) with the help of a graphic organizer, a single project of the BBB method will be created. This method is of great importance when students apply their acquired knowledge in practice.

Conclusion.

The above given history of geography study of Central Asia through the use of theoretical knowledge of young people in practice through interactive methods on the surface of the subject, we can conclude that the American psychologist scientists R.Garnikau and F.According to macelro's study, if the person (the reader) has the ability to retain 90 percent of the information when applying the acquired knowledge to the activity, we can organize a lesson using interactive methods on the topic of the history of geographic study of Central Asia, it turns out that we have formed the ability to keep the reader in mind, and at the same time have prepared for our society a staff that is active, initiative, creative-thinking, "the foundation of the third renaissance," as the president noted.

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PECULIARITIES OF LABOR MANAGEMENT IN CASE OF PRENATAL RUPTURE OF FETAL MEMBRANES

Resume: This article presents data on the current state of the problem of premature prenatal rupture of the membranes in premature pregnancy, the frequency of this pathology, its causes, diagnostic methods and outcomes for the fetus and newborn, modern approaches to pregnancy management in this pathology.

Key words: premature prenatal rupture of membranes, premature pregnancy, perinatal outcomes.

Relevance. The problem of premature birth remains unresolved all over the world, being the main cause of morbidity and death of newborns, as well as the development of severe complications, often leading to disability [4]. Over the past 20 years, the frequency of premature births has not decreased, despite all the efforts made by obstetricians and their patients. The use of modern medical methods of treatment - using tocolytic and hormonal drugs, also did not lead to the expected decrease in the frequency of premature birth, since there are many reasons for the development of premature birth, and premature birth itself begins much earlier than the appearance of clinical signs [7].

Prenatal rupture of the fetal membranes (DRPO) is the rupture of chorioamniotic membranes before the onset of labor, regardless of the gestation period. The incidence of DRPO is 10-15% of the total number of pregnancies. The main complication associated with DRPO is premature birth, which, in turn, leads to the following complications in newborns: respiratory distress syndrome, intraventricular hemorrhages, infections, necrotic enterocolitis and sepsis. Approximately 5% of patients with DRPO give birth before the due date.

The second most common complication is infection (chorioamnionitis). Its frequency increases with a shorter gestation period at the time of rupture of the membranes, as well as with the contamination of the contents of the cervical canal with gonococcal and streptococcal (group B) microflora. Other complications are umbilical cord prolapse and placental abruption [2].

Risk factors for perinatal morbidity and mortality in preterm labor are the gestation period, fetal weight and features of the course of labor [1].

One of the most common causes of the development of premature labor is PRPO, which is clinically manifested by the outpouring of amniotic fluid. In the structure of the causes of premature birth, this pathology reaches 35-60% [3,5].

First of all, it is necessary to clarify that the term PRPO is used only for premature pregnancy, and does not imply division from the place of rupture, or rupture of the fetal bladder. PRPO should be considered as an independent complication of pregnancy, which has its own characteristics of etiopathogenesis, clinical outcome of pregnancy [2,6].

To date, the outpouring of amniotic fluid during premature pregnancy is an urgent, complex obstetric problem that remains largely unresolved, due to the lack of consensus on management tactics, the frequency of complications, and perinatal outcomes [4,7].

The etiology and pathogenesis of PRPO has been studied for a long time, many etiological factors are described in the literature, such as the influence of climate, biological circadian rhythms, low atmospheric pressure and the spring-autumn period [6].

Risk factors include habitual miscarriage, premature birth and a history of preterm labor and high parity. Constant stress and overwork associated with heavy mental and physical labor significantly increase the risk of developing PRPO [4].

To date, there is no single concept about the cause of the PRPO. The etiology of PRPO in most cases remains unknown. Basically, the following reasons are distinguished:

1. Structural changes, fetal membranes, associated with a violation of the balance between the synthesis of collagen and its decay.
2. Infectious lesion.
3. Mechanical factors - (polyhydramnios, multiple births, diagnostic manipulations).

Fetal membranes are a structural and metabolic tissue consisting of: amniotic epithelium of the chorionic connective tissue, and decidua. Fetal membranes: there are five types of collagen; and their strength is determined by; collagen? the composition of the connective tissue matrix and basement membranes: Resistance; to stretching is provided by; collagen; D and A type III of which the connective tissue matrix consists. The basement membrane; and the connective tissue matrix are interconnected? for? collagen score? In both cases, type IV collagen is typically found in the basal membrane of the amnion chorion [2].

Destruction of the connective tissue matrix of the fetal membranes, and degradation of collagen, is provided by endogenous collagenases called matrix metalloproteinases (MMP). Matrix metalloproteinases and metalloproteinase inhibitors are synthesized by fetal membranes. MMP-1 provides the cleavage of type I, II and III collagen, and MMP-2 and MMP-9 cleave type IV collagen. Destruction of interstitial collagen (type I)- provides MMP-8. Amniotic fluid contains; MMP-7, which ensures the destruction of fibronectin and proteoglycans [3].

The purpose of the study. To develop and implement measures to optimize the tactics of labor management in case of premature rupture of the fetal membranes before the start of urgent labor, taking into account risk factors.

Materials and methods of research. The analysis of 82 births of women admitted to the AOPC in 2020 was carried out. Of these, 62 births of women with DRPO during full-term pregnancy (group I) and 20 birth histories of women with timely outpouring of amniotic fluid (SIOV) also (group II).

The age of patients in the first group ranged from 17 to 40 years, averaging 25.83 ± 0.23 years, in the second group from 17 to 44 years and averaged 25.26 ± 0.35 years.

The results of the study. The most significant factors affecting premature rupture of the fetal membranes before the onset of urgent labor are: diseases of the upper respiratory tract during pregnancy (73.9%), chronic inflammatory diseases of the urinary system (51%), diseases of the pelvic organs (50.5%), burdened with abortions (15.8%) and miscarriages (16.9%) obstetric history

The frequency of PRPO before the onset of urgent labor is 15.5% - 16% and occurs in (63.6%) of cases with a gestation period of 37-38 weeks. In autumn-winter, this complication is noted 2.5 times more often compared to the timely outpouring of amniotic fluid.

With PRPO, the frequency of complications of the birth act increases, umbilical cord entanglement occurs 5 times, chronic intrauterine fetal hypoxia - 7 times, rupture of the soft tissues of the birth canal - 2 times more often than in the control group.

An unfavorable premorbid background in the form of an increased number of inflammatory diseases affects the state of the microocenosis of the birth canal in the dynamics of PRPO. At the same time, the microbial landscape is represented by conditionally pathogenic flora both in childbirth and in the postpartum period and depends on the irrational use of antibiotics and unreasonably performed obstetric manipulations. The microflora of the newborn is identical to the microflora of the birth canal of the mother and determines non-unpleasant perinatal outcomes.

The prognostic criteria for the fetal condition in prenatal labor before the onset of urgent labor are the motor and respiratory activity of the fetus.

Conservative management of labor in PRPO is determined in the absence of signs of infection and intrauterine fetal suffering. Careful management of childbirth with PRPO with the use of partographic control and compliance with the principles of infection prevention helps to reduce the risk of nosocomial infection. The use of antibiotics in women in labor with PRPO is necessary after 18 hours of anhydrous interval in the presence of an unfavorable premorbid background.

Conclusion. On the basis of the conducted research, prognostic criteria for the development of the risk of premature amniotic fluid outpouring have

been scientifically substantiated, evaluated and proposed for the practice of obstetric institutions.

The developed algorithm of labor management will reduce the frequency of obstetric and perinatal complications and optimize outcomes for the mother and newborn.

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MODERN METHODS OF SEISMIC ISOLATION OF BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

Annotation: In modern design solutions, it is impossible to increase seismic resistance only by increasing the cross-sections, strength, and weight. The design may be stronger, but not necessarily cost effective, because both the weight and the inertial seismic load may increase even further.

Key words: modern design, seismic isolation, building, construction.

New effective methods of seismic protection are required. These methods involve changing the mass or stiffness or damping of the system depending on its displacements and speeds. Currently, more than 100 patented seismic protection designs are known.

At the moment, there are proposals for active seismic protection, including additional energy sources and elements that regulate the operation of these sources, but its implementation requires significant costs for installation and operation. This excludes the possibility of widespread use of active seismic protection for building structures. Below we consider special methods of passive seismic protection that do not use additional energy sources. These methods are divided into seismic suppression and seismic isolation.

Buildings supporting on rubber-metal parts are widely used abroad: in Japan, England, France. Studies of structures on rubber-metal supports indicate their high reliability, however, the cost of the foundations themselves turns out to be significant and can reach 30% of the cost of the building. A serious problem in the design of structures on elastic supports was the difficulty of ensuring their strength with significant mutual displacements of the seismically isolated parts of the foundation. This was the reason for the widespread use of kinematic supports in the construction of seismic isolation foundations.

The principle of operation of this design is that during an earthquake the center of gravity of the supports rises, resulting in the formation of a gravitational restoring force. In this case, the vibrations of the building occur near the equilibrium position, and their initial frequency and period depend on the geometric dimensions of the supports used. It should be noted that the constructed foundations of this type do not have special damping devices, and with long-term impacts with a force of more than 8 points, according to the calculations performed, the building may fall from the supports. This indicates the danger of foundations on kinematic supports, if they do not provide additional damping elements. With a significant amount of construction of

buildings and structures with seismic isolation on elastic kinematic supports, there are still no data on their behavior during earthquakes, and the destruction of such buildings that took place indicates the need for a detailed justification of their seismic resistance.

In the lower part of the building, between the bearing racks of the lower floor, tie panels are installed, which are switched off during intense seismic effects, when periods equal to or close to the period of free vibrations of the structure predominate in the spectrum of action. After switching off the panels, the frequency of free oscillations decreases, the period of oscillations increases, and the seismic load decreases. Under low-frequency impact, the period of natural oscillations of a building with bonded panels is much lower than the values of the prevailing periods of ground oscillations, so the resonance phenomena are weak and the bonded panels are not destroyed.

The use of switching links is most effective in the case when the frequency composition of the expected seismic impact is predicted with confidence. As disadvantages, it should be noted that after the destruction of disconnected connections during an earthquake, it is necessary to restore them, which is not always practically feasible. In addition, as is known, in some cases, during an earthquake in its final stage, a decrease in the prevailing frequency of the impact occurs. As a result, the occurrence of secondary resonance and loss of the bearing capacity of building structures is possible. In this case, the application of constructive measures is required, which leads to additional construction costs. Conclusions Conventional measures for seismic protection of buildings and structures are reduced mainly to increasing the bearing capacity of elements and structures. Such seismic protection is carried out in accordance with the building codes "Construction in seismic regions" [4]. At the same time, the measures taken do not reduce seismic loads on buildings and structures, but only take them into account. In this article, modern methods of seismic isolation of buildings and structures were analytically considered.

Many of the presented models require further adjustments in calculations and design, theoretical and practical tests [5]. So, when designing buildings equipped with seismic isolation and dampers, it is necessary, in addition to the spectral calculation, to perform a direct dynamic calculation using instrumentally recorded accelerograms, which, in turn, increases the requirements for seismological forecasts for the construction site.

Thus, the use of seismic isolation and seismic suppression with proper design can significantly improve such characteristics as:

- reliability of buildings;
- safety and reliability of equipment;
- economic indicators of buildings;
- no need for restoration work after strong earthquakes;
- comfort for residents.

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SUBJECT AND TASKS OF CONSTRUCTION MECHANICS

Abstract: This article provides information about the independent development of structural mechanics as a science in the first half of the 19th century in connection with the active construction of bridges, railways, dams, ships, large industrial facilities.

Key words: building mechanics, static indefinite systems, deformation, calculation scheme, non-rod systems.

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QURILISH MEXANIKASI FANINING MAVZU VA VAZIFALARI

Annotatsiya: Bu maqolada qurilish mexanikasi 19-asrning birinchi yarmida ko'priklar, temir yo'llar, to'g'onlar, kemalar va yirik sanoat inshootlarining faol qurilishi munosabati bilan fan sifatida mustaqil rivojlanishi haqida ma'lumotlar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: qurilish mexanikasi, statik noaniq tizimlar, deformatsiya, hisoblash sxemasi, sterjensiz tizimlar.

Inson tomonidan qurilgan yagona ob'ektga inshoot deyiladi... Qurilmalar odamlarning hayotiy ehtiyojlarini qondirish va ularning hayot sifatini yaxshilash uchun zarurdir. Ular qulay, bardoshli, barqaror va xavfsiz bo'lishi kerak. Qurilish insoniyatning qadimiy kasbi va qadimiy san'at turidir. Dunyoning turli burchaklarida olib borilgan ko'plab arxeologik qazishmalar natijalari, bugungi kungacha saqlanib qolgan qadimiy bino va inshootlar buning isbotidir. Ularning mukammalligi va go'zalligi, hatto zamonaviy bilim nuqtai nazaridan ham, qadimgi quruvchilarning san'ati va buyuk tajribasi haqida gapiradi. Konstruksiyalarni hisoblash bilan maxsus fan shug'ullanadi. Ko'pincha konstruktiv mexanika qurilish mexanikasi deb ataladi...Ko'priklar, temir yo'llar, to'g'onlar, kemalar va yirik sanoat ob'ektlarining faol qurilishi munosabati bilan 19-asrning birinchi yarmida qurilish mexanikasi boshlandi, fan sifatida mustaqil rivojlanishi 20-asrda hisoblash usullari va kompyuter texnikasining rivojlanishi natijasida qurilish mexanikasi zamonaviy yuqori darajaga ko'tarildi. Bunday konstruktsiyalarni hisoblash usullarining etishmasligi engil, iqtisodiy tejamliligi va ayni paytda ishonchli konstruktsiyalarni yaratishga imkon bermadi. Qurilish

mexanikasi 1638-yilda buyuk italyan olimi Galileo Galileyning “Mexanika va mexanik harakatga oid fanning ikkita yangi sohasi bo'yicha suhbatlar va matematik ma'lumotlar...” maqolasi chop etilgandan so'ng paydo bo'lgan deb hisoblanadi. Uning nurlarning egilishga chidamliligi haqidagi bir qator kashfiyotlari bugungi kunda ham qimmatlidir. Biroq, u nurlarning egilish nazariyasini yarata olmadi, chunki u egilganda nurlarning barcha tolalari cho'ziladi, deb yanglishdi. Bundan tashqari, o'sha paytda stresslar va deformatsiyalar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar o'rnatilmagan. Keyinchalik, R. Guk (1678) bu qonunni eng oddiy shaklda shakllantirdi. Eksperimental tadqiqotlar olib borildiki, ular egri chiziqli yorug'likda ham siqish, ham cho'zish kuchlanishlari mavjudligini aniqladilar. Bu o'z navbatida Galiley tomonidan yuzaga kelgan yorug'lik egriligi muammosini hal qilishga olib keldi. O'sha davr mexanikasining rivojlanishida Eyler va Lagranjning ishlari, oliy matematikaning yutuqlari muhim rol o'ynadi. Statik noaniq tizimlarni hisoblash usullarini ishlab chiqish, masalan, B.P.Klapeyron nomlari bilan bog'liq. (doimiy nurlarni hisoblash uchun uch moment tenglamasi), J.K.Maksvell va O.Mor (berilgan ichki kuchlar uchun elastik tizimlardagi siljishlarni aniqlash). 30-yillarga kelib elastik-statik noaniq tizimlarni hisoblashning asosiy hisoblash usullari takomillashtirildi: kuch usuli, joy almashish usuli va aralash usul, shuningdek ularning ko'plab modifikatsiyalari.

Lomonosov Rossiyada birinchilardan bo'lib energetika muammolari bilan qiziqqan olimlardan bo'ldi, xususan, u yaratgan energiyaning saqlanish qonuni qurilish mexanikasining asosiy qonunlaridan biri bo'lib, uning asosida siljishlarni aniqlashning universal usulini ishlab chiqdi. Rus mexanigi I.Kulibin (1733 - 1818) mexanikani, ayniqsa, tajriba usullarini rivojlantirishga katta hissa qo'shdi. U birinchi bo'lib kuchlarni hisoblash uchun arqonli ko'pburchak qoidasini qo'llagan va Neva bo'ylab 300 m uzunlikdagi kamarli yog'och ko'priknii loyihalagan. Metal ko'priknii eng yorqin loyihalaridan biri ham I.Kulibing tegishli. U buni uch yoyli tizim sifatida taklif qildi. Ko'priq qurish nazariyasi va amaliyoti D.Yuravskiy (1821 - 1891) asarlarida yanada rivojlantirildi. Yassi fermalarni hisoblash nazariyasini ishlab chiqdi. U, shuningdek, egilishda kuchlanishni saqlash nazariyasini yaratishga ega.

Qurilish mexanikasining shakllanishi va rivojlanishiga F.S. Yasinskiy (1856-1899) (tarmoq barqarorligi nazariyasi bo'yicha tadqiqotlar), V.L. Kirpichev (1845-1913) (o'xshashlik qonunlari, struktura mexanikasi bo'yicha mukammal darsliklar) lar katta hissa qo'shgan. 19-asr oxiri - 20-asr boshlari Mexanikaning rivojlanishiga A. N. Krilov (kema nazariyasi, mexanika masalalarini taqribiy echish usullari), S. P. Timoshenko (egilish va barqarorlik nazariyasi, plastinka va qobiq masalalariga oid mashhur darsliklar) kabi jahonga mashhur olimlar ta'sir ko'rsatdi. G. V. Kolosov (elastiklik nazariyasining tekislik masalasi), I. G. Bubnov (variatsion usullar), B. G. Galerkin (plitalar va qobiqlar nazariyasi, taxminiy usullar).

Buyuk injener, akademik V. G. Shuxov (1853-1939) tomonidan inshootlarning statikasiga oid ko'plab asarlar mavjud. Uning iste'dodi tufayli butun dunyoda giperboloidli pastga tushadigan minoralar, oquvchi daryo va dengiz kemalari, panjarali omborlar keng tarqaldi. Shuningdek, u qurilish mexanikasining eng dolzarb bo'limi - konstruksiyalarni optimallashtirishni rivojlantirish uchun asos yaratdi.

Mashhur olimlar N. I. Muskelishvili (elastiklik nazariyasining tekis masalalari), M. V. Keldish (tekislik mexanikasi muammolari), M. A. Lavrentiev (kompleks o'zgaruvchilar funksiyalarini mexanikada qo'llash), Vlasov V. Z. (qobiq nazariyasi), I. M. Rabinovich (sterjenli sistemalar nazariyasi) asarlari va boshqalar.

Kompyuterlarning paydo bo'lishi bilan inshootlar statikasi va dinamikasida sezilarli o'zgarishlar ro'y berdi. Cheklangan elementlar usuli keng tarqaldi, uning asosida binolar va inshootlarni hisoblash uchun bir qator kuchli avtomatlashtirilgan komplekslar (Lira, Feniks va boshqalar) yaratilgan bo'lib, ular konstruksiyalarning kuchlanish holatini yuqori aniqlik bilan baholash va hisoblash imkonini beradi. Keng ma'noda **qurilish mexanikasi** - statik (bino statikasi) va dinamik (bino dinamikasi) yuklar ta'sirida mustahkamlik, qattiqlik va barqarorlik uchun inshootlarni hisoblash usullari haqidagi fan.

Qurilish mexanika ham nazariy, ham amaliy fandir. Bir tomondan, hisoblash usullarining nazariy asoslarini ishlab chiqadi, ikkinchi tomondan, bu hisoblash vositasidir, chunki u tuzilmalarning mustahkamligi, qattiqligi va barqarorligi bilan bog'liq muhim amaliy muammolarni hal qiladi.

Yuklarning harakati alohida elementlarning va umuman butun strukturaning deformatsiyasiga olib keladi. Deformatsiyalangan qattiq materiallar mexanikasi, bu ularning ta'siri natijalarini hisoblash va nazariy baholash bilan bog'liq. Bu fanning bir qismi eng oddiy inshootlarning yoki ularning individual xususiyatlarining amaliy mexanikasini (materiallarning qarshiligini) hisoblash bilan bog'liq. Uning yana bir qismi shundaki, qurilish mexanikasi allaqachon xilma-xil va juda murakkab ko'p elementli inshootlarni hisoblash imkonini beradi. Nazariy mexanika usullarida absolyut qattiq deb hisoblangan jismlarning muvozanati va harakatini doimiy o'rganib, deformatsiyalanuvchi qattiq jismning mexanikasi keng qo'llaniladi.

Inshootlarni to'g'ri hisoblash uchun materialning mexanik xususiyatlarini, elementlarning, qismlarining o'zaro ta'sirini va strukturaning poydevorini hisobga olgan holda mexanikaning asosiy qonunlarini to'g'ri qo'llash kerak. Shu asosda konstruksiyaning konstruktiv sxemasi mexanik tizim shaklida va uning matematik modeli tenglamalar tizimi shaklida quriladi.

Klassik qurilish mexanikasida faqat sterjenli tizimlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Biroq, amaliy ehtiyojlar tizimsiz mexanikada yangi ixtisoslashtirilgan kurslarning paydo bo'lishini oldindan belgilab qo'ydi, bu erda novda bo'lmagan tizimlar ko'rib chiqiladi. "Kemaning qurilish mexanikasi" (plitalar va qobiqlarni hisoblash usullari ko'rib chiqiladi), "Uchish apparatlarining struktura

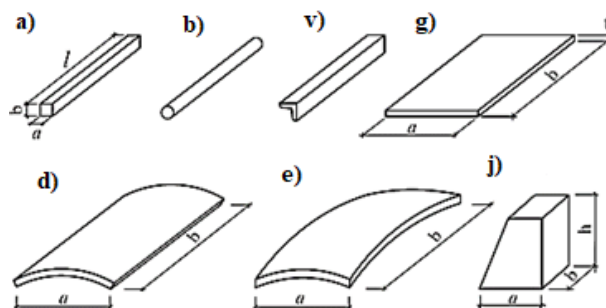
mexanikasi" (samolyot tuzilmalariga nisbatan plitalar va qobiqlarni hisoblash), "Raketaning qurilish mexanikasi" (bu kursning asosiy qismi hisoblashga bag'ishlangan) kurslari quyidagilardan iborat. Bu kurslar elastiklik nazariyasining klassik qurilish mexanikasi usullaridan murakkabroq bo'lgan usullarini keng qo'llash imkonini beradi. Uning usullari tobora ommalashib bormoqda, bu yerda quvurlarni cheksiz uzunlikdagi har qanday rama va fermada, qattiq burilishlarda, qazuvchi dastgohlarda hisoblash kerak.

Har xil elementlar qo'llaniladi:

1) **sterjenlar** - a va b o'lchamlari l uzunliklaridan ancha kichik bo'lgan tekis yoki egri chiziqli elementlar (1-rasm, a va b). Muayyan turdagi asbob - bu egiluvchan ip (kabellar, arqonlar, zanjirlar, kamarlar) siqilish va egilish ta'siriga qarshilik ko'rsatmasdan, faqat kuchlanish ostida ishlaydi. Ularning kamroq soni bilan ular ko'plab muhandislik inshootlari uchun hisob sxemalaridan iborat: fermalar, ramalar, zamonaviy sterjenli konstruktsiyalari va boshqalar.

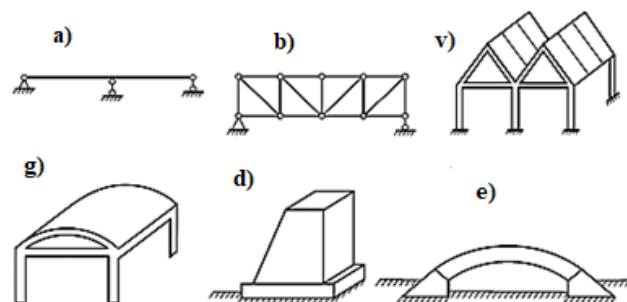
2) **plitalar** - qalinligi t boshqa o'lchamlardan kamroq bo'lgan elementlar g , d va e ; plitalar tekis (1-rasm, g) va bir yoki ikki yo'nalishda egri bo'lishi mumkin (1-rasm, d , e). Plitalar ichida ikki yo'nalishda harakat qilish mumkin bo'lganini oling, bu bir qator hollarda eng foydali va bu materiallarni tejaydi. Bir tekis plitalar va ularning tizimlarini hisoblash simli tizimlarni hisoblashdan ancha murakkabroq.

3) **massiv jismlar** - elementlarning uchta kattaligi bir xil (1-rasm, j).



1 – rasm

Bunday elementlardan tashkil topgan eng oddiy tuzilmalarni quyidagi turlarga bo'lish mumkin – sterjenli sistemalar (2-rasm, a , b), yig'ma konstruktsiyalar (2-rasm, v), qobiqlar (2-rasm, g) va massiv tuzilmalar - saqlovchi devorlar (1.4-rasm, d) va tosh ustunlar (2-rasm e):



2 – rasm

Zamonaviy quruvchilar turli shakl va turdagi turli elementlardan tashkil topgan juda murakkab tuzilmalarni qurishni o'rgandilar. Misol uchun, massiv poydevorga ega bo'lgan struktura juda keng tarqalgan bo'lib, o'rta qismi ustunlar va sterjenda tipidagi plitalardan, yuqori qismi esa plitalar yoki qobiqlardan iborat bo'lishi mumkin. Zamonaviy qurilish mexanikasi hal qilinishi kerak bo'lgan muammolarning bir qator tasniflariga ega. Ikki o'lchovda yechish mumkin bo'lgan tekis masalalar va uch o'lchovda echilishi mumkin bo'lgan fazoviy masalalar o'rtasida farqlanadi. Odatda, fazoviy sistemalar tekis elementlarga bo'linadi, ularni hisoblash ancha oson, ammo bu hamma hollarda ham mumkin emas. Hisoblashning asosiy usullari va teoremlarining aksariyati tekis sistemalar uchun qo'llaniladi. Fazoviy sistemalarni keyinchalik umumlashtirish, qoida tariqasida, faqat murakkabroq formulalar va tenglamalarni yozishni talab qiladi. Qurilish mexanikasi ham chiziqli va chiziqli bo'lmaganlarga bo'linadi. Odatda qurilish mexanikasi masalalari chiziqli sharoitda yechiladi. Biroq, katta deformatsiyalar yoki noaniq materiallardan foydalanilganda, chiziqli bo'lmagan muammolar paydo bo'ladi va hal qilinadi. Geometrik va fizik nosimmetrikliklar mavjud.

Geometrik assimetriya qurilish mexanikasi tenglamalari odatda elementlarning katta siljishi va deformatsiyalari bilan yuzaga keladi, bu qurilish konstruksiyalarida kam uchraydi.

Fizik assimetriya kuchlar va deformatsiyalar muvozanati bo'lmaganda, ya'ni moslashuvchan materiallardan foydalanilganda paydo bo'ladi. Barcha sistemalar ma'lum darajada jismoniy assimetriyaga ega, ammo past kuchlanishlarda chiziqli bo'lmagan fizik bog'liqlik chiziqlilik bilan almashtirilishi mumkin.

Statik strukturaviy-mexanik va dinamik funksiyalar ham mavjud. Agar konstruksiyalar statikasida tashqi yuk doimiy bo'lsa va tizimning elementlari va qismlari muvozanat holatida bo'lsa, u holda konstruksiyalar dinamikasida o'zgaruvchan dinamik yuklar ta'sirida tizimning harakati hisobga olinadi. Bu, shuningdek, yopishtiruvchi xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan materiallarni hisobga olish bilan bog'liq vazifalarni o'z ichiga olishi kerak, siljuvchi va uzoq muddatli mustahkamlik. Shunday qilib, qurilish mexanikasining mavjud mexanikasi va

qurilish tizimlarining harakat mexanikasi, xususan, sistemalar dinamikasi va siljish nazariyasi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, qurilish mexanikasi, ya'ni muhandislik inshootlari mexanikasining asosiy vazifalari muhandislik inshootlarining mustahkamligini, qattiqligini, barqarorligini aniqlash usullarini ishlab chiqish va ularni ishonchli va tejamkor loyihalash uchun ma'lumotlarni olishdir.

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TEACHING VOCABULARY WITH THE SPECIFIC TOPIC

Annotation: The purpose of article is to find out the appropriate principles and methods for teaching vocabulary. The first part is devoted to the theory of vocabulary teaching and present techniques in the classroom. Practical part was realized in the classroom using different approach for each. The main goal is to assess the relationship between teaching approach and students' final knowledge, focusing on vocabulary load.

Key words: Colour, White, Black, Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Soothing, Calm, Ambition, Intuitive, Logical, Discernment, Enthusiasm.

Many students consider learning vocabulary a tedious job. They try studying lists of words, with their spelling, pronunciation, meaning, synonyms, etc. only to realize a few hours later that their results are hardly satisfactory. They start blaming their poor memories. They say they are discouraged by the number of words in English and their complex usage. They come to rely on incidental learning, finding intentional studying boring and inefficient. Some authors writing about human motivation seem to support such students' opinions. They say that learning words is a task which cannot possibly be intrinsically motivating. Teachers, however, keep looking for ways to substitute rote repetition with more effective techniques and to make learning vocabulary easier and more pleasant. They develop various mnemonic strategies employing action, music, drawing and fantasy. To make the process of presenting new vocabulary more effective teacher has to attract learners' attention. And one of the best and easiest ways for that is colouring. Colour is an important tool in visual thinking, it captures and directs attention. The teacher might highlight the new words in the text he wants his students to concentrate on. The teacher may use colouring to: practice pronunciation of a word and its spelling (highlight double letters, the initial/final sound / letters that are likely to cause difficulty, stressed and secondary stressed syllables, etc.), to teach the word's grammar (use different colours for different parts of speech, for countable/uncountable nouns, transitive/intransitive verbs, mark word's gender), teach the semantic categories and word differences (use specific colours for the words connected with a given topic, for adjectives with positive / negative meaning, for synonyms/antonyms, etc.), to teach morphology (colour all prefixes and suffixes in a passage of a text to try to find out what they mean, highlight the stems of

words that is the same like in prolong, longitude, longing, long, prolongation, oblong, etc.). [1, 69]

Colours have a tremendous influence on human health and psyche. Lack or overabundance of certain colours can cause physical or emotional disorders. Exposure to colour vibrations is used in the treatment of a number of diseases and mental problems. The colour of the classroom walls, curtains or even the teacher's clothes can either soothe or irritate students. Colour is also an important tool in visual thinking. It separates ideas so they can be seen more clearly; it stimulates creativity and aids the memory. Colour captures and directs attention. Even conventionally outlined notes can benefit from colour coding; maps, cluster maps, mandalas, and most expressive drawings are considerably more effective in colour. It is not unimportant, however, which colours we use to stimulate students.

To benefit from using them, we should know what possible power they have over our students. Then, we will not expose learners to calming vibrations if we expect them to be active or to intellectual vibrations if we expect them to use their imagination. Experimenting with ways to make my classes more interesting and lively, I tried using coloured paper for handouts (students in our college do not have regular handbooks for studying English and learn from materials prepared by their teachers). For the whole year students received handouts in six different colours and could choose the colour they preferred. From the very beginning the reaction was enthusiastic. Some students knew at once which colour they wanted and they were ready to fight tooth and nail with their colleagues to get their favorite color as soon as possible. [2, 128]

Other students held a handful of pages for some time, trying to decide what mood they were in and what colour would suit them best that very day. Usually, lively students chose lively handouts, and quiet ones preferred pale, mild shades. If they happened to receive the colour they did not desire, they worked slower and concentrated less than when working with their favourite shades. Soon, almost all students bought coloured copybooks for their personal notes and commented that it was easier for them to remember words written on colourful pages than on white paper. When asked about their favourite colours for handouts. The results show that students preferred the colours which had a positive influence on their psyche and were pleasant for the eyes.

The colours may also have improved their intellectual abilities, although not so much their imagination and creativity. This again illustrates that learning vocabulary is perceived as a task requiring concentration and good memory more than fantasy. [3,34]. Vocabulary concerning Uzbek traditions: Color plays an important role when you want to decorate a child's room. It's important to choose the right colors to stimulate children's development, because color has an effect on psychological development of children. Color can be used as a means of communication with children because the language makes it easier to respond. Children can learn to distinguish colors from six months earlier. Color

can help stimulate the children, especially for children with attention deficit disorder. With color, children learn to express themselves and when they are allowed to choose colors to decorate your room or choose the color of clothing, they become more confident and open up more creativity and expression. 'Color your life' or 'paint your life' is a technique used by psychologists and psychotherapists to help children differentiate and express various emotions on paper. This technique helps to determine whether the child happy, sad, excited, scared or even angry. Department of Child Development at California State University Fullerton has also done studies on color and the association of children's emotional. In the study, children aged between 5 to 6 years were asked to choose your favorite color from 9 colors that are given randomly according to their feelings at that time. 69 percent of the children chose bright colors to express happiness and excitement like pink, blue and red. Some choose black, gray and brown that show negative emotions such as sadness.

Here are some kinds of colors and their meanings:

White contains the entire light spectrum. It is strengthening. It is very cleansing and purifying to the entire energy system of the individual. It can awaken great creativity. When in doubt as to what color to use, you can seldom go wrong with white light. It is also beneficial to begin and end the healing session with white to stabilize the person's energy system and to give it an overall boost. It amplifies the effects of any color with which it is used.

Black also contains the entire color spectrum. It is a color that is shrouded in confusion. Many individuals shy away from using black in color therapy and healing, but I have found it beneficial at times. Black is a protective color, and it can be used to ground and calm extremely sensitive individuals. It activates the feminine or magnetic energies of the body, strengthening them. It should be used sparingly, as too much black can cause depression or aggravate such emotional and mental conditions. Black is most effective when used in conjunction with white, who balances the polarities of the individual, especially in cases where the individual seems to be losing control. It can activate that level of the subconscious which can put life and its craziness into proper perspective. It should never be used by itself, but always in combination with another color.

Red is a stimulating color. It will energize the base chakra. It warms and activates. It awakens our physical life force. It can be used for colds, poor circulation and mucus ailments. Red strengthens the physical energy and the will of the individual. It can stimulate deeper passions, such as sex and love, courage, or hatred and revenge. Too much red can over stimulate and aggravate conditions. High blood pressure is an indication of too much red energy within the system. Red can be used to raise the body's temperature and to energize the blood.

Orange affects the second chakra center. It is the color of joy and wisdom. It stimulates feelings of sociability. It is tied to our emotional health and to the muscular system of the body. Too much orange affects the nerves and should be

balanced with shades of green-blues. Orange can assist in healing conditions of the spleen, pancreas, stomach, intestines, and adrenals. Individuals experiencing emotional paralysis or depression can be helped with this color. It can be used to help re-vitalize the physical body and assist with food assimilation. It makes a good tonic after a bout of illness, for it is good for the elimination system.

Yellow - Do not add yellow: It is a good idea not to wear yellow if you are feeling the emotional effects of problems in your life. Yellow should not be used in institutions for those with mental issues. The meaning of the color green, particularly if it is a pure emerald green with just a touch of blue, is healing. The colour green "symbolizes the master healer and the life force." The colour green is the color of nature. We see it in grass, leaves, trees and other plants all around us. Green reflects life, fertility and growth. People with green thumbs are known for their ability to make things grow. Green vegetables are among the healthiest foods to eat. [4, 117]

A green color exhibits energies of growth and desires to expand and increase. Growth requires transformation and change, and the energy of the color green adds the ability to manage change. Although green is thought of as a passive color, it is fresh and cool and has a soothing and restful effect, suggesting a respite from the worries and cares of the world. The color green offers a sense of renewal and freshness. A green color suggests a sense of balance, well-being, harmony and a sense of order. If you are feeling a need for more green energy in life, simply going outdoors and going for a walk, especially in the woods, can be very helpful. "Contact with nature is very important if you want to be in balance and have a peaceful and harmonious life." A green color is thought of as strong, helpful and friendly. It symbolizes learning and self-respect. Green is also symbolic of money. We even call dollar bills "greenbacks". Green is associated with abundance. People who are drawn to the color green are often givers. Green also governs the emotions and it is thought by many alternative health practitioners that heart problems occur because of unresolved emotional issues. That makes sense to me given the strong mind body spirit connection in all areas of our lives. Having been emotionally hurt and holding unresolved fears of being hurt again are issues that may eventually cause heart problems. Balancing the green energy may be one of the ways to help with these issues. The positive personal attributes associated with the color green are many. They include: Sympathy and compassion A generous nature A loving nature, particularly towards children and animals harmony and balance An understanding nature self-control humbleness and of course, everything has balancing negative aspects too. The negative qualities associated with green are: Jealousy Recklessness a lack of discrimination Stinginess and holding tight to your possessions cruelty dishonesty, particularly in terms of money. When your heart center is in balance we are able to give positive support and feelings of love and happiness to others. [5,183]

Add some green to your life: When you want to soothe your nerves. When you want to calm yourself before an event. When you feel a need for growth. When you want a feeling of balance and harmony. When you have a headache or digestive problems (not a pure strong emerald green. Choose a green with a bit of blue in it). When you want a change.

Do not add green: Emerald green has a very strong energy so use it with caution. Only use pure emerald green if you are healthy. Do not add a lot of strong green to a room where you need creativity. It is great for a room where more practical work takes place, but for creativity other colors are better.

The color blue is the coolest color in the color spectrum. We see it in nature, in the colors of the sky, lakes and oceans. In ancient Egypt, lapis lazuli, a beautiful blue gemstone, represented heaven. The meaning of the color blue is peace, calm and spirituality. Blue soothes us, body mind and spirit. It has a calming effect on the nervous system and is very relaxing, so it is a good color to have in areas where you need peace to prevail. Blue is also uplifting. It is the color that connects us to our spiritual side and the energy of the universe. Because a blue color is both calming and spiritual, it is a wonderful color to have in your home to create a peaceful, yet uplifting environment. It is best in rooms where you want to rest and relax. Blue is a color that works especially well for babies and young children. The color blue "has always been the color of spirit, the symbol of contemplation prayer and heaven." It connects us to our higher power, the soul that resides in each of us. Preference for a light blue color is said to indicate a lack of depth and needing to mature. Dark blue is the color of truth and of moderation. Those who have a lot of blue in their aura or who show a strong preference for the color blue will display certain personality characteristics, both positive and negative.

The positive aspects of the color blue include:

- Loyalty affectionate creativity has the ability to inspire Inventiveness;
- Peacefulness and relaxation;
- Soothing;
- Calm;

The negative attributes of the color blue include:

- ✓ Ambition;
- ✓ Snobbishness Impatience with the views and ideas of others Apathy;
- ✓ Emotional instability;
- ✓ Suspicion Inflexible in your beliefs Using reason to selfish and self-justified ends Conservatism (it can be both a positive and a negative)

Add Some Blue To Your Life: There are certain situations where you may find it helpful to add some of the color blue to your life. You may want to add blue to your life:

- ❖ To help you communicate better.
- ❖ If you have throat issues if you are having trouble sleeping if you are having health problems with your ears, eyes or nose.

- ❖ If you have had a shock or otherwise need to calm yourself down.
- ❖ If you have a fever.
- ❖ If you want to feel at peace.
- ❖ If you want to relax.
- ❖ If you feel your energy is blocked and you want to open the energy flow in your body.
- ❖ To help you remember exam information or a speech (write it down on blue colored paper).

Indigo color has one of the longest wave lengths in the visible color spectrum. A mix of blue and violet, we see it in the deep blue of the night sky and in foods like blueberries and concord grapes. Like the color blue, indigo governs communication, either written or spoken. This color though is more about inward communication. Personal thoughts and reflections are governed by the indigo color as are insights and deep understanding. This color rules the mind, our reasoning ability and the intellect. It represents knowledge, dignity and intuition. On a physical level the colour indigo controls all of the five senses: the arms, hands, tongue, and vision. It also rules the intestines and lungs. The color indigo is associated with the pineal gland, located in the brain. The pineal gland is linked to the nervous system and mental abilities including our psychic ability. Indigo has an effect on balance and coordination, self-reflection, mental clarity and wisdom. It has a balancing influence on our frustrations and fears. The indigo color energy relates to our true understanding of life. When our indigo energy is balanced we are more able to understand the meaning of our lives and see the need to help others as part of our own spiritual growth. Suffering from excess indigo color energy in our lives can result in thinking you are above others spiritually or letting your ego get out of control. You can also have too little indigo energy and become fearful, oversensitive, undisciplined and a wishful thinker who never really gets it done. Someone who is drawn to the color indigo is "searching for an idealized harmony into which he can blend". This person would "seek to share a warm intimacy with a sensitive and understanding partner in an esthetic atmosphere of peace and love." On the contrary, someone who shows a dislike for an indigo color may be overcautious, impetuous and argumentative in their nature, with a desire to let their ego take over. The colour indigo is a good color to add to a room where creative work will be done as it inspires our creative energies through intuition. It is perfect for a room where you like to contemplate quietly or meditate. It is not the best color for a larger room with multiple functions. There is both positive and negative personality characteristics associated with each color.

The positive aspects of indigo color include:

- ✓ Intuitive;
- ✓ Logical;
- ✓ Discernment;
- ✓ Enthusiasm;

- ✓ Cheerfulness Fearless;
- ✓ Fulfillment of duty.

Physical symptoms like blurred vision or eye problems, headaches or nightmares may accompany the behavior. If you experience these it may be advantageous to add an indigo color to your life in some way (and obviously see your health practitioner if physical symptoms persist).

Add Some Indigo Color to your life: You may want to add indigo color in your life when: You want to develop your intuition. You have personal issues you need to focus on. You have problems sleeping. You want to calm your nerves. You have trouble hearing. You have issues with your skin. You want solitude you want to focus on inner communication and development you want to focus on a problem with a new perspective.

Do not add indigo: When you are feeling depressed.

The color violet is a combination of the colors red and blue. While the color red is a hot, active color, blue is calming and cooling. Being a combination of these opposite colors, this deep purple color balances the focusing and expansive aspects of red and blue. It opens up our creativity and imagination and allows the energy of inspiration to flow through us. Because of this, it is the color associated with art and all artistic pursuits including writing, poetry and music. It is also the color of healers and psychics. Children tend to love the color purple and of course children have a wonderful sense of imagination and creativity. Purple is considered the color of good judgment and of purpose. It is the color of royalty and symbolizes mystery and the mystical. From ancient times, the color purple has been considered the color of spirit and our spiritual nature. It is found in the auras of those who are seeking spiritual fulfillment and is said to help you feel peace of mind. For these reasons, violet is a good color to have around you when you meditate, whether it is a purple color gemstone such as amethyst or purple accents in the room where you meditate. On a physical level, the color violet governs the pituitary gland which the medical profession calls "the master gland" of the endocrine system. It gives energy to our lymphatic system and is said to help kill bacteria. Too much purple energy may express itself in a need to escape reality often by going into a fantasy world or by not accepting things as they are.

Among the positive characteristics associated with the color violet are:

- ✓ Mental strength.
- ✓ Inspirational leadership.
- ✓ Kindness.
- ✓ Fairness
- ✓ Self-sacrificing.

The negative aspects of a dark purple color include:

- ❖ Feeling superior.
- ❖ Arrogance.
- ❖ Snobbishness.

❖ Disloyalty.

The color pink is a combination of the primary color red with white. A pink color is considered much more calming than red, but the level of calmness depends on the amount of red in the pink tone. Softer pinks are considered calmer, containing more feminine and young energy. Pink is the color of universal love and of romance. It evokes feelings of tenderness and caring. It is also symbolic of happiness and contentment, as in "tickled pink». The meaning of the color pink tends towards more gentle emotions than fiery red. It is the color of calm, of acceptance and relaxation. Pink is also the color of self-worth. [6,235]

Vocabulary is an important part of the English teaching process. It is supposed to be a very effective communicative device as it carries the highest level of importance within peoples' verbal interaction. However, language itself is not only individual lexemes put together, but it is necessary to follow a set of grammar rules to assure correct comprehension of speaker's intention. Therefore, vocabulary together with grammar rules acquisition plays significant role in foreign language teaching. Language with problems to integrate it within context, - conscious learning of rules does not lead to language acquisition, - communicative approach prepares students for real communication, students are not anxious about experiments with language and they are able to respond the context well.

In conclusion, first, teachers should prepare themselves for the following principles and methods of teaching vocabulary in FLTL, because foreign language training will be more efficient.

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KORPUS LINGVISTIKASINING ASOSIY XUSUSIYATLARI

Аннотация: Ushbu maqolada korpus lingvistikasi bo'yicha kompyuter texnologiyalari orqali ishlab chiqilgan dasturlar haqida, ularni farqi va bir guruh olimlarni korpus lingvistikasi bo'yicha fikri keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: korpus lingvistikasining xususiyatlari, korpus lingvistikasi modellari, korpus tilshunoslik.

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MAIN FEATURES OF CORPUS LINGUISTICS

Annotation: This article discusses programs developed in computer technologies for corpus linguistics, their differences, as well as the views of a group of scientists on corpus linguistics.

Key words: features of corpus linguistics, models of corpus linguistics, corpus linguistics.

Kompyuter texnologiyalarining rivoji natijasida zamonaviy tilshunoslikda korpus va kompyuter lingvistikasi terminlarini semantik tahlil, korpus lingvistikasi, kritik diskurs tahlil, shuningdek, deskriptiv, qiyosiy va komponent tahlil metodlari asosida tadqiq etish tobora dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etib bormoqda. Tilshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan yondashsak, kompyuter lingvistikasining paydo bo'lishi bugungi kunda fanning bir qancha muammolariga echim topish imkoniyatini beradi. Kompyuter texnologiyalarini tilshunoslikning ilmiy-nazariy, falsafiy muammolari: til va nutq, sistema va struktura, semiotika, sintagmatika va paradigmatica, tipologiya, lug'atshunoslik kabi muhim hamda murakkab masalalari bo'yicha olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlarda qo'llashning ijobiy tomonlariga tayangan holda korpus lingvistikasi sohasi yaratildi. Kompyuter va korpus lingvistikasi bir-biriga o'xshash va ba'zi hollarda bir xil degan noto'g'ri qarashlar uchrab turadi. XX asrning 90-yillari birinchi yarmida korpus tilshunosligi til to'g'risidagi fanning alohida qismi sifatida shakllandi. Shu bilan birga, u kompyuter tilshunosligi bilan yaqindan hamkorlik qiladi, uning yutuqlaridan foydalanadi va, o'z navbatida, uni boyitadi.

Korpus lingvistikasining xususiyatlarini o'rganishda muhim ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Shuningdek, olib borilgan va borilayotgan izlanishlar soha muammolarining mavjudligi hamda ularga yechim topishdagi

yondashuvning o'ziga xosligini ko'rsatish bilan bir qatorda, uning boshqa fanlardan mustaqil ekanligini ko'rsatib bermoqda. Qolaversa, tilshunoslikka yo'naltirilgan ko'plab oliy o'quv yurtlarida korpus lingvistikasiga ixtisoslashtirilgan kafedra va yillik kesimida o'tkaziladigan xalqaro korferentsiyalarning tashkil etib kelinishi, qolaversa, korpus tahlillarini qo'llashga doir maqolalarni chop etib kelayotgan qator ilmiy jurnallarning mavjudligi ushbu yangi tarmoqning bugungi kundagi ahamiyatini yaqqol ko'rsatib turibdi.

Kompyuter lingvistikasi ham o'z muammo hamda yutuqlari nuqtai nazaridan o'rganib chiqilgan. A.N.Baranov o'z ishlarida sun'iy ong muammosini ochib berishga to'xtalgan, B.Orexov semantik analiz, texnik tarjima va avtomatik morfologiya tomonidan fanni o'rganib chiqqan bo'lsa I.A.Chesebiyev kompyuter lingvistikasining metodlari rivojlanish tarixini o'rganib chiqqan. Shu o'rinda, N. Xomskiyning sintaktik strukturalar va universal grammatika nazariyasi fan rivojiga katta hissa qo'shgan. Ch.Fillmore esa ushbu nazariyaga qo'shimcha sifatida tillardagi predlog kabi noo'xshashliklar va ularning til strukturasida boshqa tushunchalar orqali ifoda etilishi nuqtai nazardan yondashgan. U. Vuds (Woods) fanga protsessual semantika g'oyasini kiritdi. Yuqorida nomlari keltirilgan olimlar o'z ishlarida til va ong tushunchalarini texnikada jamlashni o'z oldilariga maqsad qilib olishgan. Zero, kompyuter lingvistikasining eng dolzarb vazifalaridan biri – bu inson va kompyuter o'rtasida avtomatik muloqot interfeysini yaratish. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, ushbu sohada asosiy maqsad til o'rganuvchilari va izlanuvchilarini maxsus texnik qurilma yoki programmalar bilan ta'minlash.

V.Mamontova va N.Xomskiy kabi bir guruh olimlar korpus lingvistikasini kompyuter tilshunosligining tarkibiy qismi sifatida baholashadi. Ularning ko'pchiligi quyidagicha ta'rifni o'rta ga surishadi: korpus tilshunosligi – kompyuter texnikasi yordamida tilshunoslik korpusini qurish va ulardan foydalanishning umumiy tamoyillarini ishlab chiqadigan birliklarni yaratiladigan kompyuter tilshunosligi. Shu bilan birga, odatda, kompyuter asbob-uskunolari, dasturlari, korpusning kompyuter texnologiyalari va ma'lumotlarini qayta ishlashning keng doirada ishlash mexanizmini modellashtirish tarzida tushuniladi.

Kompyuter tilshunosligi korpus tilshunosligi uchun vositalarni (ya'ni dasturlarni) yaratadi. Shu ma'noda ular bir-birini to'ldiradilar. Masalan, korpus tilshunoslari korpusda so'zlarni avtomatik tarzda belgilash uchun maxsus vositalarga muhtoj. Agar yuz milliondan ortiq foydalanadigan matn birligi mavjud bo'lib, har bir so'z uchun nutqning bir qismini belgilash kerak bo'lsa, bu jarayonni to'laligicha qo'lda amalga oshirib bo'lmaydi, shu bois tizimli dasturiy ta'minot talab qilinadi. Unga ko'ra so'zlarni tasnifiy belgilariga ko'ra belgilash avtomatik ravishda amalga oshiriladi.

I.A.Chesebiyev o'z izlanishlarida kompyuter lingvistikasidan foydalanishning ayrim jihatlariga to'xtalib, xususan, quyidagilarni eslatib o'tadi:

- avtomatik tarjima;
- autentik va yarim-autentik matnlardan avtomatlashtirilgan ma'lumotlarni olish;
- inson va mashina o'rtasida qulay interfeyslarni yaratish, tabiiy tillarda aloqaning kvantitativ (muallifdan: Quantitative – (ing. – songa asoslangan) ixtiyoriy tanlangan manba xususidagi xulosani aniq raqamlar asosida chiqarish) tavsifi.

Ilk korpusning yaratilishi 1812 yilga borib taqaladi, bunda nemis olimi Kadling o'zining nemis so'zlaridagi undosh harflar distibutsiyasini tahlil qilgan. Vaholanki, u davrda hali kompyuter termining o'zi ham bo'lmagan. Keyinchalik, zamonaviy ingliz tili korpusi namunalaridan biri sifatida Brovn korpusi 1960–1961 yillarda yaratildi va u ilk bor bosma holda chop etildi. Oradan bir yil o'tibgina, ushbu korpus elektronlashtirildi. Ko'rinib turibdiki, ilk korpuslar kompyuter texnologiyalarisiz ham mavjud bo'lgan va izlanishlar olib borilgan. Keyinchalik fan rivoji qidiruv metodi(konkordans)ni elektron formatdagi matnlarda o'tkazishni taqozo etdi va kompyuter lingvistikasi bilan sohalararo munosabatga ehtiyoj tug'ildi.

Shu bilan birga, kompyuter tilshunosligi “odatda, kompyuter vositalari (dasturlari, ma'lumotlarni tashkil qilish va qayta ishlash uchun kompyuter texnologiyalari)ni muayyan sharoitlarda, vaziyatlarda, muammoli sohalarda va tillardagi modellarning ko'lamini nafaqat tilshunoslikda, balki boshqa fanlarga ham qo'llashni nazarda tutadi”. A.N.Baranov “tilni kompyuter modellashtirish tilshunoslikdagi dasturlash nazariyasi (kompyuter modellarini qurish va kompyuter grafikasi fani) ni qo'llash sohasi sifatida qaralishi mumkin. Chunki ushbu muammo keyingi yillarda faqatgina tilshunoslik masalasi sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda”, deb ta'kidlagan. Korpus tilshunosligi kompyuterni aniq vosita sifatida ishlatadi va ularsiz, albatta, u bajaradigan vazifalarni bajarolmaydi. Biroq bu zamonaviy bilimlarning deyarli har bir sohasiga taalluqli bo'lib, ularni kompyuter fanining ajralmas qismlariga aylantirmaydi.

Korpus tilshunosligi o'z materiallarini yaratadi, anirog'i, uni mustaqil ravishda tuzadi. Bu esa, mustaqil tilshunoslikni o'z ichiga oladi – u ishlatilgan og'zaki materiallarning o'ziga xos xususiyati va vositalari, ya'ni korpuslar tahlili uchun dasturlarga egadir. Ilm-fanning mustaqilligi tahlil materiallari yoki tadqiqot usullari mavjudligi bilan belgilanadi. Korpus tilshunosligi unisiga ham, bunisiga ham ega.

Korpus lingvistikasiga tilshunoslikning lisoniy korpuslar yaratish va ulardan foydalanishni o'rganadigan bo'limi sifatida qaraymiz va bu tanlab olingan matnlar asosida ifodalangan tillarni o'rganish demakdir. A.N.Baranov kompyuternaya lingvistikasi terminiga quyidagi ta'rifni beradi: “Kompyuter lingvistikasi – kompyuter texnologiyalardan til faoliyatlarini modellashtirishda ma'lumotlar yig'ish, saralash va keng ko'lamda foydalanishdir. Ba'zi muammoli vaziyatlarga ko'ra, tilning kompyuter modeli nafaqat tilshunoslikda, balki u bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan fanlarda ham qo'llash nazarda tutiladi”. Olim

o'z fikrining izchilligini saqlab qolgan holda, boshqa bir asarida shunday uni asoslaydi, "kompyuter lingvistikasida tilga asosiy urg'u berilmasdan, balki eng so'nggi o'rinlarda e'tibor qaratilib, bunda tilning kompyuter modellashtiruvi tilshunoslik sohalaridagi programmashtirishga oid texnik ta'minot nazariyalarigagina ahamiyat beriladi". Korpus lingvistikasi esa kompyuterlardan vosita sifatida foydalanadi. Tan olish kerakki, agar kompyuterlar bo'lmaganida u hozirdagi faoliyatini amalga oshira olmas edi. Fanlarning taraqqiyoti natijasida korpus lingvistikasi barcha fanlarda tatbiq etiladi, lekin bu orqali ushbu fanlar kompyuter sohasi (computer science)ning bir qismi bo'lib qolmaydi.

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda har ikkala fanning o'rganilish darajasi va mazkur sohalar bo'yicha dunyo olimlarining izlanishlari va ilmiy qarashlariga tayangan holda kompyuter lingvistikasi korpus lingvistikasidan quyidagi xususiyatlariga ko'ra keskin farqlanishi bo'yicha xulosalar chiqarildi:

1. Nomlanishidagi farq;

2. Mazkur ikki sohaning belgilangan maqsadlari jihatidan:

a) kompyuter lingvistikasi tilga oid programmalarni ishlab chiqishni o'z oldiga asosiy maqsad qilib qo'yadi. Ta'kidlash joizki, bu bevosita tilshunoslik oldidagi muamolarni hal etishga qaratilmagan;

b) korpus lingvistikasi esa, fanning maqsadi sifatida mavjud tilning korpusini yaratish va uning yordamida tildagi so'zlar, iboralar hamda boshqa lisoniy birliklarning qo'llanilish chastotasini aniqlashni belgilab qo'ygan. Bu esa korpus lingvistikasini aynan tilshunoslikka oid ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

3. Kompyuterning barcha fanlarda foydalanish o'rni va ahamiyati tomonidan:

a) kompyuter lingvistikasida kompyuter qurilmalari asos bo'lib, ushbu fandagi barcha izlanishlar kompyuterlar va ularning afzalliklarini oshirishga qaratiladi;

b) korpus lingvistikasi esa kompyuter qurilmalaridan faqatgina vosita sifatida foydalanadi, bunda matnlarni yig'ish va saralash amaliyotlarini bevosita ular yordamida amalga oshiradi.

Har qanday yuksalayotgan fan o'z amaliyotida kompyuterlar taraqqiyotining yutuqlaridan foydalanadi, lekin ushbu fanlar (korpus lingvistikasi, kompyuter lingvistikasi, kompyuter matematikasi, kompyuter fizikasi) kompyutershunoslikning bir qismi sifatida qabul qilinishi joiz emas. Mazkur fanlar tahlil ob'ektini tadqiq etishda kompyuterdan vosita sifatida foydalanadi, xolos.

Shuni aytish mumkinki, korpus lingvistikasi kompyuter lingvistikasining alohida bir qismi yoki bo'limi emas. Ular yo'nalish hamda tadqiqot ob'ekti, maqsad va muammolari turlicha bo'lgan mustaqil soha hisoblanadi.

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INGLIZ TILI KORPUSLARI BILAN ISHLASH VA ULARNI TAQDIM ETADIGAN MA'LUMOTLARNI TAHLIL QILISH

Аннотация: Ushbu maqolada korpus lingvistikasi - korpusning umumiy printsiplari va til xususiyatlarini ishlab chiqish bilan shug'ullangan olimlar fikri, lisoniy korpus muayyan me'yorlar va standartlarga muvofiq to'plangan va maxsus qidiruv tizimi bilan ta'minlanganligi to'g'risida ma'lumotlar aks ettirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: korpus lingvistikasi, so'z chastotasi, ilmiy tadqiqot, korpus tilshunoslik, WordSmith 5.0 dastur.

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WORK WITH ENGLISH CORPUS AND ANALYSIS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THEM

Annotation: This article reflects the views of scientists involved in the development of corpus linguistics - the general principles and linguistic features of the corpus, information that the linguistic corpus was assembled in accordance with certain norms and standards and equipped with a special search engine.

Key words: corpus linguistics, word frequency, research, corpus linguistics, WordSmith 5.0 software.

Korpusdagi eng tez-tez uchraydigan so'zlar ro'yxatini yaratish oson va tez amalga oshiriladi va natijalar har doim qiziqarli. Aksariyat dasturlar natijalarni alifbo tartibida yoki paydo bo'lish chastotasiga qarab ko'rish imkonini beradi. Natijalarni ko'rishning qaysi usulini tanlamasligingizdan qat'i nazar, ro'yxatlar odatda har bir so'z shakli uchun misollar sonini va so'z shakli ifodalagan butun korpusning foizini ko'rsatadi. Korpus tilshunoslari "turlar" va "tokenlar" haqida gapirishga moyildirlar, bunda turlar soni korpusdagi alohida yoki noyob so'zlar sonini anglatadi va tokenlar soni korpusdagi so'zlarning umumiy sonini bildiradi. Bu yerda biz darhol turni tashkil etuvchi barcha biznesga kirishamiz. Misol uchun, ba'zi tadqiqotlar va ba'zi dasturiy ta'minot dasturlari bir xil, boshqalari esa ikkita "- is" + "n't" sifatida emas. Siz BNCda eng ko'p uchraydigan 100 ta so'zni sanab o'tgan 1-jadvalda ko'rishingiz mumkinki, dasturiy ta'minot alohida tur sifatida sanabgina qolmay, balki u "s" "(as in it's and she's)" va "s" "(as in Susan's)". Buning sababi, BNC nutqning bir qismi

teglangan bo'lib, bu bobning boshqa joylarida muhokama qilinadi, bu dasturiy ta'minotga ularni alohida turlar sifatida hisoblash imkonini beradi. Boshqa joylarda muhokama qilingan lemmatizatsiya masalasi ham bor va so'z chastotasi ro'yxatida, masalan, birlik va ko'plik yoki fe'lining turli xil ta'sirlangan shakllari so'z chastotasi ro'yxatida yoki alohida-alohida ro'yxatga olinishi kerakmi? Ko'pgina so'z chastotasi ro'yxati so'z shakllarini alohida ro'yxatga oladi.

So'z chastotasi ro'yxati yaratilganda, turlar va belgilar soni ham ko'rsatiladi. Bundan tashqari, ba'zan ko'rsatiladi nisbat -type/token nisbati yoki TTR (ya'ni, number of types divided by the number of tokens) - bu korpuslarni solishtirishning bir usuli. TTR qanchalik baland bo'lsa, korpusdagi turlarning xilma-xilligi shunchalik ko'p bo'ladi, bu esa TTR past bo'lgan korpusdan farqli o'laroq, so'zlarning kamroq takrorlanishini bildiradi. Biroq, TTR nisbati muammoli bo'lishi mumkin, chunki korpus qanchalik katta bo'lsa, TTR shunchalik past bo'ladi, bu so'zlarning takrorlanishi ehtimoli ko'proq bo'ladi. Ushbu muammoni hal qilish yo'li korpusning bo'limlari uchun TTRni hisoblash orqali nisbatga keladigan standartlashtirilgan turdagi/token nisbatidan (STTR) foydalanishdir. Buni amalga oshirgandan so'ng, dasturiy ta'minot barcha bo'limlar bo'yicha o'rtacha hosil qiladi va bu o'rtacha STTR hisoblanadi.

Mayk Skottning (2008) taniqli WordSmith 5.0 dasturi har safar so'z chastotasi ro'yxatini yaratganda TTR va STTR ni ta'minlaydi. Ushbu nisbatlarga qo'shimcha ravishda, foydalanuvchiga o'rtacha so'z uzunligi, turli uzunlikdagi so'zlarning chastotasi, shuningdek, jumlarlar, paragraflar, sarlavhalar, bo'limlar soni va so'zlarning o'rtacha soni kabi ko'plab boshqa statistik ma'lumotlar ham taqdim etiladi. har birida mavjud. WordSmith shuningdek, so'zning korpusda qayerda paydo bo'lishini ko'rsatadigan vizual dispersiya syujetini taqdim etishi mumkin. Bu foydalidir, chunki har doim tez-tez uchraydigan so'z butun korpusda topilmasligi xavfi mavjud va uning chastotasi uning ma'lum bir matn yoki janrda ko'p ishlatilishi natijasidir. Ushbu funktsiya bitta matnga qo'llanilganda ham foydalidir, chunki u matnning alohida qismlarida ma'lum so'zlar tez-tez uchraydigan hodisani "matn birikmasi(textual colligation)" (Hoey, 2005) ochib berishi mumkin. Misol uchun, Guardian gazetasi maqolalarini o'rganish (O'Donnell va boshqalar, 2008) kechagi voqealar deyarli har doim birinchi xatboshida bo'lishini aniqladi.

1-3-jadvallarda uchta turli korpusdagi eng tez-tez uchraydigan so'zlar ulardagi ma'lumotlarni tasvirlash uchun berilgan.

1-jadval ingliz tilining 100 million so'zdan iborat umumiy korpusi bo'lgan BNCdan, 2 va 3-jadvallar esa ixtisoslashgan korpuslardan, Gonkong moliyaviy xizmatlar korpusidan (HKFSC "the Hong Kong Financial Services Corpus" - 7,3 million so'z) va Gonkong muhandislik korpusidan (HKEC "the Hong Kong Engineering Corpus" - 9,2 million so'z).

Korpus tilshunosligida yangi bo'lganlar uchun har uch korpusda ham eng tez-tez uchraydigan so'zlar funktsiyali so'zlar yoki grammatik so'zlar ekanligi diqqatga sazovordir va bunday so'zlarning ingliz tilidagi hal qiluvchi rolini aniq

ko'rsatadi. Bu, shuningdek, har bir ro'yxatning tepasida joylashgan bir xil oltita so'z bo'lib, oxirgi uchtasining reytingi o'zgarib turadi va bu yozma matnlardan tashkil topgan har qanday korpusga yoki asosan yozma matnlar (BNC 90% yozma matnlardan iborat va ikkita ixtisoslashgan korpus ikkalasi ham 90% dan ortiq yozma matnlardan iborat). Ahmad (2005) BNCda eng ko'p uchraydigan so'zlarni o'rganib chiqdi va bu oltita asosiy so'z butun korpusning taxminan 20 foizini tashkil etishini aniqladi va bu HKFSC va HKEC uchun ham to'g'ri ekanligini ko'rish mumkin. Ahmad shuningdek, BNCdagi eng yaxshi ellikta so'zning barchasi funktsiyali so'zlar ekanligini va birgalikda korpusning 40 foizga yaqinini tashkil etishini aniqladi. Aynan shu erda biz BNC va ikkita ixtisoslashgan korpusdagi eng tez-tez uchraydigan so'zlar o'rtasidagi qiziqarli farqlarni topamiz.

Birinchisi ikkala ro'yxatda ham kuchli yigirmatalikda, Gonkong 17 va 19-o'rinlarni egalladi (here, we conflate Hong and Kong since it is, in essence, one item in these Hong Kong-based corpora, with fewer instances of Kong simply because Kong's is counted separately). Faqat birinchi ellikta ichida HKFSCda yana o'n uchta leksik so'z va HKECda to'qqizta leksik so'z bor.

Bundan tashqari, leksik so'zlarning o'zi biz (masalan, company, financial, group, shares, million, limited, business, assets and investment) moliyaviy xizmatlar korpusi va (masalan, system, water, building, energy, construction, design, works, environmental and air) muhandislik korpusining ro'yxatini ko'rib chiqayotganimizni osonlik bilan aytadi.

Darhaqiqat, umumiy korpusda leksik so'zlarning juda kamligi va ularning o'ziga xosligi yo'qligi (masalan, said, time, now, just, people, know, very, new and way) bu ro'yxatning umumiy korpusdan ekanligini ko'rsatadi, holbuki eng yaxshi 100 ta so'z ro'yxatida leksik so'zlarning ko'pligi. ikkita ixtisoslashgan korpus bizga bu so'zlar aslida nima bo'lishidan qat'i nazar, ular haqiqatan ham ixtisoslashgan korpus ekanligini aytadi.

1-jadval

BNCda eng ko'p uchraydigan 100 ta so'z

<i>No</i>	<i>So'z</i>	<i>Chastota</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>So'z</i>	<i>Chastota</i>	<i>%</i>
1	the	6,184,700	6.29	51	can	235,400	0.24
2	of	2,939,100	2.99	52	her	218,300	0.22
3	and	2,681,700	2.73	53	said	208,700	0.21
4	a	2,162,600	2.20	54	who	205,500	0.21
5	in	1,821,400	1.85	55	one	196,200	0.20
6	to	1,628,400	1.66	56	so	189,300	0.19
7	it	1,087,500	1.11	57	up	179,500	0.18
8	is	998,200	1.01	58	as	177,400	0.18
9	to	934,300	0.95	59	them	173,300	0.18
10	was	923,600	0.94	60	some	171,200	0.17
11	I	887,500	0.90	61	when	171,200	0.17
12	for	841,200	0.86	62	could	168,300	0.17
13	that	730,800	0.74	63	him	164,900	0.17
14	you	695,400	0.71	64	into	163,400	0.17

15	he	681,000	0.69	65	its	163,200	0.17
16	be	664,400	0.68	66	then	159,500	0.16
17	with	657,500	0.67	67	two	156,100	0.16
18	on	647,500	0.66	68	out	154,200	0.16
19	by	509,600	0.52	69	time	154,200	0.16
20	at	479,000	0.49	70	my	152,500	0.16

2 - jadval

HKFSCda eng ko'p uchraydigan 100 ta so'z

№	So'z	Chastota	%	№	So'z	Chastota	%
1	the	484,439	7.32	51	been	13,205	0.20
2	of	297,781	4.50	52	total	12,790	0.19
3	and	203,418	3.07	53	management	12,743	0.19
4	to	175,283	2.65	54	fund	12,608	0.19
5	in	167,158	2.52	55	all	11,994	0.18
6	a	99,448	1.50	56	exchange	11,968	0.18
7	for	70,878	1.07	57	per	11,953	0.18
8	or	60,299	0.91	58	market	11,450	0.17
9	is	57,610	0.87	59	New	11,438	0.17
10	as	55,712	0.84	60	date	11,416	0.17
11	on	54,750	0.83	61	Net	11,353	0.17
12	by	50,530	0.76	62	directors	11,345	0.17
13	be	41,224	0.62	63	value	11,332	0.17
14	with	38,725	0.58	64	December	10,887	0.16
15	at	38,351	0.58	65	capital	10,861	0.16
16	are	37,198	0.56	66	property	10,656	0.16
17	Hong	37,171	0.56	67	were	10,541	0.16
18	Kong	36,184	0.55	68	I	10,490	0.16
19	that	33,563	0.51	69	US	10,380	0.16
20	from	31,166	0.47	70	services	10,322	0.16

3-jadval

HKECda eng ko'p uchraydigan 100 ta so'z

№	So'z	Chastota	%	№	So'z	Chastota	%
1	the	582,437	6.81	51	control	13,266	0.16
2	of	335,785	3.92	52	power	13,218	0.15
3	and	265,945	3.11	53	new	12,606	0.15
4	to	204,117	2.39	54	C	12,399	0.14
5	in	168,798	1.97	55	used	12,360	0.14
6	a	132,246	1.55	56	been	12,348	0.14
7	for	117,325	1.37	57	if	12,327	0.14
8	be	95,221	1.11	58	under	11,779	0.14
9	is	84,323	0.99	59	use	11,698	0.14
10	on	59,914	0.70	60	were	11,684	0.14
11	with	58,878	0.69	61	services	11,625	0.14
12	by	53,059	0.62	62	site	11,439	0.13
13	or	51,863	0.61	63	management	11,174	0.13
14	as	51,413	0.60	64	our	11,164	0.13

15	are	45,190	0.53	65	development	11,020	0.13
16	at	42,836	0.50	66	their	11,018	0.13
17	that	38,881	0.45	67	its	10,993	0.13
18	from	37,521	0.44	68	m	10,969	0.13
19	Hong	33,999	0.40	69	road	10,939	0.13
20	Kong	32,806	0.38	70	more	10,909	0.13

Bu farqning sababi nimada? Sinclair javob beradi. U ixtisoslashgan korpus uchun “tilning umumiy koʻrinishi uchun zarur boʻlganidan koʻra, odatdagi tadqiqotlar uchun ancha kichikroq korpus kerak boʻladi” degan qiziqarli kuzatishni amalga oshiradi. Buning sababi shundaki, ixtisoslashtirilgan korpuslarda umumiy korpusga qaraganda “har xil soʻz shakllarining soni, yaʼni lugʻat hajmining taxminiy bahosi”. Sinklarning taʼkidlashicha, 2 va 3-jadvallarda tasdiqlangan bu tendentsiya “kichik, ehtimol texnik lugʻat” ni taʼkidlaydigan ixtisoslashgan korpus bilan bogʻliq va shuning uchun “maxsus hududning xarakterli lugʻati chastotalar roʻyxatida sezilarli darajada namoyon boʻladi”.

Tadqiqot jarayonida korpuslar tasnifini maxsus printsiplarga asoslangan holda keltirish, ularni maʼlum maʼnoda qoʻllash sohalariga koʻra turkumlash, shartli ravishda, yakuniy shaklga keltirildi va mavjud terminlardan foydalanildi.

Korpus lingvistikasidan maksimal darajada foydalanish uchun dasturiy taʼminotni ishlab chiqishdagi oʻzgarishlardan xabardor boʻlish va ular taqdim etayotgan koʻplab funktsiyalardan toʻliq foydalana olishingizga ishonchingiz komil boʻlishi muhimdir. Bundan tashqari, foydalanuvchi dasturiy taʼminot tomonidan yaratilgan natijalarni tahlil qila olishi va ular uchun ishonchli tushuntirishni taklif qilishi muhimdir. Ushbu bobda soʻz chastotasi roʻyxati, kalit soʻzlar roʻyxati va muvofiqlik kabi asosiy qidiruvlar tushuntirilgan va tasvirlangan. Shuningdek, frazeologiyaga qiziqish ortib borayotgani va frazeologik variatsiyalarni kiritish muhimligi taʼkidlangan. Statistik koʻrsatkichlarning qisqacha sharhi ularning foydaliligini taʼkidladi va birgalikda tanlovlarning ahamiyatini aniqlashda ularning cheklovlarini muhokama qildi.

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SUBSTANTIATION OF THE IDEA OF COMBINING EDUCATION WITH PRODUCTIVE WORK IN THE HISTORY OF PEDAGOGY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Abstract: In the upbringing system, feasible work is an integral part of the unified system of the educational process and an important educational tool. The main task of labor education is the implementation of the comprehensive development and education of children, the formation of a correct attitude towards work in them. Forming industriousness in children, it is necessary to teach them to set a goal, find ways to achieve it, and get a result that matches the goal. Labor education forms in children such personality traits as self-discipline, discipline, efficiency, responsibility for the task assigned, pride in the result achieved.

Key words: Training, creative, technology, science, knowledge, modern, educational environment.

Paleontologists improved the methods of making tools and hunting tools, conducted various types of group activities, which contributed to the improvement of general living conditions. As a result, children have become more involved in labor activities. In joint work, the development of children and adolescents was accelerated. Previously, the inclusion of children in labor activity, due to vital needs, also had an educational value: in the process of joint work with adults, children not only mastered practical skills, but also learned the norms of communication, joined the traditions of behavior of elders [3].

It can be assumed that at that time there were still no special forms of education, and they were not separated from the joint life of children and adults. Thus, we can only speak of trends that contributed to the emergence of the most primitive forms of education as a more or less organized process. However, the joint work of children and adults gradually acquired from the elders a teaching-directed mode of action. At the same time, the imitation of children's behavior of adults in everyday life, joint work, reflected in games, contributed to the assimilation of practical skills and abilities by the younger generations (which led to the development of the human personality). [4].

The inclusion of children in joint work with adults, imitative games in groups of peers - all this was part of the natural rhythm of the life of the

primitive community, creating a certain educational environment. There was a development of all personality traits and the acquisition of new knowledge through labor, which led to the development of the human personality. [3].

Consider upbringing and education in Byzantium. In the Byzantine Empire, a high level of development reached domestic forms of education and upbringing. The less they cared about upbringing, the lower the social status. Boys usually inherited the profession of their fathers. In the family of a commoner, by the age of 6–7, boys were already involved in feasible work in the house and field, in a workshop or shop, and work became his main educator. At the age of 14–15, young men usually performed real male work and became the main support of the family if there was no mature man in it [7].

The upbringing of girls was different from the upbringing of boys. From an early age, they were trained for a single role - the role of wife and mother. The entire "course of sciences" of the common people took place in the kitchen, in the garden, in the field, at the spinning wheel [9].

Children of wealthy families were brought up differently. By the age of 5–7, the boy fell into the hands of a mentor-teacher (uncle), who watched the child's games, entertained the pupil and taught him to read and write. By the beginning of the XVIII century. The Byzantines began to value strength above all else. Therefore, most aristocrats prepared their sons for the military chair. Children were taught to master weapons and the art of riding well, to develop endurance and the study of sciences took place in parallel with labor education. Girls from noble families could study sciences and handicrafts if their parents were not against [8].

The successors of the idea of early utopian socialism are the outstanding English materialist philosopher and educator John Locke (1632–1704) and the English economist and social reformer John Bellers (1634–1725).

John Locke developed an interesting pedagogical system that had a great influence on the further development of bourgeois pedagogy [5].

A characteristic feature of D. Locke's pedagogical theory is unitarism: he considered the principle of utility to be the guiding principle of education. Education, according to John Locke, should take into account the needs of the future practical activity of the pupil: "Nevertheless, I cannot but say that I would like him to learn the craft, manual labor; and even more than that - not to one, but to two or three, and one more thoroughly" [9].

John Bellers (1654–1725) also insisted on changing the social order and defended the idea that the welfare of the country depended on the degree of involvement of all in labor activity. He developed a project for the transformation of society through the labor education of the entire people. To do this, he proposed organizing labor colleges in which children of rich and poor families live and work. Children, adolescents and young men should be brought up in the spirit of industry. [5].

The beginning of the 20th century was characterized by the rapid spread of labor schools not only in European countries, but also in Asian countries, for example, in Japan. At the same time, the representatives of the labor school did not have unanimity on many issues, and, above all, on the question of the goals of labor education [3].

We can make a general conclusion that labor training has been observed since the appearance of man. The idea of combining learning with difficulty attracted the close attention of many great scientists and educators who developed, analyzed, and developed the idea of introducing labor training into a general education school from the primary grades. In the reform movement of the labor school, two main groups stood out - supporters of the understanding of work in school as any kind of vigorous activity and the so-called manualists - supporters of understanding labor as a manual activity aimed at creating material values.

During this period, labor education was carried out in the process of extracurricular, extracurricular and socially useful work. Labor education is becoming a compulsory subject in the school education system.

All this leads to the emergence of an understanding of labor as a method and form of organization of education, which contributes to the successful development of students, the formation of a comprehensively and harmoniously developed personality.

We believe that it is necessary to continue to study and develop the idea of combining learning with productive work.

We recommend discussing the labor education of the child with his parents, identifying and finding the most effective methods of accustoming the child to work, educating him in a positive attitude and respect for work, forming in the child an understanding of the need and importance of work in his life from an early age and in adult independent activity.

Parents are encouraged to involve the child in everyday and feasible work for him, thereby cultivating such qualities as diligence, responsibility, accuracy and many others.

We recommend that teachers continue to look for and develop new methods of conducting training in conjunction with productive work, methods that give the most positive effect. Do not forget to take into account the individual, age, physical and psychological characteristics of the child.

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G'OFUR G'ULOMNING HAYOTI VA IJOD YO'LI

Annontatsiya: Ushbu maqolada G'ofur G'ulomning hayoti va ijod yo'li haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: G'ofur G'ulom, hayot, ijod, kitob, ijod, nazariya, she'r, gazeta, xalq, asar.

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THE LIFE AND CREATIVE WAY OF GHAFUR GHULAM

Annotation: This article discusses the life and career of Gafur Gulam.

Key words: Gafur Gulam, life, creativity, book, creativity, theory, poetry, newspaper, people, work.

**"G'afur G'ulomning ijodini faqatgina O'zbekistonda emas, avvalambor
har tomonlama, butun dunyoga mashhur qilishimiz kerak".
O'zbekiston Respublikasi Birinchi Prezidenti Islom Abdug'aniyevich
Karimov**

O'zbek adabiyotining mashhur namoyandalaridan biri G'afur G'ulom 1903 yil 10 mayda Toshkent shahrining Qo'rg'ontegi mahallasida tavallud topdi. To'qqiz yoshida otasidan, o'n besh yoshida onasidan yetim qolgan G'afur avval eski maktabda, so'ngra rus-tuzem maktabida ta'lim oldi. U Oktyabr to'ntarishidan keyingi yillarda muallimlar tayyorlov kursini bitirib, yangi usuldagi maktablarda o'qituvchilik qildi. 1923 yildan bolalar uyida mudir va tarbiyachi, so'ng «Kambag'al dehqon», «Qizil O'zbekiston», «Sharq haqiqati» gazetalari muharririyatlarida ishladi. Gazeta uning uchun dorilfunun rolini o'tadi, xalq hayotini o'rganish, unga faol aralashish yo'lida muhim vosita bo'ldi. Uning mamlakatni himoya qilish haqidagi tantanavor she'rlari, o'tmish sarqitlarini qoralovchi hajviyalari va xalqning kundalik ijodiy mehnatini olqishlovchi asarlaridan jamlangan «Dinamo» va «Tirik qo'shiqlar» nomli

dastlabki she'riy to'plamlari 1931—1932 yillarda chop etildi. Shoir 1930—1935 yillarda «Ko'kan» dostonini, «To'y», «Ikki vasiqa» balladalarini yaratdi. Biroq, shoirning bir qator she'rlari, xususan, biz ko'p yillar jamoalashtirish mavzuidagi yirik asar deb maqtab kelgan «Ko'kan» dostoni hozirgi davr talablari darajasida emasligi sezilib qoldi.

Jumladan, unda boshdan-oyoq maqtalgan jamoalashtirish siyosati ma'lum ijobiy natijalari qatorida cheksiz zulm-fojealarga ham sabab bo'lganligi bor bo'yicha realistik ifodalanmagan. Uning partiya, Vatan, Lenin, Oktyabr haqidagi she'rlarida ham zamonasozlik mayllari sezilib turadi. Shu tufayli shoir ijodi bugungi kunda tanqidiy yondoshishni taqozo etadi. To'g'ri, adib barhayot davridayoq shaxsga sig'inish ta'sirida yaratilgan ayrim asarlarini qayta ko'rib chiqqan. Ayrim misralarni yangidan yozib, she'rga tabiiylik va hayotiylik bag'ishlagan. Xuddi shu hol uning «Kuzatish», «Sen yetim emassan» she'rlariga ham xos bo'lib, ular ham adib tomonidan qayta ishlangan. 30-yillarda G'afur G'ulom hikoya, ocherk, feletonlar qatori «Netay», «Yodgor», «Tirilgan murda» kabi qissalarini ham yaratdi. Urush yillarida shoir o'z ijodining butun haroratini fashist bosqinchilariga qarshi kurashayotgan xalqqa qaratdi, uning muqarrar g'alabasiga ishonch ruhi bilan sug'orilgan she'rlar yaratdi.

U «Sen yetim emassan», «Kuzatish», «Vaqt», «Sog'inish» kabi she'rlar, publitsistik ocherk va maqolalar yozib, xalqni jang va mehnat g'alabasiga otlantirdi. G'afur G'ulom urushdan keyingi yillarda ham adabiyot janrlarining ko'pgina turlarida samarali qalam tebratib, yuksak badiiy asarlar yaratdi, publitsistika va adabiyotshunoslikka oid qator ajoyib maqolalarini e'lon qildi. Uning ijodi xalq hayotining shu davrdagi o'ziga xos yilnomasi o'laroq namoyon bo'ldi. Agar G'afur G'ulom bu davrda she'riy asarlari bilan faylasuf shoir darajasiga ko'tarilgan bo'lsa, «Shum bola» qissasi, «Mening o'g'rigina bolam» singari hikoyalari bilan xalq turmushi va ruhini yaxshi biluvchi mohir nosir ekanligini namoyish etdi. G'afur G'ulom o'zbek tarjima maktabining maydonga kelishiga ham ulkan hissa qo'shgan. U «Otello», «Qirol Lir» singari jahon va rus adabiyoti durdonalarini o'zbek tiliga katta mahorat bilan o'g'irgan. G'afur G'ulom O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasining haqiqiy a'zosi (1943) edi. Unga 60 yillik yubileyi munosabati bilan O'zbekiston xalq shoiri faxriy unvoni berilgan (1963). Shoirning ko'pgina asarlari Osiyo va Yevropa xalqlari tillariga tarjima qilingan. O'zbek she'riyatining otashin jarchisi, ulkan so'z san'atkori G'afur G'ulom 1966 yil 10 iyulda Toshkentda vafot etgan.

G'afur G'ulomning ba'zi she'rlari tarixiy hodisalar, ma'lumotlar va shaxslar obrazini aks ettirish asosiga qurilgan. Bunday asarlar tarixning badiiy solnomasi, tarixiy shaxs taqdiri, qiyofasining in'ikosi qadar aniqlik kasb etadi "Turksib yo'llarida", "Hamza xotirasi", "Insoniyat tarixining birinchi kosmonavtiga" she'rlariga shunday xususiyat xosdir

G'afur G'ulom Sharq va G'arb tarixi, falsafasi, madaniyatini favqulodda chuqur bilgan alloma kishi edi. Shu bois uning aksar she'rlarida Injilu Qurondan tortib Bobil, gotik naqshlar-u kattayu-kichik tarixiy hodisalar, ma'lumotlar, u

yoki bu shaxs, ular bilan aloqador faktlar, jahon xalqlarining urf-odatlaridagi chizgilari, tarixiy joy nomlari bilan aloqador fikrlar asarning badiiy to'qimasiga singdirib yuboriladi. G'afur G'ulom butun ijodi davomida taqvim tarzida ko'plab she'rlar yozdi. 1-may, 7-oktabr, Konstitutsiya kuni, partiya va komsomol syezdlari, adabiy o'n kunliklar, sotsialistik musobaqa, paxta rejasining bajarilishi singari kundalik, o'tkinchi hodisa va voqealarga bag'ishlangan bunday she'rlar adabiyot tarixida ham, muallif ijodida ham sezilarli iz qoldirmadi. Bu hol shoirning o'ziga ham sir emas edi. Zero, bunday she'rlarning ko'pi o'zlarini hurmat qilgan shoirlarning nainki «Tanlangan asarlari», hatto muntazam chiqib turgan to'plamlariga ham kiritilmas edi. G'afur G'ulom ham bundan istisno emas.

Biroq shuni ham ta'kidlash lozimki, g'afurona buyuklik va donishmandlik bilan sug'orilgan falsafiy obrazlar uning taqvim she'rlarida ham uchrab turadi. G'afur G'ulom so'nggi nafasigacha ijod etdi, mehnat qildi. Uzoq yillar davomida O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasining til va adabiyot institutida ilmiy xodim bo'lib ishladi. Badiiy asarlar bilan bir qatorda ko'plab ilmiy maqolalar yozdi, tarjimalar qildi. O'zining asarlari ham o'nlab tillarga o'girildi.

XULOSA Mehnatlari evaziga u O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasiga haqiqiy a'zo etib saylandi. Respublika Oily kengashiga deputat bo'ldi. Unga «O'zbekiston xalq shoiri» yuksak unvoni berildi. Badiiy asarlari sovetlar mamlakatining eng yuksak mukofotlariga sazovor bo'ldi. Uning o'n ikki jildidan iborat mukammal asarlar to'plami bosilib chiqdi.

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IMPROVING CLASSROOM SPEAKING SKILLS

Annotation: The purpose of this article is to present a framework within which an instructor can evaluate his or her speaking voice and to suggest exercises that may help in overcoming common speech weaknesses. The aim here is not to give professors the expressive merely to describe what ordinary teachers can do to improve their speech in the classroom.

Key words: Sensitivity, speech qualities, Voice Improvement Exercises, Voice projection, Recording and Analyzing.

College professors can be effective classroom teachers in spite of physical handicaps. Most could continue to teach from a wheel chair or even after losing sight or hearing. However, unless a teacher had students who could understand signing, it would be almost impossible to continue teaching after losing his or her voice. Yet almost all instructors take their speech for granted. Unless they have a significant speech problem such as stuttering or speaking too softly to be heard, few college teachers evaluate the effectiveness of their speaking voices or actively work to improve them.

Increasing Sensitivity to Others' Speech. The first step in improving one's own speaking voice is to pay serious attention to the ways others use their voices in group settings. [1, 67] Notice the variety of others' speech. Some people speak slowly and deliberately and others with speed and impetuosity; some speak softly, others with loud projection. Still others present great variety and change between these extremes. The tone of speech probably varies most, from deeply resonant to high or shrill. Tune, the musical quality resulting from patterns of rising and falling tones, also varies. You will find that voices and speech styles are almost as unique as appearances. You are also likely to notice how certain speech habits distract you from the ideas being presented. [2, 137]

Some speakers habitually begin sentences with meaningless vocalizations such as "uh," "well", or "okay," as if their vocal cords could not begin to vibrate without a warm-up. Speakers are often unaware of how much their speech is interrupted by such unnecessary sounds. When observing one novice college teacher I was so struck by her habit of beginning sentences with "okay" that I made an informal count over the remainder of a fifty-minute class. In discussing her lecture afterwards I commented on her use of "okay." She agreed that she said it a lot, estimating that she had used the word "about ten times" during her talk. The actual count was over seventy-five!

Other speech qualities also distract listeners. For example, some instructors speak in such low tones or with such poor articulation that listeners become fatigued from the effort needed to understand what is being said. At the other extreme, rapid speech or speech delivered in staccato bursts also can be tiring to the hearer, especially if no breaks occur. Anything about vocal delivery that takes the listener's attention away from the content of the speaker's remarks will distract from the overall effectiveness of the communication.

Probably you have noticed that some speakers' voices are easier and more enjoyable to listen to than others. From the first few phrases, some voices capture the ear and produce a warm glow of anticipated pleasure, while others create almost a dread of what is to come. [3, 164]

What voice qualities contribute to these markedly different effects? Foremost among these is pitch. The degree to which the voice varies in pitch is critical to engaging speaking. A voice ranging melodically- between high and low tones is much more likely to keep listeners' attention than a monotonous voice that merely uses one or two notes. The way a speaker uses inflection, giving more emphasis to some words than to others, also contributes to audience interest. Speech with little or no emphasis is unlikely to engage and maintain someone's attention. Even something as subtle as the timing of a speaker's breathing can contribute to the overall quality of the speaking voice. Silent or barely audible inhalations occurring at the ends of major phrases are less likely to interrupt the flow of ideas than noisy inhalations stuck in the middle of important sentences. Ironically, some political speakers seem especially prone to break up their speeches with unnecessary pauses.

Though more difficult to pin down than other characteristics, the degree to which speech sounds relaxed or tense contributes significantly to its overall effect on listeners. When speakers have relaxed or flowing style, when their speech seems to come easily, we say they are fluent. Hesitant or jerky speech causes the listener to share the speaker's tension, discomfort, or lack of confidence. Noticing how differences in others' speech affect you is the first step in improving your own speaking voice. It does not matter how systematically you note speech qualities. Simply paying attention to them as you sit in meetings or lectures will increase your sensitivity as effectively as taking detailed notes on what you hear. Let your personal preference dictate your choice of method. There is, unfortunately, no choice about the next step to take in improving your speaking voice you must listen to a tape recording of yourself talking.

Recording and Analyzing Your Speech. Speech teachers agree that a detailed analysis of a tape recording is an essential step deciding how one's voice can be improved. Audio only taping is preferable, because videotaping introduces visual distractions. The following method is adapted from those advocated by speech authorities and refined based on my experience with graduate student instructors. I recommend that you make two tape recordings of your voice, in the following way.

Ask a friend to help you in making the first tape, set up your tape recorder in a small or moderate-size room. Facing your friend, begin a conversation by stating your name, your age, and where you were born. Then pick some topic those interests you—a recent movie or book you liked or hated, for example—and for four or five minutes tell your friend how you feel about it. Instruct your companion beforehand to ask short questions or respond briefly to what you say if he or she wishes, especially if you stop talking. The objective of this exercise is to record yourself talking in a natural, conversational style for a few minutes.

Within a few days (or immediately afterwards, if you wish), move your recording equipment to a classroom seating between twenty and fifty students. Place this recording on the same tape immediately following the informal conversation so that both will be together when you analyze them. Bring a friend along as an audience and have him or her sit in the middle of the front row with instructions to remain quiet during this recording. Select a topic from your subject area and give a short lecture of five to ten minutes' duration, standing up.

Do not listen to either of your recordings right away. A few days after the second recording has been completed, set aside an hour for your analysis. The following steps may be useful in structuring your assessment of the recordings.

- ✓ Listen to each recording without stopping to take notes.
- ✓ Afterward, note your initial reactions to hearing yourself speak. What are your feelings (puzzled, ashamed, pessimistic, defensive, critical)? Try not to let your initial reactions, whatever they may be, discourage you.
- ✓ Listen to the first recording a second time, jotting on a piece of paper the words that seem to best describe your voice.
- ✓ Rewind the tape and listen to the conversation segment for a third time. Using the Speech Assessment Rating Form (Exhibit 1 at the end of the chapter), rate your speech along each of the eight dimensions. Do not be too concerned about selecting a particular number on the scale, but note where in general you believe your voice fell on each dimension.
- ✓ Within twenty-four hours, rate the lecture segment using the same procedure.
- ✓ Consider differences between your speech in the two situations. Was it more relaxed and natural when in the informal setting? Did your speech become tighter and more highly pitched when you were lecturing? Was it louder and more precisely articulated when you lectured? In which setting were you more fluent, more enthusiastic? Any differences you note will help you decide how you to improve.

The next step is to determine how your speech could be improved. There are several ways to do this. The best method is to take the tapes and rating forms to a speech coach or experienced speaker for review and critique. You might also work with another instructor who is interested in improving his or her speech and take turns speaking and listening. Each person can rate the other's voice as well as his or her own, and the two of you can compare notes.

Regardless of what other people listen to your recordings, you must make the final decision about what, if anything, in your speech needs improvement. It is important to note that no single voice quality (other than distracting speech habits, perhaps) will determine listeners' interest when you speak. Rather, the overall speaker whose voice is sometimes loud, sometimes soft, sometimes fast, sometimes slow, sometimes sharp and crisp, and sometimes mellow and melodic is more likely to keep an audience's attention than one whose voice has any one quality for too long.

In addition, remember that the impact of your speech on your audience may have as much to do with what you are feeling when you speak as with the technical qualities of your voice. If you are enthusiastic and eager to tell your audience what you know, they are more likely to be enthusiastic about hearing it. If you are enthusiastic and eager to tell your audience what you know, they are more likely to be enthusiastic about hearing it. If you are fascinated about the topic at hand, they are likely to have their curiosity aroused, too. In addition to selecting specific speech characteristics to change, it is wise to attempt to experience what you wish your students to feel and trust your speech to model it for them.

The following section discusses a number of common speech weaknesses that can be improved. For best results with serious problems such as stuttering or extreme stage fright, you should consider consultation with a speech therapist.

However, the self improvement techniques that follow are helpful remedies for the most common minor weaknesses observed in the speech of college teachers.

Voice Improvement Exercises: Though you may not be fully aware of how often you use unessential words or phrases, it is relatively easy to increase awareness of their use and to eliminate them from your formal speech. Ask someone in the audience, such as a friendly and trusted student, to count your uses of certain words for a few days and report at the end of each class. The resulting information can help you gain control over this distracting habit.

Most college teachers speak too quietly. Developing a speaking voice that is strong and energetic enough to be easily heard and understood by student in the back rows is essential. Speaking loudly enough is especially important at the beginning of a class when the students have not yet settled down and become caught up in your ideas.

Projection refers to the combination of volume and energy that makes the voice carry well to the back of a room or auditorium. As any singer or actor knows, speaking with projection is more than simply speaking loudly. The following exercise can both illustrate voice projection and, when repeated on several occasions in increasingly large rooms, provide a technique for increasing it.

Position yourself and a companion in the middle of a room about the same size as the ones in which you typically teach. Standing only a few feet from one

another, take turns reading several lines from a book speak your lines expressively, opening your mouth wide and saying them with vigor and conviction. Notice the sound of your own voice as it reverberates around the room and compare it mentally with that of your partner as he or she speaks to you. Each of you should then take two or three steps backwards and repeat the procedure. Even though you are now farther away, continue to speak directly to your friend as if it were critically important the he or she hear and understand what you are saying.

Repeat this process until the two of you are standing against opposite walls. During this exercise you probably noticed the need to take much bigger breaths when you spoke as you moved farther away from your partner. You may have also noticed that you needed to open your mouth considerably wider to project your voice over a greater distance. You may have become aware of a tightening in your throat as you were required to speak over a larger distance. If this was the case, your voice quality and comfort probably decreased as well.

A well-projected voice requires a sufficient volume of air to generate the vocalization and still have a reserve to support the sound. You must fill your lungs with more air than you need because lungs are much less efficient balloons when they are only partly inflated. To fill your lungs fully, inhale from your abdomen rather than your chest. Your "stomach", not your chest, should rise when you take a deep breath. (This is far easier to do if your posture is good-spine straight, shoulders back). Singers and wind players learn "belly breathing" early in their careers.

Voice projection is aided by opening the mouth wide enough to allow the sound to escape easily. Singers know well the importance of opening their mouths to deliver a relaxed-sounding voice with high volume. The key to opening the mouth wide while keeping the throat (and therefore the sound) relaxed is to lower the jaw as far as possible rather than stretching the cheeks sideways. Making a wide, exaggerated smile ruins voice quality by creating tension in the mouth and throat. To illustrate how far your jaw will hinge downward comfortably, yawn several times. That is the type of mouth opening to use when you are trying to fill up a room with the sound of your voice. Except when speaking in very large halls, it will not be necessary to project to your maximum potential, but developing such power makes it unlikely that your voice will ever be underpowered in less demanding classroom settings. [4, 85-88]

No matter how well you project your voice, there are situations in which other factors will work against your being heard. Power to project your voice is especially important in poorly designed classrooms with poor acoustics. Because bodies and clothing absorb sound and thus reduce distorting reverberation, a room full of people will have better acoustics than an empty one. Avoid classrooms with especially poor acoustics if possible, and schedule your classes

in rooms only as large as the number of students enrolled; decline the option of a larger but half-filled room.

It is almost impossible to be heard in some teaching situations. For example, on one of those first few lovely days of spring, students may persuade you to let the class meet outside. With no walls or ceilings to reflect your voice, it will be practically impossible for students spread out on the grass to hear you—even assuming that they are looking in your direction and not watching the passing campus scene. Giving in to earnest requests to hold class outside is a poor idea for a number of reasons, but the near impossibility of being heard is foremost among them.

To increase your voice projection, there is no substitute for practicing in actual classrooms. Begin in small rooms and gradually work your way up to the largest ones at your school. Bring along a friend or two to sit in the back row if possible; they can tell you how well your voice is carrying to where they are sitting. Whether you are alone or accompanied, the key to projection is speaking directly to a real or imagined person sitting in the back row. Some college teachers have learned to do this in actual classes by picking one or two students in the rear and pretending that they are speaking only to them.

Learning to speak with sufficient projection is relatively easy if practiced with commitment, but a few college instructors who had used these exercises still had difficulty in making themselves heard. Discussions revealed that the source of their difficulty was an underlying inhibition about speaking loudly. When the first tried the exercises, they were quite uncomfortable about speaking with such vigor and volume. The origin of this anxiety' about hearing themselves speak with volume may have been excessive demands from parents and elementary school teachers that they speak softly. Do not be concerned if your voice sounds different or displeasing to you as you begin to project more. Such a reaction may simply reflect long-standing conditioning to speak softly, even in front of groups. Luckily, such (for a college teacher) maladaptive conditioning can be modified with practice. Next to speaking too softly, poor articulation is the most common speech problem observed in college teachers. Speaking crisply and clearly takes considerably more effort than speaking conversationally. Speaking before others, especially as the size of the group and the necessary-projection increases, requires proportionately more distinct and energetic articulation. [5, 885]

Well-articulated speech results primarily from the way the speaker sounds consonants, especially those that begin and end but primarily the result from lip movements to some degree, but primarily the result from the way the tongue touches the roof of the mouth and the back of the teeth. You can demonstrate for yourself how much activity occurs in your mouth when words are well articulated. Read any short passage out loud, slowly and with deliberate pronunciation of even syllable. Notice how much your lips and tongue must move to make all the consonant sounds. The consonants that precede and follow

open-mouth vowel sounds make possible the large number of sounds human beings can make.

Increased attention to forming consonants and to speaking more deliberately in front of groups is probably all you will need to overcome poor articulation habits. However, some instructors have also found it useful to practice saying tongue twisters that focus on different consonant sounds such as "p," "t", "s", "ch", and "ing". More than anything, a college teacher must make the conscious decision to speak as distinctly as possible.

Anyone can learn to speak with sufficient projection and articulation, but tonal quality is more difficult to improve. Voice quality is largely the result of the physical properties of the throat, mouth, sinus cavities, facial bone structure, and chest, none of which can be changed easily. There are, however, certain unpleasant and distracting voice qualities that college teachers can and should reduce or eliminate.

The first of these is stridency, speaking with a hard, metallic (usually loud and shrill) tone. This voice quality typically results from trying to speak loudly without breathing deeply. The attempt to gain volume in this way constricts the throat and produces the strident sound. Breathing deeply to achieve projection will usually help to produce a more relaxed, less strident tone. An additional voice exercise to reduce stridency is to yawn a few times and then make an "ah" sound for ten seconds or so, letting your voice gradually fall in pitch to produce a long, sliding sound. Stridency comes from tension in the vocal apparatus, and this tension will disappear when you learn how to produce volume while maintaining relaxation. [6, 206]

Excessive nasality or twangy quality results from directing too much sound through the nose. It is normal to send sound in this direction when we make "mmm" or "nnn" sounds, but doing so with other sounds, especially open vowel sounds, produces a result that is unpleasant to hear. Practice making long vowel sounds through the mouth rather than the nose to eliminate this problem.

Winter colds or excessive strain can give the voice a hoarse, breathy sound. College teachers should know a few stage tricks for speaking well in spite of a cold. Singers and actors learn to spot the beginnings of a sore throat and to avoid speaking or singing any more than they must at such times. It is also common practice for them to gargle with a mild soda and salt solution or to suck a lemon just before performing. This can reduce unpleasant voice tone and provide relief for an hour or so.

Though a masterful lecturer results from far more than an engaging speaking voice, the skill with which a college teacher uses this oral bridge to his or her students will strongly influence the effectiveness of the presentation. The visual dimension of a presentation, though of less importance than the spoken dimension, is another essential element in mastery of the classroom as a dramatic arena.

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NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Annotation: In this scientific work, a comprehensive in-depth study of the legal, economic and organizational foundations of rational use of natural resources, as well as ensuring the harmonious development of the relationship between man and nature, protection of ecosystems, natural complexes and individual objects. guaranteeing the right of citizens to a comfortable environment.

Keywords: Ecology, Gravity, Exogenous, Tectonic, Geological, Complex, Component.

Man has been in constant contact with nature. But to this day, the growing number of human beings on earth over the centuries has radically changed our attitude toward nature. Nature is a unique and unique resource that meets all the vital needs of man. The existing balance between humanity and nature is very delicate and interdependent. Nature protection is a set of measures aimed at the rational use of nature and its resources, the conscious transformation of nature in the interests of man, the preservation and further enrichment of natural resources and nature in general, its beauty, purity. The set of nature protection measures includes the process of activities carried out by the state, international organizations, public, scientific and technical, industrial, economic and management organizations, as well as each individual. The natural environment in which man now lives and interacts continuously over several geological periods (4.5 to 4.7 billion years) is influenced by several factors, namely sunlight, land mass, gravity, rotational motion, is the result of a combination of tectonic movements, land masses, and so on. formation and change of air and water shells, influence of exogenous processes, emergence and development of the organic world. The state of the natural environment depends on the natural balance in a complex set of many interacting factors. Man uses natural conditions and resources for many purposes. At the same time, it requires proper protection of nature. These are: economic, health and hygiene, tourism, scientific and educational use. Purposeful use means the use of natural resources for the benefit of the country or all of humanity. It means acting in the interests of the present and future generations. Only a society that can plan its development on a long-term scientific basis and use it without changing the natural balance will achieve development. Knowledge of the laws of interdependence and development of processes occurring in nature is of great

importance from the rational use of natural resources. Without it, it is impossible to evaluate natural processes, to take them into account, to know in advance what the consequences of any impact on nature, the components of nature will be in the future. There are basically the following laws that human beings need to know and follow when using and interacting with nature:

- 1) All components and elements in nature are interconnected, interdependent. secretly, in a certain balance, created harmony.
- 2) In nature, there is a continuous circulation of matter and energy.
- 3) there is a certain periodicity in the development of natural processes.

Man's interaction with nature accelerates the development of society, the improvement of production methods, the transformation of nature, its resources, construction and production techniques, means of communication into large cities, the creation of large oases, cultural landscapes, crops and fruits., allows you to create productive livestock. But sometimes overestimating human power without in-depth study, and influencing nature, can lead to nature becoming unusable, degraded, and polluted. The development of industrial production in the second half of the twentieth century, the widespread use of various chemicals in agriculture, the continuous cultivation of the same crops in large areas, overcrowding, urbanization, insufficient attention to nature protection failure to do so has led to changes in the natural environment, pollution of some places. Nature conservation is becoming a global problem beyond the confines of a particular country or country. Changes in the Earth's ozone layer and rising global temperatures are among such problems. In particular, the depletion of non-renewable natural resources and the pollution of the natural environment have forced many countries, mainly in developed countries, to take conservation measures. In many developed countries, deforestation has been curtailed, land has been used on a cadastral basis, rivers and lakes have been cleaned, and fish breeding has begun. Reserves, as well as protected areas, have been expanded. Articles 50, 54, 55 and 100 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan set forth norms on nature protection. Chapter 11, Article 50 of the Constitution states that "Citizens are obliged to treat the environment with care." Article 55 states that "Land, subsoil resources, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth. They must be used wisely and they are under state protection." The State Committee for Nature Protection has been established in our country. The Committee performs the following functions: control over the environment, control over the use and restoration of natural resources, inter-sectoral integrated management of nature protection activities, development and implementation of a unified policy on nature protection and resource conservation, environmental status ensuring that it is comfortable, manages the environmental situation. In short, through the acquisition of knowledge by young people on environmental protection, rational use of natural resources and the successful solution of problems of prevention of negative impact on the environment, the country will further strengthen food security, expand the

production of environmentally friendly products, The development of the economy and the formation of theoretical and practical skills to reduce the negative impact of the population on life.

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BIOTECHNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PLANT DISEASE CONTROL

Abstract: The most important place in biotechnology and bioengineering belongs to the modern selection of plants for sustainability and product quality, the creation of a new generation of varietal resources of the country and the world. The main research of biotechnologists is aimed at creating improved and fundamentally new genotypes of agricultural plants that have single, group or complex resistance to biotic or a biotic stressors of the environment while maintaining and improving their productivity and quality. The epiphytic nature of the spread of the most dangerous fungal, viral and bacterial diseases of cultivated plants, destroying up to 30% (and sometimes more) of the crop.

Key words: Training, resources, technology, science, knowledge, modern, complex, agricultural plants, environment.

The most important place in biotechnology and bioengineering belongs to the modern selection of plants for sustainability and product quality, the creation of a new generation of varietal resources of the country and the world. The main research of biotechnologists is aimed at creating improved and fundamentally new genotypes of agricultural plants that have single, group or complex resistance to biotic or abiotic stressors of the environment while maintaining and improving their productivity and quality. The epiphytic nature of the spread of the most dangerous fungal, viral and bacterial diseases of cultivated plants, destroying up to 30% (and sometimes more) of the crop, created and several other countries a situation where the need to renew varietal resources of agricultural cultures based on a combination of traditional breeding methods and new methods of biotechnology has become extremely acute.

At present, a significant part of the crop of agricultural plants - about 30% - dies from pests and diseases. The efforts of experts in the field of plant protection - a branch of agricultural science that develops methods and techniques for controlling diseases, pests and weeds of cultivated plants - have not yet yielded the desired results. In this regard, it is necessary to look for fundamentally new approaches to solving the extremely pressing problem of plant protection. And here biotechnology comes to the aid of man. For example, the use of the method of culture of isolated organs and plant tissues allows to obtain a large amount of healthy (virus-free) planting material.

The development of biotechnology has made it possible to evaluate in a completely new way the methods used to protect plants. For example, in the light of advances in biotechnology, it has become clear that we clearly underestimate the potential of the biological method of pest and disease control of agricultural plants and, conversely, overestimate the role of the chemical method. Thanks to the development of biotechnology, it became possible to create an industry of insecticidal viruses, their production and cultivation in animal cells.

As is well known, the biological method of plant protection is understood as the use of living organisms or products of their vital activity to prevent or reduce damage caused by harmful organisms. The idea of a biological method of combating pests of plants was put forward at the end of the last century, but did not receive intensive development in part because at that time the chemical method seemed more promising. The creation in the middle of the twentieth century of a powerful industry for the production of various pesticides gave confidence that the problem of plant protection will finally be solved. However, it soon became clear that these hopes were illusory. The fact is that with the increase in the use and "expansion of the range of pesticides" there is an increase in the number of resistant insects. In addition, chemicals are usually unintended. They kill not only harmful but also beneficial insects, including which, being the natural enemies of pests, reliably assist man in his struggle for the salvation of the crop. It should also be noted that pesticides are toxic to animals and humans, many of which persist in the natural environment for a long time, leading to significant contamination. -up to ten years, remain in the soil and accumulate in the body of animals in adipose tissue.

Thanks to the efforts of scientists from different countries, the toxicity of pesticides has been significantly reduced in recent years. With the appropriate selection of the range of drugs, with their proper alternation, undesirable concentrations of pesticides in the environment are sharply reduced. Drugs have been created that decompose quickly and without the formation of a harmful residue in the soil.

Nevertheless, the production and use of pesticides in agriculture has a number of serious shortcomings. According to statistics, only one in ten thousand synthesized drugs becomes the property of practice.

The shortcomings of the chemical method of pest control and plant diseases have led researchers to pay more attention to the biological method. Interest in it has increased sharply due to advances in biotechnology. The areas of interest of specialists in the field of biotechnology and biological plant protection should be clearly distinguished. Bio-technology is engaged in the development of technological processes that ensure the production of viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa and insects, as well as biologically active substances of living organisms (antibiotics, hormones, pheromones, etc.), designed to control pathogens, pests agriculture and weeds. Thus, if a specialist in the field of

biological plant protection is interested in the problem of using appropriate tools, the biotechnologist is primarily concerned with the organization of their production, and here it is worth noting that them to obtain various substances, such as antibiotics. At the same time, biotechnology and genetic engineering significantly expand the possibilities of effective use of biological plant protection products.

Viruses cause about 300 different diseases of crops. Compared to phytopathogenic fungi and bacteria, this is not so much; the number of fungi and bacteria that harm crops is about 100 times greater. However, the harmfulness of viral diseases in some cases is not only not inferior to fungal or bacterial, but also surpasses them. Diseased plants change their appearance, give a low and poorer yield.

The fight against viral infection is complicated by the fact that viruses are obligate parasites of plant or animal cells. Their destruction is accompanied by the death of the cell itself. As it is almost impossible to cure plants affected by viruses, measures to control them are mainly preventive, they are designed to prevent the emergence of the disease and its spread.

The method of culture of isolated tissues and organs opens up excellent prospects for improving the health of planting material and freeing it from viral infection. As early as 1934, F. White, the founder of the plant tissue culture method, pointed out the absence of viruses in the tips of plant roots infected with the tobacco mosaic virus. Similar results were obtained by other authors. Based on these facts, scientists from the National Agronomic Institute (France) proposed a method of obtaining healthy planting material of dahlias from cultured on a nutrient medium meristem. From the apical meristem of these plants, they raised adults who were free of viral infection. The Bel de Fontaine potato variety, which has virtually disappeared as a result of virus infection, has been revived from a healthy meristem isolated from an infected plant and grown on an artificial nutrient medium. The research of French scientists was fundamental in carrying out work aimed at obtaining healthy planting material.

Meristem explants of 0.1-0.2 mm in size are usually used for effective virus removal. However, the smaller the size of the explants, the more difficult it is to take root and regenerate into a whole plant. To obtain potato meristems, either light sprouts formed on tubers or tops of shoots of whole plants are used. Before taking the explants, the ends of the shoots are sterilized in a solution of calcium hypochlorite, and then washed several times with sterile water.

Heat treatment of explants promotes release from viruses. It is established that at a temperature of about 30--40 ° there is a decrease in the concentration of viruses, especially in growing parts of plants. This technique allows you to use larger explants, which are easier to take root.

The isolated piece of tissue is then transferred to the surface of the agar nutrient medium, poured in an amount of 3-4 ml into a test tube, which is immediately closed with a cotton plug.

Tubes with meristems are placed in a bright room with a temperature of 25 ° C. Every twenty to thirty days in separate test tubes meristems give shoots. Shoots 3-4 cm long are cut into fragments of 0.5-1.0 cm, each of which must have a leaf and axillary bud and transplanted to a nutrient medium of the same composition for rooting. The plants are then transferred to the soil.

The method of tissue culture as a means of radical removal of viruses is now widely used in the world practice of potato growing, because potatoes, being a vegetatively propagated crop, are significantly exposed to the harmful effects of viral infection. Spreading throughout the plant, the viruses enter the tubers and stems, infect the offspring and from year to year reduce the yield, deteriorating its quality. Due to the defeat of viruses, many valuable varieties of potatoes have been withdrawn from production. To restore the variety, it is necessary to find single clones that are free of viral infection. However, quite often valuable varieties are affected by viruses 100%. In this case, only the method of meristem culture can contribute to the restoration of the variety.

The method of improvement of planting material developed by plant physiologists is introduced not only in potato growing, but also in the cultivation of strawberries, raspberries, fruit crops, ornamental plants.

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JIZZAX VILOYATIDA MADANIY HORQIQQA MO’LJALLANGAN MEHMON UYLARINI YARATISH YO’NALISHLARI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada mamlakatimizning jizzax viloyatida uning tabiiy potentsiali orqali turistik qishloq ovullarini yaratish yo’nalishlari hamda uning institutsional asoslari bayon qilingan.

Kalit sozlar: Turistik qishloq ovullari, rekreatsiya, madaniy-tarixiy meros, viza, infratuzilma, ziyorat, turizm mahallasi va qishlog’i.

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DIRECTIONS OF CREATION OF GUEST HOUSES FOR JUSTICE IN JIZAK REGION

Annotation: The article describes the directions of creation of tourist villages in Jizzakh region of the country through its natural potential and its institutional basis.

Keywords: Tourist villages, recreation, cultural and historical heritage, visas, infrastructure, pilgrimage, tourist neighborhood and village.

Kirish. Mamlakatimizda turizm sohasini strategik tarmoqlardan biri sifatida rivojlantirish bo’yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirilmoqda. Shuningdek, hududlarni barqaror ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning eng muhim omillaridan biri sifatida ichki turizmni jadal rivojlantirish, sayyohlarni mamlakatimizning madaniy-tarixiy merosi hamda tabiiy boyliklari bilan tanishtirish, uning asosi sifatida viza rejimining liberallashtirilishi, chet el fuqarolarini ro’yxatga olish tartibining soddalashtirilishi, turizm tarmog’ini rivojlantirish uchun imtiyoz va preferensiyalar berilishi milliy turizm salohiyatini ichki va tashqi bozorlarda samarali targ’ib qilish imkonini beradi. Ammo, o’tkazilgan dastlabki tahlillar turizm tarmog’ini tartibga soluvchi normativ-huquqiy asosning nomukammalligi, alohida turizm xizmatlarini ko’rsatish qoidalarining, shuningdek, rivojlangan dunyo ahlining mamlakatimiz tabiatining o’ziga xosligi, ko’plab hududlarda bahavo turistik ob’yektlar mavjudligi to’g’risida ma’lumotlar mavjud emasligini ko’rsatmoqda. Shuning uchun ham turizm

resursining asosi sanalgan dunyo xilma-xilligini namoyish qiluvchi turizm predmetlari faqatgina reklama, targ'ibot orqaligina xalqaro turizm ixlosmandlarini o'z domiga tortishi mumkin. O'z navbatida ta'kidlash joizki, turizm sohasining kirib kelishi va uning rivojlanishi dunyoning har qanday mamlakatiga ham nasib qilavermaydi, chunki mazkur sohaga bo'lgan turizm mahsulotlari bozoridagi unga bo'lgan talab to'g'ridan-to'g'ri iqtisodiy ehtiyojlar bilan emas, balki ijtimoiy ehtiyojlar bilan belgilanadi. Ijtimoiy ehtiyojlar ichida ziyoratga, rekreatsiyaga bo'lgan ehtiyoj inson ruhiyatida uy-joyga bo'lgan ehtiyojdan ham ko'ra 3 marta ko'proqdir. Mamlakatimizda mazkur sohani rivojlantirishning dolzarbligi ham shundadir. Turizm sohasining serdaromad, shuning bilan birgalikda mashaqqati kamroq faoliyat turi ekanligini e'tirof etib, mamlakatimizda mazkur sohani rivojlantirish, takomillashtirish yuzasidan tinimsiz izlanishlarni olib borish maqsadga muvofiq sanaladi. Ana shunday yo'llardan biri-aholi gavjum, shuningdek, iqlim sharoiti mo'tadil bo'lgan hududlarda aholining turistik xizmat ko'rsatishini amalga oshirishi bilan birga aholining o'zi ham mazkur turistik mahsulotdan bahramand bo'ladigan faoliyat turlaridan biri bu turistik qishloq ovullarini tashkil etish hisoblanadi. Turistik qishloq ovullarini tashkil qilishning institutsional asosi bo'lib, birinchi navbatda, 2019 yil 16 aprelda qabul qilingan "O'zbekiston Respublikasining turizm to'g'risida" gi Qonuni, shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 13 avgustdagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasida turizm sohasini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" gi PF-5781 son Farmoni xizmat qiladi. Mazkur institutsional asoslarga ko'ra 2019 yil 1 noyabrdan boshlab eng yuqori turizm salohiyatiga ega bo'lgan fuqarolar yig'inlari (shaharcha, qishloq, ovullar hamda shahar, shaharcha, qishloq va ovullarning mahallalari) ro'yxatini shakllantirish, ushbu fuqarolar yig'inlari hududlarida 20 tadan kam bo'lmagan oilaviy mehmon uylari tashkil etilganda va turistlar uchun kamida besh xil xizmat turlari (yashash va/yoki ovqatlanish bo'yicha xizmatlardan tashqari) ko'rsatilgan taqdirda ularga «Turizm mahallasi», «Turizm qishlog'i» yoki «Turizm ovuli» maqomini berish, 2020 yildan boshlab «Turizm mahallasi», «Turizm qishlog'i» yoki «Turizm ovuli» maqomi berilgan fuqarolar yig'inlari «Obod qishloq» va «Obod mahalla» davlat dasturlariga birinchi navbatda kiritilishi qat'iy belgilab qo'yilgan [2]. "O'zbekiston Respublikasining turizm to'g'risida" gi Qonunining 5-moddasiga ko'ra xalqaro va ichki turizm uning shakllari hisoblanadi. Turizm tashkil etilayotgan turning o'ziga xosligi, mavzusi, davomiyligi, harakatlanish usullari va turning boshqa xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda madaniy-tarixiy, ziyorat, ekologik, ma'rifiy, etnografik, gastronomik, ishbilarmonlik, ijtimoiy, sport, tibbiy, yoshlar turizmi, agroturizm hamda turizmning boshqa turlariga bo'linishi mumkin [1]. O'zbekiston turizm sohasini rivojlantirish bo'yicha keng ko'lamli imkoniyatga, shuningdek, juda katta rekreatsiya salohiyatiga ega, unda jami 7,4 ming madaniy meros ob'ektlari mavjud, ulardan 209 tasi to'rtta muzey shaharlar — «Xiva shahridagi Ichan-qal'a», «Buxoro shahrining tarixiy markazi»,

«Shahrisabz shahrining tarixiy markazi», «Samarqand shahri» hududida joylashgan bo'lib, YUNESKO butunjahon merosi ro'yxatiga kiritilgan [3].

Mamlakatimizda so'nggi yillar davomida turizm xizmatlari eksporti hajmi ikki baravar oshdi, xususan so'nggi ikki yilda 546,9 million AQSh dollaridan 1041 million AQSh dollariga, ya'ni 190,3 foizga oshdi. Joriy yilda xorijiy tashrif buyuruvchilar sonining o'sish sur'ati o'rtacha yillik 8 foizni tashkil etgan bo'lsa, o'tgan yilda 7 foizni tashkil qilib, bu ko'rsatkich 2,69 million nafardan oshganligini ko'rsatib turibdi. O'tgan yil yakunlari bo'yicha respublikaga 5,3 million xorijiy turistlar tashrif buyurdi. Xususiyl sektorini qo'llab-quvvatlash va muhofaza qilishga qaratilgan choralar ko'rilgani natijasida yil yakuni bo'yicha 950 taga, mehmonxona xo'jaliklari soni – 661 tadan 900 taga etdi. Respublika hududiga olib kirilayotgan 8 va undan ko'proq yo'lovchi tashishga mo'ljallangan turistik klassdagi avtotransport vositalarini sertifikatlash qilishning yangi mexanizmi joriy etilgani hamda buning natijasida so'nggi yilda turistik klass avtotransport vositalarining parki 128 donaga ko'paytirilgani (47 avtobus va 81 mikroavtobus) mazkur sohaga berilayotgan e'tiborning yaqqol dalilidir. Eng asosiysi qishloq ovullarini yaratishga ko'maklashuvchi xorijiy fuqarolarni respublika hududida vaqtinchalik ro'yxatga olish tartibi soddalashtirilgani, mazkur tartib «E-MENMON» tizimi orqali to'liq elektron shaklga o'tkazilganligi, shuningdek, mehmon uylarini sertifikatlash qilish tartibi bekor qilinganligi bu borada ayni muddaodir. Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda turizm sohasini rivojlantirish bo'yicha bir qancha istiqbolli dasturlar belgilab olingan bo'lib uning samarasi sifatida 2020 yilda turizmni rivojlantirish uchun mustahkam qonunchilik bazani yaratishga qaratilgan institutsional islohotlar, infratuzilmani modernizatsiyalash va mamlakat brendini targ'ib qilish, hamda 2021- 2025 yillarda mamlakat iqtisodiyotida turizm industriyasi ulushini ko'paytirish, ushbu yo'nalishda zarur infratuzilmani rivojlantirish va dunyo bozorida respublikaning turizm salohiyatini targ'ib qilish orqali mamlakatning yalpi ichki mahsulotida turizm ulushini 5 foizgacha (shu paytgacha 2,3%) etkazish, shuningdek, 2025 yil yakuniga qadar 9 milliondan ortiq turistlarni, shu jumladan uzoq xorijdan 2 million turistni jalb qilish belgilab quyilgan [2]. Mamlakatimizda yaratilayotgan shunday institutsional imkoniyatlardan kelib chiqqan holda xulosa qiladigan bo'lsak Jizzax viloyatida ham turizmni rivojlantirish uchun keng qamrovli imkoniyatlar mavjud.

Jizzax viloyati O'zbekistonning markaziy mintaqasida joylashgan bo'lib, shu tufayli har taraflama keng ko'lamli xo'jalik yuritish imkoniyatiga egadir. Uzunligi sharqdan g'arbga, ya'ni Yangiobod tumanidan Forish tumanigacha 180 km, janubdan shimolga, ya'ni Baxmal tumanidan Mirzacho'l tumanigacha 175 km. ni tashkil etadi. Maydoni 21,1 ming kv.km. Shundan 4,8 ming kv.km. (22,7 %) qishloq xo'jaligida foydalanishda bo'lgan erlardir. O'rmon va o'rmonchilik bilan bog'liq ekinlar ekiladigan maydon 1,8 ming (8,5 %) kv.km dan iboratdir. Maydonining katta qismini sharqdan g'arbga va qisman shimoli-g'arb tomonga cho'zilgan Chimqortog' va Molguzar, g'arbdan sharqqa, sharqi-janubga va

janubga tomon cho‘zilgan Nurota tizma tog‘lari, shimol tomondan Qozog‘istondagi Chordora to‘g‘onidan viloyatning shimoli-g‘arbidan Navoiy viloyati hududiga qadar cho‘zilgan Aydarko‘l tashkil etadi. Bu qadimiy yurtda ajdodlarimiz zakovati, salohiyatidan darak beruvchi – qadimiy turkiylarning quyosh yili timsoli – “Quyosh taqvimi”, (“Saklar taqvimi”), 19 fevraldan 21 martgacha quyosh nuri tushadigan Huttosh, shuningdek, Qantartosh, Hamaltoshlarning o‘zi sirli bir olam. Viloyatda ziyorat turizmini rivojlantirish uchun ham Sa‘d ibn Vaqqos, Usmand ota, Novqa ota, Xo‘jamushkent ota, Parpi ota, Sayfin ota, Savruk ota, Qulfisar ota kabi ziyoratgohlarlar xizmat qiladi. E‘tiborli jihati bu yerdagi tabiiy buloqlardan yiliga o‘rtacha 16-20 mln. kubometr suv olish imkoniyati mavjud. Eng asosiysi viloyatning Baxmal, Zomin, G‘allaorol tumanlari hamda Sh. Rashidov va Forish tumanlarining tog‘li hududlarida yog‘ingarchilik nisbatan mo‘l bo‘ladi. Shuningdek, haroratning mo‘tadilligi tufayli Baxmal, G‘allaorol va Forish botiqlarida, Zominsoy, Ettikechuv va Ko‘rpaoyda suvning parchalanishi nisbatan kam. Viloyatda turizm va uning zaminidagi rekreatsiya klasterlarini rivojlantirish uchun ham birmuncha sezilarli imkoniyatlar, ya‘ni viloyat tabiatining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri tog‘lar va tog‘ yon bag‘irlarida tarkibida temir, oltingugurt, vodorod, radiy, kremniy kislota, karbon gazi, ishqorli termo-minerallar bo‘lgan bir qator mavjud shifobaxsh suv manbalari mavjud. Darhaqiqat, ayni paytda viloyatning G‘allaorol, Forish, Mirzacho‘l tumanlarida ana shunday balneologik suvlar bilan davolovchi “Marjonsuv”, “Birlashgan”, “Gagarin” nomli sanatoriylar va bir nechta profilaktoriylar ishlab turibdi. Shuning bilan birgalikda viloyatning Zomin, Jizzax, Baxmal tumanlarida ham ma‘danga boy manbalari bor. Viloyatdagi barcha ma‘danli suvlar kimyoviy va balneologik tarkibiga ko‘ra eng tabiiy o‘ziga xosligi bevosita hududning ancha qismini egallagan tog‘liq zona ekanligi bilan bog‘liqdir. Mazkur hududlarning tog‘ yon bag‘irlarida bir-biridan go‘zal tabiat go‘shalari, archazorlar bodomzorlar yong‘oqzorlar, shifobaxsh o‘tloqlar, soyliklar, zilol suvlar, hatto, musaffo toza havo qatlami o‘zi bir olam. Ulkan daralarda qir-adirlar va soyliklarda kamyob o‘simliklar va hayvonlar, parrandalarning turfa xillari mavjud. Baxmal va Zomin tumanlaridagi qir-adirlar, ulkan bog‘-rog‘lar, shuningdek, Baxmaldagi dengiz sathidan 2600 metr balandlikdagi ma‘danli suv, Xalq bog‘i va qo‘riqxonalar, ajoyib sharsharalar, qirlar bag‘ridagi o‘nlab chashmalar insoniyatni o‘ziga chorlovchi saxiy tabiatning o‘ziga xos ne‘matidir. Viloyatda turizm klasterlarining asosiy poydevori sanalgan Zomin tumanidagi 1976 yilda tashkil etilgan 48 ming gektarli Xalq bog‘ining tabiati o‘ta go‘zal. Balandligi dengiz sathidan 4 ming metrgacha cho‘zilgan tog‘ yon bag‘rida yoz va bahorda havo qatlami kamalak rangida tovlanadi. Qalin archazorlar va bahaybat daralar, soyliklardagi toshqin suvlar go‘yo tabiatning haqiqiy tabiiy ko‘rgazmasini namoyish etadi. Albatta bu kabi jarayonlarning xususiyati shundaki, inson hamisha ko‘pincha o‘zlashtirilmagan, inson qo‘li tegmagan tabiiy go‘shalarga ehtiyoj sezishidadir. Xalq bog‘i yonida Zomin qo‘riqxonasi tashkil etilgan, Xalq

bog'i va qo'riqxonaning umumiy maydoni 78 ming gektarni tashkil etadi. Bu qo'riqxonada 100 dan ortiq shifobaxsh va dorivor o'simliklar, oq tirnoqli ayiq, yovvoyi cho'chqa, bo'rsiq, alqar, (tog' echkisi), jayra kabi hayvonlar, kemiruvchilar, kalxat, qora turna, bulduruq, tuvaloq, kaklik, tustovuq kabi parrandalarning 150 dan ortiq turlari uchraydi. Ushbu tabiat maskanida "Zomin" sanatoriysi, O'rikli soy dam olish maskani, sayyohlar uchun ko'plab mexmonxona uylari faoliyat ko'rsatib turibdi. Shu sabab mazkur rekreatsion hududlarda yil mobaynida dam oluvchilar, sayyohlar, ya'ni rekrentlar oqimi uzilmaydi.

Viloyat rel'efi shimol, shimoli-g'arb tomondagi pasttekisliklar, cho'l va dashtlardan qirlar, tog'lar sari balandlab borishi bilan bog'liq ravishda hayvonlar turlari ham ko'payib boradi. Viloyatda baliqchilik sanoatini rivojlantirish uchun ham keng ko'lamli imkoniyatlar mavjud, xususan, Aydarko'l-Tuzkon Arnasoy ko'llarida baliqlarning zog'ora, laqqa, suzak va ilonbaliq kabi turlari bor. Buning ajablanarli tomoni shundaki, aydarko'l-tuzkon Arnasoy ko'llari viloyatda baliqchilik sanoatini rivojlantirish bilan bir paytda rekreatsiyani rivojlantirishga ham xizmat qiladi.

Viloyatning tabiiy iqlim sharoiti keskin mo'tadil. Yozi quruq va issiq, qishi nisbatan yumshoq. Baxmal, qisman Zomin, Forish tumanlarining tog'liq hududlarida yoz fasli biroz salqin o'tadi. Yilning eng issiq oyi cho'l zonalarida iyun-iyul, tog' zonasida iyul-avgust. Kunning uzunligi kunduz yozda 15 soat, qishda 9 soat davom etadi. Yanvar oyida harorat +1+4 daraja, iyul oyida esa +26+28 daraja. Bir yillik yog'in miqdori 400-500 mm. Vegetatsiya davri 240-260 kun. Havoning namlik darajasi qishda 70-80 %. Bir yilda quyoshli kunlar 2800-3000 soat atrofida. Birinchi qorning yog'ishi asosan oktyabr oyiga to'g'ri keladi.

Viloyat hududining nisbatan yaxlitligi va subtropik kengliklarga yaqinligi harorat rejimining birxilligini ta'minlaydi. Yil davomida o'rtacha 250-270 kun havo ochiq, osmon beg'ubor bo'ladi. Fevraldan noyabrgacha quyosh energiyasi nisbatan ko'proq bo'ladi. Havoning harorat yig'indisi janubiy pasttekisliklarda 5,5 ming daraja, shimoliy pasttekisliklarda 4,3-4,5 ming darajaga etadi.

Viloyat hududida yog'ingarchilik asosan qish va bahor fasllariga to'g'ri keladi. Shimoldan janubga tomon yog'ingarchilik ko'payib boradi. Yillik yog'in miqdori balandligi 276 metr bo'lgan Mirzacho'lda 295, balandligi 392 metr bo'lgan Sangzorda 400 mm.dan oshadi. Qor turib qoladigan kunlar bir yilda tekisliklarda 20-22 kun, tog'li hududlarda 60-70 kunni tashkil etadi. Hududning tekislik qismida yillik yog'in miqdori 200 mm. atrofida. Bug'lanish darajasi 100-120 mm.ga teng. Viloyat hududida shimoli-g'arbda vaqti-vaqti bilan kuchli shamol bo'lib turadi. Aprel va may oylarida kuchli shamol, do'l va jala yog'ish holatlari uchraydi. Viloyat aholisi 2020 yil yanvar oyi holatiga 1382100 kishini tashkil etib, yil boshidan 29700 kishiga yoki 102,2 foizga ko'paydi. Shundan 647900 kishi –shahar joylarida (46,8%) va 734200 kishi qishloq joylarida (53,2 foiz) istiqomat qiladi. Tarkibiga ko'ra 70 dan ortiq millat vakillari bor. Umumiy

aholisining 83 foizini o'zbeklar tashkil qiladi. O'rtacha zichligi bir kv.km. ga 65,5 kishi [4].

Yuqorida qayd etilgan ma'lumotlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, aholisi 163,6 ming kishi bo'lgan viloyatning Zomin tumanida (viloyat aholisining 11,8 %), aholisi 155,8 ming kishi bo'lgan Baxmal tumanida (viloyat aholisining 11,3 %), aholisi 171,4 ming kishi bo'lgan G'allaorol tumanlarida (viloyat aholisining 12,4 %) negizida rekreastiya mavjud bo'lgan turistik ovullarni, shuningdek, ularning o'zaro kooperastiyasi asosidagi turizm klasterlarini tashkil qilish uchun keng qamrovli imkoniyatlar mavjud.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. "O'zbekiston Respublikasining turizm to'g'risida" gi Qonuni. 2019 yil 16 aprelda qabul qilingan.
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 13 avgustdagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasida turizm sohasini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" gi PF-5781 son Farmoni.
3. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 5 yanvardagi "O'zbekiston respublikasida turizmni jadal rivojlantirishga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida" gi PF-5611 son Farmoni.
4. Rasmiy web sayt: www.jizzaxstat.uz
- 4.1 Elektron pochta manzili: jizzaxstat@uznet.net
- 4.2 Elektron ximoyalangan pochta manzili: jiz.stat@exat.uz

LIFE ELEMENT – MAGNESIUM

Annotation: Magnesium is a vital element that is found in all tissues of the body and is necessary for the normal functioning of cells. Participates in most metabolic reactions, in the regulation of the transmission of nerve impulses and in muscle contraction, has an antispasmodic and antiplatelet effect.

Key words: magnesium, deficiency, bitter salt, polyphosphate compounds.

Magnesium (chemical symbol - Mg, from lat. Magnesium) is a chemical element of the second group (according to the outdated classification - the second group of the main subgroup, IIA), the third period of the periodic system of chemical elements of D.I. Mendeleev, with atomic number 12.

The simple substance magnesium is a light, malleable alkaline earth metal of a silvery-white color. In 1695, salt was isolated from the mineral water of the Epsom Spring in England, which had a bitter taste and laxative effect. Apothecaries called it "bitter salt", as well as "English" or "Epsom salt". The mineral epsomite is a hydrated magnesium sulfate and has the chemical formula $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The Latin name of the element comes from the name of the ancient city of Magnesia in Asia Minor, in the vicinity of which there are deposits of the mineral magnesite.

In 1792, Anton von Ruprecht isolated an unknown metal from white magnesia by reduction with coal, which he called austria. "Austrium" was later found to be extremely low purity magnesium, since the original material was heavily contaminated with iron.

In 1809, the English chemist Humphry Davy, using the electrolysis of a moistened mixture of magnesia and mercury oxide, obtained an amalgam of an unknown metal, which he gave the name "magnesium", which has survived to this day in many countries. In 1829, the French chemist A. Bussy obtained magnesium by reducing its molten chloride with metallic potassium. In 1830, M. Faraday received magnesium by electrolysis of molten magnesium chloride.

Magnesium is an essential element in biological systems. Magnesium usually occurs as the Mg^{2+} ion. It is an essential mineral nutrient (i.e. element) for life and is present in every cell type, in every organism. For example, ATP (adenosine triphosphate), the main source of energy in cells, must bind to a magnesium ion to be biologically active. What is called ATP is often actually Mg-ATP. Thus, magnesium plays a role in the stability of all polyphosphate compounds in cells, including those associated with DNA and RNA synthesis.

More than 300 enzymes require the presence of magnesium ions for their catalytic action, including all enzymes that use or synthesize ATP, or those that use other nucleotides for DNA and RNA synthesis.

It is naturally found in the human body. The body of an adult contains approximately 22-26 grams. 60% is in the human skeleton, and the rest is in the extracellular and intracellular regions.

An estimated 2.5% to 15% of people are magnesium deficient. For good health, this mineral must be replaced regularly by consuming magnesium-rich foods or taking supplements.

There are many health benefits of magnesium. One of the benefits that will affect every aspect of our daily lifestyle is its effect on our bones. Not only will it keep our bones strong, but it will also improve bone density. This can reduce the risk of osteoporosis and reduce complications if a bone breaks.

This mineral will help the body absorb and use calcium and vitamin D. Calcium and vitamin D are more effective when there is enough magnesium in the body. This can reduce your risk of heart disease, be less likely to get heart disease, and be less likely to have a stroke. If there is a heart attack, it can reduce the risk of complications.

Magnesium can regulate blood pressure, control blood sugar and reduce the risk of diabetes, and treat conditions like depression and migraines. It can treat insomnia and stress-related mental health issues. It can also prevent kidney stones. The nutrient is also associated with a healthy nervous system and reduced inflammation in the body.

This nutrient is not a miracle cure. It's not a cure at all. While it cannot cure every disease or prevent every disease, it can affect your overall health. You can have better health and a healthier lifestyle.

Nutrient deficiencies can cause a host of unnecessary health problems, and magnesium deficiency is no exception.

Insufficient absorption of magnesium often causes muscle spasms and has been associated with cardiovascular disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, anxiety disorders, migraines, osteoporosis, and cerebral infarction. Acute deficiency (see hypomagnesemia) is rare and more common as a drug side effect than with low food intake per se, but it can occur in people fed intravenously for long periods of time.

The most common symptom of excess oral magnesium intake is diarrhea. Amino acid chelate supplements (such as glycinate, lysinate) are much better tolerated by the digestive system and do not have the side effects of older compounds used, while sustained release nutritional supplements prevent diarrhea. Because the kidneys of adults efficiently excrete excess magnesium, oral magnesium poisoning in adults with normal kidney function is very rare. Infants, who have less ability to excrete excess magnesium, even when they are healthy, should not be given magnesium supplements except under medical supervision.

Magnesium pharmaceutical preparations are used to treat conditions including magnesium deficiency and hypomagnesemia, as well as eclampsia. Such preparations are usually in the form of magnesium sulfate or chloride when administered parenterally. Magnesium is absorbed by the body with reasonable efficiency (30% to 40%) from any soluble magnesium salt such as chloride or citrate. Magnesium is similarly absorbed from Epsom salts, although the sulfate in these salts increases their laxative effect at higher doses. Absorption of magnesium from insoluble oxide and hydroxide salts (milk of magnesia) is intermittent and less efficient, as it depends on neutralization and salt solution by stomach acid, which may be (and usually is not) complete.

Magnesium orotate can be used as an adjuvant therapy in patients who are optimally treated for severe congestive heart failure, increasing survival and improving the patient's clinical symptoms and quality of life.

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PSYCHOLINGUISTIC PROBLEMS OF TEACHING PHRASES TO NON-PHILOLOGICAL STUDENTS

Annotattion: In this article discusses about psycholinguistic problems of teaching phrases to non-philological students.

Keywords: psycholinguistic problems, grammatical forms, Separate formatting, reproducibility

A categorical feature of phraseological unity is reproducibility. Phraseological units are not created in the process of communication, but are repeated as ready-made integral units.

Phraseological units are repeated in the sense, grammatical forms, and functions given by the linguistic tradition. However, it should be noted that the following fixed verbal complexes (USC) have a similar repetitive property: common names - storage room, perpetual motion machine;

Literary quotations and aphorisms - "To be or not to be..." (W. Shakespeare), "Appetite comes with food." (F. Rabelais) and others;

immutable people - poetic epithets - gray wolf, clear falcon, open field; paraphrases - white gold - cotton, desert ship - camel, field queen - corn; tautological phrases - questions question, diary, work so works; proverbs and sayings - they think chickens in the fall, you don't have to be good.

Not all of the fixed verb combinations listed are part of the central part of the phraseological system, but they should be considered as a source of filling the phraseological fund in the semantic and structural changes necessary for the formation of the phrase.

A categorical feature of phraseological unity is stagnation. The components of sustainability include:

- constant component composition;
- waterproofing of the structure;
- the established order of components;
- invariability of grammatical form.

As a condition for qualifying a phraseological unit, the components of stagnation may be fully manifested. This is primarily due to the fact that phraseological units are influenced by words both in the language system and in the context.

Phraseological rotation always consists of the same components, as parts of a whole, closely related to each other and arranged one after the other in a strictly defined order. The consistency of the composition and location of the components of a phraseological unit has a feature that makes it possible to pay

attention to the morphemic structure of the word. Any change in the structure of a phraseological unit, any - even the smallest - change in the order of the components is perceived by the speaker as a new formation outside the language system, such as lexical neologisms.

Chasing a loafer - taking into account phraseological units of a doublet character, such as chasing dogs; with all my heart - with all my heart; set the bath - put the peppers; put your head down - break your head, you may think that in some cases the components of the phraseological unit will change, but in reality this is not the case. Phraseological units of this type are completely independent units in relation to each other and are similar to synonymous words with the same indefinite basis.

In some phraseological twists (i.e., containing verbs) a different arrangement of components is noted: burning with shame - burning with shame, pulling handcuffs - pulling armpits, hitting buckets - buckets hit, but in such phraseology the units, the location of the words that make them up, are determined in the form of two equally possible variants.

The phraseological unit has an impassable semantic structure. The main part of phraseological units serves as such integral language units, which are usually impossible to include: from small to large; in its heyday; in the seventh heaven; break my head. True, many phraseological units do not have such an impassable structure, and they serve the function of a single integral unit whose components are separated by a distance.

These include verbal phraseological units, in which the verb component preserves the paradigm of grammatical forms (circle-circle), adjective-substantive phraseological units. (Kolomenskaya) that serve to describe the person and perform the function of the object or predicate in the sentence. verst - Kolomenskaya verst), and phraseological units of the predicative compound model with an open structure (hair stood - hair stood - hair stood - hair stood).

An important factor in the stability of a phraseological unit is the invariability of the grammatical form of its components. The specificity of the phraseological form is manifested in the limitation of the paradigmatic and syntagmatic possibilities of the phraseological unit in relation to the free combination of words. The form of phraseology is characterized by inertia. The decline in the grammatical properties of the components is accompanied by the "freezing" of the phraseological unit within a certain syntactic structure. The components of a phraseological unit partially or completely lose their ability to form. In this case, if the components retain the ability to form, something called grammatical variability is observed. But first it should be noted that all the linguistic features of a phraseological unit are variable.

- 1) phonetic (orthoepic) - no time for breathing (breathing);
- 2) lexical, including:
 - lexical-thematic - the bear (elephant) stepped on the ear, count jackdaws (crows);

- synonym - to cross the line (line), shout (shout) all over Ivanovo;
- 3) Derivative - whistling on the fist, fingers (whistle).
- 4) The following options, including syntactic:
 - order of components - pitch hell - pitch hell;
 - due to the possibility of remote location components of the phraseological unit sentences - walking on one's hind legs in front of someone - walking on someone's hind legs;
 - due to the possibility of syntactic change (without breaking the integrity of the phraseological meaning) - take the height - take the height - take the height.
- obtained;
 - internal structural options of subordinate relations - knot tying - knot tying.

5) quantitatively possible options phraseological unit, -elliptical structures, follow-up phraseological units, optional component phraseological units, insert word phraseological units.

Hence, stability as a categorical feature of phraseological units contrasts with the verbal nature of its components. Such a connection of the component with the word prototype is supported by another categorical feature of phraseological units - its separate form.

Separate formatting is a feature of phraseological unity that always leads to the actualization of its components, returning to them the state (or properties) of the word in speech.

Each component of phraseological units has a certain lexical and grammatical structure, which retains its graphic originality. The superverbality feature of a phraseological unit defines the following main structural features:

- the presence of at least two component words (necessary - a single component that is genetically elevated to an important word);
- an accentologically distinct design of a phraseological unit containing several word-components that rise to genetically important words;
- separate graphic design (space between the components of the phraseological unit);
- a separate spelling, suggesting a certain degree of lexical and grammatical independence of each component. The semantic and syntactic integrity of a phraseological unit is phraseological imagery. The concept of figurativeness is traditionally understood as a semantic two-dimensional, which manifests itself when the name is copied, ie. a combination of two images - the original, called a figurative basis or image, and compared to the original image.

The degree of figurativeness in different phraseological units, the degree of expression of semantic duality, may be different, but it is always present. The degree of figurativeness is determined by the situation: does the phraseological unit really return genetically to the free combination of words in action in speech, did it arise on that basis (lying in the oven, counting crows) or is that

combination? only conditional (canned throat, stars from the sky are not enough, etc.).

Phraseological units in terms of expressive and stylistic features is not fundamentally different from the classification of individual words from the same point of view. Referring to the stylistic stratification of phraseological units, it is therefore necessary to speak of "evaluative-emotional-expressive features which they possess not as a result of their preferential and even exclusive use, but in other spheres and spheres of human communication". There are many phraseological units of interstitial character and their number is constantly growing. However, unlike the interstitial words that form the basis of a dictionary, they are less common than the phraseological units used in a particular area of communication. This situation is explained by the fact that most of the phraseological units that are equivalent to words in Russian work as figurative synonyms of words and have some expressive and stylistic color.

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ADVANTAGES OF WIDE USE OF NEW METHODS IN ART AND CULTURAL MANAGEMENT

Annotation: This article is about the benefits of using New Methods (SMART) in arts and culture management.

Key words: Smart, accuracy, time management, plan, goal, action, efficiency.

Setting goals and achieving them is very important in our lives. Not being able to set goals correctly can make your life a chaotic sequence of events that you can't control. The great achievements of human history have been the result of well-planned and achieved goals. Below we introduce you to a modern, effective, scientifically studied, in a word, SMART method of achieving your dreams.

SMART is an English acronym that is a very effective method to help you understand and achieve your goals. For your goal to be SMART, you need to formulate and define the following criteria:

- S** - (Specific) net;
- M** - (Measurable) measurable;
- A** - (Attainable) Achievable;
- R** - (Relevant) corresponding, dependent;
- T** - (Timely) term;

1. Specific

What exactly do you want to achieve? The more you have a clear idea of your goal and the more you understand it, the more likely you are to achieve it. To put it more simply, the SMART goal is not to say, "I want to be a millionaire," but to say, "I want to make \$ 50,000 a month by developing a new program over the next 10 years." To determine the purpose, you must answer the following questions:

- What exactly do I want to achieve?
- When?
- Where?
- How?
- With whom?
- What are the conditions?
- Why do I want to achieve this goal? Are there other ways to reach this goal?

2. Measurable

Make sure your goal is always measurable. That is, identify the steps you need to take to ensure that you do not go astray and lose motivation. Compare it to your previous situation and measure the growth. To do this, you need to answer the following questions:

- How much?
- How do I know I have achieved my goal?
- How many?

3. Attainable

Make your goal realistic and achievable. In other words, it should test your abilities, force you to work, research, but at the same time it should be possible to do it. An achievable goal should answer the following two questions:

- How do I do this?
- Considering other factors (e.g., your financial capabilities), how realistic is this goal?

4. Relevant

Your goal should be in line with your needs and other plans. Think carefully:

- Is the goal worth trying?
- Is this exactly what you need now?
- Does this fit you into your other plans?

5. Timely

Time = money! For many of us, deadlines are the best motivation to move. Set a deadline for yourself and stick to it. Remember, they need to be realistic and flexible. To help you set the right time, ask yourself the following questions:

- When?
- What can I do in six months?
- After six weeks?
- Today?

The SMART method helps you to go through the necessary steps to achieve a goal without going beyond certain limits. This method also gives you control over the resources you need, the results you achieve, and the time you spend. Achieve your goals in a smart way.

If you are new to investing, get educated first. Gain experience in various promotions with less money. If your income comes from only 1 source, do extra work / business, learn new professions, and create different sources of income. Invest in:

- to get education;
- Additional work / business;
- Various promotions.

Growth and development. Skillfully choose high-growth promotions based on your knowledge and experience. Use your extra income to grow your

business. Invest in real estate and business projects as your capital grows. Invest in:

- Growth shares;
- To further expand your additional work / business;
- Real estate;
- For startups.

Ensuring sustainability. If you have enough money for your desires and needs (financial independence), focus on not losing money. Invest in low-risk and sustainable growth instruments:

- Real estate;
- Value and dividend shares;
- Precious metals.

"What I've achieved so far is the discipline, the meticulousness and the energy, the focus on one thing," said Charles Dickens. Indeed, if you look at the lives of successful people in any field, you will see that they have developed wonderful qualities. Volumes of books have been written about it. So what can be done to achieve the desired goal? Experts recommend the same:

Manage time. Explore your potential. Take on difficult tasks when things are going well. Many take difficult tasks to the end of the day. As a result, he gets tired and struggles in the evening. This is one of the biggest barriers to productivity.

Set yourself a task. First, figure out what you want to achieve and how long it will take. Make your goal closer to reality. It is true that high goals must be achieved. However, the goal should not become a fantasy. Divide large tasks into smaller ones and plan accordingly.

Don't forget health. Drink more fluids during mental work. Scientists believe that a lack of water in the body leads to a decrease in attention. But there is another side. Learning to drink coffee can be confusing. In addition, caffeine is required to stimulate the brain. The best is physical activity. Do light exercises during breaks between work.

Go to bed on time and wake up. Psychiatrists ask patients with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder before diagnosing them. It has been reported that after adequate sleep, mental ability is restored and strengthened. People who sleep less than seven hours usually do not concentrate well.

Avoid idleness. You have visited a site on the Internet. Articles will not benefit you much or at all. But you don't get disconnected and go back to work. On social media, you check who likes your opinion or the photo you put up. You just have to be more discriminating with the help you render toward other people. As a result, you spend at least two or three hours on what you can do in half an hour. You need to be completely independent when it comes to serious work or learning. Phones, internet, tablet TVs and similar modern technical devices will only distract you.

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THE IMPACT OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ON WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Resume: Contraception as a family planning method can also be considered a way to prevent abortion and related complications, and thus has not only medical but also social significance. In order to preserve and enhance women's reproductive health one needs individuality and thoroughness of method of contraception choosing, as well as greater awareness of women about prevention methods.

Key words: contraception, intrauterine contraception, combined oral contraceptive.

Relevance. Contraception, being a method of family planning, can simultaneously be considered a way to prevent abortion and related complications, therefore, has not only medical, but also social significance. In our country, artificial abortion remains the leading means of birth control, which adversely affects reproductive health.

The main majority of patients in this profile are under the age of 25, are women of reproductive age [2,4,8] and belong to the "reserve of childbirth" group. This determines the second feature of the problem associated with this pathology: a large number of secondary complications leading to impaired reproductive function (infertility, miscarriage, etc.) and, finally, the third important factor is the growth among patients of reproductive age of women suffering from chronic infections of the reproductive system. Unfortunately, we have to state that the number of intrauterine interventions with various purposes (diagnostic, therapeutic and abortive manipulations) in total in this group of women has a steady upward trend.

In the last few decades, approaches to the rational prevention of postoperative complications have been developed in surgery and gynecology[3,5,9]. In many studies, in order to standardize approaches to antibacterial prevention, the risk of developing infectious complications after surgical interventions is distinguished. In addition, there are numerous risk factors that affect the occurrence of infectious and inflammatory diseases after surgical interventions in obstetrics and gynecology. The administration of antibiotics for the prevention of infectious complications implies ensuring effective concentrations of the drug in the tissues until their contamination during and after surgery. At the same time, against the background of prolonged use of antimicrobial agents, the probability of infectious and inflammatory

diseases in the postoperative period not only does not decrease, but also increases somewhat [1,6,8].

It is proved that the development of the infectious process is prevented by the introduction of antibiotics no later than 3 hours after the creation of the wound surface (the entrance gate for bacterial pathogens). On the other hand, prescribing antibiotics more than a day before surgery increases the risk of developing resistance of microorganisms to the drug. Therefore, the optimal regimen of antibiotic prophylaxis is the first administration of the antibiotic perioperatively (or intraoperatively – with caesarean section) and subsequent – within 12-24 hours [5,7].

The purpose of the study. Optimization of reproductive health of women using intrauterine contraception.

Materials and methods of research. To fulfill our task, we selected 85 patients who were diagnosed with IUD and had complications. In them, we conducted a clinical analysis and predicted complications.

In the main group of women whose pregnancy was terminated by medical abortion up to 12 weeks by curettage, there was an exacerbation of chronic adnexitis in 2 patients (6.7%).

In the control group, problems after abortion occurred in 12 women (40%): exacerbation of chronic adnexitis was in 6, metroendometritis – in 3, acute adnexitis – in 2, menstrual cycle disorders in one patient.

The results of the study. The main factors that influenced the choice of the method of contraception (IUD) were the fear of repeated abortions, the psychological unacceptability of hormonal contraception, as well as the high effectiveness of IUD, ease of use, affordable cost, harmlessness to health, duration of action, comfort in the sexual sphere. The majority (65.9%) of the surveyed women have a negative attitude to hormonal contraception, preferring to use IUD until menopause. j

The reproductive behavior of women before the use of IUD was characterized by frequently alternating pregnancies, a large proportion of which were abortions, including almost a third before the first birth. The ratio of the number of abortions to the number of births was 2.1:1 in the group of women with inflammatory diseases of the pelvic organs (VZOMT) on the background of IUD and 1.7:1 - without VZOMT.

Intrauterine contraception, subject to the technology of its use, does not adversely affect the fertility of women, allowing them to carry a pregnancy after using IUD. Among women who wished to become pregnant after timely extraction of IUD, 55.6% became pregnant within six months, the rest — within a year. At the same time, the frequency of complications of pregnancy and childbirth did not exceed the average population indicators.

Violations of vaginal microbiocenosis are detected more often in women with VZOMT and are characterized by a small amount or complete absence of lactobacilli and the presence of opportunistic flora (Staphylococcus aureus,

Enterobacteria, Gardnerella, Candida fungi). All patients underwent a traditional examination before intrauterine manipulations and the degree of vaginal cleanliness was additionally determined.

Risk factors for the development of inflammatory diseases of the organs, small, pelvis against the background of IUD are transferred VZOMT or sexually transmitted infections, multiple sexual partners, insufficient examination or inadequate treatment before the introduction of a contraceptive, as well as the lack of follow-up during the use of this method. **Conclusion.** Based on the results of the conducted research, it will be possible to improve the complex of therapeutic and preventive measures and put into practice scientifically-based recommendations for the prediction and prevention of complications as a result of the use of IUD. The necessity of a thorough examination of patients before the appointment of intrauterine contraception and further dynamic monitoring is substantiated.

An assessment of the role of factors influencing the prevalence of this method of contraception will determine the priority areas of work on the introduction of modern methods of preventing unwanted pregnancy.

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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF PROBLEM-BASED AND TRADITIONAL LEARNING

Annotation: In this article there is some comparative information about traditional what we are usually using during the lesson and problem based tasks that are using in international examinations nowadays.

Key words: problematic, illustrative, principles, cognitive, educational problem, complex concept, hypotheses, substantiating.

Today, there are various types of training. Let us present comparative features of informal and problem-based learning.

Reporting	Problematic
1. The material is given in finished form, the teacher pays attention primarily to the program.	1. Students receive new information in the course of solving theoretical and practical problems.
2. In the oral presentation or through the textbook, there are problems, barriers and difficulties caused by the temporary exclusion of the student from the didactic process.	2. In the course of solving the problem, the student overcomes all difficulties, his activity and independence reach a high level here.
3. The pace of information transfer is focused on stronger, average or weak students.	3. The pace of communication varies by student or group of students.
4. The control of school achievements is only partly related to the learning process; it is not an organic part of it.	4. Increased activity of students contributes to the development of positive motives and reduces the need for formal verification of results.
5. There is no way to provide all students with 100% results; The greatest difficulty is the application of informatization in practice.	5. Teaching outcomes are relatively high and sustainable. Students can more easily apply what they have learned to new situations and at the same time develop their skills and creativity.

What is the main difference between problem-based and traditional learning?

The main difference between the two types of training should be considered goal-setting and the principle of organizing the pedagogical process.

The purpose of the current type of education: mastering the results of scientific knowledge, arming students with knowledge of the basics of science, instilling in them the appropriate knowledge and skills.

The purpose of problem-based learning is broader: mastering not only the results of scientific knowledge, but also the path itself, the process of obtaining these results, it also includes the formation of the student's cognitive activity, and the development of his creative abilities (in addition to mastering the system of knowledge, skills and abilities). Here the emphasis is on the development of thinking.

The organization of explanatory and illustrative education is based on the principle of transferring ready-made conclusions of science to students. The organization of the process of problem-based learning is based on the principle of a student's search educational and cognitive activity (based on the patterns of problematic learning of knowledge), that is, discoveries or conclusions of science, methods of action, "invention" of new objects or methods of applying knowledge to practice and "artistic reflection of reality".

The main difference between problem-based learning and explanatory-illustrative is the nature of the organization of the educational process. The essence of this difference is as follows.

In explanatory and illustrative teaching, the teacher reports the facts, analyzes them himself and, using visualization, explains the essence of new concepts, formulates the definition of new theorems, rules, laws, and so on. Here, the informational presentation of the educational material by the teacher dominates and there is no deliberate creation of problem situations.

Students listen and perceive the teacher's explanations and acquire new knowledge by memorization, and new actions by imitating the actions of the teacher. The more complex the material, the more the teacher explains it. Assimilation is fixed by performing numerous exercises, which usually also do not require creative activity.

In problem-based learning, the teacher's activity lies in the fact that, giving an explanation of the content of the most complex concepts, if necessary, he systematically creates problem situations, informs students of facts and organizes their educational and cognitive activities. Based on the analysis of facts, students independently draw conclusions and generalizations, formulate (with the help of a teacher) definitions of concepts, rules, or independently apply known knowledge in a new situation.

Sum up, with problem-based learning, the teacher systematically organizes independent work of students to acquire new knowledge, skills, repeat the fixed and develop skills. Students themselves acquire new knowledge, they develop the skills of mental operations and actions, develop attention, creative

imagination, conjecture, develop the ability to discover new knowledge and find new ways of acting by putting forward hypotheses and substantiating them.

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EXPRESSION OF POSITIVE FEELING IN THE CONTEXT

Abstract: suppressing the expression of positive emotions is generally considered socially undesirable. However, previous studies have not been able to examine the role of social context in manipulating proper emotional regulation. Consider contexts that may be more appropriate to suppress than express positive emotions, and express positive emotions if the expressed emotional valence (i.e. positive) does not match the context's valence. There was assumed to be considered inappropriate (i.e negative).

Key words: emotion, positive feeling, context, regulation, expressing.

Your smile is a messenger of goodwill. Your smile brightens the lives of all who see it.... As I leave for my office, I greet the elevator operator in the apartment house with a 'Good morning' and a smile, I greet the doorman with a smile. I smile at the cashier in the subway booth when I ask for change. As I stand on the floor of the Stock Exchange, I smile at people who until recently never saw me smile. —Carnegie (1936)

Introduction. Context matters in how people produce, interpret, and respond to emotions. This is the principle underlying the concept of display rules (Ekman & Friesen, 1975), which are guides for understanding how to manage the expression or inhibition of emotion in a given situation (Matsumoto, Yoo, Hirayama, & Petrova, 2005). The theory underlying the rules of presentation means that emotional expression elements need to be adjusted in a context-dependent manner. However, little research has been done on the role of context in mitigating the social effects of emotional regulation. Studies comparing the effects of emotional expression on different social situations are relatively rare. (Van Kleef, De Dreu, & Manstead, 2010), and almost no research compares the effects of emotion regulation strategies, including suppression, across contexts. This is surprising because emotional adjustments are often required to meet the emotional demands of changing situations. Researchers are increasingly aware of this gap and are seeking work to investigate how contextual factors affect emotional regulation. (Aldao, 2013; Bonanno & Burton, 2013). Emotional regulation theory, in principle, recognizes the mitigation effects of changing contextual requirements, but these researchers say that our empirical research has led to a more rigorous conceptualization of useful and costly strategies. In this study, emotional regulation strategies tend to be categorized into "camps" of health and maladaptation, adaptation and maladaptation, and function and dysfunction. Bonanno and Burton (2013) describes it as a fallacy of uniform effectiveness. In this predominantly context-

independent literature, expressive repression is considered a particularly costly strategy.

There are types of contextual emotions that implement within the text.

Joy. When we are astonished or thrilled by an unexpected positive item, we experience joy. Consider the last time you had a terrific lunch at a new restaurant or when you planned a visit with a close buddy. Joy indicates that the situation is safe, and it encourages us to enjoy the experience and savor the moment.

Gratitude. Thankfulness arises when we understand that someone else's effort has resulted in a benefit for us. We are thankful for the gifts given, the kindnesses extended, and the time invested.

Pride. When we achieve a goal or make a significant contribution, we feel good about ourselves. Whether it's receiving that hard-earned promotion or adhering to a six-week fitness goal, acknowledging our own skills gives us with the incentive to continue establishing and completing objectives in the future.

Serenity. When we are in situations that feel right and simple, we feel tranquil or pleased. Consider a relaxing Sunday morning with the family or the peace and quiet of a walk through the garden. Frederickson contends that serenity enables us to relish the present moment and review our priorities, so expanding our awareness of ourselves.

Interest. When we come upon something new and feel comfortable enough to examine it, we get fascinated about the world. Whether it's binge-reading articles on your favorite subject or exploring a new area in your town, curiosity encourages us to explore and study in order to develop knowledge.

Amusement. Amusement or humor is the feeling associated with laughing, ranging from sophisticated wit to slapstick shenanigans. Psychologists attribute our sense of humor to "nonserious social incongruity," which occurs when we see an event from two opposing or even contradictory perspectives at the same time.

Hope. Hope is the good sensation we experience when we foresee a brighter future, and it frequently helps us get through difficult circumstances. Despite the fact that it may be accompanied with dread or despair, hope motivates us to take action to build a better tomorrow by maintaining optimism and resilience.

Inspiration. When we witness another person behave from their best self, we are encouraged to do the same. Whether we see an act of strong moral character or a performance that demonstrates proficiency and mastery, inspiration helps us relate the greatness in others to our own potential for greatness.

Awe. Something is genuinely amazing when it draws us in and makes us feel connected to something larger than ourselves. Grandiose goodness or beauty, such as a glimpse of the starlit sky from a remote location, may stop us

in our tracks, overwhelming us with awe and admiration. Awe changes our perspectives on the world and our role in it.

Love. Frederickson describes love, the most often felt pleasant emotion, as the shared experience of any of the following happy feelings with someone you care about.

Context influences how people create, understand, and respond to emotions. This is the core idea of the concept of display rules, which serve as guidelines for knowing how to control the expression or restraint of emotion in a specific context.

Emotions serve important personal and societal purposes, but they may also be dysfunctional and harmful. To reap the benefits of emotions while keeping costs under control, it is necessary to be able to successfully regulate emotional experience and expression. James Gross defined ways for regulating emotional reactions before to emotion creation (i.e., antecedent-focused tactics) and after an emotional response has completely begun in his process model of emotion regulation (i.e., response-focused strategies). Among the response-focused methods, expressive suppression (the inhibition of outward display of emotional emotions) has received the greatest study attention. The evidence largely agrees that expressive suppression is dysfunctional: chronic suppressors experience and express less good emotion, more negative emotion, and report worse well-being. Excessive suppression is also a feature of several mental health conditions, such as anxiety and depression. Suppression is associated with worse recall for the repressed experience, higher negative mood, and maladaptive profiles of physiological functioning in experimental investigations.

Increasingly, researchers are calling for a better understanding of context in emotion regulation research (Aldao, 2013; Bonanno & Burton, 2013), but thus far empirical work that includes contextual factors has been limited. Emotion regulation is a relatively young but rapidly growing field (Gross, 2015). The new challenge in the literature is to go beyond the generality and general statement of which regulatory strategies are adaptive and maladaptive, to gain a more subtle understanding of whether a particular strategy is beneficial. This task begins by examining the important role of context in emotional regulation and provides concrete evidence that repression is not necessarily a socially maladaptive emotional regulation strategy.

Conclusion. Overall, in situations where emotions are out of context, it is considered more appropriate to suppress them than to express them. In this study, minor manipulations of contextual valence completely changed the ratings of expressers reversing the established social effects of positive expression and restraint. These results show that Dale Carnegie's advice is not always worth following. Your smile is not necessarily a well-meaning messenger, and a smile is not a strategy used indiscriminately. Rather, it is important to respond appropriately to the situation, even when it is necessary to suppress the expression of emotions.

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DISORDERS OF METABOLISM OF SOME BIOLOGICAL COMPOUNDS - DISORDERS OF GALACTOSE-FRUCTOSE METABOLISM

Annotation: This article provides information on disorders of metabolism of some biological compounds - galactose-fructose metabolism.

Keywords: carbohydrate, galactose, fructose, glucose, hypoglycemia, fructose 1,6-diphosphatase.

Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism. The metabolism of the carbohydrates galactose, fructose, and glucose is intricately linked through interactions between different enzymatic pathways, and disorders that affect these pathways may have symptoms ranging from mild to severe or even life-threatening. Clinical features include various combinations of hypoglycemia (low blood sugar), liver enlargement, and muscle pain. Most of these disorders can be treated, or at least controlled, with specific dietary interventions.

Galactose and fructose disorders. Galactosemia usually is caused by a defective component of the second major step in the metabolism of the sugar galactose. When galactose is ingested, as in milk, galactose-1-phosphate accumulates. Therefore, the clinical manifestations of galactosemia begin when milk feeding is started. If the feeding is not stopped, infants with the disorder will develop lethargy, jaundice, progressive liver dysfunction, kidney disease, and weight loss. They are also susceptible to severe bacterial infections, especially by *Escherichia coli*. Cataracts develop if the diet remains galactose-rich. Intellectual disability occurs in most infants with galactosemia if the disorder is left untreated or if treatment is delayed. Therapy is by exclusion of galactose from the diet and results in the reversal of most symptoms. Most children have normal intelligence, although they may have learning difficulties and a degree of intellectual disability despite early therapy.

Hereditary fructose intolerance (HFI) is caused by a deficiency of the liver enzyme fructose-1-phosphate aldolase. Symptoms of HFI appear after the ingestion of fructose and thus present later in life than do those of galactosemia. Fructose is present in fruits, table sugar (sucrose), and infant formulas containing sucrose. Symptoms may include failure to gain weight satisfactorily, vomiting, hypoglycemia, liver dysfunction, and kidney defects. Older children with HFI tend to avoid sweet foods and may have teeth notable

for the absence of caries. Children with the disorder do very well if they avoid dietary fructose and sucrose.

Fructose 1,6-diphosphatase deficiency is associated with an impaired ability to form glucose from other substrates (a process called gluconeogenesis). Symptoms include severe hypoglycemia, intolerance to fasting, and enlargement of the liver. Rapid treatment of hypoglycemic episodes with intravenous fluids containing glucose and the avoidance of fasting are the mainstays of therapy. Some patients require continuous overnight drip feeds or a bedtime dose of cornstarch in order to control their tendency to develop hypoglycemia.

Glycogen storage disorders. The brain, red blood cells, and inner portion of the adrenal gland (adrenal medulla) depend on a constant supply of glucose for their metabolic functions. This supply begins in the small intestine, where transport proteins mediate the uptake of glucose into cells lining the gut. Glucose subsequently passes into the bloodstream and then the liver, where it is stored as glycogen. In times of starvation or fasting or when the body requires a sudden energy supply, glycogen is broken down into glucose, which is then released into the blood. Muscle tissue also has its own glycogen stores, which may be degraded during exercise. If enzymes responsible for glycogen degradation are blocked so that glycogen remains in the liver or muscle, a number of conditions known as glycogen storage disorders (GSD) can arise. Depending upon which enzyme is affected, these conditions may affect the liver, muscles, or both. In GSD type I (von Gierke disease), the last step in glucose release from the liver is defective, leading to hypoglycemia. Therapy consists of supplying continuous glucose to the digestive tract (e.g., by continuous drip feedings) during infancy and early childhood. As the child grows, an improvement in symptoms tends to occur. Adequate glucose is supplied by frequent feedings of carbohydrates and slow-release glucose (uncooked cornstarch) before bedtime. Liver transplantation may also be curative, but this drastic measure is reserved for the small percentage of patients who do not respond to the usual treatment or who develop liver cancer. For the muscular forms of the disease, avoidance of strenuous exercise is the usual therapy. Defects in earlier steps in glycogen breakdown in the liver cause GSD types III, IV, VI, and IX, which usually lead to milder versions of type I disease. Pompe disease (GSD type II) is discussed in the section Lysosomal storage disorders.

In addition to glycogen degradation, glucose may be manufactured from amino acids and pyruvate in the process of gluconeogenesis. Key enzymes in the gluconeogenic pathway include carboxylase, phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase, and fructose-1,6-diphosphatase. Persons with defects in these enzymes develop conditions including fasting hypoglycemia, lactic acidemia, and liver enlargement. Thus, gluconeogenesis disorders may be difficult to distinguish from glycogen storage disorders at first presentation.

Congenital disorders of glycosylation. Congenital disorders of glycosylation (CDG; formerly known as carbohydrate-deficient glycoprotein syndrome) are recently described diseases that affect the brain and many other organs. The primary biochemical defects of CDG are in the N-glycosylation pathway that occurs in the cytoplasm and endoplasmic reticulum, cellular organelles involved in the synthesis of proteins and lipids. A defect in a mannose-processing enzyme, phosphomannomutase 2, causes the most common form of CDG (type I). Other enzymatic defects have been identified, but the biochemical bases of some CDG subtypes have not yet been determined. The classic form of CDG (type Ia) is characterized by low muscle tone in infancy, severe developmental delay, and brain abnormalities. Children with type Ia also have inverted nipples and an unusual distribution of fat, especially in the suprapubic region and buttocks. Other features include hypoglycemia, seizures, stroke-like episodes, retinal damage, impaired heart contractility, vomiting, liver disease, diarrhea, and a bleeding tendency. No effective therapy exists for CDG, except for the rare type Ib disease (phosphomannose isomerase deficiency), in which oral administration of mannose may reverse symptoms in some cases.

Disorders of lipid metabolism. Lipids are large, water-insoluble molecules that have a variety of biological functions, including storing energy and serving as components of cellular membranes and lipoproteins. Cells that line the small intestine absorb dietary lipids and process them into lipoprotein particles that enter the circulation via the lymphatic system for eventual uptake by the liver. Triglycerides, cholesterol, and fat-soluble vitamins are transported through the blood by these lipoprotein particles.

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THE MAIN ISSUES OF ORGANIZING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE AMONG THE POPULATION

Abstract: This article analyzes the main issues of organizing a healthy lifestyle among the population. A healthy lifestyle has been proven to be an important foundation for human life.

Key words: healthy lifestyle, human life, physical education, harmful habits.

Healthy lifestyle is a way of life of a person that helps to maintain health and reduce the risk of non-communicable diseases by controlling behavioral risk factors. A healthy lifestyle includes avoiding tobacco and alcohol consumption, a balanced diet, physical activity (exercise, sports, etc.), promoting mental health and other health promotion measures.

Lifestyle principles are usually laid down at a young age, therefore, for the formation of a healthy lifestyle, it is important to form a healthy lifestyle at this age - habits formed in youth often persist into adulthood.

The World Health Organization points out that non-communicable diseases account for 70% of premature deaths, so health promotion, of which healthy lifestyles are an important part, is important, and WHO considers the deployment of people-centred primary health care services that, in addition to providing medical care, they are primarily aimed at promoting a healthy lifestyle and preventing non-communicable diseases.

The most important for a to give up smoking; avoidance of alcohol and other drugs; balanced diet; physical activity, the rejection of a sedentary lifestyle.

An unhealthy lifestyle and, at the same time, factors that increase the risk of non-communicable diseases include: unhealthy diet, sedentary lifestyle (low level of physical activity), smoking, alcohol abuse, excessive caffeine intake, irregular sleep patterns, as well as maladaptive coping with stress.

Studies show that a healthy lifestyle can lead to a significant increase in life expectancy. A study in Germany showed that a healthy lifestyle is associated with an increase in life expectancy after 40 years by 13–17 years. A study in the United States shows an increase in life expectancy after 50 years by 12-14 years.

Obesity, consumption of tobacco and alcohol, carbonated drinks with caffeine (but not tea, coffee and cocoa)[6] negatively affect the reproductive health of men. Alcohol consumption, smoking and exposure to second-hand smoke during pregnancy increase the risk of pregnancy complications, including

spontaneous abortion[8], and cause DNA damage to both the mother and the infant.

The consequence of smoking is a reduction in life expectancy by an average of 10 years. Tobacco use is associated with a 1.6-fold increase in the risk ratio of death among male smokers in Russia compared to non-smokers, with 23% of male deaths associated with smoking.

Among the losses from tobacco smoking, 48% of deaths are due to cardiovascular and metabolic diseases, 33% to cancer, 18% to respiratory diseases, and 1% to other causes of death.

Tobacco smoking increases the risk of death:

- from bronchitis and emphysema 12 times,
- from malignant neoplasms of the trachea, lung, bronchi 23 times among men and 13 times among women,
- from malignant neoplasms of the lips, oral cavity, larynx - 5-11 times,
- from cancer of the esophagus - 7 times [15].

Quitting tobacco leads to significant health improvements, including:

- after 0.5-3 months, blood circulation improves and the functional indicators of the respiratory system increase;
- after 1-9 months, coughing and breathing difficulties decrease, the function of the ciliated epithelium (cilia) is restored, and vulnerability to bronchopulmonary infections decreases;
- 1 year after quitting smoking, the risk of coronary heart disease is reduced by 2 times;
- already after 2 years of refusal, the likelihood of a stroke may decrease to the usual level - the same as that of never smokers;
- after 5 years, the risk of developing cancer of the mouth, throat, esophagus and bladder is halved. In women who quit smoking, the risk of cervical cancer is reduced to the level of never smokers;
- after 10 years, the risk of death from lung cancer is halved (compared to those who continue to smoke), and the likelihood of cancer of the larynx and pancreas also decreases;
- after 15 years, the risk of coronary heart disease returns to the same level as that of never smokers.

In addition, there is a decrease in the risk of diabetes, an increase in exercise tolerance, an improvement in well-being, an increase in potency in men, and an improvement in reproductive function in women. The healing effect of quitting smoking in youth is higher, but at any age, giving up allows you to save years of life that would be lost if you continued smoking.

Most quitters did so on their own without medical support or drug therapy. The probability of success of each individual attempt to quit smoking, on average, is about 7.3%. Treatment for nicotine dependence, including drug therapy and various forms of psychological and social support, increases the

likelihood of quitting tobacco. The consumption of electronic cigarettes cannot be attributed to a healthy lifestyle, since it increases the risk of myocardial infarction.

According to the World Health Organization, the harmful use of alcohol is a causal factor in more than 200 health conditions associated with disease and injury. Alcohol consumption is the cause of not only high mortality, but also morbidity, crime, injuries, traffic accidents, domestic and domestic violence.

The basis of a healthy diet is a high intake of a variety of plant foods. Many substances contained in plant foods have antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties, prevent thrombosis, regulate blood pressure, enzyme activity, normalize blood glucose levels, correct the lipid profile, affect gene expression and signaling pathways, improve the condition of the myocardium, and also affect some biomarkers associated with cardiovascular diseases.

Meta-analyses of cohort studies have shown that the consumption of certain food groups is associated with a reduced risk of all-cause mortality, including foods high in dietary fiber, including vegetables, fruits (previously fresh, not canned), nuts, legumes, whole grains, as well, olive, moderate consumption of dairy product.

At the end of the 14th century, the medieval medical treatise Tacuinum sanitatis spoke in Latin about a healthy lifestyle[74]. The work of the Baghdad scientist and physician Ibn Butlan "Maintenance of Health" [75] could become the prototype of this book. Much more attention than medicinal herbs in the book is given to the description of the beneficial and harmful properties of certain types of food and edible plants, and six conditions for maintaining health are also given.

Representatives of the philosophical and sociological trend consider a healthy lifestyle as a global social problem, an integral part of the life of society as a whole, although the very concept of a "healthy lifestyle" has not yet been clearly defined.

In the psychological and pedagogical direction, a healthy lifestyle is considered from the point of view of consciousness, the human psyche, and motivation. There are other points of view (for example, medical and biological), but there is no sharp line between them, since they are aimed at solving one problem - improving the health of the individual.

A healthy lifestyle is a prerequisite for the development of various aspects of human life, the achievement of active longevity and the full performance of social functions, for active participation in labor, social, family, household, leisure activities. A healthy lifestyle appears as a specific form of expedient human activity - an activity aimed at maintaining, strengthening and improving his health.

The relevance of a healthy lifestyle is caused by an increase and a change in the nature of stresses on the human body due to the complication of social

life, an increase in the risks of technogenic, environmental, psychological, political and military nature, provoking negative changes in the state of health.

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THE ROLE OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL WORLDVIEW IN THE CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

Abstract: This article discusses the role of the philosophical worldview in the cultural and spiritual development of society.

Key words: society, cultural and spiritual development, philosophical worldview, personality, thinking

Worldview – a system of views, assessments and figurative ideas about the world and a person's place in it, the general attitude of a person to the surrounding reality and to himself, as well as the main life positions of people, their beliefs, ideals, principles of knowledge and activity, value orientations due to these views. The worldview gives human activity an organized, meaningful and purposeful character. What is the position of “I”, such is the perception of the world, notes J.-P. Sartre.

Philosophy is a theoretically meaningful worldview. The word “theoretically” is used here broadly and implies the intellectual (logical, conceptual) elaboration of the entire complex of problems of worldview. Such understanding can be manifested not only in the wording, but also in the nature (method) of solving various problems. Philosophy is a system of the most general theoretical views on the world, the place of man in it, the understanding of various forms of man's relationship to the world. If we compare this definition with the definition of worldview given earlier, it becomes clear that they are similar. And this is not accidental: philosophy differs from other forms of worldview not so much in its subject matter, but in the way it is comprehended, the degree of intellectual development of problems and methods of approach to them. That is why, when defining philosophy, we used such concepts as a theoretical worldview, a system of views.

The term “worldview” is of German origin. Immanuel Kant (German: Weltanschauung) was the first to mention it, but he does not distinguish it from world outlook. Georg Friedrich Wilhelm Hegel's Phenomenology of Spirit contains the notion of “moral worldview” (German: Die moralische Weltanschauung) in the title. The term acquires its modern meaning from Wilhelm Schellin. Dilthey singles out worldview as a special topic. Eduard von Hartmann introduces the worldview into the title of his work “The worldview of modern physics” (“Die Weltanschauung der modernen Physik”, Lpz., 1902). The term came into the Russian language as a tracing paper (no later than 1902 [4]). At the same time, in Soviet times, the concept of worldview became the

main one for understanding philosophy. V. I. Lenin writes about the “monistic worldview” in his “Philosophical Notebooks”. Already in 1923, A. M. Deborin (Ludwig Feuerbach. Personality and worldview) uses it.

Allocate ordinary worldview, scientific, philosophical, religious. From the point of view of the historical process, the following leading historical types of worldview are distinguished: mythological, religious and philosophical. [source not specified 91 days.

The mythological type of worldview is defined as a set of ideas that were formed in the conditions of primitive society on the basis of a figurative perception of the world. Mythology is related to paganism and is a collection of myths, which is characterized by the spiritualization and anthropomorphization of material objects and phenomena.

The mythological worldview combines the sacred (secret, magical) with the profane (public). Based on faith. Myths - translated from Greek – “narratives”, “tales”. It was the first attempt to explain the world, various phenomena of nature and society. The mythological worldview was formed on the basis of emotional-associative imagination. The myth combined: the rudiments of knowledge, religious beliefs, moral, aesthetic assessments. The myth linked the past with the future, served as a spiritual link between generations.

The religious worldview is based on belief in supernatural forces. Religion, in contrast to the more flexible myth, is characterized by rigid dogmatism and a well-developed system of moral precepts. Religion spreads and supports images of correct, moral behavior. Religion is also of great importance in uniting people, but here its role is dual: uniting people of the same confession, it often separates people of different faiths. Philosophical worldview is defined as system-theoretical. The main difference between the philosophical worldview and mythology is the high role of reason: if the myth is based on emotions and feelings, then philosophy is primarily on logic and evidence.

Philosophy one of the forms of worldview, as well as one of the forms of human activity and a special way of knowing, theory or science. Philosophy as a discipline studies the most general essential characteristics and fundamental principles of reality (being) and cognition, human being, the relationship between man and the world.

Philosophy (as a special type of social consciousness, or worldview) arose in parallel in ancient Greece, ancient India and ancient China in the so-called “Axial time”, from where it subsequently spread throughout the world.

A philosophical worldview as a love of wisdom is formed when a person wants to understand what the world is like, who he is, how to live, what principles to follow in understanding the surrounding reality, in the structure of society and his life. The philosophical worldview has some common features with the religious one. But if, within the framework of religion, its statements are accepted on the basis of faith, they are not subject to any criticism, then in

philosophy, as a rule, they try in a consistently logical form to answer worldview questions, to substantiate their statements, while appealing not to the feelings of a person, not to faith but to his mind.

The philosophical worldview is a synthesis of the most general views on nature, society, and man. At the same time, philosophy does not stop there. Philosophy, as a rule, historically was not understood as a totality of knowledge once and for all, but as a striving for all deeper truth. With each new era, new approaches and solutions to “eternal questions” open up and new problems are posed. Philosophy reflects not only on what is, but also on what should be, how a person should live, how society should be organized, etc. All of the above shows the complexity of philosophical knowledge, explains the existence of various philosophical teachings (which often contradict each other).

Although mythological, religious and philosophical worldviews differ from each other, in the minds of individuals they can be combined in the most bizarre way. Practice shows that there are peculiar “border zones” between different types of worldviews, where they can come into contact with each other. In particular, there is a close relationship between certain philosophical concepts and religion.

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SPIRITUAL FACTORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Abstract: This article discusses the spiritual factors of the development of a democratic society. The main elements of a democratic society are analyzed.

Key words: democracy, civil society, individual, society, spirituality.

Comparison of approaches to the implementation of democracy in different countries shows that each of them is unique in its own way. At the same time, it is possible to make various classifications: according to the dominant branch of power, according to the regional hierarchy of power, according to the number of parties, etc. Further generalization allows us to identify the basic political institutions necessary (although perhaps not sufficient) to achieve an ideal democracy.

The practical implementation of democracy depends on many factors, especially the size of the population and the size of the territory. Compared to large administrative units, small units are more homogeneous in composition and provide better opportunities for direct participation in political life. In compact communities, it is possible to organize effective discussions and provide ample opportunities for citizens to influence policy. Therefore, it is easier for smaller structures to satisfy the criteria of democracy. At the same time, as the size decreases, the real power and ability to solve problems, especially on defense and economic issues, decreases. One of the ways to resolve this contradiction lies in the division of spheres of influence between administrative and social units of various levels, in particular, by granting autonomy to cities and regions. The most common method is to use representative forms of government in large units

A political system that includes the above seven institutions is called a "polyarchy". The main features of the polyarchy are the possibility of political competition, ensuring the right to participate in politics and management on the basis of a coalition. Such rule is the opposite of dictatorship, when the choice of political course is dominated by the preferences of one group. An important role is played by the need of competing elites to enlist the support of the general population, which is not typical for an oligarchy.

Polyarchy institutions create conditions for the emergence of independent and diverse organizations that play an important role in the political life of the country, which entails political pluralism.

Throughout the 20th century, political scientists tended to believe that a significant number of countries supported the institutions listed above in due measure and therefore, in practice, can be considered democratic. At the same time, a country may meet the standard of polyarchy even if it lacks proportional representation, referendums, party primaries, social equality, or local government democracy. As Robert Dahl notes, the ideal of democracy makes extremely high demands, and it is likely that over time the polyarchy will begin to be considered an insufficiently democratic system.

Jean Baudrillard believes that modern democratic society is a consumer society, a society of self-deception, where neither true feelings, nor culture, nor any true values are possible, where the meaning of human life is reduced to ever-increasing consumption as a justification for the growth of the capitalist economy at any cost. From Baudrillard's point of view, democracy, democratic values through globalization are transformed into a standardized impersonal product, a kind of product that is sold to other cultures in the package of absolute goodness as a universal means of solving all problems, which causes various forms of rejection among those who are forcibly imposed on this product. Some researchers argue that the promotion of democracy in the world is one of the consequences of the globalization of the world economy, which also leads to increased international competition, migration flows and a decrease in the social rights of workers in developed countries [approx. four].

From the point of view of Noam Chomsky, control over the media in the interests of a narrow group of people in modern society makes it possible to manipulate the mass consciousness, when the mass is instilled with one or another idea or opinion that it perceives as its own and an illusion of popular will is created on the basis of democratic procedures.

As the head of the Department of General Political Science at the Higher School of Economics, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Leonid Polyakov notes: "Today, many of Lenin's ideas are very relevant. For example, criticism of bourgeois democracy as a hidden form of the dictatorship of capital. He wrote: who owns, he rules. In such a situation, ranting about the power of the people is simply a hoax". A number of authors with a socialist orientation believe that democratic principles must be developed not only in the political sphere, but also in the economic sphere.

Economic democracy[en] developed in the writings of Bernstein and his followers. It is defined as a set of measures necessary to eliminate inequalities in the distribution of economic power that are detrimental to democracy; as a matter of a more even distribution of private property and the partial confiscation of economic power from private hands and its gradual transfer in one legitimate way or another (within the existing legal system) under democratically accountable collective control, since some researchers believe that since political democracy was achieved for equalization of political power,

then economic democracy will be achieved through a more even distribution of economic power.

Functionally, economic democracy in enterprises (participation of workers in management, industrial democracy) implies a wider participation of ordinary workers in the share capital of the company, control of works councils (lower levels of economic democracy) over a significant area of production activity: humanization of labor, social policy, policy in the field of employment and includes the requirement for equal participation of works councils in the management of the enterprise on an equal footing with owners and managers.

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From the point of view of Noam Chomsky, control over the media in the interests of a narrow group of people in modern society makes it possible to manipulate the mass consciousness, when the mass is inspired by this or that idea or opinion, which it perceives as its own, and the illusion of popular will is created on the basis of democratic procedures.

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TALABA YOSHLARNING BUGUNGI KUNDAGI RUHIY HOLATI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada talaba yoshlarning bugungi kundagi ruhiy holati ulkan tarbiyaviy ta'sirchanlik xususiyatlari haqidagi qarashlari, ilmiy asoslangan fikr-mulohazalari asoslangan holda bugungi kunda ulardan yosh avlod ma'naviy kamolotida foydalanish holati, muammo va imkoniyatlari tahlil qilingan. Shu o'rinda ta'lim va tarbiya jarayoniga tadbiq etishda yanada samarali natijalarga erishish imkonini beruvchi ilmiy asosli tavsiyalar ilgari surilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: O'z fikringni ayt", "O'xshatib ko'r", "O'zingni erkin his qil", ruhiy, holat, talaba, yoshlar.

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CURRENT MENTAL STATUS OF STUDENTS

Annotation: This article analyzes the status, problems and opportunities of using them in the spiritual perfection of the younger generation today, based on their views on the enormous educational characteristics of the current mental state of student youth, scientifically based insights. In this regard, scientific-based recommendations were put forward, which allow to achieve more effective results in the implementation of the educational and educational process.

Keywords: Tell your own opinion", "pretend", "feel free", spiritual, status, student, youth.

KIRISH

Insoniyat paydo bo'libdiki, eng dolzarb, eng mashaqqatli va eng qiyin vazifa – yoshlar masalasi bo'lib kelgan. Mutafakkir va allomalar, ziyolilar jamiyatning rivoji, tinchligi va xotirjamligini yoshlar tarbiyasi bilan bog'lagani bejiz emas. Tarbiya masalasi qadriyat, an'ana bilan bog'liqlikda hal etishga harakat qilingan bo'lsa, o'sha joyda rivojlanish bo'lgan. Yoshlar tarbiyasiga e'tiborsizlik bo'lgan joyda inqiroz va o'pirilishlar sodir bo'lgan.

Aksariyat ruhshunoslarning aytishlaricha, hayotimiz, turmush tarzimiz, ishimizdagi aksariyat muammolarning sababi bolalik vaqtlariga borib taqaladi. Bolalikda qalbingizga yetkazilgan jarohat, ruhiy o'zgarishlar, komplekslar, havotir, o'ziga ishonmaslik kabi tushunchalar butun umringiz davomida sizni ta'qib qilishi mumkin.

Mustaqillik tufayli jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalarda ulkan ijobiy o'zgarishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bunday o'zgarishlar, birinchi navbatda, ma'naviy

hayot borasida tabora oydinroq ko'zga tashlana boshladi. Davlatimiz rahbari tomonidan ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish, bu borada davlat va jamoat tashkilotlarining hamkorligini kuchaytirish masalalari bo'yicha o'tkazilgan videoselektor yig'ilishida bugungi tahlikali davrda yoshlarning ma'naviy tarbiyasiga e'tibor va mas'uliyat masalalari bo'yicha ziyolilar oldiga aniq vazifalar qo'yildi [1]. Yosh avlodni vatanparvarlik, insonparvarlik, millatparvarlik, ruhida tarbiyalash, milliy g'urur tuyg'usini kuchaytirish, ularda iymon, vijdon, halollik, poklik, mehnatsevarlik, ishbilarmonlik kabi xislatlarni shakllantirish, ta'lim-tarbiya borasida milliy, umuminsoniy an'analar, qadriyatlardan keng va umumiy foydalanish, har bir fuqoroni mustaqillikning ongli fidoyisiga aylantirish hozirgi kunning asosiy maqsadidir [2]. Iymonni, e'tiqodni, umuman olganda, tom ma'nodagi insoniylikni ta'minlovchi barcha omillar qalbida chuqur joy olgan fuqoralarga ega mamlakatgina mustaqil va barqaror rivojlana oladi. Shuning uchun yoshlarni tolerantlik ruhida tarbiyalash bugungi kundagi dolzarb vazifalardan biridir.

Psixologik mashg'ulotlar talaba yoshlar ichki ruhiy holatini aniqlash, ulardagi tortinchoqlikni yengish va ruhiy zo'riqishni bartaraf etishga yordam beradi. Bunday tajriba har bir fan o'qituvchisi uchun kerak. Jumladan, "O'z fikringni ayt", "O'xshatib ko'r", "O'zingni erkin his qil" kabi mashqlar yordamida talaba yoshlarning kayfiyati ko'tariladi va harakatchanligi oshadi. Trening usulida o'tkaziladigan ushbu mashqlar orqali intizom, faollik, boshqalar fikrini hurmat qilish va yangi ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lish kabi natijalarga erishasiz. "O'z fikringni ayt" mashqi 10 daqiqaga mo'ljallangan. Bunda talaba yoshlarning ruhiy holati o'rganiladi. Guruhdagi talaba yoshlar ikki guruhga ajratilib, davra bo'lib o'tiradi. O'qituvchi tomonidan guruh a'zolariga "kursdoshlaringdan ko'pchilik bolalar senga do'stona munosabatda ekanligi rostmi?", "Gohida seni o'qituvchi doska oldiga chaqirganda kuchli hayajon bosadimi?" kabi savollar beriladi. Har bir ishtirokchi berilgan savollarga mustaqil fikrini aytishi kerak. Fikrlar jamlanib, pedagogik va psixologik jihatdan ko'rib chiqiladi. Keyin o'quvchining psixologik holatiga ta'rif beriladi. To'g'ri tashxis aniq chora-tadbir qo'llash hamda samarali ishlashga yordam beradi.

Xorijdan kirib kelayotgan turli kliplar, filmlar axloqiy buzuvchilikni targ'ib etib, yoshlarimizni muqaddas qadriyatlarimizga nisbatan hurmatsizlik qilishga undamoqda. Bu shunchaki o'yin-kulgi va ko'ngil ochish bilan bog'liq "madaniyat"ni olib kirish emas, balki o'zlarining yovuz maqsadlari orqali, butun

bir xalqni o'zagidan ayirish orqali uni inqirozga uchratish yotganini hamma ham bilavermaydi. Buni ayrim yoshlar anglab yetmayapti. Biz aytayotgan yoshlar muammolari faqat ijtimoiy tarmoqlar yoki "ommaviy madaniyat" bilan chegaralanib qoladigan muammolar emas. Dunyo yoshlari orasida giyohvandlik, jinoyatchilik soni ortib bormoqda. Ayniqsa, giyohvand moddalarni iste'mol qilayotganlar orasida 13-14 yoshli o'smirlarning borligi katta fojia. Bu illat oilalarda nogiron farzandlarning dunyoga kelishi, naslning buzilishi, oilaviy ajralishlarning ortishi, jinoyatchilik va boshqa illatlarning asosi hisoblanadi. Modomiki, yoshlar muammolari to'g'risida fikr yuritar ekanmiz, jahon miqyosida yoshlar o'limi ham tobora ortib borayotgani haqida kim bong urib gapirmoqda?

Eng achinarlisi, yoshlar o'limining uchdan bir qismini o'z joniga qasd qiluvchilar tashkil etmoqda. Tahlikalar girdobidagi bugungi dunyoda aziyat chekayotgan yoshlarning o'z joniga qasd qilishiga asosiy sabab sifatida ularning kundalik muammolari emas, bevosita ruhiy iztiroblari sabab bo'lmoqda. Butunjahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkilotining ma'lum qilishicha, dunyoning rivojlangan mamlakatlarida istiqomat qilayotgan yoshlarning ruhiy holati deyarli bir xil. Oilalardagi nosog'lom muhit, ya'ni ota-ona o'rtasidagi tortishuv va janjallar ham o'smir yoshidagilarning ruhiyatiga jiddiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda va ayni shunday holat ham ularning o'z joniga qasd qilishiga olib kelmoqda.

Olib borilgan kuzatuvlar shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, dunyo yoshlari orasida o'qishni, ishlashni xohlamaydiganlar soni ham ko'payishda davom etmoqda. Buning sababi nimada?

— Misr ehromlaridan birining devoriga juda qadim zamonlardayoq bugungi yoshlar o'zgarib ketgan mazmunidagi gap yozib qoldirilgan. Har bir davr yoshlarining tarbiyasi o'sha davrning muhim muammosi sifatida qaralgan. Asosiy sabab sifatida, ularning ota-onalari o'z farzandiga umuman vaqt ajratmasligida deb bilish mumkin. So'nggi yillarda, xonadonlarimizda shaxsiy kompyuterlar ko'payib bormoqda. Bu juda yaxshi, Chunki ish yuzasidan bajarishga ulgurmagan yumushingizni uyda tugallab qo'yasiz. Lekin kompyuter oldida farzandlarimizning soatlab o'tirishi, kompyuterdagi zo'ravonlik sahnalari aks etgan o'yinlarga berilib ketishi bolalarda shafqatsizlik hissining tomir otishiga zamin yaratmayaptimi? Ularning ruhiyatida ham jiddiy buzilish yuzaga kelmoqda. Natijada, bolalar kundan-kunga virtual o'yinlarga berilib, kundalik hayotdan chetga chiqib qoladi. Bu ularning o'qishiga ham o'z ta'sirini o'tkazmasdan qolmaydi. Ayrim o'smir yoshdagilar maktabni bitirishi bilan, go'yo, katta hayot shu ekan deb, turli pana-pastqam joylarda tamaki chekish va spirtli ichimliklar iste'mol qilishga ruju qo'yadi. Bilingki, har bir bola, har bir yosh-o'zi bir dunyo. Shunday, ekan ular bilan munosabatda bo'lishda, suhbatdoshingizning fikrlash doirasidan kelib chiqqan holda gaplashish muhim. O'smirlarga biror-bir maslahat berayotganingizda ham, albatta, yoshini hisobga olish shart. Jamiyat rivojining bugungi bosqichi bevosita texnologiyalarning takomillashuvi bilan xarakterlanadi. Zamonaviy texnologik jarayonlar har

qanday sohaga o'z ta'sirini o'tkazgani kabi axborot uzatish tizimiga ham tobora yangi o'zgarishlar olib kirmoqda. Shular qatorida Internet ayni davrda, dunyo bo'yicha jadallik bilan global auditoriyani egallab bormoqda. Binobarin, bugun Internet o'zida barcha sohalar imkoniyatlarini mujassam etmoqda. Globallashuv sharoitida axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (AKT), birinchi galda, internet bolalar va o'smirlar tarbiyasiga bevosita ta'sir etuvchi omilga aylangan. Ayni paytda mamlakatimizdagi 5 million nafar yosh foydalanuvchi ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda o'z profiliga ega. Shularning 3,6 million nafari internetga kirish uchun mobil telefonlaridan foydalanadi. Mutaxassislarning fikriga ko'ra, axborot texnologiyalari jamiyat tuzilmasining shu qadar ajralmas qismiga aylanib ulgurdi-ki, endi u shunchaki, texnologik jarayon emas, aksincha, ijtimoiy jarayonga aylanib bormoqda. Davlatning iqtisodiy qudrati, xalqaro nufuzi, demokratik institutlarning rivojlanish darajasi — asosan axborot texnologiyalari taraqqiyotiga bog'liq bo'lib bormoqda. Jamiyatni axborotlashtirish o'tgan asrning 70-yillarida AQSHda va 80-yillarida Yaponiyada boshlangan bo'lsa, qolgan qit'alarda o'tgan asrning 90-yillaridan amalga oshirish jarayonlari boshlangan. Barcha tizimlarga AKTni joriy qilish natijasida jamiyatning ushbu sohadagi intellektual salohiyati bir necha pog'ona yuqoriga ko'tarildi. Misol uchun, AQSHda axborot sohasida deyarli 75% mehnatga layoqatli aholi ishlaydi. Bu ko'rsatkich boshqa mamlakatlarda 40 foizni tashkil etsa, ayrimlarida 20–25 foizga yetmaydi. Bugungi kunda yoshlarning ma'naviy uyg'oqlik tuyg'ularini mustahkam qaror toptirish, ma'naviyatini yuksaltirish, ongida ruhiy poklik, ta'lim-tarbiya, targ'ibot-tashviqot ishlarini doimiy, samarali va ta'sirchan tarzda, ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda olib borish davr taqozosidir. Yoshlarning ma'naviy olamini yuksaltirish hamda ularni milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar ruhida tarbiyalashda AKTning roli katta. Mazkur talabning bugungi vazifasi tinglovchilarni kun sayin ko'payib borayotgan axborot-ta'lim muhiti sharoitida kerakli axborotdan to'g'ri maqsadlarda foydalana olishga o'rgatishdan iboratdir. Buning uchun Internet tarmog'ining milliy segmentida resurslarni ko'paytirish, rivojlantirish, ularni foydalanuvchilarga qulay tarzda taqdim etish, axborotlarning shaffofligi hamda xavfsizligini ta'minlash, turli tashqi zararli axborot ta'sirlardan himoyalash va foydalanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish chora-tadbirlarini ishlab chiqish talab etiladi.

XULOSA

Aziz zamondosh, bugun kishilik taraqqiyoti shunday bosqichga kirganki, endi unda harbiy kuch emas, intellektual salohiyat, zamonaviy texnologiyalar hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etadi. Yoshlar — ertangi kun davomchilari. Yoshlar bilan bog'liq muammolar mavjud har qanday millat, davlatning kelajagi yo'q. Ularga yetarli sharoitlarni yaratib berish, eng asosiysi, e'tibor qaratish lozim. Nima bo'lganda ham, tarbiya xaqida zamondoshlarimizning fikrlarini ikki og'iz so'z bilan ifodalashga harakat qildik.

a) ruhiy salomatlikni muhofaza qilish xizmati faoliyatini tartibga soluvchi normativ-huquqiy bazani, shu jumladan birlamchi tibbiy-sanitariya yordami muassasalari amaliyotiga ruhiy holat buzilishlarini tashxis qilish va davolash klinik protokollarini joriy etish orqali yanada takomillashtirish;

b) davolash-profilaktika tadbirlarini takomillashtirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish, jumladan: ruhiy holati buzilgan shaxslarni ambulatoriya sharoitida ko'maklashuvchi terapiyani amalga oshirish uchun samaradorligi yuqori bo'lgan zamonaviy dori vositalari va preparatlar bilan ta'minlash;

ruhiy holati buzilgan shaxslarning yo'ldosh kasalliklarini tashxis qilish va davolash uchun sharoitlar yaratish;

birlamchi tibbiy-sanitariya yordami muassasalari vrachlari uchun — aholi o'rtasida suitsidal xulq-atvorni profilaktika qilish modullarini joriy etish;

asoslangan boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish maqsadida obyektiv ma'lumotlarni to'plash, axborot olishning obyektivligi va tezkorligini ta'minlash uchun axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari tizimlarini joriy etish;

v) ruhiy salomatlikni muhofaza qilish sohasida quyidagi istiqbolli yo'nalishlar bo'yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirish:

ruhiy holat va xulq-atvor buzilishlarini profilaktika, tashxis qilish, davolash, reabilitatsiya qilish va prognozlash masalalariga innovatsion yondashish;

mintaqaviy, etnik, yoshga oid, gender va boshqa xususiyatlarni o'rgangan holda aholining g'ayriijtimoiy xulq-atvori darajasini monitoring qilish;

g'ayriijtimoiy xatti-harakatlarni keltirib chiqaruvchi stress holatlarining aniq sabablarini, jumladan sud muhokamasi materiallari asosida o'rganish;

yosh jihatidan ruhiy holat va xulq-atvor buzilishlarini barvaqt tashxis qilish, davolash va profilaktika qilish usullarini takomillashtirish;

g) ruhiy salomatlikni muhofaza qilish sohasida keng tushuntirish ishlarini tashkil etish:

-psixiatriya xizmatlari faoliyati to'g'risidagi noto'g'ri tasavvurlarga barham berish masalalarida ommaviy axborot vositalari bilan yaqindan o'zaro hamkorlik qilish;

ruhiy holat buzilishlarining sabablari, prognozi va ularning alomatlari aniqlanganda zarur yordam to'g'risidagi axborotni tarqatish; ruhiy holati buzilgan shaxslar, jumladan, ularning oila a'zolari uchun ta'lim dasturlarini, shu jumladan demensiya bilan kasallangan odamlar uchun inklyuziv jamiyatni shakllantirish maqsadida ruhiy gigiyena va profilaktika bo'yicha materiallarni ishlab chiqish va joriy etish;

ta'lim muassasalarida va aholining keng qatlamlarida ruhiy salomatlikni asrashga qaratilgan sog'lom turmush tarzini targ'ib qilish. Xulosa esa o'zingizdan.

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INCREASING DEMAND FOR MEDIA EDUCATION IN THE PROCESS OF ONLINE EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article discusses the pandemic caused by the spread of the Covid-19 virus around the world, the need for media education in distance education institutions, and the work done and to be done to develop media education in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Media education, Mass media, television, online education, offline education, pandemic, textbook.

Unlike many industries affected by the Covid pandemic, which began in 2019, the education sector has been able to survive the situation due to the media. Television, online distance learning, and online classes have unequivocally demonstrated the importance of the media to education. In other words, the media has become a real hero of the education system. In addition to online classes, research papers, conferences, business trainings, and clubs were conducted remotely. However, it should be noted that, in contrast to developed countries, it has been difficult to adapt to this process in Central Asian countries, especially in Uzbekistan. Because, like all the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Central Asian states were based on the traditional education of the former USSR. In the process, the country's media education has not developed in the 21st century - the age of technology. An article published on Yoshlarovozi.uz on September 17, 2020 reads:

"Since online lessons in front of a computer or television have not yet become the norm, it is also the teacher's responsibility to monitor students' full observation of the lesson."⁴

According to the article, in some countries that are not adapted to distance learning, there are various shortcomings in conducting online classes in neighboring countries, such as Uzbekistan. Someone complained about the low speed of the internet, the inability to adapt to this type of lesson, while others laughed at some students or teachers who could not keep up with the times because they could not use a smartphone or computer, Zoom platform. Teachers had to speak in front of the camera during TV lessons. "Where can I turn on the sound, guys?", "Which screen should I place my presentation on?" The fact that teachers ask such questions to students shows that there is a great need for media education in Uzbekistan, especially among teachers. According to a survey conducted among universities on October 19-21, 2020, 82% of students wanted

⁴ <http://yoshlarovozi.uz/2020/09/17/online-talim-ostonmi-qiyinmi/>

to study in the traditional way. Only 18 percent of students are distance learners. Also, on October 19, 2020 on the telegram channel Khushnudbek.uz "Survey for students and their parents: do you want to start traditional education in higher education?" Of the 222,552 people surveyed, 47 percent favored traditional education, while 21 percent of respondents supported hybrid lessons. 32% of participants voted for distance learning. In a similar survey conducted on August 18, 2021, 53 percent of 128,333 respondents chose traditional education. 38% of the votes went to distance learning. Also, 7 percent of respondents said it was not important, and 2 percent said they had not yet made a decision⁵. We must also recognize that the online format offers additional convenience. For example, you can show a short video on a topic between lessons. It is difficult for a teacher without media knowledge to do this. K.P. Abdurahmanov and S.S.Beknazarova presented their analysis of the history of media literacy education in Uzbekistan in 2010-2011, focusing on practical media education and the use of the media in the educational process. The work of these researchers is the process of developing an integrated media education approach in the study of a number of academic disciplines born after the creation of educational films and currently evolving, the integration of media literacy education not only in achieving the learning objectives of the material has also played an important role in proving its effectiveness in the development of information and communication competence. For example, the research of S.S.Beknazarova is devoted to the analysis of the introduction of elements of media education in the educational process. The author's integrated curriculum in the study of physics with students includes analysis of media-educational approaches in the pedagogical context and reviewing the best local and foreign media literacy teaching practices, working with the audience's media. focused on developing analytical skills. *"In order for media education to be successful, that is, to achieve its goal and live in a new mediating society, it must first and foremost be used by generations. This applies to both professional and non-professional types"*, - Beknazarova said⁶. But has this recommendation been followed in our country? In Uzbekistan, for some reason, children were first told that they should be afraid of the media, not of making money from it. Similarly, a few years ago, in schools and other educational institutions, students were warned not to access the Internet, social networks, and to avoid them, using terms such as "O'rgimchak to'ri" and "Asr zavoli" Zamin.uz published in 2016 "Internet ikkinchi "uy" emas!" A number of films, such as "Odnoklasniki" and "O'rgimchak to'ri", shot by Uzbek artists, created a feeling of fear of the Internet in the minds of children. However, with the advent of the Internet in the media, children are now being taught to use it properly. For example, the 2020 version of the textbook "Informatics and Information Technology" for 8th grade will teach students in Chapter I social media marketing, opening a channel on

⁵ <https://t.me/xushnudbek/7419>

⁶ Ихтисослашган журналистика [Матн] IX жилд.- Тошкент. "Ўзбекистон" НМИУ, 2019.

Youtube, access to modern networks such as Facebook, Telegram, Instagram, and so on⁷. They are taught to send for the purpose, for example, for profit. The 2015 version of the same textbook did not include such topics. The 2018 version of the textbook "Informatics and Information Technology" for 11th grade students focuses on security issues. Also, in the textbooks of the native language, students are taught to interpret the text, ideas, grammatical and methodological analysis of the text. Literature classes teach students the culture of expressive reading of the text, comprehension, comprehension of the content of the text. Additional (Russian, English, French, German, etc.) humanities also study the geographical origin, history, people, nation, culture of the foreign language being studied, for example, in combination with geography. largely reinforces student knowledge. This leads to the formula media culture + media literacy = media education. In this regard, it can be said that Uzbekistan continues to work on media education and media literacy in schools. "The media exists in many areas of life, so universities need to organize media education using different approaches and within different specializations. Ideally, it is necessary to establish cooperation between all structures - information and resource centers, libraries, experts, relevant departments of higher education. Youth centers and libraries can also provide sufficient resources for media education, which makes such partnerships very beneficial for students." ⁸If these problems are solved, Uzbekistan will be able to quickly get out of the pandemic and other situations.

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Navoiy viloyati Xalq ta'lim xodimlarini
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malakasini oshirish hududiy markazi,
Aniq va tabiiy fanlar metodikasi kafedrası
geografiya fani o'qituvchisi

FINLANDIYA TA'LIM TEXNOLOGYALARIDAN FOYDALANGAN HOLDA GEOGRAFIYA DARSLARINI OLIB BORISH

Annotatsiya: Inson hayotidagi muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan fanlardan biri bu Geografiya fanidir. O'quvchilarni bu fanni o'zlashtirishlari, ko'nikma va malakaga ega bo'lishi, tarbiya jarayonlarida ta'lim tizimi rivojlangan davlatlardan biri Finlandiya ta'lim tizimini tahlil qilgan holda yo'lga qo'yish juda ahamiyatlidir. Ushbu maqolada Finlandiya ta'lim texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda geografiya darslarini olib borish haqida so'z yuritildi.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, metod, pedagogik-psixologik metodlar, tatqiqot metodlar, taqqoslash metodlari, statistik tahlillar, sog'lom va erkin muhit.

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TAKING GEOGRAPHY LESSONS USING FINNISH EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

Annotation: One of the most important sciences in human life is Geography. It is important that students master the subject, acquire skills and competencies, and that the educational process is guided by an analysis of the Finnish education system, one of the most developed in the world. This article discusses how to teach geography using Finnish educational technologies.

Keywords: education, method, pedagogical-psychological methods, research methods, comparison methods, statistical analysis, healthy and free environment.

Bugungi kunda ta'lim tizimidagi yutuqlar bilan birga qatorda kamchiliklarini ham sanab o'tish mumkin. Masalan, o'qituvchilar ta'lim berish jarayonida o'quvchilar qobiliyatini yetarli darajada aniqlash darajasining pastligi, aksariyat maktab bitiruvchilarning bilim va ko'nikmalari yetarli darajada

emasligi va kelajakda ular tanlagan kasbning yetuk mutaxasisi bo'lishlariga to'sqinlik qilmoqda.

Ma'lumki, so'nggi paytlarda Finlandiya ta'lim tizimi dunyodagi eng yaxshi tizim hisoblanib kelinmoqda. Xo'sh, Finlandiya ta'lim tizimi bunday muvaffaqiyatga qanday erishdi? Zero, aksaryat hollarda fin talabalari AQSH va Buyuk Britaniya talabalaridan yuqoriroq natijalarini qayd etishadi.

Finlandiyada majburiy ta'lim 9 yil davom etib, o'quvchilar 16 yoshdan maktabni tark etishlari mumkin. Ushbu g'oya Finlandiya talabalarini haqiqiy hayotga tayyorlashga qaratilgan. Finlandiyadagi maktablar hech qanday tartibda joylashmagan, maktablar, mintaqalar, o'qituvchilar va hatto o'quvchilar o'rtasida taqqoslashlar mavjud emas. Ular raqobat emas, hamkorlikk muvaffaqiyat kalitidir deb hisoblashadi. Fin o'qituvchilari dunyodagi eng malakali o'qituvchilardir. Finlandiyada o'qituvchilikka bo'lgan talab juda yuqori.

Finlandiya ta'lim tizimi test natijalarini ko'paytirish matematika, tabiiy fanlar va ingliz tillariga ustuvorlik berish o'rniga, o'qish uchun sog'lom va uyg'un muhit yaratishga etibor beriladi. Bunda ta'lim "Ijtimoiy tengsizlikni muvozanatlash vositasi bolishi kerak", degan mafkuraga ega. O'qituvchilar odatda kuniga 4 soatdan amaliy mashg'ulot o'tkazishadi va har hafta ularga kasbiy rivojlanish uchun 2 soat vaqt ajratildi. Bu esa o'z navbatida o'qituvchilarga tushadigan stressni kamaytiradi.

Geografiya ta'limida turli matnlar, o'yinlar, imitatsiya keng qo'llaniladi. Masalan, o'quvchi biror kompaniya prezidenti sifatida fikrlaydi, ish yuritadi, biror muammoni hal qiladi, o'zi xulosalar chiqaradi. Umuman, bunda ta'limning asosiy maqsadi o'quvchilarni kelgusi hayotga, ya'ni ishbilarmonlikka tayyorlashdan iborat.

Quyi sinflar qo'llanmalarida esa deyarli xarita yo'q, ular o'rnini xarita sxemalar egallagan. Tekstda raqamli sonlar deyarli uchramaydi, mavjudlari ham taqqoslash xarakteriga ega bo'lib, ular eng past, eng yuqori, eng kichik, eng baland, eng uzun kabi tarzlarda berilgan.

Mavzu yoki bo'limdan keyin qo'yiladigan savollar va topshiriqlar mavzu mazmunini aks ettirmasligi ham mumkin. Qo'yiladigan savollarning aksariyati muammoli topshiriqlar, diskussiya savollari, amaliy o'yinlar tarzida berilgan. O'quvchilar uchun chiqarilgan geografiya darsliklarida kompyuterlar bilan ishlash uchun maxsus savollar, qiziqarli topshiriqlar, matematik statistika usullari, turli o'yinlar, testlar tarzida geografik bilimlarni egallashga keng o'rin berilgan. O'quvchilar ularni mustaqil bajarish jarayonida tadqiqotchi rolini o'ynaydilar. Demak, geografiya darsligi kapitalistik mamlakatlar geografiya ta'limi metodikasida eng yetakchi o'rinni egallaydi.

Finlandiya ta'lim tizimida geografiya fanining o'rni va ta'lim samaradorligi bir jihati bo'lsa, yana bir tomondan mavzuning ba'zi muammolari, kelajakda rivojlanishiga tahdid solib turgan ayrim jihatlari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Finlandiya ta'lim tizimida geografiya, biologiya, fizika, kimyo tabiiy fanlari bir birlariga bog'liq holda bitta fan sifatida olib boriladi.

O'rta maktablarda geografiya ta'lim mazmuni bo'yicha aniqlangan mavzular quyidagilardan iborat: "Yer - insonning uy sayyorasi", "Yevropa", "Dunyo va Finlandiya", "Umumiy muhit".

Ushbu mavzular ro'yxatdagi muammolar bilan izohlandi. "Nima?" va "qanday?" o'quvchilar o'rganishi va hal qilishi mumkin bo'lgan savol namoyish etiladi. Bu turdagi olib boriladigan darslarning ijobiy jihatlari: "idrok etish", "tan olish", "tasvirlash", "muayyan masalalarni tasvirlash", "solishtirish", "tahlil qilish va tushuntirish", "geografik bilimlarni qo'llash" va "kichik tadqiqotlarni rejalashtirish va o'tkazish". O'quvchilarni o'z bilim tajribalari va bilim ko'nikmalaridan kelib chiqan holda bajarishadi.[2]

Hozirgi kunda bizning davlatda geografiya darslarini rivojlantirish orqali davlatni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahvolini rivojlantirish jahon talablariga javob bera oladigan darajaga olib chiqish bilan bir qatorda iqtisodiy sohalarimizdagi muammo va yechimini kutayotgan masalalarni o'quvchilar e'tiboriga havola qilish, ularni erkin fikrlashga o'rgatish, har bir masala yuzasidan raqobat va munozarali jarayonlarni tashkillashtirish bilan darslarni olib borish, o'quvchilarni kelajakda ishbilarmon yetuk shaxs sifatida shakllanishlari uchun sog'lom muhit yaratish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Darslarda asosan o'quvchilarni psixologik nuqtayi nazardan baholab borish, ularni geografik muhitni shakllantirish maqsadida turli xil metodlarni qo'llash ta'lim tizimini o'zgartirish orqali dars jarayonida faol bo'lishlarini ta'minlash lozim.

Masalan, Mamlakatimizda geografiya darslarini tashkillashtirishda dunyo xaritasi va mintaqalari, xaritaning asosiy tushunchalari, turli dala xaritalari va tematik xaritalar, dunyoni bir butun sifatida idrok etish kabi maqsad va vazifalarni ilgari suriladi.

Ushbu keltirilgan mavzular va tushunchalarni yana ko'plab keltirish mumkin. Ya'ni bu mavzular asosan o'quvchilarni psixologik fikrlashlari, dunyoqarashlarini kengayishi, mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotini o'rganish bilan bir qatorda dunyo mamlakatlariga nisbatan taqqoslash ishlarini olib borish, har xil munozarali o'yinlar tashkil qilish, keltirilgan biror bir muammoni hal qilishlari va yechim topishlariga zamin yaratadi va o'zlariga bo'lgan ishonchni ortishi bilan keyingi darsga qiziqishlarini yuqori darajaga olib chiqishlari mumkin. Bu esa o'z navbatida dars sifatini oshirib o'quvchilar o'zlarini kelajakdagi o'rnilarini topishda qanday sohada ish olib borishlari to'g'risida to'g'ri tushunchaga ega bo'lishga undaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, kelajagimiz yoshlarimiz qo'lidadir. Bugun mamlakatimizni iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy jihatdan o'rganayotganda faqatgina sanoat korxonalari, xomashyo resurslar, ishlab chiqarish salohiyatini tanishish bilan cheklanmagan xolatda dars jarayonini tashkillashtirish, o'quvchilar olayotgan bilim va ko'nikmalarini rivojlangan kelajagi buyuk davlat bilan koprik sifatida mustahkamlash lozim. Geografiya darslariga qo'yilayotgan talab va vazifalar

o'quvchilarni erkin fikirlashga, darslarga qiziqishlarini ortishiga asos boladigan darajada olib kelish uchun Finlandiya ta'lim texnologiyalari asosida ta'lim tizimini olib borish va tashkillashtirish foydali bo'ladi.

O'quvchilarimizni ko'proq imtihonlarga, test sinovlariga tayyorlashdan ko'ra sog'lom hayotga tayyorlash, bolalar kimdandir yoki nimadandir qo'rqqanidan emas, balki o'zlari qiziqqanidan fanlarni o'zlashtirishi, dars davomida shakllangan yangi g'oya va fikrlarini erkin tadbiq etishlari va qo'llab quvvatlashlariga zamin yaratishimiz lozim.

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UY XO’JALIGI VA UNING JIZZAX VILOYATIDA RIVOJLANISH MEXANIZMLARI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada vaqtincha cheklovlar (karantin) tadbirlari davrida uy sharoitidagi oilaviy tadbirkorlikning oddiy shakllari, shuningdek, uni yuritishda ayollarning o‘rni va roli, ayollar mehnatini tartibga solishda oilaviy tadbirkorlikning ahamiyati, uning mohiyati, bu jarayonga berilayotgan imtiyozlar, hamda oilaviy tadbirkorlikning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jihatlari bilan birga uning ma’naviy jihatlari bayon qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: klaster, oilaviy tadbirkorlik, inson kapitali, mehnat resurslari, ish beruvchi, mehnat shartnomasi, shaxsiy tomorqa xo‘jaligi.

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HOUSEHOLD AND ITS DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS IN JIZAK REGION

Annotation: The article discusses simple forms of family business at home during temporary quarantine measures, as well as the role and place of women in its conduct, the importance of family business in the regulation of women's labor, its essence, benefits for this process, as well as socio-economic its spiritual aspects are described along with its aspects.

Keywords: cluster, family business, human capital, labor resources, employer, employment contract, private farm.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida uy xo‘jaliklari mustaqil xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlar qatoriga kirib bormoqda. Uni tartibga soluvchi institutsional asoslar yaratilmoqda.

O‘z mohiyatiga ko‘ra uy xo‘jaliklari negizidagi oilaviy tadbirkorlik oila a‘zolari tomonidan tavakkal qilib va o‘z mulkiy javobgarligi ostida daromad (foyda) olish maqsadida amalga oshiriladigan tashabbuskorlik faoliyati bo‘lib [1], u quyidagi tamoyillarga asoslanadi va bu bilan ta‘sischilarga bir qator afzalliklar keltiradi:

- oilaviy tadbirkorlik o‘z ishtirokchilarining ixtiyoriyligiga asoslanadi;
- oilaviy tadbirkorlik yuridik shaxs tashkil etgan yoki tashkil etmagan holda amalga oshirilishi mumkin;

-yuridik shaxs tashkil etgan holda amalga oshiriladigan oilaviy tadbirkorlikning tashkiliy-huquqiy shakli oilaviy korxonadir;

- yuridik shaxs tashkil etmagan holda oilaviy tadbirkorlik qonun hujjatlarida belgilangan tartibda amalga oshiriladi;

- oilaviy korxona faoliyati uning ishtirokchilarining shaxsiy mehnatiga asoslanadi va u o'z faoliyatini faqat yuridik shaxs tashkil etgan holda amalga oshirishi mumkin;

- oilaviy korxona tadbirkorlik sub'yektlarining tashkiliy-huquqiy shakllaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Uy xo'jaliklari negizidagi oilaviy tadbirkorlikni faollashtirish bilan jamiyat rivojining kompleks muammolarini hal etish mumkin, xususan:

- u bir qator harajatlarni tejaydi, masalan yo'l (borish va qaytish) xarajatlari, ijara va binolarni saqlash, bolalar bog'chasi yoki bolalar tarbiyasiga mas'ul shaxsni yollash kabilar;

- turar-joylar yashash uchun mo'ljallanmagan joyga aylantirilmaydi, kommunal infratuzilma xizmatlari (elektr energiyasi, suv ta'minoti, kanalizatsiya, gaz ta'minoti va issiqlik ta'minoti) haqini to'lash aholi uchun belgilangan shartlar asosida amalga oshiriladi, farrosh va qorovullar xizmatidan foydalanmaslik mumkin;

- mehnatga layoqatli oila a'zolarining barchasi ish bilan ta'minlanadi, foydali mehnat bilan band bo'ladi. Oiladagi kattalarning ibrat ko'rsatishi tufayli ish tajribasi farzandlarga o'rgatiladi va tadbirkorlikda oilaviy an'analar davom ettirilishiga zamin yaratiladi;

- tadbirkor o'z uyida ishlaganida o'zini haqiqiy xo'jayindek his qiladi, vaqtni o'zi belgilaydi, hech kim nima qilish kerakligi to'g'risida buyruq bermaydi va ish tartibining davomiyligi faqat o'ziga bog'liq bo'ladi. [2]

Bundan tashqari uy xo'jaliklari negizidagi oilaviy tadbirkorlik yana bir qancha muhim iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy funktsiyani bajaradi: u uydan tashqarida ishlash imkoniga ega bo'lmagan kishilarning bandligini ta'minlashga, ya'ni kasanachilikning rivojlanishiga yordam beradi, masalan, jismoniy imkoniyati cheklangan insonlar, nafaqa yoshidagilar, yolg'iz onalar, yosh bolali ayollar va h.k.

Mamlakatimizning barcha viloyatlari qatori Jizzax viloyatida ham iqtisodiy inqirozlar sharoitida ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy masalalar asosiy diqqat e'tiborda turibdi.

Jizzax viloyati O'zbekistonning markaziy mintaqasida joylashgan bo'lib, shu tufayli har taraflama keng ko'lamli xo'jalik yuritish imkoniyatiga egadir. Uzunligi sharqdan g'arbga, ya'ni Yangiobod tumanidan Forish tumanigacha 180 km, janubdan shimolga, ya'ni Baxmal tumanidan Mirzacho'l tumanigacha 175 km. Ni tashkil etadi. Maydoni 21,1 mingkv.km. Shundan 4,8 mingkv.km. (22,7 %) qishloq xo'jaligida foydalanishda bo'lgan yerlardir. O'rmon va o'rmonchilik bilan bog'liq ekinlar ekiladigan maydon 1,8 ming (8,5 %) kv.km dan iboratdir. Maydonining katta qismini sharqdan g'arbga va qisman shimoli-g'arb tomonga

cho‘zilgan Chimqortog‘ va Molguzar, g‘arbdan sharqqa, sharqi-janubga va janubga tomon cho‘zilgan Nurota tizma tog‘lari, shimol tomondan Qozog‘istondagi Chordora to‘g‘onidan viloyatning shimoli-g‘arbidan Navoiy viloyati hududiga qadar cho‘zilgan Aydarko‘l tashkil etadi.

Viloyat aholisi 2021yil yanvar oyi holatiga 1401060 kishini tashkil etib, yil boshidan 29700 kishiga yoki 102,2 foizga ko‘paydi. Shundan 647900 kishi – shahar joylarida (46,8%) va 747618 kishi qishloq joylarida (53,2 foiz) istiqomat qiladi. Tarkibiga ko‘ra 70 dan ortiq millat vakillari bor. Umumiy aholisining 83 foizini o‘zbeklar tashkil qiladi. O‘rtacha zichligi bir kv.km. ga 65,5 kishi.

Viloyatda 2021 yil yanvar-dekabr oylarida yalpi hududiy mahsulot (YaHM) hajmi joriy narxlarda 17445,9 mlrd. so‘mni, ya’ni mazkur ko‘rsatkich o‘tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan 101,6 foizni tashkil etdi. Aholi jon boshiga hisoblangan YaHM miqdori 12494,3ming so‘mdan iborat bo‘lib, bu ko‘rsatkich ham o‘tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan 0,5 % ga yuqoridir.

Viloyatda korxona va tashkilotlar yagona davlat registri ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, 2021 yilning 1 yanvar holatiga ro‘yxatga olingan yuridik shaxslar soni 22027 taga yetdi, shundan 4384 tasi, ya’ni 19,9 foizi yangi tashkil topgan xo‘jalik subyektlaridir. Faoliyat ko‘rsatayotganlari esa 21624 ta yoki jami ro‘yxatga olingan yuridik shaxslarning 98,1 foizini tashkil qiladi.

Viloyatda 2020 yil davrida ishlab chiqarilgan qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarining tarkibiy tuzilishida uy xo‘jaliklarining ulushi 70,6 foizni tashkil qildi. Mazkur ko‘rsatkich o‘tgan yilga nisbatan bug‘doy yetishtirishning 93,4 % ga past ko‘rsatkichi tufayli 99,5 foizni tashkil qildi.

Yuridik shaxs sifatida davlat ro‘yxatidan o‘tgan uy xo‘jaliklari negizidagi oilaviy korxonalar soni 2021yilning 1 yanvar holatiga 779 tani tashkil etdi, ulardan 733 tasi yoki 94,1 foizi faoliyat yuritmoqda. Iqtisodiy faoliyat turiga ko‘ra nisbatan olib qaralganda ularning 312 tasi yoki 42,6 foizi sanoatda, 153 tasi yoki 20,9 foizi umumiy ovqatlanish xizmatlarida, 106 tasi yoki 14,5 foizi o‘rmon va baliq xo‘jaligida, 100 tasi, ya’ni 13,6 foizi savdo sohasida, 0,7 foizi, ya’ni 5 tasi qurilishda, 2 tasi, ya’ni 0,3 foizi axborot va aloqada, xuddi shunday 2 tasi, ya’ni 0,3 foizi sog‘liqni saqlash va ijtimoiy xizmatlar ko‘rsatishda, 1 tasi, ya’ni 0,1 foizi logistika xizmatlarida, 52 tasi, ya’ni 7,0 foizi boshqa faoliyat turlari hissasiga to‘g‘ri keladi [3]. Shuningdek, viloyatda uy mexmonxonalari infratuzilmasini faollashtirish bilan turizm va uning zaminidagi rekreatsiya klasterlarini rivojlantirish uchun ham birmuncha sezilarli imkoniyatlar mavjud, ya’ni viloyat tabiatining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri tog‘lar va tog‘ yon bag‘irlarida tarkibida temir, oltingugurt, vodorod, radiy, kremniy kislotasi, karbon gazi, ishqorli termo-minerallar bo‘lgan birqa tor mavjud shifobaxsh suv manbalari bor. Darhaqiqat, ayni paytda viloyatning G‘allaorol, Forish, Mirzacho‘l tumanlarida ana shunday balneologik suvlar bilan davolovchi “Marjonsuv”, “Birlashgan”, “Gagarin” nomli sanatoriylar va bir nechta profilaktoriylar ishlab turibdi. Viloyat reliefi shimol, shimoli-g‘arb tomondagi pasttekisliklar, cho‘l va dashtlardan qirlar, tog‘lar sari balandlab borishi bilan

bog'liq ravishda hayvonlar turlari ham ko'payib boradi [4]. Viloyatda baliqchilik sanoatini rivojlantirish uchun ham keng ko'lamli imkoniyatlar mavjud, xususan, Aydarko'l-Tuzkon Arnasoy ko'llarida baliqlarning zog'ora, laqqa, suzak va ilon baliq kabi turlari bor. Aydarko'l-Tuzkon Arnasoy ko'llari viloyatda baliqchilik sanoatini rivojlantirish bilan birpaytda rekreatsiyani rivojlantirishga ham xizmat qiladi [5].

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, Jizzax viloyatida uy xo'jaligi negizidagi oilaviy tadbirkorlik o'zining ustun jihatlari bilan o'z navbatida doimo hokimiyatlar, vakolatli yuqori tashkilotlar nazarida bo'lishi, shuningdek, viloyatlar, tumanlar o'zlarining yillik ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish dasturlarini ishlab chiqishda potentsial imkoniyat sifatida quyidagilarga e'tibor qaratishi kerak:

- munitsipial hokimiyatlar tomonidan o'zlarining hududiy rivojlantirish dasturlarida oilaviy tadbirkorlikni tashkil etishda mahalliy imkoniyatlarni hisobga olgan holda yondashish;

- xo'jalik yuritishning bozor mexanizmlarini kengaytirish, ya'ni mazkur sohaning rivojlanishiga ko'maklashuvchi infratuzilma imkoniyatlarini takomillashtirish.

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SOME PROBLEM ISSUES AND DESERT OF NGUYEN CONG TRU IN THE ECLAIMING SEA ENCROACHMENT

Abstarct: Studying the thoughts of Nguyen Cong Tru - he is one of the outstanding figures, a cultural celebrity under the Nguyen dynasty - especially his thoughts and the results of his actions in the field of reclamation in the sea to "Reclamation to secure the poor people, respect people's lives". This has contributed to our inheritance of a selective method of setting out policies and solutions to improve the country management and reclamation of the sea to develop the economy, develop the country and distribute developing people, improving people's lives. Therefore, studying some issues of ideology and merit of Nguyen Cong Tru in reclaiming sea encroachment has a theoretical and practical significance.

Keywords: Vietnamese history, Dai Nam, Vietnamese thought, feudal Vietnam.

Nguyen Cong Tru (1778 - 1858) was born in Uy Vien village, Nghi Xuan district, Nghe An town which now belongs to Nghi Xuan district, Ha Tinh province. He won the first prize in 1819 and was an outstanding figure at the end of the eighteenth century. He is a prominent military, economist and poet. Also, he was a descendant of the former Le dynasty, so he was trained early in the framework of feudal ideology and promoted Confucianism and theories of Confucianism. Mentioning about him, people always remembered his contributions and contributions in the political field that represented the leadership of all reclamation people. In the expedition of Nguyen Cong Tru, typically the birth of Tien Hai district (Thai Binh) and Kim Son (Ninh Binh).

Firstly, the thought of the people, taking the people as the root, promoting the people, the necessity to exploit wasteland to improve people's lives. Nguyen Cong Tru advocates that people must be full first, then the leader.

From the end of the eighteenth century to the early nineteenth century, the number of communal lands at the end of Gia Long's early Minh Mieu period reduced sharply, causing the rural Red River delta to suffer a deep crisis and the people fell into trouble. "In 1803, the mandarins in North Thanh Hoa:" From the Tay Son rebellion, leaving all the old laws, many people changed their fields to invest in private fields.

It is for these reasons that farmers have to go to places which have no land to cultivate and abandon their homes and hometowns to go for adventure or rebel against the government. This makes the situation of the country become

more and more unstable. The difficult life of the people before now becomes impoverished.

"From 1802 to 1806, in the towns of Hai Duong, Son Tay, Kinh Bac, Son Nam Thuong and Ha, Hoai Duc, Thai Nguyen, Hung Hoa, household of the 370 households went away to escape, taxation was less than 7. Ten thousand people, tax lacks 11 thousand things ". By the beginning of 1927, "13 districts in Hai Duong town, the villagers lost 108 communes, villages and abandoned fields of 12,700 acres. I didn't pay anything last year [1, p. 102-103].

In many places, farmers fell into extreme circumstances, stalemate when they had no land to cultivate and earn a living. And the most serious situation is Nam Dinh and Thai Binh. In 1928, according to the Book of "Dai Nam Thap Luc, Tap XI, Chinh Bien II of the 4th century", Minh Menh acknowledged: "Today Bac Thanh is bad and Nam Dinh is the most" [2, p. 91].

Farmers who abandoned their land and wandered around were an unstable phenomenon for the court. It foretold the peasant uprising coming out. Because adventure farmers are often the best aftermath of peasant revolts, the urgent issue that the Nguyen had to deal with right away was to attract adventure farmers to the nominal facilities so that they could reclaim wild land and after they had reclaimed wasteland, the land would be granted to so they can settle down.

Before the hardships, to save the poor, social stability and economic recovery, Nguyen Cong Tru was one of the first to see the urgency of clearing land. He proposed to advocate the coastal plain business. Therefore, in 1828, he offered to King Minh Menh asking for the issue of "declaring a wild field to secure the poor people". He stated very specifically:

"The old life divided the fields and the people of the past so that the people could get a job, so the people were in charge of doing business in the village, not being born in the world. Currently, the poor people, algae eat algae play, and at the same time invite each other to steal, it is hard to stop it. In the past, I passed through Nam Dinh province, seeing abandoned land in Giao Thuy and Chan Dinh areas looking vast and out of sight. Also in other places, it is not known how many thousands of samples. I used to ask the local people, they all wanted to cultivate wildly, but the cost was too great, the force was impossible. If granted to the public, it will be possible to gather poor people urgently. As such, the country spent not much but the natural benefits are forever immensely. Besides, Tien Chau beach is deserted at Chan Dinh, they often take that place to gather. Now if you explore that place, it is not only possible to remain poor, but it can also be absolutely evil party. Please order the town to go and consider, where the wild lands can be cultivated, and the people in the locality pay attention to take care of the work, the graves of the people together in every county come to exploit. If a grave of 50 people is made, then one of them will be set up, for the reason of being a chief, a grave of 30 people will be set up in a hamlet, to be a village chief, all land will be divided. Granting wages to build

houses, buy cows and buffaloes, farm tools, and give them a salary for 6 months, and then do it for them. Three years into the field, the fields of private land are rented. The district government officials set up a grain storehouse to prevent the loss of crops for borrowers. The newly established villages are called "village forces" (the original army, which is the base camps). All the districts considered that the people who did not cling to anywhere brought them back. Thus, the land is not deserted, the people work in the fields, the custom is pure and pure [3, p. 135-136]”.

Secondly, humanitarian tolerance in the acquisition of people in different subjects into the opening of wasteland (including those who committed crimes against the court) of Nguyen Cong Tru.

Nguyen Cong Tru asked to freely use the army of the uprising of the peasants who were fleeing the imperial court to use them to reclaim the wasteland. He said to Minh Me: "The people of Bac Thanh who were previously raped by thousands came and were afraid to flee, they had no way back, they could not escape and follow the enemy champions. Please let anyone who repented too much, then go to the Sales Department to confess the confession, according to the strength of the field level. The scattered land can be set up for a village of 15 people or more, then set up a camp, 18 or more people are set up as one armor, all are placed heads and heads of care. So the land has no place to give up [see 1, Book 13, p. 317]”.

His application for approval was accepted by King Minh Menh. The king also gave Nguyen Cong Tru the right to use "hide-and-seek" for the animal's head, but he immediately gave him a position as a porcelain businessman in charge of clearing wild land in the coastal areas of Thai Binh, Nam Dinh and Ninh Binh provinces.. In the process of opening up, expanding the land of the Nguyen court, Tien Hai district (Thai Binh) was formed. Under the organization and command of Ambassador Nguyen Cong Tru, a large-scale reclamation in Tien Chau beach was conducted, proving a leap in the history of reclaiming in Vietnam.

Third, the idea of coastal mudflats is an invaluable asset necessary for the opening and improvement of people's lives. Nguyen Cong Tru is a person who directly emigrated and cleared wild land.

In the eyes of Nguyen Cong Tru, he recognized the generosity that nature bestowed on coastal alluvial areas, Tien Chau beach (also known as Tien alcohol, formed from the process of accretion of the Red River., Lan River and Tra Ly River) at the same time, the soil was fertile, fertile land could be exploited into cultivated land. Nguyen Cong Tru's plea for reclaiming has opened the way for the serious impasse of contemporary society. By March 1828, serving the court, Nguyen Cong Tru went to a dragon boat to Tien Chau beach to directly command the wild invasion with unique and daring plans to calm people.

Nguyen Cong Tru organized a movement of people and people to Tien Chau waters to reclaim wild land. The court also gave him 7 money, rice and bamboo and bamboo to build houses. The cost of supporting this work is very specific: "1 reason (50 people) is granted 300 money to buy cattle and buffaloes, 40 to buy farm tools, 100 money to build houses; 1 hamlet (30 people) was granted money from 180 to buy cattle and buffaloes, 24 to buy farm tools, 60 money-makers to build houses; 1 farm (15 people) was bought by cattle at level 90, 12 officials bought farm tools, 30 money-makers built houses; 1 armor (10 people) was granted level 60 to buy cattle, 8 to buy farm tools and some money to build houses" [see 1, Book 56, p. 753]. These funds are not directly issued in cash but are delivered in kind. However, these subsidies were not enough to cover the need for reclamation, so Nguyen Cong Tru had to rely on recruiters. They are people who have enough money and put more effort to recruit farmers to come here to reclaim the hamlet.

To Tien Chau, Nguyen Cong Tru immediately organized the reclamation of wasteland. After more than 7 months, with the help of the imperial court and recruiters, a new district named Tien Hai was established, belonging to Kien Xuong district, Nam Dinh province. At that time, Tien Hai district had "7 total, including 14 officials, 27 hamlets, 10 borders, more than 2,350 people, the number of fields was more than 18,970 samples. Nguyen Cong Tru also established 4 hamlets, one camp in Ninh Cuong, Hai Cat, formed a total of Nam Chan district and 5 hamlets, 2 camps, 3 borders of Hoanh Nha, Giao Thuy and Nam Dinh districts [see 1, Book 56, p. 753].

Fourthly, the synchronous mastermind of Nguyen Cong Tru in reclaiming wild land (reclaiming associated with irrigation, river prevention, embankment...)

In the wild reclamation in Tien Hai, in addition to providing money, farmers in the local villages were given priority to clear up the land adjacent to the former villages, to get more people in the places to set up new villages. Mainly separated from the former village. Nguyen Cong Tru specially encouraged to promote the traditional power in the former villages, giving priority to the former villages to open up the adjacent land to serve the reclamation. The local people are seen as the core component and on that basis attract more poor people in the villages, both work to promote reclamation, and work to solve the exile.

Settlement is based on the principle of completely voluntary, solidarity "the former brother and sister". New villages and hamlets were established based on the relocation of former villages, which had long-standing village relationships and long-standing customs and traditions, helping to create a more sustainable community. And the experiences of the former villages in the process of encroaching on the sea, distributing the land, were direct lessons for the business. Nguyen Cong Tru cleverly inherited and enhanced those

experiences into a form of business development at the peak, such as nurseries from gardens to new lands, quickly rooted to sprout.

The wild and muddy coastal areas have gradually turned into fertile and fertile villages thanks to the hard work, creativity and mutual support of the villagers. Also due to the dedication and enthusiasm of Nguyen Cong Tru and the graves. Therefore, by the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many villages and hamlets were established. Not only development of reclamation, coastal villages also develop marine industries such as fishing, aquaculture, salt making, etc. These industries have contributed a lot to the improvement of economic life. health of coastal people. And the development of coastal residents also contributed greatly to ensuring the coastal security of the country.

Thanks to the tireless work of the people, the wish of Nguyen Cong Tru business has come true. The system of Lan, Tra and Ca rivers is formed and plays an important role in repelling the threat of sea storms and tides, creating basic conditions to make Tien Chau beach deserted into saline land into cultivated land..

When conducting the sales in Tien Chau, Nguyen Cong Tru also paid special attention to the development of irrigation to create a system of rivers and streams to irrigate the fields. The irrigation system in Tien Hai consists of hundreds of kilometers to make the big and small rivers turn the wild land of Tien Chau, which becomes tens of thousands of fertile fields of copper. Due to the effective and long-term irrigation effect, the proposed irrigation system of Nguyen Cong Tru is still used today as the core of the irrigation system.

Thus, the irrigation system in the joint venture in Tien Hai proved the importance of irrigation in reclaiming as well as in agricultural production. Nguyen Cong Tru was not the first person to recognize the role of irrigation in agricultural production but he knew how to properly assess the lessons of irrigation of coastal people in previous generations and with special talent. wise in his direction, he brought the reclamation and irrigation work in the early nineteenth century to achieve great achievements beyond the previous centuries. In less than 6 months, hundreds of kilometers of river dykes were dug, tens of thousands of acres of fields were formed, nearly 100 villages were established,... It was really a "quick and strange" feat. often". But on the other hand, these achievements also show that in the technical condition is limited, but if the ruling class knows to take care of the people's life and boldly organize for the peasants to cooperate and promote reclaiming as Nguyen Cong Tru, the contracting labor force of the people 's island will bring tremendous creative achievements to develop agricultural production and promote society.

The work of reclamation is completed. In September 1828, under the pretext of Nguyen Cong Tru, the court approved the establishment of Tien Hai district. The reclamation work in Tien Hai achieved great and solid results, the area of cultivated land increased significantly, villages developed prosperity and

social order was stabilized. Due to the right and creative undertakings of the Entrepreneur Nguyen Cong Tru, due to the "righteous law" made great achievements of the reclamation in Tien Hai that crystallized mainly in the private regime. career and military service. The reclamation was then responded to by the poor in the places where they actively responded. The policy of the people-founded village of Nguyen Cong Tru solved the requirement of accommodation for farmers in exile and extinguished the explosion of the peasant uprising at that time.

History has had many big reclamations taking place in the northern coastal plain, but the reclamation to establish Tien Hai district in the early nineteenth century was the biggest and most successful reclamation. The Tien Chau bandage was wild and wild, but not a shadow. Now, it has become Tien Hai district. The villages are lined up in square rows, the rivers are as vertical as the chessboard, the fields spread from the Long Hau River to the foot of the coastal dyke, forever shining the intellectual gold of the businessman Nguyen Cong Tru. The dikes stood out before the tidal storm; A network of rivers and lakes with salt and salt washes lead alluvial fresh water to the field, constantly enriching the hometown. It is the direct result of the hands of poor farmers in the early nineteenth century, the crystallization of countless perspiration, the experiences of success and failure of many generations of his fathers in the stormy land. wind wave.

After the success of the clearing of Tien Hai land, Nguyen Cong Tru continued to attack King Minh Mieu, asking for the clearing of coastal alluvial land in Ninh Binh. Approved by the king, he took the people to make a declaration. Reclaiming people include many components, coming from many places with different customs. In it, there are many people from the base of the Phan Ba Vanh revolt.

In this reclamation, the digging of rivers, embankment and construction of irrigation systems is a decisive task to both serve production and transport, and improve land. At the same time, this is also the boundary between the reason, hamlet, camp, armor so that they do not dispute, encroach on each other's fields. In total, Nguyen Cong Tru allowed people to excavate more than 30 large and small rivers and ditches with a length of over 100km, the volume of digging over 1 million m³ of soil. Therefore, this is considered as a system of irrigation reaching a scientific level and highly effective in the Northern Delta region during the feudal era.

"In March of the Suu year (1829), after 5 months of reclamation, Nguyen Cong Tru established Kim Son district with 5 generals, 3 rulers, 22 hamlets, 24 camps and 4 borders with 1,260 people to reclaim 14,620 samples" [see 1, Book 58, p. 827].

The reclamation of the establishment of the village, the establishment of the hamlet brought farmers back to the field, the village of the new hometown, creating conditions for the stabilization of social order so that people could

cultivate and promote the agricultural economy. develop. At the same time strengthen the protection of coastal security. Production associated with fighting to keep the village, to keep the country helps to inherit and uphold the noble qualities of the Vietnamese nation, the tradition of solidarity and kindness, love for peace, democracy and social progress.

Creating that resounding success, there was a considerable part of the effort of the businessman Nguyen Cong Tru. He himself has successfully applied management principles: Reclaiming the sea to develop the economy for the people and repel riots, creating solidarity among the people. He was well aware of this and created resounding successes while bringing people to reclaim the sea.

In short, Nguyen Cong Tru was an outstanding economist in the first half of the nineteenth century with the thought of reclaiming the village, dike, encroaching on the sea, damming the river, contributing to stabilizing the people's life. His work is deeply valuable to the contemporary feudal society: settling the industry for the people, protecting the people, expanding the country and developing the country. These are also priceless lessons for the Party and State of Vietnam in later economic policies. These are the thoughts and actions in the nutrition career and the way of working with the people and people as the root, combining the state with the people well.

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INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECT OF DEVELOPMENT OF RISING GENERATION

Annotation: The article discusses the interest of students in education, the level of knowledge, their intellectual development, which is convincingly proved by modern psychology and pedagogy.

Key words: language, relationship, knowledge, aspect, psychology, mental activity, formation.

The whole life of a person constantly puts before him acute and urgent tasks and problems. The emergence of such problems, difficulties, surprises means that in the reality around us there is still a lot of unknown, hidden. Therefore, we need an ever deeper knowledge of the world, the discovery in it of more and more new processes, properties and relationships between people and things. Therefore, no matter what new trends, born by the demands of the time, penetrate the school, no matter how programs and textbooks change, the formation of a culture of intellectual activity of students has always been and remains one of the main general educational and educational tasks. Intellectual development is the most important aspect of the preparation of the rising generations.

The success of the student's intellectual development is achieved mainly in the classroom, when the teacher is left alone with his pupils. And the degree of students' interest in learning, the level of knowledge, readiness for constant self-education, i.e. their intellectual development, which convincingly proves modern psychology and pedagogy.

Most scientists recognize that the development of students' creative abilities and intellectual skills is impossible without problem-based learning.

Creative abilities are realized through mental activity.

The psychological basis of the concept of problem-based learning is the theory of thinking as a productive process, put forward by S. L. Rubinshtein. Thinking plays a leading role in the intellectual development of man.

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Although this problem is considered in sufficient detail in the psychological, pedagogical and methodological literature, it has not received due attention in the practice of the school. Therefore, we have chosen the

following topic for our term paper: "Problem learning in Russian language lessons."

The purpose of the course work is to study and disclose the theoretical aspects of problem-based learning in school.

The object of our work is the learning process of students.

The subject is problem-based learning as a factor in the intellectual development of students in Russian language lessons.

Based on the object and subject to achieve the goal, we have identified the following tasks:

1. To study and analyze the psychological, pedagogical and methodological literature on the research topic.

2. Reveal the essence of problem-based learning.

3. Develop lessons with elements of problem-based learning or compile a selection of problematic tasks that contribute to the intellectual development of students.

When implementing the research objectives, the following methods were used:

- ✓ study and analysis of psychological, pedagogical and methodological literature;

- ✓ study and generalization of the experience of leading teachers;

- ✓ analysis of the activities of teachers in organizing problem-based learning;

Considering problem-based learning as a factor in the intellectual development of students, we studied and analyzed the psychological, pedagogical and methodological literature on issues of interest to us. In our work, we relied on the works of Yu.K. Babansky, P.Ya. Galperin, N.A. Menchinskaya, A.M. Matyushkin, M.I.

Based on the analysis of the literature, we revealed the essence of problem-based learning and intellectual development. We considered the possibility of intellectual development in the conditions of problem-based learning, its organization and guidance in the learning process. Revealing these issues, we came to the conclusion that problem-based learning is a factor in the intellectual development of students.

We presented a lesson with elements of problem-based learning. Each lesson should be directed not only to the study of theoretical material and the formation of skills, but also to the organization of mental activity of students, which contributes to intellectual development.

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THE ROLE OF THE HUMANITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

Abstract: This article analyzes the role of the humanities in the development of society.

Key words: humanities, society, personality, relations between the state and society, spirituality.

Humanities (from humanus - human, homo - man) – sciences that specialize in man and his life in society. The humanities arose as a logical continuation of scholasticism. According to the object, subject and methodology, studies are often identified or intersected with the social sciences, while being opposed to the natural and abstract sciences based on the criteria of the subject and method. In the humanities, if accuracy is important, for example, the description of a historical event, then clarity of understanding of this event is even more important. Unlike the natural sciences, where subject-object relations predominate, in the humanities we are talking mainly about subject-subject relations (in connection with which the need for intersubjective relations, dialogue, communication with another is postulated). In the humanities, the concept of truth plays an important role: wherever cognition unfolds around a person, the cognizer cannot remain an indifferent observer - he is transformed along with cognition; knowledge acquires a moral component; epistemology becomes epistemology; the truth of humanitarian knowledge is identified with the truth. The humanities include some sections of philosophy, cultural studies, religious studies, philology, linguistics, literary criticism, art history, partly (in cooperation with the social sciences) history, psychology, anthropology, ethnography, cognitive science, as well as a number of other, non-conventional disciplines, for example, those studying human metamorphosis and humanity under the influence of the techno-environment (techno-humanism).

Based on the classification of sciences by Francis Bacon, the French educator D'Alembert was the first to combine logic, history, legal, economic and political sciences, literature and art into the science of man, laying the foundation for the modern concept of "humanities".

After the unification of sciences by d'Alembert, French schools, especially private ones, began to reform the system, separating the humanities and technical sciences, it is known that at the beginning of the 19th century, tests

were introduced to determine the inclinations of children either to the humanities or to the technical sciences, after which they made schedules for certain groups, but this practice did not last long.

The humanities began to take shape as institutionalized (university) disciplines only in the 19th century. At this time, the complex of the so-called. The humanities are united under the name of "sciences of the spirit" (Geisteswissenschaften). For the first time, the concept of "science of the spirit" is found in the translation of Schiel's "System of Logic" by J. St. Mill (translation of the expression "moral science"), but some German researchers believe that the formation of this concept began even before the translation of Schiel. The concept of "science of the spirit" is widely used thanks to the work of V. Dilthey "Introduction to the sciences of the spirit, which substantiates the methodological principles of the "sciences of the spirit". Dilthey in his works considers a number of issues underlying the "sciences of the spirit" (for example, the historicity of these sciences, their linguistic nature, as well as the problems of experience and understanding). At the very beginning of the Introduction to the Sciences of the Spirit, he noted that if before the beginning of the 18th century. metaphysics prevailed over the sciences of society and history, then already from the middle of the same century they fell into an equally hopeless subordination to the natural sciences.

One can also note the transformation of the traditional division of sciences, leading its history from Aristotle along the lines of Kant - Cohen - Bakhtin. Namely, the separation of the logical, ethical, aesthetic and in a very special way the religious experience of responsibility.

In logic, the cause-and-effect relations of the objective are considered in the sense of natural scientific rationality, in this respect the world is considered from the position of the subject, which objectifies and arranges the objects of the world of existence. In a way, this is a certain scale of the attitude towards the world of phenomena as a universal and absolute substance. In ethics, the attitude to the other as to oneself, in this area significant moral maxims and references to authority are formulated. In aesthetics, we are talking about the relationship between the author and the hero, the viewer and the work. In this regard, two consciousnesses that do not coincide with each other always collide, where one completes the other in all moments transgredient (background, image, decoration, etc.) to it.

The area of religion correlates with the ethical, but goes beyond this division, since we are talking about communication with God (including reading religious literature, the form of this communication, etc.). Here, first of all, we are dealing with Cohen's idea of predetermined research in a chosen way and attitude to description, or, in the words of G. Cohen, "the methodology of the approach constitutes the subject of research."

In Martin Heidegger's article "The Time of the Picture of the World" in the humanities, the criticism of sources (their discovery, selection, verification,

use, preservation and interpretation) corresponds to the experimental study of nature in the natural sciences. M. M. Bakhtin in his work "On the Philosophical Foundations of the Humanities" writes that: "The subject of the humanities is expressive and speaking being. This being never coincides with itself and therefore is inexhaustible in its sense and meaning", but the main task of humanitarian research, in his opinion, is the problem of understanding speech and text as objectifications of a producing culture. In the humanities, understanding passes through the text - through questioning the text in order to hear what can only be said: the intentions, the reasons, the reasons for the goal, the intentions of the author. This understanding of the meaning of the utterance moves in the mode of analysis of speech or text, the life event of which, "that is, its true essence, always develops at the boundary of two consciousnesses, two subjects" (this is a meeting of two authors).

Thus, the primary given of all disciplines of the humanities is speech and text, and the main method is the reconstruction of meaning and hermeneutic research. The key problem of the humanities is the problem of understanding. M. N. Epshtein in his books on the theory of the humanities characterizes them as self-reflective: in them the very subject of knowledge - man and humanity - becomes the subject of study. "The paradox of self-reference stands at the center of the humanities, determining the complex relationship between their humanitarian and scientific character. The humanities study the student himself, name the namer..." Therefore, in the humanities "human science is inseparable from human creativity. The subject of human science cannot be fully objectified because it is in the process of becoming, and each act of self-description is also an event of its self-construction. In humanistics, a person not only discovers something in the world of subjects, but also produces his own subjectivity in the course of self-knowledge. Mikhail Naumovich Epshtein: From knowledge to creativity. How the humanities can change the world., M. - St. Petersburg: Center for Humanitarian Initiatives, 201.

As N. I. Basovskaya notes: "The humanities are distinguished by interest and attention to a person, his activity, and, first of all, spiritual activity". According to G. Ch. Huseynov - "The humanist is engaged in the scientific study of the results of human artistic activity"

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NEW UZBEKISTAN – A NEW WORLDVIEW

Annotation: This scientific work analyzes innovations in almost all areas of the country, the development process, as well as reforms to build a free and prosperous society, measures to form a new worldview, based on a wealth of evidence and the principles of modernity.

Keywords: Foreign currency, Innovative development, Infrastructure, International expert, Foreign investment, Enterprises, Intellectual, New strategy.

Works in recent years. Building a free and prosperous society in the new Uzbekistan is not something that one person can do. The contributors to the development of the new Uzbekistan are you, me, my neighbors, relatives, in general, who considered themselves a real Uzbek child, the owner of this land. From the very beginning, the new worldview begins with the smallest link - the family and the neighborhood.

At the present time, the art of public speaking plays an important role in the development of a new worldview among the youth of independent Uzbekistan. Because every student who is brought up in the spirit of a new worldview, every employee who strives for a new worldview, must know the secrets of the correct and literate program, beautiful reading, speech culture and public speaking, as well as today and tomorrow. meets the requirements. he must do it in every way.

Today, the well-being of everyday life finds its practical expression through the ongoing popular production.

Promoting the large-scale work carried out in our country, informing the population about the social, socio-economic situation in our country and the world, expanding the content and significance of the ongoing large-scale work "New Uzbekistan-new Under the motto "Worldview" cultural and educational propaganda tools are being created.

Today, the quality of its independent development Uzbekistan has entered a new stage. In this regard, it has been cooperating effectively with many countries and international organizations in various fields.

The development of mutually beneficial relations with people and states is facing significant challenges.

It can be said that today the head of our state is striving for the well-being of national Uzbekistan, but also Central Asia, living his dream of producing a

movement, a region that is widely integrated with the world, and is manifested as a similar labor.

In a short period of time, the people of Uzbekistan have made great strides, which laid the foundation for the decision to take a worthy place in the world community.

At the initiative of the leadership of our developing country, the process of modernization and the policy of relations with neighboring countries are recognized by the world community.

In the conversation with the editor-in-chief of the newspaper "Yangi Uzbekistan", the President spoke in detail about the ongoing democratic changes, organizational and business policies.

It is also important that the New Uzbekistan is a free and prosperous country, the ultimate goal of which is to develop on the basis of friendly projects with the world community, adhering to universally recognized norms and principles for democracy, human rights and freedoms. and a state that is committed to creating a prosperous life.

These vital situations are being implemented in the interests of our people, first of all, thinking about the democratic prospects of today and tomorrow of our young generation.

"Human rights and freedoms", "Rule of law", "Openness and transparency", "Freedom of speech", "Freedom of religion and belief", "Public control", "Inviolability of private property", "Freedom of economic activity" "And so on.

When we talk about the term "new Uzbekistan", first of all, a new economic relationship, a new economic outlook. For the past five years, we have not been able to reach the end of this year.

E-card money, which has long bothered people, can be withdrawn from cash through ATMs, the national exchange rate is different, and in banks it is different, buying currencies, buying housing and amenities from the market years of Uzbekistan, buying property and a number of issues related to procurement have gone down in history.

The strong political will of the leadership of our country gives entrepreneurs the freedom to develop their business and new developments, and farmers and cluster farms are becoming the real owners of their crops.

This testifies to the fact that the President is constantly mobilizing all his knowledge and experience, strength and day for the prosperity of the Motherland, the well-being of our people, and this qualitative process is intensifying, rising to a new level and moving forward.

As noted by the President, in the development of industrial knowledge and experience, it is possible to gain experience, continuous study, research, aspiration to innovation, introduction of high technology, effective production.

The leadership of our country is developing economic initiatives aimed at diversifying the economy, modernizing agriculture and developing economic ties.

It is noteworthy that in order to fully implement production, Uzbekistan is taking measures to develop a sustainable creative economy based on innovative development and accelerating economic growth.

Its main idea is to see material exports, but also to ensure the creation of new quality jobs, the use of goods.

Creative economics, economics, "Start-ups", ie new business, involves active participation in personal production through the support of original ideas.

Start-ups are widely introduced in our country. They are especially popular with young people. The largest initiatives in a wide range of areas are e-commerce, education, communication and navigation technologies, transport and road infrastructure, medicine and biotechnology.

Development and liberalization of private entrepreneurship More than 20 normative and legal acts have been adopted, amendments and additions have been made to a number of existing laws, the necessary conditions have been created to support business entities. According to international experts, the implementation of economic policy in Uzbekistan is changing.

This, first of all, has the economic activity of the population and helps to improve a favorable business environment. At the same time, the main focus is on the production of high-tech and investment-intensive production and the active involvement of potential partners in the economy.

There are no free economic zones to facilitate the production of additional products designed to stimulate foreign investment.

In a short period of time, 11 free economic zones have been established in several regions of the country. This also extends from power generation and resource reloading.

Today, the development of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan has become a driving force of economic development. It is known that the development of any society is determined by human capital, ie intellectual property, health, education, labor productivity, high quality of life.

In today's modern world, this factor is a key factor in a creative economy. Experts also note that the creative class in Uzbekistan has become more active and will become a mainstay of the economy in the future.

These include innovative technology parks specializing in scientific work, experiments, development of innovative products.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy" provides for the free use of state youth policy for the social protection of young people and the development of legal, intellectual, creative and other personnel. is important as one of the lamli.

In addition, the establishment of specialized schools to ensure in-depth education of young people and the leadership of the President's schools in each region also serve to nurture talented and harmoniously developed people.

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THE ROLE OF ACCOUNTING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Annotation: The article describes the essence, advantages and disadvantages of innovative forms of organization of accounting in the digital economy. The essence of the concept of digital economy and the advantages and disadvantages of the current software used in accounting in foreign countries, cloud technologies are studied.

Keywords: digital economy, software, cloud technologies, accounting.

Introduction: The new version of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Accounting", which came into force on April 14, 2016, has become the legal basis for providing reliable and comprehensive economic information and reporting, which is an important part of modern governance.

As a result of reforms aimed at modernizing and diversifying sectors of the economy, radically increasing the role of small business and private entrepreneurship in the economy, and further improving the investment climate, the country is achieving stable growth rates.

Today, the use of advanced information technology in various areas of activity, in particular in accounting, is becoming increasingly important, which is a key component of any facility management system. The development of the digital economy requires the improvement of modern information and telecommunication technologies, which will create new opportunities for accounting. The use of information technology helps to increase the competitiveness of organizations by reducing costs, reducing the impact of the human factor and speeding up work.

Analysis of the literature on the subject. Economic development, population growth, limited resources, the need to use them wisely, and the proliferation of information all contribute to the need to digitize the economy. Today, the "digital economy" is rapidly entering the procurement of consumer goods, consumer services and, in general, in all sectors of the economy, including industry, agriculture, health, education and upbringing. Our foreign scholars on digital economy have also said the following.

Table 1

Different approaches and definitions of the digital economy⁹

V. Ivanov	The digital economy is a virtual environment that complements our reality
R. Mesheryakov	Digital economy is an economic production using digital technologies
A. Kuntsman	Digital economy is a modern type of economy characterized by the active use of digital technologies in the production of information and material goods and services, as well as their storage, processing and transmission.
R. K. Asanov	The digital economy is based on the production and distribution of electronic products and services through e-commerce: "Businesses specializing in electronic products carry out production processes and remittances, as well as work with and manage customers using Internet technology.

Research methodology: The research process used a systematic approach, abstract-logical thinking, grouping, comparison, factor analysis, sampling.

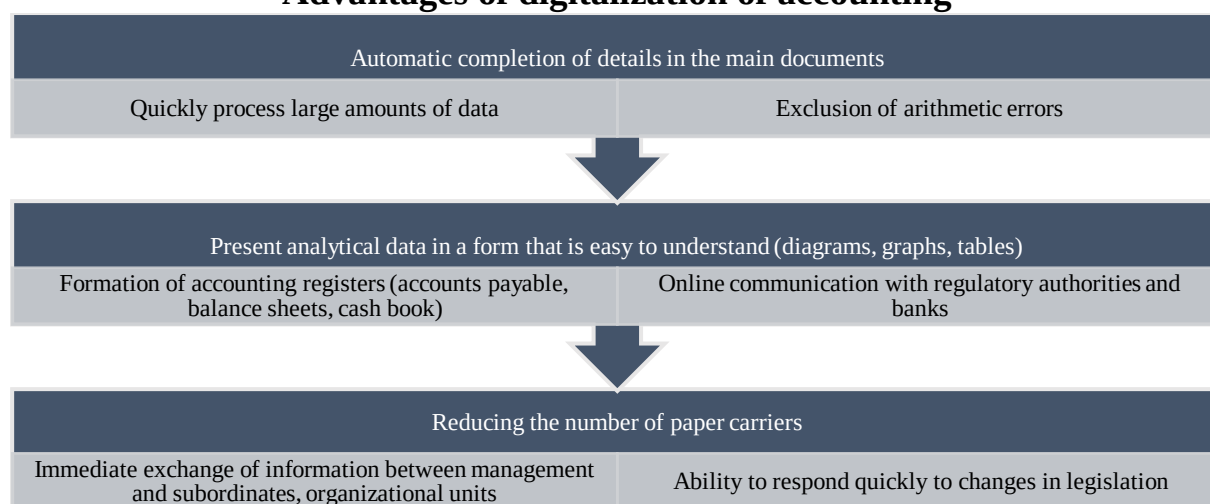
Analysis and Conclusions: It is well known that today the digital economy also plays an important role in creating added value. Different algorithms, processes and digital information are becoming a key factor in the strategic development of corporate business. Digital non-financial factors determine the competitiveness of banks and affect their efficiency. The development of the world economy and information technology has also laid the foundation for the development of accounting.

In modern society, the main technical tool of information processing technology is a personal computer. In many organizations, accounting is done using special software products designed to conveniently store information, create documents and reports, and analyze accounting information. They allow accountants to manage interconnected accounting departments, and executives can access up-to-date information and make management decisions. Accounting automation significantly simplifies the work of accountants and provides the following advantages over manual processing of information.

¹И. А. Гасаншин. «Цифровая экономика» – М.: Горячая линия, 2019. – С. 54–55

Table 2

Advantages of digitalization of accounting



There are many software products available today for processing accounting data. Criteria on which the accounting program can be evaluated according to the required preferences:

1. Functional completeness.
2. A comprehensive service that includes the timely updating of software products, depending on changes in regulations, reporting forms, accounting rules, etc.
3. Convenience of the system. Particular attention should be paid to the intuitive interface of the program, the ability to quickly launch and independent study of the program.
4. Technical support
5. Supplier professionalism.
6. Ability to work remotely on multiple local networks with a single database at the same time.
7. The main task of automation is to enter data into the system once, so the criteria for program selection are the availability of data exchange and synchronization.
8. Ability to adapt to business development and the introduction of new accounting systems.
9. Information protection.
10. Ability to expand the presented accounting requirements and increase the volume of tasks to be solved.
11. Price of software product.

Today, 1C is a leading company in the delivery of accounting software. The company's product "1C: ACCOUNTING" allows you to adjust the parameters of accounting policy, create primary documents, prepare reports, adjust the catalogs in accordance with the requirements of accounting in organizations, taking into account the specifics of the organization.

Conclusions and Recommendations: In conclusion, digital technologies are very important in creating and maintaining databases in enterprises. Correct and systematic maintenance of accounting records in enterprises and the correct implementation of accounting entries require a lot of precision, and in a broad sense, digital technologies help us to reduce errors and easily correct them, reducing the importance of the workplace and the tool. To increase the efficiency, regular control of operational accounts and reports, accurate calculation of product costs and calculations, ensuring the rapid circulation of financial information and documents, the correctness of accounting and tax reporting and accounting costs; Digital technologies help us a lot in saving.

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CHARACTERISTICS, DISEASES AND DIAGNOSIS OF IRON METABOLISM-HEMOSIDERIN

Annotation: This article provides information on the properties of iron metabolism-hemosiderin, diseases and diagnostics.

Keywords: Hemosiderin, ferritin, siderophages, ferritin, hemochromatosis.

Hemosiderin is a pigment in the form of lumps or granules stored in the tissues of iron animals. These granules are poorly assimilated in the body, they are stored inside the cells and usually appear after heavy bleeding.

Hemosiderin corpuscles have poorly defined molecular properties despite their iron nature. However, they are known to consist of ferritin, denatured ferritin, and other materials. In addition, hemosiderin granules are always opposite or opposite to blood flow. Hemosiderin is often found in macrophages called "siderophages". These are macrophages that are responsible for phagocytosis in red blood cells (erythrocytes) and because of this phagocytosis iron is released in them and it is stored in an organelle called a siderosome.

Siderophages are cells produced by the bone marrow that are responsible for storing iron to deliver to red blood cells during the formation of red blood cells (erythropoiesis). The appearance of siderophages indicates bleeding due to certain pathological agents or some mechanical stresses. Siderophages usually appear 48 hours after bleeding and can persist for 2-8 weeks after bleeding. Hemosiderin is detected by blood smears, tissue samples, or substances taken from different regions of the body. These blood samples are treated with staining methods, where siderophages are easy to identify due to their size and intense blue color. Hemosiderin represents a set of structures that act as intracellular iron stores, are water-insoluble, and are stored in phagocytes of the spleen, liver, and bone marrow reticulum endothelial system. Each hemosiderin granule can contain up to 4,500 iron atoms.

Iron stored in hemosiderin granules is considered to be iron phosphate. This compound is a major component of cellular iron stores in the form of ferritin.

However, ferrite-shaped iron deposits are much smaller and more assimilated by cells than hemosiderin granules. Cells containing ferritin also observed the presence of hemosiderin granules.

50% of the constitution of hemosiderin deposits consists only of iron atoms.

Scientists who observed hemosiderin grains under an electron microscope found that they were ferritin, denatured ferritin, a complex of proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, and other materials.

The size of hemosiderin granules can range from 1 nanometer to 20 nanometers, which are large crystals or granules. They think that it can be assimilated by the cell only through lipid peroxidation under the influence of iron.

Hemosiderin has been proposed to demonstrate a “protective” biological mechanism because it reduces the presence of iron, which enhances reactions caused by free radicals within cells.

The full functioning of iron regulatory mechanisms in the body of animals is very important for health because iron deficiency causes anemia; iron overload in the system promotes the accumulation of hemosiderin in the tissues.

Such accumulation of hemosiderin can cause tissue damage and lead to a condition called “hemosiderosis”. The disease is characterized by cirrhosis of the liver, possibly accompanied by liver carcinomas.

The defective hemochromatous locus may indicate defects in the HLA-A mucosal regulation system in the short arm of chromosome 6, as if there was persistent iron deficiency even when the mineral was ingested in abundance.

This disease can take two forms, primary or secondary hemochromatosis. Primary hemochromatosis is an autosomal recessive disease. In this case, people tend to keep iron uncontrolled in the form of hemosiderin in the tissues.

However, primary hemochromatosis can be managed by blood transfusion and blood draw. If the disease is diagnosed early, until excessive accumulation of hemosiderins in human tissues occurs.

Secondary hemochromatosis occurs when the iron regulatory system is overloaded with iron due to the death and extinction of erythrocytes, liver disease, or chronic iron overload.

Hemosiderins have been diagnosed from different perspectives. For pathologists, they are iron-containing fragments, and for biochemists, they are heterogeneous compounds of iron, carbohydrates, proteins, and lipids.

For electron microscopists, hemosiderin bundles are electron-dense compounds located inside siderosomes (bodies that carry pigments).

However, despite the different positions on hemosiderin granules, they all agree that they are insoluble granules rich in iron and that their excess is harmful to the health of the organism.

Hemosiderin granules form particularly large fragments in cells and can be easily stained in tissues to see them clearly under a light microscope.

Hemosiderin granules were stained with a Prussian blue reaction using a method called Perl stain. Using this technique, the differences between isolated hemosiderin iron cores with different conditions are described, e.g.

- The hemosiderin nuclei of patients with secondary hemochromatosis have a goetite-like crystalline structure with the chemical formula $\alpha\text{-FeOOH}$.

- In patients with primary hemochromatosis (genetic origin), the iron nucleus of hemosiderin granules is amorphous, consisting of iron III oxide.

In normal human spleen cells, which store iron in some hemosiderin granules, the nuclei appear to be crystalline ferhydrite, very similar to the nuclei of ferritin molecules.

Using an electron microscope, a more detailed diagnosis can be made to differentiate patients with primary hemochromatosis and secondary hemochromatosis.

Typically, hemosiderin particles range from 5.3 to 5.8 nanometers in people with primary hemochromatosis; however, in patients with secondary hemochromatosis, they measure measurements ranging from 4.33 to 5 nanometers in diameter.

These data are important to determine the type of disease in patients. In addition, genetic analysis confirms the genetic composition of the body's cells in the tissues of this disease.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ACTIVATION OF COGNITIVE ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS AND PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING

Annotation: In this article there is an formation about the problem based learning in the classroom and their effect of students thinking abilities.

Key words: activity, method, antipode, empirical materials, mental search, concept, situation, assimilation.

Some teachers equate these two concepts, suggesting that the very term "problem learning" be eliminated. Problem-based learning is one of the most effective means of activating the student's thinking. The essence of the activity achieved in problem-based learning is that the student must analyze the factual material and operate on it in such a way as to obtain new information from it. In other words, this is an expansion, deepening of knowledge with the help of previously acquired knowledge or a new application of previous knowledge. Neither a teacher nor a book can give a new application of previous knowledge; it is sought and found by the student, placed in the appropriate situation. This is the search method of teaching as an antipode to the method of perceiving ready-made conclusions of the teacher (although the latter method also causes a certain activity of the student).

The mental search is a complex process. Not every search is associated with a problem. If the teacher gives the task to the students and indicates how to do it, then even their independent search will not be a solution to the problem. Students can take an active part in research work, collecting empirical material, but not solving any problems. Genuine activation of students is characterized by an independent search for solutions to problems.

The purpose of activating students through problem-based learning is to raise the level of the student's mental activity and teach him not to separate operations in a random, spontaneous order, but to a system of mental actions that is typical for solving non-stereotypical tasks that require the use of creative mental activity.

The essence of activating the student's teaching through problem-based learning is to activate his thinking by creating problem situations, in the formation of cognitive interest and modeling of mental processes.

The problem situation and the learning problem are the basic concepts of problem-based learning, which is seen not as a mechanical addition of the activities of teaching and learning, but as a dialectical interaction and interconnection of these two activities.

Problem teaching is defined as the activity of a teacher in creating a system of problem situations, presenting educational material with its (full or partial) explanation and managing the activities of students aimed at mastering new knowledge - both in the traditional way and through self-preparation of educational problems and their solution.

Problem learning is an educational and cognitive activity of students in assimilating knowledge and methods of activity by perceiving the teacher's explanations in a problem situation, independently (or with the help of a teacher) analyzing problem situations, formulating problems and solving them by putting forward proposals, hypotheses, their justification and proof, as well as by checking the correctness of the solution.

A. M. Matyushkin characterizes a problem situation as “a special type of mental interaction between an object and a subject, characterized by such a mental state of the subject (student) in solving problems that requires the discovery (discovery or assimilation) of new knowledge or methods of activity previously unknown to the subject”¹. In other words, a problem situation is a situation in which the subject wants to solve some difficult tasks for himself, but he does not have enough data and he must look for them himself.

Problem situations can be subdivided on several grounds: by the field of scientific knowledge or academic discipline (Russian language, mathematics, etc.); by focusing on finding the missing new (new knowledge, methods of action, identifying the possibility of applying known knowledge and methods in new conditions); by the level of problematization (very sharp contradictions, medium sharpness, weakly or implicitly expressed contradictions); according to the type and nature of the content side of the contradictions (for example, between worldly ideas and scientific knowledge, an unexpected fact and the inability to explain it, etc.).

Didactically and methodically based ways of creating problem situations can be found only if the teacher knows the general patterns of their occurrence. In the literature on problem-based learning, there are attempts to formulate these patterns in the form of types of problem situations.

Sum up, studies have shown that it is possible to single out the most characteristic types of problem situations for pedagogical practice, common to all subjects.

1. It should be considered the most general and widespread: a problem situation arises if the student does not know how to solve the problem, they cannot answer the problematic question, give an explanation for a new fact in an educational or life situation, that is, if students realize the insufficiency of the previous knowledge to explain a new fact.

2. Problem situations arise when students encounter the need to use previously acquired knowledge in new practical conditions. As a rule, teachers organize these conditions not only so that students can apply their knowledge in

practice, but also face the fact of their insufficiency. Awareness of this fact by students arouses cognitive interest and stimulates the search for new knowledge.

3. A problematic situation easily arises if there is a contradiction between the theoretically possible way of solving the problem and the practical impracticability of the chosen method.

4. A problematic situation arises when there is a contradiction between the practically achieved result of completing a learning task and the students' lack of knowledge for its theoretical justification.

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**3.25 A GEV/C IMPULSLI ^{16}O -TO'QNASHUVLARIDA 6 - HAMDA 7-
NUKLONLI TIZIMLAR VA YADROLAR BILAN BIRGALIKDA HOSIL
BO'LADIGAN $A \leq 3$ MASSA SONLI YENGIL FRAGMENTLARNING
VA TEPKI PROTONLAR O'RTACHA KO'PLAMCHILIGI**

Annotatsiya. 3,25 A GeV/c impulsli ^{16}O -to'qnashuvlarda 6 va 7-nuklonli sistemalar hosil bo'lgan kanallari ko'plamchiligini tahlil qilish natijalari keltirilgan. Parchalangan zarrachalarni ajratish uchun massa soni bo'yicha ajratish usuli qo'llanildi.

Kalit so'zlar: ko'p nuklonli, α -klaster, 6-nuklonli tizimlar, 7-nuklonli tizimlar, o'rtacha ko'plamchlik, to'qnashuv.

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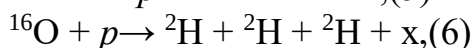
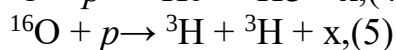
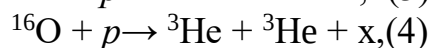
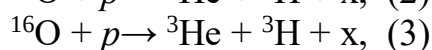
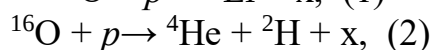
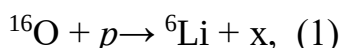
**3.25 A GEV / S IMPULSIVE ^{16}O -COLLECTION WITH 6- AND 7-
NUCLONIC SYSTEMS AND NUCLEARS $A \leq 3$ MASS NUMBER LIGHT
FRAGMENTS AND TAP**

Abstract. The results of an analysis of the multinucleons in channels from the formation of 6- and 7-nucleon systems in ^{16}O collisions at a momentum of

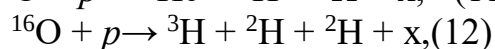
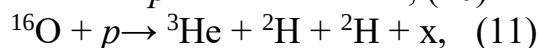
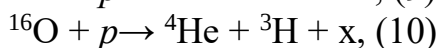
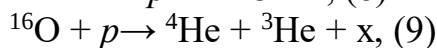
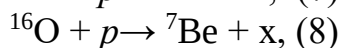
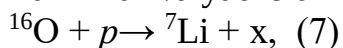
3.25 A GeV/c are presented. The mass fractionation method was used to separate the fragmented particles.

Key words: Multi nucleon, α -cluster, 6-nucleon systems, 7-nucleon systems, cross section, collision.

3.25 A GeV/c impulsli ^{16}O -to'qnashuvlarida ko'p nuklonli fragmentlar tizimida olti yoki yetti nuklonni o'z ichiga olgan voqealar xarakteristikalarini tahlil qilish natijalarini taqdim etadi, ya'ni quyidagi poluinklyuziv reaksiyalar tipini:



6-nuklonli tizimlar va yadrolar hosil bo'lishi va



7-nuklonli tizimlar va yadrolar hosil bo'lishi. X-sifatida $A \leq 3$ massa sonli bir- yoki ikki-zaryadli fragment, tepki proton yoki pion bo'lishi mumkin. Shunday qilib, ya'ni $A \geq 4$ massa sonli hamroh yadrolar tug'iladigan tizimlar hosil bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan boshqa kanallar muhokama qilinmagan[1-5].

Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi yuqorida ko'rsatilgan yarim inklyuziv reaksiyalarning kesimlarini aniqlash, shuningdek barion va elektr zaryadining saqlanish qonunlari kislorod yadrosi parchalanishining α -klasterli tuzilishining shakllanishida ahamiyati aniqlandi. (1) - (12) reaksiyalarda tahlil qilingan ko'p nuklonli tizimlar yakuniy holatda qayd qilingan tizim yig'indi zaryadi $Q=2\div 4$ bo'lgan bir, ikki yoki uchta ko'p nuklonli yadrolarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Ushbu monografiyada Birlashgan yadro tadqiqotlari instituti (OIYaI) Yuqori energiyalar laboratoriyasi (LVE) hamkorligi doirasida 1 m-li vodorodli pufakchali kamera(VPK)da olingan, har bir nuklonga 3.25 GeV/c impulsli kislorod-proton ta'sirlashuvlari bo'yicha eksperiment ma'lumotlarning fizik tahliliga asoslangan natijalar taqdim etilgan. Birlashgan yadro tadqiqotlari instituti (OIYaI) Yuqori energiyalar laboratoriyasi (LVE) Dubna sinxrofazotronida olingan relyativistik kislorod yadrosi oqimi bilan vodorodli pufakchali kamera nurlantirilgan.

Zarralar ko'plamchi tug'ilishi va yadro bo'linish jarayonlarini yuqori energiyadagi adron va yadro-yadroli to'qnashuvlarini o'rganishdagi vodorodli pufakchali kamera usuli bir qator afzalliklarga ega, masalan, magnit maydoni

bo'lmagan emulsiyalar bilan tajribalar o'tkazishda mumkin emas bo'lgan zarralar va fragmentlarni (yadro-snaryadini) ajratish ehtimoli, 4π -geometriyaga yaqin sharoitlarda ularning impulsini yaxshi aniqlik bilan hisoblanadi. Pufakchali kameralarning asosiy kamchiliklari, birinchi navbatda, ularning past tezlik va tasvirga olishlarni qayta ishlashning jarayonidir; ikkinchidan, kameraning ish hajmida izning uzunligi ($L = 0.2-0.3$ m.) qisqartirilganligi sababli nishon yadroning sekin qismlarini qayd etishning ilojsizligidan iborat.

Biz ta'kidlaymizki, protonlarning energiya spektrlarini hodisalarni massa bo'yicha aniq ajratish uchun tahlil qilayotganda, kameraning ish hajmida tezkor bir tekis zaryadlangan zarralarning uzunligi 35 sm dan oshgan o'lchovlarni ko'rib chiqdik. Bu bo'limda tajriba natijalarini olish uslubi atroflicha tavsiflangan, birlamchi yadro dastasi va bir metrli vodorodli pufakchali kamera (VPK) asosiy xarakteristikalarini berilgan, impuls va burchaklarni o'lchash xatoliklari, eksperimental materiallar statistikasi, noelastik kesimi, fragmentlarning massa sonlari bo'yicha taqsimotlari, izotoplar tarkibi va 3.25 A GeV/c impulsli ^{16}O -to'qnashuvlarida $Z_{\text{fr}} = 1-4$ zaryadli fragmentlar hosil bo'lishi inklyuziv kesimlari keltirilgan. Massalari bo'yicha fragmentlar identifikatsiyasi uchun laboratoriya koordinatalar sistemasidagi quyidagi impuls oraliqlari kiritilgan. Oxirgi fragmentlarni massa soniga ko'ra ajratish uchun eksperimental sharoitlarga ko'ra, fragmentning o'rtacha tezligi massa bilan mutanosib bo'ladi. Ushbu tanlov bilan impuls o'lchashdagi o'rtacha xato ^1H , ^2H -lar uchun 3 % va ^3H -uchun 5 % dan kamni tashkil qiladi. [6,8,9,11-16] ishlarga muvofiq impuls spektrlarning berilgan chegaralarini qabul qildik, bu esa zaryadli va massali qismlarni ishonchli tarzda aniqlash imkonini beradi.

Parchalangan zarrachalarni ajratish uchun massa soni bo'yicha ajratish usuli qo'llaniladi, eksperimentning bu usulida fragmentlarning o'rtacha impulsli uning massa soniga proporsional bo'ladi. Belgilab qo'yamizki, protonlarning energetik spektrida biz qarayotgan hodisalarda ajratilgan parchalarning o'lchash aniqligini oshirish uchun tezkor bir zaryadli zarralar izlarini o'lchashda izlarning kameradagi uzunligi 35 sm dan ortig'ini olamiz. Bunday tanlashlarda impulsini o'lchaganda o'rtacha chetlanish ^1H , ^2H uchun 3 % va ^3H uchun 5 % dan [1,4,5] oshmaydi.

- Bir zaryadli fragmentlar: $1.75 < p < 4.75$ GeV/c oraliq'dagi bir zaryadli fragmentlar protonlar hisoblanadi, $4.75 < p < 7.75$ GeV/c oraliq'idagilar ^2H ga $p > 7.75$ GeV/c oraliqidagilar ^3H yadrosiga tegishli bo'ladi. Bunday ajratish jarayonida protonlar va π^+ -mezonlarning aralashib ketish jarayoni $1.25 < p < 1.75$ GeV/c impuls oraliqida kuzatiladi, 2.4-paragrafda protonlar va π^+ -mezonlarning $1.25 < p < 1.75$ GeV/c impuls oraliq'ida ajratish statistikasi ko'rsatilgan. Bunday tanlash $p \geq 1.75$ GeV/c dan yuqori impulsda protonlari bilan π^+ -mezonlar aralashuvi e'tiborsizlanishi mumkin, chunki π^+ -mezonlar hosil bo'lishi, bunday impulsda kinematik ravishda mumkin emas.

- Ikki zaryadli fragmentlar: $p < 10.75$ GeV/c oraliqdagi ikki zaryadli fragmentlar ^3He ga tegishli, $p > 10.75$ GeV/c oraliqidagilar esa ^4He yadrosiga

tegishli hisoblanadi. Bunday fragmentlarni aniqlashda ($L > 35$ sm) massa izotoplarning aralashib ketishi 4-5% dan oshmaydi.

- Uch zaryadli fragmentlar: $p < 21.25$ GeV/c impulsli uch zaryadli fragmentlar ${}^6\text{Li}$ yadrosiga tegishli, $21.25 < p < 24.5$ GeV/c oraliqdagilar ${}^7\text{Li}$ yadrosiga, $p \geq 24.5$ GeV/c oraliqdagilar esa ${}^8\text{Li}$ yadrosiga tegishli bo'ladi.

- To'rt zaryadli fragmentlar: $p < 25.75$ GeV/c impulsli to'rt zaryadli fragmentlar ${}^7\text{Be}$ yadrosiga tegishli, impuls spektri boshlanishi ${}^7\text{Be}$ yadrolari impuls spektri oxiri bilan yopilishi mumkin bo'lgan berilliy yadro izotoplari orasida ${}^8\text{Be}$ turg'un yadrolari mavjud emas. Hamda $25.75 < p < 30.75$ GeV/c impuls oralig'i ${}^9\text{Be}$ yadrosiga tegishli va $p > 30.75$ GeV/c ${}^{10}\text{B}$ yadrosiga tegishli bo'ladi.

$Z_{fr} \geq 5$ zaryadli ko'p zaryadli fragmentlar uchun ularning uzunligi bo'yicha taqiqlash kiritilmagan, chunki bunday fragmentlar uchun massa bo'yicha identifikatsiya qilinmagan. Bitta va ikkita zaryadli fragmentlarning o'rtacha ko'plamchiliklarini aniqlashda ushbu fragmentlarning yo'qolishi kameraning ishchi suyuqligi (vodorod) bilan o'zaro ta'siriga bog'liqligi uchun $L \leq 30$ sm masofada amalga oshirildi [15-21].

Belgilaymizki, snaryad yadrosining barcha ko'p zaryadli fragmentlari zaryadli qiymati bilan aniq belgilangan. Bu parchanish jarayonini alohida topologik kanal bo'yicha kelgusida tadqiq qilish imkonini beradi.

1 - jadval (6-nuklonli tizimlar uchun) va 2 - jadval (7-nuklonli tizimlar uchun) larda ko'p nuklonli konfiguratsiyalar 6- hamda 7- nuklonli tizimlar bilan birgalikda hosil bo'ladigan $A \leq 3$ massa sonli yengil fragmentlarning va tepki protonlar o'rtacha ko'plamchiligi va yig'indi zaryadi (Q) keltirilgan.

1-jadval

6-nuklonli tizimlar bilan birgalikda hosil bo'luvchi yengil fragmentlar va p_{tep} -teпки protonlar o'rtacha ko'plamchiligi va tizimlar yig'indi zaryadi (Q).

Sistema tipi	Q	Kuzatiladigan zarralar				
		${}^1\text{H}$	${}^2\text{H}$	${}^3\text{H}$	${}^3\text{He}$	p_{tep}
${}^6\text{Li}$	3	3.42 ± 0.12	0.74 ± 0.08	0.28 ± 0.05	0.32 ± 0.05	0.49 ± 0.05
${}^4\text{He} + {}^2\text{H}$	3	3.02 ± 0.05	0.83 ± 0.03	0.34 ± 0.02	0.32 ± 0.02	0.53 ± 0.02
${}^3\text{He} + {}^3\text{H}$	3	3.36 ± 0.10	0.63 ± 0.05	0.30 ± 0.04	0.39 ± 0.05	0.51 ± 0.04
${}^3\text{He} + {}^3\text{He}$	4	2.50 ± 0.13	0.71 ± 0.08	0.32 ± 0.04	0.31 ± 0.04	0.48 ± 0.04
${}^3\text{H} + {}^3\text{H}$	2	3.84 ± 0.18	0.85 ± 0.10	0.23 ± 0.05	0.36 ± 0.05	0.60 ± 0.05
${}^2\text{H} + {}^2\text{H} + {}^2\text{H}$	3	3.69 ± 0.14	0.67 ± 0.07	0.32 ± 0.05	0.23 ± 0.05	0.49 ± 0.05

Hamroh zarralar o'rtacha ko'plamchiligi tahlili (1- va 2-jadvallarga qarang) 6-nuklonli tizimlar uchun eng yuqori protonlar ko'plamchiligi ${}^2\text{H} + {}^2\text{H} + {}^2\text{H}$ dastlabki tuzilishining maksimal yemirilish kanalida va ${}^2\text{H} + {}^2\text{H} + {}^3\text{H}$ – 7-nuklonli tizimlar uchun esa ${}^3\text{H} + {}^3\text{H}$ – minimal yig'indi zaryadlar (2) kanalida kuzatilishini ko'rsatadi. ${}^3\text{He} + {}^3\text{He}$ va ${}^6\text{Li}$ – 6-nuklonli tizimlar uchun protonlar o'rtacha ko'plamchiligi bu tizimlar zaryadlarining farqi qo'shimcha protonlar

hosil bo'lishi bilan kompensatsiyalanishini, xuddi shunday boshqa hamroh zarralar o'rtacha ko'plamchiligi bir- biriga yaqinligini ko'rsatgan holda 0.9 ga farq qiladi.

Bir xil yig'indi zaryadli (4) ${}^7\text{Be}$, ${}^4\text{He}+{}^3\text{He}$ va ${}^2\text{H}+{}^2\text{H}+{}^3\text{He}$ – 7-nuklonli tizimlar uchun protonlar o'rtacha ko'plamchiligi statistik xatoliklar chegarasida mos keladi. Birinchi ikki kanal uchun statistik xatoliklar chegarasida ${}^2\text{H}$, ${}^3\text{H}$ va ${}^3\text{He}$ yadrolari ko'plamchiliklari mos keladi. ${}^3\text{He}$ yadrosi eksperimental o'rtacha ko'plamchiligining sezilarli farqi ${}^6\text{Li}$, ${}^3\text{He}+{}^3\text{H}$, ${}^3\text{He}+{}^3\text{He}$ va ${}^3\text{H}+{}^3\text{H}$ hosil bo'lish kanallarida kuzatiladi. Eksperimentda tepki protonlar o'rtacha ko'plamchiligi 6-nuklonli tizimlar uchun ko'plamchilik 0.52 ± 0.02 ni, 7-nuklonli tizimlar uchun 0.53 ± 0.02 ni tashkil qiladi. statistik xatoliklar chegarasida eksperiment qiymatlariga mos keladi.

2-jadval

7-nuklonli tizimlar bilan birgalikda hosil bo'luvchi yengil fragmentlar va p_{tep} - tepki protonlar o'rtacha ko'plamchiligi va yig'indi zaryad (Q) tizimlari.

Sistema tipi	Q	Hamroh zarralar				
		${}^1\text{H}$	${}^2\text{H}$	${}^3\text{H}$	${}^3\text{He}$	p_{tep}
${}^7\text{Li}$	3	3.34 ± 0.14	0.77 ± 0.09	0.27 ± 0.05	0.28 ± 0.05	0.58 ± 0.05
${}^7\text{Be}$	4	2.76 ± 0.14	0.71 ± 0.07	0.28 ± 0.05	0.33 ± 0.05	0.53 ± 0.05
${}^4\text{He}+{}^3\text{He}$	4	2.71 ± 0.06	0.68 ± 0.04	0.27 ± 0.02	0.37 ± 0.03	0.51 ± 0.02
${}^4\text{He}+{}^3\text{H}$	3	3.32 ± 0.07	0.76 ± 0.04	0.30 ± 0.02	0.30 ± 0.02	0.57 ± 0.02
${}^3\text{He}+{}^2\text{H}+{}^2\text{H}$	4	2.76 ± 0.15	0.44 ± 0.06	0.23 ± 0.05	0.37 ± 0.05	0.42 ± 0.05
${}^3\text{H}+{}^2\text{H}+{}^2\text{H}$	3	3.69 ± 0.13	0.58 ± 0.07	0.25 ± 0.04	0.24 ± 0.05	0.51 ± 0.05

Bir xil yig'indi zaryadli (3) ${}^7\text{Li}$, ${}^4\text{He}+{}^3\text{H}$ – 7-nuklonli tizimlar uchun statistik xatoliklar chegarasida barcha hamroh zarralar o'rtacha ko'plamchiligi mos keladi. Shuningdek, ${}^6\text{Li}$ va ${}^7\text{Li}$ yadrolari hosil bo'lishida hamroh zarralarning eksperimental o'rtacha ko'plamchiligi mos kelishini ko'rish ham qiziqarli, ya'ni oxiridagi ortiqcha neytron o'rtacha ko'plamchiliklar kattaliklariga ta'sir ko'rsatmaydi.

${}^2\text{H}$ yadrosi hosil bo'lishi eksperimental olingan o'rtacha ko'plamchiliklari shuni ko'rsatadiki, ular dastlabki yadrolar α -klasterlari yemirilishidan deytronlar hosil bo'lishining mumkin bo'lgan kanallarini ko'rsatishimiz mumkin. ${}^3\text{H}$ yadrosi hosil bo'lish hollari uchun xuddi shunday mos qo'yish ${}^4\text{He}+{}^2\text{H}$, ${}^3\text{He}+{}^3\text{H}$ va ${}^3\text{He}+{}^3\text{He}$, shuningdek, ${}^7\text{Be}$, ${}^4\text{He}+{}^3\text{He}$, ${}^4\text{He}+{}^3\text{H}$ va ${}^2\text{H}+{}^2\text{H}+{}^3\text{He}$ tizimlar uchun eksperiment qiymatlari uchun o'rinli ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Bizning qarashlarimizga ko'ra, eksperimentdagi hisoblangan proton fragmentlar va tepki protonlarning o'rtacha ko'plamchilikdagi farqlari yadroda kaskadli jarayonlarning rivojlanish darajasini aks ettiradi. Eksperimentda

protonlarning o'rtacha ko'plamchiligi 6-nuklonli tizimlar uchun 3.15 ± 0.04 ni tashkil qiladi va 7-nuklonli tizimlar uchun esa 3.05 ± 0.04 ni tashkil qiladi [13-15].

Ko'p nuklonli tizimlarning o'rtacha zaryadini o'rganish qiziqarli, chunki bu bilan ko'p nuklonli tizim va nishon proton o'rtasidagi zaryad almashuv jarayonlarining xususiyatlarini o'rganish mumkin. 6-nuklonli tizimlarning o'rtacha elektr zaryadi eksperimentda olingan qiymati (3.03 ± 0.03), mos keladi [1-3]. 7-nuklonli tizimlarning zaryadi eksperimentda olingan qiymati (3.51 ± 0.03), ham bir-biriga juda yaqin. 6- va 7- nuklonli tizimlar o'rtacha elektr zaryadining farqi eksperimentda 0.48 ± 0.04 ni tashkil qilib, bu eng katta ehtimol 0.5 ga yaqin bo'lib, u dastlabki kislorod yadrosining proton va neytronlar sonining teng bo'lishidan kelib chiqadi.

Massa sonli $A = 6-7$ oxirgi ko'p nuklonli tizimlar va yadrolarning shakllanishi bo'yicha qisqacha xulosalarni quyidagi tarzda keltirishimiz mumkin. Kislorod yadrosi α -klasterli tuzilishining $A \leq 7$ massa sonli ikkilamchi ko'p nuklonli yadrolarning shakllanishida hamda elektr va barion zaryadlari saqlanish qonunlaridagi yetarli darajada roli haqida ko'rsatma olindi. Bu bir qancha faktlar orqali o'z tasdig'ini topib, bulardan α -zarralar hosil bo'lishi bilan kuzatiladigan 6- va 7-nuklonli tizimlar kanallari ko'ndalang kesimlarining α -zarralar hosil bo'lmaydigan kanallar kesimlariga nisbatan sezilarli darajada yuqoriligini aytish mumkin. Dastlabki ko'p nuklonli tizimlar zaryadlaridagi farqlanish asosan qo'shimcha protonlar hosil bo'lishi bilan to'ldiriladi. Hamroh tizimlar va yadrolar hosil bo'lishi bilan kuzatiladigan zarralar xarakteristikallari asosan ko'p nuklonli holat zaryadi va yig'indi massa soni A orqali aniqlanadi va bu u bitta yadromi yo ikki yoki uch yadroning tarkib holatidan tashkil topganligidan bog'liq bo'lmaydi.

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THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN PROMOTING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Abstract: This article discusses the importance of physical education and physical exercise in the organization of a healthy lifestyle.

Key words: healthy lifestyle, physical education, therapeutic gymnastics, therapeutic exercises.

Therapeutic physical culture (LFK) is a medical discipline that uses the means of physical culture (mainly physical exercises) for the purpose of treating and rehabilitating the sick and disabled, as well as preventing diseases [1]. To increase the effectiveness of exercises, the tasks of exercise therapy include the use of pedagogical means of influence: developing the patient's self-confidence, a conscious attitude to the classes and the need to take an active part in them.

Before the appointment of therapeutic physical culture, the tasks of using physical exercises are determined, means and forms are selected to solve these problems. To do all this correctly, it is necessary to take into account the phase of the development of the disease, the reaction of the body to it, the state of all organs and systems not involved in the disease process, the patient's mental reaction to the disease and his other individual characteristics.

In all cases, it is important to observe the principle of combining the general and local effects of physical exercises, remembering that recovery largely depends on the general condition of the patient's body. Each physical exercise used in therapeutic physical culture has a restorative, supportive or prophylactic effect on the patient. Therefore, when prescribing therapeutic physical culture, it is necessary to determine (in addition to medical indications) the direction of its use: in order to restore impaired functions, maintain them and health in general, or to prevent diseases, their complications and other deviations in health.

Based on the general provisions of therapeutic physical culture, various private methods are built that reflect the originality of the pathophysiological and clinical manifestations of the disease in an individual patient or group of patients, compiled according to a nosological sign. The main principles of the application of therapeutic physical culture are the integrity of the body (the unity of mental and physical), the unity of the environment and the body (social and biological), the unity of form and function, general and local, treatment and prevention.

The methodology of therapeutic physical culture should be based on general pedagogical (didactic) principles. Its effectiveness is possible only with the active attitude of the patient to classes. The methodologist's explanation of the prospect of accelerating the recovery of impaired functions under the influence of physical exercises increases the patient's interest in them.

The principle of visualization in teaching movements is carried out not only through visual sensations, but also with the help of other senses. Demonstration of physical exercises confirms the explanation and helps the practitioner to perform them correctly.

The principle of accessibility depends on the assessment by a doctor or methodologist of the clinical manifestation of the disease and the level of physical fitness of the patient. The healing effect of therapeutic physical culture is the result of the implementation of the principle of systematic training, built taking into account the gradualness and sequence of exercises. Classes begin with simple and easy exercises known to the patient. As its functionality grows, more complex exercises are assigned (with strict consideration of the body's reaction). Classes are held daily, sometimes several times a day, at a certain dosage, in combination with the prescribed daily routine.

The principle of an individual approach involves taking into account gender, age, fitness level, the general condition of the patient, the course of the underlying and concomitant diseases. Along with didactic principles, the optimal dosing of therapeutic physical culture means is of great importance - the establishment of the total dose (value) of physical activity when using both one exercise and any complex (morning exercises, therapeutic exercises, walking).

Physical activity should be adequate to the functional capabilities of the patient. An excessively small or large load will not have a sufficient therapeutic effect. The load is dosed by the choice of initial positions, the selection of exercises, the number of general developmental and breathing exercises, their duration, the number of repetitions of each exercise, the pace, the amplitude of movements, the degree of force tension, the complexity of movements, their rhythm, the emotionality of classes, their density.

In therapeutic physical culture, the choice of starting positions depends on the motor regimen prescribed by the doctor. There are three main starting positions: lying (on your back, on your stomach, on your side), sitting (in bed, on a chair, on a carpet with straight legs, sitting in bed or on a chair with your legs down), standing (on all fours - knee-carpal, on half-fours - knee-elbow, standing without support, relying on crutches, sticks, walkers, bars, crossbar, gymnastic wall, back of a chair, etc.). For example, in diseases of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems, you can perform exercises in the prone position, reclining with your head held high, sitting, standing; in diseases of the digestive system - sitting, lying on your back, standing; with injuries of the spine - lying on the back and on the stomach, standing on all fours, reclining, standing.

Occupational therapy is understood as the restoration of impaired functions with the help of selectively selected labor processes. Mechanotherapy is the restoration of lost functions with the help of special devices. It is mainly used to prevent contractures (stiffness in the joints). In sports practice, after damage to the musculoskeletal system, training devices can be used to increase the range of motion in the joints (according to a sparing method).

Therapeutic massage (classical, acupressure, segmental-reflex) is used for the purpose of both treatment and prevention of diseases (for example, hygienic massage performed in the morning hygienic gymnastics complex).

There are many forms of therapeutic physical culture: morning hygienic gymnastics, therapeutic exercises, independent physical exercises, therapeutic dosed walking, dosed climbing (health path), mass forms of recreational physical culture, dosed swimming, rowing, etc. (see diagram).

Morning hygienic gymnastics is the performance of a specially selected set of physical exercises that promotes the transition of the body from a state of inhibition (sleep) to an active daily regimen. At the post-hospital stage of rehabilitation, morning hygienic exercises can be performed outdoors, combining it with a short walk.

Remedial gymnastics is the main form of therapeutic physical culture aimed at restoring the function of the affected organ and the whole organism as a whole. The lesson consists of three parts: introductory, main and final. In the first, elementary gymnastic and breathing exercises are given, preparing the patient for increasing physical activity. In the second, special and general developmental exercises are used that have a positive effect on the affected organ and the entire body of the patient. The third includes elementary gymnastic and breathing exercises to relax muscle groups, which reduce the overall physical load and contribute to the restoration of physiological parameters.

Independent classes in therapeutic exercises are carried out by patients who know how to perform physical exercises correctly and are conscious of the quality of their performance. A set of exercises for them is made up by specialists in therapeutic physical culture, taking into account the individual characteristics of each patient. Self-study, which are carried out with a preventive purpose, are built on the basis of the recommendations of the experts themselves, as well as recommendations received with the help of the media (television and radio programs, special literature, etc.).

Therapeutic dosed walking is carried out to normalize gait after injuries and diseases of the nervous system, musculoskeletal system, metabolism, to train the cardiovascular and respiratory systems, as well as to adapt the body to stress. Therapeutic walking is dosed by the speed of movement, the length of the distance, the length of the step, the terrain, the quality of the soil. Such walking is an independent form of therapeutic physical culture, in contrast to walking as

a sports-applied exercise used in therapeutic exercises as a means of therapeutic physical culture.

The mass forms of health-improving physical culture include elements of sports games, close tourism, elements of sports, mass physical culture performances, and holidays. These forms are selected and dosed individually. They are used during the period of final recovery in order to train all organs and systems. Mass forms of therapeutic physical culture can also be used for preventive purposes, especially in health groups, resorts and sanatoriums.

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FREDGOLM INTEGRAL TENGLAMALARINI REZOLVENTA YORDAMIDA YECHISH

Annotatsiya: Bu maqolada Fredgolm tenglamalarni rezolventadan foydalanib yechish uchun nazariy ma'lumotlar va namunaviy misollar keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Integral tenglamalar, Fredgolm integral tenglamalari, Volterra integral tenglamalari, rezolventa, yadro, parametr, bir jinsli, xususiy yechim, chiziqli, takroriy integral, uzluksiz.

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SOLVING FREDGOLM INTEGRAL EQUATIONS USING RESOLVENTA

Annotation: this article discusses theoretical data and sample examples for solving Fredgolm equations using the resolution.

Keywords: Integral Equations, Fredgolm integral Equations, Volterra integral Equations, resolventa, core, parameter, same-sex, private solution, linear, repeated integral, continuous.

Ushbu integral tenglamani rezolventa orqali yechilishini qaraylik:

$$\varphi(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 y \varphi(y) dy = \frac{3}{2} e^x - \frac{1}{2} x e^x - \frac{1}{2},$$

Bu yerda $K(x, y) = y, \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$

Iteratsiyalangan yadrolarni hisolaymiz:

$$K_2(x, y) = \int_0^1 K(x, t) K(t, y) dt = \int_0^1 t y dt = \frac{y}{2},$$

$$K_3(x, y) = \int_0^1 K(x, t) K_2(t, y) dt = \frac{y}{2} \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{y}{2^2},$$

.....

$$K_i(x, y) = \int_0^1 K(x, t) K_{i-1}(t, y) dt = \frac{y}{2^{i-2}} \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{y}{2^{i-1}}.$$

formulaga asosan berilgan tenglamaning rezolventasini hisoblaymiz

$$R\left(x, y; \frac{1}{2}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{i-1}} \frac{y}{2^{i-1}} = y \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^{i-1}} = y \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4y}{3}.$$

(15) formulaga asosan tenglamaning yechimini quyidagi ko'rinishda topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x) &= e^x - \frac{1}{2}xe^x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{4y}{3} \left(\frac{3}{2}e^y - \frac{1}{2}ye^y - \frac{1}{2} \right) dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(3-x)e^x + \frac{1}{3}(3-e). \end{aligned}$$

Yuqorida bayon qilinganlardan ko'riniyaptiki, (1) tenglamaning yechimini ketma-ket yaqinlashish usuli bilan topishda $|\lambda|$ ning $\frac{1}{M}$ dan kichik bo'lgani muhim shart ekan. Tabiiy savol tug'iladi: ketma-ketliklarning λ ning barcha qiymatlarida yoki hech bo'lmasa markazi $\lambda = 0$ nuqtada va radiusi $\frac{1}{M}$ dan kata bo'lgan doirada (kesmada) yaqinlashishini ko'rsatish mumkinmi? Bunday bo'lmas ekan, tavakkal qilib olingan Fredgolm integral tenglamasi uchun ketma-ketliklar λ ning ixtiyoriy chekli qiymatida yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi.

Misol. Ushbu $\varphi(x) - \lambda \int_0^1 \varphi(y) dy = 1 \quad (1)$

tenglama berilgan bo'lsin. Bu yerda $a=0, b=1, K(x, y)=1, M=1$ bo'lib, ketma-ketlik $|\lambda| < 1$ bo'lganda yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi. Lekin bu tenglamani ketma-ket yaqinlashish usulidan foydalanmay ham osongina yechish mumkin.

Shu maqsadda $\int_0^1 \varphi(y) dy$

integral biror noma'lum o'zgarmasdan iborat ekanligini e'tiborga olib, uni C orqali belgilab olamiz. U holda (1) tenglamaga asosan $\varphi(x) = 1 + \lambda C$

Bu ifodani (18) tenglamaga qo'yib, $(1 - \lambda)C = 1 \quad (2)$

tenglamani hosil qilamiz. $\lambda = 1$ bo'lganda bu tenglama yechilmaydi, demak, $\lambda = 1$ da (1) integral tenglama yechimga ega emas. Bundan, radiusi birdan katta bo'lgan doirada (1) tenglama uchun ketma-ketliklar yaqinlashishi mumkin emasligi kelib chiqadi. Shunga qaramay qizig'i shundaki, (1) tenglama $\lambda \neq 1$ bo'lgan barcha λ lar uchun yechimga ega. Haqiqatdan ham, (2) dan

$C = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda}$, demak, $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda}$. Buni (18) tenglamaga qo'yib, uni qanoatlantirishiga ishonch hosil qilish qiyin emas.

Endi (18) tenglamadan farqli, ozod hadi (0,1) oraliqda ixtiyoriy uzluksiz $f(x)$ funksiya bo'lgan $\varphi(x) - \lambda \int_0^1 \varphi(y) dy = f(x)$ (3)

tenglamani tekshiramiz. Avvalgiday $C = \int_0^1 \varphi(y) dy$

deb belgilab, $\varphi(x) = f(x) + \lambda C$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz. Buni 0 dan 1 gacha integrallab, C ni topish uchun

$$(1 - \lambda)C = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \quad (4)$$

tenglamaga ega bo'lamiz. Agar $\lambda \neq 1$ bo'lsa,

$$C = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda} \int_0^1 f(x) dx,$$

$$\varphi(x) = f(x) + \frac{\lambda}{1 - \lambda} \int_0^1 f(x) dx.$$

Bu funksiyaning (3) tenglamaga qo'yib, uni qanoatlantirishiga ishonch hosil qilamiz, demak, (3) tenglama $\lambda \neq 1$ bo'lganda yechiladi va yagona yechimga ega bo'ladi.

Endi $\lambda = 1$ bo'lsin. Bu holda (4) tenglama

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0 \quad (5)$$

ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi. Agar $f(x)$ shunday funksiya bo'lsaki, (5) tenglik o'rinli bo'lmasa, (3) tenglama yechimga ega bo'lmaydi, xuddi shunday bo'lishini $f(x) \equiv 1$ da ham ko'rgan edik. Agar (5) tenglik bajarilsa, u holda C aniqlanmay qoladi, bu holda (3) tenglama $\varphi(x) = f(x) + C$

(C-ixtiyoriy o'zgarma) ko'rinishdagi cheksiz ko'p yechimlarga ega bo'ladi.

Misol. Rezolventani yadrodan foydalanib toping.

$$K(x, t) = x - 2t, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

Yechish. Quyidagicha belgilab olamiz, $C_0 = 1, B_0(x, t) = x - 2t$

Yuqoridagi formulalardan foydalangan holda misolni yechamiz.

$$C_1 = \int_0^1 (-s) ds = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$B_1 = -\frac{x - 2t}{2} - \int_0^1 (x - 2s)(s - 2t) ds = -x - t + 2xt + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$C_2 = \int_0^1 (-2s + 2s^2 + \frac{2}{3}) ds = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$B_2 = -\frac{x-2t}{3} - 2 \int_0^1 (x-2s)(-s-t+2st+\frac{2}{3})ds = 0$$

$$C_3 = C_4 = \dots = 0, \quad B_3(x,t) = B_4(x,t) = \dots = 0.$$

$$D(\lambda) = 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2} + \frac{\lambda^2}{6}; \quad D(x,t;\lambda) = x - 2t + (x+t-2xt - \frac{2}{3})\lambda$$

$$R(x,t;\lambda) = \frac{x - 2t + (x+t-2xt - \frac{2}{3})\lambda}{1 + \frac{\lambda}{2} + \frac{\lambda^2}{6}}$$

Nazariy va amaliy jihatdan muhim va ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan fizika, mexanika, texnika va boshqa sohalar masalalari integral tenglamalar usuli bilan yechiladi. Ayniqsa, matematik fizikada tekshiriladigan masalalarni yechishda integral tenglamalarning ahamiyati kattadir. Shunday integral tenglamalarni rezolventadan foydalanib yeshish esa birmuncha qiyinchiliklarga barham beradi. Masala qanchalik murakkab bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar agar undan hayotda foydalanolmas ekanmiz yoki uning olam va insoniyat uchun foydasi tegmas ekan u qadrsiz bo'lib qolaveradi. Xuddi shunday integral tenglamalarni talabalar o'rganayotgan paytta hayotga tadbqiqini bilmas, mohiyatini tushunmas ekan u talabalar uchun oddiy qog'oz parchalari bo'lib qolaveradi. Integral tenglamalarni tushuntirayotgan paytimizda talabalarga quyidagi hayotiy misollar bilan tushuntirib o'tsak maqsadga muvofiq bo'lar edi deb o'ylayman. Ya'ni ipning tebranishi, moddiy nuqtaning og'irlik kuchi ta'siridagi harakati kabi integral tenglamaga keladigan masalardan foydalanish mumkin.

Bu maqolada Fredgolm tenglamalarni rezolventadan foydalanib yechish uchun nazariy ma'lumotlar va namunaviy misollar keltirib o'tildi.

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DIFFERENT CONNOTATIONS OF ADVERBS (IN THE EXAMPLES OF “THE PEARL” AND “THE GRAPES OF WRATH”)

Summary: John Steinbeck is the prominent literary representative who greatly contributed to the development of American literature. His works reflect the psyche of the period to which they belong, the contradictions of society, different characters and destinies, changes, disagreements or imbalances between society and man. In the following article adverbs used in the novels of the author, their meaning and role in the description of characters and events are discussed.

Keywords: significant, writer, novel, John Steinbeck, main idea, character, realism, relation, struggle, adverb.

I. Introduction

A literary work is a product of creativity that can vividly reflect the society. In it, the effectiveness of the language depends on the rules of the right choice of language units, while being related to the content of the text and performing a specific methodological task in achieving the goal of the writer in speech. This leads to the unique style of each artist.

John Steinbeck is one of the most prolific writers who won the hearts of readers with his works depicting human destiny in real colors. The author's novels “The Grapes of Wrath” and “The Pearl” deserve special attention.

It should be noted that the works of John Steinbeck are widely appreciated in the world of literary criticism today due to its relevance to today's life, vitality and reality. While the author's works have been translated and published in dozens of languages, scientific works devoted to the analysis and reflection of his works have appeared in the country. It is noteworthy that a wide range of readers compose a work with their own worldview and opinion. For example, J. Benson and W. French, as critics of the author's work, in a number of brochures and articles came to a certain conclusions about the artistic features of the author's works, the originality of his images. Also scholars such as D. MacArthur, S. Burked, L. Owens, E. Loftis emphasized that in the works of John Steinbeck a person is depicted as a collective, not an individual. The scientific results of research on the study and analysis of the writer's works in Russian literary criticism are reflected in the studies of such literary critics as Yu. Zasursky, M. Mendelson, A. Mulyarchik, S. Baturin, L. Andreev, N. Shakirova, O. Osmukhina.

II. Main part

While expressing the views in his novels, John Steinbeck pays special attention to the ideological and artistic structure of the work. *The main key to the relationship between the thoughts of the writer and the characters is the harmony of the philosophical concept and auxiliary artistic means in covering the topic. The writer uses a variety of means – phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic possibilities of artistic style. It can be seen that some of them are used more, some less, and some are not used at all* [4, 44]. It depends on the goal that the author has set for himself. It should be noted here that the expression of the means of language in a literary text is different in the case of form. In his novels, the author skillfully uses them to enhance the effectiveness of content, the affection of events, and colorfulness. In this article, we will discuss the peculiar features of the usage of the adverbs in the novels “The Grapes of Wrath” and “The Pearl”.

In both novels, the author makes extensive use of such adverbs as “now”, “slow”, and “slowly”. These techniques were used depending on the mood, psyche and state of the time of the main characters of the works.

When we talk about the adverb “now” in the novels we find such meanings as “now” and “at the moment”. The writer manages to communicate the intended content to the reader by quoting “now” at the beginning or end of the sentence. “*Kin’s eyes were now closed, his cheeks tight*” [6, 46]. “*Now she was looking at him, her mouth was open, as if in order to hear better, her eyes were digging to know better*” [6, 98]. In the above-mentioned examples we see a gradation of the form “now”, meaning “at the same time”. In both cases, we see a critical situation – in the first example, the father for his child stung by a scorpion is ready to sell his jewel in order to save him (although this jewel was the way to a better life for him). The position of the protagonist is so tense that the writer uses this technique to draw the reader’s attention to this particular situation. In the second example, the author also describes how Juana is currently focused with her entire body as her husband waits for a decision to be made. In both cases, the author uses the adverb “now” to highlight an important moment in the life of the main characters.

In the following examples, we will consider the meaning of “now”. “*She could endure fatigue and hunger almost better than Kino himself. In the canoe, she looked like a strong man. And now she’s done the most amazing thing*” [6, 9]. “*Maybe we will have to fight to save our land, like dad and grandfather did. And now the man’s owner is angry*” [5, 43] In the first example, we see that even a woman who has overcome hunger and adversity better than her husband can no longer endure the pain of her child. “*Now he was behaving strangely,*” the writer notes. In the next example, we see the attitude of the protagonist to the problems in the society, when he fights to seize the lands inherited from his ancestors. Saying: “*Now the landowners are angry*” the author wants to tell the reader that the protagonist has not done this before.

There are also "slow" and "quiet". The writer used these forms based on the characters of his main characters. Kino and Juan in *Javohir* and Tom, Ana and Joad in *The Grapes of Wrath* are simple, modest and calm people. They act coldly even in the most difficult and difficult situations, which is typical for them. The evidence of this can be seen in the examples below. "*Kino and Juana slowly went down to the shore and approached Kino's canoe, which was the only valuable thing he owned in the world*". [6, 19] "*He (Kino) turned and quietly left, and people let him through*" [6, 36]. "*Noah moved slowly, rarely spoke, and then so slowly that people who did not know him often considered him stupid.*" [5, 101] "*Tom quietly reached into his pocket and took out tobacco, slowly rolled a cigarette and looked over it at the coals while he worked.*" [5, 72] The adverb "*slowly*" and "*quietly*" used in the examples are used in the context of "*slowly*" to help the reader understand the complexity of the situation faced by the main characters. The author describes the riots in the soul of each image, his actions in despair. This causes the reader closer to each image and empathizes.

III. Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that while the writer sets himself a goal, he effectively uses all means to achieve it. Among the tools that have enhanced the power of John Steinbeck's novels, we have seen the skillful use of the adverbs of "*now*", "*slowly*" and "*quietly*". It would not be an exaggeration to say that this factor was also a means of ensuring the immortality of "*Pearl*" and "*The Grapes of Wrath*".

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STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Abstract: This article discusses the main issues of industrial enterprise development strategy.

Key words: industrial enterprises, management, strategy, management.

The term “strategic management” was introduced into use at the turn of the 60-70s. in order to indicate the difference between current management at the production level and management carried out at the highest level. The need to fix this difference was caused primarily by changes in business conditions. The development of strategic management ideas is reflected in the works of such authors as Frankenhofs and Granger (1971), Ansoff (1972), Schendel and Hatten (1972), Irwin (1974) and others.

The leading idea, reflecting the essence of the transition from operational to strategic management, was the idea of the need to shift the top management's focus to the environment in order to respond appropriately and in a timely manner to the changes taking place in it.

We can point to several constructive definitions that have been proposed by authoritative developers of the theory of strategic management. Schendel and Hatten considered it as “the process of defining and (establishing) the relationship of an organization with its environment, consisting in the implementation of selected goals and in attempts to achieve the desired state of relationship with the environment through the allocation of resources, allowing effective and efficient operation organization and its departments.

According to Higgins, “strategic management is the process of managing to achieve the mission of an organization by managing the organization’s interaction with its environment” (Higgins, p. 3), Pierce and Robinson define strategic management “as a set of decisions and actions to formulate and execution of strategies designed to achieve the organization's purpose” (Pearce and Robinson, p. 6).

There are a number of definitions that focus on certain aspects and features of strategic management, or on its differences from "ordinary" management.

In order to give a detailed definition of strategic management, let's compare this management with the predominantly operational (let's call it conventional management), which was mainly practiced in business over 20

years ago. We will compare the key characteristics of the organization's management.

Strategic management is such management of an organization that relies on human potential as the basis of the organization, orients production activities to consumer needs, responds flexibly and makes timely changes in the organization that meet the challenge from the environment and allow achieving competitive advantages, which together makes it possible for the organization survive in the long term while achieving their goals.

Strategic management is designed to ensure the survival of the company in the long run. Of course, when it comes to survival in a competitive market environment, there is no question that the company can drag out a miserable existence.

It is very important to understand that as soon as someone from those who are associated with the company, this connection becomes not a joy, he moves away from the company, and after a while it dies. Therefore, survival in the long term automatically means that the company is quite successfully coping with its tasks, bringing satisfaction to those who enter the sphere of its business interaction with its activities. First of all, this applies to customers, employees of the company and its owners.

How can an organization ensure its long-term survival, which must be inherent in it so that it can cope with its tasks? The answer to this question is quite obvious: the organization must produce a product that will consistently find buyers. This means that the product must be, firstly, of interest to the buyer so much that he is ready to give money for it, and, secondly, of interest to the buyer more than a product similar or similar in consumer qualities produced by other firms.. If a product has these two properties, then the product is said to have a competitive advantage.

Consequently, a firm can successfully exist and develop only if its product has competitive advantages. Strategic management is called upon to create competitive advantages.

Consideration of the issue of creating and maintaining competitive advantages involves an analysis of the relationship and, accordingly, the interaction of the three subjects of the market environment.

The first subject is "our" firm producing a particular product.

The second subject is the buyer, who may or may not buy this product.

The third subject is competitors who are ready to sell the buyer their products that can satisfy the same need as the product produced by "our" company.

Competitive advantage is its price characteristic. Very often, the buyer purchases a product only because it is cheaper than other products with similar consumer properties. Sometimes a product is bought just because it is very cheap. The second type of competitive advantage is differentiation, the product has distinctive features that make it attractive to the buyer. Differentiation is not

necessarily related to the consumer (utilitarian) qualities of the product (reliability, ease of use, good performance, etc.). It can be achieved at the expense of such characteristics that have nothing to do with its utilitarian consumer properties, for example, at the expense of the brand.

As you can see, all three strategies for creating competitive advantages have significant distinctive features that allow us to conclude that the company must clearly define for itself what strategy it is going to implement, and in no case mix these strategies. At the same time, it should be noted that there is a certain relationship between these strategies, and this should also be taken into account by firms when creating competitive advantages.

The possibilities of strategic management are not unlimited. There are a number of restrictions on the use of strategic management, which indicate that this type of management, as well as all others, is not universal for any situations and any tasks.

Firstly, by virtue of its essence, strategic management does not, and indeed cannot give, an accurate and detailed picture of the future; secondly, strategic management cannot be reduced to a set of routine rules, procedures and schemes. He does not have a theory that prescribes what and how to do when solving certain problems or in certain situations.

Strategic management is rather a certain philosophy or ideology of business and management. And each individual manager understands and implements it largely in his own way. Of course, there are a number of recommendations, rules and logic diagrams for problem analysis and strategy selection, as well as for the implementation of strategic planning and practical implementation of the strategy. However, in general, in practice, strategic management is:

- symbiosis of intuition and art of top management to lead the organization to strategic goals;
- high professionalism and creativity of employees, providing the connection of the organization with the environment, renewal of the organization and its products, as well as the implementation of current plans;
- active involvement of all employees in the implementation of the tasks of the organization, in the search for the best ways to achieve its goals.

Thirdly, huge efforts and large expenditures of time and resources are required in order for the organization to start implementing the process of strategic management.

The introduction and implementation of strategic planning is required, which is fundamentally different from the development of long-term plans that are mandatory for execution in any conditions.

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**PAXTACHILIKDA MASHINA-AGREGATLARIDAN OQILONA
FOYDALANISHNING TEXNIK-IQTISODIY SAMARADORLIGI
BASHORATI**

Annotatsiya: Maqolada mashina-agregatlar ishchi kengligini oshirishning texnik iqtisodiy samaradorligi bashorati paxta ekish seyalkasi va kultivatorlar misolida bayon qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlari: iqtisodiy samaradorlik, mashina-agregat, paxta ekish seyalkasi, kultivator, yonilg'i sarfi, bashorat, ish unumi, iqtisodiy samaradorlik.

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**PREDICTION OF TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF
RATIONAL USE OF MACHINE-AGGREGATES IN COTTON-
GROWING**

Abstract: The article presents a forecast of the technical and economic efficiency of increasing the width of the machine-aggregates using the example of cotton-seeding machines and cultivators.

Keywords: efficiency, machine-aggregate, cotton seeder, cultivator, fuel consumption, forecasting, performance, economy.

Maqolada mashina-agregatlar ishchi kengligini oshirishning texnik iqtisodiy samaradorligi bashorati paxta ekish seyalkasi va kultivatorlar misolida bayon qilinadi.

Texnikadan foydalanish harajtlarini kamaytirish va bu bilan qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotini arzonlashtirishning asosiy yo'li, mashina-agregatlardan foydalanish darajasini oshirish hisoblanadi. Bu esa mashina-agregatlarining mavsumdagi ish unumini oshirish va ulardan butun yil davomida intensiv foydalanish yo'llarini izlashni taqozo etadi.

Yuqorida ta'kidlangan muammolarni hal qilish maqsadida qishloq xo'jalik texnikalaridan oqilona foydalanishni boshqarishning nazariy imkoniyatlari bashoratini paxtachilik, xususan chigit ekish va g'o'za parvarishi misolida ilmiy asoslash maqsad qilib olindi.

Qo'yilgan maqsadga mos holda bunda asosiy e'tibor paxtachilikda qo'llanib kelinayotgan STX-4A rusumli 90x90 sm sxemada ekishga

mo'ljallangan seyalkaning ramasiga qo'shimcha jiddiy o'zgartirishlarsiz 60x60 sm sxemada ekadigan S4X-6B takomillashgan olti qatorli seyalka hosil qilinadi.

So'z yuritilgan chigit ekish seyalkasining olti qatorga o'zgartirilishi o'z nabatida kultivatorning ham olti qatorli bo'lishini taqozo qilishi tabiiy. Buning uchun ham 90x90 sm sxemaga mo'ljallangan to'rt qatorli KRX-3.6 rusumli kultivator oldingi ramasiga 60x60 sm sxemaga moslab ishchi organlar uch qatordan joylashtiriladi. Orqadagi ishchi organlar ham 60x60 sm sxemaga moslashtirilib o'rnatiladi.

Mazkur so'z yuritilgan takomillashtirishlarning texnik-iqtisodiy samaradorligi quyidagicha.

Ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha to'rt va olti qatorli chigit ekish agregatlarining qiyosiy jadvali. **1-jadval.**

№	Ko'rsatkichlar nomi	O'lchov birligi	To'rt qatorlida	Olti qatorlida	Farqi
1	Smenali ish unumi	Gektar/sm	6.28	8.44	+2.16
2	Agregatning o'tishlar soni (1 gektar uchun)	O'tish/gektar	21	14	-7
3	Yonilg'i sarfi	Kg/gektar	7.58	6	-1.58
4	Mehnat sarfi	Kishi-soat/gektar	0.33	0.23	-0.1

1-jadvaldagi bir gektarga nisbatan olingan ko'rsatkichlar orqali Respublikamiz miqyosida ushbu texnologiya joriy etilgandagi yillik iqtisodiy samaradorlikni quyidagicha bashorat qilishni mantiqiy asosga ega deyish mumkin.

1. Mavsumiy ish unumdorligi (ekish agregati uchun)

a) to'rt qatorlida – 59.0 ga/mav

b) olti qatorlida – 80.64 ga/mav

2. Respublikamiz bo'yicha talab qilinadigan ekish agregat (seyalka)lari soni. Paxta maydonini 2 mln. gektar deb olamiz. U holda 2 mln gektar maydonga bir mavsumda talab qilinadigan seyalkalar soni:

a) to'rt qatorlida – 33334 dona

b) olti qatorlida – 25000 dona

Demak, olti qatorliga o'tilsa 8334 ta ekish agregatiga hojat qolmaydi. Ana shu tejalgan ekish agregatlarining narxi bo'yicha iqtisodiy samaradorlik quyidagicha bo'ladi. Traktor narxi – 32000000 so'm va seyalka narxi – 338600 so'm bo'lgandagi mavsumiy iqtisod

$I = 8334 \times 32000000 + 8334 \times 338600 = 266 \text{ mlrd } 688 \text{ mln} + 27 \text{ mlrd } 825 \text{ mln} = 294 \text{ milliard } 544 \text{ million so'mni tashkil qiladi.}$

Yonilg'i sarfi tejamkorligi. 1-jadvaldan ko'rinadiki, olti qatorli ekish agregatida yonilg'i sarfi gektariga 1558 kg tejaladi. U holda respublika bo'yicha chigit ekish mavsumida 2 mln gektarga to'g'ri keladigan iqtisod $1.58 \times 2000000 = 3160000 \text{ kg}$ yonilg'i narxi 1000 so'm/kg bo'lgandagi iqtisodiy samaradorlik $3160000 \times 1000 = 3 \text{ mlrd } 160 \text{ mln so'mni tashkil etadi.}$

Ana shu natijani olti qatorli kultivatorga o'tishga tadbiq etamiz.

Kultivatsiya paytidagi yonilg'i sarfini taxminan ekish agregatiga teng deb olamiz. Kultivatsiya sonini mavsum uchun 10 marta deb olganimizda yonilg'i sarfi tejamkorligining $3 \text{ mlrd } 160 \text{ mln} \times 10 = 31 \text{ mlrd } 600 \text{ mln}$ so'mni tashkil qilishini ko'rish mumkin.

Ekish va kultivatsiya qilishni to'rt qatorlidan olti qatorliga o'tkazishdagi iqtisodiy samaradorlik yuqoridagi ikkita ko'rsatkichning o'zidayoq jami $294 \text{ mlrd } 544 \text{ mln} + 34 \text{ mlrd } 760 \text{ mln} = 329 \text{ mlrd } 304 \text{ mln}$ so'mga teng bo'ladi.

Bir gektar yerga chigit ekishdagi agregatning o'tishlari soni olti qatorlida 7000 marta kam bo'lishini (1-jadval) hisobga olinsa, 2 mln gektar uchun u $2.000000 \times 7000 = 14000000000 = 14$ milliard martani tashkil etadi.

Ushbu raqamni 10 marta kultivatsiya qilishga qo'llasak o'tishlar soni unda 140 milliard martaga kam bo'ladi va mos holda yerning zichlanishi ham shunchaga kamayadi, bu esa hosildorlikning gektariga 4.5 sentnerga oshishiga olib keladi. Respublikamiz bo'yicha o'rtacha 3 s/gek deb olganda ortiqcha paxta hosilining $2.000000 \text{ gek} \times 3 \text{ s/gek} = 6.000000 \text{ s}$ yoki 600 ming tonna bo'lishiga erishish mumkin bo'ladi. Bu kamida ikkita viloyatning paxtasi demakdir.

Shuningdek, bu yerda so'z yuritilmagan ortiqcha ishchi kuchiga ish haqi, texnik qarov, saqlash uchun joylar, milliardlab ortiqcha o'tishlar bilan bog'liq texnikaning yoyilib ishdan chiqishi ta'mirlash va boshqa harajatlarga ham mazkur texnologiya amalga oshirilsa barham beriladi.

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VERBAL INKORNING GRAMMATIK MORFOLOGIYA VA NUTQ PREDMETI SIFATINI OSHIRISH

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada fe'lining grammatik morfologik kategoriyalarida ingliz tilidagi inkorning ifodalanishi har tomonlama tushuntirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: predikatsiya, grammatika, prosodik, kategoriya, tendensiya, tushuncha, dinamika, fe'l turkimi, lingvistika.

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IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF GRAMMAR MORPHOLOGY AND SPEECH OF VERBAL NEGATION

Annotation: In this article, the expression of negation in the grammatical morphological categories of the verb is explained in detail in English.

Keywords: prediction, grammar, prosodic, category, trend, concept, dynamics, verb, linguistics.

Inkor predikatsiyaga yaqinlashish, ya'ni ingliz tilidagi fe'lining inkor qilishdagi vazifalari haqida emas, balki faqat shakllar haqida savol tug'dirgan holda, muallif grammatik tizim va uning nutqda amalga oshirilishi o'rtasidagi munosabatni aniqlashga harakat qiladi. Inkordagi fe'ning analitik shakllarining uslubiy belgilanishi hamda ularning morfologiyasiga alohida ehtibor beriladi. Muallif tasdiqlovchidan salbiy predikatsiyaga va aksincha, mexanik transformatsiyaning mumkin emasligini ta'kidlaydi. SHunday qilib, inkor bilan kelasi zamonning kategorik shakllarining xususiyatlarini tavsiflab, T.A.Komova kelajak g'oyasini ifodalashda og'zaki inkorni o'rganishda duch keladigan qiyinchiliklarni qayta-qayta ta'kidlaydi. Muallif keng va rang-barang lingvistik materiallarni prosodik va kategorik usullar yordamida tahlil qilgach, inkorni chinakam filologik tushunish uni "nutq bilan dialektik birlikda" til fakti sifatida ko'rib chiqishdan iborat ekanligini yana bir bor ta'kidlaydi.

Yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, til hodisalarini tavsiflashda tarixiylik printsiplari inglizshunosligiga xosdir va kelajakning kategorik shakllarining rivojlanishini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan keyingi kitob buning ishonchli tasdig'idir. "Til va nutqda modal fe'l" asarida **shall** va **will** fe'llarining (bir tomondan fe'ning

grammatik shakllari tizimiga kirs, ikkinchi tomondan ularni modal fe'llar guruhida rivojlanish bosqichlari ko'rib chiqiladi) qadimgi ingliz tilidagi erkin iboralar **sculan va wyllan** shakllanganligi keltiriladi. Muallif shunday xulosaga keladi: «Ingliz tilining rivojlanish tarixi davomida fe'lning bifurkatsiyasi leksikaning murakkab o'zaro ta'siri va grammatik tamoyillari», ya'ni leksik, morfosintaktik va leksik-frazeologik tamoyillari ta'sirida rivojlangan grammatik shaklidir. Muallif bu fe'llarning butun rivojlanish tarixidagi vazifalari haqida batafsil to'xtalib, modal va yordamchi fe'l shaklidagi ikki tendentsiya o'rtasidagi hozirgacha davom etayotgan kurashni qayd etadi:

80-yillarda ingliz tilidagi G.K.Gerkheliya, I.A.Basaria, O.V.Korolkova materiallarida inkorning lug'at va frazeologiyaga munosabati keltirilgan.

O.V.Korolkovaning ishi A.I.Smirnitskiy va uning izdoshlari asarlarida shakllantirilgan uslubiy qoidalarga asoslanadi, ingliz tilida tasdiqlash va rad etish ifodasi o'rtasida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri va bir ma'noli muvofiqlik yo'q. Muallif ushbu nomuvofiqlikning sabablarini aniqlashga va nutqdagi og'zaki inkorning haqiqiy ishlashini o'rganishga harakat qiladi. Ingliz tilidagi nutqning katta qismini tasdiqlovchi va inkor predikatsiyalarni izchil va batafsil taqqoslash nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilish natijasida, inkor leksik fe'llarning mahlum bir guruhiga (**know, think, believe, suppose, look, want**) moyilligi mahlum bo'ldi. Predikatsiyaning ikki turini qiyosiy o'rganish materiali shuni ko'rsatdiki, maxsus intonatsiya va leksik-grammatik kontekst tasdiqlovchi predikatsiyaning inkor va aksincha tarjima qilinishi masalasini hal qilishga ta'sir qiluvchi ikkita asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Muallif predikatsiyaning ikkita shaklining to'g'ridan-to'g'ri va aniq nisbati buzilganligini aniqladi: o'rtacha bu nisbat 1:10, ba'zi hollarda tasdiqlash 1:40 (50) sifatida ko'rsatilishi mumkin, bu to'g'ridan-to'g'ri rad etishning mumkin emasligini ko'rsatadi.

G.K.Gerxeliya inkorni frazeologik birliklarining asosiy turlarini ko'rib chiqib, inkorda idiomatik frazeologizmlarning prinsipial yangi xususiyatlarni ochish masalasini o'rganadi. Bu asarda inkor frazeologizmlarni ko'rib chiqish faqat birikmalar asosidagi fe'l va inkor va turg'un metafora "yoki" tegishli idiomalar sifatida tanilgan birliklar bilan chegaralangan. Muallif materialni tavsiflashning yangi usulini taklif qiladi va inkor frazeologiyaning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini tuzilish chizig'i bo'ylab ham, u uzatayotgan mazmun chizig'i bo'yicha ham ochib berishga imkon beradigan parametrlarni ta'kidlaydi. SHu bilan birga metasemiotik rangga egalik ya'ni inkor etmaslik, tahkidlovchi elementni qo'shib, biror narsani tasdiqlash materialni mazmunli o'rganish natijasida ko'rsatilgandek, salbiy idiomalar ko'pincha salbiy-tasdiq vazifasini bajaradi,

I.A.Basariya inkorni funksional yondoshuv hamda manfiy predikatsiyani kolligatsiya va kolokatsiya birligi prizmasi orqali o'rganishning asosiy tamoyilidir deb tariflaydi. Uning tariflashicha inkor idiomatiklikka intiladi, bu asarda inkorni ifodalashning grammatik va frazeologik usullari nutq qurilishida aynan o'zaro qanday ta'sir qilishi, "lug'at va frazeologiyaning grammatikaga

kirishi” qanday sodir bo’ladi, degan savol tug’iladi. I.A.Basariyaning tadqiqotlari tasdiqlaganidek, aynan inkor qo’llanganda fe’l ko’proq uning hosilalarini, morfo-sintaktik jihatdan aniqlangan va leksik-frazeologik bog’liq ma’nolarini amalga oshiradi.

Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, yuqoridagi barcha tadqiqotlarda nutq birinchi o’rinda turganligi sababli, og’zaki va badiiy ijod asarlarini tahlil qilishda prosodiya materialni o’rganishning asosiy parametrlaridan biridir. Demak, O.V.Korolkova predikatsiyaning inkor va tasdiq shakllari prosodiya jihatidan tubdan farq qiladi, inkor maxsus prosodik tovushga ega, degan xulosaga keldi. I.A.Basariya morfo-sintaktik aloqalarga asoslangan inkor predikatsiyani, uning tarkibiy elementlarining leksik va frazeologik shartliligiga asoslangan holda inkor predikatsiyani o’rganar ekan, so’zlarning grammatik shakllari prosodiyasi va so’z prosodiyasining o’zaro ta’sirini ochib berishga harakat qiladi. O’rganilayotgan shakllarning real nutqiy qo’llanish prizmasi orqali uning ma’no birligi ifodalanadi. G.K.Gerxeliya o’z asarida gnomik xarakterdagi frazeologik birliklarning uch: aniqlovchi, didaktik va taqiqlovchi turlarini ajratib ko’rsatadi. Ular tomonidan ifodalangan modallikning tabiati ko’p jihatdan kontekstga bog’liq bo’lib, bu uch turdagi frazeologik iboralar o’rtasidagi farq, birinchi navbatda, aniqlovchi, didaktik va taqiqlovchi prosodiyani tanlash orqali amalga oshiriladi.

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VERBAL INKORNING XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada inkor tushunchasi zamonaviy ingliz tili materiallari asosida ko'rib chiqiladi. SHuni ta'kidlash kerakki, har qanday tushunchani o'rganishga yondashuv har doim tarixiy bo'lishi kerak, ya'ni tushunchaning shakllanishini uning rivojlanishi va dinamikasini ko'rsatishi kerak.

Kalit so'zlar: grammatika, kategoriya, tendensiya, tushuncha, dinamika, fe'l turkimi, lingvistika.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF VERBAL NEGATION

Annotation: In this article, the concept of negation is discussed on the basis of modern English materials. Several approaches to the study of this concept are being used that the formation of the concept is reflected development and dynamics of this notion.

Keywords: grammar, category, trend, concept, dynamics, verb, linguistics.

Grammatik kategoriyalar muammosi tilning grammatik tuzilishi haqidagi fanda markaziy o'rin tutadi va bir necha tilshunoslar tomonidan ko'p yillar davomida grammatik kategoriyalar haqidagi turli ta'limotlar yaratilgan. V.V. Vinogradov, A.I. Smirnitkiy, O.S. Axmanova, A.V. Bondarko, D.A. SHteling, V.N. Yartseva va boshqalar.

Grammatik kategoriyalar (mohiyatiga ko'ra, tildagi hamma narsa kabi) doimo o'zgarib turadi, o'sish va rivojlanish tendentsiyasini ko'rsatadi. SHunday qilib, ingliz fe'li tizimida qarama-qarshiliklar soni vaqt o'tishi bilan sezilarli darajada oshdi, shuning uchun fe'l turkimidagi so'zlarning leksiko-grammatik sinfi sifatida tobora ko'proq kategorik xususiyatlarni qabul qila boshladi. Ingliz tilida inkor kategoriyasining shakllanishi haqida gapirganda, A.I. Smirnitkiyning "Eski ingliz" (1955) va "Ingliz tilining morfologiyasi" (1959) asarlariga murojaat qilamiz.

Ingliz tilining materiallarida inkor bir necha tilshunoslar tomonidan uzoq vaqt va samarali o'rganilgan, xususan, bu masalada A.I. Smirnitkiy birinchi

bo'lib **not** bilan sintetik tasdiqlovchi va analitik inkor shakllari bilan ifodalangan tasdiq-inkorning maxsus grammatik morfologik kategoriyasini ajratib ko'rsatdi.

"Old English" kitobida qadimgi ingliz tilining morfologik tizimining ayrim xususiyatlarini zamonaviy ingliz tilining morfologik tizimi bilan taqqoslaganda, A.I.Smirnitskiy qadimgi ingliz fe'l tizimida tasdiq-inkor kategoriyasining yo'qligini ko'rsatdi. Qadimgi ingliz tilida, zamonaviy ingliz tilidan farqli o'laroq, grammatik ma'nolarni sintetik tarzda ifodalovchi yanada rivojlangan tizim mavjud bo'lib, til rivojlanishining dastlabki davrida murakkab analitik shakllar mavjud emas edi. Binobarin, qadimgi ingliz davridagi **habban**, **don**, **sculan** kabi fe'llar kayfiyat, zamonning grammatik morfologik kategoriyalarini hosil qilish uchun ishlatilmagan va, albatta, eski ingliz tilida tasdiq-inkor kategoriyasini aniqlash haqida gap bo'lishi mumkin emas edi. Demak, tasdiq-inkorning grammatik morfologik kategoriyasi faqat sintetik tasdiqlovchi va analitik inkor **(I) know - (I) don't know**, qarama-qarshilik (oppozitsiya) orqali hosil bo'ladi. Tilshunoslikda inkorni o'rganish hech qachon **do** shakli bilan chegaralanib qolmagan, ammo A.I.Smirnitskiy ingliz tilida fe'lining grammatik morfologik kategoriyalari tizimidagi inkor kategoriyasining mavjudligi ko'rsatib o'tadi.

XX asrning 50-yillarida A.I.Smirnitskiy tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan toifalar tizimi hozirgacha eng to'liq va keng qamrovli hisoblanadi. Ingliz tilidagi fe'l shakllar tizimida tasdiq-inkor kategoriyasi 11 toifa aniqlangan. Uning so'zlariga ko'ra, bu maxsus morfologik kategoriya ingliz tilida inkor so'zi yordamida emas, balki **do** fe'lining qo'llanilishi orqali yasaladi. So'roq gaplar nafaqat tasdiq, balki so'roq va inkor shakllarda ifodalanganligi uchun salbiy shakllarni uchinchi kategorik shakl deb hisoblamaslik kerak deb A.I. Smirnitskiy qayd etadi.

Asarda quyidagi misol keltirilgan: **(I) don't know - Don't (I) know?**, A.I.Smirnitskiyning fikricha, bu inkor shakllari boshqa kategoriyani ifodalashga dalil bo'lib xizmat qilgan. Morfologik tahlil asosida **don't** ko'makchi fe'li bilan inkorning fonetik birikmasigina emas, balki fe'ling o'zini o'zgartirish ham mumkinligini ko'rsatib, ingliz tilida maxsus kelishikli inkorga ajratib, quyidagi xulosaga keladi. Bu xodisa ko'p fe'llarga xosdir.... SHunday qilib, A.I. Smirnitskiy sintetik tasdiq bilan ifodalangan tasdiq-inkorning maxsus grammatik morfologik kategoriyasi va **not** bilan analitik salbiy shakllarini alohida ta'kidladi.

SHuni ta'kidlash kerakki, tilda inkor va tasdiq shakllarining qarama-qarshiligi faqat hozirgi va o'tgan zamon indikativ shakllari tizimida uchraydi, shuning uchun inkorning grammatik va morfologik kategoriyasini bunday grammatik va morfologik kategoriyalar bilan bir qatarga qo'yish mumkin emas.

A.I.Smirnitskiy tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan grammatik morfologik kategoriyalar tizimi ingliz morfologiyasi sohasidagi ko'plab tadqiqotlar uchun boshlang'ich nuqta bo'lib xizmat qildi. Ushbu mashhur tilshunosining asarlarida inkorning grammatik kategoriyasini funksional jihatdan tavsiflashga yangicha

yondashuvlar aniqlangan bo'lib, XX asrning 70-yillaridan til mutaxassislari tomonidan olib borilgan keyingi tadqiqotlarda to'liq va har tomonlama o'rganildi. Til fanining rivojlanishi nihoyatda muhimligi va inson nutqini uning tabiiy qo'llanishida o'rganish bu bosqichda nihoyatda muhim hisoblanadi.

Analitik shakl muammosi inkor predikatsiyasini o'rganish tilshunoslar uchun ham muhim bo'lib tuyuladi. YUqorida ta'kidlab o'tganimizdek, ingliz tilida analitik shakllarning paydo bo'lishi yangi grammatik kategoriyalarning (jumladan, tasdiq-inkor kategoriyasi) shakllanishiga olib keldi, bunda analitik shakl qarshi-sintetik shakldan farqli o'laroq, har doim sezilarli komponent hisoblanadi. Til va nutqdagi inkorni T.A.Komova ingliz tilining fe'lli materiallari bo'yicha o'rgangan, uning shakllari tizimida inkorning fe'l shaklini analitik shaklga aylantiradi va so'z shakli alohida vazifasini bajaradi. Binobarin, inkor kategoriyasini ko'rib chiqsak, bu hech qanday tasodifiy hodisa emas, birinchi navbatda, bu haqda og'zaki inkor bilan bog'liq holda kelishini A.I.Smirnitskiy tomonidan ushbu turkumni verbal kategoriyalar tizimida ajratganligi munosabati bilan gapirish kerak. Og'zaki inkorga alohida ehtibor fe'lning inkor bilan alohida bog'lanishi, shuningdek, har xil turdagi grammatik kategoriyalarning o'zaro ta'sir qilishi va fe'l turkumlari tizimida faoliyat ko'rsatishi bilan izohlanadi.

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GLOBAL EKOLOGIK MUAMMONI HAL QILISH YO'LLARI

Annotatsiya: Bugungi kunda geoekologik xavfsizlik davlatlarning milliy xavfsizligining muhim qismiga aylandi. Bu atama har bir shaxs, jamiyat, davlat va atrof-muhitni favqulodda vaziyatlardan himoya qilish holati sifatida tushuniladi. Shunga ko'ra, ekologik xavfsizlik turli darajalarda ko'rib chiqilishi mumkin – lokal(ayrim hollarda milliy)dan globalgacha. Jamiyat va tabiat uchun salbiy bo'lgan noqulay ekologik vaziyatlarning oqibatlarini oldini olish, minimallashtirish yoki bartaraf etish maqsadida jamiyatning tabiatga maqsadli ta'sirini ta'minlaydigan ekologik siyosatni amalga oshirishga asoslanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: geoekologik xavfsizlik, ekologik siyosat, monitoring, atrof-muhit muhofazasi, Kioto protokoli, Monreal protokoli, Rio konfrensiyasi.

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WAYS TO SOLVE THE GLOBAL ECOLOGICAL PROBLEM

Annotation: Today, geoecological security has become an important part of national security. The term refers to the state of protection of every person, society, state and environment from emergencies. Accordingly, environmental security can be considered at different levels - from local (in some cases national) to global. It is based on the implementation of environmental policies that ensure the targeted impact of society on nature in order to prevent, minimize or eliminate the consequences of adverse environmental conditions for society and nature.

Keywords: geoecological security, environmental policy, monitoring, environmental protection, Kyoto Protocol, Montreal Protocol, Rio de Janeiro Conference.

Bugungi kunda geoekologik xavfsizlik davlatlarning milliy xavfsizligining muhim qismiga aylandi. Bu atama har bir shaxs, jamiyat, davlat va atrof-muhitni favqulodda vaziyatlardan himoya qilish holati sifatida tushuniladi. Shunga ko'ra, ekologik xavfsizlik turli darajalarda ko'rib chiqilishi mumkin – lokal(ayrim hollarda milliy)dan globalgacha. Jamiyat va tabiat uchun salbiy bo'lgan noqulay ekologik vaziyatlarning oqibatlarini oldini olish, minimallashtirish yoki bartaraf etish maqsadida jamiyatning tabiatga maqsadli ta'sirini ta'minlaydigan ekologik siyosatni amalga oshirishga asoslanadi. Akademik N. N. Moiseevning fikricha, bunday ekologik siyosat fuqarolik jamiyati sharoitida ishlab chiqilishi va

davlatning maqsadli harakatlarini belgilab berishi mumkin. Uning vazifasi ijtimoiy rivojlanish strategiyasini biosferaning rivojlanish qonuniyatlari va uning hozirgi holati bilan uyg'unlashtirishdan iborat. Ekologik siyosatning asosiy yo'nalishlariga odatda quyidagilar kiradi:

1) ijtimoiy ishlab chiqarish jarayonida tabiiy resurslardan foydalanishni optimallashtirish;

2) tabiatni inson faoliyatining salbiy oqibatlaridan muhofaza qilish;

3) aholining ekologik xavfsizligi. Shuni qo'shimcha qilish mumkinki, bu sohalarining barchasini amalga oshirish ko'p jihatdan muayyan mamlakatning umumiy rivojlanish darajasiga, asosiy ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammolarni qanday hal qilishiga bog'liq.[1]

Hududiy jihatdan ekologik siyosatni *global* va *davlat (milliy) miqyosidagiga bo'lish* mumkin.

Global ekologik siyosat o'z rivojlanishida bir necha ketma-ket bosqichlarni bosib o'tdi. Uning asosiy bosqichlari 1972(Stokgolm), 1992(Rio de Jenayro), 2002(Yoxannesburg), 2015(Nyu-York) yillarda BMT tomonidan o'tkazilgan Jahon konferensiyasi edi.

BMTning inson muhiti bo'yicha birinchi Jahon konferensiyasi 1972-yilda Stokgolmda universal yondashuvlarni shakllantirish va xalqaro ekologik infratuzilmani yaratishning boshlanishi bo'lib, xalqaro ekologik siyosatning asosiy tamoyillari e'lon qilindi. Aynan shu konferensiyadan so'ng "Inson va biosfera", "Jahon iqlim dasturi" va "Xalqaro geosfera-biosfera dasturi" kabi yirik jahon ekologik dasturlarini amalga oshirish boshlandi, atrof-muhit holati to'g'risida muntazam ma'ruzalar chop etila boshlandi, keng qamrovli Global tizim faoliyat ko'rsata boshladi. 1980-yilda UNEP shafeligida Jahon tabiatni muhofaza qilish strategiyasi deb nomlangan muhim hujjat qabul qilindi va 1982-yil Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Bosh Assambleyasi "Tabiatni muhofaza qilishning Butunjahon Xartiyasi"ni e'lon qildi. Ko'plab nodavlat ekologik tashkilotlar (masalan, Greenpeace) va harakatlar ham paydo bo'la boshladi, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish uchun mas'ul bo'lgan davlat organlari tuzila boshlandi, ekologik ta'lim rivojlana boshladi, alohida geosferalarni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha ko'plab turli shartnomalar tuzdilar. Eng muhimlari orasida odatda atmosferani muhofaza qilish bo'yicha ikkita protokol:

1).*Monreal protokoli* 1987-yil bo'lib, u jahon freonlarini ishlab chiqarishni qisqartirishni va kelajakda uni butunlay to'xtatishni nazarda tutadi. Olimlar, shuningdek, boshqa antropogen sabablarni ham ko'rib chiqmoqdalar, jumladan, Shattle, Proton va Energiya kabi tovushdan tez uchadigan samolyotlar va kosmik tizimlardan foydalanish. Shuningdek, stratosfera ozonining tarkibiga ko'plab tabiiy omillar kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatishi aniqlandi. Bularga, birinchi navbatda, atmosfera sirkulyatsiyasining xususiyatlari kiradi, ular ozon qatlamini yo'qotgan havo massalarining qutblarga tushishini, quyosh faolligini va vulqon faolligini oshiradi. Pinatubo (Filippin) va Xodson (Chili) vulqonlari ozonosfera holatiga juda katta salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Bundan tashqari, ko'proq ekstremal

hukmlar mavjud, ulardan birini taniqli geograf, "Inson ekologiyasi" xalqaro jamg'armasi prezidenti A.P.Kapitsa bildirgan. Uning fikricha, freonlar ozon qatlamini yo'q qilmagan va umuman yo'q qilmaydi. Bu so'zlarni tasdiqlab, u ularning emissiyasining 80 foizi Shimoliy yarimsharga to'g'ri kelishini, asosiy "ozon teshigi" esa Antarktida ustida joylashganligini keltirdi. Freonlarning zararli roli to'liq isbotlanmaganligi Rossiya geografiya jamiyatining 1995-yildagi 10-chi Kongressidagi ba'zi ma'ruzalarda ham aytib o'tilgan.

2).*Kioto protokoli* (1997-yil) bo'lib, u ba'zan bizning davrimizning asosiy ekologik hujjati deb ataladi. U dunyo mamlakatlarini - iqlimning keyingi isishining oldini olish uchun - karbonat angidrid chiqindilarini kamaytirish bo'yicha qat'iy choralar ko'rishga majbur qiladi. Ushbu bayonnomaning bir ovozdan qabul qilingan matni tarixda birinchi marta rivojlangan mamlakatlar uchun bunday gazlar emissiyasiga nisbatan majburiy miqdoriy ko'rsatkichlarni belgilab berdi (CO_2 ishlab chiqaradigan tarmoqlarda CO_2 ni 5,2%ga kamaytirish). Shu bilan birga, har bir region emissiyalarni kamaytirish uchun o'z kvotasiga ega edi: butun Evropa Ittifoqi mamlakatlari uchun - 8% ga, AQSh uchun - 7% ga, Yaponiya, Kanada, Vengriya, Polsha, Rossiya, Ukraina va Yangi Zelandiya uchun - 6% ga. Shu bilan birga, Kiotoda muammoga qarashlarda juda katta farqlar aniqlandi. Kioto protokoli bilan bog'liq juda qiyin vaziyat bo'lib, u 130 ta davlat tomonidan imzolangan bo'lsada, ammo ularning umumiy emissiyasi dunyoning 55% ni tashkil etdi va bu Kioto protokolining kuchga kirishi uchun yetarli emas.. Bundan tashqari, Xitoy va Hindiston kabi davlatlar unga umuman qo'shilmadi. Emissiyaning 37 foizini ta'minlovchi AQSh esa protokolni imzolagan bo'lsa-da, uni ratifikatsiya qilmadi, keyin esa kelajakda mamlakatning iqtisodiy rivojlanishini cheklashi mumkinligini aytib, undan butunlay chiqib ketdi. Bunday sharoitda Kioto protokolining amalga joriy qilinishi butun dunyo sanoatining o'sish sur'atlariga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Atrof-muhit va rivojlanish bo'yicha konferensiyasi 1992-yilda Rio-de-Janeyroda bo'lib o'tdi va bunda 179 davlat, 114 davlat va hukumat rahbarlari, 1600 nodavlat notijorat tashkiloti vakillari ishtirok etdi. Konferensiya bilan bir vaqtda minglab ishtirokchilarni jamlagan ekologiya masalalariga bag'ishlangan "Global forum" ham bo'lib o'tdi. "Rio-92" konferensiyasining natijasi beshta asosiy hujjatning qabul qilinishi bo'ldi.

-*Atrof-muhit va rivojlanish deklaratsiyasi*(27 tamoyil;)

-*"XXI asr kun tartibi;*

-*o'rmonlar bo'yicha tamoyillar bayonoti;*

- *Biologik xilma-xillik to'g'risidagi konvensiya;*

- *Iqlim o'zgarishi bo'yicha konvensiya.*

Bu chora-tadbirlarning barchasi muayyan ijobiy samara berdi. Shunga qaramay, global tabiiy muhit holatini yaxshi tomonga tubdan o'zgartirishga hali erishilgani yo'q. Anjumanning juda ko'p strategik qarorlari ijro etilmagani qayd etildi. Bu nafaqat milliy ekologik dasturlarga, balki, masalan, shimolning boy

mamlakatlari tomonidan janubning qashshoq mamlakatlarida atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish tadbirlarini moliyalashtirishga ham tegishli: bu maqsadlar uchun yillik 0,7% miqdorida ajratmalar o'rniga YaIMning atigi 0,3 foizini tashkil etdi. Darhaqiqat, BMT Bosh Assambleyasining 2000-yil sentabr oyida bo'lib o'tgan Mingyillik sammiti ham shunday xulosaga keldi. BMTning 7-Bosh kotibi(1997-2006) Kofi Ananning mazkur Sammitdagi ma'ruzasida insoniyat atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish muammolariga juda kam e'tibor qaratayotgani ta'kidlandi.[1]



1-rasm. Aтроф-muhit mohofazasidan barqaror rivojlanishga o'tish bosqichlari.
[2]

Umuman olganda, bunday siyosat Shimoliyning iqtisodiy rivojlangan mamlakatlarida, ayniqsa, ko'kalamzorlashtirish ilmiy-texnika taraqqiyotining qaytarib bo'lmaydigan qismiga aylangan postindustrial mamlakatlarda ancha izchil amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu mamlakatlarda qat'iy ekologik qonunchilik joriy etilmoqda, ekologik texnologiyalar faol joriy etilmoqda, ekosanoat jadal rivojlanmoqda, ekologik bozor kengaymoqda, bu esa "ekologiyaga bo'lgan talab"ning o'sishini aks ettiradi. Iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy hayotni ko'kalamzorlashtirish ayrim yangi sanoatlashgan mamlakatlar uchun ham juda xarakterlidir. Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlardagi ekologik vaziyat yanada xavotirli ko'rinadi. Ularning ba'zilar o'z tabiiy boyliklarini asrash, tabiiy muhitni muhofaza qilishga e'tiborni kuchaytira boshlagan bo'lsa-da, bir qancha yirik kompleks loyihalarni amalga oshirishga kirishgan bo'lsa-da, atrof-muhitning tanazzulga uchrashining umumiy tendensiyasi haligacha bartaraf etilmagan. Aynan janubiy mamlakatlarda cho'llanish, o'rmonlarning kesilishi, tuproqning degradatsiyasi, suvning ifloslanishi va boshqalar jarayonlari eng katta miqyosda sodir bo'ldi.

Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarning muvaffaqiyati ko'p jihatdan davlat ushbu maqsadlar uchun ajrata oladigan mablag'larga bog'liq. G'arbning yuqori darajada rivojlangan mamlakatlarida yalpi ichki mahsulot tarkibida atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish xarajatlarining ulushi odatda 1 dan 1,5% gacha.

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WAYS TO DEVELOP DIGITAL SERVICES IN COMMERCIAL BANKS

Annotation: The provision of a wide range of services by banks, the work of the bank for the customer is a requirement of today. Therefore, we think it is expedient to organize programs and events that are in the interests of customers and bring income to the bank, to introduce the activities of bank branches, which explain the essence, benefits and harms of each financial service to customers. Providing a wide range of financial services will expand the source of income for banks and bring them to the level of a modern bank.

While the quantitative description of the services of commercial banks is determined by the number of services, their scope and scope, the quality description of banking services is characterized by the quality of services, speed and precise addressing, customer satisfaction with these services.

Key words: Humo Pay, NFC system, home banking, tap-to-phone system, onetouch, Cardrider and mobile POS terminals.

Introduction

The introduction and use of information and communication technologies in banking will increase the popularity of banking services. According to an infographic study by Juniper Research, the number of users of digital banking and remote banking services in the world will reach 2.4 billion in 2020 and will increase by 54% to 3.6 billion by 2024. In 2019, banks have invested heavily in digital transformation and innovation. According to Juniper Research's Digital Transformation in Banking Readiness Index, although the scale of funding for digital transformation and innovation varies, Bank of America's funding for digital transformation and innovation varies. BBVA and "JPMorgan Chase", a transnational bank, are in the top three. Bank of America has offered a wide range of digital solutions based on intuition using chatbot and digital technologies, while BBVA Bank has focused on investing APIs in the bank by offering a banking service platform, the BBVA Open Platform. "JPMorgan Chase" conducted an experiment with blockchain. Therefore, in most countries of the world, effective management of banking services and remote digital technologies without visiting the bank remains one of the most important tasks today. BBVA Bank focused on investing APIs in the bank by offering a banking service platform, the BBVA Open Platform. "JPMorgan Chase" conducted an experiment with blockchain. Therefore, in most countries of the world, effective

management of banking services and remote digital technologies without visiting the bank remains one of the most important tasks today. BBVA Bank focused on investing APIs in the bank by offering a banking service platform, the BBVA Open Platform. "JPMorgan Chase" conducted an experiment with blockchain. Therefore, in most countries of the world, effective management of banking services and remote digital technologies without visiting the bank remains one of the most important tasks today.

Increasing customer demand in commercial banks and non-compliance with these requirements leads to a decrease in the loyalty of bank customers to their bank. As a result, bank customers tend to switch banks or use other banking services. Therefore, banks need to transform their activities in accordance with the requirements of customers, that is, to create new banking services using modern information and communication technologies of banking products and services. Today, the transformation of banks requires, firstly, the establishment of digital banks, and secondly, the change in the activities of existing banking departments and the reduction of banking costs.

In digital banks, banking services will be fully automated and self-management systems will be created for bank customers. In particular, today's demand is that as a result of the development of the digital economy, banks need to serve a larger number of customers not by increasing the number of branches, but by developing remote banking services. In particular, the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis of January 24, 2020 emphasizes the radical reform of the banking system, the transformation of banks, the introduction of modern banking practices, management and new services [1].

Literature review

Redevelopment of smart banking services the processes of improving the banking service system have been thoroughly studied by foreign economists. In particular, the theoretical and methodological basis of the diversification of banking services through the introduction of digital banking services foreign economists X.Douglas [2], J.F.Devlin [3], V.K.Spilnichenko [4], N.I.Lixodeeva[5] studied in the scientific work of scientists such as.

Research on the role of the system of modernization and simplification of banking services in the development of financial services in the country, the conditions and opportunities for the introduction of information technology in the banking system has been widely introduced in our country. Some theoretical and practical aspects of improving the digital platform of commercial banks U.O.Azizov, T.M.Koraliev [6] and Sh.Z.Abdullaeva [7], in scientific research on the development of digital banking services scientific proposals and practical recommendations have been developed.

Research methodology

Research methods such as analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, statistics and comparison were used in the research.

Analysis and discussion of results

The process of transformation of commercial banks and the transition to a digital banking system is a response to the development and active spread of new information technologies around the world, and digital technologies not only improve the quality of products and services, reduce unnecessary costs. In other words, the development of digital financial services is an important direction in the development of the country's banking and financial system [8].

In order to improve the quality of financial services of the bank, it is necessary to introduce indicators of efficiency of banking services in the activities of banks. Calculating and publishing indicators related to banking activities will help banks achieve their strategic and tactical goals. Because measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of banking services includes the following advantages:

- increase the efficiency of the bank's staff;
- attract and retain customers;
- increasing customer experience and mutual knowledge exchange;
- reduction of the cost of banking services.

In order to further expand remote banking services in Uzbekistan and create additional convenience for customers, banks need to improve low-cost remote banking services (both for customers and banks), rather than opening a number of branches and mini-banks in the regions and districts of the country. Commercial banks are developing the infrastructure of information systems by boldly applying the achievements of information technology to banking activities on the basis of strong, reliable and highly efficient platforms, creating excellent programs based on them.

The introduction of modern information technologies, new banking products and services is creating conditions for the expansion of the banking services market in Uzbekistan. As the market economy develops in Uzbekistan, commercial banks also need to diversify their activities by increasing the range of remote banking services they provide to customers.

Remote banking services cannot be imagined without terminals, ATMs and kiosks. These simple-to-use devices today serve as a kind of mini-bank-office, ending the traditional interaction between the customer and the cashier. At present, it is possible not only to withdraw cash from these external means, but also to make various payments for goods and services. The need for innovative forms of cashless payments is constantly growing.

Entrepreneurs and the population are more eager to save money, spend less time and effort, to conduct financial transactions using high information technology, to obtain information. Taking into account this need, commercial banks are taking measures to expand the range of remote banking services, while effectively using the opportunities of the global Internet. It should be noted that this direction has become one of the priorities of the world banking system and the national banking system.

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to increase the popularity of banking services" also provides for the creation and development of convenient payment services, innovative products for cashless payments, including the development of direct communication and mobile technologies and the introduction of direct communication and mobile technologies, primarily in the field of social services, transport, trade, catering, especially in the regions.

Calculating customer satisfaction with banking services shows how satisfied customers are with banking services. Allows you to assess the quality, price and other factors that affect the loyalty of customers to the bank. The increase will lead to an increase in the number of users of banking services, which in turn will increase the bank's revenue.

There are practical and theoretical problems that need to be addressed in the further development of remote banking services, including: customers are unable to perform all banking services without a full visit to the bank.

Second, the sharp increase in remote banking services also increases the threat of economic risks. That is, the legitimacy of the services provided to customers, the degree of legalization of their money transfers, and so on.

Third, the low level of access to bank customers and their new information technologies and the low level of economic literacy of the population pose certain problems in the development of remote banking services.

Fourth, the creation of an automated system of cashless payments necessitates the search for new modern forms and means that will simplify and further accelerate the system of cash circulation.

Fifth, one of the main problems in the development of remote banking services in Uzbekistan is the confidence of the population in the banking system.

There is no doubt that the steady increase in the number of customers of commercial banks will serve as a basis for increasing the level of service to them. Therefore, the rapid development of the data transmission network, which consists of a new segment of information and communication technologies, and the rapid penetration of the Internet, which is the fastest source of information, create new opportunities for information exchange.

In general, the success of the ongoing reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in turn, necessitates a radical change in relations in the field of automation of commercial banks. Their positive solution will serve as a basis for the implementation of practical work in the development of the payment system, e-commerce and remote banking services in Uzbekistan, as well as the equalization of the national payment system with developed countries. is achieved.

The widespread introduction of innovative information technologies in the banking system has allowed Uzbekistan to form a national payment system in the short term. This system of real-time settlements between business entities

ensures the stability of the financial market of Uzbekistan. In addition, it has a significant impact on the effective conduct of monetary policy of the country, the timely implementation of national and international payments, cash flow management.

To create innovative services, a Tap-to-phone system (trade name "Onetouch") was introduced, as a result of which for business entities (including self-employed and delivery service providers) it became possible to get the loaves via the NFC system using a smartphone.

As part of the expansion of contactless payment technology, as well as for the convenience of the population, the service of making payments in retail and paid services without using a bank card through the mobile application Humo Pay (NFC system).

Paragraph 2 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 17, 2021 "On measures to create conditions for the accelerated introduction of artificial intelligence technologies" the task of introducing a biometric identification system (Face-ID) has been set. As a result, the coverage of the customer audience will expand, which will spread to remote areas, including the reduction of the cost of service processes due to the reduction of the branch network. In order to ensure the implementation of these tasks, UZINFOCOM is the sole integrator for the creation and support of government information systems, In cooperation with the State Center for Personalization and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, some work is being done to develop an information system for remote customer identification. At the same time, in order to create a competitive environment in this area, software solutions developed abroad by commercial banks are being tested.

Conclusions and suggestions

In the world practice, the rapid movement of information flows makes it effective to use the experience of developed countries, the views of foreign and domestic scientists to improve remote banking services. In particular, the concept of the Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2035 divides the development of the payment system in Uzbekistan into two stages, the first of which covers the period up to 2020 and includes the creation of banking services, connect to a single payment platform, establish a customer support service on this payment platform, introduce Cardrider and mobile POS terminals into the payment system, maintain P2P accounts, transfer data

The second period covers the period up to 2025 and includes a portal for accounting and sales of goods, transaction management system, mobile banking cryptographic identifiers, integration of various services into digital platforms of banks, the introduction of V2V, V2S express transfers, open applications. programming interface, remote identification in the banking business, the ability to provide banking products and services based on the study of artificial intelligence and automated machines.

Admittedly, the banking and financial system of the country is being reformed to address the existing problems. In particular, the adoption of the strategy of reforming the banking system of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2025 will undoubtedly contribute to the development of the banking sector and increase its competitiveness. To achieve these goals, the strategy sets out specific measures, such as the inclusion of independent members in the Board of State Banks, diagnostics of a number of banks with the involvement of international organizations, companies and experts, and a gradual reduction of the state share in banks' charter capital.

In addition, the introduction of a system of efficiency of bank employees KPI, the development of project factory concepts, the establishment of fin-tech companies to further strengthen the competitive environment in the banking services market, the creation of a functional system based on international experience of corporate governance. measures at the level of modern demand. Now the most important thing is to implement these measures in a timely and complete manner.

Ensuring that digital technologies are more widely available in people's lives will expand the remote use of banking services. The higher the financial literacy of the population, the more it leads to the introduction of new technologies in the services offered by commercial banks. It is important that the digital transformation process should be based on a digital strategy developed taking into account the characteristics and requirements of a particular bank. The implementation of such a strategy is a separate banking, resulting in increased efficiency of the entire banking system.

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EURONEWS - INFORMATION TELEVISION IN THE WORLD

Annotation: This article provides detailed theoretical information on the importance of the Euronews news program in the world.

Keywords: Euronews, information TV program, television, news.

Founded on January 1, 1993, Euronews is a European day-to-day news channel that combines video chronicles of world events and audio commentary in thirteen languages¹⁰. Euronews covers world events from a European perspective. Emergency information is quickly transmitted from the scene in live format; The regularly updated report is broadcast every half hour and includes stories on major socio-political events, financial news, sports news, a report on the activities of the European government, and weather forecasts in Europe and the world.

In addition, a number of thematic programs are devoted to cultural events, the development of science and high technology, environmental protection, various problems of the population of the European region and other topical issues. In 2009, Euronews' cable, satellite, and broadcast broadcasts reached more than 294 million homes in 150 countries, including Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, North and South America, and the Middle East.

During the first war in Iraq in the early 1990s, the dominance of CNN around the world became apparent. Then, at the initiative of the European Broadcasting Union, it was proposed to give Europe a response to the information problems of our time and the need to strengthen the new interethnic self-identification of the peoples of the continent. In June 1992, French television, RAI, Portuguese radio and television, Greek radio and television, Spanish television, Ileisradio, Tele Monte Carlo, French-speaking Belgian radio and television, the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation and the Egyptian Broadcasting Corporation. which, in turn, meant SOCEMIE, which began broadcasting on January 1, 1993, in five European languages: English, French, Spanish, German, and Italian.

In 2001, the All-Russian state television and radio company bought a 1.8% stake in SECEMIE, and on October 2, 2001, the full Russian version began broadcasting. On April 24, 2003, the shareholders of the broadcasting repurchased the shares of ITN. On May 11, 2004, the share of VGTRK shares rose to 16.94%. On May 27, 2008, the Spanish Radio and Television

¹⁰ Новая штаб-квартира телеканала «Евроньюс» в Лионе. Euronews (14 октября 2015). — Новости. Дата обращения: 25 октября 2015. Архивировано 20 октября 2015 года. <https://archive.li/cNYii>

Corporation (reorganized in 2007 as the Spanish Radio and Television Corporation by merging Spanish Television and the Spanish National Radio) sold its stake in the capital to SECEMIE. On September 8, 2005, Ukraine acquired a 1% stake in NTC SECEMIE, but the Ukrainian version of Euronews was launched only on August 24, 2011.

In the late 2000s, non-European versions of the channel were launched: on July 12, 2008 - in Arabic, and on October 27 - in Persian. On December 19, 2008, SECEMIE and SOCEMIE merged into Euronews SA. In 2009, the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation bought 15.70% of the TV company's capital, and on January 30, 2010, the full Turkish version was launched. On January 11, 2011, the channel switched to a 16: 9 broadcast format.

On October 2, 2012, Euronews SA launched Euronews Radio in English, Polish, German, French, Italian, Spanish and Russian. In early 2010, several more versions of Euronews were launched in European languages: June 16, 2011 - in Polish, December 18, 2012 - in Greek, May 30, 2013 - in Hungarian.

On April 20, 2016, Euronews SA launched a 24-hour Africanews [en] news channel broadcast in French and English in 33 countries on the African continent.

Since November 2016, Euronews has been in a strategic partnership with the American company NBC, which has acquired a 25% stake in the European broadcaster. As of November 1, 2016, the English version of the channel began broadcasting in high definition (HD).

After successful negotiations with the European Commission, which feared the partnership would lead to the "Americanization" of Euronews, NBC Universal News Group finally bought a 25% stake in Euronews in February 2017 for \$ 30 million. Deborah Turness, President of NBC News, has been appointed Head of International Operations, and Michael Peters, the current CEO of Euronews, who has headed it since 2004, has been named CEO of the new partnership. Both will report directly to NBC News chief Andrew Luck. As a result, the partnership became known as Euronews NBC¹¹.

Although Naguib Sawiris and NBC News have the largest stakes in Euronews, with SOCEMIE members providing editorial control, the broadcasters will have seven branches on the editorial board, unlike Sawiris (three seats) and NBC News. Euronews reduces rumors about the "Americanization" of values. Editorial control is carried out entirely by Euronews teams, with NBC focusing only on planning and coordinating tasks. After the partnership was established, video reports from NBC News properties began to appear frequently on the channel, and NBCNews.com reports began to be broadcast on its digital platforms.

¹¹ Palmeri, Christopher. "NBC Acquires Stake in Euronews, Taps U.S. News Chief to Lead It". Bloomberg L.P. 14 February 2017. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-02-14/nbc-acquires-stake-in-euronews-taps-u-s-news-chief-to-lead-it>

On May 9, 2017, Euronews split its service into 12 language publications, nine of which have a voice-over channel in their own language, but now includes content, broadcast graphics, with the exception of some segments, and the lower third. The Global Strategy allows language editing teams not only to share their content with other languages, but also to personalize the content and presentation of their channel by producing content that is relevant to the local audience and allowing local reporters and presenters to appear on camera. The divorce process ended on May 24, 2017.

In addition to the division of the main language, broadcasting for German, Spanish, Portuguese and Turkish channels has been suspended, and now only fiber-optic IP connectivity is possible. In particular, the suspension of the German-language channel on the satellite caused dissatisfaction among many German satellite TV owners, as a result of which it was restored on July 25, 2017 via an unencrypted SD tape located on the Astra 1L satellite along with the French-language channel¹². In addition, publications in Arabic and Persian were available only on the Euronews website and applications, as well as on social networks, and television broadcasts were suspended. In addition, the Ukrainian publication was suspended due to lack of funding from the Ukrainian government and disputes over its broadcasting license. The Turkish channel will eventually be completely shut down after TRT stopped supporting its international news channel TRT World.

Finally, the English-language Euronews channel has been recognized as the World Edition, and distribution to buildings on the American continent via fiber-optic IP connectivity will begin in 2018. These changes resulted in the elimination of 43 employees, mainly from the Ukrainian edition, which led to major layoffs and a more flexible role for production staff.

In 2018, Euronews' English-language channel began a phased update of its programming schedule, releasing a new schedule of leading programs to complement its existing shows. This can be seen from the success of special reports and weekly programs submitted in recent years. In addition to the traditional news shows featuring news readers, debate programs, talk shows, and long-running shows led by newcomers began to be offered on a weekly basis, with Euronews correspondents from different nationalities offering contextual coverage.

On May 24, 2017, Euronews changed its broadcasting strategy: instead of a single video stream in several languages, 12 independent TV channels with different video sequences and programs appeared, and independent news releases began to form for each country. From May 22, 2018, the channel will broadcast the program "Good morning, Europe" every day. According to Euronews' current editorial charter, the multilingual news channel's mission is to "provide round-the-clock coverage of European and world news in the context

¹² Krieger, Jörn. "Euronews puts German channel back on satellite". Broadband TV News. 26 July 2017. <https://www.broadbandtvnews.com/2017/07/26/euronews-puts-german-channel-back-on-satellite/>

of building a partnership between the European Union and the Mediterranean." This should complement the "international broadcasting industry" that dominated Anglo-Saxon television before the advent of Euronews. Euronews is pursuing its goal "in close cooperation with the channel's shareholders" and "in the spirit of multiculturalism of the European Broadcasting Union".

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PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING AS A PEDAGOGICAL PHENOMENON

Annotation: In this article there is information about task based exercises that we use various exercises during the academic hours.

Key words: Pedagogy, training, intellect, situation, fact, systematization, problematic, process, didactic.

Problem-based learning is not a completely new pedagogical phenomenon. Elements of problem-based learning can be seen in the heuristic conversations of Socrates, in the development of lessons for Emile by J. J. Rousseau. K. D. Ushinsky was especially close to this idea. For example, he wrote: "We consider the best way to translate mechanical combinations into rational ones for all ages, and especially for children, the method used by Socrates and named after him by Socrates. Socrates did not impose his thoughts on his listeners, but, knowing what contradictions of a series of thoughts and facts lie next to each other in their dimly lit heads, he called these contradictory series into the bright circle of consciousness with questions and, thus, forced them to collide or destroy each other., or reconcile in the third thought that unites and clarifies them.

The history of problem-based learning proper begins with the introduction of the so-called research method, many of whose rules in bourgeois pedagogy were developed by John Dewey.

Deep research in the field of problem-based learning began in the 60s. The idea and principles of problem-based learning in line with the study of the psychology of thinking were developed by Soviet psychologists S.L. Rubinshtein, D.N. Bogoyavlensky, N.A. Menchinskaya, A.M. Danilov, M. N. Skatkin. T. V. Kudryavtsev, D. V. Vilkeev, Yu. K. Babansky, M. I. Makhmutov, and I. Ya. Lerner dealt with these issues a lot. Research in this area is now being carried out by other representatives of pedagogical science.

The task of the school is the formation of a harmoniously developed personality. In modern pedagogy, questions of the general development of children in the learning process are investigated. The most important indicator of a comprehensively and harmoniously developed personality is the presence of a high level of mental abilities.

Developing education, that is, leading to general and special development, can only be considered such training in which the teacher, relying on knowledge of the patterns of development of thinking, with special pedagogical means, conducts purposeful work on the formation of the mental abilities of his students

in the process of studying the basics of science. This kind of learning is problematic.

Problem-based learning arose as a result of the achievements of advanced practice and theory of education and upbringing, in combination with the traditional type of education, is an effective means of general and intellectual development of students.

In the pedagogical literature there are a number of attempts to define this phenomenon.

By problem-based learning, V. Okon understands “a set of such actions as organizing problem situations, formulating problems, providing students with the necessary assistance in solving problems, checking these solutions, and, finally, managing the process of systematizing and consolidating the acquired knowledge”¹.

D. V. Vilkeev, by problem-based learning, means such a nature of learning when it is given some features of scientific knowledge.

I. Ya. Lerner sees the essence of problem-based learning in the fact that “a student, under the guidance of a teacher, takes part in solving new cognitive and practical problems in a definitely system that corresponds to the educational goals of the school”².

T. V. Kudryavtsev sees the essence of the process of problem-based learning in the presentation of didactic problems to students, in their solution and in the mastery of generalized knowledge and principles of problem tasks by students. Such an understanding is also found in the works of Yu. K. Babansky.

Sum up, based on the generalization of practice and analysis of the results of theoretical studies, M. I. Makhmudov gives the following definition of the concept of "problem learning": built taking into account goal-setting and the principle of problematization; the process of interaction between teaching and learning is focused on the formation of students' cognitive independence, the stability of learning motives and mental (including creative) abilities in the course of mastering scientific concepts and methods of activity, determined by a system of problem situations.

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TA'LIMDA AKT KOMPETENTLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya: Maktab va universitetda zamonaviy o'qitish darslarni o'tkazishning yangi shakl va usullaridan foydalanishni talab qiladi. Ta'limning yangi modelini izlash, ta'lim jarayonida axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini turli shakllarda qo'llash dolzarb bo'lib bormoqda. O'zingizni yaratish va tayyor multimedia ishlanmalaridan foydalanish zamonaviy AKT kompetentsiyalarining muhim ko'rsatkichidir.

Kalit so'zlar: AKT, kompetentsiya, model, multimedia, kommunikativ, universal, modellashtirish.

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FORMATION OF ACT COMPETENTS IN EDUCATION

Annotation: Modern teaching at school and university requires the use of new forms and methods of teaching. There is a search for a new model of education, the use of information and communication technologies in the educational process in various forms becomes relevant. Creating your own and using ready-made multimedia developments is an important indicator of modern ICT competencies.

Key words: IT, competence, model, multimedia, communicative, universal, modeling.

Zamonaviy ta'lim o'zgarishlarni boshdan kechirmoqda. Ilm-fan va zamonaviy texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi bitiruvchining AKT vositalaridan kasbiy maqsadlarda foydalanish sohasidagi tayyorgarlik darajasiga tobora ortib borayotgan talablarni belgilaydi. Zamonaviy mehnat bozori va tez o'zgaruvchan axborot maydoni sharoitida mutaxassis raqobatbardosh xodim bo'lishi kerak. U shaxsiy va jamoaviy muammolarni hal qila oladigan ijodiy, mustaqil, mas'uliyatli, kommunikativ shaxs bo'lishi kerak. U yangi narsalarni o'rganish, kerakli ma'lumotlarni topish va tanlash qobiliyatiga xos bo'lishi kerak. Ta'limning shaxsiy va ijtimoiy ma'nolaridan biri bo'lgan har qanday fanni o'qitishda kompetentsiya yondashuvidan foydalangan holda bu fazilatlarining barchasi muvaffaqiyatli shakllantirilishi mumkin. Talaba asosiy kompetensiyalarni rivojlantiradi - bilim, ko'nikma, mustaqil faoliyat tajribasi va

shaxsiy javobgarlikning universal yaxlit tizimi. So‘nggi paytlarda pedagogik yo‘nalish talabalarining AKT kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishga jiddiy e‘tibor qaratilmoqda. Zamonaviy uslubiy adabiyotlarda o‘qituvchining axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish bo'yicha kasbiy mahorat darajasini aniqlashda "AKT kompetentsiyalari" atamasi qo'llaniladi. Yangi avlod standartlari - kompetentsiya - ma'lum bir sohada muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat uchun bilim, ko'nikma va shaxsiy fazilatlarni qo'llash qobiliyatini belgilaydi. So‘nggi paytlarda pedagogik yo‘nalish talabalarining AKT kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishga jiddiy e‘tibor qaratilmoqda. Zamonaviy uslubiy adabiyotlarda o‘qituvchining axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish bo'yicha kasbiy mahorat darajasini aniqlashda "AKT kompetentsiyalari" atamasi qo'llaniladi. Yangi avlod standartlari - kompetentsiya - ma'lum bir sohada muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat uchun bilim, ko'nikma va shaxsiy fazilatlarni qo'llash qobiliyatini belgilaydi. So‘nggi paytlarda pedagogik yo‘nalish talabalarining AKT kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishga jiddiy e‘tibor qaratilmoqda. Zamonaviy uslubiy adabiyotlarda o‘qituvchining axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish bo'yicha kasbiy mahorat darajasini aniqlashda "AKT kompetentsiyalari" atamasi qo'llaniladi. Yangi avlod standartlari - kompetentsiya - ma'lum bir sohada muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat uchun bilim, ko'nikma va shaxsiy fazilatlarni qo'llash qobiliyatini belgilaydi.

Biz ilmiy izlanishlarimizni bo‘lajak o‘qituvchida murakkab tuzilishga ega bo‘lgan elektron hujjatni (masalan, elektron taqdimot) yaratish, tahrirlash va formatlashda zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish ko‘nikmasini shakllantirishga qaratmoqdamiz. O‘ylaymizki, talaba yuqori saviyada elektron hujjatlar bilan ishlash ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lishi zarur. Zamonaviy multimedia vositalari kelajakdagi taqdimot uchun resurs yaratish, unga yuqori sifatli grafik va video, ovoz, animatsiya va maxsus effektlarni yaratish va qo'shish uchun boy imkoniyatlarni taqdim etadi. Windows muhitida multimedia taqdimotlarini yaratish va o'tkazish uchun ko'plab dasturiy vositalar mavjud (PPT Create, Image (Open Office), Macromedia Flash, Media Mixer). Buning uchun biz MS Power Point 2007 dasturidan foydalanamiz.

Zamonaviy o'quv kurslari tahlil qilish, modellashtirish, maqbul qarorlar qabul qilish, bilimlarni egallash qobiliyatini o'rgatish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun shart-sharoitlarni ta'minlashi kerak. Shu munosabat bilan axborotni tashkil etishning turli modellaridan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Rivojlantiruvchi, faoliyatga asoslangan va muammoli ta'lim texnologiyalarida aynan shu yondashuvlar ishlab chiqilmoqda. Bunday modellarni amalga oshirish murakkab tuzilishga ega bo'lgan elektron taqdimot shaklida amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Shuningdek, gumanitar fakultet talabalari "Matematika va informatika" kursi hamda "O'quv jarayonida zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish" kurslari bo'yicha elektron taqdimotlar yaratishga jalb etilgan.

Kurslarning amaliy yo'nalishi shundan iboratki, informatika taqdim etayotgan turli xil imkoniyatlardan mutaxassis o'zining aniq amaliy muammolarini hal qiladigan kompyuter texnologiyalarini tanlay olishi kerak. O'rganish jarayonida biz quyidagi vazifalarni qo'ydik:

- gumanitar fakultet talabalarining AKT kompetensiyasini shakllantirish darajalarini aniqlash;

- bo'lajak o'qituvchilarning murakkab tuzilmaga ega bo'lgan elektron hujjatni yaratish, tahrirlash va formatlash (elektron taqdimot misolida) bo'yicha AKT kompetensiyasini shakllantirish bo'yicha uslubiy ko'rsatmalar ishlab chiqish.

O'ylaymizki, talaba yuqori saviyada elektron hujjatlar bilan ishlash ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishi kerak. Axborotni taqdim etish, uni tinglovchiga zamonaviy o'qitish vositalaridan foydalangan holda etkazish qobiliyati o'qituvchining intellektual va hissiy-axloqiy madaniyatining sifat jihatidan yangi darajasini ta'minlaydi, uzluksiz o'z-o'zini rivojlantirish va o'z-o'zini tarbiyalashga bo'lgan ichki ehtiyojni yaratadi. AKT kompetensiyasi talabada nazariy va amaliy informatikaning muayyan bo'limlari va mavzularini o'rganishda shakllanadi va o'rta maktabda AKT kompetensiyalarining shakllangan tarkibiy qismlariga asoslanadi. Har bir darsda talabalar taqdimotni o'zlarining ma'lumotlari bilan to'ldirishlari uchun namunaga muvofiq harakat qilishlari uchun taklif qilinadilar. Materiallarni o'z-o'zidan tanlash asosida elektron taqdimot yaratish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish shaxsiyatga yo'naltirilgan va professional ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan axborot resurslarini shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Darslarimizda biz talabaga murakkab tuzilishga ega elektron taqdimotlarni ishlab chiqish qobiliyatini egallagan holda zamonaviy, sifatli elektron ta'lim resurslarini yaratishi mumkinligini ko'rsatishga harakat qilamiz.

Ko'pincha AKT texnologiyalarini o'rganish ko'pincha kompyuter savodxonligi bo'yicha foydalanuvchi kursi sifatida qabul qilinadi. Bu tushuncha umuman informatika kursining yo'nalishini butunlay noto'g'ri ko'rsatadi. Ta'limning asosiy ma'nosi va natijasi - bu shaxsning rivojlanishi va shaxs uchun muhim bo'lgan muammolarni hal qilishda foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan shaxsiy resurslarning o'zgarishi. Shaxsiy resurslarning tarkibiy qismlaridan biri instrumental resurslardir. Bular, qoida tariqasida, bir nechta yoki barcha fanlarni o'rganishda o'zlashtiriladigan va asosan fanlararo xususiyatga ega bo'lgan universal faoliyat usullari. Kursda ko'rib chiqilgan barcha vositalar kuchli ta'lim salohiyatiga ega. Ular bilan ishlashda ularning roli va ahamiyatini tushunish kerak.

Axborot bilan ishlash qobiliyati: to'plash, yig'ish, tuzish, tarqatish mutaxassisni axborot tayyorlashning o'zgarmas elementi ekanligini ko'ramiz. Axborotni taqdim etish uchun kompyuter vositalaridan biri bu elektron taqdimotdir.

Kurslarning asosiy vazifalaridan birini talaba ongiga aniq dastur bilan ishlashning "yo'naltiruvchi" mafkurasini singdirishda ko'ramiz, bu esa unga o'z

muammolarini hal etishda uni bosqichma-bosqich egallash imkonini beradi. Kompyuter texnologiyalarini mustaqil izlashga va o'zlashtirishga o'rganish kasbiy va shaxsiy fazilatlarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. Biz birinchi darslardan oq tizimlarning ma'lumotnoma imkoniyatlaridan foydalanishga o'rgatamiz, bu esa axborot texnologiyalarini keyingi mustaqil o'zlashtirishga hissa qo'shamiz.

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PEDAGOGIKADA ILG'OR METODLAR VA INNOVATSION TEKNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ilg'or pedagogik metodlardan unumli foydalanish, to'g'ri texnologiyalarni tanlay bilish va ularni qo'llash haqida so'z yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Texnologiya, metod, axborotli o'qitish, pedagogik muloqot, kompetentlik, interfaol.

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USE OF ADVANCED METHODS AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN PEDAGOGY

Annotation: This article discusses the effective use of advanced pedagogical methods, the ability to choose the right technologies and their application.

Keywords: Technology, method, information teaching, pedagogical communication, competence, interactive.

Hozirgi kunda yangi pedagogik texnologiyalarning 200 ga yaqin turi mavjud. O'qituvchi ana shu texnologiyalardan o'z darsida qanday foydalanishni to'g'ri tanlay bilishi kerak. Bugungi kunda ilm-fan taraqqiyoti natijasida zamonaviy texnika vositalari kirib kelmoqda. An'anaviy o'qitish tizimi, aytish mumkinki, yozma va o'g'zaki so'zlarga tayanib ish ko'rishi tufayli "axborotli o'qitish" sifatida tafsiflanadi, chunki o'qituvchi faoliyati birgina o'quv jarayonining tashkilotchisi sifatida emas, balki nufuzli bilimlar manbaiga aylanib borayotganligini ta'kidlagan holda baholanmoqda.

Bugunning har bir pedagogi har tomonlama rivojlangan, yetuk, barkamol avlodni tarbiyalab, davlatimizga munosib mutaxassis yetkazishni o'z oldiga asosiy maqsad qilib qo'yishi lozim. Shunday ekan, u pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida darsni tashkil etish va ta'lim sifati, samaradorligini oshirishda o'z hissasini qo'shish zimmasidagi asosiy vazifalardan biri ekanligini unutmasligi lozim.

Pedagogik texnologiyalar ta'lim jarayonining unumdorligini oshiradi, o'quvchilarni mustaqil fikrlash jarayonini shakllantiradi, o'quvchilarda bilimga ishtiyoq va qiziqishni oshiradi, bilimlarni mustahkam o'zlashtirish va ulardan amaliyotda erkin foydalanish ko'nikma va malakalarini shakllantiradi.

«Texnologiya» tushunchasi texnikaviy taraqqiyot bilan bog'liq holda fanga 1872-yilda kirib keldi va yunoncha ikki so'zdan texnos- san'at, hunar va logos-fan, ta'limot so'zlaridan tashkil topib, "hunar fani" ma'nosini anglatadi. Pedagogik texnologiya - bu o'qituvchining o'quvchilarga o'qitish vositalari yordamida muayyan sharoitlarda ta'sir ko'rsatishi va bu faoliyat mahsuli sifatida ularda oldindan belgilangan shaxs sifatlarini intensiv shakllantirish jarayonidir. Pedagogik texnologiya - o'quv jarayonini texnologiyalashtirishni butunligicha aniqlovchi tizimli kategoriya. Ilm-fan va ta'lim sohasining rivojlanishida eng muhim rol o'ynaydigan insonlar bu pedagoglardir. Darhaqiqat, oddiy o'qituvchidan tortib to professor ustozgacha hammasi pedagogdir. Pedagog buyetakovchi, demak, biz pedagoglarning vazifamiz o'z o'quvchilarimizni, talabalarimizni ilmfan so'qmoqlaridan asta-sekin, bosqichma-bosqich yetaklab, ularni ilm-fan cho'qqilarini zabt etishlariga ko'maklashishdir. Pedagogik texnologiyalar ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini ilg'or vositalari, metodlar, texnik vositalar, usullariga tayanib takomillashtirish tizimi hisoblanadi. Bu tizim o'qituvchi tomonidan yaratiladi, ta'lim-tarbiya bosqichlarini o'zaro bog'lashga xizmat qiladi. Uning mazmuni va vazifalarini, maqsadini oldindan belgilash, ta'lim tarbiyaning shakllari va vositalarini tayyorlash, o'quvchida shakllantirish ko'zda tutilgan ma'naviy sifatlarni o'zlashtirishga yo'naltirilgan darslarni rejalashtirish kabilarni o'z ichiga oladi.

O'quvchilarni zamon talablari asosida tarbiyalash bugungi kunning eng muhim vazifalaridan biridir. Bu esa o'qituvchilar zimmasiga ulkan vazifalar yuklaydi. O'qituvchi o'z sohasining mohir bilimdoni, muammolarning oqilona yechimlarini topa oladigan, o'z ustida doimiy ijodiy ishlab, yangiliklar yarata oladigan, o'quvchilari qalbidan munosib o'rin egallagan bo'lishi lozim.

Yosh avlodga zamon talablari asosida bilim berish uchun pedagog o'zining professional kompetentligiga ega bo'lishi kerak. Bu pedagogik faoliyatni muvaffaqiyatli hal qilish uchun zarur bo'lgan, kasbiy va shaxsiy sifatlari yig'indisidir. Pedagogik faoliyatini, pedagogik muloqotni yuqori darajada amalga oshiradigan, o'quvchilarning ta'lim-tarbiyasi sohasida yuqori darajadagi stabil natijalarga erisha oladigan o'qituvchini professional kompetentli o'qituvchi deyish mumkin. Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimizda barcha jabhalar qatori ta'lim sohasida ham juda katta o'zgarishlar, islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Jumladan, maktablarda moddiy-texnik baza mustahkamlandi, darsliklar takomillashtirildi. Hozirda darslarni axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarsiz olib borishni tasavvur qilish qiyin. Yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida dars o'tilishi ta'lim sifati va samaradorligini oshirishga asos yaratmoqda.

O'qituvchi mehnatining samarasi shogirdlarining nafaqat yurtimizda, balki xalqaro miqyosdagi fan olimpiadalarda, ko'rik-tanlovlarda qo'lga kiritgan yutuqlarida namoyon bo'ladi. Vatanimizdagi ta'lim sohasi rivojlanishida biz albatta rivojlangan xorijiy davlatlar tajribalaridan keng foydalanishga e'tibor bermoqdamiz. Bunday usullardan biri interfaol usullardir. Interfaol usullar har bir o'quvchining faolligiga, erkin va mustaqil fikr yuritishiga asoslanadi hamda o'quvchilar o'qituvchi yordamida va hamkorligida mustaqil ishlash ko'nikma va malakalariga ega bo'lishadi. Pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida o'tkazilgan mashg'ulotlar, o'quvchi talabalarni fikrlashga, o'z nuqtai nazarini asoslashga imkon yaratadi. Ilm-fan va ta'limni rivojlantiruvchi omillardan yana bir eng muhimi shuki, bu AKT dan foydalanish. Chunki hozirgi zamon o'qitish metodlarini AKT siz tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Axborotlarning animatsiyalar orqali uzatilishi o'quvchilarni darsga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshiradi. Kompyuter dasturlari yordamida ko'rgazmalar tayyorlash, taqdimotlar va videoroliklar yaratish yangi mavzuni tushuntirishda katta samara beradi. Boshlang'ich sinf texnologiya darslarida rangli qog'ozdan turli gullar, maketlar, parranda va jonzorlar shakllarini yasash, gazlamalardan buyumlar yasash usullari o'rgatiladi. Plastilindan buyumlar yasash, hayvonlar shaklini yasash va applikasiya, mozaika usulida ishlash kabi jarayonlar ham amalga oshiriladi. Shuningdek, texnologiya darslarida berilgan amaliy ishlarni bosqichli bajarish bilan birga mavzuga oid savol-topshiriqlarga javob berishi, ishni sifatli bajarishi hamda xavfsizlik qoidalariga rioya qilishi zarur. Bu vazifalarni bajarishda boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisi yangi axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishi ko'zlangan maqsadga erishishda muhim omil bo'ladi. Shuni ham aytib o'tish joizki, agar o'qituvchi texnologiya darslarida qo'llaniladigan xavfsizlik qoidalarini taqdimot ko'rinishida tayyorlab o'quvchilarga har darsda namoyish etsa, yanada maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Chunki o'quvchilar har darsda shu taqdimotni ko'rganlaridan keyin albatta eslarida qoladi, shunga amal qilishadi va natijada turli ko'ngilsiz hodisalarning oldi olinadi. Turli kasb egalari va kasb-hunarga oid ma'lumotlarni kengroq yoritishda axborot texnologiyalaridan unumli foydalanish yuqori samara beradi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, pedagogik texnologiya asosida o'quvchilarning bilish faoliyatini tashkil etish va boshqarish imkoniyati tug'iladi va u o'qituvchining yaqin ko'makdoshiga aylanadi yoki uning funksiyalarini to'liq bajarishi mumkin. Natijada, mantiqiy bog'langan qisqa yo'llardan shunday olib boriladiki, o'quvchilar deyarli qiyinchiliklarga uchramaydilar va o'quvchi ularning natijasini ma'lum qilish bilan mustahkamlash imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi, hamda ta'lim maqsadini to'la amalga oshirish sari yana yangi qadamlar qo'yadi.

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NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND PREVENTION OF HPV-ASSOCIATED PRECANCEROUS CERVICAL DISEASES

Resume: In this article, we will focus on the diagnosis, comparative diagnosis and treatment of cases of cervical cancer associated with HPV, which have become a widespread problem among women in recent years and have led to their death.

Key words: cervical cancer, comparative treatment and diagnosis, gynecological and oncological gynecological diseases.

Relevance. There are 12,000 cases of breast cancer registered annually in the world (2nd place after uterine body cancer), 40% of them are diagnosed with the disease in stages III — IV. In a number of territories, a high incidence of breast cancer is constantly observed[4].

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common viral infection of the genital tract. Most sexually active women and men acquire the infection at some point in their lives, and some may be re-infected[8].

The peak period of infection for both women and men begins shortly after they become sexually active. HPV is transmitted sexually, but penetrative sex is not required for transmission of the virus. Bodily genital contact is a well-established route of transmission of infection[3].

Many types of HPV do not cause problems. HPV infections usually resolve themselves, without any intervention, a few months after infection, and about 90% pass within 2 years. A small proportion of infections caused by certain types of HPV can continue and lead to the development of cervical cancer [2,6].

To date, cervical cancer is the most common HPV-related disease. Almost all cases of cervical cancer can be caused by HPV infections.

Infection caused by certain types of HPV can also lead to the development of cancer of the anus, vulva, vagina, penis and oropharynx, which can be prevented by using the same primary prevention strategies as for cervical cancer.

HPV types that do not cause cancer (especially types 6 and 11) can lead to the development of genital warts and respiratory papillomatosis (a disease in which tumors grow in the airways leading from the nose and mouth to the lungs). And although these conditions very rarely lead to death, they can often lead to diseases. Genital warts are widespread, extremely infectious and negatively affect sexual life.

The occurrence of breast cancer can be prevented by detecting and treating precancerous diseases. There are primary and secondary prevention of breast cancer. Primary prevention consists in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, abstinence from early sexual activity, the use of mechanical barrier means for the purpose of contraception, in the full restoration of the integrity of the cervix in case of its injuries during abortion or childbirth, smoking cessation[5].

Secondary prevention of the disease consists in identifying and eliminating precancerous changes through systematic examination of women and their adequate treatment.

It follows from the above that the issues of prevention of cancer and diagnosis of the initial stages of carcinogenesis are still the most important medical and social problem.

In the Republic of North Ossetia -Alania (RSO-A), the problem of cervical cancer has not been studied by anyone. The standardized incidence rate of breast cancer is 13.04 higher than the national average of 10.8 per 100 thousand women, and the neglect of breast cancer is also higher than 12.9 and 11.7, respectively. In addition, the highest mortality rate in the Southern Federal District in the Republic of Alania is 7.8 per 100 thousand female population[3].

These facts convincingly testify to the relevance and necessity of improving the methods of screening for breast cancer in the conditions of RSO-Alania, the search for new simple, economically affordable and at the same time effective methods of prevention and early diagnosis of breast cancer, in order to ensure timely treatment of this serious and dangerous disease.

The purpose of the study. Improving the effectiveness of organizational, diagnostic and therapeutic measures aimed at early detection of background, precancerous diseases and cervical cancer.

Materials and methods of research. To accomplish this task, we selected 65 women with cervical cancer who underwent special treatment courses.

The results of the study. The incidence of cervical cancer in RSO-Alania has increased 1.3 times in 15 years. The incidence rate among rural residents (14.54) is slightly lower than the incidence of cervical cancer among urban residents (16.87). Mortality from cervical cancer during this period decreased by 1.2 times (12.3 and 14.9, respectively).

The formation of groups at increased risk of cervical cancer with a high and medium degree of its probability is carried out on the basis of subjective factors of probable detection established by us (pulling pains in the lower abdomen, mucopurulent discharge from the genital tract, spotting) and objective factors of probable detection (degree of anemia, vaginal flora, changes in the mucous membrane of the cervix).

We have established risk factors for the development of cervical cancer: age over 50 years, overweight, tall, living in the city, early onset of sexual

activity, sexually transmitted diseases in the anamnesis, cervical pathology in the anamnesis, cervical trauma during childbirth, a large number of abortions.

Improved with the help of a tool developed by us, the method of taking material for cytological examination during colposcopic examination allowed to increase the detection of cervical cancer by 1.5 times.

The system of organizational forms of screening developed by us made it possible to increase the active detection of early forms of cancer and precancerous diseases of the cervix by 2.3 times and 2.1 times, respectively.

Conclusion. The developed method of forming groups of patients with a high probability of developing and detecting breast cancer contributes to improving early diagnosis, adequate treatment and prevention of cervical cancer in the conditions of the polyclinic service of the general medical network RSO-Alania.

Simplicity, accessibility and minimization of costs in the implementation of the developed system of organizational forms of screening allows specialists of outpatient polyclinic services to increase the detection of background and precancerous diseases of the cervix by 1.4 times.

The development of a tool for taking material for cytological examination in patients with background diseases of the cervix made it possible to increase the detection of cervical cancer by 1.5 times.

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REVIEW OF CONCEPTS, FORMS AND DIFFERENT WAYS OF REPRESENTING THE METHODS OF MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION, CHARACTERIZATION OF ITS IDEAS AND PRINCIPLES

Abstract: The inductive method plays a significant role in understanding the principle of mathematics. Although, the range of the problems concerning the usage of the mathematical induction method has grown, in school syllabi very little attention is paid to the issue. If mathematical induction teaching methods are improved, more and more students would become interested in it. This is a powerful and sophisticated enough method to be acceptable for the majority. For students the learning process sometimes may seem boring, therefore we can attract their attention with the help of information technologies. It can be done by creating multimedia learning objects. In that way teachers can work easier and faster, paying more attention to practical assignments. The created multimedia learning object "Mathematical induction" serves as successful evidence to that statement.

Keywords: Mathematical, elementary school, intellectual skill, speech, calculate development, calculate statement.

Herbert S. Wilf, Professor of Mathematics from the University of Pennsylvania has said: "Induction makes you feel guilty for getting something out of nothing, and it is artificial, but it is one of the greatest ideas of civilization." (Gunderson, 2011, p. 1).

Mathematical induction is like real life when a little sprout grows and blossoms into a magnificent flower, when a small acorn transforms into a huge oak tree, when two cohabiting people develop a family, when substantial aims are born of a simple thought, when a single drop of water creates a puddle, when great love thrives from a single sight, and when a large house is built by putting together brick by brick.

The method of mathematical induction can be compared with the progress. We start with the lower degree and, as a result of logical judgments; we come to the general conclusion (result). The man always tries to advance, tries to develop his ideas in a logical way, consequently, nature itself makes the man think in an inductive way.

A natural beginning of how to prove complicated mathematical things is to view simple cases. It helps us to visually understand what is required by the task and gives us essential hints on how to come up to proof.

Many authors compare mathematical induction to dominoes toppling in succession. (Gunderson, 2011, p. 4). Suppose that: 1) We can knock down the first domino; 2) the dominos are so close, that each previous will knock the following one down when falling.

Another analogy for mathematical induction is given by Hugo Steinhaus in Mathematical Snapshots in the 1983 (Steinhaus, 1983, p. 299). Consider a pile of envelopes, as high as one likes. Suppose that each envelope except the bottom one contains the same message "open the next envelope on the pile and follow the instructions contained therein." If someone opens the first (top) envelope, reads the message, and follows its instructions, then that person is compelled to open envelope number two of the pile. If the person decides to follow each instruction, that person then opens all the envelopes in the pile. The last envelope might contain a message "Done". This is the principle of mathematical induction applied to a finite set, perhaps called "finite induction". Of course, if the pile is infinite and each envelope is numbered with consecutive positive integers, anyone following the instructions would (if there were enough time) open all of them; such a situation is analogous to mathematical induction as it is most often used.

To understand the method of mathematical induction, several teachers of mathematics both in Latvia and abroad, make students solve the task about the Towers of Hanoi, invented by the French mathematician Edouard Lucas in 1883. Task 1: three rods and a number of disks of different sizes are given. Only smaller disks may be placed on larger disks.

Many teachers ask their students to create visual models in order to understand mathematical induction. If there are n people at the party and each person shakes the hand of each other person exactly once, how many handshakes take place?

The figure demonstrates that the number of handshakes for one person equals to 0, two persons have one handshake, three persons - 3 handshakes, four persons - 6 handshakes, five persons - 10 handshakes and six persons - 15 handshakes. Students can further make their own conclusions that for n number of persons the number of handshakes will be. This can be easily checked for several n values by using the options in MS Excel, as shown in Figure 6. The n values $n = 1, 2, 3...$ are entered in the first row. But the values of expression $(n-1) \cdot n : 2$ are calculated in the second row. Besides, the values in Excel spreadsheet can be calculated very quickly by using the sensitive point and dragging it with cursor as far as you wish.

The method of mathematical induction should not be confused with the inductive reasoning, discussed previously. That is, inductive arguments allow us to formulate hypothesis at the end of experiment or observation but they cannot

be taken as mathematically correct proof. Whereas the principle of mathematical induction, if correctly applied, is an example of mathematically correct proof. (France, France, Stokenberga, 2011).

The idea of mathematical induction has been with us for ages, certainly since the 16th century, but was made rigorous only in the 19th century by Augustus de Morgan who, incidentally, also introduced the term "mathematical induction". By now, induction is ubiquitous in mathematics and is taken for granted by every mathematician. Nevertheless, those who are getting into mathematics are likely to need much practice before induction is in their blood.

Mathematical induction is a powerful proof technique that is generally used to prove statements involving whole numbers.

There are many forms of mathematical induction - weak, strong, and backward, to name a few. In what follows, n is a variable denoting an integer (usually nonnegative) and $S(n)$ denotes a mathematical statement with one or more occurrences of the variable n . (Gunderson, 2011, p. 35).

The method of mathematical induction can be successfully illustrated. The assertion $S(n)$ can be depicted with a line of squares:

If $S(1)$ is veritable, then we can color the first square:

But the condition "from every natural k , if $S(k)$ assertion is true, follows the verity of the assertion $S(k+1)$, then the assertion $S(n)$ is true for all the natural n " in geometric way means the following transition:

In that way we get a belt where the first two squares are colored:

By repeating the transition one more time, we get a belt where the first three squares are colored:

At schools, teaching the method of mathematical induction, usually the simplest schemes are covered however more complicated schemes can describe parallel mathematical induction and structural or two-dimensional mathematical induction. (Андрюнс, Зарип, 1983, p. 70-99)

Multimedia learning is the process of learning, usually in a classroom or similarly structured environment, through the use of multimedia presentations and teaching methods. This can typically be applied to any subject and generally any sort of learning process can either be achieved or enhanced through a careful application of multimedia materials. Multimedia learning is often closely connected to the use of technology in the classroom, as advances in technology have often made incorporation of multimedia easier and more complete.

In general, the term "multimedia" is used to refer to any type of application or activity that utilizes different types of media or formats in the presentation of ideas.

Multimedia is the combination of various digital media types, such as text, images, sound, and video, into an integrated multisensory interactive application or presentation to convey a message or information to an audience. (Shank, 2005, p. 2).

Multimedia helps people learn more easily because it appeals more readily to diverse learning preferences.

The aim of multimedia learning object is to provide learners with the possibility to understand and learn the method of mathematical induction in a user-friendly manner and speed. It is available for students and teachers in Latvia by attending the classes at Extramural Mathematics School of the University of Latvia. It can be used by

- 1) students learning the method of mathematical induction in accordance with the requirements of mathematics curriculum standards,
- 2) gifted students who study for mathematics competitions and olympiads,
- 3) teachers wishing to present the nature and potential of the mathematical induction method in an attractive manner,
- 4) anyone who wants to find out the link between the method of mathematical induction, growth and life processes. Mathematical induction teaches students not only mathematics but also life - in order to develop we need to start with the minimum, take the first rung, the first step.

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА УРОКЕ – ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ ТЕНДЕНЦИЯ МИРОВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация: Сегодня широкое использование педагогических технологий в образовании является общемировой тенденцией. В то время, когда масштабы педагогических инноваций растут, в стране стремительно развивается процесс модернизации, особое внимание уделяется планомерному внедрению инноваций в сфере образования. Однако, несмотря на создание многих педагогических инноваций, уровень реализации педагогических исследований по внедрению нового содержания, форм, методов и средств обучения в образовательный процесс остается недостаточным.

Ключевые слова: педагог, глобальный, технический век, тренд, образование, инновация, учитель музыки.

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APPLICATION OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE LESSON – A GLOBAL TREND IN WORLD DEVELOPMENT

Annotation: Today, the widespread use of pedagogical technologies in education is a global trend. At a time when the scale of pedagogical innovations is growing, the process of modernization is rapidly developing in the country, special attention is paid to the systematic introduction of innovations in the field of education. However, despite the creation of many pedagogical innovations, the level of implementation of pedagogical research on the introduction of new content, forms, methods and teaching aids into the educational process remains insufficient.

Key words: teacher, global, technical age, trend, education, innovation, music teacher.

В целях повышения качества подготовки преподавателей по специальностям бакалавриата и магистратуры важно информировать студентов о последних достижениях развития науки. Сегодня инновации в науке и технике необходимо быстро включать в учебную программу,

прокладывая путь к формированию современных знаний. Кроме того, современные технологии обучения и связанные с ними методические подходы создают благоприятные условия для формирования у будущих учителей необходимых знаний, важных законов, многих фундаментальных понятий в относительно легкой, глубокой и цельной форме.

Формирование и развитие профессиональной подготовки обучающихся в образовательных организациях требует системного, комплексного подхода к этому процессу.

Исходя из вышеизложенного, для повышения эффективности использования педагогических технологий в высшей школе необходимо успешно решать следующие методические задачи:

- иметь четкое представление о содержании таких понятий, как «интерактивный метод», «стратегия», «технология» на уроке. Непонимание сущности этих понятий создает много методологических трудностей в их применении. В высшей школе основное внимание должно уделяться проектированию (технологическая модель) и планированию (технологическая карта) образовательного процесса, т. е. технологии;

- При использовании интерактивных методов на практике необходимо соблюдать методические правила и рекомендации. Следуя четким указаниям, можно эффективно использовать интерактивные методы. Это повысит качество образования;

- При преподавании модуля «Образовательные технологии и педагогическое мастерство» в сетевом центре педагогической подготовки особое внимание следует уделить развитию навыков и умений проектировать и планировать учебный процесс педагогов;

- Разнообразие, творчество, основанное на новаторских подходах к созданию образовательных технологий в науках, желательно не попадание в одну и ту же форму. В этом процессе целесообразно учитывать специфику предметов, форм обучения, тематики;

- Необходимо создать «Инновационный центр» в высшей школе, использовать мощности и возможности этого центра для повышения квалификации преподавателей, широкого внедрения передовых педагогических технологий. Поскольку внедрение инноваций в образование носит диалектический характер, эффективным во всех отношениях будет создание инновационного центра, служащего успешному решению задач по созданию, внедрению, освоению и внедрению инноваций.

Понятие технологии было введено в науку в 1972 году в связи с техническим прогрессом, и состоит из двух греческих слов - technos (технт) - искусство, ремесло и logos (логос) - наука, что означает ремесло.

Технологические методы обучения в музыкальном образовании – основная идея которых заключается в обучении не только вместе, но и в сотрудничестве, для повышения эффективности учебных задач. В

настоящее время организация уроков с подходом модульной технологии является требованием времени. Дидактический подход важен и в педагогической технологии. Дидактика происходит от греческого слова *didaskien*, что означает учить, учить читать. Следовательно, дидактика – это теория обучения.

Сегодня преподаватели музыкальной культуры используют разнообразные технологические методы.

Эти методы можно разделить на несколько видов:

1. Устные методы обучения музыке: а) рассказ, б) беседа, в) объяснение

2. Демонстрационные методы обучения. Будет музыка, афиши, дирижирование, танцы, живая и чистая музыка, ритмичный темп.

3. Практические приемы: Практические приемы выражаются в процессе вокально-хорового мастерства, анализе структуры и средств выразительности музыки, соответствующих па в такт музыке, хлопанье в ладоши, пение.

4. Игровой метод. Игровой метод в основном используется в начальной школе. Игровой метод развивает у учащихся музыкальные способности, речь, память, интересующие психологические и физиологические особенности.

5. Метод сравнения: Этот метод используется в вокально-хоровых произведениях, при анализе музыкальных произведений и при определении жанров (песня, танец, марш) в процессе прослушивания музыки.

6. Методика работы с учащимися с нотами: Учащиеся с нотными паузами во время урока делятся на разные группы и работают индивидуально во внеурочное время. К внеклассным занятиям относятся отдельные песни и задания.

Национальная программа обучения разработана в соответствии с положениями Закона Республики Узбекистан «Об образовании», на основе анализа отечественного опыта и мировых достижений в системе образования и развития высокой общей и профессиональной культуры. и общественная активность, формирование нового поколения кадров, способных самостоятельно выдвигаться и решать перспективные задачи, обладающих способностью самостоятельно ставить цели в общественно-политической жизни.

Школы в нашей стране обычно учат жестко. Основными занятиями курса являются прослушивание музыки, пение и, в некоторых случаях, музыкальная грамотность. Эпоха требует, чтобы уроки музыки были организованы в соответствии с современными образовательными стандартами. Эта диссертация предназначена для того, чтобы осветить вышеуказанные вопросы в позитивной и своевременной форме.

Для правильной организации предмета музыкальной культуры в общеобразовательных школах необходимо обратить внимание на следующее:

1. Интересным образом организуйте содержание урока музыки.
2. Иметь независимое мнение учащихся во время урока.
3. Имея уменьшение количества студентов, которые не осваивают.
4. Правила мотивации ребенка на занятии.

- организация занятий музыкой традиционными и нетрадиционными способами, тем самым уделяя внимание учебному процессу по привлечению детей к музыкальному искусству;

- Проведение уроков с использованием различных новаторских методик, организация разнообразных веселых игр;

Основная цель темы – поднять статус учителя музыки в обществе и в педагогическом сообществе, сделать его образцом хороших человеческих качеств в отношениях со студентами, проводить постоянные исследования над собой, развивать свой талант. У детей так же.

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**ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ФАКТОРОВ РИСКА
ХРОНИЧЕСКИХ НЕИНФЕКЦИОННЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ У
РАБОТНИКОВ НЕФТЕПЕРЕРАБАТЫВАЮЩЕЙ
ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ**

Резюме: Патогенетические механизмы воздействия производственной вибрации, такие как вегетативная дисрегуляция и эндотелиальная дисфункция, дисбаланс свободнорадикального окисления и антиоксидантной защиты, нейрогуморальные нарушения, могут способствовать формированию предикторов хронических неинфекционных заболеваний, диагностируемых нами как основные биологические факторы риска, а в последующем способствовать дебюту не только профессиональной, но и общесоматических патологий.

У стажированных работников виброопасных производств было предпринято изучение особенностей распространения факторов риска хронических неинфекционных заболеваний в зависимости от тяжести трудового процесса, характеризуемой интенсивностью воздействия производственной вибрации, а также комплексным влиянием вредных производственных факторов на организм стажированных работников виброопасных производств.

Ключевые слова: факторы риска, неинфекционные заболевания, нефтеперерабатывающая промышленность.

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FEATURES OF THE SPREAD OF RISK FACTORS FOR CHRONIC NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN WORKERS OF THE OIL REFINING INDUSTRY

Resume: Pathogenetic mechanisms of the impact of industrial vibration, such as autonomic dysregulation and endothelial dysfunction, imbalance of free radical oxidation and antioxidant protection, neurohumoral disorders, can contribute to the formation of predictors of chronic non-communicable diseases, which we diagnose as the main biological risk factors, and subsequently contribute to the debut of not only professional, but also general somatic pathologies.

The study of the peculiarities of the spread of risk factors for chronic non-communicable diseases in the trained workers of vibration-hazardous industries was undertaken, depending on the severity of the labor process, characterized by the intensity of the impact of industrial vibration, as well as the complex influence of harmful production factors on the body of trained workers of vibration-hazardous industries.

Keywords: risk factors, non-communicable diseases, oil refining industry.

Актуальность. Актуальность данной проблемы обусловлена увеличением числа работников, подвергающихся воздействию веществ химической природы (смесь углеводородных соединений, загазованность), ионизирующей радиации, а также тяжелой физической нагрузке[1,3,4], производственному шуму, вибрации, неблагоприятным климатическим факторам, способствующие развитию производственно-обусловленных заболеваний с умеренными и выраженными проявлениями как следствие неблагоприятных условий труда и поздней диагностики[2,5,6].

Цель исследования. Изучение уровня распространенности заболеваний у работников нефтеперерабатывающей промышленности в зависимости от длительности воздействия профессионально-обусловленных факторов.

Материал и методы исследования. Представлены результаты когортного ретроспективного исследования среди лиц, подвергавшихся долговременному воздействию негативных техногенных факторов на частоту и риск развития неинфекционных заболеваний у работников нефтеперерабатывающей промышленности.

Результаты исследования. Цифровой материал обрабатывался методом вариационной статистики с учетом малой выборки и нахождением: средней арифметической (M), средней ошибки (m) с последующим установлением критериев достоверности t и P по Стьюденту. Для всех приведенных анализов различия считались достоверными при уровне значимости $p < 0,05$, где минимальная достоверность составляла 95%.

Расчет экстенсивных показателей в основной группе показал, что в структуре распространенности заболеваний среди работников наибольший удельный вес занимали болезни костно-мышечной системы и соединительной ткани (15,8%), болезни эндокринной системы (13,5%), болезни нервной системы (13,3%).

В контрольной группе болезни следующих классов составляют ведущие ранги: болезни нервной системы (15,7%), болезни эндокринной системы (14,3%); патология системы кровообращения (13,8%).

По всем классам болезней наиболее высокая распространенность заболеваний отмечена в группах 60-69 лет - 394,3 на 100 работающих, а наименьшая - в группе 20-29 лет — 178,9. Распространенность заболеваний среди работников основной группы во все возрастные периоды в 2,2 раза превышала показатели частоты заболеваний в группе контроля.

Стаж работы оказывает значительное влияние на частоту распространенности заболеваний среди работников предприятия по определенным классам заболеваний: болезням эндокринной, сердечно-сосудистой, пищеварительной, костно-мышечной, мочеполовой систем.

Вывод. В структуре заболеваемости основной группы первые ранговые места занимают болезни костно-мышечной системы и соединительной ткани, болезни нервной системы, болезни эндокринной системы и нарушение обмена веществ. Полученные данные свидетельствуют о том, что длительный профессиональный контакт работников нефтеперерабатывающей промышленности с вредными факторами производственной среды оказывает значительное влияние на распространенность заболеваний по таким классам нозологий как болезни эндокринной, сердечно-сосудистой, пищеварительной, костно-мышечной и мочеполовой систем.

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**МОНЕТАР СИЁСАТ ВА УНИНГ МАКРОИҚТИСОДИЙ
БАРҚАРОРЛИКНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДАГИ ЎРНИ
ХУСУСИДАГИ ИЛМИЙ-НАЗАРИЙ АСОСЛАР**

Аннотация: Мақолада монетар сиёсат ва унинг макроиқтисодий барқарорликни ривожлантиришидаги ўрни масаласининг илмий-назарий асослари, мажбурий захира ставкасининг нисбатан юқори кўрсаткичга эга эканлиги тижорат банкларининг кредит потенциалига ва иқтисодиётни пул маблағлари билан таъминланганлик даражасига салбий таъсири, шунингдек, иқтисодчи олимлар томонидан монетар сиёсат пулларга бўлган талаб ва пуллар таклифини тартибга солиш ва назорат қилишига қаратилган чора-тадбирлар мажмуи сифатида эътироф этилган тадқиқотлар ва тегишли илмий хулосалар шакллантирилган.

Таянч сўзлар: монетар сиёсати, пул-кредит сиёсати инструменти, иқтисодий ўсиш, тижорат банки, қайта молиялаш ставкаси, фойиз ставкаси, кредит, инфляция, пулларга талаб, пуллар таклифи, монетизация.

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**SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF
MONETARY POLICY AND ITS ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
MACROECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY**

Abstract: The article presents the scientific and theoretical basis of monetary policy and its role in the development of macroeconomic stability, the negative impact of relatively high required reserve rates on the credit potential of commercial banks and the level of money supply in the economy, as well as monetary policy. We have planned research and relevant scientific conclusions that are recognized as a set of measures for regulation and control.

Keywords: monetary policy, monetary policy instrument, economic growth, commercial bank, refinancing rate, interest rate, credit, inflation, money demand, money supply, and monetization.

Ўзбекистон Республикасида монетар сиёсатни такомиллаштириш иқтисодий ёлти барқарор ривожлантиришнинг зарурий шартларидан бири сифатида эътироф этилмоқда. Хусусан, 2022 — 2026 йилларга мўлжалланган янги Ўзбекистоннинг Тараққиёт стратегиясида миллий иқтисодий ёлти жадал ривожлантириш ва юқори ўсиш суръатларини таъминлаш жумладан, 2022 йилда йиллик инфляция даражасини 9 фоизгача ва 2023 йилда 5 фоиз ҳамда фискал тақчилликни 3 фоизгача пасайтириш чоралари кўрилиб, кейинчалик инфляция ва Давлат бюджети тақчиллиги ушбу кўрсаткичдан ошмаслиги таъминлаб бориш бунда, давлат улушига эга тижорат банкларида трансформация жараёнларини якунлаб, 2026 йил якунига қадар банк активларида хусусий сектор улуши 60 фоизгача чиқариш макроиқтисодий барқарорликни янада мустаҳкамлаш ва юқори иқтисодий ўсиш суръатларини сақлаб қолишнинг зарурий шартларидан бири сифатида белгиланган [1].

Шу боис, келгуси беш йилликда аҳоли жон бошига ялпи ички маҳсулотни - 1,6 барабар ва 2030 йилга бориб аҳоли жон бошига тўғри келадиган даромадни 4 минг АҚШ долларидан ошириш ҳамда "даромади ўртачадан юқори бўлган давлатлар" қаторига кириш учун замин яратиш бунда, давлат қарзини бошқаришда йилига янги жалб қилинган ташқи қарз миқдори 4,5 миллиард АҚШ долларидан ошиб кетмаслигини таъминлаш вазифаси мақсад қилиб қўйилган.

Жумладан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 13 сентябрдаги ПҚ-3272-сонли “Пул-кредит сиёсатини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги қарорида монетар сиёсатнинг ликвидлиликни бериш ва жалб қилиш операциялари бўйича қўлланилаётган фоизли инструментлардан фойдаланишни кенгайтириш, тижорат банклари томонидан фоиз ставкаларини шакллантиришнинг бозор механизмларини қўллашни кенгайтириш, макроиқтисодий таҳлил ва прогнозлашни илғор хориж тажрибаси асосида такомиллаштириш, пул-кредит сиёсатининг шаффофлигини ошириш каби долзарб вазифалар қўйилган эди. [2].

Юқорида қайд этилган ҳолатлар пул-кредит сиёсати ва иқтисодий ўсиш ўртасидаги алоқадорлиқнинг илмий-назарий асосларини тадқиқ қилиш заруриятини юзага келтиради.

Аввало, “монетар сиёсат” тушунчасининг илмий-назарий талқини хусусида сўз юритамиз.

М.Малкина пул-кредит сиёсатига қуйидагича таъриф беради: “Пул-кредит сиёсати — Марказий банк томонидан пул массаси ва пуллар қийматини бошқариш бўйича комплекс чора-тадбирлар бўлиб, мамлакатда

баҳолар, миллий валютанинг барқарорлигини таъминлаш ва иқтисодий ўсишни рағбатлантириш мақсадида амалга оширилади” [3].

С.Моисеевнинг фикрига кўра, пул-кредит сиёсати – бу давлатнинг иқтисодиётни тартибга солиш борасидаги сиёсатининг муҳим йўналишларидан бири бўлиб, пул бозоридаги талаб ва таклиф унинг объекти ҳисобланади [4].

Д.Виноградов ва М.Дорошенко ҳаммуаллифлигида чоп этилган “Молиявий-пуллик иқтисодиёт” (Финансово-денежная экономика) мавзусидаги ўқув қўлланмада пул-кредит сиёсати пул массаси ва фойз ставкаларининг даражаларини тартибга солишга йўналтирилган сиёсат сифатида эътироф этилган [5].

Р.Миллер ва Д. Ван-Хуз ҳаммуаллифлигида ёзилган “Замонавий пуллар ва банк иши” мавзусидаги дарсликда монетар сиёсат пул эмиссияси ва пул массаси устидан назорат қилишга қаратилган тадбирлар мажмуи сифатида талқин қилинган [6].

Таниқли иқтисодчи олим Н. Мэнькю АҚШ ФЗТнинг монетар сиёсатини иқтисодиётда муомалада бўлган пуллар устидан назорат қилишни амалга ошириш сифатида талқин қилган [7].

Юқорида қайд этилган хулосалар ва таърифлардан кўринадик, кўпчилик иқтисодчи олимлар томонидан монетар сиёсат пулларга бўлган талаб ва пуллар таклифини тартибга солиш ва назорат қилишга қаратилган чора-тадбирлар мажмуи сифатида эътироф этилган.

Энди монетар сиёсат ва иқтисодий ўсиш ўртасидаги алоқадорликнинг илмий-назарий асосларини тадқиқ қилишга ўтамиз.

АҚШлик иқтисодчи олим Ф.Мишкиннинг илмий изланишларида монетар сиёсатнинг макроиқтисодий барқарорликни ривожлантиришга таъсири масаласини таҳлил қилишга катта эътибор қаратилган. Жумладан, унинг илмий изланишлари натижасида шакллантирилган хулосаларига кўра, монетар сиёсат макроиқтисодий барқарорликни ривожлантиришга бевосита ва кучли таъсир кўрсатади. Ушбу таъсири пуллар таклифининг иқтисодий фаолликка таъсирида яққол намоён бўлади [8].

Фикримизча, Ф.Мишкиннинг ушбу хулосаси илмий-амалий аҳамиятга эга бўлиб, айниқса, 2008 йилда юз берган жаҳон молиявий-иқтисодий инқирозидан кейин тараққий этган мамлакатларда монетар сиёсатга иқтисодиётни рецессия ҳолатидан чиқарувчи асосий омил сифатида қаралаётганлигида яққол намоён бўлди.

Жаҳон молиявий-иқтисодий инқирози даврида монетар сиёсатнинг стратегик мақсадлари бўлган инфляцияга қарши кураш ва миллий валютанинг барқарорлигини таъминлашга нисбатан макроиқтисодий ўсиш суръатларининг барқарорлигини таъминлаш мақсади муҳимроқ аҳамият касб этиб қолди. Бундай дейишимизга сабаб шуки, дунёнинг кўплаб мамлакатларида, глобал молиявий-иқтисодий инқироз даврида, иқтисодиётни “рецессия” ҳолатидан чиқариш, иқтисодий ўсиш

суръатларининг барқарорлигини таъминлашга қаратилган экспансионистик монетар сиёсат амалга оширилди.

С.Моисеевнинг илмий ишларида пул-кредит сиёсатини такомиллаштириш йўли билан макроиқтисодий ривожлантиришга кўмаклашиш масаласи асосий ўринни эгаллайди. Унинг фикрига кўра, монетар сиёсатнинг қуйидаги тўртта стратегик мақсадлари мавжуд:

- баҳолар барқарорлиги;
- миллий валютанинг барқарорлиги;
- мамлакатда молиявий барқарорликни таъминлаш;
- мувозанатлашган иқтисодий ўсиш [9].

1-жадвал

Ўзбекистон Республикасида айрим макроиқтисодий монетар индикаторларнинг ҳолати [10]

(фоизда)

Монетар индикаторлар	Йиллар				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Инфляциянинг йиллик даражаси	14,4	14,3	15,2	11,1	10,0
Марказий банкнинг қайта молиялаш ставкаси	14,0	16,0	16,0	14,0	14,0
Тижорат банкларининг сўмда берилган кредитларининг ўртача йиллик фоиз ставкаси	18,5	20,5	24,2	22,3	20,8
Мажбурий захира ставкаси	12,5	9,0	9,0	9,0	9,0

1-жадвал маълумотларидан кўринадик, 2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий банкнинг қайта молиялаш ставкаси, инфляция даражаси ва тижорат банклари томонидан сўмда берилган кредитларнинг ўртача йиллик фоиз ставкаси пасайиб борган. Бу эса, мазкур даврда умумий талабни рағбатлантиришга қаратилган монетар сиёсат олиб борилганлигидан далолат беради. Шунга қарамасдан иқтисодиётни пул маблағлари билан таъминланганлик коэффицентини 2017-2021 йилларда 20 фоиздан ҳам паст даражада эканлигини салбий ҳолат сифатида эътироф этиш мумкин. Жумладан, мажбурий захира ставкасининг эса нисбатан юқори кўрсаткичга эга эканлиги тижорат банкларининг кредит потенциалига ва иқтисодиётни пул маблағлари билан таъминланганлик даражасига салбий таъсир кўрсатиб келмоқда.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, монетар сиёсат ва унинг макроиқтисодий барқарорликни таъминлашдаги ўрни масаласи хусусидаги илмий-назарий қарашларни ўрганиш ва умумлаштириш ҳамда улардан пул-кредит сиёсатини ишлаб чиқишда фойдаланиш монетар сиёсатни такомиллаштиришда муҳим ўрин тутди.

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АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ИНТЕРАКТИВНОЙ ДОСКИ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ СТУДЕНТОВ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ ВУЗОВ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена проблемам и перспективам использования таких современных педагогических средств, как интерактивные доски. Предложена их классификация, выделены основные дидактические функции и область применения, а также рассмотрены их недостатки. Интерактивное обучение построено на интенсивном рефлексивном взаимодействии субъекта с образовательной средой обучения.

Ключевые слова: интерактивная доска, информационно – коммуникативные технологии, педагогический процесс, дидактические функции.

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THE RELEVANCE OF USING THE INTERACTIVE BOARD IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO STUDENTS OF TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Annotation: The article is devoted to the problems and prospects for using such modern pedagogical funds as interactive boards. The classification is proposed, the main didactic functions and the scope are allocated, and their disadvantages are considered. Interactive learning is built on the intensive reflective interaction of the subject with the educational medium.

Keywords: interactive whiteboard, information - communication technologies, pedagogical process, didactic functions.

Меняются цели и задачи, стоящие перед современным обществом, – акцент перенесен с «усвоения знаний» на формирование «компетентности». Компетенцию можно разложить на две составляющие: хотеть и уметь. Под желанием обучаемого подразумевается мотивация к познавательной деятельности. Для появления интереса к изучаемому предмету со стороны студента необходимо применение преподавателем технологий развивающего обучения (технология критического мышления, обучение в сотрудничестве, технология проектного обучения). Для внедрения современных педагогических технологий служит информатизация учебного процесса потому, что мы живем в век высоких компьютерных технологий, которые накладывают отпечаток на развитие личности. Опытные преподаватели, обладающие знаниями, обмениваются ими друг с другом и со своими студентами. Однако особое место в процессе обучения принадлежит различным технологиям (специализированному оборудованию, программному обеспечению, различным периферийным устройствам, Интернету и т.д.), которые не только облегчают участь преподавателя, но и выводят систему подготовки квалифицированных кадров на принципиально другой уровень. Именно благодаря использованию инновационных технологий у педагога формируется принципиально новая роль, а эффективность обучения не вызывает никаких сомнений. Внедрение интерактивных форм обучения – одно из важнейших направлений совершенствования подготовки студентов в современном вузе [1]. Теперь для преподавателя недостаточно быть компетентным в области своей специальности и передавать огромную базу знаний в аудитории, заполненной жаждущими познания студентами. На протяжении последних лет вузы активно формируют цифровую образовательную среду, как совокупность цифровых средств обучения, онлайн-курсов, электронных образовательных ресурсов, цифровых платформ, внедряют интерактивные методы и новые технологии, подходы в процесс обучения в целом и в процесс обучения иностранному языку, в частности [5]. И хотя новые взгляды на обучение не принимаются многими преподавателями, нельзя игнорировать данные многих исследований, подтверждающих, что использование активных подходов является наиболее эффективным путем, способствующим обучению студентов. Говоря простым языком, студенты легче вникают, понимают и запоминают материал, который они изучали посредством активного вовлечения в учебный процесс. Исходя из этого, основные методические инновации связаны сегодня с применением именно интерактивных методов обучения.

Интерактивные методы основаны на принципах взаимодействия, активности обучаемых, опоре на групповой опыт, обязательной обратной связи. Создается среда образовательного общения, которая

характеризуется открытостью, взаимодействием участников, равенством их аргументов, накоплением совместного знания, возможностью взаимной оценки и контроля.

Использование интерактивного оборудования, в частности интерактивной доски, создает устойчивую мотивацию учащихся к получению знаний и помогает творчески решать учебные задачи, тем самым, развивая образное мышление учащихся. Интерактивная доска – уникальный инновационный инструмент, использующийся для обучения всего класса. Это визуальный ресурс, который помогает преподавателям преподносить учебный материал красочно, живо и увлекательно. Интерактивная доска дает возможность представить информацию с помощью различных мультимедийных ресурсов, позволяя преподавателям и учащимся комментировать материал и изучать его максимально подробно [2]. Полностью функционирующие интерактивные доски обычно включают 4 компонента:

- компьютер;
- мультимедийный проектор;
- соответствующее программное обеспечение;
- и саму интерактивную доску, которая также может комплектоваться встроенным принтером [4].

Принцип работы интерактивной доски заключается в том, что изображение с экрана компьютера проецируется на доску с помощью проектора, а прикосновения к ее поверхности в виде сигналов поступают обратно на компьютер при помощи кабельных или беспроводных интерфейсов связи и обрабатываются специальным программным обеспечением [3].

Устройство интерактивной доски во многом определяется тем, какая из технологий обеспечивает взаимодействие пользователя с доской. Классификация интерактивных досок выстроена в зависимости от того, как реагирует интерфейс доски на управляющие воздействия пользователя. Она предполагает деление всех досок на группы в соответствии со следующими классификационными признаками: по типу определения местоположения маркера и по типу конструкции.

Интерактивная доска способна работать со всеми основными приложениями, установленными на компьютере как большой планшет, а в некоторые, например в Microsoft Word, интегрируется программно. Однако полностью раскрыть весь функционал доски может только программное обеспечение, написанное специально для интерактивной доски. Программное обеспечение, установленное на компьютере, способно отслеживать движения маркера и обеспечить его отображение на экране. Каждый производитель интерактивных досок разрабатывает свое специализированное программное обеспечение, благодаря которому пользователь получает необходимый набор функций для работы с доской.

К середине 20 века в западных странах получили распространение белые доски, на которых писали цветными маркерами, заменившие традиционные меловые доски. Первая в мире интерактивная доска была продемонстрирована компанией Smart Technologies в 1991 году, оценить все ее преимущества предоставлялось учителям в школах.

Интерактивная доска – острая необходимость или дань времени? Повышение качества образования является одной из основных задач вузов. Современный рынок информационных технологий каждый год предлагает инновационные решения для достижения поставленной цели и одним из них является использование интерактивной доски.

Конечно, педагогам необходимо набраться опыта, постоянно повышать свой уровень квалификации, овладеть компьютерными технологиями.

Традиционная доска с мелом постепенно уходит в небытие. Безусловно, она продолжает оставаться бюджетным и доступным вспомогательным средством изложения материала. Однако в современных и престижных вузах она используется больше в качестве дополнительного элемента. У студентов начинает активизироваться познавательная деятельность и развиваться коммуникативные навыки. Посредством интерактивной доски можно организовать самостоятельную либо коллективную форму работы на лекции или практическом занятии. В результате учащиеся смогут аргументировать и объяснять свою точку зрения. Более того, педагогам предоставляется уникальная возможность создавать и проводить всевозможные опросы в режиме реального времени, а после обработки данных (5–7 минут) демонстрировать слушателям результаты тестирования.

Использование интерактивной доски позволяет записывать уроки, создавать целую базу материала (тесты, курсовые работы, контрольные работы и т. д.). Таким образом, каждый желающий может выбрать наиболее предпочтительное время, изучить пропущенный материал и проверить собственные знания [6]. Разнообразие представленных материалов позволяет намного быстрее его освоить. По мнению опытных преподавателей, использование в процессе обучения доски заметно улучшает качество их уроков. Безусловно, нельзя naивно полагать о стремительном повышении успеваемости студентов, но как показывает практика, учащиеся проявляют большую заинтересованность к предоставленной информации, они активно вступают в дискуссии, и высказывают собственное мнение. Интерактивную доску совсем не обязательно постоянно использовать во время занятий, достаточно будет ее активировать в начале лекции или во время обсуждения актуального вопроса. Интерактивная доска позволяет разнообразить фронтальную форму работы и сочетать ее с индивидуальной в рамках традиционной классно-урочной системы. Она помогает донести информацию до каждого

в аудитории. Этот визуальный ресурс помогает излагать новый материал очень живо и увлекательно. Возможность работы с текстом при его разборе или анализе, а также с отдельными предложениями помогает на уроках русского языка. Меняя порядок слов в предложении (используя способ перемещения объектов) можно добиться максимальной наглядности при восстановлении деформированных предложений или текстов, организовывать работу со словарными словами и т.д.

Этот же прием можно применить для эффективного изучения тем по словообразованию. Используя электронные заготовки текстов на определение границ предложений, по расстановке знаков препинаний. Делая записи поверх изображённых столбиков слов, меняя цветовую гамму маркера, студенты легко запоминают новые слова, профессиональные термины. Такие уроки проходят с высоким «коэффициентом полезного действия».

Эффективность использования современного устройства не вызывает никаких сомнений. Преподаватель и студенты освобождаются от рутинной работы, а сэкономленное время можно потратить на освоение интересного и полезного материала.

Применение интерактивной доски на уроках позволяет вывести процесс обучения на принципиально новый уровень и открывает как перед обучающимися, так и преподавателями новые возможности.

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СОЯ ЎСИМЛИГИ КАСАЛЛИКЛАРИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада соя ўсимлик ҳамда унинг касалликлари бўйича маълумотлар берилган. Соя ўсимлигини фойдали хусусияти эътироф этилган бўлиб, таркибида оксил ва мойнинг саноатдаги аҳамияти айтиб ўтилган. Соя касалликларида уншудринг, аскохитоз, фузариоз ва занг касалликларининг ўсимликка зарари берилган.

Калит сўзи: Соя, оксил, мой, дуккакдошлар, уншудринг, аскохитоз, фузариоз.

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SHADOW PLANT DISEASES

Annotation. This article provides information on the shade plant and its diseases. The beneficial properties of the soybean plant have been recognized, and the industrial importance of protein and oil in its composition has been mentioned. Unshudring, ascochitosis, fusarium wilt and rust diseases from soy diseases have caused damage to the plant.

Keywords: soy, protein, oil, legumes, unshudring, ascochitosis, fusarium wilt.

Соя Ўзбекистонда ёш ўсимлик бўлиб, қишлоқ хўжалигидаги енг фойдали екинлардан бири бўлиб қолмоқда. Дунёда ялпи ишлаб чиқарилган ўсимлик мойнинг 40% соя ўсимлигига тўғри келади. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 14 мартдаги “2017-2021 йилларда республикада соя экишни кўпайтириш ва соя дуккакли екинларини ўстиришни ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида” ги қарори тармоқда амалга оширилаётган ислохотларни янада жадаллаштирди. Соянинг дони ва оксидан тўрт юздан зиёд турли хил маҳсулот тайёрланади. Унинг дони таркибида 45 фоизгача оксил ва 25 фоизгача ўсимлик мойи, чорва моллари оксидида камдан-кам учрайдиган аминокислоталар мавжуд. Соя оксидан экологик тоза сифатли мой, таркибида лецитин моддаси сақлайдиган тухум кукуни, қон плазмалари, кўзойнаклар учун сифатли линзалар олинади. Бундан ташқари, жун газламалар ишлаб чиқарилади. Уларни ҳақиқий жунли матолардан ажратиш мушкул. Соя – дуккакдошларга мансуб бир йиллик дуккакли дон ва мойли экин. Пояси дағал, цилиндрсимон, тик ўсади, аммо ётиб

қоладиган навлари ҳам бор. Бўйи 15 см. дан 2 м. гача, ён шохлари 2–8 та бўлади. Барги сертук, бандли, бандининг узунлиги 8–20 см. Меваси – дуккак, сариқ, қора, қўнғир, сертук. Ҳар бир дуккагида 2–6 та дон бор, 1000 дон донининг вазни 40–42,5 г. Таркибида 24–45% оқсил, 13–37% ёғ, 20–32% углеводлар, кўплаб витаминлар бор. Ўсув даври 75–200 кун. Соя иссиқсевар ва намсевар, ёруғсевар, қисқа муддатли ўсимлик. 21–23 °С да яхши ривожланади. Уруғи 8–10 °С да униб чиқади. Соя ўзидан чангланади. Ундан соя уни ва мойи олинади. Дони, пишиб етилмаган (думбул) дуккаги овқатга ишлатилади. Соя ўсимлигида учровчи касалликлардан асосан уншудринг, бактериоз, занг, аскохитоз ва фузариоз каби касалликлар учрайди.

Ун шудринг касаллиги ўсимликнинг барча ер устки аъзоларда - барги, пояси, дуккагида оқ ёки оқиш-қўнғир рангдаги ўргимчак инига ўхшаш моғор ҳосил қилади. Ўсимликнинг касалланган аъзоларида замбуруғ аскоспоралари қора нукталар шаклида пайдо бўлади. Вегетация даврининг охирига бориб тўқ-қўнғир рангдаги доғларда замбуруғнинг клейстотецийлари ҳосил бўлиб, ўсимлик қолдиқларида қишлаб қолади. Касаллик қурғоқчилик йиллари кенг тарқалиб, баргларининг қуриб, тўкилиб кетишига сабаб бўлади.

Фузариоз сўлиш касаллиги *Fusarium oxysporium* тури ўсимликда сўлиш касаллигини келтириб чиқаради. Бу касаллик илдиз чириши, майсаларнинг поянинг чириши ва сўлиш билан намоён бўлади. Соя екинларида касаллик кенг тарқалган. Касаллик соя кўчатларини тупроқда намлик етишмаганда кўп зарар кўради. Кўчатлардаги ривожланиш ўсимликларнинг ўлимига олиб келади. Сўлиш касаллиги ўсимликнинг гуллаш ёки дуккак ҳосил қилиш даврида намоён бўлади. Касалланган ўсимлик рангсизланиб сарғаяди ва сўлийди. Пояси ва илдиз бўғзи тўқ жигарранга кириб, ўсимлик қуриб қолади, дуккаклари тўлиқ пишиб етилмайди қобиғида бинафша рангдаги моғор ҳосил бўлади. Уруғлари нозик, ўруғпости ғадир-будир бўлиб, унувчанлик хусусияти кескин пасайиб кетади. Касалланган ўсимлик тупроқдан осон суғурилиб чиқади. Фузариум қўзғатувчиларининг спора ўсиши учун минимал ҳарорат +4 °С; ўсиш учун мақбул - +20, +25 °С. Илдиз чириши етарли ва ортиқча намлик билан устун келади. Ўсимликлар илдиз тизимининг енг катта инфекцияси тупроқ намлиги 70% бўлганида содир бўлади. Касалликнинг ривожланиши қуйидаги чоралар билан чекланади:

- алмашлаб екишга риоя қилиш,
- кузги шудгорлаш,
- оптимал екиш вақти,
- донни ўз вақтида йиғиб олиш ва қуритиш,
- уруг кийими,
- вегетация даврида ўсимликларни кимёвий даволаш, чидамли навлардан фойдаланиш.

Асхитоз касаллиқнинг қўзғатувчиси *Ascochuta sojaecola* номукамал замбуруғларга тегишли бўлиб, соя ўсадиган ҳудудларда учрайди. Уруғлар ва ўсимлик қолдиқлари инфекциянинг манбаи ҳисобланади. Касаллик ўсимликнинг барча ер устки қисмларини кўчатлар униб чиққандан бошлаб зарарлайди. Уруғдан унғач кўчатларнинг касалланган баргларда 0.5-1.0 см ўлчамдаги думалоқ, овалсимон қўнғир доғлар пайдо бўлиб, атрофи қорамтир хошия билан ўралган. Бу доғлар баъзан бир-бири билан бирлашиб, йириклашади ва касалланган барглар тўкилади. Поянинг юзасида қўндаланг тарғил чизиклар ва замбуруғ меватанаси – пикнидаялар пайдо бўлади. Пикнидалар кўп миқдорда касалланган ўсимлик қолдиқларида ва уруғда мицелий холда сақланади. Баргларда жуда катта, юмалоқ, ўткир жигарранг чегара билан кулранг-оқ рангли доғлар мавжуд. Баъзан кенгайиб, улар катта баргли томирлар билан чекланган чўзилган шаклга ега бўлади. Кўпинча, таъсирланган жойлар тушади ва фақат уларнинг жигарранг қирралари қолади. Баргнинг юқори қисмидаги доғларда кўп сонли нуқта шаклидаги пикнидиялар ҳосил бўлиб, барглар тўқималарига ботиб, концентрик доираларда жойлашган. Ёш новдалардаги юзаки тўқималар йўқ бўлиб, бўйлама чизикларга бўлинади. Аскохит ўзини ниҳолдан соя дуккаги пишғунигача намоён қилади. Қўзиқорин уруғларда миселюм ва ўсимлик қолдиқларида мицел ва пикнидия сифатида пикноспоралар билан сақланади. Пикноспорлар томонидан тарқатилади. Касаллик уруғ униб чиқишининг пасайишига, кўчатлар ва катталар ўсимликларининг йўқолишига, шунингдек, дон ҳосилдорлигининг 20% гача ва унинг сифатига пасайишига олиб келади.

Занг касаллиги (*Uromyces Sojae*) бу касаллик белгилари соянинг баргларида, поясининг эпидермиси остида зангсимон қўнғир рангдаги ёстиқчалар тарзида майда, думалоқ доғлар тарзида намоён бўлади. Касалланган барглар қуриб қолса, дуккаклар яхши ривожланмайди, майда уруғлар ҳосил қилади.

Касаллик қўзғатувчи замбуруғ бир хўжайинли бўлиб, сперманиал, эцидия, уредо, телейто ва базидияспоралар босқичлари сояда ўтади. Спермагониял, эцидийли босқичлари баҳорда касалланган ўсимликларга ўтса, уредо, телейтоспоралар ёз давомида бир неча марта ҳосил бўлади. Баҳорда телейтоспоралардан вегетация охирида ўсимлик қолдиқларида ҳосил бўлади. Баҳорда телейтоспоралардан базидияспоралар ҳосил бўлиб, улар шамол ёрдамида тарқалади.

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ФИКСИРОВАННАЯ ЭРИТЕМА (ФИКСИРОВАННАЯ ТОКСИКОДЕРМИЯ)

Аннотация: Авторами представлены различные взгляды на проблему фиксированной эритемы. Описываются диагностические клинические критерии фиксированной эритемы. Дано описание клинического случая фиксированной эритемы после приема препарата «флуконазол».

Ключевые слова: фиксированная эритема, флуконазол.

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ERYTHEMA PERSTANS

Abstract: Different concepts of erythema perstans are discussed in the light of clinical criteria of the disease. A case report is presented preparation «fluconazole».

Key words: erythema perstans, fluconazole therapy.

Фиксированная эритема являются разновидностью токсико-аллергического дерматита [1-6]. По данным литературы, причиной развития фиксированной токсикодермии служат пиразолоновые препараты (антипирин, анальгин, амидоприн), сульфаниламиды, барбитураты, салицилаты, антибиотики, фенофталин, хлоралгидрат, хинин, йод, мышьяк, висмут, антигистаминные и другие препараты (Королев Ю. Ф. и соавторы, 1978 г). Клиника сульфаниламидной токсикодермии характеризуется с появлением одного и нескольких округлыми ярко-красными крупными пятнами (диаметр 2–5 см) центре приобретают синюшный оттенок, а после исчезновение воспалительных явлений

остается стойкая пигментация своеобразного аспидно-коричневого цвета. На фоне пятен нередко образуются пузыри. При клиническом течении характерным является те признаки, которые при повторном приеме лекарственного препарата рецидивирует на тех местах всё более усиливая пигментацию, распространяясь на другие участки кожного покрова [6]. Излюбленная локализация - фиксированной токсикодермии - половые органы и слизистая оболочки рта [1-6]. В последнее годы в фармацевтической промышленности выпускается новые лекарственные препараты сульфаниламидного ряда (гросептол, клотримаксазол), а также противокашлевые средства (доктор Мом и др.). При применении выше указанных новых лекарственных препаратов иногда могут наблюдаться фиксированные токсикодермии.

Нами было наблюденно и проведено лечение двух больных фиксированной эритемой после приема – флуконазолом 0,15.

Приводим наши наблюдения:

1) Больная К. Р. 1992 г.р., житель Шахриканского района. Больная по поводу стоматита, принимала флуконазолом 0,15. по 1 таблетки 1 раза в сутки спустя 1 день на коже обеих рук и туловище появились эритема, гиперемия с четкими границами и жжения в очаге поражения. Обратилась Шахриканского кожно-венерологический кабинет и врачом был установлен предварительный диагноз «Аллергический дерматит». Для установления точного диагноза и лечения больная была направлена на кафедру дерматовенерология Анд.ГосМИ.



Фото № 1. Больная К. Р. Очаг фиксированной эритемы, возникший после приема препарата «флуконазол»

В анамнезе было установлено, что больная в 13 летнем возрасте перенесла острый аппендицит и была прооперирована. Аллергические реакции на лекарственные препараты не отмечался. При осмотре кожно-патологический процесс носит ограниченный характер, локализуется на коже обеих рук и туловище. В очагах поражений наблюдаются эритемы с четкими границами ярко-красного цвета, размером ладонью взрослого человека. На поверхности эритем локализуется в центре очага поражений отмечается синюшной оттенок.

Лабораторные анализы.

Общий анализ крови: Гемоглобин – 98 г/л, эритроциты - $3,3 \cdot 10^{12}$ /л, ц.п. - 0,9, лейкоциты - $8,0 \cdot 10^9$ /л, эозинофилы -10%, палочки - 3%, сегментоядерные - 58%, лимфоциты - 26%, моноциты - 3%, СОЭ – 5 мм /ч. Общий анализ мочи: цвет - соломенной желтый, белок – abs., плотность - 1020, Анализ кала – яйцо глистов не найдено. КСР отрицательный. Больной была поставлена клинический диагноз: «Фиксированная эритема».

Больная получала стационарное лечение 30% раствор тиосульфата натрия в/в по 10,0 мл через день №10, лордес 00,1 раз в день, 5%-раствор аскорбиновой кислоты по 2,0 мл внутримышечно, ежедневно №10, презоцил по одному порошку 3 раза в день в течение 10 дней. Назначена молочно-растительная диета. Местно применяли гепариновую мазь с дермовайтом 2 раза в день смазывать очаги поражения с тонким слоем. После лечения кожный патологический процесс постепенно стало улучшаться, эритемы стали рассасываться, эрозии покрывались эпителием, и на месте очагов образовались вторичные пятна. Больная была выписана из стационара с клиническим выздоровлением на диспансерное наблюдение.

Таким образом, лекарственные препараты Флуконазол вызывают фиксированную эритему, что необходимо соблюдать меры осторожности врачам всех специальностей при назначении этих лекарств.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ ПОДХОД К ЛЕЧЕНИЮ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКЕ ПОСЛЕОЖОГОВЫХ КОНТРАКТУР ПАЛЬЦЕВ У ДЕТЕЙ

Резюме: Ожогами называют повреждение тканей, вызванное термической, химической, электрической или лучевой энергией. Таким образом, по этиологическому фактору, ожоги принято называть термическими, химическими и лучевыми. Почти две трети всех ожогов вызываются открытым пламенем. На втором месте стоят ожоги от кипятка, а на третьем – от прикосновения к горячим предметам. Это термические ожоги. Затем следуют химические и лучевые ожоги.

Дети, страдающие подобными контрактурами, значительно отстают от своих сверстников, как в физическом, так и в психологическом развитии. По сообщениям последних лет отмечается увеличение частоты послеожоговых рубцовых контрактур пальцев кисти, а частота инвалидности по этой причине достигает 40%.

Послеожоговые рубцовые деформации пальцев кисти характеризуются выраженным дефицитом кожных ресурсов, пригодных для реконструктивно-восстановительных вмешательств, что значительно затрудняет лечение этих больных.

Ключевые слова: контрактура, ожог, профилактика, лечения, детской возраст.

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A MODERN APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF POST-BURN FINGER CONTRACTIONS IN CHILDREN

Resume: Burns are called tissue damage caused by thermal, chemical, electrical or radiation energy. Thus, according to the etiological factor, burns are usually called thermal, chemical and radiation. Almost two-thirds of all

burns are caused by an open flame. In second place are burns from boiling water, and in third place – from touching hot objects. These are thermal burns. This is followed by chemical and radiation burns.

Children suffering from such contractures are significantly behind their peers, both in physical and psychological development. According to recent reports, there has been an increase in the frequency of post-burn scar contractures of the fingers of the hand, and the frequency of disability for this reason reaches 40%.

Post-burn scar deformities of the fingers of the hand are characterized by a pronounced shortage of skin resources suitable for reconstructive and reconstructive interventions, which significantly complicates the treatment of these patients.

Keywords: contracture, burn, prevention, treatment, child's age.

Актуальность. На протяжении многих лет клиницисты и микробиологи не уделяли должного внимания инфекции как причине тяжелой ожоговой болезни и смерти пациентов. В последующие годы значение инфекции уже не подвергалось сомнению[5].

Помимо непосредственной опасности для жизни больного, длительное существование раневой инфекции приводит к задержке процесса заживления и способствует избыточному рубцеванию, которое продолжается в результате хронической стимуляции воспалительных клеток[1]. Инфекция значительно увеличивает сроки стационарного лечения больных, является одной из причин развития гиперметаболического синдрома после ожогов, значительно увеличивает риск венозного тромбоза и тромбоэмболии легочной артерии, является одной из причин острой почечной недостаточности[3].

Даже локальная инфекция в сочетании с термической травмой приводит к неконтролируемому системному воспалительному ответу, полиорганной недостаточности и, нередко, к смерти.

Ожоги и раны кисти встречаются более чем у 44 % пострадавших. Рубцовая деформация кисти с контрактурами суставов составляет 25–40 % от всех послеожоговых и посттравматических деформаций, а у детей – до 66 % [2].

Рубцовая деформация кисти с контрактурами суставов является одной из главных причин инвалидизации: до половины (48,5 %) всех случаев потери трудоспособности приходится на глубокие ожоги кисти [1,6].

Данный вид травм – глубокие ожоги кисти – почти всегда является множественным: в процессе травмы повреждается не только кожа, но и мышцы, связки, сухожилия, суставы и кости. Это неизбежно ведет к образованию грубых рубцов, что, в свою очередь, становится причиной

развитие контрактур, нарушает функцию кисти, а следовательно, ведет к значительному снижению качества жизни.

Необходимость комплексного лечения, включающего восстановление десмо-мио-артро-остеогенного компонента, обуславливает, в первую очередь, важность адекватного восстановления дерматогенного компонента, так как нормальная функция кисти возможна лишь при целостности кожных покровов [5]. И, если лечение ограниченных рубцов кисти (преимущественно посттравматического генеза), равно как варианты кожно-пластических операций при посттравматических и послеожоговых деформациях, достаточно исследованы и описаны во многих монографиях и трудах, то принципы выбора тактики и метода кожно-пластической операции при «свежем» ожоге кисти, а также при обширных послеожоговых рубцах и выраженной послеожоговой деформации кисти исследованы мало, не систематизированы и не конкретизированы [3,4].

Цель исследования. Улучшение результатов хирургического лечения послеожоговых рубцовых сгибательных контрактур пальцев кисти у детей.

Материалы и методы исследования. Материал настоящего исследования включает анализ результатов обследования и хирургического лечения 98 детей в возрасте до 15 лет с послеожоговыми контрактурами пальцев рук, которые оперированы в отделении детской хирургии АОМПДБ.

Результаты исследования. Результаты хирургического лечения послеожоговых рубцовых сгибательных контрактур пальцев кисти зависят от степени тяжести, давности существования и правильного выбора хирургического способа устранения контрактуры.

Дифференцированный подход к выбору местно-пластических операций в зависимости от степени тяжести контрактуры позволил в 86,2% случаев получить хорошие и отличные функциональные результаты.

Функциональные результаты применения способа встречно-перемещаемых прямоугольных лоскутов были хорошими и отличными в 94,3% случаев.

Степень тяжести послеожоговой рубцовой сгибательной контрактуры пальцев кисти определяется дефицитом покровных тканей по ладонной поверхности пальцев с наличием контрактуры. Отношение расстояния между двумя точками по ладонной поверхности одноименного пальца здоровой кисти к измененному расстоянию между аналогичными точками по ладонной поверхности пораженного пальца объективно показывает степень дефицита покровных тканей. Этот показатель, названный нами как индекс степени тяжести контрактуры (7С), позволяет определить необходимость в удлинении тканей для полного устранения контрактуры.

Определены две большие группы местно-пластических способов устранения рубцовой сгибательной контрактуры пальцев кисти - простые (Z-пластика, множественная Z-пластика) и сложные (модифицированные способы Z-пластики - способы Limberg, Hirshowitz, Smith (butterfly), MustacTe, Karacaoglan и др.) способы.

Простые способы Z-пластики эффективны при устранении легкой степени сгибательной контрактуры пальца, когда необходимость в удлинении тканей не превышает 124%.

Для устранения рубцовой сгибательной контрактуры пальца средней степени тяжести сложные (модифицированные) способы Z-пластики позволяют устранить до 200% дефицита тканей по длине пальца.

При рубцовых контрактурах пальцев тяжелой степени, необходимость в удлинении тканей превышает 200%, существующие ранее способы местно-пластических операций не позволяют эффективно устранить контрактуру.

Разработка нового способа местно-пластической операции - способ встречно-перемещаемых прямоугольных лоскутов, позволила достичь удлинения тканей по ладонной поверхности пальца до 1030% и избежать сложных, многоэтапных оперативных вмешательств. Этот способ эффективен при рубцовых сгибательных контрактурах пальцев средней и тяжелой степени тяжести.

Вывод. Применение оптического увеличения и прецизионной техники дало возможность во всех случаях идентифицировать пальцевые сосудисто-нервные пучки и более безопасно выполнить операцию. Разработка показателя степени устранения контрактуры позволила объективно оценить результаты хирургического лечения рубцовых сгибательных контрактур пальцев кисти.

Разработка и внедрение нового способа встречно-перемещаемых прямоугольных лоскутов при тяжелых рубцовых сгибательных контрактурах пальцев кисти, позволила избежать сложных и многоэтапных оперативных вмешательств, что значительно сокращает сроки лечения больных и имеет большое социально-экономическое значение.

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ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОЕ ВМЕШАТЕЛЬСТВО ПОСЛЕОЖГОВЫХ КОНТРАКТУРАХ КОНЕЧНОСТЯХ У ДЕТЕЙ

Резюме: Результаты работы будут использоваться, хирургами и травматологами регионов РУз, ближнего и дальнего зарубежья в лечении многочисленной категории пациентов с послеожговыми контрактурами.

Полноценная реабилитация детей определяется восстановлением функции и ликвидацией эстетических дефектов, она должна предоставлять таким пациентам- возможность быть полноценными людьми в обществе и имеет большое социальное и экономическое значение.

Ключевые слова: послеожговая контрактура, хирургическая лечения, конечность, детской возраст.

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SURGICAL INTERVENTION OF POST-BURN CONTRACTURES OF LIMBS IN CHILDREN

Resume: The results of the work will be used by doctors, surgeons and traumatologists of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, near and far abroad in the treatment of numerous categories of patients with post-burn contractures.

Full-fledged rehabilitation of children is determined by the restoration of function and the elimination of aesthetic defects, it should provide such patients with the opportunity to be full-fledged people in society and is of great social and economic importance.

Keywords: post-burn contracture, surgical treatment, limb, child's age.

Актуальность. Проблема реабилитации больных с последствиями ожогов продолжает оставаться актуальной и одной из самых сложных проблем реконструктивной и пластической хирургии[2,4].

По данным статистики в мире среди инвалидов обожженные составляют до 22,8%. Из них 82% — лица наиболее трудоспособного возраста: от 20 до 49 лет. В общем числе послеожговых больных рубцовые деформации и контрактуры формируются у 23% пострадавших,

а при глубоких ожогах с площадью поражения свыше 10% поверхности тела - у 40-55% пациентов[1,7].

Последствия тяжелых контрактур и деформаций в виде нарушения функции конечностей, а также косметические дефекты способствуют нарушению психоэмоционального состояния, порождают чувство неуверенности, неполноценности, бесперспективности, уменьшают духовные и трудовые возможности личности, способствуя развитию заболеваний психосоматического происхождения — неврозам, стенокардии, гипертонической болезни[3,7].

В настоящее время, как и в предыдущие годы число лиц, страдающих от последствий ожогов продолжает неуклонно расти[3,6].

Наиболее частыми последствиями обширных глубоких ожогов являются тяжелые контрактуры и деформации конечностей, что приводит к нарушению их функций и порой к полной инвалидизации больного[2]. Восстановление утраченных функций поражённых суставов является одним из основных направлений реконструктивной хирургии ожогов. Согласно данным разных авторов в реконструктивных операциях нуждаются от 40 до 75% больных, перенесших глубокие ожоги[5].

Для оптимизации методов коррекции и усовершенствования способов оперативного и консервативного лечения послеожоговых рубцовых контрактур крупных суставов выполнен ряд научных работ и исследований отечественными и зарубежными учёными. Постоянно ведётся поиск новых возможностей для решения данной проблемы. В настоящее время, как и все последние годы, хирурги не оставляют попытки усовершенствовать уже имеющиеся способы коррекции послеожоговых рубцовых деформаций и пытаются разрабатывать более совершенные методы реконструктивных операций[4].

Несмотря на активную разработку и поиск новых решений данной проблемы, при изучении отечественной и зарубежной литературы мы не встретили четких алгоритмов и методик, определяющих оптимальный вид лечения контрактур в зависимости от локализации и распространённости рубцов, состояния и ресурсов здоровых тканей, основанных на большом клиническом материале; нет единого взгляда на сроки хирургического лечения контрактур суставов в зависимости от времени, прошедшего с момента ожоговой травмы[3]. Все это необходимо специалистам для достижения оптимальных результатов реабилитации больных с последствиями ожогов.

Цель исследования. Улучшение результатов хирургического лечения послеожоговых контрактур конечности у детей.

Материалы и методы исследования. Материал настоящего исследования включает анализ результатов обследования и хирургического лечения 98 детей в возрасте до 15 лет, которые оперированы в отделении хирургии АОМПДБ. Преобладали дети в

возрасте до 5 лет (49 %). Пациенты мужского пола составили 52%, женского - 46%. Самому молодому пациенту было 1 год 2 месяца, самому старшему - 15 лет.

Больные поступили со сроками от 6 месяцев до 14 лет после получения ожоговой травмы. Причины ожогов были довольно разнообразными: кипяток, электроплитка, пламя, горячая пища, горячая печь, раскаленное масло, и в одном случае - негашенная известь.

Результаты исследования. Степень тяжести послеожоговой рубцовой сгибательной контрактуры пальцев кисти определяется дефицитом покровных тканей по ладонной поверхности пальцев с наличием контрактуры. Отношение расстояния между двумя точками по ладонной поверхности одноименного пальца здоровой кисти к измененному расстоянию между аналогичными точками по ладонной поверхности пораженного пальца объективно показывает степень дефицита покровных тканей. Этот показатель, названный нами как индекс степени тяжести контрактуры (/с), позволяет определить необходимость в удлинении тканей для полного устранения контрактуры.

Определены две большие группы местно-пластических способов устранения рубцовой сгибательной контрактуры пальцев кисти - простые (Z-пластика, множественная Z-пластика) и сложные (модифицированные способы Z-пластики - способы Limberg, Hirshowitz, Smith (butterfly), Mustad'e, Karacaoglan и др.) способы.

Простые способы Z-пластики эффективны при устранении легкой степени сгибательной контрактуры пальца, когда необходимость в удлинении тканей не превышает 124%.

Для устранения рубцовой сгибательной контрактуры пальца средней степени тяжести сложные (модифицированные) способы Z-пластики позволяют устранить до 200% дефицита тканей по длине пальца.

При рубцовых контрактурах пальцев тяжелой степени, необходимость в удлинении тканей превышает 200%, существующие ранее способы местно-пластических операций не позволяют эффективно устранить контрактуру.

Разработка нового способа местно-пластической операции - способ встречно-перемещаемых прямоугольных лоскутов, позволила достичь удлинения тканей по ладонной поверхности пальца до 1030% и избежать сложных, многоэтапных оперативных вмешательств. Этот способ эффективен при рубцовых сгибательных контрактурах пальцев средней и тяжелой степени тяжести.

Результаты хирургического лечения послеожоговых рубцовых сгибательных контрактур пальцев кисти зависят от степени тяжести, давности существования и правильного выбора хирургического способа устранения контрактуры.

Дифференцированный подход к выбору местно-пластических операций в зависимости от степени тяжести контрактуры позволил в 86,2% случаев получить хорошие и отличные функциональные результаты.

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Вывод. Применение оптического увеличения и прецизионной техники дало возможность во всех случаях идентифицировать пальцевые сосудисто-нервные пучки и более безопасно выполнить операцию. Разработка показателя степени устранения контрактуры позволила объективно оценить результаты хирургического лечения рубцовых сгибательных контрактур пальцев кисти.

Определены показания к выполнению различных видов местно-пластических операций в зависимости от степени выраженности контрактуры и возможностей способов устранить дефицит тканей. Разработка и внедрение нового способа встречно-перемещаемых прямоугольных лоскутов при тяжелых рубцовых сгибательных контрактурах пальцев кисти, позволила избежать сложных и многоэтапных оперативных вмешательств, что значительно сокращает сроки лечения больных и имеет большое социально-экономическое значение.

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**ЦИТРУС ИНЛИ КУЯСИ (PHYLLOCNISTIS CITRELLA STAIN.)
НИНГ БИОЭКОЛОГИЯСИ, ЗАРАРРИ ВА ҚАРШИ КУРАШ
ЧОРАЛАРИ**

Аннотация: Цитрус инли куяси тарқалиши, биоэкологияси, зарари ва авлод бериши, қарши кураш чораси ҳақида келтирилган.

Калит сўз: цитрус, ғовак, зарарланган дарахт, тухум, личинка, гумбак ва етук зот.

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**BIOECOLOGY, DISTRIBUTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF
PHYLLOCNISTIS CITRELLA RESTRICTIONS SINCE THE FIFTH**

Annotation: The distribution, bioecology, harmfulness and reproduction of citrus moths are described.

Key words: citrus, poppy, damaged tree, egg, larva, mushroom and mature seed.

Халқ хўжалигида цитрус ўсимликларини ўрни беқиёсдир. Ҳозирги кунда республикада цитрус ўсимликларидан лимон, мандарин, апельсин, етиштирилмоқда. Ўз ўрнида бу ўсимликларга ҳам бир қатор зараркунанда ва касалликлар зарар етказиб, ҳосилдорлиги, товарлик сифатини пасайтиради.

Цитрус инли куяси- (цитрус ғовак ҳосил қилувчи куя) - тангачақанотлилар (*Lepidoptera*) туркумининг ўмиз қанотли куялар (*Gracillariidae*) оиласига мансуб. Бу зараркунанданинг морфологияси ва биологик ривожланиши бўйича чет элдалар томонидан илмий изланишлар олиб борилган [Цитрус уяли куяси биринчи марта 1956 – йил Ҳиндистонда топилган].

Зараркунанда баргда кенг ғовак (мина) ичида гумбак шаклида қисман қишлаб чиқади. Баҳорда, янги новда ва барглар ҳосил бўлиши билан капалаклари уча бошлайди. Ўзбекистон шароитларида мавсумда 5-6 авлод бериб ривожланади. Бунда, баҳорги биринчи авлоди учун 25-27 кун, иккинчи авлод учун 15 кун, учуни авлод учун 16-17 кун, тўртинчи авлод учун 17-20 кун, бешинчи авлод учун 22-28 кун талаб этади.

Куянинг цитрус усимликларига етказадиган зарари унинг зичлигига ва дарахт бардошлигига боғлиқ бўлиб, новдаларнинг қисқариши, баргларнинг камайиши ва ниҳоят ҳосилдорликни камайиши билан намоён бўлди. Лимон дарахтларида зарарланган новдалар ўртача 24,8 % га, барг сони эса 30,2 % гача зарарлашини аникланди.

Ўртача зарарланган дарахт назоратга нисбатан 32,1 %, кучли зарарланганлари эса 60 % гача ҳосилни зарарлашини аникланди. Изланишлар ва айрим тадқиқотлар натижасига кўра цитрус инли куяси билан зарарланган 1 га майдонда етиштирилган цитрус ўсимликларни 55 – 70 % ҳосилнинг кучли зарарланиши аниқланди.

Капалак танасининг узунлиги 2,1 мм, кенглиги қанот ёйганда 4,8 мм. Боши кумушсимон оқ, кўзлари кавариқ қора. Кўкраги кумушсимон оқ, шу тусли туклари бор. Олдинги қанотлари кумушсимон оқ, шакли ингичка баргга ўхшайди, ички бурчакларида иккитадан қора кенг чизиқлари бор, қанотлар ўртасидан четларига қараб узун, тўқ – сариқ тукли попуклари бор. Орқа қанотлари ингичка, нинасимон, попуклари олдинги қанотларникидан узунроқ. Қоринчаси кумушсимон оқ. Урғочиси эркагидан каттароқ, узунлиги 2,1 мм, кенглиги қанот ёйганда 4-5 мм. Тухуми деярли – юмалоқ, ясси, ранги тиниқ оқ, кенглиги 0,27 мм. Тухумлардан 16 – 22 кунда личинкалар чиқа бошлайди.

Личинкаси янги чиққанда яшилроқ, сўнгра яшил-кулранг, боши сариқ танасининг биринчи ва икинчи сегментлари квадрат шаклида, думига қараб ингичкалашган. учинчи ва кейинги сегментлари квадрат шаклли емас. Оёқчалари ривожланмаган. Бошининг кўп қисми сариқ, қолган қисми қизил – сариқ. Етук қуртнинг узунлиги 3,6 мм бўлади.



Личинкаси.

Гумбаги урчуқ шаклли, ранги олдин оч-сариқ, сўнгра тўқ-сариқ, ва ниҳоят тўқ-жигарранг. Қоринчасининг устки томонларида 4 тадан

қилчалари мавжуд. *Пилласи* оч-жигарранг, сўнгра тўқ-сарик-жигарранг ва нихоят, қизил тусли.

Цитрус инли куя қайси фазада қишлаши аниқ ўрганилмаган; кўп бошқа куяларга ўхшаб ғумбак шаклида қишлаши ғумон қилинади. Бир мавсумда 6 та авлод беради. Баъзи минтақаларда баҳорги авлодлари йўқ ва бу пайт фақат капалаклари фаол бўлади. Баъзан личинкалар тез ривожланади ва 11-12 кундан сўнг ғумбакка айланади. Японияда тухум ва ғумбак ривожланиши учун ҳар бирига 9 кундан, қурти учун 20 кунча кетади. Ўртача ҳар бир ёзги авлод ривожланиши учун 6 ҳафта кетади.

Ҳозирги вақтда қарам зараркундаларига қарши кимёвий кураш “Ўзбекистон республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигида ишлатиш учун рухсат этилган пестицидлар ва агрохимикатлар рўйхати” (2013) да рухсат этилган препаратлар асосида олиб борилади. Тетраметин 3.6% э.к.(Б) 0.15 л/га, Фенкилл 20% э.к. 0.3 л/га., Циракс 25% э.к 0.16 л/га.Эсфен-Альфа 5% э.к. 0.2 л/га.

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**ДИАГНОСТИКА, ЛЕЧЕНИЕ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКА
ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДИСПЕПСИИ ЖЕЛУДКА У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С
САХАРНЫМ ДИАБЕТОМ**

Резюме: В начале XXI века в отечественной педиатрической гастроэнтерологии стал использоваться термин «функциональная диспепсия» в соответствии со II Римскими критериями для обозначения симптомо-комплекса такого же, как при хроническом гастрите.

Диагноз хронического гастрита утрачивает клиническое значение и становится только морфологическим, Это связывается с отсутствием корреляции между наличием и выраженностью диспептических симптомов и морфологическими изменениями, По этому поводу мнения авторов противоречивые, остается неясным соотношение этих понятий и отражение их при формулировке диагноза.

Ключевая слова: функциональная диспепсия, сахарный диабет, профилактика, диагностика, лечения.

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**DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF FUNCTIONAL
DYSPEPSIA OF THE STOMACH IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES
MELLITUS**

Resume: At the beginning of the XXI century in the domestic pediatric gastroenterology, the term "functional dyspepsia" began to be used in accordance with the II Roman criteria to designate a symptom complex of the same as in chronic gastritis.

The diagnosis of chronic gastritis loses its clinical significance and becomes only morphological, This is due to the lack of correlation between the presence and severity of dyspeptic symptoms and morphological changes, The authors' opinions on this are contradictory, the relationship of these concepts and their reflection in the formulation of the diagnosis remains unclear.

Keywords: functional dyspepsia, diabetes mellitus, prevention, diagnosis, treatment.

Введение. Сахарный диабет (СД) — это группа метаболических болезней, которые отличаются высокими темпами роста заболеваемости [3] и системными осложнениями с вовлечением разных органов и систем, в том числе желудочно-кишечного тракта [4,7].

Симптомы диспепсии относятся к наиболее частым гастроэнтерологическим жалобам и встречаются в 25% в популяции [9]. Понятие диспепсии неоднократно пересматривалось и уточнялось. Согласно Римским критериям II (1999) под диспепсией понимают ощущение боли или дискомфорта, раннего насыщения, переполнения, локализованных в эпигастральной области, а также вздутие или тошноту [6]. На основании оценки ведущего клинического проявления выделяют дискинетический и язвенноподобный варианты синдрома диспепсии [2]. При дискинетическом варианте преобладают симптомы дискомфорта, раннего насыщения, чувства переполнения, вздутия в эпигастральной области и тошноты, при язвенноподобном — доминируют боли в эпигастрии.

СД 2-го типа нередко сопутствует метаболический синдром, характеризующийся увеличением массы висцерального жира, снижением чувствительности периферических тканей к инсулину и гиперинсулинемией, которые вызывают нарушения углеводного, липидного, пуринового обмена и артериальную гипертензию [6]. Чаще метаболический синдром обсуждается с позиции вовлечения только сердечно-сосудистой системы.

Но продемонстрировано, что его формирование сопровождается изменением кишечной микробиоты [1]. При дисбиозе кишечника создается порочный круг с прогресси-рованием неалкогольной жировой болезни печени, имеющей сходные с метаболическим синдромом механизмы развития [8]. Зафиксирована зависимость инсулинорезистентности как важнейшего проявления метаболического синдрома и *Helicobacter pylori*-инфекции [5]. *Helicobacter pylori* ассоциирован с метаболическим синдромом посредством дисфункции микрососудистой системы [3].

Цель исследования. Изучить клинические проявления синдрома диспепсии в зависимости от течения сахарного диабета и некоторых проявлений метаболического синдрома: индекса массы тела, показателей липидного обмена (уровень общего холестерина) у больных СД 2-го типа без сопутствующих заболеваний желудочно-кишечного тракта, которые могли бы обусловить диспепсические жалобы.

Материалы и методы исследования. Проведено одноцентровое последовательное обсервационное описательное исследование. Этапы работы осуществлялись при добровольном согласии больных.

Результаты исследования. Обследование позволило выявить наличие синдрома диспепсии согласно Римским критериям II у 76 больных (71,0%). Из них у 44 больных (средний возраст $57,7 \pm 9,81$ года, женщин

45,5%, мужчин 54,5%) не было сопутствующей органической патологии желудочно-кишечного тракта, наличием которой можно было бы объяснить синдром диспепсии. Эти больные составили обследованную группу.

Больные в обследованной группе имели разную длительность заболевания: впервые выявленный СД — 9,0%, СД, длящийся до 5 лет, — 25,0%, 5 - 10 лет — 39,0% и свыше 10 лет — 27,0%. Средний индекс массы тела составил $29,8 \pm 3,3$ кг/м². При этом у 4,5% больных наблюдался индекс, соответствующий нормальной массе тела, у 43,3% — избыточный индекс массы тела, у 43,3% — ожирение 1-й степени и у 9,0% — ожирение 2-й степени. Артериальная гипертензия диагностирована у всех больных и характеризовалась 2-й (36,4%) или 3-й степенью (63,6%). 56,8% больных были *Helicobacter pylori*-инфицированными. Уровень базальной гликемии в обследованной группе составил $6,8 \pm 1,8$ ммоль/л, постпрандиальной гликемии — $9,8 \pm 3,0$ ммоль/л, гликированного гемоглобина — A1c $7,5 \pm 1,3\%$, уровень общего холестерина — $5,8 \pm 1,0$ ммоль/л.

Наличие СД 2-го типа, ожирения, гиперхолестеринемии и артериальной гипертензии демонстрирует выявленный метаболический синдром у большинства обследованных пациентов. При этом по параметрам углеводного обмена (уровню базальной и постпрандиальной гликемии, гликированного гемоглобина A1c) показано наличие декомпенсированного углеводного обмена.

Клинические проявления синдрома диспепсии у больных СД 2-го типа продемонстрированы на рисунке. Видно, что самыми частыми проявлениями синдрома диспепсии в изучаемой группе были чувство переполнения (70,0%) и дискомфорт в эпигастриальной области (61,0%). Реже наблюдались ранняя насыщаемость, вздутие и тошнота (по 39,0%), в единичных наблюдениях беспокоила боль (27,0%).

У больных СД 2-го типа с синдромом диспепсии, которую нельзя объяснить сопутствующей органической патологией желудочно-кишечного тракта, выявлена ассоциация диспепсии с длительностью заболевания (OR 1,2; 95% CI 1,06 - 1,35, $p = 0,003$), а также с некоторыми диабетическими осложнениями: наличием диабетической ретинопатии (OR 4,2; 95% CI 1,43 - 12,10, $p = 0,009$), диабетической нейропатии (OR 3,7; 95% CI 1,39 - 9,71, $p = 0,009$) и ишемической болезни сердца (OR 8,8; 95% CI 2,90 - 26,60, $p = 0,0001$).

Не выявлено ассоциации синдрома диспепсии с величиной индекса массы тела (OR 1,3; 95% CI 0,87 - 1,55, $p = 0,7$), уровнем общего холестерина сыворотки крови (OR 1,1; 95% CI 0,57 - 1,64, $p = 0,3$), а также с показателями углеводного обмена: с уровнем базальной гликемии (OR 1,1; 95% CI

0,80 - 1,50, $p = 0,49$), постпрандиальной гликемии $\wedge 1,5$; 95% CI 0,87 - 1,50, $p = 0,3$), гликированного гемоглобина A1c $\wedge 1,5$; 95% CI 0,96 - 2,40, $p = 0,07$).

Так, симптом переполнения в эпигастрии ассоциировался с наличием диабетических ретинопатии (OR 2,8; 95% CI 1,00 - 7,40, $p = 0,03$), нейропатии $\wedge 3,3$; 95% CI 1,20 - 8,70, $p = 0,015$) и ишемической болезни сердца $\wedge 9,1$; 95% CI 3,10 - 26,70, $p = 0,001$), а также с уровнем гликированного гемоглобина A1c (OR 1,7; 95% CI 1,00 - 2,60, $p = 0,02$) и постпрандиальной гликемии $\wedge 1,3$; 95% CI 1,00 - 1,52, $p = 0,03$).

Симптом дискомфорта ассоциировался с длительностью СД 2-го типа $\wedge 1,1$; 95% CI 1,00 - 1,23, $p = 0,01$), наличием диабетической нейропатии $\wedge 4,7$; 95% CI 1,68 - 13,4, $p = 0,003$), диабетической ретинопатии $\wedge 3,4$; 95% CI 1,25 - 9,00, $p = 0,016$), ишемической болезнью сердца (OR 3,3; 95% CI 1,20 - 8,90, $p = 0,01$), уровнем постпрандиальной гликемии $\wedge 1,4$; 95% CI 1,13 - 1,80, $p = 0,003$), уровнем базальной гликемии (OR 1,5; 95% CI 1,00 - 2,20, $p = 0,024$) и гликированного гемоглобина A1c (OR 2,4; 95% CI 1,38 - 4,10, $p = 0,002$).

Симптом тошноты ассоциировался с наличием диабетической ретинопатии (OR 6,3; 95% CI 1,90 - 20,70, $p = 0,002$).

Не выявлено ассоциации отдельных симптомов диспепсии с индексом массы тела и уровнем общего холестерина сыворотки крови у обследованных больных.

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ОБУЧЕНИЮ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются процесс и методы обучения через иностранный язык, наука об обучении иностранному языку, методика изучения деятельности преподавателей и студентов, в том числе методика обучения иностранному языку, методика обучения иностранному языку виды современных методов и их применение.

Ключевые слова: методика, инновация, иностранный язык, общение, умение, квалификация, дидактика.

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INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Annotation: This article deals with the process and methods of teaching through a foreign language, the science of foreign language teaching, the method of studying the activities of teachers and students, the methodology of teaching a foreign language, the methods of teaching a foreign language types of modern methods and their use.

Keywords: methodology, innovation, foreign language, communication, skill, qualification, didactics.

В современном быстро меняющемся мире наука и техника также быстро развиваются. Развитие во всех сферах идет вперед. В частности, большие изменения происходят в науке. Преподавание учащимся

каждого предмета с использованием новых инновационных педагогических технологий является одним из основных требований современного образования. После провозглашения независимости нашей страны, с первых лет независимости Узбекистан начал строить демократическую жизнь. Экономика также играла важную роль. Вес реформ увеличивался из года в год, если это было необходимо. Не только радикальные реформы, но и многие другие изменения, в том числе и в системе образования. В частности, возрос интерес к преподаванию иностранных языков, и для молодежи было создано много возможностей. Основная цель – повысить уровень знаний молодежи, повысить ее интерес к иностранным языкам.

Ведется большая работа не только по обучению иностранным языкам, но и по поиску и апробации новых методов преподавания всех предметов. Это одна из важнейших проблем, стоящих перед современным образованием. Если в прошлом обучение иностранному языку считалось изучением этой языковой системы, то в последние годы основное внимание в обучении уделяется развитию у этих студентов навыков иностранного языка. Следует отметить, что эти цели в обучении иностранному языку не ставятся ни собой, ни другими, ни отдельными лицами, а тесно связаны с изменениями в науках о языкознании и психологии и социальным развитием общества.

Изучение иностранного языка – это многогранная дисциплина, в которой человек претерпевает сложные психологические изменения. В частности, происходит процесс сравнения родного языка с иностранным. В этом процессе используются различные методы и технологии обучения. Используя современные педагогические технологии, сравнительное обучение иностранному языку с родным языком дает эффективные результаты. Обучение иностранному языку требует знания его методов. Методы и технологии играют важную роль в изучении иностранного языка. Существуют различные методы методической науки в организации урока. Наиболее широко применяемыми методами обучения иностранному языку являются: метод коммуникативной дидактики, метод организации межкультурного общения и метод организации упражнений.

Образовательная технология – это эффективное использование современных информационных технологий в образовательном процессе. Он также направлен на повышение качества и эффективности образования за счет внедрения современных инновационных технологий в образовательный процесс. В частности, использование таких информационно-коммуникационных технологий при изучении иностранного языка имеет ряд преимуществ. Роль современных технологий в изучении и преподавании языков неопределима. Использование технологий полезно во всех аспектах изучения иностранного языка (чтение, аудирование, аудирование и разговорная речь). Например, слушать и

понимать, конечно же, без компьютера, плеера, дисков этот процесс невозможен. Аудирование — одна из самых важных частей изучения языка. Это требует от учащегося одновременного внимания к произношению говорящего, грамматическим правилам, словарному запасу и значениям. Использование современных технологий в образовательном процессе также является важным фактором для ознакомления и использования обучающимися информационных и коммуникационных технологий.

В условиях глобализации трудно представить нашу жизнь без интернета. Это один из самых эффективных способов изучения и использования иностранного языка. Вы сможете общаться с иностранными спикерами через Интернет. Письменные упражнения можно улучшить, написав письмо по электронной почте. Важнейшим вопросом является внедрение современных коммуникативных технологий в образовательный процесс, их целенаправленное и правильное, эффективное использование, за счет чего повысить интерес учащихся к иностранному языку, повысить эффективность обучения. Это позволит использовать инновационные образовательные технологии и повысить спрос. На сегодняшний день существует несколько видов инновационных образовательных технологий. Когда они используются широко и разнообразно для освещения темы в классе, эффективность урока высока, а интерес учащихся к уроку повышается. Он направлен на повышение эффективности образования за счет внедрения инноваций в образовательный процесс и их внедрения. Использование разнообразных ролевых, подвижных игр в обучении иностранному языку повышает как интерес к уроку, так и к изучению языка. Работая в парах или небольших группах, это помогает учащимся общаться с другими. В условиях, когда потребность в изучении иностранного языка высока, эффективное использование современных информационных технологий, инновационных образовательных технологий в учебном процессе делает этот процесс более эффективным. Эффективность инновационных образовательных технологий заключается в их правильном и эффективном использовании в образовательном процессе.

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ТУРАР-ЖОЙ БИНОЛАРИНИНГ ЕРТЎЛА ДЕВОРЛАРИНИ ИССИҚЛИК ИЗОЛЯЦИЯҚИЛИШНИНГ ЭНЕРГИЯ САМАРАДОРЛИККА ТАЪСИРИ

Аннотация: Мақолада бугунги кунда қурилатган замонавий турар-жой биноларининг ертўла деворлари орқали иссиқликнинг йўқолиши, замонавий иссиқлик изоляция материалари, ертўла деворларини иссиқлик изоляциялаш, ертўла деворларидан йўқолатган иссиқликни сақлаш ҳисобига энергия самарадорликка эришиш масалалари бўйича олиб борилаётган илмий-тадқиқот ишлари кўрсатиб ўтилган.

Калит сўзлар: ташқи тўсиқ конструкцияси, иссиқлик ўтказувчанлик, иссиқлик ўзлаштириш, конденсацион намлик, энергия самарадорлик, грунт босими.

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THE EFFECT OF THERMAL INSULATION OF BASEMENT WALLS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Annotation: The article shows the research work on heat loss through the basement walls of modern residential buildings under construction today, modern thermal insulation materials, thermal insulation of basement walls, energy efficiency due to heat loss from basement walls.

Keywords: external barrier construction, thermal conductivity, heat absorption, condensing humidity, energy efficiency, ground pressure.

Кириш. Ертўла деворлари – бинонинг асосий юк кўтарувчи конструкцияси ҳисобланиб, бевосита бинолар ертўлаларининг ташқи тўсиқ конструкцияси вазифасини ҳам бажаради. Бугунги кунда уй-жой қурилиши бозорида турар-жой биноларига бўлган талабнинг ортиши биноларнинг сифат даражаси, уларнинг эксплуатация шароитлари ва биноларнинг энергия самарадорлигига бўлган талабаларнинг ортишига

сабаб бўлди. Ернархларининг доимий ўсишини инобатга оладиган бўлсак, турар-жой биносининг фойдали майдонларини кенгайтириш муаммосини, бино остини ертўлалари қилиш ҳисобига самарали ечимга эришиш мумкин бўлади. Бу эса ўз навбатида кам қаватли турар-жой биноларининг ер ости қисмларидан янада оқилона фойдаланиш имконини беради. Ҳозирги даврда барпо этилаётган турар-жой биноларининг катта қисми ертўлалари ҳамда ярим ертўлалари қилиб барпо этилмоқда.

Турар-жой биноларини ертўлалари қилиб қуриш ҳисобига қўшимча (спорт зали, автотураргоҳлар ҳамда жамоат биноларини) хоналарни жойлаштириш имкони пайдо бўлади. Ертўла ёки цоколь қават хонасида шинам микроклим яратиш учун унинг ташқи тўсик конструкциялари етарли даражада иссиқлик изоляция қилиниши зарур бўлади.

Ер ости ташқи тўсик конструкцияларини иссиқлик изоляция қатлами билан ҳимоялашга асосий сабаб, ер ости ташқи тўсик конструкциялари орқали йўқолаётган иссиқлик миқдори, бинодан йўқолаётган умумий иссиқлик миқдорининг 20 % гача бўлган қисмини ташкил этишидир [3].

Бинонинг ертўла девори грунт билан ҳамда ташқи муҳит билан бевосита алоқада бўлганда, ташқи тўсик конструкциянинг иссиқлик ўтказувчанлик коэффициенти λ ва иссиқлик ўзлаштириш коэффициенти s муҳим параметр ҳисобланади. Маълумки, ертўланинг деворлари оғир бетондан тайёрланадиган йиғма темирбетон блоklar ёки монолит бетон усулида барпо этилади. Бу ҳолатда тўсик конструкция бир жинсли, бир қатламли тўсик конструкция ҳисобланади. Бу эса ертўла деворлари орқали иссиқликнинг осонгина чиқиб кетишига имкон яратади. Қуйида бир нечта материалларнинг иссиқлик ўтказувчанлик ва иссиқлик ўзлаштириш коэффициентларини таққослаб кўрамиз [1].

1-жадвал

Материалнинг номи	Материалнинг зичлиги γ , кг/м ³	Материалнинг иссиқлик ўтказувчанлик коэффициенти λ , Вт/м °С		Материалнинг иссиқлик ўзлаштириш коэффициенти S , Вт/м ²⁰ С	
		А	Б	А	Б
1. Темирбетон	2500	1.92	2.04	17.98	18.95
2. Керамзитбетон	1800	0.8	0.92	10.5	12.33
3. Силикат ғишт	1800	0.76	0.87	9.77	10.9

Жадвалдан кўришиб турибдики, темирбетон конструкцияларнинг иссиқлик ўтказувчанлик ва иссиқлик ўзлаштириш коэффициентлари яхши эмас. Шу сабабли, янги қурилаётган ҳамда эксплуатация қилинаётган биноларнинг ертўла деворлари вақт ўтиши билан ер ости сувлари ва атроф-муҳитнинг агрессив таъсири ҳисобига намлиги ортиб кетади ва иссиқлик

йўқолиши ортади. Айниқса, цоколь қаватда жойлашган ҳамда ташқи тўсиқ конструкцияси ташқи муҳит билан бевосита алоқада бўлган хоналарнинг ички сиртида намликнинг ортиши натижасида санитар-гигиеник талаблар ҳам бузилади.



1-расм. Термиз шаҳридаги турар-жой биноси ертўласида жойлашган жамоат биносининг ташқи девори

Бундай ҳолатларнинг олдини олиш ва иссиқлик йўқотилишини бартараф этиш учун, ертўла деворларини самарали иссиқлик изоляция материаллари билан ҳимоялаш зарур бўлади.

Бугунги кунда иссиқлик изоляция материалларининг жуда кўплаб турлари ишлаб чиқарилмоқда. Ертўла деворларини иссиқлик изоляциялашда эса кўп ҳолларда кенгайтирилган полистиролга асосланган материаллардан ҳамда бироз толали материаллардан фойдаланиб амалга оширилмоқда. Кузатишлар шуни кўрсатдики, бу каби материалларнинг самараси пастроқ. Бунга сабаб сифатида қўлланилаётган иссиқлик изоляция материалларининг сув шимувчанлиги, ўрнатишнинг мураккаблиги, эксплуатация муддатининг қисқалигини келтириб ўтишимиз мумкин.

Ертўла деворларини иссиқлик изоляция қилишда қўлланилаётган материаллар қуйидаги талабларни бажарадиган бўлса, кўзланган натижага эришиш мумкин:

- тўғридан-тўғри ертўла ёки цоколь қаватнинг иссиқлик изоляцияси вазифасини бажарса;

- ертўла ёки цоколь қават ташқи деворларини намликдан ҳимоя қилса;

- гидроизоляцияни механик шикастланишлардан ҳимоя қилса [2].

Иссиқлик изоляция материалга қўйиладиган талаблардан яна бири грунт босимида чидамли бўлиши талаб этилади. Турар-жой ертўла ёки цоколь қаватнинг ташқи деворларини грунт ва грунт сувлари билан доимий ўзаро таъсирда бўлиш натижасида юзага келган экстремал иш шароитларини, шунингдек, совуқдан грунтни музлаши туфайли ҳосил бўладиган ва грунт босими туфайли юзага келадиган механик юкларни

ҳисобга олган ҳолда, биноларнинг ер ости қисми конструкцияларини иссиқлик изоляция қилиш учунэкструдировка қилинган полистирол URSA XPS (ПЕНОПЛЭХ) плиталари энг самаралиси ҳисобланади.

Мазкур мақолада Ўзбекистон иқлимини инобатга олган ҳолда, турар-жой биноларининг ертўла деворларини иссиқлик изоляция қилиш учун олиб борилаётган илмий тадқиқот ишларининг бажарилиш жараёнидан маълумотлар тақдим этилган. Илмий тадқиқот ишини бажариш учун Сурхондарё вилояти, Термиз туманида жойлашган бир қаватли ертўласи мавжуд бино танлаб олиниб, бинонинг ертўла деворларига иссиқлик изоляция плиталари ўрнатилиб, текшириш ишлари олиб борилмоқда.



2-расм. Эксперимент олиб борилаётган ертўла хонаси.

Бинонинг ертўла деворлари ташқи томондан 6 м узунликда, 1,2 м кенликда, 1,65 м чуқурликда тўлиқ очилиб, ташқи томондан девор сирти тўлиқ текис ҳолатга келтирилди. Кейинги босқичда деворда тажрибаларни ўтказиш мақсадида, бешта нуқтада 6 тадан тешиклар очилиб, тўсиқ конструкция қатламларидаги ҳарорат ўзгаришларини аниқлаш мақсадида ҳисоблагич (датчик)лар ўрнатилади. Хонадаги мўтадил ҳароратини таъминлаш мақсадида ертўлада сунъий ички муҳит ташкил этилди.

Шундан сўнг, танланган иссиқлик изоляция плиталари (Пеноплекс XPS) ўрнатилиб, ертўла тўсиқ конструкциясининг ҳар бир қатламида ўрнатиш мақсадида (датчик) кўрсаткичларидан санок ишлари олиб борилмоқда.

Дастлабки кузатишлар натижасига кўра, қўлланилган иссиқлик изоляция плиталари, қолган кенгайтирилган пенополистирол ва толали материалларга нисбатан энергия самарадорлик кўрсаткичлари яхши эканлиги маълум бўлди. Тажриба-тадқиқотлардан олинган маълумотлар даврий равишда, олдиндан тузилган махсус жадвалларда қайд этилиб, статистик таҳлил қилиниб, умумлаштирилиб борилмоқда. Ертўла ташқи тўсиқ конструкциясининг қатламларидаги ҳарорат ўзгаришлари ва тажриба-тадқиқот синов ишлари ёз ва қиш шароитига мўлжалланган бўлиб, кузатиш ишлари ҳамда санок ишлари давом этмоқда.

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ТРУДА ДЛЯ СЕМЕЙНОГО БИЗНЕСА В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

Аннотация: В статье описываются простейшие формы семейного бизнеса на дому в период временного карантина, а также роль и место женщины в его ведении, описывается значение семейного бизнеса в регулировании женского труда, его сущность, преимущества для этого процесса, а также социально-экономические его духовные аспекты.

Ключевые слова: кластер, семейный бизнес, человеческий капитал, трудовые ресурсы, работодатель, трудовой договор, частное хозяйство.

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ORGANIZATION TRUDA DLYA SEMEYNOGO BUSINESS IN SOVREMENNYX USLOVIYAX

Annotation: The article describes the simplest forms of family business at home during the period of temporary quarantine, as well as the role and place of women in its conduct, the importance of family business in the regulation of women's labor, its essence, benefits for this process, as well as socio-economic its spiritual aspects are described along with its aspects.

Keywords: cluster, family business, human capital, labor resources, employer, employment contract, private farm.

На современном этапе комплексного развития экономики страны рациональное использование всех интенсивных факторов производства: земли, воды, труда, материально-технических ресурсов, а также инвестиционных средств, направляемых на эти цели, особенно в условиях пандемии коронавируса, а также временные ограничения. В период действия (карантинных) мероприятий важно поддержать население, отрасли экономики и бизнес. Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 19 февраля 2020 года № 102 «О мерах дополнительной финансовой поддержки садоводческих, тепличных, плодоовощных кластеров»;

- Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 7 марта 2019 года № 4231 «О дополнительных мерах по широкому вовлечению населения в предпринимательство и развитию семейного бизнеса в регионах»;

Основной правовой основой семейного бизнеса является Закон Республики Узбекистан «О семейном бизнесе», принятый 26 апреля 2012 года. С принятием этого закона данный программный документ открыл перед нашим народом двери в новые возможности. До этого времени в нашей стране не существовало отдельного нормативно-правового акта, регулирующего семейный бизнес, а институциональные подходы к развитию этой сферы были недостаточными. В семейном бизнесе женщины выполняют определенные социально-экономические и финансовые функции и оказывают существенное влияние на развитие государства и общества, являются источником человеческого капитала и ключевым игроком в сфере занятости. В связи с этим ведение хозяйства и знание закономерностей его развития является одним из важнейших факторов обеспечения социально-экономической стабильности.

- семейный бизнес основан на добровольности его участников; - семейный бизнес может осуществляться как с учреждением юридического лица, так и без него; - организационно-правовая форма семейного бизнеса, осуществляемого с образованием юридического лица, - семейный бизнес;

- семейный бизнес без образования юридического лица осуществляется в порядке, установленном законодательством;

- деятельность семейного бизнеса основывается на личном труде его участников и может осуществляться только при наличии юридического лица;

- Семейный бизнес является одной из организационно-правовых форм хозяйствующих субъектов. За счет активизации семейного бизнеса возможно решение сложных задач социального развития, в частности:

- экономит ряд расходов, таких как расходы на проезд (туда и обратно), аренду и содержание зданий, наем ответственного за детский сад или присмотр за детьми;

- жилое помещение не переоборудуется в нежилые помещения, оплата услуг инженерной инфраструктуры (электричество, водоснабжение, канализация, газоснабжение и отопление) производится на условиях, установленных для населения, услуги по уборке и охране не могут быть использованы;

- Все трудоспособные члены семьи будут трудоустроены, будут заниматься полезным трудом. По примеру взрослых в семье детей обучают трудовому опыту и закладывают основу для продолжения семейных традиций в предпринимательстве;

- Когда предприниматель работает дома, он чувствует себя настоящим начальником, сам устанавливает время, никто не отдаст

приказов, что делать, а продолжительность рабочего графика зависит только от него самого. [2] Кроме того, семейный бизнес выполняет ряд других важных экономических и социальных функций: обеспечивает занятость лиц, не имеющих возможности работать вне дома, т. е. развитие надомного труда, например, лиц с инвалидности, пенсии и т.д., пожилые люди, матери-одиночки, женщины с малолетними детьми и т.д. Простейшая форма пребывания дома в период временных ограничений (карантина) – активизация деятельности женщин в семейном бизнесе. Формы семейного бизнеса очень разнообразны. К ним относятся строительство теплиц и содержание, выращивание различных фруктов и овощей, тропических фруктов, а также поставка саженцев в этой сельскохозяйственной продукции, плодоовощные и садоводческие кластеры на договорной основе такие виды деятельности, как ювелирное дело, швейное, рукоделие.

В связи с этим развитие семейного бизнеса в нашей стране имеет важное значение в увеличении валового регионального продукта и обеспечении занятости, и в конечном счете, снижении численности нуждающихся в социальном обеспечении за счет увеличения доходов семьи.

В Джизакской области, как и во всех регионах страны, социально-экономические вопросы находятся в центре внимания в условиях экономических кризисов. Джизакская область расположена в центральном регионе Узбекистана, что позволяет ей вести масштабную деятельность.

Имеются также значительные возможности для развития туристических кластеров в регионе за счет активизации инфраструктуры отечественных гостиниц, т.е. одной из особенностей природы региона является наличие в горах и предгорьях железа, серы, водорода. Имеется ряд доступных лечебных источников воды, содержащих радий, кремниевую кислоту, углекислый газ, щелочные терм минералы. Ведь в Галлаоролском, Фаришском, Мирзачулском районах области есть такие санатории «Маржонсув», «Бирланиш», «Гагарин» и несколько профилакториев. Рельеф области также связан с низменностями севера и северо-запада, пустынями и степями, поднимающимися к холмам и горам. Область также имеет широкие возможности для развития рыбной отрасли, в частности, в озерах Айдаркул-Тузкон-Арнасай водятся такие виды рыб, как осетр, корюшка, сазан, судак. Таким образом, в Джизакской области семейный бизнес с его преимуществами всегда находится в глазах властей, компетентных органов, а также областей, районов имеют свои ежегодные программы социально-экономического развития как потенциальные возможности. в разработке следует обратить внимание на:

- подход муниципальных властей при организации семейного бизнеса в своих программах территориального развития с учетом местных возможностей;

- расширение рыночных механизмов управления, т.е. совершенствование инфраструктурных возможностей, способствующих развитию отрасли;

- Организовывать инновационные торговые ярмарки, чтобы постоянно знакомить их с новостным рынком, чтобы расширить инновационную деятельность семейных предприятий;

- дифференцированная организация спецкурсов по оказанию образовательных услуг в целях развития навыков по профессиональным направлениям;

- Расширение спектра услуг, способствующих развитию семейного бизнеса в центрах «единого окна», созданных в районах областей.

На основании изложенного можно сделать вывод, что организация семейного бизнеса на основе семьи имеет как социально-экономический, так и духовно-воспитательный аспекты, то есть с социально-экономической точки зрения, полученного в результате работы, проводимой на основе семейный бизнес по правилам разделения доходов, формируется семейное имущество, а затем умножается на основе накопления общего дохода. Семейная собственность, которая формируется в результате семейно-семейного бизнеса, является неотъемлемой частью национального богатства страны, а духовно, в семейном бизнесе формируется человеческий капитал. Следовательно, помимо семейного воспитания, следующее поколение наследников будет развивать профессиональные навыки и компетенции наряду с умственными и физическими способностями. В результате, как мастер своей профессии, он приобщается к активной части рабочей силы, которая в свою очередь способствует развитию экономики страны, участвуя в создании материальных благ.

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ГЕМОЦИТОПЕНИЧЕСКИЕ ОСЛОЖНЕНИЕ ГЕМАБЛАСТОЗОВ - ОСТРЫХ ЛЕЙКОЗОВ ПРИ ПОЛИХИМИТЕРАПИИ И ИХ ДИАГНОСТИКА, ЛЕЧЕНИЕ

Резюме: В последние десятилетия взгляды на природу и патогенез гемобластозов существенно изменились; их классификация, диагностические и прогностические критерии постоянно совершенствуются; стратегия и тактика лечения преследуют все более оптимистичные цели.

Ключевые слова: гемобластоз, лейкоз, гемоцитопеническая осложнения, диагностика, лечения, полихимиотерапия.

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HEMOCYTOPENIC COMPLICATIONS OF HEMOBLASTOSIS - ACUTE LEUKEMIA IN POLYCHEMOTHERAPY AND THEIR DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT

Resume: In recent decades, views on the nature and pathogenesis of hemoblastoses have changed significantly; their classification, diagnostic and prognostic criteria are constantly being improved; the strategy and tactics of treatment pursue increasingly optimistic goals.

Key words: hemoblastosis, leukemia, hemocytopenic complications, diagnosis, treatment, polychemotherapy.

Актуальность. Острый промиелоцитарный лейкоз – ОПЛ (по классификации ВОЗ 2008 – острый миелолейкоз с t(15;17)(q22;q12); (PML-RAR α) и вариантами; по FAB-классификации – М3, М3v – нетипичный ОПЛ) относят к редкой, особой форме острого миелоидного лейкоза (5-15% всех случаев ОМЛ.).

Он характеризуется аномальным накоплением ($\geq 20\%$) в костном мозге одного из видов миелоидных клеток – промиелоцитов в сочетании с хромосомными транслокациями, затрагивающими ген альфа рецептора ретиноевой кислоты (RAR α), расположенного на 17 хромосоме. В свою очередь, промиелоциты – это клетки-предшественники гранулоцитов,

возникающие на одной из стадий их созревания (миелобласты – промиелоциты – миелоциты – гранулоциты) [3,6].

Цитостатическая терапия опухолей системы крови сопряжена с высоким риском развития инфекционных осложнений, частота которых составляет 80% и более, особенно на первых этапах лечения. Основными факторами, определяющими вероятность возникновения инфекций, является глубина и длительность нейтропении после цитостатического воздействия [1,7]. При снижении абсолютного числа нейтрофилов ниже $0,5-1,0 \times 10^9/\text{л}$ возрастает частота тяжелых инфекционных осложнений, увеличивается продолжительность лихорадки, длительность и объем антибиотической терапии [6]. Частота инфекционных осложнений приближается к 100%, если глубокая нейтропения сохраняется более 5 недель [2]. Количество нейтрофилов менее $0,5 \times 10^9/\text{л}$ в течение 10 дней и более является основным пороговым значением, определяющим высокую вероятность возникновения тяжелых инфекционных осложнений у пациентов с опухолевыми заболеваниями системы крови [8].

Кроме этого, существенное значение имеет повреждение слизистых оболочек желудочно-кишечного тракта (ЖКТ), наличие у больного центрального венозного катетера (ЦВК) [5], а так же спектр и дозы используемых цитостатических препаратов [6]. Частота возникновения и структура инфекционных осложнений не одинакова при разных заболеваниях системы крови, в разных возрастных группах, зависит от соматического статуса пациента на момент диагностики опухоли, интенсивности цитостатического воздействия и фазы заболевания [1].

Анализируя структуру инфекционных осложнений на фоне программной химиотерапии гемобластозов показано [9], что процент грибковых инфекций коррелирует с длительностью нейтропении. При увеличении длительности нейтропении (более 2-х недель) [7] значительно увеличивается частота развития инвазивного аспергиллеза. В литературе имеется ряд работ, посвященных динамическому исследованию спектра инфекционных осложнений

у больных после трансплантации костного мозга (ТКМ) [3]. В то же время отсутствуют данные по анализу структуры и эволюции инфекционных осложнений в процессе лечения опухолей системы кроветворения.

Поэтому, представляется актуальным проведение клинического мониторинга инфекционных осложнений у больных с гемобластомами на разных этапах цитостатической терапии и определение их влияния на эффективность противоопухолевого лечения.

Цель исследования. Определить закономерности развития инфекционных осложнений у больных с впервые установленным диагнозом опухолевого заболевания системы крови (острые лейкозы, множественная миелома, лимфомы, лимфогранулематоз) на разных этапах

программной химиотерапии в условиях одного гематологического стационара.

Материал и методы исследования. Всего под нашим наблюдением находилось 18 больных (9 мужчин и 9 женщин) с гемобластозом, средний возраст которых составил 52 года. Все больные страдали злокачественными опухолями системы крови, при этом у 7 пациентов диагностировали острый лейкоз, у 4 — лимфому, у 3 — множественную миелому, у 2 — хронический миелолейкоз, у 1 — плазмцитому и у 1 — лимфогранулематоз.

Средний возраст заболевших злокачественными новообразованиями лимфатической и кроветворной ткани в 2006 г. составил $51,3 \pm 0,9$ года: для мужчин - $48,4 \pm 1,6$; для женщин - $54,1 \pm 1,5$ года (в 2000 г. - $45,1 \pm 1,2$; $42,8 \pm 1,5$; $47,4 \pm 1,6$ года соответственно). С 2000 г. наблюдается рост среднего возраста заболевших для большинства нозологий как у мужчин, так и у женщин. Различия среднего возраста между мужчинами и женщинами особенно велики при заболеваемости НХЛ (12,4 года).

Результаты исследования. Максимальное увеличение числа больных лейкозами и неходжкинскими лимфомами отмечается в возрастной группе от 60 до 69 лет, причем мужчины болеют чаще, чем женщины в данном возрасте в 1,2 раза. А максимальное увеличение числа больных лимфогранулематозом отмечается в возрастной группе от 20 до 29 лет, мужчины болеют чаще, чем женщины в этом возрасте в 1,2 раза.

На основании гистологических и иммуногистохимических исследований заболеваемость лейкозами распределялась следующим образом: острый лим-фобластный лейкоз составил 81,8 %, острый нелимфобластный лейкоз — 18,2 %. В-клеточный вариант составил 144 случая (71,6 %), а Т-клеточный вариант — 57 случай (28,4 %).

При иммуногистохимическом исследовании лимфом установлено, что среди НХЛ преобладали В-клеточные опухоли, которые составили 49,3 %. Наиболее часто встречающимися вариантами НХЛ была диффузная В-крупноклеточная лимфома - 33,35 %, В-лимфоцитарная лимфома - 8,7 % и фолликулярная лимфома - 5,8 %. На долю Т-клеточных лимфом приходилось 17,4 %, из них преобладала анапластическая крупноклеточная лимфома - 8,7 %.

В ходе нашего исследования выявлено увеличение концентрации молекул средней массы и концентрации церулоплазмينا у больных с острым лейкозом и лимфомами до начала программного лечения и снижение содержания данных показателей на фоне терапии, что может свидетельствовать об угнетении фагоцитарной активности нейтрофилов и реакции бласттрансформации, а также об иммунодепрессивном эффекте. Снижение содержания данных показателей на фоне терапии свидетельствует о нормализации обменных процессов в клетках за счет активации регуляторных механизмов.

Уровень вторичного продукта ПОЛ - малонового диальдегида, определяемого по реакции с тиобарбитуровой кислотой, составляющего основной компонент группы так называемых ТБК-активных продуктов (ТБК-АП), снижался при лимфопролиферативных заболеваниях на фоне поддерживающей терапии.

Концентрация МДА, образующегося при кислородной деградации перекисей, до начала химиотерапии повышалась при ОЛ, как показатель усиленного перекисного окисления ($8,67 \pm 0,41$ мкмоль/л; $p < 0,05$). Этот показатель в 2,5 раза выше, чем у здоровых. Активность каталазы составила $0,45 \pm 0,13$ мккатал /л ($p < 0,05$), что ниже нормы здоровых в 2 раза. В период индукции ремиссии содержание МДА увеличивалось до $9,26 \pm 0,35$ мкмоль/л ($p < 0,05$), а активность каталазы снизилось до $0,39 \pm 0,52$ мккатал/л ($p < 0,05$). В период консолидации ремиссии показатель малонового диальдегида у больных острым лейкозом снизился до $6,18 \pm 0,56$ мкмоль/л ($p < 0,05$), при этом активность каталазы немного повысилась - $0,47 \pm 0,27$ мккатал /л ($p < 0,05$). В процессе проведения последующей поддерживающей терапии концентрация МДА в сыворотке крови снизилась до нормы ($4,59 \pm 0,9$ мкмоль/л; $p < 0,05$), вероятно, не столько за счет активности каталазы, которая была ниже нормы, а, возможно, под действием других механизмов антиоксидантной защиты.

Аналогичным образом происходит изменение концентрации малонового диальдегида и активности каталазы у больных лимфомами. До начала лечения уровень МДА был выше нормы ($7,54 \pm 0,93$ мкмоль/л; $p < 0,05$) в 2 раза, а активность каталазы ($0,52 \pm 0,24$ мккатал/л; $p < 0,05$) ниже нормы в 2 раза. На фоне терапии индукции у больных отмечено повышение МДА ($8,83 \pm 0,61$ мкмоль/л; $p < 0,05$) и снижение активности каталазы ($0,46 \pm 0,67$ мккатал/л; $p < 0,05$); в период консолидации понижение МДА ($5,29 \pm 0,43$ мкмоль/л; $p < 0,05$) и повышение активности каталазы ($0,53 \pm 0,09$ мккатал/л; $p < 0,05$). В процессе проведения последующей поддерживающей терапии данная динамика сохранилась (уровень МДА — $4,23 \pm 0,56$ мкмоль/л; $p < 0,05$ и активность каталазы — $0,68 \pm 0,13$ мккатал/л; $p < 0,05$). По динамике изменения этих биохимических показателей можно судить об интенсивности перекисных процессов при ОЛ и лимфомах до лечения и после.

Полихимиотерапия применяется в виде протоколов, составленных из ряда цитостатических препаратов с учетом избирательного действия на различные бластные клетки, фазы клеточного цикла, с определенными цикличностью применения и промежутками между курсами.

При наличии нейтропении и температуре тела выше 38°C , сохраняющейся более 2 ч и не связанной с введением пирогенных препаратов, больным лейкозом показана антибактериальная терапия.

При хронических лейкозах врач выбирает поддерживающую тактику, цель которой – отсрочить или исключить развитие осложнений.

После прохождения полноценного лечения болезнь может вернуться. В таком случае предлагается другой вариант терапии – пересадка костного мозга.

Вывод. Таким образом, в условиях неоплазии органов гемопоэза происходит активация, главным образом, прооксидантных систем организма, на фоне угнетения на первом этапе антиоксидантной защиты, баланс которых в ходе проводимой терапии и воздействия компенсаторных механизмов постепенно начинает восстанавливаться.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ЧЕРТЫ ПЕРЕСЕЛЕНЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЕ В 1920-1930-Е ГГ.

Аннотация: В статье описывается процесс переселения в 20-м и 20-м веках с целью освоения новых земель. При этом на основе научной литературы и архивных материалов изучались вопросы строительства новых оросительных сетей, расширения хлопковых полей, переселения новых земель, а также льготы, предоставляемые населению и переселенческой политики.

Ключевые слова: население, переселение, Центральная Фергана, льгота, кредит-коннодация, Национальная сельскохозяйственная комиссия, Язёван, аграрно-канальная депортация.

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THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE RESETTLEMENT POLICY IN THE FERGANA VALLEY IN 1920-1930

Abstract: The article describes the process of resettlement in the 20th and 20th centuries in order to develop new lands. In the process, the issues of construction of new irrigation networks, expansion of cotton fields, relocation of new lands, as well as the benefits provided to the population and resettlement policy were studied on the basis of scientific literature and archival materials.

Keywords: population, resettlement, Central Fergana, facility, credit-connodation, National Agricultural Commission, Yazyovan, agrarian canal deportation.

Политика переселения в Узбекистане осуществлялась водного хозяйства в 20-30-х годах XX века с целью обеспечения независимости хлопка страны. Население в основном переселялось на неосвоенные земли в «добровольно-принудительном» порядке. Принуждение при переселенческих мероприятиях и его негативные последствия в документах освещены не полностью. В процессе ввода документов в научный оборот и их анализа выявляется историческая правда.

Большинство исторических документов, хранящихся в архивах по этой теме, на русском языке, и есть много документов на узбекском языке, написанных арабским алфавитом, а также документов, написанных латинским алфавитом. В русском языке такие термины, как «переселенческая политика», «переселенческие мероприятия», «переселение», «переселенец», а в узбекском языке термины «переселенческая политика», «переселенческие меры», «мигранты», а также перевод слова часто используются «переселенцы». В документах используется также термин «кочевник», первоначальное значение которого соответствует слову «кочевник» и поэтому считается неверным.

Основная часть. Прежде всего, в результате этой политики стране удалось решить такую важную стратегическую задачу, как обеспечение хлопковой независимости за счет дальнейшего укрепления унаследованной от царской эпохи хлопковой монополии при одновременном развитии других отраслей сельского хозяйства, а также относительно разреженный, кочевой образ жизни. культурного воздействия на них путем переселения в районы, отстающие в развитии, была предпринята попытка решить демографическую проблему. Во время переселения фермы подверглись массовой коллективизации. Потому что с 1929 года началась массовая коллективизация. Безусловно, большинство социально-экономических процессов, происходивших в деревне в то время, таких как земельная и водная реформа, коллективизация, оказали влияние на переселенческую политику.

Эта политика была рассчитана на короткий срок, и как внутри, так и за пределами округа и за республикой в оборот пускались свободные земельные фонды. [2, Р4-5] Для переселения были не только экономические и политические причины. В частности, переселенческие фонды республики располагались в основном на границах, и с помощью «надежных» людей, переселенных из центральных районов, необходимо было их всесторонне усилить.

Население Ферганской долины очень плотное, а в южных районах республики население мало, земля не используется должным образом и рационально. Исправление этой «ошибки» и дальнейшее увеличение производства хлопка было экономической причиной переселенческой политики.

Ввиду особого внимания Советского правительства к этому мероприятию и сжатых сроков, отведенных на его осуществление, эта задача, переселенческая работа, переселенческий аппарат при Наркомземе и водных ресурсах не могли быть выполнены в одиночку., а также необходимость вовлечения всего населения [3, Р1-2]

Перед Ферганским областным отделением водных ресурсов и комиссией по освоению новых орошаемых земель Язъяванского района будет поставлена задача по усилению земельной реформы.

В числе новых орошаемых участков – Карасакал, Язёван, Ханабад, Коратепа Язёванской волости, Кумарик Яккатутской волости, Найман, Бостон, Болалик Кокандской сельской волости и Тельмон. На основании заключения Комиссии о том, что свободные земельные фонды в этих районах пригодны для переселения, планируется проведение переселенческой политики.

Комиссия определит пригодность и пригодность этих участков для проживания, а проект, подготовленный районной комиссией по развитию, будет направлен на утверждение в подкомиссию по землеустройству.

Согласно проекту застройки новых поселков, строительство кварталов от 100 до 150 квартир, размер двора не должен превышать одной десятой, ширина улицы: главная - 6 сарынов, второстепенная - 4 саржина, полевая дорога - 3 саржина, большой проезд - 6 саржинов, отведенных для общественных мест не более 4 десятин.

Приняты меры по продолжению переселения в Яккатутскую и Язъяванскую волости. По его словам, в целях освоения земель Язъявана и строительства ирригационных сооружений разработаны мероприятия по переселению. Однако отмечается, что эти земли находятся в собственности и в запущенном состоянии уже 5-6 лет. Одной из основных причин запущенности земель было отсутствие гидротехнических сооружений. Поэтому водные реформы проводились одновременно с освоением свободных земельных фондов. К реализации намеченных мероприятий были привлечены безземельные крестьяне, крестьяне с небольшим количеством земли, местные трудолюбивые колхозники, чернорабочие.

Некоторые льготы, в частности кредиты, выделяются отдельным хозяйствам или группам на покупку крупного рогатого скота, мелкого инвентаря, семян, жилья и хозяйственных построек. Ссуды на строительство оросительных сетей, оборудования, гидротехнических сооружений, общественных зданий предоставлялись хозяйствам в особом порядке.

Запрещается самовольное занятие государственных земель с нарушением правил расселения и землеустройства без поручения, справки, документов об отводе земельных участков, выдаваемых земельными органами. [6, С-22]

Также предусмотрено, что в процессе переселения свидетельство должно быть представлено в районный земельный отдел как документ, разрешающий переселение по льготному тарифу. Удостоверения дорожных билетов выдаются уездным земельным отделом только зарегистрированным землевладельцам. Земельные участки на участках переселения не выделялись произвольно фермерским хозяйствам, не имевшим земельных участков на учете и не имевшим проездного удостоверения, что не давало им права на льготы, предусмотренные для

переселенцев. Уездные земельные отделы должны были оказать помощь в перемещении от точек выхода к новым местам и в перевозке их грузов.

В заключение можно сказать, что большинство перемещенного населения составляли бедные и безземельные крестьяне. В основном они были переселены в неосвоенные степные и пустынные районы, в частности в Язёванский район Ферганской области. Поэтому переселенному населению были выделены кредиты и льготы. Но они не знали о своем состоянии, и были даже случаи перебоев с питанием на месяцы. Поэтому были случаи, когда перемещенные лица покидали свои переселенные земли. Но даже в этом случае политика переселения будет продолжаться десятилетиями, пока правительство принимает необходимые меры.

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Аннотация: В статье исследуются проблемы инновационных технологий и причины их возникновения у иностранных студентов, окончивших довузовскую подготовку. В статье предложены возможные эффективные методы предотвращения проблем будущих студентов на первых курсах обучения в вузе. При написании данной работы использовались такие методы исследования, как наблюдение, анализ и обобщение. В статье исследуются учебные ситуации при преподавании русского языка, а также по профессиональным предметам на этапе довузовской подготовки, в ходе которых у иностранных студентов возникают проблемы, препятствующие успешному обучению в вузе.

Ключевые слова: русский язык как иностранный, профессиональные предметы, профессионально-ориентированные методы, профессиональная коммуникативная компетенция, иностранные студенты и подготовительное отделение.

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INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Abstract: The article examines the problems of innovative technologies and the reasons for their occurrence among foreign students who have completed pre-university training. The article suggests possible effective methods to prevent problems of future students in the first years of study at the university. When writing this work, such research methods as observation, analysis and generalization were used. The article examines learning situations in the teaching of the Russian language, as well as in professional subjects at the stage of pre-university training, during which foreign students have problems that hinder successful study at a university.

Key words: Russian as a foreign language, professional subjects, professionally oriented methods, professional communicative competence, foreign students and preparatory department.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ. Следует отметить, что в настоящее время практически в каждом вузе филологических и нефилологических специальностей есть подготовительное отделение, где русский язык преподается как иностранный, а иностранные студенты обучаются по профессиональным предметам на русском языке. На сегодняшний день современные методисты в области русского языка как иностранного предлагают наиболее эффективные методики обучения русскому языку, а также языку специальности в процессе занятий с иностранными студентами. Несмотря на широкий спектр научных исследований, посвященных различным аспектам преподавания русского языка иностранцам, проблемы возникают у выпускников подготовительных факультетов в период обучения на 1-2 курсах в университете. Рассуждая о необходимости изучения методики обучения языку специальности, Г.А. Пименова, Н. Сперанская, «в процессе обучения языку специальности, в том числе при работе над специальными текстами, преподаватель русского языка сталкивается с необходимостью семантизации терминологической лексики. При этом терминологические единицы входят в самые разные парадигматические, синтагматические отношения в самом тексте, в терминологии данной науки, а также могут иметь неоднозначные смысловые отношения с соответствующими лексическими формами общего языка, с терминологией других наук» [1, 26]. Такие ученые, как В.Г. Костомаров, Э. Верещагин, Г.А. Вишнякова, С. Курганова, О. Митрофанова, Е. Мотина и многие другие внесли значительный вклад в изучение проблемы преподавания русского языка, а также языка специальности студентам-нефилологам. Одной из актуальных проблем остается конкурсный подход к обучению профессиональным дисциплинам на этапе довузовской подготовки в иноязычной стране. Цель нашей статьи - обратиться к проблеме преподавания профессиональных предметов, в частности химии, физики, математики и других точных наук; попытаться выявить причины трудностей, с которыми сталкиваются иностранные студенты на 1-2 курсах в вузах России, а также дать некоторые рекомендации по более эффективному обучению иностранных студентов на подготовительном отделении. Студенты должны подбирать тексты исходя из языка своей будущей специальности, выполнять задания на закрепление пройденной терминологии. «Изучение специальной лексики в аспекте обучения русскому языку как иностранному должно проводиться с опорой на готовые лексемы, существующие в общелитературном языке, построение и синтаксические модели, послужившие основой для выдвижения специальных понятий. **МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ** Для реализации поставленной цели были использованы следующие методы исследования: анализ, наблюдение, описание, обобщение. Для исследования использовались работы ученых по теории и практике преподавания русского языка как иностранного, студенческие книги и учебные пособия

по русскому языку как иностранному, научные статьи. В данной работе использованы результаты эксперимента, проведенного с иностранными студентами довузовской подготовки, получающими высшее техническое образование. Знакомство иностранных студентов с профессиональными предметами начинается во второй половине года. Иностранные студенты инженерно-технических специальностей изучают на русском языке такие предметы, как математика, физика, химия, инженерная графика, информатика, экономика, география, биология. Для эффективной работы и повышения качества обучения в период довузовской подготовки разработаны специальные учебные пособия, а именно бифункциональные, предназначенные для начала занятий по естественнонаучной специальности. Такие разработки помогают научиться работать с информацией самостоятельно, а иностранные коммуниканты знакомятся с функциональной лексикой, которую они используют в учебном процессе. Есть специально разработанные учебные пособия по техническим предметам. Так, например, пособия по изучению физики содержат материалы для чтения, письма, аудирования. Учебные тексты адаптированы для начального уровня владения русским языком; также представлены таблицы и наглядный грамматический материал. В учебном пособии «Физика: Лекции к курсу». С помощью этого учебного материала студенты знакомятся с основными понятиями, терминами механики, термодинамики, молекулярно-кинетической теории и электростатики. «Обучение слушанию на материале языка специальности». Учебное пособие предназначено для иностранных граждан подготовительного отделения. «На вводном курсе», «Научный стиль речи. Математика », «Алгебра и элементарные функции ». Учебный материал этих учебных пособий соответствует программе по математике для подготовительных факультетов, которые ориентированы на иностранных студентов. Темы по этой дисциплине составлены с учетом грамматики русского языка. В методических рекомендациях собраны математический материал, претекстовые и посттекстовые языковые упражнения, словарный запас, задания для самостоятельной работы студентов. В конце некоторых руководств есть словарь с переводом на английский, французский, испанский и арабский языки. Вот пример одного урока по обучению аудированию по математике. На подготовительном отделении для иностранных студентов разработаны учебные пособия по экономике. Иностранные студенты составляют тексты и вопросы к ним с учетом неполного знания русского языка. Также, наряду с аналогичными учебными пособиями, существуют разработки стандартного теста по русскому языку как иностранной естественнонаучной специальности. Представители другой национальной культуры, изучающие предметы естественной специальности, сталкиваются со значительными трудностями в понимании профессиональной терминологии. Также,

наряду с аналогичными учебными пособиями, существуют разработки стандартного теста по русскому языку как иностранной естественнонаучной специальности. Так, например, данное учебное пособие содержит тесты по инженерным, геологическим, географическим специальностям. Иностранные студенты сдают тест по следующим направлениям: грамматика, словарный запас, аудирование, чтение. Следует отметить, что речевая практика необходима студентам не только на разговорные и бытовые темы, но и в практике общения на профессиональном уровне.

ВЫВОДЫ Наблюдения в статье эксперимента также позволили определить успеваемость по профессиональным предметам. Известно, что иностранные студенты, окончившие довузовскую подготовку, гораздо лучше воспринимают устную разговорную речь, чем лекционный материал на занятиях по профессиональным предметам. Это связано с тем, что во время довузовской подготовки на занятиях по русскому языку отрабатываются разные виды речевой деятельности, а на занятиях по специальным дисциплинам действия в основном направлены на решение практических задач. Следует отметить, что проблема иностранных студентов заключается в невозможности выразить себя на языке специальности. Часто ситуация складывается так, что иностранный студент, обладая отличным знанием учебного материала, имеет плохую успеваемость по определенным дисциплинам.

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ЖАНР ФЭНТЕЗИ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ ВИКТОРА ОЛЕГОВИЧА ПЕЛЕВИНА

Аннотация: Борис Гребенищikov Виктора Пелевина причисляют то к концептуалистам, то к чистым постмодернистам, то к традиционным сатирикам. Свой взгляд на общество и человека, свой жизненный опыт Пелевин воплощает в явно экспериментальных формах.

Ключевые слова. Творчество, фэнтези, жанр, сути.

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GENRE FANTASY IN THE WORKS OF VICTOR OLEGOVICH PELEVIN

Annotation: Boris Grebenshchikov Viktor Pelevin is considered either a conceptualist, or a pure postmodernist, or a traditional satirist. Pelevin embodies his view of society and man, his life experience in clearly experimental forms.

Keywords: Creativity, fantasy, genre, essence.

Сам писатель придумал своему стилю название — турбореализм. Он сам так выразил его «сущность»: используя нормы литературного языка, автор пишет так, как пишется, сочиняя некую программу, набор сообщений. Но это вовсе не выражение сути пелевинских произведений. Фантазийность является самой яркой чертой повести В. Пелевина «Омон Ра». Это не фантастика, которая изображает мир, существующий как бы параллельно реальному или как его продолжение во времени. В. Пелевин показывает вполне реальный мир советского периода, ничего не имитируя, но проецируя в эту действительность ситуацию, рожденную его воображением, опрокидывая в нее представляемый вымысел. «Отлет» фантазии логически не обоснован, но приобретает ясность и искаженность сновидения.

В зарубежном искусстве такой прием получил название «fantasy». Фэнтэзи — это своего рода навязчивая идея, которая подавляется человеком в состоянии бодрствования, но является ему в снах. Это может быть подсознательная попытка объяснить, дать свое истолкование тому, что требует объяснения. Таким фантазийным элементом в повести «Омон

Ра» является допущение, что все космические полеты, луноходы, выходы в космос — не более чем бутафория.

«Омон Ра» можно было бы отнести к литературе соц-арта, если бы не фантазийность. Начинается повесть в традициях соцреалистической юношеской прозы 40-50-х годов. Мы узнаем об отце героя — «человеке незрелой души», о детстве в пионерском лагере, об увлечении моделями самолетов, о мечте стать космонавтом. Здесь все достоверно и предметно: и лагерная столовая, где дают курицу и рис, где по стенам развешены модели самолетов, а над головой болтается желтая ракета с человечком внутри, и разговоры героя и его друга Митька, типичные для мальчишек семидесятых, и описание жизни у тетки.

Лишь имена братьев звучат непривычно. Главный герой — Омон, ему отец предрекал милицейскую карьеру. Его брат — Овир, отец хотел видеть его на дипломатической службе. Фамилия братьев — Кривомазовы. То ли «кривые», то есть не такие, как все. То ли это отсылка к Достоевскому, заставляющая вспомнить братьев Карамазовых. Сюжет развивается, и становится ясно, что соцреалистическая интонация — это игра. Омон поступает в летное училище имени Алексея Маресьева. И тут к фэнтэзи и соц-арту добавляется еще и сюрреалистическая линия. Причем «сюр» носит ярко выраженную трагическую окраску. Сюрреалистическая реализация метафор может восприниматься, на первый взгляд, как издевка над нравственными и гражданскими символами. Однако, Пелевин настраивает нас на серьезное чтение: «В строе мыслей, чувств Омона, в интонациях его рассказа нет литературной условности. Сила воздействия этой повести, при всей ее фантазмагоричности, — от впечатления почти абсолютной реальности происходящего...» Суть фэнтэзи в том и состоит, что как реальность воспринимается то, что может присниться только в дурном сне. Повесть В. Пелевина посягает на, казалось бы, самое бесспорное. Успехи СССР в космосе действительно были велики, а советская космонавтика была самой развитой в мире. Почему же писатель дискредитирует именно эту сферу? Во время подготовки к полету Омон узнает, что вся автоматика в космических кораблях — фикция. Механизмы приводятся в действие спрятанными в них людьми, каждый из которых, выполнив свою функцию, должен покончить жизнь самоубийством. Все космические победы — это блеф, имитация. Читатель задумывается: если ненастоящими являются зримые и величественные успехи, что же тогда говорить о таком неопределенном явлении, как «развитой социализм»? Задача писателя — развенчать миф о социализме. И решает он ее через дискредитацию действительных достижений социализма, через выворачивание их наизнанку. С точки зрения социальной психологии В. Пелевин обосновывает необходимость хотя бы имитации побед, если их нет в действительности. В тоскливой обыденной жизни каждый советский

человек радовался нашему первенству в космосе, гордился за страну. «Норы, в которых проходила наша жизнь, действительно, были темны и грязны, и сами мы, может быть, были под стать этим норам, но в синем небе над нашими головами, среди реденьких и жидких звезд существовали особые сверкающие точки, искусственные, медленно ползущие среди созвездий, созданные тут, на советской земле, среди блевоты, пустых бутылок и вонючего табачного дыма, построенные из стали, полупроводников и электричества и теперь летящие в космосе. И каждый из нас — даже синелищный алкоголик... даже брат Митька и уж, конечно, Митек и я — имели там, в холодной чистой синеве, свое маленькое посольство».

Успех страны был необходим каждому человеку, и это хорошо понимали имитаторы. Герои искренне верили в идею социализма, в возможность ее осуществления. Корчагин, Матросов, Маресьев были не просто символами, а живыми людьми, пожертвовавшими собой именно ради этой веры. Писатель показывает трагедию не только исполнителей, собственными жизнями оплачивающих фикцию, но и вдохновителей, организаторов ее.

Перед нами не менее трагические фигуры, чем те, кто гибнет. Урчагин и ему подобные, поняв невозможность осуществления идеи, идеологически запрограммировав людей на успехи социалистического строительства, уже не могут признаться в крахе. Таким «я» движется в финале повести Пелевина ее истинный герой — экс-мотылек, выбравшийся из навозного тумана. Видит он «толстого рыжего муравья», на груди которого «такой огород орденовских планок, какой можно вырастить, только унавозив нагрудное сукно долгой и бессмысленной жизнью». Достаточно сложно пересказывать «Жизнь насекомых». Здесь заявляют себя и нравописание, и сатира, и прикладная социология, и метафизика, а также провокация и одновременно благоговение перед вечной загадкой бытия. В 1999 году вышел в свет роман Пелевина «Чапаев и Пустота». «Это первый роман в мировой литературе, действие которого происходит в абсолютной пустоте», — так говорит о романе сам автор. На самом деле оно происходит в 1919 году в дивизии Чапаева. А Пустота — это фамилия рассказчика, который служит при Чапаеве комиссаром. Петр Пустота проходит процесс посвящения в Пустоту у своего командира и Учителя, более сходного с образом кастанедовского мага, нежели с образом Чапая из романа Фурманова.

Известный всем роман и фильм о Чапаеве — это легкомысленное искажение. Революцию делали маги и гипнотезеры. Так, Чапаев показывает Петьке великого вождя революции через зеркальную поверхность лезвия своей пашки. И вот Петька видит Ленина идущим по коридору в расстегнутом военном френче. Петька пытается выяснить у Чапаева, что это за командирская зарука, о которой он говорил с трибуны.

Но тот ничего не помнит. Он только, улыбаясь, поясняет: «Знаете, Петр, когда приходится говорить с массой, совершенно не важно, понимаешь ли сам произносимые слова. Важно, чтобы их понимали другие. Нужно просто отразить ожидания толпы. Некоторые достигают этого, изучая язык, на котором говорит масса, а я предпочитаю действовать напрямую. Так что если вы хотите узнать, что такое «зарука», вам надо спрашивать не у меня, а у тех, кто стоит сейчас на площади». Они были обмануты с детства, и, в сущности, для них ничего не изменилось из-за того, что теперь их обманывали по-другому, но топорность, издевательская примитивность этих обманов — и старых, и новых — поистине была бесчеловечна». Временами литератора-декадента, а ныне комиссара Петьку посещают сны о сумасшедшем доме, персонал и пациенты которого убеждены в том, что все они живут в России 90-х годов. Истории помешательства трех сопалатников Пустоты строятся на штампах современного масскульта. Набираясь чапаевской мудрости и высшей мудрости барона Юнгера, Пустота проникается пониманием всего и вся. Заодно он осознает, что дурдом и его окрестности суть мираж, наведенный на него наркоманом и уголовником Котовским. После чего Пустота отбывает во Внутреннюю Монголию, которая и есть Пустота. Петька погружается в себя. Книга Виктора Пелевина связана многими нитями с современной философией мысли и эзотерикой. Она особенно интересна подготовленному в этой области читателю. Эпиграфом к книге автор дает слова воображаемого Чингиз Хана: «Глядя на лошадиные морды и лица людей, на безбрежный живой поток, поднятый моей волей и мчащийся в никуда по багровой закатной степи, я часто думаю: где я в этом потоке?» Виктор Пелевин — самый известный и самый загадочный писатель своего поколения. Недаром его книги переведены на десятки языков мира.

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ПОДХОДЫ К ЛЕЧЕНИЮ ЭКЗЕМЫ КИСТЕЙ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются подходы к лечению экземы кистей.

Ключевые слова: экзема, дерматит, спонгиоза, стрептодермии.

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APPROACHES TO THE TREATMENT OF HAND ECZEMA

Annotation: This article discusses approaches to the treatment of hand eczema.

Keywords: eczema, dermatitis, spongiosis, streptoderma.

Термин «экзема» известен с давних времен. Однако до настоящего времени в разных странах его трактуют по-разному. В последнее время в Европе и Северной Америке термины «дерматит» и «экзема» практически являются синонимами (1,2).

В то же время никто не отрицает наличия неспецифической патологической реакции кожи, проявляющейся воспалением в эпидермисе и дерме, для которой типично наличие очагового отека шиповатого слоя эпидермиса — спонгиоза. Такая реакция традиционно называется экзематозной и принимает участие в формировании клинической картины многих заболеваний кожи, как инфекционных, так и неинфекционных. В тех случаях, когда после элиминации этиологического фактора проявления заболевания разрешаются полностью, говорят о вторичной экзематизации кокого-либо процесса. Это нередко встречается при стрептодермии, микозе стоп, чесотке. В тоже время у некоторых пациентов экзематозная реакция возникает первично. Это характерно для контактного аллергического дерматита. В большинстве случаев после устранения аллергена проявления заболевания разрешаются.

В ряде случаев проявления заболевания не разрешаются полностью, а характер его течения становится хронически рецидивирующим. В дальнейшем в качестве провоцирующих обострение болезни выступают различные факторы, действующие как непосредственно на кожу, так и на организм в целом.

В таких случаях в Узбекистане принято говорить об экземе как самостоятельной нозологической единице.

В тоже время у значительного количества пациентов имеются указания на проявления атопического дерматита в раннем детском возрасте и на внекожные проявления атопии (атопическая бронхиальная астма, аллергический ринит, поллиноз), выявляется повышение общего и наличие специфических IgE. По-видимому, в таких случаях корректнее говорить об особенном течении атопического дерматита с локализованными экзематозными проявлениями. В настоящее время в специальной литературе вместо термина «атопический дерматит» широко используется термин «атопическая экзема».

Единого понимания термина «экзема кистей» не существует. Однако большинство авторов описывают хроническое поражение кожи кистей, проявляющееся экзематозной реакцией, для которого характерна поливалентная чувствительность, т.е. развитие рецидивов и обострений болезни связывается с различными воздействиями как непосредственно на кожу, так и на организм в целом (химические, физические, метеорологические, психологические стрессы и др.). Заболеваемость экземой, поданным литературы [3, 4] в разных странах составляет 5—20%. Существенную роль в развитии экземы кистей в настоящее время отводят нарушению кожного барьера, что подтверждается, в частности, положительным результатом использования средств базового ухода за кожей (5,6). При воспалении в коже нарушаются продукция и секреция липидов кератиноцитами. Следствием этого является увеличение межклеточных промежутков, снижение эластичности кератинацитов. Повышенная проницаемость кожного барьера приводит к проникновению в кожу как аллергенов, так и раздражителей, еще более усиливающих воспаление. Формирующийся «порочный круг» обеспечивает хронизацию кожного процесса (7,8).

Многофакторность происхождения экземы кистей в большинстве случаев не позволяет добиться длительной полной ремиссии заболевания и требует подбора постоянной поддерживающей терапии. Многие пациенты без должного врачебного контроля длительно используют топические глюкокортикостероиды (ТГКС), в результате чего формируются местная стероидов зависимость и другие местные побочные эффекты длительного использования препаратов этой группы. Больные другой группы категорически отказываются от применения местных стероидов, позволяя в дальнейшем развиваться бесконтрольному воспалению. Очень часто

приходится констатировать, что пациенты с экземой кистей пренебрегают средствами базового ухода за кожей.

Отказ от использования ТГКС значительно удлиняет сроки лечения больных и ухудшает качество их жизни (9).

В настоящее время к препаратам, максимально удовлетворяющим современным! требованиям, относится местный стероид Аметазон (мометазона фуруат), обладающий высокой системной безопасностью (10)

Более 10 лет накапливался опыт использования интермиттирующих схем лечения наружными стероидами. Еще в 1999 г. N. Veien и соавт. (12) показали высокую эффективность и безопасность длительной (36 нед) интермиттирующей (препарат назначали по так называемой схеме выходного дня только в субботу и воскресенье в одной группе и через день в другой) терапии стероидом для контроля заболевания, особенно при дорсальной локализации проявлений экземы кистей. В более поздних исследованиях было показано, что наиболее хорошие результаты лечения достигаются при сочетании местных ГК и эмоленгов (13,14).

Материал и методы

Под наблюдением находились 38 больных экземой кистей в возрасте от 17 до 62 лет (26 женщины, 12 мужчин; средний возраст $30.45 \pm 1,32$ года).

Тяжесть проявлений экземы оценивали на основании EASI (Eczema Area Severity Index) по стандартной методике. Если EASI был равен 3—6, то обострение считали нетяжелым, 7—9—среднетяжелым. 10 и более - тяжелым.

В зависимости от выраженности воспалительных изменений кожи препарат Аметазон (мометазона фуруат 0,1 % крем) наносили на пораженные участки кожи 1 раз в сутки до достижения практически полного разрешения высыпаний на коже. В дальнейшем пациентов переводили на интермиттирующую схему использования Аметазон: препарат наносили на пораженные участки кожи в течение 2 дней через 5 сут (2 раза в неделю) на фоне ежедневного использования средств базового ухода {специальный крем или специальную эмульсию для тела Эмолиум). При полном отсутствии проявлений заболевания местно стероиды не наносили, использовали лишь средства базового ухода (крем или эмульсию для тела Эмолиум).

Срок наблюдения за пациентами составил 8 недель. Визиты проводили через 2,4 и 8 неделю лечения.

Результаты и обсуждение.

У 25 пациентов были выявлены признаки атопии (начало в раннем детском возрасте, атонические заболевания у кровных родственников, вне кожные проявления атопии).

Среди больных экземой кистей без атопии (9 человек) большинство (8) составили пациенты в возрасте 35—62 лет. Среди пациентов данной группы преобладали женщины (8 из 9 человек). Пациентов с тяжелым течением заболевания в этой группе не было, а у абсолютного большинства (<у 9 человек. 78%) была диагностирована легкая степень тяжести. В большинстве случаев (у 6 пациентов) заболевание приходилось на острую стадию, характеризующуюся появлением на коже кистей поверхностных сгруппированных микровезикул на фоне гиперемии, мокнутия, сопровождающегося зудом. У оставшихся 3 пациентов экзема была в подострой стадии.

Абсолютное большинство больных (9 человек) отмечали связь развития заболевания с перенесенным психоэмоциональным стрессом (разводом, смертью или болезнью близкого человека, сдачей экзаменов и др.). У 2 пациентов высыпания впервые появились при воздействии экзогенных факторов (строительных материалов, стиральных порошков, шел очных мокших средств с антимикробным действием).

В большинстве случаев экзема кистей с атопией наблюдалась у людей молодого возраста (25—34 лет, средний возраст $29 \pm 1,4$ года). Среди пациентов данной группы также преобладали женщины. В этой группе обострение заболевания расценивалось как тяжелое в 44% случаев, в 29% — средней тяжести и только у 27% пациентов была диагностирована легкая степень тяжести. У 100% больных данной группы была выявлена атопия в анамнезе («детская экзема» или «диатез»). Аллергические заболевания в семейном анамнезе отметил 21 (84%) пациент.

Клинически у всех больных были обнаружены признаки атопии укладывающиеся в общеизвестные критерии J. Hanifin и G. Raika. У большинства пациентов с экземой кистей с атопией (21 случай) в периоды обострений доминировали симптомы застойной инфильтрации лихеноидные папулы, лихенификация выраженная сухость кожи, трещины и шелушение располагающиеся на тыльной поверхности кожи кистей, тогда как экссудативные проявления с тенденцией к отечности и микровезикуляции были обнаружены лишь у 4 больных. Среди провоцирующих факторов у данной группы больных доминировал психоэмоциональный стресс (в 12 случаях). У 13 пациенток заболевание началось в раннем детстве и по описаниям напоминало младенческую стадию атопического дерматита, затем до определенного возраста у них наблюдалась стойкая ремиссия, и лишь с началом беременности (у 7 женщин) и лактации (5) возник рецидив дерматоза. Обострение заболевания с погрешностями в диете связывали 11 больных, с экзогенными факторами — 2, с профессиональными вредностями — 1, остальные не могли четко указать причину обострений.

Как среди пациентов с экземой кистей без атопии так и среди больных экземой кистей с атопии, на 1-м месте по частоте встречаемости были заболевания органов желудочно-кишечного тракта (55,6 и 68% случаев соответственно). На 2-м месте у пациентов обеих групп были гинекологические заболевания (22,2 и 32%), на 3-м заболевания эндокринной системы (11,1 и 12%). Только у 22,2% больных экземой кистей без атопии и у 24% больных экземой кистей с атопией очагов хронических инфекций выявлено не было.

После обследования всем пациентам назначали индивидуальную терапию (системную и наружную) в зависимости от периода заболевания, тяжести патологического процесса, а также от выявленных сопутствующей патологии и провоцирующих факторов. Всем больным были даны общие рекомендации, влияющие на компенсаторные и приспособительные механизмы пациента (диета, режим дня, лечение сопутствующих заболеваний и функциональных расстройств, смена работы, климатолечение и др.). После оценки состояния вегетативной нервной системы назначали вегетокорректоры (длительность приема от 2 недель до 2 мес). При необходимости больные среднетяжелой и тяжелой степенью тяжести заболевания получали гипосенсибилизирующую и детоксицирующую терапию. Наружно использовали топические глюкокортикоиды. В зависимости от клинической картины заболевания, наличия сопутствующих осложнений крем Аметазон наносили на пораженные участки кожи 1 раз в день не более 14 сут до достижения практически полного разрешения высыпаний на коже. В дальнейшем пациентов переводили на интерминирующую схему использования ТГКС: препарат наносился на пораженные участки кожи 2 дня подряд с интервалом 5 сут (2 раза в неделю) на фоне ежедневного использования средств базового ухода. При полном отсутствии проявлений заболевания топический стероид не наносили: использовали лишь средства базового ухода.

Как при обострении, так и в период ремиссии заболевания, всем больным экземой кистей были назначены препараты, восстанавливающие целостность кожного барьера (так называемые элементы оказывающие увлажняющее и оживляющее действие). В нашем исследовании это были косметические средства линии Эмолиум. После курса лечения практически у всех пациентов удалось добиться положительных результатов. У 8 из 9 пациентов с экземой без атопии после достижения ремиссии (для полного разрешения высыпаний потребовалось 4—7 сут непрерывного использования маз Аметазон) и кратковременной (1—2 недель) интермиттирующей терапии полностью удалось отказаться от топических стероидов при условии постоянного использования средств линии Эмолиум. Лишь в одном случае возникла необходимость продолжить интермиттирующую терапию, что можно объяснить

контактами с irritантами в связи с профессиональной деятельностью пациента. В то же время больные, у которых был выявлен атопический фон, оказались более резистентными к проводимому лечению (для разрешения высыпаний потребовалось 6—10 сут ежедневного использования маз Амезон). Лишь у 13 больных удалось достигнуть стойкой, но неполной ремиссии в течение нескольких недель. В остальных случаях была продолжена интермиттирующая терапия местными стероидами (Амезон) в течение всего периода наблюдения. Несмотря на проводимое лечение, в 6 случаях не удалось достичь стойкой ремиссии заболевания, что может быть объяснено, в частности, невозможностью полностью устранить провоцирующие факторы.

Таким образом, назначение современного неатрофогенного местного ТКС Унидерма позволяет быстро подавить гиперэргическую реакцию, а интермиттирующая терапия с использованием этого препарата на фоне постоянного применения средств базового ухода за кожей Эмолиум позволяет в большинстве случаев активно бороться с персистирующим воспалением в коже и поддерживать ремиссию экземы кистей. Такая схема лечения может быть рекомендована при длительном течении заболевания с частыми рецидивами.

Выводы

1. Современная терапия экземы кистей должна включать в себя выявление и элиминацию триггерных факторов, активную противовоспалительную терапию даже при минимальных обострениях заболевания и постоянное использование средств базового ухода за кожей.

2. У пациентов с экземой кистей без атопии разрешение кожного процесса происходит быстрее и развивается более стойкая ремиссия, тогда как у пациентов с атопической экземой кистей разрешение высыпаний происходит медленнее и чаще возникают обострения кожного процесса.

3. Интермиттирующая терапия современными местными стероидами (в частности, маз Амезон) может быть рекомендована пациентам с длительным течением экземы кистей с частыми рецидивами.

4. Пациенты с экземой кистей нуждаются в постоянном использовании средств базового ухода за кожей.

5. Средства базового ухода за кожей линии Эмолиум соответствуют современным требованиям к этой группе лечебных косметических продуктов.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ТЕЧЕНИЯ СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ, ПЕРЕНЕСШИХ COVID-19-ИНФЕКЦИЮ И БЕЗ НЕЁ

Резюме: Актуальность этой проблемы обусловлена тем фактом, что данная группа составляет большую часть населения. Есть данные, что патология сердца и сосудов встречается у каждого третьего пациента, госпитализированного с COVID-19 и является одной из самых частых сопутствующих патологий при этом заболевании.

У пациентов с сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями опасность заключается в ухудшении их течения, что, в свою очередь, приводит к прогрессированию инфекционного процесса и увеличению количества неблагоприятных исходов.

Поэтому важно изучить особенности патогенетических процессов, возникающих в сердечно-сосудистой системе при новой коронавирусной инфекции, клинических проявлений и профилактики осложнений.

Ключевые слова: сердечно-сосудистая заболевания, COVID-19, течения, сравнительная характеристика.

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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COURSE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES IN PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT COVID-19 INFECTION

Resume: The urgency of this problem is due to the fact that this group makes up the majority of the population. There is evidence that pathology of the heart and blood vessels occurs in every third patient hospitalized with COVID-19 and is one of the most common comorbidities in this disease.

In patients with cardiovascular diseases, the danger lies in the deterioration of their course, which, in turn, leads to the progression of the infectious process and an increase in the number of adverse outcomes.

Therefore, it is important to study the features of pathogenetic processes occurring in the cardiovascular system with a new coronavirus infection, clinical manifestations and prevention of complications.

Keywords: cardiovascular diseases, COVID-19, course, comparative characteristics.

Актуальность. В период коронавирусной пандемии, особую группу риска составляют пациенты с сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями.

Актуальность этой проблемы обусловлена тем фактом, что данная патология является частым сопутствующим состоянием и предиктором неблагоприятного исхода[5]. Есть данные, что патология сердца и сосудов встречается у каждого третьего пациента, госпитализированного с COVID-19 [1,4]. У пациентов с сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями опасность заключается в декомпенсации сердечно-сосудистой патологии, в том числе увеличивается возможность разрыва атеросклеротической бляшки и тромбогенный риск, что, в свою очередь, приводит к прогрессированию инфекционного процесса и увеличению количества неблагоприятных исходов[3]. Поэтому важно изучить особенности патогенетических процессов, возникающих в сердечно-сосудистой системе при новой коронавирусной инфекции (НКВИ), клинических проявлений и профилактики осложнений[6].

Пандемия коронавирусной инфекции COVID-19 (CoronaVirus Disease-2019), которую вызывает новый штамм коронавируса – SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2), явилась причиной стремительного роста числа заболевших и высокой смертности во всем мире.

Несмотря на тропизм SARS-CoV-2 к легким, при COVID-19 имеется высокий риск развития полиорганной недостаточности, в т. ч. из-за поражения сердечно-сосудистой системы (ССС).

Цель исследования. Провести освещающих взгляды ученых и врачей на проблему влияния COVID-19 на состояние сердечно-сосудистой системы, в частности его патогенетических аспектов.

Методы исследования. Для достижения поставленной цели был выполнен ретроспективный анализ данных 30 историй болезни пациентов за 2021 год, находившихся на лечении в кардиологическом отделении в

клинике АГМИ (13 человек - 50%) в анамнезе имела сведения о перенесенной новой коронавирусной инфекции (НКВИ).

Равная по численности вторая группа пациентов не включала в себя переболевших COVID-19. Из 13 человек, перенесших НКВИ, было 6 (46,2%) мужчин и 7 (53,8%) женщин, а в группе пациентов, не болевших COVID-19, было 4 (30,8%) и 9 (69,2%) соответственно. В первой группе средний возраст пациентов составил $70,7 \pm 9,8$ года, а во второй – $74,1 \pm 6,7$ лет.

Результаты и обсуждение. Больные с сопутствующими ССЗ и / или традиционными кардиоваскулярными факторами риска (пожилой возраст, мужской пол, АГ, СД, ожирение) относятся к особо уязвимой когорте, отличающейся тяжелым течением COVID-19 и высокой госпитальной летальностью.

Метаанализ 6 исследований ($n = 1\,558$) установил независимые предикторы тяжелого течения COVID-19 (с развитием ОРДС) [9]. Это следующие сопутствующие заболевания: АГ (отношение шансов (ОШ) – 2,29, $p < 0,001$), другие ССЗ (ОШ – 2,93; $p < 0,001$), цереброваскулярная болезнь (ОШ – 3,89; $p = 0,002$), СД (ОШ – 2,47; $p < 0,001$) и хроническая обструктивная болезнь легких (ОШ – 5,97; $p < 0,001$)

При наличии ИБС вероятность развития тяжелых форм COVID-19 увеличивалась в 2,5 раза. В исследовании изучалось влияние ССЗ на риск появления тяжелых форм COVID-19 у больных ($n = 332$, средний возраст – 51 год) со среднетяжелым течением инфекции. Сравнение 2 групп: «с ССЗ» ($n = 48$, 14,5 %) и «без ССЗ» ($n = 284$, 85,5 %) показало, что больные «с ССЗ» были старше (средний возраст 56 лет vs 50 лет; $p = 0,007$), чаще жаловались на слабость (28,3 % vs 11,1 %; $p = 0,002$), дискомфорт за грудиной (40,0 % vs 6,0 %; $p < 0,001$) и миалгию (13,0 % vs 2,6 %; $p = 0,001$), чаще страдали СД (8,3 % vs 2,5 %; $p < 0,05$) и заболеваниями легких (8,3 % vs 1,1 %; $p < 0,05$), а также чаще госпитализировались в ОРИТ (47,9 % vs 12,4 %; $p < 0,001$).

В интенсивной помощи особенно нуждались пациенты с АГ (44,7 % vs 13,9 %; $p < 0,001$) и ИБС (90,9 % vs 15,0 %; $p < 0,001$) по сравнению с лицами, имеющими другие ССЗ. По данным многофакторного анализа определено, что сопутствующие ССЗ – независимый фактор развития тяжелых форм COVID-19 (ОШ – 2,652, 95%-ный доверительный интервал (ДИ) – 1,019–6,899). Вирусная инфекция может дестабилизировать состояние ССС, что значительно повышает риск летальности при сопутствующих ССЗ.

В исследовании показано, что риск смерти при ССЗ увеличивался в 2,4 раза ($p = 0,019$). Анализ 44 672 случаев с подтвержденным диагнозом COVID-19 из Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention констатировал высокую летальность у больных с ССЗ (10,5 %), АГ (6,0 %) и СД (7,3 %), тогда как общий показатель летальности составил 2,3 %.

Согласно многофакторному анализу 1 590 больных, госпитализированных с COVID-19, предикторами летальных исходов были: возраст – 75 лет и старше (ОШ – 7,86; 95%-ный ДИ – 2,44–25,35) и от 65 до 74 лет (ОШ – 3,43; 95%-ный ДИ – 1,24–9,50), ИБС (ОШ – 4,28; 95%-ный ДИ – 1,14–16,13), цереброваскулярные заболевания (ОШ – 3,1; 95%-ный ДИ – 1,07–8,94), диспноэ (ОШ – 3,96; 95%-ный ДИ – 1,42–11,00), уровень прокальцитонина > 0,5 нг / мл (ОШ – 8,72; 95%-ный ДИ – 3,42–22,28) и активность аспартатаминотрансферазы > 40 ед. / л (ОШ – 2,2; 95%-ный ДИ – 1,10–6,73).

Итак, при сопутствующих ССЗ часто развиваются тяжелые формы COVID-19, требующие госпитализации больного в ОРИТ и ухудшающие его прогноз. В связи с этим у всех пациентов, в т. ч. со среднетяжелым и даже легким течением COVID-19, необходимо оценивать состояние ССС исходно и контролировать его в дальнейшем.

Вывод. Воздействие вируса SARS-CoV-2 и других патогенных факторов, обладающих токсическим, провоспалительным и прокоагулянтным эффектами, может привести к декомпенсации сопутствующих ССЗ и увеличить госпитальную летальность.

Новая роль АПФ2 в качестве рецептора для вируса SARS-CoV-2 в определенной степени объясняет патофизиологическую связь между вирусной инфекцией, иммунной системой и ССЗ. Новое коронавирусная инфекция может провоцировать острое поражение миокарда и другие новые кардиологические осложнения.

Поскольку ряд лекарственных препаратов, используемых при COVID-19, оказывают кардиотоксическое влияние, необходим постоянный контроль над гемодинамическими параметрами, ЭКГ и ЭхоКГ (по показаниям).

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ЖАМИЯТДА МЕҲНАТ ТАРБИЯСИ – ПЕДАГОГИКАНИНГ БОШ МАВЗУСИ СИФАТИДА

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада меҳнат тарбиясининг педагогикада тутган ўрни хусусида буюк мутафаккирларимизнинг қараишлари ҳозирги кун талабидан келиб чиқиб кўпроқ нималарга эътиборни қаратишимиз кераклиги хусусида мисоллар шаклида ёритилиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: таълим, тарбия, маънавият, маърифат, миллий қадриятлар, урф-одатлар, меҳнат, меҳнатсеварлик.

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LABOR EDUCATION IN SOCIETY AS A MAIN TOPIC OF PEDAGOGY

Annotation: In this article, the views of our great thinkers on the role of labor education in pedagogy are illustrated in the form of examples of what we should pay more attention to in today's world.

Keywords: education, upbringing, spirituality, enlightenment, national values, traditions, labor, diligence.

Ўзбек халқи асрлар давомида ёш авлодни меҳнатга, мустақил ҳаётга тайёрлашга алоҳида эътибор бериб келган. Чунки яшаш учун инсонлар меҳнат қилиш, меҳнат қуролилари, меҳнат қилиш воситаларини ўйлаб топишга мажбур бўлди. Одамлар ўз ўрнида меҳнат яшаш учун кураш манбаи эканлигини англаб етди. Давр ўтиши билан ақлий меҳнат жисмоний меҳнатдан ажралиб чиқди, меҳнат тарбиясига мунособат ўзгарди. Энди болаларни жисмоний меҳнатга тайёрлаш биринчи ўринга қўйилди. Шунинг учун ҳам меҳнат тарбияси халқ педагогикасининг асосини ташкил этади.

Педагогикада бекорчилик, бамаънилик ва ялқовлик қаттиқ қораланиб, меҳнатсеварлик, заиф ва ёлғиз кишиларга ёрдам бериш мақталар эди.

Меҳнат қилиш, меҳнатни севиш - киши камолотининг мезони, меҳнат қилиш - саломатлик воситаси ҳисобланади.

Ота-боболаримиз болаларнинг ўзига хос хусусиятларини ҳисобга олиб, ўғил бола ва қиз болаларнинг меҳнатини бир-биридан ажратишга, болаларнинг ёшига қараб меҳнат тақсимлаш, меҳнат воситасида ижобий

одатларни тарбиялашга ўргандилар ва бу борада яхшигина тажрибага ҳам эга бўлишди. Барча эзгуликларнинг манбаи меҳнат, барча ёвузликларнинг манбаи ялқовлик эканини ҳаётнинг ўзи кўрсатди. Дарвоқе, халқ тарбия тизимида меҳнат тарбияси марказий ўринни эгаллаши ҳам бежиз эмас, албатта. Масалан, халқ меҳнатсиз яшашни ахлоқсизлик деб санайди. Демак, ахлоқли бўлиш учун меҳнат қилиш керак экан-да. Ёки гўзаллик тарбиясининг замирида ҳам меҳнат ётади. Чунки меҳнат қилмасанг, ҳаёт ҳам, турмуш ҳам гўзал бўлмайди, меҳнатсиз ҳовли-жойинг ҳам, уйинг ҳам ораста бўлмайди.

Меҳнат қилмасанг, кийим-кечагинг ҳам тоза бўлмайди. Меҳнат қилмасанг, қорнинг ҳам тўймайди. Машаққат чекиб ўқиб-ўрганмасанг, қалбинг ҳам, фикринг ҳам гўзал бўлмайди. Хуллас, барча моддий ва маънавий бойликларнинг манбаи меҳнатдир, Меҳнат қилмаган киши ҳам жисмоний, ҳам маънавий томондан яроқсиз бўлади. Зеро, ҳаракат қилмаса, яъни оқиб турмаса, сув ҳам кўлмак бўлиб сасийди.

Ўзбек халқ педагогикасининг ўзига хос томонларидан бири шундаки, болалар кундалик уй-рўзғор, боғдорчилик, меъморчилик, дурадгорлик, чорвачилик ишларини ота-оналари, ака-укалари, опа-сингиллари билан ҳамкорликда бажариб, ҳам жисмонан, ҳам руҳан камол топиб борадилар. Бу жараёнда ота-оналар, катталар болаларда меҳнатсеварлик фазилатини таркиб топтиришга ҳаракат қиладилар ва ўзлари ҳам бу борада намуна кўрсатадилар. Бу эса анъанага айланади.

Ўзбек оилаларида ёшлар ота-оналарини, акаларини, опаларини, умуман катталарни чуқур ҳурматлашга ўргатилади. Одатда 5-6 ёшдан бошлаб кучлари етадиган оилавий юмушларда иштирок этишга ўргатилади. Катталарнинг олдида сукут сақлаш, тартибли, интизомли бўлиш, катталарнинг топшириқларини бажаришга ўргатилади. Шу сабабли катталар сўзсиз обрўли, болалар эса оиланинг суюклисидир. Улар катталарнинг ғамхўрликлари билан қамраб олинган. Халқнинг меҳнатга бўлган мунособати «Меҳнатнинг таги роҳат», «Меҳнат қилган хор бўлмас», «Меҳнат қилган элда азиз», «Ишлаган тишлайди, ишламаган кишнайди» каби мақолларда ўз ифодасини топган.

Донишмандлар фикрича, меҳнат инсонни уч балодан: юрак сиқилишдан, ахлоқий бузилишдан, муҳтожликдан сақлайди. Текинхўр, дангаса, ялқовларга нисбатан айтилган «Бекорчидан худо безор», «Текинхўрга шафқат йўқ», «Бахт ялқовга бегона» каби мақолларини айтган. Халқ педагогикасида бекорчилик, бемаъничилик ва ялқовлик қаттиқ қораланиб, меҳнатсеварлик, заиф ва ёлғиз кишиларга ёрдам бериш мақталган. Ислон динида меҳнат қилиш ибодат қилиш билан баробарлиги, меҳнат қилишдан уялмаслик кераклиги айтилган. Зеро, меҳнат инсон ҳаётининг кўрки, беағи. Меҳнат инсонга бахт-саодат, фаравонлик бахш этади. Ҳалол меҳнат маънавий ҳаётнинг мезони ҳисобланади. Пайғамбаримиз ҳалол меҳнат ҳақида айтган

ҳадисларида деҳқончиликни улуғлайдилар. Улар: «Деҳқончилик билан шуғулланинглар. Деҳқончилик муборак касбдир», [1] - яна бу борада: «Ишни пухта ва яхшилаб қилган кишини Аллоҳ яхши кўради», [2,9] - дейдилар.

Буюк олим, мутафаккир Улуғбек ҳам меҳнат тарбиясига алоҳида эътибор беради. Унинг мадрасасида ўқиган шогирдлар бу ердаги ҳар бир тадбирда, бинони тозалаш, кўкаламзорлаштириш ва бошқа ишларда фаол қатнашганлар. Улуғбек ўқишда, умуман ҳаётда, меҳнатда чидамли бўлишни юқори баҳолайди, болаларда бу сифатларни тарбиялашни талаб этади. Чидамлилик ва меҳнатсеварликни ўз тимсолида намоён этади. У ўзи ҳақида: «Юлдузлар жадвалини тузиш мақсадида биз кечаю кундуз ишладик, ўз мўлжалланган мақсадларимизга етгунча биз ўзимизга қадар яратилган жадваллар билан таққосладик, қайта туздик ва шу тариқа юз қайталаб тузатишлар киритиб, ўн саккиз йилдан сўнггина ўз кўзлаган ниятимизга етдик», - дейди.

Ҳазрат Алишер Навоий эса, кишиларни меҳнатига қараб икки гуруҳга бўлади: номуносиб эл ва муносиб эл.

«Номуносиб эллар – бошқалар меҳнати эвазига яшовчи, айш-ишрат ва кайф-сафо қилувчи кишилар».

«Муносиб эл» - ўз меҳнати билан кун кўрувчи, жамият манфаати учун курашувчи соф виждонли кишилар. Булар софдил, инсофли косиблар, деҳқонлар, ҳунармандлар, санъаткорлардир [3, 7].

Навоий меҳнатни бахтли ҳаёт манбаи деб билади. У инсон ҳаётида меҳнат муҳим аҳамият касб этишини айтиб: «юк чекмоқ ила кишига зеболик эрур», - дейди. Демак, меҳнат кишини камолга етказди. Шунинг учун ҳам аллома ўз асарларида ижобий қаҳрамонларини меҳнатсевар, меҳнатни улуғлайдиган кишилар қилиб тасвирлайди.

Навоий режа билан, ақл билан ҳалол меҳнат қилишни маслаҳат беради. Меҳнат билан оила, юрт обод бўлишини айтади. У ёшларни ишни пухта, ўз вақтида бажаришга даъват этади.

Аҳмад Дониш кишиларни ғайратли бўлишга, ўз хусусий ишларига ўралиб қолмай, қайси йўл билан бўлса ҳам, халқ учун фойда келтиришга даъват этади.

Абдулла Авлониё эса, бирор фойдали касб-ҳунарни эгаллашни ёшларнинг асосий бурчи ҳисоблайди. У бир одам икки ишни эплай олмайди, фақат муайян бир ҳунар билан шуғулланиш, уни пухта эгаллаш лозимлигини уқтиради. У бемеҳнат кун кечириш ҳамма энг ёмон сифатларнинг ибтидоси деб ҳисоблайди. Шунинг учун ҳам у меҳнатни улуғлайди. Меҳнат қилиш инсоннинг энг гўзал фазилатидир, дейди. Ҳар ким бахт ва камолотга меҳнат орқалигина эришиши мумкинлигини уқтиради.

Саъдий Шерозий ўз асарларида ҳар бир ёш, оиладаги аҳволдан қатъий назар, ҳунар ўрганиши кераклигини айтади:

*Хунар лозим, нақшин чизса бўлғай,
Деворларга бўёқлар - пушти, ангор.
Агар бўлмас экан, фазлу хунар ҳеч,
Билиб бўлмас одами, нақши девор. [4]*

Унинг «Гулистон» асарида ривоят қилишларича «... бир донишманд фарзандларига шундай насиҳат қилади: «Азиз ўғлонларим, хунар ўрганинглари, ... хунар қайнар булоқ, туганмас давлатдир, агар хунарсиз молидан маҳрум бўлса, қайғуси йўқдир, чунки хунарсиз ўзи давлатдир. Хунарсиз одам эса ҳамиша машаққат чекади, тиланчилик қилади» [5,8].

Кўриниб турибдики, Шарқ мутафаккирларининг ҳаммаси ҳам меҳнатни ва меҳнат тарбиясини яшаш шарт, инсоннинг маънавий қиёфасини белгиловчи мезон деб ҳисоблашган.

Хулоса ўринда шуни таъкидлаш жоизки, халқ инсоннинг саломатлиги, жисмоний бақувват бўлиши ва чиниқишида меҳнат муҳим омил эканлигини англади, буни ўз тажрибасида кўрди, тарбияда бу тушунчани болалар онгига ҳам сингдиришга ҳаракат қилди [6, 10].

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МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ ПО СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЮ АНАЛИЗА ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ГАЗОВОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются мероприятия по совершенствованию анализа финансовых результатов предприятий газовой промышленности.

Ключевые слова: финансовые результаты, прибыль, рентабельность.

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MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE GAS INDUSTRY

Abstract: the article discusses measures to improve the analysis of the financial results of gas industry enterprises.

Key words: financial results, profit, profitability.

Для успешного управления деятельностью организации необходима качественная информация о ее финансовых результатах, аналитическую часть которой составляют показатели рентабельности. Каждая компания раскрывает для заинтересованных пользователей в составе пояснений к корпоративной и финансовой отчетности некоторый варьируемый по объему информационной наполняемости перечень финансовых и нефинансовых индикаторов. В определенных обстоятельствах, например, в рамках составления кредитной заявки, необходимой инвестору (кредитной организации и т.п.) для принятия решения о предоставлении (или отказе в предоставлении) финансового ресурса, результаты такой аналитической работы могут формироваться и в виде локальных аналитических обзоров.

К числу наиболее востребованных финансовых характеристик бизнеса относится рентабельность, описываемая целым набором относительных процентных показателей (рентабельность капитала, активов, продаж, производства и т.п.), ориентированных на интересы

собственников (акционеров, участников), руководителей и менеджеров организации, кредиторов, инвесторов и т.д. Деловую активность предприятия отражают также показатели ресурсоотдачи, т.е. комплекс коэффициентов, формируемых как отношение совокупных доходов или доходов от обычных видов деятельности (выручки от продаж) к величине ресурса (материального, трудового, финансового и т.д.) или к затратам, связанным с использованием ресурса (материальные затраты, расходы на оплату труда, управленческие, коммерческие, финансовые и т.д.) [2].

Для каждого предприятия характерны определенные, обусловленные принадлежностью к той или иной отрасли, спецификой бизнеса, стадией жизненного цикла и т. д. уровни ресурсоотдачи. При этом их рост оказывает непосредственное положительное влияние на рентабельность деятельности предприятия, поскольку этот процесс напрямую влияет на увеличение прибыли при условии определенного сдерживания роста расходов, а точнее, — при недопущении опережающего темпа роста расходов над темпом роста доходов.

Различным субъектам бизнес-отношений необходима специфическая адресная информация относительно рентабельности и деловой активности. Так, кредиторов интересует в первую очередь платежеспособность предприятия-заемщика, руководителей предприятия — рентабельность и оборачиваемость активов, менеджеров по продажам — скорость (оборотность) продаж товаров (произведенной продукции), финансовых менеджеров — своевременность и полнота погашения клиентской дебиторской задолженности. Главным субъектам бизнес-отношений — собственникам предприятий, не принимающим непосредственного участия в управлении операционной деятельностью, в наибольшей степени важна информация о дивидендной доходности акции (доли участия в прибылях), а также об уровне и динамике индикатора рентабельности собственного капитала. Значения приведенных оценочных показателей варьируются в зависимости от полученных за отчетный период финансовых результатов (чистой прибыли), которые в свою очередь подвержены воздействию отраслевых и рыночных трендов, влиянию макроэкономических, политических и социальных факторов окружающей среды.

Методологический системный подход к рассмотрению агрегированных показателей в финансовом анализе деятельности компаний был представлен в зарубежных публикациях еще в первой половине прошлого века благодаря ставшей к этому времени довольно известной среди экономистов методике многофакторного моделирования, основу которой заложила предложенная специалистами компании «Дюпон» (The DuPont-System of Analysis) древовидная структура детализации рентабельности собственного капитала ROE (коэффициент рентабельности собственного капитала ROE (Return on Equity) отражает

отношение чистой прибыли компании к ее собственному капиталу, выражается в процентах и позволяет инвесторам оценить, насколько эффективно компания использует свой капитал) и разложение ее на три фактора — рентабельность операционной деятельности, оборачиваемость совокупных активов и финансовый рычаг [5].

Рассматривая структуру ROE, следует отметить, что традиционный алгоритм его расчета (отношение чистой прибыли к капиталу) [3, с. 496] не является адекватным для понимания реального уровня эффективности средств собственников (акционеров), обеспечивающих финансирование определенной части активов организации. Если сравнивать этот алгоритм с простейшим расчетом уровня рентабельности любой инвестиции, то не вызывает сомнения, что ROE определяется как процентное отношение планируемой (или уже полученной) прибыли к величине начальной инвестиции, под которой подразумевается депозитный вклад, вложение средств в инвестиционный проект и т.п. При этом сумма прибыли в расчете рентабельности любого инвестиционного вложения не присоединяется к величине самой инвестиции.

При проведении анализа по данным финансовой отчетности измерение величины собственного капитала (как инвестиционного вложения в бизнес, принадлежащий собственникам компании) при расчете уровня его рентабельности производится несколько иначе. Традиционно рентабельность собственного капитала — это отношение чистой прибыли отчетного периода к величине собственного капитала за этот период. Чаще всего для этой цели используется среднегодовая балансовая величина собственного капитала (величина итога 3-го раздела бухгалтерского баланса «Капитал и резервы», увеличенная на сумму показателя «Доходы будущих периодов», отражаемого в разделе 5 «Краткосрочные обязательства» бухгалтерского баланса), рассчитываемая как средняя арифметическая величина балансовых показателей на две последовательные отчетные даты либо как средняя хронологическая величина собственного капитала, если есть возможность воспользоваться более короткими отчетными периодами (кварталы, месяцы).

При этом сумма чистой прибыли (или убытка) отчетного года, относительно которой рассчитывается рентабельность собственного капитала, уже включена в сумму нераспределенной прибыли, которая отражается в составе раздела 3 «Капитал и резервы» по строке «Нераспределенная прибыль» на отчетную дату, поскольку это обусловлено правилами проведения так называемой «реформации бухгалтерского баланса» в соответствии с заключительной бухгалтерской записью отчетного периода, когда сумма сальдо по счету 99 «Прибыли и убытки» переносится на счет 84 «Нераспределенная прибыль (непокрытый убыток)».

Таким образом, уровень рентабельности капитала за отчетный год искажается в сторону уменьшения: как при получении чистой прибыли, так и чистого убытка. Совсем парадоксальная ситуация складывается, когда итогом отчетного года является убыток, и балансовая величина собственного капитала также отрицательна, что практически всегда является следствием накопленных непокрытых убытков, превышающих сумму всех других положительных элементов собственного капитала, включая уставный. В этом случае рентабельность оказывается со знаком плюс.

Подтверждением уникальной ценности коэффициента рентабельности для оценки эффективности капитала, но и серьезной опасности искажения ее значения является мнение зарубежного классика финансового анализа А.Л. Бернстайна: «Коэффициенты следует интерпретировать с большой осторожностью, так как факторы, воздействующее на числитель, могут коррелировать с факторами, воздействующими на знаменатель» [3].

На наш взгляд, целесообразным является такой алгоритм расчета рентабельности собственного капитала, в котором из знаменателя (балансовой величины собственного капитала) изымается чистая прибыль, полученная в отчетном периоде (за который производится расчет). Аргументом в пользу данного уточнения является также тот факт, что чистая прибыль, полученная за отчетный год, в течение этого отчетного года не являлась элементом собственного капитала, а была присоединена к нему только 31 декабря в результате реформации бухгалтерского баланса. Предложенное уточнение алгоритма расчета рентабельности собственного капитала позволит получить реальное значение его уровня, что необходимо стейкхолдерам для адекватного понимания выгод от инвестиций в деятельность того или иного экономического субъекта предпринимательства, для сопоставления его значения с альтернативной выгодностью вложений капитала в другие объекты, а также с доходностью инвестиционных вложений на безрисковой основе (государственные краткосрочные ценные бумаги, депозитные вклады и т.п.).

Величина того или иного уровня рентабельности собственного капитала зачастую требует объективной оценки повлиявших на него факторов и обоснованных аргументов сложившейся ситуации.

Одним из наиболее распространенных приемов, который может обеспечить решение этой задачи, является факторный анализ [4].

Для проведения непосредственных расчетов воздействия факторов необходимо описать оцениваемый показатель рентабельности с помощью модели, простейшей из которых, но от этого не менее информативной, является система «Дюпон». Предложенное в ней использование нескольких элементарных арифметических действий и создание трёхфакторной модели рентабельности для оценки воздействия

нескольких драйверов на динамику ее уровня в ретроспективном плане может использоваться и для целей ее прогнозирования с помощью бюджетных значений элементов этой модели. Следует отметить, что развитие методологического подхода, положенного в основу моделирования по системе «Дюпон», представлено многими авторами и в работах в области финансового анализа. Они предложили использовать аналогичную технику моделирования для показателя рентабельности операционной деятельности ROS (коэффициент рентабельности продаж ROS (Return on Sales) отражает отношение чистой прибыли компании к ее выручке, выражается в процентах и позволяет инвесторам оценить, какую долю прибыли получает компания на каждый вырученный ей рубль) [1].

С точки зрения практического использования модели рентабельности капитала можно привести пример трансформации ROE с целью получения трехфакторной модели смешанного типа с использованием приемов удлинения, сокращения и расширения исходной двухфакторной модели:

$$ROE = \frac{NP}{E} = (1 + K_{FL}) \times L_{TA} \times ROS(8)$$

или

$$y = (1 + x_1) \times x_2 \times x_3$$

где ROE (Return on Equity, y) — рентабельность собственного капитала;

KFL (financial leverage, x1) — финансовый рычаг (коэффициент);

LTA (turnover of total assets, x2) — оборачиваемость совокупных активов (коэффициент);

ROS (Return on sales, x3) — рентабельность продаж (по чистой прибыли), %.

Как видно из модели (8), на рентабельность капитала оказывают непосредственное прямое воздействие три важнейших фактора — финансовый рычаг, оборачиваемость активов и рентабельность продаж, что подтверждается и простейшей математической логикой, и финансово-экономическими связями между факторами (x3, x2, x3) и результативным показателем (y).

Вместе с тем стоит отметить, что использованный в классической трансформации показатель выручки от продаж может существенно исказить результаты расчетов влияния на рентабельность собственного капитала факторов оборачиваемости совокупных активов и рентабельности продаж. Поскольку изначально рентабельность собственного капитала рассчитывается по чистой прибыли, то для ее моделирования уместнее использовать вместо выручки от продаж показатель совокупных доходов, включая финансовые результаты от прочих доходов и расходов, в том числе расход по налогу на прибыль. Это уместнее и для расчета показателя рентабельности продаж (в этом случае его следует назвать рентабельностью совокупных доходов), и для расчета

оборачиваемости совокупных активов, так как последние генерируют не только выручку от продаж, но и прочие доходы. Тогда уточненная трехфакторная модель рентабельности собственного капитала примет следующий вид:

$$ROE = \frac{NP}{E} = (1 + K_{FL}) \times L_{TA} \times ROTI(9)$$

или

$$y = (1 + x_1) \times x_2 \times x_3$$

где ROTI (profitability of total income, x_3) — рентабельность совокупных доходов (по чистой прибыли), %.

Рассматривая факторы, включенные в вышеприведенные модели (8), (9), следует отметить, что они имеют характер производных показателей, связанных с воздействием показателей-драйверов следующего, более глубокого порядка. Для управленческих целей необходима их детализация, обязательное рассмотрение в исследовании влияния конкретных факторов: оборачиваемости каждого элемента активов, прибыльности каждого элемента расходов и т.д.

Предлагаем методический подход к формированию углублённой многофакторной модели (10), который путем адаптации под конкретные управленческие цели при наличии соответствующей информационной базы может послужить практическим алгоритмом не только для расчета и оценки влияния на рентабельность уже свершившихся фактов хозяйственной деятельности, но и для получения прогнозных характеристик воздействия факторов в предстоящем бюджетном периоде.

$$ROE = \frac{NP}{E} = (1 + K_{FL}) \times L_{TA} \times [1 - (K_{c1} + K_{c2} + \dots + K_{cn})] \times 100 \quad (10)$$

или

$$y = (1 + x_1) \times x_2 \times [1 - (x_3 + x_4 + \dots + x_n)] \times 100$$

где KFL (financial leverage, x_1) — финансовый рычаг (коэффициент);
LTA (turnover of total assets, x_2) — оборачиваемость совокупных активов (коэффициент);

КС (x_3) — 1-й коэффициент расходоемкости;

К 1 (x_4) — 2-й коэффициент расходоемкости;

КС2 (x_5) — n-й коэффициент расходоемкости.

Основываясь на общем подходе к созданию многофакторных моделей, использование которых необходимо для получения измеримой информации о воздействии различных показателей на те или иные оцениваемые результативные показатели, можно модифицировать его для решения практически любой аналитической многофакторной задачи. Так, одним из важнейших индикаторов деловой активности компании является продолжительность операционного цикла, сокращение которого зависит от времени нахождения средств в каждом конкретном виде (элементе) сырья,

готовой продукции, товаров, задолженности конкретного дебитора и т.д. Для своевременного и адекватного реагирования на замедление скорости оборота руководству компании необходимо видение конкретных причин «застаивания» средств.

Еще одной весьма распространенной группой показателей деловой активности являются коэффициенты отдачи основных средств, к числу которых многие авторы традиционно относят коэффициенты фондоотдачи основных средств, фондоотдачи активной части основных средств, рентабельности основных средств, фондорентабельности и т.п. Как правило, эти показатели рассчитываются как отношение выручки от продаж (реже — себестоимости готовой продукции) или прибыли от продаж (операционной прибыли) к средней балансовой величине основных средств [2].

Во-первых, следует отметить, что для анализа ресурсоотдачи термин «фонды» не является корректным, поскольку фонды — это финансовые резервы (пассивы), образуемые, как правило, путем перераспределения чистой прибыли, за счет которых формируют те или иные активы, а в данном случае имеются в виду источники формирования основных средств. Как известно, точно определить, за счет каких пассивов в процессе жизнедеятельности компании производится финансирование конкретных объектов активов, не представляется возможным. Исключение составляет ситуация, когда к балансовому счету 84 («Нераспределенная прибыль») открываются субсчета, которые могут быть предназначены для формирования различных фондов на основании решения акционеров о распределении чистой прибыли отчетного года, в том числе для финансирования приобретения, возведения, реконструкции объектов основных средств, а также для учета использования этих фондов, в результате чего по мере вложения денежных средств в тот или иной объект основных средств изначально сформированный фонд, если он использован полностью, как правило, обнуляется. По завершении этого процесса профинансированный за счет фонда объект основных средств принимается к учету, начинается его эксплуатация и начисление амортизации. До этого момента доходы от такого инвестирования средств компания не получает, их генерирование начинается только после ввода объекта в эксплуатацию, следовательно, в отсутствии фонда никакой отдачи от него быть не может. Отсюда следует, что называть соотношение выручки от продаж (или величины произведенной продукции) коэффициентом фондоотдачи основных средств некорректно.

Во-вторых, приведенные выше показатели фондоотдачи и рентабельности основных средств не имеют практически никакого смыслового содержания, что объясняется следующим образом. Если в качестве числителя при расчете коэффициента фондоотдачи основных средств используется выручка за отчетный период, а знаменателя —

остаточная (средняя за период балансовая) величина инвестиции, которая еще не возмещена содержащимися в ней экономическими выгодами, то такой алгоритм расчета является механическим соединением ретроспективного результата (уже полученной за отчетный период выручки и, соответственно, частичного возмещения понесенных ранее инвестиционных затрат путем начисления амортизации) и будущих экономических выгод, и такой коэффициент не отражает полученную отдачу за анализируемый период. Аналогичные рассуждения можно применить и в отношении коэффициента рентабельности основных средств, при расчете которого в качестве числителя вместо выручки от продаж используется показатель прибыли за отчетный период.

В-третьих, производить сравнение коэффициентов фондоотдачи и рентабельности основных средств крайне затруднительно, так как их уровни существенно варьируются в зависимости от характера предпринимательской деятельности, для которой в одном случае необходимо оснащение значительным объемом основных средств (с соответствующей балансовой стоимостью и амортизационными затратами), а в другом — характер производственной деятельности может не требовать значительных инвестиционных вложений в основные средства, или же объекты основных средств могут не принадлежать организации (не числиться на ее балансе), а эксплуатироваться на условиях договора аренды.

Альтернативой коэффициентам фондоотдачи и рентабельности основных средств является либо коэффициент амортизациеотдачи (отношение выручки от продаж к величине амортизации основных средств, начисленной за отчетный период), либо обратный ему коэффициент амортизациеемкости. Положительная динамика первого коэффициента будет свидетельствовать о росте окупаемости затрат на амортизацию основных средств, отрицательная динамика второго коэффициента будет отражать прирост рентабельности продаж за отчетный период.

Вместо показателя рентабельности основных средств целесообразно использовать показатель рентабельности расходов на их амортизацию, рассчитываемый по данным отчета о финансовых результатах как отношение прибыли от продаж (уместнее всего для этой цели выбрать именно этот показатель прибыли, поскольку амортизационные расходы за анализируемый период могут быть элементом не только себестоимости продаж, но и коммерческих и управленческих расходов) к совокупной величине расходов на амортизацию основных средств за данный период. Если есть необходимость детализации этого показателя, то можно воспользоваться управленческими данными относительно финансовых результатов и расходов на амортизацию основных средств конкретного

центра ответственности, дивизиона, управленческого сегмента, вида деятельности и т.п.

Предложенные уточнения и корректировки ряда относительных показателей деловой активности и рентабельности экономических субъектов, необходимые для получения объективной картины развития бизнеса, позволят улучшить качество раскрываемой аналитической информации, необходимой для внешних стейкхолдеров, будут способствовать совершенствованию всесторонней внутренней оценки системы управления, реалистичному формированию бюджетных и прогнозных индикаторов, а также выработке обоснованной политики управления ресурсами, способствующей укреплению конкурентоспособности и инвестиционной привлекательности бизнес-субъектов.

Представленные методические подходы к формированию реалистичной оценки результативности предпринимательской деятельности организации способствуют созданию надежного информационно-аналитического обеспечения, ориентированного на удовлетворение запросов различных субъектов экономических отношений, обосновывающих свои управленческие решения, направленные на решение бизнес-задач в процессе операционного и стратегического управления.

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ДИНИЙ ТАШКИЛОТЛАР ВА БИРЛАШМАЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада дин ва давлат ўртасидаги муносабатлар, диний ташкилотлар ва бирлашмалар фаолиятини янада такомиллаштириш истиқболлари каби масалалар ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: диний ташкилотлар, бирлашмалар, сиёсий манфаатлар, дин ва давлат.

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PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVING THE ACTIVITIES OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Annotation: this article covers issues such as the relationship between religion and the state, prospects for further improvement of the activities of religious organizations and associations.

Keywords: religious organizations, associations, political interests, religion and state.

Айтиш жоизки, диний ташкилотлар сиёсий манфаатлар тўқнашуви объекти бўлгани учун ҳам доимо давлатнинг назорати остида бўлади. Буни дунёнинг деярли барча мамлакатларида кузатиш мумкин. Баъзи ҳолларда диний озчиликлар ҳуқуқлари бузилиши, бир қатор демократик конституциявий тамойилларга путур етиши, дунёқарашга асосланган танлов эркинлиги чекланиши, балки айрим давлатлар ва жаҳон ҳамжамиятининг глобаллашув имкониятларидан тўлиқ фойдаланиш ва унинг чақириқларига муносиб жавоб бериш имконияти кўлдан бой берилиш ҳолатлари ҳам учраб туради. Бу тушунчанинг қонунчиликка киритилиши қай жиҳатдан аҳамиятли? Маълумки, бир қанча фуқаролар жамоаси диний ташкилот тузиш мақсадида ўзлари учун маслакдошлар излашади ва бу даврда улар ҳеч қандай ҳуқуқий мақомга эга бўлмайди. Аммо шу вақт давомида ҳам улар маълум ҳаракатларни амалга оширишади, яъни, ўз эътиқодларини атрофдагиларга тарғиб этишади, ўз

ғояларини ёйиш билан шуғулланишади, бир сўз билан айтганда, маълум бир гуруҳга бирлашишади. Аммо ушбу гуруҳнинг мақоми қонунчилик билан белгиланмаган. Буни белгилаш орқали, турли нотўғри мақсадда иш юритишни ният қилган диний гуруҳлар фаолияти тартибга солинган бўлар эди. Рўйхатдан ўтган диний бирлашмаларнинг ҳудудий ва республика диний бирлашмаларини тузиш ҳуқуқи, шунингдек, ҳудудий, республика бирлашмаларининг юридик шахс ҳуқуқига эга бўлган маҳаллий диний бирлашмалар ташкил этиш ҳуқуқи ҳам кўрсатилиши мақсадга мувофиқ бўлар эди. Ушбу моддада назарда тутилган диний бирлашмаларнинг филиаллари раҳбарларини тайинлашнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари тўғрисидаги низом ҳам ушбу тартиб асосида шакллантирилиши лозим.

Қонун лойиҳаси биринчи навбатда “виждон ва дин эркинлиги”га тегишли. Бироқ, у моҳиятан динга эътиқод қилиш ҳуқуқини амалга оширишни тартибга солади. Шу билан бирга, фикр ва виждон эркинлиги (ўз хоҳишига кўра дин ёки эътиқодга эга бўлиш ёки қабул қилиш эркинлиги) сўзсиз ҳимоя қилинадиган ҳар қандай чекловларга йўл қўйилмаслигини алоҳида таъкидлаш зарур. “Виждон эркинлиги” ва “дин ёки эътиқод эркинлиги” ўртасидаги фарқ уларнинг субъектлари нуктаи назаридан ҳам долзарбдир, чунки виждон эркинлиги ҳуқуқи ўзининг моҳиятига кўра шахсларнинг ҳуқуқи бўлиб, уни қонуний равишда амалга ошириб бўлмайди. Қонун лойиҳасида, шунингдек, биринчи навбатда, “дин”/“диний эътиқод” ҳақида сўз боради, лекин диний бўлмаган эътиқод эркинлиги ҳақида сўз юритилмайди, гарчи баъзи қоидаларда “эътиқод” сўзи қўлланилса ҳам. Шундай қилиб, қонун лойиҳаси диний бўлмаган “эътиқод”ларни ҳам қамраб оладими ёки йўқми, аниқ эмас. Бироқ, нинг 18-моддаси нафақат диний эътиқод эркинлигини, балки эътиқод эркинлигини ҳам кафолатлайди. Бундан ташқари, БМТ Инсон ҳуқуқлари қўмитаси “фикр эркинлиги” ва “виждон эркинлиги” ҳимояланганлигини аниқ таъкидлаган. Шунингдек, дин ёки эътиқод эркинлиги, Инсон ва фуқароларнинг “Фуқаролик ва сиёсий ҳуқуқлар тўғрисида”ги Халқаро Пактнинг 18-моддаси билан ҳимояланган қадриятлар тизимининг турларини, шу жумладан теистик, нотеистик ва атеистик эътиқодларни потенциал кенг қамровли талқин қилишни таъминлаш билан бирга, ҳар қандай дин ёки эътиқодга эътиқод қилиш ёки ҳеч бир динга эътиқод қилмасликни кафолатлайди. Шу нуктаи назардан, қонун лойиҳасининг 6-моддаси тўртинчи хатбошидаги “атеистик эътиқодлар”га эксклюзив ҳавола — масалан, гуманизмни чиқариб ташлаш жуда чекловчи кўринади.

Қонун лойиҳаси диний бўлмаган эътиқодларни қамраб оладими ёки йўқми деган чалкашликларга йўл қўймаслик учун қонун лойиҳасининг сарлавҳаси ва матнига “фикр, виждон, дин ёки эътиқод эркинлиги” деган мазмундаги ўзгартиришлар киритилиши ҳамда ушбу қонун лойиҳасига асосланган ташкилотларга ҳаволалар киритилиши тавсия этилсин. диний бўлмаган эътиқодлар ва айрим эътиқодларга эга бўлган ташкилотлар

тўғрисида, “Фуқаролик ва сиёсий ҳуқуқлар тўғрисида”ги Халқаро Пактнинг 18-моддаси ва ЭХҲТнинг тегишли мажбуриятларига мувофиқ. Шу билан бирга, қонун лойиҳаси фақат бошқа қонунлар билан муайян эътиқодга асосланган ташкилотларга тенг ҳимоя ва муомала кафолатланган тақдирдагина фикр эркинлигининг айрим жиҳатларини тартибга солиш билан чекланиши мумкин.

Қонундаги яна бир жиҳатга эътибор қаратиш мақсадга мувофиқ. Янги таҳрирдаги “Виждон эркинлиги ва диний ташкилотлар тўғрисида”ги қонунда 28 марта фуқаролар сўзи ишлатилади. Аммо Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституциясининг 31-моддасига кўра, “ҳамма учун виждон эркинлиги кафолатланган” ва “ҳар ким исталган динга эътиқод қилиш ёки ҳеч кимга эътиқод қилмаслик ҳуқуқига эга” эканлиги белгиланган.

Қонунда кўп қисмларда ушбу ҳуқуқ фақат фуқароларга тегишли эканлиги маъносида қўлланиш ҳолати мавжуд бўлса-да,. Хусусан, қонуннинг 4-моддасига кўра, “Виждон эркинлиги — бу фуқароларнинг хоҳлаган динга эътиқод қилиш ёки ҳеч қайси динга эътиқод қилмаслик бўйича кафолатланган конституциявий ҳуқуқидир. Фуқаро динга, динга эътиқод қилишга ёки эътиқод қилмасликка, ибодатларда, диний расм-русумлар ва маросимларда иштирок этишга ёки иштирок этмасликка, диний таълим олишга нисбатан ўз муносабатини белгилаётганда уни у ёки бу тарзда мажбурлашга йўл қўйилмайди”.

Гарчи баъзи қоидаларда "фуқаролар" ҳақида сўз борса-да, бу фуқаролиги бўлмаган шахсларнинг қонуний манфаатлари тенг даражада ҳимоя қилинмаслигини назарда тутса-да, қонун лойиҳасининг 6-моддаси иккинчи бандига мувофиқ, “Чет эл фуқаролари ва фуқаролиги бўлмаган шахслар Ўзбекистон Республикаси фуқаролари билан тенг равишда виждон эркинлиги ва динга эътиқод қилиш эркинлиги ҳуқуқидан фойдаланади ҳамда виждон эркинлиги ва диний ташкилотлар тўғрисидаги қонунчиликни бузганлик учун қонунда белгиланган тартибда жавобгар бўлади”, дея белгиланган. Ушбу нормадан келиб чиқадики, фуқаролиги бўлмаган шахслар ва чет эл фуқаролари ҳам қонундаги барча ҳуқуқлардан фойдаланишлари мумкин. Аммо, баъзи ҳуқуқлардан фақатгина Ўзбекистон Республикаси фуқаролари фойдаланиши мумкинлигини ҳисобга олган ҳолда, ушбу қонунда коллизия юзага келади.

Масалан, қонуннинг 17-моддасида Маҳаллий диний ташкилотни рўйхатдан ўтказиш тўғрисидаги электрон мурожаатга илова қилинувчи ҳужжатларда, маҳаллий диний ташкилотни ўз ташаббусига кўра тузаётган, ўн саккиз ёшга тўлган, эллик нафардан кам бўлмаган Ўзбекистон Республикаси фуқаролари имзоларини ўз ичига олган ҳужжат ҳам келтирилган. 6-модда мазмунидан келиб чиқилса, ушбу модда хорижий давлат фуқаролари ва фуқаролиги бўлмаган шахсларга ам татбиқ этилиши мумкин деган қараш юзага келиши мумкин.

Қонун лойиҳасини ишлаб чиқувчиларнинг қонунни фуқаролиги бўлмаган шахсларга ҳам татбиқ этиш ниятини эътироф этиб, асосий ҳуқуқ ва эркинликларнинг кафолатлари нафақат фуқароларга, балки ҳаммага ҳам бирдек тааллуқли эканлигини кўрсатиш учун алоҳида эслатишдан воз кечган маъқул. Бунда қонунда тегишли ўринда "фуқаролар" сўзини қўллаш ва вазиятга қараб "барча шахслар" ёки "ҳамма" сўзларини ишлатиш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлар эди.

Юқорида таъкидланган муаммолар ва уларнинг ҳал қилиниш истиқболлари жамиятимиздаги мавжуд ижтимоий муаммоларни ҳал этишда яхши қадам бўла олади. Демак, ушбу пойдевор тўлақонли фуқаролик жамиятининг ривожланиши, ҳуқуқ тизимини янада такомиллаштиришга хизмат қилади ва диний бағрикенглик ва конфессиялараро ҳамжиҳатликни мустаҳкамлашга, диннинг асл моҳиятини англашга, бузғунчи ғояларга қарши иммунитет ҳосил қилишга, ижтимоий-маънавий муҳит барқарорлигини таъминлашга муносиб ҳисса қўшади.

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ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ СВОЕОБРАЗИЕ ХРОНОТОПА В РОМАНАХ В.П.АКСЕНОВА

Аннотация: Творческий путь писателя Василия Павловича Аксенова (1932-2009) является непосредственным отражением отечественной социокультурной ситуации второй половины XX века. Автором предпринята попытка проанализировать пространственно-временную целостность романа В. Аксенова «Московская сага» и «Ожог». Актуальность исследования обусловлена необходимостью раскрытия жанрового своеобразие романа. Задача исследования состоит в том, чтобы определить значение жанрообразующих принципов, таких как хронотоп, топос.

Ключевые слова: Роман, принцип, жанрообразующие принципы, жанровое своеобразие, хронотоп, топос.

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ARTISTIC ORIGINALITY OF THE CHRONOTOPE IN THE NOVEL OF V.P. AKSENOV

Annotation: The creative path of the writer Vasily Pavlovich Aksenov (1932-2009) is a direct reflection of the domestic socio-cultural situation in the second half of the 20th century. This article is devoted to the analysis of the genre of the novel «Moscow saga» and «Burn» by V. Aksenov. The relevance of the article is explained by the need to disclose the genre originality of the novel. The aims of the research consist in considering of the meaning of genre-forming principles, such as chronotope, topos.

Keywords. Novel, principle, genre-forming principles, genre originality, chronotop, topos.

У Василия Аксёнова спросили – что такое ностальгия. Он ответил так: «Это не обязательно ностальгия по какому-то месту. Это чаще ностальгия по времени. Ведь время – это наш друг и наш страшный враг. Оно убегает все время, оно уходит от нас, пока мы живем. Очевидно, оно совершенно сразу, мгновенно, останавливается, когда мы умираем, прекращается. Время – это и есть изгнание из рая. По сути дела мы все

время испытываем ностальгию. Мы пишем книги сознательно или подсознательно для этой ностальгии».

Василий Павлович Аксенов ушел, не оставив мемуаров. В одном из интервью он объяснил, почему не стремился писать их: "Я боюсь наворотить с три короба, а все поверят, что абсолютно так и было на самом деле". Его жизни хватило бы на десяток коробов, и не стоит сомневаться, что именно так все и было.

Он был профессиональным литератором. В 1959 год им была написана повесть «Коллеги», «Звездный билет», двумя годами позже – повесть «Апельсины из Марокко», а в 1963 году – роман «Пора, мой друг, пора». Затем вышли книги Василия Аксенова «Катапульты» (1964 год) и «На полпути к Луне» (1966 год). В 1965 году была написана пьеса «Всегда в продаже», которую в этом же году поставили на сцене «Современника». В 1970 году была опубликована первая часть приключенческой дилогии для детей «Мой дедушка – памятник», в 1972 году – вторая часть – «Сундучок, в котором что-то стучит». В 1971 году вышла повесть «Любовь к электричеству» (о Леониде Красине), написанная в историко-биографическом жанре. Годом позже в журнале «Новый мир» было опубликовано экспериментальное произведение с названием «Поиски жанра». В 1972 году также был создан роман «Джин Грин – неприкасаемый», являющий собой пародию на боевик о шпионах. Над ним Аксенов Василий трудился совместно с Григорием Поженяном и Олегом Горчаковым. Произведение вышло под авторством Гривадия Горпожакса (псевдоним из комбинации фамилий и имен трех писателей). В 1976 году литератор перевел с английского языка роман «Рэгтайм» Эдгара Лоуренса Доктору. В 1975 году был написан роман «Ожог». На его публикацию даже не надеялся Василий Аксенов. «Остров Крым» – роман в фантастическом жанре – также изначально создавался автором без расчета на то, что произведение выйдет в печать и увидит мир. В это время (1979 год) критика в сторону писателя становилась все более острой, в ней начинали проскальзывать такие эпитеты, как «антинародный», «несоветский».

А теперь давайте поговорим о хронотопе в произведениях Аксенова. Мы знаем, что хронотоп — это изображение (отражение) времени и пространства в художественном произведении в их единстве, взаимосвязи и взаимовлиянии. Термин введен М. Бахтиным. Хронотоп воспроизводит пространственно-временную картину мира и организует композицию произведения, но при этом не прямо, непосредственно отображает время и пространство, а рисует их условный образ, поэтому в произведении искусства художественное время и художественное пространство не тождественны реальным, это именно образы времени и пространства со своими признаками и особенностями. Например, время в литературном произведении может быть либо соотнесено, либо не

соотнесено с историческим, может быть непрерывным (линейно развертывающимся) или иметь временные перестановки. В русской литературе можно говорить об особом значении таких элементов хронотопа, как город и деревня, земля и небо, дорога, сад, дом, усадьба, порог, лестница и т. д. (пространственные символы) и смена времен года, переход от дня к ночи и т. п. (временные символы). Кроме того, по мысли Бахтина, жанровая специфика произведения определяется прежде всего хронотопом (например, историческое или фантастическое время и пространство в балладе, эпическое время в произведениях эпических жанров, субъективно отраженные время и пространство в лирических жанров).

Художественное время трилогии *Московская Сага* В. Аксенова тесно связано с временем историческим, то есть отражает конкретную историческую эпоху. Второй том *Московской саги* носит название *Война и тюрьма*, что естественным образом тут же ассоциируется с годами 1941-1945. Это значит, что действие романа будет протекать в этом реальном времени – думает читатель. И он не ошибается. Но, с другой стороны, название этой книги может предполагать, что главные события и действия, разворачивающиеся в этом томе, будут происходить в хронологическом порядке, т.е. сначала война, а потом – тюрьма.

Семидневный перелет через весь континент – это бесконечное путешествие по бескрайним просторам. Днем в пути, ночью приземлялись в крупных городах (Свердловске, Красноярске, Охотске). Перелет произвел на него неизгладимое впечатление: география, которую изучали в школе по учебникам и картам, теперь раскрылась перед ним наяву. Магадан, как это ни парадоксально, поразил подростка своей свободой: в бараке у матери вечерами собирался «салон». В компании «бывших лагерных интеллигентов» говорилось о таких вещах, о которых юноша до этого и не подозревал. Будущего писателя потрясал широта обсуждавшийся проблем, рассуждения о судьбах человечества. Отдельные сцены второй части происходят также в Риме в 1959 г. В третьей части – снова ранние 1970-е. После 1972 года действие романа продолжается в Москве; в него включаются воспоминания Колтуна и Гурченко; присутствует поток сознания пострадавшего героя. Пространство расширяется: появляются Прага, Сибирь, Рим, Англия и даже Луна. В течение 20 лет герои Аксенова двигаются в направлении, которое они сами определили, хотя идти им, по большому счету, некуда. Для тогдашнего молодого поколения не существовало никакого нового мира. Тогда каждый месяц тысячи человек уезжали из страны, чтобы уже не вернуться обратно. Именно тогда – в 1973–1974 гг. – талантливые, умные и перспективные люди массово покидали Россию. Это поколение Гертруда Стайн в разговоре с Аксеновым назвала «потерянным поколением». В такую эпоху, как правило, находился художник, который писал о своей

современности, о своих современниках и о своей жизни. Для этого «потерянного поколения» автором-летописцем стал Аксенов, создавший историческое полотно краха и отчаяния. Окружающий мир в «Ожоге» воссоздан так, что постоянно оказывает психологическое давление на главного героя. Это подчеркивается первых строк романа: «Утром я плелся по переулку к метро, а за моей спиной ничего особенного не происходило, только что-то ужасно скрежетало, громыхало и лязгало. Понимая, что там нет ничего особенного, я все-таки не оборачивался, боялся, а вдруг что-нибудь особенное». Такая атмосфера становится определяющей для «московских» глав. То вдруг возникает в листе Ужас, то происходят самые разнообразные неприятности (доносы, измены, драки), то главного героя периодически одолевает хандра, безразличие, пьянство. Причина подобной акцентировки внимания очевидна. Ею становится трагическая коллизия между личностью и системой государственной власти. Данная коллизия усиливается пространственной оппозицией «свое – чужое». «Свое» – это пространство, где главный герой укрывается от внешнего мира (им становится «дом» – квартира Саблера, кафе «Синяя птица», мастерская Хвостищева и т.д.). Пространство же вне дома безраздельно принадлежит враждебному началу, отождествленному с государственной системой. Государственная система проникает в души людей и изменяет их внутренний мир. Усилиями таких «мутантов» и делается попытка удушить художника. Каждое столкновение с этими уродцами («сфинксом» в кассе, швейцаром и секретарем учреждения, продавшимся Вадимом Серебрянниковым и т.п.) вызывает душевную дисгармонию: «Вроде бы ничего особенного не произошло, вроде бы все в порядке, а на самом деле все было не в порядке, все катилось то ли от ужаса, то ли от странной неожиданности, от пугающей новизны жизни».

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРАВОВОГО СТАТУСА ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЯ КАК СУБЪЕКТА ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация: В условиях быстрых темпов изменения и развития экономики страны, предпринимательство набирает популярность. Для осуществления предпринимательской деятельности необходимо учитывать ряд особенностей присущих статусу индивидуального предпринимателя.

В статье затронуты такие вопросы как правосубъектность, правовая ответственность, а также защита прав индивидуальных предпринимателей. Обобщение проблем гражданско-правового положения индивидуальных предпринимателей.

Ключевые слова: индивидуальный предприниматель, предпринимательская деятельность, права и обязанности предпринимателя, правовой статус ИП.

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FEATURES OF THE LEGAL STATUS OF AN INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEUR AS A SUBJECT OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Annotation: The article touches upon such issues as legal personality, legal responsibility, as well as the protection of the rights of individual entrepreneurs. Generalization of the problems of the civil status of individual entrepreneurs.

Keywords: individual entrepreneur, entrepreneurial activity, rights and obligations of an entrepreneur, legal status of an individual entrepreneur.

Введение

В Российской Федерации экономика в разные годы развивалась по-разному. В настоящее время в условиях развитой экономики все больше и больше граждан стали реализовывать такие конституционные права, как свобода экономической деятельности, свобода предпринимательства. В связи с этим возрастает необходимость постоянной доработки и актуализации статуса предпринимателей на законодательном уровне.

Введение экономических санкций против России, появление статуса самозанятых граждан является положительным толчком для развития российского рынка, расширение государственных мер поддержки предпринимательской деятельности привлекает внимание к изучению данной тематики, что и обуславливает актуальность рассмотрения.

Анализ и разработка новых концепций о правовом положении индивидуального предпринимателя, как субъекта экономических отношений, анализ судебной практики позволяет наиболее детально изучить и проработать вопрос о правовом статусе лиц, осуществляющих предпринимательскую деятельность.

1. Теоритико-правовые основы понятия статуса индивидуального предпринимателя.

На протяжении многих лет развитие предпринимательства привело к тому, что оно стало основным звеном экономической системы. Официального определения субъекта предпринимательства в законодательстве Российской Федерации не закреплено, что вызывает затруднения в определении статуса индивидуального предпринимателя.

Однако существует ряд нормативно-правовых актов, которые разбирают вопросы регулирования предпринимательских правоотношений. Например, Налоговый кодекс в статье 11 дает расшифровку понятию и указывает, что индивидуальные предприниматели - физические лица, зарегистрированные в установленном порядке и осуществляющие предпринимательскую деятельность без образования юридического лица, главы крестьянских (фермерских) хозяйств.¹³

В Федеральном законе «О развитии малого и среднего предпринимательства в Российской Федерации» от 24.07.2007 № 209-ФЗ также отражено понятие - субъекты малого и среднего предпринимательства - хозяйствующие субъекты (юридические лица и индивидуальные предприниматели), отнесенные в соответствии с условиями, установленными настоящим Федеральным законом, к малым предприятиям, в том числе к микропредприятиям, и средним предприятиям, сведения о которых внесены в единый реестр субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства

Кроме того, в Гражданском кодексе в статье 23 содержатся положения о том, в каком порядке разрешено осуществлять предпринимательскую деятельность. Гражданин вправе заниматься предпринимательской деятельностью без образования юридического лица с момента государственной регистрации в качестве индивидуального предпринимателя. отношения отдельных видов предпринимательской деятельности законом могут быть предусмотрены условия осуществления

¹³ Налоговый кодекс Российской Федерации. Часть первая от 06. Августа 1998 // Собрание законодательства Российской Федерации. – 2021. – № 1002. – С. 110-347.

гражданами такой деятельности без государственной регистрации в качестве индивидуального предпринимателя.

Также граждане вправе заниматься производственной или иной хозяйственной деятельностью в области сельского хозяйства без образования юридического лица на основе соглашения о создании крестьянского (фермерского) хозяйства, заключенного в соответствии с законом о крестьянском (фермерском) хозяйстве и при этом главой крестьянского хозяйства может быть гражданин, который зарегистрирован в качестве ИП.¹⁴

Из данной нормы следует, субъект, то есть гражданин предпринимательского права - это физические лица, которые ведут предпринимательскую деятельность, а также саморегулируемые организации, регулирующие предпринимательскую деятельность. Указанные субъекты являются носителями прав и обязанностей в предпринимательском праве.

Для того, чтобы более детально понять, что конкретно относится к предпринимательской деятельности, мы исследовали судебную практику по данному вопросу. Также о наличии в действиях признаков предпринимательской деятельности могут свидетельствовать следующие факты: Хозяйственный учет операций, связанных с осуществлением сделок, устойчивые связи с продавцами, покупателями, прочими контрагентами, систематическая нацеленность на извлечение прибыли.¹⁵

Так, например в Постановлении Арбитражного суда Уральского округа от 27 декабря 2017 г. № Ф09-8236/17 деятельность по продаже недвижимости была признана предпринимательской поскольку имела систематический характер.

2. Правовой статус индивидуального предпринимателя.

Наличие прав и обязанностей у субъекта, осуществляющего предпринимательскую деятельность и отражается в понятии правового статуса. То есть гражданско-правовой статус предпринимателя – это правовое положение лиц, занимающихся ПД, которое включает в себя:

1. Правосубъектность;
2. Правовая ответственность;
3. Субъективные права;
4. Субъективные обязанности.

Под правосубъектностью в данном случае понимается, признанная государством и закреплённая в законе, возможность лица обладать субъективными правами и нести обязанности, для осуществления предпринимательской деятельности. То есть, лицо, которое не зарегистрировалось в качестве ИП не имеет права, например, продавать

¹⁴ Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации от 30.11.1994 № 51-ФЗ Собрание законодательства Российской Федерации. – 2020. – № 309. – С. 1177-1901.

¹⁵ Письмо Минфина России от 7 ноября 2006 г. № 03-01-11/4/82

товары, оказывать услуги и выполнять различного рода работы за определенную плату. Правосубъектность включает в себя два важнейших элемента: правоспособность и дееспособность.¹⁶

Говоря о правосубъектности мы затрагиваем такие понятия, как права и обязанности, которые в свою очередь должны отвечать некоторым признакам: приобретаются при наличии соответствующих юридических факторов; не передаваемы третьим лицам. Однако, у субъекта предпринимательского права, как у «держателя» прав и обязанностей есть возможность на передачу своих полномочий другому лицу. Но также на правоспособность могут повлиять и иные органы, например, ограничить её. Соответственно выделяется несколько видов предпринимательской правосубъектности: ограниченная, специальная и общая.

Заключение

Анализ нормативно правовых актов Российской Федерации, а также практики судебных споров в сфере предпринимательства позволили выделить основные критерии статуса предпринимателя.

Раскрыть сущность правового положения индивидуального предпринимателя, как субъекта экономических отношений также позволяет и изучение теоритических основ и трудов различных научных деятелей.

Итак, статус предпринимательской деятельности включает в себя: права, обязанности, ответственность, меры поддержки.

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ДИСТАНЦИОННОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ ШКОЛЬНИКА

Аннотация: в работе обсуждена проблема образовательных потребностей современных старшеклассников по сравнению с их ровесниками десять лет назад. В наши дни подростки 15-17 лет существенно отличаются друг от друга с точки зрения социально-психологической зрелости, творческих способностей, личностных запросов, состояния здоровья, образа жизни семьи

Ключевые слова: педагогика, преподавания, компетентность, педагогические технологии, инновационная педагогика.

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DISTANCE LEARNING FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN

Abstract: the paper discusses the problem of the educational needs of modern high school students in comparison with their peers ten years ago. Nowadays, adolescents aged 15-17 differ significantly from each other in terms of socio-psychological maturity, creativity, personal needs, health status, family lifestyle

Key words: pedagogy, teaching, competence, pedagogical technologies, innovative pedagogy.

Процесс глобализации, информатизации общества начала XXI века позволяет современному человеку мобильно перемещаться по миру, не прекращая учебную или профессиональную деятельность. С возрастанием роли цифровой образовательной среды, определяющей вектор развития образования Республики Узбекистан, поиск моделей организации учебного процесса, отвечающих вызовам времени, становится актуальным, что находит свое отражение в ряде нормативных документов. Согласно Национальной доктрине образования в РУз на период до 2025 года, приоритетному проекту «Современная цифровая образовательная среда в Республика Узбекистан» и др., необходимы модификация форм организации учебной деятельности школьников, включение цифрового контента в традиционный формат обучения; изменение профессиональной роли педагога в подготовке выпускника школы к жизни в высокотехнологичном, конкурентном мире; обеспечение доступности качественного образования с учетом индивидуальности, интересов и потребностей выпускника.

На сегодняшний день исследование организации индивидуализации учебного процесса и практический опыт работы образовательных организаций показало большую степень полярности образовательных потребностей современных старшеклассников по сравнению с их ровесниками десять лет назад. В наши дни подростки 15-17 лет существенно отличаются друг от друга с точки зрения социально-психологической зрелости, творческих способностей, личностных запросов, состояния здоровья, образа жизни семьи (мобильного или «оседлого»); поэтому многие из них «не вписываются» в существующую систему массового обучения. Особо выделяются две группы старшеклассников.

Это дети с низкой учебной мотивацией, имеющие трудности в освоении учебных предметов (из-за различных психофизиологических, нейрофизиологических причин), и школьники с высокой внутренней учебной мотивацией, профессионально определившиеся. Эти старшеклассники нуждаются в разноуровневой педагогической поддержке и индивидуальном психолого-педагогическом сопровождении для получения среднего общего образования.

Способы достижения индивидуальных образовательных целей обучающихся на основе внешней и внутренней дифференциации, предложенные научным сообществом в начале 2000-х годов, не в полной мере удовлетворяют образовательные интересы современных школьников.

Одним из эффективных способов организации учебного процесса учащихся старших классов, который бы обеспечил обучение с

ориентацией на индивидуальные интересы и творческую самореализацию школьника, может стать дистанционное обучение. Вместе с тем, его организация сопровождается организационно педагогическими трудностями, такими как необходимость создания дидактических материалов с учетом возможностей и потребностей ребенка, обеспечение индивидуального режима занятий для каждого ученика, идентификация результатов учебной деятельности, владение педагогами методикой сопровождения индивидуальных образовательных программ.

Несмотря на риски, возникающие при его применении, сегодня все большее количество образовательных организаций используют дистанционное обучение. Рост рынка электронного образования и его популярность среди школьников активизирует включение его элементов в учебный процесс школы. Как правило, это дистанционное обучение по адаптивной образовательной программе, по организации самостоятельной подготовки старшеклассника к сдаче вступительных экзаменов, онлайн-школы поддержки семейного обучения. Между тем, организация дистанционного обучения, которое обеспечило бы построение образовательного процесса, учитывающего специфику общего образования как целостной и самостоятельной системы с ориентацией на индивидуальные потребности и возможности ученика, становится особенно актуальной.

Анализ по проблемам дистанционного обучения показывает, что большая их часть посвящена изучению вопросов организации обучения на основе информационно-телекоммуникационных сетей на ступени получения высшего и дополнительного профессионального образования. В системе общего образования авторами изучался потенциал дистанционного обучения: для организации изучения предмета школьного курса на профильном уровне, для освоения содержания отдельного предмета курса среднего общего образования; для сферы дополнительного образования детей; а также создание условий функционирования дистанционного обучения в общеобразовательной школе. Изучение влияния дистанционного обучения на формирование учебных навыков и умений школьников в формировании информационно-коммуникационных и регулятивных компетенций старшеклассников, социализации обучающихся свидетельствуют, что, несмотря на социальный заказ, недостаточно исследований по реализации индивидуализированных образовательных программ школьников (с учетом их жизненных обстоятельств, интересов и возможностей) в среде дистанционного обучения как целостной системы при получении среднего общего образования.

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ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЕ ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

Аннотация: в работе обсуждается и рассматривается между возрастающей распространенностью дистанционного обучения как организационной формы в общеобразовательной школе и слабой изученностью его образовательных ресурсов и рисков для проектирования индивидуальной образовательной программы обучающихся старшей школы.

Ключевые слова: педагогика, преподавания, компетентность, педагогические технологии, инновационная педагогика.

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DESIGNING AN INDIVIDUAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Abstract: the paper discusses and examines between the increasing prevalence of distance learning as an organizational form in a general education school and the poor knowledge of its educational resources and risks for designing an individual educational program for high school students.

Key words: pedagogy, teaching, competence, pedagogical technologies, innovative pedagogy.

Проблеме проектирования индивидуальных образовательных программ посвящены педагогические исследования С.В. Воробьевой, А.П. Тряпицыной, А.В. Хуторского и др. Методологическую основу построения и реализации индивидуальных образовательных программ обосновывали научные школы А.П. Тряпицыной (через индивидуальный образовательный маршрут), А.В. Хуторского (через индивидуальную образовательную траекторию). Анализ современных психолого-педагогических исследований отечественных и зарубежных ученых, изучение результатов педагогической практики показал, что проектирование индивидуальной образовательной программы зависит от субъектной позиции ученика (М.И. Башмаков, И.Ю. Малкова, С.И. Поздеева), его умения реализовать проект по своему образованию (В.В. Сериков, А.П. Тряпицына, Ч. Фейдл, М. Бялик, Б. Триллинг и др.), от формы организации обучения, способствующей выбору учеником вариантов освоения образовательного стандарта (В.В. Сериков, М.И. Башмаков, В.И. Загвязинский). Осознанная саморегуляция учебной деятельности обучающегося (самоорганизация, самоуправление, самоопределение и пр.) приводит к персонификации в образовательном процессе (В.П. Беспалько, В.В. Грачев) и необходимости проектирования другого вида программ

– персонифицированных. Реализация индивидуальных и персонифицированных образовательных программ требует согласования учебных целей ученика и критериев выполнения образовательного стандарта, выстраивания коммуникативных связей с разными участниками образовательного процесса, подбора и разработки цифрового образовательного контента, что вызывает трудности у педагогических работников и требует овладения ими специальными компетенциями.

Проанализировав теоретические исследования и образовательную практику, приходим к выводу, что на данном этапе развития дистанционного обучения в общеобразовательной школе существует ряд проблем:

– между потребностью старшеклассников обучаться по индивидуальным образовательным программам для достижения личностных образовательных целей и массовым характером организации учебного процесса в общеобразовательной школе в виде классно-урочной системы;

– между возрастающей распространенностью дистанционного обучения как организационной формы в общеобразовательной школе и слабой изученностью его образовательных ресурсов и рисков для

проектирования индивидуальной образовательной программы обучающихся старшей школы;

- между неоднородностью социально-психологических черт современного старшеклассника (от школьников, имеющих проблемы социальной адаптации, повышенный уровень тревожности до школьников, готовых самостоятельно

реализовать образовательные цели) и и недостаточной разработанностью механизмов проектирования реализации образовательной программы для таких старшеклассников в условиях дистанционного обучения;

- между необходимостью овладения педагогами профессиональными компетенциями по сопровождению дистанционного обучения и отсутствием соответствующей подготовки учителей в области сопровождения индивидуальной образовательной программы обучающегося. Существование обозначенных выше противоречий позволяет сформулировать **проблему исследования**, которая состоит в изучении и апробации дистанционного обучения как целостной системы для проектирования и реализации индивидуальной образовательной программы старших школьников. Актуальность и социальная значимость проблемы определили **тему исследования**: «Проектирование и реализация индивидуальной образовательной программы школьника в дистанционном обучении».

Для решения этих проблем нужна теоретически обосновать и экспериментально апробировать педагогических условий проектирования и реализации индивидуальной образовательной программы старших школьников в дистанционном обучении.

Проектирование и реализация индивидуальной образовательной программы старших школьников в дистанционном обучении будут эффективны, если:

- уточнена сущность понятия дистанционного обучения как самостоятельной формы организации учебного процесса в общеобразовательной школе;

- учтены социально-психологические черты современного школьника как субъекта дистанционного обучения;

- разработаны этапы реализации индивидуального образовательного маршрута как механизма индивидуальной и персонифицированной образовательной программы;

- введена двухуровневая коммуникация между субъектами дистанционного учебного процесса;

- обеспечена методическая подготовка педагогических работников для сопровождения индивидуальной и персонифицированной образовательной программы школьника, обучающегося дистанционно.

В итоге мы будем аргументировать особенности построения индивидуальной образовательной программы современного старшеклассника с учетом его социально-психологических черт и личностных образовательных целей как субъекта дистанционного обучения. Обосновать и апробировать коммуникативно-управленческие, конструктивно-технологические и системно-методические условия для проектирования и реализации индивидуальной образовательной программы в дистанционном обучении. 4. Разработать и экспериментально проверить этапы проектирования и реализации индивидуального образовательного дистанционно, маршрута специфику и старшеклассников, обучающихся сопровождения их учебной деятельности.

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РОЛЬ ПОСЛОВИЦ В ВОСПИТАНИИ ПОДРАСТАЮЩЕГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ В КАРАКАЛПАКСКОЙ СЕМЬЕ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается роль и значения народных пословиц в воспитании подрастающего поколения в каракалпакской семье. Каракалпакские народные пословицы призывают особенно подростков любить Родину, овладеть профессией, трудиться в коллективе, быть честным и найти совершенство в качестве добросовестного человека.

Ключевые слова: Родина, труд, подросток, пословица, опыт, история, фольклор.

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THE ROLE OF PROVERBS IN EDUCATION OF THE GROWING GENERATION IN THE KARAKALPAK FAMILY

Annotation: The article discusses the role and meaning of folk proverbs in the upbringing of the younger generation in the Karakalpak family. Karakalpak folk proverbs urge especially teenagers to love the Motherland, master a profession, work in a team, be honest and find perfection as a conscientious person.

Key words: Motherland, work, teenager, proverb, experience, history, folklore.

В формировании личности человека основная роль принадлежит семейному воспитанию. Важное значение в развитии у детей таких духовных качеств, как самоотверженность, мужество, любовь к своему народу и Родине имеет обращение к устному народному творчеству.

В достижении в будущем своей цели важное место занимает способность человека самостоятельно мыслить. Самостоятельное мышление создаёт основу для реализации перспективных планов у подростков, устойчивость в преодолении различных трудностей, вырабатывает терпение и выносливость. В качестве образцов народной

мудрости можно широко использовать пословицы, отражающие исторический опыт, жизнь и деятельность Каракалпакского народа, связанные с различными событиями [1].

В Каракалпакской семье, особенно в воспитании подростков устное народное творчество имеет большие возможности. Во все времена устное народное творчество служило важным воспитательным средством. В духовно-нравственном воспитании подростков важное место имеет и каракалпакские народные пословицы [2].

Каракалпакские народные пословицы призывают особенно подростков любить Родину, овладеть профессией, трудиться в коллективе, быть честным и найти совершенство в качестве добросовестного человека. Например, если впитывать в сознание подростков нижеследующие пословицы о труде, у них появятся уважение к труду, качества характера не тратить зря время, ненависть к ленивости.

Талаплыга нур жаўар. (Трудолюб озаряется лучом)

Билмесең сөйлеме, (Не знаешь, молчи)

Мийнетсиз ҳэзлик излеме (не ищи наслаждения без труда).

Жан қыйнамай жумыс титпес,

Талап қылмай муратқа жетпес [2].

Использование народных пословиц в процессе воспитания подростков создает основу утверждения нижеследующих состояний:

1. Формирование речевой культуры и культуры общения.
2. Появляется уважение в отношении национальных достоинств.
3. Дает возможность воспитывать умственные, нравственные, физические и трудовые качества.
4. Достигает совершеннолетия, преданным семье и Родине.

Каракалпакский фольклор испокон веков живет среди народов как пособие общественного сознания, как форма философских и эстетических взглядов, тем самым, воспитывая подрастающее поколение примерным качествам поведения. Всему этому свидетельствует содержание пословиц, их всесторонне богатая тематика. Именно в этих материалах раскрываются для подрастающего поколения пути всестороннего воспитания толерантности.

Пословица — один из жанров словесного творчества, компактная, глубоко укоренившаяся суть народного опыта, накопленного в течение длительного времени в социально-экономической, политической и культурной жизни. Пословицы глубоки и превосходны, в них есть мудрость, национальная традиция и долгоживущий опыт трудящихся. Русский писатель Толстой писал: «В каждой пословице я вижу образ людей, которые создали ее» [3].

Каждая пословица дает молодому поколению идеологическую ориентацию, и каждый ребенок осознает концепцию справедливости и

свободы, мира и чести, мужества и благодати, доброты, гуманной дружбы и тяжелой работы.

Народные пословицы создаются в честном труде и охватывают все образовательные аспекты. Пословицы поддерживают такие качества, например, как храбрость, щедрость, справедливость, любовь, преданность, мудрость, дружбу.

Пословицы учат детей быть бдительными, отличать друга от врага, уважительно относиться к родителям, родственникам и друзьям, почитать престарелых и поддерживать молодых.

Пословицы являются основными учебниками и правилами школы жизни. Подчеркивая роли и значимости пословицы, можно отметить о важности семейного воспитания, потому что основное образование предоставляется в семье. Поэтому наши мудрые люди говорят: «Птица делает то, что видит в гнезде».

Родители должны научить и спрашивать ребенка о выученных пословицах и о ее о смыслах, попросить ребенка высказать его собственное понимание. Важно вместе обсуждать смысл пословиц, например, как– Меньше говори — будешь уважаемым, меньше ешь — будешь здоровым. — Знания — светильник ума. — Образованный сын почтеннее отца. Народные пословицы имеют удобную форму и структуру, чтобы запоминать. Они долго сохраняются в памяти.

Таким образом, народные пословицы — это мудрость нации на протяжении многих веков, которые были испытаны и проверены тысячи раз, и они всегда служат учебником для человечества, с помощью гуманности, трудолюбия, патриотизма, энергии, энтузиазма и стремления жить в мире.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ ВИДОВ, СТРУКТУРЫ, ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РЕАЛЬНЫМИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯМИ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена освещению сущности реальных инвестиций. В статье выражены авторские теоретические подходы к развитию реальных инвестиций. Также сделаны разработки по типам и применению реальных инвестиций.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, реальные инвестиции, реальные инвестиции в материальной форме, реальные инвестиции в нематериальной форме, производство.

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THEORETICAL INTERPRETATION OF TYPES, STRUCTURE, EFFICIENCY AND MANAGEMENT OF REAL INVESTMENTS

Abstract: The article is devoted to highlighting the essence of real investments. The article expresses the author's theoretical approaches to the development of real investments. Also, developments have been made by type and application of real investments.

Key words: investments, real investments, real investments in tangible form, real investments in intangible form, production.

Реальные инвестиции – это вложения в основные фонды в различных формах. Под реальными инвестициями понимаются инвестиции в создание, расширение или эксплуатацию реальных активов компании, и если мы внимательнее присмотримся к фразе, ее можно интерпретировать следующим образом:

- в виде производственного капитала - основные и оборотные средства предприятий, строительства и капиталоемкости;
- земля и другие природные ресурсы - разработка или приобретение месторождений с целью добычи полезных ископаемых;

- нематериальные активы - получение патентов, товарных знаков, лицензий;

-инвестиции в исследования или образование;

-инвестиции для начала нового бизнеса.

Из этих анализов становится ясно, что реальные инвестиции бывают материальными и нематериальными.

К реальным материальным инвестициям относятся:

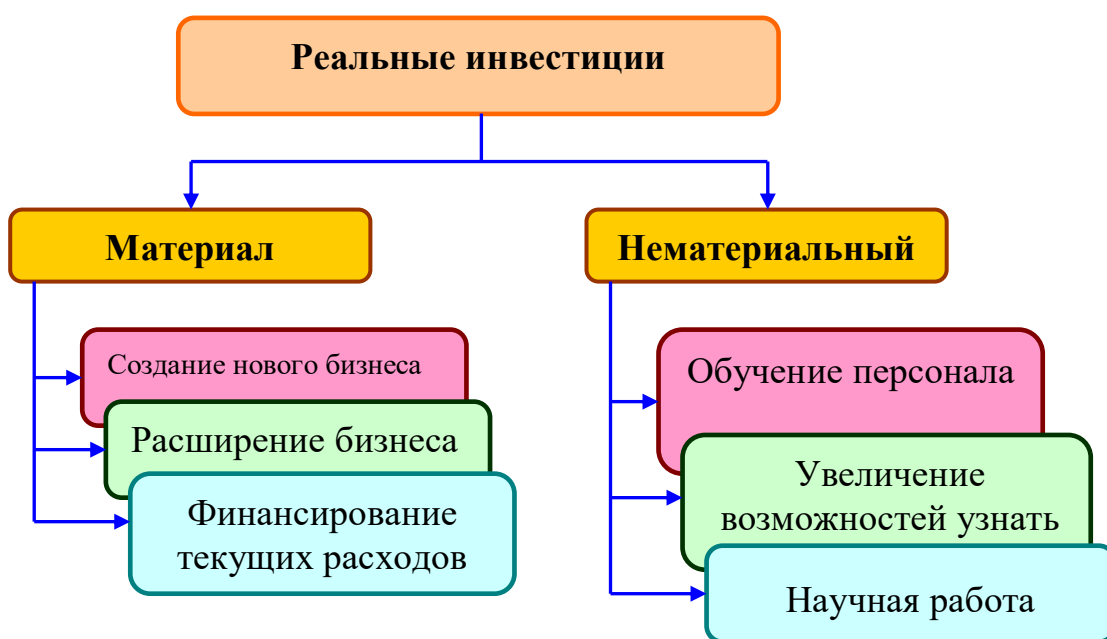
-создание интегрированных имущественных комплексов, новых предприятий и т.п.;

-расширение существующего производства;

-пополнение оборотных средств и финансирование текущих производственных затрат (рисунок 1).

Нематериальные (потенциальные) инвестиции включают в себя развитие персонала, брендинг, узнаваемость бренда, исследования и разработки.

Рисунок 1. Виды реальных инвестиций



По мнению узбекских экономистов Н.Г. Каримова и Р.Х. Ходжиматова, «реальные инвестиции представляют собой совокупность вложений в материальные объекты, под которыми понимаются не только вложения в производственные объекты или услуги, но и в другие виды непроеизводственных объектов и некоммерческих секторов. в частности, инвестиции в общественно полезные отрасли»¹⁷.

В настоящее время стоимость научных исследований, науки, образования и обучения в структуре реальных инвестиций в мире растет. Например, в США, Японии и других развитых странах темпы роста инвестиций в науку и исследования выше, чем инвестиции в основной капитал¹⁸.

Реальные инвестиции будут направлены на увеличение производственного капитала и увеличение товарно-материальных запасов и нематериальных активов. Термин реальные инвестиции используется в международной практике экономического анализа и используется в системе национальных счетов ООН.

В развитых странах основную часть реальных инвестиций составляют частные инвестиции. Важны реальные инвестиции в государственный сектор. На основе политики экономической координации будут выделяться кредиты и субсидии, будут сбалансированы государственные капитальные вложения и использованы реальные инвестиции.

Таким образом, реальные инвестиции обеспечивают прирост реального капитала, то есть средств производства, прирост материальных благ. Другими словами, вложения в ценные бумаги — это портфельные вложения, вложения в физические активы — это реальные вложения, способствующие развитию материальных благ.

Реальное управление инвестициями требует уникального опытного подхода. Потому что реальные инвестиции характеризуются очень высоким уровнем риска. Соответственно, реальным управлением инвестициями нужно заниматься умело.

Действительно, качество управления реальными инвестициями определяется финансовыми показателями предприятия. Чтобы иметь реальное влияние на деятельность предприятия, целесообразно установить или сохранить полный контроль над его контрольным пакетом до осуществления инвестиций.

Зачастую интересы руководства предприятия и реального инвестора в направлении инвестиционных средств не совпадают, и правильное управление реальными инвестициями требует постоянного анализа,

¹⁷ Каримов Н.Г., Ходжиматов Р.Х. Инвестицияни таъкил этиш ва молиялаштириш. Дарслик. —Т.: ТДИУ, 2011. 390-бет.

¹⁸ Каримов Н.Г., Ходжиматов Р.Х. Инвестицияни таъкил этиш ва молиялаштириш. Дарслик. —Т.: ТДИУ, 2011. 341-бет.

нахождения консенсуса между инвестором и руководителем предприятия для прогнозирования результатов.

Умелые подходы к управлению реальными инвестициями влияют на эффективность реальных инвестиций.

Для определения эффективности реальных инвестиций используются различные методы, такие как динамический, статистический.

К динамическим методам относятся:

- метод чистой приведенной стоимости;
- определить показатель рентабельности инвестиций;
- определить уровень внутренней рентабельности;
- льготный период действия.

Для статистики:

- срок возврата инвестиций;
- коэффициент рентабельности инвестиций.

Короче говоря, наиболее часто используемый и точный метод - это определение нормы прибыли на основе объекта инвестирования и сравнение с другими аналогичными видами капитальных вложений. Если доходность исследуемого объекта высока, такой инвестиционный проект считается эффективным.

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СРАВНЕНИЕ ГЛОБАЛЬНЫХ ОСАДКОВ И ТЕМПЕРАТУРЫ С ФАКТИЧЕСКИМИ НАБЛЮДЕННЫМИ ДАННЫМИ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация: Территория Узбекистана представляет собой сочетание равнинного и горного рельефа, занимающая полностью континентальную область планеты, как следствие, обладает аридным (aridus – «сухой») климатом, или по Кёппену климатом пустынь и полупустынь, сухой климат с высокими температурами воздуха, испытывающими большие суточные колебания, и малым количеством атмосферных осадков (резко континентальный климат). Острый дефицит осадков приходится на вегетационный период. Начиная с июля по сентябрь осадки практически не наблюдаются. Равнины расположены в юго-западной и северо-западной части и состоят из плато Устюрт, дельты низовья Амударьи и пустыни Кызылкум.

Ключевые слова: ERA5, температура, осадки, Центральная Азия.

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COMPARISON OF GLOBAL PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURE WITH ACTUAL OBSERVED DATA ON THE TERRITORY OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: The territory of Uzbekistan is a combination of flat and mountainous relief, occupying a completely continental region of the planet, as a result, it has an arid (aridus - "dry") climate, or, according to Köppen, a desert and semi-desert climate, a dry climate with high air temperatures experiencing large daily fluctuations, and a small amount of precipitation (sharply continental climate). There is an acute shortage of precipitation during the growing season. From July to September, there is practically no precipitation. The plains are located in the southwestern and northwestern parts and consist of the Ustyurt plateau, the delta of the lower reaches of the Amu Darya and the Kyzylkum desert.

Key words: ERA5, temperature, rainfall, Central Asia.

Введение. Пространственная и временная изменчивость осадков формируют гидрологические циклы (Michaelides et al., 2009). Изменение климата изменяет эти циклы за счет изменения частоты, интенсивности и количества осадков, а также за счет изменения эвапотранспирации (Trenberth, 2011; Tan et al., 2020). Точные и надежные данные об осадках с высоким пространственным и временным разрешением необходимы для изучения изменчивости климата, управления водными ресурсами и гидрологического прогнозирования (Viviroli et al., 2020). С этой целью доступен ряд глобальных данных об осадках, но остается неизвестным, насколько хорошо они фиксируют фактические осадки, особенно для горных районов, где мало наземных станций. Мы изучили производительность трех глобальных продуктов с высоким разрешением для сбора данных об осадках в Центральной Азии, очаге изменения климата, где надежных данных об осадках особенно мало (Immerzeel et al., 2020). Оценки, основанные на повторном анализе, объединяют атмосферные измерения и климатические модели, охватывающие физические и динамические процессы, для получения непротиворечивых, точных и непрерывных метеорологических данных (Sun et al., 2018). Реанализы – это динамически разглаженные и согласованные данные определенного набора архивных наблюдений, при помощи гидродинамической модели с фиксированной конфигурацией (Репина и др., 2016). В определённом смысле реанализы – это не данные наблюдений и не результаты модельных расчётов, а их совокупность, реализованная по специально разработанным алгоритмам усвоения и согласования всех видов данных о конкретной метеорологической величине (рис. 1). В настоящее время существуют различные типы набора данных реанализов с различным пространственным разрешением в американских и европейских Национальных Центров: Национальный центр прогнозов окружающей среды (NCER) и Национальный центр атмосферных исследований США (NCAR). Национальное агентство по исследованию атмосферы и океана (NOAA); Европейский центр среднесрочных прогнозов погоды (ECMWF); Японское метеорологическое агентство.

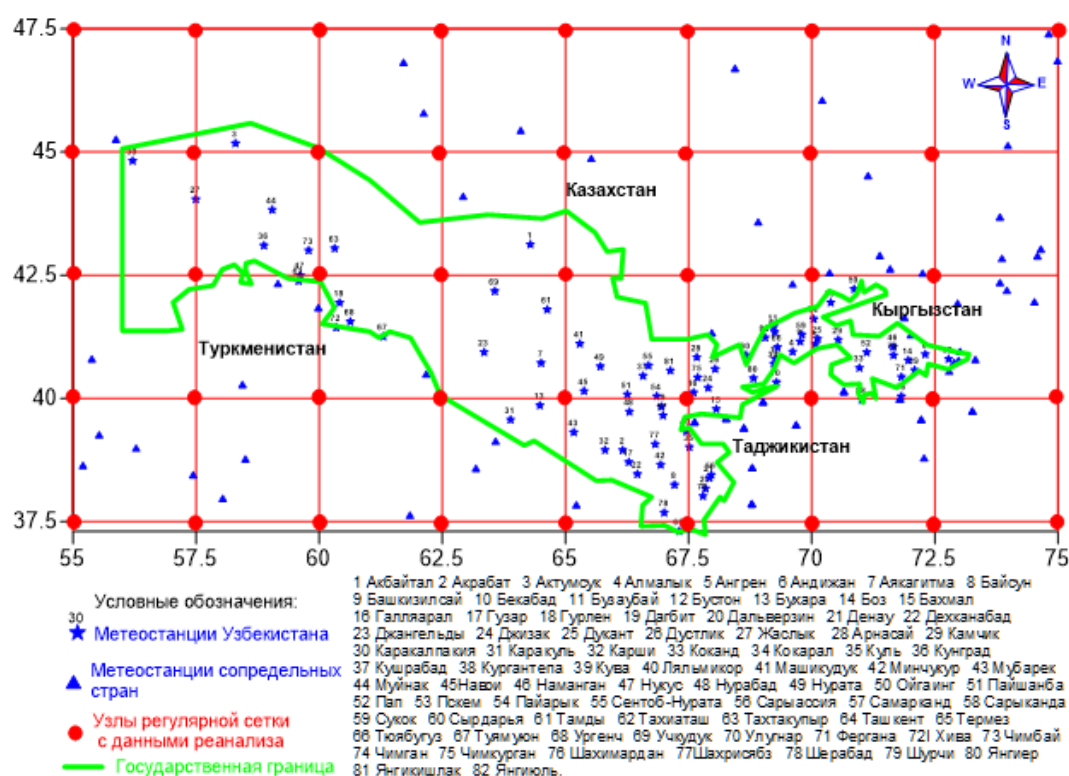


Рис. 1 Метеорологическая сеть Узбекистана

Методология. В целях исследования вариаций метеорологических величин на двадцатилетнем периоде времени (2000-2019) были использованы данные метеорологических станций наземных наблюдений Узгидромета и реанализы ERA5 температуры и осадков в узлах географической сетки (рис. 2). Для формирования базы данных реанализов указанных метеовеличин, представленных на сайте в свободном доступе и их извлечения были созданы с учётом исходных форматов необходимые процедуры, позволяющие сформировать цифровые матрицы данных. Данные реанализа ERA5, представленные в формате NETcdf, извлекаются с помощью модуля ArcGIS «MODEL Bulder» (рис. 3), а затем представляются путём конвертации в цифровую матрицу данных (рис. 4).

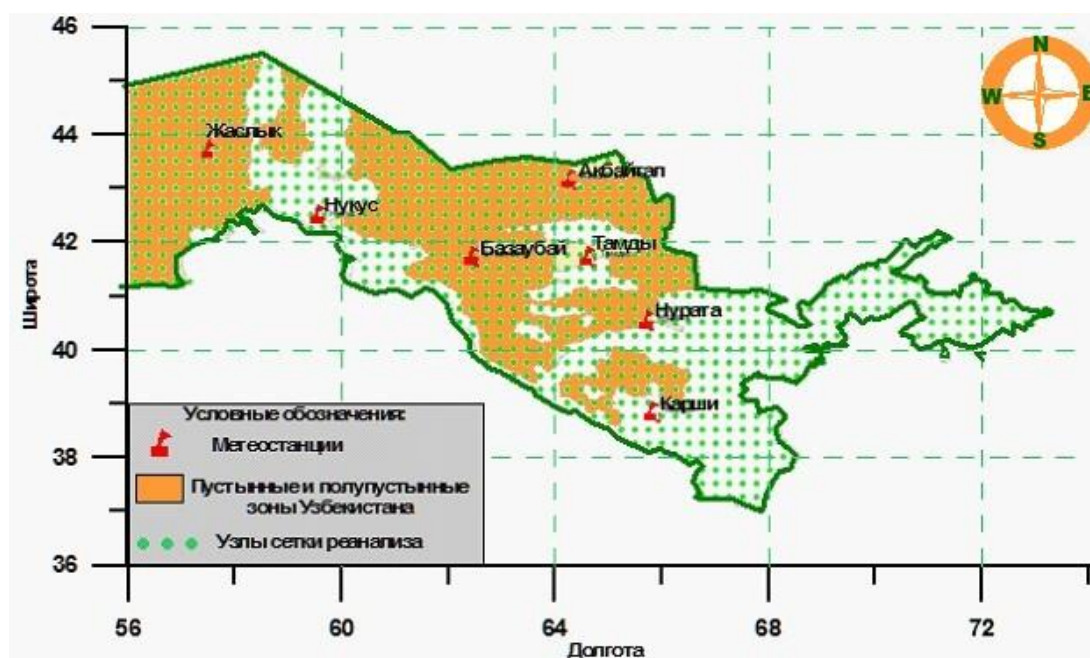


Рис. 2 Пастбищный ландшафт территории Узбекистана, метеорологические станции и узлы географической сетки с данными метеорологических величин реанализа ERA5.

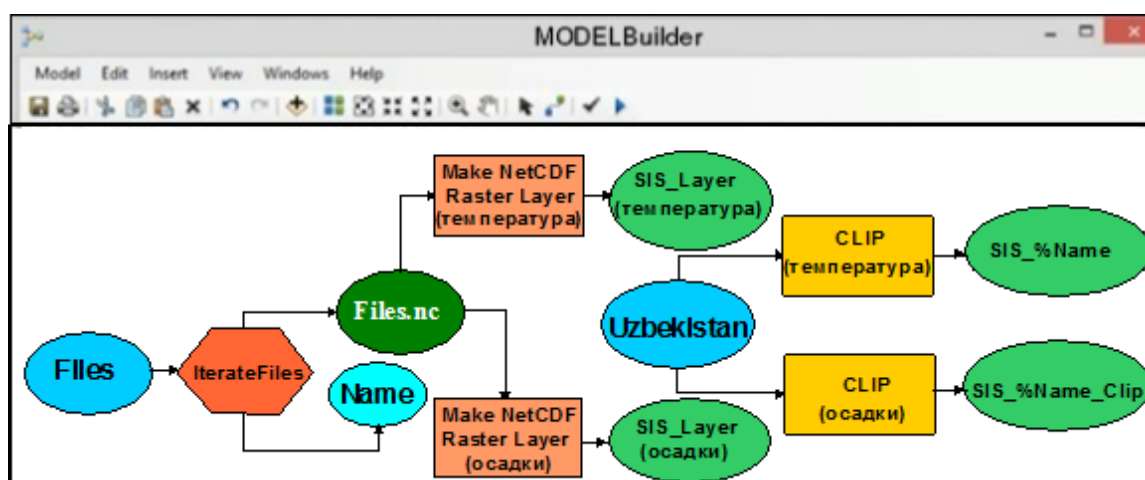


Рис. 3 Блок-схема считывания, распаковки и конвертации данных реанализа с помощью модуля «Model Builder».

Примечание: **Iterate Rasters** – оператор итерации; **Make NETcdf Rasters Layer** – контур для извлечения значений величин; **CLIP** – извлекаемые значения; **SIS Layer** – оператор сортировки файлов и их сохранения; **SIS_%NAME%_Clip** – выходные файлы.

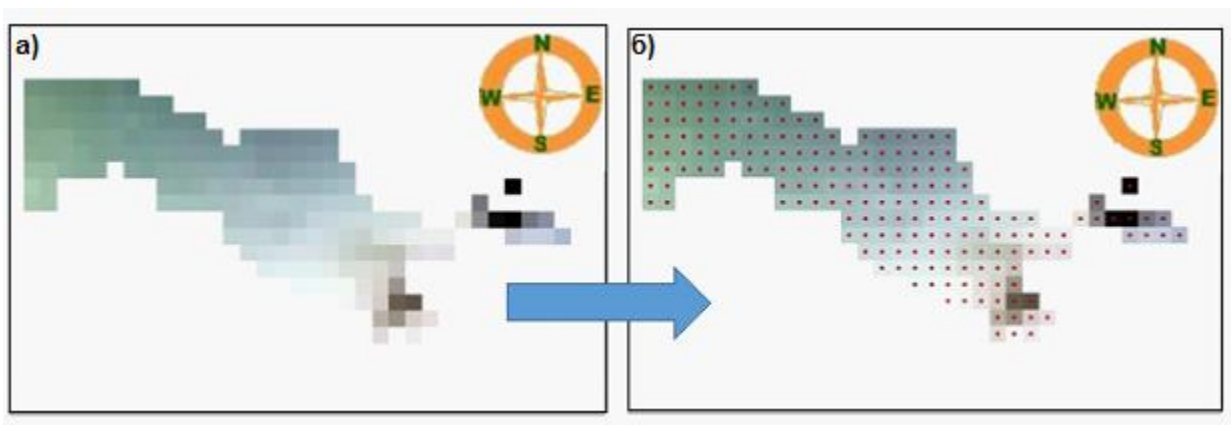


Рис. 4 Конвертирования данных реанализа формата NETcdf в матрицу численных значений текстового формата.
а) – растровый формат; б) – цифровая матрица.

Таблица 1

Пример сформированной цифровой матрицы температуры

Год	Месяцы года											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
2000	-4,1	-3,8	5,8	12	21	26,2	28,2	23,7	16,9	12	-0,8	-1
2001	-4,2	-3,9	5,7	12,1	21,1	26,3	28,3	23,7	16,9	12	-0,8	-1,2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2019	-4,7	-4,4	5,5	12	21,1	26,3	28,4	23,4	16,7	11,8	-1,3	-1,7

Результат. В целях оценки однородности, используемых в работе временных рядов температуры и осадков, представленных в виде реанализов и наземных наблюдений на метеорологических станциях Узбекистана, по некоторым метеостанциям рассчитывались и сопоставлялись их распределения, как функции времени. Было выполнено их сопоставление и получена количественная оценка однородности (в статистическом смысле) этих временных рядов.

На рис. 5 приведён временной ход рядов температуры и осадков по данным наблюдений и реанализов. Визуально метеорологические ряды двух видов достаточно хорошо согласуются. Коэффициент корреляции между ними для нулевого временного сдвига достаточно высокий (в среднем более 0,9). При этом распределение корреляционной функции симметрично относительно нулевого сдвига по времени, что указывает на отсутствие в рядах грубых ошибок и выбросов.

Статистическая однородность рядов оценивалась на основании критериев Фишера и Стьюдента [Брандт, 2003].

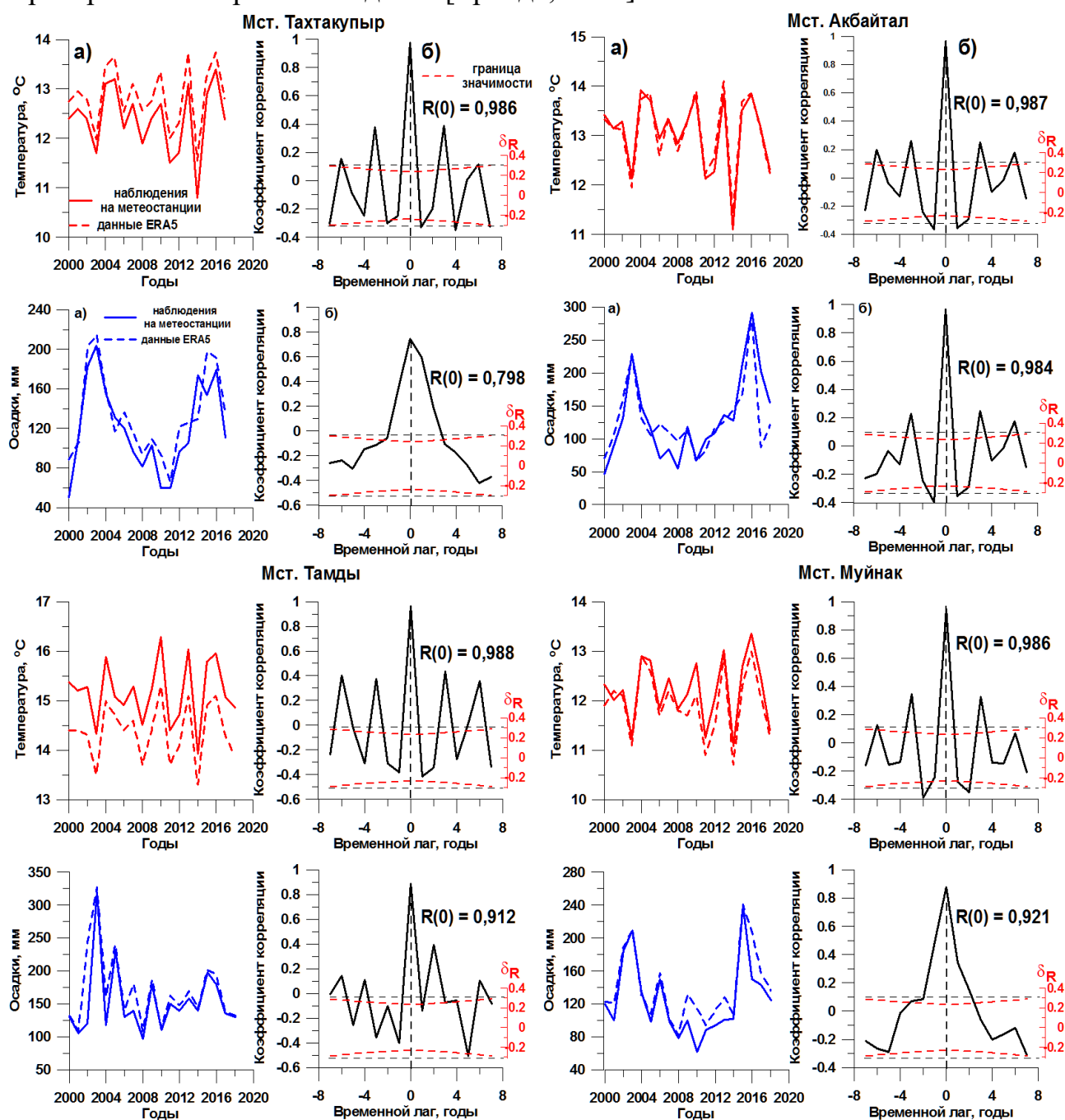


Рис. 5 Согласованность данных температуры и осадков, наблюденных на метеостанциях и реанализов.

Примечание: а) – временной ход; б) корреляция между временными рядами метеовеличин, наблюденных на метеостанции и реанализов; $R(0)$ – коэффициент корреляции на нулевом временном сдвиге.

Критерий однородности временных рядов по Фишеру (однородности дисперсий) определяется формулой

$$F = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}, (1)$$

где σ_1^2 , σ_2^2 – дисперсии проверяемых на однородность временных рядов.

Критическое значение критерия Фишера $F_\alpha = f(v_1, v_2, \alpha)$ определяется с заданными уровнем вероятности α и величинами степеней свободы v_1 , v_2 по табулированным таблицам (Абрамовиц, 1979). Если $F < F_\alpha$ ряды однородны (выполнение нулевой гипотезы) [Брандт, 2003].

Проверка однородности средних значений временных рядов основывалась на t -критерии Стьюдента:

$$t = \frac{|\bar{F}_1 - \bar{F}_2|}{\sqrt{n_1\sigma_1^2 + n_2\sigma_2^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n_1n_2 \cdot (n_1 + n_2 - 2)}{n_1 + n_2}}, (2)$$

где $\bar{F}_1$, $\bar{F}_2$ – средние исследуемых рядов, n_1 , n_2 – их длина, σ_1 , σ_2 – дисперсии, соответственно.

Критическое значение $t_\alpha = f(v, \alpha)$ критерия Стьюдента ($v = n_1 + n_2 - 2$)

определяется по табулированным таблицам (Абрамовиц, 1979) с заданным уровнем вероятности α . Если $t < t_\alpha$ то нулевая гипотеза состоятельна.

Заключение. Начиная с 2000-го года тенденция к потеплению климата заметно повысилась, проявившаяся в аномально теплых и холодных зимах (в большей степени на европейском континенте), жарких весенне-летних сезонах с неравномерными, обильными ливневыми осадками, как в глобальном масштабе, так и на территории Узбекистана. Данные реанализа ERA5 с достаточной точностью согласуются с данными наземных наблюдений за приземной температурой воздуха. Сформированные два типа временных рядов приземной температуры воздуха на основе статистических оценок (критерии Стьюдента и Фишера) являются однородными, что обеспечило корректное их использование в данной работе. Это показывает, что данные реанализы выгодно тогда, когда данные фактические по наблюдаемым станциями не хватает или имеет сомнение при сравнении остальными источниками.

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СУНЪИЙ ЙЎЛДОШ ТАСВИРЛАРИНИ ЧЎЛ ЛАНДШАФТИ МОНИТОРИНГИ УЧУН БИРЛАМЧИ ВА ИККИЛАМЧИ ҚАЙТА ИШЛАШ ЖАРАЁНИНИНГ ТАХЛИЛИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада ҳозирги вақтда сунъий йўлдош орқали атроф-муҳит, метеорологик ва ресурс муаммоларини ҳал қилиш учун мўлжалланган сунъий йўлдош тизимлари тасвирларини қайта ишлаш жараёни келтирилган. Шунингдек, сунъий йўлдош тасвирлари орқали масофадан зондаш маълумотларидан фойдаланиб, ўсимлик қопламини мониторинг қилишнинг автоматик технологиясини ишлаб чиқиш методологияси келтирилган. Маълумотларни қайта ишлаш босқичлари иккита асосий блокни ўз ичига олади, булар, бирламчи ва тематик қайта ишлаш.

Калит сузлар: NOAA, AVHRR, ENVI.

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ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PROCESSING PROCESS FOR SATELLITE IMAGES FOR DESERT LANDSCAPE MONITOR

Annotation: This paper describes the process of processing images of satellite systems currently designed to solve environmental, meteorological, and resource problems in space. A methodology for developing an automated vegetation monitoring technology based on the use of remote sensing data via satellite imagery is presented. The data processing steps include two main blocks, primary and thematic processing.

Key words: NOAA, AVHRR, ENVI.

Кириш. Сунъий йўлдош маълумотларини қайта ишлаш жараёни бир қатор мустақил босқичлардан иборат, ўз навбатида бирламчи ва тематик ишлов бериш жараёнларига бўлинади. Бу эса ўз навбатида зонали космик ахборотини рақамли қайта ишлаш деб аталади. (Козлов Н. П, 1984). Бирламчи ишлов бериш босқичида геометрик тузатиш ва тасвирни калибрлаш ишлари амалга оширилади (Болсуновский М. А, 2006).

Геометрик тузатиш. Ернинг эгрилиги ҳисобига тасвирни тузатиш учун қуйидаги жараёнлар амалга оширилади:

- Тасвирлаш тизими билан боғлиқ бузилишлар, баландлик, парвоз тезлиги, тортишиш платформасининг фазовий ҳолатидаги ўзгаришлар натижасида юзага келган фазовий ва масштабдаги хатоларни йўқ қилиш;

- Тасвирни берилган картографик проекцияга айлантириш.

Тасвирни ўзгартириш қуйидаги муаммоларни ҳал қилиш учун зарур:

- Спектрал акс эттирувчи хусусиятларнинг ўзгаришида ифодаланган ўрганилаётган объектнинг динамикасини ўрганиш учун бир қатор кетма-кет тасвирларни пикселма-пиксел таққослаш (Кашкин В. Б, 2001);

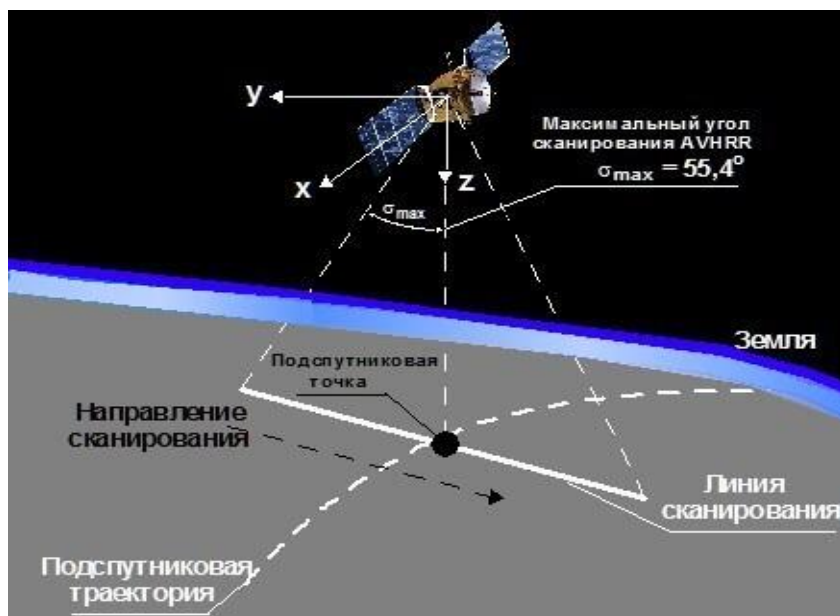
- Ўрганилаётган объектларни вектор қатламлари билан биргаликда тасвирларда таҳлил қилиш учун ГИС технологияларидан фойдаланиш имконияти;

- Масофалар ва майдонларни ҳисоблаш (масалан, ўсимлик қоплами, қор қоплами ва бошқалар).

Методология. Тасвирнинг трансформацияси ва геобоғланиши (ҳар бир пикселнинг географик координаталарини ҳисоблаш) икки усулда амалга оширилиши мумкин: орбитал маълумотлар ва ерни бошқариш нуқталари.

1. Орбитал маълумотлар бўйича геобоғлаш алгоритми.

Дастлаб, СГП4 орбитал моделидан фойдаланиб, сунъий йўлдош нуқталари тасвири пикселларининг географик координаталари ҳисобланади (Чугунов А.Г, 2004). Орбитал маълумотлар ("сунъий йўлдош вектори") НОРАД томонидан ТЛЕ (икки қаторли элемент) файли сифатида тақдим этилади. (Меёс Ж, 1988). Орбитал маълумотларидан, сунъий йўлдошнинг ишга туширилгандан бери қанча вақт орбитада бўлганини аниқлаб, унинг қанчалик тез ҳаракатланишини ҳам аниқлаштирилади. Ушбу икки жараённинг биргаликдаги ечими пастки сунъий йўлдош нуқталарининг координаталарини беради (Рис У. Г, 2006). 1 Расмда кўрсатилганидек, ускунанинг сканерлаш ойнасини буриш ва сунъий йўлдошни орбита бўйлаб ҳаракатлантириш орқали тасвир ҳосил бўлади, яъни, сканерлаш сунъий йўлдош ҳаракати бўйлаб амалга оширилади (Аксенов Е.П, 1977). Суб сунъий йўлдош нуқталари тўплами (сунъий йўлдош ҳаракатланаётганда) пастки сунъий йўлдош траекториясини - парвоз эгри чизигининг ердаги проекциясини аниқлайди.

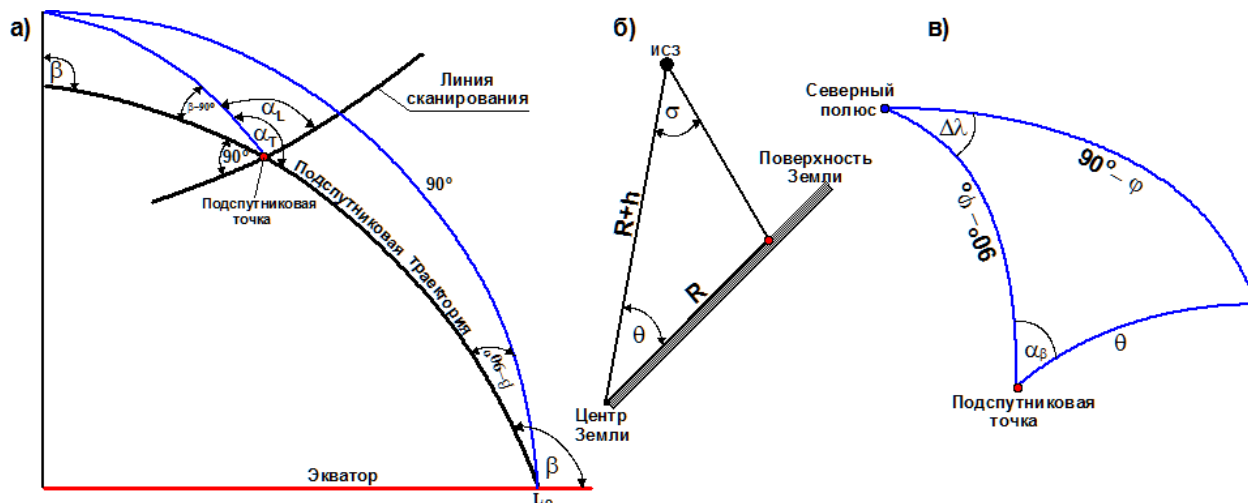


Расм 1 Ернинг сунъий йўлдош тасвири ёрдамида сканерлаш.

Ҳар бир суб-сунъий йўлдош нуқтасини ўрганиш вақти ТЛЕ файлидаги мавжуд Жулиан санаси форматига айлантирилади. Суб-сунъий йўлдош нуқталари ҳисоблаб чиқилгандан сўнг, сканерлаш чизиқларида ётадиган барча қолган нуқталар ҳисоблаб чиқилади. Бу ерда тасвирнинг ҳар бир пиксели координаталарини ҳисоблаш учун қуйидаги тахминлар киритилади (Лисицин В. Э, 2006): Ернинг радиуси $R=6371$ км – конст; сканерлаш нуқтаси белгиланган, яъни, битта чизиқни 5 мс сканерлашда нуқта ўзгармаган деб ҳисобланади. Бу вақт ичида сунъий йўлдош 35 м учайди, аммо НОАА фазовий ўлчамлари 1,1 км бўлганида бу хато аҳамиятсиз бўлиб қолади (Шовенгердт Р. А, 2010). Бир чизиқнинг сканерлаш вақтининг кичик қиймати туфайли ернинг айланиши ҳисобга олинмайди, фақат кейинги сунъий йўлдош нуқталарини ҳисобланади (Чандра, А. М, 2008). Сканерлаш чизиғи 2048 пикселни ва максимал сканерлаш бурчаги эканлигини ҳисобга олиб, тасвир ҳар бир пикселининг географик координаталари учун ҳисоблаш формулалар қуйидаги ҳолатда келтирилади:

$$\square = 110,8^\circ/2.$$

Расм 2. Субсунъий ёълдош нуктасининг жойлашуви ва сканерлаш (а), сунъий ёълдошнинг позитсияси, Ер юзаси ва маркази (б), сканерлаш чизиғидаги нуктанинг узунлиги ва ўртасидаги



боғлиқлик. (в).

NOAA/AVHRR тизимида сунъий йўлдошнинг кўриш майдони геометриясини ҳисобга олган ҳолда, сканерлаш мосламасининг параметрларини (сканерлаш ойнасининг айланиш тезлиги ва тортишиш пайтида $\pm 55,40$ максимал диафрагма) билиш, шунингдек пастки сунъий йўлдош нукталарининг координаталари ва ҳар қандай тасвир пикселининг координаталари ҳисобга олиш муҳим ҳисобланади (Коберниченко В. Г, 2005).

2. Маълумот нукталари бўйича геобогланиш алгоритми.

Ушбу алгоритм тасвир фрагментининг геобоглам ва орбитал маълумотларга эга ТЛЕ файли йўқлиги учун ишлаб чиқилган. Алгоритм босқичма-босқич амалга оширилади (Арушанов М. Л, 1993).

1. ENVI нинг сунъий йўлдош тасвирини қайта ишлаш пакети ёрдамида NOAA/AVHRR «*.11b» форматидаги тасвир компьютернинг тегишли каталогидан ўқилади (Программный комплекс ENVI: учеб. Пособие, 2007). График муҳаррир ёрдамида «*.bmp» форматида тақдим этилган тасвирнинг бир қисми тасвирдан кесилади (дастлабки босқич).

2. Кесилган фрагмент «*.дос» кенгайтмали матн файлига айлантирилади. Ушбу файл 0 дан 255 ёрқинлик даражасидаги қийматлар оралиғида 2048Н (бир сатрдаги пикселлар сони) парчаланувчи элементларнинг матритсасидир. Ўтказиш жараёни БАСИС 6.6 да махсус ишлаб чиқилган "Конвертер" дастури ёрдамида амалга оширилади.

3. "Ернинг эгрилиги" ишлаб чиқилган дастури ёрдамида тасвирнинг бир қисми Ернинг эгрилигидан келиб чиққан тузатилган бузилишлар билан парчага айлантирилади.

4. Бошқарув нуқталари файлбни шакллантириш. Дастлабки босқичда ўрганилаётган ҳудуд учун уларнинг географик координаталари кўрсатилган назорат пунктлари тўплами тузилади.

5. Ернинг эгрилиги учун тузатилган тасвир парчаси асосида мос кодлар нуқталарининг экран координаталари (“Экран координаталари” дастури ишлаб чиқилган) орқали файл тузилади.

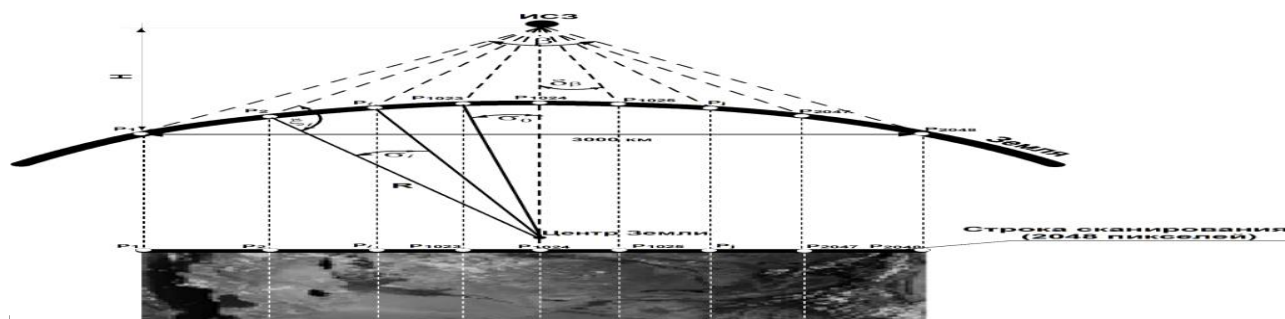
6. Ернинг эгрилиги учун тасвирни тузатиш тартиби амалга оширилади.

7. Берилган тасвир фрагментининг ҳар бир пикселининг географик координаталари мос ёзувлар нуқталари ёрдамида ҳисобланади.

8. Тасвир берилган харита проекциясига айлантирилади.

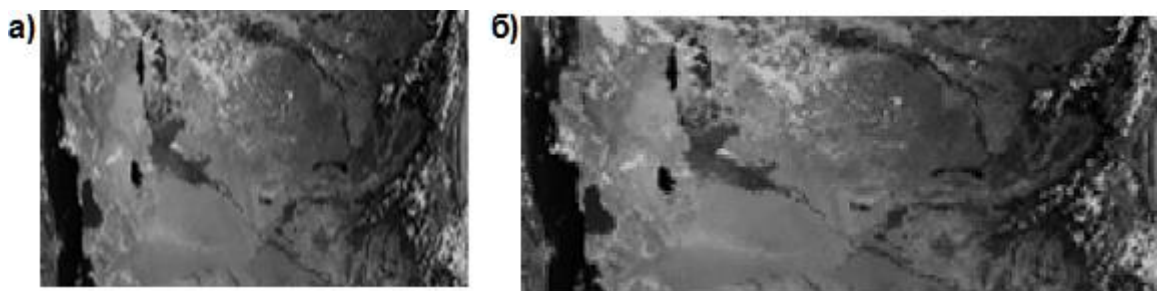
Ернинг эгрилиги учун тасвирни тузатиш масаласини ҳал қилиш П1П2,..., П1023, П1024, П1024П1025,..., П2047П2048 элементар ёйларининг узунликларини топишга (3 расм) ва деформатсияланган тасвирни йўқ қилишга қаратилади, элементар ёйининг ҳисобланган узунлигига мос келадиган пикселлар сонини ошириш орқали NOAA/AVHRR тасвир чизиғи 2048 пикселни ўз ичига олади (Тренихин В. А, 2009). Бунда элементар бурчак $\square$ сканерлаш ускунасининг оний бурчаги сифатида аниқланади.

$$\square = \frac{3000 \text{ км}}{2048} = 0,0541^\circ.$$



спектрометр ёрдамида тасвир текислигига киритилади.

4-расмда Ернинг эгрилиги учун асл тасвирни тузатиш мисоли кўрсатилган. Расмдан кўриниб турибдики, тасвирнинг четларидаги кучли бузилишлар бартараф этилган ва тасвирдаги объектлар ўзининг табиий нисбатларини олган ва тасвир берилган картографик проекцияга геобоглам қилиш учун тўлиқ тайёрланган.



Расм 4. Дастлабки тасвир (а) ва геометрик тузатиш киритилган тасвир (NOAA/AVHRR 12.04.2014).

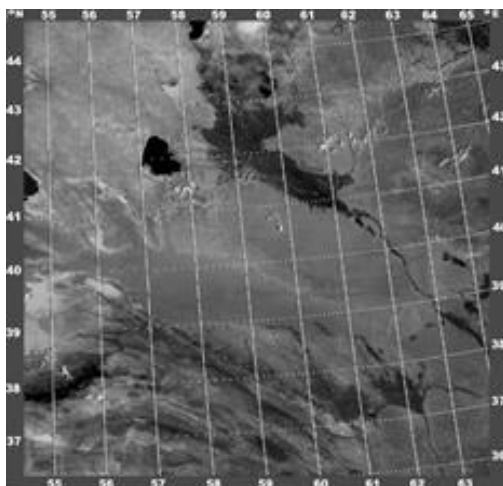
Натижа. Юқоридаги моделга асосланган геобоғламнинг аниқлигини баҳолаш (тузатиш жараёнини бажармасдан) баъзи ҳолларда геобоғламнинг аниқлиги паст эканлигини кўрсатди. Жорий тасвирга нисбатан тизимли хатоларни бартараф этиш учун геобоғламнинг натижалари полином яқинлашуви ёрдамида тузатилади. Боғланиш хатоларининг ҳақиқий координаталарига чизиқли боғлиқлиги туфайли, биринчи даражали полиномдан фойдаланганда юқори яқинлашув аниқлигига эришилади, бу эса минимал мос ёзувлар нуқталарини кўрсатишни талаб қилади. Дисперсияни таҳлил қилиш натижалари геобоғламнинг хатосининг назорат нуқталарининг координаталарига боғлиқлигини тавсифловчи чизиқли регрессиянинг аҳамиятини аниқлаш учун тақдим этилади.

1 Жадвал

NOAA/AVHRR тасвирларининг геобоғламлигини аниқлаш тизими

№ тасвир	Максимал мутлақ номувофиклик			
	Тузатишгача		Тузатишдан кейин	
	кенглик	узунлик	кенглик	узунлик
1	0,25	0,28	0,02	0,04
2	0,13	0,30	0,05	0,07
3	0,24	0,25	0,02	0,05
4	0,19	0,19	0,03	0,03
5	0,14	0,17	0,04	0,07
6	0,16	0,15	0,05	0,02
7	0,13	0,15	0,05	0,03
8	0,11	0,21	0,03	0,02
9	0,15	0,23	0,02	0,04
10	0,14	0,18	0,02	0,02

Геометрик тузатиш ва геобоғлашнинг тўлиқ цикл бўйича тасвирни бирламчи қайта ишлаш натижаси 5 расмда кўрсатилган.



Расм 5. NOAA/AVHRR (24.05. 2017) тасвирининг

геометрик тузатиш киритилган ва тўлиқ геобогланган ҳолати

Хулоса.Хулоса қилиб айтганда NOAA/AVHRR сунъий йўлдош тасвирларини бирламчи қайта ишлашнинг барча босқичларини амалга ошириб, ундан кейин яратилган дастурий мажмуа асосида ернинг мониторинги учун кунлик тасвирларни ернинг эгри чизигидан холи қилиб фойдаланиш

мумкин.

Бундан ташқари MODIS сунъий йўлдошининг AQUA ва TERRA махсулотлари маълумотлар базасидаги тасвирларни тематик қайта ишлашда қўлланиладиган программалаштириш ишлари, тасвирлар форматларини автоматик равишда TIFF форматига ўтказиш имконини берувчи модуллар оиласи ишлаб чиқилди. Юқоридаги геометрик тузатишлар NOAA/AVHRR махсулоти учун қўлланилди. Сабаби, MODIS тасвирларини геометрик тузатиш ишлари самовий бортнинг ўзида амалга оширилади.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КАЧЕСТВОМ И ГАРАНТИЕЙ УСЛУГИ

Аннотация: в данной статье автором производится комплексный теоретико-исследовательский анализ вопросов управления качеством и гарантией услуги. Подчеркивается неразрывность течения данных процессов, а также отмечается невозможность формирования гарантий без фактического подтверждения качества продукции посредством реализации специальных управленческих процедур. В качестве основного положения исследования становится утверждение о возможности положительного обращения гарантий в сторону получения намеченных результатов деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта. Результатом исследования стала разработка авторского поэтапного алгоритма управления качеством и гарантией услуги, предполагающего учет первоначально формируемых (закладываемых в алгоритм) целей управления качеством с возможностью использования гарантий по услуге в виде результата развития компании. Представленный алгоритм, помимо прочего, действительно позволяет осуществлять эффективное управление качеством и гарантией услуги, интегрируя данные процессы, тем самым позволяя учитывать, как финансовые, так и нефинансовые аспекты хозяйственной деятельности субъекта предпринимательства.

Ключевые слова: качество услуги, предоставление услуг, управление качеством, менеджмент, маркетинг, гарантия услуги, гарантия качества, клиентские ожидания.

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QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND SERVICE WARRANTY

Annotation: in this article, the author makes a comprehensive theoretical and research analysis of the issues of quality management and service guarantee. The continuity of the flow of these processes is emphasized, and it is also noted that it is impossible to form guarantees without actually confirming the quality of products through the implementation of special management procedures. The main position of the study is the statement about the possibility of a positive conversion of guarantees in the direction of obtaining the intended results of the activity of an economic entity. The result of the study was the development of the author's step-by-step algorithm for quality management and

service guarantee, which involves taking into account the initially formed (included in the algorithm) goals of quality management with the possibility of using service guarantees as a result of the company's development. The presented algorithm, among other things, really allows for effective management of the quality and guarantee of services, integrating these processes, thereby allowing to take into account both financial and non-financial aspects of the economic activity of a business entity.

Keywords: service quality, service provision, quality management, management, marketing, service guarantee, quality assurance, customer expectations.

Введение. В современных условиях функционирования вопросы управления качеством и гарантией услуги приобретают все большую актуальность, что объясняется необходимостью поиска особых точек построения взаимодействия с потребителем, основанного на формировании каких-либо особенностей осуществления данных процессов. Как таковое, управление качеством услуги сводится к управлению двумя аспектами: самим процессом её приобретения, а также результатом; особенно важно осуществлять качество и того, и другого аспектов предоставляемой от компании услуги, что позволит максимизировать уровень клиентских ожиданий, а также дополнительно укрепить положительную оценку данному процессу. В то же время, стоит подчеркнуть, что в условиях фактического перенасыщения рынка всевозможными предложениями, высокой развитости маркетинга, а также дополнительных способов управления продажами услуг, вопросы управления клиентскими ожиданиями несколько усложняются; в связи с этим, достаточно целесообразным, по нашему мнению, становится управление, помимо качества услуги, также и её гарантией. Гарантия услуги – это что-то фактически подтверждающее качество, позволяющее рационализировать клиентские ожидания и повысить фактическую удовлетворенность за счет наличия прогнозируемого определенного результата, который может быть закреплён за конкретной услугой.

Помимо вышеизложенного, стоит понимать, что гарантия и качество услуги неразрывно взаимосвязаны между собой; первая является следствием последней, что актуализирует вопросы управления качеством в виде способа достижения основ формирования соответствующих гарантий. Здесь важно заметить, что компания не может гарантировать отрицательный результат, или подчеркивать низкое качество услуги; фактически, гарантия является чем-то вроде стандарта высокого качества, который может подтверждаться всевозможными способами. Непосредственный процесс управления качеством и гарантией услуги сегодня претерпевает множественные изменения; в связи с этим, достаточно целесообразно рассмотреть данный аспект с теоретической

точки зрения в качестве основ течения процессов управления и с практико-ориентированной в виде особого алгоритмического представления управления качеством и формирования гарантии услуг, как способа развития компании, повышения её продаж или достижения прочих, как финансовых, так и нефинансовых аспектов деятельности [1].

Таким образом, формулирование цели статьи – произвести комплексный теоретико-исследовательский анализ вопросов управления качеством и гарантией услуги и на основе чего сформировать гибкий авторский алгоритм в реализации данных аспектов с учетом итоговых целей деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта.

Методология исследования. В рамках данной статьи автором задействуются общенаучные исследовательские методы – анализ и синтез; кроме того, особое место в методологии исследования занимает ряд эмпирических методов – сравнение, наблюдение, обобщение, абстрагирование, дедукция и индукция, а также ряд других.

Результаты и их обсуждение. Как отмечалось ранее, вопросы управления качеством услуги имеют для компании достаточно высокое значение – это объясняется тем, что качество услуги позволяет интерпретировать клиентские ожидания в виде соотношения «ожидание» и «реальный эффект», что составляет основу построения его будущего взаимодействия. Причем эффект даже от высококачественной услуги может иметь различный характер – потребитель может быть неудовлетворен теми или иными чертами, что является достаточно значимой проблемой. Её решение же заключается в непосредственном управлении качеством и закреплении его уровня посредством предоставления гарантий – в таком случае, помимо получения самого процесса и результата услуги, потребитель также приобретает основу построения будущего взаимодействия; будучи уверенным в получении высококачественного результата, подкрепленного определенной гарантией, уровень ожиданий потребителя как бы «фиксируется», что позволяет исключить возможность негативной оценки услуги [5].

Как отмечалось ранее, процесс управления качеством услуги сводится к управлению её двумя основами: процессом приобретения, а также результатом. Первая является по сути процессом управления процессом предоставления, работой персонала с клиентом, удобством, сервисом, а также прочими факторами; причем в современных условиях функционирования, данные факторы находятся в постоянном изменении, что требует от компании периодического анализа удовлетворенности клиентов в качестве процесса приобретения услуги, а как следствие, выявления тех пробелов и «болезненных» точек клиентских ожиданий, устранение которых фактически приведет к повышению качества процесса предоставления услуги [4]. Вторая основа, качество результата, является сугубо техническим отражением итогового представления об услуге – оно

свидетельствует фактическому соотношению аспектов уровня первоначального ожидания о результате и конечного его вида для потребителя. Интегрируя оба этих аспекта, важно подчеркнуть, что управление ими строится примерно на единых принципах, закладываемых в основу управленческого процесса; основным из них становится комплексное взаимовлияние субъектов, объектов, процессов, а также особых характеристик компании, которые в совокупности определяют качество услуги. Субъекты в таком случае – это все участники, взаимодействующие с потребителем в процессе реализации услуги (условно говоря, взаимодействующий персонал), они являются одними из числа первых, кто влияет на итоговую удовлетворенность потребителя, поскольку задают общую планку и «настроение» дальнейшего процесса получения услуги. Объекты – это непосредственные аспекты, с которыми связана услуга; например, говоря про предоставление услуг по ремонту автомобиля, объектом станут применяемые инструменты и оборудование, задействованные в работе с автомобилем. Потребитель, так или иначе, отмечает степень использования (и в том числе качества) определенных объектов в деятельности и замечает для себя те или иные их черты. Однако, влияние данного фактора, скорее, косвенное, нежели прямое. В отличие от субъектов и объектов, процессы приобретают, наряду с особыми характеристиками, наиболее высокое значение. Это исходит из факта того, что процессы, связанные с приобретением услуги, исходя из ранее сказанного, являются основой качества – иначе говоря, это стержень получения качественной услуги. Особые же характеристики – это дополнительные атрибуты, используемые в процессе предоставления услуги со стороны компании, позволяющие закрепить положительный опыт получения услуги потребителем; во многих случаях, именно они формируют неформальный имидж компании, выраженный в пользовательской оценке сервиса [2].

Обращаясь к дополнительным атрибутам процесса предоставления услуги, можно подчеркнуть, что среди них, зачастую, выступают следующие:

- особенности предоставления услуги (сопроводительные элементы) – позволяют закрепить позитивную оценку за самим процессом предоставления услуги, формируют особый настрой и повышают вероятность повторного обращения;
- развитый имидж услуги (бренд компании) – позволяет изначально задать планку качества для процесса предоставления услуги, которым будет удовлетворен потребитель. Фактически, способствует привлечению к услуге;
- высокая пользовательская (клиентская) оценка услуги – выступает в качестве основы распространения услуги по различным каналам.

Неразрывно связана с процессом предоставления, поскольку ориентируется именно на его особенности [4].

Однако, важно также подчеркнуть, что главнейшим элементом, выступающим в качестве наиболее значимого атрибута предоставления услуги является гарантия. Гарантия не может быть обязательной; скорее, наоборот, процесс её формирования достаточно сложен и требует учета целого перечня факторов-особенностей. Как минимум, гарантия может предоставляться только на определенное качество, которое известно производителю; вопросы же его объективной оценки – это наиболее сложные аспекты, требующие взаимодействия как с клиентами, так и с персоналом. Клиенты, получающие услугу, могут характеризовать высокое качество услуги посредством, например, обратной связи, что представляется в современных реалиях в виде отзывов, а также личной оценки при взаимодействии с другими людьми. Это позволяет также подчеркнуть, что гарантия качества услуги может выступать в качестве способа её дополнительного продвижения. С другой стороны, гарантия тесно связана и с другими дополнительными атрибутами процесса предоставления услуги, поскольку она фиксирует их значение и выдает за реальный результат [3].

Так, все вышеизложенное позволяет вновь заметить, что управление качеством услуги неразрывно связано с гарантией; кроме того, специфические особенности услуги как объекта продажи позволяют подчеркнуть, что гарантия становится определенным стандартизирующим элементом, подтверждающим фактический результат получения услуги. Если говорить про продукт, управление его гарантией – это фактически предоставление гарантий качества производства и возможности замены; наличие гарантийного срока. Услуга же, это понятие более обширное, что делает управление его гарантией более вариативным.

Любую услугу (а именно процесс её получения) для потребителя можно охарактеризовать в виде четырех основных процессных параметров:

1. Осязаемость – те аспекты, которые заключены в субъектах и объектах услуги; это непосредственные особенности восприятия услуги через взаимодействие.

2. Надежность – обобщенный показатель, объединяющий в себе уверенность потребителя в услуге, в возможности предоставления дополнительных опорных моментов, фактически гарантирующих качество.

3. Скорость или временность – любая услуга предоставляется в течение определенного времени; от управления временем предоставления (скорости выполнения) услуги зависит уровень удовлетворенности клиента. Важно также понимать, что время должно быть оптимальным относительно достижения высоких (или, как минимум, заявленных) результатов.

4. Ориентированность – предполагает управление вниманием и сопереживанием клиента, принятие клиента и его потребностей, учета его особенностей и адаптации под запросы.

Так или иначе, процесс предоставления гарантии от приобретения услуги может строиться как на одном или нескольких вышепредставленных параметрах, так и на всех сразу. По сути, гарантия позволяет предоставить уверенность потребителя в достижении какого-либо из параметров (а также устранить разрыв между завышенным ожиданием и фактическим результатом). Для клиента же, максимизация положительного опыта становится способом закрепления положительной личной оценки за предоставлением услуги со стороны компании; для компании это становится инструментом продвижения услуги, расширения клиентской базы, а также построения оптимальных стратегий взаимодействия [6].

Главная сложность управления качеством и гарантией услуги – это реальный учет достоинств и недостатков, возможность построения опоры на реальные достоинства с полным устранением или частичной компенсацией недостатков, а также сложность поиска достоинств, которые важны для клиента. По сути, это требует проведения комплексного анализа рынка, а также формирования каналов обратной связи, без которых компания попросту не сможет строить будущие процессы управления качеством.

Построения взаимодействия с потребителями может осуществляться несколькими традиционными способами: устное коммуникативное взаимодействие, сравнение прошлого опыта, учет личных потребностей, а также сбор письменных данных, учет жалоб и предложений. Фактически, компания может занять как активную, так и пассивную сторону в вопросах сбора информации о качестве услуг; в случае активной позиции, хозяйствующий субъект занимается самостоятельным сбором всех соответствующих сведений, тогда как в случае пассивной позиции, потребители самостоятельно обращаются к представителям компании для выражения собственных оценок и предложений. Недостаток пассивной позиции относительно активной заключается в излишнем заикливании с параллельным обращением лишь малой части неудовлетворенных качеством услуги клиентов; иначе говоря, пассивно организация собирает лишь малую часть от обратной связи, которую могла бы получить в случае собственной активной позиции. Активная позиция открывает возможности для учета в том числе адресных представлений, их формирования для конкретных клиентов (фактически, учет личных клиентских потребностей в получении услуги), что также является непосредственным отражением качества процесса предоставления услуги [10].

Так, важно подчеркнуть, что вопросы управления качеством и гарантией услуги – это достаточно сложный комплекс, в рамках которого

первый требует поиска реального отражения качества с последующим его фактическим закреплением; тогда как второй является способом продвижения услуги на основе предоставления обещаний-обязательств, невыполнение которых будет свидетельствовать об отсутствии получения услуги со стороны потребителя [7]. Вопросы же управления вышеизложенными, сводятся, по мнению автора, к реализации следующей системы (рис. 1):



Рис. 1. Авторский алгоритм управления качеством и гарантией услуги.

Как видно исходя из рис. 1., процессы управления качеством услуги и гарантией, несмотря на их взаимосвязанность, производятся первоначально независимо друг от друга. Это объясняется тем, что гарантия фиксирует качество; для его фиксации требуется первоначальная реализация представленных этапов, характеризующих качество:

1. Сбор сведений об услуге. Предполагает реализацию активного или пассивного подходов к течению данных процессов с целью получения объективных данных, так или иначе характеризующих услугу.

2. Интерпретация сведений с последующим анализом. Предполагает проведение трансляции собранных сведений, отзывов, независимых, в том числе экспертных оценок с их единым представлением, учетом конкретных особенностей и достоинств предоставления услуги и прочих факторов, которые в совокупности отражают качество услуги. Их анализ же фактически позволяет сопоставить собранные сведения с «предельными» значениями в области качества, что формирует возможность поиска точек опоры в последующем формировании гарантий.

3. Закрепление качества посредством уточнения собранных сведений, их трансляции в реальную практику хозяйствования и проведения не только теоретического, но и практико-ориентированного анализа (в виде сравнения «ожидание» и «реальность»).

4. Поиск недостатков в области качества, нюансов и прочих факторов, снижающих уровень клиентских ожиданий. Их учет в дальнейшем позволяет персонализировать процесс предоставления услуги посредством ориентации на самые значимые для потребителя параметры, характеризующие качество.

5. Устранение недостатков или их нивелирование за счет дополнительных процессных атрибутов; причем данный параметр вариативен, поскольку в случае отсутствия выявленных недостатков, он может быть пропущен субъектом предпринимательства в процессе управления качеством.

6. Повторная оценка уровня качества с закреплением; последующая трансляция в практику хозяйствования, сбор обновленных сведений в области качества, формирование положительных оценок и прочее. Позволяет удостовериться в положительном характере происходящих изменений.

7. Воссоздание системы гарантий качества услуги; предполагает упор на несколько основных аспектов: имидж, бренд, положительная оценка, наличие опыта взаимодействия, «плата за результат», учет личных особенностей и потребностей, и ряд других.

Причем процесс воссоздания системы гарантий – это один из самых сложнейших аспектов управления качеством услуги; он предполагает параллельную реализацию ряда этапов:

1. Закрепление минимальных стандартов качества услуги [9]. На данном этапе производится анализ и закрепление гарантированных результатов предоставления услуги, а также отражаются основные процессы, которые происходят при предоставлении услуги.

2. Продвижение гарантий с их предложением клиентам в реальной ситуации. Предполагает внедрение гарантий в практику хозяйствования в качестве способа управления клиентскими ожиданиями.

3. Сравнение изменений в структуре «до» и «после» с возможностью интерпретации полученных объективных качественных и количественных изменений.

4. Формирование имиджа за счет гарантий; установление взаимосвязи между «лицом компании», «гарантией» и «имиджем» в виде системы условий получения услуги.

Помимо всего вышеизложенного, важно также подчеркнуть, что управление качеством и гарантией услуги должно строиться напрямую исходя из целей этой деятельности; в случае постановления финансовых аспектов, основной упор в деятельности компании отводится на

минимизацию издержек с возможностью формирования добавленной стоимости услуги через повышение качества и наличие гарантий; гарантия в таком случае рассматривается как источник дополнительного дохода субъекта предпринимательства. Нефинансовые же аспекты, зачастую, связаны с расширением числа потребителей и укреплении позиций на рынке, распространением услуги и повышением реального качества с наличием гарантий. Причем, необходимо заметить, что нефинансовые аспекты также могут стать источником возникновения финансовых [8].

Таким образом, опираясь на вышеизложенное можно подчеркнуть, что представленный авторский алгоритм действительно позволяет осуществлять эффективное управление качеством и гарантией услуги, интегрируя данные процессы, тем самым позволяя учитывать, как финансовые, так и нефинансовые аспекты хозяйственной деятельности субъекта предпринимательства.

Заключение. Резюмируя вышеизложенное, по результатам проведенного анализа можно подчеркнуть, что вопросы управления качеством и гарантией продукции неразрывно связаны между собой. Причем, развитие гарантии качества не может происходить без учета реальных качественных преобразований услуги; иначе говоря, без наличия фактически зафиксированного качества предоставления услуги, хозяйствующий субъект не может предоставлять гарантии, формирующие определенный уровень клиентских ожиданий. Учитывая вышеизложенное, а также целесообразность интеграции данных аспектов с целевыми ориентирами субъекта предпринимательства, автором был разработан комплексный гибкий алгоритм управления качеством и гарантией продукции, параллельно задействующий данные процессы и интегрирующий их в виде системы учета основных положений, касающихся деятельности компании и тех особенностей, к которым она обращается с целью достижения намеченных целей деятельности по управлению качеством и гарантией.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАСЧЕТА ИЗДЕРЖЕК ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ ФЕРМАХ

Аннотация: В статье анализируются проблемы учета себестоимости продукции в фермерских хозяйствах и предлагаются предложения по их решению.

Ключевые слова: производственные затраты, финансовые результаты, материальные затраты, труд платеж расходы, выделение.

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FEATURES OF CALCULATION OF PRODUCTION COSTS IN ECONOMIC FARMS

Annotation: The article analyzes the problems of accounting for the cost of production in farms and offers suggestions for their solution.

Key words: production costs, financial results, material costs, labor payment costs, allocation.

Вступление

В условиях постглобального финансового кризиса одной из основных задач фермерских хозяйств в основной производственной деятельности является удовлетворение потребностей потребителей и развитие масштабов производства исходя из спроса.

Учет себестоимости продукции в фермерских хозяйствах является одной из важнейших задач бухгалтерского учета. Учет себестоимости продукции преследует следующие цели:

- калькуляция и определение финансового результата от реализации продукции;
- определить эффективность каждого произведенного продукта;

- обосновать возможность снижения затрат.

Выводы и обсуждения

Известно, что расчет себестоимости продукции в стране утвержден в соответствии с Постановлением Кабинета Министров от 5 февраля 1999 г. № 54 «О составе затрат на производство и реализацию товаров (работ, услуг), включаемых в стоимости товаров в соответствии с Положением о порядке. Он предусматривает, что затраты на производство учитываются по следующим статьям:

1. Материал расходы.
2. Труд платеж стоит
3. Социальное разделение стоит
4. Базовый инструменты и нематериальный ресурсы амортизация.
5. Другие расходы.

Учет расходов по этим статьям служит цели подготовки финансовой отчетности. При этом затраты на составление статистической отчетности и предоставление информации, необходимой для принятия управленческих решений, требуют более детального учета. Поэтому нецелесообразно ограничивать статьи аналитического учета расходов статьями, указанными в Положении о структуре расходов. Поэтому в учебной и научной литературе рекомендуется учитывать затраты в растениеводстве по следующим статьям:

- 1) семена (саженцы);
- 2) удобрения (местные, минеральные);
- 3) расходы на защиту растений;
- 4) топливо и энергия;
- 5) заработная плата;
- 6) отчисления на социальное страхование;
- 7) амортизация основных средств и нематериальных активов;
- 8) страховые расходы;
- 9) работа, выполняемая другими организациями (зарплата);
- 10) прочие расходы.

Целесообразно вести отдельную смету расходов для каждого типа установки. При этом аналитические расчеты должны позволять различать расходы на урожай текущего года в предыдущем году, расходы на урожай текущего года и расходы на урожай следующего года в текущем году. Это необходимо как для точного определения стоимостных и финансовых результатов, так и для обеспечения процесса разработки статистической отчетности и принятия управленческих решений необходимой информацией.

На наш взгляд, при учете затрат по вышеуказанным статьям целесообразно обратить внимание на следующие аспекты.

Стоимость семян и рассады включены все расходы, связанные с их приобретением, доставкой и подготовкой к посадке. При использовании в

хозяйствах собственных семян и саженцев предпочтительнее отражать их в плановой или нормативной себестоимости в течение года, а в конце года разницу между фактической себестоимостью и плановой списывать на прочие эксплуатационные расходы. Этот подход широко используется в международной практике и считается одним из правил управленческого учета.

Удобрения, средства защиты растений и топливо должны быть включены в себестоимость, в том числе расходы, связанные с их приобретением и доставкой, а при приобретении ресурсов с использованием товарной биржи или посреднических услуг, в том числе брокерское вознаграждение.

Статья расходов, именуемая расходами на страхование, учитывает расходы, связанные с обязательным и добровольным страхованием урожая или растений.

Стоимость работ, выполненных другими организациями, в основном включается в стоимость услуг, оплачиваемых фермами, машинами, транспортом, вспашкой или обработкой почвы и другими подобными услугами.

Статья затрат, называемая арендной платой, учитывает арендную плату за основные средства, арендуемые у других организаций и населения на краткосрочной основе. Следует отметить, что расходы, связанные с арендой, не могут быть отражены в данной статье. Лизинг считается финансовой операцией (не производственной сделкой). Таким образом, арендные платежи отражаются в составе долгосрочного обязательства по аренде и в счете финансовых расходов, разделенных на исполнение обязательства (погашение кредита) и процентные платежи.

В статье расходов на оплату труда учитываются основная и дополнительная заработная плата, начисленная постоянным и совместителям. Следует отметить, что в данную статью не включаются премии по итогам года, единовременные премии, дополнительные отпускные, денежные премии и выплаты за выслугу лет. Такие затраты включаются в состав текущих расходов в составе прочих операционных расходов. Также они не облагаются взносами социального страхования (единого социального платежа).

Производственные затраты состоят из прямых затрат и общепроизводственных расходов. Синтетический счет за 2010 год служит для отслеживания правильных затрат. Расчет общепроизводственных затрат, т. е. затрат, связанных с несколькими объектами калькуляции одновременно, осуществляется на синтетическом счете 2510 «Общие производственные затраты». Накладные расходы следует распределить по объектам калькуляции в соответствующие периоды, т.е. 2010 г. следует перенести на учет. В этом случае важно правильно определить критерии распределения.

Таким образом, отдельный учет затрат на производство каждой продукции служит основанием для определения их себестоимости в отдельности. На фермах год в течение функциональный удалять за Стоимость продукты __ сезонный в виде получается.

Определенные трудности в определении стоимости фермы возникают из-за того, что во многих случаях получается несколько продуктов одного и того же вида растений. Например, из люцерны можно приготовить сено люцерны, зеленую массу, семена и ячмень, а из растений пшеницы и ячменя можно получить зерно и солому. Для кукурузных зерен При посадке получают зерна и стебли. Из этого кроме того, фермы с земли продуктивный использовать за интервал урожай или смешанный урожай оба насаждения возможно. Такой случаи товары Стоимость как обнаружение отдельно видеть выход должен. Ряд методов распределения сложных производственных затрат рекомендован в руководствах по управленческому учету и целесообразно их использование. Для обеспечения объективности учета фермерское хозяйство должно четко указать в документе учетной политики, какой из этих методов будет использоваться.

Вывод

Аналогичный подход можно использовать для отслеживания затрат на скот на ферме. Конечно, здесь статью затрат на семена придется заменить статьей затрат на корма, а статью затрат на защиту растений придется заменить статьей защиты животных. Расчет накладных расходов и распределение комплексных затрат производится, как указано выше. В статье затрат на корма целесообразно учитывать стоимость кормов для скота в течение года в плановой себестоимости, а в конце года разницу с фактической себестоимостью переводить в себестоимость периода.

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РАЗРАБОТКА ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ МУЗЫКАЛЬНОГО МАГАЗИНА

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматривается проектирование информационной системы музыкального магазина, рассматривается создание базы данных и проектирование.

Ключевые слова: проектирование, информационная система, база данных.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE INFORMATION SYSTEM OF A MUSIC STORE

Annotation: this article discusses the design of a music store information system, considers the creation of a database and design.

Keywords: design, information system, database.

Всё больше и больше организаций и фирм используют в качестве хранения электронные базы данных. Сейчас их использование повсеместно, а разработка представляет собой достаточно объемный и сложный процесс. С помощью баз данных доступ к информации, а также её изменение, хранение и удаление становится поистине сверхбыстрым; базы данных возможно подключить к веб сайту, чтобы любой желающий мог не только ознакомиться с наличием товаров или услуг, но и узнать их цену, качество, стоимость доставки и иные характеристики. Также с помощью информационных систем возможно вести заказы, оставлять заметки, узнавать информацию о поставщиках, брендах, последних тенденциях и перспективах развития той или иной отрасли.

В нашем мире, где музыка звучит повсюду, новые артисты и альбомы появляются ежедневно, среди всего этого списка, довольно сложно найти музыку по своим предпочтениям. Собственно, мной была разработана система, которая позволяет искать музыку по вашим параметрам и предпочтениям и представлена в качестве курсовой работы.

CASE-средства позволяют не только создавать «правильные» продукты, но и обеспечить «правильный» процесс их создания. Основная цель CASE состоит в том, чтобы отделить проектирование ПО от его кодирования и последующих этапов разработки, а также скрыть от разработчиков все детали среды разработки и функционирования ПО. При использовании CASE-технологий изменяются все этапы жизненного цикла программного обеспечения (подробнее об этом будет сказано ниже) информационной системы, при этом наибольшие изменения касаются этапов анализа и проектирования. Большинство существующих CASE-средств основано на методологиях структурного (в основном) или

объектно-ориентированного анализа и проектирования, использующих спецификации в виде диаграмм или текстов для описания внешних требований, связей между моделями системы, динамики поведения системы и архитектуры программных средств. Такие методологии обеспечивают строгое и наглядное описание проектируемой системы, которое начинается с ее общего обзора и затем детализируется, приобретая иерархическую структуру со все большим числом уровней.

CASE - не революция в программной технике, а результат естественного эволюционного развития всей отрасли средств, называемых ранее инструментальными или технологическими. С самого начала CASE-технологии развивались с целью преодоления ограничений при использовании структурных методологий проектирования 60--70-х годов (сложности понимания, большой трудоемкости и стоимости использования, трудности внесения изменений в проектные спецификации и т.д.) за счет их автоматизации и интеграции поддерживающих средств. Таким образом, CASE-технологии не могут считаться самостоятельными методологиями, они только развивают структурные методологии и делают более эффективным их применение за счет автоматизации.

Помимо автоматизации структурных методологий и, как следствие, возможности применения современных методов системной и программной инженерии, CASE-средства обладают следующими основными достоинствами:

- улучшают качество создаваемого ПО за счет средств автоматического контроля (прежде всего, контроля проекта);
- позволяют за короткое время создавать прототип будущей системы, что позволяет на ранних этапах оценить ожидаемый результат;
- ускоряют процесс проектирования и разработки;
- освобождают разработчика от рутинной работы, позволяя ему целиком сосредоточиться на творческой части разработки;
- поддерживают развитие и сопровождение разработки;
- поддерживают технологии повторного использования компонент разработки.

В рамках работы использовалось такое CASE-средство, как BPWin 4.0, которое, благодаря своей простоте и наглядности занимает видное место среди всех CASE-средств.

Для начала построили общую модель, отражающую входную, выходную и посредническую информацию. Это позволит проанализировать все стороны, участвующие в нашей информационной системе.

К входной информации мы отнесли:

- артисты;
- клиенты;
- альбомы.

К промежуточной - стриминговые сервисы.

К выходной:

- проданные альбомы;
- отчет о продажах.

После того, как изучили всю имеющуюся у нас информацию, приступим к организации базы данных.

Ниже представлены концептуальные требования к каждому из них:

Требования к стриминговым сервисам: код сервиса, название фирмы, имя руководителя, сайт.

Требования к товарам: код альбома, тип, название, описание, стоимость, обложка.

Требования к продажам: дата, название альбома, цена.

При создании базы данных были отобраны программы, которые представлены ниже:

- Microsoft SQL Server — система управления реляционными базами данных (РСУБД), разработанная корпорацией Microsoft. Основным используемым языком запросов — Transact-SQL, создан совместно Microsoft и Sybase. Transact-SQL является реализацией стандарта ANSI/ISO по структурированному языку запросов (SQL) с расширениями.

- MySQL Workbench — инструмент для визуального проектирования баз данных, интегрирующий проектирование, моделирование, создание и эксплуатацию БД в единое бесшовное окружение для системы баз данных MySQL. Является преемником DBDesigner 4 от FabForce.

- SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) — утилита из Microsoft SQL Server 2005 и более поздних версий для конфигурирования, управления и администрирования всех компонентов Microsoft SQL Server. Утилита включает скриптовый редактор и графическую программу, которая работает с объектами и настройками сервера.

Главным инструментом SQL Server Management Studio является Object Explorer, который позволяет пользователю просматривать, извлекать объекты сервера, а также полностью ими управлять.

Выбор был сделан в пользу SSMS так как на ней удобнее всего создавать БД под Visual Studio (Рис. 1).

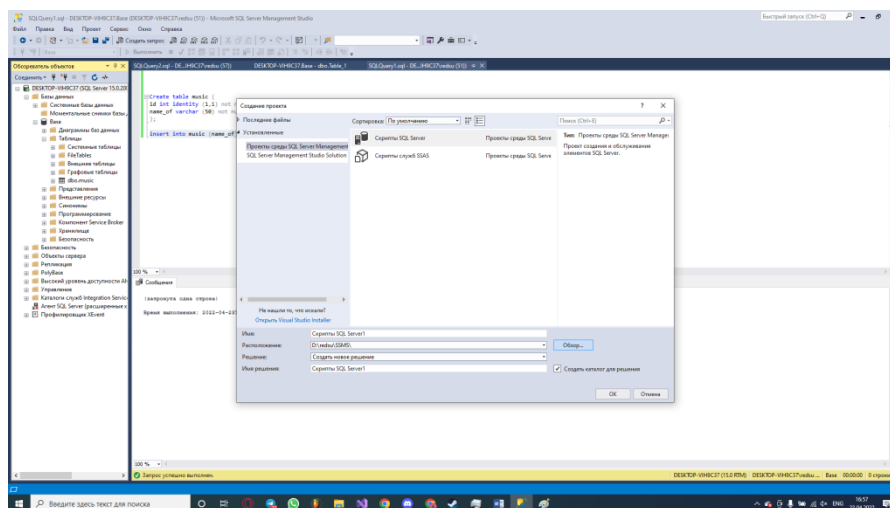


Рис. 1. Создание проекта SQL Server Management Studio

И на данном этапе, заполняем её (Рис. 2).

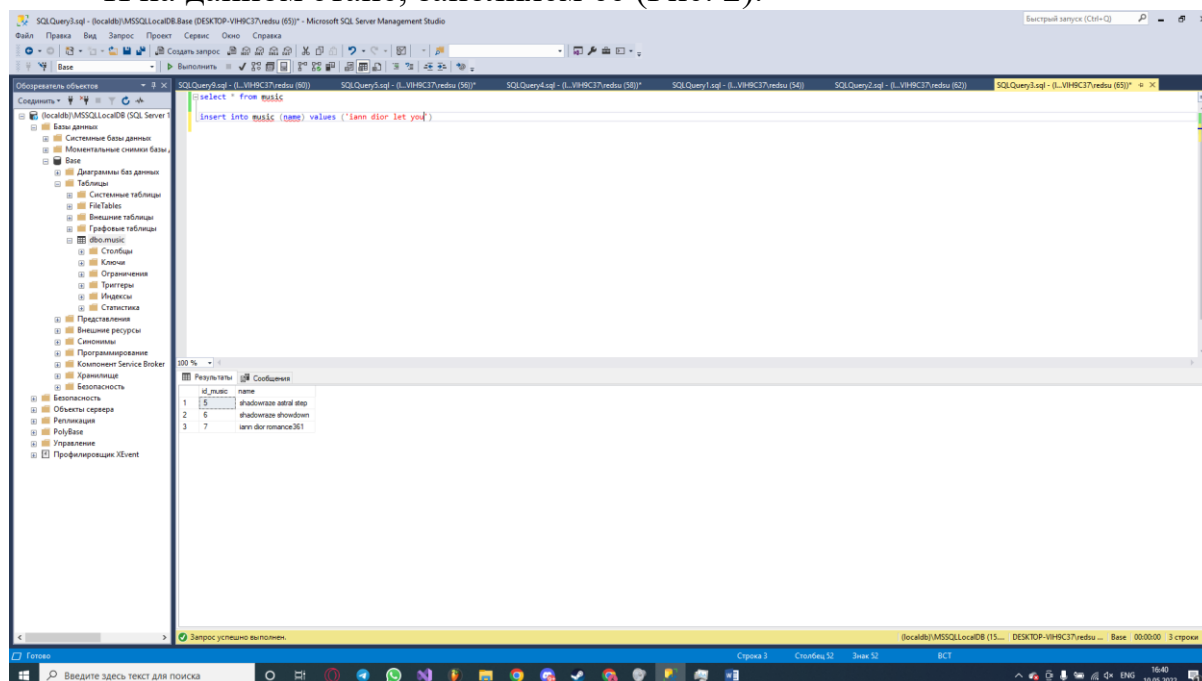


Рис. 2. Настройка таблицы

На данном рисунке изображен этап создания проекта (Рис. 3).

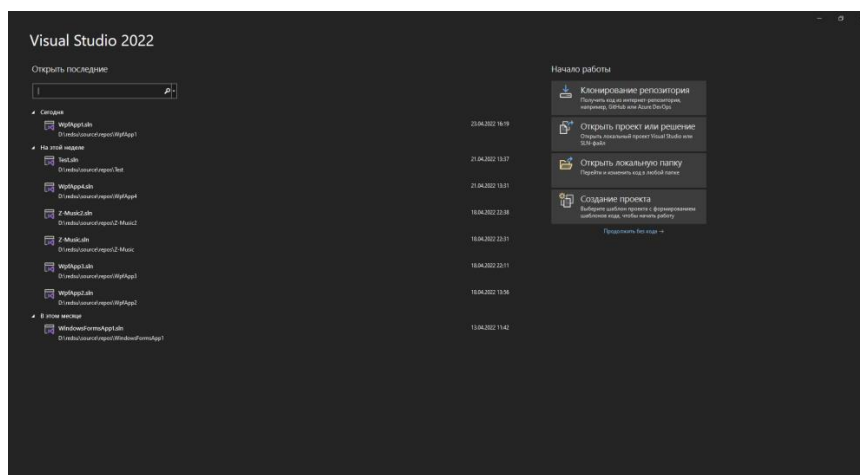


Рис. 3. Создание проекта

Подводя итоги, можно с уверенностью заявить, что информационная система музыкального магазина удалась. Нам удалось создать приложение, которое позволяет нам слушать музыку. Нам также удалось создать удобный пользовательский интерфейс, позволяющий быстро и без наличия специальных навыков работать с программой. Нам удалось выполнить все выявленные в начале разработки информационной системы задачи и достичь поставленных целей.

Данная информационная система как самостоятельное программное обеспечение вполне может использоваться обычным человеком для прослушивания своей любимой музыки.

Информационную систему в будущем можно будет дополнить несколькими новыми таблицами по необходимости.

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ГРУППОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация: В данной статье описаны закономерности образования, роль образовательных процессов в развитии личности, разрабатывающая практические пути и способы повышения их результативности.

Ключевые слова: Педагогика, развитие, воспитание, методология педагогика.

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ORGANIZATION OF GROUP ACTIVITIES

Annotation: This article discusses the laws of education, the role of educational processes in personal development, practical ways and means to increase their effectiveness.

Key words: Pedagogy, development, education, methodology of pedagogy.

Традиционно выделяют фронтальные, индивидуальные и групповые формы организации учебной деятельности. Фронтальная форма предполагает организацию деятельности учащихся всего класса над единым заданием при сотрудничестве детей друг с другом при непосредственным руководством учителя.[1]. Фронтальный метод — одно задание выполняют все одновременно. Так проводятся подготовительная и заключительная части, могут проводиться и фрагменты в основной части занятия. На уроках физической культуры при фронтальной работе учитель руководит всем классом без лишних затрат времени. Достигается высокая моторная плотность, т.е. большой объем двигательной активности учащихся на уроке. Однако затруднено устранение индивидуальных ошибок и оказание помощи. В младших классах этот прием применяется чаще, т.к. в основной части выполняются простые, знакомые действия или подвижные игры, эстафеты. Индивидуальные формы организации учебной деятельности учащихся предполагают работу над единым или различными заданиями при опосредованном руководстве учителя. Метод индивидуальной организации и учащихся предусматривает выполнение ими заданий по указанию учителя или самостоятельному выбору.[2] Он предполагает наибольшие возможности дифференцированного подхода к

ученику с учетом всех его индивидуальных особенностей и наклонностей. Данный способ организации называется направленным управлением. Этот метод используется в отдельных элементах урока при обучении на снаряде (дача индивидуальных заданий на 2-й подход), можно использовать его и при параллельной тренировке. Групповая форма организации учебной деятельности предполагает выполнение одинаковых или дифференцированных заданий малыми группами учащихся (2 - 6) человек при их сотрудничестве внутри групп и при опосредованном руководстве учителя. Групповая форма обучения - это некое среднее звено, диалектически соединяющее в себе особенности фронтальной и индивидуальной работы. Под групповой работой понимают работу малых групп внутри класса. Групповая форма обучения есть способ организации совместной деятельности учащихся в малых группах при опосредованном руководстве и в сотрудничестве с учителем. Вариантом групповой работы является работа в парах, которую начинают использовать уже в 1 и 2 классах. Парную работу рассматривают как начальную стадию формирования деловых межличностных отношений первоклассников, поскольку у них еще недостаточно сформированы коммуникативные навыки для работы в больших по размеру группах.[2] Работа в парах формирует у детей умения принимать общую цель, разделять обязанности, согласовывать способы достижения предложенной цели; соотносить свои действия с действиями партнера по совместной деятельности; принимать участие в сравнении цели и результата работы. Групповая работа наиболее часто используется в так называемом интерактивном обучении. Целесообразность применения интерактивных форм обучения определяется задачами всего урока в целом и его этапов в отдельности. При этом не менее половины его должны составлять ученики, способные успешно заниматься самостоятельной работой. Способы организации группового взаимодействия. Основные этапы групповой деятельности учащихся на уроке: 1. Предварительная подготовка учащихся к выполнению группового задания (постановка учебных задач, краткий инструктаж учителя, раздача дидактического материала). 2. Обсуждение и составление плана выполнения учебного задания в группе, определение способов его решения (ориентировочная деятельность), распределение обязанностей. 3. Работа по выполнению учебного задания. [3]4. Наблюдение учителя и корректировка работы группы и отдельных учащихся. 5. Взаимная проверка и контроль выполнения задания в группе, оценка итогов. Варианты итогового отчета и оценки работы группы: - Вся группа отчитывается назначенному учителем ученику или каждый член группы - своему контролеру (тоже назначаются учителем). Эта форма отчета применяется главным образом для групп выравнивания и групп поддержки типа М. - Вся группа отчитывается учителю без привлечения других учеников. - «Публичная защита» - наиболее частая и эффективная

форма отчета. Один представитель группы по выбору учителя выходит к доске и рассказывает свою задачу всему классу. Обсуждаются другие способы решения, если таковые выявляются в ходе «защиты». В ходе обсуждения задачи ученик обосновывает отдельные шаги решения, отвечает на вопросы по задаче и примыкающей к ней теории, сам задает вопросы. Плюсы группового обучения: Активность могут проявлять те учащиеся, которые при фронтальной работе не настолько активны. Учащийся пока еще не может по разным причинам публично выступать и высказывать свои мысли вслух перед всем классом и учителем, но зато в группе он может занимать активную позицию, обсуждать наравне со всеми предложенные вопросы и задания. Учащийся в такой ситуации чувствует себя увереннее, что достаточно важно, особенно на первом этапе обучения. Формирования командности [3]. Понимание учащимися того обстоятельства, что он связан со своими товарищами в такой мере, которая не позволяет достичь успеха одному, если его не достигнут остальные. Ребята убеждаются в ценности взаимопомощи; порождает взаимную ответственность, внимательность, формирует интерес к работе товарища. Кроме этого происходит формирование навыков общения, коммуникации, умений работать в команде. Дифференцированность. Более широкие возможности для дифференцированного подхода к обучению и воспитанию. Достигается большая индивидуализация занятия. Ученики делятся по полу, возрасту, уровню подготовленности. Педагог сам может находиться в том отделении, где изучается самое сложное упражнение или с наиболее слабыми учениками. Данный способ организации учащихся в педагогике называется смешанным управлением. Групповой метод применяют с 5-го класса, когда подготовлен физкультурный актив, класс дисциплинирован и подготовлен к самостоятельной работе. Возможность использования соревновательной мотивации и возможность введения игровых элементов в ходе занятия. В групповой деятельности, даже в обычной эстафете, так популярной на любых спортивных соревнованиях, можно моделировать развитие ситуации в зависимости от задач группы, распределение ролей, очередности выступления, поощрять творчество и взаимовыручку, находить ответы и решения на сложные ситуации и проблемы.[4] В результате, слабые ученики с трудом усваивают материал, а сильные нуждаются в более трудных, оригинальных заданиях, задачах. Контроль групповой работы. Созданные группы могут быть зрелыми и достаточно, с точки зрения учебных целей, самостоятельными. То есть, когда в группе есть выраженная позиция организатора, есть понимание и умение точно следовать правилам групповой работы всех участников группы, в группах протекают все обязательные процессы, группа всегда готова оформить результат своей работы. В этом случае преподаватель оценивает работу группы в конце, в ходе доклада группы об итогах работы.[4] Если учащиеся делают только первые шаги в групповой работе,

необходим постоянный контроль за ходом работы и группы, и ее организатора. Этот контроль осуществляется при помощи введенных норм правильной организации групповой работы и с помощью объявленной процедуры, т.е. точного описания последовательных операционных действий.

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ШЕКСПИР АСАРЛАРИНИ ЎРГАНИШДА ТАРЖИМАНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Шекспир асарларини ўрганишда таржима феноменининг аҳамияти кўриб чиқилади. Бу соҳада таржима имкониятлари жаҳон дурдоналари бўлган барча асарлардан дунёдаги барча ўқувчилар фойдалана олишлари мумкинлиги ҳақидаги фикр илгари сурилади.

Калит сўзлар: адабиёт, бадиий, эстетик, савия, баҳраманд, аслият, таржима, асар.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSLATION IN THE STUDY OF SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS

Annotation: This article discusses such a phenomenon as translation, with the help of which you can get acquainted with the works of Shakespeare. In this regard, the possibilities of translation are enormous, because a masterfully translated work in any language can sound like the original.

Key words: literature, artistic, aesthetic, level, readable, original.

Қадимдан таржиманинг улкан сиёсий-ижтимоий, бадиий-эстетик аҳамиятини мавжуд эканлиги таъкидлаб келинади. Уларда, хусусан, адабиётида муайян даврда диққатга арзигулик, юксак бадиий маҳорат билан яратилган муносиб асарлар кам экан, бўлмағур, бачкана “оригинал” китоблар билан ҳамма ёқни тўлдиргандан кўра, хорижий адабиётлардан чинакам юқори бадиий савияда бунёд қилинган асарларни таржима қилиш афзал эканлиги таъкидланади. Миллий адабиётда маълум сабаблар оқибатида вақтинчалик турғунлик ҳолати юз берганда, унда таржима даври бошланиши керак. Чунки таржима қилинган асарлар туфайли китобхонлар жаҳон адабиёти дурдоналаридан баҳраманд бўлиб, улардан лаззатланибгина қолмасдан, таржима асарлари эстетик туйғуни ўстиради, дидни табиялайди ва чинакам нафис нарса тўғрисида ҳаққоний тушунча пайдо қилади. Шунингдек, таржима қиёслаш мезонидир. У аслият адабиёти билан таржима асарларини чоғиштиришга, шу тариқа ватан

адабиётининг маълум даврда қандай тараққиёт босқичида турганлигини аниқлашга ёрдам беради. Таржима инсон маънавий ҳаётини бойитади, тилнинг потенциал имкониятларини рўёбга чиқаради, унга сайқал беради.

Ўз-ўзидан маълум бўладики, бўлак тиллардан таржима қилиш учун ватан адабиёти муқаррар турғунликка юз тутган бўлиши керак экан, деган хулоса келиб чиқмайди. Таржима қилиш учун ватан адабиётининг инқирозга юз тутишини “кутиб” туриш шарт эмас. Таржима ҳар бир миллий маданият учун доимий эҳтиёждир. Хусусан, турли-туман, каттаю кичик тиллардан таржима алоҳида маъно ва мазмун касб этади. Бизнинг адабиётимиз ҳамма вақт гуманистик ғояларни тарғиб этиб келди. Бундай ғояларнинг тобора мустаҳкамланишида эса таржиманинг аҳамияти бекиёс.

Таржима муносабатлари шундай воситадирки, бунда икки томонлама манфаат юзага келади. Бир тарафдан, кам сонли, кичик халқларнинг адабиётларида барпо этилган бадиий сўз дурдоналари бошқа тилга кўчириши билан улкан амалий ва потенциал имкониятлар пайдо бўлади. Улар миллионлаб китобхонларга тақдим қилинади ва шу тил орқали яна ўнлаб тилларга таржима қилиниш имконияти туғилади.

Бадиий таржималар туфайли миллий адабиётлар ўртасида боғланган алоқаларнинг маҳсули ўлароқ, янги ғоявий йўналишлар, янгича сюжет, жанр, янги образлар туғилади. Чунончи, “Минг бир кеча”, “Рамаяна”, “Калила ва Димна”, “Қобуснома”, “Бобурнома”, Умар Хайём рубоийлари, Ҳофиз Ғазаллари, Алишер Навоий дostonлари, Робиндранат Тагор романлари сингари юзлаб асарларнинг ғарб тилларига қилинган сон-саноксиз таржималари туфайли қитъа халқларининг ижтимоий-маданий ва адабий-эстетик ҳаётида туғилган янгича тасаввурлар, қарашлар, тушунчалар, образларни тадқиқ қилиш ҳамон таржимашунослик олдида турган муҳим муаммолардан биридир. Айни вақтда, Ғарбий Европа адабиёти асарларининг шарқ халқлари тилларига қилинган сон-саноксиз таржималари туфайли юз берган катта сифат ўзгаришлари ҳам исбот талаб қилмайдиган ҳақиқатдирки, бу ҳам янада чуқурроқ ўрганилиши лозим бўлган муҳим масала ҳисобланади.

Таржима ва тақлид, таржима-таъсир-таржима масалаларининг мундарижаси ўрганилаётган объект, давр, тиллар, жанр ҳамда адабий регионга қараб, ғоятда хилма-хил ва мураккабдир.

Хусусан “Ҳамлет” трагедиясининг инглизча асл нусхаси, русча таржимаси ва ўзбекча таржималарини қиёслаб шундай хулосаларга келиш мумкин: яъни русча таржимасида жўшқин шеърӣ ифода ва оташин ҳиссиёт билан суғорилган бош қаҳрамон образи сусайтириб берилган, ўзбекча таржима бўлса, асарнинг асл инглизча нусхасига мувофиқ келади; ўзбекча таржимада русча матннинг зидди ўлароқ, фожианинг умумий жарангосини кўтариш, тантанавор мақомда жаранглаган шеърӣ образларни сақлашга интилиш майли сезилиб туради; Шекспир луғатида юксак поэзия унсурлари учрайди, русча таржимада эса улар четлаб

ўтилади, М.Шайхзода бу масалада ҳам инглизча нусхага қараб “андоза олган”. Хуллас, ўзбек таржимонининг шоирлик меҳнати, ўз ишига ижобий муносабатда бўлиши ва инглиз тилини бирмунча билиши туфайли, рус таржимадаги айрим нуқсонларни ўз таржимасида тузата олган ва ўзбек тилида Ҳамлет монологининг худди асил инглизча нусхага муқобил тарзда ҳамоҳанг жаранглашига эришган.

Ана шундай юбксак саъвияли таржималар туфайли Вильям Шекспирнинг ҳаётбахш таъсирини Ойбек, Ғафур Ғулом, Ҳамид Олимжон, Мақсуд Шайхзода, Уйғун, Туроб Тўла сингари жуда кўплаб ўзбек адибларининг ижодида кўриш мумкин.

Вильям Шекспирнинг ўзбек адиблари ижодига таъсири даставвал тарихий мавзуларга мурожаат этишда ўз ифодасини топади. Халқларнинг ўтмиш тарихига муражаат қилиш, унинг тараққийпарвар, миллий озодлик ғоялари билан суғорилган саҳифаларини ёритиш, ундаги шарфли ва машъум воқеаларни илғор реалистик мавқедан туриб бадиий талқин этиш, буюк тарихий шахслар фаолиятини чинакам санъаткорона, ҳаққоний бадиий умумлаштириш тарихга қайтиш, уни тирилтириш, идеаллаштиришни англамайди. Аксинча, бу тарихни замонга хизмат қилдириш намунасидир.

Таъсир ёзувчига илгаридан ўзи ўйлаб юрган муддаонинг режалаштирилишига бир туртки, ишора демак ёки янги фикр, янги ғоянинг туғилишига доялик қилади, сабабият туғдиради.

Маълумки, “Мирзо Улуғбек” фожевий асарини яратиш мақсади, шубҳасиз, Шайхзодада тўсатдан, фавқулудда пайдо бўлмаган ёки Шекспирнинг муайян бир асарини - бу хоҳ “Ромео ва Жульетта” бўлсин, хоҳ “Ҳамлет” бўлсин - таржима қилиш натижасидагина туғилган эмас. Бу кенг маънода Шекспир ижодини синчиклаб ўрганиш, Шекспир анъаналарини ижодий ўзлаштириш ва уларни янги давр адабиёти тажрибаси ва талаблари асосида адабий-эстетик амалиётга татбиқ этиш, бу анъаналарни давом эттириш ва янги шароитда, янги материал асосида ривожлантиришга уринишдан иборатки, бундай шарафли вазифани Мақсуд Шайхзода шараф билан бажарди.

Зотан, буюк Шекспир тажрибаси ўзбек адабий муҳитига татбиқ этишга имкон туғдирадиган ғоят мақбул материалга эга эди. Ўзининг даҳшатини ижтимоий маъноси, фоживийлиги, кескин тарихий тўқнашувларга сероблиги, жаҳоншумул илғор илмий қараш билан диний фанатизм, хурофот ва бидъатнинг тўқнашувига доир Мовароуннахрда кечмиш мусибатли воқеалар маълум эдики, мазкур воқеий кечмишлар шекспирона адабий мактаб татбиқи учун “тайёр” заминни ташкил этарди. Бу – Мирзо Улуғбек воқеаси эди. Бунда “Юлий Цезарь”да тасвирланган шоҳ билан халқнинг тўқнашуви ва омманинг алданиш ҳодисаси ҳам, “Ҳамлет”да тасвирланган она билан ўғил ўртасидаги қарама-қаршилик ва уларнинг тўқнашуви ҳам, илғор гуманистик ғоялар билан хурофот,

жаҳолат ва худбинликнинг мурасасиз тўқнашуви ҳам, қирол (султон)нинг қатл этилиши ҳам, “Қирол Лир”даги фарзандларнинг ўз падари бузрукворига қарши бориши ҳам – буларнинг барчаси тўла-тўқис муҳайё эди. Бу қисқагина мисоллардан бадий таржиманинг адабий алоқалар, таъсир кабиларнинг кенгайишидаги аҳамиятини англаб олиш мумкин.

Юқорилардан кўринадики, бадий таржима масаласи ниҳоятда теран масаладир. Уни маълум маънода бўлса ҳам идрок этиш умуминсоний ғояларни, муаммоларни тўғри тушунишга олиб келади. Айниқса, жаҳон адабиёти вакиллариининг ижодини ўрганиш, улар ҳақида мулоҳаза юритишда бадий таржиманинг ўрни беқиёс эканлиги бугунги кунда сир эмас.

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ТУРКИЙ ҲАЛҚЛАР МИЛЛИЙ ФОЛЬКЛЮРИДА ОСМОН ЁРИТҚИЧЛАРИ БИЛАН БОҒЛИҚ УРФ-ОДАТ ВА МАРОСИМЛАР

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Ўзбек халқининг деҳқончилик билан боғлиқ урф-одат ва маросимлар кенг манба ва адабиётлардаги маълумотлар билан таҳлил қилинган ҳолда ёритиб берилади. Муаллиф қиёсий таҳлил усули орқали ушбу урф-одат ва маросимларнинг Ўзбек халқига хос бўлган локал жиҳатларини очиб берган.

Калит сўзлар: Чўпон, Занги ота, иссиқлик, совуқлик, қимиз.

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TRADITIONS AND CEREMONIES RELATED TO HEAVENLY LIGHTS IN THE NATIONAL FOLKLORE OF THE TURKISH PEOPLES

Annotation: In the article are described customs and rites of Uzbeks connected with agriculture. The autor of the article tried to present the peculiarity and differ features of these traditions from other regions on the base of comparative analisis of the dates in the published works and field experiences carried out bu the author. Also it is showed the shape and changes of customs and tires of agriculture from ancient times till present.

Keywords: Shepherd, Zangi ota, Raising energy, Lowering energy, Koumiss(fermented mare's milk).

Маълумки самовий ёриткичлар асрлар мобайнида инсонларни қизиқтириб келган. Геродотнинг ёзиб қолдиришича, Марказий Осиёда антик даврларда яшаган қавмларидан бири массагетлар Қуёшни ягона тангри деб билганлар. Туркийларнинг қадимги динларидан бири бўлган “Қўк Тангри” динида эса бутун осмон юзини Худо деб тушунилган. Тангрининг осмонда эканлигига ишонч билдирилган. Осмон Тангри ҳисоблангани учун шу осмонда жойлашган Қуёш, Ой ва Юлдузлар ҳам муқаддас саналган.

Фарғона водийси аҳолиси анъанавий деҳқончилигида ҳам осмон ва сайёралар ҳаракати билан боғлиқ эътиқодлар алоҳида ўрин тутган.

Аждодларимиз йил фаслларининг ўрин алмашиши муддатлари билан бирга юлдуз буржларини ҳам жуда яхши билишган. Бунга сабаб самовий ёриткичлар ҳаракатини кузатишга асосланган ҳаётий тажрибалар кундалик ҳаётда муҳим амалий аҳамият касб этган. Шунинг учун деҳқон ҳам, чорвадор ҳам, боғбон ҳам юлдузлар ҳаракати, қуёш ва ойнинг ҳолатига қараб об-ҳаво қандай бўлишини аниқлай олишган. Эрталаб қуёш қизариб чиқса, иш куни ҳаво бузилади, қуёш қизариб ботса, эртасига кун яхши бўлади ёки тарози юлдузлари уфқ устида пайдо бўлса, ёз бошланганидан дарак беради [1.Б 36-38].

XIX аср охири - XX аср бошларида Фарғона водийсида Ўрта Осиёнинг бошқа ҳудудлари сингари ислом динининг таъсири кучли бўлган. Одамлар осмону фалак сирлари ҳақида муайян илмий тасаввурга эга бўлмаганлар. Улар табиатда теварак-атрофда рўй бераётган воқеа-ҳодисалар сабабини илоҳий кучлар ва инс-жинсларга боғлаб тушунтиришган. Одамлар осмон жисмларини маъбуд ва илоҳларнинг тимсоли деб қараганлар. Бу илоҳларнинг ҳар бири ўз характери ва одамларга муносабати жиҳатидан фарқланган бўлиб, эзгулик ва ёмонлик истовчи илоҳларга бўлиб тасаввур қилинган. Масалан қизғиш сайёра «Миррих (марс)»га қонни яхши кўрадиган «уруш худоси» деб энг ёруғ сайёра Зухра (Венера)га эса «гўзаллик маъбудаси тимсоли» деб ном берилган. Қадимги юнон афсоналарига кўра, осмондаги кўндаланг йўналган сомон йўли «маъбуданинг кўкрагидан отилиб чиққан сут» деб талқин қилинган [2. Б 5-6]. Ўзбек афсоналарида эса сомон йўли ҳаёлий қаҳрамоннинг боши осмонга текканда ҳосил бўлган сидириқ, аравадан тўкилган сомоннинг изи деб тасвирланади [3.Б 35-41].

Ёзма манбалардан маълумки, қадимги мунажжимлар самода рўй берган бир қанча ҳодисаларни «худонинг амри» билан боғлашган. Халқимиз орасида ердаги ҳар бир одамни осмонда юлдузи бор, мабодо юлдузлардан бири учса, ердаги кишилардан бирининг умри сўнади, деган мифологик тасаввурлар мавжуд бўлган [4. Б 39-43].

Осмон ёриткичлари ҳақидаги тасаввурлар ҳақида гап кетганда аждодларимиз улардан еттитасига кўпроқ эътибор қаратганини кўрамиз. Улар қуёш ва у билан боғлиқ олтита юлдуздир. Шу боисдан, дунё халқларида «етти» рақами ҳам муқаддаслаштирилган [5. Б 116-122]. Қадимий туркийларда барча юлдузларга нисбатан «йилдуз» сўзи қўлланилиб юқоридаги юлдузлар эса қуйидагига номлар билан юритилган. Муштарий (Юпитер) - «эрантўз», Мезон (Весы)-«қорақуш», Сурайё (Плеяда)-«ўлқар», Етти қароқчи «јетікан», қутб юлдузи (Полярная звезда)-«тэмурқазук», миррих (Марс) юлдузи-«Бақірсоқім». [6. Б 47-48]

Ҳафтанинг ҳар бир куни муайян осмон жисмлари билан боғлиқ ҳолда тасаввур қилинганлигини ҳисобга олсак, бир ҳафтада етти кун борлиги ҳам етти сайёра номи билан алоқадорлиги маълум бўлади. Жумладан Душанба Ой куни, Сешанба Миррих (Марс) куни, Чоршанба

Аторуд (Меркурий) куни, Пайшанба Муштарий (Юпитер) куни, Жума Зухра (Венера) куни, Шанба Зухал (Сатурн) куни, Якшанба Шамс (Қуёш) куни ҳисобланган. Шунингдек етти қават осмон билан етти қат ер тўғрисидаги асотирилар ҳам кенг тарқалган [7. Б 8-9]. Ўтмишда ота-боболаримиз ҳафта кунларини ва ўша кунлари рўй берадиган табиат ҳодисаларини кузатиб, махсус «солнома» ва «ҳафтанома»лар тузишганки, бу манбаларда ҳафтанинг қайси куни қандай амалга ошириш мумкин ёки мумкин эмаслигини белгилаб берган [8. Б 171-180]. Масалан ҳафтаномада шундай битикларга тўғри келишимиз мумкин: «Шанба (Зухал)-деҳқончилик қилмоқ яхшидур, бир донага минг дона баракат берур, ҳаргиз бефойда бўлмас. Якшанба (Қуёш)-деҳқончилик қилмоқ яхши эмас, офат тушгай. Душанба (Ой)- деҳқончилик қилмоқ яхшидур. Сешанба (Миррих)-агар зироат қилса, қурт, сичқон ё ҳайвондин ул зироат шикаст топгай. Чоршанба (Аторуд)- аммо деҳқончилик қилмоқ яхшидур, баракат пайдо бўлур, хирмон олмоқ яхшидур. Пайшанба (Муштарий)-ҳамма корларга яхшидур. Жума (Зухра)-деҳқончилик қилмоқ яхшидур» [9. Б 2-8].

Маълумки, чорвачилик Ўрта Осиё жумладан Фарғона водийси аҳолисининг қадимий машғулотларидан бири ҳисобланган. Бу соҳа Зардўштийликнинг муқаддас китоби Авестода ҳам улуғланади. Чорвачилик жамият ҳаётида, тараққиётида асосий омил, ҳаттоки одамни қурбонлик қилишдан қутқарган восита бўлганлиги боис, чўпонлик барча иқтисодий формацияларда муқаддас профессионал касб даражасига кўтарилган. Шу сабабдан чўпон танланган, сараланган. Чўпонга таёқ топшириш, таёқ ушлатиш маросимлари ўтказилган. Бунда чўпонлар пири Чўпон ота, Занги оталарга бағишлаб «қон» ҳам чиқарилган. Табиийки асрлар давомида ушбу машғулоти тури билан боғлиқ маросим ва урф одатлар шаклланган. Фарғона водийсининг текислик қисмидаги ўтлоқларни деҳқончилик учун тобора кўпроқ ўзлаштирилиб бориши оқибатида чорвани узоқроқ яйловларга ҳайдаш кучайган. Фарғона водийси атрофида жойлашган тоғ ва тоғолди зоналаридаги яйловлар бу даврда аҳоли чорвачилигининг ривожига муҳим рол ўйнаши билан бирга, турли этник жамоалар ўртасидаги ҳўжалик-маданий алоқаларни мустаҳкамлашда ҳам катта аҳамият касб этган [10. Б 48-52]. Ушбу яйловларда водийнинг кўплаб этник жамоалари - қирғиз, қипчоқ, турк, қурама, юз, қорақалпоқ ҳамда ўтроқ ўзбек, тожиклар ўз чорваларини боққанлар.

Фарғона водийси чорвадорларида ушбу машғулоти билан боғлиқ маросим ва урф одатлар шаклланганлигини биз юқорида қайд этиб ўтдик. Таъкидлаш жоизки бу машғулоти билан боғлиқ урф-одат ва маросимларга талайгина мисоллар келтириш мумкин. Бироқ айнан Осмон ёритқичлари билан боғлиқ бир маросим ҳақида биз дала экспедицияларимиз даврида ёзиб олинган бир маълумотни келтириб ўтамиз. Бизга маълумки деҳқончиликда экинларга турли зарарли ҳашоратлар зарар келтирса, чорвачиликда ҳам чорва ҳайвонларига шу каби ҳашоратлар зиён келтирган

булардан кутулиш учун хозирда турли кимёвий усуллардан фойдаланилади. Авваллари эса бундай имкониятлар бўлмаганлиги сабабли Ота боболаримиз анъанавий усуллар билан бирга баъзи бир ғайри оддий магик усуллардан ҳам фойдаланганлар. Маълумки, чорва ҳайвонларига энг кўп зарар келтирувчи яйлов каналари (фанда бу қон сўрувчи паразитлар *Ixodidae* оиласи деб номланиб улар 6-та авлодни ўз ичига олади: *Ixodes*, *Boophylus*, *Haemaphysalis*, *Dermacentor*, *Rhipicephalus*, *Hyalloma*) бўлиб [11], улар чорва ҳайвонларини яхши ривожланишига тўсқинлик қилган. Буларни йўқ қилиш учун чорвадорлар халқ орасида “Даримчи” деб, аталувчи инсонлар хизматидан фойдаланишган. “Даримчи”лик жуда нодир касб бўлиб, хозирда бундай касб эгалари деярли қолмаган. Бундай инсонлар ўз хизмати учун анчагина яхши ҳақ олганлар. “Даримчи”лар иштирокидаги маросим қуйидагича ўтказилган. Чорва эгаси “даримчи”ни ўз қўрасига таклиф қилгандан сўнг “даримчи” тоза покиза ва таҳоратли ҳолатда сурув яқинига келиб, ичи тозаланган, қовоқдан тайёрланган идишга тоза сув тўлдирган ва ушбу сувга Қуръондан суралар ўқиб дам солган. Сўнгга ушбу идишни сурув ётадиган қўра ёнидаги бирор устунга илиб қўйган. Ушбу идиш шундай жойга илинганки тунда ушбу идиш ичидаги сувга самодаги юлдузларнинг акси тушиши шарт бўлган. Маросимнинг эртаси куни “Даримчи” ушбу қовоқни олган ва Қуръондан суралар ўқиб тўплаб қўйилган сурув ичига кирган ва то идишдаги сув тугагунча ундаги сувдан оғиз бўшлиғига олиб сурувдаги қўйлар устига пуркаб чиққан. Ахборотчиларимизни маълумот беришларича, бу касб эгалари ўз касбини отадан ўғилга қолдиришга ҳаракат қилишган, жуда камдан кам ҳоллардагина бу қонидани бузишга мажбур бўлишган. Ўз фарзандини “Даримчи”лик касбини олиши учун Бобо ёки ота ҳали фарзанд туғилмасидан тайёргарликни бошлаган. Фарзанд туғилишига икки ойга яқин муддат қолганда Ота 41 та тирик “иксодид(яйлов каналари)”ни топиб уларни Қамиш ўсимлигини (қамишнинг ичи ғовак бўлгани учун) бир бўғимига солиб ҳар икки томонини беркитган. Орадан 40 кун ўтиб қамиш очилган қамиш ичидаги каналар эса бир-бирини еб битириб фақат бир донаси тирик қолган. Ушбу кана эса бир кичикроқ идишга ёки пиёлага солиниб қуёшга қўйилган кана ўлиб, шу идишда қуритилиб фарзанд туғилишига қадар кутилган. Фарзанд туғилгач эса ҳали онасини кўкрак сутини истеъмол қилмасдан аввал қуритилган кана майда қилиб уқаланган ҳолда, сарёғга аралаштириб боланинг оғзига солинган. Ушбу расм-русумлар қилингандан сўнг эса ушбу чақалоқ балоғат ёшига етгунига қадар “Даримчи” бобоси, отаси ёки устози билан бирга юқоридаги маросимларни ўтказишга қатнашиб юрган. Бизнингча ушбу маросим исломгача мавжуд бўлган аجدодларимизнинг диний қарашлари билан боғлиқ бўлиб кейинчалик ислом таъсирида ўзгарган.

Осмон ёритқичлари билан боғлиқ тушунчаларнинг яна бири бу асосан йилқичлик билан боғлиқдир. Маълумки от сутидан тайёрланадиган

махсулот яъни “қимиз” чорвачилик билан шуғулланувчи барча этнослар озиқ-овқат рационадаги энг тансиқ махсулотлардан бири ҳисобланиб, бу ичимлик улар томонидан шифобахш хусусиятга эга махсулот сифатида ҳам қадрланади. Ахборотчиларимизнинг маълумотларига қараганда ушбу ичимлик Хулкар (Сурайё, Плеяда) юлдузи кўрингунга қадар “иссиқлик” Хулкар юлдузи кўрингач “совуқлик” бўлар экан. “Иссиқлик” ва “совуқлик” тушунчалари эса халқ табобатида қадимдан маълум. Хулкар (Сурайё, Плеяда) юлдузи эса йилнинг 22-26 август кунлари илк бор кўрина бошлайди.

Юқоридаги маълумотлар шуни кўрсатадики, Фарғона водийсида деҳқончилик ва чорвачилик машғулотлари билан боғлиқ бўлган бир қатор урф-одатлар ва расм-русумлар мавжуд бўлган. Ушбу расм-русумлар эса халқимизнинг асрлар давомида шаклланган тафаккури ва дунёқарашининг маҳсулидир.

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УСЛУГИ В ПОЛЕ ЗАТРАТЫ НА ВЕДЕНИЕ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА. УЧЕТНАЯ ЗАПИСЬ. ОСНОВЫ БЮДЖЕТИРОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье функции бюджетирования учета затрат субъектов малого предпринимательства в сфере услуг и цели их применения исследовательская работа сообщил.

Ключевые слова: Бюджетный срок, бюджетирование, функции бюджетирования, менеджер, продуктивность.

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SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF THE COSTS OF RUNNING A SMALL BUSINESS ACCOUNT BASIC BUDGETING

Annotation: In the article, the functions of budgeting, accounting for the costs of small businesses in the service sector and the purpose of their application, the research work reported.

Key words: Budget term, budgeting, budgeting functions, manager, productivity.

Осуществляются последовательные экономические реформы, обеспечивающие экономическое развитие Республики Узбекистан и вхождение ее в ряды ведущих стран мира. По мере роста мировой экономике растут и сервисные компании и организации. В результате количество малых предприятий, оказывающих услуги, растет. В январе-декабре 2021 года наибольшая доля от общего числа вновь созданных малых предприятий и микрофирм в регионах составила 16,2 % в Ташкенте, Самаркандской области – 10,9 %, Кашкадарьинской области – 9,6 %, Ферганской области – 9,2 %, Ташкентская область - 7,9%, Андижанская область - 7,2%, Бухарская область - 6,5% и Наманганская область - 6,5%.

В январе-декабре 2021 года малые предприятия получают 144 812,7 млрд сумов. сум или 51,1% от общего объема оказанных услуг, а темп роста составил 117,5% по сравнению с январем-декабром 2020 года.

По итогам 2021 года валовая добавленная стоимость сферы услуг достигнет 262 496,3 млрд сумов. сумов и увеличился на 9,2% по сравнению с 2020 годом. В частности, услуги торговли увеличились на 12,5%, услуги по размещению и питанию на 18,3%, транспортно-складские услуги на 15,7%, услуги информации и связи на 22,0%, прочие услуги на 5,9%.

Для точного цитирования вышеуказанной информации требуется точный учет и отчетность всех видов малого бизнеса. Для этого необходимо понимать затраты, классифицируемые согласно «Положению о структуре затрат на производство и реализацию товаров (работ, услуг) и порядке формирования финансовых результатов», утвержденному Кабинетом Министров Российской Федерации. Республики Узбекистан от 5 февраля 1999 года № 54.

Бюджетирование расходов играет важную роль на предприятиях, работающих в сфере услуг. В результате это может быть выражено увеличением доходов от сферы услуг.

Анализируя экономическую литературу, мы видим, что освещаются общие методологические подходы к бюджетированию и составлению бюджета, доходов и расходов бюджета.

Слово «бюджет» происходит от древнороманского языка, а «бужет» означает мешок, карман, кожаный мешок, мешок, полный денег. По мнению Б. Нидлса, М. Пауэрса, С. Миллса и Г. Андерсона: «Бюджет представляет собой план действий, предсказывающий будущие хозяйственные операции, экономическую деятельность и результаты с точки зрения финансовых и нефинансовых показателей». По мнению русских экономистов Е. А. Ананькиной, С. В. Данилочкина и Н. Г. Данилочкина, «бюджет есть план, определяющий количественно деятельность всего или отдельных подразделений предприятия». По мнению экономистов А. Х. Пардаева и З. А. Пардаевой, «бюджет - это финансовый документ, который составляется до осуществления запланированных мероприятий» [1].

Бюджетирование – это производственно-финансовое планирование предприятия путем составления бюджетов отдельных подразделений для определения общего бюджета предприятия, а также их финансовых затрат и результатов.

Задачей бюджетирования на предприятии является улучшение управления предприятием, повышение финансовых результатов, создание базы данных для принятия управленческих решений, повышение эффективности затрат и капитальных вложений - их влияние на

производительность труда, снижение себестоимости продукции, увеличение объема продаж и другое.

К вышеуказанным ключевым задачам можно добавить умение эффективно управлять ресурсами предприятия. Из задач, решаемых с помощью бюджетирования, видно, что при его выполнении предприятие получит дополнительные инструменты для увеличения прибыли и экономического роста.

Бюджетная система на предприятиях имеет шесть основных функций, а именно:

-Финансовое планирование. Бюджет помогает найти наиболее перспективные возможности для финансовых вложений и своевременно оставить некоммерческие расходы предприятия.

Исходя из вышеизложенных функций, можно сделать вывод, что бюджетирование на предприятиях приводит к повышению качества работы, объема продукции, производительности труда персонала, объема продаж и качества.

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ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ТАРМОҒИНИ МОЛИЯЛАШТИРИШНИНГ ИННОВАЦИОН УСУЛЛАРИ

Аннотация: Мақолада мамлакатимиз қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоғини молиялаштириши, ривожлантириши ва илмий-тадқиқот натижаларини ишлаб чиқаришига жорий этиш орқали қишлоқ хўжалигини модернизация қилишига эришиш ҳақида гап борган.

Калит сўзлар. Молиялаштириш, қишлоқ хўжалиги, илмий тадқиқот, илмий ишланмалар, инновацион жараён, инновацион фаолият, инновацион тадқиқотлар, рағбатлантириш, ривожланиш, такомиллаштириш.

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INNOVATIVE METHODS OF FINANCING THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Annotation: The article discusses the modernization of agriculture through the financing, development and implementation of research results in the agricultural sector of the country.

Keywords. Financing, agriculture, scientific research, scientific developments, innovative process, innovative activity, innovative research, promotion, development, improvement.

Қишлоқ хўжалигини жадал ривожлантириш ва модернизациялашга имкон яратувчи шарт-шароитлар ичида тармоқни давлат томонидан тартибга солиш масалалари муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Бугунги кунда жаҳон миқёсида қишлоқ хўжалигини давлат томонидан тартибга солиш ва қўллабқувватлашга алоҳида аҳамият қаратилиб, бу мақсадларга йирик маблағлар сарфланмоқда.

Ўзбекистонда қишлоқ хўжалигини давлат томонидан тартибга солиш ва қўллаб-қувватлаш борасида давлат эҳтиёжлари учун қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари етиштириш харажатларини имтиёзли кредитлаш, техника воситаларини имтиёзли лизинг асосида етказиб бериш, унумдорлиги паст ерларда пахта хомашёси етиштирувчи фермер хўжаликларига давлат бюджетидан молиявий кўмак ажратиш, ирригация тизимларини сақлаш ва

суғориладиган ерларнинг мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилаш тадбирларини давлат бюджетидан бевосита молиялаштириш тадбирларига алоҳида эътибор қаратилмоқда. Бироқ қишлоқ хўжалигини давлат томонидан тартибга солиш ва қўллаб-қувватлашнинг бозор тамойилларига мос келувчи иқтисодий механизмларини такомиллаштириш бўйича ҳал этилиши лозим бўлган масалалар мавжуд бўлиб, бу йўналишда тадқиқотлар олиб бориш муҳим ҳисобланади. Шунга кўра, 2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегиясида илғор хорижий давлатларнинг тажрибасига таянган ҳолда қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантириш концепциясини ишлаб чиқиш, аҳолини қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари билан таъминлаш даражасини ошириш ва уларнинг нархлари барқарорлигини сақлаш, пахта хомашёси етиштиришни молиялаштириш тизимида бозор механизмларини жорий этиш каби бир қатор вазифаларни амалга ошириш белгилаб берилган.

Бугунги кунда олиб борилаётган илмийтадқиқотлар асосан қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш жараёни билан боғланган ҳолос. Маҳсулот ишлаб чиқаришдан сўнгги жараёнлардаги техника ва технологияларни такомиллаштириш масалалари бўйича илмийтадқиқотларни молиялаштиришга кам эътибор берилмоқда.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш. Мирзиёев томонидан 2021 йил 3 февралдаги “2021-2025 йилларда қишлоқ хўжалигида билим ва инновациялар тизимини устувор ривожлантириш Концепцияси” ПФ-6159-сонли фармони қабул қилинди[1].

Мазкур Концепциянинг асосий мақсади қишлоқ хўжалигида таълим, илм-фан, инновацион фаолият ва ишлаб чиқаришнинг интеграциясини янада чуқурлаштириш, янги билимларни яратиш ва қўллаш, ресурс тежайдиган инновацион технологиялар, илғор хорижий ва маҳаллий фан ютуқларини жорий этиш, замонавий билим ва малакага эга мутахассисларни тайёрлаш ҳамда агрохизматлар кўрсатиш тизимини ривожлантиришга йўналтирилган бўлиб, қуйидаги устувор йўналишларни қамраб олади: меҳнат бозори конъюнктураси ўзгаришига мос ҳолда инсон капиталини ривожлантиришга қаратилган аграр таълим тизимини такомиллаштириш; агросаноат мажмуидаги илмий муассасаларнинг илмий ва инновацион фаолиятини янада ривожлантириш.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоғи илмий-тадқиқот ишларини олиб боришда ва аграр фанини молиялаштиришда ҳудудлар (вилоятлар) субъектлари (илмий маҳсулот истъемолчилари) етарли даражада иштирок этмайди. Ушбу муаммо илмий-тадқиқот муассасалари билан ишлаб чиқарувчилар ўртасидаги алоқаларни узвий эмаслигидир. Шунинг учун, аграр соҳадаги илмий муассасаларни молиялаштириш келажақда илмий тадқиқотларни асосий молиялаштириш йўналиши бўлиб қолиши, тадқиқот ишларига

банкдан кредит олиб ишлаши, илмий ишланмаларни ўз вақтида амалиётга жорий этиши ва илмий маҳсулотни эркин сотиш мумкин.

Мамлакат аграр соҳани барқарор ривожланиши қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоғи олдида турган вазифаларни тўлароқ бажариш имкониятини беради.

Қишлоқ хўжалигида ишлаб чиқаришга инновацион технологияларни жорий этиш, инновацион тадқиқотларни молиялаштириш механизмини такомиллаштириш, инновацион илмий маҳсулотларни ишлаб чиқиш, соҳада инновацион ривожланишнинг илмий асосларини ишлаб чиқиш тизими яққол намоён бўлмоқда. Тадқиқотлар натижасида мавзусига асосланган илмий таклиф ва амалий тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган. Тадқиқот жараёнида илмий билиш ва иқтисодий таҳлил усулларида кенг фойдаланилган.

Қишлоқ хўжалигининг ҳозирги ва бундан кейинги ривожланиши соҳани инновацион жараёнга ўтказиш, муаммолар ечими инновацион лойиҳалар асосида олиб борилишига боғлиқ. Яна бир муҳим муаммолардан бири - банк кредитларининг йиллик фоизлари ва кредитни қайтариш муддати ҳисобланади. Бундан ташқари инновацион лойиҳаларда тижорат банкларининг ўзларини ҳам бевосита иштирок этишларини рағбатлантириш механизмини ишлаб чиқиш зарур. Бундай ҳолатда банк кредит фоизларидан ташқари, сотилган маҳсулотдан тушадиган тушумнинг бир қисмига ҳам шерик бўлиши мумкин. Шунини ҳисобга олиб қишлоқ хўжалигини юритишнинг илмий асосланган янги йўналишини ишлаб чиқиш ва шу асосда тармоқда инновацион лойиҳаларни амалга оширишга фермер ва деҳқон хўжаликларини жалб қилиш орқали олиб борилиши лозим.

Давлат эҳтиёжлари учун қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари етиштириш харажатларини молиялаштиришда «имтиёзли кредитлаш» ўрнига «фьючерс битимлари»дан фойдаланиш бўйича тавсиялари «2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегиясини «Фаол тадбиркорлик, инновацион ғоялар ва технологияларни қўллаб-қувватлаш йили»да амалга оширишга оид давлат дастури»нинг 119-бандини шакллантиришда жорий этилган (Ўзбекистон Республикаси Иқтисодиёт вазирлигининг 2018 йил 31 январдаги ММ-3-2/20- 34-сонли маълумотномаси). Бу пахта хомашёси етиштириш харажатларини молиялаштиришда бозор механизмларини жорий этиш ва фермер хўжаликларининг моддий манфаатдорлигини ошириш имконини яратди.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги ва қишлоқ ҳудудларини барқарор ривожлантириш учун биринчи навбатда давлат харажатларини ошириш ва бюджет-солиқ сиёсатининг мультипликатив самарасидан (фискал экспансиядан) максимал фойдаланиш мақсадга мувофиқ. Тармоқни бюджетдан бевосита молиялаштиришга давлат харажатларининг оширилиши, унумдорлиги

паст ерларда маҳсулот ишлаб чиқаришни бюджетдан субсидиялаш ва бюджет орқали қўллаб-қувватлашнинг бошқа шакллари қишлоқ хўжалиги ялли маҳсулоти қийматининг ўсиши ва тармоқ ривожланишига ижобий таъсир кўрсатади.

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РОМАНТИЗМ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ РУССКИХ ПИСАТЕЛЕЙ КОНЦА XX ВЕКА

Аннотация: Романтизм (франц. romantisme) – идейное и художественное направление, сложившееся в конце XVIII – начале XIX века, выступающее против канонов классицизма и характеризовавшееся стремлением к изображению идеальных героев и чувств. Оно получило широкое распространение в искусстве и литературе большинства стран Европы, в том числе и в России, а также в литературе США. Европейский романтизм возник после французской буржуазной революции и опирался на философию Гегеля, Фихты и Шеренга, в основе которых лежали идеалистические взгляды, и их разлад с социальной действительностью.

Ключевые слова: романтизм, чувства, взгляд, творчество.

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ROMANTICISM IN THE WORKS OF RUSSIAN WRITERS OF THE END OF THE XX CENTURY

Annotation: Romanticism (French romantisme) is an ideological and artistic trend that developed in the late 18th - early 19th centuries, opposing the canons of classicism and characterized by the desire to depict ideal characters and feelings. It has become widespread in the art and literature of most European countries, including Russia, as well as in the literature of the United States. European romanticism arose after the French bourgeois revolution and relied on the philosophy of Hegel, Fichta and Shereng, which were based on idealistic views and their discord with social reality.

Keywords: romanticism, feelings, look, creativity.

Романтики восприняли идею свободы личности, выдвинутую революцией, но в то же время в странах Запада они осознали незащищенность человека в обществе, где побеждали денежные интересы. Поэтому для мироощущения многих романтиков характерны смятения и растерянность перед окружающим миром, трагизм судьбы личности. Они отрицали реальность, и поэтому во всех произведениях присутствовала

идея двоемирия. Художник-романтик никогда не пытался точно воспроизвести действительность.

Для него важнее высказать свое отношение к ней, более того, создать свой, вымышленный образ мира, часто по принципу контраста с окружающей жизнью, чтобы через этот вымысел, через контраст донести до читателя и свой идеал, и свое неприятие отрицаемого им мира.

Сторонники романтизма выступали против пошлости и зла. Они стремились освободить личность от суеверий и власти, потому что для них каждый человек неповторим и уникален. Писатели-романтики утверждали ценности духовно – творческой жизни личности, изображали сильные страсти, одухотворенную и целительную природу, которая была тоже нереалистической. Пейзаж в их произведениях или очень яркий, или наоборот, сгущающий краски, он лишен полутонов.

Все это делалось для того, чтобы точнее передать чувства героев. Вот имена лучших писателей-романтиков мира: Новалис, Жан Поль, Гофман, У. Вордсворт, В. Скотт, Дж. Байрон, В. Гюго, А. Ламартин, А. Мишкевич, Э. По, Г. Мелвилл и наши русские поэты – М. Ю. Лермонтов, Ф. И. Тютчев.

В нашу страну романтизм проник в начале XIX века. Развивался он неотделимо от общего движения европейской романтической литературы, но все – таки творчество наших романтиков имеет свою специфику, объясняемую особенностью национальной истории. В России важными событиями, оказавшими огромное влияние на весь ход художественного развития нашей страны, явились Отечественная война 1812 года и восстание декабристов в декабре 1825 года.

В то время беспокойный, мятежный характер романтического искусства как нельзя лучше отвечал атмосфере общенационального подъема, жажде обновления и преобразования жизни, пробудившихся в русском обществе. Эти настроения нашли свое выражение в поэзии В. А. Жуковского, и К. Н. Батюшкова.

В их произведениях оформилась основная тема литературы романтизма: противостояние личности и общества, неудовлетворенность сущим и стремление уйти от него в какой-то иной, лучший мир, в мир собственной души. Последователями этого метода в России стали многие известные поэты и писатели. У нас в стране романтизм распался на два течения: философско-созерцательное (В.

А. Жуковский, Д. В. Давыдов, К. А. Вяземский, А. А. Дельвиг, Е. А. Баратынский, а также юношеское творчество А. С. Пушкина) и революционное (К. Ф. Рылеев, В. К. Кюхельбекер, А. А. Бестужев-Марлинский и поздний М. Ю. Лермонтов). Произведения последних звали на подвиг, славили радость борьбы за победу. Они видели высшее счастье в служении общему благу, в гибели за Отчизну.

В первой половине прошлого столетия широко о себе заявила романтическая проза. Особой популярностью пользовались повести А. А. Бестужева-Марлинского, исторические романы М. Н. Загоскина, ранние произведения Н. В. Гоголя “Вечера на хуторе близ Диканьки”, “Тарас Бульба”, “Вий”. Наиболее яркой романтической была лирика А. С. Пушкина и М. Ю. Лермонтова.

У Михаила Юрьевича противоречие между идеалом и действительностью достигло предельного напряжения и невиданной остроты. Его герои – это люди с особенно сильными чувствами, с неповторимо острой реакцией на мир, отвергающие законы, которым подчиняются другие. Поэтому он поставлен выше окружающих (“(Я не создан для людей: я для них слишком горд, они для меня – слишком подлы”, – говорит Арбенин в драме М. Ю. Лермонтова “Странный человек”). Герой этот одинок, и тема одиночества варьируется в произведениях самых разных жанров, особенно часто в его лирике. (“Дубовый листок оторвался от ветки родимой.

Герои романтизма беспокойны, страстны, неукротимы. В “Маскараде” Лермонтова Арбенин воскликнул:

Я рожден С душой кипучей, как лава!

Это исключительные характеры в исключительных обстоятельствах. Романтический герой, кем бы он ни был – бунтарем, одиночкой, мечтателем или благородным романтиком – это всегда человек исключительный, с неукротимыми страстями, он обязательно внутренне силен. У этой личности пафосная, призывная речь. У художников-романтиков был большой интерес к национальному прошлому (нередко его идеализировали), традициям фольклора и культуры своей нации, поэтому многие писатели использовали народный язык, темы и образы народного эпоса. Их произведения пользовались популярностью, однако в середине прошлого века романтизм уступил новому художественному течению – реализму, но уже в конце 80-х годов В. Г. Короленко писал о возможности возрождения этого направления на почве пробуждения народных масс, ищущих самоопределения в новых условиях жизни. Было очевидно, что романтизму целиком не воскреснуть, но его черты еще блеснут.

Это новое искусство впоследствии героизировало представителей народных масс. И первым писателем нашего века, в чьем творчестве вновь появились романтические нотки, можно назвать Максима Горького. Уже в отроческие и юношеские годы он увлекался произведениями Н. В. Гоголя, А. С. Пушкина, М. Ю. Лермонтова, Гейне и Дж. Байрона.

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ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРОГРАММЫ В ДИСТАНЦИОННОМ ОБУЧЕНИИ

Аннотация: в работе обсуждается вопрос разработки учебно-методических рекомендаций для реализации индивидуальной образовательной программы старших школьников в условиях дистанционного обучения: по конструированию дистанционного курса для изучения учебных дисциплин на уровне среднего общего образования для реализации индивидуальной образовательной программы школьника.

Ключевые слова: педагогика, преподавания, компетентность, педагогические технологии, инновационная педагогика.

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EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN DISTANCE LEARNING

Abstract: the paper discusses the issue of developing educational and methodological recommendations for the implementation of an individual educational program for older students in distance learning: on the design of a distance course for studying academic disciplines at the level of secondary

general education for the implementation of an individual educational program for a student.

Key words: pedagogy, teaching, competence, pedagogical technologies, innovative pedagogy.

По созданию среды дистанционного обучения по индивидуальной образовательной программе школьника; по проектированию индивидуальной образовательной программы и ее реализации в условиях дистанционного обучения.

В создании автоматизированной информационной системы тьюторского сопровождения школьников в среде дистанционного обучения. Разработка и апробации критериев и показателей результативности реализации индивидуальной образовательной программы старших школьников в условиях дистанционного обучения. Создания и реализации программы дополнительного профессионального образования педагогов по освоению профессиональных компетенций проектирования индивидуальной образовательной программы школьников в дистанционном обучении.

Образовательный потенциал дистанционного обучения, основанный на специфических дидактических принципах, организационно-педагогических механизмах и специальных средствах обучения, определяет его как самостоятельную и значимую форму организации образовательного процесса для современных старшеклассников, находящихся в нестандартных жизненных ситуациях или обстоятельствах. Данная форма позволяет максимально учитывать сочетание таких неоднородных социально-психологических черт современного школьника, как мобильность, активность, потребность в свободе выбора формы обучения и режима активности, с одной стороны; инфантильность, тревожность, потерянности в большом потоке информации, с другой стороны. Дистанционное обучение, несмотря на определенные риски организации обучения (отсутствие привычного прямого контакта с учителем и учебной группой детей, отсутствие невербальной, в том числе эмоциональной коммуникации, ограниченность участия в групповых дискуссиях), обеспечивает создание возможностей для получения качественного образования в соответствии с их образовательными запросами и возникшими жизненными обстоятельствами, возможностями, в том числе психофизиологическими, на основе современных информационных технологий.

Механизмом индивидуализации образовательного процесса выступает индивидуальная или персонифицированная образовательная программа школьника. Индивидуальная образовательная программа – программа учебной деятельности ученика по достижению образовательного стандарта, выстроенная на основе образовательных

интересов, индивидуальных возможностей и потребностей школьника; ее проектирование происходит при участии ученика и учителя, родителей обучающегося. Персонифицированная образовательная программа школьника – программа самоуправления учебным процессом, спроектированная на основе личностных смыслов обучения и максимально ориентированная на внутреннюю активность и самостоятельность обучающегося. В соответствии с основными принципами (гибкостью, модульностью, мобильностью и интерактивностью) дистанционное обучение позволяет реализовать индивидуальную или персонифицированную программу обучения школьника. Средством реализации образовательных программ является индивидуальный образовательный маршрут, определяющий последовательность действий обучающегося по освоению компонентов образовательной программы на фиксированном этапе обучения. Проектирование и реализация индивидуальных образовательных программ в среде дистанционного обучения обеспечивается совокупностью следующих педагогических условий: а) нормативно-процессуальное обеспечивает выполнение разработанных педагогическим сообществом правил функционирования дистанционного учебного курса через систему локальных актов школы; б) конструктивно-технологическое определяет порядок проектирования образовательной программы для каждого ученика в соответствии с его индивидуально-типологическими особенностями (возраст, состояние здоровья), мотивацией к учению, предыдущим учебным опытом, ее реализацию и построение среды дистанционного обучения в зависимости от образовательных потребностей; в) коммуникативно-управленческое расширяет коммуникационное поле за счет двухуровневой образовательной коммуникации ученика с разными педагогами;

Технология проектирования индивидуального образовательного маршрута для каждого обучающегося включает следующие этапы: диагностический этап осуществляется административно-педагогическими работниками школы и выявляет «предназначенность», «предрасположенность», «предпочтения» ученика, определяет тип образовательной программы (ИОП, ПОП); содержательный – реализует перечень обязательных и дополнительных учебно-практических работ на основе выбора информационно-коммуникационных технологий, сопровождение или поддержку обучающегося, а также уровни коммуникации:

первый уровень – организация взаимодействия ученика с учителем, тьютором по решению учебных и жизненных проблем обучающегося;

второй уровень – организация взаимодействия ученика с координатором, тьютором и другими педагогическими работниками по самостоятельному продвижению в усвоении учебного содержания; контрольно-рефлексивный этап определяет формы текущей и

промежуточной аттестации, результативность выполнения образовательной программы.

Второй критерий – «сформированность качеств самоорганизации и самоуправления учебной деятельностью» – специфику дистанционного обучения как формы организации самостоятельной образовательной деятельности школьников, третий критерий – «решение личностных образовательных задач» – реализацию индивидуальных программ с учетом психологических особенностей и образовательных потребностей обучающихся. На учебную и личностную успешность школьника влияет методическая подготовка педагогических работников, нацеленная на формирование таких специальных профессиональных компетенций педагога дистанционного обучения, как знаниево-технологическая, когнитивно-коммуникативная, социально-педагогическая.

Полученные результаты могут быть использованы педагогами для учащихся, не имеющих возможность ежедневного посещения образовательного учреждения, или попавших в нестандартные жизненные ситуации, для реализации программ начального общего и основного общего образования.

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РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

Аннотация: в работе проведён анализ нормативно-методической литературы, сравнение и обобщение опыта дистанционного обучения и организации обучения школьников по индивидуальным образовательным программам в контексте проводимого исследования, анализ и синтез психологической, педагогической литературы по теме исследования.

Ключевые слова: педагогика, преподавания, компетентность, педагогические технологии, инновационная педагогика.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INDIVIDUAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Abstract: the paper analyzes the normative and methodological literature, compares and generalizes the experience of distance learning and the organization of schoolchildren's education in individual educational programs

in the context of the study, analysis and synthesis of psychological, pedagogical literature on the research topic.

Key words: pedagogy, teaching, competence, pedagogical technologies, innovative pedagogy.

Выявить системообразующие элементы организации дистанционного обучения как целостной и самостоятельной системы, его возможности для реализации индивидуальных образовательных программ старших школьников. Личностно ориентированный подход к обучению школьников, который позволяет выстраивать образовательный процесс на основе образовательных интересов, индивидуальных возможностей и потребностей школьника. Средовый подход, позволяющий рассматривать организацию дистанционного обучения как целостного процесса с учетом индивидуальных целей ученика до достижения результата.

В соответствии с задачами использовались анализ нормативно-методической литературы, сравнение и обобщение опыта дистанционного обучения и организации обучения школьников по индивидуальным образовательным программам в контексте проводимого исследования, анализ и синтез психологической, педагогической литературы по теме исследования.

Проведено педагогическое наблюдение, беседа, интервьюирование и анкетирование субъектов образовательного процесса, изучение школьной документации, письменных работ учащихся, педагогический эксперимент.

Был проведен анализ методической, психологической, педагогической литературы по теме диссертационного исследования. Осуществлялся сбор материалов по организации дистанционного обучения в школах РУз. Анализировался опыт работы школ по реализации индивидуальных программ обучения. Разработана программа исследования, проведен констатирующий эксперимент. Проводилась теоретическая разработка проблемы исследования. Формировался понятийный аппарат исследования по изучаемой проблеме. Определилась концептуальная модель проектирования индивидуальной образовательной программы учащегося на ступени среднего общего образования в дистанционном обучении. Определялись риски и потенциал дистанционного обучения в условиях личностно-ориентированной парадигмы. Проведена экспериментальная проверка гипотезы исследования с учащимися. Анализировались результаты использования дистанционного обучения в реализации индивидуальных образовательных программ, сформулированы выводы. диссертационная работа.

В заключении: обоснованы и реализации педагогические условия проектирования индивидуальной и персонифицированной образовательных программ в дистанционном обучении: нормативно-

процессуальное и конструктивно-технологическое условия (направлены на обеспечение правового статуса и функционирования дистанционного обучения, порядка проектирования и реализации образовательной программы обучающегося, создание среды обучения); коммуникативно-управленческое и системно-методическое условия (направлены на организацию и осуществление учебной деятельности); – разработана технология проектирования и реализации индивидуального образовательного маршрута в дистанционном обучении, включающая диагностический, содержательный и контрольно-рефлексивный этапы, специфика которых связана с сопровождением или поддержкой учебной деятельности старшеклассника;

– доказана необходимость использования двух уровней образовательной коммуникации в дистанционном обучении: базового, который обеспечивается взаимодействием ученика с учителем, и консультационно управленческого, реализуемого службой поддержки продвижения ученика по образовательному маршруту тьютором и координатором;

– выделены специальные профессиональные компетенции педагога дистанционного обучения (знаниево-технологическая, когнитивно коммуникативная, социально-педагогическая) и способы их формирования через реализацию сетевой модели дополнительной профессиональной образовательной программы; уточнена сущность понятия «дистанционное обучение» Как по самостоятельной формы организации образовательного процесса реализации индивидуальной образовательной программы обучающегося общеобразовательной школы: взаимосвязь общедидактических и специфических принципов дистанционного обучения для разработки процесса, организационно-педагогического информационно-технологического механизма учебного обеспечения, функциональные связи между субъектами дистанционного процесса обучения и управления коммуникациями, тьюторское сопровождение обучающегося; изучены и расширены научно-педагогические представления о специфике-индивидуальной и персонифицированной образовательных программ школьников и механизме их реализации – индивидуальном образовательном маршруте за счет сущностных характеристик понятий: основополагающего принципа индивидуального подхода и

процессов дифференциации (внешняя, внутренняя), индивидуализации, персонификации; выявлены психолого-педагогические основы проектирования индивидуальных и персонифицированных программ в дистанционном обучении, учитывающие социально-психологические черты современного старшеклассника как субъекта дистанционного обучения и параметры выбора степени индивидуализации

учебного процесса: «предназначенность», «предрасположенность», «предпочтение»;

– теоретически обоснованы педагогические условия проектирования и реализации школьников индивидуальной образовательной программы старших с учетом образовательного потенциала дистанционного образовательного обучения процесса;

– выделены как самостоятельной формы организации и обоснованы критерии результативности обучения старшеклассников по индивидуализированным образовательным программам в дистанционном обучении: успешность учебной деятельности в соответствии с целями индивидуальной образовательной программы и личным смыслом обучения по персонифицированной образовательной программе; сформированность качеств самоорганизации и самоуправления учебной деятельностью; достижение личностных образовательных результатов.

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ЛЕЧЕНИЕ КРАПИВНИЦЫ

Аннотация: В данной статье обсуждается эффективность аллернова в лечении крапивницы

Ключевые слова: лекарственные препараты, крапивницы, эффективность аллернова.

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TREATMENT OF URTICARIA

Abstract: This article discusses the effectiveness of Allernov in the treatment of urticaria.

Key words: drugs, urticaria, Allernov effectiveness.

В настоящее время часто встречаются аллергические заболевания, распространение которых напрямую связано с ростом вредных производств, постоянным увеличением количества автомобилей, загрязнением окружающей среды. Несмотря на широкий спектр и различные лекарственные формы противоаллергических препаратов, ученые продолжают поиск и разработку средств нового поколения. Перед учеными поставлена задача – создание лекарств, идеально сочетающих в себе антигистаминную, противоаллергическую, противовоспалительную активность, при этом свободных от недостатков своих предшественников.

Первые лекарственные препараты, обладающие антигистаминной активностью, были синтезированы еще в 1936 г. (Bovet D., Staub A.). Но уже в 60–х годах XX в. была доказана гетерогенность рецепторов гистамина в организме (H_1 , H_2 и H_3), подтипы которых различаются по

строению, локализации и физиологическим эффектам, возникающим при их активации и блокаде. Это открытие ознаменовало начало периода активного синтеза и клинических исследований антигистаминных препаратов, которые сегодня насчитывают уже 3 поколения.

К первому поколению относятся так называемые седативные антигистаминные средства. Для этих препаратов характерна обратимая связь с H_1 -рецептором и наличие побочных седативного и М-холинергического эффектов. К побочным явлениям антигистаминных препаратов I поколения относится слабость, сонливость, головокружение, тошнота, снижение концентрации внимания. Их следует применять несколько раз в сутки и менять каждые 10 дней.

Препараты второго поколения более стойко связываются с рецепторами, что и определяет длительность их действия – до 34 часов. Им свойственны быстрое начало действия и большая безопасность. При этом, как было установлено большинство средств второго поколения в организме проходит ряд превращений прежде, чем образуется активно действующий метаболит. К препаратам второго поколения относится Цетиризин, который в меньшей степени подвергается метаболизму. На протяжении многих лет было известно, что он является смесью двух изомеров, только один из которых преимущественно связывается с рецептором. В 2001 году удалось применить технологию, позволяющую выделить изомер левоцетиризин. Безусловным преимуществом обладают новые антигистаминные средства третьего поколения, полученные на основе фармакологически активных метаболитов. В последние годы на фармацевтическом рынке Узбекистана присутствует левовращающий оптический изомер цетиризина, селективный обратный агонист H_1 -рецепторов – Аллернова. Избирательность левоцетиризина в отношении H_1 -гистаминовых рецепторов в два раза выше по сравнению с цетиризином, а также в 600 раз выше, чем к другим рецепторам и ионным каналам, близким по структуре, в связи с чем его антихолинергическое и антисеротониновое действие сводится к минимуму. Фармакодинамика и фармакокинетика Аллернова достаточно хорошо изучены. Аллернова быстро всасывается в кишечнике, достигая максимальной концентрации в плазме через 0,5–1 час после приема. Биодоступность препарата близка к 100% – это значит, что препарат почти полностью попадает в системный кровоток (около 100% относительно исходной дозы препарата). Из кишечника левоцетиризин транспортируется в печень, а оттуда поступает в кровоток. Аллернова – это конечный метаболит, он не проходит печеночный метаболизм, чтобы стать активным. Аллернова не взаимодействует с цитохромом печени P450, поэтому у него нет конкурентного лекарственного взаимодействия. Это дает возможность сочетать его с антибиотиками, противогрибковыми и другими препаратами

и применять у пациентов с патологией печени. Аллернова можно сочетать с другими препаратами, он лишен кардиотоксического действия.

Эффективность левоцетиризина доказана многими клиническими исследованиями. Так, в Бельгии в исследовании с участием 1290 пациентов с сезонным аллергическим ринитом, не поддающимся стандартной терапии, было показано, что применение Аллернова в количестве 5 мг один раз в сутки в течение 4 недель эффективнее использовавшихся прежде средств.

В исследовании, которое проводилось в 5 странах Европы и включало 551 пациента с аллергическим ринитом с сенсibilизацией к пыльце трав и домашней пыли, было установлено, что Аллернова обладает высокой клинической эффективностью, улучшает качество жизни и снижает стоимость длительного лечения аллергического ринита. Исследование клинической эффективности Аллернова в дозе 5 мг в сутки при лечении хронической крапивницы через 4 недели терапии показало снижение проявлений симптомов зуда, количества и размеров высыпаний. Уже получен положительный опыт применения левоцетиризина при лечении атопического дерматита, хронической экземы, псориаза.

Исследования, проведенные на животных, не выявили прямого или опосредованного вредного эффекта на беременность, развитие эмбриона или плода, роды или постнатальное развитие. Контролируемых клинических исследований по безопасности применения препарата у беременных женщин не проводилось, поэтому препарат не следует назначать при беременности.

Аллернова – препарат последнего, 3 поколения антигистаминных средств, обладающий мощным и длительным антиаллергическим действием. Левоцетиридину помогает не только на ранней, но и на поздней фазе аллергической реакции, оказывая как антигистаминное, так и противозудное действие. Он имеет хороший профиль безопасности, не взаимодействует с пищей и лекарственными препаратами. Аллернова предупреждает развитие и облегчает течение аллергических реакций, оказывает антиэкссудативное, противозудное действие; практически не оказывает антихолинергического и антисеротонинергического действия. Применяется против широкого спектра аллергических реакций и используется для симптоматического лечения круглогодичного (персистирующего) и сезонного аллергического ринита и конъюнктивита (зуд, чиханье, ринорея, слезотечение, гиперемия конъюнктивы), сенной лихорадки (поллиноз), крапивницы, в т.ч. хронической идиопатической крапивницы; при отеке Квинке, аллергическом дерматозе, сопровождающемся зудом и высыпаниями.

Аллернова – препарат, который начинает действовать уже через 12 минут после приема внутрь, причем независимо от приема пищи и времени суток. Для устранения всех симптомов аллергии достаточно 1 таблетки

соответствующей дозировки в сутки, как на ранней, так и на поздней стадии аллергической реакции. Препарат может быть показан для длительного применения (в среднем от 1 до 6 недель, существует также клинический опыт применения препарата до 18 месяцев).

Выпускается препарат в таблетках, покрытых пленочной оболочкой Аллернова (левоцетиризина дигидрохлорид 5 мг соответствует 4,21 мг левоцетиризина) «Advance Pharmaceutical Business».

Нами было проведено лечение 65 больных крапивницей, рекомендуемая доза Аллернова для взрослых и детей старше 6 лет составляла 5 мг в сутки, длительность приема зависела от симптомов заболевания и распространенности патологического процесса. В среднем курс лечения составил от 1 до 4 недель. Пяти больным при хронической форме крапивницы (круглогодичный ринит, хроническая идиопатическая крапивница) курс был увеличен до 5 месяцев (существует клинический опыт применения препарата до 18 месяцев при длительно текущих и тяжелых формах крапивницы). Из побочных эффектов в некоторых случаях (у 5 пациентов) отмечалась повышенная утомляемость и сонливость: таким пациентам мы рекомендовали применять препарат в вечернее время суток. У 4 пациентов отмечались жалобы на сухость во рту и тошноту, однако после первой недели приема левоцетиризина диспептические явления снижались. У всех больных наблюдался хороший терапевтический эффект (отмечался полный регресс высыпаний, исчезновение клинических симптомов крапивницы, таких как зуд) и увеличение периода ремиссии. Также в нашем исследовании принимали участие 10 пациентов с выраженными клиническими симптомами аллергического дерматита (зуд, высыпания) и 3 пациент с тяжело протекающим аллергическим конъюнктивитом. Они отмечали значительный противозудный эффект уже после первого дня приема препарата.

Проведенное исследование позволяет сделать вывод, что Аллернова – современный эффективный антигистаминный препарат последнего поколения обладает высоким профилем безопасности, быстро действует.

Аллернова является достойным представителем антигистаминных средств последнего поколения.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается инновационно-инвестиционное развитие экономики в Республики Узбекистан, нормативно правовые акты в сфере, сделан анализ ВВП и рост инвестиций в республике. А также даны предложения для увеличения масштаба финансирования инвестиций.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, предприятие, инвестиционный климат, финансирование.

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DEVELOPMENT OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITY OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: This article examines the innovation and investment development of the economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, regulatory legal acts in the field, an analysis of GDP and investment growth in the republic is made. There are also proposals for increasing the scale of investment financing.

Keywords: investment, enterprise, investment climate, financing.

В настоящее время основной целью инновационно-инвестиционного развития предприятий является выработка основных направлений по реализации эффективных форм вложений капитала для развития экономического потенциала предприятий. Темповый экономический рост

в решающей степени зависит от способности экономики к ускорению инновационных процессов, активизация которых зависит от инновационного климата.

Инновационный климат в свою очередь зависит от экономической системы государства, призванной совместить два фактора развития:

- использование финансовых механизмов поддержки развития науки и инноваций как деятельности по созданию технико-технологического потенциала производства;

- внедрение объективных механизмов высокой его заинтересованности в инновационном развитии.

За годы формирования социально ориентированной рыночной экономики, в центре внимания ученых Узбекистана и практиков постоянно находились вопросы по созданию благоприятных юридических, организационно-экономических условий для привлечения инвестиций в различные отрасли народного хозяйства.

В настоящее время в Республике Узбекистан принят пакет законодательных актов, регулирующих отношения в области инвестиционно-инновационной деятельности. «Стратегия инвестиционной политики Республики Узбекистан до 2025 года»¹⁹, в которой изложен анализ международного опыта и проблемы развития инвестиционных процессов экономики республики, ее отраслей и регионов. Стратегия инвестиционной политики Республики Узбекистан до 2025 года разработана в соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан «О Государственной программе по реализации Стратегий действий по пяти приоритетными направлениями развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017-2021 годах»²⁰ в «Год активных инвестиций и социального развития». А также задачами, определёнными Стратегией действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017-2021 годах.

Так же принят Закон Республики Узбекистан «Об инвестициях и инвестиционной деятельности»²¹, целью которого является регулирование отношений в области инвестиций и инвестиционной деятельности, осуществляемых иностранными и отечественными инвесторами.

На сегодняшний день законодательство Республики Узбекистан в сфере инвестиций является одним из передовых из стран СНГ, впитав в себя положения международного инвестиционного права, в котором

¹⁹ Стратегия инвестиционной политики Республики Узбекистан до 2025 года.

²⁰ Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан «О Государственной программе по реализации Стратегий действий по пяти приоритетными направлениями развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017-2021 годах» от 17 января 2019 года №УП-5635

²¹ Закон Республики Узбекистан «Об инвестициях и инвестиционной деятельности» от №ЗРУ-598 25.12.2019г.

изложены положения о гарантиях прав иностранных инвесторов, предоставлении значительных преференций для инвесторов и другие.

Проведенный анализ инновационно-инвестиционной деятельности свидетельствует, о том, что по итогам 2019 года рост валового внутреннего продукта (ВВП) составил 5,5% против прогноза 5,4%. Темп прироста ВВП превзошел достигнутое значение данного показателя в 2018 году (5,1%).²² Рост ВВП обеспечивался в основном:

- ростом промышленности на 6,4% (прогноз — 5,2%);
- строительства 11,8% (8,4%);
- услуг на 6,1% (6,3%).

ВВП на душу населения составил 1 741 доллар и по сравнению с 2018 годом увеличился на 13,6% (в 2018 году — 1 533 долларов США)²³.

Показатель ВВП на душу населения существенно отстает от среднемирового показателя и с учетом демографической ситуации свидетельствует о низких масштабах экономики, ограниченности сбережений и доходов населения.

В 2019 году ВВП в долларовом эквиваленте почти достиг показателя до девальвационного периода — 58,3 млрд. долларов.²⁴

Устойчивый экономический рост обусловлен:

- сбалансированным показателем между предложением со стороны отраслей экономики и внутренним спросом;
- высокими темпами инвестиций (рост на 28,6%) и реальных доходов населения (10%).

Основными причинами сложившегося положения являются длительность структурных преобразований и проблемы формирования фундаментальных рыночных отношений.

Так же по итогам 2019²⁵ года объем инвестиций составил в эквиваленте около 21 млрд. долларов с темпом роста 128,6%.

Нецентрализованные инвестиции в 2019 году, в первую очередь были направлены в промышленную область (33,4% от общего объема инвестиций). В результате доля промышленности в структуре ВВП увеличилась с 26,3% в 2018 году до 29% в 2019 году.²⁶

²² Основные тенденции социально-экономического развития Республики Узбекистан в 2019 году.

²³ Основные тенденции социально-экономического развития Республики Узбекистан в 2018-2019 году.

²⁴ Там же.

²⁵ Основные тенденции социально-экономического развития Республики Узбекистан в 2019 году. <https://kommersant.uz/tendentsii-ekonomiki-2019-uzbekistan/>

²⁶ Основные тенденции социально-экономического развития Республики Узбекистан в 2019 году.

Таблица 1

Инвестиции в основной капитал на душу населения
(тысяч сумов)²⁷

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	январь- декабрь 2019
Республика Узбекистан	1008.2	1224.0	1431.7	1608.6	2227.8	3769.6	5655.8
Республика Каракалпакстан	1400.7	2280.6	3388.2	2094.0	1542.2	3641.1	4476.7
<i>области:</i>							
Андижанская	525.8	581.0	678.4	745.3	999.6	1550.3	2642.3
Бухарская	1720.3	2023.4	2264.0	3237.6	6254.2	5105.4	5167.3
Джизакская	928.1	969.6	1033.1	1125.1	1361.9	2693.9	5792.3
Кашкадарьинская	1281.0	1613.1	1969.9	2389.3	3583.4	5193.4	7246.1
Навоийская	1896.4	1933.5	1965.1	3168.1	4185.4	10920.2	17985.7
Наманганская	485.6	714.7	863.8	1074.8	1340.3	2992.5	4380.8
Самаркандская	623.3	730.0	912.0	1001.6	1189.4	1878.3	2552.7
Сурхандарьинская	600.1	646.8	773.0	879.1	1427.1	2848.3	4705.5
Сырдарьинская	1126.4	1288.1	1382.2	1660.3	2011.1	3280.2	7312.4
Ташкентская	1178.7	1466.6	1595.0	1507.5	2087.2	3898.4	5799.9
Ферганская	634.3	672.0	731.6	747.8	822.4	1516.8	2465.1
Хорезмская	753.1	950.0	884.7	885.8	1215.1	1655.6	3007.2
г. Ташкент	2120.7	2527.2	2877.4	3848.1	5552.7	10627.8	16332.0

Предпринимаемые меры в сфере позволили сохранить достаточно высокие темпы роста инвестиций в 2013-2019гг. (табл.1), что явилось одним из важнейших факторов обеспечения динамичного роста экономики страны.

Но, не смотря на принятия, множество мер законодательного характера для развития инвестиционной деятельности, в сфере принятые меры являются не достаточными для экономического регулирования и прямого бюджетного финансирования инвестиционных проектов. В процессе исследования бкло вкявлено, что в настоящее время неактивно реализуются региональные инвестиционные проекты с учетом природно-экономического потенциала, социально-демографических особенностей регионов республики, а также необходимые институциональные мероприятия по улучшению инвестиционного климата региона. При этом не разработан единый комплексный подход к формированию региональных инвестиционных программ и системы управления, не ведется мониторинг их реализации.

²⁷ Государственный комитет по статистике Республики Узбекистан. <https://stat.uz/ru/164-ofytsyalnaia-statistika-ru/6584-investitsii>

В целях расширения масштаба финансирования инвестиций авторами предлагается следующее:

- определение потребностей отрасли (предприятия) в необходимых инвестициях;
- проведение анализа структуры источников финансирования инвестиционных проектов;
- формирование инвестиционной программы по источникам финансирования;
- создание благоприятного инвестиционного климата как необходимого условия.

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РОЛЬ СЕМЬИ, МАХАЛЛИ И ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЙ В ВОСПИТАНИИ МОЛОДЕЖИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются проблемы духовного воспитания молодежи Узбекистана и решение их с помощью совместных усилий семьи, махалли и образовательных учреждений.

Ключевые слова: духовное воспитание, махалля, семья, образовательное учреждение, сотрудничество, молодежь.

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THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY, MAHALLA AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Abstract: The article deals with the problems of spiritual education of the youth of Uzbekistan and their solution through the joint efforts of the family, mahalla and educational institutions.

Keywords: spiritual education, mahalla, family, educational institution, cooperation, youth.

Совершавшие изменения во всех отраслях жизни общества в Узбекистане в годах независимости, по своей сущности аналогичны с эпохой Возрождения. В периоде независимости произошли коренные изменения в государственном управлении, воссозданы история, язык, культура, религия, национальные ценности, выросло самопознание народа и восстановлено достойное место Узбекистана на мировой арене. Приняты новых законов и законодательных норм, имеющие большие значения для демократизации всей области жизни общества, модернизации страны, либерализации экономики. Таким образом, в стране сформировано совершенно новая концепция реформ социально-духовной и образовательной системы, которая нацелена на воспитание всесторонне развитой, физически здоровой и идеологически устойчивой молодежи.

Сегодня нам нужна молодежь с глубокой духовностью, обладающая самостоятельным мышлением. Решение этой важной стратегической задачи на сегодняшний день требует эффективного совместного действия семьи, махалли, общеобразовательных учреждений и институтов

гражданского общества, так как духовность, мировоззрение, навыки, связанные с представлениями и верой молодежи, формируются именно в семье, махалле и образовательных учреждениях. По нашему мнению, с трудновоспитуемым и тяжело нравным подростками необходимо вести индивидуальные воспитательные работы. Таких молодых людей следует больше приобщать к общественным работам. Например, непрерывно поручая самые простые дела, надо наблюдать незаметно за их поведением, а также по-дружески больше беседовать по повседневным и актуальным темам, постепенно переходя на доверительную беседу надо внушать на их сознание понятия о жизни. С таким подходом можно узнать причины и истоки негативных проявлений в их мировоззрении. В процессе воспитания таких подростков непременно учитываются их происхождение, семьи и круги их общения.

В обществе существует крайне неправильное мнение, о том, что молодой человек как бы получает свое основное воспитание только на образовательном учреждении. По нашему мнению, в воспитании молодежи важнейшую роль играет семья. Это также закреплено в Основном законе страны. Как указывается в 64-статьи Конституции Республики Узбекистан, «Родители до совершеннолетия своих детей, обязаны их обеспечить и воспитывать...». Семья является первоисточником и неисчерпаемым кладом духовного воспитания человека, особенно если учитывать что, «человек 70 процентов всей накопленной информации своей жизни получает до пяти лет». То есть каковы будут семьи, такими будут дети.

Формирование чувства преданности народу и стране с детства занимает особое место в воспитании. Для этого с ранних лет жизни ребенка необходимо знакомить его с материальным миром и использовать формы, соответствующие нашим национальным традициям. Отказ от чуждых нашему национальному быту «боевых» игрушек, мультфильмов, кинофильмов является требованием времени. Игры, игрушки, художественные книги, мультфильмы, созданные на основе национальных сказок, отражающие восточную воспитанность и позитивные стремления человечества, считаются основным средством правильного формирования внутреннего мира ребенка. По этой причине необходимо сохранение священности, единства семьи, воспитание детей патриотами, гуманными, высокодуховными и развитыми.

Совершенствование духовного воспитания в семье и махалле считается одним из его основных вопросов, это всегда отмечалось нашими великими предками. Усиление духовно-нравственного воспитания остается актуальной задачей для каждого периода. Демократические ценности общества нашли свое отражение в семье, махалле и образовательных учреждениях, например, толерантность и такое

редкостное человеческое качество, как милосердие. В духовном воспитании необходимо следующее:

- в условиях изменений, происходящих в нашей стране и мире, распространения в Интернете информации, затягивающей молодежь в водоворот событий, надо, приглашая родителей и детей из каждой семьи, организовывать в махалле и учебных заведениях «учебный час духовности» (раз в неделю или месяц);

- привлекать к занятиям ведущих специалистов из различных отраслей для освещения событий;

- постоянный мониторинг духовной среды в махалле и учебных заведениях, профилактика отрицательных явлений, бросающихся в глаза в духовной среде и воспитании детей некоторых семей;

- пример в каждом деле родителей, актива махалли и работников учебных учреждений.

Действительно, человек добивается к себе любви, уважения, внимания в своей семье, махалле, образовательном учреждении и находится под их защитой. Большое значение имеет духовное воспитание в гармонии с национальными ценностями. Воспитание молодежи нельзя строить на основании принуждения, важно, чтобы ребенок выполнял требуемое на основе желания. Настоящий воспитатель общается с ребенком свободно, без ущемления, стимулирует его. Для достижения этого от воспитателя требуется самому быть воспитанным, милосердным к другим и справедливым. Пример старших по возрасту в семье пробуждает стимул к подражанию у детей, что является одним самых влиятельных факторов.

Для организации сотрудничества семьи, махалли и образовательного учреждения необходимо следующее:

- решение на системной основе вопросов, интересующих молодежь, проблем занятости, правильной организации свободного времени молодежи, учет ее жизненных интересов;

- организация различных циклов бесед, встреч (образцовые дома, ветераны войны и труда, писатели, поэты) для воспитания молодежи в духе патриотизма;

- проведение семинаров, тренингов в целях развития знаний и навыков предпринимательства молодежи на основе сотрудничества;

- организация различных конкурсов, соревнований, интеллектуальных игр в формировании правового сознания и грамотности у молодежи;

- в целях изучения проблем молодежи проведение социологических исследований, социологических опросов в махаллях и образовательных учреждениях.

Заклучая, можно сказать, что проведение различными методами образовательной и воспитательной работы имеет большое значение в

воспитании физически здоровой, духовно развитой молодежи. В новом тысячелетии судьбу государств, народов будут решать не материальные богатства, а интеллектуально полноценная, зрелая и высоко духовная молодежь. Поэтому сейчас в стране проводится полноценная работа в сфере обеспечения непрерывного, органически связанного образования и воспитания.

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**РАЗРАБОТКА РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКИХ
НАПРАВЛЕНИЙ ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ МЕТОДОВ РАННЕГО
ВЫЯВЛЕНИЯ, ЛЕЧЕНИЯ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ БОЛЬНЫХ
ДЕГЕНЕРАТИВНЫХ ПОРАЖЕНИЙ ПОЗВОНОЧНИКА**

Резюме: Остеохондроз (дегенеративно-дистрофические изменения позвоночника) является одним из самых распространенных заболеваний, на что указывают многочисленные отечественные и зарубежные авторы. Среди причин временной потери трудоспособности и инвалидности остеохондроз по-прежнему занимает одно из первых мест. Неврологические проявления остеохондроза позвоночника заставляют больного обращаться к врачу.

По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения различными формами остеохондроза страдают от 40 до 80 % населения земного шара. Выраженные синдромы остеохондроза позвоночника проявляются в трудоспособном возрасте от 35 до 55 лет.

Ключевые слова: позвоночник, поражения, профилактика, дегенерация, лечения, стратегическая направления.

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**DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS FOR
OPTIMIZING METHODS OF EARLY DETECTION, TREATMENT
AND PREVENTION OF PATIENTS WITH DEGENERATIVE SPINAL
LESIONS**

Resume: Osteochondrosis (degenerative-dystrophic changes of the spine) is one of the most common diseases, as indicated by numerous domestic and foreign authors. Among the causes of temporary disability and disability, osteochondrosis still occupies one of the first places. Neurological manifestations of osteochondrosis of the spine force the patient to consult a doctor.

According to the World Health Organization, 40 to 80% of the world's population suffer from various forms of osteochondrosis. Pronounced spinal osteochondrosis syndromes manifest themselves at the working age from 35 to 55 years.

Keywords: spine, lesions, prevention, degeneration, treatment, strategic directions.

Введение. Остеохондроз – наиболее тяжелая форма дегенеративно–дистрофического поражения позвоночника, в основе которого лежит дегенерация диска с последующим вовлечением тел смежных позвонков, межпозвонковых суставов и связочного аппарата. В каждом отделе позвоночного столба остеохондроз имеет типичную локализацию и свои особенности[2,5,8].

Клинические проявления остеохондроза в зависимости от локализации сводятся к статистическим, неврологическим, вегетативным и висцеральным изменениям и соответствующим клиническим симптомам. Дегенеративно-дистрофическому процессу подвергаются диски и менискоиды, тела позвонков, собственный миолигаментарный аппарат позвоночника и его суставы[4,6]. Но надо иметь в виду, что вследствие раздражения нервных структур позвоночника возникают сложные нейро-рефлекторные синдромы с тоническими, нейродистрофическими, вегетативно-сосудистыми расстройствами.

Диагноз остеохондроза позвоночника устанавливается настолько часто, что возникают предположения о каких-то социально значимых изменениях в образе жизни современного человека, либо о гипердиагностике болезни, бесконтрольным назначением спондилографии в каждом удобном или неудобном случае[1,3,7].

Нередко рентгенография служит единственной опорой диагноза дегенеративно-дистрофического поражения позвоночника при отсутствии убедительных клинических признаков.

Вряд ли возможно на современном уровне знаний ограничиваться диагнозом «остеохондроз».

Упорный болевой синдром, двигательные, чувствительные, трофические и вегетативно-сосудистые расстройства, как свидетельствуют наблюдения, относить целиком на счет компрессии того или иного корешка одним-единственным выскользнувшим диском не всегда удастся. Также ошибочно видеть причиной страданий больного только дегенеративно-дистрофические изменения на уровне одного позвонково-двигательного сегмента, ибо остеохондроз позвоночника есть системное заболевание[2,5,8].

Интенсивно развивающаяся в настоящее время вертеброневрология, понимаемая как учение об остеохондрозе позвоночника и его неврологических синдромах, представляет собой комплексную программу, в которой неврология должна занимать базисное положение. Поэтому необходимо учитывать общие и частные закономерности патогенеза болезни и ее ведущие синдромы для разработки эффективных методов патогенетической терапии[4,7].

В этом плане и медикаментозная терапия не должна сводиться к применению болеутоляющих средств, поскольку боль не есть симптом, а у каждого больного представляет особый синдром с целым рядом

неодинаковых звеньев патогенеза (компрессия, отек, ишемия, гипоксия, ирритация симпатических приборов и т.д.), сопровождаемый личными, весьма индивидуальными реакциями на боль. Боль из диагностического ориентира постепенно превращается уже в непосредственно патогенную силу, дающую, в свою очередь, начало многим вторичным синдромам, таким, как изменение мышечного тонуса, нарушение биомеханики координированных движений, сосудисто-вегетативным, эндокринно-биохимическим сдвигам.

Итак, под влиянием боли формируются сложные рефлекторные патологические реакции, часто в корне меняющие начальную клиническую картину болезни.

В практической работе до сих пор предпочтение отдается патоморфологической оценке изменений позвоночника на основании спондилографии. Отсюда описательные характеристики в виде диагнозов «деформирующий спондилез», «лигаментоз», «грыжа Шморля», «дискоз» или общий собирательный диагноз «остеохондроз позвоночника» без расшифровки ведущего клинического проявления, а также особенностей патогенеза конкретного синдрома[2].

Этиотропное лечение остеохондроза позвоночника пока еще не разработано. Поэтому ведущая роль должна отводиться методам патогенетической терапии. Не только медикаментозные болеутоляющие средства, назначаемые внутрь или парентерально, но и лечебные новокаиновые, гидрокартизоновые и другие блокады, направленные на местный аллогенный источник, имеют важное значение в качестве элементов патогенетической терапии. Большое значение имеют следующие методы медицинской реабилитации: мануальная терапия, рефлексотерапия, массаж, лечебная физкультура, физиотерапия.

Цель исследования. Повышение эффективности лечения больных дегенеративными изменениями позвоночника методами медицинской реабилитации.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для решения поставленных задач обследовано 130 человек: мужчин – 70, женщин – 60. Возраст обследованных 35-60 лет. Диагноз основного заболевания устанавливали на основании результатов неврологического осмотра, мануальной диагностики, данных рентгенологических исследований и магнитно-резонансной томографии. У 70 % больных выявлен диагноз грыжа диска. У большинства больных преобладали корешковые синдромы, сочетающиеся с мышечно-тоническими проявлениями. Наблюдались также нейродистрофические расстройства и вегето-сосудистые расстройства.

Результаты исследования. Лечение больных осуществлялось последовательно с применением методов реабилитации.

Мануальная терапия проводилась в начале лечения для устранения функциональных блоков ПДС, с учетом биохимических изменений опорно-двигательного аппарата с применением нервно-мышечных методик: мобилизационных, манипуляционных, постизометрической релаксации (для устранения фасциально-мышечной ригидности, периферического очага боли и нормализации нервно-мышечных болей).

Иглорефлексотерапия (ИРТ) в настоящее время занимает важное место в комплексном лечении больных дегенеративно-дистрофическими изменениями позвоночника. Иглорефлексотерапия проводилась по седативной методике 10-12 процедур (использовались точки меридианов: мочевого пузыря V 23, 24, 25, 26, 36, 40, 57, 60; желчного пузыря – VB 29, 30, 35, 40; желудка – E 31, 32, 36, 41; селезенка и поджелудочная железа – RP 6, 9; заднесрединный – T 1, 2, 3, 4).

Лечебный массаж проводился больным в комплексе с другими методами медицинской реабилитации при слабой и умеренной выраженности болевого синдрома.

Под влиянием массажа улучшилось функциональное состояние проводящих путей, активизировались различные рефлекторные связи коры головного мозга с мышцами, сосудами и внутренними органами. Применение массажа в общем комплексе восстановительного лечения способствовало улучшению кровообращения и трофики тканей, укреплению паретичных мышц, растяжению мышц, находящихся в состоянии контрактуры, предупреждению мышечных атрофий, уменьшению или снятию болей, вызванных раздражением нервных проводников, улучшению возбудимости и проводимости нервов, а также повышению общего эмоционального тонуса.

Лечебная гимнастика, являющаяся одним из важных и действенных методов медицинской реабилитации, занимает особое место в лечении и профилактике вертеброневрологических проявлений остеохондроза позвоночника. Это связано прежде всего с тем, что она способствует не только укреплению мышц и улучшению крово- и лимфообращения, но и выработке компенсаторно-приспособительных механизмов, направленных на восстановление нарушенного заболеванием физиологического равновесия в позвоночно-двигательном сегменте. Такой эффект действия лечебной гимнастики позволяет отнести ее к патогенетически обоснованным методам лечения клинических проявлений дегенеративно-дистрофических изменений позвоночника.

При лечении и реабилитации больных дегенеративно-дистрофическими изменениями позвоночника были поставлены и решены задачи: устранение болевого синдрома, восстановление физической активности, улучшение кровообращения в пораженном позвоночно-двигательном сегменте, уменьшение отека в данной области, расслабление напряженных мышц, а после снятия или уменьшения болевого синдрома -

укрепление мышц, поддерживающих позвоночник, при гипермобильности и растяжение мышц, увеличение объема движений в суставах при гипомобильности в ПДС, снятие или коррекция патогенетических миофиксаций, укрепление «вялых» мышечных групп с целью борьбы с нестабильностью ПДС, устранение функциональных блоков в суставах и ПДС, выработка адекватного двигательного и дыхательного стереотипа, улучшение кровообращения и трофических процессов в зоне поражения, устранение или снижение вегетативно-сосудистых и трофических расстройств и активизация рассасывания остаточных явлений асептического воспаления, укрепление паретичных мышц и связочного аппарата, ослабление мышечного гипертонуса и тем самым предупреждение или устранение мышечных контрактур и тугоподвижности суставов, борьба с сопутствующими нарушениями – искривлением и ограничением подвижности позвоночника, боязнью движений.

Физиотерапевтическое лечение. Использование физиотерапии с лечебной целью проводили с учетом патогенетических механизмов неврологических проявлений у больных дегенеративно-дистрофическими изменениями позвоночника. Физиотерапевтические процедуры проводились для уменьшения воспалительной реакции, снятия спазма сосудов и напряжения мышц, улучшения крово- и лимфообращения в зоне заинтересованного сегмента, устранения боли.

В остром периоде заболевания проводился электрофорез с лекарственными препаратами (0,5-5% раствор новокаина, эуфиллин, никотиновая кислота и др.) обезболивающего, дегидратационного, противовоспалительного действия, улучшающих трофику и кровообращение в тканях.

В целях повышения эффекта клинических проявлений применялись магнитотерапия, диадинамотерапия (ДДТ), синусоидальные модулированные токи (СМТ). Лечение проводилось с учетом клинических проявлений и результатов исследований, с использованием конкретных методов медицинской реабилитации. В процессе лечения больных дегенеративно-дистрофическими изменениями позвоночника можно сделать вывод, что наибольший и стойкий эффект у больных отмечался при комплексном лечении в сочетании медикаментозной терапии (вольтарен, вольтарен, мильгамма, сирдалуд, афлутоп, мексидол и др.) с методами реабилитации.

Вывод. В результате применения методов медицинской реабилитации у больных дегенеративно-дистрофическими изменениями позвоночника наблюдалось уменьшение выраженности хронического болевого синдрома и связанных с ним общих и местных вегето-сосудистых нарушений, восстановление полного объема активных безболезненных движений в суставах позвоночника и конечностей. Комплексное

применение методов медицинской реабилитации и современных медикаментозных препаратов (вольтарен, мильгамма, сирдалуд, афлутоп, мексидол и др.) дает устойчивые и лучшие результаты в лечении больных дегенеративно-дистрофическими изменениями позвоночника. В результате применения методов медицинской реабилитации значительно сокращаются сроки лечения, и увеличивается время ремиссии.

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ГОРОДСКИЕ РЕЗИДЕНЦИИ КАШКАДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ И ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ИХ МЕСТОПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены численность населения городов и городских поселений Кашкадарьинской области, состав городских поселений, территориальное образование, показатели урбанизации Кашкадарьинской области, комплексная организация промышленного производства с учетом природных, экономических, демографических и экологических условий региона. регион Подробности уточняйте.

Ключевые слова: населенные пункты, поселок, село, город, демографический потенциал, урбанизация, город, малый город, природные условия, промышленное производство, промышленные предприятия, инфраструктура.

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URBAN RESIDENCES OF KASHKADARYA REGION AND CHANGES IN THEIR LOCATION

Annotation: This article discusses the population of cities and urban settlements of the Kashkadarya region, the composition of urban settlements, territorial formation, the indicators of urbanization of the Kashkadarya region, the integrated organization of industrial production, taking into account the natural, economic, demographic and environmental conditions of the region. Region Specify details.

Key words: settlements, settlement, village, city, demographic potential, urbanization, city, small town, natural conditions, industrial production, industrial enterprises, infrastructure.

Изучение системы поселений с экономико-географической точки зрения имеет большое научное и практическое значение, поскольку поселения являются основой территориального формирования и концентрации производства в определенных районах. Основой общественной жизни является производство материальных благ. Любая производственная деятельность служит основой для формирования и развития того или иного населения. Поселения разных размеров, их сложные системы являются формами территориальной организации населения. Формы его социальной организации включают объединения людей разного возраста и пола, национальностей, национальностей, профессий. Населенные пункты играют важную роль в социально-экономическом развитии страны. Он служит связующим звеном между природными ресурсами, общественным производством и инфраструктурой в национальной экономико-территориальной системе.

Города – это крупные населенные пункты, где люди занимаются не сельским хозяйством, а другими социально-экономическими и культурными сферами. В разные времена и в разных местах города служили экономическими, политическими, культурными и административными центрами. Городские поселения имеют большие размеры и большую плотность населения, чем сельские поселения. Мощь городов определяется их экономическим, интеллектуальным и демографическим потенциалом. Кашкадарья представляет собой экономически и социально отсталый оазис по сравнению с другими регионами республики. Следующие 70 лет Кашкадарья административно долгое время находилась в составе других регионов. Это отрицательно сказалось на его экономическом и социальном развитии. В целом регион представляет собой страну, богатую природными ресурсами, но в разные исторические периоды она развивалась в экономическом и социальном плане.

Известно, что экономическое и социальное развитие страны повлияло на развитие поселений и изменило функции, выполняемые поселениями. В результате на основе развития производства в поселениях вместо сел образовались города. Республика Узбекистан, особенно города Кашкадарьинского оазиса, полностью зависят от сельского хозяйства. Города в области формируются на базе сел. Кроме того, города возникли с развитием обрабатывающей промышленности в поселениях, возникших с открытием подземных природных ресурсов вокруг деревень.

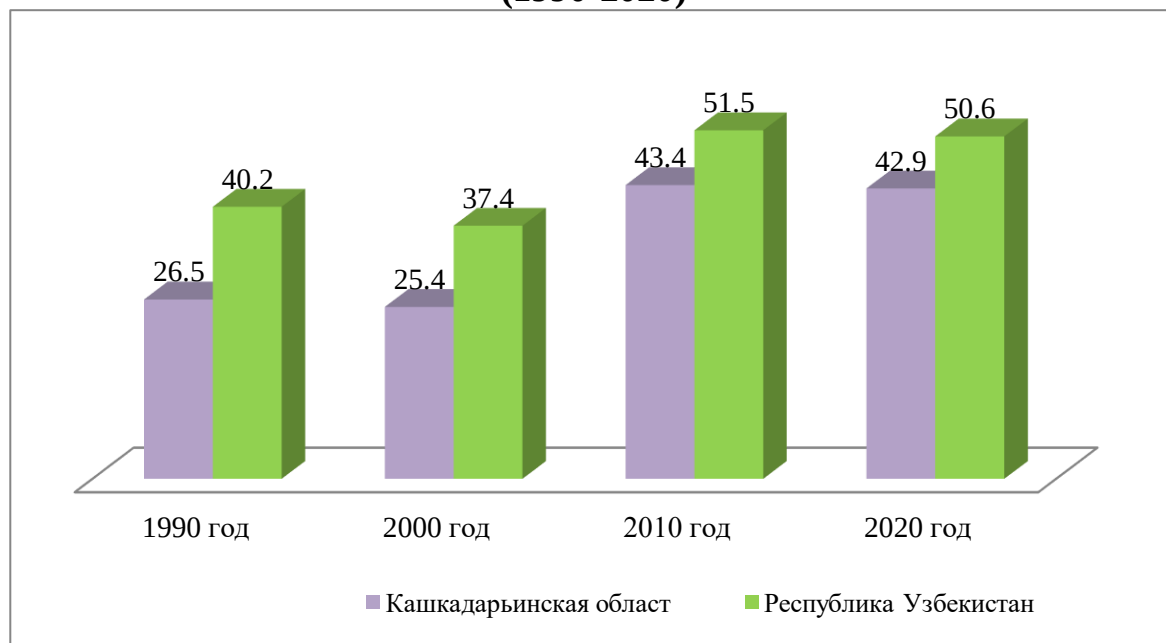
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городов определяется их экономическим, интеллектуальным и демографическим потенциалом. Кашкадарья представляет собой экономически и социально отсталый оазис по сравнению с другими регионами республики. Следующие 70 лет Кашкадарья административно долгое время находилась в составе других регионов. Это отрицательно сказалось на его экономическом и социальном развитии. В целом регион представляет собой страну, богатую природными ресурсами, но в разные исторические периоды она развивалась в экономическом и социальном плане.

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Город – это место, где собирается население, выполняющее экономические, социальные и политико-административные функции. Города-села возникают с развитием процесса урбанизации. Поэтому, как невозможно представить деревню без земледелия и промышленность без города, так нельзя понять деревню без города. Особенно это актуально для жаркого климата. Известно, что количество городских жителей в Узбекистане увеличилось с 1960-х гг., а в Кашкадарьинской области – с 1970-х гг. Например, в 1959 г. городское население Узбекистана составляло 33,9 % от общей численности населения, в 1970 г. — 36,8 %, в 1990 г. — 40,2 %, в 1996 г. — 38,2 %, в 2000 г. — 37,4 %, в 2006 г. — 36,1 %. В 2010 году было 51,5%, в 2020 году 50,6%, 24,6, 43,4, 42,9%.

Фигура 1.
Показатели урбанизации Узбекистана и Кашкадарьинской области
(1990-2020)



Источник: подготовлено на основе статистических данных Кашкадарьинской области.

В 1170 населенных пунктах проживает 3408,3 тыс. жителей Кашкадарьи. Из них 1 948,3 тыс. проживает в 1 041 селе, 1 460 000 - в 12 городах и 117 поселках городского типа. Формирование и развитие городских поселений в этом регионе оказало огромное хозяйственное влияние на освоение Каршинской степи, запуск запасов топлива. Тем не менее Кашкадарьинская область занимает второе место в стране по объему промышленного производства и численности занятых в промышленности, опережая Сурхандарьинскую область. Также имеется ряд действующих предприятий, расположенных в Карши, Шахрисабзе, Мубареке и Касане. В остальных 12 городах есть только промышленные предприятия по отделению хлопка от семян. В Дехканабадском районе запущен калийный завод с населением 153,1 тысячи человек, богатый скотом и строительными материалами. Миришкорский и Касбинский районы с населением 328,1 тыс. человек, крупнейшие хлопководческие, газо- и нефтедобывающие районы области, не построили никаких промышленных предприятий, кроме хлопкопрядильных и хлопкопрядильных комбинатов. В этих двух районах в 2009 году образовано 3 поселка в Миришкоре и 9 поселков в Касбинском районе.

В последнее время многие поселки в оазисе были превращены в города, хотя они не соответствуют критериям городов. К таким городам относятся Китаб, Камаш, Гузар, Чиракчи, Бешкент, Янги Нишан и другие. Их экономическая и социальная сферы развиты слабо. Знать, на

какие критерии следует опираться при строительстве новых городов или поднятии сельских поселений до городского уровня, а также нахождение разницы между городской и сельской местностью, является одним из ключевых вопросов современной урбанизации. Даже «нет принятой нормы в процессе между городами и поселками». Современные города развивались только на односторонней социально-демографической основе. Большая часть административных районных центров преобразована в города с учетом наличия некоторых составляющих города факторов - административных, социальных функций, численности населения и т. д., полностью отвечающих требованиям критериев градостроительной застройки.

За исключением Карши, Мубарека, Касана и Шахрисабза, многие города региона по условиям жизни, общественной деятельности и промышленности ничем не отличаются от сел. Внешний вид многих городов области не отличается по благоустройству от сельской местности. Например, в Гузаре 0,3 % населения, а в Нишане 1 % работают в промышленности. Газифицировано 15,6% населения Гузара и 55,7% населения Нишана. Известно, что основу населения Кашкадарьи составляет сельская местность. На села области приходится 25,3% промышленного населения, а в Сурхандарьинской области - 37,9%.

В период независимости вместо строительства в Кашкадарьинском оазисе более стабильных промышленных предприятий численность промышленно занятого населения в сельской местности с каждым годом сокращается. Общая численность населения оазиса увеличивается на 54,1 тыс. человек в год, из них 15,4 тыс. городских жителей. Социальные проблемы в регионе из года в год нарастают из-за упадка, а не промышленного развития. Это означает, что в селах района нет промышленности. Даже промышленные предприятия по переработке и производству строительных материалов расположены в городах. Это является препятствием для урбанизации крупных сел. Например, в 1959 году в Кашкадарье было 2 города (Карши и Шахрисабз) и 4 поселка городского типа с населением 67 тысяч человек. Это 13,2% населения области. Развитие производительных сил области с освоением Каршинской степи оказало значительное влияние на развитие существующих городов и быстрый рост их населения. В результате городское население выросло до 133 тыс. чел. в 1970 г., 282,7 тыс. чел. в 1979 г., 414 тыс. чел. в 1989 г., 513 тыс. чел. в 16 городах и населенных пунктах в 1997 г., 1460 тыс. чел. колебалась от 25,7% до 42,8%.

Население Кашкадарьи быстро росло в период с 1970 по 1989 год. По сравнению с 1979 годом в 1996 году количество городов и поселков увеличилось на 10, а в 2009 году количество поселков увеличилось на 119.

В последние годы прирост численности горожан рос в основном за счет расширения городских земель за счет сельских территорий. В

результате освоения новых земель образовались новые районы. В результате в 1970-1979 годах города и поселки были преобразованы в Бешкент, Китаб, Камаши, Касан, Гузар, Мубарек, Таллимарджан и Кашкадарью. В 1979-1995 годах Чиракчи вновь увеличился за счет преобразования Нового Нишана в город и Карашина в город. В 1989-1996 годах к городу присоединились 33 тысячи человек из пригородных сел (Карши, Китаб, Шахрисабз, Мубарек, Касан). В результате города выросли больше из-за роста населения. В 1992 г. были объединены 7 сел вокруг г. Карши и его 11,9 тыс. жителей, 2961 чел. в г. Китаб и г. Октябрьский в г. Шахрисабз (1993 г.).

Таблица 1

Количество новостроек в Кашкадарьинской области

№	Район	Всего городов	Население		
			Более 10 000	5000-10000	2000-5000
1	Дехконабад	3		1	1
2	Касби	9	2	3	4
3	Китоб	13		1	13
4	Косон	14		2	12
5	Миришкор	3	3		
6	Мубарак	5	1	1	3
7	Нишон	9		8	1
8	Камаши	5		1	4
9	Карши	15	1	1	13
10	Гузар	5		1	4
11	Яккабог	14			14
12	Шахрисабз	13			13
13	Чиракчи	8	2	6	
	Каршинское ш.	1			1
	Провинция	117	9	25	83

Источник: подготовлено на основе статистических данных Кашкадарьинской области.

В настоящее время лидирующие позиции в области занимают Каршинский (15), Яккабагский и Казанский (по 14), Шахрисабзский (13) и Китабский (13) районы. В настоящее время от 3 до 5 сельских населенных пунктов в Камашинском, Гузарском, Миришкорском и Дехканабадском районах имеют статус городов. В Кахадарьинской области 25 населенных пунктов (Нишан, Гувалак, Полати, Китай, Катаг) в категории населенных пунктов с населением более 10 тыс. Майманак, Айритом, Карлик, Миришкор, Фазли, Помук, в категории населенных пунктов с населением 5-10 тыс. чел.(Ан, Навруз, Самарканд и др.) и составляет 1/5 населенных пунктов области. 33 населенных пункта с общей численностью населения 123,1 тыс. человек относятся к категории населенных пунктов с численностью населения 3,0-4,9 тыс. человек, а 66 - к категории

населенных пунктов с численностью населения 2,0-2,9 тыс. человек. В 2021 году в Кашкадарьинской области будет создано 117 поселков. Среди районов области Каршинский район имеет 15 населенных пунктов с наибольшим количеством населенных пунктов. Городское население района (94,1 тыс. человек) составляет 6,4% городского населения области. Имеются два района с 14 населенными пунктами: Касанский и Яккабагский районы. Городское население Казанского района (156,3 тыс. человек) составляет область, 10,7% городского населения, а городское население Яккабагского района (88,3 тыс. человек) составляет 6,0%. Городское население Шахрисабзского района составляет 54,8 тыс. человек, что составляет 3,7 % от общей численности городского населения области (1460,0 тыс. чел.), а в Китабском районе городское население (101,1 тыс. чел.) составляет 7,0 % от общей численности населения области. выделено 13 городов. В Касбинском районе, имеющем наименьшую земельную площадь в области, расположены 9 поселков городского типа, в которых проживает 5,3 % городского населения города (78,4 тыс. чел.). В Нишанском и Чиракчинском районах 8 городов, городское население Нишанского района (96,4 тыс. чел.) составляет 6,6 %, а городское население Чиракчинского района (101,5 тыс. чел.) составляет 7,0 % городского населения области. В трех районах области: Гузарском, Камашинском и Мубарекском районах пять населенных пунктов преобразованы в городской тип. Районы городского населения (Гузар - 49,7 тыс.; Камаша - 66,4 тыс.; Мубарек - 71,7 тыс. человек) 3,4% городского населения области; 4,5 и 5,0% соответственно. Из развитых сельскохозяйственных районов области в Миришкорский район были выделены три поселка городского типа. Население этих обособленных населенных пунктов (46,6 тыс. человек) составляет 3,2% городского населения области. В Дехканабадском районе, крупнейшем районе области, два населенных пункта (Карашина, Бешбулак) переведены в разряд городов, с населением 28,8 тыс. человек. На этот регион приходится не менее 2% населения города. В районах области общая численность городского населения районов вместе с городским населением составляет 70,9 % от общей численности городского населения. 19,4 % относятся к населению областного центра - Карши (283,2 тыс. человек), 9,7 % - к населению Шахрисабза (142,7).

Например, в 2021 году естественный прирост населения в городах республики составит 22,7 промилле, а в Кашкадарье этот показатель составит 24,9 промилле. Это четвертый по величине город страны по естественному приросту населения. В Узбекистане значительно снижено влияние миграции на формирование городского населения. В целом в последние годы население городских территорий растет за счет естественного прироста населения. увеличение, в ряде случаев за счет

присоединения сел к городам, усилился процесс миграции населения с территории области и районов республики.

Процесс урбанизации в регионе окажет влияние на сокращение активных трудовых ресурсов в структуре миграции населения в ближайшие годы. Потому что большинство уезжающих из страны мигрантов – это квалифицированные специалисты, в основном они приехали из России, Украины и других республик. Только в 1993 г. 98,2% выехавших из республики и Кашкадарьинской области и 94% прибывших были с высшим и средним образованием. Республики Азии составляют узбеки. В 1993 г. 137,6 тыс. (63,6%) человек выехали из городов республики из сельской местности прибыло 68,5 тыс. (41,8) человек. Из городов Кашкадарьинской области выехало 3311 (44%) человек. Из них 1043 (15%) из сельской местности. Хотя это мало влияет на прирост городского населения, его воздействие на существующую структуру населения и спад в экономическом и социальном развитии городов ощущались в течение некоторого времени. Однако из-за отсутствия комплексных промышленных предприятий в южных регионах их влияние не ощущается. Одиннадцать городов области являются районными центрами, остальные образованы за счет освоения новых земель. Города области в основном микророда. Основной причиной медленного развития городов региона является негативное влияние на экономическое развитие этих городов из-за односторонней переработки сырья действующими промышленными предприятиями.

Таблица 2

**СТРУКТУРА ГОРОДСКИХ НАСЕЛЕНИЙ КАШКАДАРЬИНСКОЙ
ОБЛАСТИ**

Категория городских адресов	2009				2018			
	Количество	%	население, тыс. чел.	%	Количество	%	население, тыс. чел.	%
	135	100,0	1110,2	100,0	135	100	1383,6	100,0
Всего городских территорий , включая жителей:	1	0,7	233,9	21,1	2	0,7	227,1	20,5
100 тысяч и более	2	1,5	158,7	14,2	1	1,5	155,2	14,0
50-99,9 тыс.	6	4,4	168,8	15,2	6	4,4	168,8	15,2
20-49,9 тыс.	8	5,9	106,9	9,6	8	5,9	107,9	9,7
10-19,9 тыс.	118	87,5	441,9	39,9	118	87,5	451,2	40,6

Источник: подготовлено на основе статистических данных
Кашкадарьинской области.

75,0% территории области составляют малые города. Из них 118 с населением 5,4-9,9 тыс., 8 с населением 10-20 тыс., 6 с населением 20-40 тыс., 1 с населением 50-100 тыс. и 101-200 тыс. Есть два города, где живут люди.

Как известно, 2009 год отмечен в нашей стране как Год развития и процветания села. В связи с этим, в целях размещения промышленных (преимущественно легкой и пищевой) промышленности в сельской местности страны и создания на этой базе новых рабочих мест, дальнейшего улучшения обеспечения сел чистой питьевой водой, природным газом, транспортной и другой инфраструктурой, Принята Государственная программа «Развитие и процветание села». Программа предусматривает повышение уровня жизни сельского населения, обеспечение его качественными медицинскими и образовательными услугами, снижение социально-экономического неравенства между городской и сельской местностью.

С освоением Каршинской степи, освоением месторождений природного газа и нефти получили развитие производительные силы южных районов страны, образовались Узорский, Китаб-Шахрисабзский промышленные узлы.

По мнению урбаниста, развитие процесса урбанизации тесно связано с ростом населения, размещением, развитием производства и темпами их увеличения. В Карши есть только Шахрисабзский хлопкоочистительный,

консервный и маслобойный заводы, а затем 8 хлопчатобумажных фабрик. в области, которые перерабатывают сельскохозяйственное волокно в области. Остальные предприятия стройиндустрии являются обычными промышленными предприятиями. Кашкадарьинский оазис является ведущим районом в стране по производству хлопка, фруктов, зерна, коконов, каракуля, шерсти и др. В Карши построена текстильная фабрика, имеется ряд промышленных предприятий по их переработке и хранению. Область является основным производителем природного газа и нефти в стране. 85% газа, 90% нефти, большая часть хлопкового волокна, большая часть шелка идет на экспорт. В результате более 60% товаров народного потребления необходимые для нужд населения оазиса, все текстильные изделия завозятся, кроме того, завозятся технические изделия, используемые для производственно-технических целей. Это означает, что промышленность в оазисе очень слабо развита, а экономическое и социальное развитие городов отличается от других городов республики.

Реализация экономической политики республики «О подведении промышленности к сельской местности» является важной мерой, направленной на коренное изменение состава сельского населения, восстановление баланса между сельской и городской местностью, позволяет им реализовывать другую продукцию. Строительство промышленных предприятий в сельской местности с перспективными природными и экономическими возможностями создаст условия для дальнейшего развития процесса урбанизации в деревнях оазиса, что повлияет на дальнейшее развитие существующих городов.

1. Комплексная организация промышленного производства с учетом природно-экономических, демографических и экологических условий региона при размещении промышленных предприятий в городах;

2. Размещение малых промышленных предприятий в городах в районах с маловодьем и жарким климатом;

3. В связи с тем, что основной отраслью народного хозяйства оазиса является земледелие и топливно-сырьевая, развитие малых агропромышленных городов, производств с крупным комплексным производством с учетом экономического и социального развития;

4. Реализация многоэтажных планов перспективной городской застройки с учетом освоения населения, сокращения земельных, водных и других ресурсов;

5. С учетом влияния городской застройки на развитие других населенных пунктов города должны формироваться на основе перспективной сельской базы с населением более пяти тысяч человек и экономическими возможностями, исходя из размещения и расширения мелких промышленных предприятий, предприятий и услуг. Эти меры будут направлены на решение экономических, социальных и экологических проблем в сельской местности, особенно в области

эффективного использования трудовых ресурсов. Это повысит уровень жизни сельского населения и решит социальные проблемы в городах.

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Аннотация: В статье исследуется использование дескриптивной лексики, а именно цветowych эпитетов для передачи мотива смерти в творчестве А. А. Блока как одного из самых ярких представителей символизма, а также находящейся под его влиянием М. И. Цветаевой. Ключевые слова: символизм, смерть, цветowych эпитеты, семантика.

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THE THEME OF DEATH IN A.A. BLOCK

Abstract: The article examines the use of descriptive vocabulary, namely color epithets to convey the motive of death in the works of A. A. Blok as one of the most prominent representatives of symbolism, as well as M. I. Tsvetaeva, who was under his influence. Key words: symbolism, death, color epithets, semantics.

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Тема смерти, как и темы любви, Родины, назначения поэта, не остаётся без внимания у литераторов. К этой теме обращались такие художники слова, как А. С. Пушкин, М. Ю. Лермонтов, Н. А. Некрасов, А. А. Фет и многие другие. Серебряный век русской литературы начинается с зарождением нового литературного течения – символизма, в котором на первый план выходят темы экзистенциальные: Жизнь, Смерть, Бог [5]. Новое направление привлекло к себе внимание многих литературоведов. Экзистенциальные темы, причём не только в творчестве поэтов-символистов, подверглись подробному изучению. Например, тема смерти рассматривалась в работе К. А. КедроваЧелищева «Мотивы смерти у М. Лермонтова». Более тщательному и многоаспектному анализу мотива смерти посвятила свои работы Е. Ю. Шиманова, являющаяся автором статей «Изображение смерти в стихотворении И.С.Тургенева «Старуха»», «Ситуация ожидания смерти в повести И. С. Тургенева «Дневник лишнего человека»», «Мотивика смерти в творчестве И. С. Тургенева: Теоретический аспект», «Мотив смерти в повести И. С. Тургенева

«Степной король Лир»» и т. д. Профессор К. Харт Ниббригор в своей работе «Эстетика смерти» пишет: «Говорить о смерти — наивысшее, сверхчеловеческое достижение психоаналитического переноса. Мы переводим смерть в метафоры, не зная ее, будучи накоротке с ней разве что в том случае, когда она служит нам опорой в вымышленном мире» [8]. Мотив смерти отразил в своих работах И. М. Машбиц-Веров, советский литературовед и критик, исследовавший русский символизм. Он отмечает, что в поэзии символистов старшего поколения реальный мир превращался в мир страданий, мук, боли [4, 20-21]. Именно здесь берёт своё начало мотив смерти, отразившийся в творчестве не только символистов старшего поколения, но и «младосимволистов». Символизм — направление в европейской и, в частности, русской литературе, достигшее наибольшего развития на рубеже XIX и XX веков. Для символистов в общем характерны «мистическое содержание» и «расширение художественной впечатлительности», «интуитивное постижение таинственной сущности мира и души человека, непосредственно раскрывающееся в индивидуальном лирическом переживании поэта и выраженное в художественном слове символами, метафорическими иносказаниями и намёками, повышенным музыкальным воздействием стихотворного языка, соответствующим иррациональному характеру этого переживания» [3, 28]. Одним из самых ярких представителей символизма являлся А. А. Блок, начавший свою литературную деятельность в 1903 г. Через многие его стихотворения проходит мотив смерти, тесно связанный с двумя цветовыми обозначениями — по нашим наблюдениям, белым и красным. И это не удивительно, поскольку в поэзии начала XX века белый и красный цвета активно использовались в различных символических преломлениях многими поэтами, такими, в частности, как В. Я. Брюсов, К. Д. Бальмонт, З. Н. Гиппиус и др. В белом цвете поэты видят мистическую неопределенность, полную возможностей, которым не суждено сбыться. Считается, что этот цвет связан с негативными эмоциями и с мыслями, обращенными в потусторонний мир [2]. Это можно объяснить ассоциативной связью с бледностью, холодностью, которые сопутствуют смерти; саван, одеваемый на умершего, также имеет белый цвет. Красный же цвет ассоциируется, с одной стороны, с такими отвлечёнными понятиями, как гнев, ярость, но в то же время и страсть, а с другой — с кровью, ранами, телесной болью, смертными муками. Выбранные нами для анализа эпитеты относятся к группе цветовых эпитетов, следовательно, принадлежат к дескриптивной лексике. Н. Д. Арутюнова считает, что «чем диффузнее и дескриптивнее значение слова, тем легче оно метафоризируется» [1, 149]. Но, проанализировав ассоциативную основу для переноса в исследуемых словах, мы пришли к выводу, что в большинстве случаев эти ассоциации имеют метонимическую природу. Одновременное использование этих двух цветов наблюдается в

стихотворении К. Д. Бальмонта «Белый», где употреблены эпитеты чистая белизна, белый цвет. В стихотворении встречается также слово саван, которое, как уже было сказано выше, ассоциативно связано с мотивом смерти. В строчке «Что в белом — в белом! — вспышка алости» белый цвет несёт за собой алый, то есть красный. В данном случае мы наблюдаем пример оксюморона, то есть сочетание противоположных по смыслу слов с целью показать противоречивость, сложность объекта. Влияние А. А. Блока наблюдается в схожести целого ряда мотивов. Так, в своих художественных определениях М. И. Цветаева также использует белый и красный цвета как сопутствующие смерти. Так, в стихотворении «Ваши белые могилки рядом» к слову могилки подобран эпитет белые. Заметим, что в стихотворении используется кольцевая композиция, придающая особую значимость данным строчкам, символизирующим смерть, покой, вечность. В другом стихотворении «Белое солнце и низкие, низкие тучи...» белый цвет, вызывая чувства скорби, обречённости, уныния, ассоциируется с голодом, войной и смертью. В стихотворении «Обречённая» мы тоже наблюдаем использование эпитета бледный (бледные ручки, бледная девушка), имеющего символическую окраску и ассоциирующегося с мотивом смерти ("Словно акула за маленькой рыбкой"). Эту же смысловую отягощённость эпитета бледный встречаем и в стихотворении А. А. Блока «Твоё лицо бледней, чем было...». Красный же цвет как выражение мотива смерти, наблюдается у М. И. Цветаевой в стихотворениях, посвященных событиям Октябрьской революции и Гражданской войны. Например, в стихотворении «Ветер, ветер, выметающий...» видим использование эпитета пурпуровый: Пурпуровое поветрие, Первый вестник мятежу, — Ветер – висельник и ветреник, — В кулачке тебя держу! Рассмотрим стихотворение «Ох, грибок ты мой, грибочек, белый груздь!..», написанное в декабре 1920 г. В данном тексте эпитеты красный и белый можно рассматривать как дилогию, то есть фигуру нарочито двусмысленной речи, основанную на употреблении полисемичных слов или слов, имеющих омонимы, в таком контексте, который исключает их однозначное истолкование [6, 193]. С одной стороны, красный может трактоваться как представитель Красной гвардии, а белый – как представитель Белой гвардии, но с другой стороны — как цвета крови (красный) и бледности (белый), а значит, и смерти. Подтверждение данного факта можно найти в строчках «Затуманила меня кровь-руда» и «Кровавые зевы», а также в четверостишии: Белый был — красным стал: Кровь обагрила. Красным был — белый стал: Смерть побелила. Таким образом, мы можем сделать вывод об общности образной семантики лирики Цветаевой и Блока, что отражено в системе используемых эпитетов (мотив смерти тесно связан с цветовыми обозначениями: красные, пьяно-алою, огненные, медный, окровавленный у Блока и кровавый, красный у Цветаевой). Мы хотели бы также указать на

некоторую зависимость, производность системы выразительных средств Цветаевой от художественного лексикона Блока (бледная девушка (смерть) – это, видимо, прямое заимствование у Блока либо аллюзия на пьесу «Незнакомка»).

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ПАРАБОЛО –ГИПЕРБОЛИК ТЕНГЛАМА УЧУН НОЛОКАЛ ВА ЧЕГАРАВИЙ МАСАЛАСИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада аралаш типдаги параболо-гиперболик иккинчи тур тенглама учун Трикоми масаласи баён қилинган ва масаланинг бир қийматли ечимини ўрганилган. Масаланинг ечими парабolik соҳада биринчи чегаравий масала ечими сифатида, гиперболик соҳада эса кўриниши ўзгарган Коши масаланинг ечими сифатида изланган.

Калит сўзлар: параболо-гиперболик типдаги тенглама, аралаш соҳа, Трикоми масаласи, Коши масаласи, биринчи чегаравий масала.

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NOLOCAL AND BOUNDARY PROBLEMS FOR PARABOLO- HYPERBOLIC EQUATION

Annotation. This paper describes the Tricomi problem for a mixed-type parabolo-hyperbolic second-round equation and explores a valuable solution to the problem. The solution of the problem is sought in the parabolic field as the solution of the first boundary value problem, and in the hyperbolic field as the solution of the changed Cauchy problem.

Keywords: parabolo-hyperbolic type equation, mixed field, Tricomi problem, Cauchy problem, first boundary value problem.

1. Масаланинг қўйилиши.

Ушбу

$$0 = \begin{cases} L_1(u) = u_{xx} + u_y, & y > 0 \\ L_2(u) = u_{xx} + yu_{yy} + (-n + 1/2)u_y, & y < 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

тенгламани $D = D_1 \cup D_2 \cap AB$ соҳада қарайлик, бу ерда D_1 қуйидаги чизиқлар $AA_1: x = 0$, $A_1B_1: y = 1$, $BB_1: y = 0$, $AB: y = 0$ билан чегараланган соҳа, D_2 - (1) тенгламанинг характеристикалари $AB: y = 0$, $AC: x - 2\sqrt{-y} = 0$, $BC: x + 2\sqrt{-y} = 1$ билан чегараланган соҳа, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Такидлаш жоизки, гиперболик қисми $L_2(u) = 0$ тенгламадан иборат бўлган эллиптико-гиперболик тенглама учун Трикоми масаласи [1,2] ишларда ўрганилган. [3] ишда эса ушбу тенглама учун Франкль масаласи ўрганилган. [4, 5, 6] ишларда гиперболик қисми

$$L_a(u) = u_{xx} + yu_{yy} + au_y = 0$$

тенгламадан иборат бўлган аралаш типдаги эллиптико –гиперболик тенглама учун Трикоми масаласи ўрганилган. [7] ишда гиперболик қисми $L_a(u) = 0$ тенгламадан иборат бўлган параболо –гиперболик типдаги тенглама учун Трикоми масаласи ўрганилган. Биз ушбу ишимизда юқорида санаб ўтилган ишларнинг мантиқий тўлдирувчиси сифатида қуйидаги масалани ўрганамиз.

Трикоми масаласи. Қуйидаги шартларни ва (1) тенгламани қаноатлантирувчи $u(x, y) \in C(\overline{D})$ функция топилсин:

$$u|_{AC} = j(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1/2, \quad (2)$$

$$u(0, y) = y_0(y), \quad u(1, y) = y_1(y), \quad y \in [0, 1] \quad (3)$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (-y)^{1/2-n} \frac{\partial^n u}{\partial y^n} - A_{n+1/2}^-(t) \frac{\partial^n u}{\partial y^n} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} u(x, y), \quad x \in (0, 1), \quad (4)$$

$$j^{(k)}(0) = y_0^{(k)}(0) = 0, \quad k = \overline{0, \dots, 2n} \quad (5)$$

бу ерда $j(x), y_0(y), y_1(y)$ - берилган функциялар, $t(x) = u(x, 0)$,

$$A_{n+1/2}^-(t) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!(2n-k)!2^{2k}(-y)^{k/2}}{k!(n-k)!(2n)!} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} (x - 2\sqrt{-y}) + (-1)^k t^{(k)}(x + 2\sqrt{-y}) \Big|_{x=0}$$

2. Асосий қисм. (1) тенглама учун қўйилган

$$u(x, 0) = t(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1,$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (-y)^{1/2-n} \frac{\partial^n u}{\partial y^n} - A_{n+1/2}^-(t) \frac{\partial^n u}{\partial y^n} = n(x), \quad 0 < x < 1$$

шартлардан иборат кўриниши ўзгарган Коши масаласининг ечими [1]

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!(2n-k)!2^{2k-1}(-y)^{k/2}}{k!(n-k)!(2n)!} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} (x - 2\sqrt{-y}) + (-1)^k t^{(k)}(x + 2\sqrt{-y}) \Big|_{x=0} + \frac{2(-1)^n(2n)!}{(n!)^2} (-y)^{n+1/2} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^n} (x - 2\sqrt{-y}(1-2z)) \frac{\partial^n}{\partial z^n} (1-z)^n dz \quad (6)$$

дан иборат. Трикоми масаласининг D_2 соҳадаги ечимини (6) функция сифатида қидирамиз. (6) функцияни (2) шартга бўйсиндириб, $t(x)$ ва унинг ҳосилаларига нисбатан қуйидаги тенгламани ҳосил қиламиз

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!(2n-k)!2^{k-1}x^k}{k!(n-k)!(2n)!} t^{(k)}(0) + (-1)^k t^{(k)}(2x) + \\ - \frac{2(-1)^n (2n)!}{(n!)^2} \int_0^{x^2} \frac{t^{(n+1/2)}(z)}{4z^{1/2}} dz = j(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1/2. \quad (7)$$

(7) тенгламада x ни $x/2$ билан алмаштириб, $n+1$ марта ҳосила олиб, қуйидагига эга бўламиз [1]:

$$t^{(2n+1)}(x) = 4^{2n} \frac{(2n)!}{n!} n(x) + \frac{(2n)!}{2^n n!} (-1)^n x^{-n} j^{(n+1)}(x/2), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1. \quad (8)$$

(5) шартдан $t^{(k)}(0) = 0, k = \overline{0, 2n}$ экани келиб чиқади. Бунини эътиборга олган ҳолда (8) тенгламанинг ҳар иккала тамонига D_{0x}^{-1-2n} операторни қўлаб

$$t(x) = -4^{2n} \frac{(2n)!}{n!} D_{0x}^{-1-2n} n(x) + \frac{(2n)!}{2^n n!} (-1)^{n+1} D_{0x}^{-1-2n} x^{-n} j^{(n+1)}(x/2), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad (9)$$

$t(x)$ ва $n(x)$ функциялар орасидаги биринчи муносабатни оламиз.

Энди D_1 соҳадан асосий функционал муносабатларни олиш мақсадида $L_1(u) = 0$ тенгламадан ва (3) шартлардан $y \rightarrow +0$ да лимитга ўтамиз. Натижада,

$$t(x) - n(x) = 0, \quad u(0,0) = y_0(0), \quad u(1,0) = y_1(0) \quad (10)$$

муносабатларни оламиз. Демак, Трикоми масаласи, ечимга эга бўлиш маъносида, $\{(9), (10)\}$ тенгламалар системасига эквивалент экан. Чунки, агар бу системадан $\tau(x)$ ва $\nu(x)$ функцияларни бир қийматли топсак, Трикоми масаласининг ечими D_2 соҳада (6) формула билан, D_1 соҳада эса $L_1 u = 0$ тенглама учун биринчи чегаравий масаланинг ечими

$$u(x,y) = \int_0^1 t(x) G(x,0;x,y) dx + \int_0^y y_0(h) G_x(0,h;x,y) dh - \\ \int_0^y y_1(h) G_x(1,h;x,y) dh$$

сифатида топилади [9], (9) муносабатдан икки марта ҳосила олиб (10) муносабатга қўйсак

$$n(x) - \int_0^x (x-t)^{2n-2} n(t) dt = m D_{0x}^{-1-2n} x^{-n} j^{(n+1)}(x/2), \quad x \in [0,1] \quad (11)$$

$n(x)$ га нисбатан 2-тур Волтерра интеграл тенгламасини ҳосил

қиламиз, бу ерда

$$l = 4^{2n-1/2} n(2n-1)(2n)! / (n!)^2, m = (-1)^{n+1} (2n)! n(2n-1) / (2^{n-1} n!).$$

1-теорема. Агар $x^{-n} j^{(n+1)}(x/2)$ функция $[0,1]$ кесмада интегралланувчи бўлса, (11) иккинчи тур Волтерра интеграл тенгламаси ягона

$$n(x) = m D_{0x}^{1-2n} x^{-n} j^{(n+1)}(x/2) + m \int_0^x z E_{2n-1, 2n-1}(z) D_{0t}^{1-2n} x^{-n} j^{(n+1)}(t/2) dt \quad (12)$$

ечимга эга бўлади.

Исбот. Агар $x^{-n} j^{(n+1)}(x/2)$ функция $[0,1]$ кесмада интегралланувчи бўлса, $D_{0x}^{1-2n} x^{-n} j^{(n+1)}(x/2) \in C[0,1]$ бўлади. Бундан (11) тенглама ядроси ва ўнг тарафи узлуксиз бўлган иккинчи тур Волтерра интеграл тенгламаси эканлиги келиб чиқади. Интеграл тенгламалар назариясидан (11) тенглама ягона ечимга эга.

Ушбу тенгламани кетма-кет яқинлашиш усули билан ечамиз. Итерацияланган ядроларни ва резолвентани тузамиз:

$$K_1(x, t) = (x - t)^{2n-2},$$

$$K_2(x, t) = \int_t^x (x - s)^{2n-2} (s - t)^{2n-2} ds = \frac{(2n-1)!}{(4n-2)!} (x - t)^{4n-3},$$

$$K_3(x, t) = \frac{(2n-1)!}{(4n-2)!} \int_t^x (x - s)^{2n-2} (s - t)^{4n-3} ds = \frac{(2n-1)!}{(6n-3)!} (x - t)^{6n-4}.$$

Умуман

$$K_m(x, t) = \frac{(2n-1)!}{(2mn-m)!} (x - t)^{2mn-m-1}.$$

Энди $R(x, t; l)$ резолвентани тузамиз

$$R(x, t; l) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} l^{m-1} K_m(x, t) = (2n-1)! (x - t)^{2n-2} E_{2n-1, 2n-1}(z),$$

бу ерда, $z = l (2n-1)! (x - t)^{2n-2}$, $E_{2n-1, 2n-1}(z)$ -Миттаг-Леффлер функцияси [8]. Ҳосил қилинган резолвентадан фойдаланиб (11) тенгламанинг ягона ечими (12) ни ёзиб оламиз.

1-теорема исбот бўлди.

$n(x)$ нинг (12) кўринишини (9) [ёки (10)] тенгламага қўйиб $t(x)$ ни бир қийматли топиб оламиз.

Шундай қилиб биз ушбу теоремани исботладик.

2-теорема. Агар $x^{-n} j^{(n+1)}(x/2)$ функция $[0,1]$ кесмада интегралланувчи бўлиб (5) шарт бажарилса, Трикоми масаласи ягона ечимга эга бўлади.

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МАРКЕТИНГ В СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЯХ НА ПРИМЕРЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА. РАЗВИТИЕ, ЗАДАЧИ И РЕШЕНИЯ

Аннотация: SMM присутствует в жизни каждого, кто пользуется сегодня социальными сетями. Будь то специалист по продвижению товаров и услуг или простой пользователь сети. Согласитесь, сегодня мы не можем себе представить нашу жизнь без интернета. По несколько раз в день мы заходим в социальные сети, чтобы пообщаться друг с другом и поделиться новыми фотографиями и новостями. Вместе с этим менеджеры по продвижению таргетированно предлагают нам различные товары и услуги, не воспользоваться которыми очень сложно. Во всем мире благодаря развитию цифровых коммуникаций миллиарды людей общаются между собой, продают или покупают. В этой статье речь пойдет о роли SMM, проблемах и решениях на примере Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова: СММ, маркетинг в социальных сетях, интернет продвижение, социальные сети, прибыль в интернете, бизнес.

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SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING IN UZBEKISTAN. DEVELOPMENT, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Abstract: SMM has already entered into the life of everyone who uses social networks. Whether a specialist in the promotion of goods and services or just a simple user. Today we cannot imagine our life without the Internet. Many times per day we visit social networks to chat with each other and share new photos. At the same time, promotion managers offer us targeted various goods and services, which are very difficult not to use. All over the world, due to the development of digital communications, billions of people communicate with each other, sell or buy. This article will focus on the role of SMM, problems and solutions on the Uzbekistan segment.

Keywords: SMM, marketing, promotion, social media, profit via the Internet, business.

Маркетинг в социальных сетях быстрыми темпами вошел в нашу жизнь, да так, что ранее мы и представить себе не могли, как удобно и быстро можно использовать социальные сети для получения прибыли, путем продвижения тех или иных товаров или услуг. На сегодняшний день SMM полностью доказал, что он крайне необходим для достижения поставленных бизнесом задач. Как сказал Бил Гейтс, «Если вашего бизнеса нет в интернете, то вас нет в бизнесе»²⁸.

Конкурентоспособность всегда была двигателем торговли наряду с рекламой и заставляла соперничать предпринимателей, предлагая потребителям новые товары и виды услуг. Ни для кого не секрет, что мобильные устройства и социальные сети сегодня стали неотъемлемой частью повседневной жизни людей на планете. С развитием цифровых технологий журналисты в начале 2000-х годов первыми начали покорять просторы всемирной паутины. Уже через короткий срок они стали публиковать там свои материалы и зарабатывать при этом неплохие деньги. Предприниматели и бизнесмены наблюдали за их действиями и в скором времени поняли, что без потери времени и лишних затрат в сети можно зарабатывать и получать больше прибыли, чем может принести бизнес в режиме офлайн. В социальных сетях можно вести таргетированную рекламу и, безусловно, ее увидят те, кому она интересна.

Согласно данным глобального отчета «DIGITAL 2020» по всему миру более 4,5 миллиардов человек используют интернет и из них около 4 миллиардов активно пользуются социальными сетями²⁹. Поэтому сегодня рекламный баннер на улице или объявления по радио и телевидению не обладают таким же сильным эффектом как реклама в социальных сетях. Но они дополняют друг друга и поэтому сказать, что они совершенно бесполезны, нельзя. Если вы в Узбекистане используете для развития вашего бизнеса такие платформы, как Telegram, Meta и Instagram, то будьте уверены, что при правильном ведении маркетинга на этих платформах вы привлечете множество клиентов и добьетесь успеха в бизнесе.

В Узбекистане за последние годы потребность в интернет-маркетинге повышается и люди понимают, что для крутого бизнеса нужно крутое лицо в социальных сетях. Это то самое место, где клиент получает объемную информацию о товарах или услугах компаний. Здесь ему предоставят информацию о бренде, начиная с истории его создания, вплоть до самых мелких деталей бизнеса, например: какое оборудование используется, какова структура и цель предприятия, а для максимального удобства укажут точный адрес и контактные номера для горячей линии,

²⁸ Цитаты известных личностей // Билл Гейтс цитата: Если Вашего бизнеса нет в Интернете, то Вас нет в ... | Цитаты известных личностей (citaty.net)

²⁹ Самые важные цифры из глобального отчета Digital 2020 // Глобальная статистика интернета на 2020 год — отчет Digital о состоянии цифровых технологий в мире и в России (web-canape.ru)

тем самым помогая клиенту сделать верный выбор и довериться настоящим профессионалам. Однако нельзя назвать каждого местного маркетолога экспертом, который будет гарантировать максимальную прибыль благодаря парочке постов в Instagram. Маркетинг и всё, что связано с ним - это дисциплина, а большинство новичков, которые прошли лишь пару курсов и имеют минимальное количество знаний в этой сфере, не привыкли действовать разумно и не могут понимать глубоко суть профессии. Для того, чтобы умело управлять проектами и быть на шаг впереди своих конкурентов, необходимо внедрять как можно больше усилий по разработке супер решений, кейсов, планов и собственных стратегий, которые помогут не только заметно повысить число покупателей и статус лучшего предприятия, но и идеально вписаться в нацеленную аудиторию³⁰.

Поданным Министерства по развитию информационных технологий и коммуникаций Узбекистана, в стране пользуются интернетом 22 миллиона человек. Из них 19 миллионов используют мобильный интернет и общаются в мессенджерах³¹. В Узбекистане еще одной причиной развития SMM стала глобальная пандемия коронавируса и жесткий локдаун, начиная с весны 2020 года. Вот тогда-то, не выходя из дома, предприниматели стали все больше и больше рассматривать социальные сети как платформу для продвижения бизнеса и получения прибыли. Необходимо отметить, что на сегодняшний день у нас нет достаточного количества квалифицированных специалистов по маркетингу в социальных сетях. Все же в объявлениях очень часто можно встретить вакансии SMM-менеджера. Эта профессия требует четкого подхода к своим обязанностям. Таргетирование, маркетинг, дизайн, аналитика, контент и технические стороны продвижения – вот самые главные аспекты SMM. Поэтому архиважно правильно собрать команду из нужных специалистов, тогда и продвижение в социальных сетях товаров или услуг станет приносить ожидаемую прибыль. Но, к сожалению, предприниматели берут на работу SMM-щиками молодых людей, думая, что если они сидят в социальных сетях, то и с продвижением справятся без труда. А уж об оплате, которую сегодня у нас предлагают как начинающим, так и SMM-менеджерам с большим стажем работы, и говорить не хочется. За мизерную оплату труда наши бизнесмены надеются получить огромную прибыль. Разумеется, время и горький опыт расставит все по своим местам.

Исследовательский центр компании HeadHunter провел социологический опрос 195 человек, проживающих в Узбекистане, которые рассказали о своем отношении к социальным сетям. Среди

³⁰Местное восприятие или как это развито у нас //WD | Развитие SMM маркетинга в Узбекистане (wdagency.org)

³¹Узбекистан в социальных сетях //Узбекистан в социальных сетях — Review.uz

респондентов 63% – мужчины, 37% — женщины. Возраст наибольшего количества участников опроса приходится на 18-45 лет. Активными пользователями социальных сетей являются 95% опрошенных, из них 78% от общего числа заглядывают в социальные сети несколько раз в день, 9% — один раз в день. Самыми активными пользователями социальных сетей являются, в основном, подростки и молодые люди до 35 лет.

Свой распорядок дня 82% респондентов охарактеризовали как насыщенный. Судя по ответам, пребывание в мобильных приложениях и социальных сетях не мешает им в свободное от учебы и работы время общаться с семьей (35%), читать (23%) или слушать музыку (22%). Только 19% опрошенных в качестве основного занятия на досуге назвали сидение за компьютером. Почти половина опрошенных (41%) проводят в социальных сетях от одного до трех часов в день. Меньше часа уделяют на это 35%, а больше трех часов — 13% узбекистанцев. Данная картина говорит о том, что люди практически на 50% зависят от социальных сетей. Термин «зависимость от социальных сетей» психологи выделили недавно, позже появились термины «зависимость от интернета», «зависимость от компьютерных игр» и т.д.³²

Как бы ни хотелось признавать, но SMM в Узбекистане сегодня находится на низком уровне. Так как, во-первых, не все, к сожалению, узбекские заводы, фабрики и компании понимают, насколько это может быть эффективным для их бизнеса. Во-вторых, хоть и это популярно сейчас, но результативность довольно малорослая, трудно найти грамотных, которые разбираются в маркетинге и смогут раскрутить даже мертвый бизнес. Несмотря на то, что пока мы не можем равняться результатом с европейскими стандартами, все же немало было проделано работ при запуске первых проектов. Influence-маркетинг стал очень популярным с начала 2018-2019 годов, тогда некоторые компании уже занимались этим и вкладывали не плохие деньги. В этот самый период конкуренция возросла ещё больше, именно тогда люди выискивали опытных маркетологов, SMM-специалистов и потихоньку наши люди начали интересоваться в этой сфере. При этом государство не оставалось в стороне и замечало о высоком спросе и интересе. В 2019 с поддержкой местного правительства, был организован впервые World Influencers Congress.

Наши люди готовы обучаться, развиваться и внедрять как можно больше опыта для усовершенствования маркетинга и решения сложных рекламных задач в нашей стране. В ближайшем будущем эта специальность войдет в список самых востребованных и важных профессий мира, а значит, с приобретёнными навыками и опытом работы

³²Пользователи – о социальных сетях //Узбекистан в социальных сетях — Review.uz

даже в Узбекистане, вы будете так же значительно нужным в любой точке Земли³³.

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³³Чего мы добились с момента появления маркетинга на узбекском рынке //WD | Развитие SMM маркетинга в Узбекистане (wdagency.org)

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ОБУЧЕНИЕ В ВИРТУАЛЬНОЙ 3D-СРЕДЕ ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ НАВЫКОВ СТУДЕНТОВ

Аннотация: Основной целью данной статьи является оценка результатов учебной программы по активным методикам для учителей, разработанным в виртуальной 3D-среде по модели Flipped. Оцениваются два критерия, первый – уровень владения содержанием программы (педагогические навыки) с использованием группы экспериментальных проектов, выполняющих измерения до и после образовательного вмешательства. Во-вторых, это отзывы участников о роли различных аспектов процесса обучения в приобретении навыков.

Ключевые слова: Обучение учителей, виртуальная 3D-среда, педагогические навыки, обратное образование, электронное обучение, подготовка учителей, педагогическая компетенция, онлайн-обучение.

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LEARNING IN A VIRTUAL 3D ENVIRONMENT TO DEVELOP PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS OF STUDENTS

Abstract: The main purpose of this article is to evaluate the results of the curriculum on active methodologies for teachers developed in a virtual 3D environment under the Flipped model. Two criteria are assessed, the first is the level of mastery of the program content (teaching skills) using a group of experimental projects that perform measurements before and after the educational intervention. The second is the participants' feedback on the role of different aspects of the learning process in acquiring skills.

Key words: Training teacher, 3D virtual environment, teaching skills, reverse education, e-learning, teacher training, teaching competence, online training.

Общий образовательный контекст, характеризующийся быстрыми изменениями как в содержании, цифровых ресурсах, так и в включении активных образовательных технологий, требует от учителей роли и ряда действий, которые способствуют воспитанию реальной значимости учащихся и развитию компетенций, которые позволяют им двигаться

вперед в сегодняшнем постоянно меняющемся мире. В свете этой эволюции учителям необходимо идти в ногу со временем, чтобы они могли внедрять в класс новые процессы преподавания и обучения, которые облегчают это развитие, что включает в себя размышления о необходимости постоянного обучения, которое поможет им успешно справляться с этими новыми ролями.

Педагогические компетенции

Профессиональные знания не являются врожденными, они развиваются в процессе обучения, который проходит через всю нашу жизнь. Эти педагогические знания можно понимать как совокупность знаний, навыков и компетенций, которые общество считает достаточно полезными и важными для подготовки учителей.

Профессиональная компетентность имеет интегрирующее качество. Его определение вытекает из детального анализа функций и задач должности, конкретных требований, предъявляемых к тем, кто официально аккредитуется это формирование, и, наконец, конкретных целей, предусмотренных программой обучения.

Компетенция – это последовательность действий, объединяющая несколько единиц знания, оперативная схема, переносимая на семейство ситуаций. Определяет ее как способность мобилизовать несколько когнитивных ресурсов для решения определенного типа ситуаций и указывает, что компетенция раскрывается только в том случае, если ею обладают, когда на практике ресурсы и знания мобилизуются против проблемной ситуации в контексте.

Исследования учительской профессии в Европе проводятся с 2000 года. Их профили обусловлены потребностями учащихся в обучении и стратегиями в глобализированном и сильно оцифрованном обществе. Это влечет за собой жизнь во множестве культур, интеграцию стимулов, доступ к информации, различные форматы, средства коммуникации, руководство критическим мышлением, внедрение технологий в повседневную и профессиональную жизнь, адаптацию к внезапным изменениям и самообучение, а также ведет к более широкому видению, такому как автономия, принятие на себя ответственности, работа в команде и способность учиться учиться.

Виртуальная 3D-среда

Виртуальные среды все больше и больше применяются для дистанционного обучения. Виртуальную среду можно определить как параллельный иммерсивный мир, населенный одновременно тысячами людей, которые общаются, играют и работают, на разных уровнях и вариантах ролевых игр со своими аватарами.

Youngblut обнаружил, что в виртуальной реальности существуют уникальные возможности, большинство применений включало аспекты конструктивного обучения, роль учителя изменилась на роль фасилитатора

и доказала свою эффективность при работе с учениками с особыми потребностями. Мас и Марин пришли к выводу, что открытая среда способствует инновациям и творчеству, предлагая возможности как учителям, так и ученикам. Однако его использование определяется учителем. Их следует предлагать как пространства, защищенные конструктивистской парадигмой, повышающие активную роль студента, где разрабатываются эмпирические и инклюзивные ситуации, связанные с различными стратегиями обучения и которые способствуют совместному и совместному обучению. Резерфорд и Резерфорд предлагают семь принципов универсального дизайна обучения для его использования, а Чен и Пантелидис предлагают модель обучения, основанную на Ганье и Бигтсе.

Трехмерная среда обеспечивает ощущение присутствия (каждый учащийся имеет аватар, предлагающий свою личность), интерактивность, абстракцию и опыт ситуаций, которые позволяют учащимся генерировать новые знания. Он может стимулировать обучение и понимание, поскольку обеспечивает тесную связь между символической и экспериментальной информацией.

Однако следует учитывать ряд недостатков, таких как экономическая стоимость его реализации, время обучения, необходимое для того, чтобы освоиться в окружающей среде, возможные технические проблемы, рекомендации, которые могут быть у пользователей в отношении использования технологий для их обучения, и интеграция с другими внутренними и внешними инструментами.

Соответственно, целью данного исследования является оценка программы обучения, направленной на учителей, по активным методикам, разработанным в виртуальной 3D-среде, продолжительность которой составила три месяца. Для этого были сформулированы две конкретные цели:

- Сравните результаты программы с предполагаемым уровнем достижения участниками педагогических компетенций.
- Анализировать оценки участников по вкладу различных аспектов учебного процесса в достижение этих компетенций и их общую оценку программы.

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ИММЕРСИВНАЯ ВИРТУАЛЬНАЯ РЕАЛЬНОСТЬ ДЛЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ В ИНЖЕНЕРНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

Аннотация: В контексте инженерного образования многие исследования были направлены на изучение влияния виртуальной реальности на командную работу, участие, удержание и мотивацию. В этой статье используется виртуальный инженерный дисплей виртуальной реальности с использованием иммерсивного компьютера виртуальной реальности для оценки их дизайна, а также самостоятельный подход к разработке и реализации продукта с использованием программного обеспечения 3D в сочетании с обучением на основе проектов виртуальной реальности.

Ключевые слова: виртуальная реальность, интерактивные образовательные среды, 3D-моделирование, проектное обучение, первокурсники.

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IMMERSIVE VIRTUAL REALITY FOR TEACHING IN ENGINEERING EDUCATION

Abstract: In the context of engineering education, many research studies have sought to examine the impact of virtual reality on teamwork, participation, retention, and motivation. This article uses a virtual engineering display of virtual reality using an immersive computer of virtual reality to evaluate their design, as well as a self-directed approach to product design and implementation using 3D software in conjunction with virtual reality project-based education.

Keywords: Virtual reality, interactive learning environments, 3D modeling, project-based learning, first-year students.

Подготовка студентов к адаптации к футуристическим технологическим открытиям и изобретениям предполагает их обучение

знакомству с окружающей средой и интерактивными методиками обучения, результаты которых сопоставимы с практическими занятиями сразу после поступления в свой вуз. Потенциал их светлого будущего неразрывно связан с внедрением концепций, связанных с ИТ и инженерией. На этом фоне виртуальная реальность позволяет визуализировать в режиме реального времени по запросу, а также интерактивные функции в разнообразных трехмерных виртуальных мирах, которые очень похожи на сценарии реального мира. Кроме того, последние достижения в области технологий виртуальной реальности позволили интегрировать эти системы в новые игровые консоли. В то же время наблюдается широкое распространение потребительских устройств для домашнего использования, что означает новый сдвиг парадигмы в игровой сфере. За последние два года стартапы виртуальной и дополненной реальности появились благодаря потенциалу технологии влиять на то, как люди работают, занимаются спортом, общаются и учатся.

Чтобы обеспечить эффективное инженерное образование, основанное на самостоятельном обучении, было использовано множество методов для стимулирования обучения. Эти методы включают в себя обучение на основе запросов, обучение на основе проектов и обучение в команде. Среди них проектное обучение получило известность в инженерном образовании, когда учащиеся работают в командах над разработкой и развертыванием проектов, которые точно отражают их знания. Многие инженерные курсы приняли этот подход либо частично, либо полностью.

Поскольку инженеры интуитивно решают проблемы, они руководствуются необходимостью прививать творческое и критическое мышление либо для разработки новых продуктов, либо для улучшения существующих. Поэтому очень важно вовлекать их в творческие процессы, такие как разработка продукта. Методологии, основанные на командной работе и проектном обучении, все чаще применяются в образовании, а также в рабочей среде. Основная цель включения проектных проектов в инженерные курсы (первый год) состоит в том, чтобы помочь студентам бакалавриата компьютерной инженерии, электрики и механики познакомиться с теориями процессов инженерного проектирования и применить их, а также побудить их учитывать практические ограничения при работе над проектом. Этот традиционный стиль проекта, помогающий учащимся достичь этих целей, не лишен недостатков. Например, очень часто проект становится слишком амбициозным, что мешает студентам проверить или реализовать свою гипотезу; к тому же, это часто становится настолько простым, что некоторые из этих концепций дизайна находятся на уровне K-12. Следовательно, они не могут полностью реализовать этапы проектирования.

В этом документе экстраполируется экспериментальное исследование с участием студентов-первокурсников Катарского университета, изучающих инженерное дело и этику в рамках самостоятельного подхода к повышению их навыков решения проблем и коммуникативных навыков в дополнение к повышению их навыков в области инженерного проектирования. Он был изучен со студентами первого курса, которые не имеют предварительных знаний или навыков в области программного обеспечения или программирования для 3D. Дизайн и разработка проекта осуществлялись с использованием программного обеспечения для 3D-моделирования или виртуального прототипирования. Компьютерный виртуальный инженерный дисплей с эффектом погружения в виртуальную реальность также использовался, чтобы помочь студентам изучить свой дизайн в интуитивно понятной, интерактивной и захватывающей виртуальной экосистеме. В исследовании представлено подробное описание инструментов оценки и плана эксперимента со статистическим анализом результатов результатов учащихся с использованием теста MWW для проверки значимых различий при сравнении средних значений с 95% доверительным интервалом и стандартным уровнем значимости p , равным 0,05. Подробное описание задачи, процесса и компьютерного виртуального инженерного отображения с предварительным результатом было сообщено в предыдущей статье.

В прошлом многие исследования пытались изучить виртуальную реальность или 3D-моделирование и прототипирование, хотя и в меньшей степени. Белгасем и др. исследовали, как использование программного обеспечения для трехмерного вычислительного проектирования (SolidWorks) в междисциплинарных курсах бакалавриата может обеспечить прочную основу для развития как пространственного мышления, так и коммуникативных навыков. Несмотря на то, что было проведено не так много исследований, чтобы оценить влияние техники погружения в виртуальную реальность, отзывы и результаты оценок студентов показали, что общее качество командной работы улучшилось и что студенты были высоко мотивированы во время курса. Исследование в представило виртуальную среду обучения и обучения для поддержки развертывания проектного обучения в обучении «Сетевому проектированию» для компьютерных наук. Они использовали стратегии геймификации, чтобы повысить вовлеченность, удержание и мотивацию. Наблюдалась повышенная степень вовлеченности и мотивации, но без какого-либо твердого результата. В видео было объединено с виртуальным трехмерным миром, чтобы связать студентов, которые работали над проектно-ориентированным курсом инженерного проектирования и обращались за советом к экспертам в отрасли. Они отметили, что взаимодействие с экспертами повысило их мотивацию для участия в

учениях. Однако для того, чтобы сделать какой-либо конкретный вывод, по-прежнему требуются широкомасштабные исследования; в то же время не упоминалось об изучении конечных результатов проекта.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА УРОКАХ ФИЗИКИ

Аннотация: Данная работа освещает возможность использования ИТ технологии в изучении физических явлений при помощи языков программирования. Также приводятся аспекты, влияющие на общее понимание предоставляемого материала по физике. Объясняется работа лабораторного стенда для проведения лабораторной работы.

Ключевые слова: IQ, язык программирования, Visual Basic. творческая способность.

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USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN PHYSICS LESSONS

Abstract: This work highlights the possibility of using IT technology in the study of physical phenomena using programming languages. Aspects that affect the general understanding of the material provided in physics are also given. The work of the laboratory stand for laboratory work is explained.

Key words: IQ, programming language, Visual Basic. creative ability.

В основе теории электромагнетизма лежит представление об электромагнитном поле. В простейшем случае термин «поле» употребляется, когда надо сопоставить каждой точке пространства некоторую физическую характеристику. В этом случае говорят о «поле температур» материальной среды или, например, о «поле скоростей» частиц жидкости, газа. В сущности при этом просто определяются какие-то функции координаты быть может, времени: температура, скорость и т.п. Аналогично этому об электрическом поле можно говорить как о «поле сил»: каждый раз имеется в виду сила, которая будет действовать на положительный единичный точечный заряд, если его поместить в пространство где действует поле. Понятие поля в этих примерах имеет

лишь некоторое описательное значение. Электромагнитное поле характеризуется некоторыми векторными функциями координат и времени. В философском смысле электромагнитное поле следует рассматривать как одну из форм существования материи. Хотя проявление электромагнитных сил в природе люди наблюдали с давних времен, научные понятия в этой области сложились сравнительно недавно. К ним, разумеется, нельзя относить первые представления древних.

В 1784-1789 гг. были опубликованы работы Шарля Кулона об электрических и магнитных взаимодействиях. Найденное позднее законом Ампера о взаимодействии токов, другие закономерности этого рода идейно близко закону Кулона: действие одного объекта на другой, как полагали исследователи, происходит без всякого участия промежуточной среды, мгновенно. Это так называемый принцип дальнего действия, т.е. действия на расстоянии, вошедший в науку вместо с механикой Ньютона.

Электрическое поле графически изображают либо с помощью линий напряженности, либо с помощью эквипотенциальных поверхностей. Линии напряженности перпендикулярны поверхностям постоянного потенциала, поэтому, имея одну из этих картин мы можем построить другую.

Электрические поля удовлетворяют принципу суперпозиции: электрическое поле системы зарядов является суммой полей отдельных зарядов. Напряженность поля, создаваемого несколькими зарядами, равна векторной сумме напряженностей полей, создаваемых каждым зарядом в отдельности. Потенциал произвольной точки поля нескольких зарядов равен алгебраической сумме потенциалов, создаваемых в этой точке каждым зарядом. При этом точка нулевого потенциала выбирается общей для всех зарядов.

Не секрет, что способность школьников мыслить абстрактно, представлять событие, решать задачи не отвечает современному требованию по процессу образования. Хотя физика изучает реальности и явления, она стала одним из самых сложных предметов для освоения студентами. Учебный процесс в школах и профессиональных колледжах сильно отстает - у них очень мало возможностей внедрять и внедрять инновации. Потому что время на практические и лабораторные занятия ограничено.

Классификация форм использования методов моделирования по типам уроков в обучении физике и комплексная методика развития творческих способностей средствами ИТ на уроках решения задач не разработаны.

В результате анализа представленных идей в области преподавания физики должны быть достигнуты следующие основные цели [1]:

а) подготовить студентов к определению будущей профессии в процессе обучения

- б) формирование и развитие IQ студентов
- в) создание новых форм и методов учебного процесса

Для достижения этой цели необходимо учитывать особенности преподавания физики в высшей школе.

В лабораторных условиях они могут сделать интересный анализ своих виртуальных моделей с помощью ИТ при правильном использовании лабораторного оборудования, устройств. Проведение интеллектуальных (образных) экспериментов также важно, поскольку есть возможности четко увидеть эксперимент, проводимый посредством абстрактного мышления с использованием ИТ. Считать быстрые процессы медленными и наоборот, а медленные процессы такими же быстрыми - также одно из достижений использования ИТ.

Решение задач по творческой физике в процессе изучения физики - одна из самых сложных задач для ученика и учителя. В процессе решения проблем учащимся трудно понять, верны ли варианты (пути), к которым они приближаются, или нет, большинство из которых вообще не знают.

В математике, например, проблемы решаются стандартными теоремами и формулами [2]. Эта проблема может быть решена путем решения физических задач и использования визуального программирования в лабораторных работах [3].

В качестве примера хотелось бы привести виртуальный лабораторный стенд для изучения электростатического поля, создаваемого системой зарядки: Visual Basic-6.0 разработал и запустил программу. Программа широко использовала команду цикла и графические возможности VisualBasic. При запуске программы экран выглядит так:



Рис.1. Внешний вид стенда для изучения электрического поля.

Он состоит из кнопок «Процедура», «Краткая теория», «Анимация», «Контрольные вопросы», окна с отображением электрического поля и специальных окон для ввода значений необходимых размеров.

Кнопка «Процедура» предназначена для инструкций по использованию виртуальной лаборатории. Кнопка «Краткая теория» предназначена для краткого обзора электрического поля. Кнопка «Контрольные вопросы» предназначена для проверки полученных знаний.

Кнопка «Анимация» предназначена для анимации электрического поля в зависимости от числа, знака, значения и координат зарядов. Здесь можно произвольно наблюдать образование и изменение электрического поля, произвольно выбирая количество зарядов в специальных окнах, их координаты и количество заряда, и делать соответствующие выводы. Например, если количество зарядов равно 4, заряды равны $q_1 = 8$ нКл, $q_2 = 2$ нКл, $q_3 = -2$ нКл и $q_4 = 4$ нКл

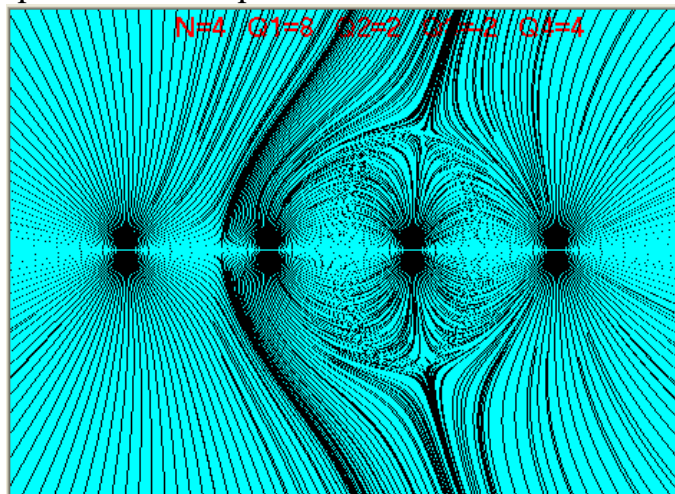


Рис.2. Внешний вид электрического поля [1].

Самая главная новизна стенда состоит в том, что в доступной на данный момент литературе появление электрического поля указывается только для одного или двух зарядов. Предлагаемый стенд имеет возможность отображать появление электрического поля в любом количестве, величине, знаках и координатах зарядов.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН НА УПРАВЛЕНИЕ СЕЛЬСКИМ РЫНКОМ ТРУДА

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада мамлакатда меҳнат бозорини бошқариш жараёнига демографик ўзгаришларни, ташиқ миграциянинг камайиб бораётганлиги, аҳолининг ёшига кўра таркибини таъсир кўрсататиши бўйича амалга оширилаётган ишларнинг натижалари таҳлил қилинган, долзарб вазифалар ва муаммолар ўрганилган ҳамда ёритиб берилган. Шунингдек, демографик ўзгаришларнинг қишлоқ меҳнат бозорини бошқаришга таъсири бўйича таклиф ва тавсиялар берилган.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются результаты проводимой в стране работы по влиянию демографических изменений на процесс управления рынком труда, сокращению внешней миграции, возрастному составу населения, изучаются и выделяются актуальные задачи и проблемы. В нем также представлены предложения и рекомендации по влиянию демографических изменений на управление рынком труда в сельской местности.

Ключевые слова: демография, демографические изменения, миграция, внешняя миграция, возрастной состав, темпы роста, коэффициент рождаемости, коэффициент роста, коэффициент снижения, безработица в сельской местности, занятость на рынке труда в сельской местности, массовая безработица, проблемы переквалификации и профессионального обучения.

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IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ON RURAL LABOR MARKET MANAGEMENT

Abstract: In this article analyzes the results of the work carried out in the country on the impact of demographic changes on the process of managing the labor market, reducing external migration, the age composition of the population, studying and highlighting urgent tasks and problems. It also provides suggestions and recommendations on the impact of demographic change on rural labor market governance.

Key words: demography, demographic changes, migration, external migration, age composition, growth rates, birth rate, growth rate, decline rate,

rural unemployment, employment in the labor market in rural areas, mass unemployment, problems of retraining and vocational training.

Введение.

На процесс управления рынком труда в каждой стране существенное влияние оказывают происходящие в стране демографические изменения.

Узбекистан входит в число стран с высокой рождаемостью и естественным приростом населения. За последние тридцать лет население республики росло в среднем на 2,6% ежегодно, что является самым высоким темпом роста в странах СНГ. В большинстве из них снизилась рождаемость, и резко сократились темпы прироста населения. Этот аспект оказывает специфическое влияние на динамику экономического роста, решение проблем на сельском рынке труда.

Отмечено, что население Узбекистана резко выросло в 1991-2020 годах. Действительно, в этот период население страны составляло 20 607,7 и 34 558,9 тысяч человек, увеличившись за тридцать лет на 13 951,2 тысячи человек. Почти половина общего прироста пришлась на сельскую местность, или 49,3 процента. В Ташкентской области этот показатель в 2021 году составил 2994,0 тыс. человек. 51,0% от общего прироста пришлось на сельское население. Это означает, что в регионе этот показатель почти на 1,7% выше, чем в среднем по стране.

Характер демографических процессов тесно связан с ситуацией в экономике. В период экономической стагнации в стране в 1991-95 годах уровень жизни населения снизился, что негативно сказалось на приросте населения. Например, в 1991 г. темп прироста населения составил 2,4%, а в 1995 г. - 1,6% [1].

Экономический рост, начавшийся в 1996 году, повлиял и на демографические тенденции. Например, темпы прироста населения составляли 1,8 процента в 1998 году и 2,4 процента к 2021 году.

Таблица 1

Изменение численности населения в Республике Узбекистан
(в начале года, тысяча человек)

	1991 г.	2011 г.	2020 г.	Рост населения, %	
				В 2011 году по сравнению с 1991 годом	В 2020 году по сравнению с 2011 годом
Республике Узбекист.	20607,7	29123,4	34558,9	141,3	118,7
Каракалпакистан	1270,6	1680,9	1923,8	132,3	114,4
Андижан	1789,0	2672,3	3188,2	149,4	119,3
Бухара	1195,1	1683,8	1946,9	140,9	115,6
Жиззах	792,2	1166,7	1410,6	147,2	120,9
Кашкадарё	1694,4	2722,9	3334,5	160,7	122,4
Навай	682,0	873,0	1013,8	128,0	116,1

Наманган	1551,8	2379,5	2867,4	153,3	120,5
Самарканд	2200,9	3270,8	3947,4	148,6	120,7
Сурхандаря	1332,0	2175,1	2681,0	163,3	123,2
Сирдаря	559,1	727,2	861,1	130,0	118,4
Ташкент	2129,8	2644,4	2994,0	124,1	113,2
Фергана	2214,6	3229,2	3819,9	145,8	118,3
Харезм	1066,0	1601,1	1893,1	150,2	118,2
г.Ташкент	2130,2	2296,5	2677,2	108,0	116,6

Источник: рассчитано автором на основе данных Госкомстата Республики Узбекистан (www.stat.uz).

1-таблица показывает, что темпы прироста населения в Узбекистане растут из года в год. Например, в 1991-2011 годах население республики увеличилось на 41,3%, а в 2011-2020 годах оно увеличилось на 18,7%. Тем не менее, мы видим, что темпы роста в засушливых регионах отстают от средних темпов роста республики. Примерами являются Республика Каракалпакистан (14,4%), Бухарская (15,6%), Навоийская (16,1%), Ташкентская (13,2%) области и город Ташкент (16,6%).

Если посмотреть изменение численности населения по областям, то можно показать южные области - Сурхандарьинскую и Кашкадарьинскую. За период с 1991 по 2011 и с 2011 по 2020 годы население этих регионов увеличилось на 63,3, 60,7 и 23,2, 22,4% соответственно.

При этом областями с самыми высокими темпами прироста населения являются Джиззакская (20,9%), Самаркандская (20,7%) и Наманганская (20,5%). Несколько ниже этот показатель был в Андижанской (19,3%), Сырдарьинской (18,4%), Ферганской (18,3%) и Хорезмской (18,2%) областях.

С 2-таблицы видно, что темпы прироста населения Ташкентской области увеличиваются из года в год. Например, в 2001-2011 годах население области увеличилось на 10,6%, а в 2011-2020 годах оно увеличилось на 13,2%. Тем не менее, мы видим, что темпы роста в некоторых регионах ниже или ниже средних темпов роста по Ташкентской области. Примеры: Бекабад (10,0%), Чирчик (8,4%) и Кибрай (9,0%), Куйчирчик (9,0%), Пискент (8,1%), Бостанлык (6,7%), Янгиюль (-13,3%), Уртачирчик (-14,5%), Ахангаранский (-20,3%), Зангиатинский (-42,0%) районы.

При этом городами и районами Ташкентской области с самыми высокими темпами прироста населения являются Алмалыкский (2,2%), Паркентский (4,8%), Бекабадский (3,5%), Юкориичирчикский (1,6%) районы. Несколько ниже этот показатель был в Ангренском (0,8%), Букинском (1,2%), Аккурганском (1,1%) и Чинозском (0,1%) районах.

На его естественную подвижность большое влияние оказывает численность населения (3 таблица).

Таблица 2

Изменение численности населения в Ташкентской области
(в начале года, тысяча человек)

	2001 г.	2011 г.	2020 г.	Рост населения, %	
				В 2011 году по сравнению с 2001 годом	В 2020 году по сравнению с 2011 годом
Вилоят бўйича:	2390,6	2644,4	2941,9	110,6	111,2
<i>Города:</i>					
Ангрен	159,1	168,4	188,4	106,0	112,0
Алмалик	113,2	115,6	131,1	102,1	113,4
Ахангаран	30,4	*	37,8	*	*
Бекабад	84,4	87,2	95,8	103,3	110,0
Чирчик	141,5	145,0	157,2	102,4	108,4
Янгийўл	59,9	*	60,4	*	*
Нурафшон	*	*	48,7	*	*
<i>Районы:</i>					
Аккургон	85,8	93,5	105,0	110,0	112,3
Ахангаран	77,5	120,1	95,7	155,0	79,7
Бекабад	129,9	137,1	157,3	105,5	114,7
Бустанлик	142,5	158,2	168,9	111,0	106,7
Бука	101,4	111,7	125,6	110,1	112,4
Зангиата	149,0	341,6	197,5	229,2	58,0
Кибрай	156,7	183,9	200,4	117,3	109,0
Куйичирчик	95,4	99,1	107,9	103,8	109,0
Паркент	112,1	133,4	154,8	119,0	116,0
Пискент	85,9	93,1	100,7	108,3	108,1
Ташкент	129,3	*	180,4	*	*
Уртачирчик	158,9	174,6	149,4	109,8	85,5
Чиноз	113,6	120,0	133,6	105,6	111,3
Юкоричирчик	110,0	120,0	135,4	109,1	112,8
Янгийўл	154,1	241,9	209,9	157,0	86,7

*В связи с присоединением Ахангаранского, Янгиюльского и Ташкентского районов в 2010 году и образованием Нурафшана в 2018 году данные за 2011 год отсутствуют.

Источник: рассчитано автором на основе данных Ташкентского областного комитета по статистике.

Таблица 3

Показатели естественного движения населения Узбекистана

Регионы	Демографическая ситуация								
	Рождаемость на 1000 человек			Смертность на 1000 человек			Естественный прирост на 1000 человек		
	1991	2011	2020	1991	2011	2020	1991	2011	2020
Республике Узбекист.	35,1	21,2	24,6	6,3	4,9	5,1	28,8	16,3	19,5
Каракалпакистан	37,6	21,2	20,6	6,9	4,9	4,8	30,6	16,3	15,8
Андижан	35,5	21,0	25,8	6,2	5,2	5,0	29,4	15,8	20,8
Бухара	34,1	19,4	21,4	5,5	4,4	5,2	28,6	15,0	16,2
Жиззах	39,5	21,4	27,2	5,3	3,9	4,3	34,2	17,5	22,9
Кашкадарё	41,9	23,3	27,3	5,4	4,0	4,2	36,5	19,3	23,1
Навай	34,0	20,6	23,7	5,7	4,7	5,0	28,3	15,9	18,7
Наманган	38,3	21,8	26,3	6,0	4,7	4,8	32,4	17,1	21,5
Самарканд	38,2	22,4	25,9	6,1	4,4	4,7	32,1	18,0	21,2
Сурхандаря	43,4	24,6	28,1	5,7	4,1	4,5	37,7	20,5	23,6
Сирдаря	36,7	21,2	24,7	6,7	4,7	4,6	29,9	16,5	20,1
Ташкент	30,3	20,1	22,3	6,8	5,8	6,2	23,5	14,3	16,1
Фергана	35,2	20,8	24,6	6,5	5,1	4,9	28,7	15,7	19,7
Харезм	36,6	21,7	22,3	6,0	4,4	5,1	30,5	17,3	17,2
г. Ташкент	20,0	16,5	20,9	8,1	7,2	8,1	11,8	9,3	12,8

Источник: рассчитано автором на основе данных Госкомстата Республики Узбекистан (www.stat.uz).

В целом мы можем видеть, что в исследуемый период по республике - 1991-2011-2020 гг. как абсолютная рождаемость, так и рождаемость снизились в 2011 г. по сравнению с 1991 г., тогда как в 2020 г. рождаемость увеличилась, а рождаемость снизилась. Так, абсолютная рождаемость снизилась с 723,4 тыс. в 1991 г. до 627,0 тыс. в 2011 г., 841,8 тыс. в 2020 г., а коэффициент рождаемости снизился на 16,3 и 19,5 ед. за тысячу.

Уровень рождаемости увеличился в период с 1991 по 1995 год, и эта тенденция особенно заметна в сельской местности. В 1991-94 гг. абсолютный прирост сельского населения в 4,3 раза превышал городской. Относительный прирост городского населения за этот период составил 104,4%, сельского населения - 112%. В 1995–1998 годах эти показатели составляли 103,7 и 107,2% соответственно, а в 1998–2020 годах — 104,3% и 124,6% соответственно. Из следующих данных видно, что темпы роста сельского населения значительно замедлились перед 1998 г.: в 1991 г.

темпы роста сельского населения превышали темпы роста городского населения в 2,4 раза, в 1995 г. - в 2,7, в 1998 г. 1,6, в 2020 г. и 1,2 в год.

В период с 1991 по 2020 год уровень смертности снизился до 1,2 на тысячу. Мы видим, что относительная смертность снижается во всех провинциях. Хотя уровень смертности в Ташкенте снижается, он по-прежнему высок по сравнению с другими регионами, как показано в Таблице 3.

В 2001–2011–2020 годах абсолютный коэффициент рождаемости в Ташкентской области увеличился на 1,4 единицы в 2011 году и на 2,1 единицы в 2020 году, достигнув 19,4 промилле в 2011 году и 20,1 промилле в 2020 году.

В 2001–2020 годах смертность в Ташкентской области снизилась на 0,5 промилле. В то время как во всех городах и некоторых районах области относительная смертность снижается, в некоторых районах (Аккурганском, Ахангаранском, Бекабадском, Паркентском, Пискентском и Янгийольском) наблюдается рост смертности. Как видно из данных таблицы 4, хотя уровень смертности и снижается в городах области, а в некоторых районах (Куйичирчик, Ортачирчик и Юкоричирчик), он все еще остается высоким по сравнению с другими областями.

Таблица 4

Показатели естественной мобильности населения Ташкентской области

Регионы	Демографическая ситуация								
	Рождаемость на 1000 человек			Смертность на 1000 человек			Естественный прирост на 1000 человек		
	2001	2011	2020	2001	2011	2020	2001	2011	2020
Вилоят бўйича:	18,0	19,4	20,1	6,3	6,5	5,8	11,7	12,9	14,3
<i>Города:</i>									
Ангрен	15,1	19,3	19,1	7,7	7,8	6,5	7,4	11,5	12,6
Алмалик	14,7	17,1	21,3	9,4	9,8	8,7	5,3	7,3	12,6
Ахангаран	14,0	*		10,1	*		3,9	*	*
Бекабад	15,4	19,3	19,6	6,5	6,8	6,3	8,9	12,5	13,3
Чирчик	11,4	14,4	16,3	9,3	9,1	8,1	2,1	5,3	8,2
Янгийўл	19,8	*		8,7	*		11,1	*	*
Нурафшон	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Районы:</i>									
Аккургон	20,8	21,1	21,9	4,7	4,8	5,2	16,1	16,3	16,7
Ахангаран	20,3	21,6	20,8	5,0	5,2	6,2	15,3	16,4	14,6
Бекабад	19,2	19,2	22,9	4,3	4,7	4,8	14,9	14,5	18,1
Бустанлик	18,6	19,0	19,4	6,2	6,0	5,3	12,4	13,0	14,1
Бука	19,5	19,7	21,4	4,7	5,1	4,3	14,8	14,6	17,1
Зангиата	17,8	19,2	20,2	5,2	5,4	5,2	12,6	13,8	15,0

Кибрай	17,5	19,3	19,3	6,4	6,9	5,8	11,1	12,4	13,5
Куйичирчик	17,4	19,8	19,8	6,5	6,7	6,1	10,9	13,1	13,7
Паркент	22,7	23,2	21,9	4,1	4,2	4,3	18,6	19,0	17,6
Пискент	20,2	18,5	17,4	4,9	5,5	5,0	15,3	13,0	12,4
Ташкент	20,2	*		5,4	*		14,8	*	*
Уртачирчик	18,4	17,8	19,0	6,4	6,7	6,2	12,0	11,1	12,8
Чиноз	20,3	20,9	21,3	6,0	6,2	5,6	14,3	14,7	15,7
Юкоричирчик	17,6	20,4	20,8	6,3	6,5	6,1	11,3	13,9	14,7
Янгийўл	19,1	19,4	20,5	5,7	5,9	6,0	13,4	13,5	14,5

*В связи с присоединением Ахангаранского, Янгиюльского и Ташкентского районов в 2010 году и образованием Нурафшана в 2018 году данные за 2011 год отсутствуют.

Источник: рассчитано автором на основе данных Ташкентского областного комитета по статистике.

В 1991–1995 гг., когда спрос на рабочую силу был намного ниже предложения, высокий уровень миграции должен был смягчить проблему занятости, так как большинство работающего населения было в трудоспособном возрасте. Однако население выбирало в основном развитые регионы и крупные промышленные предприятия (город Ташкент, Ташкентская, Андижанская и Навоийская области), что усугубляло неравенство спроса и предложения на рабочую силу и приводило к дополнительным затратам на подготовку соответствующих специалистов. Однако, начиная со второго этапа экономических реформ, наблюдается устойчивая тенденция к сокращению внешней миграции.

В 2020 году численность трудоспособного населения составила 16 543,4 тыс. человек или 60,1% населения страны и по сравнению с 1998 годом увеличилась на 2 434,7 тыс. человек. Следует отметить, что около 60% прироста трудоспособного населения (1252,6 тыс. человек) приходится на последние четыре года, что оказывает дополнительное давление на занятость и обостряет напряженность на рынке труда.

Доля женщин в общей численности населения составляет 50 % (по переписи 2020 г.), детей до 16 лет — 32,7 %, а трудоспособных граждан (мужчин 16–59 лет и женщин 16–54 лет) — 60,1 % приходится[2].

Специфика демографической ситуации в стране отражается и на возрастной структуре населения. Доля отдельных возрастных групп играет важную роль в динамике численности трудоспособного населения. Возрастная группа 20-59 лет включает 52,2% всего населения или 86,8% населения трудоспособного возраста. В возрастную группу 16-19 лет входит 9,4% населения или 15,6% населения трудоспособного возраста.

Средняя продолжительность жизни в Узбекистане, в отличие от других стран СНГ, вырастет с 69,3 года в начале 1990-х гг. до 70,4 года в

конце 1990-х гг. вместо снижения в период реформ, а в 2020 г. - до 73 лет у мужчин и 75 лет у женщины.

Доля людей пенсионного возраста (50-59 лет) в общей численности трудоспособного населения Узбекистана на начало 1998 года составляла 9,8% или 1,1 млн человек, а к 2020 году составит 7,1% или 1,9 млн человек. В те же годы, то есть в 1998 и 2020 годах, численность лиц старше трудоспособного возраста (женщин старше 54 лет и мужчин старше 59 лет) увеличилось соответственно на 1,9 млн, или на 8,3%, и 1,9 млн человек или 7,3 процента (в 1990 году - 1,6 миллиона человек и 7,9 процента).

Показатели рождаемости остаются высокими, хотя с 1970-х до начала 1990-х годов они снизились с 33-34 на тысячу (наивысший результат 37,8 на тысячу в 1986 г.) до 23,0 на тысячу в 1998 году и 21,5 на тысячу к 2020 году.

В 1998 году наметилась положительная динамика рождаемости женщин по возрасту. Хотя этот показатель оставался высоким в группе 20–24 лет (225–250 младенцев на 1000 женщин), в группе 25–29 лет он составлял 170–180, но значительно снизился среди женщин в возрасте 30–30 лет. Группа 49 лет. В настоящее время в 2019 году отмечаются положительные тенденции рождаемости женщин по возрасту. В возрастной группе 20-24 лет (181-185 детей на 1000 женщин) прирост был в возрастной группе 25-29 лет - 185-190, а в группе 30-49 лет - 150-152. делал.

В нынешних условиях достаточно иметь в среднем 2,2 ребенка на одну женщину только для того, чтобы возобновить поколение.

Динамика численности населения и численности трудовых ресурсов в сельской местности показывает, что они абсолютно увеличиваются и относительно уменьшаются. Например, за 1991–2011–2020 гг. сельское население увеличилось с 12 703 тыс. до 14 887 тыс. и 17 071,4 тыс. чел., или с 59,9% до 62,1%, и уменьшилось на 49,4% от общей численности населения страны, а доля трудовых ресурсов было 52, увеличилось с 2% до 58,9% и уменьшилось до 55,9%.

Это, в свою очередь, приведет к ликвидации трудовой миграции. Поэтому с помощью модели Харриса-Тодаро целесообразно исследовать причины миграции работников из сельской местности в город, то есть рассматривать проблему в двух секторах: сельском (Р) и городском (М). Они производят продукцию в производственных единицах XR и XM и нанимают рабочие единицы LR и LM. Поскольку это краткосрочный период, количество капитала в каждом секторе не меняется, а объем производства в каждом секторе является функцией труда.

$$\frac{XR}{RR} = f_R(LR) f^I > 0; f^I < 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{XM}{MM} = f_M(LM) f^I > 0; f^I < 0 \quad (2)$$

Сумма всех трудовых ресурсов в экономике равна L . Так значит

$$LR + LM < LLR; LM > 0 \quad (3)$$

Упрощая, оба сектора производят один и тот же продукт (по-разному), при этом все основные результаты остаются неизменными. Другими словами, мы можем рассматривать это предположение как разные товары в небольшой открытой экономике с количествами XR и XM .

Если W представляет заработную плату рабочих в городе. Целью городского предпринимателя будет максимизация суммы прибыли, т.е.

$$f^I(LM) = W.$$

В экономике предел минимальной заработной платы в городе определяется W_I и $W \geq W_I$. Когда в городе есть W_I и более высокая заработная плата, рабочая сила находится в избытке. В результате конкуренция снижает W_{ni} до W_I . Следовательно, условие максимизации прибыли записывается как $f^I(LM) = W_I$.

Заработная плата в сельском секторе является гибкой и равна предельному продукту $f^I_R(L_R)$ в сельской местности. Такая гибкость гарантирует отсутствие безработицы в сельской местности. Таким образом, общая рабочая сила в городском секторе (занятые плюс безработные) равна $L - L_R$, а вероятность нахождения мигрантом работы равна $L_M / (L - L_R)$. Равновесие на постмиграционном рынке труда достигается в следующем случае

$$\begin{aligned} f^I(LR) &< W_I * LM / L - LR, \\ f^I(LR) &= W * LM / L - LR \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Перечисленные демографические тенденции требуют управления сельским рынком труда по следующим направлениям:

- высокий ежегодный прирост предложения рабочей силы устанавливает нижний предел увеличения объемов производства для сохранения занятости и достижения эффективности производства;
- наибольшее давление на сельский рынок труда оказывает предложение рабочей силы в сельской местности — этот сектор практически ежегодно требует увеличения производства;

- высокая доля детей трудоспособного возраста обуславливает высокий спрос на квалифицированных специалистов, работающих в сфере дошкольного образования и школьных учреждений;

- Высокая рождаемость увеличивает спрос на квалифицированных педиатров и медсестер.

Для эффективного управления сельским рынком труда важно знать будущую численность сельского населения.

Значение популяции через определенный период времени может быть определено с использованием различных методов, которые различаются в зависимости от того, требуется ли определить общую популяцию или индивидуальный возраст.

Общая численность населения в будущем рассчитывается на основе данных о естественном и механическом темпах прироста населения за данный период исследования, и предполагается, что установленная закономерность сохранится в течение прогнозируемого периода.

$$(Ko.p. = Kp.p. - Kc.m. + Ke.p.), \quad (6)$$

По нашему мнению, если, например, известна численность населения на начало периода и рассчитан общий коэффициент прироста населения, то простейшая формула, по которой можно рассчитать численность населения после t , выглядит следующим образом:

$$P_{n+t} = P_n * (1 + Ko.p.)^t / 1000, \quad (7)$$

здесь:

P_n - численность населения на начало прогнозного периода; t – планируемое в расчетах количество лет;

$Ko.p.$ - Общий темп прироста населения в предпрогнозный период.

При определении темпов прироста населения Ташкентской области за последние годы, т.е. до 2020 года, исходя из формулы 2, он будет следующим (таблица 5):

Таблица 5

Прогнозные показатели численности населения Ташкентской области

годы	Численность населения	Городикий населения	Сельский населения
	Тысячи человек	Тысячи человек	Тысячи человек
2022	2999,6	1218,7	1780,9
2023	3179,4	1228,3	1951,1
2024	3235,3	1238,0	1997,3
2025	3296,8	1249,2	2047,6
2026	3426,7	1718,3	1708,4

Разработано автором на основе исследований.

Существует еще один метод прогнозирования общей численности населения, который основан на экстраполяции динамических рядов, приравненных к определенным аналитическим формулам. Например, если

экспоненциальная функция $y(t) = ab^t$ используется для выравнивания данных о населении за ряд лет, то значения этой кривой можно условно поместить в формулу как моменты времени, т. е. разные значения t с указанием лет, для которых мы можем сгенерировать ожидаемые значения населения. В этой формуле показатель a представляет собой удельную начальную численность населения при $t = 0$, а показатель b представляет собой общий коэффициент прироста, т. е. показывает, во сколько раз население увеличивается в среднем каждый год.

Часто бывает недостаточно определить перспективы всего населения, а дать подробную информацию о численности отдельных половозрастных групп населения (например, определить численность будущих разновозрастных групп населения, баланс труда, так далее.).

Для расчета численности перспектив отдельных возрастных групп населения необходимы: сведения о численности населения на начало планируемого периода и составе по возрасту; данные о коэффициентах выживаемости, рассчитанных на основе коэффициентов смертности; Данные о рождаемости женщин в возрасте 15-49 лет. Например, при расчете населения для каждой возрастной группы (исключая 0 лет) через год рассчитывается население каждого возраста и пола и умножается на соответствующий коэффициент выживания P_x , в результате чего получается население (перспектива) в возрасте $x + 1$ год.

Для расчета числа младенцев (0 лет), которые могут родиться через год, возрастные коэффициенты рождаемости умножаются на число женщин соответствующего возраста (от 15 до 49 лет) в прогнозно-воскресенском году. Число рожденных детей можно легко разделить по половому признаку исходя из сформированной рождаемости мальчиков и девочек. После этого определяется количество детей в возрасте до одного года с учетом коэффициента младенческой смертности, а последующие расчеты проводятся по методу подталкивания молодых людей.

Таким образом, в зависимости от того, насколько детализированы перспективные данные о населении и для каких целей они необходимы, применяются разные методы их расчета. Помимо указанных выше методов, существуют и другие методы расчета, но во всех случаях расчет будущей общей численности населения учитывает, что установленные на определенный период закономерности изменения численности населения сохранятся и в будущем. Однако в связи с тем, что коэффициенты рождаемости, смертности и механического прироста не изменились, а также изменилась возрастная структура населения, многолетние оценки не лишены ошибок.

Под влиянием общих демографических тенденций **необходимо грамотно управлять следующими сдвигами в дальнейшем развитии сельского рынка труда:**

- необходимо обеспечить более эффективное функционирование сельского рынка труда за счет широких демографических изменений и развития рыночных отношений в сфере занятости;

- необходимо принять меры по расширению использования рабочей силы в связи с усилением рыночных механизмов в сфере занятости, увеличением количества высвобождаемых работников и возможным кризисом на рынке труда в сельской местности;

- В целях предотвращения массовой безработицы необходимо принять ряд мер по переподготовке и обучению работников современным профессиям.

Современный уровень занятости и особенно ее структура кардинально отличаются от показателей, наблюдавшихся в стране всего 5-6 лет назад. Быстрые темпы разгосударствления и приватизации, развитие малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства, изменение психологии наемных работников и работодателей, господство на рынке и укрепление трудовых навыков расширили рыночное пространство и создали объективные условия для дальнейшего развития рыночных отношений в работе. Дальнейшее развитие этих процессов зависит от стабилизации и роста экономики, и на эти цели направлено государственное управление в стране.

Выводы

На основании вышеприведенного анализа можно сделать следующие выводы:

1. Необходимо обеспечить более эффективное функционирование сельского рынка труда за счет демографических изменений и развития рыночных отношений в сфере занятости.

2. Для эффективного управления сельским рынком труда необходимо знать будущую численность сельского населения и, исходя из этого, разрабатывать мероприятия и строго контролировать их выполнение.

3. В целях предотвращения массовой безработицы в сельской местности необходимо постоянно организовывать реализацию ряда мероприятий, направленных на переподготовку и обучение кадров современным профессиям.

4. В связи с ростом населения во всех районах Ташкентской области, изменением состава населения по возрасту и полу, увеличением количества трудовых ресурсов, неравномерным размещением населения и производительных сил и высокой долей сельского населения, отдельный подход для каждого региона и было бы целесообразно принять программы.

Для реализации эффективной политики на сельском рынке труда необходимо обеспечить комплексную, гибкую и сетевую переподготовку кадров, формирование системы помощи безработным, создание условий интереса для безработных и ищущих работу.

В целях увеличения занятости и снижения безработицы в Узбекистане необходимо принять следующие меры:

- создание благоприятных условий для развития малых предприятий, специализирующихся на переработке, хранении, транспортировке и реализации сельскохозяйственной продукции; это не только улучшает соотношение между секторами экономики, но и резко снижает дисбаланс между рабочей силой и рынками труда;

- организация альтернативных служб занятости на рыночных условиях;

- поощрение высокой мобильности трудовых ресурсов, особенно экспортных ресурсов в сельской местности, развитие экспорта рабочей силы; это создаст реальные условия для перераспределения рабочей силы в дефицитных отраслях экономики;

- снижение дисбаланса между рабочей силой и рынками труда за счет повышения квалификации работников, расширения применения промышленного труда в перерабатывающих отраслях агропромышленного комплекса;

- Обеспечить органы местного самоуправления своевременными и достаточными финансовыми и материальными ресурсами для трудоустройства, профориентации и переподготовки, организации социальной работы и т.д.

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ПЕРЕЖИВАНИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА: ОТНОШЕНИЕ К БУДУЩЕМУ

Аннотация: Выявлены трудности с объяснением грамматического материала на русском языке, что осложняет восприятие информации для иностранца, для которого русский язык является также иностранным. Обсуждается специфика преподавания иностранного языка и методы его изучения среди студентов, для которых русский язык не является родным. Обобщается практический опыт при получении результатов обучения и анализируется воздействие различных методик на восприятие информации на иностранном языке.

Ключевые слова: мотивация, процесс обучения, эффективность, средства обучения, актуальность изучения.

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STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES WHEN LEARNING ENGLISH: ATTITUDE TO THE FUTURE

Annotation: Difficulties with the explanation of grammatical material in Russian are revealed, which complicates the perception of information for a foreigner, for whom Russian is also a foreign language. The specifics of teaching a foreign language and methods of studying it among students for whom Russian is not their native language are discussed. Practical experience in obtaining learning outcomes is summarized and the impact of various methods on the perception of information in a foreign language is analyzed.

Key words: motivation, learning process, efficiency, teaching aids, study relevance.

В последние годы в сфере образовательных технологий появилось множество предложений по различным приемам и методикам изучения иностранного языка. В современных реалиях, когда появляется много смешанных групп в вузе, где среди студентов представлены самые разные национальности (туркмены, узбеки, арабы, китайцы, чехи), поднимается проблема выбора методики преподавания иностранного языка. Большое количество таких групп показывает заинтересованность у студентов в повышении уровня образования и культуры употребления иностранного

языка в деловых и жизненных ситуациях. Озадаченный абитуриент или студент сталкивается со сложностями обучения иностранному языку в смешанной группе. Как правило, овладение языком осуществлялось посредством долгого кропотливого труда. На занятиях предлагались однотипные задания, среди которых традиционно присутствовали пересказ, упражнения по тексту, сочинение или диктант, заучивание устных тем плюс работа над фонетикой. Таким образом, упор при изучении иностранного языка делался только на его информативную функцию. Тогда визуальные возможности можно было бы использовать в полной мере [Rýgachev V. M., 2009:34]. К этой проблеме также можно отнести недостаточную подготовленность преподавателей при пользовании компьютером как средством работы с информацией. Замыкает ряд вышеизложенных проблем правильное применение учебников и учебных пособий по иностранному языку. Общеизвестно, что учебник до сих пор остается основным и самым массовым комплексным средством обучения. Учебник отличается от учебного пособия тем, что содержит систематическое и последовательное изложение программного материала в соответствии с определенными учебными циклами. Если программа делит и распределяет учебный материал, ориентируясь на цель обучения, то учебник указывает на конкретный путь работы над усвоением этого материала. Другими словами, учебник строится в соответствии с учебным планом и действующей программой и реализует основные теоретические положения заложенной в нем методической концепции. Он соответствует требованиям госстандарта, который отражает современный уровень требований к владению иностранными языками [Solontsova L.P., 2009:21]. В настоящее время растет количество издаваемых учебников, методических пособий и словарей, однако нет пока единого учебного пособия, скажем, для студентов языковых вузов. Причиной этому является недостатки того или иного пособия, где некоторые языковые аспекты плохо освещены, некоторые – освещены хорошо. Например, в некоторых учебниках очень подробно излагается грамматический материал языка, однако, имеющиеся в нем тексты и лексика уже давно устарели для современного поколения. И наоборот, казалось, будучи оснащенный современными текстами из оригинальных источников, данные учебники не имеют подробных грамматических приложений. Многие преподаватели по сей день придерживаются так называемых классических методик и используют в своей практике учебники языковедов-классиков. Самым, пожалуй, известным представителем классической методики преподавания иностранного языка является Н.А.Бонк. Современному учителю иностранного языка необходимо уметь оценивать и выбирать учебники, созданные в странах изучаемого языка, так как они написаны авторами – носителями языка, не представляющими себе те трудности в овладении языком, с которыми сталкивается русская аудитория. Кроме того, в

зарубежных пособиях не принимаются в расчет национальные образовательные стандарты, программы и соответствующие им экзамены. Изучение иностранного языка, ориентированное исключительно на сопоставление его с родным, несколько нарушает естественный процесс постижения иноязычной культуры. В процессе обучения иностранному языку мы можем провести определённые параллели с родным языком и тогда процесс обучения будет представлять меньше сложностей. Положительное влияние родного языка на формирование аналогичных языковых и речевых навыков называется переносом. В тоже время мы часто сталкиваемся с такими языковыми явлениями, которые либо не имеют аналогов в родном языке, либо используются по-разному. В данном случае возникает отрицательное явление интерференции. В процессе обучения иностранный и родной языки вступают в тесный контакт. Следовательно, возникает вопрос о правильности использования родного языка при изучении иностранного, недопустимости чрезмерного или, наоборот, недостаточного употребления родного языка. Для того чтобы выразить какую-либо мысль на иностранном языке, недостаточно знать определенного количества английских слов. Надо иметь хотя бы элементарные представления о синтаксической структуре предложения и уметь самостоятельно конструировать их. Без умения конструировать предложения из отдельных слов невозможно выразить мысль ни устно, ни письменно. Принцип учёта родного языка как ни один другой принцип помогает при обучении иностранному языку. В настоящее время не учитывать и не использовать родной язык при изучении иностранного практически невозможно. Это происходит ненамеренно, спонтанно, естественно. На начальных этапах обучения иностранному языку мы в ходе урока говорим с учениками на их родном языке (на русском), объясняем все правила по-русски, стараемся проводить аналогии с русским языком, используем упражнения с опорой на родной язык. В старших классах происходит сравнение родного и изучаемого языков, сопоставление явлений, структур и конструкций. Разумеется, школьники уже большую часть урока говорят и пишут на иностранном языке, но родной язык при этом не может не учитываться. Объяснение грамматических структур, лексических единиц, фразеологизмов, способов перевода — всё это не может не опираться на родной язык учеников [Shýmская О. А., 2018:6-7]. Итак, основные трудности современного языкового образования заключаются в содержании обучения, методах и средствах обучения. Данные категории методики обучения иностранным языкам в инновационном процессе общественной жизни также трансформируются, как и вся система образования. Все вышеуказанные проблемы и вопросы, являясь самостоятельными, тесно переплетаются между собой, создавая сложную систему учебного процесса. Для решения данных проблем необходимо: 1) стимулировать педагогическую

деятельность высококвалифицированных кадров; 2) систематически привлекать к работе на курсах повышения квалификации лучших педагогов-практиков области; 3) применять информационные технологии и Интернет-ресурсы при изучении иностранного языка; 4) осуществлять правильный подбор учебных материалов и пособий, а также проявлять креативность в программе методах обучения; 5) организовать учебную деятельность обучающегося таким образом, чтобы обеспечить наибольшую мотивацию обучения; 6) проводить работу по совершенствованию предметно-методического модуля дополнительных профессиональных образовательных программ по иностранному языку; 7) укреплять материально-техническую базу для обеспечения качества преподавания иностранных языков в школе и вузах; Ситуация, сложившаяся в современном обществе, а также назревшая необходимость радикальных перемен в системе высшего образования, предполагает новые подходы к проблеме изучения иностранных языков в вузе. В настоящее время много говорится о необходимости обновления системы непрерывного языкового образования. Разрабатываются новые концепции школьного и вузовского образования, появляются новые модели подготовки специалистов, в том числе и в области подготовки и переподготовки учительских кадров. От профессиональной компетентности учителей школ и преподавателей вузов, их мастерства зависят формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции подрастающего поколения, воспитание нравственности, уважительного отношения к иной культуре, успешное общение и взаимопонимание между народами.

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**ПРАВОВЫЕ ОСНОВЫ КОНТРАКТНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ В СФЕРЕ
ЗАКУПОК ТОВАРОВ, РАБОТ, УСЛУГ ДЛЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ
И МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫХ НУЖД**

Аннотация: В настоящей статье рассмотрены нормативно-правовые акты контрактной системы в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг в Российской Федерации, процесс заключения контракта, перечислены потенциальные риски для бизнеса.

Ключевые слова. Контрактная система, государственные закупки, государственные и муниципальные заказчики, неустойка.

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**LEGAL BASES OF THE CONTRACT SYSTEM IN THE SPHERE OF
PROCUREMENT OF GOODS, WORKS, SERVICES FOR STATE AND
MUNICIPAL NEEDS**

Abstract. This article discusses the legal acts of the contract system in the field of procurement of goods, works, services in the Russian Federation, the process of making a contract, and lists potential risks for business.

Keywords. Contract system, public procurement, state and municipal customers, forfeit.

Основополагающим нормативно-правовым актом, координирующим кайдзен в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг в Российской Федерации, является - Федеральный закон от 05.04.2013 N 44-ФЗ «О контрактной системе в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд».

ФЗ №44 регламентирует:

- обоснование закупок (статья 18);
- формирование намерения закупок (статья 17);
- нормирование в сфере закупок (статья 19);
- а также использование конкурентных методик закупок.

Правовой контроль общественных отношений между государственными и муниципальными заказчиками, а также элементами предпринимательской деятельности осуществляется посредством контракта.

В силу статьи 8 Конституции РФ гарантируется свобода финансовых операций, а содержание этой свободы закреплена и унифицируется в статье 34, в которой отражено- любой содержит право на свободное внедрение собственных возможностей и имущества для предпринимательской и другой не нелегальной законодательством финансовой работы [1, 2]. В свою очередь с учетом высокой периодичности, требуется постоянный контроль и проведение соотношений вносимых изменений с нормами гражданского, бюджетного, предпринимательского и финансового права.

Следует различать собственно государственные закупки как единый процесс, состоящий из нескольких этапов (начиная от планирования, выделения бюджетных средств, определения государственных нужд, размещения информации о закупках и т.д.) и государственный контракт, как заключительный этап этого процесса.

Здесь можно добавить, что, государственные закупки (заказ) и государственный контракт соотносятся как целое и часть.

Необходимо различать собственно государственные закупки как единый процесс, состоящий из нескольких этапов (начиная от планирования, выделения бюджетных средств, определения государственных нужд, размещения информации о закупках и т.д.) и государственный контракт, как заключительный этап этого процесса.

Процесс заключения контракта сводится к акцептированию поступающей оферты. При таких закупках не происходит снижения цены. Условно, основания для заключения таких контрактов можно разделить по следующему принципу: это организации, занимающие монопольное или иное исключительное положение в сфере своей деятельности

(энергоснабжение, коммунальные услуги, услуги связи, аренда помещений), если по итогам конкурентной процедуры не произошло определение победителя и закупки до ста тысяч рублей (до четырех сот тысяч в соответствии с пунктом 5 закона о контрактной системе)[4].

Обязанностью заказчиков является ответственность описи ангажементов, а также индентуры. Данная обязанность осуществляется с применением по установленной, открытой форме сайта единой информационной системы (ЕИС) в деятельности закупок в сети Интернет <https://zakupki.gov.ru/>. Что позволяет контрольным органам осуществлять контроль за исполнением принятых сторонами обязательств по контрактам в части их исполнения.

Исполнения принятых на себя обязательств сторонами контракта, подразумевает ответственность по соблюдению сроков поставки товаров, работ, услуг и их оплаты с обоюдных сторон.

Под сроком исполнения контракта есть необходимость ориентироваться во всех отношениях на исполнение сторонами взятых на себя обязательств: получение, реализацию и оплату заказчиком.

В связи с эпидемией ВОЗ объявлено экстремальное положение в концепции общественного здравоохранения, пользующее международное значение. Данное обстоятельство неукоснительно отразилось на контрактной системе России. В частности, просело запланированное бюджетирование, направленное на выполнение принятых обязательств по оплате заключённых контрактов. Заказчики были вынуждены отменять запланированное приобретение изделий, производства, сервиса, по части заключённым контрактам происходили задержки с оплатой принятых на себя обязательств. Поставщики (подрядчики, исполнители) в свою очередь не могли своевременно выполнить в установленный срок обязательства по заключённым контрактам.

В силу п. 6 ст. 34 Закона о контрактной системе ФЗ-44, в случае просрочки исполнения поставщиком, последний получает от заказчика требование об уплате неустоек (штрафов, пеней) [3].

Приняты поправки в контрактное законодательство, позволяющие в большем количестве случаев заключать сделки с единственным поставщиком, и еще по ряду аспектов. С другой стороны, учитывая нестабильную экономическую ситуацию, компаниям придется предпринимать определенные шаги, чтобы застраховаться от нежелательных последствий. Последние антикризисные изменения в системе закупок с 08.03.2022 вступили в силу положения Федерального закона № 46-ФЗ, содержащего правила, по которым госзаказчикам предстоит осуществлять госзакупки в условиях санкций, эти правила являются временными и применяются только до конца текущего года. Поскольку санкционное давление усложняет работу как заказчиков, так и поставщиков, и, более того, дестабилизирует общую экономическую

ситуацию, изменения в госзакупки в марте 2022 года призваны временно упростить закупочный процесс. В частности, разрешено: федеральным и региональным властям определять дополнительные случаи, когда заказчики вправе заключать контракты с единственными поставщиками; изменять госконтракты в марте 2022 г. и последующие месяцы, если они заключены до конца этого года и их исполнение невозможно из-за форс-мажора. При этом на такое изменение потребуется разрешение федеральных, региональных или местных властей (подробнее: новые правила для изменения существенных условий контрактов); заключать соглашения на поставку лекарств, назначенных врачебной комиссией, на основании п. 28 ч. 1 ст. 93 44-ФЗ при стоимости тендера до полутора миллиона рублей; устанавливать новые случаи закупки лекарств и медизделий у поставщиков и стран, не вводивших в отношении РФ санкций, при условии, что нет отечественных аналогов требуемых средств; заключать контракты с единственным поставщиком в электронной форме в двух случаях: если приобретаются медицинские изделия, лекарства и расходные материалы, и производитель которых в России один или работает за рубежом в стране, не вводившей санкций. Для таких закупок установлен лимит в 250 миллионов рублей в год — для медицинских изделий и в 50 миллионов рублей — для лекарств и расходников. Заключать электронные контракты с единственным поставщиком также вправе ФСС, закупаются средства реабилитации инвалидов; заказчикам по 223-ФЗ, которые попали под санкции и ограничения иностранных государств, разрешили не публиковать закупки в ЕИС (подробнее: особенности закупок заказчиков, которые попали под санкции и ограничения); правительство РФ получило возможность устанавливать новые правила списания неустоек.

Несмотря на случившееся нормативное облегчение процедуры госзакупок, общая экономическая ситуация остается нестабильной, а значит, чтобы минимизировать потенциальные риски для бизнеса, следует: перестать паниковать; вступить в переговоры с собственными поставщиками и подрядчиками, сотрудничество с которыми обеспечивает исполнение обязательств по госконтрактам. Следует зафиксировать цены на будущее исполнение по докризисному уровню. Либо договориться о более комфортном порядке оплаты; перестраховать риски; постараться избегать участия в закупках с импортной продукцией; оперативно искать альтернативные каналы поставок, переориентировать логистику; по возможности закрыть действующие контракты; при расчете участия в тендерах закладывать больший процент суммы вознаграждения на непредвиденные расходы.

Влияние повышения ключевой ставки на закупки на фоне санкционного давления повышение ключевой ставки из-за форс-мажора, происходящего в российской экономике, закономерно и неизбежно. С

помощью такой меры Центральный банк РФ старается предотвратить скачкообразную инфляцию. 21 марта ключевую ставку оставили на уровне 20%, таковой она остается по сей день. Говоря о том, является ли повышение ключевой ставки обстоятельством непреодолимой силы, позволяющем заявлять о невозможности исполнить контракт, — нет, не является. Этот параметр влияет на расчет неустоек по соглашению. В частности, пени за просрочку исполнения рассчитываются исходя из стоимости неисполненных обязательств, длительности просрочки и уровня ключевой ставки. В случае нарушения обязательств после 21 марта неустойку рассчитают по новой ставке, даже если контракт заключен ранее. В процессе проведения закупочных процедур нередко возникают вопросы, с которыми поставщикам достаточно трудно справиться самостоятельно. Действующее законодательство в области закупок постоянно меняется, что создает определенные сложности даже для опытного участника рынка. При этом неправильное толкование требований пунктов закона, неточное заполнение форм или нарушение условий контракта могут привести не только к неудаче в торгах, но и к внесению вашей организации в реестр недобросовестных поставщиков. А это значит, что на протяжении двух лет ваша организация не сможет принимать участие в госзакупках.

Использованные источники:

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ОБ ИЗУЧЕНИИ СИНТАКСИЧЕСКОЙ СИНОНИМИИ

Аннотация: В сборнике «Проблемы учебника русского языка как иностранного» П. А. Лекант высказал мнение о том, что достижения в области изучения синтаксической синонимии русского языка пока еще «являются весьма скромными» и что «систематическая исследовательская работа в этой области не ведется» [1, с. 187], ссылаясь при этом на статью Л. Ю. Максимова [2]. Соглашаясь с высказыванием

Ключевые слова: мнение, изучение, разделение, позволяет.

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ON THE STUDY OF SYNTACTICAL SYNONYMY

Annotation: In the collection "Problems of the textbook of Russian as a foreign language" PA Lekant expressed the opinion that achievements in the field of studying the syntactic synonymy of the Russian language are still "very modest" and that "systematic research work in this area is not being conducted" [1, with. 187], referring to the article by L. Yu. Maksimov [2]. Agreeing with the statement

Keywords: opinion, study, division, allows.

П. А. Леканта, что «изучение синтаксической синонимии позволяет глубже познать сущность синтаксической системы русского языка, а без умения пользоваться синтаксическими синонимами немислимо практическое освоение русской речи» [1, с. 187], мы все же не склонны разделять скромность автора. Ведь еще в 1963 г. Д.-С. Ворт писал о советском языкознании: «Изучение синтаксических синонимов, т. е. конструкций, соотносительных по форме и тождественных или близких к тождественным по содержанию, отнюдь не было новым в последнее десятилетие»¹ [3, с. 35]. На наш взгляд, мнению П. А. Леканта, приведенному в начале статьи, противоречит его же утверждение о том, что уже «накоплен большой исследовательский материал», в связи с чем «изучение синтаксической синонимии — это одна из самых актуальных задач сейчас...» [1, с. 198]. В самом деле, опубликованные еще в 1966 и 1972 гг. библиографические сборники по синонимике русского языка [4, 5]

свидетельствуют о том, что вопросам грамматической синонимии в русистике было уделено больше внимания, чем в изучении других языков [6, 7]. Следует признать, что большинство работ по рассматриваемой теме применительно к русскому языку до 1972 г., а также в последующие годы освещали вопросы лексической синонимии, однако немалая их часть была посвящена проблемам синтаксической синонимии в рамках словосочетаний, а также простого и сложного предложений [1, с. 199 и сл.]. Имеющиеся работы разных авторов, к сожалению, не дают полного представления о количестве относящихся к этой теме исследований². Следует подчеркнуть, что дальнейшей разработке идеи функциональной грамматической стилистики содействовала деятельность МАПРЯЛ [ср. 9, с. 117], ориентирующая на широкое изучение проблемы синонимических возможностей языка [10]. Правда, заголовки многих опубликованных в последнее время работ не всегда позволяют относить их к рассматриваемой тематике. Часто примеры синтаксической синонимии скрываются в статьях, посвященных вопросам сочетаемости (валентности) слов, типологического описания или сопоставительного анализа синтаксических единиц разных языков³. В последнее время явления синонимии все чаще рассматриваются в работах под названием «функционально-семантическая категория» [11, с. 12]; известны и другие названия, как, например, «семантико-конструктивные типы предложения» [12, с. 70] или просто «вариативные языковые средства» [13, с. 35]. Последнее, на мой взгляд, соответствует в определенной мере требованию П. А. Леканта на данном этапе «избегать категоричности»: «Жесткие ограничения и запреты („это не синонимы” и т.д.) сейчас не принесли бы пользы» [1, с. 188]. В самом деле, обзор литературы показывает, что и сегодня нет единого взгляда ни на сущность, ни на границы синтаксической синонимии. Для этой области учения о русском языке до сих пор характерно высказывание Г. А. Золотовой: «Вопрос о том, что считать критерием синтаксической синонимичности — смысловую или конструктивную общность, решался с переменным успехом в пользу то одного, то другого из этих критериев» [14, с. 180]. В этом легко убедиться, сравнивая «основания» синтаксической синонимии у П. А. Леканта — а) тождество содержания, б) тождество лексического состава, в) тождество (близость) основного грамматического значения, г) различие показателей этого значения [1, с. 188) — и постулат Э. Л. Хлюпиной: «Синтаксическая синонимия, являющаяся составной частью грамматической синонимии, должна быть одноаспектной, т. е. иметь дело с грамматическими формами (или структурами) и их значениями. При другом подходе к исследованию грамматических синонимов — не от грамматического значения синтаксических единиц, а от содержания мысли, которое может быть передано различными языковыми средствами, — нередко смешиваются разноаспектные явления, теряется разница не только между

морфологическими и синтаксическими, но даже между грамматическими и лексическими синонимами» [1, с. 205]. Думается, что и на этот вопрос можно найти ответ в работе Г. А. Золотовой: «Проблема синтаксической синонимии исчезает, если отвлечься от смысловой общности сопоставляемых конструкций» [14, с. 180]. Наше понимание синонимии как средства выразительности (богатства) в языке требует, конечно, учета содержания и формы синонимов на всех уровнях, т. е. и чисто синтаксическая синонимия предполагает общность смысло-понятийной соотнесенности с отражаемой ситуацией действительности. С полным правом П. А. Лекант указывает на то, что передача тождественной ситуации «разными способами» еще не является достаточным основанием для включения предложений, как, например. Всадник едет на лошади. — Лошадь везет всадника в ряд (чисто) синтаксической синонимии, поскольку в данном случае нет тождества лексического состава. Точно так же и на основе общности только лексического состава предложений не образуется синтаксический ряд, если в них не отражена тождественная ситуация действительности. Так, например, приведенная П. А. Лекантом трехкомпонентная модель простого предложения русского языка типа Течение унесло лодку образует синонимическую пару с безличным односоставным предложением: Течение унесло лодку. — Течением унесло лодку. Двусоставное предложение Вода залила луга, например, синонимично с безличным односоставным предложением Луга залило водой, а также с возвратной конструкцией Луга залились водой, между тем как страдательный оборот Луга были залиты водой более соответствует данной в неопределенно-личном предложении Луга залили водой ситуации, где имеется конкретный деятель, но он не обозначен, представляется как неопределенный. Таким образом, оба предложения образуют другой синонимический ряд. Сравните и возможные интерпретации следующих примеров Д. Ворта: Автомобиль переехал отца — Отца переехали автомобилем — Отца переехало автомобилем [15], где о стихийности, наверно, можно говорить только в отношении безличного односоставного предложения [16]. См. также «Русская грамматика», где говорится о «формально-семантическом соотношении» [17, с. 130]. Следует отметить, что расширение лексического спектра выступающих в безличном предложении существительных в творительном падеже, т. е. привлечение технических сил, конкретных предметов или приборов и т. п. (электричеством, током, автомобилем, молотилкой), вызвано необходимостью точно определить действие как стихийное, независимое от человека, который сидит за рулем, управляет техническим устройством и т.д. [18, с. 174 и сл.]. Можно считать, что приведенные П. А. Лекантом примеры синтаксической синонимии разных типов дают представление о синонимических отношениях в рамках простого предложения русского языка. И он прав, указывая на то, что «нет систематического изложения

вопросов синтаксической синонимии в общих курсах синтаксиса и стилистики» и что эти вопросы также в практике преподавания русского языка «имеют случайный, эпизодический, отрывочный характер» [1, с. 187]. Однако, как и подчеркивает П. А. Лекант, «не приходится говорить о том, что любое предложение какого-либо типа имеет соответствующий синоним другого типа» [1, с. 192]. При рассмотрении синонимии обычно заявляют, что говорящий в процессе речи совершает выбор одной из ряда синонимических конструкций, наиболее расположенной для выражения смысла в данной ситуации, руководствуясь «знанием (обычно — интуитивным) тонких, подчас едва уловимых семантических различий между ними» [19, с. 181]. И, кроме того, все это требует учета уровня владения иностранным языком. В самом деле, какую пользу приносит, например, требование в учебнике для начинающих преобразовать конструкцию Он сказал, что брат принес ему кни?у в конструкцию Он сказал, чтобы брат принес ему книгу или конструкцию Я боюсь, что он опоздает в конструкцию Я боюсь, чтобы он не опоздал без указания на то, существует ли разница в значении предложений или нет. Так я и понимаю высказывание В. Г. Костомарова на V конгрессе МАПРЯЛ: «Как бы ни решался вопрос о теоретическом обобщении, о грамматико-лексическом знании, пользование языком возможно именно тогда, когда достоянием учащегося становятся отдельные (четко или менее четко связанные его сознанием в систему) формы, слова, словосочетания, непосредственно и органично связанные, однако, с фрагментом действительности, ими обслуживаемым и важным для коммуникативных нужд учащихся» [21, с. 17].

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**ОЦЕНКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЗАКРЫТЫХ
АСПИРАЦИОННЫХ СИСТЕМ С ЦЕЛЬЮ ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ
ИНФЕКЦИОННЫХ ОСЛОЖНЕНИЙ НИЖНИХ ДЫХАТЕЛЬНЫХ
ПУТЕЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОЙ РЕСПИРАТОРНОЙ
ПОДДЕРЖКИ ПРИ АБДОМИНАЛЬНОМ СЕПСИСЕ**

Аннотация: Целью данной работы является выявление факторов риска развития вентилятор ассоциированной пневмонии при абдоминальном сепсисе на фоне проводимой интенсивной терапии в отделении реанимации и интенсивной терапии. Особенностью данной работы является респираторная поддержка и лечение пневмонии при системной воспалительной реакции организма на тяжёлую абдоминальную патологию.

Ключевые слова: системная воспалительная реакция, вентилятор ассоциированная пневмония, респираторная поддержка.

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**EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE USE OF CLOSED
ASPIRATION SYSTEMS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREVENTION OF
INFECTIOUS COMPLICATIONS OF THE LOWER AIRWAYS IN THE
PROCESS OF ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATORY SUPPORT IN
ABDOMINAL SEPSIS**

Abstract: The aim of this work is to identify risk factors for the development of ventilator-associated pneumonia in abdominal sepsis during intensive care in the intensive care unit. A feature of this work is respiratory support and treatment of pneumonia in the systemic inflammatory response of the body to severe abdominal pathology.

Key words: systemic inflammatory response, ventilator associated pneumonia, respiratory support.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Пневмония, развивающаяся в процессе проведения ИВЛ, является самой распространенной формой среди госпитальных инфекций у пациентов отделений реанимации и интенсивной терапии (ОРИТ), а её частота тесно коррелирует с длительностью респираторной поддержки [276, 286, 311].

Возникновение пневмонии может сопровождаться атрибутивной летальностью, удлинением сроков пребывания в ОРИТ, большими финансовыми затратами.

Среди госпитальных инфекционных осложнений послеоперационного периода у пациентов требующих искусственной респираторной поддержки пневмония также является одним из наиболее грозных. Её частота варьирует от 6 до 55%, а летальность достигает 70%, и определяются исходной тяжестью пациента, сопутствующей патологией, к течением основного заболевания и особенностями терапии [7]. При всей серьёзности внимания к проблеме вентилятор-ассоциированной пневмонии (ВАП) со стороны специалистов, за рамками рассмотрения остался подробный анализ особенностей ВАП в группе пациентов с абдоминальным сепсисом (АС). В подавляющем большинстве публикаций в анализируемый материал включались больные с самой различной исходной нозологией, имеющие различный набор факторов риска пневмонии и исхода [220,237,292].

ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Одной из наиболее сложных проблем ургентной хирургии и интенсивной терапии остается лечение гнойно-воспалительных заболеваний органов брюшной полости и их осложнений [3,4]. Резко увеличилось число больных с инфицированными формами панкреонекроза, прободением желудочно-кишечного тракта, травматическими повреждениями органов брюшной полости, перитонитом различной этиологии. Летальность при этом не имеет четкой тенденции к снижению и колеблется, по данным последних лет, от 19% до 70% [14,40]. Разумеется спасение жизни больного в этих случаях зависит от своевременной диагностики и эффективного хирургического вмешательства. Однако любые воспалительные и деструктивные поражения органов брюшной полости являются по своей сути абдоминальным инфекционным заболеванием, нередко приводящим к развитию некурабельного сепсиса [309].

Согласно современным представлениям абдоминальный сепсис является системной воспалительной реакцией организма в ответ на развитие первоначально деструктивного (воспалительного) и вторично

инфекционного процесса в органах с различной локализацией в брюшной полости и/или забрюшинном пространстве [4].

Абдоминальный сепсис (АС) чаще всего возникает при многофокусных, крупномасштабных и/или распространенных источниках деструкции и инфицирования в брюшной полости и/или забрюшинном пространстве, топография которых сложна для выполнения идеального хирургического вмешательства [7,8].

Длительно существуют синхронные (брюшная полость, желудочно-кишечный тракт, забрюшинное пространство) и растянутые во времени метахронные (гнойная рана, пневмонический очаг, пролежни, катетеры, дренажи, тампоны) источники эндогенной интоксикации при абдоминальном сепсисе [3]. При всей серьёзности внимания к проблеме вентилятор-ассоциированной пневмонии (ВАП) со стороны специалистов, за рамками рассмотрения остался подробный анализ особенностей пневмонии в изолированной группе пациентов с абдоминальным сепсисом [82,105,174, 220,237,289,292^304,310].

Кроме того, внимание к популяции пациентов с ВАП на фоне АС продиктовано более высоким риском транслокации микроорганизмов из желудочно-кишечного тракта и возникновением воспаления в лёгочной паренхиме на фоне антибактериальной терапии первичного очага инфекции высокоактивными препаратами широкого спектра действия [224].

В патогенезе развития ВАП имеет значение транслокация условно-патогенных бактерий из ЖКТ [32]. Аспирация большого объёма содержимого желудка реже отмечается в качестве причины. Частота встречаемости аспирации увеличивается при нарушении рвотного рефлекса, акта глотания, угнетении уровня сознания пациента (кома, глубокая седация, миорелаксация), при использовании назогастральных, назоинтестинальных зондов [64,148]. Зонды ухудшают функцию нижнего сфинктера пищевода, что способствует аспирации и бактериальной контаминации трахеобронхиального дерева. Влияние этих факторов возрастает когда больные лежат на спине, такое положение приводит к усилению рефлюкса желудочно-кишечного содержимого в лёгкие [58,154]. Большинство экспертов одобряет установку постпилорических зондов для питания [58,139].

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ И ЭМПИРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

Материалом настоящей работы являются результаты исследований, проведенных в период 2018-2020 г. на базе ОРИТ клиники АГМИ. В исследование были включены пациенты с наличием инфекционного очага в брюшной полости в сочетании с синдромом системной воспалительной реакции (ССВО) и острой дыхательной недостаточностью, потребовавшей проведение пролонгированной ИВЛ длительностью от 48 часов и более.

Всего по данным критериям в исследование включено 96 больных, поступивших после первичной хирургической санации инфекционного очага в брюшной полости для проведения интенсивной терапии в отделение реанимации.

Возраст обследованных больных колебался от 18 до 89 (51,27 $\pm$ 17,12). Распределение больных по полу и возрасту представлено в таблице 1.

Таблица 1

Распределение пациентов с абдоминальным сепсисом по возрасту

Возраст	Число мужчин	Число Женщин	п	%
18-29 лет	3		69	9,3
30-39 лет	6		612	12,5
40-49 лет	12		416	16,6
50-59 лет	9		1322	22,9
более 60	24		1337	38,5
Всего	54		4296	100

Из данных табл. 1 очевидно преобладание среди включенных больных лиц старшей возрастной группы. Так на долю пациентов более 60 лет приходилось 38,5%, в то время как доля пациентов возрастного диапазона 18-39 лет составляла только 21,8%. При анализе распределение пациентов по половому признаку отмечена зависимость от возраста. Преобладание женщин наблюдалось в возрасте до 40 лет и, наоборот, доминирование мужчин после 60 лет.

Причиной абдоминального сепсиса служили перфорация кишечника и желудка, воспалительные заболевания органов брюшной полости, деструктивные формы острого панкреатита, мезентериальный тромбоз и др. Более подробно нозологическая структура абдоминального сепсиса. отображена в таблице 2.

Согласно представленным данным ведущей причиной АС служили перфорации желудка и кишечника, которые в сумме составляли 43,7%. Второе место принадлежало деструктивному панкреатиту, осложнённого развитием перитонита или забрюшинной флегмоны.

Таблица 2

Нозологическая структура абдоминального сепсиса

Нозология	п	%
Перфоративная язва желудка или ДПК	17	17,7
Деструктивный панкреатит, осложнённый развитием забрюшинной флегмоны	25	26,1
Перфорация опухоли толстой кишки	15	15,6
Ущемлённая грыжа с гангреной и перфорацией кишечника	9	9,3
Острая спаечная кишечная непроходимость	7	7,2
Острый деструктивный аппендицит	5	5,2
Острый деструктивный холецистит	2	2
Закрытая травма брюшной полости	2	2
Мезентериальный тромбоз	3	2
Острые язвы тонкой кишки с перфорацией	10	10,4
Некроз миоматозного узла	1	1,04
Итого	96	100

Подавляющее большинство пациентов с тяжёлым абдоминальным сепсисом имели существенную сопутствующую патологию (90 из 96 человек), среди которой преобладали заболевания сердечно-сосудистой системы.

Структура сопутствующей патологии сведена в таблицу 3.

Таблица 3

Структура сопутствующей патологии

Сопутствующая патология	п	%
Ожирение 2-й и более степени	19	19,7
Сахарный диабет	15	15,6
ИБС	25	25,9
Артериальная гипертензия	49	51
Клапанная болезнь сердца	2	2
Туберкулез легких	1	1
Хронический алкоголизм	7	7,2
Цирроз печени (класс В и выше)	1	1
Системная красная волчанка	1	1
Болезнь Паркинсона	1	1
ХОБЛ	12	12,5

Все больные, включенные в исследование, относились к категории тяжелых и крайне тяжелых больных с признаками органной недостаточности.

Средняя тяжесть органо-системной дисфункции по шкале SOFA (Sequential Organ Failure Assessment) - $4,7 \pm 3,0$ балла [134].

Распределение больных с позиций общей тяжести состояния в первые сутки поступления по прогностической шкале APACHE-II (Acute Physiology And Chronic Health Evaluation) представлено в таблице 4.

Обращает внимание, что у 64% пациентов данный индекс тяжести состояния превышал 15 баллов, что свидетельствовало о высоком риске смерти. Пациенты с баллом по шкале APACHE-II более 30 не были включены в исследование в виду прогнозируемой летальности - 80-85% в первые-вторые сутки от начала заболевания, до развития нозокомиальных, инфекционных осложнений.

Таблица 4

Тяжесть состояния пациентов по шкале APACHE – II

APACHE-II (балл)	п	%
до 15 баллов	35	36
15-19 баллов	25	26
20-25 баллов	19	19,7
более 25 баллов	17	17,7

В раннем послеоперационном периоде показанием для продленной искусственной вентиляции лёгких служило наличие острой дыхательной недостаточности в сочетании или без проявлений другой органной дисфункции. Пролонгированная ИВЛ осуществлялась аппаратами («РВ-7200, 760, 840) с возможностью использования современных режимов вентиляции.

Стратегия респираторной поддержки заключалась в использовании режима протективной ИВЛ при наличии синдрома острого повреждения легких (СОЛП) и ОРДС.

Используемый протокол интенсивной терапии включал в себя следующие принципы:

1. диагностика и санация первичного очага инфекции (хирургический дебрайтмент);

2. коррекция волемии с использованием коллоидных и кристаллоидных растворов инфузионно-трансфузионная терапия препаратами крови, СЗП, р-ров альбумина по показаниям;

3. респираторная поддержка по протоколу ARDS Network [25];

4. седация и обезболивание препаратами (бензодиазепины, тиопентал натрия, кетамин, ГОМК, морфин, фентанил, промедол) осуществлялась в постоянной инфузии или болюсно по потребности;

5. по возможности ранний уход от миорелаксантов, которые назначались как компонент анестезиологического пособия (у пациентов с ралопаротомиями или этапной санацией брюшной полости);

6. нутритивная поддержка с максимально ранних сроков и оценкой уровня катаболизма; энтеральное питание осуществлялось через назогастральный или назоинтестинальный зонды при отсутствии хирургических противопоказаний; парентеральное питание назначалось с соблюдением следующих принципов:

- 35 - 50 ккал/кг/24 час - фаза гиперметаболизма;
- Глюкоза - < 6 г/кг/24 час;
- Липиды - 0,5 - 1 г/кг/24 час;

- Белки - 1,2 - 2,0 г/кг/24 час;
- Энергетическая ценность 25-35 ккал/кг/сут;
- Электролиты - Na, K, Ca соответственно балансным расчетам и концентрации в плазме;

7. контроль гликемии и поддержание уровня глюкозы крови на уровне от 4,4- 8,3 ммоль с коррекцией в\венным введением инсулина;

8. применение Н-2-блокаторов и ингибиторов протонной помпы для лечения и профилактики желудочно-кишечных кровотечений;

9. заместительная почечная терапия по показаниям (гемодиализ, продленная вено-венозная фильтрация);

10. профилактика тромбоза глубоких вен голени (эластическая компрессия, назначения гепарина или низкомолекулярных гепаринов);

11. уход за трахеобронхиальным деревом осуществлялся:

-использование только одноразового расходного материала (энотрахеальные трубки, трахеостомические канюли, дыхательные контуры, бактериальные фильтры);

-при санации использовались стерильные или чистые одноразовые перчатки;

-при открытой санации ТБД использовались стерильные катетеры однократного применения;

-проводилась тщательная санация и удаление надманжеточного секрета с использованием водного раствора хлоргексидина;

-при санации ТБД использовался р-р NaCl 0,9%;

12. Принципы антибактериальной терапии:

-в\венные антибактериальные препараты назначались в течении 1 часа от момента диагностики АС; стартовая эмпирическая терапия (моно- или комбинированная) осуществлялась АБ широкого спектра действия; деэскалационный принцип АБТ: смена стартовой антибактериальной терапии происходила ввиду клинической неэффективности или получения результатов о чувствительности микрофлоры, развития осложнений (аллергических реакций).

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

ОРДС – синдром, связанный с повышением проницаемости альвеолярно-капиллярной мембраны на фоне триггерных факторов. Это приводит к блоку легочного кровообращения с венозно-артериальным шунтированием крови, нарушению питания альвеолярной ткани, вследствие ишемии легкого, и дефициту сурфактанта. Возникающее на этом фоне повреждение эндотелия с увеличением проницаемости альвеоло-капиллярной мембраны влечет за собой развитие интерстициального отека легких, что является «благоприятной» средой для инвазии патогенной флоры. Очевидно также, что патофизиологические изменения в легких, в рамках синдрома ОПЛ, снижают эффективность

противоинфекционных механизмов защиты легких и способствуют развитию воспалительного процесса в легочной ткани.

Взаимосвязь между частотой ВАП и шоком, вероятно, объясняется глобальностью нарушений в организме при возникновении острой недостаточности кровообращения, как правило, сопровождающейся тяжёлой иммуносупрессией. Кроме того, шоковый синдром практически всегда сочетается с развитием острого повреждения лёгких различной степени тяжести, включая ОРДС.

Принимая во внимание патогенез пневмонии, возникающей при ИВЛ и средний срок её возникновения, представлялось обоснованным рассмотреть в качестве риска отдельные составляющие интенсивной терапии и роль хирургической тактики (табл.13).

Таблица 5

Влияние особенностей интенсивной терапии и хирургической тактики на риск развития пневмонии

Параметр	ВАП (+), п=38	ВАП (-), п=58	P
Глубокая седация и миоплегия более 3 суток	27	24	<0,05
Интестинальная недостаточность > 5 суток	24	14	<0,05
Открытая санация ТБД	32	30	<0,05
Количество программных, санационных релапаротомий	13	23	>0,05

Отсутствие влияния общей тяжести состояния на риск ВАП позволяет заключить, что наибольшее значение имеет наличие у конкретного пациента отдельных синдромов, требующих пролонгирования ИВЛ. Это, прежде всего, касается ОРДС, энцефалопатии и шока. В этих условиях имеют важное значение и технологии проведения ИВЛ. В частности, при использовании глубокой седации и миоплегии продолжительностью более 3-х суток риск ВАП увеличивался в 3,4 раза; а при применении открытого способа санации трахеобронхиального дерева - в 4,5 раза (табл.14).

Частота развития пневмонии у пациентов, оперированных неоднократно выше, чем у перенесших лишь одну операцию (36,1% vs 41,6%). Такое различие не может быть объяснено лишь неблагоприятным влиянием повторных оперативных вмешательств и анестезий на процессы проникновения патогенных микроорганизмов в легкие и на механизмы

противоинфекционной защиты дыхательных путей. Причины большей частоты ВАП у оперированных повторно- многообразны. Во-первых, состояние больных, которым требуется несколько оперативных вмешательств, обычно оценивается как крайне тяжелое. Необходимо отметить, что все, перенесших более одной операции, составили пациенты с абдоминальным сепсисом, план хирургического ведения которых предусматривал несколько программируемых санационных релапаротомий. Как было показано выше, абдоминальный сепсис является "благоприятной" почвой для развития пневмонии. Во-вторых, показанием к повторной операции примерно в половине случаев служит какое-либо осложнение послеоперационного периода (ранняя спаечная кишечная непроходимость, послеоперационное внутрибрюшное или желудочно-кишечное кровотечение, несостоятельность анастомозов желудочно-кишечного тракта, формирование абсцессов брюшной полости и др.). Все эти осложнения утяжеляют состояние больных и способствуют включению механизмов экзогенного и эндогенного инфицирования легких. В-третьих, продолжительность ИВЛ в группе больных, оперированных многократно, будет превышать этот показатель у перенесших только одну операцию. В результате длительность воздействия различных факторов, способствующих попаданию патогенных микроорганизмов в легкие с последующим развитием экссудативного воспалительного процесса, значительно возрастает. Программные санационные и диагностические релапаротомии, как правило, требуют пролонгированной ИВЛ, седации пациентов с применением миорелаксантов, вследствие чего развивается выраженный синдром гастроинтестинальной недостаточности, который предрасполагает к транслокации патогенных микроорганизмов из ЖКТ.

Все выше перечисленные факторы способствуют инфицированию легких экзогенным и эндогенным путями.

Таблица 6

Расчет отношения шансов факторов риска ВАП, связанных с течением

Фактор	OR	95% ДИ	P
Неадекватная эмпирическая АБТ абдоминального сепсиса	5,71	1,75-16,85	0,005
Открытая санация ТБД	4,49	1,75-11,58	0,002
Глубокая седация и миоплегия > 3 суток	3,41	1,43-7,73	0,008

Программные релапаротомии	0,79	0,34-1,86	0,74

Таким образом, у пациентов с абдоминальным сепсисом большее значение имела не общая тяжесть состояния, а наличие у конкретного пациента отдельных синдромов, требующих пролонгирования ИВЛ. Это, прежде всего, касается энцефалопатии и ОРДС.

В свою очередь, при увеличении сроков искусственной вентиляции лёгких существенную роль стали играть используемые подходы при проведении респираторной поддержки. Доказательством тому служит негативная роль применения более 3-х суточной седации и миоплегии. Безусловно, её использование могло быть вынужденным в связи с тяжестью ОРДС или повторными плановыми санациями брюшной полости. Использование открытого способа санации трахеи также являлось независимым фактором риска пневмонии, повышая его более чем в 4 раза. Увеличение продолжительности ИВЛ повышало значимость данного фактора. Риск ВАП увеличивался более, чем в 5 раз при персистенции гастроинтестинальной недостаточности на протяжении пяти суток и более.

ВЫВОДЫ

Использование закрытых аспирационных систем при проведении ИВЛ замедляет процесс колонизации трахеобронхиального дерева, снижает риск развития пневмонии и неблагоприятного исхода на 22,3%.

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**ФАКТОРЫ РИСКА РАЗВИТИЯ ВЕНТИЛЯТОР
АССОЦИИРОВАННОЙ ПНЕВМОНИИ С ПОЗИЦИЙ ОЦЕНКИ
ОБЩЕЙ ТЯЖЕСТИ СОСТОЯНИЯ ПРИ ИНТЕНСИВНОЙ
ТЕРАПИИ АБДОМИНАЛЬНОГО СЕПСИСА**

Аннотация: Целью данной работы является выявление факторов риска развития вентилятор ассоциированной пневмонии при абдоминальном сепсисе на фоне проводимой интенсивной терапии в отделении реанимации и интенсивной терапии. Особенностью данной работы является респираторная поддержка и лечение пневмонии при системной воспалительной реакции организма на тяжёлую абдоминальную патологию.

Ключевые слова: системная воспалительная реакция, вентилятор ассоциированная пневмония, респираторная поддержка.

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**RISK FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VAN ASSOCIATED
PNEUMONIA FROM THE POSITION OF ASSESSING THE GENERAL
SERIOUS CONDITION DURING THE INTENSIVE CARE OF
ABDOMINAL SEPSIS**

Abstract: The aim of this work is to identify risk factors for the development of ventilator-associated pneumonia in abdominal sepsis during

intensive care in the intensive care unit. A feature of this work is respiratory support and treatment of pneumonia in the systemic inflammatory response of the body to severe abdominal pathology.

Key words: systemic inflammatory response, ventilator associated pneumonia, respiratory support.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Анализ исходов при целом ряде критических состояний позволяет утверждать, что организация отделений реанимации и в частности, возможность расширения показаний к искусственной респираторной поддержке играли важную роль в улучшении результатов лечения. Создание новых поколений респираторов и более углублённое понимание влияния на морфофункциональное состояние лёгких процесса искусственной вентиляции способствуют увеличению популяции пациентов с протезированной газообменной функцией на протяжении нескольких недель и месяцев.

Вместе с тем снижение летальности в остром периоде критических состояний сопровождается ростом числа инфекционных осложнений на последующих этапах интенсивной терапии [1]. Их развитие обусловлено взаимодействием комплекса причин, таких как формирование фазы иммуносупрессии синдрома системного воспаления, инвазивность лечения и повреждение отдельных механизмов антиинфекционной защиты на фоне предсуществующей хронической патологии.

ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Нозокомиальная пневмония (НП) является вторым по частоте видом внутригоспитальных инфекций (ВБИ) [9] и составляет 15% - 18% [2]. К одному из наиболее важных факторов развития нозокомиальной пневмонии относится длительная ИВЛ [7]. При ее применении риск развития инфекции увеличивается в 6-21 раз [6].

Вентилятор-ассоциированной (ВАП) считается нозокомиальная пневмония, возникающая через 48 часов после интубации трахеи и проведения искусственной вентиляции лёгких при отсутствии признаков лёгочной инфекции в момент интубации [9]. Клинические испытания показывают, что возникновение ВАП возможно и ранее 48 часов, особенно у пациентов в критическом состоянии. По мнению Б. Р. Гельфанда, применительно к ВАП этот срок следует сократить до 24 часов [6]. ВАП является независимым прогностическим признаком неблагоприятного исхода у тяжелых больных, требующих ИВЛ [35]. ВАП развивается у 10-50% интубированных пациентов, с каждым следующим днем ИВЛ риск ее возникновения увеличивается на 1-3% [7].

Вентилятор-ассоциированная пневмония является причиной смерти 15% госпитализированных больных [5], атрибутивная (дополнительная летальность в связи с развитием пневмонии в процессе ИВЛ) летальность

составляет 1-23% до 30-62% по мнению ряда авторов [3]. Однако, при ретроспективном анализе летальности, проведенном в 361 ОРИТ 20 стран мира, не было доказано никакого увеличения летальности у пациентов с ВАП (38,1%- 37,9%), но статистически доказано увеличение сроков ИВЛ и пребывания в ОРИТ.

Некоторые авторы отмечают факторы, связанные с летальностью: исходная тяжесть заболевания, шок, развитие ОПН, ОРДС с прогрессирующей гипоксемией [5]. Тем не менее некоторые исследования не показали увеличения летальности при развитии ВАП [5], а также исследование во Франции пациентов с ОРДС не показало разницы в летальности пациентов с развитием пневмонии и пациентов без таковой [9]. В случае, когда пневмония была вызвана мультирезистентными микроорганизмами, летальность увеличивается более чем в 2 раза, может достигать 76% [3].

С прогностической точки зрения наиболее неблагоприятна поздняя ВАП, так как ее возбудителями являются преимущественно мультирезистентные микроорганизмы [6]. Летальность при пневмониях в гнойной абдоминальной хирургии достигает 50-70% в зависимости от основного заболевания, возбудителя, адекватности лечения [6].

В США регистрируется более 200000 случаев ВАП в год, каждый из которых приводит к удлинению госпитализации в среднем на 4-9 суток [10]. Удлинение госпитализации подчеркивает значительное финансовое бремя, наложенное развитием ВАП [8]. Однако точная и универсальная оценка таких сверхзатрат трудна. Анализ стоимости, действительно, зависит от широкого разнообразия факторов, которые отличаются от одной страны к другой, включая систему здравоохранения, организация больницы и ОРИТ, категорию пациентов и так далее [6]. Ежегодные расходы в США на лечение нозокомиальных пневмоний составляют до 1,2 млрд. долл. в год [1, 2].

Распространенность ВАП в каждом конкретном ОРИТ за определенный период времени рассчитывается по формуле: *Частота развития ВАП* $\times 1000$ / *Общее количество дней ИВЛ*.

Распространенность ВАП существенно варьирует в различных отделениях реанимации (данные NNIS): 4,7 (педиатрические) и 34,4 (ожоговые) [4].

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ И ЭМПИРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

Материалом настоящей работы являются результаты исследований, проведенных в период 2018-2020 г. на базе ОРИТ клиники АГМИ. В исследование были включены пациенты с наличием инфекционного очага в брюшной полости в сочетании с синдромом системной воспалительной реакции (ССВО) и острой дыхательной недостаточностью, потребовавшей проведение пролонгированной ИВЛ длительностью от 48 часов и более.

Всего по данным критериям в исследование включено 96 больных, поступивших после первичной хирургической санации инфекционного очага в брюшной полости для проведения интенсивной терапии в отделение реанимации.

Возраст обследованных больных колебался от 18 до 89 (51,27 $\pm$ 17,12). Распределение больных по полу и возрасту представлено в таблице 1.

Таблица 1

Распределение пациентов с абдоминальным сепсисом по возрасту

Возраст	Число мужчин	Число Женщин	п	%
18-29 лет	3		69	9,3
30-39 лет	6		612	12,5
40-49 лет	12		416	16,6
50-59 лет	9		1322	22,9
более 60	24		1337	38,5
Всего	54		4296	100

Из данных табл. 1 очевидно преобладание среди включенных больных лиц старшей возрастной группы. Так на долю пациентов более 60 лет приходилось 38,5%, в то время как доля пациентов возрастного диапазона 18-39 лет составляла только 21,8%. При анализе распределение пациентов по половому признаку отмечена зависимость от возраста. Преобладание женщин наблюдалось в возрасте до 40 лет и, наоборот, доминирование мужчин после 60 лет.

Причиной абдоминального сепсиса служили перфорация кишечника и желудка, воспалительные заболевания органов брюшной полости, деструктивные формы острого панкреатита, мезентериальный тромбоз и др. Более подробно нозологическая структура абдоминального сепсиса. отображена в таблице 2.

Согласно представленным данным ведущей причиной АС служили перфорации желудка и кишечника, которые в сумме составляли 43,7%. Второе место принадлежало деструктивному панкреатиту, осложнённого развитием перитонита или забрюшинной флегмоны.

Таблица 2

Нозологическая структура абдоминального сепсиса

Нозология	п	%
Перфоративная язва желудка или ДПК	17	17,7
Деструктивный панкреатит, осложнённый развитием забрюшинной флегмоны	25	26,1
Перфорация опухоли толстой кишки	15	15,6
Ущемлённая грыжа с гангреной и перфорацией кишечника	9	9,3
Острая спаечная кишечная непроходимость	7	7,2
Острый деструктивный аппендицит	5	5,2
Острый деструктивный холецистит	2	2
Закрытая травма брюшной полости	2	2
Мезентериальный тромбоз	3	2
Острые язвы тонкой кишки с перфорацией	10	10,4
Некроз миоматозного узла	1	1,04
Итого	96	100

Подавляющее большинство пациентов с тяжёлым абдоминальным сепсисом имели существенную сопутствующую патологию (90 из 96 человек), среди которой преобладали заболевания сердечно-сосудистой системы.

Структура сопутствующей патологии сведена в таблицу 3.

Таблица 3

Структура сопутствующей патологии

Сопутствующая патология	п	%
Ожирение 2-й и более степени	19	19,7
Сахарный диабет	15	15,6
ИБС	25	25,9
Артериальная гипертония	49	51

Клапанная болезнь сердца	2	2
Туберкулез легких	1	1
Хронический алкоголизм	7	7,2
Цирроз печени (класс В и выше)	1	1
Системная красная волчанка	1	1
Болезнь Паркинсона	1	1
ХОБЛ	12	12,5

Все больные, включенные в исследование, относились к категории тяжелых и крайне тяжелых больных с признаками органной недостаточности.

Средняя тяжесть органо-системной дисфункции по шкале SOFA (Sequential Organ Failure Assessment) - $4,7 \pm 3,0$ балла [134].

Распределение больных с позиций общей тяжести состояния в первые сутки поступления по прогностической шкале APACHE-II (Acute Physiology And Chronic Health Evaluation) представлено в таблице 4.

Обращает внимание, что у 64% пациентов данный индекс тяжести состояния превышал 15 баллов, что свидетельствовало о высоком риске смерти. Пациенты с баллом по шкале APACHE-II более 30 не были включены в исследование в виду прогнозируемой летальности - 80-85% в первые-вторые сутки от начала заболевания, до развития нозокомиальных, инфекционных осложнений.

Таблица 4

Тяжесть состояния пациентов по шкале APACHE – II

APACHE-II (балл)	п	%
до 15 баллов	35	36
15-19 баллов	25	26
20-25 баллов	19	19,7
более 25 баллов	17	17,7

В раннем послеоперационном периоде показанием для продленной искусственной вентиляции лёгких служило наличие острой дыхательной недостаточности в сочетании или без проявлений другой органной дисфункции. Пролонгированная ИВЛ осуществлялась аппаратами («РВ-

7200, 760, 840) с возможностью использования современных режимов вентиляции.

Стратегия респираторной поддержки заключалась в использовании режима протективной ИВЛ при наличии синдрома острого повреждения легких (СОЛП) и ОРДС.

Используемый протокол интенсивной терапии включал в себя следующие принципы:

12. диагностика и санация первичного очага инфекции (хирургический дебрайтмент);

13. коррекция волемии с использованием коллоидных и кристаллоидных растворов инфузионно-трансфузионная терапия препаратами крови, СЗП, р-ров альбумина по показаниям;

14. респираторная поддержка по протоколу ARDS Network [25];

15. седация и обезболивание препаратами (бензодиазепины, тиопентал натрия, кетамин, ГОМК, морфин, фентанил, промедол) осуществлялась в постоянной инфузии или болюсно по потребности;

16. по возможности ранний уход от миорелаксантов, которые назначались как компонент анестезиологического пособия (у пациентов с ралопаротомиями или этапной санацией брюшной полости);

17. нутритивная поддержка с максимально ранних сроков и оценкой уровня катаболизма; энтеральное питание осуществлялось через назогастральный или назоинтестинальный зонды при отсутствии хирургических противопоказаний; парентеральное питание назначалось с соблюдением следующих принципов:

- 35 - 50 ккал/кг/24 час - фаза гиперметаболизма;
- Глюкоза - < 6 г/кг/24 час;
- Липиды - 0,5 - 1 г/кг/24 час;
- Белки - 1,2 - 2,0 г/кг/24 час;
- Энергетическая ценность 25-35 ккал/кг/сут;
- Электролиты - Na, K, Ca соответственно балансным расчетам и концентрации в плазме;

18. контроль гликемии и поддержание уровня глюкозы крови на уровне от 4,4- 8,3 ммоль с коррекцией в\венным введением инсулина;

19. применение H²-блокаторов и ингибиторов протонной помпы для лечения и профилактики желудочно-кишечных кровотечений;

20. заместительная почечная терапия по показаниям (гемодиализ, продленная вено-венозная фильтрация);

21. профилактика тромбоза глубоких вен голени (эластическая компрессия, назначения гепарина или низкомолекулярных гепаринов);

22. уход за трахеобронхиальным деревом осуществлялся:

-использование только одноразового расходного материала (энотрахеальные трубки, трахеостомические канюли, дыхательные контуры, бактериальные фильтры);

-при санации использовались стерильные или чистые одноразовые перчатки;

-при открытой санации ТБД использовались стерильные катетеры однократного применения;

-проводилась тщательная санация и удаление надманжеточного секрета с использованием водного раствора хлоргексидина;

-при санации ТБД использовался р-р NaCl 0,9%;

12. Принципы антибактериальной терапии:

-введенные антибактериальные препараты назначались в течении 1 часа от момента диагностики АС; стартовая эмпирическая терапия (моно- или комбинированная) осуществлялась АБ широкого спектра действия; деэскалационный принцип АБТ: смена стартовой антибактериальной терапии происходила ввиду клинической неэффективности или получения результатов о чувствительности микрофлоры, развития осложнений (аллергических реакций).

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

Основываясь на клинических, рентгенологических и микробиологических методах диагностики, изложенных в главе «Материалы и методы» диагноз «вентилятор-ассоциированная пневмония» был выставлен у 38 пациентов. Таким образом, частота развития ВАП - составила 39,5% (38 из 96 пациентов с абдоминальным сепсисом).

Показатель распространённости (ПР) ВАП при абдоминальном сепсисе составил - 22,8 (38 x 1000x1667 дней ИВЛ).

В таблице 6 представлены сведения о частоте развития пневмонии в различных возрастных группах.

Таблица 6

Частота встречаемости ВАП в зависимости от возраста

Возраст	Количество ВАП, п	ПР\1000 дней ИВЛ
18-29 лет	2	13,4
30-39 лет	3	14,6
40-49 лет	5	21,1
50-59 лет	10	20,1
> 60 лет	18	30,8
итого	38	

Из анализа распространённости пневмонии внутри каждой возрастной группы следует, что этот показатель увеличивается пропорционально повышению возраста пациентов, находящихся на ИВЛ.

Частота развития пневмонии в зависимости от сроков искусственной вентиляции легких представлены в таблице 7.

Таблица 7

Взаимосвязь длительности ИВЛ и частоты развития пневмонии

Длительность ИВЛ, сут	Общее число пациентов, находящихся на ИВЛ, п	Частота развития пневмонии	
		п	%
3-5	11	7	63,6
6-8	19	6	31,5
9-11	29	11	37,9
12-14	13	6	46,5
15-17	8	2	25
18-20	6	3	50
21-25	5	2	40
более 25	5	1	20
итого	96	38	39,5

Как видно из представленной таблицы, только у 7 больных пневмония относилась к категории «ранней» ВАП (до 5 суток), а у остальных - 31(81,6%) к «поздней». Тем не менее, частота возникновения ВАП в сроке ИВЛ до пяти суток была выше - 63,6% (у 7 из 11 пациентов).

Таблица 8

Сравнительная характеристика преморбидного фона

Характеристика	ВАП +, п=38	ВАП -, п=58	P
Средний возраст	56,21±13,41	51,43±15,97	>0,05
Возраст > 60 лет	47,4% (18)	32,7% (19)	>0,05
Мужской пол	м-26 ж-12	м-28 ж-30	>0,05
ХСН (ИБС, ПИКС)	7	12	>0,05
СД, сахарный диабет	5	10	>0,05
Ожирение, ИМТ>30	5	14	>0,05
ХОБЛ	5	7	>0,05

Для вынесения более корректного заключения о роли преморбидного фона с позиций медицины, основанной на доказательствах, был дополнительно рассчитан показатель отношения шансов (табл. 9).

Анализ значений данного параметра подтвердил сделанное заключение: ни один из принятых во внимание факторов статистически значимо не влиял на частоту ВАП. По-видимому, имеет значение не наличие сопутствующей патологии как таковой, а степень выраженности функциональной декомпенсации по той или иной системе, которая в определённой степени может ассоциировать с возрастом.

Таблица 9

Преморбидный фон как фактор риска ВАП - расчёт отношения шансов

Фактор	Отношение шансов, OR	95% ДИ	P
старший возраст, >60 лет	1,85	0,8-4,28	0,22
мужской пол	2,32	0,99-5,47	0,90
ХСН	1,49	0,28-7,79	0,92
СД	0,74	0,21-2,62	0,87
Ожирение	0,48	0,16-1,45	0,29
ХОБЛ	1,11	0,32-3,77	0,84

Помимо исходного фона пациента в качестве факторов риска были рассмотрены общая тяжесть состояния и органной дисфункции, а также тяжесть синдрома острого повреждения лёгких (табл. 10 и 11).

Таблица 10

Влияние общей тяжести состояния и полиорганной недостаточности на риск возникновения пневмонии в процессе ИВЛ

Параметр	ВАП +, n=38	ВАП -, n=58	P
APACHE -II, балл	17,2±4,4	14,9±5,9	0,13
Пациенты с APACHE -II > 15	14	24	0,81
SOFA, балл	4,63 ± 3,27	4,53 ± 3,01	0,84
Пациенты с SOFA >7 баллов	8	10	0,84
ОРДС	20	18	0,057
Септический шок	14	2	0,00

Энцефалопатия	20	18	0,057
Интестинальная недостаточность ≥ 5 суток	24	14	0,00

Таблица 11

Общая тяжесть состояния и тяжесть органной дисфункции как факторы риска ВАП

Фактор	OR	95% ДИ	P
Балл по шкале APACHE -II > 15	0,87	0,39-1,97	0,90
Балл по шкале SOFA >7	1,28	0,51-3,22	0,84
ОРДС	2,54	1,06-5,94	0,05
Шок	16,3	3,18-9,25	0,001
Энцефалопатия	2,54	1,06-5,94	0,05
Интестинальная недостаточность >5 суток	5,39	2,17-13,1	0,008

В результате нами не обнаружено влияние общей тяжести состояния и полиорганного синдрома на риск возникновения ВАП в процессе искусственной респираторной поддержки. Данный факт, по-видимому, связан с тем, что часть больных с высокими значениями индексов тяжести состояния погибали до возникновения пневмонии. Средний же срок её развития приходился на 10-е сутки - ($10,8 \pm 1,6$).

В целом, анализируя преморбидный фон пациентов и тяжесть абдоминального сепсиса, было установлено, что самостоятельным фактором риска пневмонии служит наличие шока, энцефалопатии и ОРДС в структуре синдрома ПОЛ.

ВЫВОДЫ

Факторами риска развития пневмонии пациентов с абдоминальным сепсисом явились септический шок, острый респираторный дистресс-синдром, неадекватная начальная антибактериальная терапия интестинальная недостаточность длительностью более 5 суток, пролонгированная многосуточная седация пациентов с применением миоплегии.

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УТИЛИЗАЦИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ОТХОДОВ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: В данной статье освещено утилизация медицинских отходов в республике Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: инфекционные болезни, медицинские отходы, дезактивация, утилизация, стерилизация, дезинфекция.

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MEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article highlights the utilization of medical waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: infectious diseases, medical waste, decontamination, utilization, sterilization, disinfection.

Медицинские отходы – это все, что образуется в результате работы медучреждений и ЛПУ. К ним относят остатки тканей человека или животных, биологические жидкости, предметы медицинского ухода, фармпрепараты, бинты. Они представляют огромную опасность, так как могут содержать патогенные микроорганизмы, частицы токсичных и радиоактивных веществ, а в случае бесконтрольного выхода за пределы больницы – становятся источником потенциальной эпидемии.

Медицинские отходы подразделяются на классы опасности.

• *Класс А.* Эпидемиологически безопасные, нетоксичные отходы, которые по составу приближены к твердым бытовым, не контактировали с биологическими жидкостями или инфекционными больными. К ним относят канцелярские принадлежности, упаковку, мебель, инвентарь, потерявшие потребительские свойства, смет от уборки территории, отработки центральных пищеблоков и подразделений ЛПУ, кроме инфекционного и фтизиатрического. С 2021 года к медотходам класса А

причисляют также средства личной гигиены и предметы ухода за больными с неинфекционными заболеваниями. Теперь их можно утилизировать как ТКО без дополнительного обеззараживания. Это новшество значительно упростило обращение с таким мусором из-за его крупных габаритов. Подкладные пеленки, подгузники, средства интимной гигиены при погружении в рабочие растворы требуют большого количества жидкости, поэтому их дезинфекция химическим способом всегда вызывала сложности.

• Класс Б. Отходы с потенциалом инфицирования, которые могут привести к эпидемиям. К опасным медицинским отходам класса Б принадлежат:

- материалы и инструменты, загрязненные биологическими жидкостями, например кровью;
- патологоанатомические отходы;
- органические послеоперационные (органы, ткани);
- пищевые – из инфекционных отделений;

С 1 марта 2021 года к этой категории относятся также отходы фтизиатрических отделений, потенциально загрязненные биологическими жидкостями пациентов с туберкулезом. Ранее они классифицировались как медотходы класса В. При этом из категории Б исключили непригодные к использованию живые вакцины, отходы вивариев и генно-инженерно-модифицированные организмы. Теперь они рассматриваются как чрезвычайно опасные.

• Класс В. Чрезвычайно эпидемиологически опасные отходы, которые контактировали с инфекционными болезнями и могут спровоцировать распространение инфекции. К ним относят отходы:

- лабораторий и фармацевтических производств, которые имеют дело с микроорганизмами 1–2-й групп патогенности;
- фтизиатрических стационаров;
- микробиологических лабораторий, работающих с возбудителем туберкулеза.
- непригодные живые вакцины;
- отходы от применения генно-модифицированных организмов в научно-медицинских целях;
- от лекарственных производств, от хранения биомедицинских клеточных препаратов.

• Класс Г. Токсикологически опасные отходы, близкие по составу к промышленным. В их числе:

- просроченные лекарственные средства и антисептики;
- цитостатики и химиопрепараты;
- ртутьсодержащие предметы, приборы и оборудование;
- отходы фармацевтических производств;
- отходы от эксплуатации оборудования, систем освещения и др.

- Класс Д. Радиоактивные отходы. К ним относят любые материалы, предметы, частицы, в которых содержание радионуклидов превышает допустимые нормы радиационной безопасности.

Медицинские отходы рассматриваются как фактор не только прямого, но и опосредованного риска возникновения инфекционных и неинфекционных заболеваний среди населения и медицинского персонала, вследствие возможного загрязнения внутрибольничной среды, и элементов окружающей среды: воды, воздуха, почвы, продуктов питания. Вопрос внедрения безопасных способов сбора, транспортировки и обезвреживания отходов лечебно-профилактических учреждений (ЛПУ) является одним из важных вопросов.

В Республике Узбекистан обезвреживание и утилизация медицинских отходов осуществляется в рамках законов «О санитарно-эпидемиологическом благополучии населения», «Об охране здоровья граждан», «Об отходах», «Об охране атмосферного воздуха», приказа МЗ РУз «О соблюдении санитарно-гигиенического, противоэпидемического и дезинфекционного режимов в лечебно-профилактических учреждениях». Под отходами ЛПУ, согласно СанПиН РУз №0317-15 «Санитарные правила и нормы сбора, хранения и утилизации отходов в лечебно-профилактических учреждениях Республики», понимаются все виды отходов, образующиеся: в больницах, поликлиниках, диспансерах, станциях скорой медицинской помощи и переливания крови, учреждениях длительного ухода за больными, научно-исследовательских институтах и учебных заведениях медицинского профиля, ветеринарных лечебницах, аптеках, фармацевтических производствах, санитарно-профилактических учреждениях, учреждениях судебно-медицинской экспертизы, медицинских лабораториях и частных учреждениях по оказанию медицинской помощи.

В настоящее время в современном мире основными способами обработки медицинских отходов являются: сжигание с использованием инсинераторов, стерилизация водяным паром под давлением, химическая дезинфекция, использование микроволн, стерилизация ионизирующим, радиоактивным и инфракрасным излучением. После использования любого из этих способов обработки, обеззараженные медицинские отходы, можно утилизировать вместе с бытовыми отходами на свалке, а в жидкой форме сбрасывать в общую канализацию. Чтобы гарантировать должную обработку во всем цивилизованном мире проводятся специальные тесты.

Сегодняшний день функционирование мусоросжигательных заводов является важным элементом современной городской жизни и помогает решить социальные проблемы. В Узбекистане функционируют более 5000 государственных и частных лечебно-профилактических учреждений, в которых в среднем в год образуются более 20 тыс. т опасных медицинских

отходов. Этот факт делает вопрос утилизации медицинских отходов в республике еще более актуальным.

Несмотря на строго регламентированную действующую систему обращения с медотходами, ее усовершенствование продолжается. ВОЗ прилагает все усилия, чтобы улучшить методики сбора, сортировки и обеззараживания. Ведется поиск новых безопасных и экологичных способов утилизации. Сегодня есть правовая база для осуществления деятельности заводов по утилизации медицинских отходов. Уже практикуется сбор в разноцветные пакеты, исходя из группы опасности, транспортировка и утилизация медицинских отходов. Немаловажно изучение гигиенических показателей на участках по обеззараживанию медицинских отходов. При этом особую роль играет инженерно-техническое обеспечение и помещения для временного хранения медицинских отходов, участки термического обеззараживания отходов.

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ТЕМА ТЮРЬМЫ В РУССКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ М. ДОСТОЕВСКОГО И А. СОЛЖЕНИЦЫНА)

Аннотация: Автором рассматривается отражение в русской литературе 2-й половины XIX в. неприглядных реальностей тюрем и острогов того времени на примере прозы Ф. М. Достоевского.

Ключевые слова: борьба, чувства, взгляд, творчество.

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THE THEME OF PRISON IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE (BY THE MATERIAL OF THE WORKS OF M. DOSTOYEVSKY AND A. SOLZHENITSYN)

Annotation: The author examines the reflection in Russian literature of the 2nd half of the 19th century. unsightly realities of prisons and prisons of that time on the example of the prose of F. M. Dostoevsky.

Keywords: struggle, feelings, look, creativity.

В борьбе с преступностью тюрьма является одним из древнейших институтов, что, однако, не может свидетельствовать о ее заслугах в деле исцеления общества от криминального недуга. Между тем тюрьма могла бы стать местом попечения и заботы о духовном возрождении не только осужденных, но и всего общества. Этому во многом способствовало познание жизненно важных проблем через русскую литературу, на страницах которой поднимаются самые злободневные вопросы общественной жизни, в том числе и тюремной.

Тюрьмы издавна существуют во всех странах. Но русская тюрьма стала понятием нарицательным и международным. К сожалению, большинство ее обитателей зачастую оказываются за пределами общепринятых норм жизни - моральных и физических. Вместе с тем именно русская тюрьма вошла в историю страны как средоточие многих ярких своих представителей, оказавшихся неугодными власти.

В дореволюционной России осужденных чаще всего отправляли в Сибирь, позднее - на Сахалин. При наличии сравнительно небольшого количества каторжных тюрем и содержащихся в них заключенных¹ просвещенная часть русского общества XIX в. страдала от

того, что в стране, даже в далеких Нерчинских рудниках, людей содержат под стражей, заковывают в кандалы, подвергают телесным наказаниям. И первыми, самыми активными просителями за смягчение участи осужденных были писатели, создавшие целое направление в русской словесности, которое условно можно назвать «каторжной» прозой.

Тема «тюрьмы, неволи, узничества» в русской литературе имеет довольно длительную историю. По своей правдивости эта тема, являющаяся одной из самых болезненных и трагических, на наш взгляд, может сравниться лишь с произведениями о войне. Центральными проблемами так называемой каторжной (острожной), а позднее лагерной прозы были и остаются уяснение смысла жизни, переосмысление ценностей, вопросы веры и безверия, поиска выхода из создавшегося положения, ответственности за совершенный выбор

Изучение данного вопроса представляет интерес еще и потому, что многие писатели, затрагивавшие проблему преступлений и наказаний, сами испытали ужас и одиночество заключения или были репрессированы. Это и приговоренный к ссылке за антиправительственную деятельность А. Н. Радищев, и не раз ссылавшийся в отдаленные районы страны

А. С. Пушкин, и Ф. М. Достоевский, отбывавший наказание в Омском тюремном остроге. Уже в советское время практически все писавшие о заключении авторы (в частности,

В. Т. Шаламов, А. И. Солженицын, С. Д. Довлатов) подверглись репрессиям и не один год провели в изоляции.

Феномен тюрьмы, развитие которой тесно связано с конкретными историческими периодами, отражает нравственное состояние всего общества, выступает своеобразным индикатором социальных процессов. В свою очередь литература, возможно, лучше всех остальных видов искусства отражает пороки и изъяны современного ей общества. Именно этот факт и побудил нас обратиться к истории вопроса и на примере творчества Ф. М. Достоевского, А. И. Чехова, Л. И. Толстого попытаться определить характер влияния русской литературы на пенитенциарную систему в сложные годы ее становления.

Ф. М. Достоевский, безусловно, является основоположником русской «каторжной» прозы. Его роман «Записки из Мертвого дома»^[3], в котором автор назвал русскую каторгу XIX в. особым «миром», поразил Россию. Во многом такая реакция общества на это произведение объяснялась и личным опытом автора. Принято считать, что пребывание на каторге разделило творчество писателя на два совершенно разных периода^[4]. Свою главную задачу в предстоящей каторжной жизни Ф. М. Достоевский сформулировал в письме брату: «...быть *человеком* между людьми и остаться им навсегда» (выделено Достоевским -

А. Ф.)^[5]. Однако в условиях реальной каторги эта жизненная установка подверглась тяжелому испытанию. Первыми и наиболее

сильными ощущениями писателя от острога стали одиночество и изгойство. Вместо ожидаемого сообщества открытых миру людей он столкнулся с замкнутым и закрытым социумом, существовавшим по своим законам.

В «Записках из Мертвого дома» автор одним из первых в русской литературе поставил такие важные проблемы, как проблема преступления и наказания, проблема природы человека, его свободы, проблема соотношения народа и интеллигенции, палача и жертвы. Особое внимание писатель уделял вопросу пагубного влияния Мертвого дома на нравственность человека, в то же время подтверждая примерами, что каторга не может сделать из человека преступника, если он не был таковым ранее. Ф. М. Достоевскому казалась неприемлемой безграничная власть, данная одному человеку над другим. Он утверждал, что телесные наказания пагубным образом влияют на душевное состояние и палача и жертвы. Автор с суровой простотой и реалистичностью описывал грязную, отупляющую обстановку арестантской казармы, тяжесть принудительного и неоплачиваемого труда, произвол опьяненных властью представителей администрации. Особенно символично изображалась тюремная больница, где больные арестанты нередко умирали в кандалах, что оставляет удручающее впечатление от обстановки Мертвого дома.

Первостепенное значение для Ф. М. Достоевского, проведенного на каторге четыре года, имела психологическая ситуация, которую переживал арестант, ее нравственный смысл и итоги. Он подчеркивает особенности человеческой психологии, ее исключительные проявления, чувства и переживания. Герои Достоевского представлены в моменты душевных потрясений, предельных психических проявлений, когда их поведение не подвластно рассудку и выявляет подлинные основы их личности. Подробно останавливаясь на анализе психологического состояния палача и жертвы, автор обращает внимание на критическое состояние души не только и не столько жертвы, сколько палача.

Командировка А. П. Чехова, который поехал на остров Сахалин с корреспондентским билетом газеты «Новое время», продолжалась более полутора лет. Ее целью, по замечанию самого писателя, был «не только научный и литературный интерес, а необходимость узнать жизнь России и ее народа». Обостренным чувством ответственности перед народом было вызвано его решение, несмотря на обострившуюся болезнь легких, поехать на Сахалин. К поездке писатель готовился тщательно: читал книги по истории, этнографии, уголовному праву, метеорологии, изучал литературу о тюрьмах^[8].

В сочинении «Остров Сахалин» мы находим детальное описание ежедневного рациона заключенных: «Сахалинский ссыльный, пока состоит на казенном довольствии, получает ежедневно: 3 фунта печеного хлеба, 40 золотников мяса, около 15 золотников крупы и разных

приварочных продуктов на 1 копейку, в постный же день мясо заменяется 1 фунтом рыбы»^{[10] [11]}. Таким образом, в царской тюрьме не только исключалась гибель от голода, но и не было серьезных истощений. Сказанное подтверждают и имеющиеся архивные данные, согласно которым арестанты в большинстве тюрем рассматриваемого периода имели практически все необходимое для существования. Одежда, пища, лекарства в большинстве случаев предоставлялись заключенным бесплатно. Принимались достаточные меры для религиозно-нравственного просвещения арестантов; многие арестанты учились в тюремных школах, пользовались библиотеками¹¹.

Указанная проблема, на наш взгляд, остается актуальной и сегодня. Так, совершив преступление по неосторожности, пусть и на непродолжительный срок человек попадает в изоляцию, после чего период его ресоциализации может продолжаться годами, а иногда и всю жизнь. В этой связи считаем целесообразным продолжить процесс расширения сферы назначения наказаний, не связанных с лишением свободы, за преступления небольшой и средней тяжести, а также декриминализацию отдельных деяний.

Таким образом, русская литература, которая началась с жития протопопа Аввакума, прошла через Радищева, декабристов, ссыльного Пушкина и каторжанина Достоевского, через «лагерную» литературу XX в., не могла обойти вниманием тюремную действительность. Но если русская классическая литература верила в возрождение человека в преступнике, если А. С. Макаренко утверждал мысль о возможности и необходимости трудового перевоспитания, то В. Т. Шаламов в своих «Очерках преступного мира» не оставляет никакой надежды на «перерождение» преступника. Как справедливо заметил Ф. М. Достоевский, «каторга (лагерь, ссылка) не могут сделать из человека преступника, если он не был таковым до этого, а растление может охватить человека и на воле». И, к сожалению, человечество за свою многовековую историю так и не нашло иного, кроме смертной казни, способа защиты от преступных посягательств, хотя исправительное значение тюрьмы, как следует из вышеизложенного, весьма сомнительно.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ГАЗЕТНЫЕ ЖАНРЫ В РУССКОЯЗЫЧНОЙ ПРЕССЕ НА ПРИМЕРЕ «ЗАРЯ СУРХАНА И ПРАВДА ВОСТОКА»

Аннотация: Статья посвящена медиа жанрам в российской и зарубежной журналистике в условиях современных реалий. Исследователи данной области, как в России, так и за рубежом находят ряд причин, вызванных различными подходами и критериями, существующими в разных языковых системах. Автор статьи, изучая работы ученых, указывает в работе несколько определений жанров. В англо-американской журналистике жанры имеют категорию суб-жанров, включающие news report, the news interview, or the news headline. Указывается также, что с развитием новых информационных технологий многие журналистские жанры теряют актуальность.

Ключевые слова: жанр, медиа, суб-жанр, блог, фатика.

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MODERN NEWSPAPER GENRES IN THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE PRESS ON THE EXAMPLE OF "ZARYA SURKHAN AND THE TRUTH OF THE EAST"

Annotation: The article is devoted to media genres in Russian and foreign journalism in the conditions of modern realities. Researchers in this field, both in Russia and abroad, find a number of reasons caused by different approaches and criteria that exist in different language systems. The author of the article, studying the works of scientists, indicates several definitions of genres in the work. In Anglo-American journalism, genres have a category of sub-genres, including the news report, the news interview, or the news headline. It is also indicated that with the development of new information technologies, many journalistic genres are losing their relevance.

Keywords: genre, media, sub-genre, blog, fatic.

На сегодняшний день у многих исследователей возникает ряд трудностей в определении медиа жанров, вызванные несколькими причинами. Одна из них заключается в терминологическом разбросе, неоднозначности терминов, различных подходах и критериях, существующих в разных языковых системах. А. А. Тertychny под

журналистскими жанрами подразумевает устойчивые типы публикаций, объединенных сходными содержательно-формальными признаками. Подобного рода признаки называются жанро-образующими факторами [9:210]. В монографии В. А. Тырыгиной «Жанры в информационномассовом дискурсе» жанры понимаются как «устоявшиеся, коллективно выработанные в процессе социокультурного и коммуникативно-речевого опыта и развития формально-содержательные образцы (модели) целенаправленного, соотнесенного с адресатом и обстановкой вербального поведения, обеспеченного сложной системой знаний» [10:150].

«Жанры журналистики различаются:

- по характеру познания (непосредственные факты и события – в заметке, корреспонденции, отраженные – в интервью, рецензии);

- по конкретным рабочим функциям (информационной, объясняющей, оценивающей, побуждающей);

- по масштабу охвата действительности, обобщений и выводов;

- по характеру выразительно-изобразительных средств (литературного языка, стиля, образности)» [3:213]. В англо-американской традиции новостные жанры подразделяются на суб-жанры, включающие news report, the news interview, or the news headline [12:25-26]. Некоторые теоретики в области журналистики ссылаются на «бесчисленное количество жанров, представленных в современных СМИ, для многих из которых у нас нет названий». И это не случайно, ведь в эпоху всемирной паутины, с развитием высоких технологий многие журналистские жанры утрачивают актуальность. По мнению Кройчека Л.Е. процесс «пересмотра» жанровых границ привел к тому, что некоторые жанры – отчет, интервью, корреспонденция, репортаж – перестали восприниматься только как информационные или аналитические. Одновременно произошла переоценка жанровых ценностей: одни жанры практически ушли с газетной полосы (очерк, фельетон, передовая статья, обзор печати), другие, напротив, усилили свое присутствие (интервью, комментарий, эссе). Приметой газетной полосы стали пиарменовские и рекламные тексты. Наконец, некоторые теоретики и практики СМИ стали выделять новые жанры: журналистское расследование, исповедь, версию, беседу, пресс-релиз. Следует подчеркнуть, что глобальное расширение коммуникационного пространства в связи с развитием новых информационных технологий (сети Интернет в частности) создало естественные предпосылки для унификации жанров. Российская журналистика, сохраняя верность традициям, впитывает в себя все наиболее продуктивное из журналистики западноевропейской и американской. Вобрав в себя черты комментария, эссе, фельетона, закрепилась на газетной полосе колонка. Интервью захватило смысловые пространства очерка, перестав быть только новостью из первых уст и явив

несомненный интерес к личности собеседника. На нестабильность, подвижность и неопределённость границ медиажанров ссылается известный лингвист Мартин Монтгомери [12: 25]. Более того, исследователь обращает внимание на мигрирование институциональных жанров из одной сферы деятельности в другую, например, таких жанров, как «лекция», «дебаты», «перекрестный допрос», которые трансформируются в новые медиажанры, такие как «дискуссия в студии» или «политическое интервью» [12: 26]. Далее, рассмотрим, какова реальная картина современных жанров. Как считает Харитонов О.Ю. аналитические жанры в онлайн изданиях имеют меньшую частоту употребления по сравнению с печатными СМИ, тем не менее, они достаточно востребованы. Можно отметить такое явление, как подмена аналитической статьи авторской колонкой. Данная практика широко применяется в зарубежных СМИ. Жанр репортажа не только не потерял своей значимости, но и приобрел новые возможности подачи нарративного материала. Используя технические возможности, точнее разные мультимедийные инструменты: видео, аудиослайд-шоу, инфографику и т.п., репортаж приобретает объемное содержание, что позволяет глубже понимать происходящие события [11]. Среди художественно-публицистических жанров, встречающихся в современных средствах массовой информации, пожалуй, можно выделить лишь очерк, который благодаря документальной насыщенности и авторскому видению, остается востребованным аудиторией. При этом тексты, написанные в жанре очерка, в чистом виде редко появляются на страницах как печатных, так онлайн-СМИ. Их черты можно встретить в авторской колонке. Что же касается таких жанров, как памфлет, пародия, фельетон, то их сложно найти не только в интернет-изданиях, но и в традиционных СМИ. Авторская колонка в интернете часто трансформируется в авторский блог. Журналистский блог позволяет обращаться напрямую к аудитории без посредников, выражать свое мнение, не связанное с установками главного редактора. Как правило, журналисты в блогах допускают субъективные оценки, персональные мнения, разговорные конструкции в языке, что дополнительно привлекает аудиторию к медиаконтенту. Авторские блоги могут быть частью структуры какого-либо издания, а могут располагаться независимо на других площадках и хостингах. Для многих блоги — единственное доступное и безопасное средство выражения собственного мнения. Особенно актуально это для стран, где цензура, административное давление и «споры хозяйствующих субъектов» приводят к тому, что практически не остаётся СМИ, которые позволяли бы себе открыто придерживаться позиции, не совпадающей с официальной. Как правило, в этом случае сокращается вся сфера публичной политики, и ключевые политические вопросы решаются теперь преимущественно кулуарно. Рабочие поездки и мероприятия президента Дмитрия Медведева в 2010

году неоднократно освещал блогер «Живого журнала» Рустем Адагамов «Drugoi». В 2011 году в поездке с председателем правительства Владимиром Путиным ездил Илья Варламов «Zyalt». Некоторые жанры получают в интернете новое развитие, например, жанр комментария в печатной периодике связан с мнением и оценкой автора актуальных событий, для комментария в Сети скорее важен процесс организации комментирования, с четко определенными правилами. Особо активные группы комментаторов, узких специалистов по разным проблемам, активно дополняют основной исходный материал. Характеризуя жанры в современных массмедиа можно отметить следующие: • смешение и трансформация жанров; фатика преобразует все речевые жанры, выделяемые по целеориентированности, и под ее воздействием происходит их переакцентуация и жанрово-стилевая конвергенция. Как следствие, стремление говорящего к установлению и поддержанию искомого уровня близости к адресату, характерное для русского межличностного общения способствует унификации всех выделяемых жанров, и речевое поведение в целом получает фатическую оформленность. Поэтому для русской языковой личности фатика выступает как доминирующая жанровая разновидность речевого поведения и коммуникативно-стилистический инвариант межличностного общения в целом.

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ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВА, ОТЯГЧАЮЩИЕ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ЗА ВЗЯТОЧНИЧЕСТВО И НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ИХ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

Аннотация: В статье анализируется ответственность за взяточничество при наличии отягчающих обстоятельств, сложности при квалификации преступных деяний, их соотношение к обстоятельствам, указанным в частях 2 и 3 ст. ст. 210, 211, 212 УК РУз, некоторые аспекты их квалификации и дифференциации, а также проблемы, встречающиеся на практике.

Ключевые слова: обстоятельства повышающие общественную опасность, повторное взяточничество, опасным рецидивистом или лицом, ранее совершившим взяточничество, в крупном размере, в особо крупном размере, путем вымогательства, по предварительному сговору группой должностных лиц, в интересах организованной группы.

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CIRCUMSTANCES AGGRAVATING THE LIABILITY FOR BRIBERY AND SOME ASPECTS OF THEIR QUALIFICATION

Annotation: The article analyzes liability for bribery in the presence of aggravating circumstances, difficulties in qualifying criminal acts, their relationship to the circumstances specified in parts 2 and 3 of Art. Art. 210, 211, 212 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, some aspects of their qualification and differentiation, as well as problems encountered in practice.

Key words: circumstances that increase public danger, repeated bribery, by a dangerous recidivist or by a person who has previously committed bribery, on a large scale, on an especially large scale, by extortion, by prior agreement by a group of officials, in the interests of an organized group.

В уголовном праве признаками, характеризующими преступление, являются признаки, влияющие на квалификацию дел, существенно повышающие общественную опасность данного вида преступлений.

Взятка является наиболее типичным и характерным проявлением коррупции — опаснейшего криминального явления, которое подтачивает

основы власти и управления, дискредитирует и подрывает их авторитет в глазах населения, остро затрагивает законные права и интересы граждан.

Ответственность при различных видах взяточничества: получение взятки, дача взятки и посредничество во взяточничестве возрастает при наличии отягчающих обстоятельств.

Квалифицирующие признаки взяточничества предусмотрены в частях второй и третьей статей 210, 211, 212 УК Республики Узбекистан.

Если преступление совершено повторно, опасным рецидивистом или лицом, ранее совершившим взяточничество, в крупном размере, в особо крупном размере, путем вымогательства, по предварительному сговору группой должностных лиц, в интересах организованной группы, действия виновных лиц квалифицируются частью нормы, отягчающей ответственность за деяние. Практически все указанные случаи являются признаками квалифицирующие все виды взяточничества, за исключением получения взятки по предварительному сговору группой должностных лиц и путем вымогательства. В силу тесной связи между получением взятки и дачей взятки последнее обстоятельство является отягчающим для взяткополучателя. В то же время оно может, в том числе, служить основанием для освобождения от ответственности или наоборот привлечения к ответственности взяткодателя.

Одного из вышеуказанных признаков преступления достаточно для признания факта совершения взяточничества при отягчающих обстоятельствах и квалификации содеянного.

В этом, согласно пункту 13 Постановления Пленума Верховного суда от 24 сентября 1999 года, преступление, подпадающее под признаки, предусмотренные частями 2 и 3 статей 210, 211, 212 УК следует квалифицировать лишь по части 3 этих статей, по правилам, указанным в ст. 33 УК. При этом в описательной части приговора должны быть указаны все квалифицирующие признаки деяния и все действия осужденного, в совершении которых он признан виновным.

Совершение повторно, опасным рецидивистом или лицом, ранее совершившим преступления, предусмотренные статьями 211 или 212 УК РУз получения взятки, дачи взятки и посредничества во взяточничестве служит квалифицирующим признаком преступного деяния.

В соответствии с частью 1 статьи 32 УК Республики Узбекистан повторностью признается одновременное совершение двух или более преступлений, предусмотренных одной и той же частью, статьей, а в случаях, специально указанных в Уголовном Кодексе, и разными статьями Особенной части, ни за одно из которых лицо не было осуждено.

В постановлении Пленума, разъясняя совершения преступления по признакам повторности, указывается, что квалификация получения взятки, дачи взятки или посредничество во взяточничестве по признаку

повторности предполагает совершение одного и того же преступления не менее двух раз, если не истек срок давности привлечения к уголовной ответственности.

В судебной практике встречаются затруднения для разрешения вопроса о признании преступления, совершенного повторно при одновременном получении должностным лицом взятки от нескольких лиц. Как разъяснено в пункте 8 вышеназванного постановления Пленума Верховного суда Республики Узбекистан, одновременное получение должностным лицом взятки от нескольких лиц, если в интересах каждого взяткодателя совершается отдельное действие, следует квалифицировать как преступление, совершенное повторно. Также, дача взятки несколькими лицами или посредничество в получении-даче взятки следует квалифицировать по признакам повторности.

Получение взятки по частям за деяние, нацеленное на достижение желаемого одного результата за совершение или несвершение конкретного действия не может быть признано по признакам повторности при даче или получении взятки, или посредничестве во взяточничестве.

Таким образом, незаконное получение должностным лицом взятки считается повторным при:

1) одновременном получении должностным лицом взятки от нескольких лиц, если в интересах каждого взяткодателя совершается отдельное действие;

2) одновременном получении от нескольких действовавших самостоятельно взяткодателей, общим умыслом в интересах каждого из них;

3) одновременном получении должностным лицом взятки от нескольких лиц, если в интересах каждого взяткодателя совершается отдельное действие;

4) одновременном получении от одного взяткодателя, в интересах которого совершается отдельное действие;

Затруднительным обстоятельством является обстоятельство, при одновременном получении должностным лицом взятки от нескольких лиц, если в интересах каждого взяткодателя совершается отдельное действие.

При определении понятия «Совершение отдельного действия в интересах каждого взяткодателя» возникает много вопросов: могут ли такие отдельные действия быть одинаковыми по своему характеру или они должны быть совершенно разными? Если положительное решение вопроса в интересах каждого из взяткодателей осуществляется по одному постановлению должностного лица, одним документом, то имеет ли место повторность взяточничества и т.д. На наш взгляд, при получении должностным лицом взятки одновременно от нескольких лиц и совершении в интересах каждого разных, но схожих по характеру действий (выдача поддельных листов нетрудоспособности, высокая

оценка на экзамене, прописка по месту жительства и др) должно расцениваться как повторное получение взятки. При этом не имеет значения для квалификации преступления тот факт, что физическим исполнителем передачи взятки от нескольких лиц выступало одно лицо. Взяточнику важно понимать, что деньги, которые он получает, поступают как минимум от двух лиц и что он, используя свое служебное положение должен совершать определенные действия в интересах каждого из них. В противном же случае признака повторности не будет.

Повторной дачей взятки следует считать следующие обстоятельства:

- 1) Разновременная дача взятки нескольким должностным лицам для совершения отдельных действий;
- 2) Разновременная дача взятки одному должностному лицу для совершения отдельного (независимого) действия;
- 3) Одновременная дача взятки нескольким должностным лицам, не образующих преступную группу, для совершения каждого из них отдельного действия.

Наибольший интерес и определенные трудности для правовой оценки представляет ситуация, когда взятка дается нескольким должностным лицам за совершение одних и тех же действий (бездействия) в интересах одного взяткодателя. «От неоднократности получения, дачи и посредничества во взяточничестве, - пишет Б.В.Волжанкин, - следует отличать продолжаемое взяточничество. Особенность продолжаемого преступления состоит в том, что умысел преступника реализуется не сразу, не одним действием, а постепенно, по этапам; путем совершения нескольких тождественных действий».

Определенная сложность определения признака повторности возникает при так называемых «взятках – дани», под которыми, в соответствии с п. 3 постановления Пленума Верховного суда Республики Узбекистан от 24 мая 1999 г., понимается «получение должностным лицом денежных средств или иных ценностей от подчиненных или подконтрольных ему лиц за покровительство или попустительство по службе за благоприятное решение вопросов, входящих в его компетенцию». В таких случаях, как правило никакие конкретные действия должностного лица каждый раз не обуславливаются. Поскольку они характеризуют единые продолжаемые преступления – дача и получение взятки, и действия взяткополучателя следует квалифицировать по ч. 2 или 3 ст. 210 УК, если общая сумма полученных им ценностей, достигает крупного или особо крупного размеров. Напротив, если взятки систематически передавались одному и тому же получателю, но каждый раз за определенное деяние, налицо повторность взяточничества.

При получении взятки **по предварительному сговору группой должностных лиц** они все несут ответственность по одному преступлению. На наш взгляд, привлекать взяткополучателей к

ответственности по признакам предварительного сговора группой должностных лиц и одновременно взяткодателя в повторной даче взятки, при условии, что он видел в них сообщников – не правильно. Кроме того, если общая сумма взятки, полученная соучастниками преступления - должностными лицами, действовавшими по предварительному сговору, признана крупной или особо крупной, они несут ответственность за получение взятки в крупном или особо крупном размере. Такой порядок действий был бы невозможен, если бы дача взятки в данном случае была бы признана повторной, т.е. если бы взяткодатель был признан давшим взятку несколько раз. На практике взяткодатель, освобожденный от уголовной ответственности в соответствии с законом в связи с вымогательством в отношении него взятки и добровольным заявлением о случившемся, может повторно дать взятку при отсутствии вышеуказанных обстоятельств. В таких случаях нет оснований квалифицировать взяточничество по признаку повторности. В этом случае неправомерным будет осуждение за взяточничество в случае вымогательства или добровольного заявления о случившемся.

Повторным посредничеством во взяточничестве признаются не только случаи посредничества во взяточничестве двух и более самостоятельных, совершенных в разное время деяний, но и одновременное оказание посреднических услуг двум и более взяткодателям или двум и более взяткополучателям, не составляющим преступную группу. Ввиду изложенного, одновременное оказание посредничества нескольким взяткодателям, для дачи взятки должностному лицу через посредника, при условии, что взяткополучатель должен совершить в интересах каждого отдельные действия и это было осознано посредником, подобные деяния квалифицируются как посредничество во взяточничестве с признаком повторности.

На наш взгляд, дача взятки и получение взятки являются едиными продолжающимися преступлениями. Действия взяткополучателя следует квалифицировать по части 2 и 3 статьи 210 УК, если общая сумма полученного им имущества составляет крупный или особо крупный размер. И напротив, если взятки систематически передаются только одному взяткополучателю, но каждый раз за конкретное деяние, то имеет место повторное взяточничество.

Получение взятки, дача взятки и посредничество во взяточничестве **опасным рецидивистом** является квалифицирующим признаком состава преступления по соответствующему пункту статей 210, 211, 212 УК РУз.

Еще одним отягчающим обстоятельством, предусмотренным в положениях УК о даче-получении взятки и посредничестве во взяточничестве является то, что они были совершены лицом, ранее совершившим взяточничество в любой другой форме. Определение законодателем данного отягчающего обстоятельства, обычно связано с

совершением преступления повторно, через сочетание двух или более однородных преступлений, за которые лицо ранее не был осужден. Сходство определяется тем, что совершение двух и более преступлений предусмотрено одной и той же частью, статьей Уголовного кодекса. Однако по содержанию части 1 статьи 32 УК РУз в исключительных случаях, предусмотренных разными статьями, повторность преступления может наступить путем сочетания связанных и не связанных между собой однородных преступлений. Получение взятки, дача взятки и посредничество во взяточничестве являются родственными преступлениями, то, что они совершаются в разной последовательности, следует рассматривать как особое явление, признак повторности, включающее в себя все рассмотренные выше особенности повторности.

При квалификации взяточничества учитывается «крупный» и «особо крупный» размер взятки. В тексте раздела Восьмой УК крупным размером признается размер в пределах от трехсот до пятисот базовых расчетных величин, а размер, равный пятистам и более базовых расчетных величин — особо крупным размером.

Практическое значение такого взгляда состоит в том, что он не только исключает стоимостную оценку, но и позволяет учитывать происходящие естественные инфляционные процессы.

Как было отмечено выше, преступная деятельность должностных лиц иногда продолжается длительное время, за это время они несколько раз получают взятки. Общая сумма же взятки должна определять квалификацию должностного преступления.

В пункте 10 обсуждаемого Пленума отмечено, что имея в виду, что от размера взятки зависит квалификация преступления, любой предмет взятки должен получить денежную оценку на основании сложившихся цен, расценок и тарифов за услуги, а при их отсутствии — на основании заключения экспертов. Если незаконное вознаграждение в крупном или особо крупном размере получено частями, но эти действия представляют собой эпизоды одного продолжаемого преступления, содеянное должно квалифицироваться как получение взятки соответственно в крупном или особо крупном размере.

Получение взятки путем вымогательства является квалифицирующим признаком по пункту “в” части 2 статьи 210 УК и обстоятельством освобождающим от ответственности. Как отмечено в Постановлении Пленума Верховного суда Республики Узбекистан от 24 сентября 1999 года, вымогательством следует понимать — требование должностным лицом взятки под угрозой совершения таких действий по службе, которые могут причинить ущерб законным интересам взяткодателя, либо умышленное создание условий, при которых он вынужден дать взятку для предотвращения вредных последствий его правоохраняемым интересам.

Таким образом, вымогательство является условием, квалифицирующим взяточничество и освобождающим взяточдателя от уголовной ответственности. В этом случае взяточдатель обязан дать взятку, так как взятополучатель угрожает нарушением его законных интересов либо склоняет его к даче взятки путем умышленного их нарушения.

Если взяточдатель заинтересован в незаконном, противоправном поведении должностного лица, пытается получить неправомерную выгоду в обход закона, для удовлетворения своих неправомерных интересов, то говорить о том, что взятка была получения путем вымогательства и субъект был вынужден дать взятку, в связи с чем следует освободить его от ответственности - не правильно.

Совершение должностным лицом действий, направленных на вымогательство взятки, образует покушение на совершение этого преступления при условии, если предмет взятки не был получен.

Получение взятки по предварительному сговору группой должностных лиц является квалифицирующим признаком взяточничества. Под таким признаком получения взятки подразумевается сговор должностных лиц о получении взятки. Именно такая интерпретация определена в пункте 9 Пленума Верховного суда Республики Узбекистан от 24 сентября 1999 года, “Взятку надлежит считать полученной по предварительному сговору группой лиц, если в нем участвовало два и более должностных лица, заранее договорившихся о совместном совершении данного преступления. Преступление должно признаваться оконченным с момента принятия взятки хотя бы одним из должностных лиц. При этом не имеет значения, сознавал ли взяточдатель, что в получении взятки участвует несколько должностных лиц”.

Сговор признается предварительным, если он состоялся до начала преступления. При этом должностные лица могут войти в сговор на совершение преступления — получение взятки (взяток) — еще до обращения к ним конкретного взяточдателя, а также и после такого обращения к одному из них. Поскольку и в последнем случае группа образуется до момента окончания получения взятки одним из соучастников, сговор также следует признать предварительным.

Предварительный сговор группы взятополучателей будет тогда, когда они действуют как одно целое, заранее договорившись о получении взятки или нескольких взяток. При этом действия должностных лиц, входящих в эту группу, могут быть одинаковыми, но могут быть и различными по своему содержанию, однако все они совершаются в интересах взяточдателя.

По предварительному сговору группой лиц следует считать и тех, при котором, с согласия и при поддержке одного из участников (должностного лица) получается незаконное вознаграждение и для

разрешения данных незаконных действий часть взятки передаётся другому участнику. Например, сотрудник отдела вступив в преступный сговор со своим начальником, получает взятку у заинтересованного лица и передаёт часть денег своему начальнику.

Волженкин Б.В. в дополнение к этой точке зрения делает несколько замечаний. Например, в примере, приведенном Ляпуновым Ю.И., для привлечения к уголовной ответственности начальника отдела регистрации и распределения жилья по предварительному сговору группой должностных лиц необходимо обосновать его действия в интересах взяткодателя. Эти представления, на наш взгляд, помогают отличить члена преступной группы взяточников от должностных лиц, считающихся пособниками получения взятки, подстрекателями или даже организаторами.

Таким образом, по предварительному сговору группой должностных лиц признается группа, в которой с согласия и при поддержке одного из участников другое должностное лицо непосредственно получает от взяткодателя незаконную плату, и, а затем передаёт часть другому участнику для совершения оговоренных незаконных действий.

Деяния других субъектов следует квалифицировать в соответствии со статьёй 28 УК Республики Узбекистан. Должностное лицо не считается участником, если оно содействует другому должностному лицу в получении взятки против интересов служебной деятельности без использования своих полномочий. Он должен нести ответственность за соучастие во взяточничестве другого лица: организация, подстрекательство (физическое или интеллектуальное), пособничество.

Таким образом, должностное лицо, взявшее на себя роль пособника или подстрекателя и по требованию организатора или исполнителя преступления отказавшееся от совершения действия, непосредственно связанного с объективной стороной взяточничества, не входит в состав группы лиц. Должен ли взяткодатель осознавать, что он дает взятку нескольким должностным лицам? Совсем нет. Характеристика анализируемого преступления лишь усиливает ответственность взяткополучателей. Поэтому, если взятка получена одним должностным лицом и взяткодатель не знает, что его взятка будет распределена между вступившими в сговор должностными лицами, взятка будет считаться полученной по предварительному сговору группой лиц.

Еще одним отягчающим ответственность обстоятельством за взяточничество считается получение взятки, дача взятки и посредничество во взяточничестве **в интересах организованной группы.**

Данный признак, квалифицирующий преступление, предусмотрен в пункте “б” части 3 статей 210 и 211 и пункта “в” части 3 статьи 212 УК Республики Узбекистан.

Актуальность проблемы борьбы с коррупцией в нашей республике зависит, прежде всего, от роли государства в управлении общественными делами и в тоже время в условиях нарастающих социально-экономических, политических и духовных изменений населения, в том числе в период объективного увеличения возрастающей зависимости формирующихся слоев предпринимателей от правоохранительных органов.

Согласно части 4 статьи 29 УК Республики Узбекистан, организованной группой признается предварительное объединение двух или более лиц в группу для совместной преступной деятельности.

Цель вступления в организованную группу дает возможность различать преступление организованной группы от преступления совершенного по предварительному сговору группой лиц.

При отсутствии организованной группы группа характеризуется только одним признаком, т. е. предварительным сговором. Здесь нет конкретной цели объединения в группу для совместной преступной деятельности. Кроме этого, каждый участник группы считается исполнителем преступления. В противном случае такой признак, квалифицирующий преступление, исключается. Необходимо установить, когда произошло это объединение.

Данное положение в равной степени относится и к квалификации других преступлений, совершенных по признакам организованной группы. Такая группа характеризуется высокой сплоченностью лиц, заранее объединившихся для занятия преступной деятельностью, продолжительностью времени существования, более высокой степенью согласованности действий каждого из соучастников в соответствии с отведенной ролью, устойчивостью связей между ними при подготовке преступления, так и в процессе его совершения, сокрытия следов преступления, подчинение групповой дисциплине и указаниям организатора, нацеленного на неоднократное совершение преступлений и т.д. Чаше преступления организованной группой совершаются в экономической сфере.

На практике для разграничения преступного сообщества и организованной группы используются более точные критерии, чем сплоченность и устойчивость. Преступная организация представляет собой группу со сложной структурой, члены которой подчинены друг другу и системе взаимоотношений с государственными служащими. Организованные группы могут действовать самостоятельно, а также могут выступать составной частью более опасного и сложного преступного сообщества.

Подводя общий итог данной работе, сделаем следующие выводы. Дача и получение взятки, а также посредничество во взяточничестве, предусмотренные законодателем в ст.ст. 211, 212 и 213 УК Республики

Узбекистан, необходимо рассматривать комплексно, сопоставляя и анализируя все наиболее значимые признаки указанных составов. Только такое комплексное исследование будет иметь всесторонний и полный характер в связи с существованием во всех указанных составах ряда идентичных элементов. Поэтому с полным правом можно утверждать, что дача взятки, получение взятки, а также посредничество в указанных действиях являются частными деяниями по отношению к категории более общего порядка - «взяточничество».

Таким образом, в статье были рассмотрены некоторые сложные моменты, относящиеся к квалификации взяточничества и вызывающие трудности, как в теории, так и в правоприменении. Требуется устанавливать четкое соответствие между фактическими обстоятельствами совершенного общественно опасного деяния и признаками состава преступления, предусмотренного уголовным законом.

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АНТИБИОТИКИ - ЭТО ВЕЩЕСТВА ГУБИТЕЛЬНОГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ НА МИКРООРГАНИЗМЫ

Аннотация: В данной статье освещено история антибиотика и оказывающие повреждающее или губительное действие на микроорганизмы.

Ключевые слова: антибиотики, продукты животноводства, применение антибиотиков.

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ANTIBIOTICS - SUBSTANCES DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON THE MICROORGANISMS

Abstract: This article presents the history of antibiotica and have a damaging or detrimental effect on the microorganisms.

Key words: antibiotics, animal products, use of antibiotics.

На протяжении многих веков человечество атаковали многочисленные инфекции, унося миллионы жизней. И после того, как было доказано, что инфекционные заболевания вызываются болезнетворными бактериями, еще почти сто лет не существовало хороших антибактериальных средств. Спасение пришло лишь в двадцатом веке с появлением антибиотиков. Появление этих препаратов произвело настоящую революцию в медицине, так как врачи впервые получили возможность эффективно лечить инфекционные заболевания. Однако, спустя некоторое время об антибиотиках заговорили как о враге, убивающем все живое. В современных средствах массовой информации

тема вредного воздействия антибиотиков на организм поднимается постоянно, но необходимость применения их в лечении заболеваний неоспорима, между тем использование антибиотиков в пищевой промышленности вызывает стойкий иммунитет у бактерий к антибиотикам, что затрудняет лечение многих заболеваний. Прогресс в развитии сельского хозяйства, животноводства и птицеводства зачастую связан с интенсификацией этих отраслей введением различных химических и биологических препаратов, продуктов биохимии. Всегда ли такие инновации безопасны и безвредны для организма человека? Начало XX века стало новой эрой в развитии фармакологии с открытием британским ученым Александром Флемингом первого антибиотика - пенициллина. С тех пор прошло почти сто лет. За это время антибиотики успели спасти тысячи жизней людей и животных, завоевать мировую известность.

Антибиотики (греч. anti- против и bios жизнь) - это вещества, оказывающие повреждающее или губительное действие на микроорганизмы. Антибиотики, как лекарственные средства, известны всем, и едва ли можно встретить человека, который бы хоть раз в жизни не прибегнул к лечению такими препаратами. К числу антибиотиков относятся важнейшие противомикробные и противоопухолевые препараты. Открытие антибиотиков стало переломным пунктом в лечении инфекционных заболеваний человека и животных, оставив в прошлом представления о неизлечимости многих заболеваний, которые в виде эпидемий опустошали целые города и континенты. Роль антибиотиков трудно переоценить. В медицине и ветеринарии они успешно применяются как противомикробные и противоопухолевые препараты, с их помощью контролируется рост растений и ведется борьба с болезнями.

Препараты антибиотиков стимулируют отдельные биохимические процессы в организме животных, что ускоряет их рост, повышает продуктивность поголовья, активизирует защитные функции организма. В связи с этим антибиотики применяют не только для лечения и профилактики многих инфекционных и незаразных болезней, но и для стимуляции роста при откорме сельскохозяйственных животных, повышения их продуктивности. Использование антибиотиков в качестве добавок к корму сельскохозяйственных откормочных животных впервые начало широко применяться в 50-е годы прошлого столетия.

На сегодняшний день без антибиотиков трудно представить промышленное выращивание птицы, рыбы, сельскохозяйственных животных. Они используют для термообработки, стерилизации, фильтрации с целью увеличения сроков хранения во многих технологических процессах при изготовлении продуктов питания, к которым относятся молоко и молочные продукты, мясо, яйца, курица, сыр,

креветки, и даже мёд. Однако неправильное и чрезмерное применение антибиотиков приводит к кумуляции их в продуктах животноводства, птицеводства и в рыбе, выращенной в искусственных условиях. При этом задачей ветеринарно-санитарного контроля становится строгое соблюдение норм и правил, при которых сельскохозяйственная продукция может попасть на стол потребителя.

В период применения антибиотиков для лечения запрещается использовать продукты от животного, молоко и мясо проходят жёсткий контроль. В случае несоблюдения регламента по применению антибиотиков их можно обнаружить в мясе, молоке животных, куриных яйцах и пр. Возможны пути минимизации содержания антибиотиков путём термической обработки мяса животных и птицы, когда лекарственный препарат при варке обычным путём или в автоклаве переходит в бульон, часть препарата разрушается под действием высоких температур. По сравнению с исходным количеством после варки остается от 5,9 % (гризин в мясе птицы) до 11,7 % (левомецетин в мясе птицы) антибиотиков в мышечной ткани. В бульон переходит около 70 % первоначального содержания антибиотиков. Приблизительно 20 % от исходного количества антибиотиков разрушается в результате проварки.

Отдельной проблемой является не всегда обоснованное применение антибиотиков для лечения или профилактики заболеваний животных и птицы. Так, их могут добавлять в корм для профилактики заболеваний или в связи с тем, что на фоне некоторых антибиотиков животные и птица быстрее набирают вес. Основной проблемой применения антибиотиков при производстве мяса сельскохозяйственных животных и птицы является выработка устойчивой к действию определённых препаратов микрофлоры. Так происходит всегда, когда какой-либо антибиотик продолжительное время используют на практике. Как правило, очень быстро образуются устойчивые штаммы. На сегодняшний день в нашей стране, большинство возбудителей наиболее распространенных инфекций устойчивы к таким препаратам как: бисептол, гентамицин и препаратам группы тетрациклинов.

Как выяснилось в результате длительных исследований, при превышении допустимых уровней содержания антибиотиков в пищевых продуктах, антибиотики могут проявлять токсические и аллергические свойства. Так, наиболее сильными аллергенами из применяемых в животноводстве антибиотиков являются пенициллин и тилозин. Аллергический эффект проявляется даже в случае крайне низкого содержания антибиотиков в пищевых продуктах. Это способствует развитию аллергических заболеваний.

Таким образом, на главный вопрос нашего исследования, чем являются антибиотики для всего живого – добром или злом, однозначно

ответить нельзя. Гипотеза, выдвинутая в начале исследования, была доказана.

Антибиотики широко используются в медицине, в современном сельском хозяйстве и пищевой промышленности, увеличивая срок хранения продуктов, спасая от смертельных заболеваний.

В то же время, они не разрушаются при тепловой обработке и способны накапливаться в живых организмах и продуктах питания. Большинство современных антибиотиков негативно влияет на живые организмы, нарушает их нормальную жизнедеятельность. Неправильное и чрезмерное использование антибиотиков приводит к их попаданию в природные экосистемы с током воды, навозом, почвой и т.д. и способно нарушать цепи питания в них. Бесконтрольное употребление антибиотиков человеком и животными может привести к мутациям у бактерий и возникновению стойкой резистентности к медицинским препаратам, что в свою очередь приведет к вспышке различного рода инфекций. Для того чтобы антибиотики не принесли большого вреда надо соблюдать некоторые правила.

Употреблять в пищу только хорошо обработанное термически мясо, рыбу, молоко и яйца. Мыть посуду, кухонный инвентарь и рабочую поверхность горячей водой с использованием моющих средств. Разделять доски для мяса, рыбы и нарезания готовой еды. Избегать попадания сока из мяса на другие продукты в холодильнике, храня его в отдельных контейнерах.

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ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ХИРУРГИЧЕСКИХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ

Аннотация: В данной статье освещено хирургическим заболеваниями пациентов; создать ряд профилактических мер направленных на предупреждение заболеваний.

Ключевые слова: меры профилактики, частые заболевания, образ жизни, гимнастика, диета.

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PREVENTION OF SURGICAL DISEASES

Abstract: This article highlights the surgical diseases of patients; create a number of preventive measures aimed at preventing diseases.

Key words: prevention, common diseases, lifestyle, exercise, diet.

Хирургическая инфекция на протяжении многих веков является одной из центральных проблем в хирургической практике. Несмотря на совершенствование методик оперативного вмешательства, методов профилактики и лечения раневой инфекции, строгое соблюдение правил асептики и антисептики и наличие мощных антибиотиков широкого спектра действия, данная проблема остается актуальной и в настоящее время. Развитие инфекционного процесса области хирургического вмешательства замедляет процессы регенерации раневого дефекта, повышает риск неблагоприятного исхода и необходимость повторных оперативных вмешательств, увеличивая таким образом сроки пребывания пациентов в стационаре и финансовую нагрузку на службы здравоохранения.

Хирургическая инфекция является потенциальным осложнением в виде раневой инфекции, развивающейся в месте оперативного вмешательства в результате контаминации операционной раны условно-патогенными или патогенными микроорганизмами [2]. Наиболее частой

причиной инфекционного процесса в общей хирургии служат грамположительные кокки, особенно условно-патогенный золотистый стафилококк, также немаловажную роль играют грамотрицательные микроорганизмы

Для успешной профилактики послеоперационных инфекционных осложнений необходимо учитывать ряд факторов, которые при определенных условиях могут значительно влиять на частоту их возникновения. Первостепенно к таким факторам необходимо отнести общее состояние больного, состояние его иммунной системы и возможное наличие сопутствующих заболеваний; кроме того, немаловажную роль играет и техника выполняемой операции. Так, при некоторых типах операций частота послеоперационных осложнений может достигать 40% и выше, особенно у пациентов пожилого и старческого возраста, страдающих сахарным диабетом или имеющих другие сопутствующие хронические инфекционные и неинфекционные заболевания.

Для понимания принципов профилактики инфекционных осложнений в области хирургического вмешательства необходимо иметь представление о существующих классификациях хирургических инфекций и о стандартной классификации ран. В основу классификации положено несколько принципов: в зависимости от глубины распространения инфекционного процесса различают поверхностные и глубокие хирургические инфекции; а в зависимости от времени его возникновения выделяют ранние, возникающие в течение 30 дней после операции, и поздние, развивающиеся с 31-го дня до 1 года.

Согласно стандартной классификации ран в зависимости от степени загрязненности, раны делят на четыре класса:

класс I – чистые, неинфекционные операционные раны;

класс II – условно чистые раны, то есть раны, проникающие в дыхательные пути, пищеварительный тракт, половые или мочевыводящие пути в контролируемых условиях и при отсутствии необычного загрязнения;

класс III – загрязненные (контаминированные) раны, которые включают открытые свежие травматические раны, операции со значительными нарушениями техники стерильности или со значительной утечкой содержимого из желудочно-кишечного тракта;

класс IV – грязные или инфицированные раны, в категорию которых входят старые травматические раны, имеющие нежизнеспособные ткани, и раны с наличием выраженных клинических признаков инфекции или перфорацией внутренних органов

Рассмотрим профилактические мероприятия по предупреждению самых частых хирургических заболеваний. Аппендицит является одной из самых частых патологий в хирургии. Операции по удалению аппендикса

являются весьма распространенными и, по мнению врачей, порой могут претендовать на звание сложных.

Аппендицит — патология, от которой полностью обезопасить себя не получится. Однако мы составили простые рекомендации, которые позволяют свести к минимуму вероятность развития этого заболевания: Своевременно лечить воспалительные процессы в организме; Не употреблять антибиотики без назначения врача. Они губительны для нормальной микрофлоры. Активный образ жизни. Физическая активность важна для нормального кровоснабжения органов брюшной полости. Правильный рацион питания — лучшая профилактика заболевания. Если внимательно следить за своим питанием, можно свести вероятность развития этого заболевания к минимуму:

1) Не допускать запоров. Запоры становятся причиной гибели микроорганизмов, которые заселяют кишечник. И в результате начинают размножаться болезнетворные бактерии, которые могут вызывать воспаление аппендикса.

2) Употреблять, как можно больше продуктов, богатых клетчаткой. Клетчатка улучшает пищеварение и надежно защищает органы пищеварительной системы от воспалительных процессов.

3) Не использовать масло для жарки повторно. Это очень вредно для здоровья: можно «заработать» не только аппендицит, но и колит.

Гимнастика — имеет особое значение в профилактике аппендицита. Она улучшает перистальтику кишечника и подготавливает пищеварительную систему к первой за день порции пищи. Также перистальтику кишечника улучшают катание на велосипеде и плавание, а также спортивная ходьба и бег. Холецистит является также одной из самых частых проблем, приводящих к хирургическому вмешательству, и занимает по частоте второе место. Прием медикаментов должен осуществляться по рекомендации врача, самостоятельно проводить профилактику гепатопротекторами противопоказано из-за риска появления побочных эффектов.

Здоровый образ жизни:

1) несколько раз в год посещать врача-гастроэнтеролога;

2) не запускать острую форму воспаления холецистита и вовремя лечить его;

3) ввести в привычку выполнять специальные упражнения, которые способствуют отделению желчи и предотвращают холецистит;

4) исключить из привычного образа жизни вредные привычки, так как курение и злоупотребление алкоголем, которые приводят к развитию холецистита;

5) вовремя лечить гайморит, кариес зубов, отит, устранять паразитов;

В современной хирургической практике существует большой арсенал методов и средств профилактики инфекции области

хирургического вмешательства. В основе большинства из них лежат явления асептики и антисептики. Особый интерес представляют методы биологической антисептики, включающие использование антибиотиков, ферментов и бактериофагов, и физической антисептики, такие как промывание и дренирование ран, использование усовершенствованных перевязочных материалов и раневых покрытий. Кроме того, в современной хирургической практике особое место занимает усовершенствованный шовный материал, обладающий антибактериальной активностью.

Отдельную категорию методов профилактики хирургической инфекции составляют методы, направленные на стимуляцию процесса регенерации послеоперационных ран и снижение тем самым риска их контаминации. Однако, несмотря на значительные успехи, достигнутые в данной области, интерес к проблеме не снижается. В настоящее время активно ведутся исследования, направленные на поиск более эффективных, удобных в использовании и экономически выгодных методов и средств профилактики послеоперационных инфекционных осложнений.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННЫМИ ПРОГРАММАМИ И ПРОЕКТАМИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ НАУКОЕМКОГО МАШИНОСТРОЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье освещены вопросы создания корпоративной системы управления инновационными программами и проектами предприятий наукоемкого машиностроения, сформированы миссия, цели и задачи данной системы, предложен её состав, условия внедрения, а также основные направления аппаратной реализации.

Ключевые слова: Цифровая экономика, корпоративная система управления проектами, парадигма инновационно-проектного менеджмента, реинжиниринг бизнес-процессов, новая корпоративная культура.

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FORMATION OF A CORPORATE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF SCIENCE- INTENSIVE ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES

Abstract: This article highlights the issues of creating a corporate management system for innovative programs and projects of high-tech engineering enterprises, formed the mission, goals and objectives of this system, proposed its composition, implementation conditions, as well as the main directions of hardware implementation.

Key words: Digital economy, corporate project management system, innovation and project management paradigm, business process reengineering, new corporate culture.

Комплексный междисциплинарный характер методологических положений по организации деятельности наукоемких предприятий в области управления инновационными программами; а также масштабность и сложность, выполняемых в настоящее время в РФ, высокотехнологичных мегапроектов; широкая международная и межотраслевая кооперация,

сложившаяся при их реализации, требующая формирования управленческих интерфейсов; «проектизация» государственных органов управления на федеральном и региональных уровнях и существующие бюджетные ограничения на фоне санкционной политики; определяющие необходимость реализации проектов в установленные сроки и заданную стоимость, указывают на необходимость формирования концепции корпоративной системы управления проектами (КСУП), как ключевого компонента общей системы управления организации, определяющего проектно-ориентированные подходы в текущей хозяйственной деятельности, потенциал роста и опережающее развитие.

Актуальность формирования концепции КСУП определяют также существующие указы и законодательные акты Президента и Правительства Российской Федерации: «О национальных целях и стратегических задачах развития Российской Федерации на период до 2024 года», «О стратегии научно-технологического развития Российской Федерации», «Развитие оборонно-промышленного комплекса».

В рамках существующих методологических подходов, различные авторы определяют корпоративную систему управления проектами, в основном, «как методологическую, организационную и информационно-техническую среду, которая предоставляет набор всех важных и необходимых инструментов и технологий для эффективного решения управленческих задач любой сложности в рамках проектов, программ и портфелей проектов, реализуемых организацией» [1].

Проведённые исследования и существующий практический опыт внедрения разработанных методологических положений, позволяют сформулировать авторское определение данного понятия: КСУП организаций наукоемкого сегмента машиностроения - это комплекс современных научно-технических, организационных и технико-экономических механизмов, обеспечивающих формирование и применение эффективных программно-целевых методов реализации национальных и отраслевых задач, формализованных в различных Федеральных программах и проектах. Формирование, внедрение и дальнейшее развитие КСУП требует реинжиниринга и трансформации существующих бизнес-процессов, изменения существующих организационных моделей и корпоративной культуры, коррекции отраслевой нормативно-методической базы, а также формирования единой цифровой среды и информационных систем управления проектной деятельности (ИСУП) в соответствии со стратегией цифровой трансформации хозяйственного комплекса Российской Федерации.

Современные методологические подходы управления инновационными проектами направлены, прежде всего, на устранение одного из наиболее существенных противоречий, существующих на сегодня, в проектно-инновационной деятельности: жесткого

государственного регулирования (механизм Федеральных программ) и быстро меняющегося рынка (скорость изменения условий внешней среды растёт экспоненциально). Актуальная управленческая парадигма в области инновационного и проектного менеджмента, сформированная в предыдущих работах автора [2] и современные управленческие механизмы [3], являясь основой корпоративной системы управления проектами, позволяют обеспечить высокую гибкость и адаптивность реализуемых программ и проектов к новым рыночным условиям, управление в условиях сложности и неопределенности за счёт использования новых принципов управления [4]. Именно повышение проектной гибкости, конкурентоспособности и инвестиционной привлекательности, формирование «фабрики проектов» отличает данный подход от существующих, основанных на выполнении плановых мероприятий, отражённых в Федеральных программах. Гибкое управление жизненным циклом программ и проектов [5] на основе современных концепций управления проектами и инновациями [6], единой цифровой среды и информационных систем управления проектной деятельности приводит, по сути, к изменению существующей парадигмы, в рамках которой проект предстаёт в качестве гибкого субъекта рыночных отношений, а не просто набора мероприятий из Федеральной программы. Ключевым императивом предложенных методологических подходов, которые должны найти отражение в перспективных КСУП, является также развитие человеческого капитала, выступающего главным ресурсом становления цифровой экономики и перехода к инновационной экспансии (формирование «цифровых» талантов «позволяет определять точку бифуркации в инновационной деятельности за счет формирования специально подготовленного кадрового потенциала, выступающего в роли аттрактора, притягивающего множество инновационных идей и выступающего в роли катализатора инновационной активности, что дает предприятию переход к новому состоянию и на новый виток развития» [7].) Речь идёт о решении амбициозной задачи по созданию новой управленческой формации - руководителей проектов, как основного движущего фактора развития наукоемких отраслей хозяйственного комплекса РФ. При этом, одной из основных задач КСУП является создание новой корпоративной культуры проектного управления, которая должна стать источником возникновения новых высококонкурентных проектов.

Миссией корпоративной системы управления проектами организаций наукоемкого машиностроения является завоевание лидерских позиций на международных рынках наукоемкой продукции через повышение эффективности реализуемых высокотехнологичных проектов (потребительские ожидания, системные решения, сроки, стоимость, качество, надёжность), а также высокоэффективная реализация

национальных и отраслевых мегапроектов, как «драйверов» роста экономики Российской Федерации.

Основная задача внедрения КСУП: эффективное научно-техническое, организационное, технико-экономическое и методологическое сопровождение мероприятий Национальных проектов и Федеральных целевых программ в области наукоемкого машиностроения для обеспечения качества, надёжности, безопасности, конкурентоспособности и стандартизации, а также соблюдения установленных сроков, на всех этапах жизненного цикла, при производстве высокотехнологичных изделий.

Цели КСУП:

- Формирование сквозной системной инфраструктуры научно-технического, организационного, технико-экономического и методологического сопровождения, реализуемых программ и проектов.
- Формирование корпоративной культуры в области управления проектами.
- Формирование современной организационной среды на различных институциональных уровнях.
- Формирование эффективных управленческих механизмов взаимодействия с международной, отраслевой и внеотраслевой кооперацией.
- Формирование отраслевых и корпоративных центров компетенций в сфере проектного управления.
- Получение измеримого экономического эффекта проектной деятельности, построенной на новых принципах управления.

Задачи КСУП:

- Формирование корпоративной среды знаний в области управления проектами.
- Имплементация в текущую деятельность наукоемких предприятий современных методов проектного управления.
- Внедрение современных концепций управления инновациями.
- Повышение качества принимаемых решений (технических, экономических, управленческих) на основе контроля в режиме «онлайн» наиболее значимых аспектов проектов и внедрения СППР.
- Формирование единой цифровой среды и информационных систем управления проектной деятельности.
- Формирование и дальнейшее развитие современной нормативно-методической базы проектной деятельности.
- Формирование и дальнейшее развитие организационных моделей реализации высокотехнологичных программ и проектов.
- Формирование корпоративной системы обучения и развития участников проектных групп - создание «института руководителей

проектов», как ключевой компетенции, определяющей опережающее развитие.

- Формирование и внедрение критериальных моделей оценки результатов проектной деятельности и мотивации проектных групп.

- Формирование принципов и моделей финансирования проектной деятельности наукоемких предприятий различных форм собственности.

Состав КСУП.

В соответствии с существующими методологическими подходами [8], [9] корпоративная система управления инновационными проектами опережающего развития включает:

1. Корпоративную среду знаний в области проектной деятельности:

- Систему диагностики знаний в области проектного управления;
- Электронный портал и библиотеку знаний по проектным практикам;

- Систему корпоративного обучения и справочную службу по управлению проектами;

- Систему наставничества и карьерного развития в сфере проектного управления.

2. Информационную систему управления программами и проектами:

- Единую цифровую среду проектной деятельности;
- Пакеты прикладных программ для различных типов проектов, обеспечивающие научно-техническое, организационное, технико-экономическое и методологическое сопровождение реализуемых программ и проектов на всех этапах жизненного цикла создаваемых наукоемких изделий в составе следующих модулей (укрупнённо): планирование, риски, качество, бюджет, персонал, кооперация и др.;

- Пакеты прикладных программ имитационного и математического моделирования, обеспечивающие выбор наиболее эффективной группы проектов, оценку их ресурсной реализуемости, прогнозирование оптимальных сроков инициации проектных работ, а также формирование, на основе использования расширенной концепции цифровых двойников, квазиоптимальных проектных альтернатив и определение на базе сетцентрических механизмов цифрового управления оптимального облика научно-технической и технологической кооперации участников проектной деятельности.

3. Нормативно-методическую базу проектной деятельности:

- Национальные, отраслевые и корпоративные стандарты в области управления проектами;

- Методические рекомендации по внедрению и использованию современных проектных практик;

- Методические рекомендации по внедрению и использованию современных концепций управления инновациями;

- Методические рекомендации по внедрению и использованию концепций управления знаниями и устойчивого развития.

4. Систему организационного развития:

- Подсистему оценки уровня зрелости проектной деятельности предприятий наукоемкого машиностроения;

- Подсистему организационной диагностики, реинжиниринга и трансформации бизнес-процессов;

- Подсистему организационного моделирования проектной деятельности: банк типовых организационных решений и стандартов (программные и проектные офисы, портфельные и проектные комитеты), методические рекомендации по их внедрению и операционной деятельности.

5. Систему контроля и оценки результатов проектной деятельности:

- Подсистему оценки необходимого уровня локализации и подчиненности, организуемых проектных офисов по новым направлениям работ;

- Подсистему операционного контроля наиболее значимых аспектов реализуемых программ и проектов;

- Подсистему оценки результатов проектной деятельности;

- Подсистему мотивации проектных групп.

6. Систему управления инновациями и коммерциализации результатов проектной деятельности:

- Подсистему организации коммерчески выгодных сопутствующих сервисов в реализуемых проектах;

- Подсистему организации корпоративных, отраслевых и межотраслевых стартапов;

- Подсистему формирования и контроля реализации программ инновационного развития предприятий наукоемкого машиностроения;

- Подсистему капитализации результатов инновационно-проектной деятельности.

Существующая проблематика наукоемких отраслей хозяйственного комплекса РФ в совокупности с системными противоречиями применения эффективных методов управления инновационными проектами в наукоёмком машиностроении, позволяет сформулировать *основные риски и сложности внедрения КСУП*:

- Высокое аппаратное сопротивление среды при реализации данного проекта.

- Недостаточное внимание к вопросам проектного управления со стороны Топ-менеджмента (аппаратное сопротивление среды при внедрении может быть заблокировано только личной вовлечённостью генерального директора).

- Устаревшая нормативная база.

- Отсутствие необходимого методологического обеспечения в области проектного управления и инновационной деятельности.
- Архаичные организационные структуры управления.
- Незрелость существующей корпоративной культуры в области проектной деятельности.
- Отсутствие достаточного количества отраслевых сертифицированных специалистов в области проектного менеджмента.
- Внедрение заведомо устаревших стандартов проектного управления, изначально не приспособленных для управления сложными наукоёмкими проектами с высокой степенью неопределенности.
- Ошибки в выборе форм и методов внедрения, что откладывает ожидаемый экономический эффект на долгие годы.

Необходимые условия внедрения и реализации КСУП.

Проведённые ранее исследования [10] и опыт практического внедрения корпоративных систем управления проектами, позволяют сделать следующий вывод: для получения гарантированного результата и полного учёта, существующей отраслевой специфики, должны внедряться современные методики, не просто учитывающие зарубежные тенденции текущего дня, но и превосходящие их в результате использования перспективных парадигм проектного и инновационного менеджмента.

При этом начинать процессы внедрения необходимо с организации обучения собственного персонала (разные уровни для разных специалистов). На основании проведённых исследований [11] формирование данной системы обучения необходимо осуществлять не только на основе традиционных компетентных подходов, ориентированных на приобретение практико-ориентированных знаний, но и на личностно-ориентированной парадигме, которая базируется на обеспечении комплексного развития личности - её творческих, интеллектуальных, духовных и социальных качеств.

Целесообразно выделить следующих уровней обучения:

1. Участники проектных групп.
2. Руководители проектов.
3. Руководители организационно-проектных структур (проектные офисы и проектные комитеты).
4. Генеральный директор (ГД), генеральный конструктор (ГК) и их заместители.

Поскольку формирование «института руководителей проектов» является ключевой задачей КСУП, первичным будет являться отбор данной категории специалистов для последующего обучения и развития, осуществляемый на основе создания корпоративных методик, предусматривающих не только необходимость наличия интегральных компетенций: технических, экономических и управленческих, но и присутствия более широкого состава знаний и навыков: профессиональной

гибкости и мобильности, умений командного использования современных проектных методов, навыков принятия решений в условиях информационной неопределенности на основе развития латерального мышления, нацеленности на достижение результата, лидерства, стратегического мышления и др. При этом, состав обучающей программы для данной категории руководителей должен предусматривать их профессиональную сертификацию (РМР) в области проектного управления. Программы обучения для участников проектных групп, в свою очередь, должны предусматривать наличие обзорных курсов по управлению проектами и созданию проектных офисов, для руководителей четвертой категории (ГД и ГК, а также их заместители и руководители ключевых структурных подразделений компании), обеспечивать понимание базовых составляющих и тенденций развития парадигмы инновационно-проектной деятельности для формирования единых профессиональной среды и языка общения в области проектного менеджмента. Реализацию данных учебных модулей целесообразно организовывать в результате привлечения на конкурсной основе ведущих провайдеров практик проектного управления, а также основных научно-образовательных центров РФ в данных областях знаний: РАНХиГС, ВШЭ, РУДН, ГУУ и др., используя существующие программы дополнительного профессионального образования (например: «Управление проектами - обзорный курс», «Создание проектного офиса», «Управление проектами - профессиональная сертификация (РМР)», «Лидерство», «Управление конфликтами», «Развитие навыков латерального мышления», «Развитие парадигмы проектного управления в России и за рубежом» и пр.) и интерактивные формы обучения.

В крупных организационных формированиях - госкорпорации (ГК) и входящие в них субхолдинги, на начальном этапе внедрения, с целью уточнения основных положений КСУП, необходимо проведение НИР по внедрению, имеющих следующие задачи:

- Оценка уровня зрелости проектной деятельности отраслевых предприятий.
- Формирование предложений по организационному развитию отраслевых предприятий с целью эффективного внедрения современных проектных практик.
- Анализ и коррекция существующей нормативной базы.
- Разработка современной методологической базы управления проектами (вкл. ИСУП), совместимой с существующими зарубежными практиками, действующими Российскими и отраслевыми стандартами.
- Формирование, на основе проектных практик, эффективных механизмов взаимодействия с отраслевой и внеотраслевой научно-технической кооперацией (в том числе, при реализации международных проектов).

- Формирование эффективных механизмов научно-технического сопровождения и контроля на всех этапах жизненного цикла, реализуемых проектов, для генеральных конструкторов отрасли.

- Формирование предложений по реализации сквозной системной инфраструктуры проектного управления: Госкорпорация - Проектный оператор отрасли - Головные предприятия - кооперация.

- Формирование критериев уровня контроля проектной деятельности, локализации и подчиненности, организуемых проектных офисов по новым направлениям работ: Проектный оператор отрасли и (или) головные предприятия-финалисты.

- Формирование критериев оценки проектной деятельности и системы мотивации проектных групп.

- Формирование основных направлений развития корпоративной системы обучения участников проектных групп.

- Формирование основных направлений создания корпоративной среды знаний в области управления проектами и инновационного менеджмента.

- Формирование, согласование и утверждение реестра необходимых распорядительных документов в области проектной и инновационной деятельности.

По факту проведения данного НИР целесообразна организация отраслевого форума (конференции) по проектному управлению на базе проектного оператора данной отрасли, основной задачей которого будет являться обсуждение предлагаемой модели КСУП, основных методологических подходов проектной деятельности и организационных решений.

Задачу внедрения корпоративной системы управления проектами целесообразно реализовывать в виде локального проекта, иницируемого, в случае формирования КСУП на уровне одного из дочерних субхолдингов, со стороны руководства Госкорпорации.

Обобщение опыта формирования корпоративных методик управления проектами на предприятиях наукоемкого машиностроения позволяет выделить три возможных подхода:

- внедрение собственными силами;
- внедрение силами сторонней организации;
- комбинированный подход (свои и сторонние специалисты).

В коллективном исследовании [9], в качестве возможного варианта, предлагают также внедрение проектного управления с привлечением куратора – опытного эксперта, включаемого в команду внедрения. Однако, по мнению автора настоящей статьи, данный подход является разновидностью одного из представленных выше вариантов, а в качестве куратора проекта внедрения КСУП, для повышения статуса данных работ

и увеличения административного ресурса, целесообразно использовать одного из топ-менеджеров вышестоящей организации (например заместителя генерального директора госкорпорации при реализации проекта внедрения в одном из дочерних субхолдингов).

Анализ рассмотренных выше подходов однозначно свидетельствует в пользу комбинированного подхода: свои и сторонние специалисты, плюс куратор из вышестоящей организации, поскольку данный сценарий в полной мере учитывает как полное понимание собственной организационной специфики, так и сторонний взгляд в совокупности с высокопрофессиональным аутстаффингом, а также необходимость увеличения административного ресурса при реализации проекта внедрения.

Опыт внедрения методологий управления высокотехнологичными проектами в сфере оборонно-промышленного комплекса также категоричен в следующем: не имеет смысла браться за решение данной проблемы без наличия административной поддержки, вовлечённости и заинтересованности руководства компании и лично её генерального директора в конечном результате (высокое сопротивление внутренней среды), кроме того, создаваемые институты проектного управления (офис управления проектами, портфельный комитет и др.) для своей эффективной работы должны находиться, как минимум, на организационном уровне «1+» (это уровень Первого заместителя генерального директора), во всех иных случаях проект внедрения ждёт организационный дефолт.

Необходимо также ещё раз особо отметить: методики проектного управления (особенно это касается гибких и экстремальных методов) показывают низкую эффективность в иерархически организованных структурах (необходима гибкость и адаптивность среды) и потому до начала соответствующих процессов должна быть проведена предваряющая организационная подготовка, направленная на формирование корпоративной инновационной среды, которая обеспечит восприимчивость предприятия к изменениям и должна найти адекватное отражение в формируемой организационной структуре управления.

При внедрении корпоративной системы управления проектами на уровне госкорпораций (отраслей) ключевым элементом формирования КСУП является создание отраслевого проектного оператора - Центра управления программами и проектами (Головного офиса управления проектами отрасли), который должен стать центром компетенций в области проектного управления.

Для достижения, представленных выше задач КСУП, отраслевой Центр управления проектами должен в полном объёме выполнять функции государственного заказчика, осуществляя научно-техническое, организационное, методологическое и технико-экономическое

сопровождение, реализуемых в отрасли программ и проектов, являясь при этом головным и координирующим межведомственным органом по отношению ко всем участникам проектной деятельности.

Эффективное достижение поставленных целей определяет необходимость разделения управленческих механизмов проектного управления между Госкорпорацией (ГК) и Проектным оператором отрасли по принципу законодательной и исполнительной власти: Госкорпорация - отбор портфеля проектов с точки зрения существующих приоритетов национального и отраслевого развития, мониторинг ключевых показателей наиболее значимых программ и проектов, оптимизация ресурсного обеспечения, взаимодействие с государственными органами проектного управления; Проектный оператор - научно-техническое, организационное, технико-экономическое и методологическое сопровождение отраслевых программ и проектов.

Для реализации, представленных выше целей и задач, необходима организация взаимосвязанных коллегиальных органов проектной деятельности: Госкорпорация (Портфельный комитет) - Главные предприятия отрасли (Программные комитеты) - Предприятия кооперации (Проектные комитеты), а также создание постоянно действующей секции проектного управления научно-технического совета ГК.

Обработка основных принципов внедрения целесообразна в формате: «Пилотный проект» - «Пилотное предприятие», с дальнейшей трансляцией наиболее успешных эталонных управленческих практик в иные проекты и предприятия отрасли.

Для снижения рисков аппаратного сопротивления среды и отсутствия потери управляемости на начальном этапе внедрения необходима этапность реализации данного проекта.

Развитие цифровых методов проектного управления требует формирования единой цифровой корпоративной среды и информационной системы управления проектами, что в свою очередь определяет необходимость предваряющей, процессам внедрения КСУП, цифровой трансформации, которая является одновременно объектом управления и драйвером развития современных проектных практик. Методология и практический инструментарий цифровой трансформации нашли достаточное отражение в современной научной литературе, в частности представлены в коллективном исследовании авторов [12].

Для создания условий возникновения синергетического эффекта, формирование цифрового проектного офиса управления инновационными проектами (DPMO), на базе действующего офиса управления проектами (PMO), в результате имплементации в его текущую деятельность современных информационно-коммуникативных технологий, целесообразно осуществлять в глобальных корпоративных центрах управления инновациями – структурных подразделениях компаний,

локализованных по принципу отдельных фрактальных модулей и являющихся центрами стратегии и компетенций в области инновационного менеджмента, обеспечивая, при этом, тесное взаимодействие данных подразделений с корпоративными «цифровыми лабораториями», аккумулирующими цифровые компетенции и непосредственно осуществляющими процесс цифровой трансформации.

Основные принципы КСУП на отраслевом уровне:

- Отраслевая проектная деятельность осуществляется на основе функционирования коллегиальных органов проектного управления: Портфельный комитет отрасли (госкорпорации), Программные комитеты головных отраслевых предприятий, Проектные комитеты предприятий соисполнителей и структурных подразделений оперативного управления проектами: отраслевого Центра управления проектами (проектный оператор отрасли), Офисов управления проектами (постоянных организационных образований) и проектных офисов (временных организационных образований, создаваемых для выполнения конкретных проектов).

- Коллегиальные органы проектного управления реализуют функцию стратегического контроля корпоративной проектной деятельности: отбор проектов для их дальнейшей реализации; инициация работ по программам (проектам); принятие решений по уровню контроля проектной деятельности и локализации, организуемых проектных офисов; определение приоритетов, балансирование и оптимизация ресурсного обеспечения проектной деятельности; мониторинг наиболее значимых аспектов проектов; утверждение результатов проектной деятельности.

- Проектные офисы осуществляют организационный контроль, научно-техническое, технико-экономическое и нормативно-методическое сопровождение текущей проектной деятельности в рамках конкретного проекта.

- Офисы управления проектами реализуют функции административного контроля и методологического сопровождения проектных офисов, выполняющих набор определённых, связанных между собой проектов.

- Центр управления проектами является Главным офисом управления проектами отрасли и отраслевым центром компетенций в области проектного управления.

- Проектная деятельность в наукоемких отраслях хозяйственного комплекса РФ реализуется в соответствии со сквозным принципом управления программ и проектов: Портфельный комитет государственной корпорации является головным и координирующим органом по отношению к программным (проектным) комитетам всех участников отраслевой проектной деятельности.

- Центр управления проектами отрасли является головным и координирующим органом по отношению к офисам управления проектами и проектным офисам отраслевых предприятий.

- Локализация организуемых проектных офисов в зависимости от приоритетности реализуемых работ по проекту может осуществляться на организационной площадке отраслевого Центра управления проектами, в головных предприятиях отрасли, либо в предприятиях-соисполнителях.

- Финансирование этапов, реализуемых программ и проектов, осуществляется государственной корпорацией в соответствии с Федеральными целевыми программами и на основании данных мониторинга и контроля Головного Офиса управления отраслевыми проектами.

- В ходе реализации отраслевых программ и проектов широко применяются современные цифровые технологии и платформы, актуальные концепции инновационного менеджмента и сетецентрического корпоративного управления, эффективные проектные практики и системы поддержки принятия решений, а также основные положения концепций устойчивого и опережающего развития.

Основные направления аппаратной реализации.

Реализация проекта внедрения корпоративной системы управления проектами в наукоемких отраслях хозяйственного комплекса РФ требует институциональной коррекции на трёх уровнях управления:

1. Государственные корпорации (отраслевой уровень).

Организация следующих структурных подразделений для усиления координации работ в области проектной деятельности:

- Секции проектного управления научно-технического совета госкорпорации.

- Портфельного комитета госкорпорации.

- Департамента организационного обеспечения проектной деятельности и работы коллегиальных органов.

Функционал подразделений проектной деятельности госкорпорации.

Секция НТС по проектному управлению Госкорпорации:

- Формирование стратегий развития системы управления программами и проектами в ракетно-космической отрасли.

Портфельный комитет государственной корпорации:

- Отбор и оценка программ и проектов с точки зрения существующих приоритетов национального и отраслевого развития.

- Инициация, категоризация и определение приоритетов, реализуемого портфеля программ и проектов.

- Оптимизация ресурсного обеспечения.

- Балансирование проектной деятельности с целью достижения стратегических целей корпоративного развития.

- Мониторинг ключевых показателей наиболее значимых программ и проектов.

Департамент организационного обеспечения проектной деятельности и работы коллегиальных органов:

- Взаимодействие с государственными органами проектного управления: Координационный центр Правительства РФ, проектные офисы Министерств и субъектов Федерации.

- Административное сопровождение проектной деятельности отраслевых предприятий.

- Обеспечение текущей деятельности Портфельного комитета госкорпорации.

- Координация текущей деятельности корпоративных коллегиальных органов проектного управления.

2. Отраслевой проектный оператор.

Формирование Центра управления проектами, как Головного офиса управления программами и проектами предприятий и отраслевого центра компетенций в сфере проектного управления.

Функционал структурных подразделений отраслевого проектного оператора.

Управление приоритетных программ и проектов:

- Координация текущей деятельности проектных офисов головных предприятий отрасли.

- Мониторинг и оперативный контроль приоритетных программ и проектов.

- Формирование сквозной системы управления отраслевыми проектами.

- Формирование и оперативный контроль системы локализации проектных офисов по новым направлениям работ.

- Аудит и оценка результатов проектной деятельности.

Управление по формированию отраслевой системы проектной деятельности:

- Оценка уровня зрелости проектной деятельности предприятий отрасли.

- Организационная диагностика и реинжиниринг бизнес-процессов отраслевых предприятий.

- Организационное моделирование проектной деятельности.

- Формирование современной организационной среды на различных институциональных уровнях для успешного внедрения современных проектных практик.

- Организационный контроль и сопровождение внедрения КСУП в предприятиях отрасли.

Управление нормативно-методического обеспечения проектной деятельности:

- Развитие существующей нормативной базы проектной деятельности.

- Формирование и внедрение современных методик в области управления проектами и инновациями, использование концепций управления знаниями и устойчивого развития.

- Формирование библиотеки знаний по проектным практикам.

- Формирование системы диагностики знаний и корпоративного обучения в сфере проектной деятельности.

- Методологическое сопровождение проектной деятельности предприятий отрасли.

Управление по коммерциализации и управлению инновациями:

- Капитализация результатов на завершающих стадиях проектной деятельности.

- Формирование отраслевого центра открытых инноваций.

- Формирование «фабрики» отраслевых и межотраслевых стартапов.

- Взаимодействие с государственными институтами развития.

- Организация коммерчески выгодных сопутствующих сервисов в реализуемых проектах.

- Формирование и контроль реализации программ инновационного развития отраслевых предприятий.

Отдел параллельного проектирования:

- Формирование интегрированной информационно-проектной среды (CAD/CAM/CAE/CAPP/PLM) для ускоренной реализации методом мозгового штурма сложных наукоемких программ и проектов на этапах разработки от предварительных системных исследований до начала рабочего проектирования.

- Междисциплинарное руководство проектами на основе методологии параллельного проектирования.

- Системный анализ реализуемых проектов - цели, задачи, стоимость, сроки и риски, на основе новых подходов к проектно-поисковым работам.

- Капитализация знаний на основе создания архива лучших проектных практик.

- Анализ нештатных ситуаций в проектной деятельности.

- Формирование площадки для повышения квалификации и тренинга специалистов.

- Формирование ситуационного центра приоритетных программ и проектов.

- Внедрение в проектную деятельность новых практик проектного управления: гибких и экстремальных.

Лаборатория математического моделирования проектной деятельности:

- Формирование систем поддержки принятия эффективных управленческих решений.
- Выявление перспективной группы инновационных проектов в различных предметных областях и оценка их научно-технической реализуемости и эффективности (инновационности).
- Прогноз оптимальных сроков инициации программ и проектов опережающего развития.
- Формирование оптимального проектного облика инновационных продуктов.
- Формирование функции прогноза и оценки рисков в проектной деятельности на основе математического моделирования и использования расширенной концепции цифровых двойников.
- Формирование оптимальных проектных альтернатив.
- Научно-техническое прогнозирование опережающего развития бизнес-процессов и технологий.
- Определение необходимого объёма серийного выпуска инновационных изделий и оптимизация существующих технологических процессов.
- Разработка пакетов прикладных программ для различных типов проектов и проектных модулей: планирование, риски, качество, бюджет, персонал, кооперация и др.

3. Отраслевые предприятия.

Поэтапная трансформация существующих линейно-иерархических организационных структур управления (одномерных) в трехмерные (проекты – изделия - предприятия) матрично-проектные.

Формирование необходимой организационной инфраструктуры в области управления проектами: Программного (проектного) комитета, Головного офиса управления проектами и Проектных офисов.

Введение организационно-штатной единицы «Заместитель Генерального директора по проектному управлению» для усиления внимания к проектной деятельности и координации работ в данном направлении.

На основании вышеизложенного, можно сделать следующие **выводы:**

1. Корпоративная система управления проектами является одним из ключевых факторов повышения эффективности, как приоритетных национальных программ и проектов, так и хозяйственного комплекса Российской Федерации в целом (за счёт мультипликативного эффекта), необходимость внедрения которой обусловлена широким комплексом

внешних и внутренних предпосылок, включая законодательные акты Президента и Правительства Российской Федерации.

2. КСУП организаций наукоемкого сегмента машиностроения — это комплекс современных научно-технических, организационных и технико-экономических механизмов, обеспечивающих формирование и применение эффективных программно-целевых методов реализации национальных и отраслевых задач, формализованных в различных Федеральных программах и проектах.

3. Формирование и дальнейшее развитие КСУП требует реинжиниринга и трансформации существующих бизнес-процессов, изменения существующих организационных моделей и корпоративной культуры, коррекции отраслевой нормативно-методической базы, а также формирования единой цифровой среды и информационных систем управления проектной деятельности (ИСУП) в соответствии со стратегией цифровой трансформации хозяйственного комплекса Российской Федерации.

4. Внедрение корпоративной системы управления программами и проектами в наукоемких отраслях РФ это комплексный масштабный проект, направленный не только на изменение существующей нормативно-методической базы проектной деятельности, но и на развитие организационной среды на всех институциональных уровнях корпоративного управления, сроки реализации которого во многом зависят от административной поддержки и вовлечённости со стороны руководства госкорпораций.

5. Создание отраслевых проектных операторов, как центров компетенций в области проектного управления, позволит повысить качество планирования и осуществления мероприятий по внедрению и дальнейшему развитию КСУП и минимизировать риски этапов её реализации.

6. Одними из основных задач корпоративной системы управления проектами являются формирование новой управленческой формации - руководителей проектов, как основного движущего фактора развития наукоемких отраслей хозяйственного комплекса РФ, а также создание новой корпоративной культуры проектного управления, которая должна стать источником возникновения новых высококонкурентных проектов.

7. Гибкое управление жизненным циклом программ и проектов, на основе перспективных концептуальных подходов и методических инструментов в области управления проектами и инновациями, формирования единой цифровой среды и информационных систем управления проектной деятельности приводит к изменению существующей парадигмы, в рамках которой проект предстаёт в качестве гибкого субъекта рыночных отношений, а не набора плановых мероприятий из Федеральных программ и Национальных проектов.

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АНАЛИЗ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЮ И НАДЗОРУ В СФЕРЕ СВЯЗИ, ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ, ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ СИСТЕМ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена роли Роскомнадзора как профильного федерального органа исполнительной власти. Осуществляемость его надзорной деятельности в сферах связи. Анализ полномочий Роскомнадзора по привлечению к административной ответственности, законности и правопорядка.

Ключевые слова: национальная безопасность, информационная безопасность, информатика, роскомнадзор, интернет, связь.

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ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROVISION AND SUPERVISION IN THE FIELD OF COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SECURITY, STATE IT

Abstract: The article is devoted to the role of Roskomnadzor as a specialized federal executive authority. The implementation of its supervisory activities in the fields of communications. Analysis of the powers of Roskomnadzor to bring to administrative responsibility, legality and law and order.

Keywords: national security, information security, informatics, Roskomnadzor, Internet, communications.

В современных реалиях активизация распространения недостоверной информации как новостного (зачастую сегодня называемые «фейк ньюс»), так и документального (в особенности исторического) толка, а также многочисленной иной информации, хоть и являющейся зачастую достоверной, но относящейся по разным причинам к информации, доступ к которой ограничен. Ввиду того, что современные геополитические реалии вынуждают констатировать весьма слабые

перспективы активизации международного сотрудничества в сфере обеспечения глобальной информационной безопасности, целесообразна активизация работы по обеспечению национальной информационной безопасности, частью которой, несомненно, является и такая составляющая, как национальный сегмент глобальной информационно-коммуникационной сети Интернет.

В 2017 г. в Федеральный закон от 27 июля 2006 г. № 149-ФЗ «Об информации, информационных технологиях и о защите информации» Федеральным законом от 29 июля 2017 г. № 276-ФЗ «О внесении изменений в Федеральный закон "Об информации, информационных технологиях и о защите информации"» была введена ст. 15.8. - «меры, направленные на противодействие использованию на территории Российской Федерации информационно-телекоммуникационных сетей и информационных ресурсов, посредством которых обеспечивается доступ к информационным ресурсам и информационно-телекоммуникационным сетям, доступ к которым ограничен на территории Российской Федерации», в соответствии с п. 6. которой «по требованию федерального органа исполнительной власти, осуществляющего функции по контролю и надзору в сфере средств массовой информации, массовых коммуникаций, информационных технологий и связи, к федеральной государственной информационной системе информационных ресурсов, информационно-телекоммуникационных сетей, доступ к которым ограничен, также обязан подключиться оператор поисковой системы, распространяющий в сети "Интернет" рекламу, которая направлена на привлечение внимания потребителей, находящихся на территории Российской Федерации, в течение тридцати рабочих дней со дня получения указанного требования».

Правительством РФ установлено, что «Федеральная служба по надзору в сфере связи, информационных технологий и массовых коммуникаций (Роскомнадзор) является федеральным органом исполнительной власти, осуществляющим функции по контролю и надзору в сфере средств массовой информации, в том числе электронных и массовых коммуникаций, информационных технологий и связи, функции по контролю и надзору за соответствием обработки персональных данных требованиям законодательства Российской Федерации в области персональных данных, а также функции по организации деятельности радиочастотной службы.., является уполномоченным федеральным органом исполнительной власти по защите прав субъектов персональных данных. Различными федеральными законами и подзаконными актами на Роскомнадзор возложено множество различных функций - от лицензирования и государственной регистрации до государственного принуждения посредством привлечений к административной ответственности. Важно подчеркнуть, что по сложившейся зарубежной практике, которая также в определённой степени совпадает с

отечественной практикой, привлечение к административной ответственности есть весьма действенный механизм наказания юридических лиц различных организационно-правовых форм и форм собственности.

Недавно в Российской Федерации появился, как видится, весьма интересный Закон, а именно - Федеральный закон от 27 июня 2018 г. № 155-ФЗ «О внесении изменений в Кодекс Российской Федерации об административных правонарушениях», которым наряду с прочими дополнениями КоАП РФ был дополнен новой статьей, а именно - ст. 13.40. - неисполнение обязанностей оператором поисковой системы.

В соответствии с вновь введенной статьей была установлена административная ответственность сразу за три действия (точнее, бездействия), выражающихся в неисполнении оператором поисковой системы обязанности, а именно:

1. Неисполнение оператором поисковой системы обязанности по подключению к федеральной государственной информационной системе информационных ресурсов, информационно-телекоммуникационных сетей, доступ к которым ограничен на территории Российской Федерации в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации об информации, информационных технологиях и о защите информации, влекущее наложение административного штрафа на граждан в размере от трех тысяч до пяти тысяч рублей; на должностных лиц - от тридцати тысяч до пятидесяти тысяч рублей; на юридических лиц - от пятисот тысяч до семисот тысяч рублей.

2. Неисполнение оператором поисковой системы обязанности по прекращению на территории Российской Федерации выдачи по запросам пользователей указанной поисковой системы сведений об информационных ресурсах, информационно-телекоммуникационных сетях, доступ к которым ограничен на территории Российской Федерации в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации об информации, информационных технологиях и о защите информации, влечет наложение административного штрафа на граждан в размере от трех тысяч до пяти тысяч рублей; на должностных лиц - от тридцати тысяч до пятидесяти тысяч рублей; на юридических лиц - от пятисот тысяч до семисот тысяч рублей.

3. Неисполнение оператором поисковой системы обязанности по прекращению на территории Российской Федерации выдачи по запросам пользователей указанной поисковой системы сведений о доменном имени и об указателях страниц сайтов в сети "Интернет", доступ к которым ограничен на основании соответствующего решения Московского городского суда, или копий заблокированных сайтов, влекущее наложение административного штрафа на граждан в размере от трех тысяч до пяти тысяч рублей; на должностных лиц - от тридцати тысяч до пятидесяти

тысяч рублей; на юридических лиц - от пятисот тысяч до семисот тысяч рублей» (Федеральный закон от 27.06.2018 г. №155-ФЗ).

Согласно ст. 2 анализируемого Федерального закона он вступает в силу по истечении 90 дней после дня его официального опубликования, т.е. 25 сентября 2018 г. Несмотря на юность Закона, ввиду чего, очевидно, не может быть значительного количества правоприменительной практики, интересным представляется анализ той практики правоприменения, о которой нам стало известно из официальных источников, и которая не заставила себя долго ждать (всего около месяца с момента вступления анализируемого Федерального закона в силу).

Так, уже 25 октября 2018 г. Роскомнадзор заявил в отношении Google, что «в соответствии со ст. 15.8 Федерального закона "Об информации, информационных технологиях и о защите информации" действующие на территории РФ операторы поисковых систем обязаны исключить из поисковой выдачи заблокированные в России интернет-ресурсы. Поисковик по требованию Роскомнадзора в течение 30 дней должен подключиться к федеральной государственной информационной системе, содержащей перечень запрещенных интернет-ресурсов (ФГИС). По истечении трех рабочих дней поисковая система должна начать фильтровать результаты поиска. Ранее Роскомнадзор направил в компанию Google требование о подключении к федеральной государственной информационной системе. При осуществлении контроля Роскомнадзором зафиксирован факт неисполнения компанией Google обязанности по подключению к федеральной государственной информационной системе. Роскомнадзором будут приняты меры реагирования в соответствии с КоАП РФ».

Очевидно, что штрафы для юридических лиц - операторов поисковых систем (в особенности зарубежных) не могут быть существенным ограничением для исполнения возложенных законом ограничений. Видится, что штрафы должны предусматривать более обширную шкалу штрафов, учитывающих целый ряд факторов.

В целом, несомненно, нововведение является дополнительным механизмом по обеспечению законности и правопорядка в отечественном сегменте глобальной информационно-телекоммуникационной сети Интернет, однако его текущая эффективность пока вызывает большие сомнения. Видится более актуальным видоизменение сложившейся системы администрирования ФГИС и интеграции автоматизированной отчетности операторов поисковых систем о принятых ими мерах вместе с упрощением порядка привлечения к административной ответственности по примеру систем, используемых МВД России для привлечения к административной ответственности за нарушения правил дорожного движения в автоматизированном режиме. Кроме того, автор считает важным расширить составы правонарушений, а также увеличить наказание

за отсутствие подключения во ФГИС, а также за несвоевременную выгрузку информации и принятие по ней соответствующих мер, в особенности в период проведения выборов и референдумов.

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ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛ МУЛК ХИСОБНИ АЙРИМ МАСАЛЛАРИ

Аннотация: Мақолада интеллектуал мулк объектлари ҳисобни айрим масаллари ва интеллектуал мулкнинг ўзига хос белгилари қўришингиз мумкин. Интеллектуал мулкни корхоналар мисолида қўришингиз мумкин

Калит сўзлар: интеллектуал мулк объектлари, номоддий активлар, илмий-тадқиқот ишлари, тажриба-конструкторлик ишлари, амортизация.

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SOME EXAMPLES OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ACCOUNTING

Abstract: In the article you can see some examples of intellectual property accounting and specific features of intellectual property. You can see intellectual property in the example of enterprises

Keywords: intellectual property, intangible assets, research, development, depreciation.

Жаҳон мамлакатларининг глобаллашуви жараёнида Ўзбекистонда иқтисодий ислоҳ этиш ва модернизация қилиш йўлидаги изчил ҳаракатларни кучайтириш, уларни янги, янада юқори босқичга кўтариш устувор вазифа қилиб белгиланган. Бу вазифаларнинг ижросини сўсиз таъминлаш провардида Ватанимиз тараққиётини янада юксалтириш ва халқимиз фаровонлигини оширишга қаратилган бўлиб, бунда хал қилувчи омил сифатида интеллектуал мулк муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда. Бугунги кунга келиб, интеллектуал билим, интеллектуал бойликка интилиш ҳар қайси миллат ва давлат учун кундалик ҳаёт мазмунига айланмаса, бундай давлат жаҳон тараққиёти йўлидан четда қолиб кетиши муқаррар.

Интеллектуал мулк соҳасини ривожлантириш мамлакатимизнинг жаҳон интеграциясидаги асосий омил эканлигидан келиб чиқиб, интеллектуал мулк объектларини муҳофаза қилиш тизимини такомиллаштириш, шунингдек, 2017 — 2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича "Ҳаракатлар стратегиясида" белгиланган вазифаларни изчил амалга

оирлган Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг қарори, 28.01.2021 йилдаги ПҚ-4965-сон да келтириб ўтилган.

Моҳиятига кўра Интеллектуал мулк объектлари қаторига жисмоний шаклга эга бўлмаган, лекин корхона фаолиятида унинг бошқа активлари қаторида қатнашиб даромад келтирувчи маблағлар киритилади.

Интеллектуал мулкнинг ўзига хос белгилари қуйидагилардан иборат: буюмлашган кўринишга эга эмаслиги; узоқ вақт давомида ишлатилиши; корхонага фойда келтириши; уларни ишлатишдан олиниши мумкин бўлган фойда ҳажмининг нисбатан юқори даражадаги ноаниқлиги.

Интеллектуал мулкнинг моҳиятига кўра хусусиятларини кўриб чиқамиз: саноат интеллектуал мулк объектларига кашфиёт ҳуқуқи, саноат намуналари, товар белгилари, савдо маркалари, хизмат кўрсатиш белгилари киради. Кашфиёт ҳуқуқи кашфиёт эгасига қарор қабул қилиш учун махсус берилган ҳуқуқдир. Кашфиётларни муҳофаза қилишнинг энг кўп тарқалган тизими уларни патентлашдир.

Патент - бу юридик жиҳатдан тан олинган ва рўйхатга олинган мутлақ ҳуқуқдир.

Савдо маркалари - компанияларга, маҳсулот ёки хизматларга оид берилган номлар, рамзлар ёки бошқа хил (аниқлаб берувчи) идентификациялар. Улар эгалик қилишни асослаш учун рўйхатга олиниши, рўйхатга олинганлари эса - уларнинг фаолият муддатларини маълум бир даврга узайтириш асосида янгиланиб бориши мумкин

Товар белгилари бирорта корхона товар (хизмат)ларини бошқа корхоналар товарлари ёки хизматларидан фарқлаш учун хизмат қиладиган белгилардир.

Маълумки интеллектуал мулк объектлари бухгалтерия ҳисобининг узоқ муддатли активлари, яъни номоддий активлар сифатида тан олинади. Номоддий активлар - ишлаб чиқариш, ишлар бажариш, хизматлар кўрсатиш ва товарларни сотиш жараёнида фойдаланиладиган, моддий-ашёвий мазмунга эга бўлмаган мол-мулк объектлар бўлиб, қуйидагилардан ташкил топади:

биринчидан, *интеллектуал мулк объектлари (Intellectual Property)*;

иккинчидан, *ташкилий харажатлар (organization costs)*;

учинчидан, *гудвилл (goodwill)*.

Интеллектуал мулк объектларининг дастлабки қиймати шаклланишида бухгалтерия бошланғич ҳужжатлари муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Бунда интеллектуал мулк объектларини тасдиқловчи ҳужжатлар: патент, лицензиялар, гувоҳномалар, мулкый ҳуқуқларни корхонанинг устав сармояларига ўтказиш ҳақидаги таъсис ҳужжатлари, корхона ва интеллектуал мулк объектларининг ишлаб чиқувчилари ўртасидаги шартномалар ёки муаллифлик шартномалари, интеллектуал мулк объектларига бўлган ҳуқуқлар бепул топширилишида қабул қилиш-топшириш далолатномалари бўлиши мумкин.

“UNLIMITED IDEAS” МЧЖнинг бухгалтерия баланси (минг/сўм).

Кўрсаткичлар номи	Сатр коди	Йил бошига	Йил охирига
1	2	3	4
АКТИВ			
Номоддий активлар: Бошланғич қиймати (0400)	020	32 273	39 374
Амортизация суммаси (0500)	021	14 662	20 995
Қолдиқ (баланс) қиймати (сатр 020-021)	022	17 611	18 379
1-бўлим бўйича жами (сатр 012+022+030+090+100+110+120)	130	85 590 241	61 414 140
Баланс активи бўйича жами (сатр 130+390)	400	250 278 679	256 878 752

Интеллектуал мулк объектнинг балансга олиниши тартибини қуйидаги мисол орқали кўриб чиқамиз. Масалан, “Unlimited Ideas” мчжнинг 2021 йил 1 январ ҳолатига бўлган молиявий ҳисоботларида 31600,0 минг сўм қийматига тенг бўлган интеллектуал мулк объект (номоддий актив) мавжуд. Ушбу объект дастурий таъминот кўринишига эга. Бу “Unlimited Ideas” компанияси билан “Инновация ва информатизациялаш бўйича тармоқлараро стратегик Марказ” ўртасида тузилган шартномасига мувофиқ ишлаб чиқилган эди.

Умуман, интеллектуал мулк объектлари ҳисоби бўйича асосий муаммолар сифатида қуйидагиларни белгилаш мумкин:

биринчидан, бухгалтерия ҳисобининг объекти сифатида интеллектуал мулк объектларнинг туркумланиши;

иккинчидан, интеллектуал мулк объектларининг келиб тушишини ҳисобга олишда дастлабки ҳужжатлаштириш;

учинчидан, интеллектуал мулк объектларининг бошланғич қийматини шакллантириш;

тўртинчидан, интеллектуал мулк объектлари билан боғлиқ солиқ тўловлари;

бешинчидан, интеллектуал мулклардан фойдаланишда уларга амортизация (ҳисоблаш)ни татбиқ этиш;

олтинчидан, молиявий ҳисоботларнинг ишончилигини таъминлаш мақсадида интеллектуал мулкларни ҳисоботларда акс эттириш ва ҳоказо.

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ЎРМОН БИОЦЕНОЗИДА ДАРАХТ ТАНАХЎР ЗАРАРКУНАНДАЛАРИ ВА УЛАРГА ҚАРШИ КУРАШ ЧОРАЛАРИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада ўрмонзорларнинг ахамияти, ўрмонзорларда учрайдиган тана зараркунандаларининг морфологияси, биоэкологияси ва зарар етказиш даражаси ёритилган. Шунингдек, мақолада келтирилган зараркунандаларга қарши кураш чоралари ҳақида маълумот берилган.

Калит сўзлар: ўрмон, биоценоз, зараркунанда, *Coccus-coccus*, *Aegeria apiformis*, терак, тол, заранг, оқ қайин, эман, агротехник, биологик, кимёвий.

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TREE POISON PESTS AND FIGHT CONTROL MEASURES IN FOREST BIOSENOSIS

Annotation: This article discusses the importance of forests and the morphology, bioecology and degree of infection of stem pests found in forests. The article also contains information about pest control measures.

Keywords; forest, biocenosis, pest, *Coccus-coccus*, *Aegeria apiformis*, poplar, willow, maple, white birch, oak, agrotechnical, biological, chemical.

Кейинги пайтда дунё мамлакатларида турли хилдаги саноат ва инновацион технологияларни шиддат билан яратилиши, жахон мамлакатларини иқтисодий ривожланишига олиб келиши билан бир қаторда, инсоният учун ўта муҳим бўлган атроф-муҳитнинг глобал равишда ўзгариши, ўсимликлар, ўрмон ва қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари агробио-ценозини бузилишига олиб келмоқда. Бу эса нафақат инсонлар касалликларини ривожланишига, балки ўсимликлар зарарли организмларининг ҳам кескин кўпайиб боришига олиб келмоқда.

Бу борада Ўзбекистон Республикасида ўрмон фондини муҳофаза қилиш, кўпайтириш, ундан оқилона фойдаланиш, унинг моддий-техника базасини модернизация қилиш, соҳага бозор механизмларини ҳамда ахборот-коммуникация технологияларини кенг жорий этиш, кадрлар салоҳиятини ошириш ҳисобига илм-фан ютуқларидан самарали

фойдаланиш, шунингдек, 2030 йилгача бўлган даврда ўрмон хўжалигини ислоҳ қилишнинг устувор йўналишларини белгилаш мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 23 августдаги «Республикада ўрмонлардан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини оширишга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида»ги ПҚ-4424-сон қарори эълон қилинди.

Ўрмон биоценозида манзарали ва ёғочбоп дарахтларга жиддий зарар етказадиган кенг тарқалган *Lepidoptera* туркуми вакиллари бўлган сассиқ дарахтхўр, терак ойнадори, кичик терак шишасимони ва бошқа зараркунандалар иқтисодий жihatдан зарар етказмоқда.

Танахўр зараркунандалар баргхўрларга қараганда биоэколик жihatдан фарқ қилади, чунки уларнинг асосий ривожланиш босқичлари дарахт танасида кечади ва уларга қарши кураш чоралари ҳам бир мунча қийинчиликлар келтириб чиқаради.

Дарахт сассиқхўри (Cossus cossus L.) капалакнинг олдинги қанотлари кўнғир-кулранг тусда. Қанотлари ноаниқ кулранг-оқиш доғлари ва кўндалангига тўлқинсимон чизиклари бор. Орқа қанотлари тўқ-жигарранг кўринишда бўлиб, хира тўлқинсимон чизиклари бор. Кўкрак қисмининг уст томони тўқ, қорни оқ ва йўғон, эркагининг қанотлари ўлчами 65-70 мм. Урғочисининг қанотлари эса 80-95 мм. Янги чиққан личинкалар тўқ-қизил, кейинроқ эса оч-қизил рангда бўлади. Боши қора ялтироқ. Вояга етган личинкаси 80-95 мм, нафас олиш тешиклари жигарранг. Агар личинкаларга бирор нарса тегиб кетса ўзидан мушк ҳидли суюқлик ажратади. Ғумбаги қалин ипаксимон пилласининг ичида жойлашган. Кўнғир рангда. Ғумбагининг узунлиги тахминан 60 мм. Тухуми овалсимон, тиниқ- жигар ранг, қора йўллари бор, ҳажми 1,2 мм.

Ёғоч қурти кўпгина япроқ баргли дарахтларни, жумладан, терак, тол, заранг, оқ қайин, эман ва бошқа мевали дарахт турларининг луб қаватини ва ёғочлик қисмини ўйиб (еб) катта зарар етказди.

Бу зараркунанданинг табиатга учиб чиқиши Ўрта Осиё шароитида май ойи охирлари ва июн ойларида бошланади. В.И.Плотников ва И.К.Махновский маълумотларига кўра бу капалак кўпгина кўчатзор ва теракзорларга 20% дан 50% гача зарар етказилганлиги қайд қилинган.

Табиатда танахўрининг капалаклари учиб юриши одатда 14-15 кун давом этади. Личинкалар аввал дарахтнинг луб қаватини кемиради, кейинчалик дарахт танасининг пастки қисмининг ёғочлик қисмини ҳам ҳар томонлама (кўндалангига, тиккасига) тешиб ташлайди. Улар ҳосил қилган тешик йўллари девори личинкалар ҳосил қилган суюқлик билан захарланиб, жигарранг ёки қора рангли бўлиб қолади. Дарахт барглари тўкила бошлаганда личинкалар озикланишни тўхтатади ва ўзлари ясаган хандакларда қишлайди. Улар шу ерда келуси йил дарахтлар барг ёзгунига қадар ётади. Кулгуси йил баҳорда личинкалар яна озикланишни давом

этиради ва кузга бориб ғумбакка айланиб, иккинчи марта қишлайди. Ғумбакка айланиш босқичи 3-6 ҳафта давом этади.

Ургочи капалак дарахт ёриқлари, пўстлоқ остига ёки зарарланган тешикларга 20-25 тадан тўп-тўп қилиб тухум қўяди. Тахминан 14-15 кундан сўнг тухумлардан ёш личинкалар туғилади. Ёғоч қуртининг кўпайиши (генерацияси) икки йиллик.

Ёғоч қурти Ўзбекистоннинг тоғларида денгиз сатҳидан 1800 м баландликлардаги ўрмонзорларда учрайди. У Ўзбекистонда фақат тол ва олма дарахтларининг зараркунандаси сифатида маълум.

Ўрмон биоценозидаги яна бир ашаддий зараркунандалардан бири бу танахўр зараркунандалар Aegeridae оиласига мансуб бўлган катта терак шишасимони -*Aegeria apiformis*. Бу капалакнинг қанотлари ўлчами 40-45 мм ни ташкил қилади. Боши сариқ, кўкраги қора-жигарранг. Қанотлари ялтироқ, жияклари хошияланган, олдинги томонида қора нуқталари бор. Личинкалари оқ-сариқ рангда, орқа томонида сезилмайдиган чизиги бор. Катта ёшли личинкаларининг тана узунлиги 24-25 мм. Ғумбаги тўқ-қўнғир рангли, узунлиги тахминан 30 мм.

Капалакларнинг табиатга учиб чиқиши жанубий вилоятларда май ойи бошларида бошланиб июл ойи бошларигача давом этади. Ургочи капалак дарахт танасининг энг пастки қисмига пўстлоқ ости ва ёриқларига биттадан тухум қўяди. Баъзан тупроққа ҳам тухум қўяди. Бир бош она капалак тахминан 1200 та тухум қўяди. Орадан 3-4 ҳафта ўтиб тухумчалардан личинкалар чиқади ва дарахт пўстлоғини тешиб озиқланишни бошлайди. Улар ёз бўйи озиқланади. Кўпчилик ҳолларда личинкалар дарахт пўстлоғида қишлайди. Баҳорга бориб, яъни тераклар барг ёза бошлаган вақтда қишлоvdан чиққан личинкалар дарахт танасини ҳам тешиб ҳар томонга қараб тешиклар (коваклар) ҳосил қилади.

Қарши кураш чоралари

Ҳидли ёғоч ўймакори ҳаёт тарзининг ўзига хослиги унга қарши кураш чора-ларини ишлаб чиқишда алоҳида ёндашувни талаб этади. Агротехник тадбирларда дарахт поялари, йуғон шохлар ва улар оралари эски пўстлоқлардан тозаланади ва албатта тўпланган қолдиқлар ёқиб юборилади. Бу тадбир эски пўстлоқлар ва дарахт ёриқларига тўпланган қуртлар миқдорини камайтиради.

Капалакларнинг учиши ва тухум қўйиши даврида дарахтларга инсектицидларнинг ишчи суюқлигини қўллаш мумкин, бинобарин мазкур ҳашаротнинг учиши йилда бир марта – асосан май ойида кузатилади. Шу боис мавсум бошида дарахтларга бир марта, ёки энг яхшиси икки марта ишлов бериш уларнинг хидли ёғоч ўймакори билан зарарланишига барҳам бериши мумкин. Бунда боғлар ҳолатининг яна бир яхшиланиш ҳолати шундаки, май ойида одатда мевали дарахтларни олма мевахўри ва бошқа бир қанча барг ўровчиларнинг турлари, шунингдек сўрувчи йўлдош зараркунандалардан (ўсимлик битлари, қалқондор, кана ва б.) ҳимоялаш

муддати бошланади. Шу боис мазкур муддат доимо зараркунандаларга қарши курашишнинг умумий тизимида мос келади ва муҳим аҳамият касб этиши мумкин. Шундай қилиб, ишонч билан таъкидлаш мумкинки, зараркунанда объектларнинг сонини биологик (табiiй) усулда камайтириш, бунинг учун энг самарали яйдоқчи турларини хориждан жалб қилиш (интродукция) –ўсимликларни (боғларни) ҳимоя қилиш ишида истиқболли йўналишлардан биридир.

Зараркунандаларга қарши биологик усулда курашишнинг яна бир йўналиши – микробиоусул ҳисобланади. Бунда ўсимликларнинг ҳимоячилари сифатида микроорганизмлар (бактерия, замбуруғ, вирус ва содда ҳайвонлар) иштирок этади. *Bacillus thuringiensis* бактериялари асосида тайёрланган препаратлар энг кўп тарқалган ва амалда кенг қўлланилаётган препаратлар жумласидандир.

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COSSUS COSSUS – ОПАСНЫЙ СТВОЛОВЫЙ ВРЕДИТЕЛЬ ЛЕСНЫХ НАСАЖДЕНИЙ

Аннотация: В этой статье представлена биоэкология, ареал распространения, вредоносность и меры борьбы вредителя cossus cossus, которая повреждают ствол плодовых и ландшафтных деревьев.

Ключевые слова; биоценоз, лес, распространение, cossus cossus, ствол, гусеницы, окукливание, метод, механический, биологический, химический.

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COSSUS COSSUS - IS A DANGEROUS STEM PEST OF FORESTPLANTATIONS

Abstract: This article presents the bioecology, distribution area, harmfulness and control measures of the pest Cossus cossus, which damage the trunk of fruit and landscape trees.

Keywords; biocenosis, forest, distribution, cossus cossus, trunk, caterpillars, pupation, method, mechanical, biological, chemical.

Лес – это стойкий природный биоценоз, который способен поддерживать свое существование без вмешательства человека. Однако нашествие вредителей может нарушить стойкость целой системы. Гибель растений, снижение плодovitости и другие изменения в растительном мире напрямую влияют на жизнь лесных животных и птиц. Поэтому иногда требуется человеческий контроль за лесными угодьями.

В наших Республиканских лесных хозяйствах проводится широкомасштабная реформа, особое внимание уделяется к расширению биоценоза лесов, созданию новых лесных насаждений, защите деревьев от вредителей.

Древоточец пахучий – *Cossus cossus* опасный стволовый вредитель лесных насаждений, который питается древесиной самых разных пород деревьев. Древоточец пахучий относится к отряду бабочек семейства древоточцев. Насекомый заселяет преимущественно нижнюю часть стволов старых ослабленных деревьев. Он повреждает многие листовенные породы, как лесные, так и садовые (в том числе плодовые деревья): ивы, тополя, березы, осину, ольху, дуб, реже клены и орех грецкий, яблони, особенно любит грушу.

Заселенные гусеницами деревья ослабевают, становятся неустойчивыми к болезням.

Древоточча легко определить по крупным гусеницам яркой окраски (от розовой до коричнево-красной) и характерному запаху древесного спирта или уксуса, ощущаемого на расстоянии нескольких метров. Этот запах выделяется челюстными железами насекомого, благодаря чему оно получило свое название. Пораженные деревья определить достаточно легко. Признаки поражения дерева: в стволе и ветвях проточены широкие овальные ходы; наличие не стволе буровой муки, высыпавшейся из прогрызенных ходов в виде мелких опилок бурого (если ходы проделаны в коре) или желтоватого цвета (если повреждения глубоко в древесине); из проделанных отверстий вытекает бурая жидкость с резким запахом древесного уксуса, смешанная с экскрементами древоточца; засыхающая кора отстает от дерева; на земле можно заметить отдельных гусениц, переползающих на другое дерево.

Древоточец пахучий распространен в лесной и лесостепной зоне европейской части России, на Украине, в Сибири, на Кавказе, в Средней Азии, на Дальнем Востоке, в насаждениях Западной Европы, Средиземноморья, в западном и южном Китае.

Бабочка в размахе крыльев 75-100 мм, самец несколько мельче. Передние крылья серо-бурые с неясным серо-белым рисунком из многочисленных волнистых линий. Задние крылья серо-бурые, более однотонные. Грудь коричневатого-серая, с бархатисто-черной поперечной полосой. Брюшко толстое, темно-серое, с густыми бледно-серыми волосовидными чешуйками по заднему краю каждого сегмента. Яйцо светло-бурое, продолговатое, 1,2-1,7 мм. Гусеница сразу после рождения розовая или вишнево-красная, в последнем возрасте коричнево-красная с более темной спиной и черной головой, 80-120 мм в длину. Зимуют гусеницы разных возрастов 1-2 раза в конце хода внутри ствола в выгрызенной камере, закрытой пробкой из буровой муки. Появившиеся гусеницы держатся вместе, выбуравливаются под кору и формируют на

поверхности луба расширенный общий ход. Позже молодые гусеницы повреждают лубяной слой и камбий, где делают многочисленные сообщающиеся ходы, заполненные буровой мукой и экскрементами. В этих ходах они проделывают до зимовки 3-4 линьки и на зимовку уходят в 4-5 возрастах. После первой зимовки каждая гусеница делает отдельный ход в глубь древесины и к корню ствола, в котором продолжает развиваться. Ход взрослой гусеницы - большое широкоовальное отверстие диаметром 12-16 мм. Перед окукливанием, обычно в конце лета - осенью, гусеница покидает ствол дерева, зарывается в почву около него или внедряется в старый пенёк, где плетёт плотный шелковый кокон, вплетая в его стенки частички почвы. Окукливается ранней весной. Развитие куколки длится от 2 до 6 недель. В северных районах европейской части страны и в Сибири гусеницы не покидают осенью ствол дерева, а выгрызают в конце хода камеру, где из буровой муки строят подобие кокона, в котором зимуют ещё раз. Весной взрослые гусеницы продолжают питаться до июня. Затем они покидают ствол и уходят в почву, где и окукливаются. Перед вылуплением бабочки куколка прорывает кокон, передвигается к выходному отверстию и высовывается из него. Самки откладывают от 700 до 1000 яиц в щели коры большими группами до 230 штук и покрывают их клейкими выделениями, быстро застывающими на воздухе. Развитие яиц длится 12-16 дней.

Меры борьбы и профилактика Наибольший успех приносит борьба с недавно вышедшими из яиц гусеницами, живущими ещё скоплениями под корой. Методы борьбы делятся на механический, биологический, химический.

Механическая борьба – очистка деревьев от отмершей и отстающей коры, собирание личинок. Очистку производят руками в перчатках – никакие металлические или пластиковые приспособления использовать не следует во избежание повреждения древесины. Счищенную кору и собранных личинок немедленно сжигают. замазывание ран на дереве. Для этого применяют: садовый вар; смесь извести с глиной. В ведре смешивают 3 кг извести (обязательно гашеной), 1,5 кг глины и воду до консистенции сметаны; смесь извести с медным купоросом (на 2 кг гашеной извести добавить 200-250 г медного купороса, развести водой); с конца июля до середины осени регулярный осмотр кроны деревьев и обрезка поврежденных молодых ветвей; уничтожение сильно пораженных деревьев.

В биологическом методе рекомендуется использовать паразита энтомофага-Trichogramma dendrolimi 1 г/га против представителей семейства Lepidoptera, встречающихся в лесном биоценозе.

Химические основаны на применении фосфорорганических инсектицидов (актеллик, диазинон, карбофос, хлорофос, хлорпирифос): намочить одним из указанных инсектицидов ватный шарик, поместить его

в ход, проделанный гусеницами с помощью шприца или спринцовки впрыснуть инсектицид в проделанные ходы.

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РЕКЛАМА И ВЗГЛЯДЫ НА НЕЁ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены концептуальные основы рекламы, её влияние на экономику, развитие малого и среднего бизнеса, её положительные и отрицательные стороны.

Ключевые слова: развитие, современные тенденции, предпочтения, результат, взгляды.

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ADVERTISING AND VIEWS

Abstract: The article considers the conceptual framework of the advertising, its impact on the economy, the development of small and medium businesses, its positive and negative aspects.

Keywords: development, modern tendencies, preferences, result, views.

Все мы живём в 21 веке, в веке, где главенствует информация. Куда бы мы не отправились, всюду видим рекламу: баннеры, плакаты, витрины. Я уже не говорю о наших гаджетах, телевизорах, где большую часть нашего внимания берёт на себя реклама. Существует множество мнений относительно экономической и общественной желательности рекламы. С точки зрения фирмы, она играет важную роль в проталкивании продукции в условиях несовершенной конкуренции. Реклама пытается приспособить потребительский спрос к новому продукту, т.е. с помощью нее фирма надеется увеличить свою рыночную долю и усилить лояльность потребителей по отношению именно к ее продукту - сдвинуть кривую спроса на товар фирмы вправо и уменьшить ее ценовую эластичность. Актуальность данной статьи заключается в том, что реклама является неким двигателем торговли, без которого не сможет обойтись ни один производитель.

У рекламы есть сторонники, утверждающие, что она предоставляет информацию, помогающую потребителям делать разумный выбор. Реклама поддерживает национальную систему связи (без нее многие теле- и радиопрограммы просто не выжили бы). Она способна стимулировать изменение продукта, т.к. удачная реклама часто основана на исключительных свойствах продукта фирмы, поэтому для успешной конкуренции в сфере рекламы фирме приходится проводить исследования, улучшать продукт, чтобы обеспечить основания для продажи. Предоставляя информацию о широком разнообразии продуктов, являющихся заменителями, она склонна ослаблять монопольную власть. В повседневной жизни реклама часто связана с внедрением новой продукции, предназначенной для конкуренции с существующими торговыми марками.

Были случаи, когда реклама не приносила ожидаемых результатов. Компания DURACELL не пожалела денежных средств на рекламную компанию в Венгрии. Сначала наблюдался значительный прирост объема продаж, продукция занимала первые места по популярности среди конкурентов, но пришел день, когда объем продаж достиг определенного уровня и, несмотря на усиление рекламной компании, дальнейшему росту не подвергся. Можно предположить, что компания завоевала свою часть рынка и дальнейшая реклама была просто бессмысленна, т.к. новых потребителей, по словам очевидцев, было брать просто негде. Что же касается денежных средств, ушедших на рекламную деятельность, то с определенного момента они просто увеличили издержки фирмы и лишили ее части прибыли.

Можно бесконечно дискутировать по поводу рекламы, её положительных и отрицательных черт. У каждого из нас разные взгляды на действительность, разные представления о жизни. На мой взгляд, без рекламы в наше время никуда. Она является чуть ли не основным источником успеха для тех, кто старается преподнести свой продукт людям. Реклама позволяет влиять на покупателя таким образом, что он захочет приобрести данный продукт, несмотря на его недостатки. Этот приём можно назвать «маркетинговый ход». Если говорить более подробно, то это действия, направленные на повышение покупательского интереса и спроса на продукт. Тем самым реклама является одним из важнейших факторов данного приёма. Любая компания, фирма, производитель в частности прибегают к данному ходу. Главное уметь правильно распорядиться этим, тем самым не навредить своей продукции и спросу в будущем.

Реклама – это не просто вывеска или объявление в интернете, это целая система, часть любого общества. Её можно назвать социальным явлением, которое оказывает огромное влияние на наш выбор, предпочтения, взгляды. Стоит доверять рекламе или нет, это право

каждого, но могу сказать с уверенностью, что ещё не было такого человека, который бы проигнорировал тот или иной продукт, показанный в ней. Она является для нас источником информации, оповещает о чём-то новом, важном и в частности интересном для нас. При должном подходе выгоду способны извлечь как потребители, так и производители.

Производители пытаются привлечь наше внимание различными способами. В наше время возможностей существует много способов продвижения рекламы. Одним из наиболее популярных и необычных нововведений является дополненная реальность. К сожалению, в нашем городе нет такого, но я уверен, что данная идея привлечёт огромное количество людей. С появлением дополненной реальности компании открыли для себя новые возможности в плане донесения неповторимости продукта для потребителей. Она погрузит клиентов в захватывающий мир, втянет во взаимодействие с брендом и позволит поближе познакомиться со всеми удобствами продукта. Примером данной идеи рекламы может послужить магазин Tesco в Южной Корее. Эта фирма установила баннер с изображениями продуктов прямо в метро Сеула. На продукты были нанесены QR-метки, по которым человек, ожидающий поезд, мог выбрать продукты и заказать их, а вечером получить курьерскую доставку.

Таким образом, можно вечно спорить о пользе и качестве общественной рекламы, но факт остаётся фактом. Без неё мы бы жили как в «каменном веке», не знали бы ничего о том, что происходит в мире и как можно облегчить себе жизнь, благодаря правильной подаче продукта со стороны производителя. Она является основным источником в то время, где главенствует информация.

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ГЕЛЬ "СТОМАГЕЛЬ+" ПРИМЕНЯЕТСЯ ПРИ ЭФФЕКТИВНОМ ЛЕЧЕНИИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ СЛИЗИСТОЙ ПОЛОСТИ РТА

Резюме: Гель для десен может оказывать противовоспалительное, обезболивающее, антисептическое, заживляющее и укрепляющее воздействие. Подобные препараты имеют широкое применение в комплексном стоматологическом лечении.

Когда речь идет о заболеваниях полости рта или каких-либо временных нарушениях, в стоматологической практике широко используются гели и мази. Гель для десен оказывает хорошее лечебное или профилактическое действие.

Ключевые слова: стомажель+, полости рта, слизистая оболочка.

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STOMAGEL+ GEL IS USED IN THE EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE ORAL MUCOSA

Resume: Gum gel can have anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antiseptic, healing and strengthening effects. Such drugs are widely used in complex dental treatment.

When it comes to oral diseases or any temporary disorders, gels and ointments are widely used in dental practice. Gum gel has a good therapeutic or preventive effect.

Keywords: stomagel+, oral cavity, mucous membrane.

Актуальность. Эффективное комплексное лечение пациентов с патологией слизистой оболочки полости рта включает медикаментозное воздействие на патогенные бактерии как возможный этиологический фактор в развитии этих заболеваний[4,7].

В настоящей работе изучена эффективность отечественного профилактического средства для местного применения «Фагодент» в виде геля на основе бактериофагов в комплексном лечении хронического

рецидивирующего афтоз-ного стоматита (ХРАС) и плоского лишая (ПЛ)[1,9].

Для контроля эффективности *in vitro* у пациентов основной группы проведены идентификация патогенов полости рта, Spot-тестирование на бактериальном газоне, изучена антибио-тикорезистентность бактерий. В исследование (до 3 мес наблюдения) включены 27 пациентов в возрасте 19-80 лет с диагнозами: хронический афтозный рецидивирующий стоматит и плоский лишай[2,6].

Диагностика, лечение и профилактика заболеваний слизистой оболочки (СО) рта, языка и губ остаются важной проблемой клинической медицины. Изменения СО рта, языка и губ при многих системных заболеваниях возникают задолго до появления общих клинических симптомов. Поэтому правильная интерпретация подобных изменений и выбор соответствующих лекарственных средств имеют большое значение не только для врачей-стоматологов, но и для других специалистов[8].

Стомагель для десен может оказывать противовоспалительное, обезболивающее, антисептическое, заживляющее и укрепляющее воздействие[5]. Подобные препараты имеют широкое применение в комплексном стоматологическом лечении[3,6].

Когда речь идет о заболеваниях полости рта или каких-либо временных нарушениях, в стоматологической практике широко используются гели и мази. Гель для десен оказывает хорошее лечебное или профилактическое действие.

Цель исследования. Оценить применение геля "Стомагель+" в эффективном лечении заболеваний слизистой оболочки полости рта.

Материалы и методы исследования. Мы отобрали 60 пациентов с патологиями полости рта для выполнения поставленной перед нами задачи и провели у них эффективное лечение с помощью Стомагель +.

Результаты исследования. При первичном осмотре стоматолога у больных ХРГС и пародонтитом клинико-анамнестические данные характеризовались типичными признаками, позволяющими установить диагноз, а стоматологические индексы значительно отклонялись от параметров здоровых лиц, при этом между группами с различными методами лечения, как среди больных стоматитом, так и пародонтитом, существенных отличий по клинико-лабораторным параметрам (табл. 1-6) до начала лечения не выявлено.

Обострения ХРГС характеризовались общеинфекционными симптомами, которые на фоне применения ЛЦ исчезали быстрее ($p < 0,05$), чем в группе с общепринятыми методами лечения (2-я): температура через $3,0 \pm 0,3$ дня в 1-й группе и $4,5 \pm 0,3$ дня - во 2-й, признаки интоксикации через $3,3 \pm 0,4$ дня и $4,7 \pm 0,4$ дня соответственно. Болевой синдром в полости рта сохранялся $2,9 \pm 0,2$ дня в 1-й группе и $4,2 \pm 0,3$ дня - во 2-й, эрозии на слизистых - $6,3 \pm 0,4$ и $8,4 \pm 0,4$ дня соответственно ($p < 0,05$).

Применение ЛЦ в комплексной терапии ХРГС и пародонтита позволило достигнуть динамичного редуцирования клинических симптомов заболеваний в сопоставлении с традиционными методами, что подтверждалось достоверными отличиями индексных показателей на 10-12-й день болезни в группах в различными нозологическими формами в зависимости от метода терапии.

Побочных явлений при применении ЛЦ у пациентов 1-й группы не зафиксировано, переносимость препарата была хорошей.

При диспансерном наблюдении констатировано, что обострение герпетической инфекции у больных стоматитом отмечалось в течение 6 месяцев в 1-й группе в 5 %, во 2-й - в 25 % случаев, рецидивы пародонтита зафиксированы в 1-й группе в 15 %, во 2-й - в 40 % случаев.

Следовательно, использование ЛЦ в комплексном лечении больных с воспалительными заболеваниями полости рта при практически отсутствующих побочных эффектах препарата способствует динамичному исчезновению основных клинических симптомов заболевания, снижает число обострений как пародонтита, так стоматита герпетической этиологии.

Анализ показателя эндогенной интоксикации (СрМ) выявил, что на фоне использования ЛЦ в 1-й группе данный параметр у больных стоматитом и пародонтитом был ближе к норме, чем во 2-й группе с традиционными методами лечения

Вывод. Таким образом, применение "Стомагеля+" в лечении пациентов с патологиями полости рта считается одним из эффективных и современных методов. выбрав этот препарат, мы добились более сильного эффекта, чем другие препараты.

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ТЕМАТИКА И ПРОБЛЕМАТИКА ПОЭЗИИ ЗОИ ВАСИЛЬЕВНЫ ВИНОГРАДОВОЙ

Аннотация: Российскими учеными проделана огромная работа по реабилитации отечественного теоретико-правового наследия, значение которого в развитии современного правового знания недооценивалось советской юридической наукой. Благодаря этому современные юристы могут оценить вклад таких российских теоретиков права, как Ю.С. Гамбаров, Н.М. Коркунов, И.В. Михайловский, К.А. Неволин, Л.И. Петражицкий, Е.Н. Трубецкой, Г.Ф. Шершеневич и многих других исследователей в становление не только отечественного, но и мирового правоведения.

Ключевые слова: мировой, современный, права, вклад, оценить.

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TOPICS AND PROBLEMS OF POETRY ZOYA V. VINOGRADOVA

Annotation: Russian scientists have done a great job of rehabilitating the domestic theoretical and legal heritage, the importance of which in the development of modern legal knowledge was underestimated by Soviet legal science. Thanks to this, modern lawyers can appreciate the contribution of such Russian legal theorists as Yu.S. Gambarov, N.M. Korkunov, I.V. Mikhailovsky, K.A. Nevolin, L.I. Petrazhitsky, E.N. Trubetskoy, G.F. Shershenevich and many other researchers in the formation of not only domestic, but also world jurisprudence.

Keywords: World, modern, rights, contribution, evaluate.

Отмечая серьезные достижения современной истории учений о праве и государстве в сфере реконструкции теоретико-правового наследия российского правоведения, раскрытия его исторических и теоретико-методологических особенностей, выяснения роли в формировании современной системы знаний о праве, необходимо отметить, что в настоящее время наиболее актуальны учения отечественной политико-правовой мысли, которые дают интегрированное представление об эволюции теоретического правоведения XIX - начала XX вв. в контексте развития всего комплекса социально-гуманитарного знания того времени.

Именно к таким теоретикам, изучение творчества которых позволяет составить интегрированное представление о развитии правоведения XIX - начала XX вв., принадлежит Павел Гаврилович Виноградов. Его научное творчество не замыкалось на узкоспециализированном объекте исследования, а представляло собой комплексное (системное) изучение социальных явлений, где каждое из них получало научную трактовку на основе общего интегрированного подхода к нему. Так, оригинальность его исторической концепции заключается в применении методологического подхода, позволяющего рассматривать историю как социальный процесс. Право также исследуется П.Г. Виноградовым в качестве социального феномена, изучаемого путем установления факторных связей с различными социальными институтами, выявления его роли в общественном развитии и историческом процессе.

Правовое учение П.Г. Виноградова представляет существенный научный интерес для современного правоведения. Это объясняется, с одной стороны, необходимостью устранения пробелов в истории правового научного знания в России, с другой стороны, особым значением исследований о методологических подходах к изучению и интерпретации права в условиях модернизации современной российской правовой доктрины, а также эвристической значимостью социологического подхода как примера теоретического осмысления юридической практики. Сказанное свидетельствует о научно-практической актуальности избранной темы диссертационного исследования.

Степень научной разработанности проблемы. Правовая концепция П.Г. Виноградова еще не получила глубокого освещения в российской правовой науке. Наиболее пристальное внимание было обращено на его историческую концепцию, методологию исторических исследований, что, очевидно, объясняется глубоким влиянием, которое имели его исторические исследования еще при жизни теоретика. Так, трудно переоценить его исследования, посвященные средневековому английскому обществу, которые получили самые высокие оценки не только отечественных, но и европейских, английских историков.

Это объясняет то обстоятельство, что исследования П.Г. Виноградова вызывают научный интерес у его современников, о чем свидетельствует большое количество научных рецензий и отзывов на его произведения, посвященных, как правило, исторической тематике (Н.М. Бороздин, В.А. Гольцев, Д.М. Петрушевский, А.Н. Савин, В.Г. Фогстен и др.). Внимание ученых привлекали и вопросы, связанные с методологией социальных исследований. Научно-критическую оценку методологического подхода П.Г. Виноградова дают такие его современники, как А.С. Алексеев, Н.Н. Алексеев, В.П. Бузескул, С.А. Венгеров, Н.И. Кареев, Н.М. Коркунов, В.О. Ключевский, П.Н. Милюков, А.С. Яценко и некоторые другие.

Следующий этап развития представлений о социальной, исторической и правовой концепциях П.Г. Виноградова связан с советским социально-гуманитарным знанием, с исследованиями, посвященными методологии политических и правовых взглядов теоретика, и выяснению его роли в формировании русской исторической школы. В числе наиболее известных авторов следует назвать Н.М. Азаркина, О.А. Красавчикова, Н.Я. Куприца,

С.А. Пяткина, В.С. Нерсисянца, Л.Н.Рубинштейна, В.А. Сапуна, А.Л. Шапиро, А.И. Экимова и некоторых других исследователей. Наиболее значимыми в исследовании теоретико-методологических оснований социально-правового учения П.Г. Виноградова этого периода, по мнению автора, являются диссертационные исследования Г.П. Мягкова «"Русская историческая школа" всеобщих историков и ее роль в идейно-политической борьбе России в конце XIX - начале XX вв.» и А.Г. Глебова «Проблемы истории английского средневекового крестьянства в творчестве П.Г. Виноградова», в которых достаточно подробно анализируются позитивистская методология теоретика, его политические взгляды, рассматриваются особенности его правопонимания.

Очевидно, что интерес научной общественности к теоретико-правовому творчеству ученого, который возрастает в последние годы, ведет к необходимости осмысления его теоретических взглядов на право. Так, с одной стороны, эта тенденция выражается в публикациях его работ, посвященных теоретическим вопросам правоведения, а с другой стороны, она выражается в общих теоретических оценках, появляющихся в данных изданиях в виде вступительных статей. В этой связи следует выделить исследования В.А. Томсинова, отличающиеся глубиной научного анализа правовой концепции П.Г. Виноградова. Исходя из содержания исследовательских задач, решаемых П.Г. Виноградовым в разные периоды его жизни, а также эволюции теоретико-методологической концепции, в его творчестве можно выделить три основных периода: историко-социологический, особенность которого заключается в сведении исследовательских задач к социальной реконструкции исторических явлений, применении методологии социологического натурализма; историко-правовой, особенность которого заключается в создании политико-правовой модели средневекового английского общества посредством выявления системы правовых факторов, определявших его особенности и общие для феодализма характеристики; теоретико-правовой, особенность которого состоит в определении и реализации задачи создания правовой концепции в рамках учения об общей теории права.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация: В данной статье описаны закономерности образования, роль образовательных процессов в развитии личности, разрабатывающая практические пути и способы повышения их результативности.

Ключевые слова: Педагогика, развитие, воспитание, методология педагогика.

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IMPROVEMENT OF PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITIES

Annotation: This article discusses the laws of education, the role of educational processes in personal development, practical ways and means to increase their effectiveness.

Key words: Pedagogy, development, education, methodology of pedagogy.

Педагогу необходимо постоянно самосовершенствоваться в профессиональном отношении, поскольку знания, транслируемые им ученикам, очень быстро устаревают. Это же касается и знаний по педагогике и психологии, которые учитель использует в своей деятельности. Знания, даваемые в педагогическом вузе, уже в момент получения их будущим педагогом могут оказаться недостаточными, так как не включают всего того, что может понадобиться ему на практике, из-за ограниченного количества времени, отводимого учебными планами на дисциплины психологического цикла. С течением времени полученные когда-то знания устаревают и требуют обновления, по крайней мере, раз в пять лет за счет самообразования и повышения квалификации. Самосовершенствование нельзя сводить к самотренировке, специальным упражнениям. Работа над собой — это внутренняя организация всей жизни человека, это стиль и содержание жизни, которые он выбирает, это деятельность человека, направленная на совершенствование самого себя [2]. И как у всякой деятельности, у нее есть определенная структура, логика, последовательность действий. Определения цели. Здесь человек должен ответить на вопрос - чего я хочу достичь в своем личностном и профессиональном развитии, каким я хочу стать. Без цели в жизни, без

представления о том, к чему надо стремиться, человек, как флюгер на крыше, будет крутиться на одном месте, не двигаясь ни в одном направлении. Любому, и особенно начинающему педагогу, необходим профессиональный идеал, который стал бы для него ориентиром в профессионально-личностном становлении. Профессиональный идеал — это своего рода эталон, перспектива, воплощающая ваши отдаленные цели и стремления [1]. Идеал у каждого человека свой, индивидуальный, неповторимый. Выявление слабых мест и развитие сильных качеств не раскрытых в полной мере. После определения цели необходимо соотнести с этой целью, с идеалом свои возможности, способности. Поэтому следующий этап самовоспитания — познание и осознание себя, изучение и анализ своих личностных особенностей и способностей. Для движения вперед необходимо восприятие своих реальных возможностей, гармоничное сочетание идеализма и реализма. При этом важно выявление не только недостатков, но и выявление собственных положительных качеств, потенций, способностей, ибо только опираясь на позитивное в себе, мы сможем преодолеть свои недостатки. Что именно я делаю для формирования верного отношения к базовым ценностям (красота, добро, честность итп). Как именно я создаю проблемные ситуации, способствующие формированию навыков? Как я отслеживаю результат моих усилий в каждом конкретном случае? итп. Планирование. На основе целеполагания и самопознания строится программа — план развития и формирования своих позитивных свойств и качеств, а также коррекции недостатков. Лучше начать составление такой программы с формулирования жизненных принципов, правил, которые помогают им строить свою жизнь. Вот какие правила выработал для себя Франклин. Он считал, что нельзя сразу воспитать у себя все положительные качества, надо «в течение определенного времени сосредоточивать свое внимание только на одной добродетели; когда же я ею овладею — переходить к другой и так далее». Второе правило — нужно постоянно контролировать себя. «Я завел книжку, в которой выделил для каждой добродетели по странице». Там черными чернилами Франклин отмечал нарушения каждого дня. Третье правило — постоянное самообладание, которому помогает похвала своих действий, чтение изречений, внушение уверенности в своих силах. Четвертое правило — все надо спланировать не только на длительный срок, план надо иметь на каждый день. (практическая реализация). Итак, программа самосовершенствования определена, спланированы пути и средства ее реализации. [3] Однако она может остаться лишь благим намерением, если отсутствует главное — большое стремление к достижению намеченного, сила воли, если вы не владеете методами и приемами работы над собой. Успех вашей работы над собой во многом зависит также от умения организовать свою работу: от того, как вы планируете свой день, умеете ли контролировать себя,

насколько овладели навыками работы с литературой, от вашего умения работать на лекциях и готовиться к практическим занятиям, от рационального использования свободного времени и т. д. И главное — сделайте так, чтобы то, чем вы занимаетесь, было не в тягость, а в радость вам Педагогическая само регуляция, псих коррекция и аутотренинг. Очень важным аспектом профессиональной деятельности педагога является само регуляция, т.е. способность управлять собственными педагогическими состояниями и поведением, с тем, чтобы оптимально действовать в сложных педагогических ситуациях. Необходимость само регуляции возникает, когда педагог сталкивается со сложной, новой, необычной ситуацией. Эта ситуация может усложняться тем, что действия педагога оцениваются со стороны, возникающие проблемы не имеют однозначно-верных решений, но их требуется принимать в условиях дефицита времени. Сам педагог в подобной ситуации может находиться в состоянии повышенного эмоционального и физического напряжения, которое в итоге приведет к неправильным и поспешным действиям. [1] Активную роль при этом играют словесное внушение, представление и чувственные образы, вызываемые волевым путем. Все эти средства психологического воздействия человека на собственный организм в аутотренинге используются комплексно, в определенной последовательности: релаксация, представление, самовнушение. Аутотренинг включает упражнения, направленные на управление вниманием, произвольное оперирование чувственными образами, словесные самоинструкции, волевое регулирование тонуса мышц и управление ритмикой дыхания. Для того чтобы развить способность принимать самостоятельное решение в различных ситуациях педагогу необходимо понимать, что чем настойчивее он пытается проявить свой талант в решении проблемы, тем менее удачными становятся его решения. Если он никак не может решить какой — то важный для себя вопрос, то будет разумнее принять любое случайное решение, чем просто оставить все как есть. Если он не примет решение, то проблема может еще более осложниться, и ситуация обострится. Кроме того, есть вероятность, что кто-нибудь опередит его. Тем не менее, у этого мнимого преимущества есть опасная оборотная сторона: его решениям не хватает основательности. Многие ошибки возникают лишь потому, что, сталкиваясь с определенной ситуацией, многие сразу же принимают решение. [3] Но как только эта ситуация остается позади, начинают понимать, что решение приняли неправильное. Чтобы принять правильное решение независимо от сложности ситуации необходимо выполнять ряд несложных правил: Еще раз проверьте решение, которое приняли спонтанно.

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КРАТКИЙ АНАЛИЗ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОБОРОТНЫМ КАПИТАЛОМ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ HUAWEI

Аннотация: В этой статье кратко анализируются соответствующие примеры управления оборотным капиталом отечественных и зарубежных предприятий, и в сочетании с фактическими методами управления оборотным капиталом Huawei выявляются проблемы, существующие в процессе управления отечественными предприятиями, и предлагаются соответствующие решения.

Ключевые слова: Оборотный капитал; управление предприятием.

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A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF HUAWEI'S WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Summary: This article briefly analyzes relevant examples of working capital management of domestic and foreign enterprises, and in combination with Huawei's actual working capital management methods, problems existing in the process of managing domestic enterprises are identified and appropriate solutions are proposed.

Keywords: Enterprise; Working capital; enterprise management.

1. Определение и предпосылки управления оборотным капиталом

Оборотный капитал, также известный как оборотный капитал, имеет два понятия: широкое и узкое. Вообще говоря, оборотный капитал, также известный как валовой оборотный капитал, относится к общим оборотным активам предприятия, то есть к средствам, занимаемым оборотными активами; в узком смысле оборотный капитал, также известный как чистый оборотный капитал, относится к разнице между оборотными активами предприятия минус текущие обязательства.

Управление оборотным капиталом предприятия тесно связано с уровнем прибыли предприятия, который представляет краткосрочную платежеспособность предприятия и непосредственно влияет на рост предприятия. Правильное управление оборотным капиталом предприятия может стать надежной опорой для предприятия и обеспечить тонизирующее средство для развития предприятия; напротив, неправильное управление оборотным капиталом предприятия шаг за шагом приведет предприятие в пропасть, и даже прошлые достижения перестанут существовать³⁴.

2. Обзор соответствующих теорий управления оборотным капиталом предприятия

Текущая рыночная операционная среда Китая сложна и изменчива, что привело к тому, что многие китайские компании сталкиваются с одним кризисом за другим. Например, глобальная экономическая интеграция, финансовый кризис привел к резкому снижению спроса, усилению внутреннего макрорегулирования, изменениям в кредитной политике банков, чередованию инфляции и дефляции, жесткой рыночной конкуренции, повышению или девальвации юаня, изменениям ставок возврата налогов, росту цен на сырье, росту затрат на рабочую силу, идеализация потребителя и так далее.

Что касается теории оборотного капитала, Чжао Линью (2009) считает в "Текущей ситуации и пути развития управления капиталом предприятия", что "капитал относится к денежным показателям общественных продуктов (включая саму валюту) при производстве, распределении, обращении и потреблении общественных продуктов в процессе воспроизводства. Это базовый элемент для предприятия, позволяющий заниматься различными видами экономической деятельности, является важным элементом для развития предприятия, является источником производства и эксплуатации предприятия и является основной гарантией нормального функционирования производства и эксплуатации предприятия. Его роль очень очевидна."

Управление оборотным капиталом является важной частью финансового менеджмента предприятия. После расследования было установлено, что финансовый менеджер компании тратит до 60% времени на управление оборотным капиталом. Если вы хотите хорошо управлять оборотным капиталом, вы должны решить две проблемы управления оборотным капиталом: текущие активы и текущие обязательства, которые проявляются в³⁵ :

³⁴ Чжао Линьюй. "Текущая ситуация и пути развития управления капиталом предприятия" (2009)

³⁵ Ли Чунли. "Исследование по управлению оборотным капиталом Shandong Hongchang Road and Bridge Group Co., Ltd." Далянь: Даляньский технологический университет (2009)

(1) Сколько капитала предприятие должно инвестировать в оборотные активы, то есть в управление использованием средств. В основном это включает в себя управление денежными средствами, управление дебиторской задолженностью и управление запасами.

(2) Как предприятие должно осуществлять финансирование оборотных активов, то есть управление привлечением капитала. Она включает в себя управление краткосрочными банковскими кредитами и управление коммерческим кредитом.

Основным содержанием управления оборотным капиталом является управление использованием средств и финансированием средств. Показатели оборотного капитала являются важной основой для оценки операционного состояния компании.

В Соединенных Штатах не только теоретическое сообщество проводит больше исследований по управлению оборотным капиталом, но и практическое сообщество также уделяет больше внимания управлению оборотным капиталом. Согласно опросу финансовых менеджеров более чем 1000 крупных предприятий в Соединенных Штатах, проведенному двумя американскими учеными Ларри Гиттманом и Чарльзом Максвеллом, финансовые менеджеры тратят почти треть своего времени на управление капиталом. Видно, что американские компании очень обеспокоены управлением оборотным капиталом. Практика доказала, что научное и эффективное управление оборотным капиталом способствует повышению прибыльности компании и, в долгосрочной перспективе, реализации цели максимизации корпоративной стоимости.

3. Конкретный анализ управления оборотным капиталом Huawei

В то время как другие традиционные устройства выживают в страхе, темпы роста Huawei по-прежнему не показывают никаких признаков замедления. В апреле 2008 года Чарли Чен, старший вице-президент, отвечающий за рынок США, Чарли Чен, в интервью СМИ на выставке CTIA Wireless Communications в Лас-Вегасе, США, сделал громкое заявление: объем продаж заказов Huawei в 2008 году достиг 22 миллиардов долларов США, увеличившись на 37% по сравнению с 2007 годом.”

Согласно общедоступной информации, в 2007 году Huawei получила объем заказов на сумму 116 миллиардов долларов США, что на 45% больше, чем в 2006 году. По словам Чарли Чена, темпы роста Huawei в основном зависят от международных рынков: Африка, Азиатско-Тихоокеанский регион, Восточная Европа, Западная Европа, Ближний Восток и Латинская Америка, на которые приходится 72% ее продаж, что составляет примерно 11,5 млрд долларов США. С точки зрения данных, рост Huawei ускоряется. Объем продаж заказов Huawei в 2006 году составил 111 миллиардов долларов США, из которых 65% пришлось на международный рынок, темп роста составил 34%. Huawei рассчитывает на такие темпы роста, чтобы дать Рен Чжэнфэю уверенность в том, что “по

итогах продаж 2007 года Huawei вошла в топ-500 мировых производителей”.

В 1990 году компания Huawei впервые предложила концепцию внутреннего финансирования и участия сотрудников в акционерном капитале. В то время цена участия в акциях составляла 10 юаней за акцию, а 15% прибыли после уплаты налогов использовалось в качестве дивидендов по акциям. В то время вознаграждение сотрудников Huawei состояло из заработной платы, бонусов и дивидендов по акциям, и количество этих трех частей было почти одинаковым. Среди них акции распределяются через год после прихода сотрудника в компанию, исходя из должности сотрудника, квартальных результатов, квалификационного статуса и других факторов, и обычно приобретаются за счет годового бонуса сотрудника. Если годовой премии нового сотрудника недостаточно для суммы распределяемых акций, компания помогает сотруднику получить банковский кредит для приобретения акций.

Huawei использует этот метод финансирования, с одной стороны, он снижает риск денежных потоков компании, с другой стороны, он усиливает чувство принадлежности сотрудников и стабилизирует предпринимательскую команду. Именно на этом этапе Huawei выполнила стратегическую задачу “окружения городов в сельской местности”. Рен Чжэнфэй считает, что “китайский рынок имеет форму пирамиды, а части пирамиды - это Пекин, Шанхай и Гуанчжоу. Внизу находятся крупные и средние города, малые города, а Таи - обширные сельские районы. На самом деле рынок становится все больше и больше. Потребители внизу не так бедны, как они думают, и их потребительская способность не слаба. Вы все заполнены в городах первого уровня, и это составляет менее 1/10 следующих рынков.” В 1995 году выручка Huawei от продаж достигла 1,5 млрд юаней. В 1998 году компания расширила свой рынок до крупных городов Китая. В 2000 году компания открыла научно-исследовательский центр в Стокгольме, столице Швеции, а объем продаж на зарубежном рынке достиг 100 миллионов долларов США.

В дополнение к внутреннему финансированию, опора на технологии для “повышения” своих продуктов, а затем принятия мер, несомненно, является самым важным источником финансирования Huawei. Согласно годовому отчету Huawei за 2012 год, расходы Huawei на НИОКР составили 30,09 млрд юаней, что составляет 13,7% ее выручки. По состоянию на 31 декабря 2012 года Huawei подала в общей сложности 41 948 китайских патентов, 12 453 международных патентных заявки РСТ и 14 494 иностранных патентных заявки. В общей сложности было выдано 30 240 патентов. Акцент на исследованиях и разработках и сильная техническая мощь обеспечивают гарантию для метода финансирования Huawei.

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АНАЛИЗ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ РЫНКА И ПЕРСПЕКТИВ РАЗВИТИЯ МОБИЛЬНЫХ ТЕЛЕФОНОВ HUAWEI, ПОСТУПАЮЩИХ В ИНДИЮ

Аннотация: Экономическая и информационная глобализация являются характерными чертами эпохи развития в современном мире. Индустрия телекоммуникационного оборудования стала важнейшей движущей силой глобализации, предоставляя быстрые и эффективные коммуникационные технологии. Huawei Technology Co., Ltd. - быстрорастущая телекоммуникационная компания. С момента своего создания она разработала стратегию, направленную на то, чтобы встать на путь интернационализации. В этой статье на основе сегментации рынка и анализа окружающей среды на основе Индии обсуждается рыночное позиционирование Huawei, осуществимость и потенциал для полного выхода на рынок Индии. В то же время SWOT-анализ используется для оценки существующего рынка, и на этой основе мы стараемся использовать маркетинговую стратегию 4P, чтобы выдвигать наши собственные предложения.

Ключевые слова: Сегментация рынка; позиционирование на рынке; маркетинговая стратегия.

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ANALYSIS OF MARKET RESEARCH AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUAWEI MOBILE PHONES COMING TO INDIA

Summary: Economic and informational globalization are characteristic features of the era of development in the modern world. The telecommunications equipment industry has become the most important driving force of globalization, providing fast and efficient communication technologies. Huawei Technology Co., Ltd. - a fast-growing telecommunications company. Since its inception, it has developed a strategy aimed at embarking on the path of

internationalization. Based on market segmentation and India-based environmental analysis, this article discusses Huawei's market positioning, feasibility, and potential to fully enter the Indian market. At the same time, SWOT analysis is used to evaluate the existing market, and on this basis we try to use the 4P marketing strategy to put forward our own proposals.

Keywords: Market segmentation; market positioning; marketing strategy.

1. История компании и статус развития за рубежом

Компания Huawei Technology Co., Ltd. была основана в Шэньчжэне, провинция Гуандун, в 1987 году, в основном занимаясь производством и продажей коммуникационного оборудования. С момента своего основания компания придерживалась философии бизнеса “хорошее управление, непрерывные инновации и открытое сотрудничество”, внедрила международную систему исследований и разработок и собрала мировые технологии, опыт и таланты для исследований и разработок продуктов. После многих лет напряженной работы она превратилась в крупномасштабную глобальную компанию. Устоявшиеся зарубежные рынки включают 22 региона в Азиатско-Тихоокеанском регионе, на Ближнем Востоке, в Латинской Америке и других местах, с более чем 100 филиалами. В настоящее время доля Huawei на мировом рынке смартфонов увеличилась до 8,5%. 1 апреля 2016 года Huawei опубликовала свой годовой отчет за 2015 год, и компания получила чистую прибыль в размере 36,9 млрд юаней. С 2014 года зарубежные продажи продукции Huawei превосходили местный рынок, и зарубежные рынки стали ее основными целями производства и продаж. Согласно отчету индийской газеты "Economic Times" от 25 ноября, Huawei нацелена на огромные возможности для бизнеса, связанные с услугами мобильной связи и телекоммуникационных сетей на индийском рынке, и рассматривает Индию как потенциально ценный развивающийся рынок³⁶.

2. Условия индийского рынка

Индия занимает второе место в мире с общей численностью населения 1,21 миллиарда человек. Рабочая сила богата и относительно дешева. Молодая демографическая структура продолжит повышать потребительскую способность в будущем. В последние годы индийский рынок программного обеспечения показал хорошие результаты, и такие отрасли, как финансы, исследования и технические услуги, быстро развивались. С постепенной либерализацией экономики Индия начала реформировать свою налоговую систему и добилась замечательных достижений во всем мире. Из-за их долгосрочного принятия иностранного правления индийцы не исключают выхода иностранных компаний на свои

³⁶ Су Давэй. Исследование маркетинговой стратегии Huawei Technology Co., Ltd. [D]. Университет Фудань, 2008.

собственные рынки. Они считают, что инвестиции иностранного капитала и технологий будут способствовать экономическому развитию Индии и повышению уровня занятости. В дополнение к огромному населению и быстрому экономическому развитию, что еще более важно, текущий уровень проникновения мобильных телефонов и насыщенность рынка на индийском рынке все еще очень низки. Кроме того, развитие сетей фиксированной связи в Индии является относительно отсталым и не имеет возможности осуществлять крупномасштабные операции с фиксированной сетью. В то же время Индия является первой несоциалистической страной, установившей дипломатические отношения с Китаем. Китай и Индия имеют хорошие политические отношения. В последние годы между двумя странами растет торговля, что предоставило Huawei огромное пространство для развития.

3. Сегментация индийского рынка

Гуманистические факторы: Молодые люди увлечены погоней за тенденциями и часто меняют свои мобильные телефоны. Мобильные телефоны Huawei на индийском рынке должны быть ориентированы на молодые группы. Их спрос на рынке мобильных телефонов огромен, но имеющихся денег недостаточно, чтобы заплатить за эти высококачественные мобильные телефоны. Низкая цена и полные функции продуктов Huawei станут их выбором.

Психологические факторы: Смартфоны Huawei основаны на системе Android 4.1, поддерживают двойной Wi-Fi, двойную навигацию, интеллектуальное чтение, голосового помощника и другие функции, а также обладают самыми широкими в мире возможностями декодирования видео. В то же время корпус имеет яркие цвета и широкий и плавный интерфейс, что соответствует стремлению молодого поколения к новой и модной психологии.

Поведенческие факторы: Многие потребители пойдут в специализированные магазины или торговые центры, чтобы купить мобильные телефоны, особенно молодые люди, которые легко воспринимают новые вещи. Однако из-за стремительного развития технологий мобильных телефонов обновления мобильных телефонов происходят быстрее, а молодые люди стремятся к моде и разнообразию, поэтому их лояльность к бренду находится в состоянии передачи.

Географические факторы: Чтобы избежать основной нагрузки, Huawei должна развиваться в городах второго и третьего уровня в Индии. В этих городах производители мобильных телефонов других иностранных брендов менее конкурентоспособны, и Huawei может развивать свой масштаб за счет интенсивного выращивания и ключевых прорывных маркетинговых методов.

4. Позиционирование на рынке на основе Индии

Разработка мобильных телефонов Huawei в Индии должна основываться на позиционировании с высокой чувствительностью. Уровень образования в Индии невысок, Интернет в их стране не пользуется популярностью, и у них нет высокотехнологичного и высокого спроса. Поэтому, когда мобильные телефоны Huawei выходят на индийский рынок, они должны сосредоточиться на дизайне стиля продукта, чтобы соответствовать индийской эстетической концепции. В соответствии с ценовым преимуществом Huawei и уровнем потребления на душу населения в Индии в основном отбираются молодежные группы, ориентированные на средний рынок. Рынок высокого класса был занят южнокорейскими и тайваньскими производителями, и ожидается, что Huawei займет пирамиду смартфонов среднего класса. Мобильные телефоны молодежных групп быстро заменяются и легко воспринимаются новыми продуктами, поэтому рынок обладает большим потенциалом и станет основной целью продаж Huawei.

5. Стратегия комбинирования маркетинга

Продуктовая стратегия: Глубина и широта качества продукции являются важной гарантией завоевания доверия клиентов, и продажи продукции должны быть сосредоточены на наиболее выгодных сегментах рынка. На сельском рынке, ввиду низкого дохода населения, в основном могут быть запущены мобильные телефоны с выгодными ценами и долговечностью; на городском рынке в основном могут быть запущены интеллектуальные мобильные телефоны с высокой чувствительностью, отвечающие эстетике индийцев. Только производство высококачественного оборудования больше не является основной конкурентоспособностью предприятия. Главное – уделять внимание построению долгосрочных отношений сотрудничества с клиентами.

Ценовая стратегия: Во многом причина, по которой Huawei смогла развиваться по сей день, заключается в разработке ценовых стратегий, подходящих для разных стран и регионов. Хотя уровень доходов индийцев и ВВП страны увеличиваются год от года, их развитие все еще относительно отсталое. Поэтому при продажах на индийском рынке в основном используется метод ценообразования с низким уровнем проникновения. Ценообразование на проникновение использует цену как конкурентное оружие для завоевания рынка. Привлекайте больше потребителей и укрепляйте репутацию с помощью недорогих стратегий.

Стратегия канала: Поскольку Интернет не совсем популярен в Индии, онлайн-продажи пока можно игнорировать, и в основном осуществляются офлайн-продажи. На ранних стадиях развития индийского рынка местные посредники и прилавки торговых центров могут быть надлежащим образом использованы в качестве каналов продаж. с одной стороны, они могут сэкономить затраты и снизить риски; с другой стороны, они могут изначально понять особенности индийского рынка и, наконец, создать

собственную маркетинговую команду. Стратегия продвижения: В настоящее время формы продвижения продукции и рекламы Huawei относительно консервативны, а поведение по продвижению имиджа компании встречается очень редко. Поддержание надлежащей коммуникации также является методом рекламы, который может расширить свое влияние за счет спонсорства и продвижения. Услуги, отличные от спонсорства и продвижения, могут быть использованы для повышения осведомленности потребителей и уважения к Huawei, а также для создания хорошего имиджа³⁷.

Huawei должна продолжать создавать свой собственный имидж глобального бренда. В то же время она должна смело привлекать местных сотрудников за рубежом. Привлечение большего числа местных сотрудников может помочь Huawei быстро ознакомиться с местным рынком и культурой. Huawei нуждается в более зрелом международном торговом персонале для участия в управлении и повышения уровня управления командой. В то же время следует уделять внимание межкультурному обучению сотрудников, чтобы повысить их чувствительность к различным культурам, и постепенно изучать модели управления, подходящие для принимающей страны. Что касается продвижения продукта, эффективные стратегии комбинирования продвижения должны осуществляться в соответствии с характеристиками различных продуктов, целями продаж и целевой рыночной средой. Кроме того, компания должна соответствующим образом увеличить количество рекламы для общественности.

Столкнувшись с внутренним "13-м пятилетним планом", становится очевидным позиционирование развития национальной индустрии высоких технологий, которая привлекает все больше и больше внимания, особенно поддержка и инвестиции в Интернет и коммуникационные технологии. Следовательно, перспективы развития Huawei в Китае будут лучше. Соединенные Штаты обладают сильной экономической мощью и высоким техническим уровнем, но рынок США еще не полностью открыт для Huawei, и для его эффективного охвата необходимо принять соответствующие стратегии. Например, сотрудничество с иностранными инвесторами может быть усилено за счет трансграничных слияний и поглощений, а передовые иностранные технологии могут быть поглощены при одновременном расширении доли рынка для повышения собственной конкурентоспособности компании.

Huawei должна придерживаться стратегической системы непрерывных инноваций и устойчивого развития и активно осваивать технологии 5G. Эра 5G рано или поздно наступит, а зарубежные

³⁷ Чэнь Инцзе. Анализ развития индийского рынка услуг мобильной связи. Электроника и компьютеры, 2009-02-15.

технологии 5G еще не сформировали эффективной конкуренции, поэтому время для успешного развития равно. Исследование и применение технологии 5G должно быть расширено с внутреннего рынка на зарубежные страны. Кроме того, защите конфиденциальности потребителей уделяется все большее внимание, предоставление пользователям более надежной системы сетевой безопасности, а улучшение уязвимостей безопасности онлайн-СМИ должно стать связующим звеном, которое Huawei следует укрепить с точки зрения сетевой безопасности.

Сегодня Huawei является третьим по величине производителем мобильных телефонов в мире и вошла в топ-500 компаний мира. В последние годы телекоммуникационная отрасль быстро развивалась, что также придало сил развитию Huawei. Я верю, что благодаря непрерывным инновациям и своевременной корректировке стратегий Huawei получит большой потенциал на международном рынке.

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К ВОПРОСУ О ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена государственной молодежной политике в Республике Узбекистан. Молодежная политика является одной из приоритетных направлений государственной политики в Республике Узбекистан. Государство создает все условия для социального становления и развития интеллектуального, творческого и иного потенциала молодежи.

В статье отмечается значительные изменения в этой сфере. Приводятся цели и результаты государственной молодежной политики, конкретные планы и мероприятия в этой области.

Ключевые слова: молодежь, государство, молодежная политика, реформы, система образования, воспитание, духовно-просветительские мероприятия.

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ON THE ISSUE OF STATE YOUTH POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article is devoted to the state youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Youth policy is one of the priority directions of state policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The state creates all conditions for the social formation and development of intellectual, creative and other potential of young people.

The article notes significant changes in this area. The goals and results of the state youth policy, specific plans and activities in this area are presented.

Keywords: youth, state, youth policy, reforms, education system, upbringing, spiritual and educational activities.

В настоящее время в Узбекистане происходит по своему масштабу и значению огромные изменения в сфере молодежной политики. Под государственной молодежной политикой в законе понимается система социально-экономических, организационных и правовых мер, осуществляемых государством и предусматривающих создание условий для социального становления и развития интеллектуального, творческого и иного потенциала молодежи. Как известно, будущее и прогресс

государства определяются не только богатыми природными ресурсами, полезными ископаемыми или другими богатствами, но во многом связаны с достижениями молодого поколения.

На сегодняшний день молодежная политика в Узбекистане является одним из приоритетных направлений государственной политики. Основными принципами государственной молодежной политики в Республике Узбекистан являются:

- открытость и прозрачность;
- участие молодежи в реализации государственной молодежной политики;
- поддержка и стимулирование молодежных инициатив;
- приоритет духовных, нравственных и культурных ценностей;
- недопущение дискриминации молодежи.[1, с. 4]

Она строится на принципах повсеместного привлечения молодежи в процессы формирования правового государства и справедливого гражданского общества, установления признанного общественного статуса молодежи, всесторонней поддержки ее юридических, социальных, политических и идеологических прав, развития различных общественных объединений и организаций.

Сегодня более 60 процентов населения страны составляет молодежь. Перед государством и обществом стоит немаловажная, актуальная задача – формирование и воспитание самостоятельно мыслящего молодого поколения, глубоко освоившего современные знания и профессии, обладающего широким современным мировоззрением, высоким интеллектуальным потенциалом.

В результате последовательной реализации государственной политики, направленной на решение жизненно важных вопросов молодежи, наши юноши и девушки добиваются огромных успехов во всех сферах. Признавая, что молодежь является решающей силой в модернизации общества, государство уделяет особое внимание воспитанию и поддержке молодого поколения. В Узбекистане создаются все необходимые условия для реализации жизненных целей молодежи, а их проблемы решаются на уровне государственной политики.

Высокий уровень политико - правовой культуры и социального сознания сегодняшней молодежи у нас в стране, ее достижения в науке, искусстве, спорте требуют создания необходимых условий для поднятия реформ в данных сферах на качественно новый уровень.

По инициативе и под руководством Первого Президента страны И. А. Каримова коренное реформирование системы образования, обучение молодежи на уровне мировых стандартов, воспитание личностей с высоким потенциалом и богатым мировоззрением стали приоритетным направлением государственной политики. На развитие сферы образования и воспитания выделяются огромные средства из государственного

бюджета, что свидетельствует о том, что осуществляемые в нашей стране широкомасштабные реформы направлены на формирование и воспитание здорового, гармонично развитого молодого поколения.

В своем произведении «Высокая духовность – непобедимая сила» Ислам Каримов подчеркивал, что основной задачей и человеческим долгом является воспитание подрастающего поколения всесторонним, здоровым гармонично развитым, а для достижения этого необходимо укреплять семью, которая станет духовной крепостью, обеспечивающей преемственность поколений.[2].

На современном этапе государственная политика нашей страны способствуют воспитанию молодого поколения в духе национальных и общечеловеческих ценностей, гармонично развитыми личностями. За годы независимости были приняты ряд законов, нормативно-правовых документах, которые стали важной базой для реализации новых этапов деятельности в сфере молодежной политики, направленной на создание условий для социального и духовного развития молодого поколения. Одним из первых и значимых документов, в соответствии с которым осуществляются меры по созданию необходимых условий для получения юношами и девушками глубоких знаний, приобретения ими востребованных профессий, реализации их творческих и интеллектуальных способностей стал принятый 20 ноября 1991 г. Закон «Об основах государственной молодежной политики в Республике Узбекистан». В связи с последовательным внедрением в жизнь Закона Республики Узбекистана «Об образовании», а также Национальной программы по подготовке кадров повысились качество и эффективность образования.

За последние 5 лет было принято всего 77 законодательных и нормативно-правовых актов, посвященных вопросам эффективности молодежной политики, в том числе Закон Республики Узбекистан «О государственной молодежной политике» от 14 сентября 2016 года. 30 июня 2017 года был образован Союз молодежи Узбекистана, основной целью которого является поддержка и реализация всех молодежных инициатив. В свою очередь, по предложению Президента Законом «Об учреждении Дня молодежи в Республике Узбекистан» 30 июня был объявлен «Днем молодежи». В целях обеспечения активного участия молодежи в широкомасштабных реформах, последовательного осуществления государственной молодежной политики, направленной на воспитание всесторонне здорового и гармонично развитого подрастающего поколения, одобрена Программа дополнительных мер, направленных на реализацию государственной молодежной политики.

Принятые в последние годы законодательные акты, такие как Концепция развития государственной молодежной политики в Узбекистане до 2025 года, Концепция развития физической культуры и

массового спорта на 2019-2023 годы, Национальная программа развития и поддержки чтения на 2020-2025 годы направлены на рассмотрение вопросов и решение проблем молодежи на государственном уровне. Стратегия действий, разработанная по инициативе Президента Узбекистана Шавката Мирзиёева, также обозначила основные задачи по развитию страны на 2017-2021 годы по пяти приоритетным направлениям, каждая из которых ориентирована на человеческий капитал.

Реформы в деле воспитания молодежи осуществляются на системной, поэтапной основе в неразрывной связи с другими сферами нашей жизни.

Воспитание молодежи физически здоровыми и гармонично развитыми личностями в духе любви и преданности к Родине, уважение национальных и общечеловеческих ценностей, духовного и культурного наследия узбекского народа, является не разрывной частью образовательной системы. Как отметил глава нашего государства Шавкат Мирзиёев на торжественной церемонии вступления в должность Президента Республики Узбекистан, «важнейшая задача правительства, соответствующих министерств и ведомств, наших уважаемых наставников, профессоров и преподавателей – обеспечить молодежи качественное образование, воспитать ее физически здоровыми и духовно зрелыми личностями. Мы неуклонно и решительно продолжим государственную молодежную политику. И не только продолжим, но и поднимем ее на еще более высокий уровень в соответствии с требованиями сегодняшнего дня. Мы мобилизуем все силы и возможности нашего государства и общества для того, чтобы наша молодежь обладала самостоятельным мышлением, высоким интеллектуальным и духовным потенциалом, ни в одной сфере не уступала своим сверстникам из других стран, была счастлива и уверена в своем будущем»[3].

Сформированный в нашем государстве непрерывный образовательно-воспитательный процесс позволяет нашей молодежи свободно входить в мир информационной цивилизации, использовать достижения современной науки, техники, технологий для получения знаний, создает в наш век информационной цивилизации объективные условия для совершенствования личности.

Так, использование творческого потенциала молодежи в процветании Узбекистана является необходимым условием нашего великого будущего. Дальнейшее укрепление суверенитета страны, самой государственности, невозможны без опоры на молодые крепнущие силы, их ум, задатки и интеллект. Результаты преобразований находятся в прямой связи со степенью внедренности молодежи в систему проводимых реформ.

В данное время государство продолжает оказывать социальную поддержку молодежи, молодым семьям, обеспечивает защиту

человеческого достоинства, специфических экономических, политических, социально-культурных интересов молодых людей, содействует в трудовой занятости. С этой целью формируются различные общественные объединения и организации, оказывающие всестороннюю помощь в деле воспитания гармонично развитого молодого поколения, овладения молодежью знаниями, обретения ими профессий, формирования в них чувства высокой духовности, патриотизма и трудолюбия; усилению у нее иммунитета против различных идеологических угроз. Развиваются интерактивные формы работы с молодежью, в тоже время расширяется сеть негосударственных молодежных организаций. Стали функционировать десятки молодежных негосударственных некоммерческих организаций. Они занимаются вопросами охраны природы и экологическим воспитанием, внедрения здорового образа жизни, распространением правовых знаний, защитой молодой семьи и ребенка.

Во всех регионах нашей страны организовываются и проводятся различные спортивные соревнования и фестивали, встречи и духовно-просветительские мероприятия, в целях воспитания молодежи в духе уважения к старшим, развитию творческого мышления, созидательного потенциала; способствующие широкому вовлечению молодежи в физическую культуру и спорт, пропаганде здорового образа жизни.

Эти и другие мероприятия нацелены, прежде всего, на выполнение основной задачи – всестороннее воспитание подрастающего поколения, способного овладеть современными научными знаниями, высокими технологиями, искусством управления производством, осознающего свою ответственность за будущее страны, ее дальнейший интеллектуальный расцвет на основе прогресса.

Следует отметить, что выдвинутые главой государства Шавкатом Мирзиёевым 5 важных инициатив по налаживанию на системной основе усилий в социальной, духовно-просветительской сферах создали в истории Узбекистана новую стратегию по воспитанию и образованию молодежи. Сегодня во взрослую жизнь вступают юноши и девушки, мыслящие по новому, связывающие свое будущее с будущим страны. Наш народ по праву гордится своими талантливыми детьми, их большими успехами на международных олимпиадах, мировых спортивных аренах, в сфере культуры и искусства.

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СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ НАДЗОРНЫХ ОРГАНОВ В РОССИИ

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрены вопросы образования и развития надзорных органов в России. Затронуты проблемы реорганизации Федеральной служба по экологическому, технологическому и атомному надзору.

Ключевые слова: горный надзор, Госгортехнадзор, Ростехнадзор, Росатомнадзор, безопасность труда, производственный травматизм.

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FORMATION OF SUPERVISORY BODIES IN RUSSIA

Abstract: the article deals with the issues of education and development of supervisory authorities in Russia. The problems of reorganization of the Federal Service for Ecological, Technological and Nuclear Supervision are touched upon.

Key words: mining supervision, Gosgortekhnadzor, Rostekhnadzor, Rosatomnadzor, labor safety, occupational injuries.

С развитием отрасли добычи полезных ископаемых в Российской империи в XVIII веке появилась необходимость взять под контроль соблюдение прав собственности на недра и связанные с ними вопросы. В 1719 года Петра I решил взять под свой контроль вопросы «рудосыскные» и горного производства, находящиеся в ведении местных властей. С этой целью учредил своим Указом Берг-Коллегию, на которую возлагалось решение задач по развитию горного производства, а также руководство и надзор за горнозаводской промышленностью. Это событие стало началом развития в Российской империи централизованного управления казёнными (государственными) заводами и надзора за производствами, находившимися в частной собственности.

В ходе развития горных производств стали появляться вопросы к упорядочению горно-технологического процесса, организации

удовлетворительных условий труда и их безопасность на горных предприятиях, к оплате труда рабочих и организации их быта, медицинского и социального обеспечения пострадавших на производстве, обучению подрастающего поколения и др.

В целях решения этих задач, в начале XIX века году начался переход от централизованной системы, состоящей из центральных государственных и местных органов управления на административную систему включающую в себя пять округов (горных административных районов). Каждым округом руководил назначенный берг-инспектор. Первый горный округ расположился на Уральских горах с центром управления в Перми. Вторым — «замосковные» горные районы, с управлением в Москве.

С развитием горного дела появляется необходимость его упорядочить, разработать общие руководящие документы. За эту задачу берется горным инженером В. Н. Татищев и в 1734 году на свет появляются «Горный устав» и «Наказ шахтмейстеру» (руководства по надзору за частными горными предприятиями и заводами). Почти 80 лет эти документы оставались не востребованы, хотя многие горнопромышленники использовали их в своей деятельности. И только в 1818 году их официально утвердили. И в этом же году принят закон о надзоре за работами в частных рудниках и на заводах в плане их безопасности.

Во второй половине XIX века остро встает вопрос безопасности проведения работ на горных предприятиях. Следующим этапом в развитии надзорных органов в России стало создание в 1861 году «Горной полиции» (от нем. «Bergpolizei»), ее задачей являлся надзор за безопасностью работ в шахтах и на приисках. Фактически она стала первым российским специальным государственным органом горного надзора за безопасностью работ в горной промышленности и её задачи определялись следующим образом:

«Во всех современных законодательствах имеются постановления, направленные к предупреждению хищнической разработки ископаемых, но главная задача современной горной полиции — безопасность горных работ и промыслов. Вследствие опасностей, сопряжённых с горными работами, последние подвергаются особенно детальному надзору, и нигде осуществление полицейских задач не связано с такими чрезвычайными, часто миллионными издержками, как в горном деле».

С мая 1880 года началось установление, на законодательном уровне основных правил, обязательных для горных промыслов на всех землях, за исключением казачьих. Согласно им, появилась первая отчетность в горном деле. Местные горные управления обязали уведомляться о начале и окончании горных работ, о предполагаемых опасностях и произошедших несчастных случаях на предприятиях, составлять планы ведения горных

работ с указанием ответственных лиц. Этими же правилами предписывалось проводить работы таким образом, чтоб они не представляли опасности для жизни и здоровья рабочих и местных жителей, для строений, дорог и водных источников.

1888 год принес сразу 3 документа (инструкции) регламентирующие работы, связанные с недрами. Эти инструкции содержали в себе наставления о креплении выработок, о закладке выработанных пространств пустою породой, о сигналах, о выходах из рудников, о спуске и подъёме рабочих и материалов, об употреблении взрывчатых веществ, паровых котлов и машин, об ограждении людей и животных от падения, о предотвращении пожаров и вредного воздействия, скопляющегося в рудниках газов и воды, о вентиляции и т. п.

«Горнопромышленник, не использовавший в определённый ему срок указаний должностных лиц на средства к исправлению недостатков работ, привлекается к судебной ответственности.

Если двукратное, по приговору судебного места, наложение наказания не побудило горнопромышленника к исполнению предписанных мер, то последние приводятся в исполнение на его счёт местным горным управлением, которое, под своей ответственностью, может это сделать и до привлечения виновного к суду.

Если для ограждения безопасности необходима окончательная или временная остановка горных работ, то об этом составляется на месте письменный акт в присутствии горнопромышленника и двух свидетелей...»

В 1882 году создается «Фабричная инспекция», а через 10 лет горнозаводская инспекция, в состав которой входят окружные инспектора и их помощники, располагавшиеся в местных горных управлениях. В результате этих изменений государственный надзор за безопасностью горных работ окончательно получает специальный статус и организационное оформление.

В этот же период несколькими законами вводятся первые российские требования к условиям труда на фабриках и заводах, такие как запрет допуска к работе детей до 12 лет, запрет ночной работы для подростков до 17 лет и женщин, правовые взаимоотношения между рабочими и владельцами предприятий, право наложения штрафов за беспричинные прогулы и не соблюдение требований безопасности, назначение на каждом предприятии лица, ответственного перед фабричными инспекторами и судом за соблюдение фабричного законодательства.

Законом от 1886 года было установлено право присутствий по фабричным делам издавать обязательные постановления «о мерах, которые должны быть соблюдаемы для охранения жизни, здоровья и нравственности рабочих во время работы, а также в отношении врачебной помощи рабочим». Возникла необходимость создания специального

надзора за безопасностью труда и 1899 году присутствия по фабричным и горнозаводским делам были объединены в единую организацию — Главное по фабричным и горнозаводским делам присутствие, издание обязательных постановлений по охране жизни и здоровья, работающих стало его исключительным правом.

Кроме того, этот закон впервые установил обязанность Главного присутствия в части издания подзаконных актов — «инструкций и правил по всем предметам надзора, издание общих правил по охране жизни, здоровья и нравственности рабочих». Тем самым была определена и вторая его задача — контроль за выполнением установленных требований безопасности.

Горный департамент, в дальнейшем реформированный в Главное по фабричным и горнозаводским делам присутствие, успешно проработавший больше 100 лет и был ликвидирован 21 января 1918 года с наступлением глобальных перемен в новой истории, вызванных двумя последовательными революциями 1917 года. Его основные функции легли на инспекцию труда, которая была поставлена в подчинение Наркомату труда и с июня по август месяц принявший 3 постановления об ограничении детского и женского труда на рудниках в ночное время. После октября 1917 года создан Народный комиссариат труда, при котором организован отдел охраны труда.

Следующей ступенью на пути становления горного надзора было создание 1922 году Центрального управления горного надзора (ЦУГН) в составе Главного управления горной промышленности ВСНХ, с функциями наблюдения, контроля выполнения правил безопасности, учета и анализа случаев производственного травматизма, расследования аварий, надзора за маркшейдерскими работами и руководства горноспасательными частями. Через 5 лет он переходит в состав Наркомата труда СССР. В структурном плане он сохранил идею дореволюционного периода построения окружных и губернских подразделений, добавив к этому участковые инспекции и внеся необходимую юридическую корректировку.

В октябре 1947 года Центральное управление горного надзора было переименовано в Главное управление горного надзора (Госгортехнадзор) при Совете Министров СССР. С этого момента горный надзор впервые получает реальные права и обретает статус государственного. В его функции входит контроль соблюдения требований по охране недр, безопасное ведение геологоразведочных и добычных работ, рациональная и комплексная отработка месторождений полезных ископаемых, организация и работа маркшейдерских служб горнодобывающих предприятий, сохранность зданий, сооружений и природных объектов, попадающих в зоны влияния горных работ. У инспекторов Госгортехнадзора СССР появляется право налагать штрафы на

ответственных лиц и предприятий за нарушения требований по безопасному ведению работ и охране недр.

В 1954 году Госгортехнадзор получил статус государственного, и началось объединение различных видов надзора в «Комитет по надзору за безопасным ведением работ в промышленности и горному надзору при Совете Министров СССР» (Госгортехнадзор СССР). В его состав вошли Главное управления горного надзора министерства геологии и охраны недр, Главная государственная инспекция котлонадзора Министерства электростанций и Государственная техническая инспекция Министерства нефтяной промышленности СССР.

Для преодоления ведомственной разобщённости, в подчинение Госгортехнадзору СССР были переданы управления всех горных округов и горнотехнические инспекции министерств и ведомств СССР. Таким образом, Госгортехнадзор СССР стал единым органом исполнительной власти, осуществлявшим государственный надзор и его координацию в части соблюдения требований безопасности при ведении работ на опасных производствах.

Не просуществовав и четырех лет, в 1958 г. Госгортехнадзор СССР был ликвидирован, а его частично урезанные функции переданы республиканским комитетам. Такая структурная перестройка была частью непродуманной реорганизации управления всем народным хозяйством. Впоследствии плачевные результаты данной реорганизации обзовут «волюнтаризмом» и через 10 лет Госгортехнадзор СССР был возрождён и продолжил свою работу в прежнем качестве вплоть до конца 1980-х годов претерпевая при этом различные реорганизации. Одной из них стало преобразование 1981 году Госгортехнадзор СССР в союзно-республиканский Государственный комитет СССР.

К концу 1980-х годов Государственный горный надзор был органом исполнительной власти, занимающим видное место в системе государственного управления и представлял собой сложившуюся систему контроля технической безопасности в горной промышленности и в области охраны недр. Кроме функций государственного надзора и контроля технической безопасности и охраны недр, он осуществлял нормативное регулирование в различных отраслях промышленности, контролировал и координировал выполнение государственных планов, анализировал работу предприятий и отраслей, обобщал соответствующую статистическую отчетность, занимался подготовкой и повышением квалификации кадров инспекторского состава.

Двухсотлетняя история определила его общественное предназначение – следить за выполнением правил безопасного ведения горных работ на горных предприятиях и в геологоразведочных партиях, правильной эксплуатацией месторождений полезных ископаемых и

ведением горных работ в соответствии с утвержденными проектами рудников и шахт.

С 1989 года начинается интенсивный поиск оптимальной структуры надзорного органа, получившего в дальнейшем название Ростехнадзор. Сперва объединяют Госгортехнадзор СССР с Государственной инспекцией по ядерной безопасности СССР (Госатомнадзором СССР) с образованием Госгоратомнадзора СССР. Уже через год проявляется несостоятельность созданной структуры и Госгортехнадзор вновь становится самостоятельным.

С развалом Советского Союза, Россия, воспроизводит всю, существовавшую в Советском Союзе, систему государственного надзора. Так в декабре 1991 года проводится очередная попытка скрестить Госгортехнадзор с Госатомнадзором и создается Госпроматомнадзор России, прямого подчинения Президенту Российской Федерации просуществовавший менее года. Происходит очередное разделение этих государственных надзорных органов, образованы «Федеральный горный и промышленный надзор России (Госгортехнадзор России)» подчиненный Правительству Российской Федерации и Государственный комитет по надзору за ядерной и радиационной безопасностью при Президенте Российской Федерации (Госатомнадзор РСФСР, затем — России).

В марте 2004 года Федеральный горный и промышленный надзор России преобразован в Федеральную службу по технологическому надзору с передачей ей функций по контролю и надзору упраздненного Министерства энергетики Российской Федерации и преобразованного Государственного комитета Российской Федерации по строительству и жилищно-коммунальному комплексу.

А уже в мае 2004 года спустя 12 лет эти два надзорных органа проходят очередное слияние и создается Федеральная служба по экологическому, технологическому и атомному надзору (Ростехнадзор) подчиняющаяся напрямую правительству России, существующая по сей день.

2008 год приносит новые изменения, Ростехнадзор переводят на два года под непосредственное руководство Министерства (ведомства) природных ресурсов и экологии Российской Федерации, а 2010 году вновь возвращают под непосредственное подчинение правительству Российской Федерации.

В общей сложности в период с 1990 по 2010 год Госгортехнадзор России претерпел шесть серьезных реорганизаций, не считая ряда значительных сокращений численности центрального аппарата и территориальных органов.

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ТАШЛАМА КЎЛЛАР ВА УЛАРНИНГ ГИДРОЛОГИК ТАСНИФИ (БУХОРО ВИЛОЯТИ МИСОЛИДА)

Аннотация: Ҳозирги кунда дунё миқёсида сув ресурсларидан экстенсив фойдаланиш натижасида миқдор жиҳадан камайиши ва сифати ёмонлашиб бормоқда. Бухоро вилоятида суғоришга олинadиган ва экин майдонларида ҳосил бўладиган сувлар динамикасини ўрганиш ҳозирги кунда долзарб муаммолардан бири саналади. Ушбу мақолада вилоятдаги ташлама кўллар ва уларнинг гидрологик кўрсаткичлари ҳақида фикр мулоҳазалар юритилади.

Калит сўзлар: Сув ресурслари, сунъий суғориш системаси, ташлама кўллар, табиий дренаж, сувнинг минераллашганлиги, суғориладиган ерлар, коллектор, зовур.

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DRINKING LAKES AND THEIR HYDROLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF BUKHARA REGION)

Abstract: Today, as a result of the extensive use of water resources throughout the world, their quantity and quality are declining. One of the most pressing issues in the Bukhara region today is the study of the dynamics of irrigated and arable land. This article discusses the wastewater lakes of the region and their hydrological indicators.

Key words: Water resources, artificial irrigation system, drainless lakes, natural drainage, water salinity, irrigated lands, reservoir.

Кириш. Ҳозирги кунда дунё миқёсида сув ресурсларидан экстенсив фойдаланиш натижасида уларнинг миқдор жиҳатдан камайиши ва сифат бўйича ёмонлашуви қатор муммоларни келтириб чиқармоқда. Ўзбекистонда ҳам XX асрнинг 60 йилларидан бошлаб ерларни кенг миқёсда ўзлаштиришлиши натижасида дарёлардан сув олиш йилдан-йилга

ортиб борди. Бухоро вилояти республика миқёсида яккаю-ягона сунъий суғориш системасига асосланган вилоят ҳисобланади.

Шу сабабли Бухоро вилоятида суғоришга олинадиган ва экин майдонларида ҳосил бўладиган сувлар динамикасини ўрганиш ҳозирги кунда долзарб муаммолардан бири саналади. Айниқса, бу ҳолат Бухоро вилоятининг қишлоқ хўжалигида кучлироқ сезилди.

Асосий қисм. Суғориладиган майдонларда шўр ювиш натижасида сизот сувлар ҳосил бўлади. сизот сувлар коллектор-зовурлар орқали катта сунъий кўлларга қуйилади. Бу сувларнинг йиғилишидан қуйидаги ташлама кўллар ҳосил бўлади. Суғориладиган экин майдонларнинг кенгайиши ва улардан йилдан-йилга ортиб бориши натижасида кўплаб янги ташлама кўллар пайдо бўлди. Вилоятдаги ирригация-ташлама кўлларнинг энг йириклари Денгизкўл, Қорақир, Порсонкўл, Оёқоғитма, Тузкон, Хадича кўллари дир. Ушбу кўллардан ташкари ҳудудда нисбатан кичик ўлчамлардаги кўллар ҳам кенг тарқалган. Илгаридан мавжуд бўлган Денгизкўл, Шўркўл каби кўлларнинг майдони эса йил сайин катталашиб бормоқда. Вилоятдаги жами зовур сувлари 7 та кўлга йиғилади. Бу кўлларнинг умумий майдони 100110 минг гектарни, сув ҳажми 5.6 млрд м³ ташкил қилади.

Денгизкўл. Бухоро вилоятининг Олот туманида жойлашган ташлама кўл ҳисобланади. Координатлари. 39°06' шимолий кенглик ва 64°14' ғарбий узунликда жойлашган. Денгиз сатҳидан баландлиги 232 м ни ташкил қилади. Кўл тўғрисидаги маълумотлар ўтган аср манбаларида келтирилган. Ўрта асрларда “Боргини фарох” яъни Катта кўл” деб ҳам юритилган. 1980-йилларнинг охирида Денгизкўлнинг узунлиги 43.3 км, энг кенг жойи – 9 км, энг чуқур жойи 22 м, сув юзаси майдони 267 км², сув ҳажми 2.7 км³, ўртача кенглиги 6.17 км ни ташкил қилади.

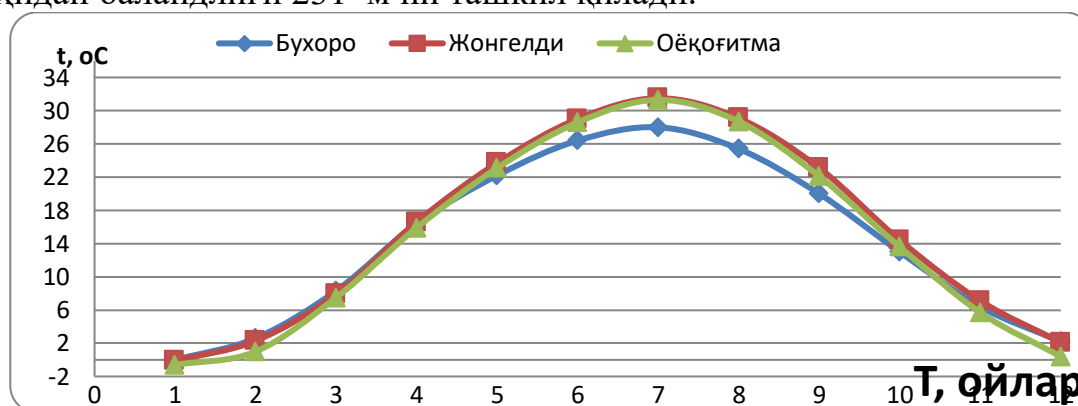


1-расм. Денгизкўл ташлама кўлининг табиий харитаси

Денгизкўл сув ҳавзаси Бухоро шаҳридан 75 км жанубий-шарқда унча узоқ бўлмаган Туркменистон Республикаси билан чегарадош. Суви кучли шўрланган. Кўл вилоятнинг жанубий чеккасидаги (Зарафшон дарёсининг

қуйи оқимида) тектоник ботикда, денгиз сатҳига нисбатан 181.5 м баландда жойлашган. Денгизкўлнинг майдони ва чуқурлиги тез-тез ўзгариб туради, умумий майдони 45 минг гектар, сув сиғими 0.08-1.5 млрд/м³. Энг чуқур жойи 30 м, ўртача чуқурлиги 10 м ни ташкил қилади. Денгизкўлга узунлиги 126 км, энг катта сув ўтказиш қобиляти 30 м³/с бўлган Денгизкўл коллекторидан келадиган ташлама сувлар келиб қуйилади ва шуни ҳисобига сув сатҳи ўзгариб туради.

Оёқоғитма ташлама кўли. Оёқоғитма кўли Қулжуктоғнинг этаги билан Зарафшон дарёси водийси орасидаги Оёқоғитма ботиғида, Бухоро вилоятининг шимоли, Шофиркон ва Ғиждувон туманлари ҳудудларида жойлашган бўлиб, 1985-1986 йилларда Оёқоғитма ташланмиси орқали келадиган оқова сувлар, ҳамда баҳор ва қиш фаслларидаги ёғингарчиликлар ҳисобидан ҳосил бўлган ташлама кўл ҳисобланади. Координаталари 40°36' шимолий кенглик, 64°28' ғарбий узунликда, денгиз сатҳидан баландлиги 231 м ни ташкил қилади.



2-расм. Оёқоғитма атрофларида ҳаво ҳароратининг ўртача ойлик ва йиллик қийматлари

Мазкур графикдан кўриниб турибдики, биз ўрганилаётган Оёқоғитма ва унинг атрофларида йил давомида энг паст ҳарорат январ ойида, энг юқори ҳарорат эса июль ойларида тўғри келади.

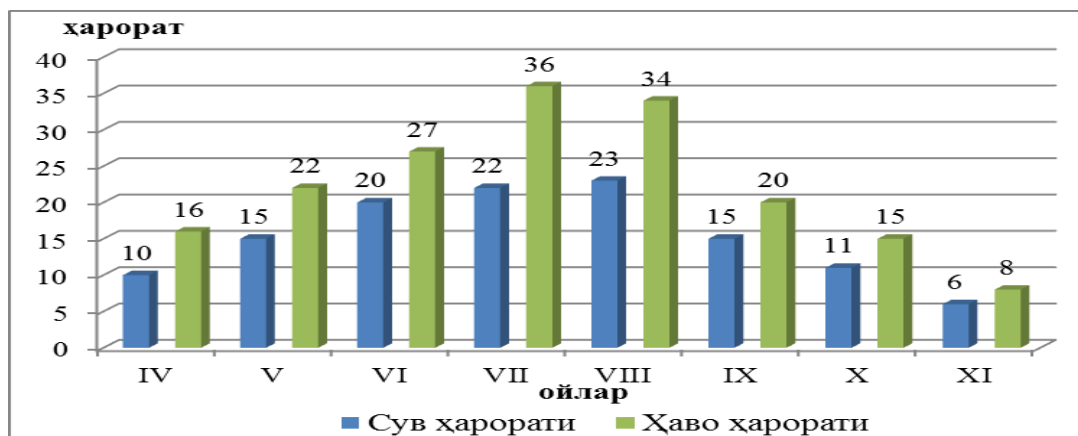
Оёқоғитма кўлига Бухоро ва Навоий вилоятлари экин майдонларидан чиқадиган сизот ва оқова сувлардан ҳосил бўлган Шўркўл ва Оёқоғитма коллектори қуйилади. Сув юзаси майдони ёз ойларида 60 км² гача ортади, шу вақтда чуқурлик 10 м дан ортади, оёқоғитма кўлининг суви шўр, кузда сув юзаси майдони кичраяди. Оёқоғитма кўли шарқдан ғарбга томон чўзилган бўлиб, Оғитма жарлигини эгаллайди. Кўлнинг узунлиги 15-20 км, энг кенг қисми 8 км, ўртача кенглиги 5 км ни ташкил этади. Кўлнинг майдони 14.5 минг гектар ни, сув сиғими 7300 млн м³, ҳозирги кунда 310 млн м³ ни, сув юзасининг айланаси эса 75 км ни ташкил этади. Шу даврда кўл сатҳи анча кенгаяди, қирғоқларни сув босади. Ҳозирги кунда 310 млн м³. Майдони 870 км². Энг чуқур жойи 40 м. Эни 30 км. Майдони 14,5 минг гектар.

Қора-қир кўли. 1960-1970 йилларда Шимолий коллектор сувининг Бухоро вилоятининг шимолий ғарбидаги чўл зонасига чиқариб юборилиши натижасида Қора-қир ташлама кўли пайдо бўлган. Қора-қир ташлама кўли координаталари $40^{\circ} 24'$ шимолий кенглик ва $63^{\circ} 14'$ ғарбий узунликда, денгиз сатҳидан баландлиги 181 м ни ташкил қилади. Қора-қир кўли Бухоро вилояти Пешкў туманида жойлашган. Қора-қир табиий кўли (кўллар системаси) Бухоро шаҳридан 140 км узоқликда жойлашган. Қора-қир кўли табиий сувлиги саёз сувликлардан иборат. Асосан Шимолий туманлараро коллектор-зовур сувларидан тўйинади. Маълумки, Шимолий туманлараро коллектор-зовури Бухоро вилоятининг Ғиждувон, Шофиркон, Ромитан, Пешку туманларидаги экин майдонларида ҳосил буладиган қайтарма сувларни тўплаб, шу туманлар сарҳадларидан оқиб ўтади. Унинг умумий майдони 22.5 минг гектарни ташкил қилади. Шимолий туманлараро коллектор вилоятнинг Ғиждувон, Шофиркон, Ромитан, Пешку туманларидаги экин майдонларда ҳосил бўладиган қайтарма сувларни тўплаб, Қора-қир кўлини тўйинтиради.



3-расм. Қора-қир кўлининг географик жойлашуви

Кўлдан сув олинмайди. Сувнинг асосий қисми буғланиш ва филтрация ҳисобига камаяди. Кўлга сув шимолий коллектор орқали 30-40 м³ /сек киради, лекин чиқиб кетадиган жойи йўқ қиш ва баҳор ойларида коллектор сувининг кўпайиши натижасида кўлнинг майдони, майда кўлмакларнинг ҳосил бўлиш ҳисобига 26,5–27,2 минг гектарга етади. Ундан ташқари кўлга кирадиган сув 5-10 м³ /сек гача камайиши ҳисобига майдон анча қисқаради. 10-12 минг гектарга камаяди. Кўл саёз максимал чуқурлиги (Катта Қора-қир) 5-7 метр, ўртача чуқурлиги 2.0-2.5 метр, минимал 0.7-1.8 метр. Қора-қир ташлама кўлида илмий тадқиқот ишлари олиб борилди.



4-расм. Қора-қир кўлида сув ва ҳаво ҳароратини ўртача кўрсаткичи

Кейинги йилларда Қора-қир кўлининг суви қиш ойларида музлаши кузатишмоқда. 2015 йил декабр ойининг 17 кунидан бошлаб қирғоқлари музлай бошлади. Аммо, пелагиал зона чуқурлиги 5-7 метр бўлган жойларда тўлқин катталиги сабабли музлаш кузатилмади. Қора-қир кўли сувининг кимёвий таркибини аниқлашда мавсимий намуналар йиғилди.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ МИНЕРАЛИЗОВАННЫХ ВОД ПРИ ВЫРАЩИВАНИИ КОРМОВЫХ И ОВОЩЕ - БАХЧЕВЫХ КУЛЬТУР

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются особенности использования минерализованных вод при выращивании кормовых и овоще - бахчевых культур. В условиях острого дефицита оросительной воды коллекторные воды служат дополнительным источником для поливов и их можно использовать для орошения кормовых культур.

Ключевые слова: культура, кормовая, кукуруза, сорго, томаты, арбуз, полив.

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USE OF MINERALIZED WATER IN GROWING FORAGE AND VEGETABLES - GOLUNS

Annotation: The article discusses the features of the use of mineralized waters in the cultivation of fodder and vegetables - gourds. In conditions of acute shortage of irrigation water, collector water serves as an additional source for irrigation and can be used to irrigate fodder crops.

Key words: crop, fodder, corn, sorghum, tomatoes, watermelon, irrigation.

В связи с актуальностью и важным практическим значением использования минерализованных вод для орошения различных сельскохозяйственных культур в конце 1990-х и в начале 2000 годов Каракалпакский отдел и отдел «Охраны водных ресурсов» НПО «САНИИРИ» организовали опытно-производственные участки на территории фермерских хозяйств «Каракалпак» и «Кенес» Чимбайского района, где были проведены исследования по выращиванию кормовых (сорго, кукуруза) и овоще-бахчевых (дыня, арбуз, томаты) культур с использованием для поливов минерализованных коллекторно-дренажных вод с личным участием автора [2; с. 286-287].

В хозяйстве «Каракалпак» на различных опытных полях были посеяны сорго и кукуруза (общая площадь, занятых каждой культурой была равна 4,0 га). Оросительная вода поступала из близ расположенного канала, а минерализованная вода из коллектора КС-1.

Во время проведения опытов были приняты следующие варианты поливов: а) оросительной водой из канала; б) коллекторной водой с минерализацией 1,0 г/л; в) коллекторной водой с минерализацией 2,0 г/л; и г) коллекторной водой с минерализацией 3,0 г/л. Нужная величина минерализации поливной воды достигалась путем смешения оросительной и коллекторной воды в специальных прудах.

На опытном участке в фермерском хозяйстве «Кенес» были посеяны дыня, арбуз и томаты, на общей площади 4,5 га. Оросительная вода поступала из близ расположенного канала «Ой салма», а минерализованная из коллектора КС-13. В зависимости от поливной культуры проводилось от трех до пяти поливов, при этом величина оросительной нормы изменялась от 2100 до 3500 м³/га.

Почвы опытных участков сложены тяжелыми грунтами: до глубины 2,5-3,0 м преобладают суглинки и глины. Величина плотности почв в зависимости от механического состава колеблется в пределах 1,4-1,6 г/см³. Анализ почвенных образцов, отобранных на опытных участках, показал, что в целом содержание питательных элементов в почве недостаточно: максимальное количество гумуса, не превышающие 0,98 % сосредоточено в верхнем слое (0,20-0,40 м), а с глубиной оно резко уменьшается до 0,35-0,27 % («Приложение» 5). Уровень грунтовых вод на опытных полях в течение вегетационного периода колебался от 180 до 295 см. Минерализация грунтовых вод колебалась от 7,58 до 11,02 г/л, преобладающий химический состав их был хлоридно-сульфатный-магниево-натриевый (ХС-МН),

Всего на опытных полях фермерских хозяйств «Каракалпак» и «Кенес» было отобрано более 50 проб воды на химический анализ,

которые были проведены соискателем в лабораториях Каракалпакского филиала НПО «САНИИРИ» и в институте Биоэкологии КО АН РУз.

Несмотря на более высокую минерализацию коллекторной воды по сравнению с оросительной средние величины урожайности кукурузы на опытном участке совхоза «Каракалпак» отличались незначительно: при орошении коллекторной водой в пределах 30-37 ц/га; при орошении сорго пресной водой урожайность изменялась в пределах 32-40 ц/га, а при орошении сорго пресной водой урожайность изменялась в пределах 32-42 ц/га, при орошении коллекторной водой в пределах 25-40 ц/га.

При проведении данных исследований также определялись минерализация и химический состав коллекторной воды, динамика влажности почвы, качество полученной продукции, цикл фенологических наблюдений за ростом и развитием выращиваемых культур, учет подаваемой воды, динамика уровня и минерализации грунтовых вод,

Несмотря на то, что при поливе минерализованными водами урожайность выращиваемых овощебахчевых и кормовых культур практически не изменялась, мы советуем орошать подобной водой кормовые культуры 2-3 года, а овощебахчевые — 1-2 года, после этого нужно обязательно поменять место посева и провести промывку земель оросительной пресной водой. Затем в течение 3-6 лет использовать севооборотную систему и поливать только оросительной водой [1; с.71-72, 2; с.286-287].

Несмотря на более высокую минерализацию коллекторной воды (3,0 г/л) по сравнению с оросительной (до 1,0 г/л) средние величины урожайности дыни, арбуза, томата, сорго и кукурузы на опытных участках РК («Каракалпак» и «Кенес»), отличались незначительно: при различных поливах дыни урожайность изменялось в пределах 261-272 ц/га, арбуза – 261-272 ц/га, томата – 478-482 ц/га, кукурузы 211-219 ц/га, сорго – 170-172 ц/га (рис.1).

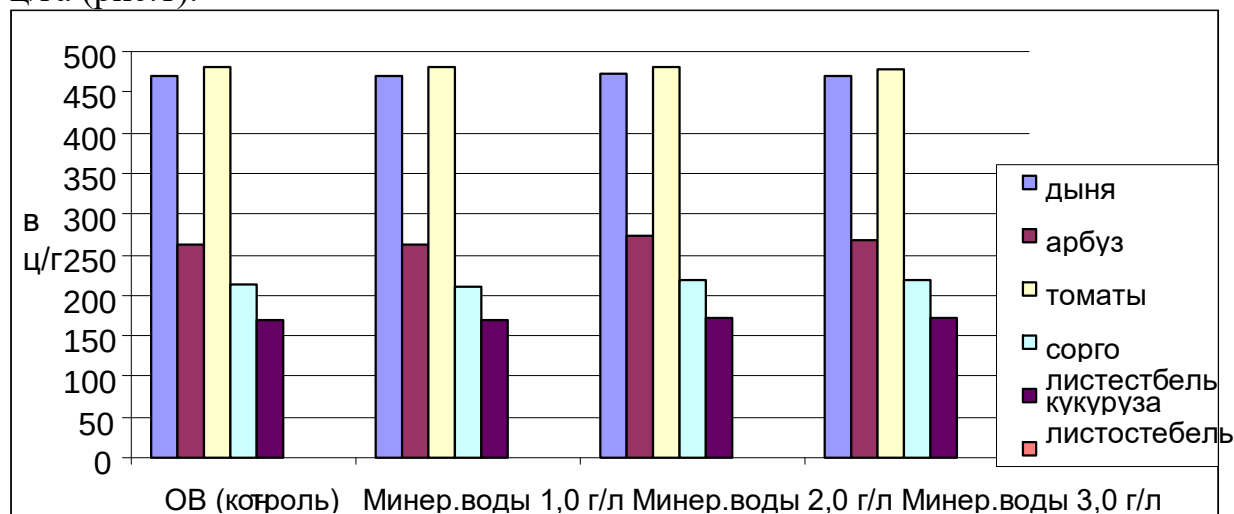


Рисунок 1. Урожайность выращиваемых культур на опытных участках.

В итоге был сделан следующий вывод: в условиях острого дефицита оросительной воды коллекторные воды служат дополнительным источником для поливов и их можно использовать для орошения кормовых культур (кукуруза, сорго и др.). Так как сорго по сравнению с кукурузой более солеустойчивая культура, ее выращивание для кормовых угодий при орошении коллекторными водами более целесообразнее, чем зерновые культуры. В конце уборки урожая нужно проводить профилактическую промывку тех почв, для которых использовалась коллекторная вода.

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ЧЕХОВСКИЕ ТРАДИЦИИ В РУССКОЙ ДРАМАТУРГИИ ВТОРОЙ ПОЛОВИНЫ XX ВЕКА

Аннотация: В статье проводится анализ произведений драматургов-«шестидесятников», рассматриваются основные художественные аспекты их творчества, выявляются характерные индивидуальные черты, присущие пьесам. Целью настоящей работы было определение и исследование традиций творчества А.П. Чехова в драматургии периода «оттепели». Анализируется влияние произведений на развитие русского театра и формирование эстетического вкуса. При разборе используется метод сравнения и качественной характеристики, а также наблюдения творческого становления ведущих драматургов. Актуальность данной статьи определена в рассмотрении обобщенного ракурса советской драматургии в контексте драматургических традиций русского искусства.

Ключевые слова: символизм, смерть, прилагательные цвета, семантика.

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CHEKHOV'S TRADITIONS IN RUSSIAN DRAMATURGY OF THE SECOND HALF OF THE XX CENTURY

Annotation: The article analyzes the works of playwrights of the "sixties", examines the main artistic aspects of their work, reveals the characteristic individual features inherent in the plays. The purpose of this work was to identify and study the traditions of A.P. Chekhov in the dramaturgy of the "thaw" period. The influence of works on the development of Russian theater and the formation of aesthetic taste is analyzed. The analysis uses the method of comparison and qualitative characteristics, as well as observation of the creative development of leading playwrights. The relevance of this article is determined in the consideration of a generalized perspective of Soviet drama in the context of the dramatic traditions of Russian art.

Keywords: symbolism, death, color adjectives, semantics.

Чехов в истории мировой драмы – прежде всего преобразователь. Все его связи, переклички с предшествующими драматургами и

достижениями русской литературы XX века традиционно осмысливаются в соответствии с этой новизной. Авторы, которым суждено произвести такой переворот, вводят сразу многие новшества, которые усваиваются массовой драматургией. Но, в первую очередь, они несут с собой общий взгляд на мир и на поведение человека в нём, именно то, что определяется в данной работе как «психологическое время».

Чеховедение представлено сегодня как фундаментальными трудами ведущих отечественных исследователей, среди которых Г.П. Бердников, Н.Я. Берковский, И.П. Видуэцкая, В.В. Ермилов, В.Б. Катаев, В.И. Кулешов, Э.А. Полоцкая, И.Н. Сухих, А.П. Чудаков и др., так и работами начинающих чеховедов. Научный интерес к наследию Чехова в новом веке не только не угасает, но усиливается и реализуется в поиске новых исследовательских направлений, теоретико-методологических подходов. Современное чеховедение нашло свое выражение в серии «Чеховиана», где с начала 1990-х гг. были представлены различные «направления и жанры чеховедения и различные грани того, что принято обозначать теперь как «мир Чехова». Сюда входят материалы к библиографии писателя и его творческой лаборатории, а также работы, освещающие судьбу чеховского наследия: посмертная история его произведений в их осмыслении наукой и интерпретации художественной практикой»

Одним из традиционных направлений чеховедения является установление творческих связей Чехова — прозаика и драматурга — с его предшественниками и современниками (с Л.Н. Толстым, И.С. Тургеневым, А.Н. Островским и др.). Так, В.Б. Катаев справедливо подчеркивает: «Рассматривая черты сходства, важно прийти к пониманию непохожести, неповторимости слова, сказанного Чеховым. От изучения связей, в которых Статьи, публикации, эссе. М., 1990. - С.5. отразилась целая литературная эпоха, следует идти к сознанию того, что в творчестве Чехова пережило его эпоху, перешагнуло национальные и временные границы и стало неотъемлемой частью общечеловеческих духовных ценностей»⁵. Литературные связи Чехова исследуются в трудах Г.П. Бердникова, Ф.И. Евнина, В.Б. Катаева, В.Я. Лакшина, Н.И. Пруцкова, А.П. Скафтымова, И.Н. Сухих, В.Е. Хализева и др. В настоящее время продолжается изучение влияния Чехова на русскую литературу XX века.

В контексте нашей темы особый интерес представляют труды Г.П. Бердникова. В монографии «Чехов-драматург: традиции и новаторство в драматургии А.П. Чехова» ученый ставит перед собой задачу исследовать «проблему традиций и новаторства в чеховском театре», определить «его место в истории русской реалистической драматургии»⁶. Характеризуя драматургию Чехова, исследователь выявляет социально-психологическое своеобразие его героев: «Размышления героев являются, как правило, не отвлеченными рассуждениями, а их личными, интимными, лирическими переживаниями или теснейшим образом связаны с ними.

В другой работе «А.П. Чехов. Идеи и творческие искания» Г.П. Бердников обращает внимание на такую особенность в изображении персонажей, когда через психологию героя выражается характерная черта времени: «Уже в первые годы творчества Чехову удалось создать несравненную галерею человеческих характеров, каждый из которых нес в себе какие-то признаки существенных сторон социальной жизни, а все вместе воспроизводили удивительную по масштабам и глубине картину быта и нравов А.Б. Есин в продолжение разговора о психологизме Чехова в сравнении с толстовским, сразу же констатирует: «Творчество Толстого подводит итог истории психологического романа XIX в. и представляет собой высшую точку развития психологизма в русской и мировой литературе - это общеизвестно и бесспорно. Но несомненно и то, что после Толстого психологизм также продолжал развиваться, порождая какие-то принципиально новые художественные явления. Одним из наиболее важных направлений такого развития явились резкие качественные изменения в изображении внутреннего мира человека, создание психологизма принципиально иного типа, чем у Толстого Первооткрывателем этой новой манеры психологического письма стал Чехов <.>»¹⁴. Статья А.Б. Есина имеет для нас принципиальное значение, т.к. в ней речь идет о «чеховской системе психологизма»¹⁵. Говоря о прозе писателя, автор статьи замечает: «Чехов не мог, естественно, ограничиться изображением только внешних симптомов психологического состояния героев, но с помощью ряда приемов он сумел «замаскировать» прямое обращение к внутреннему миру, сделать свой психологизм скрытым, «разбросанность» штрихов, характеризующих психологическое состояние персонажа: «собственно психологическое изображение» перемежается деталями сюжета и предметного мира. Далее исследователь обращает внимание на разнообразие форм психологического изображения и многофункциональность используемых Чеховым приемов. «У всех этих форм одна и та же задача — воссоздать психологическое состояние героя, но внешне они весьма несхожи и поэтому на первый взгляд даже не связываются друг с другом, не осознаются как части единого целого. Такой прием разбивает впечатление авторской сосредоточенности исключительно на изображения внутреннего мира героя, нарушает некоторую монотонность длительного и непрерывного психологического анализа»¹⁷.

А.Б. Есин обращает внимание на принципиально новое свойство чеховского психологизма по сравнению с толстовским: если Толстой, по словам А.П. Скафтымова, «стремится охватить весь поток данного состояния», то Чехов старается, как отмечает А.Б. Есин, «найти и художественно воссоздать прежде всего доминанту внутренней жизни героев, передать ведущий эмоциональный тон, психологический настрой персонажа, воспроизвести внутренний мир человека не аналитически, а

синтетически. Чехов как бы минует стадию расчленения психики на ее составляющие, он сразу воссоздает ее во всей целостности»¹⁸. Исследователь выделяет такие особенности чеховского психологизма, как наличие «основного психологического тона ситуации», «общей психологической атмосферы» («И вот эту-то атмосферу, этот общий эмоциональный тон ситуации Чехов часто улавливает и передает с помощью "внешних" деталей»¹⁹); создание «эффекта сопереживания» (с использованием деталей-намеков, ритма — для передачи определенного психологического рисунка). Наряду с этим А.Б. Есин подчеркивает: «В чеховскую систему психологизма естественно вошла такая уникальная форма психологического изображения, как умолчание о процессах. О психологическом изображении «нового типа» в творчестве Чехова пишет и А.П. Чудаков. Он выделяет такие особенности чеховского психологического изображения, как «мимический» психологизм (постепенно развившийся у Чехова «в необыкновенно изощренную технику»), «регистрация бессознательных жестов, движений, выражающих душевные переживания опосредованно, причем переживания смутные, неясные, трудноопределимые»; связь душевных переживаний с предметной сферой («Предметно-психологическая деталь сосредоточивает переживание в одной и пр. А.П. Чудаков уделяет внимание «непрямому способу изображения внутреннего», тому, что «позже назовут чеховским настроением». Автор статьи касается психологического изображения персонажей и в драмах Чехова: «В 90-е годы сравнение душевных движений с движениями предметов физических получает у Чехова дальнейшее развитие, проникает в драму...»

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МАРКАЗЛАР ВА ТЕРМИНАЛЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИНИНГ ТАҲЛИЛИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада ишлаб чиқилган тавсиялар асосан автотранспорт воситаларини эксплуатация даврида йўловчи ташиш тизимини таъминлашдаги фаолиятини оширишга хизмат қилади.

Калит сўзлар: автомобил, ҳаракат, йўл ҳақи, ташиш, рақобат.

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ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITIES OF CENTERS AND TERMINALS

Abstract: This paper provides designing methodical recommendations and using there results to improve traffic safety in transport.

Key words: car, traffic safety, traffic, traffic signs, dangerous site.

Транспорт тизими интеграцияси ва инновациясига нисбатан модуль ёндашув, юкларни манзилга етказишнинг мураккаб жараёнларини типиклашувига асосланган бўлиб, индустриал технологияларни рўёбга чиқаришга имкон беради. Чет эллик таҳлилчиларнинг баҳолашларича, ташишга йўлдош бўлган жараёнларнинг кенг унификацияси ва модуллиги ҳисобига ташиш таннархини 30-35% га камайтириш мумкин экан.

Юқори даражада рақобатдош бўлган халқаро автомобил юк ташишларида самарадорликни таъминлаш учун транспорт компанияларига катта юк айланмаси зарур бўлади. Транспорт операцияларини юқори интенсивлик билан амалга ошириш мураккаб ташкилий тузилмага эга компанияларда мумкин бўлади. Транспорт хизматлари бозоридаги замонавий тузилмавий логистик концепциялар мултиагентлик, масалан, франчайзинг ва корпоратив бошқарув тамойилларига асосан барпо этиладиган тизимларга босқичма-босқич ўтиш билан боғлиқ.

Транспорт соҳасининг давлат томонидан тартибга солиш даражасини пасайганлиги туфайли, мазкур тармоқ корхоналари хизмат кўрсатиш таклифлари борасида эркинликка эга бўлди. Бу эса, ўз навбатида, транспорт ва корхоналарнинг ишлаб чиқариш бўлимлари фаолиятини мувофиқлаштириш орқали мижозлар айланма маблағларининг бир қисмини бўшатишига эришилади. Шу муносабат билан товарларни етказиб бериш сифатига бўлган талаблар янада катъий тус олди, транспорт

турини танлашдаги мезонларнинг муҳимлилиги даражаси ҳам ўзгаришларга дуч келди. Буларнинг барчаси логистик занжирдаги алоқаларнинг ўзгаришига, ташишлар тузилмасидаги силжишларга, умуман олганда транспортга бўлган янги қарашга ва транспорт сиёсатининг қайта кўриб чиқилишига олиб келади.

Маҳсулот ишлаб чиқарувчи корхоналар кўпчилик логистик функциялардан ўзини озод этиш ва харажатларни пасайтириш, ҳамда фаолиятдаги эгилувчанликни ошириш мақсадида бутун эътиборни асосий фаолиятга қаратишдан манфаатдор бўлади. Таҳлилларнинг кўрсатишича, бундай сиёсат қатор ижобий томонларга эга: буюртмани қайта ишлаш цикли қисқаради, товар-моддий бойликларни сақлаш ўрнига эса транспорт оқимлари майдонга келади.

Ўз навбатида транспорт корхоналари ўз фаолиятининг кенгайтирилган диверсификациясини мамнуният билан қарши олади. Бу эса мижозларни жалб қилиш салоҳиятини оширади, фойдани кўпайтиради, энг янги транспорт технологияларини жорий қилинишини тезлаштиради, транспорт хизматлари бозоридаги ҳолатини мустаҳкамлайди.

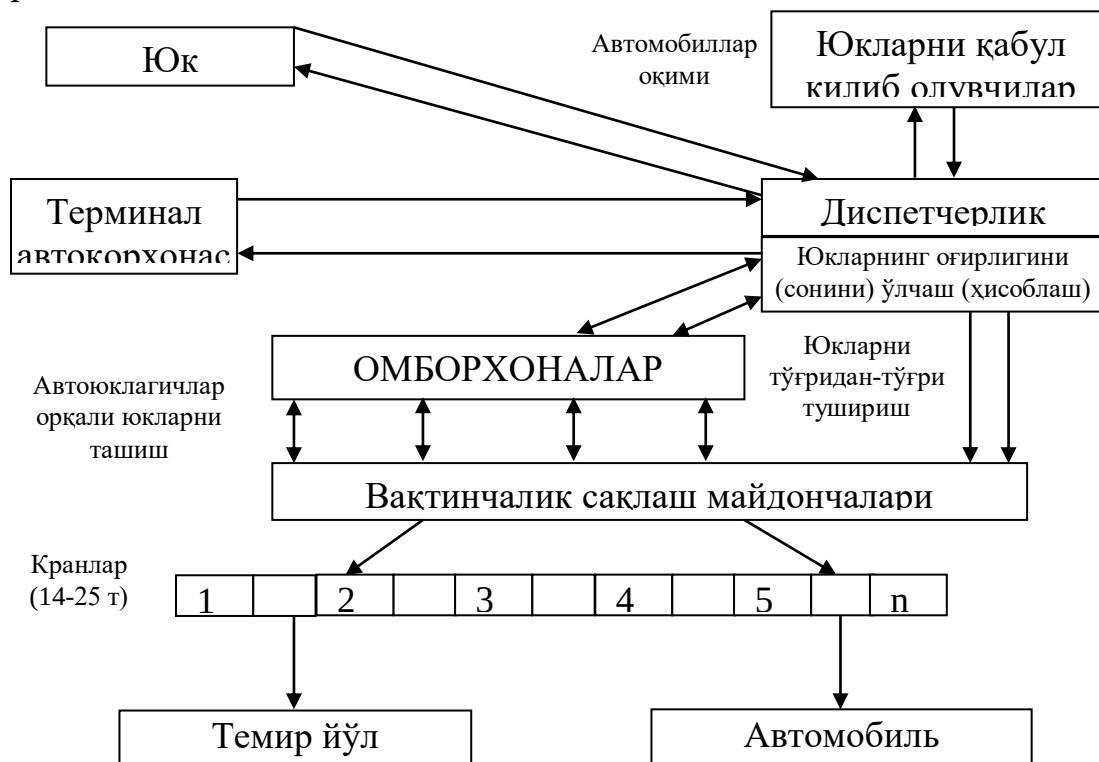
Транспорт жараёнини мажмуавий амалга оширишга йўналтирилган барча қарорлар ва ҳатти-ҳаракатлар тақдим этилаётган хизматлар сиёсатига тегишли бўлади. Масалан, АҚШнинг турли корхоналари 70%и ташиш ишларини бажариш ва ҳисоб-китобларни расмийлаштириш функцияларини транспорт корхоналари зиммасига юклаганлар, корхоналарнинг 20-22% эса ташиш нархини белгилаш, омборхона операциялари ва етказиб беришнинг оптимал йўналишини танлаш билан боғлиқ ишлардан транспорт корхоналари фойдасига воз кечганлар. Шунингдек, ташувчи корхоналар йўлдаги юкларни кузатиш функциясини ҳам ўз зиммасига олишни фойдали деб топганлар. Бундан ташқари улар логистик жараённинг барча иштирокчилари ўртасида электрон ахборот алмашинувини ташкил этиш ва ахборотни сақлаш билан ҳам шуғуллана бошладилар. Натижада, ишлаб чиқарувчи корхоналарнинг 12-15% бу функциялардан ўзини озод этди. Ва ниҳоят, корхоналарнинг 7-11% товар-моддий захираларни назорат қилиш, буюртмаларни бажариш ва транспорт воситалари паркини эксплуатация қилиш функцияларини ташувчиларга топширганлар.

Юқорида айтилганларнинг барчаси товарларнинг логистик тизимда ҳаракатланишида транспорт муҳим рол ўйнаши ва товар рақобатдошлигини белгилашидан далолат беради. Шундай қилиб, юқорида тилга олинган омиллар ҳисобига, ташувчини танлаш масаласи логистик тизим фаолияти самарасини кучайтириши ёки пасайтириши тўғрисида сўз юритиш мумкин.

Товар айланмасининг кўпайиши ва хўжалик алоқаларининг кенгайиши шароитларида, Ўзбекистонда терминал тўғрисида, юкни қайта ишлаш ва юкларни йиғиш билан боғлиқ минимум функцияларга эга омбор

сифатида, шаклланган анъанавий тасаввур ўзгариб бормоқда. Унинг ўрнига кенг спектрдаги хизматларни кўрсатадиган ва замонавий технологик ускуналарга эга бўлган, муҳандислик-техник қурилмалар мажмуасидан иборат йирик транспорт-тақсимот логистик маркази бўлмиш кўп функционал терминал мажмуаси тушунчаси кириб келмоқда.

Намунавий универсал юк терминали чизмаси 1.1-расмда келтирилган.



1-расм. Намунавий универсал юк терминалининг схемаси

Модул тизими Жиззах шаҳрида ташкил этилаётган эркин индустриал-иктисодий ҳудуд, Жиззах вилоятида ташкил этилган юк терминали ва ҳудудларда ташкил этилган пахта терминаллари имкониятларидан халқаро йўналишларда экспорт-импорт юкларни ташишни оптималлаштириш, ушбу терминаллар имкониятларидан “қуруқ порт” сифатида фойдаланишни йўлга қўйиш, ЖЭИИХ ва юк терминаллар салоҳиятидан тўлиқ фойдаланиш ҳамда логистик харажатларни камайтиришга имконият яратади. Интермодал марказлар фаолиятини такомиллаштириш бўйича чуқур тадқиқотларни давом эттириш тақозо этилиши аниқланди.

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МЕДИКО-СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ДЕТСКОЙ ИНВАЛИДНОСТИ

Аннотация: Детская инвалидность является важнейшей проблемой современности. Сотни тысяч детей-инвалидов нуждаются во внимании и поддержке общества, социальной, медицинской и другой помощи. В данной статье освещены медико-социальные аспекты детской инвалидности.

Ключевые слова: детская инвалидность, факторы риска детской инвалидности, медицинское обслуживание детей-инвалидов.

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MEDICO-SOCIAL ASPECTS OF CHILDHOOD DISABILITY

Abstract: Children's disability is the most important problem of our time. Hundreds of thousands of disabled children need the attention and support of society, social, medical and other assistance. This article highlights the medical and social aspects of children's disability.

Key words: children's disability, risk factors of children's disability, medical care of children with disabilities.

Инвалидность наряду с показателями заболеваемости, физического развития, группой медико-демографических критериев является важным индикатором состояния здоровья детского населения. Для обоснованного планирования и эффективной работы системы медико-социальной помощи детям-инвалидам и их семьям необходимы, прежде всего, знания о распространенности изучаемого явления и структуре детской

инвалидности. В последние годы мы наблюдаем значительные негативные изменения в общественном здоровье, характеризующиеся ухудшением и медико-демографических, и медико-статистических показателей. Снижение рождаемости при нарастающем постарении населения привело к тому, что численность лиц в возрасте старше пятидесяти лет более чем в 2 раза превысила количество детей. А значит, на плечи подрастающего поколения с особой тяжестью ложится в будущем бремя экономического обеспечения лиц пожилого возраста – пенсионеров. Поэтому государство, безусловно, озабочено вопросом сохранения и укрепления здоровья детей, видя в них будущих тружеников и защитников Отечества.

Об актуальности этой проблемы свидетельствует количественный рост инвалидности с детства и неблагоприятные тенденции в её структуре. Инвалидность с детства является не только сложной медико-социальной проблемой, но и приносит значительный экономический ущерб обществу, из сферы общественной деятельности исключаются взрослые члены семьи, ухаживающие за инвалидом с детства.

Тяжёлый морально-психологический климат в семьях, где имеются инвалиды с детства, как, правило, низкий материальный достаток, не могут не сказать негативного влияния на качество жизни таких семей в целом.

В Республике Узбекистан осуществляется единый комплекс социально-экономических, профилактических и медицинских мероприятий по охране здоровья матерей и детей, направленных на их гармоничное развитие. Одним из приоритетных направлений в реформировании здравоохранения является профилактика инвалидности с детства развитие медико-социальной помощи семьям, имеющим детей с ограниченными возможностями. Установлена относительно низкая медицинская активность семей, воспитывающих ребёнка-инвалида: $\frac{3}{4}$ часть родителей выполняют предписания врача, около половина семей продолжают рекомендованное восстановительное лечение в домашних условиях. Только 31,6 % родителей регулярно занимаются с ребёнком, прививая ему развитием необходимые навыки. Исследование уровня информированности и медицинских знаний родителей о характере заболевания ребёнка, способах воспитания и обучения позволило установить, что большинство родителей подобными знаниями не обладают. Все изложенное убеждает в том, что большинство семей с детьми инвалидами неблагополучны по ряду медико-демографических и социально-психологических показателей. Эффективная работа государственных служб и общественных организаций по снижению детской инвалидности представляется как слаженный организм, решающий проблему на всех этапах формирования здоровья детей, начиная с антенатального периода и заканчивая системой реабилитации как ребёнка-инвалида, так и его семьи.

В настоящее время в динамике состояния здоровья детского населения наметилось множество неблагоприятных тенденций, а именно:

- повышение частоты врожденных и наследственных заболеваний;
- высокий удельный вес детей, рожденных с травмами и патологией центральной нервной системы;
- прогрессирующий рост хронических форм патологии и болезней аллергического генеза;
- увеличение частоты осложнений вирусных и паразитарных заболеваний, в том числе контролируемых инфекций. Изучая причины детской инвалидности, исследователи отметили приоритетное значение медико-генетических служб в деле профилактики, основные задачи которых заключаются в:

1) тотальном ультразвуковом обследовании плодов и определении уровня - фетопротеина в сыворотке крови беременных не позднее 24 недель (предотвращение гидроцефалии и спинномозговых грыж);

2) применении кариотипирования и биопсии ворсинок хориона, методов амниоцентеза и плацентоцентеза для предупреждения рождения ребенка с синдромом Дауна;

3) применение скрининга, цитогенетических методов, ультразвукового обследования плодов для определения множественных внутриутробных пороков развития. Профилактика детской инвалидности начинается с охраны здоровья семьи и женщин репродуктивного возраста, так как в большинстве случаев в ее формировании играет роль наследственная, врожденная и перинатальная патология, т.е. все факторы, связанные с зачатием, вынашиванием плода и родами

Профилактика детской инвалидности на современном этапе, по мнению Д.И. Зелинской должна осуществляться с помощью:

- 1) создания перинатальной службы и подготовки специалистов;
- 2) развития центров планирования семьи и репродукции, детских гинекологических центров;
- 3) профилактической работы со здоровыми детьми, но имеющими различные отклонения в состоянии здоровья;
- 4) усиления материально-технического обеспечения лечебно-профилактических учреждений.

Согласно мнению Комитета экспертов ВОЗ, профилактика состоит из трех взаимосвязанных и последовательных уровней:

- 1) снижение частоты возникновения нарушения функции (первичная профилактика),
- 2) ограничение степени или обратное развитие инвалидности, вызванной нарушением функции (вторичная профилактика),
- 3) предупреждение перехода инвалидности в физические и другие дефекты (третичная профилактика).

Детская инвалидность в Узбекистан имеют определённые возрастно-половые особенности: каждая третья инвалидность устанавливается в дошкольном возрасте. С увеличением возраста детей врождённые причины детской инвалидности незначительно уменьшаются, а приобретённые увеличиваются: во всех возрастных группах имеет место выявление детей-инвалидов с врождённой патологией.

Инвалидность у детей – более тяжелое явление, чем инвалидность у взрослых, так как у детей она накладывается на процесс развития психики, приобретения навыков, усвоения знаний. Вот почему необходимо проведение адекватных реабилитационных мероприятий для достижения главной цели – интеграции детей инвалидов в социум.

Мультидисциплинарная реабилитация ребенка – целостный и непрерывный процесс изучения личности, создания условий для ее формирования, развития, воспитания, овладения позитивным социальным опытом и самореализации во всех видах деятельности, позитивной адаптации в социуме, осуществляемый всеми субъектами реабилитационного процесса в ситуациях взаимодействия; это комплексная, многоуровневая, этапная и динамическая система взаимосвязанных действий, направленных на восстановление ребенка в правах, статусе, здоровье, дееспособности.

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МЕТОДИКА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ «МУЗЫКАЛЬНАЯ ГРАМОТА» ПРИ ОБУЧЕНИИ ПРЕДМЕТУ «МУЗЫКАЛЬНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА» В ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛАХ

Аннотация: Человек как субъект труда, познания и общения формируется в процессе деятельности, которая обеспечивает научное освоение действительности, возбуждает интерес, чувства, порождает новые потребности, активизирует волю, энергию – все то, что служит строительным материалом для развития и становления личности. Действия – это процессы, мотивы которых находятся в той деятельности, в состав которой они входят. Музыкальная грамота — начальный музыкально теоретический учебный курс. Включает нотную грамоту и первоначальные сведения о музыке, ее элементах и выразительных средствах.

Ключевые слова: выразительное средство музыки/ ритм/ метр/ лад/ мелизм/ учитель музыки/ школа/ занятие.

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METHODOLOGY OF ORGANIZING THE ACTIVITY «MUSICAL LITERATURE» IN TEACHING THE SUBJECT «MUSICAL CULTURE» IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Abstract: A person as a subject of labor, cognition and communication is formed in the process of activity that provides scientific exploration of reality, arouses interest, feelings, generates new needs, activates will, energy - all that serves as building material for the development and formation of personality. Actions are processes whose motives are found in the activity in which they are included. Musical literacy is an initial musically theoretical training course.

Includes musical notation and initial information about music, its elements and means of expression.

Key words: expressive means of music/ rhythm/ meter/ fret/ melisma/ music teacher/ school/ class.

Музыка — это целый мир, в котором есть свои основы и правила. Если знать верный подход, то изучение музыкальных дисциплин быстро даст результат и доставит только положительные эмоции. Музыкальная грамота и сольфеджио — это основа основ. Но, к сожалению, не все музыканты относятся к этим предметам с должным вниманием.

Школа — учебное заведение для получения общего образования. В широком смысле слово может применяться к названию любого образовательного учреждения. Возможно, цель школы — научить учеников отличать правду от вымысла и понимать, как то и другое формирует жизнь вокруг нас. Несомненно, школа нужна для того, чтобы обучить детей и подростков азам мирного и разумного сосуществования.

Музыка и уроки сольфеджио имеют неразрывную связь. Изучение данной музыкальной дисциплины происходит в течение всего курса обучения в том или ином музыкальном учреждении. Уроки предусматривают следующее:

- 1 Пение по нотам;
- 2 **Метроритмическую работу;**
- 3 Написание специальных диктантов;
- 4 **Развитие слуховых навыков;**
- 5 Задания на выявление творческого потенциала;
- 6 **Изучение теории.**

Данная дисциплина развивает творческие стороны личности. Выделяют классическое и джазовое сольфеджио. Последнее предполагает изучение главных терминов, присущих джазовой музыке. В консерваториях такое сольфеджио изучается не на всех отделениях. Классическое учение предусматривает изучение основных понятий, терминов и практических упражнений, которые позволяют познать классическую музыку.

Изучение любого вида сольфеджио имеет немало значимых преимуществ. Вот лишь основные из них.

- Хорошая теоретическая основа, абсолютное знание языка музыки;
- Умение разбирать произведение на слух и по нотам;
- Навык быстрого запоминания различного музыкального материала.

Уникальность такой дисциплины заключается в том, что она закладывает основы музыкальных способностей профессионального уровня. Огромное количество талантливых музыкантов действуют при создании мелодий на интуитивном уровне. Профессионалами их называть

неправильно. Они не владеют терминами, нотной грамотой. Всё потому, что такие люди не проходили обучение в музыкальной школе.

Начать изучать данную дисциплину можно абсолютно в любом возрасте. Чтобы добиться желаемого результата, нужно систематически посвящать этому делу несколько часов в неделю. Здесь понадобится следующее:

- 1.Синтезатор либо пианино;
- 2.**Ластик и карандаш;**
- 3.Тетрадь, в которую можно записывать термины;
- 4.**Нотная тетрадь;**
- 5.Специальные пособия;
- 6.**Время;**
- 7.Большое желание.

Сольфеджио — учение, требующее огромной самоотдачи. Если человек будет лениться, то у него ничего не выйдет. Если сначала что-то не будет получаться, не стоит отчаиваться.

Образование подразделяется на общее образование,			
профессиональное образование, дополнительное образование и			
профессиональное обучение,	обеспечивающие	возможность	
реализации права на образование в	течение	всей	жизни
(непрерывное образование).			

Одной из ведущих тенденций в области культуры в современном обществе является освоение музыкально-педагогического наследия узбекских этносов и умелое использование его в воспитании и образовании молодого поколения. Кроме того, признание музыкального искусства как одного из средств в формировании ценностного мира личности имеет еще другие основания. Во-первых, музыка направляет эмоции, мысли слушателя на определенный объект, оказывая сильное воздействие на настроение и чувства; во-вторых, она владеет неподражаемыми возможностями для познания душевного мира человека, развивает в нем чувства эмпатии, альтруизма и толерантности; в-третьих, музыкальные произведения помогают творческому осмыслению личностных, нравственно-эстетических ценностей микро- и макро-социума, которые являются важной ступенью к приобщению молодого поколения к духовному опыту человечества; в-четвертых, музыка является одним из каналов преемственности духовной культуры, через нее передаются и сохраняются социокультурные, и, в особенности, художественные воззрения, осуществляется связь между поколениями;

Лад в музыке – это система отношений устойчивых и неустойчивых звуков и созвучий, которая работает на определённый звуковой эффект – мажор и минор.

Мажор (лат. major — большой, также, большой, старший), в музыке — один из двух ладов (наряду с минором) гармонической

тональности. Характерная особенность мажорного звукоряда — его третья ступень, отстоящая от первой ступени на большую терцию.

Минор в музыке — один из двух ладов (наряду с мажором) гармонической тональности. Характерная особенность минорного звукоряда — его третья ступень, отстоящая от первой ступени на малую терцию.

Ритм в музыкальном произведении — это непрерывное чередование звуков и пауз самой разной продолжительности. Вариантов ритмических рисунков, которые могли бы образоваться в таком движении, очень много. И поэтому ритм в музыке бывает тоже разным.

Метр в музыке — мера, определяющая величину ритмических построений вплоть до малых композиционных форм.

Мелизмы — различные мелодические украшения звука, не меняющие темпа и ритмического рисунка мелодии. Обозначаются в нотном письме специальными знаками или мелкими нотами. И т.д. и т.п.

Дидактические материалы «Визуальная музыкальная грамота» являются учебным пособием нового типа. В процессе работы с материалами ученики приобретают навыки свободного чтения нотного текста, воспроизведения его на фортепиано и сочинения простых мелодий. Материалы предназначены для детских музыкальных школ, детских школ искусств и музыкально-эстетических центров общеобразовательных школ, в учебных планах которых имеется предмет сольфеджио.

Использование визуальных дидактических материалов даже в небольшом объеме принесло достаточно ощутимые результаты за короткий промежуток времени. Таким образом, визуальные материалы позволяют создать на уроке обстановку комфортности, повысить стремление к обучению. У учащихся появляется устойчивый интерес к урокам сольфеджио, значительно повышается их познавательная активность и творческая самостоятельность.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ОТРАЖЕНИЯ ДЕНЕГ В БУХГАЛТЕРСКОМ БАЛАНСЕ

Аннотация: Одним из важнейших финансовых активов в общей сумме активов предприятий являются денежные средства. Также потребуются достаточные средства для проведения каждого этапа оборота капитала в умеренных количествах. Выполнение такой сложной задачи требует хронологического и систематического управления денежными потоками.

Своевременное наличие денежных средств на предприятии дает право на покупку или обмен других необходимых ресурсов (активов) в качестве финансового актива, а также наличие возможностей и сделок по погашению просроченных обязательств. Следовательно, этот вид финансового актива будет основой для осуществления предприятием своего права на своевременную мобилизацию других ресурсов, необходимых рынку.

Информация, предоставляемая в виде бухгалтерской отчетности в виде баланса в денежных средствах и их эквивалентах, является одним из основных источников для партнеров при изучении и оценке финансового состояния предприятия.

Последние изменения в национальной экономике, такие как ускорение выхода предприятий на зарубежные рынки, выход иностранных партнеров в нашу страну, обуславливают необходимость внедрения информации финансовой отчетности в соответствии с международно-признанными стандартами или практикой. Эта идея относится и к учету денег и приравненных к ним средств в полном смысле и порядке их отражения в бухгалтерском балансе. В этой области существует ряд проблем, оптимальное решение которых является одним из наиболее актуальных вопросов в системе финансового учета и отчетности. Одним из важнейших мероприятий в этом отношении является учет денежных средств и их эквивалентов в свободном и ограниченном порядке и их отражение в бухгалтерском балансе.

Ключевые слова: денежные средства и их эквиваленты, денежные эквиваленты, итого денежные средства, денежные средства

ограниченного характера, денежные средства неограниченного характера, бухгалтерский баланс, финансовый актив.

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IMPROVING THE REFLECTION OF MONEY IN THE BALANCE SHEET

Abstract: One of the most important financial assets in the total assets of enterprises is cash. Sufficient funds will also be required to carry out each stage of the capital turnover in moderate quantities. Accomplishing such a complex task requires chronological and systematic cash flow management.

The timely availability of funds at the enterprise gives the right to purchase or exchange other necessary resources (assets) as a financial asset, as well as the availability of opportunities and transactions to repay overdue obligations. Therefore, this type of financial asset will be the basis for the enterprise to exercise its right to timely mobilize other resources needed by the market.

Information provided in the form of financial statements in the form of a balance in cash and cash equivalents is one of the main sources for partners in the study and assessment of the financial condition of the enterprise.

Recent changes in the national economy, such as accelerating the entry of enterprises into foreign markets, the entry of foreign partners into our country, necessitate the introduction of financial reporting information in accordance with internationally recognized standards or practices. This idea also applies to the accounting of money and funds equivalent to them in the full sense and in the order in which they are reflected in the balance sheet. There are a number of problems in this area, the optimal solution of which is one of the most pressing issues in the system of financial accounting and reporting. One of the most important activities in this regard is the accounting of cash and their equivalents in a free and limited manner and their reflection in the balance sheet.

Keywords: cash and cash equivalents, cash equivalents, total cash, restricted cash, unrestricted cash, balance sheet, financial asset.

Введение

В Республике Узбекистан организация учета коммерческих предприятий на основе МСФО и составление финансовой отчетности на

основе МСФО осуществляется на уровне государственной политики. Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 24 февраля 2020 года QRQ-4611 «О дополнительных мерах по переходу на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности» четко определяет задачи и мероприятия, которые необходимо выполнить по данному вопросу. Ряд работ в этом направлении проводился и ведется в стране. Цель состоит в том, чтобы создать систему финансового учета и отчетности, понятную иностранным и всем другим партнерам. Это одна из важнейших мер по дальнейшему улучшению инвестиционного климата в стране.

Денежные средства и их эквиваленты являются важными объектами финансовой отчетности и отчетности. Информация о деньгах и их эквивалентах играет важную роль в принятии деловых решений. Однако в ходе научных исследований выяснилось, что существенных изменений в национальной системе бухгалтерского учета в части учета и отчетности денег и приравненных к ним средств не произошло. Было также ясно, что в этом отношении имелся ряд недостатков. Все это оказывает существенное влияние на организацию учета денежных средств и их эквивалентов в учете предприятий на основе МСФО и подготовку информации о них в бухгалтерской отчетности на основе МСФО. По вышеуказанным причинам мы представляем наши предложения по составлению и сдаче учета и отчетности по денежным средствам и их эквивалентам в соответствии с международными стандартами и международной практикой. Центральным и важным аспектом вопроса является вопрос о свободном и ограниченном учете денежных средств и их эквивалентов на предприятиях и их отражении в бухгалтерском балансе.

Литературный обзор

В отечественной литературе по бухгалтерскому учету мнения по кассовому учету приводятся практически в том же содержании и порядке [4, стр. 299, стр. 5, 26]. В основном они учитываются в виде пояснений, приведенных в текущих и официальных документах страны, т. е. наличные деньги, наличные деньги в кассе, иностранная валюта, деньги на специальных банковских счетах, денежные эквиваленты, деньги в пути (переводы). В разделе «Активы» бухгалтерского баланса написано, что оно отражается в виде общей суммы денежных средств, денежных средств в кассе, денежных средств на счетах, денежных средств в иностранной валюте и прочих денежных средств и их эквивалентов.

Взгляды ведущих ученых в области бухгалтерского учета в странах СНГ по вопросу кассового учета существенно не отличаются от взглядов ученых республики [6, С. 218, 7, С. 85]. Это связано с тем, что в новейшей истории стран СНГ методологическая база развития отрасли была одинаковой, и переход к устойчивой рыночной экономике начался практически одновременно. Сегодня установление свободных рыночных отношений в этих странах и укрепление международных экономических

связей ускоряют переход мира к общепринятым методологиям и стандартам в данной области. Поэтому опубликованные источники существенно не отличаются друг от друга. Это связано с тем, что вновь установившиеся экономические отношения в этих странах, требования пользователей к финансовой информации и так далее имеют схожие аспекты.

Ученый нашей страны Б.Хакимов высказал ряд важных соображений по вопросам гармонизации учета и отчетности денежных средств в национальной системе бухгалтерского учета с международными стандартами и использования международного опыта в этой области. В своих статьях он высказал свои взгляды на необходимость свободной и ограниченной классификации средств и ее значение [9, с. 47-48, 10, с. 52-55].

Следует отметить, что по мировому опыту все денежные средства, находящиеся в распоряжении субъектов хозяйствования, носят неограниченный и ограниченный характер с точки зрения их свободного доступа. Значительные идеи высказаны в ряде литературы по этому поводу [8, стр. 174]. и 316 с.].

32. Одной из целей МСФО «Финансовые инструменты: представление» является применение обстоятельств, при которых должны учитываться финансовые активы и финансовые обязательства. ” Настоящая инструкция также в полной мере применяется к учету и отчетности по денежным средствам и их эквивалентам, которые представляют собой финансовые активы. Это означает, что информация о деньгах и их эквивалентах также изучается с точки зрения оплаты обязательств. Точно так же из-за неограниченного и ограниченного описания денежных потоков представление в отчетах очень важной информации в правильном расчете оплаты обязательств.

Материал и метод

Данные для исследования по данной теме были получены и апробированы с предприятий, работающих в Наманганской области Республики Узбекистан.

Улучшено отображение информации о денежных средствах и их эквивалентах в балансе с использованием всех доступных методов учета. Этот подход очевиден в предложениях, изложенных в Таблице 3. Однако главное здесь заключается в том, что деньги и приравненные к ним средства классифицируются по характеристике права пользования ими. То есть денежные средства и их эквиваленты отражаются в разделе оборотных средств баланса в общем, свободном (неограниченном) и ограниченном порядке.

Форма и порядок предлагаемого метода заключается не только в том, чтобы сформировать движение и состояние общей денежной массы и ее отдельных элементов за определенный период времени, но и указать, какая

часть общей денежной массы является свободной (неограниченной) денежной массой и как многое ограничено в деньгах.

Суть предлагаемого метода заключается в том, чтобы показать, в какой степени денежные средства имеют право и возможность приобретать или обменивать другие необходимые ресурсы (активы) в качестве финансового актива, а также осуществлять существующие операции по оплате просроченных обязательств. То есть высокая доля неограниченных денежных средств в общем денежном потоке означает, что субъект хозяйствования имеет право и возможность приобретать или обменивать другие необходимые ресурсы (активы), а также осуществлять существующие операции для погашения просроченных обязательств. Или же приобретение хозяйствующим субъектом других необходимых ресурсов (активов), содержащих значительную долю денежных средств, которые выделены или предназначены исключительно для определенной цели и не могут быть свободно использованы в различных целях без определенных условий обмена, также показывает, как мало право и возможность совершения существующих сделок по оплате просроченных обязательств.

Полученные результаты

Национальный стандарт бухгалтерского учета (МСФО 21) в Приложении 2 к «Плану счетов и Руководству по его применению» Ведутся следующие счета и описываются процедуры их учета:

- 5000 денежных счетов;
- Дебиторская задолженность на счете 5100;
- 5200-Денежные счета в иностранной валюте;
- 5500 - Счета на специальных счетах в Банке;
- 5600-эквивалентные счета наличных денег;
- 5700-Счета для денежных переводов.

На всех предприятиях на основании вышеуказанного плана счетов создается и ведется кассовый счет.

Исследование показало, что национальный финансовый счет не имеет четких и полных методологических критериев для счетов 5600 «Счета эквивалента денежных средств» и 5800 «Счета краткосрочных инвестиций» и их различий. Такой недостаток может повлиять на качество данных, записанных в этих двух учетных записях. Поэтому для обеспечения достоверности различий между счетами 5600 - "Денежные эквиваленты" и 5800 - "Счета краткосрочных вложений" нами разработан систематизированный порядок, с указанием критериев учета денежных эквивалентов. Еще один важный аспект. На счетах эквивалентов денежных средств эквиваленты денежных средств учитываются по номинальной стоимости.

Критерии таблицы 1 служат для обеспечения правильности проведения бухгалтерских операций и достоверности формирования

данных на счетах 5600 - "Счета денежных эквивалентов" и 5800 - "Счета краткосрочных финансовых вложений".

Таблица 1

Критерии, по которым денежные эквиваленты отражаются в учете, и их систематизированный порядок³⁸

№	Деньги эквиваленты и краткосрочные инвестиции учетные записи	Эквиваленты денежных средств и краткосрочные критерии признания инвестиций							
		Согласно цели		По легкой конвертации и денег		Согласно сроку		По риску изменения стоимости	
		Для платежей по краткосрочным обязательствам	Инвестиции или для других целей	Быстро и легко	Быстро и не просто	На срок до 3 месяцев	На срок до 1 года	Он не изменяется или изменяется без предварительного	Существует риск оползней
1.	5600-Денежные эквиваленты учетная запись получатель учетные записи	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
2.	5800-Краткосрочные инвестиционные счета	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+

Еще один проблемный вопрос. Приложение 1 к Приказу Министра финансов Республики Узбекистан от 27 декабря 2002 года № 140 «Правила заполнения форм финансовой отчетности» предусматривает, что.

Как видно из рисунка 1, все денежные потоки хозяйствующих субъектов представлены в полном объеме и в определенном порядке на начало и конец отчетного периода. Пользователи используют эту информацию в своих целях. Так в чем здесь может быть проблема?

³⁸ Авторская разработка

Таблица 2

Бухгалтерский баланс представляет собой выписку из формы 1³⁹

Наименование индикаторов	Сатр код	За отчетный период	На конец отчетного периода
Денежные резервы, всего (стр. 330 + 340 + 350 + 360), в том числе: _	320		
Денежные средства в кассе (5000)	330		
Денежные средства на счете (5100)	340		
Наличная иностранная валюта (5200) _	350		
Прочие средства _ а также эквиваленты i (5500, 5600, 5700)	360		

Следует отметить, что информация о денежных средствах в текущем балансе не классифицирует имеющиеся в международной практике денежные средства по их ограниченному и неограниченному характеру.

Для устранения этого недостатка приведем следующие рекомендации по этому поводу (табл. 3).

Таблица 3

Предлагаемая модель отражения информации о денежных средствах в бухгалтерском балансе⁴⁰

Наименование индикаторов	Сатр код	За отчетный период	На конец отчетного периода
Денежные резервы, всего (строка 330 + 340), в том числе: _	320		
Наличные в кассе и в иностранной валюте. Денежные эквиваленты (5100, 5200, 5600)	330		
Ограниченные средства _ (5 0 00, 5 5 00, 5700)	340		

Данные таблицы 3 показывают, что представление кассовой информации в форме и порядке, предложенных в соответствующих строках бухгалтерского баланса, соответствует международным стандартам и требованиям развитых стран. Мы обосновываем это следующим образом.

Предложенный пункт строки 320 может полностью отражать информацию о движении и состоянии общей суммы денежных средств.

Строка 330 «Наличные деньги в кассе и в иностранной валюте. Денежные эквиваленты (5100, 5200, 5600)» содержит информацию о неограниченной классификации денег и приравненных к ним средств, которые могут свободно использоваться хозяйствующими субъектами для

³⁹«Правила заполнения форм финансовой отчетности», утвержденные приказом Министра финансов Республики Узбекистан от 27 декабря 2002 года № 140. <https://lex.uz/docs/821320>

⁴⁰Разработано автором.

различных целей в хозяйственной деятельности. Данная статья предназначена для предоставления пользователям реальной информации о количестве денежных средств и приравненных к ним средств, которые могут свободно использоваться субъектом для различных целей.

Строка 340, « Ограниченные денежные средства (5000, 5500, 5700) » предназначена для предоставления информации об ограниченной классификации денежных средств и их эквивалентов, которые не находятся в свободном доступе для предприятий для различных деловых целей и используются только для объектов фиксированного назначения..

Информация в таблице 3 также важна для анализа денежных потоков. Прежде всего, это обширная база данных для анализа. Использование информации позволяет компании изучить абсолютное и взвешенное состояние общих денежных средств (320 строк), неограниченных (330 строк) и ограниченных денежных средств (340 строк) на начало и конец отчетного периода, а также изменения в них.. Таким образом, можно детально проанализировать изменения общих денежных потоков, неограниченных и ограниченных денежных потоков и оценить их результаты. Причины и факторы, которые привели к изменениям, выявляются и анализируются последовательно.

Кроме того, еще один аспект этой информации позволяет проводить более аналитический и точный расчет коэффициентов, отражающих важный аспект финансового положения, который связан с денежными средствами или не может быть определен без их участия. Например, абсолютный статус платежа и т. д.

Обсуждение

Конечно, есть стороны, которые могут обсудить тему и ее улучшение. Например, на многих предприятиях фонды ограниченного класса не имеют существенной доли. Будет ли целесообразно, чтобы такие предприятия представили это предложение? В самом деле, создает ли разделение денег и их эквивалентов на свободные (неограниченные) или ограниченные классификации сложности в учете? и так далее.

Мы приводим следующие основания для целесообразности этого предложения. Бесплатная и ограниченная информация имеет решающее значение для крупных предприятий. Эта важность относится как к самому предприятию, так и к внешним партнерам. На основе этой классификации компания может точно знать фактический текущий абсолютный статус платежа за текущий отчетный период (сегодня, месяц, квартал, полугодие, год). То есть путем анализа свободных (неограниченных) денежных потоков по отношению к непогашенным обязательствам.

Именно эти и подобные показатели необходимы для внешних партнеров, включая банки, поставщиков, покупателей и так далее. Потому что знать абсолютный статус платежа необходимо, чтобы принять решение в этом отношении.

Если вес ограниченных денежных средств на предприятиях незначителен или незначителен по размеру, это не отменяет этого порядка. Это связано с тем, что информация в текущем плане счетов адаптирована для отражения денег и приравненных к ним средств в балансе в предлагаемом варианте.

Существует практическая необходимость разделить деньги и приравненные к ним средства на свободные и ограниченные категории, и мы считаем, что их важность имеет место в деловой деятельности.

Такие потоки денежных средств характеризуются как свободные или неограниченные, если организация имеет свободный доступ к средствам, находящимся в ее распоряжении, для различных деловых целей.

Однако если средства, находящиеся в распоряжении субъекта, выделены или предназначены только для определенных целей, а также безвозмездное использование средств на различные цели без определенных условий, возможность расходования данного вида денег в разных сферах деятельности будет ограничена. ограничено. Следовательно, это демонстрирует, что этот тип наличных денег имеет ограниченную характеристику и предназначен для использования только для достижения конкретных целей.

Налицо такой окончательный вывод, что в текущем периоде деньги и приравненные к ним средства не только оцениваются, но и измеряются тем, насколько они имеют право пользования, а затем принимаются соответствующие решения.

Вывод

В заключение были сделаны следующие предложения по приведению учета денежных средств и их эквивалентов, действующих в нашей национальной системе бухгалтерского учета, в соответствие со стандартами МСФО и опытом развитых стран в этой области.

1. Уточнены и систематизированы критерии учета денежных эквивалентов. Это обеспечит точный и точный учет операций по счетам 5600 - "Денежные эквиваленты" и 5800 - "Счета краткосрочных инвестиций".

2. Разработан новый порядок отражения информации о денежных средствах в балансе национальной системы бухгалтерского учета на основе свободного (неограниченного) и ограниченного описания. В результате этого предложения будет дополнительно повышена прозрачность денежных статей в балансе. То есть еще больше расширяет возможности пользователей всей информации по получению необходимой и полезной информации о средствах. Это облегчает иностранным инвесторам или пользователям другой внешней информации понимание информации, представленной наличными в национальном балансе. Адекватная информация повышает шансы на принятие своевременных, надежных и обоснованных решений в бизнесе.

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АСПЕКТЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИИ О ДЕБИТОРСКОЙ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ ПО ОБОРОТНЫМ СРЕДСТВАМ В БУХГАЛТЕРСКОМ БАЛАНСЕ

Аннотация: Одним из важнейших финансовых активов в общей сумме активов предприятий является дебиторская задолженность. Термин «дебиторская задолженность» относится к сумме дебиторской задолженности, возникающей у всех юридических или физических лиц, возникающих на предприятии, а также в результате продаж и других операций обособленных подразделений предприятия. Дебиторская задолженность - сложный учет с такими аспектами, как виды, содержание каждого вида, дата выдачи, период взыскания, порядок оплаты и установленные удержания или штрафы, плательщик и его финансовое состояние, ускорение обращения дебиторской задолженности, их отражение в финансовой отчетности и является объектом анализа. Выполнение такой сложной задачи требует хронологического, комплексного и систематического управления движением дебиторской задолженности.

Дебиторская задолженность на предприятии как финансовый актив дает должнику право на получение денежных средств по определенным сделкам. Это означает, что данный вид финансового актива является основанием для осуществления права на своевременное привлечение к предприятию денежных средств, возникающих в результате операций субъекта.

Информация, представленная на счетах, поступивших в раздел оборотных средств бухгалтерского баланса, является для партнеров одним из основных источников для изучения и оценки финансового состояния предприятия.

Последние изменения в национальной экономике, такие как ускорение выхода предприятий на зарубежные рынки, выход иностранных партнеров в нашу страну, делают необходимым внедрение информации финансовой отчетности в соответствии с международно-признанными стандартами или практикой. Эта мысль относится и к счетам в полном смысле - текущему счету и порядку их отражения в балансе. На данном

объекте существует ряд проблем, оптимальное решение которых является одним из наиболее актуальных вопросов в отечественной системе финансового учета. Одним из важнейших мероприятий в связи с этим является учет текущей дебиторской задолженности, разделенный на коммерческие и некоммерческие признаки, а также учет других специфических моментов и их отражение в бухгалтерском балансе.

Ключевые слова: дебиторская задолженность, дебиторская задолженность - текущая часть, дебиторская задолженность, торговая дебиторская задолженность, неторговая дебиторская задолженность, оборотные средства, баланс, финансовые активы.

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ASPECTS OF IMPROVING THE PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION ON RECEIVABLES FOR WORKING ASSETS IN THE BALANCE SHEET

Abstract: One of the most important financial assets in the total assets of enterprises is accounts receivable. The term "accounts receivable" refers to the amount of receivables arising from all legal or natural persons arising in the enterprise, as well as as a result of sales and other transactions of separate divisions of the enterprise. Accounts receivable - complex accounting with aspects such as types, content of each type, date of issue, collection period, payment procedure and established deductions or penalties, the payer and his financial condition, accelerating the circulation of receivables, their reflection in the financial statements and is the object of analysis. Accomplishing such a complex task requires chronological, comprehensive and systematic management of the movement of receivables.

Accounts receivable at the enterprise as a financial asset gives the debtor the right to receive funds for certain transactions. This means that this type of financial asset is the basis for exercising the right to timely attract funds to the enterprise arising from the operations of the entity.

The information presented on the accounts received in the working capital section of the balance sheet is one of the main sources for partners to study and assess the financial condition of the enterprise.

Recent changes in the national economy, such as the acceleration of the entry of enterprises into foreign markets, the entry of foreign partners into our

country, make it necessary to introduce financial reporting information in accordance with internationally recognized standards or practices. This idea also applies to accounts in the full sense - the current account and the order in which they are reflected in the balance sheet. There are a number of problems at this facility, the optimal solution of which is one of the most pressing issues in the domestic financial accounting system. One of the most important activities in this regard is the accounting of current receivables, divided into commercial and non-commercial characteristics, as well as accounting for other specific points and their reflection in the balance sheet.

Keywords: accounts receivable, accounts receivable - current part, accounts receivable, trade accounts receivable, non-trade accounts receivable, current assets, balance sheet, financial assets.

Введение

В Республике Узбекистан организация учета коммерческих предприятий на основе МСФО и составление финансовой отчетности на основе МСФО осуществляется на уровне государственной политики. Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 24 февраля 2020 года QRQ-4611 «О дополнительных мерах по переходу на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности» четко определяет задачи и мероприятия, которые необходимо выполнить по данному вопросу. Ряд работ в этом направлении проводился и ведется в стране. Цель состоит в том, чтобы создать систему финансового учета и отчетности, понятную иностранным и всем другим партнерам. Это одна из важнейших мер по дальнейшему улучшению инвестиционного климата в стране.

Дебиторская задолженность - текущая часть является важным объектом бухгалтерской отчетности и отчетности. Дебиторская задолженность — информация о текущей части — играет важную роль при принятии бизнес-решений. Однако в ходе научных исследований выяснилось, что существенных изменений в учете и отчетности текущей части счетов в национальной системе бухгалтерского учета не внесено. Было также ясно, что в этом отношении имелся ряд недостатков. Все это оказывает существенное влияние на организацию текущей части бухгалтерского учета предприятий - МСФО, а также на подготовку информации о них в бухгалтерской отчетности на основе МСФО. Представляем наши предложения по подготовке и сдаче счетов и отчетов по вышеуказанным причинам в соответствии с международными стандартами и международной практикой. Центральным и важным аспектом темы является вопрос учета оборотных средств на предприятиях, деление их на торговые и неторговые признаки, учет других специфических моментов и их отражение в бухгалтерском балансе.

Литературный обзор

Дебиторская задолженность в отечественной литературе в области

бухгалтерского учета - взгляды текущего раздела на бухгалтерский учет и отчетность даны практически в том же содержании и порядке [5, 6, 7, 8, 9.]. С учетом пояснений, данных в текущих и официальных документах страны, и вытекающего из них порядка [3], текущий баланс именуется дебиторами в разделе оборотных средств и отражается со 220 по 310 строк по видам дебиторов [2].

Взгляды ведущих ученых в области бухгалтерского учета в странах СНГ - взгляды современных ученых на проблему бухгалтерского учета существенно не отличаются от взглядов ученых нашей страны [10, 11, 12.]. Это связано с тем, что в новейшей истории стран СНГ методологическая база развития отрасли была одинаковой, и переход к устойчивой рыночной экономике начался практически одновременно. Сегодня установление свободных рыночных отношений в этих странах и укрепление международных экономических связей ускоряют переход мира к общепринятым методологиям и стандартам в данной области. Поэтому опубликованные источники существенно не отличаются друг от друга. Это связано с тем, что вновь установившиеся экономические отношения в этих странах, требования пользователей к финансовой информации и так далее имеют схожие аспекты.

Однако в последние годы отечественные ученые Б.Хакимов, М.Юнусов, У.Холмирзаев [15], Б.Буронов [16] в национальной системе бухгалтерского учета счетов в финансовых счетах и отчетах - гармонизация текущих счетов и отчетности с международными стандартами и использование международного опыта в этой области высказал ряд важных мнений по поводу. Дебиторская задолженность - необходимость классифицировать текущую часть на коммерческую и некоммерческую дебиторскую задолженность и выражать свое мнение о ее важности в своих статьях.

Следует отметить, что согласно зарубежному опыту, текущая часть дебиторской задолженности на предприятиях формируется путем разделения торговых и неторговых признаков. Существенные идеи на этот счет высказаны во многих литературах [13, 14].

Целью финансовой отчетности для общего использования в « Концептуальных основах финансовой отчетности МСФО» является предоставление отчитывающейся коммерческой организации финансовой информации о коммерческой организации, доступной и полезной для потенциальных инвесторов, кредиторов и других кредитных организаций. 4].

Данная инструкция распространяется также в полном объеме на дебиторскую и кредиторскую задолженность - расчетный счет. Это означает, что дебиторская задолженность — информация о текущей части — также изучается с точки зрения партнеров. Точно так же сменные счета являются текущей частью торговых и неторговых Судя по описанию, отражение в отчетах является для партнеров очень важным источником полезной и качественной информации в этом отношении.

Материал и метод

Данные для исследования по данной теме были получены и апробированы с предприятий, работающих в Наманганской области Республики Узбекистан.

задолженность - Сделано улучшение отображения информации о текущей части с использованием всех доступных методов учета. Этот подход очевиден в предложениях, изложенных в табл. Однако главное здесь заключается в том, что счета, подлежащие снятию, классифицируются в соответствии с описанием права пользования текущей частью. То есть дебиторская задолженность - оборотная часть отражается в разделе оборотных средств баланса в целом, торговая и внеторговая.

Форма и порядок действий предлагаемого метода заключается не только в формировании текущего счета и движении и состоянии его отдельных элементов за определенный период времени, но и в том, чтобы показать, сколько торговой дебиторской задолженности и сколько неторговой дебиторской задолженности.

Содержание предлагаемого метода - дебиторская задолженность - наглядно показывает, какую часть оборотной части предприятия как финансового актива вправе получить от предприятия-должника по определенным сделкам. То есть высокая доля дебиторской задолженности коммерческого характера в общей сумме текущей дебиторской задолженности означает, что хозяйственная организация имеет массу прав и возможностей для получения средств от других субъектов в коммерческом направлении. Или тот факт, что в общей сумме дебиторской задолженности - значительная доля неторговой дебиторской задолженности в текущей части - свидетельствует о праве и способности хозяйственной организации получать средства в неторговом направлении. Счета, с которых получена эта информация, важны для управления текущей частью и оценки финансового состояния в связи с этим.

Полученные результаты

Национальный стандарт бухгалтерского учета (МСФО 21) в Приложении 2 к «Плану счетов и Руководству по его применению» Счета в "Дебиторская задолженность - текущая часть" присваиваются для учета текущей части дебиторской задолженности. Они включают:

4000 - Выводимые счета;

4100 - Дебиторская задолженность обособленных подразделений, дочерних и зависимых обществ;
 4200 - Дебиторская задолженность;
 4300 - Дебиторская задолженность перед поставщиками и подрядчиками;
 4400 - Счета по платежам в бюджет;
 4500 - Дебиторская задолженность по целевым государственным фондам и страховым взносам;
 4600 - Расчеты по задолженности учредителей по долям уставного капитала;
 4700 - Дебиторская задолженность работников по прочим операциям;
 4800 - Дебиторская задолженность различных дебиторов;
 4900 - Дебиторская задолженность по сомнительным долгам учетные записи.

На всех предприятиях создаются и ведутся счета, полученные на основании вышеуказанного плана счетов - текущая часть счета.

Еще один проблемный вопрос. Приложением 1 к Приказу Министра финансов Республики Узбекистан от 27 декабря 2002 года № 140 «Правила заполнения форм финансовой отчетности» предусмотрено, что текущая дебиторская задолженность хозяйствующих субъектов отражается в следующем порядке (таблица 1).

Таблица 1

**Финансовый отчет № 1 «Бухгалтерский баланс»
выписка из формы⁴¹**

Наименование индикаторов _	Стр р аками	Н за отчетн ый период	На конец отчетног о периода
АКТИВНЫЙ			
Дебиторская задолженность, всего (220 + 240 + 250 + 260 + 270 + 280 + 290 + 300 + 310 строк)	210		
Из них: просроченная часть дебиторской задолженности	211		
Долги покупателей и заказчиков (Разница от 4000 до 4900)	220		
Долги обособленных подразделений (4110) _	230		
Долги сельских и городских обществ (4120) _	240		
Вознаграждения работникам (4200)	250		
с поставщиками и подрядчиками (4300)	260		
Платежи в бюджет по налогам и сборам (4400) _	270		

⁴¹ «Правила заполнения форм финансовой отчетности», утвержденные приказом Министра финансов Республики Узбекистан от 27 декабря 2002 года № 140 . <https://lex.uz/docs/821320>

Адресные государственные накопительные и страховые платежи (4500) _ _ _ _	280		
учредителей по долям в уставном капитале (4600)	290		
Долги работников по прочим операциям (4700)	300		
Общая дебиторская задолженность (4800)	310		

Следует отметить, что текущую часть дебиторской задолженности, имеющиеся в международной практике сведения о денежных средствах в текущем балансе, нельзя классифицировать дебиторов по торговым и неторговым признакам.

Для преодоления этого недостатка мы вносим следующее предложение. Для этого предлагается новый порядок отражения текущей части дебиторской задолженности - в бухгалтерском балансе (таблица 2)

В этой модели уместно использование международного опыта представления и представления информации в финансовой отчетности. Они проявляются в следующих аспектах. Форма №1 текущей бухгалтерской отчетности в системе бухгалтерского учета РК отражается в разделе «Оборотные активы» «Бухгалтерского баланса» торговая дебиторская задолженность, за вычетом резерва по сомнительным долгам (4100 - 4900)» (таблица 3, строка 230). Таким образом, название этой статьи будет понятно всем пользователям информации.

Дебиторская задолженность в соответствии с предлагаемой новой процедурой четко подразделяется на коммерческую дебиторскую задолженность и некоммерческую дебиторскую задолженность. Однако четко указан состав обеих групп и правильно определено их содержание.

Торговая дебиторская задолженность (стр. 220) в статье «Торговая дебиторская задолженность покупателей и заказчиков за вычетом резерва по сомнительным долгам» (стр. 230) по торговой дебиторской задолженности за товары, готовую продукцию, выполненные работы, оказанные услуги покупателям и заказчикам в размере из долгов (4100) вычитается резерв по сомнительным долгам (4900 счетов).

Таблица 2

Предлагаемая модель отражения дебиторской задолженности в бухгалтерском балансе⁴²

Наименование индикаторов _	Стр р аками	Н за отчетн ый период	На конец отчетног о периода
АКТИВНЫЙ			
Долги к получению, всего (220 + 260 + 310)	210		
Из них: Просроченные кредиты часть	211		
Торговая дебиторская задолженность, всего (230 +	220		

⁴² Разработано автором.

240 +250)			
Торговая дебиторская задолженность покупателей и заказчиков за вычетом резерва по сомнительным долгам (4 1 00 - 4 9 00)	230		
Торговая дебиторская задолженность от партнеров или аффилированных предприятий (дочерних, зависимых и т.д.) (4120)	240		
Торговая дебиторская задолженность (4020)	250		
Неторговая дебиторская задолженность, всего (270 + 280 + 290 + 300)	260		
Вознаграждения работникам (4200)	270		
Налоги и сборы в бюджет, а также целевые платежи в целевые государственные фонды и страхование (4400, 4500)	280		
учредителей по долям в уставном капитале (4600)	290		
Общая дебиторская задолженность (4300, 4700, 4800)	300		
Долги обособленных подразделений (4110) _	310		

По статье торговой дебиторской задолженности совместных предприятий (филиалов, зависимых обществ) (строка 240) представлена информация о задолженности дочерних и зависимых обществ по реализации товаров, продукции, работ, услуг и другим текущим операциям. Если суммы операций с дивидендами или процентами в дочерних и зависимых обществах являются значительными, то рекомендуется информацию, относящуюся к этим операциям, отражать в статье «Прочая дебиторская задолженность» (стр. 310) неторговой дебиторской задолженности (стр. 260). Это связано с тем, что выплаты дивидендов или процентов не относятся к торговой деятельности организаций. Значительная важность этого типа информации приводит к искажению или искажению торговой дебиторской задолженности от партнеров или связанных лиц. Это, вероятно, повлияет на решения пользователей в этом отношении на основе объекта учетной записи. Если такие операции имеют место в хозяйствующем субъекте и это отражено в бухгалтерском балансе в указанном выше порядке, то это необходимо прокомментировать в пояснительной записке к бухгалтерской отчетности.

Еще один важный момент, касающийся этой статьи. Учет инвестиций в дочерние компании консолидируется в финансовой отчетности материнской компании в соответствии с применимыми правилами.⁴³ Поскольку объект данного отчета — отдельная большая тема, мы не будем обсуждать вопросы в этой статье.

⁴³ Национальный стандарт бухгалтерского учета (МСФО 8), утвержденный Министерством финансов Республики Узбекистан 14 октября 1998 года № 50 (Рег. № 580, 28 декабря 1998 года, Бюллетень нормативных документов министерств, государственных комитетов и ведомств Республики Узбекистан, № 6 за 1999 г.) «Консолидированная финансовая отчетность и учет инвестиций дочерних компаний».

Статьи в модели неторговой дебиторской задолженности (строка 260) модели отражают дебиторскую задолженность, которая имеет некоммерческое описание.

Структура внеиторговой дебиторской задолженности по статьям организована по степени их значимости, т. е. значимости каждой полученной статьи на практике как в международных, так и в национальных экономических отношениях. Поэтому установлен способ предоставления информации о них непосредственно пользователям.

Информация в таблице 2 также важна для анализа денежных потоков. Прежде всего, это обширная база данных для анализа. Использование информации позволяет предприятию изучить общую дебиторскую задолженность - текущую часть в сумме, торговую и внеиторговую, их абсолютную величину и вес на начало и конец отчетного периода, а также изменения в них. Таким образом можно детально проанализировать изменения общей суммы, торговых и неторговых поступлений и оценить их результаты. Причины и факторы, которые привели к изменениям, выявляются и анализируются последовательно.

Кроме того, еще один аспект этой информации позволяет более аналитически и точно рассчитать коэффициенты, связанные с получаемыми счетами и их составом, либо указывать на важный аспект финансового состояния, который не может быть определен без его участия. Например, анализ статуса платежа и т. д.

Обсуждение

Конечно, есть стороны, которые могут обсудить тему и ее улучшение. Например, на многих предприятиях объем неторговой дебиторской задолженности не имеет значительного веса. Будет ли целесообразно, чтобы такие предприятия представили это предложение? и так далее.

Мы приводим следующие основания для целесообразности этого предложения. Информация о торговой и неторговой дебиторской задолженности очень важна для крупных предприятий. Эта важность касается как самого предприятия, так и внешних партнеров. На основе данной классификации предприятие может быстро и точно определить объем имеющихся денежных средств в текущем отчетном периоде (сегодня, месяце, квартале, полугодии, году) в текущем и ближайшем реальном годах.

Именно эти и подобные показатели необходимы для внешних партнеров, включая банки, поставщиков, покупателей и так далее. Это связано с тем, что для принятия решений в этом отношении необходимо знать платежный статус компании, с которой вы хотите сотрудничать.

Если доля просроченной дебиторской задолженности у предприятий незначительна или незначительна по размеру, это не отменяет данный порядок. Это связано с тем, что информация в текущем плане счетов

адаптирована для отражения текущей части дебиторской задолженности в бухгалтерском балансе в предлагаемом варианте.

Дебиторская задолженность - существует практическая необходимость разделить текущую часть на коммерческую и некоммерческую классификации, и мы считаем, что ее важность имеет свое место в хозяйственной деятельности.

Статья торговой дебиторской задолженности - сумма денежных средств к получению от предприятия за товары, работы, услуги, приобретенные у юридических или физических лиц, приобретших продукцию, работы, услуги на постоянной коммерческой основе в кредит.

В вексельной статье отражаются денежные средства, полученные обществом в процессе его коммерческой деятельности посредством финансовых инструментов (векселей). В векселе четко указывается сумма, подлежащая выплате плательщику, и время платежа.

В группе дебиторской задолженности по **неторговой дебиторской задолженности** **торговая дебиторская задолженность** отнесена на отражение дебиторской задолженности, не входящей в состав группы, т.е. имеющей некоммерческий характер. Например, авансовые платежи работникам, кредиты, налоговые или страховые платежи.

Такой окончательный вывод делается не только по величине дебиторской задолженности в текущем периоде хозяйственной деятельности, но и по тому, в какой степени право пользования данным видом финансового актива оценивается по его текущей стоимости, после чего принимаются соответствующие решения. сделанный.

Вывод

В заключение можно сделать вывод, что текущие счета в нашей национальной системе бухгалтерского учета - текущая часть счетов, подлежащая приведению в соответствие со стандартами МСФО и опыт развитых стран - новая модель отражения текущей части в балансе. лист было предложено.

В результате предложения в первую очередь в логической последовательности будут размещены счета, подлежащие получению предприятиями в балансе. Данное расположение позволяет пользователям формировать и предоставлять необходимую информацию о дебиторской задолженности в хозяйственных отношениях.

вторых, форма и содержание дебиторской задолженности - национальной бухгалтерской отчетности и отчетов по текущей части - будут соответствовать сложившейся зарубежной практике в этой области. Этот результат имеет большое значение, так как он очень необходим пользователям как зарубежной, так и национальной финансовой информации.

третьих, информация, формируемая и представляемая на счетах, поступающих в национальную систему учета и отчетности, будет четкой и

понятной для специалистов, осуществляющих свою деятельность в соответствии с Международными стандартами финансовой отчетности.

В-четвертых, вся информация еще больше расширит доступ пользователей к необходимой и полезной информации о фондах. Адекватная информация в хозяйственной деятельности повышает шансы на принятие своевременных, надежных и обоснованных решений.

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ВНУТРЕННЯЯ МОТИВАЦИЯ ТРАНСНАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ КОРПОРАЦИЙ, СОДЕЙСТВУЮЩИХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: Изучая и исследуя некоторые известные транснациональные компании, мы можем обнаружить, что, участвуя в международной экономической конкуренции, некоторые транснациональные компании не только накопили собственную экономическую мощь и сформировали свои собственные корпоративные бренды, но также культивировали и укрепляли корпоративные ценности. Анализ различных факторов и того, что является внутренней движущей силой развития многонациональных предприятий.

Ключевые слова: корпоративные ценности, технологическая революция, электронная коммерция.

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INTRINSIC MOTIVATION OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS PROMOTING ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION

Abstract: By studying and researching some well-known multinational companies, we can find that by participating in international economic competition, some multinational companies have not only accumulated their own economic power and formed their own corporate brands, but also cultivated and strengthened corporate values. Analysis of various factors and what is the internal driving force behind the development of multinational enterprises.

Key words: corporate values, technological revolution, e-commerce.

Корпоративные ценности являются предшественником корпоративного делового поведения и важной идеологической основой для стратегий корпоративного развития и философии бизнеса. Хотя обобщения и выражения ценностей многих транснациональных компаний различны,

их суть такова: все делается для достижения максимальных выгод. Известная многонациональная компания восприняла фразу «Стремиться к росту, никогда не говорить достаточно» как яркое изложение корпоративных ценностей. Именно благодаря продвижению таких корпоративных ценностей транснациональные корпорации активно участвуют и неустанно продвигают процесс экономической глобализации, постоянно стремясь к корпоративному развитию и росту. В основном это отражается в следующих аспектах:

—— Концепция корпоративного развития, ориентированная на рост и ориентированная на рост, побуждает транснациональные компании продвигать процесс экономической глобализации. Руководствуясь этой концепцией развития, транснациональные компании берут рост за основу, рассматривают рост как свою главную цель и неустанно стремятся быстрее и лучше. По мере развития транснациональных компаний их капитал и накопления становятся высококонцентрированными, монополия еще более усиливается, и формируется излишек капитала. В таких обстоятельствах для достижения собственного быстрого роста транснациональные компании продолжают улучшать свое глобальное положение, формулировать и реализовывать глобальные бизнес-стратегии, активно экспортировать капитал в зарубежные страны и использовать глобальные производственные мощности. В процессе ускоренного развития и реализации быстрого роста своих интересов некоторые крупные транснациональные компании перевели свой капитал и избыточные производственные мощности в зарубежные страны, когда их собственные ресурсы и рынки уже весьма малы. Многонациональные компании бесконечно стремятся к быстрому «росту» и «росту», побуждая компании расширяться, выбегая из страны и уходя в мир, так что их деятельность и развитие постепенно выходят за рамки пространства, региона, страны и системы. Таким образом участвуя и продвигаясь вперед Экономическая глобализация обеспечивает внутреннюю движущую силу.

----- Концепция корпоративной конкуренции, которая нарушает границы и получает ресурсы, побуждает транснациональные компании продвигать процесс экономической глобализации. Ресурсы - это основа экономического и социального развития. Глобальная экономическая конкуренция - это, в конечном счете, конкуренция за эффективное использование глобальных ресурсов. Скорость развития и экономическая мощь транснациональной компании в значительной степени зависят от ее доли в мировых ресурсах, а также от степени развития и использования. Таким образом, с ускоренным ростом транснациональных корпораций возникла концепция и стремление к ресурсам: снятие ограничений между странами и получение ресурсов, которые обеспечивают максимальную выгоду при минимальных затратах. Чтобы быстро получить комбинацию ресурсов местоположения, усилить экономику в условиях международной

конкуренции и реализовать собственное приобретение ресурсов, транснациональные компании вступили в битву за ресурсы без пороха и приняли различные инвестиции, слияния и поглощения., торгует и т. д. Значит, сделайте все возможное, чтобы получить и поделить нужные им ресурсы из других стран. Именно преследование и конкуренция интересов ресурсов со стороны транснациональных компаний способствовали ускоренному потоку ресурсов из разных стран в глобальном масштабе и подтолкнули мировую экономику к эпохе более тесных связей и взаимозависимости.

— Концепция корпоративного маркетинга, предусматривающая упреждающую атаку и открытие рынков, подтолкнула транснациональные компании к продвижению процесса экономической глобализации. Полное использование «двух рынков», особенно увеличение доли международного рынка, является важным условием для достижения быстрого экономического роста. Для многих транснациональных компаний выживание и развитие на формирующемся глобальном корпоративном рынке стало ключевым стратегическим вопросом, побуждающим транснациональные компании постоянно осваивать новые рыночные области и расширять рыночное пространство. Некоторые известные транснациональные компании разработали современные концепции маркетинга, осуществили переход от «ориентированного на продукт» к «ориентированному на клиента» и выступили с инициативой по выходу на мировой рынок. Создайте глобальную маркетинговую команду и создайте сетевое маркетинговое агентство. Развивайте услуги без границ, консолидируйте традиционные рынки и развивайте развивающиеся рынки. Используйте цифровые средства, чтобы занять более широкое рыночное пространство с большей эффективностью. Обеспечьте бесприоритетную осведомленность для предприятий и пользователей, максимально отвечайте потребностям пользователей и увеличивайте влияние на местном рынке. Открывая рынки, транснациональные компании не только завоевали пространство для своего собственного выживания и развития, но и стали мостами и связями, соединяющими мировые рынки, которые усилили взаимосвязь между рынками различных стран, увеличили степень рыночного масштаба, и ускорили темпы интеграции глобального рынка.

— Концепция корпоративной реформы, которая не желает сохранения статус-кво и стремится к изменениям, подтолкнула транснациональные компании к продвижению процесса экономической глобализации. Изменения - это движущая сила повышения производительности и ускорения развития. Некоторые транснациональные компании рассматривают изменения как возможность и условие для роста. Чтобы ускорить корпоративное развитие в соответствии с изменениями на международном рынке, они продолжают продвигать реформы операционных систем, систем управления и методов маркетинга, чтобы

повысить их способность реагировать на рыночные риски и повысить свою конкурентоспособность.. Теперь некоторые известные транснациональные компании взяли на себя ведущую роль в реформировании своих систем управления и методов маркетинга и внедрили новый раунд корректировок в производственную структуру и структуру продукции, что не только укрепило их собственную жизнеспособность в области развития, но и способствовало реформе. системы управления экономикой и экономической структуры некоторых стран мира. Регулировка и оптимизация. Непрерывные крупные изменения бизнеса транснациональных корпораций с цепным эффектом часто являются стимулом и прелюдией к изменениям в структуре мировой экономической конкуренции. Каждый новый раунд крупных бизнес-реформ оказывал глубокое влияние на глобальное экономическое развитие с точки зрения функционирования рынка, распределения ресурсов, технического прогресса и т. Д. И способствовал развитию экономической глобализации в более широкой сфере и на более высоком уровне.

—— Инновационная концепция предприятия, заключающаяся в расширении новых предприятий и заполнении пробелов, побудит транснациональные компании продвигать процесс экономической глобализации. Технологический прогресс и инновации являются не только фундаментальной движущей силой ускорения экономического роста, но и ключом к повышению международной конкурентоспособности экономики. Наука и технологии определяют направление развития и будущее транснациональных компаний. Какой бы сильной ни была мультинациональная компания в науке и технологиях, она не может обойтись без поддержки мирового научно-технического прогресса. Это требует от транснациональных компаний твердого понимания тенденции развития гуманитарной науки и технологий, активного участия в новой мировой научно-технической революции, а также усвоения и внедрения новых достижений науки и техники. Некоторые всемирно известные транснациональные компании считают технологические инновации основной стратегией корпоративного развития, способствуют росту за счет инноваций и опережают технологии. Примите форму инвестиций, слияний и поглощений и т. Д., Войдите в сферу развивающегося бизнеса и продолжайте заполнять пробелы в типах продуктов и технологиях. Увеличивайте инвестиции в науку и технологии, укрепляйте корпоративные возможности НИОКР и развивайте корпоративные инновационные возможности. Чтобы реализовать глобальную стратегию талантов, мы без колебаний будем поощрять элитные таланты, мотивировать выдающиеся таланты и любой ценой привлекать лучшие таланты. Быстрый технический прогресс и инновации транснациональных корпораций, с одной стороны, обострили конкуренцию на международном рынке с точки зрения технологий, талантов и продуктов, с одной стороны,

он способствовал технологическим связям и экономическому сотрудничеству между странами и улучшил модернизацию. финансов, телекоммуникаций и деловых сетей. Уровни играют важную роль в продвижении и углублении развития экономической глобализации.

— Концепция корпоративного сотрудничества с неограниченным сотрудничеством и неограниченными услугами побуждает транснациональные компании продвигать процесс экономической глобализации. В условиях все более жесткой международной экономической конкуренции, если страна или предприятие хотят получить более широкий рынок и больше клиентов, они должны постоянно укреплять внешнее сотрудничество и услуги. Расширение сотрудничества и услуг стало предпосылкой для ускорения развития и роста предприятия. Сегодня всемирно известные транснациональные компании сформировали новую концепцию глобального экономического сотрудничества: сотрудничество не имеет границ, услуги не имеют границ, а коммуникация не имеет границ. Кривая развития сотрудничества и сервиса начинается раньше кривой роста корпоративных интересов. Укрепление безграничного сотрудничества внутренних институтов внутри предприятия, повышение эффективности работы предприятия и устранение слепых зон в управлении и надзоре. Продолжайте расширять внешнее глобальное сотрудничество и ускорять расширение рынков услуг по всему миру. Глубокое понимание требований к обслуживанию клиентов, поиск новых способов удовлетворения потребностей рынка. Содействовать созданию услуг для предприятий с помощью электронной коммерции и развивать различные комбинации бизнес-услуг, связанных с основным бизнесом. Эта всесторонняя, многоуровневая, многопрофильная концепция и метод обслуживания сотрудничества создали больше возможностей и благоприятных условий для развития и роста транснациональных компаний, и в то же время способствовали глобальному сотрудничеству и оказанию услуг для более подходящей экономики. Этап глобализации потребностей.

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СТРАТЕГИЯ КИТАЯ В ОБЛАСТИ АУТСОРСИНГА МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ УСЛУГ

Аннотация: С развитием экономической глобализации все большая доля международной торговли услугами приходится на международную торговлю услугами. В последние годы наша страна продолжает расти в сфере аутсорсинга услуг и постепенно превращается в развивающийся глобальный центр аутсорсинга. Однако из-за несовершенства правовой системы в нашей стране и по другим причинам в сфере торговли услугами существует много проблем. Как использовать опыт передовых аутсорсинговых стран и регионов, таких как Соединенные Штаты и Европа, для разработки соответствующих законов и политики, направленных на улучшение условий торговли услугами в нашей стране и развитие индустрии аутсорсинга услуг в нашей стране, является неотложным вопросом, который необходимо изучить и решить.

Ключевые слова: Статус-кво аутсорсинга услуг; существующие проблемы; контрмеры.

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CHINA'S STRATEGY FOR OUTSOURCING INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

Summary: With the development of economic globalization, an increasing share of international trade in services accounts for international trade in services. In recent years, our country has continued to grow in the field of outsourcing services and is gradually turning into a developing global outsourcing center. However, due to the imperfection of the legal system in our country and for other reasons, there are many problems in the field of trade in services. How to use the experience of advanced outsourcing countries and regions, such as the United States and Europe, to develop appropriate laws and policies, aimed at improving the conditions of trade in services in our country

and the development of the service outsourcing industry in our country is an urgent issue that needs to be studied and resolved.

Keywords: The status quo of outsourcing services; existing problems; countermeasures.

1. Текущая ситуация с международным аутсорсингом услуг, осуществляемым нашей страной

(1) Предприятия Китая быстро развивают международный бизнес по аутсорсингу услуг. В последние годы наша страна продолжает расти в сфере аутсорсинга услуг и постепенно превращается в развивающийся глобальный центр аутсорсинга. В 2005 году объем национального аутсорсинга программного обеспечения превысил 9920 миллионов долларов США, в 2006 году достиг 11,3 миллиарда долларов США, а к 2010 году достигнет 77 миллиардов долларов США со среднегодовым темпом роста более 50%. В 2005 году Китай экспортировал компьютерных и информационных услуг на 1,8 миллиарда долларов США, импортировал 1,6 миллиарда долларов США и имел профицит в размере 200 миллионов долларов США; согласно таможенной статистике, экспорт программного обеспечения составил около 700 миллионов долларов США; аутсорсинг международных бизнес-процессов (BPO) оценивается примерно в 300 миллионов долларов. до 400 миллионов долларов США; Объем заказов Hewlett-Packard на закупки и аутсорсинг в нашей стране превысил 10 миллиардов долларов США, а Cisco также ежегодно передавала нашим компаниям более 3 миллиардов долларов США на аутсорсинг производства. Бизнес по обслуживанию клиентов некоторых транснациональных компаний также был передан на аутсорсинг китайским компаниям. например, Nokia передала обслуживание клиентов мобильных телефонов в Японии операторам колл-центров в нашей стране. На данном этапе в нашей стране сформировалась группа отечественных предприятий, которые занимаются международным аутсорсингом услуг⁴⁴.

(2) Темпы открытия сферы услуг Китая для внешнего мира постепенно ускоряются, формируя многоуровневую и всестороннюю модель открытости с востока на запад, с юга на север. Еще в июне 1995 года моя страна обнародовала список намерений в отношении иностранных инвестиций, в котором содержались конкретные положения об иностранных инвестициях в сферу услуг, что приблизило принцип открытости рынка торговли услугами к международным нормам. "Каталог отраслей с иностранными инвестициями", вступивший в силу 1 января 1998 года, еще больше расширил возможности открытия сферы услуг. В

⁴⁴ Бай Юнь. Исследование стратегии аутсорсинга бизнеса предприятий [J]. Исследование городских предприятий, 2004, (01) : 222- 223

старом справочнике агентам по продажам, фьючерсным агентам, агентам по связям, полям для гольфа и внешнеторговым компаниям за пределами зоны свободной торговли не разрешалось участвовать в деятельности иностранных инвесторов, в то время как в новом справочнике было оговорено только, что предприятиям, полностью принадлежащим иностранцам, не разрешалось работать; финансовый и страховой консалтинг ранее был категорически запрещен, но теперь иностранные инвесторы также могут работать; индустрия внешней торговли раньше не позволяла иностранным инвесторам работать, и теперь есть также три совместные предприятия внешнеторговых компаний.

В начале 2000 года соответствующее лицо, ответственное за Национальную комиссию по планированию развития, заявило, что наша страна должна шаг за шагом содействовать открытию сферы торговли услугами. Внутренняя торговля, внешняя торговля и туристические агентства будут в центре внимания открытия сферы торговли услугами. Масштабы пилотного проекта будут расширены, а количество пилотов будет значительно увеличено. Области бухгалтерского учета, юридического консалтинга, авиаперевозок, агентского бизнеса и т.д. будут расширены и открыты, в то время как пилотное открытие финансов, коммуникаций и других областей также должно осуществляться поэтапно и контролируемым образом.

(3) Инфраструктура и инвестиционная среда становятся все более и более совершенными. После более чем 20-летнего стремительного экономического развития экономика нашей страны сформировала полный спектр промышленных и сервисных систем, а инвестиционная среда, особенно мягкая среда, постоянно улучшается, так что у наших компаний есть объективные условия для проведения крупномасштабного аутсорсинга сферы услуг. Реализация программы возрождения старой промышленной базы на Северо-востоке Китая, проведение Олимпийских игр в Пекине в 2008 году, Всемирной выставки в Шанхае в 2010 году и т.д. Позволили моей стране стать одной из крупнейших в мире баз аутсорсинга сервисных проектов.

2. Анализ проблем, существующих в международной торговле услугами Китая

(1) С общей точки зрения международной торговли услугами Китая, она невелика по масштабам и низка по уровню. В 2006 году экспорт и импорт китайской торговли услугами составили 887 миллиардов долларов США и 1100 миллиардов долларов США соответственно, что составляет 1,56% и 1,69% от общего объема мировой торговли услугами в том году, а соотношение торговли услугами к торговле товарами составило 1:7. В 2006 году экспорт и импорт торговли услугами США составили 387 млрд долларов США и 307 млрд долларов США соответственно, что составляет 16,2% и 10,8% от общего объема мировой торговли услугами. Доля

торговли услугами в торговле товарами составляет около 25%, что сопоставимо с мировым средним. В 2006 году наша страна заняла 16-е и 12-е места в мировом рейтинге экспорта и импорта услуг соответственно, и этот рейтинг по-прежнему отстает от рейтинга торговли товарами⁴⁵.

(2) Общая конкурентоспособность международной торговли услугами Китая слаба, качество обслуживания низкое, репутация плохая, добавленная стоимость низкая, а сравнительные преимущества не являются выдающимися. Из-за большого населения нашей страны и богатых трудовых ресурсов трудоемкая традиционная сфера услуг считается сравнительным преимуществом нашей страны. Некоторые ученые рассчитали индекс сравнительных преимуществ торговли услугами Китая и соответственно отсортировали основные секторы услуг. Расчеты показывают, что среднегодовой индекс сравнительных преимуществ общей торговли услугами Китая с 1982 по 1991 год составлял 0,177, а различные секторы торговли услугами отсортированы по: туристические услуги, почта и телекоммуникационные услуги, банковские услуги, косвенный инвестиционный интерес, грузовые услуги, портовое снабжение и трудовые услуги. По сравнению с периодом с 1982 по 1991 год рейтинг сравнительных преимуществ сектора услуг с 1990 по 1993 год не сильно изменился, но общий индекс сравнительных преимуществ значительно снизился, и все департаменты сократились. Это показывает, что международная конкурентоспособность нашей сферы услуг все еще довольно низка, и наблюдается тенденция к дальнейшему снижению. Если принять во внимание факторы институциональной монополии банков, почты и телекоммуникаций, результат будет еще менее оптимистичным.

(3) Законы и правила о международной торговле услугами в нашей стране несовершенны, и соответствующая законодательная работа нуждается в дальнейшем усилении. Нынешняя система управления, политика и правила торговли услугами и сферы услуг в нашей стране все еще очень несовершенны и полны. Хотя "Закон о внешней торговле", принятый нашей страной, включил торговлю услугами в качестве важного содержания, в нем отсутствуют поддерживающие экономические положения, связанные с внешней торговлей, во всеобъемлющих законах, таких как "Компания Закон", "Закон о борьбе с недобросовестной конкуренцией", "Закон о статистике" и "Закон о законопроектах", а также отсутствуют вспомогательные законы, такие как "Закон об иммиграции". Кроме того, существует множество секторов услуг, многие из которых не имеют специальных нормативных актов или отраслей, и такие отраслевые законы и отраслевые нормативные акты должны содержать

⁴⁵ Бай Юнь. Исследование стратегии аутсорсинга бизнеса предприятий [J]. Исследование городских предприятий, 2004, (01) : 222-223

соответствующие экономические положения, касающиеся внешней торговли, которые совместимы с "Законом о внешней торговле". "Закон о внешней торговле" также должен быть дополнительно пересмотрен на основе опыта открытия различных внутренних секторов услуг для внешнего мира, особенно для усиления противодействия иностранным барьерам в торговле услугами нашей страны, введения специальных положений, таких как дискриминационное обращение и недобросовестная торговля, и приведения его в соответствие с международным правом, чтобы предоставить нашим компаниям юридические средства для достижения благоприятной позиции в международных торговых спорах.

(4) Общий уровень торговли услугами является низким. Общий объем сферы услуг в нашей стране недостаточен, а ее доля в национальной экономике невелика. Отсталая сфера услуг сильно ограничивает развитие торговли услугами в нашей стране. В целом, за исключением нескольких отраслей, таких как туризм, большинство сфер торговли услугами находятся в состоянии дефицита, и дефицит торговли услугами будет еще больше увеличен после вступления в ВТО. Управление торговлей услугами отстает. Поскольку сфера услуг представляет собой отраслевую группу, состоящую из многих смежных отраслей, международная торговля услугами охватывает широкий спектр отраслей. Международное сообщество требует от страны координации и управления своей внутренней отраслью услуг в целом. В настоящее время в системе управления внешней торговлей услугами Китая существует много недостатков. Например, все еще существуют определенные различия между центральным правительством и местными органами власти в политике внешней торговли и регулировании сферы услуг. Проблема множественного управления, множественных политических ветвей и даже взаимных трещин в сфере услуг не была полностью решена. Статистика сферы услуг также не стандартизирована, и многие аспекты отраслевых стандартов не соответствуют международной практике.

(5) Правовая система и рыночная система торговли услугами несовершенны. В течение долгого времени законодательство Китая о торговле услугами серьезно отставало. Хотя в последние годы были приняты "Закон о коммерческих банках", "Закон о страховании", "Морское право" и т.д., все еще существует много недостатков по сравнению с широким толкованием торговли услугами и требованиями к развитию международной торговли услугами. В настоящее время в моей стране нет общего закона о сфере услуг. Существующие положения в основном отражены в нормативных актах и внутренних документах различных функциональных подразделений. Не только низкий уровень законодательства, но и отсутствие координации, что повлияло на единство и прозрачность моего законодательства страны о торговле услугами.

3. Энергично развивать стратегию аутсорсинга услуг в нашей стране

По сравнению с Индией, Филиппинами и другими странами, которые лидировали в области аутсорсинга международных услуг, выход Китая на рынок аутсорсинга начался несколько позже. Однако с углублением понимания концепции и модели аутсорсинга стабильная политическая ситуация в нашей стране, огромный рынок, выдающиеся таланты и все более совершенная инфраструктура создали большой потенциал и преимущества для аутсорсинга услуг. Отечественные компании одна за другой интегрировались на рынок аутсорсинга, ускоряя темпы развития вхожу в эту развивающуюся область. В последние годы рынок аутсорсинга в Китае быстро развивался. В 2003 году объем рынка ИТ-аутсорсинга достиг 3,52 млрд юаней, увеличившись на 42,5% в годовом исчислении. В отчете о мировом рынке аутсорсинга, опубликованном Gartner, прогнозируется, что в 2007 году операционный доход от ИТ-аутсорсинга в Китае, центров обслуживания клиентов, внутренних офисов и других услуг достигнет 227 миллиардов долларов США, что примерно столько же, сколько в Индии. Некоторые эксперты прогнозируют, что в ближайшие три года китайский аутсорсинг войдет в тройку лидеров в мире. Поэтому стало актуальной задачей соответствовать тенденции международного аутсорсинга услуг и активно способствовать быстрому развитию международного аутсорсинга услуг в нашей стране.

(1) Дальнейшее улучшение инвестиционной среды и усиление поддержки и руководства государственной политикой. Международная передача сферы услуг предъявляет более высокие требования к инвестиционной среде. Мы должны и дальше улучшать инвестиционную среду и стремиться сделать нашу страну лучшей средой обитания для международной индустрии услуг. Один из них заключается в усилении преобразования государственных функций, повышении осведомленности об услугах, упрощении процедур обслуживания и повышении эффективности обслуживания; второй заключается в дальнейшем упрощении вопросов административного утверждения, сокращении связей с утверждением и регулировании административного поведения посредством внедрения "Закона об административном лицензировании"; третий заключается в усилении защиты права интеллектуальной собственности и дальнейшее снижение уровня пиратства программного обеспечения на рынке; четвертое заключается в укреплении целостности, создании хорошей кредитной среды и порядка в рыночной экономике, а также в дальнейшем наращивании строительства информационной инфраструктуры, уделяя особое внимание повышению качества обслуживания, увеличению пропускной способности и снижению запрашиваемых цен на услуги; пятое заключается в том, что компетентные департаменты и связанные с ними подразделения различных отраслей промышленности должны усилить пропаганду и продвижение существующей политики и своевременно прислушиваться к мнению

предприятий, а также усилить разработку политики поддержки целевого аутсорсинга услуг; шестое заключается в ускорении внедрения специальной политики поддержки; седьмое, скорректировать политику поддержки. сфера применения существующих преференциальных политик, с тем чтобы они могли охватывать предприятия, занимающиеся аутсорсингом услуг.

(2) Участвовать в двусторонних и многосторонних переговорах по международной торговле услугами и стремиться к созданию более благоприятной международной среды. Моя страна вступила в ВТО, и ее переговорные позиции значительно улучшились, и моя страна также является основателем и разработчиком Генерального соглашения по торговле услугами. Все это способствует переговорам о торговле услугами в нашей стране. Моя страна обсудила предложения и уступки в торговле услугами с другими сторонами, а также рассмотрела принципы и требования Генерального соглашения по торговле услугами с точки зрения политики и законодательства в области торговли услугами. С продолжающимся углублением реформ и открытости и дальнейшим усилением тенденции мировой экономической интеграции для нашей страны становится все более важным продолжать вести переговоры о торговле услугами на основе принципа взаимной выгоды.

(3) Разработать и усовершенствовать законы и правила о торговле услугами в нашей стране, усовершенствовать систему политики и меры управления торговлей услугами, чтобы ее развитие могло основываться на законах и правилах. Торговля услугами в Китае еще не имеет полного свода законов и нормативных актов, которым необходимо следовать. Для содействия развитию торговли услугами в нормальном и здоровом русле необходимо как можно скорее разработать соответствующую политику и нормативные акты, чтобы закрепить инвестиционные, налоговые и преференциальные условия для торговли услугами в форме законов. Кроме того, объем и степень гарантий для секторов услуг, связанных с национальной безопасностью и суверенитетом, должны быть оговорены в форме законов, чтобы развитые страны не могли использовать это в качестве предлога для принятия соответствующих ответных мер.

(4) Активно занимаясь международным аутсорсингом услуг, начните формулировать стратегию аутсорсинга предприятия. Моя страна является не только многообещающим рынком аутсорсинга услуг, но и рынком спроса на аутсорсинг услуг нового типа с большим потенциалом. Некоторые отечественные компании также могут воспользоваться огромными ресурсами мирового рынка дешевых и высококачественных аутсорсинговых услуг для передачи своих непрофильных бизнесов иностранным компаниям для достижения цели снижения операционных расходов и улучшения конкурентных преимуществ, тем самым ускоряя интернационализацию наших компаний и лучше внедряя “выход на

глобальный уровень”. стратегия развития.Принимая во внимание собственные сравнительные преимущества нашей страны, перспективы развития отрасли, ограничения торговых барьеров и другие факторы, основными областями аутсорсинга, на которых наша страна должна сосредоточиться в ближайшем будущем, являются: сферы услуг, основанные на торговле товарами, такие как транспорт, финансы и страхование, маркетинг и т.д.; Трудоемкие сферы услуг, такие как строительство, ИТ и т.д.; Крупные государственные монополистические отрасли, такие как телекоммуникации и т.д., Могут полагаться на огромные капитальные и масштабные преимущества для активного продвижения по пути международного аутсорсинга услуг.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЙ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО АУТСОРСИНГА УСЛУГ

Аннотация: В этой статье сначала систематически рассматриваются соответствующие теории аутсорсинга услуг, а затем анализируется соответствующая литература об экономических последствиях внутреннего и зарубежного аутсорсинга услуг, уделяя особое внимание исследованию влияния аутсорсинга услуг на уровень заработной платы и благосостояния страны-получателя, технический уровень, модернизацию цепочки создания стоимости и корректировку структуры производства.

Ключевые слова: аутсорсинг услуг; экономические эффекты; резюме исследования.

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STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNATIONAL OUTSOURCING OF SERVICES

Summary: This article first systematically examines the relevant theories of outsourcing of services, and then analyzes the relevant literature on the economic consequences of domestic and foreign outsourcing of services, paying special attention to the study of the impact of outsourcing of services on the level of wages and welfare of the recipient country, the technical level, modernization of the value chain and adjustment of the production structure.

Keywords: Outsourcing of services; Economic effects; research summary.

В последние годы аутсорсинг услуг быстро развивался и превратился в операционную модель с большим потенциалом для развития. Для предприятий в развитых странах передача части их производственных операций на аутсорсинг развивающимся странам может способствовать рыночной конкуренции и повышению эффективности производства, снижению производственных издержек и цен на продукцию,

своевременному преобразованию постоянных издержек в переменные издержки и повышению основной конкурентоспособности предприятий. Для развивающихся стран, подобных Китаю, аутсорсинг услуг имеет большое практическое значение для повышения производительности труда, снижения нагрузки на занятость, развития современных отраслей сферы услуг, повышения международной конкурентоспособности, всестороннего построения рыночной экономики и улучшения качества использования иностранных инвестиций.

1. Определение значения аутсорсинга услуг

Концепция и значение аутсорсинга услуг изменились с развитием индустрии аутсорсинга услуг. Национальная ассоциация компаний по разработке программного обеспечения и услуг Индии (NASSCOM), Международная корпорация обработки данных (IDC), Gartner и Китайский исследовательский центр аутсорсинга услуг (COI) четко определили, что такое аутсорсинг услуг. Из-за различных приоритетов стран и предприятий в отношении аутсорсинга услуг определение аутсорсинга услуг не является одинаковым. Китайский ученый Лу Фэн (2005) определяет аутсорсинг услуг с точки зрения разделения труда внутри продуктов следующим образом: промышленный сектор передает “непрофильные” производственные услуги или вспомогательные сервисные процессы внутри отрасли внешним производителям через “контракты на уровне обслуживания”, так что отрасль может сосредоточиться только на основном бизнесе, чтобы снизить производственные затраты, повысить эффективность и повысить основную конкурентоспособность предприятий. Со стороны подтверждается, что аутсорсинг услуг - это новый тип, который включает в себя не только традиционные трудоемкие отрасли, но и значительную его часть, а также технологичную и капиталоемкую обрабатывающую торговлю⁴⁶.

2. Соответствующие исследования экономических последствий аутсорсинга услуг в стране и за рубежом

С точки зрения академических кругов, после вступления в 21 век исследования в области международного аутсорсинга постепенно переместились с производственного аутсорсинга на аутсорсинг услуг. С постепенным расширением масштабов индустрии аутсорсинга услуг и углублением ее влияния исследования аутсорсинга услуг в академических кругах в стране и за рубежом постепенно сосредоточились на его экономических последствиях. Исследование большей части существующей литературы в основном проводится с двух точек зрения: одна основана на влиянии аутсорсинга услуг на страну, где находится подрядчик: с другой

⁴⁶ Ян Хунбинь. Риски и контрмеры бизнес-аутсорсинга [J]. Модернизация торговых центров, 2006, (27) : 331- 331

стороны, она основана на влиянии аутсорсинга услуг на принимающую страну. Исследование. Эта статья в основном посвящена исследованию экономических последствий аутсорсинга услуг для принимающей страны.

(1) Влияние на заработную плату и уровень благосостояния

Фенестрейт и Хансен (1996) использовали метод непрерывной системы промежуточных затрат для построения модели аутсорсинга, сосредоточив внимание на влиянии аутсорсингового поведения на уровень заработной платы работников в стране-заказчике и принимающей стране. Результаты показывают, что передача технологий и технологический прогресс, вызванные аутсорсингом, увеличили производительность труда работников в договаривающейся стране и принимающей стране, что приводит к определенной степени увеличения заработной платы квалифицированных рабочих. Лю Цинлин и Чэнь Цзинхуа (2006) использовали Соединенные Штаты в качестве представителя страны-заказчика и Индию в качестве представителя страны-заказчика для построения теоретической модели, демонстрирующей влияние аутсорсинга услуг на благосостояние. Вывод показывает, что аутсорсинг услуг не только повышает уровень занятости на технических должностях, но и увеличивает заработную плату работников на соответствующих должностях, тем самым способствуя экономическому росту и увеличению чистого благосостояния. Вэй Цзюньин и Тан Лу (2012) считают, что расширение индустрии аутсорсинга является прямым механизмом международного аутсорсинга услуг для трудоустройства в Индии, в то время как косвенный механизм заключается в воздействии международного аутсорсинга услуг на экономический рост Индии, региональную экономику, человеческий капитал и качество занятости в четырех аспектах. Его заключение еще раз подтверждает, что международный аутсорсинг услуг оказывает положительное влияние на расширение занятости в принимающей стране. Исследования других ученых, таких как Рен Чжичэн и Чжан Эрчжэнь (2008), далее показывают, что влияние аутсорсинга услуг, основанного на трудовом арбитраже со стороны транснациональных компаний, на занятость в принимающей стране может не только улучшить занятость, но и повысить вознаграждение работников и повысить квалификацию работников. Все вышеприведенные результаты исследования побуждают китайское правительство придавать большое значение влиянию международного аутсорсинга услуг на занятость в принимающей стране и включить международный аутсорсинг услуг в стратегию страны по решению проблемы занятости и повышению качества рабочей силы.

(2) Влияние на технический уровень

Исследование влияния аутсорсинга услуг на уровень технологий в основном сосредоточено на исследовании эффективности аутсорсинга услуг в отношении распространения технологий в стране-

участнице. Ученые, как правило, считают, что страна-заказчик аутсорсинга услуг может улучшить свои собственные технологии и уровень управления, взяв на себя аутсорсинг бизнеса развитых стран. Исследование Feestra и Hansen (1996) показало, что технологическая интенсивность аутсорсинга ниже, чем у страны-экспортера, и выше, чем у страны-импортера. Поэтому для стран, которые осуществляют передачу услуг на аутсорсинг, это может сыграть определенную роль в содействии их технологическому прогрессу. Прямые инвестиции и торговые обмены между Соединенными Штатами и Мексикой оказывают сильное влияние на продвижение технического прогресса Мексики. Доказательства убедительны. Самуэльсон (2004) использовал модель Ричарда для анализа и пришел к выводу, что импорт и аутсорсинг услуг в рамках политики свободной торговли могут привести к технологическому прогрессу в развивающихся странах, таких как Китай и Индия. Лонг (2005) проанализировал взаимосвязь между аутсорсингом и распространением технологий и указал, что, поскольку до передачи производства на аутсорсинг обучение сотрудников в стране-участнице может привести к побочным эффектам передачи технологий, так что предприятия в стране-участнице могут получить выгоды и снизить свои затраты. Эта точка зрения была признана отечественными учеными Жэнь Чжичэном и Чжан Эрчжэнем (2012а). С помощью анкетирования некоторые микропредприятия в трех базовых городах аутсорсинга услуг в провинции Цзянсу были использованы в качестве образцов для изучения технологических побочных эффектов международного аутсорсинга услуг и его влияния на улучшение инновационного потенциала предприятий. Результаты показывают, что деятельность страны-получателя по международному аутсорсингу услуг в основном использует побочные эффекты человеческого капитала и передачи технологий договаривающейся стороной для получения технологии, тем самым повышая инновационную способность предприятий. Фан Сюфэн и Коу Сяоцзин (2013) дополнительно уточнили исследование неотъемлемого механизма технологического перетока международного аутсорсинга услуг в различные элементоемкие обрабатывающие отрасли и использовали таблицы затрат и выпуска за 2002 и 2007 годы и данные обрабатывающей промышленности за период с 2001 по 2010 год, чтобы разделить три типа рабочей силы -интенсивные, наукоемкие и капиталоемкие обрабатывающие отрасли по степени влияния технологических эффектов международного аутсорсинга услуг; результаты показывают, что международный аутсорсинг услуг оказывает значительное влияние на развитие различных элементоемких обрабатывающих отраслей⁴⁷.

⁴⁷ Ян Хунбинь. Риски и контрмеры бизнес-аутсорсинга [J]. Модернизация торговых центров, 2006, (27) : 331- 331

(3) Влияние на модернизацию производственно-сбытовой цепочки и корректировку структуры промышленности

Ученые, как правило, считают, что аутсорсинг услуг может способствовать модернизации промышленной структуры страны-заказчика и восходящему движению цепочки создания стоимости. Хан и др. (2003) изучили и проанализировали различные организационные модели аутсорсинга программного обеспечения в Индии, а также преимущества и потенциальные риски и указали, что Индия должна приложить все усилия, чтобы постепенно перейти от бизнеса с низкой добавленной стоимостью к бизнесу с высокой добавленной стоимостью. Ян Шэнмин (2006), анализируя развитие и конкуренцию глобального рынка аутсорсинга услуг, указал, что аутсорсинг услуг является важной силой, способствующей оптимизации международной промышленной структуры, и продуктом трансформации международной промышленной структуры. Хуа Дея и Дон Юде (2008) считают, что аутсорсинг услуг - это новая модель международного промышленного трансфера. Наша страна должна воспользоваться этой возможностью, чтобы ускорить темпы аутсорсинга услуг транснациональными компаниями, что поможет оптимизировать структуру экспорта услуг в нашей стране и способствовать модернизации промышленной структуры сферы услуг. Промышленность. Основываясь на характеристиках разделения труда в отрасли, Чжан Минчжи (2008) отметил, что развивающиеся страны соответствуют новой тенденции международного промышленного трансфера, в полной мере используют свои сравнительные преимущества и повышают производительность труда и уровень промышленных технологий, прибегая к международному аутсорсингу, чтобы ускорить темпы перестройки структуры промышленности. Ян Даньхуэй (2010) проанализировал путь модернизации промышленности в Индии в контексте глобализации и отметил, что, осуществляя аутсорсинг услуг в развивающихся странах, путь модернизации промышленности больше не будет ограничиваться традиционным «сельским хозяйством, промышленностью и сферой услуг», вы можете напрямую пропустить промышленность и начать на пути «сельское хозяйство-сфера услуг» новая промышленная модернизация. Рен Чжичэн и Чжан Эрчжэнь (2012), анализируя процесс подъема индийской индустрии аутсорсинга услуг по цепочке создания стоимости, дают Китаю теоретическую основу для активного развития аутсорсинга услуг и ускорения модернизации собственной промышленности.

Как видно из приведенной выше литературы, исследования экономических последствий аутсорсинга услуг, будь то с точки зрения страны-заказчика или принимающей страны, большинство ученых в стране и за рубежом сосредоточены на положительном влиянии аутсорсинга услуг на уровень заработной платы и льгот, технический уровень, модернизации производственно-сбытовых цепочек и

корректировки структуры промышленности соответствующих стран, в то время как негативные последствия международного аутсорсинга услуг менее заметны. Кроме того, исследования китайских ученых по аутсорсингу услуг в основном остались на теоретическом уровне, и не хватает эмпирических исследований, подкрепленных данными.

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ОБЗОР ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ КИТАЯ ПО АУТСОРСИНГУ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ УСЛУГ

Аннотация: Как развивающаяся отрасль, аутсорсинг услуг быстро завоевывает международный рынок, и Китай, как одна из основных принимающих стран на международном рынке, имеет поздний старт и большой потенциал для развития. В этой статье излагается история развития аутсорсинга услуг в нашей стране, анализируется текущая ситуация с аутсорсингом услуг в нашей стране и, наконец, обобщаются характеристики осуществления нашей страной международного аутсорсинга услуг.

Ключевые слова: Аутсорсинг услуг; статус разработки; характеристики.

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OVERVIEW OF CHINA'S INTERNATIONAL SERVICES OUTSOURCING ACTIVITIES

Summary: As a developing industry, outsourcing of services is rapidly conquering the international market, and China, as one of the main host countries in the international market, has a late start and great potential for development. This article describes the history of the development of outsourcing of services in our country, analyzes the current situation with outsourcing of services in our country and, finally, summarizes the characteristics of our country's implementation of international outsourcing of services.

Keywords: Outsourcing of services; development status; characteristics.

1. История развития международного аутсорсинга услуг в моей стране
С ускорением процесса экономической глобализации международное разделение труда стало более специализированным, а индустрия аутсорсинга услуг, как развивающаяся отрасль, становится все более заметной в национальной экономике. Аутсорсинг услуг привлек внимание

научных кругов, деловых кругов и лиц, принимающих решения. Процесс развития сервисного аутсорсинга в нашей стране можно условно разделить на три этапа⁴⁸ :

Первый этап: познание и начальный этап (1990-е годы)

С быстрым развитием международного аутсорсинга услуг в Индии, Ирландии, Мексике и других странах академические и деловые круги нашей страны проявили к нему большой интерес. Однако в настоящее время индустрия аутсорсинга услуг все еще находится в зачаточном состоянии, и уровень принятия решений не уделял достаточного внимания к нему, и соответствующие процедуры не являются обоснованными. В 1991 году Цзэн Пейян, глава Министерства машиностроения и электротехники, посетил Индию, чтобы ознакомиться с ее индустрией аутсорсинга программного обеспечения. Вернувшись домой, он предложил создать “проект парка программного обеспечения в китайском стиле”. Это исторический этап для китайской индустрии международного аутсорсинга услуг. Потому что моя страна не знакома с международным аутсорсингом услуг. Проект вступил в процесс отчетности в 1992 году и был одобрен национальным департаментом планирования только в 1996 г. В 1999 г. были внедрены беспроцентные фонды поддержки кредитования, которые продолжались почти на протяжении 1990-х годов. В то же время в Пудуне, Чжухае и других местах также были созданы парки аутсорсинга программного обеспечения, а также начался бизнес по аутсорсингу программного обеспечения, возглавляемый Японией и Южной Кореей. Для этого периода мы можем грубо назвать его “когнитивной и начальной стадией”.

Второй этап: этап планирования и разведки (1995-2003 годы)

С революцией ИТ-технологий и глобализацией информации Государственный совет выпустил два документа по индустрии программного обеспечения в 2000 и 2002 годах (Государственный совет, 2000; 2002), которые сыграли важную направляющую и стимулирующую роль в том, что индустрия программного обеспечения Китая вступила в период быстрого роста. Однако с точки зрения участия в разделении труда в глобальной индустрии услуг политика в то время все еще имела определенные ограничения.

Во-первых, развитие индустрии программного обеспечения не означает, что оно эквивалентно развитию индустрии аутсорсинга программного обеспечения, не говоря уже о развитии индустрии международного аутсорсинга услуг. С разработкой Национального 15-го пятилетнего плана индустрия программного обеспечения быстро

⁴⁸ Зай Юдонг. Стратегия аутсорсинга эффективности и логистики бизнеса [J]. Экономическая широта и долгота, 2004, (05) : 188-188

развивалась, что открыло нашей стране широкие возможности для проведения национального аутсорсинга программного обеспечения и предоставило нашей стране важную возможность присоединиться к международной индустрии аутсорсинга. Можно видеть, что мое правительство осознает важность развития индустрии программного обеспечения и не связывает индустрию программного обеспечения моей страны с развитием международного аутсорсинга услуг.

Во-вторых, экономическая эффективность затрат и результатов разработки аутсорсинга программного обеспечения по-прежнему невысока. Хотя наше правительственное ведомство инвестировало значительную часть своих средств в поддержку индустрии программного обеспечения, оно создало "Альянс по экспорту программного обеспечения" для продвижения бизнеса аутсорсинга программного обеспечения в нашей стране. Однако результаты оказались неудовлетворительными. Согласно таможенной статистике, в 2005 году общий объем экспорта компьютерных систем и вспомогательного программного обеспечения нашей страны составил 11,4 миллиарда долларов США, что далеко от 55 миллиардов долларов США, прогнозируемых в Документе № 47, опубликованном нашим правительством..

Проведя исследование по двум вышеупомянутым вопросам, мы видим, что на данном этапе китайский бизнес аутсорсинга услуг в основном сосредоточен на аутсорсинге программного обеспечения. А бизнес аутсорсинга программного обеспечения еще не полностью созрел, поэтому мы называем эту стадию "стадией планирования и исследования".

Третий этап: этап принятия решений и разработки (2004 - настоящее время)

Ввиду углубленных исследований и обсуждений соответствующих вопросов академическими кругами, деловыми кругами и правительственными ведомствами правительство дало четкое подтверждение развитию аутсорсинга услуг, и в то же время оно также уделило большое внимание развитию и улучшению проблем, существующих в сфере аутсорсинга услуг. бизнес по аутсорсингу услуг.

Во-первых, центральные руководители начали четко указывать, что им следует обратить внимание на развитие и внедрение международного аутсорсинга услуг. Когда вице-премьер Госсовета У И посетил Инвестиционный форум многонациональных компаний в июне 2003 года, он отметил, что "столкнувшись с быстро растущим рынком аутсорсинга, Китай не должен довольствоваться превращением в "мировой производственный центр", а должен стремиться завоевать большую долю рынка. Мы должны обратить внимание на тенденцию аутсорсинга услуг транснациональными компаниями, активно создавать благоприятную

среду, изучать новые методы и пробовать новые способы привлечения иностранных инвестиций”.

Во-вторых, различные департаменты начали активно продвигать международный аутсорсинг услуг и приняли конкретные меры. Наиболее важным является "Тысяча и десять проектов", предложенных Министерством торговли в 2006 г. Конкретные результаты заключаются в том, что в будущем наша страна будет инвестировать в среднем не менее 100 миллионов долларов США в год, чтобы построить 10 конкурентоспособных на международном уровне базовых городов аутсорсинга услуг по всей стране; продвигать 100 всемирно известных транснациональные компании перенесут свой бизнес по аутсорсингу услуг в Китай; развивать 1000 крупных и средних компаний по аутсорсингу услуг с международной квалификацией, создавать благоприятные условия, вести международный (оффшорный) бизнес по аутсорсингу услуг во всех направлениях и продолжать повышать ценность услуг, а также понимать, что объем экспорта аутсорсинга услуг в 2010 году удвоился по сравнению с 2005 годом..

В-третьих, ученые и инсайдеры отрасли начали обращать внимание на международный бизнес аутсорсинга услуг в Китае, переходя от аутсорсинга программного обеспечения к аутсорсингу финансовых услуг. Конкретные результаты таковы: В 2009 году было обнародовано "Несколько мнений о развитии индустрии аутсорсинга услуг финансовой поддержки", в котором подчеркивалось, что китайский бизнес по международному аутсорсингу услуг должен быть переведен с низшего уровня на высокий уровень производственной цепочки, и он больше не ограничивается программным обеспечением бизнес по аутсорсингу услуг, он также должен обратить внимание на финансовый аутсорсинг, особенно на внедрение индустрии финансового аутсорсинга в 20 демонстрационных городах.

Если посмотреть на это, то аутсорсинг услуг развивается в нашей стране только 20 лет. По сравнению с международным статусом аутсорсинга услуг, развитие аутсорсинга услуг в нашей стране началось относительно поздно, и на его долю приходится небольшая доля рынка, и у него много возможностей для оценки. Поэтому мы должны рассматривать аутсорсинг услуг как важное направление экономического развития нашей страны.

2. Текущая ситуация в нашей стране, осуществляющей аутсорсинг международных услуг

К концу 2010 года объем международных контрактов на аутсорсинг услуг, заключенных Китаем, увеличился с 55,84 млрд долларов США в 2008 году до 119,83 млрд долларов США, а сумма исполнения увеличилась с 44,69 млрд долларов США в 2008 году до 14,45 млрд долларов США. За последние три года изменения в количестве заключенных контрактов на

аутсорсинг международных услуг, объеме исполнения и темпах роста в годовом исчислении следующие⁴⁹ :

(1) Основные формы и масштабы рынка международного аутсорсинга услуг, осуществляемого нашей страной

После многих лет развития индустрия аутсорсинга услуг в Китае развивалась день ото дня, и Китай стал неотъемлемой частью глобального рынка аутсорсинга услуг. Хотя китайское правительство начало понимать, что индустрия аутсорсинга услуг должна быть модернизирована с ИТО до ВРО, из-за отсутствия в нашей стране аутсорсинга высококлассных композитных талантов и информационных технологий, наша страна все еще находится на стадии энергичного развития ИТО. В следующей таблице представлен обзор рынка офшоринга в Китае с 2008 по 2010 год.

Основываясь на приведенной выше информации, мы можем видеть, что сумма контрактов о намерениях для ИТО в нашей стране увеличилась с 44,07 млрд долларов США в 2008 году до 112,63 млрд долларов США в 2010 году, увеличившись на 210,3% по сравнению с 2008 годом, и количество контрактов ВРО в нашей стране также относительно увеличилось, с 11,31 миллиарда долларов США в 2008 году до 33,27 миллиарда долларов США в 2010 году; другие суммы контрактов также увеличились с 4460 миллионов долларов США в 2008 году до 33,27 миллиарда долларов США в 2010 году; другие суммы контрактов также увеличились с 4460 миллионов долларов США в 2008 году до 23,27 миллиарда долларов США в 2010 году. 1,08 миллиарда долларов США.

Согласно данным IDC, объем китайского рынка офшорной разработки программного обеспечения в 2010 году достиг 33,357 млрд долларов США, увеличившись на 21,6% в годовом исчислении, и ожидается, что в ближайшие пять лет он будет быстро расти совокупными темпами в 24,2%.

Благодаря статистическому анализу IDC мы можем видеть, что аутсорсинг программных услуг предоставляет хорошую возможность для аутсорсинга услуг в нашей стране занять место на мировом рынке аутсорсинга. Использование этой возможности сыграет важную роль в расширении нашей страной доли индустрии аутсорсинга услуг на международном рынке. Поэтому в ближайшие несколько лет наша страна по-прежнему будет привержена развитию аутсорсинга информационных услуг и в то же время увеличит трансформацию ИТО в ВРО. Усилия.

(2) Состав рыночной зоны, в которой наша страна осуществляет международный аутсорсинг услуг

⁴⁹ Зай Юдонг. Стратегия аутсорсинга эффективности и логистики бизнеса [J]. Экономическая широта и долгота, 2004, (05) : 188-188

В раннем Китае проекты аутсорсинга оффшорных услуг в основном осуществлялись в Японии и Южной Корее. По сравнению с Европой и Соединенными Штатами, Япония и Южная Корея, которые имеют относительно зрелые бизнес-модели аутсорсинга, имеют узкий охват бизнеса и относительно низкую стоимость и меньшую добавленную стоимость. Поэтому в последние годы отечественные сервисы сосредоточились на расширении европейского и американского рынков. Здесь мы проводим анализ списка данных источников аутсорсинга оффшорных услуг, предпринятых нашей страной в 2008 году.

Приведенная выше информация показывает, что в 2008 году основные источники аутсорсинга оффшорных услуг в Китае были в основном сосредоточены в Японии, Соединенных Штатах и Гонконге, и их доля составляла 20%..7% , 19.4% , 10.9%. В 2010 году основные источники аутсорсинга оффшорных услуг в Китае были сосредоточены в Соединенных Штатах и Европейском Союзе (включая филиалы транснациональных компаний в Китае), Японии и Южной Корее. Их доля составляет 29% и 21% соответственно. Это показывает, что цели аутсорсинга услуг, поставленные Китаем, постепенно распространились на европейские и американские рынки и постепенно созрели.

3. Основные характеристики китайского аутсорсинга международных услуг

(1) Это началось поздно, быстро развивалось и имеет большой потенциал

Индустрия аутсорсинга услуг в Китае зародилась в 1990-х гг. После более чем двух десятилетий развития китайский бизнес аутсорсинга услуг постепенно вступил на правильный путь. Число компаний по аутсорсингу услуг в Китае увеличилось с 1731 в 2007 году до 12 706 в 2010 году. Число компаний, получивших различные сертификаты, также увеличилось с 451 до 7 695, а число сотрудников увеличилось с 427 000 в 2007 году до 2,328 млн в 2010 году.

В то же время, согласно прогнозу McKinsey, в 2010 году индустрия аутсорсинга услуг в Китае может достичь промышленного дохода в размере 118 миллиардов долларов США, а доля аутсорсинга услуг в росте ВВП Китая и росте ВВП сферы услуг составляет 7% и 10% соответственно. Ожидается, что в 2015 году выручка китайской индустрии аутсорсинга услуг превысит 56 миллиардов юаней. И более половины доходов китайской индустрии аутсорсинга услуг поступает от оффшорного аутсорсинга услуг. Таким образом, китайский бизнес аутсорсинга услуг имеет большой потенциал для развития, а также является главным приоритетом для будущего развития.

(2) Хотя индустрия аутсорсинга услуг в Китае развивается быстрыми темпами, ее общий масштаб очень невелик.

Хотя мировой рынок аутсорсинга услуг растет совокупными годовыми темпами роста на 7% в год, китайский рынок аутсорсинга услуг также растет совокупными годовыми темпами роста, намного превышающими среднемировой показатель в 19%. В то же время доходы от аутсорсинга услуг также выросли совокупными годовыми темпами. годовой темп роста составляет 22%. Однако по сравнению со странами с развитыми отраслями аутсорсинга услуг, такими как Индия и Филиппины, индустрия аутсорсинга услуг в нашей стране занимает незначительное положение на международном рынке. Согласно данным, сумма контрактов на мировом рынке аутсорсинга услуг в 2010 году достигла 779,4 миллиарда долларов США, сумма контракта ИТО составляет 662,4 миллиарда долларов США, а сумма контракта ВРО составляет 117 миллиардов долларов США. По состоянию на 2010 год сумма контрактов Индии на мировом рынке аутсорсинга оффшорных услуг достигла 443,67 миллиарда долларов США, а ее доля выросла с 49% в 2005 году до 55%. Среди них на долю ИТО приходится 70% мировой доли оффшорного рынка, а на долю ВРО приходится 34% мировой доли рынка. Филиппины не отстают. К концу 2010 года объем контрактов ВРО на Филиппинах достиг 88,9 млрд. долларов США, что составляет 52,3% от доли мирового рынка. В конце 2010 года индустрия аутсорсинга услуг в Китае только что превысила 110 миллиардов долларов США, а ее доля на рынке аутсорсинга оффшорных услуг составляла всего 5,4%, увеличившись на 1,04% по сравнению с 2009 годом. Таким образом, на долю индустрии аутсорсинга услуг в Китае приходится небольшая доля мирового рынка аутсорсинга услуг, и ее общий масштаб очень мал.

(3) Конкурентные преимущества демонстрационных городов по аутсорсингу услуг различны

С созданием "Тысячи десяти проектов" в период "Одиннадцатой пятилетки" государство создало демонстрационные города аутсорсинга услуг в 20 регионах, таких как Пекин, Далянь, Шэньчжэнь, Ухань, Цзинань, Чанша и Уси, и инвестирует не менее 50 миллионов юаней в строительство индустрии аутсорсинга услуг каждый год. Однако, учитывая различия в региональной среде, человеческих ресурсах, государственной поддержке и т.д. каждого региона, конкурентные преимущества каждого региона неодинаковы. Например: Будучи экономическим и финансовым центром нашей страны, Шанхай дал Шанхаю врожденное преимущество в развитии аутсорсинга бизнес-процессов. Использование этого преимущества также сделало Шанхай главным конкурентным преимуществом, позволив ему занять лидирующие позиции в развитии финансовых ВРО высшего класса в стране. Поскольку Шэньчжэнь стал первой партией, ставшей демонстрационной базой для аутсорсинга услуг, поскольку он находится недалеко от Гонконга, многие европейские и американские компании открыли филиалы в Гонконге, а гонконгские

компания открыли заводы в Шэньчжэне, который обладает низкими земельными ресурсами и богатыми людскими ресурсами. Была сформирована форма “переднего магазина и задней фабрики”, которая также создала уникальную модель сотрудничества Шэньчжэня с Гуандуном и Гонконгом.

Короче говоря, аутсорсинг услуг - это продукт всестороннего участия в международном разделении труда в производственной и сервисной деятельности в контексте экономической глобализации, и это продукт максимизации ресурсных преимуществ и максимизации корпоративных интересов. Развитие бизнеса аутсорсинга услуг способствует не только увеличению занятости и экономическому росту, но и трансформации и модернизации режима экономического роста нашей страны, что имеет большое значение для дальнейшего повышения международной конкурентоспособности нашей экономики.

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КРАТКОЕ ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННОГО АУТСОРСИНГА КОРПОРАТИВНЫХ УСЛУГ

Аннотация: С быстрым развитием мировой экономики, информации, технологий и корпоративной стратегии стратегическое положение аутсорсинга услуг также постоянно улучшается. Однако, хотя аутсорсинг услуг - это хорошо, он не всегда успешен. В этой статье рассматриваются вопросы, на которые следует обратить внимание для успешного внедрения аутсорсинга для поставщиков и установления хороших, взаимовыгодных и долгосрочных отношений аутсорсингового сотрудничества с поставщиками.

Ключевые слова: Аутсорсинг бизнеса; поставщики бизнеса; стандарты оценки контроля качества.

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BRIEF DISCUSSION OF MODERN OUTSOURCING OF CORPORATE SERVICES

Summary: With the rapid development of the global economy, information, technology and corporate strategy, the strategic position of outsourcing services is also constantly improving. However, while outsourcing services is good, it is not always successful. This article discusses the issues that should be paid attention to for the successful implementation of outsourcing for suppliers and the establishment of good, mutually beneficial and long-term outsourcing cooperation relationships with suppliers.

Keywords: Business outsourcing; business suppliers; quality control assessment standards.

С быстрым развитием глобальной экономики, информации, технологий и корпоративной стратегии крупные известные компании по всему миру, чтобы снизить корпоративные операционные расходы, повысить операционную эффективность, снизить операционные риски и,

таким образом, повысить основную конкурентоспособность предприятий, активно пытаются вывести непрофильные предприятия из эксплуатации и производство предприятий, благодаря бизнес-модели аутсорсинга услуг, поручается третьей стороне с низкой стоимостью, профессиональными технологиями и относительно высокой эффективностью. В результате аутсорсинг услуг стал для нынешних предприятий мощным средством эффективного использования внешних ресурсов и полного повышения их основной конкурентоспособности. Однако, хотя аутсорсинг услуг - это хорошо, он не всегда успешен. Неправильное принятие решений, неконтролируемое управление и недостаточная осведомленность о рисках - все это может привести к отказу от аутсорсинга услуг. В этой статье это обсуждается.

1. Правильно понимайте аутсорсинг услуг. Хотя аутсорсинг в настоящее время является популярным термином, не каждое предприятие должно использовать аутсорсинг. Предприятия должны провести углубленный анализ внутренней операционной ситуации предприятия и изучить, приносит ли аутсорсинг внешние стратегические экономические выгоды предприятию, а также корректировать бизнес-процессы и проводить функциональные изменения на основе бесшовного интеграция. В то же время, в соответствии с целью соблюдения единства бизнес-аутсорсинга и удовлетворения потребностей клиентов, руководители предприятий должны создать чувство сотрудничества и конкуренции и укрепить деловое сотрудничество компаний аутсорсингового альянса. В процессе внедрения бизнес-аутсорсинга мы должны обладать решимостью добиваться перемен и духом взаимного доверия, а также стремиться создать хорошую информационную сеть и партнерскую сеть с очень гибким производственным механизмом, быстро реагирующим на изменения рыночного спроса⁵⁰.

2. Проведите реинжиниринг бизнес-процессов предприятия. Аутсорсинг должен основываться на реинжиниринге бизнес-процессов, и из этого следует, что у предприятия должны быть те основные предприятия, и какие предприятия полагаются на внешних производителей (компании) для реализации стратегии "аутсорсинга", которая должна иметь дело с эффективным сочетанием внутренних бизнес-процессов и внешних бизнес-процессов. Проблема. Кроме того, при реинжиниринге бизнес-процессов необходимо в полной мере использовать информационные инструменты и сетевые технологии в новых экономических условиях, своевременно понимать потребности

⁵⁰ Ян Хунбинь. Риски и контрмеры бизнес-аутсорсинга [J]. Модернизация торговых центров, 2006, (27) : 331- 331

пользователей и удобно и быстро осуществлять динамичное сотрудничество между предприятиями⁵¹.

3.Строго проверяйте поставщиков услуг.При выборе поставщика поставщик должен всесторонне учитывать квалификацию поставщика, репутацию, эффективность управления, качество обслуживания, добросовестность и производительность, а также относиться к аутсорсингу с долгосрочным стратегическим мышлением. Аутсорсинг не только максимизирует интересы поставщика, но и способствует непрерывному и стабильному развитию поставщика, и обеспечивает беспроигрышную ситуацию как для спроса, так и для предложения.На основе углубленного анализа внутреннего операционного состояния предприятия и менталитета сотрудников исследуйте глубину и масштабы управления поставщиками, стратегическую ориентацию, возможности поддержки информационных технологий, их собственную гибкость и совместимость, опыт работы в отрасли и т.д., Из которых стратегическая ориентация особенно важна для убедитесь, что у поставщиков есть совпадающая или аналогичная стратегия развития с предприятием.

4.Стандартизируйте управление контрактами.Обе стороны аутсорсинга услуг должны усилить управление текстом контракта на аутсорсинг и стандартизировать условия прав и обязанностей обеих сторон контракта.Первый заключается в том, что с точки зрения ценообразования затрат необходимо комбинировать рыночные методы ценообразования для обоснованного определения общей стоимости аутсорсинга услуг и определения метода ценообразования, основанного на предмете экономического контракта на аутсорсинг.Что касается обязательств и предложений поставщиков, бизнес-спрос должен тщательно анализировать и измерять.Расценка должна определяться на основе собственных затрат поставщика. Расценка - это не просто общее количество, но и должна включать информацию о цене единицы каждой операции.Обязательство по аутсорсингу, особенно проектов, связанных с государственной политикой или стратегиями поставщиков, должно исходить от высшего руководства компании-поставщика, чтобы избежать непоследовательного понимания соответствующих условий во время выполнения контракта. Явление.Во-вторых, обе стороны должны установить стандарты системы контроля качества, основанные на характеристиках аутсорсингового бизнеса, и согласовать эффективные стандарты оценки и оценки в тексте контракта.Основная причина, по которой многие аутсорсинговые партнерские отношения не могут нормально поддерживаться, заключается в расплывчатых требованиях к обслуживанию.Поскольку требования к

⁵¹ Ян Хунбинь.Риски и контрмеры бизнес-аутсорсинга [J].Модернизация торговых центров, 2006, (27) : 331- 331

услугам не определены количественно или неясны, существует отклонение в понимании как спроса, так и предложения. Поставщики часто считают, что требования заказчика слишком высоки, а заказчик считает, что поставщик добросовестно не выполнил условия контракта.

5. Совместно подготовить руководство по эксплуатации. Поставщик не может рассматривать операцию аутсорсинга как одностороннюю работу поставщика. Во-первых, он должен работать с поставщиком, чтобы сформулировать операционный процесс, определить информационный канал и составить руководство по эксплуатации, которое обеспечивает стандарт и основу для проверки того, соответствует ли операция другой стороны требованиям. Во-вторых, мы должны настоятельно призвать поставщиков усилить разработку внутренних систем управления, обеспечить, чтобы внутренняя система управления соответствовала требованиям поставщиков к управлению, и постепенно направлять и поощрять поставщиков к повышению уровня управления их бизнесом, уровня качества работы и качества персонала, чтобы развивать партнеров, отвечающих требованиям потребности предприятий в максимально возможном развитии.

6. Налаживайте каналы связи и заранее решайте потенциальные проблемы. Важной причиной неудачи аутсорсингового партнерства является плохая коммуникация, поэтому поставщики, как одно из важнейших звеньев в отношениях с клиентами, должны быть включены во всю бизнес-цепочку предприятия. Чтобы установить правильный механизм коммуникации, обе стороны должны достичь консенсуса относительно коренных причин конфликта, потратить определенное количество времени и энергии на общение и понимание друг друга, обсудить проблемы самого контракта и вопросы, отличные от контракта, и далее поддерживать отношения сотрудничества между двумя вечеринками. В то же время, после создания механизма коммуникации, будущие изменения и потенциальные проблемы должны быть тщательно рассмотрены, и решения должны быть предложены до возникновения проблем.

7. Четко сформулируйте критерии оценки. Прежде всего, при управлении процессами аутсорсингового бизнеса в соответствии с контрактом должны приниматься соответствующие управленческие меры для регулярной проверки и оценки реализации проекта, а также должны выдвигаться своевременные мнения руководства, чтобы гарантировать, что качество бизнеса соответствует требованиям предприятия. Во-вторых, механизм оценки и измерения эффективности не является статичным и должен постоянно обновляться для удовлетворения потребностей общей стратегии предприятия, содействия постепенной реализации стратегии и создания конкурентного преимущества. В-третьих, запрашивающий не только постоянно оценивает поставщиков, но и постоянно контролирует функции, связанные с аутсорсинговой деятельностью внутри

предприятия. Хотя внешнее не является основной способностью предприятия, оно все чаще становится важным фактором создания конкурентных преимуществ предприятия. Это не краткосрочное тактическое поведение, основанное на расширении масштабов производства. Менеджеры бизнеса должны время от времени обращать внимание на свои основные возможности и оценивать их., и в то же время выявлять проблемы и улучшать их.

8. Создать научный механизм стимулирования и сдерживания. Стандарты оценки эффективности должны основываться на реальности, не должны быть слишком высокими, чтобы поставщики не могли их выполнить, и в то же время должны быть работоспособными, но стандарты должны содержать все важные факторы, влияющие на развитие предприятия. Хорошая работа должна быть признана и вознаграждена. даже если поставщики или внутренние функциональные подразделения предприятия испытывают чувство гордости за сделанную ими работу, они также должны быть признаны и хорошо оценены. Искренняя самооценка и позиционирование, этика, взаимное доверие и лояльность, а также выполнение обязательств как со стороны предложения, так и со стороны спроса - все это способствует установлению хороших отношений сотрудничества в области аутсорсинга.

9. Внедряйте межкультурное управление. "Аутсорсинг" предполагает интеграцию ресурсов между различными предприятиями и даже предприятиями в разных странах. Необходимо устранить различные трения и конфликты путем усиления культурного управления, например, подчеркивая командную культуру с последовательными целями; установление отношений честности и взаимного доверия, а также укрепление сотрудничества и координации между соответствующими сторонами; содействие информатизации и знаниям, повышение эффективности субподряда за счет информатизации, расширение обменов с помощью знаний и проведение творческой деятельности.

Решение предприятия об аутсорсинге услуг также является стратегическим выбором. Это может быть как очень выгодно, так и чрезвычайно трудно защитить. Успешные компании полностью понимают экономическую значимость скоординированных стратегий. они могут повысить свою осведомленность о предотвращении рисков, усердно работать над развитием основных технологий и развитием превосходных активов и особых отношений, а также стремиться улучшить и расширить свою основную конкурентоспособность. Конкурентоспособность. Бизнес-аутсорсинг основан на предпосылке рационального распределения ресурсов и использования наиболее сильных преимуществ для максимального повышения конкурентоспособности предприятий. Для аутсорсинга не существует фиксированной модели, и его бизнес-искусство

также нуждается в собственном непрерывном моделировании и обобщении.

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СРАВНЕНИЕ ШИН ВЕДУЩЕГО КОЛЕСА ТРАКТОРА ПО ГРУЗОПОДЪЁМНОСТИ

Аннотация. В данной статье рабочий ресурс пневматической шины сельскохозяйственных тракторов составляет 60,5 см для 9,5-42 13,6R38 ЯР-318 и 90,5 см для 15,5-38 Я-166 18,4/15-30 Р-319. факторы и их влияние на этот ресурс, а также научно-исследовательские работы по улучшению характеристик шин.

Ключевые слова. трактор, двигатель, шины, пневматические, эксплуатация, ресурс, техническое состояние, протектор, износ, буксования.

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COMPARISON OF TRACTOR DRIVE WHEEL TIRES BY LOAD CAPACITY

Annotation. In this article, the working life of the pneumatic tire of agricultural tractors is 60.5 cm for 9.5-42 13.6R38 YAR-318 and 90.5 cm for 15.5-38 Y-166 18.4 / 15-30 R-319. factors and their impact on this resource, as well as research work to improve tire performance.

Keywords. tractor, engine, tires, pneumatic, operation, resource, technical condition, tread, wear, slipping.

В сельскохозяйственных отраслях пневматические шины являются одними из основных, наиболее дорогостоящих запчастей машинно-тракторного агрегата (МТА), влияющих на рабочее движение, ресурс, буксовании и динамическое состояние техники. Научно-практические задачи повышения технического состояния основа на повышении ресурса шины при обработке хлопчатника. Снизить расход топлива и повышение технического состояние шины и получить положительный экономический эффект, который можно реализовать для модернизации ходовых систем тракторного агрегата [1].

Сравнительные показатели ведущего колеса трактора по грузоподъемности зависят от многих физических нагрузочных факторов [2]. Известно, что шина 9,5-42 Я-183 в междурядьях шириной 0,6 м при выполнении междурядной обработки хлопчатника работает в зоне 20 % перегрузки и шина 13,6R38 ЯР-318- в пределах максимально допустимой грузоподъемности, а шина 15,5-38 Я-166; 18,4/15-30 R-319 недогружается. В междурядьях 0,9 м шина 9,5-42 перегружается, а шины 13,6R38 ЯР-318; 15,5-38 Я-166 и 18,4/15-30 R-319 недогружены. Таким образом, по величине грузоподъемности в междурядьях 0,6 м допустимыми оказались шины 13,6R38 ЯР-318; 15,5-38 Я-166 и 18,4/15-30 R-319. В междурядьях 0,9 м допустимыми оказались шины 13,6R38 ЯР-318; 15,5-38 Я-166 и 18,4/15-30 R-319. При сравнении типов шин по тяговым показателям нами за основу брались сопротивление культиватора при междурядной обработке хлопчатника на основании протокола САМИС и результатов исследований, выполненных САИМЭ. Тяговое усилие, развиваемое каждой шиной, бралось по результатам экспериментальных исследований [3]. Результаты сопоставления, в междурядьях хлопчатника шириной 0,6 м сопротивление 4-х рядного культиватора преодолевается всеми изученными шинами при буксовании менее 15 %, а в междурядьях 0,9 м широкие шины развивают необходимое усилие в пределах 17-19 % буксования. Наименьшее значение буксования соответствовало широкой шине 18,4/15-30 R-319. Таким образом, в широких междурядьях при применении шин 18,4/15-30 R-319 имеется запас тягового усилия около 140 Н [4].

Следующим основным агротехническим показателем является защитная зона, образуемая ведущими колесами при качении их в междурядьях хлопчатника. Величина защитной зоны бралась из агротребований на пропашной трактор класса 0,9 и 1,4 т.

Результаты сопоставления показывают, что в междурядьях шириной 0,6 м защитная зона обеспечивается шинами 9,5-42 Я-183 и 13,6R38 ЯР-318, а в междурядьях 0,9 м всеми шинами [5,6,7,8].

Сравнение значений удельного давления, оказываемого ведущими колесами на почву показало, что все применяемые в хлопководстве шины ведущих колес не отвечают требованиям агротехники.

Результаты сопоставления шин по всем вышеперечисленным критериям обобщены в таблице, откуда видно, что в междурядьях 0,6 м наибольшее соответствие комплексным критериям имеет шина средней серии модель 13,6R38 ЯР-318. В междурядьях 0,9 м одинаковое соответствие имеют шины 13,6R38 ЯР-318; 15,5-38 Я-166; 18,4/15-30 R-319. Для окончательного выбора модель шины ведущего колеса для междурядий 0,9 м рассмотрим эффективность применения шин 13,6R38 ЯР-318; 15,5-38 Я-166 и 18,4/15-30 R-319. Из результатов исследования известно, что применение более широких шин в исследуемых пределах способствовало повышению тяговых показателей трактора, что сопровождалось увеличением повреждения плодозлементов хлопчатника. Следовательно, для сопоставления выбираем дополнительные два критерия: эксплуатационные издержки и потеря урожая, их стоимость [8,9,10,11].

Эксплуатационные издержки на выполнение междурядной обработки подсчитывали по каждой из сравниваемых шин ведущих колес по формуле:

$$H=3+A+R_k+R_m+C_2+X$$

где 3-заработная плата рабочих; A - амортизационные отчисления на реновацию; R_k -издержки на капитальный ремонт; R_m -издержки на текущий ремонт и технический уход; C_2 -стоимость ГСМ; X -издержки на хранение тракторов и сельскохозяйственных машин [12,13,14].

Заработная плата рабочих, занятых на выполнении механизированных операций, на единицу работы определяется по формуле:

$$3 = \frac{\sum L3_q}{\omega \cdot \kappa}$$

где L -количество рабочих каждой квалификации, занятых на выполнении данного процесса; 3_q -оплата за час работы по специальностям и квалификациям.

Сумма амортизационных отчислений на реновацию, приходящаяся на единицу работы составляет:

$$A = \frac{Ba}{100 \cdot \omega \cdot \kappa \cdot t_z}$$

где B -балансовая цена трактора, сум; a - процент ежегодных амортизационных отчислений; t_z -годовая загрузка трактора в час.

Нормы отчислений на капитальный и текущий ремонт (монтаж, демонтаж), и технический уход на единицу работы;

$$R = Br/100\omega\kappa t$$

где r -процент отчислений на капитальный текущий ремонта и технический уход.

Издержки на горюче смазочные материалы, приходящиеся на единицу работы, устанавливают по формуле:

$$Cr = NU q / wk100$$

где N -номинальная мощность двигателя машины или трактора, лс; q -удельный расход горючего на 1 лс·ч, кг; U -цена на 1 кг топлива, сум; $wk100$ -средний процент использования мощности двигателя.

Сумму издержек на хранение машин, приходящихся на единицу работы, определяем по формуле:

$$X = X_m + X_{mp} / wk$$

где X_m , X_{mp} - издержки соответственно на хранение сельскохозяйственных машин и тракторы, приходящиеся на 1 час их работы.

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ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ЖАНРОВ В ПРОЗЕ СЕРЕБРЯНОГО ВЕКА

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается трансформация жанров в прозе Серебряного века.

Ключевые слова: борьба, чувства, взгляд, век.

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GENRE TRANSFORMATION IN SILVER AGE PROSE

Annotation: This article discusses the transformation of genres in the prose of the Silver Age.

Key words: struggle, feelings, look, age.

Изменение общественного сознания рубежа веков определило и социально-политические изменения в нашей стране, и смену художественной системы. Разочарование общества в ценностях и идеалах предыдущей эпохи, ощущение распада связи времен, при котором происходит отрицание и прошлого, и настоящего и все чаяния направлены в пока еще неясное будущее, апокалипсические настроения, обращение к мистике и многие другие явления этого периода приводят к величайшему всплеску творческой активности.

Закономерной особенностью любой переходной эпохи являются поиски новых духовных ценностей, сопровождающиеся как столкновением полярных идей и мнений, так и интеграционными процессами. По силе и энергии период культуры начала XX века не сводится лишь только к стилевым преобразованиям или к факту возникновения новых течений и школ. Это целая эпоха в русской культуре, включившая в себя новые направления во всех сферах творчества. Воздвигая здание новой культуры, представители этого поколения не боялись любых творческих экспериментов, поскольку само понятие «новый» понималось как отрицание предыдущей традиции и как устремленность в будущее, достигалось это благодаря интеллектуальным попыткам вобрать и выразить опыт всех культур.

Проза Серебряного века в полной мере отразила культурный опыт, дух и стиль нового искусства. В ней подводились художественные итоги прошлых эпох литературного развития и закладывались эстетические

основы новой литературы. Модификационные процессы, проступившие в художественном сознании переходного периода, привели к изменению предпочтительных принципов художественного миромоделирования, а также внесли существенные изменения в жанровую семантику.

Разного рода жанровые трансформации становятся яркой чертой историко-литературного процесса. Модификации связаны с общей «антиномичной природой» (Гаспаров МЛ. Избранные статьи. М., 1995. С. 286304) русского модернизма: с одной стороны - ориентация на классику, с другой - создание нового языка культуры. Антитетическая природа жанра также основывается на этих двух принципах: обращение к классическому образцу и его возрождение и - противоположная тенденция - деканонизация, предполагающая либо вариант жанра, либо его деструкт на разных основаниях. Именно в этой системе координат, по нашему мнению, развивается жанровое мышление авторов рубежа веков. Усиливается тенденция «власти» автора над «институтом жанра», начавшаяся еще в эпоху романтизма и достигшая вершины в эпоху Серебряного века, в смещении доминанты в тандеме «жанр - автор» в сторону автора. Художественная форма перестает зависеть от запечатленной картины бытия, а следовательно, от жанра. Диктат автора порождает разного рода сдвиги, изменение устоявшихся жанровых моделей, в результате чего возникают новые жанровые или внутрижанровые образования.

Также довольно часто жанровые трансформации связаны с игровой эстетикой этого периода.

Изучение прозы начала XX века в последние десятилетия является одной из наиболее многоаспектных и стремительно расширяющихся филологических тем. Одной из ветвей литературоведческого осмысления прозы модернизма является рассмотрение ее жанрового потенциала, заложенного в первых романах и циклах символистов и давшего толчок для жанрового развития прозы последующих течений.

На данный момент существует множество работ, посвященных вопросам, прямо или косвенно связанным с заявленной темой. Во-первых, это труды, в которых исследуются образная система, принципы повествования, формы авторской модальности, жанровые и стилевые особенности прозаических произведений рассматриваемых в диссертации писателей. Мы учли результаты исследований Н.В. Барковской, Н.А. Богомолова, С.С. Гречишкина, А.В. Лаврова, Э.С. Даниелян, М.А. Дубовой, Вик. Ерофеева, С.П. Ильева, Л.А. Колобаевой, А.В. Леденева, В.А. Мескина, Д.М. Магомедовой, М.М. Павловой, Л. Силард, С.В. Ломтева, Д.В. Максимова, Д.Э. Малмстада, А. Палмы и др. Во-вторых, следует особо упомянуть мифопоэтическую трактовку прозы символизма, предложенную З.Г. Мииц, а также исследования Е.В. Ермиловой, Т. Венцловы, О.А. Клинга, Т.С. Кругловой, И.Г. Минераловой, О.К.

Страшковой, О.И. Федотова и ряда других исследователей, рассматривающих творчество Брюсова, Сологуба и Кузмина в философско-эстетическом, направленческом и стилевом контексте. Основные положения и наблюдения этих исследований имеют для нас историко-литературную и / или методологическую ценность.

И хотя проза Серебряного века в целом получила многоаспектное освещение в литературоведении, данная работа создавалась для того, чтобы, с одной стороны, обобщить и уточнить существующий опыт анализа прозы рассматриваемого периода, а с другой стороны, дать новую интерпретацию жанра рассматриваемых романов и циклов с позиции накопленного в литературоведении знания.

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ОБУЧЕНИЕ НА УРОКАХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА ШКОЛАХ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: предлагается преобразование структуры процесса обучения в направлении широкого использования в нём компьютерных технологий, обладающих функцией обратной связи и заменяющих педагога на некоторых этапах учебного процесса, - это в настоящее время важнейшая тенденция совершенствования данного процесса во всех типах учебных заведений.

Ключевые слова: педагогика, преподавания, компетентность, педагогические технологии, инновационное педагогика.

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LEARNING IN ENGLISH LESSONS IN SCHOOLS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: it is proposed to transform the structure of the learning process in the direction of the widespread use of computer technologies in it, which have a feedback function and replace the teacher at some stages of the educational

process - this is currently the most important trend in improving this process in all types of educational institutions.

Key words: pedagogy, teaching, competence, pedagogical technologies, innovative pedagogy.

Модернизацию содержания образования в Республике Узбекистан на современном этапе развития общества, в первую очередь, связывают с инновационными процессами в организации обучения иностранным языкам.

Формирование творческой активности личности - одна из важнейших задач обучения. Школа играет важную роль и является базовым звеном образования, где главную роль играет потенциал личности ребенка. Под личностным потенциалом предполагается учет потребностей и заинтересованности учащегося, а также реализация дифференцированного подхода к обучению.

Главной целью современного учителя является правильный выбор методов и форм организации учебной деятельности, которые оптимально соответствовали бы поставленной цели развития личности учащегося.

В связи с этим возникает необходимость в пересмотре форм, методов и средств обучения. Здесь вопрос идет не только о новых технических средствах обучения, но и о современных формах и методах преподавания, о новом подходе к процессу обучения. Это означает, что уровень достижений определяется не только тем, как усвоен необходимый объем знаний, умений и навыков, но и тем, какие сдвиги произошли в умственном развитии учащихся, каков уровень их воспитанности. Использование современных педагогических технологий в процессе обучения применяются для совершенствования управления обучением.

Республики Узбекистан на 2018-2022 годы» и др. В данных документах обоснована значимость развития информационно-коммуникационных технологий в совершенствовании процесса обучения в общеобразовательных учреждениях Республики Узбекистан, в повышении эффективности и качества подготовки специалистов с современным типом мышления, который соответствует требованиям постиндустриального общества. Преобразование структуры процесса обучения в направлении широкого использования в нём компьютерных технологий, обладающих функцией обратной связи и заменяющих педагога на некоторых этапах учебного процесса, - это в настоящее время важнейшая тенденция совершенствования данного процесса во всех типах учебных заведений Республики Узбекистан. Главное место в процессе создания и использования современных педагогических технологий обучения отводится системе школьного образования. Особенностью системы школьного образования можно назвать то, что она является, с одной стороны, потребителем, а с другой стороны активным производителем

современных технологий обучения. При этом технологии, рожденные в системе образования, используются и далеко за ее пределами. Это позволяет говорить о возможности практической реализации концепции перехода от информатизации образования к информатизации общества.

Авторы анализируют возможности информационного общества, прогнозируют перспективы и дальнейшие следствия компьютеризации, раскрывают особенности деятельности человека с использованием компьютера и новых технологий, изучают проблемы развития личности в изменившихся условиях.

Таким образом, включение современных педагогических технологий в структуру урока улучшает направленность обучения на комплексное решение задач образования, воспитания и развития личности учащегося; значительно улучшает стимулирование положительного отношения к учению, управление учебными действиями; существенно повышается активность обучаемых. Педагог получает дополнительные возможности многообразных сочетаний методов, приемов и форм обучения. Повышается прочность и действенность образовательных, воспитательных и других результатов обучения.

Для реализации поставленной цели и проверки выдвинутой гипотезы нами были определены **следующие задачи:**

1) произвести анализ состояния реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Узбекистан;

2) произвести анализ психолого-методических основ реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Узбекистан;

3) сформировать понятия, используемые в исследовании и объяснить подходы, применяемые для реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Узбекистан;

4) разработать теоретические и методологические основы реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Узбекистан;

5) разработать и экспериментально проверить эффективность педагогических условий реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Узбекистан.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ И ЭТАПЫ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

Аннотация: работа посвящена уточнению и экспериментальной проверке круга педагогических условий в средних общеобразовательных школах и методике их применения. Разработана и реализована функционально-содержательная модель реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах.

Ключевые слова: педагогика, преподавания, компетентность, педагогические технологии, инновационное педагогика.

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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND STAGES OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: the work is devoted to the specification and experimental verification of the range of pedagogical conditions in secondary schools and the methodology for their application. A functional-content model for the

implementation of modern pedagogical teaching technologies in English lessons in secondary schools has been developed and implemented.

Key words: pedagogy, teaching, competence, pedagogical technologies, innovative pedagogy.

Проблемы методологии и теории современных технологий обучения отражены в работах С. И. Архангельского, С. В. Багаевой, В. П. Беспалько, Э. Бжозовска, Б. С. Гершунского, Л. В. Ереминой, А. П. Ершева, Г.А. Мейчик, А. С. Мисетова, А. М. Монахова, Н. Д. Никандрова, Р. С. Рафиковой, Л. С.Седаевой, Н. Ф. Талызиной, О. К.Тихомирова, В. В. Томина, А. В. Тугая, А. Г. Шмелева и др. О дидактических возможностях компьютера писали Б. С Гершунский, Э. И. Кузнецов, И. И. Мархель, М. Ташболтаев, К. Устемиров и др. За рубежом по теории и практике разработок в области современных технологий обучения и компьютеризации образования с разных позиций рассматриваются в работах ученых: Р. Вильямс, А. Дженкинс, Г. М. Клейман, Г. Конол, К. Маклин, Б. Хантер, Л. Хелоран и др. Анализ литературы показал, что несмотря на имеющиеся работы, еще не выработана единая всесторонняя система обучения с использованием современных педагогических технологий на уроках английского языка, использование которых позволит разнообразить и сочетать средства педагогического воздействия на учащихся, повысить мотивацию учения и улучшить усвоение полученной информации, даст возможность качественно изменить самоконтроль и контроль над результатами обучения. Изучение отечественной и зарубежной научной литературы показало, что совершенствование управления обучением в большинстве случаев невозможно без применения новых информационных технологий.

Основные этапы изучения:

На первом этапе (2011-2012гг.) изучалась, обобщалась и систематизировалась информация по проблеме реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка на материалах психолого-педагогической и методической литературы; проведен констатирующий эксперимент, определен круг педагогических условий по реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Таджикистан.

Второй этап (2013-2015гг.) был посвящён уточнению и экспериментальной проверке круга педагогических условий в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Таджикистан и методике их применения; разработана и реализована функционально-содержательная модель реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Таджикистан.

На третьем этапе (2016 – 2017гг.) анализировались и обобщались итоги теоретико-экспериментального исследования, определялась логика изложения материала, формулировались теоретические и практические выводы, оформлялись полученные результаты.

- разработаны технологии реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка;

- разработаны требования к структуре, содержанию учебноматериала и организации учебной деятельности с использованием средств ИКТ на уроках английского языка;

- обоснованы и экспериментально подтверждены педагогические условия реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Таджикистан в условиях личностно-ориентированного подхода;

- определены и апробированы методы повышения мотивации школьников посредством мультимедийных технологий на уроках английского языка.

Конкретизирую общих теоретических понятий о возможностях применения современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Таджикистан, данные возможности находят свое отражение в предложенном содержании, методах и средствах, которые позволяют развить речевую деятельность и коммуникативную компетенцию учащихся.

Разработана и апробирована технология реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Таджикистан; выработаны рекомендации по методике реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Таджикистан; разработан и внедрён в учебную программу факультативный курс: «Реализация современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка».

Вывод

Доступным вариантом реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах является поэтапное воспроизведение обучающего процесса, что позволит выделить основные главные ориентиры процесса обучения, структуру обучения, содержание обучения, произвести с ними более скрупулезный логический анализ, найти нужные и устойчивые межпредметные связи, построить профессионально-личностную технологию формирования качеств лидера у учащихся при помощи специальных средств игровых технологий.

Условия реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах, которые позволяют развить творческое и мотивированное отношение к обучению, они представляют направленность деятельности преподавателя на проблемы безопасности, выделение индивидуальных способностей и возможностей, эмоциональное стимулирование познавательной активности учащихся путем организации творческой деятельности.

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ПРЕПОДАВАНИЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В СРЕДНИХ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯХ

Аннотация: работе пересмотра критериев эффективности использования современных педагогических технологий в процессе обучения и реализации на этой основе идеи оптимизации учебного процесса, с одной стороны, и недостаточной разработанности данной проблемы, с другой.

Ключевые слова: педагогика, преподавания, компетентность, педагогические технологии, инновационное педагогика.

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TEACHING ENGLISH IN SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: the work of revising the criteria for the effectiveness of the use of modern pedagogical technologies in the learning process and the implementation on this basis of the idea of optimizing the educational process, on the one hand, and the insufficient development of this problem, on the other.

Key words: pedagogy, teaching, competence, pedagogical technologies, innovative pedagogy.

Теоретическое обоснование реализации современных технологий обучения в психолого-педагогической литературе идентично понятиям учебно-воспитательный процесс и педагогический процесс, мы находим в работах Ю.К. Бабанского, М.А. Данилова, И.Ф. Харламова, Н.Д., Хмельи др. Проблемы по применению современных педагогических технологий обучения, в то время когда происходит такое явление, как информатизация и компьютеризация общества получили свое развитие во многих исследованиях. Также в необходимости пересмотра критериев эффективности использования современных педагогических технологий в процессе обучения и реализации на этой основе идеи оптимизации учебного процесса, с одной стороны, и недостаточной разработанности данной проблемы, с другой. Объективные источники настоящего исследования, основываются на **противоречиях**: между постоянным совершенствованием современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка и недостаточным уровнем их применения в учебном процессе; необходимостью подготовки профессиональных учителей и организацией обучения английскому языку в школах нашей республики; теоретической разработанностью и востребованностью реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка и реальным состоянием школьной практики, опирающейся на классическую знаниевую парадигму образования; реальными потребностями общества в эффективной реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в целях совершенствования качества знаний, умений и навыков учащихся.

Теоретическое обоснование педагогической целесообразности реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах.

использование современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка будет педагогически целесообразно если: сделать анализ положительных и отрицательных явлений в применении современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в школе и на этой основе исследовать пути, по которым улучшается качество процесса обучения; выявить знания, умения и навыки учащихся, которые формируются средствами реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка; реализовать современные педагогические технологии обучения на уроках английского языка в условиях интерактивной обратной связи, компьютерной визуализации учебного материала, автоматизации процессов поиска учебной информации и контроля результатов обучения.

Для реализации поставленной цели и проверки выдвинутой гипотезы нами были определены **следующие задачи:**

1) произвести анализ состояния реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Узбекистан; 2) произвести анализ психолого-методических основ реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Узбекистан; 3) сформировать понятия, используемые в исследовании и объяснить подходы, применяемые для реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Узбекистан; 4) разработать теоретические и методологические основы реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Узбекистан; 5) разработать и экспериментально проверить эффективность педагогических условий реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Узбекистан.

По результатам исследования:

- разработаны технологии реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка;
- разработаны требования к структуре, содержанию учебноматериала и организации учебной деятельности с использованием средств ИКТ на уроках английского языка;
- обоснованы и экспериментально подтверждены педагогические условия реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Узбекистан в условиях личностно-ориентированного подхода;
- определены и апробированы методы повышения мотивации школьников посредством мультимедийных технологий на уроках английского языка.

Состоит отметить в конкретизировании общих теоретических понятий о возможностях применения современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Узбекистан, данные возможности находят свое отражение в предложенном содержании, методах и средствах, которые позволяют развить речевую деятельность и коммуникативную компетенцию учащихся.

По итогам исследования разработана и апробирована технология реализации современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах Республики Узбекистан; разработан и внедрён в учебную программу факультативный

курс: «Реализация современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка».

1. Реализация педагогических технологий обучения на уроках: английского языка в средних общеобразовательных школах с учетом воспроизведения педагогических целей в условиях личностно ориентированного подхода, наиболее оптимально способствуют введению и закреплению учебного материала, позволяют поднять объем учебной информации и осуществить индивидуальный самоконтроль, эффективно реализовать основные дидактические и методические принципы обучения.

2. Содержание учебного материала и реализация современных педагогических технологий обучения на уроках английского языка в средних

общеобразовательных школах необходимо построить в соответствии с психолого-педагогическими, лингвистическими, дидактическими и техническими требованиями, которые предусматривают особенности и своеобразие учебного предмета английского языка в таджикских классах, построение урока на основе современной педагогической практики использования современных педагогических технологий обучения, реализацию последовательности учебно-воспитательного процесса в условиях информатизации образования и т.д.

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ДОСТИЖЕНИЕ ЛИЧНОСТНЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ УЧЕНИКОВ В ШКОЛЕ

Аннотация: в работе рассмотрен вопрос о дидактических средствах реализации педагогического потенциала учебного материала в аспекте его направленности на достижение личностных результатов школьников специально не рассматривался в педагогических исследованиях. Отмечена ряд проблем, возникающих в современной педагогической науке и ставших причинами, которые осложняют процесс формирования содержания учебного материала, обеспечивающего планомерное достижение обучающимися личностных результатов

Ключевые слова: педагогика, преподавания, компетентность, педагогические технологии, инновационное педагогика.

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ACHIEVING PERSONAL RESULTS OF STUDENTS AT SCHOOL

Abstract: the paper considers the issue of didactic means of implementing the pedagogical potential of educational material in the aspect of its focus on

achieving personal results of schoolchildren was not specifically considered in pedagogical research. A number of problems that arise in modern pedagogical science and have become reasons that complicate the process of forming the content of educational material, which ensures the systematic achievement of personal results by students, are noted.

Key words: pedagogy, teaching, competence, pedagogical technologies, innovative pedagogy.

Общего теоретического представления; учебного предмета; учебного материала; реализуемого содержания образования в процессе обучения, когда содержание образования становится предметом совместной деятельности учителя и ученика; уровень, на котором содержание образования выступает как результат обучения, когда оно становится итогом деятельности и достоянием личности обучающегося. Формирование содержания учебного материала, нацеленного на достижение личностных результатов обучения, является необходимым условием того, чтобы эти результаты становились планируемыми, а не случайными. В обозначенном контексте учебное задание выступает формой организации содержания образования на уровне учебного материала, ориентированного на целенаправленное достижение личностных результатов обучения. В современной дидактике (В.И. Загвязинский, И.Я. Лернер, Ф.Б. Сушкова, А.И. Уман и др.) учебное задание рассматривается в двух планах – как форма воплощения содержания образования на уровне учебного материала и как педагогическое средство, обеспечивающее организацию деятельности школьников в процессе обучения и позволяющее создать условия для достижения ими личностных результатов обучения. В исследованиях Л.А. Артюшиной, Л.П. Доблаева, Л.Я. Зориной, И.К. Журавлева, Н.В. Кузнецовой, И.Я. Лернера, А.М. Сохора и др. с различных дидактических позиций изучены подходы к структурированию содержания образования на уровне учебного материала, ориентированного на различные целевые установки обучения. Учёными выделен широкий спектр разновидностей учебных заданий, созданы их классификации (С.Ф. Жуйков, И.Я. Лернер, А.И. Уман и др.). Но при этом разработанные исследователями подходы не в полной мере отражают целевые характеристики современного школьного образования, а потому нуждаются в совершенствовании и углублении.

Вместе с тем нельзя не признать, что учеными (А.В. Зеленцова, О.А. Карабанова, В.В. Сериков, А.В. Хуторской и др.) сделан значительный шаг в исследовании способов достижения личностных результатов обучения. Однако, данная проблема еще не получила своего полного разрешения. В частности, все еще остаются практически не изученными сущность, специфика и принципы конструирования учебных заданий, ориентированных на достижение личностных результатов обучения, не

разработаны подходы к систематизации таких заданий, а также не решен вопрос об их месте в составе учебного материала. Существенно, что вопрос о дидактических средствах реализации педагогического потенциала учебного материала в аспекте его направленности на достижение личностных результатов школьников специально не рассматривался в педагогических исследованиях. Отметим ряд проблем, возникающих в современной педагогической науке и ставших причинами, которые осложняют процесс формирования содержания учебного материала, обеспечивающего планомерное достижение обучающимися личностных результатов:

- не выработано научное представление о сущности понятия «учебное задание, ориентированное на достижение личностных результатов обучающихся»;

- не определены основные принципы для выявления видового разнообразия

- учебных заданий, нацеленных на достижение личностных результатов обучения;

- учебные задания, встречающиеся в учебниках по различным учебным предметам, в большей степени направлены лишь на достижение обучающимися предметных результатов;

- учебное задание как средство проектирования личностных результатов обучения в составе учебного материала также не стало предметом особого исследовательского внимания. Сложившаяся ситуация свидетельствует о не разработанности дидактических позиций, с точки зрения которых могут быть выделены способы построения учебных заданий, направленных на достижение обучающимися личностных результатов, порождая закономерные трудности, с которыми сталкиваются учителя в своей деятельности. Вполне очевидно, все это снижает продуктивность реализации требований государственных образовательных стандарты основного общего образования. Таким образом, можно сказать следующие противоречия:

- между востребованностью в содержании школьного обучения учебных заданий, выполнение которых обучающимися способно обеспечить достижение личностных результатов, и практическим отсутствием таких заданий в содержании школьных учебников, а также в научно-методической литературе для учителя;

- между потребностью использования в школьной практике учебного содержания, которое направлено на приобретение школьниками личностных результатов обучения в процессе выполнения специальных учебных заданий, и отсутствием научно выверенных подходов к его построению.

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ТВОРЧЕСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ КАК ОСНОВА РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация: В представленном исследовании в целях конкретизации понятия «творческая деятельность» были рассмотрена проблема организации творческого процесса как основы обеспечения компетентности через инновационные педагогические технологии в области иноязычной подготовки обучающихся

Ключевые слова: педагогика, преподавания, компетентность, педагогические технологии, инновационное педагогика.

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CREATIVE ACTIVITY AS A BASIS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: In the present study, in order to specify the concept of "creative activity", the problem of organizing the creative process as the basis for ensuring competence through innovative pedagogical technologies in the field of foreign language training of students was considered.

Keywords: pedagogy, teaching, competence, pedagogical technologies, innovative pedagogy.

В современной системе образования Республики Киргизстан осуществляется реформирование с целью придания данной системе соответствия мировым образовательным стандартам. Предпринимаемые меры в этой области обусловлены современными требованиями, в них учитываются информационные вызовы XXI века, объясняющиеся появлением единой глобальной сети. Право молодёжи на получение образования и трудоустройство в Киргизстане обеспечивается государством на основе следующих законодательных актов: «Конституция Республики Киргизстан», Закон РТ «Об образовании», «Концепция национальной школы РТ», Закон Республики Киргизстан «Об ответственности родителей за воспитание детей» и других директивных документов. В соответствии со Стратегической программой развития образования, рассчитанной на период с 2010 по 2020 гг., в Республике Киргизстан проводятся необходимые конкретные преобразования на всех уровнях образовательной системы.

В представленном исследовании в целях конкретизации понятия «творческая деятельность» были рассмотрены труды учёных-педагогов Д.Б. Богоявленской, П.И. Пидкасистого, Б.М. Теплова, Л.Г. Устиновой, А.В. Хуторского, ибо она проявляется как системообразующий фактор в различных аспектах образовательной деятельности учащихся. Поскольку творческая деятельность проявляется в условиях учебно-познавательной самостоятельности, познавательного интереса, познавательной мотивации, то в этом спектре были изучены работы В.П. Беспалько, Б.С. Гершунского, Н.В. Кузьминой и др. Востребованными при написании реферируемого исследования были труды по теории развивающего обучения и личностно-ориентированного подхода Л.С. Выготского, П.Я. Гальперина, М.А. Давыдова, Д.Б. Эльконина и др. С целью изучения педагогических условий развития творческой деятельности на основе учебно-познавательной самостоятельности обучающихся были проанализированы работы В.П. Беспалько, М.А. Галагузовой, А.К. Марковой, Е.Я. Полат, Н.Ф. Талызиной, Дж. Дьюи, В.Х. Килпатрика, И.Я. Засурского, С.Ф. Занько, а также работы, связанные с дидактическими основами познавательной деятельности, учёных Б.Г. Ананьев, Ю.К. Бабанского, Б.П. Есипова, И.Я. Лернера, М.Н. Скаткина и др. Последние годы отмечены проявлением интереса исследователей к проблемам формирования разнообразных компетенций у выпускников образовательных учреждений. Так, изучение вопросов формирования у обучающихся компетенций, рассматриваемых как социальные, занимались А.Г. Здравомыслов, Т.Н. Мазурик, как поликультурные, - Н.Г. Морозова, И.А. Невский, Р.А. Низамов, как языковые, - Н.Н. Нижнева, В.Г. Огарь, как предметно-деятельностные, - Е.В. Озерская, Н.А. Шаламова и др. Всеми представленными исследователями внесён ощутимый вклад в разработку проблем совершенствования подготовки выпускников системы среднего

образования, однако проблема организации творческого процесса как основы обеспечения компетентности через инновационные педагогические технологии в области иноязычной подготовки обучающихся как самостоятельного и обязательного компонента совершенствования процесса образования не получила своего полного раскрытия. Кроме того, в работах указанных авторов не рассматривается творческая деятельность в контексте её интегративной сущности как системообразующего фактора в организации различных аспектов обучающего процесса, ибо многими авторами не конкретизируется роль, значение и место творческой деятельности в целостном педагогическом процессе, ориентированном на формирование компетентности обучающихся при овладении иностранным языком. Недостаточный уровень теоретического изучения проблемы и её практической реализации определяет выбор темы исследования: «Творческая деятельность как основа развития компетентности учащихся 10-11 классов при обучении иностранному языку в 6 условиях инновационных педагогических технологий».

творческая деятельность обучающихся общеобразовательных школ явится эффективной основой для формирования их компетентности по иностранному языку, если будет:

1) разработана и внедрена в образовательный процесс инновационная технология по совершенствованию творческой деятельности учащихся на иностранном языке на основе следующих компонентов:

- целевого, отражающего направленность обучающего процесса на акцентирование творческой деятельности учащихся для развития их компетентности в области иностранного языка;

- операционально-деятельностного, формирующего опыт творческой деятельности через освоение ключевых компетенций на английском языке: ценностно-смысловой, общекультурной, учебно-познавательной, информационной, коммуникативной, совершенствования; социально-трудовой, компетенции личностного

- результативного, позволяющего оценить на основе организации творческой деятельности учащихся уровни сформированности их компетентности в области иностранного языка;

2) содержание обучения предмету «Иностранный язык» будет насыщено учебным материалом, необходимым для организации творческой деятельности обучающихся и ориентировано на совершенствование их компетентности в области иностранного языка;

3) выявлен и конкретизирован ряд основных критериев и показателей в совершенствовании творческой деятельности обучающихся на базе инновационных педагогических технологий в рамках компетентностно-деятельностного подхода при обучении иностранному языку.

По решению поставленных задач получим следующие:

1. Теоретические аспекты выдвигаемой проблемы в контексте психолого-педагогического знания основываются на признании приоритета творческой деятельности как главного залога успешности в обеспечении компетентности учащихся в сфере иностранного языка.

2. Ведущими факторами в развитии творческой деятельности обучающихся для обеспечения их компетентности по английскому языку являются проявление заинтересованности к познавательному процессу, потребность самообразовываться и самовоспитываться, самостоятельность и творческое отношение к «добыванию» знаний, развитая наблюдательность, активная деятельность, ориентированная на познание окружающей реальности и стремление к самообразованию.

3. Творческая деятельность обучающихся, обеспечивающая их компетентность в иностранном языке, рассматривается в контексте понимания ее как системообразующей основы для организации учебно-познавательного процесса.

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РАЗВИТИЕ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ УЧАЩИХСЯ СТАРШИХ КЛАССОВ ПРИ ОБУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Аннотация: в работе обосновывается необходимость использования в обучении эффективных методов и приёмов, которые были бы ориентированы на формирование у выпускников средних общеобразовательных учреждений таких личностных качеств, как способность к профессиональной деятельности в условиях постоянно увеличивающегося информационного потока.

Ключевые слова: педагогика, преподавания, компетентность, педагогические технологии, инновационное педагогика.

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COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH GRADE STUDENTS IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Abstract: the paper substantiates the need to use effective methods and techniques in teaching that would be focused on the formation of such personal qualities in graduates of secondary educational institutions as the ability to work professionally in an ever-increasing information flow.

Key words: pedagogy, teaching, competence, pedagogical technologies, innovative pedagogy.

Модернизация образования на уровне среднего общеобразовательного учреждения требует систематического обновления и пополнения интеллектуального багажа обучающихся инновационной информацией. В обучении иностранным языкам необходима организация непрерывного самообразования учащихся на основе эффективного использования современных источников информации для решения коммуникативных задач на иностранном языке в различных сферах: бытовой, социальной и профессиональной. Вышеизложенным обосновывается необходимость использования в обучении эффективных методов и приёмов, которые были бы ориентированы на формирование у выпускников средних общеобразовательных учреждений таких личностных качеств, как способность к профессиональной деятельности в условиях постоянно увеличивающегося информационного потока. Этим фактором должна явиться творческая деятельность учащихся, осуществляемая на основе компетентно-деятельностного подхода к обучению, которая позволяет:

- готовить обучающихся к жестким требованиям современного общества;
- соотносить организацию собственного развития не столько с реализацией своей уникальной индивидуальности, сколько с заранее определенными нормативами - компетенциями, выведенными из социальной целесообразности, детерминированными социокультурными обстоятельствами и перспективами жизни человека.

Проблемы организации процесса образования в контексте требований современности получили свою активную разработку в педагогике Киргизистана. Различные аспекты формирования и развития творческой деятельности, в частности, ориентация на овладение компетентностно-деятельностными способами обучения, общими способами деятельности, стали ведущей идеей в исследованиях отечественных педагогов, в частности, Лутфуллоева М., Шарифзоды Ф.Ш., Алиева С.Н., Алимова С.Ш., Аминова Н.А., Юлдашевой М.Р. и др. Ими представлен ряд теоретических положений, отдельные учебные технологии и учебные материалы. Тем не менее, данные исследования не ориентированы на организацию обучающего процесса с учётом именно творческой деятельности обучающихся как основы развития компетентности в области иноязычного образования. В представленной работе, связанной с реализацией компетентностного подхода, автор ориентировался и на работы зарубежных исследователей: Дж. Дьюи, Р. Хона, М. Стобарта, т.к. в странах Европы, в США и России переориентация образования на формирование ключевых компетенций

уже осуществлена. Изучение и использование международного опыта в данном исследовании осуществлялось на основе идеи целесообразной его адаптации к требованиям и педагогическим условиям, имеющимся в системе среднего образования Киргизистана. Для понимания общей картины работе рассматриваются следующие задачи:

1) проанализировать творческую деятельность учащихся общеобразовательных школ с точки зрения психолого-педагогической науки;

2) выявить теоретические основы развития компетентности учащихся по иностранному языку;

3) исследовать практику организации творческой деятельности учащихся общеобразовательных школ Киргизистана, осуществляемую на основе компетентностно-деятельностного подхода при обучении учащихся иностранному языку;

4) выявить критерии определения уровней творческой деятельности учащихся общеобразовательных школ в рамках компетентностно-деятельностного подхода, сформированных на основе инновационных педагогических технологий при изучении английского языка;

5) представить модель формирования компетентности в области иностранного языка и технологию её реализации на основе инновационной творческой деятельности.

Опытно-экспериментальную базу исследования составили учащиеся 10-11 классов общеобразовательных школ Республики Киргизистан: г. Ош. Исследование проходило в период с 2018 по 2021 годы и осуществлялось в три этапа.

Первый этап (2014-2015 гг.), поисковый, был посвящён изучению философско-социальных, исторических и психолого-педагогических материалов. На этом этапе с помощью экспериментального среза было выявлено состояние организации творческой деятельности учащихся, что позволило конкретизировать рамки исследования.

компетентность учащихся, необходимая для их познавательной ориентации в условиях увеличения объема информации, эффективно используемой в решении задач, связанных с необходимостью непрерывного самообразования в области иностранного языка. 2. По отношению к категории «творческая деятельность» конкретизировано понимание ее на основе составляющих компонентов, представленных ценностномотивационным, когнитивным, технологическим, рефлексивным компонентами; охарактеризованы особенности компонентов, определяющих творческую деятельность обучающихся.

3. В контексте психолого-педагогического понимания категории «творческая деятельность» конкретизирована и обоснована категория «обучающая творческо-познавательная деятельность», которая рассматривается нами в представленном исследовании как интегративное

понятие, основанное на следующих факторах: а) на творческой деятельности, понимаемой как развитие познавательной активности обучающихся;

На творческом принципе, который вбирает в себя следующие параметры:

- стимулирование интереса к обучению и учению (в контексте представленного исследования – к изучению иностранного языка);
- постоянное перестраивание учебного процесса для корректирования его соответствия с целями и задачами образовательного процесса, обучения;
- рассмотрение обучаемого как активного деятеля в обучающем процессе, выстраиваемого на принципах взаимодействия в системе «учитель - ученик», т.е. на принципах партнерских отношений.

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ОБУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

Аннотация: предлагается совершенствования организации процесса обучения иностранному языку в условиях модели, направленной на развитие творческого потенциала обучающихся, в общеобразовательной школе. В этом контексте социальная потребность совершенствования творческой деятельности учащихся общеобразовательных школ как основа их компетентности при овладении иностранным языком

Ключевые слова: педагогика, преподавания, компетентность, педагогические технологии, инновационное педагогика.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING THROUGH INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: it is proposed to improve the organization of the process of teaching a foreign language in the conditions of a model aimed at developing the creative potential of students in a secondary school. In this context, the

social need to improve the creative activity of students in general education schools as the basis of their competence in mastering a foreign language

Key words: pedagogy, teaching, competence, pedagogical technologies, innovative pedagogy.

Систематическое изучение иностранного языка начинается в условиях общеобразовательной школы. Именно школой должен обеспечиваться как нормативный (стандартный) уровень лингвистического образования обучающихся, так и параметры их дальнейшего продвижения в области изучения иностранных языков. Язык выступает и как инструмент общения, и как инструмент познания, что позволяет рассматривать обучение иностранному языку в школе с позиций двух процессов - осознания и овладения. Исходя из этого, в условиях современности компетентно-деятельностный подход, основанный на развитии творческого потенциала обучающихся, рассматривается в качестве основного при изучении английского языка. Основной целью изучения иностранного языка в социально-педагогическом контексте является обеспечение обучающихся таким уровнем компетентности, который бы создавал эффективную платформу для принятия решений на основе познавательно-творческой деятельности в течение всей жизни. В отечественной педагогике имеются исследования в сфере изучения учебной деятельности, основанной на творческих способностях. Начиная с 70-х годов прошлого столетия, в научно-педагогической сфере республики осуществляется переориентация ранее разрозненных исследований по организации творческой деятельности на основе выявления межпредметных взаимосвязей. Решение задачи реферируемого исследования находится в плоскости преодоления ряда **противоречий** между:

- недостаточным уровнем обучения английскому языку в общеобразовательной школе в целом и необходимостью внедрения творческого аспекта в процесс формирования коммуникативной компетенции учащихся, определяющий систему требований к лингвообразованию в современных условиях;
- разрозненными методическими приёмами и рекомендациями, направленными на совершенствование обучения английскому языку, и востребованностью целостной методической системы, выстроенной на фундаменте качественного научно обоснованного подхода для реализации творческой деятельности обучающихся на базе инновационных педагогических технологий;

- имеющимися научными материалами о значимой роли творческих процессов при изучении английского языка, с одной стороны, и их некачественным уровнем научно-методического осмысления в контексте организации компетентно-деятельностного подхода, с другой; объективной востребованностью компетентностной модели обучения

иностранному языку на основе творческой деятельности в школе и качеством её разработки в построении научно-теоретических оснований и внедрения в лингво-образовательный процесс;

- перспективами совершенствования организации процесса обучения иностранному языку в условиях модели, направленной на развитие творческого потенциала обучающихся, и реальными условиями обучения в общеобразовательной школе. В этом контексте социальная потребность совершенствования творческой деятельности учащихся общеобразовательных школ как основа их компетентности при овладении иностранным языком с помощью инновационных педагогических технологий является крайне актуальной.

Для решения проблемы предлагается разработать и обосновать технологию развития творческой деятельности учащихся общеобразовательных школ, направленную на формирование компетентности в области иностранного языка на основе внедрения в учебный процесс инновационных педагогических методик.

В ходе исследования был применён комплекс методов, позволивших проверить гипотезу и выполнить задачи исследования: аналитические методы (изучение и анализ научных публикаций по проблеме); логические методы анализа понятий (интерпретация, сопоставление, конкретизация, обобщение, универсализация и унификация, трансформация и преобразование); методический эксперимент, педагогическое наблюдение, обобщение, метод конструирования системы новых теоретических представлений; опросный метод, тестирование, методы количественной и качественной обработки фактических данных. Основным методическим подходом, применяемым в рамках исследования, стал коммуникативно-деятельностный подход.

Также теория развития познания; философские и психолого-педагогические концепции о сущности и природе человека; научные положения по когнитивной психологии и когнитивной лингвистике; основные положения теории личности, деятельности, творчества, саморегуляции и самореализации в процессе деятельности; концептуальные идеи по коммуникативно-ориентированной методике преподавания иностранных языков; компонентный подход в языковом образовании; дискурсивный подход к обучению и пониманию иноязычной лексики.

По завершении исследования: спроектирована модель учебно-познавательного процесса на основе творческой деятельности, обеспечивающая компетентность обучающихся при овладении английским языком; разработаны и экспериментально апробированы содержание и технология совершенствования творческой деятельности учащихся, которая включает пересмотр структурных компонентов обучающего процесса на основе креативной педагогики, педагогики творчества при

изучении иностранного языка в общеобразовательной школе; конкретизированы педагогические условия, необходимые для развития творческой деятельности, обеспечивающей компетентность в овладении иностранным языком, критерии ее сформированности и методическое сопровождение процесса ее развития и совершенствования.

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КОНЦЕПЦИИ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ СРЕДСТВ В ШКОЛЕ

Аннотация: в школьной практике продолжают сохраняться затруднения, связанные с невозможностью преодоления неопределенности в осмыслении того, чем должно быть дополнено содержание учебного материала, чтобы его освоение было функционально ориентировано на достижение обучающимися личностных результатов, рассматриваемых как планируемые, а не стихийно возникающие в процессе обучения. В работе поставлена эта задача.

Ключевые слова: педагогика, преподавания, компетентность, педагогические технологии, инновационное педагогика.

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CONCEPTS OF PEDAGOGICAL TOOLS IN SCHOOL

Abstract: in school practice, there are still difficulties associated with the impossibility of overcoming uncertainty in understanding what the content of educational material should be supplemented with so that its development is functionally oriented towards the achievement of personal results by students,

considered as planned, and not spontaneously arising in the learning process. This task has been set in this work.

Key words: pedagogy, teaching, competence, pedagogical technologies, innovative pedagogy.

В условиях перехода основной общеобразовательной школы на государственные образовательные стандарты основного общего образования особое внимание обращается на необходимость достижения обучающимися новых целевых ориентиров, получивших название личностных результатов. В этой связи актуализируется значимость исследования вопроса о совершенствовании подходов к формированию содержания школьного образования.

В самом деле, несмотря на то, что с момента разработки и внедрения образовательных стандартов прошло достаточно много времени, в школьной практике продолжают сохраняться затруднения, связанные с невозможностью преодоления неопределенности в осмыслении того, чем должно быть дополнено содержание учебного материала, чтобы его освоение было функционально ориентировано на достижение обучающимися личностных результатов, рассматриваемых как планируемые, а не стихийно возникающие в процессе обучения.

Концепция государственных образовательных стандартов (Концепция государственные образовательные стандарты) под личностными результатами понимает формирующуюся в образовательном процессе систему ценностных отношений обучающихся к себе, к другим участникам образовательного процесса, к самому образовательному процессу и к его результатам. Авторы Концепции государственные образовательные стандарты конкретизируют представление о личностных результатах посредством их систематизации и описания в виде трех основных блоков

– самоопределение, смыслообразование и морально-этическая ориентация. Важно, что под самоопределением Концепция государственные образовательные стандарты понимает сформированность внутренней позиции обучающегося

– принятие и освоение новой социальной роли обучающегося; становление основ российской гражданской идентичности личности как чувства гордости за свою Родину, народ, историю и осознание своей этнической принадлежности; развитие самоуважения и способности адекватно оценивать себя и свои достижения, видеть сильные и слабые стороны своей личности. В качестве смыслообразования Концепция государственные образовательные стандарты рассматривает поиск и установление обучающимися личностного смысла учения («значения для себя») на основе устойчивой системы учебно-познавательных и социальных мотивов; понимания границ того, «что я знаю» и того, «что я

не знаю» и стремления к преодолению этого разрыва. Содержание морально-этической ориентации представлено в Концепции государственные образовательные стандарты как знание основных моральных норм и ориентация на их выполнение на основе понимания их социальной необходимости; способность к моральной децентрации

– учёту позиций, мотивов и интересов участников моральной дилеммы при её разрешении; развитие этических чувств – стыда, вины, совести как регуляторов морального поведения. Вместе с тем существенно, что в тексте государственные образовательные стандарты представление о личностных результатах отражено в категориях качеств личности. К примеру, особо подчеркивается направленность современного образования на формирование готовности и способности обучающихся к саморазвитию и личностному самоопределению, сформированность их мотивации к обучению и целенаправленной познавательной деятельности, системы значимых социальных и межличностных отношений, ценностно-смысловых установок, отражающих личностные и гражданские позиции в деятельности, способность ставить цели и строить жизненные планы, способность к осознанию российской идентичности в поликультурном социуме.

Отметим, что представленные личностные качества и характеристики традиционно были предметом внимания теории и методики воспитания, а в педагогической практике определяли целевые ориентиры не столько обучающихся, сколько воспитательных усилий учителя, которые осуществлялись в основном во внеурочной воспитательной работе. Очевидно, подобное положение дел находится в известном противоречии с требованиями государственные образовательные стандарты, акцентирующими внимание на не меньшей значимости специального планирования и достижения личностных результатов в процессе обучения.

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О ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЯХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ, ПОВЫШАЮЩИХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

Аннотация: в работе осуществлялись входные диагностики уровня сформированности личностных результатов школьников, вырабатывалась методика проведения педагогического эксперимента; формулировались требования к содержанию и способам построения учебных заданий, направленных на достижение личностных результатов учащихся

Ключевые слова: педагогика, преподавания, компетентность, педагогические технологии, инновационное педагогика.

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ABOUT THE PEDAGOGICAL POSSIBILITIES OF EDUCATIONAL TASKS INCREASING SCHOOLCHILDREN'S LEARNING OUTCOMES

Abstract: in the work, input diagnostics of the level of formation of personal results of schoolchildren were carried out, a methodology for

conducting a pedagogical experiment was developed; requirements were formulated for the content and methods of constructing educational tasks aimed at achieving personal results of students

Key words: pedagogy, teaching, competence, pedagogical technologies, innovative pedagogy.

Теоретический анализ философской, психологической и педагогической литературы; изучалось состояние проблемы в педагогической практике: анализировались учебные программы и учебный материал школьных учебников по математике, информатике, русскому языку на предмет включения заданий, позволяющих планировать формирование личностных результатов обучения школьников. Осуществлялись входные диагностики уровня сформированности личностных результатов школьников, вырабатывалась методика проведения педагогического эксперимента; формулировались требования к содержанию и способам построения учебных заданий, направленных на достижение личностных результатов учащихся; вырабатывались подходы к выделению видового разнообразия этих заданий; разрабатывались фонды учебных заданий, выполнение которых обеспечивало планируемое достижение личных результатов.

Экспериментальных и контрольных классов, проведение корректировки содержания учебного материала на основе дополнения его учебными заданиями, функционально ориентированными на достижение личностных результатов и разработанных применительно к содержанию учебного предмета «Математика»; обработка промежуточных результатов исследования. Анализ данных обучающего эксперимента, формулирование выводов о действенности разработанных дидактических средств построения учебных заданий, использование которых способно обеспечивать целенаправленное формирование личностных результатов школьников в процессе обучения.

Исследования состоит в том, что в нем:

- обоснованы подходы к расширению научных представлений о видах и педагогических возможностях учебных заданий в аспекте их нацеленности на формирование личностных результатов обучения школьников; в отличие от предыдущих работ, посвященных различным аспектам рассмотрения учебных заданий;

- разработаны фонды учебных заданий, включение которых в учебный процесс при обучении математике обеспечивает целенаправленное формирование у школьников личностных результатов обучения.

- обогащены дидактические представления о качественной неоднородности учебных заданий посредством обоснования нового их вида

– задания, функционально ориентированные на достижение личностных результатов обучения;

– выявлена сущность и обосновано содержание понятия «учебное задание, функционально ориентированное на достижение личностных результатов обучения», что расширяет понятийно-терминологическую систему дидактики;

– предложена систематизация учебных заданий, ориентированных на достижение личностных результатов обучения, которая, на основе выявления их педагогических возможностей в отношении формирования различных аспектов личностного опыта школьников, способствует дальнейшей дифференциации данного научного понятия посредством углубления представлений о его объеме;

– представлен подход к включению учебных заданий, ориентированных на достижение личностных результатов обучения, в содержание учебного материала, вносящий вклад в развитие теории содержания образования, углубляя научные представления о способах организации учебного материала как педагогического средства достижения личностных результатов обучения.

По итогу: выявленные подходы к отбору и построению учебных заданий могут быть использованы авторами учебников с целью совершенствования организации учебного материала в учебниках с ориентацией на требования государственные образовательные стандарты; использование основных выводов и результатов исследования в практике школьного обучения будет способствовать повышению качества образования в аспекте достижения личностных результатов учащихся как планируемых итогов обучения; применение в практике школьного обучения разработанных в исследовании учебных заданий будет способствовать повышению продуктивности обучения математике в отношении достижения личностных результатов.

На уровне проекта содержания образования учебное задание, ориентированное на достижение личностных результатов обучения, выступает в качестве формы организации содержания учебного материала, обеспечивающей функцию планирования личностного развития обучающихся, и понимается как способ фиксации личностных результатов обучения в составе содержания учебного материала, освоение которого приведет к их гарантированному достижению.

На уровне реализации содержания образования, в ходе осуществления процесса обучения, учебное задание, ориентированное на достижение личностных результатов обучения, выступает в роли особого предписания (требования), функция которого состоит в решении задач развития обучающихся в соответствии с выбранными целевыми установками, и понимается как требование совершить некоторые действия в заданной ситуации, которое мотивирует обучающегося к переживанию

ситуации, к поиску смысла приобретаемого знания, к самоопределению в познании в процессе выбора того, что надо сделать, как сделать, какие условия соблюсти, в какой форме представить результат.

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ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЕ СРЕДСТВО ОБУЧЕНИЯ В ОСНОВНОЙ ШКОЛЕ

Аннотация: в работе рассмотрены проблемы «Учебное задание как педагогическое средство достижения личностных результатов обучения в основной школе». Для этого требуется разработать дидактические средства построения учебных заданий, функционально ориентированных на достижение личностных результатов обучения, и включения их в содержание учебного материала.

Ключевые слова: педагогика, преподавания, компетентность, педагогические технологии, инновационное педагогика.

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PEDAGOGICAL TOOL IN BASIC SCHOOL

Annotation: the paper deals with the problems of "Educational task as a pedagogical means of achieving personal learning outcomes in primary school." This requires the development of didactic tools for constructing learning tasks that are functionally oriented towards achieving personal learning outcomes and including them in the content of educational material.

Key words: pedagogy, teaching, competence, pedagogical technologies, innovative pedagogy.

Сложившаяся ситуация ставит перед дидактикой вопрос о необходимости усовершенствования научных позиций в отношении углубления представлений о способах формирования содержания образования в аспекте его нацеленности на достижение личностных результатов именно как планируемых итогов обучения.

Вопрос о сущности и способах формирования содержания образования является одним из основных в современных дидактических исследованиях. Анализ педагогической литературы свидетельствует, что в составе современного дидактического знания идея направленности содержания образования на развитие личности обучающихся находит свое отражение в ряде педагогических теорий: культурологическая (В.В. Краевский, И.Я. Лернер, М.Н. Скаткин, Е.Н. Селиверстова и др.), системно-деятельностная (В.С. Леднев), бинарно-интегративная (Л.М. Перминова). Достаточно обстоятельно в педагогической науке изучены состав и структура содержания образования; определены общие принципы его конструирования (И.К. Журавлев, Л.Я. Зорина, В.В. Краевский, И.Я. Лернер, М.Н. Скаткин, Ф.Б. Сушкова и др.), а также принципы, учет которых усиливает личностно-развивающий потенциал содержания образования (А.В. Зеленцова, Л.М. Перминова, Е.Н. Селиверстова, В.В. Сериков, А.В. Хуторской и др.); выделены уровни рассмотрения содержания образования (В.В. Краевский, И.Я. Лернер, М.Н. Скаткин и др.)

В связи с выявленными противоречиями возникла проблема исследования: каковы сущность, педагогические возможности и способы построения учебных заданий, ориентированных на достижение личностных результатов обучения, а также способы включения этих заданий в состав содержания образования, рассматриваемого на уровне учебного материала? Необходимость разрешения проблемы «Учебное задание как педагогическое средство достижения личностных результатов обучения в основной школе». Для этого требуется разработать дидактические средства построения учебных заданий, функционально ориентированных на достижение личностных результатов обучения, и включения их в содержание учебного материала.

Достижение результатов школьников будет выступать закономерным следствием обучения, если используемые учебные задания будут ориентированы на:

– достижение всей базовой совокупности личностных результатов школьников, обозначенных в государственные образовательные стандарты;

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ГЕОГРАФИИ ТРАНСПОРТА

Аннотация: Транспортные узлы и дорожная сеть являются основными элементами территориальной структуры транспортной системы. Эти элементы являются взаимосвязанными транспортно-географическими связями, и их изучение является важной географической задачей.

Ключевые слова: транспорт, узлы, система, транспортно-географическое положение, грузопотоки, транспортные узлы.

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MODERN TRENDS IN RESEARCH GEOGRAPHY OF TRANSPORT

Abstract: Transport nodes and the road network are the main elements of the territorial structure of the transport system. These elements are interconnected transport-geographic links, and their study is an important geographical task.

Key words: transport, nodes, system, transport and geographical location, cargo flows, transport nodes.

Транспортная система региона включает в себя линейную и узловую инфраструктуру (дороги, транспортные пути, сеть этих путей; транспортные узлы и центры, транспортные средства (подвижной состав), транспортные потоки). Эти элементы являются взаимосвязанными транспортно-географическими связями, и их изучение является важной географической задачей. Транспортные узлы и дорожная сеть являются основными элементами территориальной структуры транспортной системы [1].

В результате современного технического прогресса в транспортной системе происходят следующие процессы: 1) расширение транспортной сети по всему миру и охват даже самых отдаленных районов; 2) снижение

скорости и времени сообщения в грузовых и пассажирских перевозках, что приводит к консолидации мирового экономического и культурного пространства; 3) очень неравномерное распределение и расположение транспортной сети независимо от технического прогресса.

В то же время методы определения протяженности и плотности линий связи очень сложны и трудоемки. Тот факт, что подобные исследования практически отсутствуют в Узбекистане, усложняет выполнение поставленных задач. Имеются объективные проблемы в оценке уровня развития существующей инфраструктуры географически, и при оценке необходимо установить транспортную обеспеченность регионов путем формирования сложных транспортно-экономических балансов, с учетом гармоничного развития всех отраслей и регионов. Поэтому важно рассмотреть направления и подходы, которые широко используются при изучении географии транспорта, адаптировать их к условиям Узбекистана.

Однако разные ученые по-разному трактуют функциональную функцию транспорта. К их числу относится трактовка, данная Г. А. Гольцем, согласно которой «роль транспорта состоит не в том, чтобы территориально изменить размещение населения и производства, а в том, чтобы территориально их объединить» [2]. Следует отметить, что региональные особенности в транспортной географии имеют большее значение, чем в других отраслях. Одной из важнейших особенностей является то, что ее объекты имеют пространственно-сетевую характеристику, взаимосвязанную с территорией, производством и размещением населения. Густота сети и мощность транспортных потоков в определенной мере отражают концентрацию производства, уровень освоения региона, его потенциал, уровень социально-экономического развития региона.

Исходя из вышеизложенных соображений, основными задачами развития транспортной системы с учетом региональных и других факторов являются:

- постепенное и сбалансированное развитие национальной транспортной системы;
- эффективное использование транзитного потенциала страны;
- расширение крупных транспортных узлов и дорог, комплексное формирование крупных транспортных узлов, через которые проходят основные грузопотоки;
- улучшение состояния всех дорог в соответствии с международными стандартами;
- формирование системы интегрированных транспортно-логистических центров в стране и в регионах.

Развитие транспортной инфраструктуры должно основываться на следующих принципах:

-соответствие программам и перспективам социально-экономического развития страны и регионов;

- дифференциальный подход к развитию и модернизации транспортной инфраструктуры;

- максимальное использование всех помещений и коммуникаций при осуществлении внутреннего и внешнего транзита;

-координированное развитие различных видов транспорта.

При развитии транспортной инфраструктуры, безусловно, необходимо изучение ее региональных особенностей. Важнейшими элементами транспортной системы являются транспортная сеть и транспортные потоки, представляющие собой сумму всех путей сообщения, соединяющих населенные пункты в регионах. Для него характерны следующие понятия и показатели:

Транспортный поток (грузопассажирский поток) — это перемещение большого объема грузов и пассажиров из одного места в другое по дороге или маршруту с использованием транспортных средств. Основные характеристики транспортного потока: направление, объем (количество), интенсивность (количество грузов и пассажиров в единицу времени), стабильность или нестабильность, сезонность и др. При исследовании транспортных потоков используются балансовый метод, линейные и нелинейные приложения, транспортные вопросы. Транспортные потоки более интенсивны в крупных городах, чем в относительно небольших, при этом интенсивность выше на коротких дистанциях и ниже на дальних [3].

Транспортный узел - место объединения одного или нескольких видов транспорта, пересечения транспортных путей (не менее трех), разгрузки и перегрузки, пересадки пассажиров, сортировки транспортных средств с большим объемом грузопассажирооборота, видов транспорта узел - железная дорога, автомобильные дороги, воздушные узлы и т.д. По сочетанию видов транспорта делятся на транспортные узлы и комплексные узлы (к ним относится большинство видов транспорта водно-сухопутный, сухопутный, воздушно-сухопутный) [4].

По мнению известного ученого Н. Н. Баранского, транспортная сеть — транспортные узлы, центры и дорожная сеть определенной местности с экономико-географической точки зрения — составляет основу всего этого, она обеспечивает форму местности, объединяет определенную область [5].

На расположение дорог и транспортных сетей влияют различные факторы:

- природные условия (рельеф, климат, объекты гидрографии, почвенный покров);

- уровень социально-экономического развития региона;

- размещение и культура населения, проживающего и развивающегося на данной территории;

- политико-географические особенности;
- основные транспортные потоки и их направления;
- конфигурация транспортной сети;
- характеристики пространства, обслуживаемого транспортной сетью (анизотропия и изотропия, форма и размер площади, разнообразие уровня пространства, тип соседства).

Существует несколько подходов к изучению транспортных сетей и транспортных отношений. Они изучают уровень взаимодействия и транспортную доступность различных видов транспорта на заданной территории [6].

Выводы и предложения

1. Результаты изучения современных особенностей и тенденций территориальной организации транспортной системы показывают, что в территориальной организации транспортной системы усиливаются процессы социализации (повышение мобильности и пассажиропотока). В то же время расширяется влияние транспортно-географических споров, очень велико влияние социально-экономических факторов на территориальную организацию транспортной системы.

2. Результаты изучения научно-практических основ и подходов к экономико-географическим аспектам транспортной системы показывают, что сегодня территориальная организация транспортной системы отражает содержание процессов социально-экономического развития регионов. Однако существуют разные подходы к изучению этих процессов, и необходимо усиление математических и картографических подходов в исследовании совершенствования регионального состава транспортной системы.

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**КАРАМНИ ЗАРАРЛОВЧИ LEPIDOPTERA ТУРКУМИ ВАКИЛЛАРИ.
КАРАМ КУЯСИ (PLUTELLA MACULIPENNIS CURT.)
БИОЭКОЛОГИЯСИ ВА ҚАРШИ КУРАШ ЧОРАСИ**

Аннотация: Карам куяси тарқалиши, биоэкологияси, зарари ва авлод бериши, қарши кураш чораси ҳақида келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: курам, мини, барг, куя капалаги, тухум, личинка, гумбак, пилли, етук зот.

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**REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FAMILY LEPIDOPTERA, WHICH
INFECTS CABBAGE. BIOECOLOGY AND CONTROL MEASURES OF
CABBAGE MOTH (PLUTELLA MACULIPENNIS CURT.)**

Abstract: The distribution, bioecology, damage and reproduction of cabbage moth are described.

Keywords: kuram, mini, leaf, moth butterfly, egg, larva, mushroom, elephant, mature breed.

Халқ хўжалигида сабзавот маҳсулотларини ўрни бекиёсдир. Ҳозирги кунда республикамизда бутгулдош сабзавотлардан карам, турп, шолғом, редиска, салатлар етиштирилмоқда. Ўз ўрнида бу ўсимликларга ҳам бир қатор зараркунанда ва касалликлар зарар етказиб, ҳосилдорлиги, товарлик сифатини пасайтиради.

Карам куяси капалаклар— Lepidoptera туркумининг, ўроқсимон қанотли куялар – Plutellidae оиласига мансуб.

Ўзбекистоннинг бутгулли ўсимликлар ўсадиган барча туманларида тенг равишда учрайди.

Карам куяси унча йирик бўлмаган ҳашарот: капалаги қанот ёзганида 14-17 мм келади. Қанотлари тор: олдқанотининг орқа четида тўлқинсимон оқ чизиги мавжуд у капалак қанот йиғиб ўтирганида тўлқинсимон расмни вужудга келтиради (3.2.1-расм). Ранги кул рангқунғир. Орқа жуфт қанотлари эса тўқ кул ранг бўлиб узун хошиялидир. Қурти-нинг ўрта қисми йўғонлашган; бўйи 10-11 мм га етади, ранги оч-яшилдан, қўнғир-яшилгача. Гумбаги оч-яшил тусда бўлиб, у юқа тиниқ оқ пилла ичида жойлашади.



1- расм. Карам куяси (*Plutella maculipennis* Curt)

Ғумбаги пилла ичида турли ўсимликлар қолдиғида қишлаб чиқади. Капалаклар Ўзбекистон шароити-да март-апрел ойларида учиб чиқади; улар кундузи беркиниб номозшомда ҳаракат қилади, озиқланиб, урчиб тухум қўйиш-га киришади. Тухумини бутгулли ўсимликлар баргини ост томонига 1-3 тадан қилиб қўяди. 3-4 кунлардан кейин очиб чиққан қуртлар ўсимлик баргида «мина» лар ҳосил қилиб барг ўрталаридаги паренхима тўқималари билан озиқланади.

Кейинги ёш қуртлар эса баргининг ост томонида очик яшаб, уни уст қабатигача кемиради. Кейинчалик бу шикастланган қисмининг уст қабати ҳам қуриб баргларда тешиклар ҳосил бўлади. Қуртлар жуда ҳаракатчанг бўлади. У безовдаланса дарҳол букилиб ипакча ёрдамида баргдан қочишга ҳаракат қилади. Қуртлар 6-12 кун яшаб баргларда ғумбакка айланади, яна 4-10 кундан кейин эса янги авлод капалаги пайдо бўлади. Ўрта Осиё иқлим шароитида карам куяси бир йилда 10 га яқин авлод бериб ривожланади, шунинг учун авлодлар бир бири билан аралашиб кетиб бир вақтнинг ўзида зараркунанданинг турли шакллари учратиш мумкин. Шимолга қараб борган сари карам куясининг йилги авлод сони камайиб боради ва у бир мартагача қисқаради.

Карам куяси бутгулли ўсимликларни зарар-лайди. Карамда уни зарари айниқса ўсимлик ёш даврида ўсиш нуқтасини шикастлашида аҳамиятлидир, кейинчалик карам ўралганидан кейин унинг аҳамияти унча қолмайди, лекин маҳсулот кўркини бузади. Ўзбекистонда карам куяси асосан ўртаки ва кечки карамга зарар етказди.

Карам оқ капалагига ўхшаш. Кимёвий кураш тадбирларини ўтказиш учун микдор мезони бўлиб қуйидаги кўрсаткичлар хизмат қилади: карам ўрашга қадар-агарда 10% дан ошиқ ўсимлик зарарланиб, ҳар бирида 2-5 тадан ошиқ қурт аниқланса; карам ўраганидан кейин агарда 20% ўсимлик зарарланиб, уларда 2-5 дона қурт мавжуд бўлса.

Капалаклар сезиларли зарар етказганлиги туфайли уларга қарши курашишга тўғри келмоқда.

Зараркунандаларига қарши кураш усулларини ўрганиш бундан 100 йил муқаддам бошланган. Карам уруғлари кўчатларини вегетация даври тугаётганда, уларни йиғиб ёқишни тавсия этади.

Бир неча муаллифлар йиғимдан сўнг қолган ўсимлик қолдиқларини вадаладаги бегона ўтларни йўқ қилишни, кузги шудгорлашни, булардан ташқари, парникларда соғлом кўчат етиштиришни зарарланмаган, бақувват кўчатларни танлашни ҳам тавсия этадилар. Хозирги вақтда карам зараркунандаларига қарши кимёвий кураш “Ўзбекистон республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигида ишлатиш учун рухсат этилган пестицидлар ва агрохимикатлар рўйхати” (2013) да рухсат этилган препаратлар асосида олиб борилади. Фуфанон 57% эм.к.(Б) 0.6-1.2 л/га, Фенкилл 20% эм.к. 0.3 л/га., Циракс 25% эм.к 0.16 л/га.Эсфен-Альфа 5% эм.к. 0.2 л/га.

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**ПОВЫШЕНИЕ КАЧЕСТВА СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА С ПРИМЕНЕНИЕМ
ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ПРИ УСТРОЙСТВЕ
АСФАЛЬТОБЕТОННЫХ ПОКРЫТИЙ, С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ
МЕСТНОГО СЫРЬЯ**

Аннотация: При строительстве асфальтовых покрытий в Российской Федерации и других зарубежных странах с использованием местного сырья для улучшения качества дорожного покрытия и увеличения срока службы дорожного покрытия, а также анализ и внедрение минеральных порошков в Узбекистане идет.

Ключевые слова: эффект, вибрация, расход, эксплуатация, асфальтобетон, покрытие, материал, экономика, лаборатория, Автодор, минеральный порошок, ГОСТ, ИП-50М-автопресс, Госстроем СССР.

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**IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CONSTRUCTION USING FOREIGN
TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF ASPHALT
PAVEMENTS, USING LOCAL RAW MATERIALS**

Abstract: In the construction of asphalt pavements in the Russian Federation and other foreign countries using local raw materials to improve the quality of the pavement and increase the life of the pavement, as well as the analysis and implementation of mineral powders in Uzbekistan is underway.

Key words: effect, vibration, consumption, operation, asphalt concrete, coating, material, economics, laboratory, Avtodor, mineral powder, GOST, IP-50M-autopress, Gosstroy of the USSR.

Вступление. Решение проблем рационального использования строительных материалов и ресурсосбережения является одним из важнейших направлений в обеспечении эффективного использования материальных, энергетических и финансовых ресурсов при проведении строительных и ремонтных работ. В строительной сфере важное место занимают работы по строительству и ремонту автомобильных дорог. Основой автодорожной сети являются автомобильные дороги с асфальтобетонными покрытиями. Они выдерживают большую часть транспортных перевозок в стране. Состояние асфальтобетонных покрытий оказывает существенное влияние на эффективность работы автомобильного транспорта. Наличие на поверхности дорожного покрытия разного рода повреждений и неровностей приводит к перерасходу топлива при движении автотранспортных средств, а возникновение повышенного уровня вибраций – к ускоренному износу как самого дорожного покрытия, так и автомобилей. Вследствие этого стоимость перевозок автомобильным транспортом в 1,5 раза, а расход горючего на 30% превышают аналогичные показатели развитых зарубежных стран. На строительство и ремонт дорог с асфальтобетонными покрытиями ежегодно расходуются значительные средства, причем доля затрат на ремонт и содержание дорог в целях поддержания дорожной сети в требуемом транспортно-эксплуатационном состоянии превышает объем затрат на новое строительство и реконструкцию. Реальные сроки службы асфальтобетонных покрытий в условиях интенсивного движения автотранспорта составляют во многих случаях не более 4–5 лет, а нередко всего 2–3 года. Столь малые сроки службы покрытий вследствие преждевременного выхода асфальтобетонных покрытий из строя из-за интенсивного развития повреждений в виде колея, пластических деформаций, трещин и выбоин экономически неэффективны. Такое положение вынуждает дорожные организации проводить многократные ремонтные работы в процессе эксплуатации дороги, тратить значительные материальные, трудовые и финансовые ресурсы на поддержание требуемых транспортно-эксплуатационных показателей автомобильных дорог. Дорожное строительство располагает значительными резервами ресурсосбережения, экономией материальных и энергетических ресурсов при значительных объемах расходования дорожно-строительных материалов, используемых при проведении работ по строительству и ремонту дорожных конструкций. Так, в частности, на устройство 1 км дорожного асфальтобетонного покрытия требуется 1500–2000 т асфальтобетонной смеси (при расчетной ширине покрытия 7 м и толщине слоев покрытия 10 см). Это требует расхода 700–1200 т высокопрочного щебня, 600–800 т песка, 75–120 т минерального порошка и 80–100 т нефтяного битума. Для многополосных дорог эти цифры существенно увеличиваются. Кроме того, производство, транспортирование и

переработка применяемых материалов требуют значительных энергетических затрат. Таким образом, для строительства и ремонта дорожных покрытий расходуются значительные материальные и энергетические ресурсы. На производство дорожно-строительных материалов расходуется порядка 15–20% от общего объема энергозатрат на устройство асфальтобетонного покрытия (в среднем 130–195 ГДж/км); на транспортирование материалов, включая погрузочно-разгрузочные работы, около 12–25% от общего объема энергозатрат (в среднем 120–300 ГДж/км); на приготовление асфальтобетонных смесей около 40–50% от общего объема энергозатрат (в среднем 425–530 ГДж/км); на транспортирование смеси к месту проведения работ, укладку и уплотнение около 15–20% от общего объема энергозатрат (в среднем 145–195 ГДж/км).

Методология: Особенность технологии приготовления асфальтобетонных смесей с использованием щебеночных материалов разного генезиса заключается в рациональном подборе фракций щебня разного генезиса, что позволяет обеспечить лучшую уплотняемость таких асфальтобетонных смесей по сравнению с традиционными составами, приготавливаемыми на основе щебня одного типа. За счет большей плотности обеспечивается более высокая водостойкость и прочность получаемого асфальтобетона, несмотря на присутствие в его составе определенной доли менее прочных частиц щебня. Асфальтобетоны, приготовленные по указанному принципу, могут рассматриваться как новый тип асфальтобетонов («тип Е»). На такие асфальтобетоны были разработаны Технические условия ТУ 218 РСФСР 541–85, утвержденные Госстроем СССР № 002\025800 от 25.04.86, а также рекомендации по их применению.

Анализ и результаты: В направлении использования вторичных материальных ресурсов проблема использования продуктов переработки изношенных автомобильных шин имеет большое экономическое и экологическое значение. Известно много различных технологий использования резиновой крошки в асфальтобетоне, каждая из которых имеет свои преимущества и недостатки. В целях разработки наиболее эффективной технологии использования резиновой крошки в асфальтобетоне ГК «Автодор» в 2014–2015 гг. составлены методические рекомендации и технические требования к резиноасфальтобетонам, в которых большое внимание уделено обеспечению однородности как получаемого резинобитумного вяжущего, так и резиноасфальтобетона.

Заключение. Важным преимуществом данного технического решения является то, что дорожное покрытие из такого асфальтобетона сохраняет стабильные фрикционные свойства в процессе эксплуатации за счет неравномерного износа частиц щебня разной прочности. Для реализации указанной переработки ГОСТа необходимо провести комплекс

исследований с разработкой новых методов испытаний по определению расчетных параметров асфальтобетонов и с уточнением требуемых значений этих параметров. В частности, необходимо изменить принцип проектирования оптимального состава асфальтобетона, базирующийся в настоящее время в основном на данных о зерновом составе минеральной части смеси и результатах определения прочности при медленном сжатии при 20⁰ С и не учитывающий особенности состава и свойств асфальтового вяжущего. В результате износа автомобильных покрышек на таком покрытии и самовосстановления поверхности, в отличие от покрытий, используемых в традиционных асфальтобетонных композициях, поверхность распределяется равномерно в результате использования щебня. В результате распределяется такая же мощность. Такой эффект позволяет существенно сэкономить при эксплуатации, так как позволяет исключить (или значительно снизить) затраты на снятие реставрационных работ покрытия путем размещения слоев поверхностной обработки.

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ОПЫТ И СТАНДАРТЫ В ОБЛАСТИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ КУРСА БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ ТРУДА

Аннотация: Данная статья направлена на совершенствование системы обучения безопасности жизнедеятельности в образовательных учреждениях. Предусмотрено поиск новых научных подходов к государственному управлению безопасности труда а также научного управления системы обучения.

Ключевые слова: безопасность труда, управления системы охраны труда, гигиена труда, трудовое право, трудовые отношения, трудовые права и обязанности, нормы и стандарты в области безопасности, социальная страхования.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND STANDARDS IN THE FIELD TRAINING COURSE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY

Abstract: This article is aimed at improving the system of teaching life safety in educational institutions. The search for new scientific approaches to the state management of labor safety as well as the scientific management of the training system is envisaged.

Keywords: labor safety, labor protection system management, labor hygiene, labor law, labor relations, labor rights and obligations, norms and standards in the field of safety, social insurance.

Безопасность труда тесно связана с социологией, особенно с ее ветвью – социологией труда, которая изучает как общественное

явление с точки зрения воздействия трудовой деятельности на общественную жизнь человека, с одной стороны, и воздействия общественных отношений на трудовую деятельность. Непосредственное отношение социологии к охране труда проявляется в создании законодательной и нормативно-правовой базы, регламентирующую всю совокупность проблем относящихся к охране труда, систему льгот и компенсаций, систему страхования профессиональных рисков, а также мер ответственности за невыполнение законов, норм и правил, относящихся к безопасности труда.

Несмотря на значительный объем исследований по проблемам безопасность труда, в них, на наш взгляд, имеет место нечеткость в определении некоторых основополагающих категорий в теории БЖД, отсутствует комплексность в исследовании системы управления.

Научная разработка комплексной системы управления БЖД и социального страхования в условиях перехода к рыночной модели экономического развития требует более углубленного исследования.

Поиск новых подходов государственного управления безопасности труда обусловлен происходящими изменениями в экономике страны и социальной сфере, что и определяет актуальность научной работы.

Дискуссионность проблематики, разработка концептуальных и методологических подходов, а также научно-практическая и значимость изучения поставленных проблем обусловили выбор следующих задач:

- изучить международный опыт и стандарты в области безопасность труда и страхования профессиональных рисков с точки зрения возможности их эффективного применения в Узбекистане.
- перспективы методологического подхода к разработке государственной политики в области безопасность труда и подготовка кадров данной сфере;
- научный анализ механизмов социального партнерства в управлении безопасность труда;
- научно определить и выявить закономерности а также особенности функционирования механизма управления системой охраны труда в современных условиях в Узбекистане.
- предложить основные направления создания эффективной системы управления охраной труда.

Как нам известна основам предмета безопасность жизнедеятельности является курс охрана труда, это научная дисциплина и практическая деятельность по созданию организационных, технических и материальных средств, призванных предотвратить неблагоприятные воздействия на организм человека производственной среды, а также по формированию мероприятий в области социальной защиты работников, занятых трудом в неблагоприятных условиях.

С психологией труда связь проявляется в исследовании требований к психике человека и его отношения к работе. Психология труда изучает характеристику способностей, темперамента, направленности, волевых качеств и других психических свойств человека для проявления деловых качеств, умения преодолевать трудности, выработки настойчивости в достижении цели и т.д. Важное значение имеет психология и для определения способности работника к взаимодействию в трудовом коллективе.

В тесном контакте охрана труда находится и с физиологией труда, изучающей закономерности протекания физиологических процессов и особенности их регуляции при трудовой деятельности человека. Предметом физиологии труда является влияние труда на функции нервной, мышечной, сердечно-сосудистой и других систем организма и обратное влияние этих функций на протекание и результативность труда.

Непосредственно близко соприкасается с охраной труда еще одна из важных наук – «научная организация труда». Организация труда призвана решать и социальные задачи: сокращение ручного, тяжелого и вредного для здоровья труда, повышение его привлекательности и творческого характера.

Гигиена труда имеет самое непосредственное отношение к охране труда, так как она изучает влияние на организм человека трудовых процессов и окружающей производственной среды. Она, как одна из отраслей гигиенической науки разрабатывает нормативы и систему мер, обеспечивающих благоприятные условия труда и предупреждение профессиональных заболеваний.

В последние годы широкое распространение получила научная дисциплина «Управление персоналом». Она рассматривает систему организационных, социально-экономических, правовых отношений, обеспечивающих эффективную реализацию возможностей человека в интересах как самого работника, так и предприятия в целом.

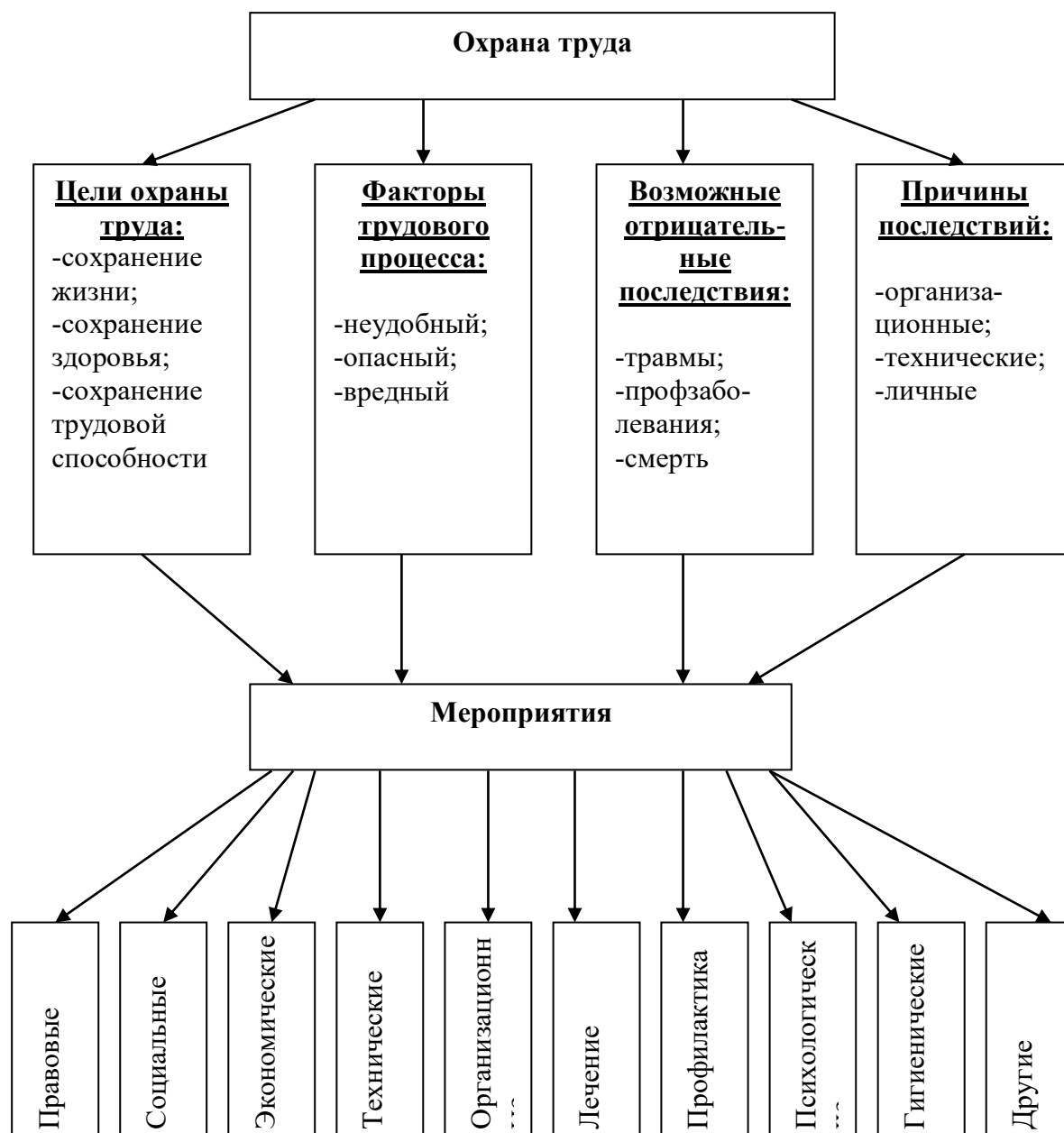
Одна из ветвей юридической науки – трудовое право помогает изначально решать многие аспекты охраны труда. Предметом трудового права являются общественные и трудовые отношения работников: их основные трудовые права и обязанности, вопросы коллективно-договорных отношений, регулирование рабочего времени и времени отдыха, заработная плата и нормы труда, основные гарантии и компенсации, вопросы трудовой дисциплины, охрана труда.

Кроме этого, наука об охране труда взаимосвязана с многими другими науками: математическими, информационными, природно-естественными, инженерно-техническими и др. Эти науки помогают системе управления условиями и охраной труда собрать и обработать информацию о состоянии дел в этой сфере, определить характеристики,

параметры и нормативы по обеспечению безопасности труда, наметить мероприятия по их осуществлению, сделать расчеты эффективности этих мер, наметить перспективные направления и прогнозы дальнейшего совершенствования управления охраной труда.

В Законе Республики Узбекистан «Об охране труда», принятом 22 сентября 2016 г. включен в определение: «Охрана труда представляет собой действующую на основании законодательных и иных нормативных актов систему социально-экономических, организационных, технических, санитарно-гигиенических и лечебно-профилактических мероприятий и средств, направленных на обеспечение безопасности, сохранение здоровья и работоспособности человека в процессе труда».





Цели, факторы и мероприятия охраны труда

Обобщив существующие подходы и взгляды, предлагаем комплексный подход к классификации факторов, включающих в условиях труда.

Мы исходим из того, что на работника в производственной обстановке воздействует большое количество внешних факторов.

Охрану труда можно представить в виде системно-структурной модели, состоящей из взаимосвязанных и зависимых друг от друга элементов.

Войдя в мировое сообщество Республика Узбекистан в конституционном порядке закрепила признание приоритета общепринятых норм международного права. В качестве полноправного

члена Организации Объединенных Наций Узбекистан присоединяется к международным актам в области прав человека, принимая на себя тем самым обязательства по соблюдению и применению их в своей государственно-правовой практике.

Весьма существенную роль в управлении охраной труда занимает деятельность Международной Организации Труда (МОТ). Созданная в 1919 г. как Международная комиссия для выработки конвенций и рекомендаций по вопросам трудового законодательства и улучшения условий труда в настоящее время МОТ объединяет представителей правительств, работодателей и работников.

Деятельность МОТ в этой области направлена на улучшение общих условий организации и охраны труда, производственной среды, техники безопасности и гигиены труда, на гуманизацию труда и повышение удовлетворенности работой, а в последние годы также на охрану и улучшение окружающей среды.

Республика Узбекистан в марте 1992 года стала полномочным членом Международной Организации Труда. Наша страна ратифицировала 11 конвенций МОТ, в том числе «О принудительном труде», «Об упразднении принудительного труда», «О дискриминации в области

и занятий» и другие. В Узбекистане проводится работа по ратификации и других конвенций МОТ.

Выводы. Анализ состояния охраны труда в Республике Узбекистан свидетельствует о том, что государственная политика в этой области должна осуществляться в следующих основных направлениях:

1. Привести нормы и стандарты в области безопасности и охраны труда в соответствие с международными требованиями.

2. Реформирование системы обучения и подготовка кадров, проверки знаний по охране труда руководителей (работодателей) и специалистов организаций, коренным образом пересмотрев программы обучения с акцентом на экономические и социальные аспекты.

3. Обеспечение согласованных действий органов государственной власти Республики Узбекистан, и органов местного самоуправления, работодателей, объединений работодателей, а также профессиональных союзов, их объединений и иных уполномоченных работниками представительных органов по вопросам охраны труда.

4. Формированию мероприятий в области социальной защиты работников, занятых трудом в неблагоприятных условиях.

5. Совершенствование законодательной и нормативной правовой базы в области управления охраной труда и ее тесное интегрирование в международное законодательство с рекомендациями и конвенциями МОТ, а также использование опыта развитых стран в этой области.

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ПАХТА ТОЛАСИДАН АРАЛАШМА ТУЗИШ СТРАТЕГИЯСИ

Аннотация. Мақолада пахта толаси сифат кўрсаткичларини минимал оғиши ҳисобига ўзгармас сифат кўрсаткичларга эга бўлган йиғирилган ипларни узлуксиз ишлаб чиқарилишини таъминлайдиган сараланма тузилиб, пахтани саралаш ва аралаштиришни режалаштиришда "SCI" (йиғирувчанлик индекси) қийматидан фойдаланиш учун тавсиялар тақдим этилган.

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COTTON FIBLE MIXING STRATEGY

Annotation. The article presents research on the creation of sorting that ensures the continuous production of yarn with constant quality indicators due to minimal deviations in the quality indicators of cotton fiber, recommendations are given on the use of "SCI" values (spinning ability index) when planning the sorting and mixing of cotton fiber.

Ҳозирги вақтда тўқимачилик хом ашё ресурсларидан оқилона фойдаланиш жуда муҳим масала эканлигини инобатга олиб, йиғириш корхонасида пахта толасидан сараланма тузиш усулларини такомиллаштириш орқали, жаҳон бозори талабларига жавоб берувчи, сифатли ва рақобатбардош йиғирилган ип ҳамда ундан тайёр бренд маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқариш муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда.

Ипнинг сифати кўп жиҳатдан толанинг технологик хоссаларига боғлиқ. Шунингдек, ишлатилаётган йиғириш системаси, машиналарнинг технологик ҳолати, чўзиш ва кўшиш микдори ҳамда цехдаги ҳарорат ва намлик ҳам сифатли ип тайёрлашда катта аҳамиятга эга.

Юқоридагиларни инобатга олиб мақола сифатли ип олишда пахта толасидан оптимал аралашма тузишга бағишланган.

Ҳисобий усулда турли кўринишдаги эмпирик формулалар ёрдамида ипнинг солиштирама узиш кучи ҳисобланади. Уларнинг барчаси хосса кўрсаткичларига асосланади.

Йиғирув фабрикасида пахтанинг сифати кўрсаткичларини назорат қилиш қуйида тавсифланган уч босқичда амалга оширилади:

1. Пахта тойларини тасдиқлаш: маълум меъёрларга мувофиқ толаси сифатли бўлган пахта тойларини сотиб олиш жуда муҳимдир.

Модомики, пахта табиий хомашё сифатида тижорат товари ҳисобланар экан, унинг ҳаридоргирлиги, нархи ва сифати таклиф ва бозор талабига биноан ўзгарувчан бўлади. Шу боис, йигирув корхоналари иқтисодий самараси учун тўғри келадиган, талаб қилинган сифат кўрсаткичларига эга бўлган пахта тойларини мақбул нархларда танлаб олиш жуда муҳимдир.

Той пахталардан толасини унинг стандартларига мувофиқ эканлиги қатъий равишда тасдиқлаш лозим, акс ҳолда бу жуда кўп ностандарт тола тойларни тўпланиб қолишига олиб келади.

2. Пахта тойларини саралаш: мавжуд пахта тойларини синовдан ўтказиш ва стандарт меъёрларига мувофиқ уларни тўғри саралаш керак. Иложи борица, уларни синфларига мувофиқ тахлаб қўйиш керак.

3. Аралаштиришни режалаштириш: пахта толаларини аралаштириш режасини тузиш учун пахта толаларини нави, захираси ва сарфлаш ҳисоби схемасига мувофиқ равишда пахта тойлари миқдорида юзага келиши мумкин бўлган минимал ўзгариш кўламида танлаб олиниши керак.

Маълум бир ассортиментдаги ип йигириш учун турли маркадаги пахта толаларидан аралашма тузилади. Аралашма толаларининг хосса кўрсаткичлари HVI тизими ёрдамида аниқланади. HVI тизимида пахта толасининг 22 та хосса кўрсаткичи аниқланиб, улардан қуйидагилари ип сифатига таъсир қилув

чи асосий хосса кўрсаткичлар ҳисобланади: тола узунлиги (UHML), микронейр кўрсаткичи (Mic), узиш кучи (Str), пишиб етилганлик даражаси (Mat), бир хиллик индекси (UI), нур қайтариш коэффициенти (Rd), сарғишлик даражаси (+b).

HVI тизимида ўлчанадиган яна бир асосий хосса кўрсаткичларидан бири йигирувчанлик индекси (SCI) бўлиб - регрессия тенгламаси асосида ҳисобланади. Ушбу тенглама барча кўрсаткичларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда ҳар бир синов намунаси учун ишлатиладиган битта қийматни ҳисоблаб чиқади. SCI – бу кенг хоссаларга эга бўлган кўп миқдордаги пахта намуналар кўрсаткичлари бўйича олинган индекс бўлиб, у ҳар бир намунадан олинган йигирилган ип синов натижалари билан боғлиқдир. Кўплаб регрессион таҳлиллар асосида ҳар бир тола хусусияти йигирилган ип хусусиятига таъсир этиши аниқланди. Бинобарин, SCI қийматига толанинг микронейри, узунлиги, бир хиллик индекси, узиш кучи, нур қайтариш коэффициенти (Rd) ва сарғишлик даражаси (+b) таъсир қилади [1,2].

Қуйида рангни кўрсаткичларини ўз ичига олган, муҳим аҳамиятга эга бўлган HVI-тизим ўлчовлари учун SCI тенгламалари келтирилган:

HVI калибрлаш режими учун:

$$SCI = - 414,67 + (2,9 \times \text{Куч}) - (9,32 \times \text{Микронейр}) + (49,17 \times \text{Узунлик дуюмларда}) + (4,74 \times \text{бир хиллик индекси}) + (0,65 \times Rd) + (0,36 \times +b)$$

$$SCI = - 414.67 + (2.9 \times \text{Strength}) - (9.32 \times \text{Mic}) + (49.17 \times \text{Length in inch}) + (4.74 \times \text{Uniformity Index}) + (0.65 \times \text{Rd}) + (0.36 \times b)$$

Агар ранг модули ўрнатилмаган бўлса, у ҳолда, тенглама қуйидагича кўринишга эга бўлади:

$$SCI = - 322.98 + (2.89 \times \text{Куч}) - (9.02 \times \text{Микронеър}) + (43.53 \times \text{Узунлик}) + (4.29 \times \text{бир хиллик индекси})$$

$$SCI = - 322.98 + (2.89 \times \text{Strength}) - (9.02 \times \text{Mic}) + (43.53 \times \text{Length}) + (4.29 \times \text{Uniformity Index})$$

Аралаштириш режаси учун бир нечта кўрсаткичларни кузатиш ўрнига HVI- тизими ҳисоботида олинган "SCI" қиймати орқали пахта толасининг хусусиятларини кузатиш қулай ҳисобланади.

1-жадвал

HVI тизими орқали аниқланган "SCI" йигирувчанлик индексининг синфлари даражаси

Синфлари	Йигирувчанлик индекси қийматлари
A++	150 дан юқори
A+	140÷149
A	130÷140
B	120÷129
C	120 дан паст

Пахтани саралаш ва аралаштиришни режалаштиришда "SCI" қийматидан фойдаланиш учун қуйидаги тавсияларни тақдим этиш мумкин:

1. Пахта толасини (SCI) йигирувчанлик индекси қийматлари орқали бешта синфга ажратиш ва уларни бозор нархига мувофиқ омборда сақлаш мумкин, яъни қуйида кўрсатилгандек:

2. Омборхона низомига мувофиқ равишда омборхонада аралаштириш режаси тайёрланган бўлиши керак ва SCI қиймати учун минимал, ўртача, максимал қийматлар диапазонини ҳисоблаш керак.

3. Кундалик аралаштириш ўртача SCI қиймати доимийлиги сақланиши лозим ва ҳар кунги оғишлар +/-2 чегарадан ошмаслиги керак.

4. Максимал ва минимал SCI қийматлари 30 дан ошмаслигига ҳаракат қилиш керак, идеал аралаштириш режасини тузиш учун 20 дан камроқ қийматга эга бўлишини таъминлаш лозим.

5. SCI максимал ва минимал қийматларини ҳар куни назорат қилиниши лозим ва назорат қилинадиган кунлар оралиғи жуда катта бўлмаслиги керак.

Маракалардан ташкил топган лот ва ундаги толаларни HVI кўрсаткичлари

Маркаси	Тойлар сони	SCI	Mic	Mat	UHML	Str	Elg	Rd	+b	CG	Tr. Cnt
104-171	220	133	4,47	0,86	29,18	30,7	7,8	78,4	9,3	21-4	35
104-173	220	133	4,52	0,86	28,62	30,3	7,9	78,4	9,3	21-4	33
104-174	220	131	4,57	0,86	28,72	30,6	7,9	78,3	8,8	31-1	38
100-162	220	128	4,48	0,85	28,26	29,6	8,8	79,2	9,9	11-3	31
170-215 (яхши)	150	126	4,24	0,85	28,41	28,5	8,4	80,5	8,4	21-2	54
170-215 (ўрта)	70	124	4,32	0,85	28,72	28,4	8,4	79,7	8,3	21-2	66
Жами	1100	130	4,46	0,86	28,66	29,9	8,17	78,9	9,13		39,04

2-жадвалда 6 та маракадан ташкил топган лот ва унинг HVI кўрсаткичлари келтирилган. Бу аралашмада SCI йигирувчанлик индексининг максимум қиймати 133 минимуми эса 124 га тенг, улар орасидаги фарқ 9 га тенг. Аралашмадаги толаларнинг SCI кўрсаткичлари фарқи бўйича юқорида келтирилган тавсияларга мос келади. SCI нинг умумий қиймати бўйича эса A(3) синфига, SCI нинг ўртача қиймати ва тола узунлиги бўйича эса USTER STATISTICS 2018 да келтирилган 50% сифат категорияси(128) га мос келади[3].

Хулоса: Пахта толаси йигириш корхоналари учун зарур хомашё ресурси ҳисобланади. Пахта табиий тола бўлганлиги учун унинг хосса кўрсаткичлари турлича бўлиши ҳам табиийдир. Аралашма тузишда ушбу тафовутни бартараф этиш учун пахта сифатини илмий ва тизимли назорат қилиш зарур. Йигирилган ип сифатига қуйидаги муҳим аҳамиятга эга бўлган кўрсаткичлар таъсир қилади: пахта толасининг пишиб етганлиги, тола узунлиги, узиш кучи, чўзилувчанлик, микронейри ва бошқалар.

Пахта толасининг ип сифатига таъсир қилувчи муҳим аҳамиятга эга бўлган кўрсаткичлар жамланмаси (SCI)-йигирувчанлик индекси орқали ифодаланиб, регрессия тенгламалари асосида ҳисобланадиган битта умумий қийматни беради. Йигирувчанлик индекси (SCI)- бу пахта толасининг микронейри, узунлиги, бир хиллиги, узиш кучи, нур қайтариш коэффиценти (R_d) ва сарғишлик даражаси (+b) каби пахтанинг ўзига хос ажралмас хусусиятларини ўз ичига олган кўрсаткич ҳисобланади. Бу эса ўз навбатида йигириш жараёни барқарорлигини таъминлашни битта ягона қиймат орқали амалга ошириш имконини беради. Пахта толаси сифат кўрсаткичларини минимал оғиши ҳисобига тизимли аралаштириш режаси ўзгармас сифат кўрсаткичларга эга бўлган йигирилган ипларни узлуксиз ишлаб чиқарилишини таъминлайди.

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ТАЛАБАЛАРНИ КАСБИЙ-АМАЛИЙ ЖИСМОНИЙ ТАЙЁРЛАШНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада таълим тизимида жисмоний тарбиянинг аҳамияти ва ёшларни касбий – амалий жисмоний тайёрлашнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари ёритиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: жисмоний тарбия, касбий-амалий тайёргарлик, жисмоний машқлар, соғлом ҳаёт тарзи, баркамол авлод.

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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF VOCATIONAL AND PRACTICAL PHYSICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS

Annotation: This article highlights the importance of physical education in the educational system and the specific features of vocational and practical physical training of young people.

Keywords: physical education, vocational-practical training, physical exercise, healthy lifestyle, harmonious generation.

Мамлакатимизда соғлом ва баркамол авлодни тарбиялаш, ёшларнинг ўз ижодий ва интеллектуал салоҳиятини рўёбга чиқариши, мамлакатимиз йигит–қизларини ХХІ аср талабларига тўлиқ жавоб берадиган ҳар томонлама ривожланган шахслар этиб вояга етказиш учун зарур шарт–шароитлар ва имкониятларни яратиш бўйича кенгқўламли аниқ йўналтирилган чора–тадбирлар амалга оширилмоқда. Бўлажак жисмоний тарбия ўқитувчисининг педагогик маҳорати жисмоний тарбия назариясини чуқур билишга, сиёсатини тўғри тушуниш ва амалий фаолиятида бунга риоя қила билишга асосланади. Бўлажак жисмоний тарбия ўқитувчиси ўз ишини яхши билиши ва севиши, жисмоний жиҳатдан тайёрланган, соғлом, спорт-техник маҳорати юқори бўлиши керак. Ўқитувчининг малакаси ҳамда жисмоний тарбия соҳасидаги махсус

билимлари қанчалик кенг бўлса, тарбия вазифаларини ҳал қилишдаги имкониятлари ҳам шунчалик кўп бўлади[1. 37].

Касбий-амалий жисмоний тайёргарлик жисмоний тарбиянинг ҳам умумий, ҳам махсус турли-туман талабларини эътиборга оладиган амалий - йўналтирилган типи ҳисобланади. Жисмоний тайёргарликка бўлган талабалар орасидаги фарқлар касбий-амалий жисмоний тайёргарликнинг зарурлигини тақозо этади. Касбий-амалий жисмоний тайёргарлик деганда шахснинг муайян касб фаолияти учун муҳим аҳамиятга эга бўлган сифатлари ва фазилатларининг шаклланишини ҳамда такомиллашишини яхши таъминлайдиган жисмоний тарбия тизими тушунилади. Бунинг ҳаммаси талабаларнинг касбий-амалий жисмоний тайёргарлик учун жисмоний тарбия ва спорт воситаларини танлашда албатта эътиборга олинади. Бироқ инсоннинг жисмоний имкониятлари, унинг меҳнат қилиш шиддатининг физиологик чегараси жуда қайишқоқ ва жисмоний тарбия ҳамда спорт воситаларини мақсадли қўллаш таъсирида ўзгартирилиши мумкин [2.749].

Меҳнатнинг юқори шиддатини ва унумдорлигини таъминлаш учун дам олиш ҳамда меҳнат қилиш режимида методик жиҳатдан тўғри ташкил қилинган жисмоний тарбия ва спорт машғулотларининг ижобий таъсир кўрсатиши исботланган. Бундай машғулотлар функционал имкониятлар даражасини, жисмоний ва эмоционал барқарорликни оширади, касалланишни камайтиради, ишга киришиб кетиш жараёнининг тезлашишини, ишчи ҳаракатларнинг оптимал суръати, тезлиги ҳамда тежамкорлигини узоқ вақт сақлай олиш қобилиятини таъминлайди.

Юқоридаги фикрлар шундан далолатки, бўлажак мутахассисларнинг оптимал жадал меҳнатга бўлган жисмоний тайёрлигини таъминлаш, муваффақиятли касбий таълим олиш учун шарт-шароитлар яратиш ҳамда малакасини ошириш, иш вақтида ҳамда зўриқишли иш кунидан кейин иш қобилиятини сақлаб қолиш ва тиклаш учун уларнинг олий ўқув юртида ўқиш давридаги касбий-амалий жисмоний тайёргарлиги жуда муҳим ва зарур саналади. Турли хил касб гуруҳлари вакилларига ўз таъсирини ҳар хил кўрсатувчи бундай омиларнинг таъсири шу орқали қийинлашадики, ҳозирги пайтда инсоннинг табиий физиологик мослашувчанлиги тезлашиб бораётган ҳаёт суръати ва ўзгариб кетаётган шароитлар орқасидан улгура олмаяпти. Оқибатда, кишиларда юқори асаб - психологик толиқиши, чарчоқ юзага келмоқда, иш қобилияти пасаймоқда, турли хил касалликлар юзага келиши эҳтимоли ортмоқда. Замонавий жамиятда меҳнат шароитларини ва меҳнаткашлар турмушини яхшилашга йўналтирилган умумий ижтимоий тадбирлар ёрдамида юзага келаётган салбий ҳолатларни махсус ташкил этилган тарзда бартараф қилиш мумкин[3.79]. Бунда техник тараққиёт билан боғлиқ бўлган салбий оқибатларни енгиб ўтиш учун фаол профилактика чораларига алоҳида эътибор қаратилмоқда.

Ўз навбатида, замонавий ишлаб чиқариш тараққиёти ва ижтимоий меҳнат эволюцияси касбий-амалий жисмоний тайёргарликнинг умумий йўналишига жиддий таъсир кўрсатувчи бошқа омиллар гуруҳи асосига киради. Бундай омилларга инсоннинг замонавий ишлаб чиқариш жараёнидаги ўрни ҳамда функционал аҳамиятининг ўзгаришини киритиш мумкин. Инсоннинг махсус жисмоний тайёргарликсиз мураккаб ва шиддатли технологик жараёнларни бошқариши янада қийинлашиб бормоқда. Шунинг учун амалдаги «фан-техника-инсон» тизимининг иқтисодий махсулдорлиги кўп жиҳатдан инсоннинг нафақат малакасига, балки жисмоний ҳолатига ва иш қобилиятига боғлиқ.

Талабалар касбий-амалий жисмоний тайёргарликнинг умумий йўналишига таъсир қилувчи бошқа омил меҳнат турининг ўзгартирилиши ҳамда бўлиниши қонунининг амал қилиши ҳисобланади, уни эътиборга олмаслик замонавий ишлаб чиқаришдаги баъзи ҳодисаларнинг нотўғри баҳоланишига ва оқибатда, талабалар махсус тайёргарлигининг чекланиб қолишига олиб келиши мумкин. Натижада, битта турдаги касбий фаолиятдан бошқасига тез ўтиш ёки эгаллаб олиш учун зарур психологик, жисмоний ва ҳаракат имкониятлари таъминланмайди. Ҳозирги пайтда, тадқиқотчиларнинг фикрича, талабаларнинг халқ хўжалиги турли соҳаларида юқори даражадаги сермахсул меҳнатга бўлган касбий-амалий жисмоний тайёргарликлари олий ўқув юртларида қуйидаги асосий йўналишлар бўйича амалга оширилади:

- айрим спорт турларидаги амалий кўникмалар ва малакаларни эгаллаш;

- маълум бир касбда юқори меҳнат унумдорлиги учун жуда зарур бўлган айрим жисмоний ҳамда махсус сифатларни устувор тарбиялаш;

- амалий билимларни (ўзгарувчан меҳнат, турмуш шароитларини ҳамда ёшга хос хусусиятларни эътиборга олган ҳолда меҳнат ва дам олиш режимида жисмоний тарбия ҳамда спорт воситаларидан фойдаланиш билим ва кўникмаларини) эгаллаш.

Бўлажак мутахассислар касбий-амалий жисмоний тайёргарликнинг кўп омилли статистик методларини тузиш зарур. Бунда бўлғуси мутахассиснинг касбий иш фаолиятига таъсир кўрсатувчи энг аҳамиятли омилларни, шунингдек, моделга киритилган турли хил параметрларнинг ўзаро боғлиқликлари даражаси ҳамда боғлиқлик шаклини аниқлаш керак бўлади. Тарбиянинг муваффақияти кўп жиҳатдан шуғулланувчилар фаолияти қай тарзда (ўқув машғулотлари, машғулот, мусобақа ва бошқалар) ўтишига боғлиқ. Жисмоний тарбиянинг ўзига хос хусусияти жамоада ҳаётбахш оптимизм, қувноқлик ва кўтаринкилик кайфияти, битмас-туганмас ғайрат келтирадиган шароит қарор топишига имкон беради. Дунёни қувноқ ҳис этиш куч-ғайрат, бардамлик, умумий иш муваффақиятига ишончни мустаҳкамлаш билан бирга, коллектив ҳар бир аъзосининг ўз кучига бўлган ишончини ҳам мустаҳкамлайди.

Жисмоний тарбия ўқитувчиси талабаларнинг ҳаракат тажрибаларини шакллантириш ва жисмоний қобилиятларини ривожлантириш билан бир вақтда, уларнинг ғоявий мақсадларини тарбиялайди, улар ҳаётда ўз йўлини танлаб олишга ва ватан олдидаги бурчини бажаришга ёрдам беради. Педагогик маҳорат, тарбия жараёни каби кўп қирралидир.

Дарс жараёнида талабалар билан яхши муносабатлар ўрнатиш жуда муҳимдир. Педагогик тажрибалар чинакам яхши муносабатлар талабаларга юксак талаблар қўйиш ва улар шахсини чуқур ҳурмат қилиш асосида юзага келишидан далолат беради. Талаб қилиш ва ҳурматлаш тарбия жараёнининг бир-биридан ажратиб бўлмайдиган икки томонидир. Талабчан бўлиш билан бирга, талабаларга нисбатан ғамхўр ва меҳрибон, жонқуяр ва самимий муносабатда бўлиш керак. Оқ кўнгиллик, мулойим овоз билан гапириш, ўқувчилар билан тўғри муносабатлар ўрната билиш педагогик одоби деб аталадиган одобни белгилаб беради. Талаба мусобақаларда мустақил ҳаракат қилишга яхши тайёрланган бўлиши зарур. Албатта бунда ўқитувчининг ўрни ниҳоятда беқиёс.

Умуман олганда, ўқитувчи талаба спортчиларга нисбатан юксак талабчан бўлиши ва ўз талабаларининг спорт коллективида тутган ўрни ҳамда ролига қарамасдан, уларнинг хатти-ҳаракати, хулқ- атворидан камчиликларга қарши курашишга асосланади.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ

УДК 00 – 336.66

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ФИНАНСОВЫМИ ПОТОКАМИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: В настоящее время в экономике России проходит восстановление после кризиса, вызванного пандемией. Например, в среднем по сектору финансовых ресурсов наблюдается рост поступления инвестиций, постепенное увеличение остатков на счетах кредитных организаций и вложений на фондовом рынке, наметилось улучшение координации между отечественными предприятиями на фоне постепенного обособления нашей экономики от мировых экономических институтов. Тем не менее, надо отметить, что положение хозяйствующих субъектов среднего размера остается нестабильным. Одной из наиболее насущных проблем хозяйствующих субъектов сегодняшней России являются осложнения в процессе создания гибкого и эффективного механизма управления финансовыми потоками, исследованию которого посвящена данная статья

Ключевые слова: финансы, финансовые потоки, финансовый менеджмент, управление организацией, стратегия управления.

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KEY PRINCIPLES OF CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT

Abstract: The Russian economy is currently recovering from the crisis caused by the pandemic. For example, the average level of investments in the

financial market is experiencing as steady growth, same as the credit institutions and personal savings values, there has been an improvement in coordination between domestic enterprises to compensate for the isolation of our economy from the global economic institutions. However, it should be noted that the position of medium-sized economic entities remains unstable. One of the most pressing problems of business in today's Russia is the complexity of the process of creating a flexible and efficient mechanism for managing cash flows, to the study of which we have dedicated this article.

Key words: finances, cash flow, financial management, business management, management strategy.

Финансовым потоком называют денежные средства, под которыми понимаются депозитные (или текущие) счета и наличные деньги, получаемые предприятием от всех видов деятельности и расходуемые на обеспечение дальнейшей деятельности. Кроме того, в расчет денежных средств могут приниматься краткосрочные высоколиквидные ценные бумаги, такие как государственные казначейские векселя, банковские депозитные сертификаты, вклады в инвестиционные фонды открытого типа и привилегированные акции с плавающей процентной ставкой. При этом запасы финансовых средств и ликвидных ценных бумаг могут значительно варьировать как по отраслям, так и по компании одной отрасли. Ознакомившись с понятием «финансовый поток», мы неизбежно сталкиваемся с таким явлением, как управление ими.

Отталкиваясь от данного определения, можно определить, что реализация деятельности по управлению финансовыми потоками компании являет собой набор организационных, стратегических и тактических (оперативных) решений, целью которых является обеспечение эффективности процессов формирования, распределения, использования, перераспределения и организации оборота фондов денежных средств и эквивалентных им неденежных ресурсов для реализации основной цели деятельности компании. В рамках данной статья «управлением финансовыми потоками» считается система, в основе которой стоят характерные принципы и методология, назначением которой является повышение эффективности финансовой деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта путем оптимизации процесса принятия управленческих решений касательно положительных и отрицательных финансовых потоков, возникающих в ходе данной деятельности.

Основная цель деятельности компании, как было сказано выше, заключается в достижении оптимального сочетания увеличения благосостояния собственников и устойчивости положения (прибыльности) компании в текущем и перспективном периодах и полностью совпадает с основной целью управления финансовыми потоками компании.

На рисунке 1 предоставлены ключевые задачи, исполняемые стратегией управления финансовыми потоками

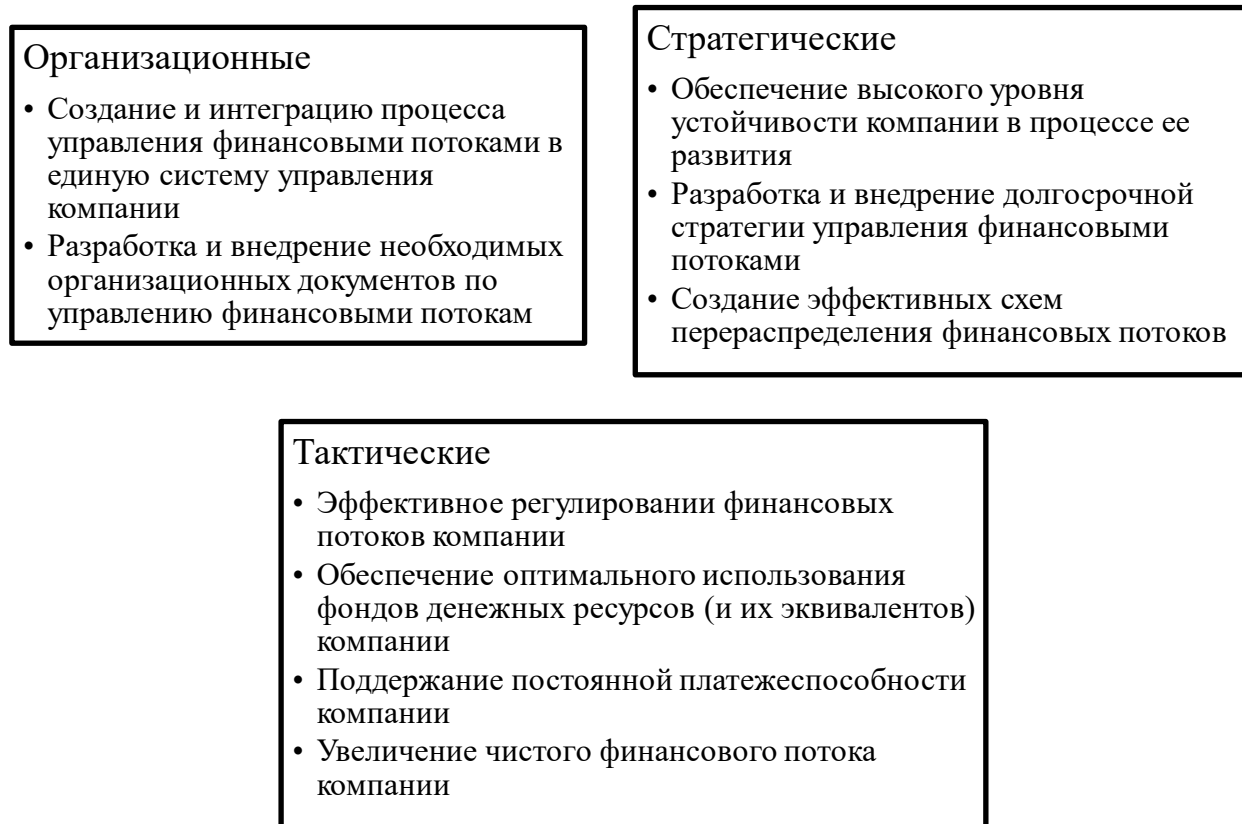


Рис. 1. Структура задач стратегии управления финансовыми потоками

Как известно, базовая потребность, движущая любым бизнесом – стремление к росту прибыльности, значительно опережающему рост связанных с ней рисков. Из этого следует, что моделирование различных ситуаций с целью оценить соотношение рисков и возможностей, предоставленных в каждой из них, а также влияние, оказываемое на них различными факторами, является обычной практикой для коммерческих организаций. В свою очередь, этот факт обуславливает основную концепцию, на которой базируется управление финансовыми потоками: взаимозависимость «ликвидность – платежеспособность – финансовая устойчивость – риск – надежность – деловая репутация».

На рисунке ниже предоставлен порядок приоритетности принципов организации процесса управления финансовыми потоками:

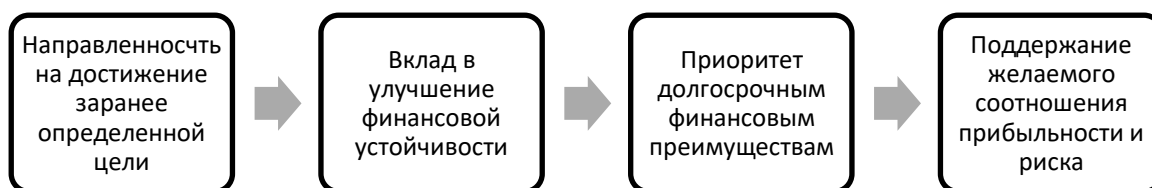


Рис.2. Принципы управления финансовыми потоками (упорядоченно).

Первый принцип заключается в прямом соотношении деятельности по управлению финансовыми потоками с конкретно поставленными целями, очевидная мера, ведь процесс управления невозможен без наличия целей, конечных или промежуточных.

Второй принцип отражает роль финансовой устойчивости как основного показателя эффективности деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта.

Приоритетность долгосрочных перспектив, на которую ссылается третий принцип, обусловлена потребностью предприятия (в частности, его инвесторов и клиентов) в стабильности на продолжительных временных отрезках.

Сущность четвертого принципа ранее уже упоминалась ранее в исследовании – естественным для любого бизнеса является стремление к покрывающей риск прибыли, т.е. постепенном искажении соотношения «risk-reward» в сторону последнего с целью повышения свободы при принятии управленческих решений.

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ПРОБЛЕМА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПОЛИГРАФА ПРИ РАССЛЕДОВАНИИ ДОЛЖНОСТНЫХ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ СОВЕРШЕННЫХ ВОЕННОСЛУЖАЩИМИ

Аннотация: В данной статье раскрывается наиболее частые категории совершения преступлений военнослужащими, проходящими службу по контракту. Проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются специалисты – полиграфологи при допросе такой категории граждан.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: раскрытие должностных преступлений, полиграф, опрос, военнослужащий, эксперт.

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THE PROBLEM OF USING A POLYGRAPH IN AN INVESTIGATION MALFEASANCE COMMITTED BY MILITARY PERSONNEL

Annotation: This article reveals the most frequent categories of crimes committed by military personnel serving under a contract. Problems faced by specialists - polygraph examiners during the interrogation of this category of citizens.

Key words and phrases: detection of malfeasance, polygraph, survey, serviceman, expert.

Полиграф сегодня является востребованным и часто используемым инструментом не только для выяснения разных вопросов частного характера, но и для решения профессиональных задач во многих областях деятельности человека.

Устройство, знакомое многим как детектор лжи, активно применяется и в военной сфере: с его помощью можно результативно расследовать должностные преступления или превышение военным своих полномочий, проверить, подходит ли военный для конкретной должности и продуктивно контролировать деятельность военных, особенно, имеющих высокое звание.

В настоящее время по-прежнему остаются актуальными проблемы, связанные с применением технических средств и новых методов исследования различных обстоятельств. Эффективность и успешность борьбы с преступностью обусловлены внедрением и использованием различных технических средств, в том числе полиграфа, в ходе расследования должностных преступлений совершенных

военнослужащими. Время от времени возникают дискуссии по вопросу, касающемуся статуса и доказательственного значения результатов использования полиграфа в криминалистике.

Полиграф – технический (механический, электронный или компьютеризированный) прибор, применяемый в ходе проверки достоверности информации посредством регистрации психофизиологических изменений личности. В криминалистике полиграф выступает в роли своего рода эксперта, который способствует определению вероятности причастности лица к совершенному преступлению⁵².

На сегодняшний день до сих пор не выработан единый подход к использованию полиграфа, что в некоторой степени объясняется отсутствием критериев достоверности информации, полученной с использованием полиграфа и единых требований к проведению психофизиологических исследований с использованием полиграфа, кроме того, сравнительно незначительным периодом его применения при расследовании должностных преступлений совершенных военнослужащими.

Также полиграф помимо расследования должностных преступлений позволяет раскрыть ряд других проблемных вопросов, ведь по долгу службы военный, особенно в высоком чине, имеет доступ к самой разной засекреченной информации, поэтому к подбору кадров (равно как и к их контролю) в соответствующих ведомствах относятся столь тщательно. Эффективным инструментом для этого станет полиграф, позволяющий своевременно:

- точно установить степень соответствия знаний и навыков военного занимаемой им должности;
- выявить скрываемые военным факты злоупотреблений на рабочем месте, включая распитие спиртного, курение, употребление наркотиков и др.;
- выявить наличие у военного скрываемых заболеваний, не совместимых с несением службы, начиная от заразных болезней и заканчивая нервно-психическими отклонениями;
- установить причины негативного девиантного (т. е., отклоняющегося от общепринятой нормы) поведения военного;
- эффективно контролировать служебную деятельность военного, особенно, в достаточно высоком звании, поскольку он имеет доступ к засекреченной информации и от него зависят жизни множества других людей, как его подчиненных, так и гражданских лиц.

⁵² Комиссарова Я.В. Задачи, объект и предмет судебной психофизиологической экспертизы с применением полиграфа / Я.В. Комиссарова // Библиотека криминалиста. Научный журнал. – 2012. – № 3 (4). – С. 251–275.

Тем не менее особую роль в расследовании должностных преступлений совершенных военнослужащими играет изучение так называемых личных доказательств, источником которых является непосредственно сам человек, к ним относятся: показания подозреваемого, обвиняемого, заключение и показания эксперта, заключение и показания специалиста. Личные доказательства обладают характерными особенностями, что обусловлено спецификой формирования идеальных следов-образов события и обстоятельств совершения должностного преступления в памяти человека. Для изучения идеальных следов необходимо их материализовать, что возможно только в том случае, если потерпевший расскажет о том, каким именно образом он воспринял произошедшее. В этой связи можно сделать вывод, что сведения о произошедшем событии поступают в зашифрованном, иначе говоря, кодированном виде⁵³.

Целесообразным и уместным станет использование полиграфа во время проведения служебного преступления в военном ведомстве. Вовремя проведенная полиграф-проверка военных, причастных к совершению противоправных действий, поможет:

- выявить всех причастных к преступлению, как бы они не скрывали свое соучастие;
- точно установить обстоятельства, предшествовавшие совершенному, и наличие скрытых мотивов;
- выявить факты взяточничества, подделки документов, нарушения военными должностных инструкций и т. д., и т. п.;
- избавить от подозрений военных, не причастных к произошедшему, сохранив их репутацию, должность и уважение окружающих.

Все это позволит как определить эффективное наказание виновным военным, так и защитить непричастных к совершенному преступлению, а также предотвратит повторение такого преступления.

В настоящее время при расследовании должностных преступлений широко используется психофизиологическая экспертиза с использованием полиграфа.

Однако следует отметить, что данные об эффективности использования полиграфа при расследовании должностных преступлений значительно расходятся: от 93–95% до 70% достоверности. Сторонники указанных экспертиз приводят данные о высокой эффективности и техническом совершенстве полиграфного устройства, сообщая о том, что при применении методики выявления скрываемой информации – непрямого метода в случае отсутствия у обследуемого лица скрываемой

⁵³ Васюков В.Ф. К вопросу о доказательственном значении заключения психофизиологической экспертизы с использованием полиграфа в уголовном судопроизводстве / В.Ф. Васюков // Вестник Омского университета. Серия «Право». – 2015. – № 2(43). – С. 240–243.

информации - на поставленный экспертом вопрос достоверность достигает 100%, что позволяет эксперту делать однозначные выводы⁵⁴.

Ввиду того, что не существует какой-либо универсальной методики полиграфной проверки, пригодной для одинаково эффективного использования в различных условиях, а каждая из существующих методик обладает своими как достоинствами, так и недостатками, в рамках снижения возможных ошибочных заключений целесообразно использование их комплексно, по совокупности в рамках одного проверочного мероприятия с учетом их приемлемости и адекватности конкретной ситуации. В целях взаимной компенсации недостатков, присущих различным методикам («Методика контрольных вопросов», «Методика выявления скрываемой информации»), полиграфолог должен уметь их сочетать, компетентно комбинировать.

Существенную роль при проведении данных исследований играет профессионализм полиграфолога, его умение формулировать наиболее точные и корректные вопросы, владение навыками достоверной оценки полученных полиграмм, что в дальнейшем обеспечивает качество и достоверность выводов⁵⁵.

Специфика исследований с применением полиграфа выражена тем, что для получения выводов показания прибора непосредственно не используются, так как они отражают только состояние и динамику физиологических процессов человека и не содержат какой-либо иной информации, которая могла бы прямо указывать на достоверность или недостоверность утверждений обследуемого. Посредством применения данного устройства с высокой точностью можно определить только относительную значимость для обследуемого лица предъявляемых стимулов (вопросов). С учетом особенностей исследования с применением полиграфа определяемая с его помощью значимость конкретных стимулов может свидетельствовать не только о лжи при ответах на соответствующие вопросы, но и об узнавании обследуемым лицом отдельных деталей, не связанных с исследуемым событием, а также о наличии у человека какой-либо неудовлетворенной актуальной потребности и т.д. При решении вопроса о конкретных причинах значимости для человека того или иного стимула, выраженности реакций, соответственно, целесообразно неукоснительное и абсолютное соблюдение методических требований, в т.ч. к формулированию стимулов (вопросов), к их объединению в тесты, к пространственным и временным условиям проведения обследования и т.д.

⁵⁴ Кочергина М.С. Использование полиграфа в раскрытии и расследовании преступлений / М.С. Кочергина // Социально-политические и экономико-правовые проблемы общества: история и современность: материалы XVII Междунар. науч.-практ. конф. магистрантов и студентов. – 2014. – С. 145–148.

⁵⁵ Рудая М.Б., Россомехина К.С. Актуальные вопросы, связанные с применением полиграфа при расследовании преступлений // Молодой ученый. – 2019. – № 20. – С. 358-360.

Деятельность специалистов-полиграфологов нацелена, в первую очередь, на повышение эффективности раскрытия должностных преступлений совершенных военнослужащими.

В процессе исследования с использованием полиграфа особое значение имеет не сам вопрос и реакция на его предъявление, соответственно, а сложный комплекс «вопрос – ответ на него – общий контекст ситуации», охватывающий круг обстоятельств, относящихся к процедуре и влияющих на обследуемое лицо. Так, используя полиграф с целью оценки достоверности ответов обследуемого, имеет место быть типичная ситуация диагностирования только лишь по косвенным признакам, отличительной чертой которой является наличие следующих ошибок: ложноположительных, иначе, «ложная тревога» и ложноотрицательных (иными словами, «пропуск цели». Ложноположительной ошибкой является ошибочное признание ответа обследуемого ложным, хотя в действительности же оно было правдивым. Ложноотрицательной ошибкой является ошибочное признание правдивым в действительности, наоборот, противоположно ложного, недостоверного ответа. Оба типа указанных ошибок не редки при исследовании с применением полиграфа. При этом каждая из них подразумевает возможные последствия, возникающие в результате этих ошибок, особенно в тех случаях, когда данное обследование оказывается единственным источником получения сведений в целях принятия решения, а принятые полиграфологом выводы впоследствии никем и никаким иным образом не перепроверяются⁵⁶.

Таким образом, использование полиграфа при расследовании преступлений является спорным, так как существует некоторая вероятность ошибочного восприятия результатов соответствующих исследований, что ведет к созданию неполной и необъективной картины преступления, влекущей неверное, несправедливое и ошибочное судебное решение.

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⁵⁶ Ушаков А.Ю. Использование результатов психофизиологических исследований с помощью полиграфа в раскрытии и расследовании уголовных дел: монография / А.Ю. Ушаков, О.Ю. Андриянова; ред. А. В. Пчелкин. – Н. Новгород: НА МВД России, 2014.

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ОСНОВАНИЯ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ, ЕЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ

Аннотация: В статье автор проводит комплексное исследование основания возникновения юридической ответственности; рассматривает вопросы эффективности юридической ответственности; систематизирует и расширяет уже имеющиеся знания о юридической ответственности, а также формирует предложения, которые могут быть внедрены в практическую деятельность. Юридическая ответственность является важным институтом любой правовой системы и одной из наиболее спорных категорий отечественной юриспруденции, что таким образом и обуславливает актуальность данной темы.

Ключевые слова: юридическая ответственность, правонарушение, норма права, акт право применения, правосознание, позитивная и негативная юридическая ответственность.

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THE GROUNDS FOR THE EMERGENCE OF LEGAL LIABILITY, ITS EFFECTIVENESS

Annotation: In the article, the author conducts a comprehensive study of the basis of legal liability; examines the effectiveness of legal liability; systematizes and expands existing knowledge about legal liability, as well as forms proposals that can be implemented in practice. Legal responsibility is an important institution of any legal system and one of the most controversial categories of domestic jurisprudence, which thus determines the relevance of this topic.

Keywords: legal responsibility, offense, rule of law, act of application, legal awareness, positive and negative legal responsibility.

Основание юридической ответственности – это обстоятельства, согласно которым к лицу, совершившему преступление или проступок, могут быть применены меры государственного принуждения в виде правовых санкций. Отсутствие какого-либо обстоятельства исключает наступление уголовной, материальной или иной ответственности.

Для возникновения юридической ответственности необходимы основания, которые могут быть объективными и субъективными, юридическими и фактическими.

Под фактическими основаниями принято понимать само правонарушение (действие либо бездействие), которое характеризуется совокупностью различных признаков, образующих состав правонарушения. Лицо может быть привлечено к юридической ответственности только при наличии в его деянии всех элементов состава. А под юридическими основаниями понимают указание в соответствующих нормах права на противоправность этого деяния.

К основаниям юридической ответственности надо относить⁵⁷:

1) правонарушение как юридический факт, социальная вредность которого объективна и доказана с соблюдением процессуального порядка, - это фактическое основание. Содержащееся в приговоре либо решении суда постановление о признании конкретного лица виновным в совершении правонарушения есть постановление, устанавливающее юридический факт правонарушения, - в этом состоит основание, а не содержание юридической ответственности. Суд в данном случае устанавливает юридический факт правонарушения, с которым закон связывает наступление юридической ответственности;

2) норму права, предусматривающую ответственность за определенный вид противоправных деяний, - это материальное основание.

По нормам права выясняется вопрос, имеются ли основания для исключения юридической ответственности (невменяемость, совершение действий, связанных с необходимой обороной и крайней необходимостью, форс-мажорные обстоятельства, малозначительность правонарушения и казус) и основания освобождения от юридической ответственности (условно-досрочное освобождение от наказания, отсрочка исполнения приговора, освобождение от уголовной ответственности на основании акта амнистии, акта о помиловании и др.);

3) акт правоприменения (приговор либо решение суда, постановление о наложении административного взыскания и др.), в котором вид и мера юридической ответственности индивидуализируется и конкретизируется, - это процессуальное основание. При добровольной форме реализации юридической ответственности такой правоприменительный акт не требуется;

⁵⁷ Шумейко Н.А. Юридическая ответственность: понятие, основания, признаки // Форум молодых ученых. 2019. № 3. С. 86.

4) чувство вины и осознание правонарушителем причинения вреда другим лицам - это психологическое основание;

5) свободу воли в выборе злого намерения - это духовное основание. Субъект права всегда должен быть свободен в выборе того или иного варианта поведения, иначе его нельзя осуждать за отклонение от правовых требований.

Вместе с тем само по себе правонарушение не порождает автоматически возникновения ответственности, не влечет за собой применения государственно-принудительных мер, а является лишь основанием для такого применения. Для реального же осуществления юридической ответственности необходим правоприменительный акт – решение компетентного органа, которым возлагается юридическая ответственность, устанавливаются объем и форма принудительных мер к конкретному лицу. Это может быть приговор суда, приказ администрации и т.д.

В отдельных случаях закон предусматривает основания не только ответственности, но и освобождения от нее и от наказания. Так, лицо, совершившее деяние, содержащее признаки преступления, может быть освобождено от уголовной ответственности, если будет признано, что ко времени расследования или рассмотрения дела в суде вследствие изменения обстановки совершенное деяние потеряло характер общественно опасного. Освобождение от уголовной ответственности и от применения наказания предусматривает, в частности, передачу несовершеннолетнего под надзор родителей или лиц, их заменяющих, либо специализированного государственного органа.

На сегодняшний день в юридической науке отсутствует единый подход к определению понятия «эффективность юридической ответственности». Ряд авторов, рассматривают эффективность юридической ответственности как правовую категорию, отражающую достижение определенной законодательно смоделированной цели посредством достижения социально положительного результата в регулировании общественных отношений⁵⁸.

Н.В. Витрук под эффективностью юридической ответственности понимает эффективность норм права, которыми устанавливается тот или иной вид юридической ответственности⁵⁹.

Ч. Беккариа считал, что эффективность юридической ответственности определяется вовсе не ее жестокостью, а ее неотвратимостью⁶⁰.

⁵⁸ Герасимова Н.Р. Проблема эффективности юридической ответственности // Молодой ученый. 2016. № 21. С. 580

⁵⁹ Витрук Н.В. Общая теория юридической ответственности: монография. М., 2009. С. 112.

⁶⁰ Перевалов В.Д. Теория государства и права: учебник для бакалавров. М., 2013. С. 73.

По мнению О.М. Ивановой, в рамках концепции юридической ответственности за правонарушение, в которой юридическая ответственность сводится только к наказанию, эффективность юридической ответственности можно представить как соотношение между результатом применения наказаний и целями их законодательного установления⁶¹.

В этой связи, необходимо, прежде всего, обратиться к тем целям, которые заложены в институте юридической ответственности. Таких целей несколько. Во-первых, это предупреждение совершения новых правонарушений, как самим правонарушителем, так и другими лицами, во-вторых, это обеспечение правомерного поведения, в-третьих, это восстановление нарушенного правопорядка и, в-четвертых, - это наказание лица, совершившего правонарушение. Исходя из этого, можно сделать вывод о том, что эффективность юридической ответственности будет достигнута, когда все цели, стоящие перед институтом юридической ответственности будут реализованы.

В.В. Кожевников, Н.В. Витрук отождествляют эффективность юридической ответственности с эффективностью норм права, которые устанавливают данную ответственность⁶². Если рассматривать проблему эффективности юридической ответственности только с позиции эффективности норм права, которыми устанавливается ответственность, то тогда очевидно, что эффективность юридической ответственности будет полностью зависеть от уровня реализации норм права, устанавливающих ответственность.

Подобного рода подход говорит, что чем выше вероятность привлечения виновного лица к ответственности, тем выше ее эффективность. Но на практике все обстоит иначе. Можно повысить вероятность привлечения лица к ответственности до 100 %, но, тем не менее, не добиться высокой эффективности юридической ответственности. Ярким тому примером может служить высокий уровень рецидива в нашей стране. Проблема данного подхода состоит в сведении всех функций юридической ответственности только к карательной, при этом не принимаются во внимание другие функции, которые также влияют на эффективность юридической ответственности.

Должное внимание необходимо уделить функции предупреждения совершения правонарушений, как самим правонарушителем, так и другими лицами. Важную роль здесь будет играть психологическая реакция лица на совершенное им правонарушение. Действительно, если отношение привлеченного к ответственности лица к своему поступку

⁶¹ Иванова О.М. Основания, цели и задачи юридической ответственности: дис. ...канд. юрид. наук. Самара, 2009. С. 38.

⁶² Осипов М.Ю. Основные подходы к исследованию проблем эффективности юридической ответственности // Методология права и правовых исследований. 2015. № 1. С. 117.

будет носить отрицательный характер, то вероятность совершения этим лицом правонарушения в будущем сокращается. Если же лицо, привлеченное к ответственности, не осуждает себя, а наоборот гордится этим, то эффективность юридической ответственности резко падает.

Следует отметить, что эффективность юридической ответственности не должна ставиться в прямую зависимость исключительно от согласия или несогласия с ней общества. Установление законодателем жестких мер ответственности зачастую вызывает негативную оценку в обществе, однако, вряд ли подобная реакция будет означать неэффективность юридической ответственности, равно как и одобрение со стороны большинства граждан не делает норму праву автоматически эффективной. Эффективность принятого нормативно-правового акта, устанавливающего ответственность можно определить путем сопоставления целей, которые были поставлены при принятии данного акта и фактически достигнутых результатов.

В рамках исследования проблемы эффективности юридической ответственности нерешенным является вопрос относительно тех факторов, которые оказывают влияние на ее эффективность. Одним из таких факторов может являться правосознание.

Правосознание граждан как совокупность убеждений, взглядов и чувств, отражающих их отношение к праву и правовым явлениям, является неотъемлемой составляющей эффективности права и юридической ответственности. Но для должного его уровня нужно выяснить не только общее отношение граждан к праву, но и знание каждым человеком запретов и ограничений, установленных законом. Ведь недаром общеизвестным является выражение: «Незнание закона не освобождает от ответственности». Поэтому для того чтобы не подвергнуться мерам юридической ответственности нужно знать грань дозволенного.

Высокий уровень правосознания будет выступать гарантом того, что каждый гражданин будет остерегаться совершать любое неправомерное деяние, осознавая, что за всяким нарушением закона последует неизбежная оценка проступка и соответствующие неблагоприятные последствия личного, имущественного или организационного характера.

На наш взгляд, эффективность юридической ответственности будет достигнута тогда, когда в полной мере будет реализован такой ее принцип как неотвратимость наказания. Данный принцип означает неизбежность наказания. Любое правонарушение должно влечь реакцию со стороны государства, которая выражается в неотвратимой каре правонарушителя и в восстановлении общественных отношений. Кара как неотвратимая реакция осуществляется для того чтобы в последующем субъект не нарушал установленных законом запретов. Правонарушение, за которое не наступила предусмотренная законом ответственность, подрывает авторитет закона и наносит урон общественному порядку.

Проблема юридической ответственности сложнее, нежели простое определение признаков позитивной и негативной юридической ответственности. Юридическая ответственность существует независимо от того, совершено противоправное или правомерное поведение. Регулирование посредством ответственности начинается с момента ее закрепления в правовых нормах. Для верного определения юридической ответственности важно выйти за привычные рамки ее понимания.

Необходимо осознать ее объективный характер, закрепленный в системе правовых норм. В основе ее исследования должен находиться структурный метод научного познания.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что проблему эффективности института юридической ответственности можно рассматривать с разных сторон. Повышению эффективности юридической ответственности в первую очередь, будет способствовать достижение тех целей, которые положены в основу данного института, неотвратимость наказания за совершенное деяние, а также высокий уровень правосознания общества.

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ELEKTROTEXNIKA FANINI O‘QITISHDA TALABALARNI EKSPERIMENTAL KO‘NIKMALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH VOSITALARI

Annotatsiya: Multisim dasturidan asosida, elektrotexnika fanini o‘qitish muammolari, uslublari, sharoitlari va imkoniyatlari bayon etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: eksperiment, loyihalash, vosita, usul, metodlari, multisim, rivojlantirish.

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TOOLS FOR DEVELOPING EXPERIMENTAL SKILLS IN STUDYING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Abstract: On the basis of the program Multisim described problems, methods, conditions and possibilities of teaching electrical engineering.

Keywords: experiment, design, tool, method, methods, multisystem, development.

Ta’lim amaliyotida zamonaviy texnologiyalarning qo‘llanilishi ta’lim tizimi modernizatsiyasining tarkibiy elementi hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy sharoitda ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini texnologiyalashtirish kam kuch va vaqt sarflagan holda kutilayotgan natijani qo‘lga kiritishga imkon beradi, o‘qitish sifatini yaxshilab, samaradorligini oshiradi [1]. Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish ham pedagogik jarayon bo‘lib, talaba va o‘qituvchi faoliyatidagi o‘zgarish, yangilik kiritish, o‘quv jarayonida interfaol metodlardan samarali foydalanishni o‘z ichiga oladi [1]. Oliy ta’limda elektrotexnika mashg‘ulotlari jarayonida interaktiv elektron “Multisim” dasturidan foydalanish o‘quv jarayoniga yangi sifat darajasini olib kiradi. Bu esa o‘qituvchiga nafaqat dars mashg‘ulotiga tayyorgarlik ko‘rishni va darsni olib borishni yengillashtiradi, balki yangi imkoniyatlarni ham yaratib beradi [2-3]. Elektrotexnika fanidan o‘qitishning kafolatli natijaga erishish uchun o‘qitishning

axborot-ta'lim tizimi sharoitini tashkil etishda texnik, elektron dasturiy, didaktik va tayyorgarlik muhitiga ega bo'lish kerak. Bunda:

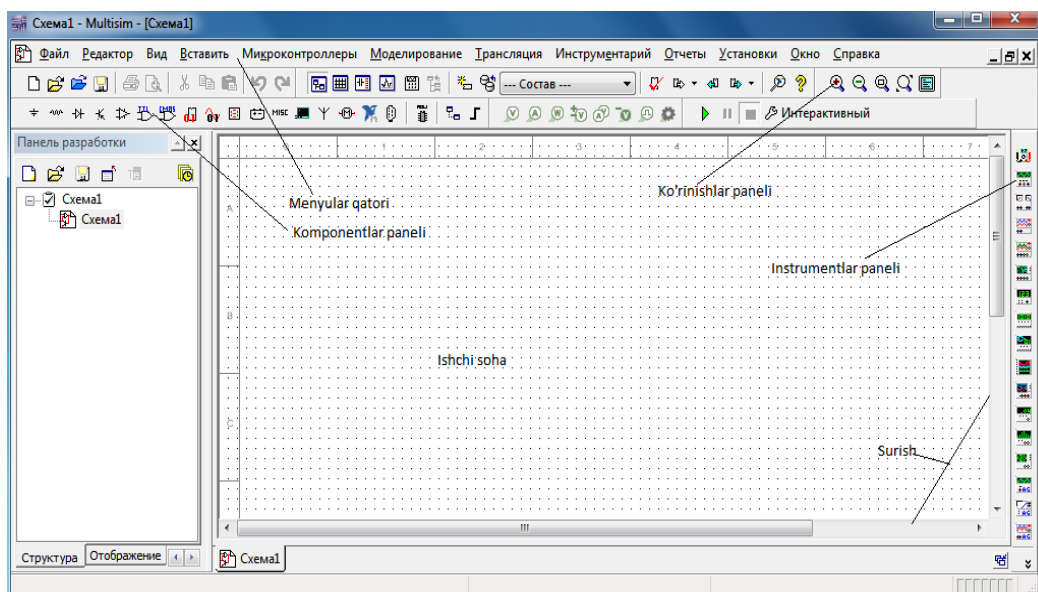
➤ texnik muhit: kompyuter xonasi, internet tarmoqlariga ulangan kompyuterlar va interaktiv "Multisim" dasturi o'rnatilgan bo'lishi kerak [3].

➤ didaktik muhit: "Multisim" boshqarish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lgan, dasturlardan to'liq foydalanish uchun o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmalar, o'rgatuvchi va nazorat qiluvchi elektron ta'lim ashyolari, uslubiy ko'rsatmalar bo'lishi kerak. Bunday muhitni yaratish uchun quydagilarga etibor berish lozim:

✓ texnik muammolar: kompyuter, ularning ishlashi uchun qurilmalar va "Multisim" dasturi;

✓ didaktik muammolar: ta'lim tizimida foydalanish uchun kerak bo'ladigan o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmalar, o'rgatuvchi va nazorat qiluvchi elektron ta'lim ashyolari;

✓ tayyorgarlik muammolari: elektrotexnika fani o'qituvchisining o'zi yuqori darajada kompyuter, uning qo'shimcha qurilmalaridan, interaktiv o'quv dasturlaridan hamda internet tarmoqlaridan to'liq foydalanishni bilishlari kerak. Buning uchun elektrotexnika fanini o'qitishda axborot-kommunikatsiya va zamonaviy interaktiv "Multisim" dasturlardan foydalanishni keng yo'lga qo'yish lozim [3].



1-рasm.

O'qituvchi mashg'ulotlar davomida, axborot-kommunikatsiya vositalaridan biri bo'lgan "Multisim" dasturidan foydalangan holda elektrotexnika fani mashg'ulotlari o'tilganda, ananaviy ta'limga nisbatan quyidagi imkoniyatlarga ega bo'ladi.

- Elektronika va elektrotexnika ma'lumotlarini yig'ish, ularni qayta ishlash, avtomatik boshqarish, energiyani o'zgartirish sohalarida universal va kerakli vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

- Axborot - kommunikatsion texnologiyalari bilan birga o'rnatilgan "Multisim" dasturi yordamida zanjirlarni tuzish bir necha soniyada amalga oshiriladi.

- Multisim o'quv ishlab chiqarish maqsadida virtual asboblarni texnologiyasi asosida elektron qurilmalarni ishlab chiqish va testlash jarayonlarini birlashtirish imkonini beradi.

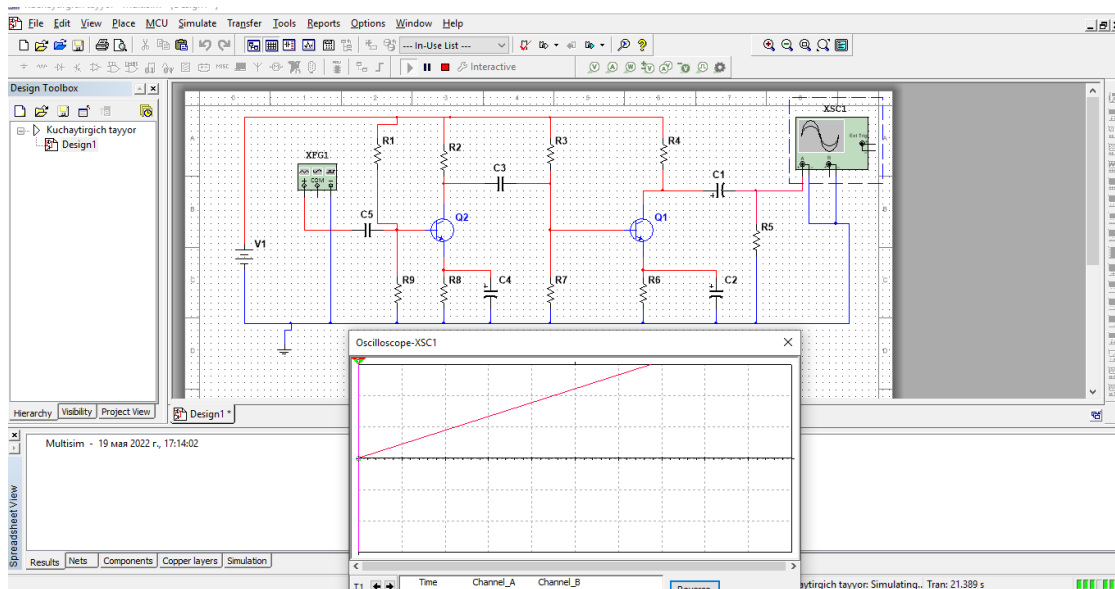
- Turli elektrotexnik zanjirlar (sxemalarni) mustaqil tuzish imkoniyati.
- Elektron moddiy texnik bazaning juda kengligi.
- Elektrotexnik sxemalarni jozibali yig'ish imkoni mavjudligi.
- Elektrotexnik laboratoriya jihozlarining va o'chash natijalarining aniqliligi.

- Olingan narijalar grafiklarning taqqoslash, tahlil qilish imkoni.
- Elektrotexnika elementlarnig sxemada belgilanishi, xossalari va markalari bilan tanishish imkoni.

- Elektrotexnika qonuniyatlarni (jarayonlarni) ko'z bilan kuzatish.
- Talabalarning o'z g'oyalari, innovatsiyalarini tekshirib ko'rish imkoniyatlari mavjudligi.

- Multisim dasturi bilan ishlaganda talaba o'zini erkin his qiladi, xato qilishdan qo'rqmaydi, chunki xatolarni tez va samarali tuzatish imkoniyati mavjud.

Elektrotexnik eksperimentlarni o'tkazishdan oldin, eksperimentni loyihalashtirish o'tkazilayotgan tajribaning oldindan kafolatini taminlaydi. Biz quyida (2-rasm) elektron kuchaytirgichlar mavzusini o'qitish misolini keltiramiz.



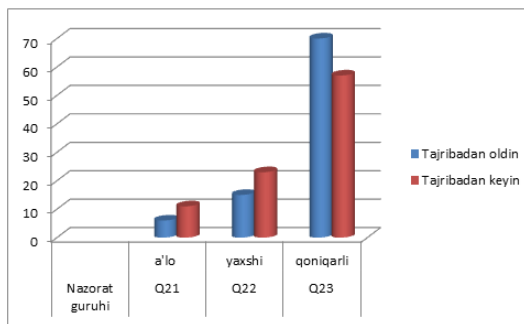
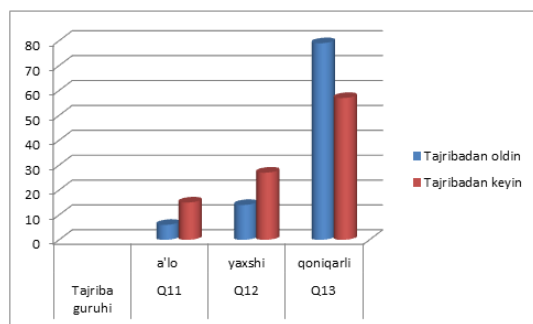
2-rasm.

Talabalardan elektrotexnik sxemaga doir vazifalar beriladi.

Multisim dasturida asosida mashg'ulotlar o'tilganda talabalarning eksperimental ko'nikmalarining rivojlanganlik darajasi pedagogik tajriba-sinov

ishlarida isbotlandi. Tajriba sinov ishlari Chirchiq davlat pedagogika institutida o'tkazildi.

Tajriba guruhi	Q11	Q12	Q13	Nazorat guruhi	Q21	Q22	Q23
Talabalar soni	a'lo	yaxshi	qoniqarli	Talabalar soni	a'lo	yaxshi	qoniqarli
99	6	14	79	91	6	15	70
99	15	27	57	91	11	23	57



“Multisim” dasturi bilan bo'lajak mutaxassislarning mustaqil o'quv faoliyatlarini, loyihalashtirish va eksperimental ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, o'quv va ilmiy ishlarining mushtarakligini taminlash, talabalarni ilmiy tadqiqot ishlariga jalb qilish, shular asosida yetuk mutaxassis tayyorlash va sifatini oshirishga erishish mumkin bo'ladi.

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OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA FIZIKA FANINI MUAMMOLI O'QITISH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya: Fizika fani bo'yicha ma'ruza va amaliy mashg'ulotlarni muammoli tarzda o'tkazish masalalari muhokama qilindi. Biror asosiy fizik muammoni hal qilishda yordamchi muammoli vaziyatlar yoki savollar tizimidan foydalanish usullari tahlil qilindi.

Kalit so'zlar: muammoli ma'ruza, muammoli vaziyat, fizik hodisa, amaliy mashg'ulotlar, bilish faolligi, ijodiy yondashuv, mustaqil ishlar, mustaqil fikrlash.

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PROBLEMS OF TEACHING PHYSICS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: Problems of conducting lectures and practical classes in physics were discussed. Methods of using a system of helpful problem situations or questions to help solve a basic physical problem were analyzed.

Keywords: problem speech, problem situation, physical phenomenon, practical exercises, cognitive activity, creative approach, independent work, independent thinking.

Ma'lumki Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida fizika fanini o'qitishda talabalar tomonidan fizik hodisalarning sabablari, mohiyatini chuqurroq bilish, fizik qonunlarning mazmunini tushunib olishga erishish katta ahamiyatga egadir. Chunki egallangan mukammal bilim mutaxassislik fanlari uchun poydevor bo'lib xizmat qilsa, bilimlarni amalda qo'llash ko'nikmalarining egallanganligi bo'lajak mutaxasislarning amaliy faoliyati uchun zarurdir. Tabiiy fanlar, jumladan fizika fani bo'yicha an'anaviy usulda olib borilayotgan mashg'ulotlar talaba-o'quvchilar uchun zerikarli bo'lib, bilimlarni egallashda ular "passiv" pozitsiyada bo'ladilar. Tayyor ravishda olingan ma'lumot, axborotlar tinglovchilar, o'quvchilar xotiralarida uzoq saqlanmaydilar va ularning bilim egallashga nisbatan ijodiy yondoshuv ko'nikmalari rivojlanmay qolaveradi.

Fizika fani rivojlanishining hozirgi bosqichida egallanishi kerak bo'lgan bilimlar hajmi va ko'lamining keskin oshib borishi ham bilim jarayonida talaba-o'quvchilarning faollik darajasini oshirishni taqazo qiladi. Bilim berishning faol usullaridan biri muammoli o'qitishdir.

Muammoli o'qitishning asosiy vazifasi o'quvchi-talabalar tomonidan ijodiy faoliyat, ilmiy izlanish usullarini asta-sekin egallab borishlariga erishish va ularda mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyatlarini uyg'otish hamda rivojlantirib borishdan iboratdir. Muammoli o'qitishda o'qituvchi muntazam ravishda muammoli savollar, masalalar, vazifalar yordamida muammoli vaziyatlarni yaratib, o'rganilayotgan mavzuga tegishli o'quv muammolarini hal qilishda o'quvchilarning mustaqil faoliyatini to'g'ri tashkil qilib, kerakli bilimlarni o'quvchilarga berib borish lozim. Muammoli vaziyat muammoli o'qitishning asosiy elementi bo'lib, yangi fikrlar paydo bo'lishiga, talabalarning bilim olishga ehtiyoj sezishiga fikr-mulohazalarini faollashtirishga yordam beradi.

Biror mavzuni yoki bo'limni muammoli o'qitishni rejalashtirishda o'rganilayotgan materialning mazmuni, mohiyati, murakkablik darajasi axborot xarakterini e'tiborga olish lozim. Bundan tashqari o'rganilayotgan mavzu bo'yicha talabalarning bilim darajasi, intellektual imkoniyatlari, ongining rivojlanish darajasini aniqlash muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Avvalambor talabalar fikrlash, mushohada qilish bo'yicha individual ichki imkoniyatlarini, qobiliyatlarini hisobga olgan holda, bilish jarayonida ziddiyatlarni aniqlashga qaratilgan aniq vazifalar, savollar tizimi ishlab chiqiladi. Bunday savol, vazifalarga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin:

1) Biror fizik hodisa mazmunini aniqlashga, yoritishga imkon beruvchi yordamchi savollar.

2) O'rganilayotgan hodisa yuzasidan mavjud fikrlar, tasavvurlar qarama-qarshiligi, ziddiyatiga sabab bo'ladigan, bahs-munozaraga olib keladigan savollar. 3) Mavjud fikr-mulohazalarni taqqoslab, solishtirib natijaviy xulosaga olib keluvchi savollar, vazifalar.

Muammoli vaziyatlar tizimida asosiy va bir qator yordamchi vaziyatlar aniqlanadi. Asosiy muammoli vaziyatni, vazifani aniqlash, to'g'ri ifodalash ancha qiyin bo'lishiga qaramay, u talabalarning bilishdagi faolligini, bilish jarayonining samaradorligini ta'minlaydi.

Talabalarda mustaqil fikrlash, izlanish malakasi va ko'nikmalarining yetishmasligi natijasida asosiy muammoni birdan hal qilish ancha qiyin bo'lishi tabiiydir. Shuning uchun asosiy muammoli masalani, vazifani yaxshi anglab olishga va uni hal qilishga yordam beradigan yordamchi savollar, vazifalar tizimini yaratish lozim. Bu esa talabalarning bilish faoliyatini boshqarish, ular tomonidan bilimlarni va ijodiy izlanish usullarini puxta egallash imkonini beradi.

O'qitishning faol usullaridan biri muammoli ma'ruzadir. Muammoli ma'ruzada talaba yoki o'quvchining bilish jarayoni ijodiy izlanish, tadqiqot faoliyatiga yaqinlashib boradi. Muammoli ma'ruzaning samarali o'tishi

o'qituvchi va talaba-o'quvchilarning hamkorlikdagi, birgalikdagi harakati bilan ta'minlanadi. Ma'ruzachining asosiy vazifasi talabalarga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ma'lumot yetkazish yo'li bilan bilim berish bo'lib qolmay, tinglovchilarni bilish jarayoning obyektiv ziddiyatlariga va ularga javob topish jarayoniga jalb qilishi kerak.

Talabalar o'zlari uchun noma'lum bo'lgan yangi bilimlarni o'qituvchi bilan hamkorlikda aqliy izlanish orqali "kashf" qiladilar, o'z mutaxassisliklari uchun poydevor bo'lgan fanning nazariy xususiyatlarini bilib oladilar.

Muammoli ma'ruza mazmun-mohiyati, mantiq jihatdan an'anaviy ma'ruzadan tubdan farq qiladi. Agar an'anaviy ma'ruzada ma'lumotlar talabalarga oldindan ma'lum, tayyor bilimlar sifatida faqat eslab qolish uchun berilsa, muammoli ma'ruzada yangi bilimlar tayyor holda shakllanmagan, noma'lum, bilimlar sifatida talabalar hukmiga havola qilinadi. Bunda talabalar ma'lumotlarni eslab qolish va takrorlash bilan cheklanib qolmasdan, o'zlari uchun noma'lum bilimlarni shakllantirish, "kashf" qilish va o'zlashtirish jarayonida faol ishtirok etishlari lozim.

Muammoli ma'ruzada talabalarni faol bilish jarayoniga tortishning muhim didaktik usullaridan biri muammoli vaziyatni yaratishdir. Muammoli vaziyat biror ziddiyatni o'ziga gavdalantiradigan maxsus savol, masala, topshiriqlar yordamida yaratilishi mumkin. Bunday maxsus savol yoki topshiriqlarning murakkablik darajasi talabalarning bilish imkoniyatlariga mos kelishi ular uchun tushunarli bo'lishi lozim. Muammoli ma'ruzaning ham asosiy didaktik usuli berilgan mavzu mazmunini mantiq jihatdan nazchil bayon qilishdan iborat bo'lib, o'qituvchi tomonidan oldindan tayyorlangan asosiy o'quv muammosi va unga qaratilgan yordamchi muammoli savol va topshiriqlar mavzu bayoni davomida uyg'un holda mulohaza uchun o'rta tashlab boriladi.

Tegishli uslubiy yondoshuvlar yordamida masalan, muammoli savollar, masalalarni o'rta tashlash, gipotezalarni oldinga surish, ularni tasdiqlash yoki inkor qilish, vaziyatni tahlil qilish va boshqalar orqali o'qituvchi talabalarni birgalikda fikrlashga, mulohaza yuritishga, noma'lum bilimlarni yuzaga chiqarishga undaydi. Muammoli ma'ruzada asosiy rol muloqot ko'rinishidagi o'zaro aloqadan iboratdir. Ma'ruzaning muloqotlik darajasi qancha yuqori bo'lsa, u shunchalik muammolik darajasiga yaqin bo'ladi va aksincha monolog ko'rinishidagi bayon qilish ma'ruzani an'anaviy usulga yaqinlashtiradi. Mavzu mazmunini o'zida aks ettiruvchi o'quv savol, masala va vazifalar tizimi va dialog ko'rinishidagi muloqot muammoli ma'ruzada asosiy o'rin tutadi.

Fizika fani bo'yicha amaliy mashg'ulotlarni muammoli tashkil qilish uchun qulay imkoniyatlar mavjud. Laboratoriya mashg'ulotlarini muammoli tashkil qilishda muammoli vaziyatlar sifatida asosan quyidagi vaziyatlarni olish mumkin:

1) U yoki bu tabiiy hodisani o'rganishda yoki biror fizik kattalikni miqdoriy aniqlashda mavjud usullarni tanlash bilan bog'liq muammoli vaziyatlar.

2) Tanlangan usulga asos bo'ladigan qonun, qoida, hodisa va boshqalar bilan bog'liq muammoli vaziyatlar.

3) Natijalarni olish, hisoblash va tegishli xulosalar chiqarish bilan bog'liq muammoli vaziyatlar masala yechish amaliy mashg'ulotlarda berilgan masalaning mohiyatini tushunib olishga, uni yechish uchun zarur qonun, qoida, formulalardan foydalanishga va uni tekshirishga qaratilgan muammoli savol va mulohazalarga e'tibor berish o'tkaziladigan mashg'ulotlar samaradorligini oshirishga, talabalar tomonidan nazariy bilimlarni amalda mustaqil qo'llash ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

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ЯНГИ ПЕДАГОГИК ВА АХБОРОТ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИНИ ЎҚУВ ФАОЛИЯТИГА ЖОРИЙ ЭТИШ ШАРТ-ШАРОИТЛАРИ

Аннотация: Ўқув фаолияти – бу инсонда муваффақиятли меҳнат фаолиятини амалга ошириш имкониятларини таъминлаш мақсадида уни ўқитиш ҳамда тарбиялашга қаратилган мақсадли фаолиятдир.

Калит сўзлар: тажриба, билим, малака ва кўникмалар, таълим-тарбия, замонавий педагогик технологиялар, метод.

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CONDITIONS FOR INTRODUCTION OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES TO EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY

Annotation: Educational activity is a purposeful activity aimed at training and educating a person in order to provide him with opportunities for successful work.

Keywords: experience, knowledge, skills and abilities, education, modern pedagogical technologies, methods.

Ўқув фаолияти-бу кенг маънода инсон фаолиятининг муайян мақсадлар йўналишида намоён бўлишидир. Бу фаолият фақат инсоният жамиятида амалга оширилиши сабабли, у нафақат ҳар бир инсоннинг, балки бутун жамиятнинг манфаатлари ва мақсадларига хизмат қилади.

Қадимдан инсон тарбиясига оид бўлган фикрлар халқ мақолларида, афсоналарда, дostonларда ўз ифодасини топган. Бу жараёнда аждодларимиз тарбиявий таъсирининг самарали усуллар ва манбаларини 30 қидириб топиб ҳаётга татбиқ қила бошлаганлар. Бунинг натижасида тарбия ҳақидаги ғоялар пайдо бўла бошлади. Бу жараёнда шарқ мутафаккирларининг жаҳон педагогикаси тарихига қўшган хиссалари чексиздир. Тарихга назар ташлар эканмиз, тарбия ҳақидаги ғоялар эраимиздан олдин VI асрда шаклланганлиги ҳақида маълумотлар мавжуд. Кейинги даврларда педагогик ғояларнинг шаклланишида Зардуштийлик таълимоти, унинг муқаддас китоби “Авесто”да қимматли фикрлар талқин этилган. Ислom таълимотининг ҳақидаги ғояларнинг аҳамияти каттадир. Қуръони карим ва ҳадиси шарифларда, мусулмон аҳлининг дунё қараши,

фалсафаси, маънавияти, ахлоқи, эътиқоди. Ҳар томонлама баркамоллиги каби инсоний сифатларни шакллантириш йўллари баён қилинган.

Тарбия ҳақидаги ғояларнинг шаклланишида Имом ал-Бухорий, Абу Наср Форобий, Ахмад Яссавий, Алишер Навоий, Абдулла Авлоний ва кўп бошқа алломаларимиз хизматлари каттадир. Алломаларнинг педагогика назариясига оид фикрларидан фанда унумли фойдаланилмоқда ва шу баробарида педагогика фани янги ғоялар эвазига бойимоқда.

Тарихимиз ойдинлашгани сари ота-боболаримиз инсоннинг маънавий оламини, ички дунёсини билиш, тушуниш бобида ҳозирги авлодларга нисбатан нечоғли олдинда эканлиги, биз эса уша бойликдан тамомила бебаҳра қолганимиз маълум бўляпти. Эндиги вазифа-дунёвий билимларга, юксак маънавиятга эга бўлган комил инсонни тарбиялаш бўлар экан, маънавий қадриятларимизни бугунги авлод мулкига айлантириш, аجدодларимизнинг анъана ва тажрибаларини ўрганиш жуда муҳим.

Талабаларнинг қобилиятларини ва маҳоратларини ривожлантириш, мустақил фикр юритишни кенгайтириш, инсонпарварлик, меҳр-мурувват ҳисларини тарбиялаш, диёнатни асраш, меҳр-оқибатни мустаҳкамлаш, нутқ маданиятини, тараққиётини ўстириш, ахлоқий-эстетик камолотга етказиш, меҳнат ва табиатга муҳаббат руҳини сингдиришда педагогика фанининг роли бениҳоя каттадир.

Ўқув фаолияти – бу инсонда муваффақиятли меҳнат фаолиятини амалга ошириш имкониятларини таъминлаш мақсадида уни ўқитиш ҳамда тарбиялашга қаратилган мақсадли фаолиятдир. Ушбу жараённинг моҳияти инсон томонидан тўпланган тажриба, билимлар, малака ва кўникмалар шаклида ўзгартириш ҳамда уни ўсиб келаётган авлодга беришдан иборат. Ўқув фаолияти инсоннинг индивидуал ривожланиши билан узвий боғлиқ ва унинг ҳамма фазаларда – болаликдан бошлаб то улғайган давригача мавжуд бўлади. Шунинг учун тарихий ижтимоий ҳодиса ҳисобланмиш ўқув жараёни ўз ривожланиш тарихига эга. Демак, ўқув фаолияти, бошқа инсон фаолияти турлари сингари, кишилиқ жамиятига хос бўлган объектив ҳодиса сифатида амал қилади. Жамиятнинг ўзи мураккаб ва зиддиятли ўзгаришларга учраб турар экан, ўқув фаолияти ҳам инсоният тараққиётининг турли ривожланиш босқичларида ҳар хил муайян шаклларга эга бўлади. Масалан, Ўзбекистонда мустақил қўлга киритилгандан сўнг таълим соҳасида бир қатор муҳим ҳужжатлар қабул қилинди ва узлуксиз таълим тизими шаклан ва мазмунан янги ривожланиш босқичларига ўтди, яъни ўқитиш жараёни такомиллашиш йўлига ўтди. Шунини таъкидлаш жоизки, ўқув фаолияти ҳар доим ҳам баркамол инсонни вояга етказишга, унинг маънавий ва моддий маданиятини шакллантиришга қаратилади. Ўқув фаолияти ўз ривожланишининг ҳамма босқичларида ижтимоий йўналтирилган мақсадга эга. Мақсадли амалга ошириладиган жараён ҳисобланган ўқув

фаолияти кўп қирралидир. Унинг асосини шахсан ўқитиш жараёни, яъни ўқитувчи томонидан ўқувчига билим, малака ва кўникмалар бериш жараёнини ташкил этади.

Ўқув фаолиятининг айнан бу томонини таълим бериш жараёни тушунчаси билан белгилаймиз. Ўқув жараёни деганда – ўқув фаолияти, тор маънода, бир мақсадга йўналтирилган таълим бериш сифатида тушинилади. Бу ўқув фаолиятини асосий томони ҳисобланади. Лекин у ўқув фаолиятининг мазмунини тўлалигича ёритмайди. Ўқув фаолияти таркибига кенг маънода, таълим беришдан ташқари, яна бир энг муҳим ва маъсулиятли жараён – тарбия киради. У ўқув фаолиятининг ажралмас қисми бўла тўриб, ўқувчиларда бир қатор зарур ижтимоий сифатларни шакллантиришга хизмат қилади ва тарбия иккита ўзаро боғлиқ бўлган жараён ҳисобланади. Уларда ўқув фаолиятининг иккита вазифаси – таълим бериш ва тарбиялаш вазифалари муайянлаштирилади. Иккита жараён ҳам бир-биридан фарқли равишда ўзининг аниқ мақсад ва вазифаларига эга бўлишига қарамасдан, улар моҳияти жиҳатидан битта ижтимоий маслак-жамият аъзоларининг комоллигини таъминлашга хизмат қилади.

Шундай қилиб, ҳар бир жамиятнинг келажаги унинг ажралмас қисми бўлган таълим тизимининг қай даражада ривожланганлиги билан белгиланади. Мустақилликни мустаҳкамлашнинг стратегик йўлида оғишмай давом этаётган ва иқтисодиятни эркинлаштириш йўлига кириб бораётган мамлакатимизда таълим тизимини ислоҳ қилиш, унга ривожланган мамлакталарнинг илғор технологияларини жорий қилиш, миллий қадриятларимизни сингдирган ҳолда таълимни ташкил этиш, бу жараённи пута ва самарали амалга ошириш ишлари бугунги кунда давлат сиёсати даражасига кўтарилди.

Мамлакатимизда узлуксиз таълим тизимини ислоҳ қилишнинг ташкилий, илмий ва методик асослари яратилди, асосий мақсад эса комил инсон ва етук малакали рақобатбардош мутахассислар тайёрлаш, деб белгиланди. Бу вазифаларнинг ҳал этилиши жаҳон илмий жамғармасидаги жуда катта ҳажмли ахборот фондидан нимани ажратиб олиш, қанча ва қандай ўқитиш масалаларининг ечими билан бевосита боғлиқдир. Ана шу кесимда таълим технологияларини жорий этиш билан алоқадор замонавий муаммолар ойдинлашади. Қолаверса, ушбу йўналишдаги ишларни янада кенгроқ давом эттиришни давр тақозо этмоқда. Педагогик таълим амалиётида касбий тайёргарлик билан боғлиқ айрим масалаларнинг ўз аксини яхши топмаганлиги ҳам тағишли ўқитиш методикаларининг такомиллашувини долзарб масалага айлантириб қўймоқда.

Ҳозирги пайтда аксарият методист ва педагог-олимлар технологиялар ўқувчи ёки талабаларга таълим-тарбия беришда кўзланган мақсадга эришишни тўла қафолатлайди, деб қарашмоқда. Лекин бундай фикрларни объектив ҳақмқат ўрнида қабул қилиб бўлмайди, чунки бунда

объект шахс бўлиб. Унинг онги таклиф қилинмаёган технологияларни тўлалигича қабул қила олмайди, аксинча, уни инкор қилиши ҳам мумкин. Шунинг учун, замонавий педагогик технологияларни ўқув жараёнига киритишда унинг бошқарувчиси бўлган ўқитувчигина кўзланган мақсадга эришишнинг бош қафолатчиси бўлади. Агар шу нуқтаи назардан келиб чичиб қарайдиган бўлсак, янги педагогик технологиялар ва унинг асосий негизи бўлган ахборот-коммуникация технологиясини таълим тизимига жорий этишда унинг бошқарувчиси бўлмиш ўқитувчининг тайёргарлик даражасини биринчи ўринга қўйиш лозим. Шу сабабли педагогик жараёнларнинг кун тартибидаги аксарият долзарб муаммоларининг ижобий ёки мақсадга мувофиқ тарзда ҳал қилиниши кўп жиҳатдан ўқитувчининг касбий салоҳияти ва педагогик маҳоратига боғлиқдир.

Янги педагогик ва ахборот технологияларини ўқув жараёнига жорий этиш кўламини кенгайтириш, бу йўналишда илғор тажрибаларни тадбиқ қилиш, ҳар бир фан бўйича бу соҳада аниқ режаларни тузиш ва амалга ошириш, дарслик ва ўқув қўлланмаларни ҳамда дастурлар ва маъруза матнларини электрон дискетларига кўчириш, улар билан ҳар бир талабни таъминлашга эришиш, илмий ва илмий-методик ишларда, шунингдек, ўқув-тарбия жараёнида замонавий педагогик ва ахборот технологияларининг кенг жорий этилишига эришиш, таълим тизимини зарур ахборот воситалари билан етарли даражада таъминлаш, таълим муассасаларида коммуникацион тармоқларга боғлаш каби вазифалар муҳим ҳисобланади.

Таълим жараёнида интерактив методлар, инновацион технологиялар, педагогик ва ахборот технологияларини ўқув жараёнида қўллашга бўлган қизиқиш, эътибор кундан-кунга кучайиб бормокда, бундай бўлишининг сабабларидан бири, шу вақтгача анъанавий таълимда талабаларни фақат тайёр билимларни эгаллашга ўргатилган бўлса, замонавий технологияларда эса, уларни эгаллаётган билимларни ўзлари қидириб топишларига, мустақил ўрга -ниб таҳлил қилишларига, хатто хулосаларни ўзлари келтириб чиқаришларига ўргатади. Педагог бу жараёнга шахсининг ривожланиши, шаклланиши, билим олиш ва тарбияланишига шароит яратади ва шу билан бир қаторда бошқа -рувчилик, йўналтирувчилик функциясини бажаради. Таълим жараёнида талаба асосий фигурага айланади.

Шунинг учун олий ўқув юртлари малакали касб эгаларини тайёрлашда замонавий ўқитиш методлари - интерактив методлар, инновацион технология -ларнинг ўрни ва роли бениҳоя каттадир. Бунда педагогик технология ва педагогик маҳоратига оид билим, тажриба ва интерактив методлар талабаларни билимли, етук малакага эга бўлишларини таъминлайди.

Инновацион технологиялар педагогик жараён ҳамда ўқитувчи ва талаба фаолиятига янгилик, ўзгаришлар киритиш бўлиб, уни амалга оширишда асосан интерактив методлардан тўлиқ фойдаланилади.

Интерактив методлар - бу жамоа бўлиб фикрлашдан иборат деб юрити -лади, яъни педагогик таъсир этиш усуллари бўлиб, таълим мазмунининг таркибий қисми ҳисобланади. Бу методларнинг ўзига хослиги шундаки, улар фақат педагог ва талабаларнинг биргаликда фаолият кўрсатиши орқали амалга оширилади.

Бундай педагогик ҳамкорлик жараёни ўзига хос хусусиятларга эга бўлиб, уларга қуйидагилар киради:

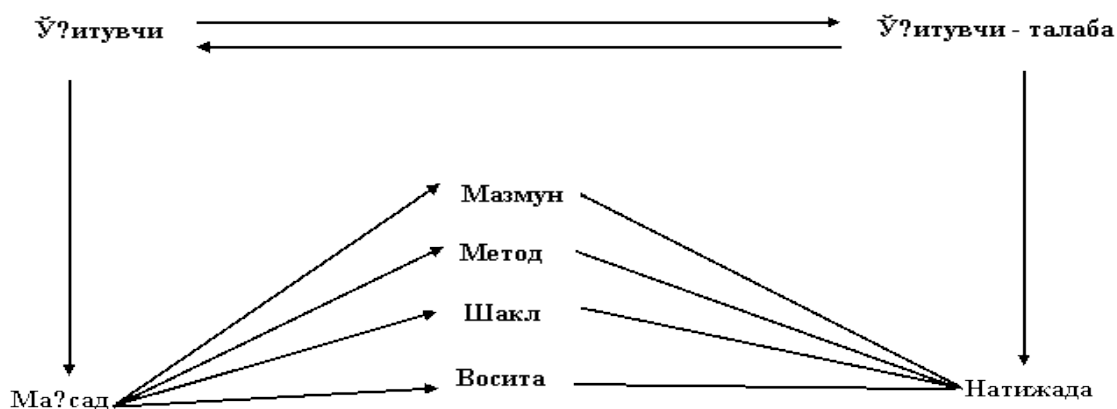
- талабанинг дарс давомида бефарқ бўлмасликка мустақил фикрлаш, ижод этиш ва изланишга мажбур этиши;

- талабаларни ўқув жараёнида билимга бўлган қизиқишларини доимий равишда бўлишини таъминлаши;

- талабанинг билимга бўлган қизиқишини мустақил равишда ҳар бир масалага ижодий ёндошган ҳолда кучайтириши;

- педагогга талабанинг ҳамиша ҳамкорликдаги фаолиятини ташкил - ланиши.

Педагогик технологиялар – педагогик технологиялар масалаларинингмуаммоларини ўрганаётган ўқитувчилар, илмий-тадқиқотчилар, амалиётчилар - нинг фикрича, педагогик технология - бу фақат ахборот технологияси билан боғлиқ, ҳамда ўқитиш жараёнида қўлланиши зарур бўлган ТСО – ЎТВ (таълим самарадорлигини ошириш), (ўқитувчининг технологик воситалари), компьютер, масофали ўқитиш, ёки турли хил техникалардан фойдаланиш деб белгиланади. Педагогик технологиянинг энг асосий негизи - бу ўқитувчи ва талабанинг белгиланган мақсаддан кафолатланган натижада ҳамкорликда эришишлари учун танланган технологияларига боғлиқ деб ҳисоблаймиз, яъни ўқитиш жараёнида, мақсад бўйича кафолатланган натижага эришишда қўлланиладиган ҳар бир таълим технологияси ўқитувчи ва талаба ўртасида ҳамкорлик фаолиятини ташкил эта олса, ҳар иккаласи ижобий натижага эриша олса, ўқув жараёнида талабалар мустақил фикрлай олсалар, ижодий ишлай олсалар, излансалар, таҳлил эта олсалар, ўзлари ҳулоса қила олсалар, ўзларига, гуруҳга, гуруҳ, ва уларга баҳо бера олса, ўқитувчи эса уларнинг бундай фаолиятлари учун имконият ва шароит ярата олса, ана шу, ўқитиш жараёнининг асоси ҳисобланади. Ҳар бир дарс, мавзу ўқув предметининг ўзига хос технологияси бор, яъни ўқув жараёнидаги педагогик технология - бу яқка тартибдаги жараён бўлиб, у талабанинг эҳтиёжидан келиб чиққан ҳолда бир мақсадга йўналтирилган, олдиндан лойиҳалаштирилган ва кафолатланган натижа беришига қаратилган педагогик жараёндир.



1.2 - расм. Педагогик жараён.

Ўқитувчи ва талабанинг мақсади бўйича натижага эришишида қандай технологияни танлашлари улар ихтиёрида, чунки ҳар иккала томоннинг асосий мақсади аниқ: натижага эришишга қаратилган, бунда талабаларнинг билим савияси, гуруҳ характери, шароитга қараб ишлатилган технология танланади, масалан, натижага эришиш учун балким, компьютер билан ишлаш лозимдир, балким фильм, тарқатма материал, чизма ва плакатлар, турли адабиётлар, ахборот технологияси керак бўлар, булар ўқитувчи ва талабага боғлиқ.

Инновацион фаолиятининг субъекти ўқитувчи, унинг шахсий имконияти ҳисобланади. Бунда ўқитувчи шахснинг ижтимоий-маданий, интеллектуал ва ахлоқий имкониятлари аҳамиятига молик

Хуллас, педагогик технология - ўқитиш жараёнларини оптимал ташкил этишдир. Ўқув материалларини танлаш, айта ишлаб ўқувчи ёки талабаларнинг кучига, ўзлаштириш хусусиятларига мослаб шакл ва ҳажминини ўзгартириш ҳам таълим технологиясига дахлдор. Педагогик технология – ўз навбатида таълим-тарбиянинг объектив қонуниятлари ва диагностик мақсадлари асосида ўқув жараёнлари таълим-тарбиянинг мазмуни, метод ва воситаларини ишлаб чиқиш ва такомиллаштириш тизимидир, яъни фан ва техника янгиликларини ўзида мужассамлаштирадиган ўқув жараёнидир.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТАКТИКИ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ЭХИНОКОККОЗА ПЕЧЕНИ

Аннотация. Проанализированы результаты лечения 609 больных эхинококкозом печени, подвергнутым различным хирургическим вмешательствам в НМИЦ хирургии им. А.В. Вишневского в период с 1976 по 2018 гг. В анализируемую группу вошли 359 (58,9%) больных (период 1976-2010 гг.), данные об оперативном лечении которых были опубликованы в 2010 г., а также 250 (41,1%) больных, пролеченных далее в период 2010-2018 гг. Из 609 больных эхинококкозом печени, лечившихся в период с 1976 по 2018 г., открытые операции были выполнены 557 (91,4%). При этом радикальные операции, сопровождающиеся полным удалением фиброзной капсулы, применены у 252 (45,2%) пациентов. Условно-радикальные операции, при которых фиброзная капсула удалялась почти полностью, но мелкие части, тесно прилегающие к крупным внутривнутрипеченочным сосудам и протокам, сохранялись, чтобы не повредить указанные структуры и не вызвать грозные осложнения (так называемые субтотальные перицистэктомии, дополняемые по показаниям атипичными резекциями) – у 160 (28,7%). В группу условно-радикальных операций отнесены 67 (12%) больных после комбинированных вмешательств при множественных эхинококковых кистах. В этих случаях из-за трудного подхода к кистам и возможности повреждения внутривнутрипеченочных структур и развития серьезных осложнений комбинировали полное или частичное иссечение фиброзных капсул с паллиативными вариантами эхинококкэктомий.

Ключевые слова: эхинококкоз печени, первичный и резидуальный эхинококкоз, перицистэктомия тотальная и субтотальная, резекция печени, интраоперационное ультразвуковое исследования.

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MODERN TACTICS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF LIVER ECHINOCOCCOSIS

Annotation. The results of the treatment of 609 patients with liver echinococcosis who underwent various surgical interventions at A.V. Vishnevsky National Medical Research Center of Surgery in the period from 1976 to 2018. The analyzed group included 359 (58,9 %) patients, data on the surgical treatment of which were given in the work published in 2010 (period 1976-2010), as well as 250 (41,1 %) patients treated further between 2010-2018. Of 609 patients with echinococcosis of the liver in the period from 1976 to 2018 open operations were performed in 557 (91,4 %). At the same time, radical operations accompanied by complete removal of the fibrous capsule were used in 252 (45,2 %) patients. Conditionally radical operations, in which the fibrous capsule was removed almost completely, but their small parts, closely adjacent to large intrahepatic vessels and ducts (called subtotal pericystectomy, supplemented by indications of atypical resections), were preserved so as not to damage these structures and cause terrible complications - in 160 (28,7 %). The group of conditionally radical operations included 67 (12 %) patients after combined operations with multiple echinococcal cysts, in which, due to a difficult approach to cysts and the possibility of damage to intrahepatic structures with the development of serious complications, complete or partial excision of fibrous capsules with palliative options was combined echinococcectomy.

Key words: liver echinococcosis, primary and residual echinococcosis, total and subtotal pericystectomy, liver resection intraoperative ultrasound exam.

Актуальность проблемы. Данные литературы свидетельствуют о росте заболеваемости эхинококкозом и сохраняющихся трудностями хирургического лечения больных эхинококкозом печени (ЭП), о чём свидетельствует частота рецидивов заболевания, составляющей около 25-30% среди первично оперированных пациентов, а также высокий уровень (50% и более) специфических послеоперационных осложнений. Продолжают активно обсуждаться вопросы места и роли, как

радикальных, так и минимально-инвазивных хирургических вмешательств в лечении паразитарных кист печени.

Эхинококкоз печени – гельминтоз из группы цестодозов, характеризующийся образованием в органе паразитарных кист – распространенное заболевание, характеризующееся ярко выраженной природной очаговостью [1-3]. Эхинококкоз не только частое (в последнее 25 лет ежегодно отмечен рост частоты встречаемости), но довольно опасное, нередко жизнеугрожающее заболевание, сопровождающееся в процессе многолетнего медленного развития в организме человека множеством опасных осложнений у 30-35% заболевших [4-6]. Среди возможных осложнений ЭП особенно опасными являются нагноение кист и прорыв их в желчные протоки, сопровождающиеся развитием механической желтухи, острого холангита. При прорыве кист в брюшную полость возникают тяжелая форма анафилактического шока и желчный перитонит, требующие неотложной операции. Не менее грозным является прорыв кист в плевральную полость с сообщением с бронхами и др. Столь грозные осложнения и их частота при ЭП объясняются отсутствием в течение длительного периода времени специфических симптомов заболевания и трудностями его ранней диагностики, даже при использовании современных методов верификации диагноза [7].

Как следствие, около 30% больных ЭП оперируется уже при наличии различных осложнений, что негативно отражается на результатах хирургического лечения. До настоящего времени большинство специалистов не сомневаются, что основным видом лечения эхинококкоза может быть только хирургическое с использованием различных видов оперативных вмешательств [4,5].

Приходится констатировать, что высокая частота рецидивов заболевания и послеоперационных осложнений объясняются не только трудностями ранней диагностики, но и неадекватным выбором вида оперативного пособия. Чаще всего до настоящего времени для оперативного лечения ЭП используют паллиативные эхинококкэктомии (ЭЭ), которые не обеспечивают радикальности вмешательства, они сопровождаются послеоперационными осложнениями в 50% и более наблюдений и рецидивами заболевания в 25-30% случаев [8].

Недостаточное распространение получили среди хирургов и так называемые условно-радикальные хирургические вмешательства для лечения ЭП. Практически при указанных операциях также производится удаление ЭК. Однако в связи с особенностями внутриоргannого расположения фиброзной капсулы с крупными сосудами и печеночными протоками фиброзную капсулу иссекают не полностью, оставляя небольшие участки, спаянные с указанными структурами, чтобы не повредить их и не вызвать серьёзные жизнеопасные осложнения.

В последние годы, когда для лечения ЭП, главным образом, его неосложненных форм все чаще стали прибегать к минимально-инвазивным технологиям (чрескожным пункционно-дренажным или лапароскопическим методикам), многие, включая нас, начали анализировать – целесообразно ли всех без исключения этих больных подвергать радикальному хирургическому лечению [17-20]. Это касается чаще всего мелких множественных эхинококковых кист печени, где основным видом лечения может стать химиотерапия альбендазолом. Не исключается и лапаротомия для воздействия на такие мелкие образования коагуляцией [21].

Цель исследования: сравнительный анализ результатов различных методов оперативных вмешательств (радикальных, условно-радикальных, паллиативных) при эхинококкозе печени.

Материалы и методы. Проанализированы результаты лечения 609 больных ЭП, подвергнутым различным хирургическим вмешательствам в НМИЦ хирургии им. А.В. Вишневского в период с 1976 по 2018 г. В анализируемую группу вошли 359 (58,9%) больных, данные об оперативном лечении которых были опубликованы в 2010 г. (период 1976-2010 гг.), а также 250 (41,1%) больных, пролеченных в период 2010-2018 гг. Считаем проведение подобной компиляции целесообразной, поскольку все больные были пролечены в НМИЦ хирургии им. А.В. Вишневского в отделении абдоминальной хирургии №2, с соблюдением одних и тех же критериев выбора тактики ведения больного.

Первичный эхинококкоз печени был у 413 (74,2%), пациенты с резидуальными эхинококкозом до поступления в НМИЦ хирургии им. А.В. Вишневского перенесли от 1 до 8 операций. Солитарные кисты имели место у 407 (66,9%) больных, множественные - у 202 (33,1%). Сочетанный эхинококкоз печени и других органов выявлен у 88 (14,4%) пациентов. При внепеченочной локализации эхинококковые кисты обнаружены в селезенке, брюшной полости, диафрагме, легких и др. По мнению ряда исследователей, одним из факторов, существенно влияющих на эффективность лечения и выбор метода операции, является осложненное течение заболевания [24-27]. Осложнения, связанные с гибелью паразита, отмечены у 219 (35,9%) больных: нагноение кисты – 45 (20,5%) случаев, частичное или полное обызвествление фиброзной капсулы паразита – 43 (19,6%), прорыв элементов кисты в желчные протоки с развитием механической желтухи и холангита – 19 (8,7%), разрушение фиброзной капсулы с открытием в ее просвет желчных свищей – 39 (17,8%), сдавление большими кистами желчевыводящих путей или внутрипеченочных вен, приводящих к нарушению желчеоттока или портальной гипертензии и др. отмечено у 4 (1,8%) больных.

Анализ клинического материала, столь разнообразного, требующего различных тактических подходов при выборе метода хирургического

лечения, во многом объясняется тем, что в НМИЦ хирургии им. А.В. Вишневского, являющимся «головным» в стране по проблеме «хирургическая гепатология», направлялись для лечения наиболее сложные пациенты из эндемичных и неэндемичных регионов по эхинококкозу, как РФ, так и стран СНГ. Еще раз подчеркнем, что из 609 лечившихся в нашем Центре больных ЭП серьезные осложнения, так или иначе связанные с гибелью паразита, имелись у 219 (35,9%). Ранее подвергались повторным операциям по поводу рецидива заболевания 144 человека (25,8%), однако, предшествующие хирургические вмешательства были неэффективными.

Сочетанный ЭП и других органов брюшной полости, а также легких был выявлен у 88 (14,4%) пациентов. Множественные эхинококковые кисты печени диагностированы у 202 (33,1 %) больных, что без сомнения создавало трудности в лечении этих пациентов и не могло не отразиться на результатах операций. В связи с разнообразием клинических форм у наблюдавшихся и оперированных нами больных ЭП был разработан и внедрен в клиническую практику лечебно-диагностический алгоритм. Данный алгоритм включает следующие параметры для изучения: эпидемиологический анамнез; клинические исследования; лабораторные исследования (выявления эозинофилии; положительная РНГА); УЗИ с дуплексным сканированием сосудов; МСКТ и МРТ с МРХПГ; тонкоигольная пункция с цитологией содержимого кисты, цитологическое исследование жидкости брюшной полости; ИОУЗИ при множественных кистах, у повторно оперируемых больных, при наличии осложнений эхинококкоза, при оценке топографии внутрипеченочных сосудов.

На основании анализа собственных результатов лечения и данных литературы были определены основные показания к открытым операциям при эхинококкозе печени: Крупные и гигантские эхинококковые кисты; Сообщение кист печени с желчными протоками; Сообщение кист с плевральной полостью и бронхами; Спонтанный разрыв кисты.

Противопоказаниями к открытым операциям при эхинококкозе печени считали: Общие противопоказания для оперативного лечения; Труднодоступные асимптоматичные кисты небольшого размера; Маленькие кисты (≤ 1 см), обычно множественные, без динамики роста.

Остальные пациенты с паразитарными кистами могут быть излечены чрескожными методами под УЗ-контроль или с помощью эндовидеохирургии [30].

Из 609 больных эхинококкозом печени, лечившихся в НМИЦ хирургии им. А.В. Вишневского в период с 1976 по 2018 г., открытые операции были выполнены у 557 (91,4 %). При этом радикальные операции, сопровождающиеся полным удалением фиброзной капсулы, применены у 252 (45,2 %) пациентов. Условно-радикальные операции, при которых фиброзная капсула удалялась почти полностью, но мелкие их

части, тесно прилегающие к крупным внутрипеченочным сосудам и протокам, сохранялись во избежание повреждения указанных структур и развития грозных осложнений (так называемые субтотальные перицистэктомии, дополняемые по показаниям атипичными резекциями) – у 160 (28,7 %). В группу условно радикальных операций отнесены 67 (12 %) больных после комбинированных операций при множественных ЭК, при которых из-за трудного подхода к кистам и возможности повреждения внутрипеченочных структур с развитием серьёзных осложнений комбинировали полное или частичное иссечение фиброзных капсул с паллиативными вариантами ЭЭ.

Следовательно, открытые радикальные и условно-радикальные операции, направленные на максимальное удаления фиброзной ткани, были осуществлены при лечении эхинококкоза печени у 474 (85,44%) пациентов, перенесшие открытые ЭЭ. Результаты хирургического лечения эхинококкоза печени во многом определяются требованиями, которые присущи любым операциям на печени: хирург должен хорошо ориентироваться в архитектонике внутрипеченочных структур; с минимальной травматизацией разделять паренхиму и пользоваться с различными приемами для профилактики массивного кровотечения; во избежании рецидива заболевания первичные операции у больных ЭП должны быть радикальным.

Исходя из сказанного, мы разработали и внедрили практику технологию радикальных операций при ЭП, позволяющую упростить ряд сложных для исполнения этапов, минимизировать травматичность, достигнуть радикальности и успешного исхода. Чтобы обеспечить радикальное хирургическое лечение ЭП, хирург должен соблюдать следующие правила:

- полностью удалить паразитарную кисту вместе со всеми оболочками, включая фиброзную капсулу;
- оптимальным вариантом радикального хирургического вмешательства у таких больных, должна являться тотальная или субтотальная перицистэктомия;
- обширные анатомические резекции для решения указанных задач должны производиться по специальным показаниям;
- хирург обязан предупреждать своими действиями возможность диссеминации сколексов по брюшной полости, во избежании рецидива заболевания;
- вмешательства на печени (перицистэктомия, резекция печени различного объёма) при эхинококкозе должны выполняться нетравматично, для чего целесообразно использовать специальную аппаратуру и оборудование, достигать надежного гемо- и холестаза.

Диссеминацию сколексов при ЭЭ, перицистэктомии можно избежать, если использовать специальное вакуумное устройство с мощным

вакуумом (1000 мм вод. ст.) с широкой (до 3 см и более) улавливающей трубкой, позволяющее в считанные секунды удалить содержимое кисты вместе с хитиновой оболочкой, полностью исключая попадание содержимого в брюшную полость.

Безопасной антипаразитарной обработки полости кист можно добиться, как мы убедились, с применением ультразвуковой кавитаций, вводя рабочую часть ультразвуковых генераторов УРСК-17 или УЗОР в заполненную физиологическим раствором емкость, растворами антисептиков или 20% раствором натрия хлорида. Через 30 секунд после начала ультразвуковой кавитации у сколексов разрушались их оболочки, а через 3 минуты они превращались в гомогенную нежизнеспособную массу.

Для снижения травматичности при разделении печеночной паренхимы, предупреждения повреждений крупных сосудов и желчных протоков при перицистэктомии или резекции печени разделение паренхимы целесообразно производить с помощью ультразвукового хирургического аспиратора, а для быстрого и надежного гемостаза использовать клипирование сосудов, различные варианты коагуляции с наложением в завершении гемостатической пленки «Тахокомб».

На основе произведенных морфологических исследований участков иссеченной фиброзной капсулы установили, что основными причинами гнойно-желчных послеоперационных осложнений являются: а) поступление желчи из мелких желчных протоков фиброзной капсулы, а также желчеистечение в результате проколов протоков; б) наиболее сложно предупреждать гнойно-воспалительные послеоперационные осложнения после паллиативной ЭЭ, в связи с тем, что образующаяся при этом остаточная полость фиброзной капсулы или плохо спадается, из-за ригидности, или, в связи с подтеканием желчи, имеющейся инфекции создаются условия для развития гнойно-воспалительных или гнойно-желчных осложнений.

Результаты и их обсуждение. При анализе данных 359 больных, оперированных в 1976-2010 гг., выявлено 74 (20,6%) послеоперационных осложнения, летальность составила 1,6% (5 пациентов) [10]. В период 2010-2018 гг. 250 больным с ЭП были выполнены следующие оперативные вмешательства: различные открытые радикальные вмешательства – 55 (22%), открытые вмешательства без удаления фиброзной капсулы - 55 (22%), условно-радикальные открытые оперативные вмешательства – 119 (47,6%); лапароскопические вмешательства без удаления фиброзной капсулы – 7 (2,8%). чрескожные пункционно-дренажные вмешательства без удаления фиброзной капсулы – 14 (5,6%). Мы провели сравнительную оценку частоты и характера осложнений у 243 больных после открытых оперативных вмешательств в 3-х группах. Послеоперационные

осложнения и летальность при хирургическом лечении ЭП в период 2010-2018 гг. представлена в таблице 2.

Таблица 2.

**Послеоперационные осложнения и летальность при открытом
хирургическом лечении эхинококкоза печени**

Характер осложнений и летальности	Группы и виды оперативных вмешательств					
	1-я группа, n=55 (без удаления фиброзной капсулы)		2-я группа, n=55 (радикальные вмешательства)		3-я группа, n=119 (условно- радикальные вмешательства)	
	abs	%	abs	%	abs	%
Всего осложнений, в т.ч.:	20	36,3	23	41,8	27	22,6
Жидкостное скопление в зоне резекции	-	-	15	27,7	9	7,5
Нагноение остаточной полости	19	34,5	7	12,7	18	15,1
Желчный перитонит	1	1,8	1	1,8	-	-
Летальность	2	3,6	2	3,6	-	-

В 1-й группе больных, у которых фиброзная капсула не удалялась, гнойно-воспалительные осложнения, нагноения кисты, желчеистечение, желчно-гнойный свищи имели место в 34,5% случаев, желчный перитонит – в 1,8%, летальный исход – у 2 (3,6%) пациентов.

Во 2-й группе больных с радикальными вмешательствами после операции преимущественно выявляли жидкостные скопления - 27,7% наблюдений. Гнойно-воспалительные и желчные осложнения отмечены в 12,7% наблюдений, желчный перитонит – в 1,8%, летальный исход – у 2 (3,6%) больных.

Наконец, среди больных, которым произвели условно-радикальные вмешательства (3-я группа) наиболее частым осложнением явились нагноения со стороны остаточной полости – у 15,1%. Жидкостные скопления были выявлены у 7,5% пациентов, летальных исходов не было.

В настоящее время нет единого мнения по поводу повторных операций или других вмешательствах на печени у больных резидуальным ЭП. Большинство больных, которым выполняют повторные операции, следует относить к группе резидуального эхинококкоза с выделением причин его развития. Одной из важных причин развития резидуального эхинококкоза является выполнение первичных операции при ЭП в нерадикальном варианте, в особенности при осложненной форме заболевания, когда имеются изменения в фиброзной капсуле (обызвествление и ригидность капсулы, сообщение полости фиброзной капсулы с желчными протоками, микробная инвазия капсулы). Ошибки предоперационного и интраоперационного обследования ведут к «просмотру» эхинококковых кист и их поздней диагностике. В связи с

этим необходимо к использованию ИОУЗИ при всех оперативных вмешательствах на печени по поводу эхинококкоза.

Мы уже высказывались о дефектах техники операции, приводящих к диссеминации зародышевых элементов по брюшной полости, что в конечном итоге обуславливает рецидив заболевания [28]. Как показали последние исследования, развитие рецидивов заболевания предупреждает химиотерапия альбендазолом [31]. Начиная с 90-х годов прошлого века для лечения эхинококковых кист стали использовать чрескожные пункционно-дренажные методы [32]. А.Н.Лотов обобщил опыт использования минимально-инвазивных технологий для лечения ЭП у 476 пациентов [33]. Данные исследования позволили оптимизировать показания и противопоказания к чрескожным и эндовидеохирургическим методам, усовершенствовать их технику, что способствовало их широкому применению в стране.

В нашем исследовании после чрескожной ЭЭ осложнения в виде нагноения остаточной полости отмечены в 1,7% наблюдений. Все пациенты были излечены дренированием под УЗ-наведением. Из интраоперационных осложнений во время лапароскопической ЭЭ кровотечение имело место у 5 (3,5%) больных.

Совершенствование техники операций, внедрение современных методов диагностики (комплексное УЗИ, ИОУЗИ, МСКТ, МРТ с МРПХГ). расширение показаний к радикальным и условно радикальным операциям (перицистэктомия – 38,4%, резекция печени – 17,6%), позволило снизить частоту послеоперационных осложнений с 51 до 16,7%, а послеоперационную летальность – с 8 до 1,5%.

Обобщая опыт лечения ЭП следует акцентировать внимание на следующих факторах:

1. Для получения хороших результатов при лечении первичного и резидуального эхинококкоза печени следует использовать радикальные и условно радикальные методы операций;

2. Измененные воспалительно-дегенеративным процессом и инфекцией стенки фиброзной капсулы при нагноении кист печени являются источником послеоперационных осложнений и неудовлетворительных результатов в отдаленные сроки;

3. Тотальные перицистэктомии целесообразнее производить при поверхностной локализации или краевом расположении и отсутствии тесного контакта кисты с крупными внутripеченочными сосудами и желчными протоками;

4. Обширные резекции должны выполняться в специализированных центрах по строгим показаниям.

Обширные резекции, как и другие радикальные вмешательства, выполняются чаще всего при распространенном паразитарном процессе и его осложненных формах (желтухе, остром холангите, нагноении кисты,

прорыве кисты с выходом ее содержимого в брюшную и плевральную полости, в желчные протоки и др.). Это диктует необходимость выполнения первого этапа оперативного лечения для ликвидации желтухи, холангита, перитонита, желчных свищей, а затем при его благополучном исходе приступить к радикальному вмешательству.

В отдельных ситуациях при локализации эхинококковых кист в кавальных или глиссоновых воротах, при молодых кистах с тонкой блестящей фиброзной капсулой, при соматическом статусе, не позволяющем осуществлять обширные или центральные резекции печени, во избежание угрожающих осложнений не прибегают к радикальному удалению фиброзной капсулы, ограничиваясь лишь частичным иссечением капсулы, оставляя небольшие участки на сосудах и протоках.

Мы активно используем минимально инвазивные технологии (чрескожные пункционно-дренажные и лапароскопические методики) для лечения ЭП, при наличии соответствующих показаний к их использованию.

Опыт применения чрескожно-пункционных методик для лечения паразитарных кист печени у 40 пациентов и лапароскопических ЭЭ - у 12, считаем целесообразным применять их в следующих случаях: при кистах небольших и средних размеров; (I и IA типы); при отсутствии осложнений;(желтуха, прорыв в желчные протоки и бронхи); как альтернативный вид лечения у пациентов, которые не могут перенести открытую операцию; у больных, отказывающихся от открытых оперативных вмешательств.

В настоящее время мы пересматриваем свои же позиции в отношении необходимости в 100% наблюдений прибегать к радикальным и условно-радикальным операциям, при этом частота рецидивов заболевания, снижается за счет адъювантной химиотерапии альбендазолом. Важнейшими факторами в улучшении качества лечения ЭП является ранняя и точная диагностика, благодаря чему преобладающую группу больных с данной патологией могут составить пациенты с мелкими или средними размерами кист, чаще всего единичными, с неосложненными формами эхинококкоза. Именно для лечения таких пациентов и целесообразно использовать минимально-инвазивные технологии и, прежде всего, чрескожные пункционно-дренажные методы. Данных принципов лечения придерживаются и другие клиники, имеющие большой опыт в лечении ЭП [3,21,31,34-38].

Выводы. Радикальные и условно радикальные методы хирургического лечения первичного и резидуального ЭП позволяют в большинстве случаев добиться хороших результатов. Низкая частота рецидивов и относительно безопасный послеоперационный период позволяют считать, что в условиях растущей заболеваемости ЭП, в том числе осложненных форм, необходимым и достаточным является

применение операций в объёме тотальных и субтотальных перицистэктомий, дополненных при необходимости сегментарными и субсегментарными резекциями печени.

Тотальную перицистэктомию целесообразно применять при краевом расположении кист и отсутствии их контакта с крупными сосудисто-секреторными элементами. Обширные резекции печени, оставаясь в арсенале радикальных методов лечения эхинококкоза печени, должны выполняться по строгим показаниям.

При неосложненных кистах без дочерних пузырей эффективными являются пункционно-дренажные методы. Эндовидеохирургические операции при ЭП сопряжены с трудностями профилактики диссеминации элементов эхинококковой кисты, но могут быть эффективными при поверхностном, доступном обзору расположении кист. Для подтверждения правильности избранной лечебной тактики обязательно применение ИОУЗИ. Необходимы также дальнейшие исследования в этом направлении.

Использованные источники:

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ОШИБКИ, ОПАСНОСТИ И УПУЩЕНИЯ В ХИРУРГИИ ЖЕЛЧНОКАМЕННОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ И ХОЛЕДОХОЛИТИАЗЕ

Резюме. Авторы статьи отмечают актуальность проблемы желчнокаменной болезни (ЖКБ) и ее сочетание с холедохолитиазом, а также широкое распространение методик лапароскопических холецистэктомий, традиционных холецистэктомий и холецистэктомий из мини-доступов.

На клиническом, ретроспективном анализе 776 больных хроническим калькулезном холецистите и его сочетаниях с холедохолитиазом, авторами проведен научный анализ ошибок, опасностей и упущений, которые нередко являлись причиной ранних послеоперационных осложнений и развития постхолецистэктомического синдромов. Анализ причин неудовлетворительных результатов и накопление опыта хирургического лечения данного контингента позволил авторам с 2019 года пересмотреть хирургическую тактику.

Ключевые слова: желчнокаменная болезнь, традиционная холецистэктомия, лапароскопическая холецистэктомия, холецистэктомия из мини-доступов, желчный пузырь, холедохолитомия, тромбоэмболические осложнения, тромбоэмболия легочной артерии.

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ERRORS, DANGERS AND OMISSIONS IN THE SURGERY OF CHOLELITHIASIS AND CHOLEDOCHOLITHIASIS

Resume. The authors of the article note the urgency of the problem of cholelithiasis and its combination with choledocholithiasis, as well as the widespread use of laparoscopic cholecystectomy techniques, traditional cholecystectomies and cholecystectomies from mini-accesses.

Based on a clinical, retrospective analysis of 776 patients with chronic calculous cholecystitis and its combinations with choledocholithiasis, the authors conducted a scientific analysis of errors, dangers and omissions, which were often the cause of early postoperative complications and the development of postcholecystectomy syndromes. The analysis of the causes of unsatisfactory results and the accumulation of experience in surgical treatment of this contingent allowed the authors to revise surgical tactics from 2019.

Keywords: gallstone disease, traditional cholecystectomy, laparoscopic cholecystectomy, mini-access cholecystectomy, gallbladder, choledocholithotomy, thromboembolic complications, pulmonary embolism.

Актуальность проблемы. Желчнокаменная болезнь (ЖКБ) и ее сочетание с холедохолитиазом, представляет собой одну из наиболее важных медико-социальных проблем современного общества и сопровождается развитием различных осложнений, которые могут носить жизнеугрожающий характер, а также увеличением частоты хирургических вмешательств, что приводит к значительной финансовой нагрузке на мировую систему здравоохранения, занимая третье место в общей структуре заболеваний после сердечно сосудистых заболеваний и сахарного диабета [1;3;9].

Последние десятилетия ознаменовались широким внедрением малоинвазивных лапароскопических холецистэктомий (ЛХЭ) и ретроградной папиллосфинктеротомии – дуоденоскопами при ее осложнении холедохолитиазом, а также методик холецистэктомии (ХЭ) из мини-доступов при наличии противопоказаний к ЛХЭ [2;5]. Тем не менее по определенным показаниям, продолжают выполняться методики традиционной холецистэктомии (ТХЭ) [6]. В настоящее время ТХЭ выполняют либо в экстренных случаях, либо при сложных формах патологии ЖКБ и желчных протоков [4;7;8].

Материал и методы исследования.

Данная работа основана на анализе проведенного обследования и хирургического лечения 1929 больных с хроническим калькулезным холециститом (ХКХ) и её осложнениями, перенесших различные виды оперативных вмешательств период с 2016 по 2021 гг. В соответствии с целями и задачами исследования условно выделены 2 группы.

- группа сравнения: 776 (40,3%) больных оперированных за период с 2016 по 2018 годы, которые подлежали ретроспективному анализу.

- основная группа: 1153 (59,7%) больных оперированных за период с 2019 по 2021 годы, которым применены усовершенствованные методики и технические приемы операций и оптимизированная хирургическая тактика.

Характер оперативных вмешательств в зависимости от доступа, использованного в группах больных представлен в таблице 1.

Таблица 1.
Распределение больных в зависимости от использованных методов

Вид вмешательства	Группа сравнения (n=776)		Основная группа (n=1153)		Всего (n=1929)	
	абс.	%	абс.	%	абс.	%
Традиционная	75	9,6	76	6,6	151	7,8
Лапароскопическая	536	69,1	715	62,0	1251	64,8
ХЭ из мини-доступа	165	21,3	362*	31,4	527	27,3
Всего	776	100	1153	100	1929	100

Примечание: в * применение миниинвазивного доступа с использованием инструментов оригинальной конструкции

Как видно из таблицы 1, в целом, ТХЭ выполнена у 151 (7,8%) больных (первая подгруппа). ЛХЭ выполнена у 1251 (64,8%) больных (вторая подгруппа). ХЭ из мини-доступов - у 527 (27,3%) больных (третья подгруппа).

В группе сравнения из 776 пациентов, ТХЭ выполнена у 75 (9,6%) больных. Из них ТХЭ выполнена через традиционный лапаротомный доступ -косой разрез в правом подреберье по Федорову - у 33 (4,2%) и верхняя срединная лапаротомия - у 42 (5,4%), ЛХЭ - у 536 (69,1%) и ХЭ из мини-доступа - у 165 (21,3%).

В основной группе из 1153 пациентов, ТХЭ выполнена у 76 (6,6%) больных, ЛХЭ - у 715 (62,0%), ХЭ из мини-доступа выполнена у 362 (31,4%) больных. Из них, ХЭ из мини-доступа - у 220 (19,1%) и ХЭ из мини-доступа с использованием инструментов оригинальной конструкции - у 142 (12,3%). В целом, ТХЭ выполнена у 151 (7,8%) больных (первая подгруппа). ЛХЭ выполнена у 1251 (64,8%) больных (вторая подгруппа). ХЭ из мини-доступов - у 527 (27,3%) больных (третья подгруппа).

Клинические, лабораторные и инструментальные исследования проводились на современном уровне, согласно протоколу, утвержденной администрацией и МЗ РУз, которые позволили получить достоверные результаты и решить поставленные задачи исследования.

Результаты и их обсуждение. Традиционные операции по поводу ЖКБ с использованием в качестве оперативного доступа верхнесрединную лапаротомию произвели у 23 больных, что составило 30,7%. Из этого количества больных мужчин оказалось 6 (8,0%), а женщин 17 (22,7%).

Верхнесрединная лапаротомия и в правом подреберье (по Кохеру и Федорову) произведена у 52 (69,3%) пациентов. Из этого числа мужчин оказалось 6 (8,0%), а женщин 46 (61,3%). Данные цифры показывают, что при традиционных операциях в качестве оперативного доступа предпочтение отдавалось право-подреберному доступу по Кохеру и по Федорову.

ХЭ в «чистом» виде произведено лишь в 9 (12,0%) случаях. Резекция желчного пузыря (ЖП) произведена у 4 (5,3%). В ряде случаев -14 (18,7%),

наряду с ТХЭ выполнены симультанные операции. Так, холецистэктомия в сочетании с резекцией желудка произведено у 1 (1,3%) больного, с эхинококэктомией печени - у 4 (5,3%), грыжесечением – у 6 (8,0%) и ампутацией матки – у 3 (4,0%) больных.

В анализируемых нами наблюдениях у 48 (64,0%) больных группы сравнения ХКХ с холедохолитиазом. У этих больных для разрешения холедохолитиаза и желчной гипертензии потребовалось оперативное вмешательство на холедохе. ХЭ, холедохолитотомия (ХЛТ) с наружным дренированием холедоха произведено у 26 (34,6%) больных с желтухой. ХЭ, холедохолитотомия с глухим швом холедоха - у 22 (29,3%) больного без желтухи. Из них 2 (2,7%) в случаях при верхнесрединной лапаротомии и в 4 (5,3%) при широкой лапаротомии в правом подреберье по Кохеру и Федорову.

Из 165 больных ХЭ из усовершенствованного мини-доступа произведена у 82 (49,6%) больных. При склерозе или сморщенном ЖП у 4 (2,4%) больных, произвели резекцию ЖП с коагуляцией слизистой на протяжении. В ряде случаев - 4 (2,4%), наряду с ХЭ из усовершенствованного мини-доступа выполнены симультанные операции. Так, ХЭ в сочетании с эхинококэктомией печени - у 1 (0,6%), грыжесечением – у 2 (1,2%) и удалением кисты яичника - у 1 (0,6%) больной.

В анализируемых нами наблюдениях у 34 (20,6%) больных группы сравнения ХКХ сочетался с холедохолитиазом. У них для разрешения холедохолитиаза и желчной гипертензии потребовалось оперативное вмешательство на холедохе. ХЭ, ХЛТ с наружным дренированием холедоха произведено у 21 (12,7%) больных с желтухой. Дренирование общего ЖПр было произведено для профилактики послеоперационного холангита. ХЭ, холедохолитотомия с глухим швом холедоха - у 13 (7,8%) больного без желтухи. Данное положение дел, на наш взгляд, было обусловлено внедрением и освоением данного доступа у больных группы сравнения. Сложности, возникшие в процессе операции и потребовавшие конверсии доступа – 41 (17,5%), были связаны со спаечными изменениями в подпеченочном пространстве, при котором возникли трудности холецистэктомии и наличия холедохолитиаза. Симультанные операции в данной группе больных проводилась из отдельного доступа, в зависимости от характера сочетанной хирургической патологии.

Таким образом, по поводу ХКХ используя методику ХЭ из усовершенствованного мини-доступа оперировано 165 больных, что составило 21,3% от общего числа больных группы сравнения (776). Процент симультанных операций при ХЭ из усовершенствованного мини-доступа составил 4 (2,4%) случаев, что значительно ниже, чем в группе больных с традиционными доступами операций.

Анализ характера операций при ХКХ в неосложненном варианте, показал, что у 536 больным произведена ЛХЭ. Из них в 76 (14,2%) случаев, на этапе освоения метода, произведена конверсия метода, причиной которого явилось краевое повреждение печени с кровотечением (48) и холедохолитиаз (28). Использование электрокоагуляции при кровотечении оказалось не эффективным.

Полученные данные наглядно показывают необходимость полной дифференциации выявленных на различных этапах операции атипичных трубчатых структур. Учитывая, что желчный проток имеет различные варианты соотношения с основными желчевыводящими путями, данный факт необходимо обязательно учитывать при ЛХЭ. Риск увеличения операционных и послеоперационных осложнений диктует необходимость индивидуального подхода в каждом конкретном случае.

По поводу ХКХ из 536 лапароскопических вмешательств в 451 (84,1%) случаев выполнена ЛХЭ в изолированном виде. При склерозе или сморщенном желчном пузыре у 1 (0,2%) больной, произвели резекцию ЖП с коагуляцией слизистой на протяжении. В ряде случаев - 8 (1,6%), наряду с ЛХЭ выполнены симультанные операции. Так, ХЭК в сочетании с удалением кисты яичника выполнено - у 8 (1,6%) больных. Хотя процент сочетанных операций лапароскопическим доступом низкий, но необходимо отметить эффективность данного доступа при сочетанной патологии.

В анализируемых нами наблюдениях у 40 (19,3%) больных группы сравнения ХКХ сочетался с холедохолитиазом. У них для разрешения холедохолитиаза предварительно проводилась ретроградная папиллосфинктеротомия с извлечением конкрементов из общего желчного протока – 12 (2,3%). ХЭ, ХЛТ с наружным дренированием холедоха произведено у 17 (3,2%) больных с желтухой. Дренирование общего желчного протока было произведено для профилактики послеоперационного холангита. ХЭ, ХЛТ с глухим швом холедоха - у 11 (2,1%) больного без желтухи.

Кроме того, необходимо отдельно отметить число конверсий или переход на открытый метод оперирования. Конверсий произведено 76, что составило 14,2%. Из общего количества конверсий в 48 (8,9%) случаях причинами были интраоперационные осложнения, а в 28 (5,2%) - холедохолитиаз.

Подводя итоги анализа характера оперативных вмешательств в зависимости от использованного доступа на основании полученных данных, можно заключить, что спектр нозологических форм ЖКБ в группе больных, оперированных с применением «традиционных» доступов широк и разнообразен. Имеется относительно высокий процент (24,0%) симультанных операций. Вместе с тем, при использовании методики малоинвазивной хирургии, спектр по нозологии ЖКБ несколько

ограничен. Необходимо констатировать факт низкого процента симультанных операций (1,7%). Низкий процент симультанных операций с использованием методик малоинвазивной хирургии поднимает новую проблему, для успешного решения которого возникает необходимость дальнейшего поиска, определения тактики и стратегии, разработки принципиально новых направлений, чтобы распространить благоприятные стороны малоинвазивных методик операций на больных с сочетанной патологией.

При анализе результатов хирургического лечения пациентов в группе сравнения, установлены ряд технических и тактических упущений. Так у 11 пациентов при «традиционном» доступе ХЭ выполнена на фоне холангита с глухим швом холедоха, что в послеоперационном периоде привело к несостоятельности культи пузырного протока и желчному перитониту. У данных больных с целью разрешения желчной гипертензии декомпрессионный дренаж в общем желчном протоке не оставлен. К тому же, повышение желчной гипертензии привело и воспалительного процесса, в последующем явилось причиной холангита.

Все эти упущения в совокупности привели к желчному перитониту с общей интоксикацией организма с летальным исходом. Ретроспективный анализ данного наблюдения показал, что следовало произвести предварительно ретроградную папиллосфинктеротомию с извлечением конкрементов из общего желчного протока с установкой назогастродуоденального зонда, а также провести наружное дренирование холедоха. Также следовало провести дренирование отверстия Винслоу, что обеспечило бы своевременную диагностику данного осложнения.

У 48 больных в результате стремления к обязательному малоинвазивному доступу возникло повреждение тканей печени с кровотечением. Хотя кровотечение было остановлено, однако у 6 пациентов к тому же возникло несостоятельность швов культи ЖП с летальным исходом.

У 41 больного группы сравнения в результате стремления малотравматичному доступу потребовалось конверсии доступа. Следует отметить, что ХЭ из усовершенствованного мини-доступа применялась в начальном периоде нашей работы без предварительной оценки телосложения больного. Например, при остром угле реберной дуги независимо от расположения ЖП целесообразно использовать верхнесрединную лапаротомию или же лапароскопический доступ.

Следует отметить, что у 7 больных в результате неправильной оценки состояния больного в дооперационном периоде и недостаточной подготовки, что при сопутствующей патологии печени, а именно при циррозах привело к кровотечению из ложа печени.

В целом, послеоперационный период у 29 пациентов осложнился несостоятельностью швов культи холедоха, у 7 - послеоперационным

панкреатитом, у 9 - желчным свищом и у 13 больных в послеоперационном периоде возник холангит.

У 5 пациентов послеоперационный период осложнился тромбоэмболическими осложнениями. Из них у 3 пациентов послеоперационный период осложнился острым тромбозом вен нижней конечности. После проведенных комплексных мер пациенты выписаны с выздоровлением. У 1 пациента на 5 сутки возникло тромбоэмболия легочной артерии (ТЭЛА) с летальным исходом. Анализ показал, что профилактика тромбоэмболических осложнений (ТЭО) не проводилась. Проведенный нами ретроспективный анализ результатов хирургического лечения пациентов контрольной группы показал, что нами допущены ряд тактических и технических ошибки. В частности: 1) не уделялось должного внимания давности заболевания к моменту госпитализации, предоперационной подготовке и послеоперационному ведению больных; 2) применение широкой лапаротомии в правом подреберье (по Федорову) при традиционном доступе явилось причиной к развитию послеоперационной грыжи; 3) при определении хирургической тактики и выбора способа операции не учитывались характер изменений в ЖП, а также локализация и диаметр конкрементов, а также их наличие в общем желчном протоке; 4) при диагностировании холангита в 16 случаях выполнена наложение глухого шва на холедох; 5) ХЭ из мини-доступа проводилась без правильной трактовки полученных результатов и критериев выбора способа, соответственно, прогнозирования возможных технических трудностей; 6) при определении хирургической тактики и выбора доступа не придавалось должного значения коррекции сопутствующей терапевтической патологии, а именно сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний; 7) при диагностировании сочетанной хирургической патологии, требующей её коррекции, этапность, т.е. рациональная последовательность при выборе этапов симультанной операции не соблюдалась; 8) при выполнении ХЭ с холедохолитиазом не проводилась предварительная ретроградная папиллосфинктеротомия с извлечением конкрементов из общего желчного протока с установкой назогастроудоденального зонда.

На наш взгляд, недостатками тактико-технических подходов в группе сравнения являются: а) применение непомерно больших дооперационных диагностических комплексов; б) при подготовки к операции не достаточно проводилась терапия, направленная на снятие воспалительной инфильтрации ЖП, устранение признаков холангита при ее наличии и холедохолитиаза, нормализацию гастродуоденальной моторики и секреторной функции желудка для профилактики постхолецистэктомического синдрома; в) в плане разработки методов и способов профилактики осложнений, особенно раннего послеоперационного периода, не всегда обращено внимание на способы

декомпрессии желчного дерева; г) при обработке культи и дренирования холедоха применялось несколько способов без достаточной практики оперирующего хирурга.

д) Стремление к малотравматичному доступу без предварительной оценки желчного дерева на наличие холедохолитиаза при ЛХЭ являлось нередкой причиной конверсии у 76 (14,2%) пациентов, а при наложении глухого шва при открытых операциях к желчному перитониту. В этой связи, в сравниваемой группе несостоятельность культи ЖП с развитием желчного перитонита у 29 пациентов, у 7 - послеоперационным панкреатитом, у 9 – желчным свищом и у 13 - в послеоперационном периоде возник холангит.

е) При наличии сморщенного ЖП в данной группе использован ЛХЭ, что привело к кровотечению из ложа печени; ж) при выполнении ХЭ из мини-доступа применялась в начальном без предварительной оценки телосложения больного. Например, при остром угле реберной дуги независимо от расположения ЖП целесообразно использовать верхнесрединную лапаротомию, или же лапароскопический доступ; з) Винслово отверстие дренировалось лишь при сомнении в надежности швов культи ЖП и её атипичной обработке.

Заключение. Все перечисленные ошибки, опасности и упущения, нередко являлись причиной ранних послеоперационных осложнений и развития постхолецистэктомического синдромов. Неудовлетворенность результатами лечения побудила нас переосмыслить упущения, допущенные в группе сравнения. Для этого потребовалось определенное время. Анализ причин неудовлетворительных результатов и накопление опыта хирургического лечения данного контингента позволил нам с 2019 года пересмотреть хирургическую тактику.

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АНАЛИЗ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ОНЛАЙН-ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ПРИ ПРОВЕДЕНИИ СПОРТИВНО-МАССОВЫХ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ

Аннотация: В данной статье идет речь о проведении мероприятий среди студентов института. Описание актуальности проведения мероприятий в условиях дистанционного обучения. Анализ опроса, который был проведен среди обучающихся.

Ключевые слова: мероприятие, дистанционное обучение, студенты, инновации, показатели.

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ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ONLINE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CONDUCT OF MASS SPORTS EVENTS

Annotation: This article deals with holding events among the students of the institute. Description of the relevance of holding events in the context of distance learning. Analysis of the survey that was conducted among students.

Keywords: event, distance learning, students, innovations, indicators.

В современном обществе особо актуально применение новых технологий, потому что они помогают эффективнее вести проекты, строить бизнес, производить товары или услуги и так далее. И действительно, все сферы жизни настолько прогрессируют с каждым днем, что для каждой из них можно найти применение инноваций.

Заинтересованность в спорте у народа зародилась очень давно. На сегодняшний день спорт является нашей неотъемлемой частью жизни. Не зря с самого детства, с садика, нам прививали спортивные занятия, ведь они помогают не только увеличивать мышцы, но и в целом хорошо выглядеть и отлично себя чувствовать. Так или иначе, с каждым годом спортивная индустрия набирает все большую популярность, особенно среди молодежи.

В школах, институтах особо важно проводить различные мероприятия, а в спортивных состязаниях проявляют особый интерес.

Соревновательный момент позволяет обучающимся получить некий стимул, поставить себе определенную цель для достижения высот.

Даже в данном вопросе требуются постоянные обновления. Очень важно, чтобы у учащихся не пропадал стимул участия в таких состязаниях, поэтому необходимо инновационное вмешательство в данный вопрос.

Как нам известно, в конце 2019 году началась пандемия, которая принесла как плюсы, так и минусы для людей. Люди чаще стали общаться заказывать еду, покупать продукты дистанционно. С событиями 2019-2020 годов нам пришлось перенести нелегкие времена, когда нельзя было выходить на улицу, чтобы просто прогуляться, а также ходить необходимо было везде ходить в маске. Если рассматривать нашу тему, то здесь тоже можно заметить некие изменения. В институтах ввели дистанционное обучение, которое предполагало полный переход на домашнее обучение на какое-то время. Следовательно, нельзя было проводить ни одно мероприятие, так как скопление людей было под запретом. Почти все торжества были отменены, студенты расстроены, преподаватели в недоумении, однако приходилось минимизировать потери и находить различные способы, как провести мероприятие и не потерять его актуальность.

Дистанционные технологии также затронули спортивные мероприятия. Сложно представить себе, как все организовать и провести, однако находились различные онлайн площадки, которые позволяли всем студентам собраться для проведения всего процесса.

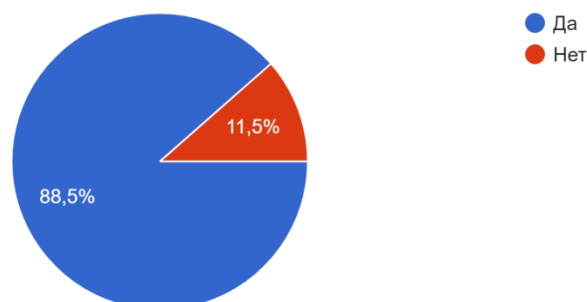
Ярким примером стало спортивно-массовое мероприятие в онлайн режиме, которое проходило в Тольяттинской Академии Управления. К сожалению, ребята не смогли очно посоревноваться в своих силах, но все же мероприятие прошло довольно хорошо.

Был проведен опрос между этими студентами, которые обучаются на втором курсе и участвовали в соревнованиях.

Рассмотрим диаграмму 1.

Посещаете ли Вы дисциплину лыжный спорт?

61 ответ

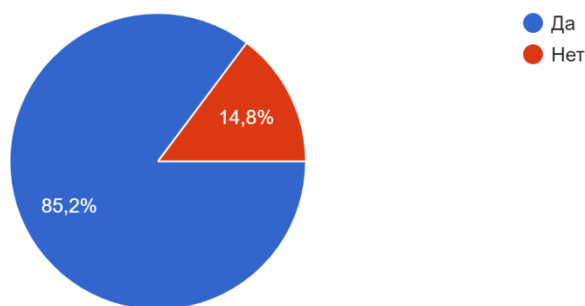


Анализируя полученные после опроса студентов данные, можно сделать вывод о том, что 88,5%, посещают данную дисциплину, что является достаточно высоким результатом.

Хотелось бы узнать более подробно об опросе, поэтому перейдем к диаграмме 2.

Принимали ли Вы участие в лыжне России дистанционно?

61 ответ

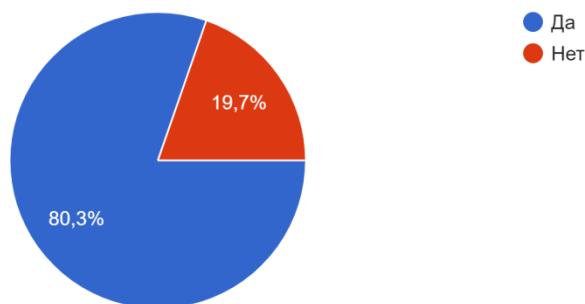


Данные показывают, что именно 85.2% всех обучающихся приняли участие в данном состязании. Здесь наглядно видно, что в Тольяттинской академии управления проявляется высокая заинтересованность в лыжне России. Хочется также подчеркнуть, что формат мероприятия был дистанционный.

Обратимся к диаграмме 3.

Получили ли Вы сертификат о прохождении лыжни России

61 ответ

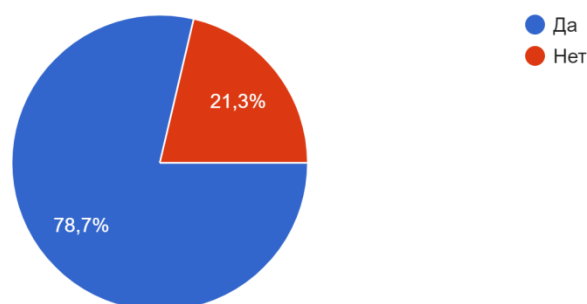


Довольно высокий процент, а именно 80,3, получили сертификат о прохождении лыжни России. Этот показатель также показывает, что несмотря на все ограничения, у студентов не пропал стимул идти к своей цели и добиться ее.

Рассмотрим диаграмму 4.

Понравился ли Вам онлайн формат проведения Лыжни России

61 ответ

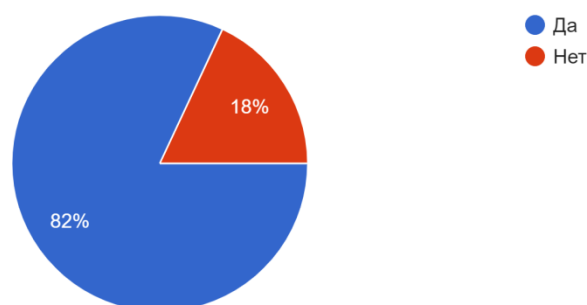


Анализ показателей поражает. 78,7% - довольно хороший результат. Это означает, что проведение данного состязания не только понравился, но и привлек своей особенностью.

Обратимся к диаграмме 5.

Считаете ли Вы уместным проводить подобные мероприятия в онлайн-формате?

61 ответ



По данным последней диаграммы можно сказать, что 82% согласны на проведение таких мероприятий в онлайн-формате. Этот довольно большой процент говорит о необходимости развития организации такого формат.

Подводя итоги, можно сделать вывод, что проведение дистанционного формата мероприятий это не простая, но актуальная вещь в 21 веке, особенно в связи с пандемией. Введение дополнительного оборудования и технологий позволят поднять вовлеченность студентов. На примере мероприятия в Тольяттинской академии управления можно сказать, что такие состязания очень актуальны.

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**МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ПРАКТИЧЕСКОГО ЗАНЯТИЯ ПО
ПРЕДМЕТУ ЭЛЕКТРОТЕХНИКИ С 4-Х СТУПЕНЧАТЫМ
МЕТОДОМ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ДЕМОНСТРАЦИОННОЙ
ОПТИЧЕСКОЙ УСТАНОВКИ**

Аннотация. В процессе обучения электротехнике визуализация играет важную роль в передаче знаний об электрическом токе. Основная цель урока состоит в том, чтобы обогатить воображение, особенно в практических занятиях, и применить на практике новые знания, полученные студентами в воображении ума. Управление процессом обучения с помощью оптимальной методики обучения будет способствовать дальнейшему повышению качества образования.

Ключевые слова: когнитивная визуализация, визуальное обучение, опыт Фарадея, оптическая установка, 4-х шаговый метод, имитация.

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**METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING A PRACTICAL LESSON ON THE
SUBJECT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING WITH A 4-STEP
METHOD AND APPLICATION OF A DEMONSTRATION OPTICAL
INSTALLATION**

Annotation. Demonstration plays an important role in the teaching of electrical engineering in the process of imparting knowledge about electricity. In particular, the enrichment of the imagination in practical lessons and the

practical application of the experience of new knowledge created by the student in the imagination of the mind achieves the main goal of the lesson. Managing the learning process through the most optimal teaching methods further strengthens the quality of education.

Keywords: Cognitive visualization, visual teaching, Faraday experiment, optical device, 4-step method, imitation.

В современном образовании разрабатывается множество методов приобщения учащихся к новым знаниям. Организация занятий в форме игр, ребусов, проектных методов и т.д. Но есть науки, в которых знания невозможно донести до сознания слушателя без наглядных пособий. Например, в области электротехники использование визуальных эффектов, анимации, наглядных пособий по таким темам, как получение электрического тока, законы постоянного и переменного тока, трансформаторы, не достигает намеченной цели обучения.

По результатам исследования выявлены принципы обучения на основе модульной методики. Одним из них является принцип когнитивной визуализации, суть которого заключается в следующем [1]:

Когнитивный визуальность (наблюдаемый) – этот принцип вытекает из психолого-педагогических закономерностей. Выступления в обучении повышают продуктивность мастерства только в том случае, если они выполняют вопрошающую функцию, а также познавательную задачу. Именно поэтому когнитивная графика является новой проблемной областью теории искусственного интеллекта, где сложные объекты изображаются в виде компьютерных фотографий. Структурную структуру модуля обслуживают красочные когнитивно-графические обучающие элементы. Именно поэтому картинки являются основным основным элементом модуля. Это:

- ✚ развивает способность студента видеть и мыслить пространственно;

- ✚ изображение, наглядно отображающее содержание учебного материала, способствует формированию у студента системных знаний;

- ✚ цветные картинки повышают эффективность восприятия и запоминания учебного материала и служат средством эстетического воспитания студента.

Визуальная информация более важна и продуктивна, чем вербальная.

Способность зрительного аппарата передавать информацию намного выше, чем у слуха. Это, в свою очередь, позволяет зрительной системе передавать около 90 процентов информации, которую получает человек. Кроме того, одновременно предоставляется визуальная информация. Поэтому на получение и запоминание информации уходит меньше времени, чем на словесную. Впечатления набираются в среднем в 5-6 раз быстрее, чем при словесном высказывании. Уверенность человека в

визуальной информации выше, чем в вербальной. Однако показатели восприятия и запоминания зрительной информации не зависят от продолжительности времени между ее предъявлением. От этого зависит получение вербальной информации.

Уверенность человека в визуальной информации выше, чем в вербальной. Вот почему говорят: «Лучше один раз увидеть, чем сто раз услышать».

Следует отметить еще одну важную деталь: усвоение знаково-наглядной информации повышает эффективность обучения, то есть необходимо увеличить объем информации, получаемой из учебной и научной литературы и компьютерной техники, необходимо создать условия. Это подчеркивает необходимость индивидуализации обучения.

Ниже мы рассмотрим тему практики в электротехнике 4-ступенчатым способом, основанным на принципе когнитивной визуализации. Методика объяснения данной темы в основном разработана для студентов неэнергетических специальностей.

Практическая подготовка очень важна в технических вузах, при передаче знаний в области электротехники. При этом учащийся заполняет пробелы в лекции. Воспользуемся 4-этапным методом обучения закону электромагнитной индукции, который вошел в науку электротехники под названием эксперимента Фарадея. При этом мы внедряем инновационные наглядные пособия, разработанные авторами [2].

Информация об инновационном оптическом дисплее:

Инновационный оптический прибор, энергосберегающий, маломощный, мощностью 15-25 Вт, используемый авторами в качестве нетрадиционного визуального оружия в учебном процессе по сравнению с демонстрационными средствами, используемыми в учебном процессе. Вы можете использовать это устройство для создания рисунков, графиков и некоторых анимаций.

4-х ступенчатый метод обучения

Когда этот метод появился в Соединенных Штатах, а производство конвейеров на промышленных предприятиях увеличилось, возникла необходимость в методах обучения, чтобы рабочие должны были как можно быстрее и совершеннее овладеть одними и теми же повторяющимися ручными навыками.

Процесс приобретения практических навыков таким способом проходит в 4 этапа. Названия этих шагов: «Объяснение», «Показать, что делать», «Повторять как показано», «Эксперимент». То есть преподаватель практических занятий сначала объясняет студентам небольшой шаг, а потом показывает, что нужно делать. Затем учащийся должен повторить (имитировать) этот этап работы, как показано. Пока студент повторяет, преподаватель исправляет (хвалит или критикует) ошибки.

Эта фаза затем повторяется много раз повторяется пока студент не освоит ее (Рисунок 1) [3].



Фигура 1. Блок-схема четырех ступенчатого метода.

1-ступенька: Преподаватель объясняет, что делать. Он предоставляет студентам всю информацию, необходимую им для применения определенного этапа работы или навыка. Например, дает краткое изложение значения эксперимента Фарадея и техники его проведения. Студенты слушают устную презентацию преподавателя.

2-ступенька: Преподаватель объясняет, как следует выполнять объясненный этап работы, а студенты отслеживают над выполнением работы. Таким образом, преподаватель обращается к инновационному оптическому прибору, чтобы простым способом объяснить явление электромагнитной индукции. Необходимые части рисунка выделены разными цветами, чтобы учащиеся могли представить себе, как в результате эксперимента образуется электрический ток (Рисунок 2). Обычно преподаватель комментирует то, что делает во момент выполнения. То есть здесь можно использовать понятие демонстрации.



Рисунок 2. Оптическое устройство, демонстрирующее эксперимент Фарадея.

3-ступенька: Студенты повторяют выполнения работы, указанный преподавателем. То есть процесс, демонстрируемый в оптическом приборе, выполняется студентами самостоятельно с использованием необходимого экспериментального оборудования (Рисунок 3). Преподаватель дает обратную связь о том, что они делают, и исправляет ошибки.

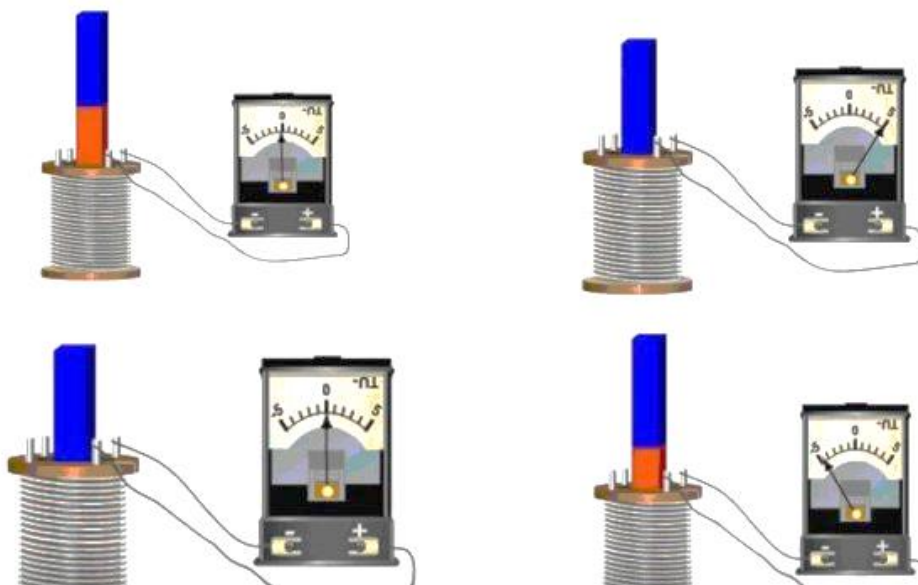


Рисунок 3. Проведение экспериментов с использованием оборудования.

4-ступенька: После того, как каждый студент повторит рабочий этап, как показано, и поймет комментарии учителя по практике о том, как правильно выполнять работу, этот рабочий этап отрабатывается много раз и по мере необходимости повторяется до тех пор, пока не будет достигнут оптимальный результат.

Инструкция по 4-этапному методу.

1-ступенька: Объяснение (мотивация). Предоставить информацию.

Учитель сначала решает, проводить ли обучение в классе или на рабочем месте. Это зависит от характера и типа обучения. Он планирует, что время обучения не должно превышать 20-30 минут.

Обучение по заданию начинается с возбуждения интереса студентов, так как их интерес и внимание должны быть сосредоточены на изучаемом предмете.

Затем преподаватель дает студентам всю информацию, необходимую им для выполнения задания, и объясняет процесс, который необходимо выполнить. В то же время он может использовать все учебные материалы, которые он знает из своего практического опыта, такие как чертежи, рабочие планы, инструкции по эксплуатации, инструменты и исходные материалы в качестве наглядных пособий.

Преподаватель объясняет этапы работы в их последовательности и, при необходимости, просит студентов включить эти этапы в свои планы работы.

В то же время он может показать студентам примеры хороших и плохих контрольных работ, чтобы показать разницу в качестве. Обычно, студенты относительно пассивны, они слушают и смотрят.

2-ступенька: Продемонстрировать, что делать – демонстрация.

На этом этапе учитель выполнит работу этапа, описанные в инструкции. Для этого он должен предварительно тщательно подготовить требуемое рабочее место и провести демонстрацию на рабочем месте. К работе должны быть подготовлены все необходимые инструменты, оборудования и план работ.

Во время демонстрации учитель будет следить за тем, чтобы студенты уделяли пристальное внимание.

Рекомендуется продемонстрировать 3 раза:

Демонстрация 1: на нормальной скорости; дать студентам полную и реалистичную картину.

Демонстрация 2: Умышленно медленно; лучше проиллюстрировать каждую стадию и особенности, а также объяснить правила безопасности.

Демонстрация 3: на нормальной скорости; продемонстрировать навык еще раз в полном объеме и дать студентам четкое представление.

Во время демонстрации преподаватель объясняет каждый шаг. Затем часть прямого обучения заканчивается.

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Оглавление

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