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ОСНОВНОЙ РАЗДЕЛ

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MAKTABLARDA MUMTOZ MATNLARNI TAHLIL QILISHNING BUGUNGI KUNDAGI AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: Umumta’lim maktablarida mumtoz adabiyot o‘qitishning bugungi kundagi holati hamda badiiy asarlarni tahlil qilish jarayonida kuzatilayotgan muammolar haqida fikr-mulohazalar yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: mumtoz adabiyot namunalari, maktab darsliklari, mumtoz matn, ta’lim mazmuni.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF CENTRAL TEXT ANALYSIS IN SCHOOLS TODAY

Abstract: The current state of teaching classical literature in secondary schools and the problems encountered in the analysis of works of art are discussed.

Key words: classic literature, school textbooks, classic text, educational content.

Bir necha ming yillar davomida xalqimizning ma’naviy merosi sifatida qadrlangan mumtoz adabiyot namunalarini yoshlar ongiga singdirish hozirda dolzarb vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bugungi kunda yoshlar ma’naviyatini mumtoz adabiyot namunalari orqali, ularga singdirilgan g‘oyalar vositasida o‘stirish; o‘quvchilarga ta’lim-tarbiya berayotgan pedagog xodimlarining kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish modelini takomillashtirishga doir ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Respublikamiz ta’lim tizimida qilinayotgan yangi islohotlar ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonining ijtimoiy-siyosiy, ilmiy-nazariy, iqtisodiy hamda tashkiliy asosi bo‘lmish “Ta’lim to‘g‘risidagi qonun” va u bilan bog‘liq me’yoriy hujjatlarni qayta ko‘rib chiqishni talab qilmoqda. Ta’lim muassasalari faoliyatini samarali tashkil etish, jamiyatda o‘qituvchi nufuzini ko‘tarish, uning sifatli amaliy faoliyat ko‘rsatishi uchun sharoit yaratish, moddiy va ma’naviy rag‘batlantirishga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Bu harakatlarning barchasi kundalik ta’lim amaliyotini, avvalo, mazmun, shuningdek, shakliy jihatdan mukammallashtirib, oxir-oqibat o‘quvchilarning axloqiy tarbiyasi, bilim va saviyasida aks etmog‘i kerak. Mazkur vazifani ado etish uchun esa har bir fan,

predmetning o‘qitilishidagi joriy holatni tahlil qilib, yutuq va kamchiliklarni aniqlab olish muhim. Ana shu nuqtayi nazardan maktablarimizda mumtoz adabiyot namunalarini o‘qitishning ayni paytdagi holatini o‘rganish, tahlil qilish muammoni hal etishning omili sanaladi desak, xato bo‘lmaydi.

Shunday qilib, maktabda mumtoz adabiyot qanday o‘qitilmoqda? Aslida, bu ritorik savolga o‘xshab ketadi – javobi aniq: yaxshi emas. Sababi nimada? Ularning ildizlari qayerga borib taqaladi? Ana shu savollarga javob topish muhim. Bu tashxis qo‘yishdek bir gap. Shunga qarab chora izlanadi, tadbir belgilanadi.

Bizningcha, qoniqarsiz ahvolning ikki: obyektiv va subyektiv sabablari mavjud bo‘lib, ularning biri boshqasining chuqurlashuviga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Obyektiv omillar o‘qituvchi shaxsiyatidan ko‘ra ko‘proq ta’lim mazmuniga mas’ul muassasalar, direktiv hujjatlar bilan bog‘liq. Biz bunda, avvalo, standartlar, dasturlar, darslik va metodik hamda o‘quv qo‘llanmalarini nazarda tutmoqdamiz. Mustaqillik yillari adabiyot bo‘yicha DTS hamda o‘quv dasturlari ishlab chiqilib, bir necha bor takomillashtirildi, darsliklarning bir necha avlodi chop etildi. O‘rganish uchun tanlab olingan asarlarning yuksak badiiy mezonlar talabiga javob berishi, tarbiyalanuvchilarning badiiy didini o‘stirishga, ma’naviy olamini shakllantirishga, ularda yuksak axloqiy sifatlar shakllantira olishiga, bolalarning yosh xususiyatiga mos kelishi kabi jihatlarga qarab tanlab olingan. Pedagogika va psixologiyaga oid adabiyotlarda aynan shu jihatga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi. Mazkur davlat hujjatlari, didaktik va metodik ashyolar e’lon qilinib, nashrdan chiqqach, o‘z vaqtida matbuotda munosabat bildirilgan, asosan, ularning yutuqlari, fazilatlari to‘g‘risida fikrlar bildirilgan.

Biz standart va dasturlardagi to‘ldirilishi kerak bo‘lgan o‘rinlar, darslik va qo‘llanmalardagi bartaraf etilishi lozim ko‘ringan nuqson va kamchiliklar borasida mulohazalarimizni bayon etamizki, yechimini kutayotgan muammolarning talay qismi ular bilan ham bog‘liq. “Davlat ta’lim standartlari umumiy o‘rta, o‘rta-maxsus, kasb-hunar va oliy ta’lim mazmuniga hamda sifatiga qo‘yiladigan talablarni belgilaydi”. Umuman olganda adabiyot bo‘yicha DTS ushbu fanning mazmun va sifatiga qo‘yilgan talabni qoniqarli darajada aks ettiradi. Mazkur hujjatning mohiyat jihatdan yaxlit, umumiy xarakterda bo‘lishini nazarda tutsak, unga jiddiy e’tiroz bildirishga asos yo‘q. Faqat nazarimizda, yanada aniqlashtirilishi kerak bo‘lgan o‘rinlar, xususan, unda mumtoz adabiyot o‘qitilishiga doir mazmuniy tafsilotlar, sifatiy ko‘rsatkichlar alohida o‘z ifodasini topishi maqsadga muvofiq deb o‘ylaymiz.

Standartda mumtoz adabiyotning o‘zigagina xos bo‘lgan xususiyatlari, matnni mustaqil o‘qib tushunishga yo‘llaydigan nazariy ma’lumotlar o‘quvchining yosh xususiyatidan kelib chiqib berilishi alohida ko‘rsatilmaganligi bois adabiyot o‘qituvchilari o‘quvchi baribir mumtoz matnni tushunmaydi, undan ma’no chiqarishga qiynaladi degan bahonani ro‘kach qilib, asarlar mazmunini so‘zlab beradilar va bolalardan ham shuni talab qiladilar. Bu bilan go‘yo standartdagi “...adibning tasvir mahoratini ko‘rsatishdan ko‘ra

matnni chuqurroq anglashga yo‘naltirish” ko‘rsatmasini ado etadilar va adabiyot o‘qitishdagi eng katta xatoga yo‘l qo‘yadilar. Aksar hollarda matnni tahlil qilish “muallif bu yerda unday deyapti, bu yerda bunday deyapti” qabilidagi hissiz bayonlardan iborat bo‘lib qolayotganligi kuzatiladi. Ifodadagi o‘zgachalik, tasvirdagi yangilik, badiiy mahorat masalasi ochiq qoladi. Aslida standartdagi o‘quvchilarning bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalariga qo‘yiladigan talablarda mavjud bo‘lgan “o‘rganilgan asarning asosiy badiiy xususiyatlarini” tezisidan kelib chiqib, zikr etilgan nazariy ma’lumotlar dasturga ham, darslikka ham kiritilishi kerak edi. Adabiyot fanidan Davlat ta’lim standartida o‘quvchini mumtoz matn bag‘riga yetaklaydigan, matnga ma’no berishga o‘rgatadigan nazariy ma’lumotlarning berilishi alohida belgilab qo‘yilishi kerak. O‘quvchilarga mumtoz matnni mustaqil o‘zlashtirish ko‘nikma va malakalarini shakllantiradigan ma’lumotlar tizimi ishlab chiqilib, dastur va darsliklarda aks ettirgan holda sinfma-sinf tadrijiy tarzda berib borilishi maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi.

Endi diqqatni darsliklarga qaratamiz. 10-sinf adabiyot darsligi “O‘zbek mumtoz adabiyoti” qismida Ahmad Yassaviy, Atoyi, Alisher Navoiy, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, Turdi Farog‘iy kabi mumtoz adabiyotimizning yetuk namoyondalari berilgan. 11-sinf adabiyot darsligi “O‘zbek mumtoz adabiyoti” qismida Nosiruddin Rabg‘uziy, Alisher Navoiy, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, Boborahim Mashrab, Anbar Otin singari mumtoz adabiyotimizning yetuk namoyondalari hayoti, ijodi va asarlaridan namunalar berilgan.

Adabiy ta’lim standarti va dasturlaridagi ijobiy jihatlar darsliklarda, xususan, mumtoz adabiyot namunalarining tanlanishi va berilishida ham aks etgan. Darsliklar mustaqillikning dastlabki yillaridan adabiy ta’lim e’tibor markaziga qo‘yilgan yangilangan pedagogik tafakkur talablari asosida yaratilmoqda.

Bu muvaffaqiyatlarga qaramay, yaratilgan darsliklarda mashg‘ulotlar saviyasiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadigan, adabiy ta’limda ko‘zlangan maqsaddan o‘qituvchini ham, o‘quvchini ham chalg‘itadigan holatlar borki, ular to‘g‘risida to‘xtalib o‘tish joiz bo‘ladi.

Aksar hollarda kuzatilayotgan, afsuski, ko‘pchilikka maqbul ko‘rilayotgani – darsliklarda mumtoz adabiyot namunalaridan so‘ng bu matnlar mazmuni nasriy bayon tarzida alohida berilishidir. Bir qarashda haqiqatan ham yaxshi: mumtoz adabiyotni tushunish qiyin, o‘quvchi avval matnni o‘qib ko‘radi, tushunmasa, uni berilgan mazmuniy bayonga solishtirib, ma’noni uqib oladi. Asta-sekin unda mumtoz matnni o‘qish va uqish malakasi shakllanadi. Shunday bo‘lsa, qani edi. Darslik mualliflari ana shunday ijodiy yondashuvni ko‘zda tutib nasriy bayonni bergan. Lekin amaliyot bu maqsadga butunlay zid holatni namoyon etmoqda. Bunday darsliklar bilan ishlashda o‘qituvchilarning aksariyati asosiy matnni tashlab, hatto o‘quvchilar e’tiborini sal bo‘lsa ham unga qaratmay, to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri mazmuniy bayonni o‘qitib qo‘ya qolmoqdalar. O‘quvchilar mumtoz asarlarni emas, balki ularning darslik mualliflarining

tushungan darajasidagi mazmuni bilan tanishmoqdalar, xolos. Aslida esa bizning maqsadimiz o‘quvchilarning badiiy tafakkurini o‘stirishga qaratilgan bo‘lishi kerak.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytish joizki, mumtoz adabiyotni o‘qitishda nazariy bilimlarni berish o‘quvchilarning adabiyotdan va boshqa fanlardan olgan bilimlari, orttirgan tajribalari, ko‘nikma va malakalariga tayanish bugungi kunda yuqori samara garovi bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

O‘quvchilarda mumtoz badiiy tafakkur tarzini shakllantirmay turib, ularning mumtoz asarlarni ham aqliy, ham ruhiy idrok etish malakalari ega bo‘lishlarini ta’minlab bo‘lmaydi. Buning uchun har bir pedagogda mumtoz adabiyot namunalari bilan tanishgan hamda mumtoz asarlarni tahlil qilish ko‘nikmalari shakllangan bo‘lishi lozim.

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FIZIKADAN LABORATORIYA ISHLARINI BAJARISHDA RASMLI TOPSHIRIQLARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya: Maqolada fizikani o‘qitishda laboratoriya ishlarini tashkil etish bilan bog‘lioq masalalar ko'rib chiqiladi. Bunda fizikani o‘qitishda laboratoriya ishlarini bajarish jarayoniga asoslangan yondashuvining xususiyatlari yoritiladi.
Kalit so‘zlar: dars o‘tish, laboratoriya ishi, faol o‘qitish, mustaqil ish.

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USE OF PHYSICS AND PICTURED ASSIGNMENTS IN LABORATORY WORK

Abstract: The article discusses issues related to the organization of laboratory work in the teaching of physics. It describes the features of the laboratory-based approach to teaching physics.
Key words: teaching, laboratory work, active learning, independent work.

Keyingi yillarda O‘zbekiston ta’lim muassasalarida yoshlarning chuqur bilimga ega bo‘lishlari uchun barcha shart- sharoitlar yaratilmoqda. Jumladan oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ham ta’lim sohasida ulkan ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Talabalarning yetarlicha chuqur bilimga ega bo‘lishlari va kelgusida yetuk mutaxasis bolib tarbiyalanishlari dars o‘tishning noan’aviy usullaridan, zamoanviy innovatsion texnologiyalardan mohirona foydalanishlariga bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

Dars o‘tish usullarining qiziqarli va xilma-xil bo‘lishi, o‘quvchi va pedagoglarni ham ilhomlantiradi. Dars jarayonida o‘quvchini shunchaki tinglovchiga aylantirib qo‘ymasdan, mustaqil ishlashiga va o‘z bilimlarini bayon qila olishiga imkoniyat yaratib berish zarur. Chunki mahoratli murabbiy o‘quvchilarga mavjud haqiqatni anglatibgina qolmay, izlanish va intilish yo‘lini o‘rgatadi[1,2].

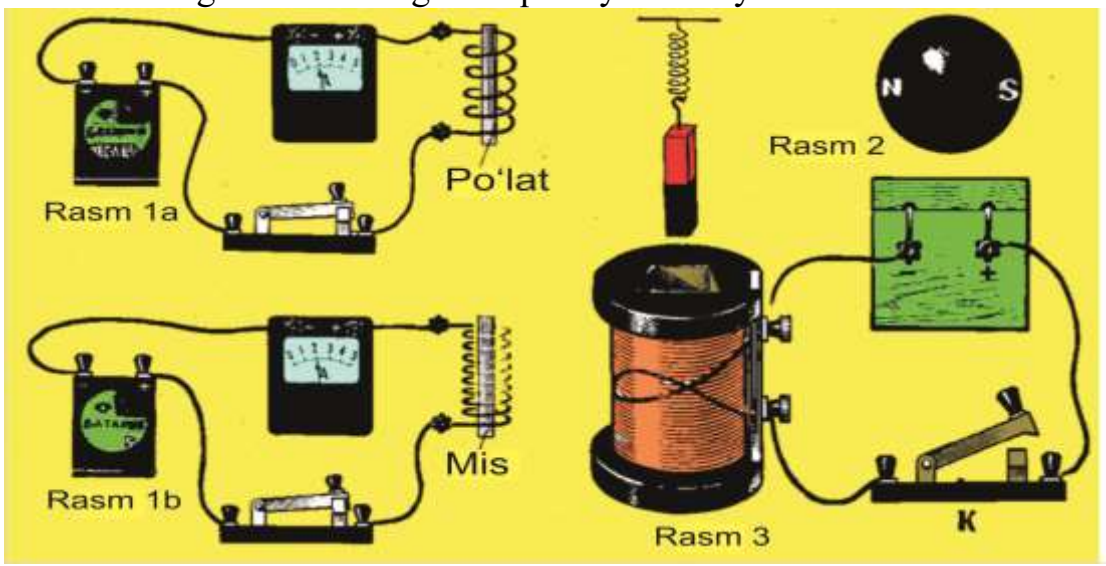
Ushbu maqolada dars o’tishning noananaviy usullaridan biri bo‘lgan, fizikadan labaratoriya ishlarini bajarishda talabalarga berilgan rasmli topshiriqlarni mustaqil ish sifatida bajarishlarining ahamiyati bayon qilingan. Maqolada misol tariqasida fizikaning elektromagentizm bo‘limidan rasmli topshiriqlar va ularning yechimlari rasmlarda va yozma shaklda ko’rsatilgan. Talabaga mustaqil bajarish uchun berilgan tarqatma materiallarda, faqat rasmli topshiriqning o‘zi beriladi, yechimlari esa o‘qituvchining o‘zida saqlanadi. Talaba mustaqil topshiriqlarni bajarganidan keyin, o‘qituvchi javoblarning to‘g‘ri yoki noto‘g‘riligini tekshirib ko‘radi va unga to‘g‘ri javoblarni ko‘rsatib, mavjud xatolarni tushuntiradi va baholaydi. Quyida fizikaning elektromagnetizm bo‘limidan berilgan ba’zi rasmli topshiriqlar namuna sifatida keltirilgan.

1-topshiriq.

1. 1a - va 1b- rasmlarda alohida zanjirga ulangan ikkita elektromagnit ko‘rsatilgan. Ushbu elektromagnitlardan qaysi biri kattaroq ko‘tarish kuchiga ega**?**

2. 2-rasmda po‘lat sharni biror usulda S, N qutbli qilib magnitlash mumkinmi?

3.3-ramdagi K kalit ulanganda qanday hodisa yuz beradi?



3-rasm

1-topshiriqning yechimi.

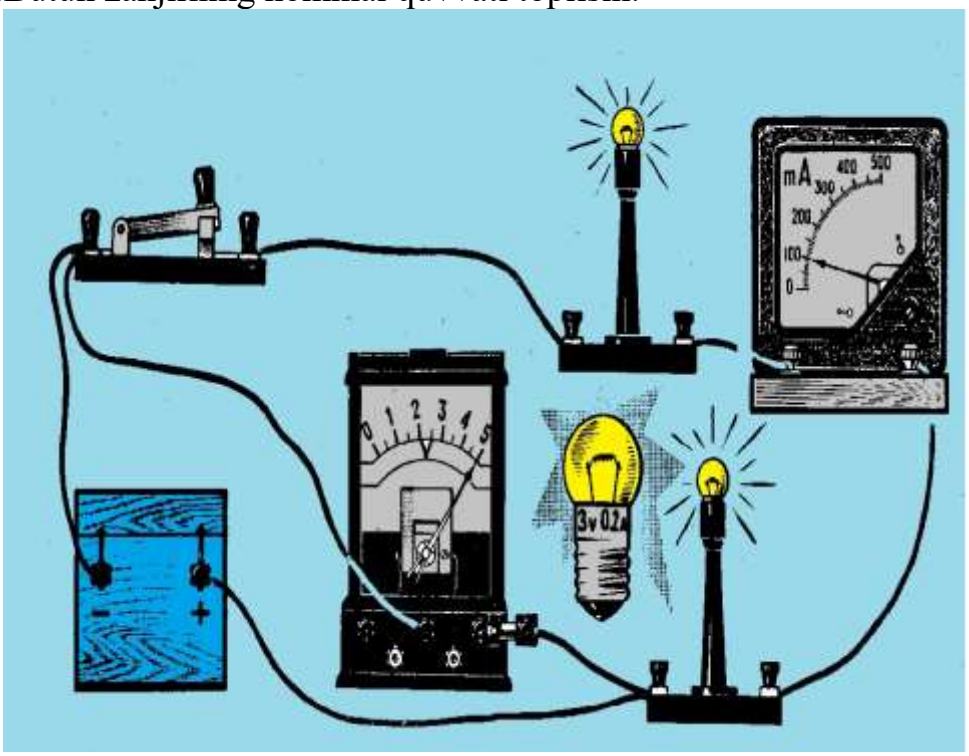
1. 1-a rasmda tasvirlangan elektromagnit o‘ramlari soni kam bo‘lsa ham ko‘proq ko‘tarish kuchiga ega bo‘ladi. Bu quyidagicha tushuntiriladi: o‘ramlar sonini ikki marta oshirishga nisbatan po‘lat o‘zak kiritilganda magnit maydoni ko‘proq kuchayadi. Chunki, po‘latning magnit singdiruvchanligi misnikiga nisbatan juda katta hisoblanadi.

2. Sharni tokli g‘altak yordamida yoki magnit qutblari orasiga joylashtirib magnitlash mumkin.

3. G’altakdan magnit uzoqlashadi, chunki elektromagnit induksiya hodisasi ro‘y beradi.

2-topshiriq.

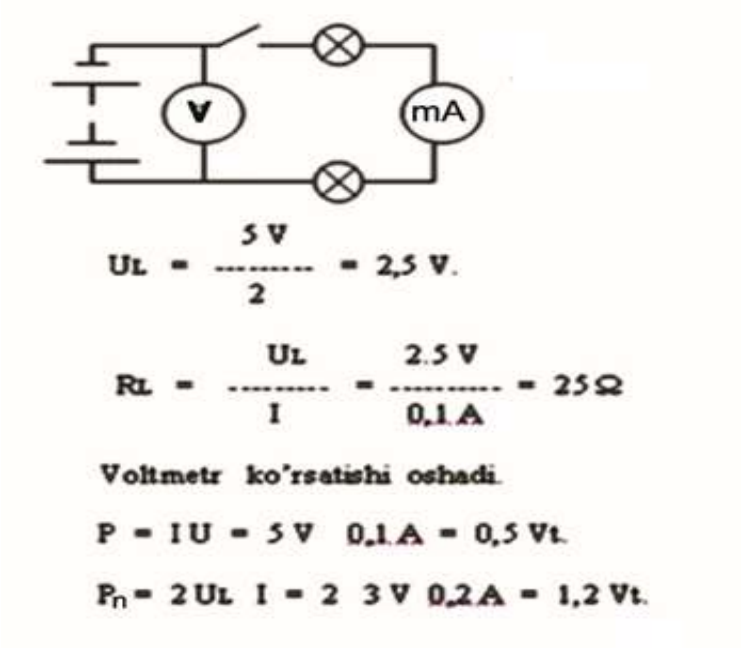
1. 4-rasmdagi elektr zanjirning prinsipial sxemasini chizilsin.
2. Bitta lampadagi kuchlanish topilsin.
3.Agar barcha lampalar bir xil bo‘lsa, bitta lampaning qarshiligi topilsin.
4. Bitta lampa kuyib qolsa, voltmetr ko’rsatishi qanday o‘zgaradi?
5. Butun zanjirning aktiv quvvati topilsin.
6.Butun zanjirning nominal quvvati topilsin.



4-rasm

2-topshiriqning yechimi.

1. 4-rasmdagi elektr zanjirning prinsipial sxemasi.

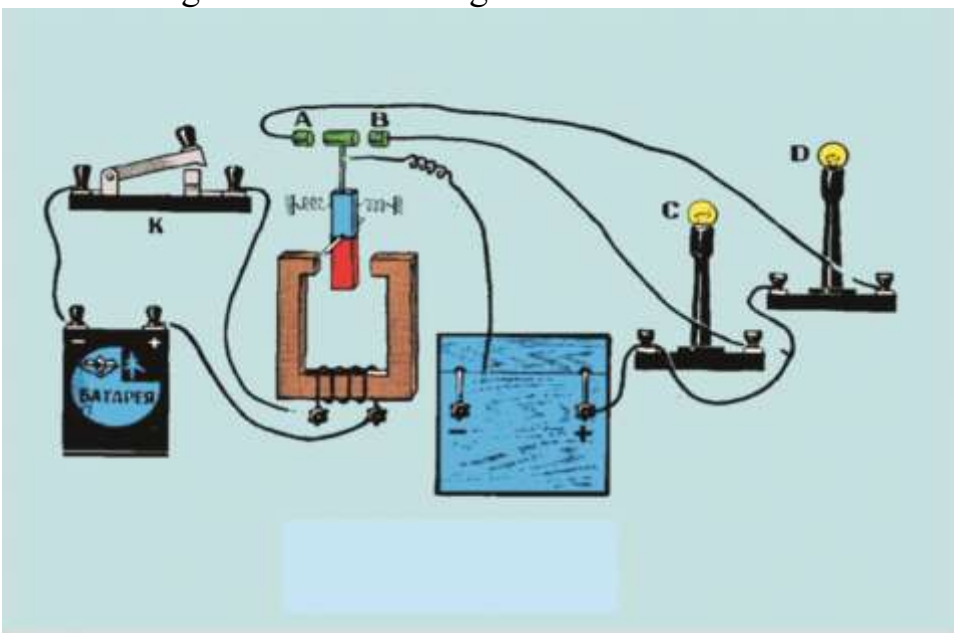


5-rasm

3-topshiriq.

1.6-rasmdagi elektr zanjirning prinsipial sxemasi chizilsin.

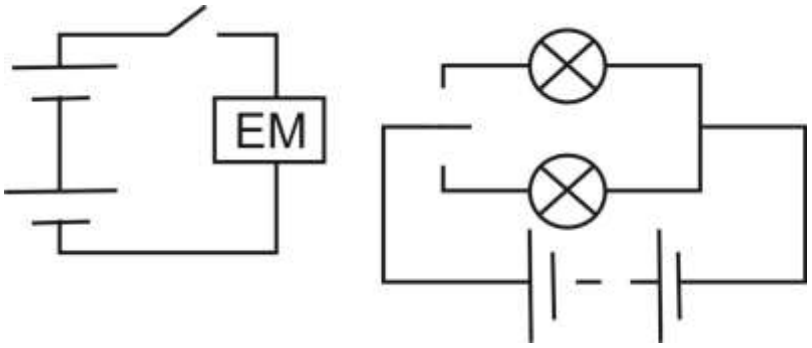
2. K kalit ulanganda sodir bo'ladigan hodisa tushuntirilsin.



6-rasm

3-topshiriqning yechimi.

1. 6-rasmdagi elektr zanjirning prinsipial sxemasi:



7-rasm

2. O‘zinduksiya hodisasi tufayli k-kalit ulanganda c-lampa yonadi, uzilganda esa d-lampa yonadi.

Rasmli topshiriqlarni bajarishning ahamiyati shundan iboratki, talaba har bir topshiriqni bajarish uchun o‘z ustida mustaqil ishlaydi, fizikaning biror sohasini yoki mavzularini chuqur o’rganadi va shu asnoda o‘z bilimini oshiradi. Masalan yuqorida ko‘rib o’tilgan rasmli topshiriqlarni bajarish uchun talabaga quyidagi mavzular bilan tanishib chiqish tavsiya qilinadi:

1-topshiriqda: elektromagnitni induksiya, o’zinduksiya, moddalarning magnit xossalari, Lens qoidasi.

2-topshiriqda: o‘zgarmas tok qonunlari, o’tkazgichlarni ketma-ket va parallel ulash, elektr o‘chov asboblari.

3- topshiriqda: elektromagnit induksiya, o‘zinduksiya, elektromagnit, o‘zgarmas tok manbalari.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, rasmli topshiriqni bajarish asosida talabaning konstruktorlik va ijodkorlik qobiliyati yanada rivojlanadi, ilmiy va o‘quv adabiyotlar bilan mustaqil ishlash konikmalari hosil bo‘ladi.

Adabiyotlar ro’yxati:

1. Организация и проведение лабораторных занятий по курсу общей физики в педагогических вузах с использованием задачного метода. URL: http://www.dissercat.com

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THE ROLE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Annotation: The new technology of learning can significantly increase the degree of meaningfulness of the educational material, firstly, due to the clarity, specificity and minimality of setting each project task, and, secondly, through the use of not only abstract models, but also visual images. The article deals with the use of various pedagogical technologies that help students achieve mastery, success in their field, and overcome difficulties in learning a foreign language.

Keywords: professional English, pedagogical technology, multi-level education, adaptive learning technology, problem-based learning technology.

Modern education requires solving various problems and problems of our time, first of all, the problems of socialization and adaptation of students. What our graduates will be depends on the whole system of organization of the educational process. Now the result of teaching a child at school has been determined - the formation of key competencies. It is impossible and irrational to form them using only traditional methods.

Educational programs provide for students to master professional English. It is well known that at present the need for specialists who speak a foreign language has increased significantly. This task can be realized using various pedagogical technologies, which helps to overcome difficulties in teaching students with different levels of foreign language proficiency [1, p.149-216]. In my professional work, I use the following pedagogical technologies.

Pedagogical technology of multi-level education allows you to create pedagogical conditions for the inclusion of each student in activities corresponding to the zone of his development. The need to use this technology is due to the fact that students with different levels of training come to vocational education. In the educational process, the teacher deals with individuals who have different inclinations, interests, needs and motives, temperament features, properties of thinking and memory [2, p. 62].

At the beginning of the academic year, I traditionally conduct cross-sectional tests in grammar, reading and translation. Thus, for example I reveal that in group, - two students studied French at school and began to study English at college, so the quality of education was low. Some students had slow dynamic personality characteristics and were doomed to inevitable difficulties when

working at the same pace for the whole group. I believe that this problem could be solved through level differentiation. I carried out the preparation of educational material in accordance with the conditional division of the entire group of students into two or three subgroups. In each group, I achieved my own levels of assimilation of the material. For example:

- knowledge of the material (remembered, reproduced);
- understanding (explained, translated from English into Uzbek or Russian language);
- application (composed a dialogue or a monologue based on key phrases).

Various types of control and test tasks have been developed. I am required to:

- create cognitive motivation and stimulate the cognitive activity of students;
- organize extracurricular work of students at various levels.

For example, in groups for the training of skilled workers and employees, students prepare thematic media presentations, mini-reports on the topic of their future profession. In groups for the training of mid-level specialists, students develop dialogues using professional vocabulary, compose texts and monologues about their future specialty.

- reduce frontal and classroom forms of work to the necessary minimum.

The use of this pedagogical technology allows me to highlight the main stages of the lesson. For example, the stage of creating a target installation. Most often, I practice testing, dictation, pronunciation of basic definitions in vocabulary and grammar, etc. Mutual verification, correction of gaps, listening to the best answers are required here. The stage of mastering knowledge: the material is presented in a compact form, which allows most students to move on to independent processing of educational information. Weaker students receive an additional explanation and, as they learn, are included in the discussion, dialogue, and exercise. The consolidation stage is based on mutual verification, which motivates students to actively participate in the work [1, p. 149].

The result of the application of this pedagogical technology is an increase in the quality of education based on the results of a differentiated test, as well as a change in the attitude of students towards the discipline itself. For example, in the group with the profession "Auto mechanic", the quality of students' knowledge according to the results of the input control was 10%, and at the time of passing the differentiated control, the quality of knowledge increased to 25%. From the category of uninteresting subjects, in their opinion, English has become more understandable for use in future professional activities.

Adaptive learning technology is a kind of multi-level learning technology. Applying the technology of adaptive learning, I give a central place to the student, his activities, his personal qualities. Learning is seen as a process during which learning skills are formed. This is possible with the active

independent activity of students: reading additional local history material, abstract reading, performing exercises of varying complexity, practical exercises on the formation of speech skills, etc. [2, p. 63].

Using this pedagogical technology, I organize a lesson in three stages:1) explanation of the material; 2) individual work of a teacher with a student against the background of an independently engaged group; 3) independent work of students. [3, p. 263].

Working with future logisticians, I propose such a work plan, for example, on the topic “supply chain management” - read a story about logistics, compile a thematic dictionary on your own and move on to the active phase of assimilation, memorization through writing questions on the text. This technology teaches the logisticians of independent work, creative thinking and creativity. The necessary emotional atmosphere is created.

The main advantage of adaptive learning technology is that against the background of an independently working group, the teacher deals with some students individually (teacher-student) on three levels of adaptive tasks that require reproductive, partially search and creative activity. To increase motivation in the study of the discipline, I try to select texts of an exclusively professional orientation. So, for future builders, I offer informative reading about modern building structures, I select video material about architecture of skyscrapers, I use media presentations about the latest achievements in construction. I believe that the combination of the material of the professional module and the study of terms in English leads to a better assimilation of the material.

Adaptive learning technology involves a flexible system for organizing a training session, taking into account the degree of learning. In some groups, the explanation of the material may take up the entire lesson or part of the lesson. The same applies to independent work of students. This pedagogy makes it possible to vary the duration and sequence of stages of training [4, p. 45-50].

The technology of problem-based learning involves the search for reserves of mental development of students and, above all, creative thinking, the formation of the ability for independent cognitive activity [5, p. 1002].

The use of this pedagogical technology by me, as a teacher of a foreign language, is due to the need to attract students to participate in scientific and practical research conferences. For example, a student of the group made a presentation at a conference on the topic "Economic indicators". Work on an interesting topic contributes not only to the mastery of the necessary system of knowledge and skills by students, but also to an increase in the level of mental development, the formation of the ability to self-educate.

It is the technology of problem-based learning that helps to assimilate educational material, material on extracurricular work in the course of active search activity.

In foreign language lessons, I use problem-based learning technology in a general way: for example, students - future engineers are invited to independently create a situation in which he or she is repairing a factory machine, explaining it to other workers. I, as a teacher, organize this work to find a creative solution, I reason together with students, that is, I show the path of creative thinking. Sometimes in my lessons, students may come across something unknown and unexpected, for example, terms that are borrowed from Italian, French, Latin. And the first sign of a problematic situation is precisely the difficulty that a student can overcome only as a result of his own mental activity. In such cases, I am in no hurry to suggest, and even more so if it is related to the professional interest and certain experience of students). The use of this pedagogical technology obliges me, as a teacher, to work on my self-education, to know additional information, to see the problem and to master the technique of creative thinking myself.

For example, future economists are preparing material for role-playing games in the lessons on the topics “concluding a deal”, “negotiations”, “bargaining”. In such classes real examples of contracts items, authentic materials are used. To evoke students' creativity, I offer spontaneous dialogues such as "prices are too high", "curious client", "foreign client", etc. This technique allows students to open up and try to solve an unexpected problem. Within the framework of this pedagogical technology, I use the technique of spontaneous intervention in the dialogue of students. For example, a role-playing game arises some problem to the solution. This technique is quite effective, since I deliberately complicate the dialogues and force the students to activate the communicative abilities. The result of the application of this pedagogical technology was successful for the students of the Faculty of Mechanics, the Faculty of Construction and the Faculty of Logistics.

In my opinion, only with the help of various pedagogical technologies it is possible to form the communicative literacy of a modern student. Society needs creative, competent specialists. In conditions of high competition, the labor market dictates its own requirements. Preparing a competitive graduate for future professional activity is the main task that reality sets for the educational institution and for me as a teacher of a foreign language.

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DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: The article describes the principles and new methods of developing the country's financial management system.

Keywords: financial management, economic growth, financial resource, macroeconomics, management efficiency.

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the methods of doing business and managing enterprises began to change. Issues such as the economic aspects of the introduction of corporate governance standards, the formation of an effective management system of joint-stock companies (JSCs), the principles of management, the factors influencing its formation began to be addressed.

After gaining independence, the priority task was to create a legal and organizational framework for the formation of a multi-sectoral economy and a competitive environment that can ensure high rates of economic growth and sustainable development of society. The experience of transition economies confirms that privatization and corporatization are important tools for the transition from an administrative-planned economy to a market model of management.

There are various definitions and views by scholars in the study of financial management. A.D. According to Sheremet, A.F. Ionova, financial management is the process of managing the turnover, formation and use of financial resources of a joint-stock company.

According to A.N. Gavrilova, financial management is a system of financial management of a commercial joint-stock company, aimed at improving and developing financial relations through the constant introduction of new principles, forms, structures and methods of management in order to increase production efficiency.

E.I.Shokhina defines financial management as a science that studies the solution of strategic goals and tactical issues set for itself through the effective management of funds and the financial resources of the joint-stock company.

In the interpretation of SV Galitskaya, financial management is defined as the management of the assets of enterprises and the sources of their formation.

In our view, financial management is the science and art of managing the cash flows of joint stock companies by attracting the most rational sources of financial resources and using them with the greatest efficiency to achieve the strategic and tactical goals of joint stock companies.

The content of financial management is a much broader concept than its essence. In a market economy, the law of value plays a regulatory role, and financial relations cover the entire production process in joint-stock companies, including all economic relations. Therefore, financial management is a key component of the overall management system of a joint stock company. Financial management - maximizing profits is simultaneously the goal of the entire management system, including technical and production management.

The financial decision-making process, like any management decision-making, consists of three stages.

Each type of decision requires specific information and analytical support. Forecasting and planning decisions are based on a generalized accounting report for a number of years or quarters using prospective, trend analysis methods. Decisions governing the course of business are based on operational, including accounting information, using rapid analysis methods. Evaluation and control decisions are based on a comparison of current and planned (forecast) data for the current reporting period, using retrospective, current analysis methods.

The content of modern financial management is characterized by the deepening of methods of financial analysis and the solution of new problems associated with the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to market conditions. Such problems include, for example, the discounting of income and capital, the management of the capital structure by determining the cost of capital, the ability to use economic diagnostic methods, financial risk management, the effectiveness of financial support, and so on. is Addressing them in practical management will increase the effectiveness of financial management in joint stock companies.

Financial management is an integral part of the overall management system of a joint-stock company, and it, in turn, represents a system of rational management of the process of financing the economic activities of joint-stock companies, which includes the movement of financial resources and the formation of financial resources. Therefore, financial management can be described as a system of rational and efficient use of capital, a mechanism for managing the movement of financial resources aimed at increasing capital, investment growth and the growth of financial resources. Financial management focuses on supporting the normal flow of financial resources, whose effectiveness is characterized by turnover (turnover rate).

A new complex stage of the formation of a market economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan has created the need to teach financial management as a discipline of financial management of joint-stock companies, aimed at achieving strategic and tactical goals.

The priority goal of financial management is to maximize the economic efficiency of the property owner. Mechanisms to achieve this goal are effective dividend and investment policy, credit policy of the joint-stock company, adequate liquidity and optimal working capital policy, policy of optimal formation of the tax base.

The second goal of financial management complements and defines the priority goal. Its essence is to establish an effective business partnership in the joint-stock company with customers and creditors, business entities that serve the development of the business of this joint-stock company. The mechanism of ensuring the effectiveness of business cooperation is based on the relationship of the parties, control over the full return and maturity of investments, guarantees, collateral, rent, commodity loans, banking services to create an effective scheme of servicing the principal amount of debt. Justify the terms of the bond loan, ensure the positive effect of financial support, etc. plays an important role.

Our next goal is to ensure the social responsibility of our joint-stock company. The sustainability of the business activity of the joint-stock company creates good prospects for expanding the tax base, increasing employment, increasing demand for means of production, supporting interdependent and interdependent trade relations between market participants inside and outside the country. Particular attention will be paid to social indicators influencing economic and financial growth, social planning, human capital investment, potential bankruptcy monitoring and business decision-making.

In the process of development of the country's economy, the goals of financial management will change.

As mentioned above, the goal of financial management is to maximize profits. However, maximizing the market value of a joint stock company is not always achieved automatically by maximizing the amount of profit it receives. For example, high profits can be fully spent on current purposes, as a result of which joint-stock companies lose their main source of financial resources for development. In addition, a higher rate of return can be achieved when the level of financial risk is higher, which may justify a decline in the market value of joint stock companies.

In conclusion, it should be noted that effective management practices in Uzbekistan are at the stage of development, facing problems associated with objective economic difficulties, imperfect regulatory framework, insufficient level of training. The following are typical for the modern economy: - low level of authorized capital of privatized joint-stock companies;

- the value of financial resources;
- low investment attractiveness of joint-stock companies;
- underdevelopment of the stock market and financial infrastructure.

Considering the trends and state of changes in the economy of financial management in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is possible to conclude that this direction has not only certain traditions, but also a bright future.

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MODERN METHODS OF INCREASING THE KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

Resume: Cultural information offered to students of non-linguistic universities is not sufficiently integrated into the learning process. There is a gap between the theoretical knowledge that students receive and the practical skills and intercultural communication skills that they need in their future professional activities.

To achieve mutual understanding, it is necessary to obtain not only a certain body of knowledge, but also to develop a system of skills and abilities, which are called general cultural competencies. This term refers to the level of interpersonal communication that a foreign citizen needs to function successfully in society.

Key words: intercultural competence, foreign student, medical institute, education.

Relevance. The relevance of the problem under consideration is due to the changes taking place in the world in the field of education. The purpose of education is not just knowledge, skills, and the formation of "key competencies"[1], which must be mastered for the socialization of a person, for his "productive adaptation" to this world. In the modern dictionary of foreign words we read: "Competence translated from Latin competentia means a range of issues in which a person is knowledgeable, has knowledge and experience" [2].

The linguodidactic encyclopedic dictionary interprets this concept as "a set of knowledge, skills, and abilities formed in the process of teaching a particular discipline, as well as the ability to perform any activity based on acquired knowledge, skills, and abilities" [3].

Based on these conclusions, the author offers the following definition: "competence is the content of education, which, being assimilated by students, forms their competence in any field of activity" [5]. As we can see, there is no single interpretation of this concept, therefore we will assume that "the content of education", "norm", "range of issues" are acquired knowledge necessary for a person to show his abilities in a particular situation.

The question of the types of competencies is also ambiguous. According to the list of five key competencies adopted by the Council of Europe, the personality standard should include the following:

1) political and social competencies related to the ability to take responsibility in decision-making, to participate in non-violent conflict resolution;

2) competencies that allow living in a multicultural society, contributing to understanding and willingness to live in a good neighborhood with other cultures, "education should "equip" young people with intercultural competencies, such as acceptance of differences, respect for others and the ability to live with people of other cultures, languages and religions";

3) competencies involving oral and written communication, proficiency in several foreign languages;

4) competencies related to the informatization of society, involving the possession of new technologies, understanding of their application, critical attitude to the disseminated information;

5) the ability to continuous learning both professionally and socially [1].

The possession of intercultural competence is one of the basic competencies of a modern specialist. What is meant by intercultural competence? S.E. Tsvetkova, analyzing this concept, writes that in "domestic studies on the problem of intercultural competence, the latter is defined as the ability of members of a certain cultural community to achieve understanding in the process of interaction with representatives of another culture using compensatory strategies to prevent conflicts of "one's own" and "someone else's" and to create a new intercultural communicative community during interaction." G.V. Elizarova considers intercultural competence as an integral part of foreign language communicative competence, but with some "additional components based on taking into account the projection of culture on the sphere of communication" [6]. This means that it is impossible to achieve mutual understanding in the process of communication without taking into account the ethical norms and rules adopted by native speakers.

Intercultural competence, according to M.G. Evdokimova, "consists in the ability to take into account intercultural differences in the process of foreign language communication" and is formed by "a set of intercultural aspects of the content of foreign language communicative competence" [6].

The goal of the formation of intercultural competence is designated by G.V. Elizarova as "achieving such a quality of a linguistic personality that will allow her to go beyond her own culture and acquire the qualities of a mediator of cultures without losing her own cultural identity" [6].

The analysis of pedagogical research devoted to the problem of the formation of intercultural competence allows us to conclude that this problem is in the center of attention. A detailed list of works devoted to this problem is presented by Plekhanova M.V. [7] Among them you can see works devoted to

the formation of intercultural competence based on a foreign language text (O.V. Syromyasov), the formation of intercultural competence of students in the process of teaching foreign language communication, the formation of intercultural competence based on the use of authentic video materials when teaching foreign language communication to medical university students, the formation of intercultural competence based on authentic texts (Swedish as a second foreign language), the formation of intercultural competence when teaching a foreign language in language courses (based on the French language, initial stage) and others.

The formation of intercultural competence of foreign students in the process of learning the Russian language will be possible and effective if texts of national themes are one of the main components of the teaching content. The purpose of these texts is not only to get acquainted with someone else's socio-cultural environment, its customs, traditions, rules of behavior, but, above all, to realize and accept the values of another culture in comparison with the values of their own culture, to form the ability to see differences, understand and accept them, try to find common ground.

A foreign student, getting into a foreign environment, encountering foreign native speakers, representatives of another culture, while he himself is a native speaker of a language and culture native to him, close and beloved. When we get into a foreign city, country, in other words, into a non-native socio-cultural environment, we keenly perceive "our own", native and show special interest in this, enthusiastically sharing it with "strangers". Talking about "our own", we want to know "someone else's".

It is this method of presenting the material that we propose to take as a basis for teaching foreign students the Russian language. The main component of the training should be texts of national themes, allowing to mitigate cultural barriers in the process of intercultural interaction, to increase the motivation of learning. Russian Russian expressiveness Fan Godong, in his study of the problems of teaching Chinese students the expressiveness of Russian speech, confirms the idea of increasing the motivation of foreign students "to a deeper knowledge of the linguistic units of the Russian language and their communicative capabilities, to penetrate into the zone that is accessible only to native speakers" [8] when using the "reverse vector" texts of regional studies.

The purpose of the study. To develop, theoretically substantiate a model of the formation of the MCC of students in the process of teaching a foreign language at a medical university and experimentally test its effectiveness.

Research methods. Analysis of pedagogical, psychological, philosophical, linguistic and cultural literature; pedagogical modeling; study and generalization of pedagogical experience, analysis of one's own pedagogical activity; ascertaining and forming experiment; pedagogical testing; observation; questionnaire; conversation; methods of quantitative analysis and statistical processing of the data obtained: % - Pearson criterion.

Experimental research base: Andijan State Medical Institute. The study covered 200 students of 1-2 courses.

The results of the study. The basis of experimental work on the formation of intercultural competence of medical university students in the process of teaching a foreign language was the technology of implementing the model presented in the first chapter of the dissertation. According to the model, the technology included four stages, at each of which the competencies forming the MCC were formed: linguistic, country studies, value-semantic, communicative.

All competencies are formed simultaneously in a holistic pedagogical process. However, at each stage we had the opportunity to pay special attention to the formation of one of them.

In the course of the practical part of the study, the need to comply with pedagogical conditions that make it possible to effectively implement a model of the pedagogical process aimed at forming the main components of the MCC in the process of teaching a foreign language was confirmed. At each stage of training, it is necessary to comply with the entire set of these conditions. However, the relative importance of one or another condition may increase at certain stages.

The effectiveness of the technology for the formation of the MCC of students in the process of studying at a medical university has been tested experimentally. The results of pedagogical diagnostics indicate that all students who studied in experimental groups significantly increased the level of formation of all competencies forming the MCC.

According to the results of the study, we obtained data that the EG compared to the KG at a high level has indicators higher by 12%, at an average level — by 1%. The low level of MCC formation in the experimental groups compared to the control groups is less by 13%.

The use of technology has allowed to increase the interest of students in further study of the French language for effective intercultural communication. Students have also increased their interest in their native 128 language. In the process of studying, students have significantly expanded their intercultural horizons, which is an undoubted advantage of the presented model and technology compared to the traditional system of teaching a foreign language at a medical university.

The noted changes in indicators indicate the effectiveness of the model of the formation of the MCC of students in the process of learning in the experimental group. This is confirmed by the statistical reliability of the differences established by comparing the results of the final diagnosis using the Pearson % test. The empirical value of the criterion will be equal to: % = 1.2 ($p < 0.05$) with the degree of freedom y = 2.

Conclusion. In our case, the texts of national subjects (not country studies), already placed in the textbook, will become part of the model of the

formation of intercultural competence of foreign students. The developed system of exercises will help to master the lexical, grammatical, speech material of texts. The material will be consolidated by entering the environment of the language being studied for direct contact with native speakers. The developed system of tests (listening, reading, speaking, vocabulary and grammar) will be the control.

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PHRASEOLOGICAL EXPRESSIONS IN THE MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THEIR DERIVATIVE FEATURES

Annotation: this article discusses the linguistic features of phraseological units, their classification, the difficulties that arise in the translation of phraseological units, the methods of their translation from English.

Keywords: phraseological unit; phraseological unit; classification of phraseological units; translation difficulties; translation techniques.

The English language has a thousand years of history. During this time, it has accumulated a large number of expressions that people found successful, well-aimed and beautiful. And so a special layer of the language arose - phraseology, a set of set expressions that have an independent meaning. And the study of English is widespread in our country.

A good knowledge of the language, including English, is impossible without knowledge of its phraseology. Knowledge of phraseology greatly facilitates the reading of both non-fiction and fiction. The reasonable use of phraseological units makes speech more idiomatic.

With the help of phraseological expressions, which are not translated literally, but are perceived rethought, the aesthetic aspect of the language is enhanced. "With the help of idioms, as with the help of various shades of colors, the informational aspect of the language is complemented by a sensual-intuitive description of our world, our life."

For those who study English as a foreign language, this layer of the language is difficult to master, but after mastering phraseological units, we begin to speak like Englishmen, we understand them from a half- word, our speech readiness increases dramatically. We can briefly and very accurately express our thought, being sure of the correctness of its expression.

A phraseological unit or phraseological unit is a lexically indivisible unit of a language, a stable semantically related combination of words, integral in meaning, distinguished by figurativeness, expressiveness, stylistic and emotional coloring, fully or partially rethought. Phraseological units have an evaluative function, that is, they express the speaker's attitude to a particular object or phenomenon, give speech liveliness and expressiveness, and are a powerful tool for influencing the audience.

Phraseological units are characterized by figurativeness and motivation, they are mobile and allow for some variability. They are used in a figurative sense, but the meaning of the entire expression can be deduced from the

components included in them. When translating, sometimes it is enough to find a correspondence, which, although built on a different image, but the same in meaning.

It should be noted that phraseological units are considered the most difficult to translate lexical category, which is explained by a number of reasons. First, becoming components of a phraseological unit, words with a free meaning lose their semantics and acquire a new, related meaning. For this reason, for the translation of phraseological units, it is not enough just to choose a dictionary match for each component. Secondly, it may be difficult for a translator who is not familiar with the phraseology of the original language to recognize phraseological units in the target text, which will lead to a word-for-word or literal translation, and this, in turn, to a distortion of meaning and subsequent misperception of information by the target audience. It is also worth noting here that a translator who is poorly versed in the phraseology of the target language will also inevitably encounter difficulties. They will be associated with finding the equivalent of the original phraseological unit in the target language or the selection of an analogue. Thirdly, sometimes even if there is an equivalent phraseological unit in the target language, the translator needs to look for other ways of conveying meaning because this phraseological unit does not correspond to the context.

In addition, when translating a phraseological unit, the task of the translator is not only to correctly convey its meaning, but also to reflect the emotional and expressive characteristics, evaluative connotation, functional and stylistic features. Also, the cause of difficulties in translating a phraseological unit can be a high degree of its national specificity. In such cases, the task of the translator will be to adapt it to the culture and language of the target audience. Another difficulty is the external similarity of phraseological units in the source and target languages, which have different semantics, which can lead to false associations and incorrect translation.

Phraseologism is not identical to the word and is not completely equivalent to it. “It is a lexical unit of a more complex type, since the semantic meaning represented by a phraseological phrase is expressed not by one word, but by a combination of two or more words. ” Phraseologism differs from the word in its structure: the word consists of morphemes, and any phraseological unit is, first of all, a combination of words united according to the grammar laws of a particular language (separate design phrasemes and whole word formation). The components of phraseological units are not free in their connections, the circle of their compatibility with other words is closed. Phraseologisms are characterized by lexical stability, basically retain a constant composition.

So, phraseology is a complex phenomenon that requires special attention of translators, since phraseological units are not simple phrases with free meanings of components, and when translating them, one may encounter a number of difficulties. Our analysis made it possible to make sure that in each

case the translation strategy varies and a number of factors can affect the translation decision. These include the features of the use of a phraseological unit in a particular context, its structure, semantics, emotional and expressive coloring. Depending on the situation and features of the phraseological unit, the translator can find an equivalent, analogue, use descriptive, lexical, contextual, antonymic translation, tracing, integral transformation. In order to perform a translation of high quality, the translator must be well acquainted with the above methods of translating phraseological units.

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MEHNAT NIZOLARINI KO'RIB CHIQISH VA HAL ETISHNING PRINTSIPLARI VA MUDDATLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada mehnat nizolarini ko'rib chiqish va hal etishning printsiplari va muddatlari va ularni xulosa takliflari keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: mehnat nizolari, mehnat qonuni, - bevosita o`zining ishga tiklanishi; - majburiy progul uchun haq to`lashni; - mazkur ma`naviy zararni qoplashni.

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PRINCIPLES AND TERMS OF LABOR DISPUTES CONSIDERATION AND RESOLUTION

Annotation: In this article, the printouts and deadlines for the consideration and resolution of labor disputes and their conclusion proposals are presented.

Keywords: labor disputes, labor law, - the restoration of its employment directly; - payment of wages for compulsory progul; - compensation for moral damage.

Kirish

Mehnat nizolari − amaldagi mehnat to‘g‘risidagi qonunlar va boshqa normativ hujjatlarni tadbiq etish yoki yangi mehnat shartlarini belgilash yoxud mavjud shartlarini o‘zgartirishga doyr masalalar bo‘yicha yuzaga keladigan va qonunda o‘rnatilgan tartibda hal etiladigan kelishmovchiliklar. Mehnat nizolarini hal etish bilan bog‘liq barcha masalalar O‘zRning Mehnat kodeksi (259—281moddalar), Fuqarolik protsessual kodeksi (1, 5, 6, 31, 110, 149, 158, 185, 219, 239, 259moddalar)da ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan. Mehnat nizolari yakka tartibdagi Mehnat nizolari va jamoaga doir Mehnat nizolariga bo‘linadi. Ya kka tartibdagi Mehnat nizolari — ish beruvchi va xodim o‘rtasida mehnat to‘g‘risidagi qonunlar va boshqa normativ hujjatlarni, mehnat shartnomasipz. nazarda tutilgan mehnat shartlarini qo‘llanish yuzasidan kelib chiqqan kelishmovchiliklardir. Jamoaga doir Mehnat nizolari — ish beruvchi va xodimlar jamoalari o‘rtasida mehnatning yangi shartlarini belgilash va mavjud shartlarini o‘zgartirish, jamoa shartnomalari va kelishuvlarini tuzish, o‘zgartirish va bajarish yuzasidan kelib chiqqan kelishmovchiliklardir. Ish beruvchi bilan

xodimlar o‘rtasidagi kelishmovchiliklar mehnat shatnomasida qatnashuvchi har 2 tarafning harakati yoki harakatsizligi natijasida kelib chiqishi mumkin. Har qanday kelishmovchiliklarham Mehnat nizolari darajasiga borib yetmaydi. Yuzaga kelgan kelishmovchiliklar mehnat huquqi sub’yektlari tomonidan turlicha baholanishi mumkin. Baholashdagi kamchiliklar Mehnat nizolarini ko‘rib chiquvchi organga murojaat qilingandan boshlab Mehnat nizolari darajasiga borib yetadi. Mehnat nizolarini Mehnat nizolari komissiyasi va sud ko‘rib chiqadi.[1]

Mavzuning dolzarbligi:



Mehnat sharoitlarining noqulayligi, mehnat shartlarining o`zgartirilishi, bekor qilinishi, xodimlarga qonunda nazarda tutilgan kafolatlarni bermaslik kabi qator ob`yektiv hamda sub`yektiv sabablarga ko`ra xodim va ish beruvchi o`rtasida o`zaro kelishmovchilik-mehnat nizosi yuzaga keladi.Agarda bu ixtilof tomonlarning o`zaro kelishuvi bilan bartaraf etilmasa, u holda bu nizo qonunda belgilangan huquqiy vositalar yordamida hal etiladi.

Mehnat nizolarini ko`rib hal etilishi usuliga ko`ra umumiy va maxsus mehnat nizolariga, mohiyatiga ko`ra mehnat shartlarini belgilash, o`zgartirish, bekor qilishga oid mehnat nizolari hamda mehnat shartlarini qo`llash bilan bog`liq mehnat nizolariga bo`linadi. Umumiy mehnat nizolari barcha xodimlarga oid nizolar bo`lib, umumiy tartibda nizoni ko`rib chiqish komissiyasi yoki sud yo`li bilan hal etiladi. Umumiy mehnat nizolari ikki bosqishda, mehnat nizolari komissiyalari va sud tomonidan ko`rib chiqiladi, xodim bevosita sudga bemalol murojaat etish huquqiga ega.

Mavzuning maqsadi:

Mehnat nizolari komissiyasi korxona, muassasa, tashkilotning bevosita o`zida faoliyat olib boradi. Mazkur komissiya ish beruvchi va kasaba uyushmasi qo`mitasi yoki xodimlarning boshqa vakillik organi tomonidan tenglik asosida tuziladi(262-modda).

Mehnat nizosini hal qilishini so`rab murojaat etish muddatlari:
- ishga tiklash nizolari bo`yicha-xodimga u bilan mehnat shartnomasi bekor qilinganligi haqidagi buyruqning nusxasi berilgan kundan boshlab bir oy;
- xodim tomonidan ish beruvchiga yetkazilgan moddiy zararni to`lash haqidagi nizolar bo`yicha zarar etkazilganligi ushun ish beruvchiga ma`lum bo`lgan kundan boshlab bir yil;
- boshqa mehnat nizolari bo`yicha xodim o`z huquqi buzilganligini bilgan yoki bilishi lozim bo`lgan kundan boshlab uch oy.

[1] https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mehnat_nizolari

Mehnat nizolari bo`yicha komissiya ariza berilganidan keyin o`n kun mobaynida mehnat nizosini ko`rib chiqishi va qaror qabul qilishi kerak. Mehnat nizolari komissiyasining qarori bu qaror ustidan shikoyat qilish uchun belgilangan o`n kunlik muddat o`tgandan keyin uch kun ishida ish beruvchi tomonidan bajarilishi kerak. Ishga tiklanish bo`yicha da`vo arizasiga binoan xodim quyidagilarni talab qilishga haqli:

- bevosita o`zining ishga tiklanishi;
- majburiy progul uchun haq to`lashni;
- mazkur ma`naviy zararni qoplashni.

Ishga tiklash bo`yicha sud qarorini bajarish ish beruvchi tomonidan kechiktirilganda sud xodimga o`rtacha ish haqi to`lash haqida ajrim chiqarib beradi. Xodimning sog`ligiga yetkazilgan zararni qoplashga doir nizolar bo`yicha sudga murojaat qilish uchun muddat belgilanmaydi. Mehnat nizolari komissiyasi o`z majlisida guvohlarni chaqirtirish, mutaxassislarni, korxonada faoliyat ko`rsatayotgan ishlab chiqarish vakillarini taklif qilish huquqiga ega.

Mavzuning yangiligi:

Bu ahvolda mehnat nizolari, masalan, bir guruh xodimlarni himoya qiladigan kasaba uyushma shartnomasi tugash arafasida va tomonlar yangisining shartlariga rozi bo'lmaganda paydo bo'ladi. Boshqa tomondan, mehnat nizolarining yana bir shakli rasmiy talablardir. Ular ish beruvchining amaldagi shartnomani bajarishi to'g'risida xodimlarning e'tirozlari. Oddiy da'vo ish beruvchini mehnat shartnomasini buzadigan ishda ayblaydi, masalan, xodimni "sababsiz" ishdan bo'shatish.

Mavzuning ahamiyati:

Mehnat nizosini hal qilishning birinchi bosqichi tashqi agentning yordamisiz ishtirok etuvchi tomonlar o'rtasida muhokama qilish va muzokaralar olib borishdir.

Shartnoma bandlariga oid munozaralar va muzokaralar har ikki tomon (ishchilar va rahbariyat) o'z nuqtai nazarlarini bayon qilish jarayonining bir qismidir.

Ushbu nizomni mehnatga oid nizolarni hal qilishda qo'llashning muvaffaqiyati, asosan, tashqi agentlarga murojaat qilmasdan, mehnat munosabatlarida barqarorlikka erishish istagi va istagiga bog'liq. Shuning uchun uni muvaffaqiyatli ishlatish darajasi tomonlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning etukligining ko'rsatkichi deb hisoblanishi mumkin.

Xulosa

Nizolarni hal qilishda mediatsiyani qo‘llashning keng yoyilishi sudlar uchun ham foydadan xoli bo‘lmaydi. Ish hajmining noreal darajada ko‘pligi barcha davlatlar sudlari uchun umumiy muammo hisoblanadi. Jumladan, Hindistonda har bir sudyaga 2147ta ish to‘g‘ri keladi. Ko‘rib chiqilishi kerak bo‘lgan ishlarning umumiy soni 31,280,000tani tashkil etadi. Bu ishlarning Hindiston sudlari tomonidan ko‘rib chiqilishi 2330-yilga kelib tugallanishi mumkin. Xitoy xalq respublikasida 2012-yilda sudlar ish yurituvida 200

000dan ortiq ish mavjud edi. Janubiy Afrikada 2004-2005-yillar davomida sudlarga 128 000ta da'vo arizasi kelib tushgan va shulardan 62%i o'sha davr oralig'ida hal qilingan. Germaniyada esa, 4771 nafar quyi turuvchi sudyalar tomonidan ko'rilgan ishlar bor yo'g'i 1416 nafar yuqori turuvchi sudyalar tomonidan appelyatsiya tartibida ko'rib chiqiladi. Nizolarni mediatsiya vositasida hal qilish sudlar ish hajmining sezilarli darajada kamayishiga olib keladi. Buni xalqaro tajriba ham isbotlaydi. Xususan, Dehli va Bangalor mediatsiya markazlari tashkil etilgan paytda ikki oy davomida 39 969ta ishni, Dubay mediatsiya markazi esa, bir oy davomida sudlar ish yurituvida bo'lgan ishlarning 1/3 qismini mediatsiya tartib-taomillarini qo'llagan xolda ko'rib chiqdi. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, mediatsiyani qo'llash nafaqat nizolashayotgan taraflar, balki sudlar uchun ham ijobiy ta'sirga ega.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida mediatorning faoliyati professional va noprofessional asosda tashkil etiladi. "Mediatsiya to'g'risida"gi Qonunning 12-moddasida professional mediator sifatida birinchidan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi tomonidan tasdiqlanadigan mediatorlarni tayyorlash dasturi bo'yicha maxsus o'quv kursidan o'tgan, ikkinchidan, Professional mediatorlar reyestriga kiritilgan shaxs faoliyat ko'rsatishi mumkinligi belgilangan. Noprofessional asosdagi mediator faoliyatini yigirma besh yoshga to'lgan va mediator vazifalarini bajarishga rozilik bergan shaxs amalga oshirishi mumkin. Qiyoslash uchun Rossiya Federatsiyasida ham mediatorlik faoliyati professional va noprofessional asosda amalga oshiriladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasidan farqli o'laroq, Rossiya qonunchiligida har ikki asosda faoliyatni amalga oshiradigan mediatorlar uchun ham yoshga doir talablar belgilangan. Jumladan, Rossiya Federatsiyasida shaxs professional mediator bo'lishi uchun 25 yoshga, noprofessional mediatorlik faoliyatini amalga oshirishi uchun 18 yoshga to'lgan hamda to'liq muomala layoqatiga ega bo'lishi lozim.

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BUG’DOY UNINING NOVVOYLIK XOSSALARI

Annotatsiya: Mahalliy xom ashyolardan foydalanib, non va non mahsulotlari yangi navlarini tayyorlash restepturalari va texnologiyasini yaratish, maxalliy ikkilamchi xom ashyodan olingan kukun yordamida hamirning kimyoviy tarkibi, reologik xususiyatlarini yaxshilash, non va non mahsulotlarining sifat ko’rsatkichlari, ozuqaviy va biologik qiymatlarini ko’tarishdan iborat.

Kalit so’zlar: Bug’doy, bug’doy uni, non.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF WHEAT FLOUR

Annotation: Creation of recipes and technology for making new varieties of bread and bakery products using local raw materials, improving the chemical composition and rheological properties of dough using powder from local secondary raw materials, improving the quality, nutritional and biological value of bread and bakery products.

Keywords: Wheat, wheat flour, bread.

Bug’doy unining novvoylik xossalari − texnologik jarayon to’g’ri olib borilgan taqdirda, unning yaxshi sifatli non hosil qilish qobiliyatidir. Yaxshi pishgan bug’doy noni etarli hajmga, to’g’ri shaklga, yoriqlar va yirtiqlar bo’lmagan bir tekis bo’yalgan qobiqqa, bir xilda tarqalgan, mayin g’ovaklikdagi egiluvchan mag’ziga ega bo’lishi kerak. Ma’lum turdagi bug’doy nonining mag’zi qanchalik ochiq rangda bo’lsa, u shunchalik iste’molchilar tomonidan qadrlanadi.

Bug’doy unining novvoylik xossalari, asosan, uning quyidagi xususiyatlari bilan belgilanadi:

• gaz hosil qilish qobiliyati;

• ma’lum aniqlikdagi strukturaviy-mexaniq xususiyatlarga ega bo’lgan hamir hosil qilish qobiliyati - «unning kuchi»;

• unning rangi va non tayyorlashda to’qlashish xususiyati. Un zarrachalarining o’lchamlari ham sezilarli ahamiyatga ega.

Unning gaz hosil qilish qobiliyati - bu ma'lum miqdordagi un, suv va achitqidan tayyorlangan hamirning bijg'ishi davomidagi muayyan bir vaqt ichida ajralib chiqqan karbonat angidrid gazi (uglerod ikki oksidi) miqdori tuchuniladi. Bu ko'rsatkich sifatida 100 g un, 60 sm3 suv va 10 g presslangan achitqidan tayyorlangan hamirning 30°C haroratda 5 soat bijg'ishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan karbonat angidrid gazi (uglerod ikki oksidi)ning sm3 miqdori qabul qilingan. Unning gaz hosil qilish xususiyati shu undagi (xususiy) qandlar miqdori va qand hosil qilishi bilan bog'liq.

Unning xususiy qandlari. Donning markaziy qismidagi (endosperma) qand miqdori, murtagi, qobig'i, endospermaga yopishib turuvchi aleyron qatlamidagiga ko'ra nisbatan kamdir. Shuning uchun unning chiqishi qanchalik yuqori bo'lsa, don qobiqlarining miqdori, shundan kelib chiqib qand miqdori ham ko'p bo'ladi.

Bug'doy unida achitqi yordamida bijg'itiladigan qandlarning umumiy miqdori, don tarkibi va un chiqishidan kelib chiqib, unning quruq moddalariga nisbatan 0,7- 1,8 % atrofida bo'ladi. Don va undagi qand miqdori, xususan, maltoza miqdori donning unib chiqishi natijasida ortib ketishi mumkin.

Unning qand hosil qilish qobiliyati - undan tayyorlangan suv-un korishmasining o'zgarmas harorat va ma'lum bir vaqt ichida u yoki bu miqdordagi maltozani hosil qilishidir. Qand hosil qilish, undagi amilolitik fermentlarning un kraxmaliga ta'siri bilan bog'langan bo'lib, amilolitik (□-amilaza va □ - amilaza) fermentlarning miqdori va faolligiga, un zarralarining o'lchamlari, ulardagi kraxmal donlarining tabiati va xolatiga, ya'ni kraxmalning ferment ta'siriga beriluvchanligiga bog'liq.

Unning qand hosil qilish ko'rsatgichi bo'lib, 10 g un va 50 sm3 suvdan tayyorlangan suv-un suspenziyasini 27°C haroratda bir soat davomida saqlash natijasida hosil bo'ladigan maltozaning milligrammdagi miqdori hisoblanadi. Odatda, unib chiqmagan donda faqat (□ - amilaza mavjud bo'ladi. Unib chiqqan bug'doyda esa □ - amilaza bilan birgalikda faol □- amilaza ham mavjud. □ - amilaza kraxmalga ta'sir qilib, asosan, maltozani hosil qilish bilan bir qatorda, kam miqdorda yuqori molekulyar dekstrinlarni ham hosil qiladi, □ - amilaza esa kraxmal gidrolizining asosiy mahsuloti sifatida past molekulyar (kamroq massaga ega bo'lgan) dekstrinlarni va kam miqdordagi maltozani hosil qiladi.

Ikki fermentning birgalikda ta'sir qilishi kraxmalning ko'proq qandlantirishini ta'minlaydi.

□ va □ - amilazalar muhitning harorati va ta'siriga bog'liqligi bilan farqlanadi. □ - amilaza □ - amilazaga nisbatan 70-74°C haroratda yuqori darajada faollikka ega bo'ladi va 97-98°C haroratda faolligini yo'qotadi. □ - amilaza esa 62-64°C haroratda yuqori faollikka ega bo'lib, 82-84 °C haroratda faolligini yo'qotadi. □ - amilaza □ - amilazaga qaraganda muhitning kislotaliligini ortishiga chidamlidir. □ - amilaza 10,5-11,0 grad kislotalilikda va 71°C haroratda faolligini yo'qotadi, 4,4 grad kislotalilikda esa faolligini 96-98°C gacha saqlab qoladi. □ - amilaza 10-11,5 grad kislotalilikda - 60°C haroratda, 4,5-6,5 grad kislotalilikda esa 73-78°C haroratda faolligini yo'qotadi.

Bug’doy donida etarli miqdorda faol - amilaza mavjud bo’ladi. Shuning uchun bug’doydan olingan unning qand hosil qilish qobiliyati asosan, kraxmalning ferment ta’siriga beriluvchanligiga, ya’ni kraxmalning ta’sirchanligiga bog’likdir. Un kraxmalining ta’sirga beriluvchanligi, asosan, un zarrachalari va kraxmal donlarining o’lchamlari hamda ularning mexaniq zararlanganligi darajasiga bog’liq. Bu zarrachalar qanchalik kichik bo’lsa, shunchalik ko’p miqdorda - amilaza ta’siriga beriluvchan bo’ladi. Bunday unning gaz hosil qilish qobiliyati ham yuqori.

Unib chiqqan bug’doydan olingan unda faol - amilaza miqdori qo’shimcha va qariyb hal qiluvchi o’ringa ega bo’ladi. Unning xususiy qandlari hamir bijg’ishining boshlang’ich bosqichidagina sezilarli ahamiyatga molik. Hamir bijg’ishining oxirida, tindirish va pishirishning boshlang’ich bosqichlarida gaz hosil bo’lishi, nonning sifatli bo’lishini ta’minlaydi. Shuning uchun unning gaz hosil qilish qobiliyati unning xususiy qandlariga ma’lum miqdorda bog’liq bo’lsa-da, asosan, unning qand hosil qilish qobiliyati bilan belgilanadi. Unning gaz hosil qilish qobiliyati uning uglevod- amilaza kompleksi bilan aniqlanadi.

Unning gaz hosil qilish qobiliyatining texnologik ahamiyati - restepturasida shakar ko’rsatilmagan non mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishda ko’zga tashlanadi. Unning gaz hosil qilish qobiliyatiga qarab - hamirning bijg’ish jadalligi va tindirishning tezligi, undagi kleykovinaning miqdori va sifatiga qarab nonning g’ovakligi hamda hajmi hakida mulohaza yuritish mumkin. Gaz hosil qilish qobiliyati non qobig’ining rangiga ham ta’sir qiladi.

Gaz hosil qilish qobiliyati past bo’lgan undan tayyorlangan hamirda unning xususiy qandlari bijg’ish jarayonining birinchi soatlaridayoq sarflanadi. Natijada, bijg’ishning oxirida, tindirish va pishirishning birinchi bosqichida etarli bo’ladigan miqdorda qand mavjud bo’lishini ta’minlay olmaydi. Bunday hamirdan tayyorlangan nonning hajmi kichik va g’ovakligi kam bo’ladi.

Bug’doy nonining rangi sezilarli ravishda hamirda bijg’imasdan qolgan qandlar miqdoriga bog’liq. Pishirilayotgan hamir qobiq hosil qiluvchi sirtining qizishi, bijg’imasdan qolgan qandlar, oqsillarning parchalanish mahsulotlari bilan o’zaro ta’sirlashishi tufayli, sarg’ish jigarrangli moddalar - melanoidlar hosil bo’ladi.

Bir tekisda bo’yalgan, bir xil rangdagi qobiqli non olish uchun pishirish vaqtida hamirda bijg’imasdan qolgan qandlar miqdori quruq moddalar miqdoriga nisbagan 2-3 %dan kam bo’lmasligi kerak. Qoldiq qandlarning juda kam miqdorda bo’lishi hamirni yuqori haroratda uzoq vaqt davomida pishirishdan so’ng ham non qobig’ining oq rangli bo’lishiga sabab bo’ladi.

Gaz hosil qilish qobiliyati pasg bo’lgan unni, odatda, novvoylar «issiqqa chidamli» deyishadi. Bunday un turkumlari oliy va birinchi navli bug’doy unidan non pishirishda ko’p uchraydi. «O’zbekiston», ikkinchi navli va jaydari bug’doy unlari esa etarlicha gaz hosil qilish qobiliyatiga ega bo’ladi.

Unning chiqishi qanchalik yuqori bo'lsa, unda qand miqdori va fermentlar faolligi shunchalik baland. Shu tufayli unning gaz hosil qilish qobiliyati ham yuqori. Unib chiqqan bug'doy unining gaz hosil qilish qobiliyati keskin ortib ketishi mumkin. Unning xususiyatlarini tekshirganda, bu xolatni nazarda tutish kerak.

«Unning kuchi» va uni belgilovchi omillar. Unning hamir qorishda, bijg'ish va tindirish jarayonlarida ma'lum strukturaviy-mexaniq xossalarga ega bo'lgan hamir hosil qilish qobiliyatiga «unning kuchi» deb shartli nom berilgan.

Odatdagi konsistenstiyaga ega bo'lgan hamirni qorishda nisbatan ko'p miqdordagi suvni singdirib olish qobiliyatiga ega bo'ltan un *kuchli un* deyiladi. Kuchli undan tayyorlangan hamir qorish va bijg'ish vaqtida o'zining strukturaviy-mexaniq xossalarini (normal konsistenstiyasi, elastikligi va yuzasining quruqligini) o'zgartirmasdan saqlab qoladi. Shuning uchun kuchli undan tayyorlangan hamir bo'laklari dumalatish va shakl beruvchi mashinalarda yaxshi ishlansa, ishchi kismlariga yopishmaydi. Shakl berilgan hamir bo'laklari karbonat angidrid gazini yaxshi saqlab qolgani bosh tindirish, pishirish jarayonida kam yoyiladi. Shuning uchun etarli darajada gaz hosil qilish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan kuchli undan tayyor- langan non yaxshi g'ovaklangan, kam yoyilgan va katta hajmli bo'ladi.

Normal konsistenstiyali hamirni qorish jarayonida nisbatan kam miqdordagi suvni singdirib oluvchi unga kuchsiz un deyiladi. Bunday undan tayyorlangan hamirning strukturaviy-mexaniq xossalari qorish va bijg'itish jarayonlarida tezda yomonlashadi, hamir bijg'itish oxirida nisbatan suyuqlanib, elastikligi kam, yopishqoq va surkaluvchan bo'lib qoladi. Natijada, hamir bo'laklari dumalatish va shakl berish mashinalarining ishchi organlariga yopishib, ularning ishini qiyinlashtiradi.

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MANAGEMENT OF INVESTMENT ATTRACTION IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Abstract. The article is devoted to the peculiarities of the development of the mechanism for attracting direct investment in business entities, in particular in industrial enterprises. The article explores the directions of attracting investments from the point of view of innovative development of enterprises, as well as some financial aspects of the problem.

Key words. Attraction of investment resources, investment activity, innovative development, innovative model of economic growth, industrial enterprises.

In the current context of globalization of the world economy, reduction of barriers to trade, liberalization of tax laws and regulatory regimes, the inflow of foreign investment is growing rapidly. The total volume of foreign direct investment worldwide has increased more than 14 times since 1980, reaching a total of $ 11 trillion in 2018. Currently, there are about 64,000 international companies around the world, which control the activities of 870,000 foreign subsidiaries. The volume of products sold by these enterprises amounted to about 18 trillion US dollars. This, in turn, is more than twice the volume of world exports.

As part of the struggle for a stable position of the enterprise in the market for attracting investments, it is important to ensure the solution of the following tasks:

- increase in production volumes (in the presence of an increasing market demand for the company's products);
- reducing the resource intensity of products, creating opportunities for the enterprise to reduce the market price in the event of increased competition for sales markets;
- transition to the production of new models of products that meet the needs of consumers in terms of quality and price;
- periodic updating of the production apparatus by replacing physically and morally obsolete equipment with innovative models that allow organizing efficient production.

It should be taken into account that each of these tasks often requires very significant investments for its solution, the effective use of which is an important condition for winning the competition.

It is necessary to involve all possible sources in investing in innovations, but the interests of investors and consumers do not always coincide, since some of them are invested for the purpose of obtaining only profit (banks, credit institutions, etc.), while others are interested in the final product of their investment for use in their productions.

When considering the problems of investment support for the course to intensify the innovation process, one should especially consider the issues of state support for this process.

Significant funds will be received by the most important innovative projects in the field of mechanical engineering and metallurgy. The business community notes with regret that the budget policy proposed by the Ministry of Finance does not correspond to the goals of transferring the Russian economy to innovative tracks. There is a lack of incentives and resources for enterprises engaged in the production of high-tech products. However, according to independent experts, these there are not enough funds to solve the fundamental problems of innovative development.

Direct investments in fixed capital for the implementation of innovative programs of enterprises are becoming more and more attractive. If earlier this traditional financing tool seemed to the real sector too expensive and harsh in terms of conditions, today the cost of money in direct investment funds has already completely caught up with the price of liabilities from credit institutions.

The experience of developed countries confirms that active investment policy plays a central role in their economic growth. Therefore, the goals of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan require its full reflection in investment policy.

In attracting and regulating foreign investment in Uzbekistan, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Foreign Investments", "On Guarantees and Measures to Protect the Rights of Foreign Investors", "On Investment Activity" and other legislation serve as its legal basis.

The composition of various forms of ownership has been a major impetus for the development of investment. Due to the emergence of various forms of ownership, the variability of capital in the spheres, its flow, its distribution into regions has accelerated.

Foreign investors invest in all types of tangible and intangible assets and related rights, including intellectual property rights, any income from foreign investment, which they add to business activities and other activities not prohibited by law, mainly for profit It is recognized as a foreign investment in the territory of the Republic.

Over the past few years, Uzbekistan has undergone rapid economic changes and is increasingly emerging in the international community as one of the symbols of openness, renewal and resilience in overcoming various barriers to business and investment.

For the effective implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Investments and Investment Activities", a 4-stage mechanism of cooperation between investors and the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade, khokimiyats, diplomatic missions abroad and deputy heads of commercial banks has been successfully established.

In this regard, it is important to emphasize the role of the Council of Foreign Investors under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, established with the support of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which provides direct communication with investors operating in the country.

At the same time, world practice and experience show that it is no longer possible to solve the problems that hinder the investment and innovation activities of business by simple means, ie by providing benefits or publishing new declarative norms.

Liberalization of entrepreneurial activity is required to activate private investment. There is a need for constant communication with business, identification and overcoming of obstacles to the development of certain sectors. In this regard, active work is being done in the following areas.

First, in order to maintain a steady and stable pace of economic growth, it is necessary to form a model of a stable and competitive economy, in which most of the assets of the banking system are in the hands of private investors.

Second, in order to increase investment attractiveness and ensure the rapid growth of investment in infrastructure, which is one of the key factors of sustainable economic growth, investment activities are also actively encouraged through the development of public-private partnerships and project financing.

Third, the relationship between investors and the state is being optimized to completely eliminate bureaucratic barriers and restrictions in the implementation of investment projects through digitalization and remote provision of public services. The quality of organizing the work with appeals and requests of foreign investors is improving to ensure maximum transparency and prevent corruption.

Fourth, there is a reduction in transaction costs, leading to an outflow of labor and capital from the legitimate sectors of the economy to the shadow economy.

Fifth, an investment policy strategy is being developed to focus on the most promising areas of Uzbekistan, which could become a point of technological progress in the future and lay the groundwork for the development of the country's production capacity over the next 20-30 years.

Given that the investment climate affects all areas of activity in the country, the scope of reforms has covered economic, institutional, education, health, agriculture, water supply, energy, transport and other areas.

Great attention is also paid to the practical support of entrepreneurs and initiators of investment projects. The most striking example in this direction is the work of the Government Commission on Export and Investment

Development, established in 2020, whose tasks include close cooperation with entrepreneurs and exporters, analysis of problems related to the restrictions caused by the pandemic, as well as solving the problems of each business entity. developing and implementing fast and efficient solutions based on an individual approach.

As a result of the field work carried out by the members of the Commission last year, the activities of more than 98,000 enterprises were studied in a targeted manner, and as a result, 6,235 problematic issues of 5,902 enterprises were identified. Each of the problems was resolved in close cooperation with the relevant ministries, departments, commercial banks, local authorities and diplomatic missions of the Republic abroad.

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REPRESENTATION OF CHILDREN'S SPEECH IN WORKS DEDICATED TO CHILDREN

Annotation: This article acknowledges that the upbringing of a harmoniously developed person has risen to the level of state policy, and the main goal of the educational process is to develop the next generation of physically mature, free-thinking, well-mannered, well-rounded person with all moral qualities.

Key words: competent person, upbringing, moral qualities, inner world, friendship, honesty, diligence.

Today, due to the fact that the upbringing of a harmoniously developed person has risen to the level of state policy, the main goal of the educational process is to develop a well-rounded, free-thinking, well-mannered, well-rounded person with all moral qualities. Today, our government pays great attention to the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation, in general, in the field of education.

The value of fiction lies in the fact that it affects the development of the child in all respects. Fiction protects the child from the nature of the native land, the work and life of people, their deeds and heroism, the events of children's lives, children's games, hobbies and hard work. By illuminating the inner world of people, showing their characters, feelings, actions, as well as the writer's attitude to the events depicted, works of fiction make the child excited, sympathetic to the heroes of the work or condemn them. The interesting content of the children's book shows examples of friendship, honesty, diligence, camaraderie. Works of children's literature also have a great impact on aesthetic education. Children like bright images of works of art, poetic landscapes of nature, musicality of poems, sharpness of language, expressiveness. Children feel the power of artistic expression, quickly and easily remember small fairy tales, folk songs and poems.

The formation and development of children’s speech takes place through such fiction. The study of their speech helps to study the pedagogical and psychological characteristics of children. The study of sociopsycholinguistic features of speech communication of young children and students is directly related to the educational process. Given the age and psychological state of children, the study of their speech remains one of the most pressing issues.

The value of fiction lies in the fact that it affects the development of the child in all respects. Fiction protects the child from the nature of the native land,

the work and life of people, their deeds and heroism, the events of children's lives, children's games, hobbies and hard work. By illuminating the inner world of people, showing their characters, feelings, actions, as well as the writer's attitude to the events depicted, works of fiction make the child excited, sympathetic to the heroes of the work or condemn them. The best works of fiction help children to do something good or bad, fair or unfair, right or wrong. The interesting content of the children's book shows examples of friendship, honesty, diligence, camaraderie. Works of children's literature also have a great impact on aesthetic education. The formation and development of children's speech takes place through such fiction. The study of their speech helps to study the pedagogical and psychological characteristics of children. The study of sociopsycholinguistic features of speech communication of young children and students is directly related to the educational process. Given the age and psychological state of children, the study of their speech remains one of the most pressing issues.

In the following example from M. Sodikova's work "She is sweet, she has a word", as a result of the change of sound based on assimilation, the pronunciation contradicts the norms of language in the speech process:

Nasiba, you pour us, we will escape.

It is noteworthy that the pronunciation of the word kuvla in the form of kula is common not only in the speech of preschool children, but also in the speech of adults who speak most urban dialects. It can be said that the change in sound was caused by discomfort in the pronunciation of the consonant of the tongue and lips. In this way, the author uses a pronunciation that contradicts the norm in order to fully reflect the reality.

Speech processes that are typical of preschoolers can sometimes serve as a source of laughter for adults. For example:

"Bear, did you put yogurt in my mouth?" Are you a germ? (I mean dill). (M. Sodikova. "She is sweet and her words are beautiful")

The following speech shows that a preschooler has a relatively limited ability to understand a word, even if he or she has heard it before:

Akram really wanted to be a good boy now. He wanted to tell her how happy he was with his father. When he came home, he showed his car to his mother:

"When I grow up," he said, "who will I be like my father?"

Muhabbat opa, who teaches at the school:

"Not a chemist, but a chemist," he corrected.

Grandmother Sabira enjoyed Aunt Akram's sweet tongue:

- Learn from my grandson who will be! He said. (P. Kadyrov "The Adventures of Akram")

Such cases are also observed in school-age children in the process of pronunciation of other language elements, in particular, words in their speech.

We draw your attention to the following dialogue, which is reflected in the film "Magic Hat", based on the screenplay by director R. Muhammadjanov:

"Assalamu alaykum, Aunt Fatima!"

"Oh, Hashimjan, peace be upon you!" Are you ok

- Thank you. How is Giripmarket?

- Hey, giripmarketmas, boy, hypermarket.

The writer can also express the subjective attitude of the protagonist through child speech. For example:

To be honest, the snake player Samovar was a good boy. Just like my friend in the village, Mahmudkhan. Very compassionate, very kind. Besides, he reads only excellently in all subjects. (Kh. Tukhtaboev. "Riding the Yellow Giant")

In the example, the creator expressed the child's positive assessment of reality. School-age children also have speech impediments. In particular, when children between the ages of 13 and 16 have an intention not to disclose certain information, they try to disclose confidential information through a propositional act. Command sentences are also actively used in children's speech.

When his mother goes to work, Salimjon always appoints:

"Bear, bring me a big car, big candy and big shoes." (M. Sodikova. "She is sweet, she has a word") The large pair of shoes in this example serves the purpose of aesthetic pleasure and laughter.

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PHILOSOPHY AS A UNITY OF SCIENTIFIC AND NON-SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

Abstract: In this article, the author analyzes philosophy as a form of scientific knowledge or knowledge outside of scientific knowledge. The author explains the role of philosophy in scientific knowledge.

Key words: worldview, understanding, scientific knowledge, philosophy, scientific worldview.

New time, in contrast to the medieval consciousness and way of life, proclaims science as the highest and, in essence, the only true form of knowledge. Science is interpreted not only as a standard of true knowledge, but also as knowledge of the divine. The Middle Ages considered only faith capable of knowing the absolute, of suprarational (but not anti-reasonable, according to Thomas Aquinas) knowledge. The anti-feudal philosophy of modern times puts science in the place of faith. Things are moving towards the deification of science, and this process finds its most vivid expression in Hegel, who states: "The absolute idea is the content of science."

It would be wrong to believe that the classics of philosophy overestimated all the sciences of their time. Mathematics, undoubtedly, was highly valued by them, while the empirical sciences did not enjoy special recognition among them. "Science in the proper sense," Kant wrote, for example, "can only be called that whose certainty is apodictic; knowledge capable of having only empirical certainty is knowledge only in an improper sense."

Our understanding of the relationship of the classics of philosophy to science would be incomplete, insufficient if we did not fully take into account their ideas about the relationship between philosophy and the sciences. The classics sought to turn philosophy into a science, into a rigorous science. They criticized the previous philosophy as not corresponding to the standard of scientificity. And at the same time they maintained that philosophy, inasmuch as it becomes a science, is the science of sciences, i.e. higher science, thus opposing philosophy to the sciences. It is very significant that, according to Hegel, the highest form of the absolute spirit, i.e. absolute knowledge is not science, but philosophy. In such a formulation of the question there is no underestimation of science, scientific character. We are talking about something else: philosophically meaningful, interpreted sciences are included in

philosophy, which, thus, is declared the only adequate form of scientific knowledge.

So, on the one hand, already at the dawn of the New Age, science is proclaimed the standard of all knowledge, and philosophy is criticized for lack or even lack of scientific character. But, on the other hand, those philosophical systems that are declared scientific are opposed to the sciences as the highest scientific knowledge. It should also be noted that the sciences are also opposed to those philosophical teachings that do not claim to be scientific, but consider the sciences as the lowest forms of knowledge. Such, for example, are religious and philosophical teachings. Consequently, the high assessment of science, scientific character, so characteristic of the New Age, did not exclude the opposition of philosophy to the sciences. Such opposition was already present in the very understanding of philosophy as the science of sciences.

In the twentieth century, the relationship between philosophy and the sciences changes significantly. Despite the grandiose achievements of the sciences and the scientific and technological progress associated with them, a critical assessment of science arises and develops. Such an assessment also appears in the sciences themselves as an expression of their methodological crisis. However, the main role in the critical understanding of the sciences is played, of course, by philosophy. Her critical position is directly related to the fact that, on the one hand, she is a member of the scientific community, and on the other, she is, to a greater or lesser extent, an extra-scientific phenomenon.

Here the question arises: in what sense is the concept of science applicable to philosophy? Given the highly significant differences between the sciences (for example, between mathematics and historiography), we are also entitled to ask: what is science in general? Formally, science can be defined as some institutionalized doctrine that is studied in educational institutions. Students attend lectures, participate in seminars, pass exams, and receive appropriate grades. Lectures are read by professors, associate professors conduct seminars, academic councils award academic degrees.

The institutional definition of science is essential to its existence in society. But it is completely insufficient for understanding the cognitive significance of science. It is therefore necessary to determine what distinguishes scientific knowledge from non-scientific. From my point of view, science can be defined as systematic, specialized research, limited to a certain area, research that uses concepts, proofs, special methods to achieve and test its results.

Philosophy can be considered as a science not only from an institutional, but also from a cognitive point of view. Like any science, it is a systematic, specialized study that limits its field, operating with concepts, evidence, experimental data, as well as methods for verifying its own results. Scientific is not only Spinoza's attempt to prove geometrically the foundations of his system, scientific is also Hegel's attempt, based on the concept of pure being, devoid of any definitions, to deduce a system of categories that embrace the entire reality.

Of course, we can disagree with the conclusions of Spinoza and Hegel. We can judge their systems as flawed. But these assessments, although they refer not only to the content but also to the methods of these teachings, do not refute the fact that philosophy as a form of systematic specialized research, whether or not its content is scientific, is a science (a science sui generis). It would be a gross mistake to belittle, underestimate the form of scientific character inherent in philosophy on the grounds that it does not guarantee the scientific nature of the content. As you know, the laws of logic also do not guarantee the truth of logically correct statements, but if statements contradict logic, they are unscientific. Philosophy is consistent with logic and therefore its form is scientific, regardless of its content.

As for the content of philosophical teachings, it is extremely diverse. Some of these teachings are oriented towards analysis, comprehension, and generalization of the results of science. Such doctrines (for example, neo-positivism) are scientific to a certain extent, not only in form, but also in content. Other teachings (for example, existentialism) consciously oppose the sciences and choose human experiences, subjective mental states as the subject of their research. Of course, these experiences can also be the subject of scientific research, as is the case in psychology. But existentialism, as a rule, ignores the results of psychological science. The content of existentialism is anti-scientist in nature.

Thus, if some philosophical teachings are close in their problems to the content of scientific research, then others are guided by extra-scientific content and, accordingly, to an extra-scientific approach to the study of this content. This applies not only to existentialism, but also to the “philosophy of life” in general, as well as to religious-idealistic teachings. The essential importance of non-scientific content, as well as extra-scientific approach, is beyond doubt.

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PYTHON DASTURLASH TILI YORDAMIDA O’QUVCHILARGA O’QUV- DIDAKTIK MATERIALLAR YARATISH VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISH METODIKASI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Python dasturlash tili yordamida o’quvchilarga o’quv-didaktik materiallar yaratish va ulardan foydalanish metodikasi, didaktik materiallarning o’quv jarayonida qo’llanishi, didaktik vosita turlari haqida so’z borgan.

Kalit so’zlar: didaktika,komponentlar, didaktik vositalar, ko’nikma, malaka, model, maket, ko’rgazma, texnik vositalar, komponentlar, texnologik xaritalar, kompetentsiya.

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PYTHON PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE METHODOLOGY OF CREATING AND USING DIDACTIC MATERIALS FOR STUDENTS

Abstract: This article discusses the methods of creating and using didactic materials for students using the Python programming language, the use of didactic materials in the learning process, the types of didactic tools.

Keywords: didactics, components, didactic tools, skill, qualification, model, layout, exhibition, technical means, components, technological maps, competence.

Axborot texnologiyalari sohasidagi kadrlarni tayyorlash tizimini takomillashtirish “Raqamli O‘zbekiston — 2030” strategiyasini muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish, raqamli texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish va aholining kundalik hayotiga keng joriy etishni ta’minlashning muhim shartlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Axborot texnologiyalari sohasidagi kasbga tayyorlash va qayta tayyorlash tizimining samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha ko‘rilayotgan choralar davlat organlari va tarmoq tashkilotlarini malakali IT-mutaxassislar bilan ta’minlash uchun mustahkam zamin yaratmoqda.

Xususan, Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari yo‘nalishiga oid fanlarni chuqurlashtirib o‘qitishga ixtisoslashtirilgan maktab va bir qator xorijiy universitetlar filiallari faoliyati

yo‘lga qo‘yilib, tuman va shaharlarda raqamli texnologiyalarga o‘qitish markazlari bosqichma-bosqich tashkil etilmoqda.

Shu bilan birga, respublikaning mehnat bozorida malakali kadrlar yetishmovchiligi axborot texnologiyalari sohasidagi o‘quv dasturlari va uslublarini takomillashtirish, ta’lim muassasalarining IT-kompaniyalar bilan o‘zaro hamkorligini kuchaytirishni taqozo etmoqda.

Oliy ta’limning asosiy maqsadi yuqori malakali kadrlarni tayyorlashga qaratilgan bo’lib,turli ixtisosliklarda turli kasbiy kompetensiyalar shakllansa ham, faol hayotiy pozitsiya, mustaqillik, tashabbuskorlik, moslashuvchanlik va ijodiy fikrlash har qanday ixtisoslikdagi zamonaviy mutaxassisning kasbiy kompetentsiyasining muhim tarkibiy qismlari sifatida qaraladi.

Bu maqola orqali o’quvchilar va talabalar bilan ishlashda Python dasturlash tili yordamida o’quvchilarga o’quv- didaktik materiallar yaratish va ulardan foydalanish metodikasi va ulardan o’quv jarayonida qo’llanilishi nazarda tutiladi.

Ta’limni to’g’ri tashkil etishning asosiy komponentlaridan biri bu didaktik vositalar hisoblanadi. Didaktik vositalar va tarqatma materiallar – bu fanni o’qitishda zarur bo’lgan jihozlar, kompyuterli vositalar, modellar va maketlar, ko’rgazmalar va texnik vositalar, asbob – uskunalar va mahsulotlardir. Shuningdek, o’qitish jarayonida o’qituvchi tomonidan qo’llaniladigan tarqatma materiallardir. Ular: kartochkalar, savolnomalar, yo’riqnomalar, qiziqarli savol va topshiriqlar, amaliy ishni tashkil etish bo’yicha texnologik xaritalar va hakozalardir.

Didaktik vositalarni turlari:

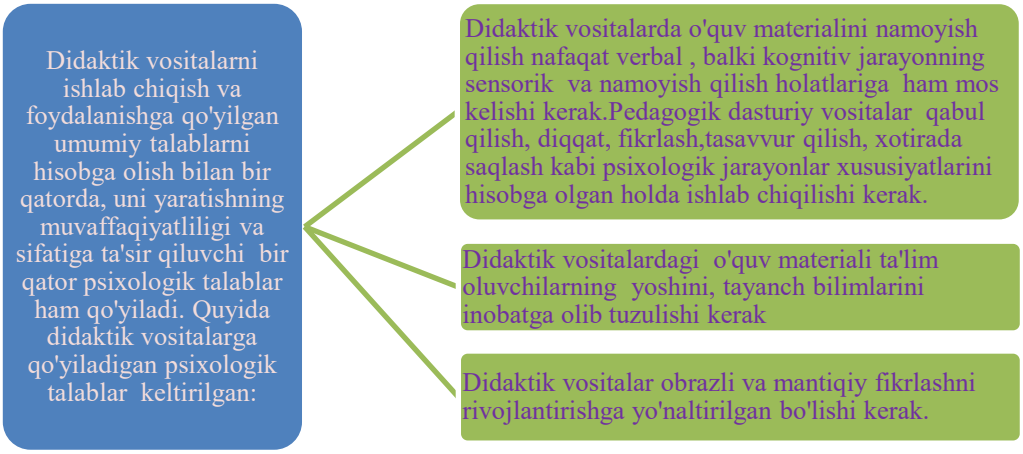
- o’rgatuvchi didaktik vositalar – o’quvchilarning bilim darajasi va qiziqishlaridan kelib chiqib yangi bilimlarni o’zlashtirishga yo’naltiradi;
- test didaktik vositalar – egallangan bilim, malaka va ko’nikmalarni tekshirish yoki baholash maqsadlarida qo’llaniladi;
- mashq qildirgichlar - avval o’zlashtirilgan o’quv materialini takrorlash va mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi;
- o’qituvchi ishtirokidagi virtual o’quv muhitini shakllantiruvchi didaktik vositalar.

Fanlardan yaratiladigan didaktik vositalarga qo’yiladigan talablar:

1. Didaktik vositalar – o’quv materialini taqdim etishning tushunchali, obrazli va harakatli komponentlarining o’zaro bog’liqligiga tayangan holda qurilishi.

2. Didaktik vositalar o’quv materialini yuqori tartibli tuzilma ko’rinishida ta’minlashi. Fanlararo mantiqiy o’zaro bog’liqlikning hisobga olinishi.

3. Didaktik vositalarda ta’lim oluvchiga o’quv materialini bosqichma-bosqich o’zlashtirganligini turli xildagi nazoratlarni amalga oshirish asosida aniqlash imkoniyatlarining yaratilishi.



Ayni paytda umumiy o’rta ta’lim maktablarida Informatika va axborot texnologiyalari fanida Python dasturlash tili o’tilayotganiligini hisobga olib o’quvchilar savodxoligini oshirish maqsadida ularning yoshini hisobga olgan holda quyidagi sodda misollarni taqdim etamiz.

1) Seltsiy o’lchov birligida berilgan kattalikni Farengeyt o’lchov birligiga o’tkazuvchi dastur tuzing.

Berilgan C=37.5. F=?

Bu masalani yechish uchun o’quvchi F=(C*1.8)+32 formulani bilishi talab etiladi.

Dastur kodi:

```
C = 37.5
F = (C * 1.8) + 32
print('%0.1f Seltsiy = %0.1f Farengeytga teng ' %(C,F))
```

```
37.5  Seltsiy = 99.5 Farengeytga teng
```

2) Kilometrda kiritilgan kattalikni metrga o’tkazuvchi dastur tuzing.

Bu masalani yechish uchun o’quvchi matematika fanidan kilometr va metr uzunlik o’lchov birliklari bo’yicha bilimga ega bo’lishi talab etiladi.

1km=1000 metr

Dastur kodi:

```
kilometr = float(input("Kilometrda kiriting: "))
metr = 1000
print("Kilometr metrda= ",kilometr*metr," metrga teng" )
```

Dastur Natijasi:

```
Kilometrda kiriting: 80
Kilometr metrda=  80000.0  metrga teng
>>>
```

3) A va B sonlarni kiritish orqali ular ustida to’rt arifmetik amalni bajaruvchi dastur tuzing.

Bu dasturni tuzish uchun o’quvchi matematika fanidan “ + ”,“ - ”,“ * ”,“ / ”, amallarini bilish yetarli.

Dastur kodi:

```
print("A sonni kiriting: ")
bir = int(input())
print("B sonni kiriting: ")
ikki = int(input())
yigindi = bir+ikki
print("A+B = ", yigindi)
ayirma = bir-ikki
print("A-B = ", ayirma)
kopaytma = bir*ikki
print("A*B = ", kopaytma)
bolinma = bir/ikki
print("A/B = ", bolinma)
```

Dastur Natijasi:

```
A sonni kiriting:
8
B sonni kiriting:
80
A+B =  88
A-B =  -72
A*B =  640
A/B =  0.1
```

Xulosa o’rnida hozirgi kunda informatika va axborot texnologiyalari mutaxasislariga bo’lgan ehtiyojning yuqoriligi sababli umumiy o’rta ta’lim maktablarida dasturlash tillarini o’rganish va o’quvchilar bilan individual va qiziqarli mashg’ulotlarni olib borish o’ta mihim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Dars mashg’ulotlarida o’quvchilarga o’quv- didaktik materiallar yaratish va ulardan foydalanish informatika va axborot texnologiyalari fani o’qituvchilaridan yuksak bilim va tirishqoqlikni talab etadi.

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INTERFAOL IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SCIENCE OF ECOLOGY USING METHODS

Abstract: This article discusses the benefits of using interactive methods in the effective organization of ecology lessons.

Keywords: "Brainstorm", "Boomerang", "Gallery", "Zig-Zag", "Stairs", "Museum", "Rotation", "Round Snow", "Boomerang", "Insert" method, "method synquay".

Today, in a number of developed countries, interactive methods are called methods that form the basis of extensive experience in the use of modern pedagogical technologies that guarantee the effectiveness of the educational process. Interactive teaching methods are currently the most common and widely used in all types of educational institutions. However, there are many types of interactive teaching methods and they are currently suitable for almost all tasks of the educational process. Currently, the most popular interactive teaching methods are: Interactive methods: "Case Study" (or "Case Study"), "Blist-survey", "Modeling", "Creative work", "Problem solving "lim" and others.

Interactive learning strategies: "Brainstorming", "Boomerang", "Gallery", "Zig-Zag", "Stairs", "Museum", "Rotation", "Round Snow", etc. An approach to organizing group work while distinguishing between strategies interactive learning from interactive teaching methods is in some way based on a comparison of the strategic approach. A student may become bored with one type of learning process and may experience a decline in learning. In order to effectively organize environmental lessons in all disciplines and organize a high level of teaching, teachers use many new methods, for example, we can show the organization of the educational process in ecology for students studying in their specialty. We know that brainstorming can help students memorize information quickly.

This method is widely used in solving problems on a specific topic, it allows participants to think broadly and comprehensively about the problem, and a certain ability to positively use their imagination and ideas contributes to the development of skills. In the process of learning using this method, it is

possible to find original solutions to arbitrary problems. The brainstorming method allows you to identify certain values within the selected topics, as well as select alternative ideas.

There are a few rules to follow when using brainstorming while teaching. These rules are:

1. Encourage participants to think broadly about the problem so that they come up with unexpected logical thoughts.

2. The number of ideas expressed by each student is encouraged. This allows you to choose the most appropriate of the opinions expressed. In addition, the stimulation of ideas leads to the emergence of another new thought or idea.

3. Each student can base their own thoughts or ideas and modify them. Generalization, categorization or modification of previously expressed ideas (ideas) opens the way to the formation of scientifically based ideas (ideas).

4. Monitoring of any activity of students during training in accordance with the requirements of the standard does not allow assessing the views expressed by them. If their ideas are valued and implemented, the students will focus on defending their personal opinions, and as a result, they will not have new ideas. It should be borne in mind that the main purpose of using this method is to encourage students to think broadly and deeply about the problem, without abandoning any method of evaluating their work.

In order to effectively use this method in the training process, it is necessary:

1. Create conditions for participants to feel free.

2. Prepare a whiteboard or worksheet to write down ideas.

3. Define the problem (or topic).

4. Determining the conditions that must be met during training. Conditions may include:

(a) Any ideas expressed by students will not be graded;

(b) create an enabling environment for students to think independently and express their personal opinions;

c) the emphasis is on diversity and variety of ideas;

(g) Students should remember the opinions of others, express new ideas based on their own opinions, and draw certain conclusions from the opinions expressed.

5. Seek substantiation of the ideas expressed by their authors and record them.

6. After filling certain sheets of paper with ideas (or thoughts), hang them on the board.

7. Support the expressed ideas by enriching them with new ideas.

8. When laughing at the opinions (ideas) expressed by others, do not allow caustic remarks about them.

9. Do not rush to announce the only correct solution to the problem, as students continue to come up with new ideas.

When used correctly and positively, the mental attack method teaches a person to think freely, creatively and outside the box.

In addition, the "intellectual attack" method, the "general mental attack" method, "I know. I found out. I want to know, Boomerang technology is very widely used, it is very useful.

This technology allows students to work with various literature and texts in and out of the classroom, memorize and recount what they have learned, freely express themselves and evaluate all students during the lesson.

Purpose: To control individual and group assimilation of materials distributed to participants during the training, as well as the level of assimilation of various questions, handouts and texts through dialogue. Giving students the opportunity to earn grades while studying.

Thus, interactive teaching methods are often used simultaneously with various forms of teaching technologies. The use of these methods will increase the activity of the participants and increase the effectiveness of the training.

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TA'LIM JARAYONIDA YANGICHA INNOVATSIYALAR

Annotatsiya: Muammoli o'qitishda o'qituvchi tayyor bilimlarni bayon qilmasdan balki o'quvchilar oldiga muammolar, vazifalar qo'yadi va ularni ushbu vazifalarni bajarishga undaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: innovatsiya, aqliy hujum, madifikatsiya, pantamima, texnologiya.

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NEW INNOVATIONS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Abstract: In problem-based learning, the teacher does not state ready-made knowledge, but sets problems and tasks for students and encourages them to complete these tasks.

Key words: innovation, mental attack, modification, pantomime, technology.

Yurtimiz ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim jarayonini innovatsiyalar asosida tashkil etish va boshqarishni davr taqozo etmoqda. Ta'lim muossasini ilmiy metodik boshqarishda innovatsion ta'limga katta chtiyoj sezilmoqda. Innovatsion (inglizcha ***"inno" - yangi, "vasion" - kiritish, tatbiq etish***) va noananaviy talim usullari an'anaviy usulda boshqarilayotgan ta'lim tizimiga nisbatan pedagogik jarayonlar amaliyotida o'zining ijobiy natijasini bermoqda. Sababi, an'anaviy usullarda boshqarilayotgan ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchilar dars davomida passiv ishtirok etadilar. Ular o'qituvchining ma'ruzasini tinglab, qabul qiluvchi informator sifatida namoyon bo'ladilar. Inovatsion va noan'anaviy ta'limda esa, barcha o'quvchilar faol qatnashadilar[1.42].

Innovatsion pedagogik ta'lim yo'nalishlari quyidagilardan iborat:

Aqliy hujum" (o'qituvchi tomonidan berilgan savolga o'quvchilarning birin-ketin javob berishlari).

"Aqliy hujum" uslubi: "Aqliy hujum biron-bir muammoni yechishda guruh qatnashchilari tomonidan bildirilgan erkin fikr va mulohazalarni to'plab, ular orqali ma'lum bir yechimga keladigan eng samarali uslubdir. Muammoli o'qitishda o'qituvchi tayyor bilimlarni bayon qilmasdan balki o'quvchilar oldiga muammolar, vazifalar qo'yadi va ularni ushbu vazifalarni bajarishga undaydi.

Muammoli o'qitishda o'quvchi bilimlarni mustaqil, shaxsiy-ijodiy faoliyat yo'li bilan egallaydi, fikrlashi rivojlanadi. Muammoli o'qitishda o'quvchilar o'z fikrlarini qancha ko'p taqdim etsa, natija shuncha yaxshi bo'ladi.

O'qituvchining bu jarayondagi vazifasi izlanishda bo'lib, qo'shimcha adabiyotlardan, qomuslardan keng foydalanishi zarur. "Aqliy hujum" uslubida yangi bilimlar bo'yicha o'quvchilar baholanmaydi, faqat rag'batlantiriladi [8.54].

Biz fan o'qituvchilari bo'lajak o'qituvchilarni kasbiy faoliyatlarini egallashlarida, o'qitishda turli interfaol o'yinlardan, seminar darslardan, bahs-munozaralardan, innovatsion omillardan keng foydalangan holda mashg'ulotlarni tashkil etish zarurligini o'rgatib boramiz. Chunki bolalar tafakkurining faollashuvi, mustaqillik darajasining ortishi-ana shunday amaliy darslar jarayonida qaror topadi. Xitoy faylasufi Konfutsiy fikrini misol qilib keltirish mumkin.

"Aytsang-eshitaman, unutaman"

«Ko'rsatsang- eslab qolaman.»

« O'zim bajarib- anglab yetaman"

Ayni vaqtda ta'lim jarayonida qo'llanilayotgan bir necha innovatsion ta'lim turlaridan namunalar keltiramiz: Modifikatsiyalashgan ta'lim" shakli o'zgartirilgan ma'ruza (O'qituvchi o'quvchilar bilan muloqot tarzida, savol-javob, baxs-munozara orqali dars o'tadi). -"Multimedia - video dasturlar asosida dars o'tish"- ma'lum bir mavzuni dasturli, ovozli, ko'rgazmali vositalar yordamida o'tish usuli: "Muayyan vaziyat yoki holatni tahlil qilish biron-bir hayotiy voqea, vaziyat, hodisalarni o'rganish, tahlil qilish, to'g'ri xulosa chiqarish, "Nuqtai nazaring bo'lsin"- o'qituvchining savol yoki topshiriqlariga barcha o'quvchilar o'z maqtai nazarlarini bildiradilar, shu orqali ularda o'zlarining shaxsiy fikrlari qaror topadi [3.9].

O‘qituvchi biror predmet bo‘yicha o‘quvchilarning tizimli bilim olishini ta’minlash maqsadi sari intilar ekan, ma’lum ishlarning bajarilish namunasini ko‘rsatadi. Ayni vaqtda, u ta’limning barcha bosqichlarida uquvchining faolligi va mustaqilligini ta’minlaydi. O‘quvchilar o‘qituvchi rahbarligida tajriba va kuzatuvlari asosida yangi bilimlarni o‘zlashtiradi. Ularga chuqur va mustaqil o‘zlashtirishlari, o‘rgangan bilimlarini amaliyotda ijodiy qo‘llashlari uchun maxsus topshiriklar beriladi.

"Tanqidiy fikrlash" - o'quvchilar o'qituvchining bergan savollariga - birini takrorlamagan holda, tanqidiy yondashib fikr bildiradilar. yordamida

Bundan tashqari, **"Har kim - har kimga o'rgatadi", "Pantomima-so'zsiz harakatlar ifodalash", "Rolli o'yin, sahna ko'rinishi"** kabi usullar ham mavjud. Innovatsion ta'lim o'ziga taaluqli bo'lgan bir necha bosqich va vositalar jamlanishi natijasida ilmiy-ijtimoiy yangilik yoki g'oyaga aylanadi. Bunda yangilik kiritish innovatsiya natijasi sifatida qaraladi, innovatsiya jarayoni esa umumiy tarzda quyidagi uch bosqichda rivojlanadi: g'oyalarni berish (ilmiy yangilik ochish), g'oyalarni amaliy jihatdan ishlab chiqish (yangilik yaratish yoki yangilikni kiritish) va yangilikni amaliyotga tadbiq etish.

Texnologiyaning asosiy maqsadi o'quvchining o'zi o'rganishi uchun mas'uliyatini shakllantirishga qaratilgan. Bunda "o'rgatish muhim emas, o'rganish muhim" degan haqiqatni o'qituvchi yoki ota-onalar emas, balki har bir o'quvchining o'zi tushunib yetadi.[7.35]. U ta'lim olishi uchun o'zi masul bo'ladi. Texnologiya o'quvchini o'qib materialini tushinishga va bilimini o'stirib borishga o'rgatadi. O'quvchilar o'z faoliyatini xolis baholashga o'rganadilar. Ammo pedagogikaning eng muhim vazifasi - mustaqil insonning ta'limini chegirmaslik kerak. Biror kishi nafaqat nazariy bilimlarni o'rganishi, balki uni o'qituvchi unga tushuntirish yo'li bilan qo'llashi kerak, balki yangi narsalar yaratish uchun ushbu dastlabki nazariyalar va amaliyotlardan ijodiy foydalanishi kerak. Ushbu pedagogika sohasi rivojlanish o'rganish nazariyasi deb nomlandi. Uning poydevori XVIII asrda Pestalozzi tomonidan taqdim etilgan bo'lib, bu inson tug'ilishdan orzu-istak paydo bo'lishiga ishora qilmoqda Rivojlanish. O'qituvchining vazifasi bu qobiliyatlarni to'liq rivojlanishiga yordam berishdir. Ta’lim nazariyasi quyidagi masalalarni: ta’lim jarayonining mohiyati, ta’lim mazmuni, ta’lim qoidalari, ta’lim metodlari, ta’limni tashkil etish shakllari hamda ta’limda o’quvchilarning bilim, ko’nikma, malakalarini hisobga olish va baholash kabilarni o’z ichiga oladi. Ko’nikmalar maktab o’quvchilarining olgan bilimlariga asoslanib (qo’yilgan vazifalar va shartlarga binoan) bajariladigan harakatlarning yig’indisidir. Ko’nikma bilimlar kabi harakatda, kishi biror harakatga erishish uchun har xil faoliyat turida izchil bajariladigan uslublar tizimi kabi belgilanadi[6.21].

Xulosa qilib aytganda, innovatsion omillarini ta'lim tizimini joriy qilish bo'lajak pedagoglarning faoliyatini kuchaytiradi, ta'lim samaradorligiga erishiladi, demak, o'z kasb mahoratlarini oshirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar

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NOSOCOMIAL RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS IN CHILDREN AND THE ROLE OF CORONAVIRUSES IN THEIR OCCURRENCE

Annotation: The purpose of this article was to generalize the clinical and epidemiological features of coronavirus infections according to scientific publications in order to focus the attention of specialists on the issues of polyetiology of these diseases.

Key words: children, nosocomial respiratory infections, coronavirus, immunity, etiology, clinical symptoms.

To date, more than 200 viruses that cause respiratory infections in humans have been discovered and studied. At the same time, the appearance of new pathogens is, firstly, a natural process that reflects the natural course of biological evolution, and, secondly, the result of the active development of molecular diagnostic methods. Most newly discovered pathogens are represented by viruses. In particular, it is due to the "newest" viruses that were discovered at the beginning of XX! centuries, and the etiological spectrum of acute respiratory viral infections (ARVI) has been expanded. Such pathogens include metapneumovirus and human coronavirus.

Nosocomial infections (NI) and the development of ways to combat them are one of the priority problems of modern medicine around the world, due to their wide spread, as well as the great socio-economic and medical damage caused to human health. In children's hospitals, NI develops in about every third or fourth hospitalized child, in newborn departments - often in every second.

It is believed that from 20 to 33% of all acute respiratory infections in the world can be caused by several etiological agents in one patient at once. Depending on the species diversity of the associates, their biological properties, the peculiarities of the relationship with each other and with the macroorganism, it is possible to change the course of the infectious process (for example, towards the weighting of the clinic), or the development of an atypical clinical picture. In this regard, the study of the structure of the incidence of acute respiratory diseases is becoming extremely relevant.

Respiratory NI, unlike the above-mentioned groups of diseases, are not officially registered, but there are works concerning this pathology, especially since there is such a thing as hospital pneumonia, which occupies one of the

leading places among the causes of deaths (up to 15%), and the importance of respiratory viruses as an etiological factor in their development it is large. In addition, viral pathogens themselves are often the cause of nosocomial respiratory infections, both sporadic cases and occurring in the form of outbreaks. In recent years, there have been foreign reports of NI caused by coronavirus.

The purpose of this study was to study the patterns of development of respiratory NI in children and to determine the significance of coronaviruses in their structure. In order to study the main methods of prevention of NI, catamnestic monitoring of the frequency of repeated acute respiratory infections that occurred in children discharged from the hospital at different times from admission was carried out, and the preventive effectiveness of arbidol, production was also studied. Long-term observations have shown that clinically pronounced forms of NI were recorded in all seasons, dominating in the cold season (on average in 10.5% of cases) among children hospitalized with various diseases, both somatic and infectious (Table 1). Their frequency was higher in children who were treated in the departments for respiratory infections (approximately every fifth child) and in the department of pathology of newborns (every second child), and some children, while in the hospital, were sick repeatedly.

The maximum number of cases of NI developed after the 5th day from the moment of hospitalization, especially if the child stayed in the hospital longer than the 8th day. Regardless of the profile of the department, diseases with upper respiratory tract lesions prevailed in the structure of the NI, and complicated forms (otitis media, syphilis, pneumonia) were more often observed in people with primary intestinal infections or their combination with respiratory infections.

The number of superinfections significantly increased with crowding of hospitalized patients in wards and non-compliance with the rules of the epidermis, including when playing and walking in the corridors, as well as when performing consultations and taking materials for laboratory studies in crowded areas of children. The frequency of nosocomial infections in general depended on the intensity of the spread of an infectious agent among the population of the city. Thus, outbreaks of nosocomial influenza infection were observed only during the epidemic rise of influenza and were completely absent during the interepidemic period. Clinical manifestations of superinfection were different: from asymptomatic forms to pronounced, with significant signs of intoxication, which, like complications, were more often observed in intra-hospital outbreaks of one or another etiology, especially adenovirus. The frequency of bronchopulmonary lesions in the observed NI was approximately the same as in the primary infection (bronchitis in about every 3-4 children, pneumonia in 6-15% of cases).

Coronavirus NI mainly proceeded in mild and moderate form, without complications. Its clinical manifestations began with the appearance of catarrhal or dyspeptic symptoms against a background of subfebrile body temperature. Intestinal syndrome was observed quite often: in children of the 1st year of life - in 75% of cases, at an older age - in 50%, while nausea, repeated vomiting and enteric stools were noted for 2-5 days. However, in every fourth child, the disease was accompanied by high fever and severe intoxication (severe anxiety, repeated vomiting), and in 25% of cases, IBI caused by coronaviruses was asymptomatic, detected only in the laboratory, or with minimal clinical manifestations. It should be noted that the results of serological and bacteriological examination of these children for pathogenic bacterial intestinal flora and rotaviruses were negative, and laboratory parameters (hematological and biochemical) in dynamics corresponded to the severity of the disease.

It was shown that the severity and severity of the clinical symptoms of NI, including coronavirus etiology, depended on the level of the corresponding specific antibodies in the blood and secretions of the upper respiratory tract. Thus, the presence of protective titers of specific antibodies, especially secretory ones, as a rule, prevented the occurrence or contributed to an easier course of infection. The most severe forms of NI of any etiology were observed in children with a low content of antibodies, especially secretory ones, which normally completely or partially neutralize respiratory infections in the nasopharynx, which reduces both the risk of each individual's disease and its epidemiological danger to others.

The study of the main methods of prevention of NI was carried out. It turned out that an early discharge, contrary to the data of some authors, preventing the emergence of a new infection for the children remaining in the ward, does not prevent the development of superinfection in the child; he gets sick at home and very often re-enters the hospital. Much less often, superinfections occurred in children who were in separate boxes, which really is, in compliance with all the requirements of the sanitary regime, the most radical preventive measure.

In addition, it has been shown that the development of clinically pronounced forms of nosocomial infections prevents the use of immunocorrectors. The inclusion in therapy of various forms of acute respiratory infections, including complicated ones, arbidol, chigain, grippferon or phi-tolone contributes to the increase of nonspecific resistance in children and prevents the occurrence of superinfections in them. Thus, nosocomial respiratory infections are a serious problem for pediatric hospitals, especially for departments of pathology of newborns and respiratory infections. Coronavirus infection occupies one of the main places in the etiological structure of NI, which very often occurs with intestinal syndrome, although other respiratory pathogens may be the cause of re-infection in the hospital.

It was shown that coronavirus was the most frequent (in 22% of cases) causative agent of respiratory NI, but the most severe NI, including those with an unfavorable outcome, are usually caused by adenovirus (mixed) and gram-negative bacterial flora (Klebsiella pneumonia, Acinebacter, Pseudomonas aeruginosa). The correlative relationship between the severity of clinical manifestations of NI and the activity of factors of specific and nonspecific protection of the child's body has been proved. Compliance with the requirements of the sanitary regime and the use of immunomodulators contributed to the decrease in the frequency of NI. The clinical characteristics of coronavirus NI are presented.

Clinical manifestations of superinfectious acute respiratory infections have a different character, which, although determined by their etiology, but it largely depends on the state of specific and non-specific protection of the child. The most severe forms of NI, often with an unfavorable outcome, develop with the participation of adenovirus and gram-negative hospital bacterial flora. The reduction in the frequency of superinfections is facilitated by taking drugs with immunocorrecting and preventive antiviral properties, as well as old and well-proven methods of preventing NI, such as hospitalization of children in boxes and staying there until discharge, as well as maximum isolation of patients with all manipulations, including diagnostic ones, in the box, subject to all the requirements of the sanitary regime.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA MATNNI O'QISH VA TUSHUNISH SIFATINI O'RGANISH (PIRLS BAHOLASH MEZONI ASOSIDA)

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o'quvchilarining o'qish bo'yicha savodxonligini baholash mezonlari tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, dunyoda ta'lim sifati, saviyasi va darajasini aniqlab beruvchi PIRLS (Matnni o'qish va tushunish darajasini aniqlovchi xalqaro tadqiqot) xalqaro dasturlar mavjud bo'lib, ular rivojlangan davlatlardagi ta'lim sifatini yanada oshirishdagi mezon sifatida keng qo'llanilib kelinayotganligi xaqida so'z yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim sifati, matn, tushunish, tahlil qilish, mezon, tesh, boshlang'ich ta'lim.

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TO STUDY THE QUALITY OF READING AND COMPREHENSION OF THE TEXT IN PRIMARY SCHOOL (BASED ON PIRLS EVALUATION CRITERIA)

Annotation: This article analyzes the criteria for assessing students' reading literacy. In particular, there are international programs PIRLS (International Reading and Comprehension Survey), which determines the quality, level and level of education in the world, and they are widely used as a criterion for further improving the quality of education in developed countries. referred to.

Key words: quality of education, text, comprehension, analysis, criteria, test, primary education.

Ma'lumki, o'zgarishlar davrida ta'lim tizimi ijtimoiy jarayonlardan kelib chiqqan holda shiddat bilan rivojlanishni taqozo etadi. Ta'lim orqali jamiyatda kelajakdagi vazifalarni bajarishga qodir bo'lgan yangi avlod shakllantiriladi.

Shuni inobatga olgan holda umumta'lim maktablari va maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarining moddiy-texnik bazasini mustahkamlash, yosh avlodning har tomonlama puxta bilim olishi uchun zarur sharoit va imkoniyatlar yaratishga alohida e'tibor qaratib kelinmoqda.

Shuningdek, Prezidentimiz tashabbuslari bilan 9-sinfni bitirgan o'quvchilar, ota-onalar va o'zlarining xohishlariga binoan, ongli ravishda kasb-hunar kolleji, akademik litsey yoki o'zlari ta'lim olgan maktablarda majburiy

ta'limni davom ettirishlari mumkin ekanligining belgilab qo‘yilishi yoshlarga har tomonlama qulayliklar yaratdi.

Mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan bunday islohotlar natijasida ulkan iqtisodiy o‘sish ko‘rsatkichlariga erishilmoqda bu holat malakali kadrlar va yetuk mutaxassilarga bo‘lgan talabning yanada oshib borishiga turtki bo‘lmoqda.

Bunday talabning qondirilishi o‘z navbatida yoshlar o‘rtasida kitobxonlik va darslarga qiziqish xususiyatini oshirish va o‘qituvchilarning har tomonlama ta'lim tarbiyaga e'tiborini kuchaytirishning zamonaviy ijtimoiy innovatsiyalar orqali amalga oshirish ehtiyojini vujudga keltirmoqda.

Fuqarolik jamiyati shakllanishini monitoring qilish mustaqil instituti mutaxassislari aynan mana shunday talablarning bugungi kun ta'lim tizimi uchun juda muhim ekanligini inobatga olgan holda aksariyat xorijiy davlatlarda ta'lim va fan sohalari rivojlanishini baholash va monitoring qilish orqali ta'lim sifatini oshirishga qaratilgan ayrim ilg‘or tajribalarni o‘rganib chiqdi.

Xususan, dunyoda ta'lim sifati, saviyasi va darajasini aniqlab beruvchi PISA (O‘quvchilarni ta'limdagi yutuqlarini baholash xalqaro dasturi), PIRLS (Matnni o‘qish va tushunish darajasini aniqlovchi xalqaro tadqiqot), TIMSS (Maktabda matematika va aniq fanlar sifatini tadqiq qiluvchi xalqaro monitoring) kabi bir qator xalqaro dasturlar mavjud bo‘lib, ular rivojlangan davlatlardagi ta'lim sifatini yanada oshirishdagi mezon sifatida keng qo‘llanilib kelinmokda.

PIRLS - tadqiqotida 50 dan ortiq davlatlar ishtrok etib kelmoqda. Mazkur xalqaro tadqiqotning maqsadi turli xil ta'lim tizimidan iborat bo‘lgan davlatlardagi boshlang‘ich maktab o‘quvchilarining matnni o‘qish va qabul qilish bo‘yicha tayyorgarligi hamda o‘quvchilarning har xil yutuqlarga erishishga sabab bo‘luvchi ta'lim tizimidagi o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarni aniqlash va baholashdan iborat. Albatta bunday tadqiqot xalq ta'limi sohasidagi ishchilar, olimlar, metodistlar, o‘qituvchilar, ota-onalar va jamoat vakillari uchun katta ahamiyatga egadir.

TMSS - ham jahon mamlakatlari ta'lim tizimida keng tadbiq etilmoqda. TMSS dasturi Ta'lim sohasidagi yutuqlarni baholash xalqaro assotsiatsiyasi IEA (International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievements) tomonidan tashkil etilgan bo‘lib, ushbu tadqiqot 4 va 8 sinf o‘quvchilari orasida matematika va ijtimoiy fanlar bo‘yicha ta'limning sifati, darajasi, fanga bo‘lgan munosabati, qiziqishini aniqlaydi. Har 4 yilda bir marotaba olib boriladi. Ushbu tadqiqot PIRLS tadqiqotiga o‘xshab, o‘quvchilar, maktab ma'muriyati va o‘qituvchilari orasida qo‘shimcha so‘rovnomalar o‘tkazadi va fan sohasida to‘sqinlik qilayotgan asosiy omillarni aniqlaydi. Bu esa o‘sha mamlakatda ishlab chiqilgan ta'lim standartlarini va ta'lim samaradorligini boshqa davlatlar bilan solishtirib ko‘rish imkonini beradi. 2015 yil TMSS tadqiqotlari natijalariga ko‘ra AQSh, Singapur, Gonkong, Koreya Respublikasi, Yaponiya, Rossiya, Buyuk Britaniya kabi davlatlarning ta'lim tizimi eng yuqori ko‘rsatkichlarni egallagan.

Shuni e'tirof etish lozimki, ayni shu davlatlarda yuqori texnogiyalarni o‘zlashtirish, sanoatlashtirish va yuksak darajadagi taraqqiyot erishish maqsadida aniq fanlarni yuqori darajada o‘zlashtirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilib, unda o‘quvchilar tug‘ma iste'dod va qobiliyatlardan ko‘ra o‘z ustida doimiy ishlash hamda aniq fanlarni o‘qitishda guruh yoki sinfdagi o‘quvchilar sonining 16 nafardan oshmasligi belgilangan. Bunday tajriba AQShda ham mavjud bo‘lib, 1999 yildan boshlab bitta o‘qituvchi 40 minutlik dars mashg‘uloti davomida 16 ta bolaga bilim va tarbiya bera olish imkoniyatiga ega ekanligii inobatga olgan holda prezident qarori bilan ta'lim muassasalaridagi guruhlarda o‘quvchilar soni 16 nafar etib belgilangan.

Umuman olganda mamlakatimizdaaynan mana shunday xalqaro dasturlarning ta'lim tizimini baholash va monitoring qilishdagi ishtiroki mavjud emasligi yoki o‘quvchi yoshlar bilimlari darajasini baholash yoki monitoring qilishning “Milliy dasturi”yaratilmaganligi, hududlar kesimida yoshlar tomonidan u yoki bu fanni o‘zlashtirish darajasining sifati va soxada amalga oshirilishi lozim bo‘lgan ishlar ko‘lamini belgilab borish va tegishli islohotlar o‘tkazish imkoniyatini cheklab qo‘ymoqda.Shuningdek, boshlang‘ich va umumiy o‘rta ta'lim muassasalaridagi o‘qitish darajasining islohotlar tempidan ortda qolayotganligi yaqin kelajakda malakali kadrlar tanqisligini keltirib chiqaradi.

Shuni inobatga olgan holda quyidagi takliflarni amalga oshirish joiz deb hisoblaymiz:

Xalqaro ta'lim sifatini baholash dasturlarida O‘zbekistonning ishtiroki masalasini atroflicha o‘rganib chiqish va ushbu dasturlarda ishtirokini ta'minlash;

Xalqaro tajribadan kelib chiqqan holda o‘quvchi yoshlar bilimlari darajasini baholash yoki monitoring qilishning “Milliy dasturi”ni yaratish;

Ilm-fan yutuqlarining eng ilg‘or natijalari va adabiyotlarning ingliz tilida nashr qilinishini inobatga olgan holda, maktablarda ingliz tilini o‘rgatuvchi turli xorijiy dasturlarni tadbiq etish masalasini ko‘rib chiqish;

Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim–tarbiya berishga mas'ul mutaxassislarning malaka talablarini aniq mezonlar orqali belgilab qo‘yish va bolalarning umumiy ta'limga yo‘naltirilishida butunlay mas'ulligini qonun bilan belgilab qo‘yish;

Maktabgacha ta'lim hamda umumiy o‘rta ta'lim muassasalaridagi guruh va sinflarda xalqaro tajribada sinalgan usullardan kelib chiqqan holda o‘quvchilar sonining maksimal hamda minimal ko‘rsatkichlarini belgilab qo‘yish;

Psixologik testlar yordamida boshlang‘ich sinflardagi iste'dodli bolalarni ajratib olib 8-9 yoshlilar uchun har bir maktabda ixtisoslashgan sinflar tashkil etish.

Fuqarolik jamiyati shakllanishini monitoring qilish mustaqil instituti sho‘‘ba rahbari Xolmaxmatov Azim Hazratkulovich.

PIRLS-2021: boshlang‘ich sinflarda o‘quvchilarning savodi xalqaro tashkilot tomonidan tadqiq qilinadi.

O‘zbekiston PIRLS-2021 baholash tizimida ishtirok etadi. Bu haqda «Xabar.uz»ga Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Ta’lim sifatini nazorat qilish davlat inspeksiyasining matbuot xizmati ma’lum qildi.

Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Ta’lim sifatini nazorat qilish davlat inspeksiyasi boshlig‘i Ulug‘bek Tashkenbayev hamda Ta’lim yutuqlarini baholash xalqaro assotsiatsiyasi (IEA — International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achiyevement)ning Amsterdamdagi direktori Andrea Netton o‘rtasida O‘zbekistonning PIRLS-2021 baholash tizimida ishtirok etishi yuzasidan 25-yanvar kuni ilk rasmiy uchrashuv tashkil qilindi.

Eslatib o‘tamiz, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Ta’lim sifatini nazorat qilish davlat inspeksiyasi tomonidan xalqaro baholash tadqiqotlar, jumladan, OECD tashkiloti bilan PISA-2021 xalqaro baholash tadqiqotlarida ishtirok etish bo‘yicha kelishuvga erishilgan edi.

PIRLS (Progress in International Reading Literacy Study — xalqaro o‘qish savodxonligini o‘rganishdagi yuksalish) — bu turli mamlakatlarda boshlang‘ich sinfda tahsil oluvchi o‘quvchi yoshlarning matnni o‘qish va tushunish darajalari sifatini baholab beruvchi xalqaro baholash tizimidir. Ushbu sinov turi har 5 yilda bir marta o‘tkazishga mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, uning oxirgi 2016-yilgi tadqiqotlari natijalariga ko‘ra Rossiya Federatsiyasi yetakchilik qilmoqda.

Ta’lim yutuqlarini baholash xalqaro assotsiatsiyasi butun dunyo bo‘ylab ta’limni baholash, tushunish va yaxshilash bo‘yicha ish olib boradigan milliy tadqiqot institutlari, tadqiqot agentliklari, olimlar va tahlilchilarning xalqaro hamkoridir. Mazkur notijorat va mustaqil tashkilot tarmog‘ida 60 dan ziyod mamlakatlar hamda 100 dan ortiq ta’lim muassasalari ishtirok etmoqda. 1958-yildan buyon IEA o‘quvchilarning matematika, tabiiy fanlar hamda o‘qish salohiyati bo‘yicha savodxonliklarini baholash jarayonida ta’lim tizimidagi kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar hamda maqbul tavsiyalar yaratishi bilan boshqa xalqaro tashkilotlardan ajralib turadi.

PIRLSga tayyorgarlik

Bugun har bir fan o‘qituvchisi xalqaro baholash tizimi haqida ma’lumotga ega bo‘lishi va o‘quvchilarni PISA va PIRLS baholash imtihonlariga tayyorlashi muhim vazifa. PISA nima? Bu 15 yoshli o‘quvchilarning o‘qish, matematika va tabiiy yo‘nalishdagi fanlardan savodxonlik darajasini belgilash.

PIRLS — 4-sinf o‘quvchilari-ning matnni o‘qish va tushunish daraja-sini baholash. TIMSS — bu 4- va 8-sinf o‘quvchilarining matematika va tabiiy yo‘na-lishdagi fanlardan savodxonlik darajasini baholash. Boshlang‘ich ta’lim o‘qituvchisi sifatida 4-sinf o‘quvchilarini xalqaro baholash tizimi PIRLS haqida ko‘proq ma’lumot o‘rganish maqsadida www.tdi.uz sayti va t.me/milliymarkaz kanaliga ulandim. Matnni o‘qish va tushunishga o‘quvchilarni biz 1-sinfdan o‘rgatamiz. Ularni xalqaro baholash darajasini belgilovchi PIRLSga qanday

tayyorlash kerak, degan savol tug‘ilishi tabiiy. Men bu yo‘nalishda bir qancha ishlarni reja asosida boshladim. O‘qish darslarida internetdan kichik hikoya va ertaklarni olib, 2 xil variantda o‘quvchilarga uyga vazifa qilib berdim. Ertasi kuni hikoya haqida savol-javob o‘tkaz-dim. “Hikoya nima haqida?”, “Qahramonlar kim?”, “Siz hikoyadan nimani o‘rgandingiz?”, “Sizga qaysi qahramon yoqdi?” kabi savollar bilan ularni imtihon qildim.

PIRLS TESTLARI (mezon asosida o‘zim tuzgan savollar):

“Yomon otliq jazosi” (Abdulla Avloniy). “Bir kishining Qosim ismli bir o‘g‘li bor edi. Ota va onasining so‘ziga kirmasdan har xil yomon ishlarni qilur edi. Bolalar birla urushib, yaqalashib, kiyimlarini yirtib kelur erdi. Uyda onasi mehmon uchun asrab qo‘ygan taomlarini yegon vaqtida, onasi: “— Qosim, o‘g‘lim! Taomni sen yedingmu”, desa “Men yega-nim yo‘q, mushuk yegondir”, der edi. Bora-bora otasini pulini ham o‘g‘urlab oladigon bo‘ldi. Otasi bilib, “O‘g‘lim, pulni kim oldi?” desa, “Onam olgandur”, deb onasini o‘g‘ri qilur erdi. Bir kuni otasi ustol ustig‘a bir tanga qo‘yub, o‘zi uxlagan kishi bo‘lib yotdi. Qosim kelib, sekin tangani olib, og‘ziga soldi. Shul vaqt otasi ushlab olmoqchi bo‘lg‘onda tangani yutub yubordi. Tanga borub Qosimning halqumiga tiqilib, jon berdi.

Bolalar, ko‘rdingizmi, yomonning yomonligi o‘z boshig‘a yetdi.

1. Hikoya kim haqida?

A) Farzand B) Qosim D) Ovqat E) Yomonlik

2. Siz yolg‘on gapirganmisiz?

A) Ha B) Yo‘q D) Ba’zanE) Bir-ikki marta

3. Qosim otasiga taomni nima yedi deb aytdi?

A) Mushuk B) It D) O‘zi E) Hech narsa demadi

4. Qosim nimani yutib yubordi?

A) Pulni B) Tangani D) Nonni E) Ovqatni

Matn asosida tuzilgan test savollari orqali o‘quvchining matnni tushunish darajasi va fikrlash va o‘qish malakasi baholanadi.

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GUARANTEES AND FORMATION IN THE CYTOPLASM OF APOPTOTIC BODIES

Annotation: The article provides information on the formation of cavities and apoptotic bodies in the cytoplasm.

Keywords: Apoptosis, implantation, organogenesis, ceramidase, sphingosine, embryogenesis.

In an apoptotic cell, deep surface intussusception is initially formed with the appearance of cavities, which result in the disintegration of cells and the formation of apoptotic bodies surrounded by a membrane with or without nuclear fragments, consisting of cytoplasm and dense organoids leads to

Phagocytosis of apoptotic cells or bodies

Phagocytosis of apoptotic cells or bodies is performed by surrounding healthy cells or parenchymatosis or macrophages. Apoptotic bodies quickly disappear in the lysosomes and the surrounding cells migrate or divide, filling the void after cell death. Phagocytosis of apoptotic bodies by macrophages or other cells is activated by receptors in these cells: they capture and assimilate apoptotic cells. One of these receptors in macrophages is the vitronectin receptor, which activates the phagocytosis of b3-integrin and apoptotic neutrophils.

Apoptosis is involved in the following physiological and pathological processes:

Destruction of programmed cells during embryogenesis (including implantation, organogenesis). Although apoptosis during embryogenesis is always a reflection of “programmed cell death,” this definition of apoptosis is widely used by various researchers. rejection, follicular atresia in the ovaries during menopause, and breast regression after cessation of lactation. Removal of some cells during cell population growth. The death of individual cells in tumors is mainly during its regression, as well as in actively growing tumors.

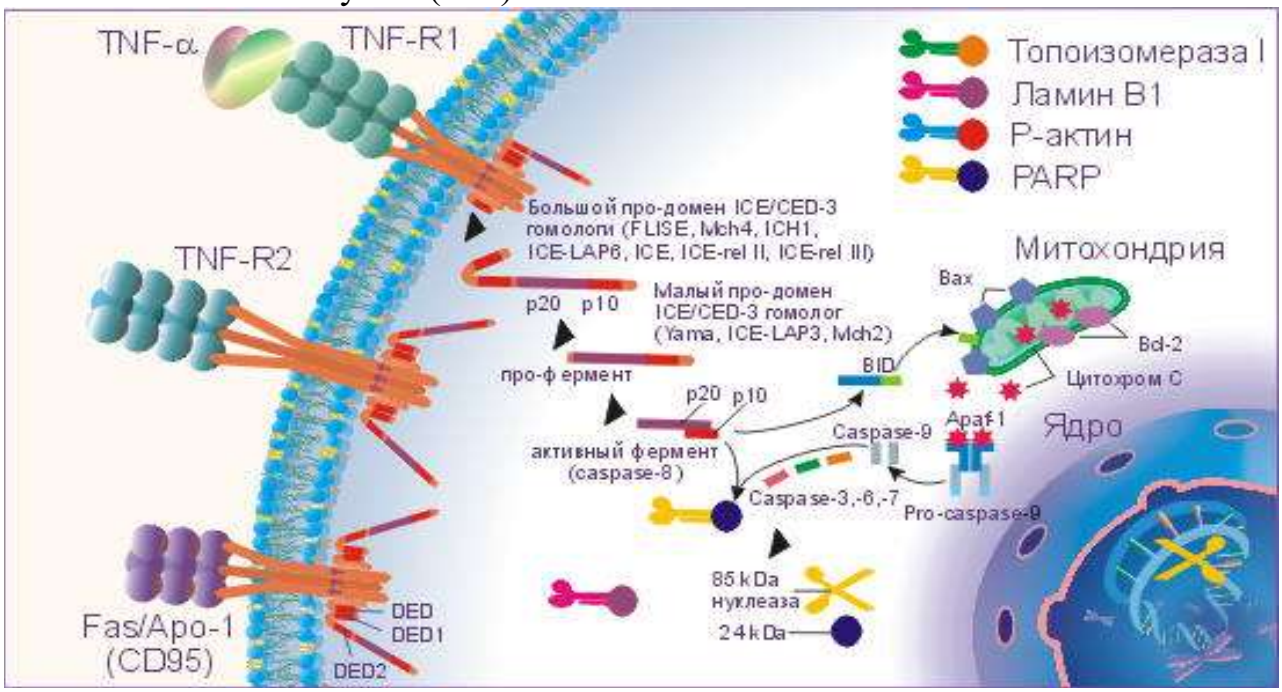
Death of both B- and T-lymphocyte cells of the immune system after cytokine supply is depleted, as well as autoreactive T-cell death during development in the thymus. Prostate atrophy. Pathological atrophy of parenchymal organs after obstruction of the excretory ducts observed in the pancreas and salivary glands, kidneys. Cell death caused by cytotoxic T cells, such as transplant rejection and anti-graft host disease. In some viral diseases, such as viral hepatitis, cell damage occurs when fragments of apoptotic cells are found in the liver, as in the small bodies of Kaunsilman.

Cell death under the influence of various harmful factors that can cause necrosis, but affect in small doses, for example, under the influence of high temperatures, ionizing radiation, under the influence of anti-cancer drugs.

MECHANISMS OF APOPTOSIS

TNF-α and Fas ligand (CD178) induce a cascade of biochemical reactions, the final stage of which is chromosome defragmentation and cell death. On the surface of body cells there are specific receptors for TNF-α, which are TNF-RI (molecular weight 55-60 kDa) and TNF-RII (molecular weight 75-80 kDa) and Fas ligand, receptors Fas / APO-1 (CD95). TNF-R and Fas / APO-1 (CD95) are homologous in extracellular domains, which are homologous sequences in the intracellular portion of cysteine-rich domains and receptors.

Binding of TNF-α and Fas ligands to apoptotic receptors activates the intracellular lethal effect area (DED) of these receptors: DED, DED1 and DED2 and a number of mediators, including ceramides, ras, SAPK / JNK, protein tyrosine kinases, cathepsin D and proteases of the ICE / CED-3 family, which provide a death signal. Cysteine proteases of the ICE / CED-3 family occur inactive in the intracellular portion of the apoptosis receptor; they belong to interleukin-lb clen enzymes (ICE).



This family includes a number of different proteases, many proteases have multiple markers. The cysteine-aspartate protease family is also called caspases. In addition to the caspase family, the Bcl-2 protein family is involved in the regulation of apoptosis, with Bcl-2, Bcl-XL, Ced-9, Bcl-w, and Mcl-1 inhibiting apoptosis, and Bcl -2 homologous (BH) 1 -3, similar to Bach protein, consisting of Bak, Bok and only BH3 region, Bad protein, Bid, Bik, Bim and Hrk have proapoptotic function. Activation of DED, DED1, and DED2 results in cascadic rearrangement and activation of ICE / CED-3 family proteases. The first step is

to convert the inactive pro-caspase-8 to the active caspase-8. Caspase-8 activates caspase-3 and Bid. The suggestion, which interacts with Bach, stimulates the release of cytochrome C from mitochondria, which activates caspase-9. In turn, the active caspase-9 leads to the formation of the active caspase-3, - 6, - 7. In turn, the active ICEs begin to interact with a number of intracellular substrates: DNA repair and poly- (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) and P-actin, which are involved in altering the activity of some nuclear proteins, laminam B1, topoisomerase I, and other substances. All members of the ICE / CED-3 protease family contain a catalytic cysteine residue and break down the substrates after aspartic acid. The specific cleavage of PARP, B1 lamina, topoisomerase I, and P-actin by ICE-like proteases into large and small fragments leads to cell death because large fragments of these substrates are active nucleases that divide chromosomes into fragments. For example, PARP is broken down by CPP32 / Patch into two fragments of 85 and 24 kDa, of which 85 kDa is specific to apoptosis. Activation of proteases of the ICE / CED-3 family may also occur under the influence of phospholipids, such as ceramides, which can activate CPP32 / Yama.

Free sphingosine, formed from ceramides as a result of hydrolysis by ceramidase, also activates ICE-like proteases and accelerates apoptosis.

Thyroxine (T4) plays an important role in the implementation of apoptosis.

This protein regulates the function of the tyrosine kinase, an important element in the execution of the death signal. Deficiency of this thyroid hormone suppresses apoptosis. IL-lb blocks apoptosis. ICE-like proteases interact with PARP, lamin B1, topoisomerase I, and IL-1b instead of P-actin. As a result, the formation of active nucleases does not occur and the cell is protected from apoptosis. proteins. Thus, proteins of the Bcl family: Bcl-2, Bcl-xL, and Bcl-xS block the release of cytochrome C from mitochondria, thereby preventing the conversion of pro-caspase-9 to the active form, reversing the atoptotic signal. In turn, Bach proteins stimulate the release of cytochrome S from the mitochondria and the formation of active caspase-9, which initiates the continuation and activation of the apoptotic cascade initiated by the binding of TNF-α or Fas ligands to TNF-R. Fas / APO-1 (CD95). The presence of apoptosis depends on the ratio of Bcl and Bach proteins in the mitochondria. The predominance of Bcl family protein expression prevents the onset of apoptosis, and the predominance of Bach protein expression contributes to the realization of the death signal.

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THE ROLE OF TEACHING SPEAKING THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

Annotation: This article outlines some information about teaching speaking through technology and its role in teaching speaking. It has been also informed some researches on this topic using IT tools.

Keywords: Imitative, Intensive, Responsive, Interpersonal (dialogue), Extensive (monolog), Educational Satellites.

English language has become an international language. Among nations it serves as a lingua franca. It is spoken, learnt and understood even in those countries where it is not a native's language. English is playing a major role in many sectors including medicine, engineering, education, advanced studies, business, technology, banking, computing, tourism, and so on. All our software development today, the communication facilities available to us through internet, our access to a variety of websites, are all being carried out in English. Most of the research works are conducted and compiled in English. Anything written and recorded in this language is read and listened to, in wider circles. As a result, English is being taught and learned around the world as a second language today. From all four key language skills, speaking is deemed to be the most important in learning a second or foreign language.

As stated by Ur, [1] speaking included all other skills of knowing that language. Speaking is "the process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal and non-verbal symbols, in a variety of contexts". Speaking is a crucial part of second language learning and teaching, it's an art of communications and one of 4 productive skills, that must mastered in learning foreign language. Speaking a language is especially difficult for foreign language learners because effective oral communication requires the ability to use the language appropriately in social interactions. Good speaking skills are the act of generating words that can be understood by listeners. According to Brown and Yule, [1] speaking is the skill that the students will be judged upon most in real-life situations. It is an important part of everyday interaction and most often the first impression of a person is based on his/her ability to speak fluently and comprehensively. So, teachers have a responsibility to prepare the students as much as possible to be able to speak in English in the real world outside the classroom. In the preliminary stage, teachers used tape recorders as a technological device to instruct the students, which later evolved as communication laboratory. The integration of technology into language teaching which was started in the early 1960s and 1970s, assisted teachers to teach

second language learners how to speak in the best way possible. Every day teachers are getting access to some new technologies, which join hand with English teaching. As the conventional teaching method such as the chalk and talk method seems to be outdated, the modern technologies can be used as a supplement to the classroom teaching method to have a lively atmosphere in the classroom. It is the need of the hour to integrate modern technologies to upgrade the level of English teaching. The modern technologies relax the mind of the students to get into the subject with full involvement rather than a difficult task to do. New technologies in language learning by multiple intelligence and mixed abilities replace with old methods of teaching. Technologies allow students to become more independent in the classroom. It ushers as a fundamental structural changes to achieving significant improvements in productivity. It is used to support teaching and learning. It also has the power to transform teaching by ushering in a new model of connected teaching.

For many years, teaching speaking has been undervalued and English language teachers have continued to teach speaking just as a repetition of drills or memorization of dialogues. Today's world requires that the goal of teaching speaking should improve the students' communicative skills, because only that way the students can express themselves and learn how to follow the social and cultural rules appropriate in each communication circumstance. Teaching speaking is to teach our learners to:

✓ Produce the English speech sounds and sound patterns.

✓ Use word and sentence stress, intonation patterns and the rhythm of the second language.

✓ Select appropriate words and sentences according to the proper social setting audience, situation and subject matter.

✓ Organize their thoughts in a meaningful and logical sequence.

✓ Use language as a means of expressing values and judgments.

✓ Use the language quickly and confidently with few unnatural pauses, which is called as fluency [3].

English become an International language in the world. So, all media, technologies, and all the things will use English. Here some reasons about teaching speaking:

✓ Speaking is a crucial part of second language learning and teaching.

✓ The mastery of speaking skills in English is a priority for many second language or foreign language learners.

✓ Our learners often evaluate their success in language learning as well as the effectiveness of their English course on the basis of how much they feel they have improved in their spoken language proficiency.

✓ Oral skills have hardly been neglected in today's EFL/ESL courses.

There are some categories that can be used as the role of learners in developing speaking skills in the classroom:

❖ Imitative - A very limited portion of classroom speaking time may legitimately be speech generating "human tape recorder speech, where, for example, learner practice an intonation contour or try to pinpoint a certain vowel sound. Imitation of this kind is carried out nit the purpose of meaningful interaction, but for focusing on some particular element of language form.

❖ Intensive - It goes one step beyond imitative to include any speaking performances that are designed to practice some phonological or grammatical aspects of language.

❖ Responsive - It consists of short replies to teacher-or student-initiated questions or comments.

❖ Transactional (dialogue) - Transactional language, carried out for the purposes of conveying or exchanging specific information, is an extended form of responsive language.

❖ Interpersonal (dialogue) - It carried out more the purpose of maintaining social relationships than for the transmission of a fact and information. These conversations are little trickier for learners because they can involve some or all of the following factors – a casual register, colloquial language, emotionally charged language, slang and sarcasm.

❖ Extensive (monolog) - Here the register is more formal and deliberative. It can be planned or impromptu. Students at intermediate to advanced levels are called on to give extended monologues in the form of oral reports summaries of perhaps short speeches.

In the fast developing 21st century various innovative technologies are being introduced to teach English in the classrooms. Knowledge base is fast doubling and tripling in so short a time. To cope up with this trend, we have to use modern technologies to teach English to the technical students. Technology can stimulate the playfulness of learners and immerse them in a variety of scenarios. Technology gives learners a chance to engage in self-directed actions, opportunities for self paced interactions, privacy, and a safe environment in which errors get corrected and specific feedback is given. Studies are emerging that show the importance of qualitative feedback in software. When links are provided to locate explanations, additional help, and reference, the value of technology is further augmented. The modern technologies relax the mind of the students to get into the subject with full involvement rather than a difficult task to do. Modern technologies available for teachers of English today are:

- Communication lab
- Video conferencing
- Video Library
- CALL (Computer Assisted Language Learning)
- TELL (Technology Enhanced Language Learning)
- Pod casting
- Quick Link Pen

- Quicktionary
- Programmes through educational satellites
- Speech Recognition Software
- Internet
- Blogging

Communication Labs Software's are available to develop speaking skills. By incorporating suitable software through computers the students will play it again and again with their own interest and try to improve their speaking skills, which are most essential in this modernized IT world. The usage of headphones in the lab makes the students to have interest over the subject and induces them to repeat again and again instead of feeling boredom. Video Conferencing Video conferencing is the method in which one person can access to the speeches of other persons in some other parts of the world. It is the live relay of a programme, which is mostly used to view the lecture of a professor who resides in foreign country. In short it is very helpful for the students to understand what is going in this world and to hear the speech of the top most personalities in a lively manner. The most notable point in video conferencing is that the students can post questions immediately and get their answers at once.

Video Library Video Libraries are most essential in our fast and modernized world. This is helpful for the students to those who miss some interesting session. In this process the teaching of the faculty will be recorded and made available to the students. The students can view the tapes in their leisure hours. The advantage in this method is that students can replay it when there is a necessity. CALL The educational role of Computers in learning a second language and the role of CALL (Computer Assisted Language Learning) is significant. The teacher can use the latest technologies, which have the potential to transform the students from passive recipients of information into active participants. CALL is defined as the search for and study of applications of the Computer in language teaching and learning.

TELL (Technology Enhanced Language Learning) is the use of computer technology including hardware, software and the internet to enhance teaching and learning of languages. It allows the students to get access with all the technologies available for the enhancement of English learning. Students are allowed to use online dictionaries, chat, and to view the various happenings around the world. Pod Casting. Podcasts can be uploaded or downloaded, this audio help the learner familiarize with the target language and teachers can use them as useful audio material that can be used in class for activities like discussions, besides, in the web, there are even particular podcasts that are for ESL learners and these can include pronunciation for particular needs of students. Podcast undoubtedly help learners in speaking. Pod casting is the integration of audio files where we can feed our own materials and ply it inside and outside of the classroom. Students use Ipods to hear their favorite music files. In the same way they have their education in the form of entertainment.

Podcasting allows students to use their tech-based entertainment systems for educational purposes. With it we are able to move away from the traditional face-to-face training without losing the student-to-trainer relationship that is so effective in any learning process. Podcasts enables students and teachers to share information with anyone at anytime. An absent student can download the podcast of recorded lesson and is able to access the missed lectures.

They could also access lectures of experts which may not otherwise be available because of geographical distance and other reasons. Quick Link Pen Quick Link Pen allows learners to copy and store printed text, Internet links. It helps to transfer the data to computers and enables the reader to get the meaning of the word from a built in dictionary. Accessing this type of machine seems to be a more convenient method. Recent developments in machine translations presents translation engines like GO Translator and Bablefish. Quicktionary is a pen-like device. It allows the reader to easily scan the word and get its definition and translation on its own LCD screen. Technology such as Enounce and Sound-Editor enable learners to adjust the speech rate of listening materials to assist their comprehension, and present spectrum of speech waves and visual depictions of mouth and tongue movement to ease the learning and refine pronunciation.

Educational Satellites. In the college, we can create Educational Satellite lab, whereby satellite programs of educational value like UGC's country wide classrooms, Anna University programmes and other worldwide programmes are recorded and students are given access to the recording either through big screen or small monitor, the web, there are even particular podcasts that are for ESL learners and these can include pronunciation for particular needs of students. Podcast undoubtedly help learners in speaking. Pod casting is the integration of audio files where we can feed our own materials and ply it inside and outside of the classroom. Students use Ipods to hear their favorite music files. In the same way they have their education in the form of entertainment. Podcasting allows students to use their tech-based entertainment systems for educational purposes. With it we are able to move away from the traditional face-to-face training without losing the student-to-trainer relationship that is so effective in any learning process. Podcasts enables students and teachers to share information with anyone at anytime. An absent student can download the podcast of recorded lesson and is able to access the missed lectures. They could also access lectures of experts which may not otherwise be available because of geographical distance and other reasons. Quick Link Pen Quick Link Pen allows learners to copy and store printed text, Internet links. It helps to transfer the data to computers and enables the reader to get the meaning of the word from a built in dictionary. Accessing this type of machine seems to be a more convenient method. Recent developments in machine translations presents translation engines like GO Translator and Bablefish.

Quicktionary is a pen-like device. It allows the reader to easily scan the word and get its definition and translation on its own LCD screen. Technology such as Enounce and Sound-Editor enable learners to adjust the speech rate of listening materials to assist their comprehension, and present spectrum of speech waves and visual depictions of mouth and tongue movement to ease the learning and refine pronunciation.

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INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FIELD COMPUTER LINGUISTICS AND DATA MINING SYSTEM

Annotation: The modern computer term Data Mining translates as "information extraction" or "data mining". Along with Data Mining, the terms Knowledge Discovery and Data Warehouse are often used. The emergence of these terms, which are an integral part of Data Mining, is associated with a new round in the development of tools and methods for processing and storing data. So, the purpose of Data Mining is to identify hidden rules and patterns in large (very large) amounts of data.

Key words: Data Mining, rules, computer, main tool.

INTRODUCTION

The fact is that the human mind itself is not adapted to the perception of huge arrays of diverse information. On average, a person, with the exception of some individuals, is not able to capture more than two or three relationships, even in small samples. But traditional statistics, which for a long time claimed to be the main tool for data analysis, also often fail in solving problems from real life. It operates with averaged characteristics of the sample, which are often fictitious values (average client solvency, when depending on the risk function or loss function you need to be able to predict the consistency and intentions of the client; average signal intensity, while you are interested in the characteristic features and background of signal peaks and t. d.).

Therefore, methods of mathematical statistics are useful mainly for testing pre-formulated hypotheses, while determining a hypothesis is sometimes quite complex and time-consuming task. Modern Data Mining technologies process information in order to automatically search for patterns (patterns) characteristic of any fragments of heterogeneous multidimensional data. In contrast to operational analytical data processing (OLAP) in Data Mining, the burden of formulating hypotheses and identifying unusual (unexpected) patterns is transferred from a person to a computer. Data mining is not one, but a combination of a large number of different methods for discovering knowledge. The choice of method often depends on the type of data available and what information you are trying to get. Here, for example, are some methods: association (association), classification, clustering, time series analysis and forecasting, neural networks, etc.

Consider the properties of the detected knowledge, the data in the definition, in more detail.

Knowledge must be new, previously unknown. The expended efforts to discover knowledge that are already known to the user do not pay off. Therefore, it is new, previously unknown knowledge that is of value.

Knowledge should be nontrivial. The results of the analysis should reflect non-obvious, unexpected patterns in the data that make up the so-called hidden knowledge. Results that could be obtained in simpler ways (for example, by visual viewing) do not justify the use of powerful Data Mining methods.

Knowledge should be practically useful. The knowledge found should be applicable, including on new data, with a fairly high degree of reliability. The usefulness lies in the fact that this knowledge can bring certain benefits in their application.

Knowledge should be accessible to human understanding. The found patterns must be logically explainable; otherwise there is a possibility that they are random. In addition, the discovered knowledge should be presented in a human-readable form.

In Data Mining, models are used to represent the knowledge gained. The types of models depend on the methods of their creation. The most common are: rules, decision trees, clusters, and mathematical functions.

The scope of Data Mining is unlimited - Data Mining is needed wherever there is any data. The experience of many such enterprises shows that the return on the use of Data Mining can reach 1000%. For example, there are reports of an economic effect that is 10-70 times higher than the initial costs from 350 to 750 thousand dollars. Provides information about the project of 20 million dollars., Which paid off in just 4 months. Another example is the annual savings of 700 thousand dollars.

Through the introduction of Data Mining in a supermarket chain in the UK. Data mining is of great value to managers and analysts in their daily activities. Business people have realized that with the help of Data Mining methods they can get tangible competitive advantages.

Classification of Data Mining Tasks

Data mining methods allow you to solve many problems that the analyst faces. The main ones are: classification, regression, search for associative rules and clustering. The following is a brief description of the main tasks of data analysis.

* The classification task is reduced to determining the class of an object according to its characteristics. It should be noted that in this problem the set of classes to which the object can be assigned is known in advance.

* The regression problem, like the classification problem, allows us to determine the value of some of its parameters from the known characteristics of the object. In contrast to the classification problem, the parameter value is not a finite set of classes, but a set of real numbers.

* The task of the association. When looking for associative rules, the goal is to find frequent dependencies (or associations) between objects or events. The

found dependencies are presented in the form of rules and can be used both for a better understanding of the nature of the analyzed data and for predicting the occurrence of events.

* The task of clustering is to search for independent groups (clusters) and their characteristics in the entire set of analyzed data. Solving this problem helps to better understand the data. In addition, the grouping of homogeneous objects allows us to reduce their number, and therefore, to facilitate analysis.

* Sequential patterns - establishing patterns between time-related events, i.e. detecting the dependency that if event X occurs, then after a specified time, event Y will occur.

* Analysis of deviations - the identification of the most uncharacteristic patterns.

The listed tasks for the purpose are divided into descriptive and predictive.

Descriptive tasks focus on improving understanding of the data being analyzed. The key point in such models is the ease and transparency of the results for human perception. It is possible that the discovered patterns will be a specific feature of specific research data and will not be found anywhere else, but this can still be useful and therefore should be known. This type of task includes clustering and searching for associative rules.

Knowledge should be practically useful. The knowledge found should be applicable, including on new data, with a fairly high degree of reliability. The usefulness lies in the fact that this knowledge can bring certain benefits in their application.

Knowledge should be accessible to human understanding. The found patterns must be logically explainable; otherwise there is a possibility that they are random. In addition, the discovered knowledge should be presented in a human-readable form.

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TALABALARNING MUSTAQIL ISHLARINI MOODLE TIZIMIDAN FOYDALANIB TASHKIL ETISH METODIKASI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada talabalarning mustaqil ishlarini Moodle tizimidan foydalanish metodikasi va tizim orqali ularni baholash,talabalar bilan individual va guruh bo’lib ishlash samaradorligi. Talabalarning topshiriqlarini baholash, ular uchun qo’shimcha yo’riqnomadan foydalanish haqida so’z borgan.

Kalit so’zlar: Moodle, e-learning, kompetentsiya,virtual, platforma, viktorina, taqvim, motivatsiya, evrestik xarakter, ixtisoslik, optimal o’zlashtirish, obyektiv.

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METHODOLOGY OF ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS USING THE MODOD SYSTEM

Abstract: This article describes the methodology of using students' independent work using the Moodle system and their evaluation through the system, the effectiveness of individual and group work with students. There was talk of evaluating students' assignments and using additional guidelines for them.

Keywords: Moodle, e-learning, competence, virtual, platform, quiz, calendar, motivation, heuristic character, specialization, optimal mastery, objective.

Oliy ta’limning asosiy maqsadi yuqori malakali kadrlarni tayyorlashga qaratilgan bo’lib,turli ixtisosliklarda turli kasbiy kompetensiyalar shakllansa ham, faol hayotiy pozitsiya, mustaqillik, tashabbuskorlik, moslashuvchanlik va ijodiy fikrlash har qanday ixtisoslikdagi zamonaviy mutaxassisning kasbiy kompetentsiyasining muhim tarkibiy qismlari sifatida qaraladi.

Shunday qilib, zamonaviy oliy ta’limning ustuvor vazifalaridan biri yuqori ijodiy salohiyatga ega va texnika va texnologiyaning tez o‘zgarishlariga, mehnat sharoitlariga moslasha oladigan, o‘z bilimlarini yangilashga va kasbiy saviyasini oshirishga tayyor bo‘lgan mutaxassislarni tayyorlashdan iborat.

Talabalarning mustaqil ishi kasbiy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan ta'lim jarayonining ustun shakllaridan biridir. Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari va elektron ta’lim platformalarining yangi shakllarini joriy etish nafaqat o‘rganishni, balki o‘quvchilarning o‘ziga xos madaniyatini ham rivojlantirishi shubhasiz.

O'quv materialini optimal o'zlashtirish, o'quvchilarning aqliy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish, bilim usullarini o'zlashtirish va o'z-o'zini tarbiyalash ehtiyojini shakllantirish bevosita talabalarda o’z ustida mustaqil ishlash asosida shakllanadi.

Hozirgi vaqtda Moodle virtual o'quv muhitiga asoslangan elektron ta'lim tizimi Moodle (Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment) universitetlarda keng qo'llaniladi,hamkorlikda o'qitish texnologiyalari va birgalikdagi jarayonda o'qitishni tashkil qilish imkonini beradi.

Tizimga kirish uchun birinchi navbatda talaba o'zining login va parolini kiritishi kerak, unga ko'rsatilgan unga o'qituvchi tomonidan. Bu tizim sifatida mustaqil ishlarning bajarilmasligini istisno qilish imkonini beradi.Avtomatik hisob va nazoratni amalga oshiradi.

Talabalarning mustaqil faoliyatining funktsiyalari odatda quyidagilarga bo'linadi:

– o'quv materialini optimal o'zlashtirishga ko'maklashish, auditoriya mashg'ulotlari va mashg'ulotlar davomida egallangan ko'nikma va malakalarni oshirish;

– qo‘shimcha bilim va ko‘nikmalarni egallash;

– o‘quvchilarning uzluksiz o‘z-o‘zini tarbiyalash, o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirish va takomillashtirishga bo‘lgan ehtiyojlarini rivojlantirish;

– o'z-o'zini tashkil qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish;

– mustaqil kasbiy-nazariy, amaliy va tadqiqot faoliyati ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish. Ushbu sohadagi adabiyotlarni tahliliy tahlil qilish ijodiy kasbiy shaxsni shakllantirish muammosi murakkab va ko'p qirrali ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Hozirgi vaqtda ta’lim muassasalarida o‘quvchilarning ta’lim natijasiga yo‘naltirilgan mustaqil ishlariga ajratiladigan soatlar miqdorini oshirish tendentsiyasi kuzatilmoqda. O‘z navbatida, talabalarning mustaqil ishlarining rolini kuchaytirish talabalarda mustaqil bilim olish va malaka oshirish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish, uzluksiz o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirish va umrbod bilim olishga intilishlarini shakllantirish maqsadida universitetdagi o‘quv jarayonini qayta ko‘rib chiqishni taqozo etadi.

Talabalarning mustaqil faoliyati tizimi samarali bo'lishi uchun quyidagi talablarga javob berishi kerak:

– mustaqil ishning maqsadga muvofiqligi: mustaqil ishning vazifalari o'qituvchi tomonidan aniq shakllantirilishi va talabalar uchun tushunarli bo'lishi, ya'ni o'quvchilar algoritmni tushunishlari va o'zlashtirishlari kerak. ishni bajarish texnikasini bilish;

- mustaqil ishning maqsadga muvofiqligi: ish talabalarning psixofiziologik va kognitiv imkoniyatlariga mos kelishi kerak va vazifaning murakkablik darajasi asta-sekin o'sib borishi kerak

- mustaqil ishning turli shakllari (yakka tartibdagi, guruhli, frontal) va turlari (kitob bilan ishlash, mashqlar, amaliy va laboratoriya ishlarini bajarish, kurs ishlari yozish, ma'ruza va referatlar tayyorlash, Internetda yoki elektron o'quv muhitida ishlash))

- mustaqil ishning rivojlantiruvchi tabiati: mustaqil o'quv faoliyati talabalarning bilim qobiliyatini, qaror qabul qilish tashabbusini, ijodiy va tanqidiy fikrlashni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan bo'lishi kerak;

- yuqori motivatsiya darajasi: mustaqil ish uchun topshiriqlar talabalarning o'quv motivatsiyasi darajasini ularning shakllari va uni tashkil qilishda foydalaniladigan tegishli o'quv materiallari tufayli oshirishga qaratilgan bo'lishi kerak; - mustaqil ish uchun topshiriqlarni tanlash va loyihalashda tizimli yondashuv: mazmunni tanlash butun o'quv jarayonining fanlararo aloqadorligi bilan bog'liq;

– ta’limni boshqarish tizimlari (LMS), ijtimoiy tarmoq saytlari (SNS), wiki texnologiyalari kabi zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan (AKT) foydalanish;

– ta’lim jarayonini o‘quv-uslubiy ta’minlash: maxsus o‘quv-metodik adabiyotlar, shu jumladan an’anaviy bosma materiallar va ularning elektron versiyalari mavjudligi;

– o‘quvchilarning ko‘p balli bahosini o‘z ichiga oluvchi va talabalarning faolligini, o‘z vaqtida taqdim etgan ma’ruzalarini, topshiriqlarni yechishda innovatsion va ijodiy yondashuvni hisobga olgan holda qo‘shimcha ball beruvchi o‘qitishning reyting tizimi;

– mustaqil ish uchun topshiriqlarni topshirish va baholash jadvalining mavjudligi; - taqdim etilgan ish sifatini baholash mezonlari va shkalalarini ishlab chiqish.

Moodle tizimining xususiyatlari:

● bir qator topshiriqlar (tinglash, yozish, o'qish, video tomosha qilish va suratga olish, audio yozib olish)

● grammatika va lug‘at bo‘yicha tashqi manbalarga havolalar (BBC Learning English, LearningApps.org, Quizlet, LiveWorksheets.com, Breaking News English)

● onlayn ko'p tanlovli viktorinalar

● jamoa a'zolari bilan muloqot qilish uchun tezkor xabarlar xizmati

● o'qituvchi tomonidan yangilanadigan e'lon tizimi

● Topshiriqlar va viktorinalar uchun onlayn Moodle taqvimi.

Moodle platformasi bo'yicha batafsil yo'riqnoma va individual ish uchun talablarga

topshiriqlar berilgan. Yo'riqnoma shuningdek, talabalarga yordam berish uchun ba'zi asosiy ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga oladi

Bunda Moodle-ga qanday kirishni, undan foydalanishni va topshiriqlarni bajarishni tushunadilar. Shuningdek, o'qituvchi Microsoft Teams-da talabalar bilan onlayn uchrashish va savollarga javob berishi yoki Moodle-dan foydalanish bilan bog'liq barcha chalkashliklarni bartaraf etishga yordam beradi.

Talabalarning o'quv faoliyatining umumiy tarkibida mustaqil mashg'ulotlarning ulushi har bir semestrda umumiy o'quv vaqtining kamida 50% ni tashkil qiladi. Biroq, muhimligiga qaramay, bu vaqt har doim ham oqilona foydalanilmaydi. Bularning barchasi talabalarning mustaqil ishini tashkil etishning yangi vositalari va usullarini izlash zarurligini ko'rsatadi. Muammoni hal qilish uchun o'qituvchilarga virtual ta'lim platformalari orqali o'quv jarayonini optimallashtirish va takomillashtirish imkonini beradigan axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari va elektron ta'limni (Oproiu, 2015) joriy etish kerak (Lyashenko & Frolova, 2013). Bunga turli xil o'quv resurslari (Amandu va boshq., 2013), etkazib berish formatlari, shuningdek, bunday muhitda mavjud bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan o'qitishning yangi shakllarini qo'llash tufayli erishish mumkin (Arkhipova va boshqalar, 2018). Ta'limni boshqarish tizimi (LMS), Moodle o'qituvchilarga talabalarning mustaqil ishini tashkil qilish uchun zarur bo'lgan keng ko'lamli vositalarni taqdim etadi (Ponachugin & Lapygin, 2018). Moodle tizimida ishlab chiqilgan elektron o'quv kurslari (ETC) o'quv fanlari mavzulari yoki bo'limlari bo'yicha o'quv modullariga tuzilgan interfaol elementlar tizimini tashkil qiladi (Garrison & Vaughan, 2008).

Tizim talabalarning mustaqil ishini kuchaytirish uchun ko'plab afzallik va imkoniyatlarni taqdim etadi:

talabalarni barcha zarur o'quv, ma'lumot va o'quv materiallari bilan ta'minlash; taqdim etilgan ma'lumotlarni vizualizatsiya qilish;

o‘qitishning samarali usullari va evristik xarakterdagi vazifalardan keng foydalanish, o‘quvchilarning rivojlanishiga hissa qo‘shish; kognitiv fazilatlar va o'quv jarayonini individuallashtirish orqali talabalarning mustaqil ishlarini samarali boshqarish. Moodle, shuningdek, talabalarga o'quv natijalarini baholashda samaradorlik va ob'ektivlik bilan tavsiflangan tezkor ma'lumot va maslahat beruvchi fikr-mulohazalarni olish imkonini beradi (Colis & Moonen, 2001).

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo’lsak ko'pchilik talabalar LMS Moodle'dan mustaqil ta'lim olish uchun foydalanadilar. Talabalar o'quv va ma'lumotnomalar bo'limlarini foydalanish uchun qulay deb ta'kidlab, ularni mustaqil ravishda o'rganish mumkin bo'lgan topshiriqlarni yanada rivojlantirish zarurligini e'tirof etadilar. Shunday qilib, biz LMS Moodle an'anaviy vositalar bilan solishtirganda talabalarning mustaqil ishlarini tashkil etishning samarali vositasi bo'lib, uning o'zagi individual ta'lim afzalliklari va uslublarini qondirish g'oyasidir, degan xulosaga kelishimiz mumkin. Moodle LMS o'qituvchilari orqali mustaqil talabalar faolligini oshirish qiziqish, motivatsiyani rag'batlantirishi, zamonaviy avlod o'quvchilari sifatida kommunikativ ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishi mumkin, texnologik bilimga ega, har kuni AT dan foydalanadi. Umuman olganda,

talabalarning ushbu texnologiyalardan foydalanish haqidagi tasavvurlari juda ijobiy. Bunday platformalar o'qitish kontekstida joylashtiriladi; ular o‘quvchilarning bilim qobiliyatini oshiradi va umuman o‘qitish jarayonini takomillashtirish orqali ta’lim sifatini oshiradi.

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QISHLOQ XO`JALIK MAHSULOTLARINI TABIY OMILLAR TA`SIRIDA QURITISH VA SAQLASHNING MATEMATIK MODELLARINI TADQIQOTI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu ishning maqsadi turli havo haroratida makkajo'xori boshoqlarini quritish jarayonini o'rganish va simulyatsiya qilish edi. Ushbu mahsulotni quritish jarayoni bilan bog'liq termodinamik xususiyatlar ham aniqlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Zea Meis, matematik modellar, namlik.

Boshlang'ich namligi 0,45 quruq asosda (kgw $kgdm^{-1}$) bo'lgan makkajo'xori boshoqlari 45, 55 va 65 ° S haroratlarda yakuniy namlik miqdori 0,12 (kgw $kgdm^{-1}$) ga yetishi uchun quritilgan. Bir nechta qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini quritish jarayonini tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladigan an'anaviy modellar makkajo'xori boshoqlarini quritish jarayonidan kuzatilgan ma'lumotlarni moslashtirish uchun ishlatilgan. Fikning ikkinchi qonunining analitik yechimi yordamida samarali diffuziya koeffitsienti (Def) aniqlandi. Logarifmik model quritish jarayonini ifodalovchi kuzatilgan ma'lumotlarga eng mos keladigani degan xulosaga keldi. Def qiymatlari harorat oshishi bilan 5,490 x 10^{-10} dan 1,163 x 10^{-9} m^2s^{-1} gacha ko'tarildi.

Logarifmik modelning doimiy quritilishining haroratga bog'liqligiga asoslanib, termodinamik xususiyatlar aniqlandi va quritish kinetikasining o'zgarishi atrof-muhitning energiya hissasiga bog'liq degan xulosaga keldi. Makkajo'xori o'zining potentsial mahsuldorligi, kimyoviy tarkibi va ozuqaviy qiymati tufayli Braziliyada va dunyoda eng muhim yetishtiriladigan va iste'mol qilinadigan don ekinlaridan biridir. Makkajo'xori boshoqlari hali yangi bo'lsa-da, ko'pincha Braziliyada bo'tqa, ichimlik va xamir ovqatlar kabi an'anaviy retseptlar uchun xom ashyo sifatida ishlatiladi, shuningdek pishirilgan yoki pishirilgan holda iste'mol qilinadi.

Urug'chilikda, yakuniy mahsulotning yuqori sifatiga intilib, ishlab chiqaruvchilar makkajo'xori boshoqlarini uning fiziologik pishishiga yaqin bo'lgan davrda yig'ib olishadi. O‘rim-yig‘imning bunday usuli mahsulotning jismoniy va fiziologik sifatlarini qadrsizlantirishi mumkin bo‘lgan iqlim hodisalari, mikroorganizmlar va hasharotlar ta’siridan qochib, dalada cheklangan muddatga qolish imkonini beradi. Biroq, bu jarayonda makkajo'xori yuqori namlikli muhitda yig'ib olinadi, uni yig'ib olingandan so'ng darhol quritilishi kerak. Materialning namligini kamaytirish uning biologik faolligini, shuningdek, saqlash vaqtida sodir bo'ladigan kimyoviy va fizik o'zgarishlarni

kamaytiradi. Don namligini kamaytirish bir vaqtning o'zida issiqlik va massa almashinuvi jarayonlarini o'z ichiga oladi, bu esa ishlatiladigan don turiga qarab don sifatini sezilarli darajada o'zgartirishi mumkin. Xavfsiz saqlash darajasiga erishilgunga qadar suv mavjudligining kamayishi bilan suv faolligi va kimyoviy reaktsiyalar tezligi kamayadi; shunday qilib, mikroorganizmning rivojlanishi ham kamayadi. Har bir mahsulotning namlikni yo'qotish harakati to'g'risida modellashtirish va nazariy ma'lumotlar quritish tizimlarini o'rganish, jihozlarni loyihalash, optimallashtirish va tijorat hayotiyligini o'rganish uchun zarurdir.

Donni quritadigan texnik parametrlar jadvali

Loyiha modeli	**Corn**			**Rice**			**O'rnatilgan quvvat (KW)**	**Issiq pechka (10kcalh)**
	Kunlik ishlov berish quvvati	Soliqni kamaytirish %	Issiq havo ° S	Kunlik ishlov berish quvvati	Soliqni kamaytirish %	Issiq havo ° S		
SNH-5	100	10-15	120-150	200	2-3	<=50	41,35-63,25	120
SNH-7,5	150	10-15	120-150	300	2-3	<=50	62,55-82,75	180
SNH-10	200	10-15	120-150	350	2-3	<=50	81,95-106,25	240
SNH-15	300	10-15	120-150	550	2-3	<=50	106,25-143,45	360
SNH-20	400	10-15	120-150	700	2-3	<=50	193,4-203,4	480
SNH-25	500	10-15	120-150	800	2-3	<=50	240,9-251,9	600
SNH-30	600	10-15	120-150	1000	2-3	<=50	272,8	720
SNH-40	800	10-15	120-150	1300	2-3	<=50	406,8	960
SNH-50	1000	10-15	120-150	1800	2-3	<=50	508,4	1200

Modellashtirish maqsadi - o`rginalning xarakterli tomonlari modellarni jixatlarini va ularni tadqiq etish usullarini aniqlaydi. Masalan: matematik modellarni deterministik va extimollik (staxastik) sinflarga ajratish mumkin. Birinchisi modelni xarakteristikasi va parametrlari orasidagi o‘zaro mos kelishlikni aniqlasa, ikkinchisi bu kattaliklarni statistik qiymatlari orasidagi moslikni aniqlaydi. U yoki bu turdagi modelni tanlash tasodifiy faktorlarni xisobga olish zarurligi darajasiga asoslangan. Matematik modellarni tadqiq etish usullari qo‘yidagi turlarga bulinadi; analitik, sonli, imitatsion. Matematik modellami ishlab chiqish usullari orasida quyidagilarni ajratish mumkin:

analitik - bu usul asosida substansiyani saqlashning funda mental qonunlari yotadi:

eksperemental va eksperemental-analitik - bu usul asosida o‘rganilayotgan obyektning kirish va chiqish holatlari haqidagi eksperemental ma’lumotlarni statistik qayta ishlash yotadi.

Gigroskopik mahsulotlarda quritish jarayonini tahlil qilish va modellashtirishning bir qancha usullari taklif qilingan. Simulyatsiya qilinishi mumkin bo'lgan jarayonlarda (masalan, quritish) ikki turdagi modellardan foydalanish mumkin: nazariy va empirik. Birinchi modellar o'zlarining murakkabligi va bir nechta funksiya va parametrlarning ishtiroki tufayli boshqarish qiyin bo'lgan qonunlar va nazariyalarga asoslanadi. Empirik modellar odatda nazariy jihatdan shakllantirilmaydi va odatda eksperimental ma'lumotlar va o'lchovli va statistik tahlillarga asoslangan oddiy matematik analogiyalar yordamida olinadi. Ushbu faktlarga qaramay, ushbu modellar tadqiqotchilar tomonidan qoniqarli natijalar bilan texnologiyaning turli sohalarida bir nechta jarayonlarni simulyatsiya qilish uchun taklif qilingan. Quritish kerak bo'lgan materialga qarab, namlik turli mexanizmlar bilan ichkariga kirishi mumkin. Ko'pgina qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarida bo'lgani kabi, g'ovakli mahsulotlarda namlikni tashish mexanizmlari quyidagilardan iborat: suyuqlik diffuziyasi, kapillyar diffuziya, sirt diffuziyasi, gidrodinamik oqim, bug 'diffuziyasi va termal diffuziya.

Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarida namlikning tarqalish mexanizmi mahsulotlarning kimyoviy tarkibi va fizik tuzilishining xilma-xilligi tufayli juda murakkab. Samarali diffuziya koeffitsientini hisoblash uchun ko'plab tadqiqotchilar ma'lum muhitda diffuziya koeffitsienti va kontsentratsiya gradienti o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni o'rnatuvchi Fikning ikkinchi qonuni deb ataladigan suyuqlik diffuziya nazariyasidan foydalanganlar. Samarali diffuziya koeffitsienti don bir hil material deb hisoblanganda ishlatilishi mumkin. Boshqariladigan sharoitlarda olingan quritish egri chiziqlari suvni tashish mexanizmlari haqida muhim ma'lumot beradi va samarali diffuziya koeffitsientini aniqlashda qo'llaniladi. Makkajo‘xorini qayta ishlash, makkajo‘xori boshchalarini saqlash va makkajo‘xori boshchalarini quritish jarayonlari haqida nazariy ma’lumotlar yo‘qligini hisobga olib, bu ishning maqsadi quritish egri chiziqlarini baholash va modellashtirish hamda turli quritish sharoitlari uchun makkajo‘xori boshoqlarining samarali diffuziya koeffitsientlarini aniqlashdan iborat edi. Ishlatilgan makkajo'xori boshoqlari (navli UVVM - 100) boshlang'ich namligi 0,45 kgVt kgdm^{-1} (kg quruq moddaga kg suv), 0,11 kgVt kgdm^{-1} yakuniy namlik darajasiga erishilgunga qadar quritiladi. Mahsulotning namligi doimiy vaznga erishilgunga qadar gravimetrik tarzda o'lchandi va quloqlar uch qismga bo'lindi. Shundan so'ng, bir parcha tasodifiy tanlangan va pechda 105 ± 1 ° S da quritilgan. Qolgan namlik darajasini olish uchun boshoqlar majburiy aylanma pechda 45, 55 va 65 ° C haroratda uch marta takrorlangan holda quritilgan. Makkajo'xori boshoqlarini quritish jarayoni bo'yicha eksperimental ma'lumotlar birdan o'ngacha tenglamalar bilan ifodalangan matematik modellarga mos keldi.



1-rasm vertikal makkajo’xori donni quritish mashinasi.

Matematik modellar: matematik model tizmini abstrakt tilda formal tavsiflashdan iborat. Xususan tizimni ishlashini matematik ifodalar yordamida modelni yaratish uchun ixtiyoriy matematik vositalar - algebrik, differensial va integral xisoblash, to‘plamlar nazariyasi, algoritmlar nazariyasi va boshqalar ishlatilishi mumkin. Mohiyati bo‘yicha xamma matematika ob’ekt va jarayonlarni modellarini yaratish va tadqiq etish uchun yaratilgan. Ushbu modellar ko'pincha qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini quritish hodisasini tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladi. Namlik nisbatini aniqlash uchun makkajo'xori boshoqlarining muvozanat namligi Chung-Pfost modeli yordamida hisoblangan.

Xulosa. Don quritish uskunalari energiya tejash va iste'molni kamaytirish yo'nalishida rivojlanmoqda. Ko'pchilik, quritgich juda qimmat deb o'ylashadi. Aslida, quritgich uchun juda ko'p issiqlik manbalari mavjud, shu jumladan o'tin, tabiiy gaz, elektr energiyasi, moy va boshqalar. Agar siz elektr energiyasiga muhtoj bo'lsangiz, 70% energiya sarflaydigan yuqori haroratli issiqlik nasos quritgichidan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi. elektr isitish quvurlari uchun tejash. Yuqori haroratli issiqlik nasos quritgichi asosan ishlatiladi: qo'ziqorinlarni, kiyimlarni, don va donalarni quritish, o'g'itlar, chivin lasanlari, matolar, tamaki barglari, charm, o'simliklarni suvsizlantirish, dori-darmonlar, maydalangan ko'mir, shilimshiq, lignit, loy, yog'och va boshqalar. Jihoz yuqori energiya samaradorligiga, xavfsizlik va barqarorlikka, iqtisodiy va energiya tejashga ega. Oddiy elektr qozonlarning energiya sarfining to'rtdan biriga to'g'ri keladi.

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UZBEK LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Annotation: Renewal in Uzbekistan thanks to independence, the period of development has begun, and our social life is universal at a rapid pace in line with development standards is entering. Huge reforms are being carried out in the field of education. From the first days of independence, our country is young serious attention was paid to the upbringing of the younger generation. In the field of education Law, National Training Program, Public Education Standards" is the most important of these processes. The following article is devoted to the methodology of teaching Uzbek language.

Key words: method, technique, approach, methodology, verbal, nonverbal communication, cognitive education, linguadidactic education.

INTRODUCTION

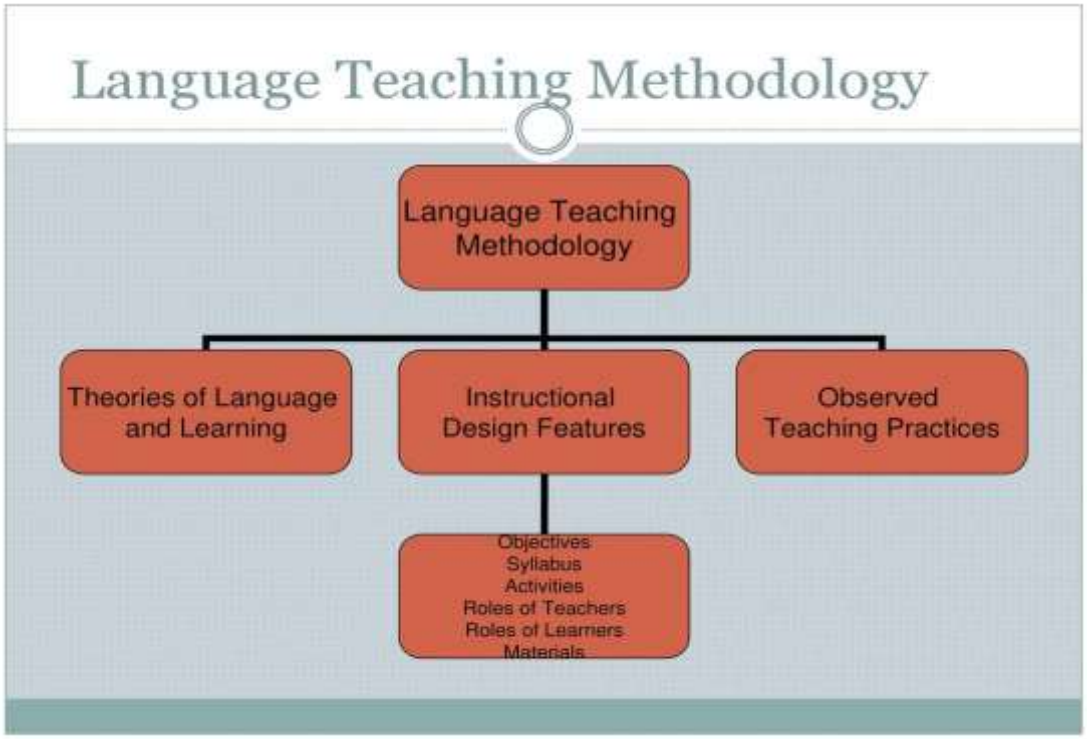
Uzbek language teaching methodology is a rich experience of science to date found It as an independent science in the system of pedagogical sciences formed, evolved, continues to evolve. Its content development of a coherent system of mother tongue education, mother tongue lessons selection and implementation of methodological recommendations on the organization not only modern pedagogical in the field of methodology technologies, interactive methods of language learning is also the development of the scientific foundations expressed. 'Methods of teaching the Uzbek language, first of all, philosophy and with general linguistics and theoretical foundations of linguistics closely related. We know that language and speech are inseparable forms integrity. Again, they are not exactly the same phenomenon nor is it. They form the basis of speech activity.

There are so many types it's hard to say. Of these one is the communicative function. This is the connection between his people, attitude is related to the provision of treatment. Here to communicate information to others, to exchange ideas increases. And his tools have different looks. In particular, verbally, writing is also called paralinguistic in linguistics tools. Various gestures to the last category, facial expressions. In this case, the direct participation of the speech itself, may not participate.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methods of teaching the native language based on the systematic study of the language to teach students to think independently and creatively, their vocabulary to increase one's wealth, to be able to listen and understand the speech of others, clear, concise expression, word choice and appropriateness,

verbal and the formation of written speech skills, the harmony of form and content in the expression of ideas, the achievement of logical perfection.



The student-education-teacher relationship is large is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of education serves to provide a theoretical and practical rationale.

Pedagogical knowledge of the subject of teaching methods of the Uzbek language implementation in practice, effective from advanced pedagogical technologies focused on use. He is a creative thinker lingvodidactic (linguistic-educational) bases of formation learn. The owner of creative thinking, that is, growing and developing necessary for our developing country nurturing a person who is creative and able to think independently.

Delivery is the most important and urgent task faced by mother tongue education. Based on the latest technology, programs and textbooks that meet international standards creation - the demand of the period. It is in this context that scientific interpretations of the structure of modern Uzbek literary language. The system of lexical-grammatical relations has also been updated and developed. Therefore, pedagogical institutes and young people graduating from universities without special training find it difficult to conduct native language classes at the required level. In this book, the updated content of mother tongue teaching, technology - to the system of conscious verbal - cognitive education based on a brief understanding of it tried to give.

A market based on continuous competition fast-paced, entrepreneurial, adaptable, an active that can rapidly update goal-setting tools individuals will be needed. Therefore (education in Western countries) from a behavioral approach

to a cognitive approach in the system the shift was noticeable. Cognitivism in the evaluation of human activity dominant in pedagogy and psychology until the 1960s differs from the behavioral approach as follows:

a) In the behaviorist approach, human behavior is an external environment often unconscious reactions understood as complexes;

b) In the cognitive approach, consciousness in these behaviors is education

The superiority of the skills and competencies formed on the basis of education, it is obvious that man and upbringing in a behaviorist approach in a sluggish, cognitive approach, they are active. As you know, the condition for living in economic conditions is human activity. Cognitivism was urgent in the United States and the West as early as the 1960s with pedagogy, began to enter into didactics. That's the flow verbal (i.e., communicative) of the most popular term in the period to show the activity and enthusiasm of the learner in communication aspiration) and conscious verbal-cognitive learning forms the direction of Famous pedagogue-methodologist D.

Based on this direction, the leading method in the educational process is discovery (ing.discovery).

Discovery education the essence of the method is that the learner completes each task discovering new material or something in the process of doing it is engaged in creating. So in the process of learning consciousness leads. The content of teaching the native language - phonetics, lexicology, grammar (morphology and syntax), methodology, correct pronunciation, correct spelling, word choice and sentence construction; creative thinking, correct thinking, clear expression, expressive reading, text processing, and text creation covers their activities.

Updated student-education-teacher system is a leading factor in the content. Methodology for future mother tongue teacher’s in-depth study of science, norms of communicative literacy must be familiar with the requirements of the DTS. Also a student knowledge of different ways to increase and enrich vocabulary, learning to use language effectively strengthen and develop speaking skills and competencies, improvement, consistent in applying to practice must have knowledge. The main purpose of the Uzbek language teaching methodology is language.

Accurate, precise, appropriate and effective use of opportunities building skills and competencies; logical-creative thinking development, increase of communicative literacy; national independence formation of the idea, oriental nature; the student's personality is spiritual (with the knowledge of puberty and eloquence).

The main purpose of the language teaching methodology is in the table below clearly indicated. The table shows the purpose of the training in five rounds:

- Practical purpose: independent and free from language possibilities develop usage skills and competencies;

- Educational purpose: creativity of students, independent thinking, the product of creative thought orally, in writing, according to the conditions of speech acquire the skills of accurate and fluent expression in forms, development of logical thinking, communicative literacy formation; - educational purpose: spiritual, ideological and aesthetic education;

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«MEN O'ZBEK SHOIRIMAN, O'Z XALQIMNING TILIMAN»

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o'zbek adabiyotining zabardast vakili shoir, yozuvchi va akademik G'afur G'ulomning hayoti va ijodi bayon etilgan. Maqolada, G'afur G'ulomning nasrda va nazmdagi ijodiy faoliyati, adibning boshqa ijodkorlardan ajralib turadigan muhim jihatlari ifoda etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Nasr, nazm, o'zbek shoiri, yozuvchi, akademik, iste'dod, nashriyot, qissa, hikoyat.

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«I AM AN UZBEK POET, THE LANGUAGE OF MY PEOPLE»

Annotation: This article describes the life and work of the poet, writer and academician Gafur Gulam, a great representative of Uzbek literature. The article describes the creative activity of Ghafur Ghulam in prose and poetry, the important aspects of the writer that distinguish him from other artists.

Keywords: Prose, poetry, Uzbek poet, writer, academician, talent, publisher, short story.

Adabiyot olamida sharq adiblariga teng keladigani yo'q. Shunday ijodkorlar borki, ularning ijodini o'rganish uchun bitta insonning umri yetmaydigandek, go'yo. Xo'sh, u holda ular qanday qilib bunday nodir asarlarni yaratdi ekan!? Balki ular Allohning in'omi bilan boshqa insonlar qila olamaydigan, yarata olmaydigan asarlar yaratishga qodir bo'lgandir. Kechalar boshqa odamlar uxlayotgan mahalda, yeyishga bir burda noni qolmagan paytda ham ro'zg'or tebratish, pul topish o'rniga qo'liga qalam olib, adabiyot bilan hamnafas bo'lgan insonlar ham aynan bizning ajdodlarimiz ekanligi biz uchun o'zgacha iftixor, o'zgacha g'urur hissini uyg'otadi. Shunday ulug' insonlardan biri atoqli yozuvchi va shoir, akademik - G'afur G'ulom! Adib **1903-yil 10 may kuni Toshkent shahrining Qo'rg'ontegi mahallasida kambag'al dehqon** oilasida tug'ilgan. Uning otasi G'ulom aka Mirzaorif o'g'li Kelesdagi bir parcha yerida ham, shaharda ham ishlasa-da, oila qashshoq hayot kechirar edi, chunki o'sha davrda og'ir mehnat samaralari o'ta qadrsizlangan edi. G'ulom aka ancha bilimli, fors tilini o'rgangan kishi bo'lib, bolalarning tarbiyasiga katta e'tibor bergan. Otasi bilan bir qatorda G'afurga bolalik chog'larida Mirza Abdulla ismli amakisi ham muayyan ta'sir ko'rsatgan edi. Xuddi shu amaki yosh bola qalbida

ilk bor adabiyotga havas uyg‘otgan bo‘lsa ajab emas, chunki u "Mirza" taxallusi bilan she’rlar mashq qilib turar edi.

Yosh G‘afur avval eski maktabda ta’lim olgan va to‘qqiz yoshida o‘qish hamda yozishni o‘zlashtiradi. Shoirning singlisi Rahbar G‘ulomovaning ma’lumot berishicha, G‘afur G‘ulom yoshligida "Baroqxon" madrasasida o‘qigan. O‘shanda mudarris Sayidahror o‘zini qarindosh deb bilgan G‘afur G‘ulomga bir sandiq nodir kitoblar taqdim etgan ekan. Adibning Bedildan chuqur bilimdonligi, arab tilini ajabtovur, fors tilini yaxshi bilishi, Sharq tarixidan teran xabardorligi, madrasa tahsilidan tashqari, ehtimol, ana shu kitoblarga borib bog‘lansa ajab emas.



G‘afur G‘ulomni shu darajaga erishishiga **"Shum bola"** asari katta sababchi bo‘lgan desak, aslo yanglishmagan bo‘lamiz. Yozuvchi "Shum bola" qissasining birinchi va ikkinchi qismlarini 1936-yil yozib tugatgan. Uchinchi

qismi esa 40-yillarnimg oxirida tugatilgan. 60-yillarning boshlarida qayta tahrir qilingan. G‘afur G‘ulom qissani salkam 25 yil ishlagani asarning har tomonlama mukammal qilib yozilganini ko‘rsatadi. Taniqli o‘zbek adabiyotining yorqin namoyandalaridan biri bo‘lgan Said Ahmad G‘afur G‘ulomning shogirdi edi. Said Ahmad nashriyotda ishlagan paytlari muharrirlar uni G‘afur G‘ulomning uyiga she'r olib kelishi uchun yuborardi. Uyiga borganida G‘afur G‘ulom uning oldida go‘zal she'rlar yozgan. Said Ahmadni u **"Ilhom parisi"** deb ham atagan.

Biz G‘afur G‘ulomni nafaqat nasrda, balki nazmda ham cheksiz iste'dod sohibi ekanligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

Shoirning **"Vaqt"** deb nomlangan she'ridan joy olgan quyidagi misralarga e'tibor qarataylik.

"Har lahza zamonlar umridek uzun,
Asrlar taqdiri lahzalarda hal,
Umrdan o‘gajak har lahza uchun

Qudratli qo‘l bilan qo‘yaylik haykal". Ushbu misralar orqali shoir o‘z tinglovchilariga vaqtni qadrlash kerakligi, bugungi kun boshqa qaytib kelmasligini uqtirgandek, nazdimizda. "Iste'dod, eng avvalo, tabiat ehsoni, Alloh tuhfasidir. Shu ma'noda Yaratganning o‘zi G‘afur G‘ulomdan marhamatini sira-sira ayamagan edi. G‘afur G‘ulom chindan ham ulug‘ zakovat egasi edi. Buning isboti - shoirning jo‘shqin va dono she'riyati, buning isboti G‘afur G‘ulomning tug‘ma tafakkur sohibi ekanligi, buning isboti - yozuvchi G‘afur G‘ulomning hech bir adibnikiga o‘xshamaydigan chinakam milliy xalqchil prozasi - nasriy asarlaridir. Zamonning nazari nechog‘lik sinchkov va yovuz bo‘lmasin, G‘afur G‘ulom deyarli har bir she'rida o‘zbek xalqining manfaatiyu obro‘sini o‘rtaga qo‘yib gapirar edi. U zot xalqlar o‘rtasidagi beg‘araz do‘stlikni kuylaganda ham, "men o‘zbek shoiriman", "o‘z xalqimning tiliman" degan o‘qli iqroriga sodiq qoldi. Shoirning faxru g‘ururi xalqning milliy iftixori bilan chambarchas bog‘lanib ketgan edi" deb aytgan edi sevimli shoirimiz **Abdulla Oripov**. Biz-yoshlar ham mana shunday buyuk bobolarimizdan faxrlanib, ularning ishlarini davom ettirishimiz kerak. Bu uchun bizda barcha imkoniyatlar yetarli. Bizdan esa faqat va faqat yaxshi o‘qish, o‘z ustimizda ishlash talab etiladi.

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УДК 374

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THE BASIS OF THE REPERTOIRE POLICY IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROFESSIONAL ORCHESTRA

Annotation: One of the most important tasks of the society of the 21st century is the spiritual development of the people, which since ancient times was largely carried out thanks to direct communication with art, in particular, music. Music, which has a high spiritual content, throughout the history of civilization, has been a constant companion of man, that powerful force that actively influences his inner spiritual world, the formation of moral and ethical qualities.

Key words: double bass, philharmonic society, high skill, school of playing the double bass, the first double bass players, professional musician.

In today's Uzbekistan, there is an acute need for a significant expansion of the sound of spiritually rich music, its widespread distribution. Compared with the most developed countries of the modern world, musical groups (professional and amateur) performing serious classical music are clearly not widespread enough. Therefore, there is a significant increase in the public need for a significant increase in the number of professional musicians and educated music lovers involved in listening and performing it.

It is worth noting that collective music was played on various instruments, originating in ancient times, was widespread in all historical eras and, in terms of its spiritual, cultural role in the artistic life of society, noticeably prevailed over solo performance, which arose much later and in significantly different historical conditions..

In recent decades, in the musical practice of Europe and America, children's and youth orchestral music has become widespread, which, being carried out on the basis of not only musical, but also other educational institutions, occupies an important place in the life of society. “Almost all of our schools, colleges, and universities,” the outstanding American conductor L. Stokowski noted back in the middle of the century, “have their own symphony ensembles in which students participate, sometimes showing not only enthusiasm, but also genuine skill [1].

Many other major musicians have said the same thing. So, K. Orff, attaching great importance to the education of the aesthetic feelings of a teenager through the collective musical principle, emphasized: “Whoever the

child becomes in the future - a musician or a doctor, a scientist or a worker, the task of teachers is to educate him in creativity, creative thinking. In the industrial world, a person instinctively wants to create and this needs help" [2]. It is noteworthy that the "Schulwerk" he created was entirely aimed at encouraging children to create music through collective music-making. The Orff orchestra, composed of the simplest (elementary, as its creator said) wind and percussion (high-pitched and non-pitched) instruments, has an impressively colorful sound, which serves as an important factor in positively motivating children to play collectively.

Collective music-making on instruments occupies a fundamental place in Japanese music education. This allows children's musical groups to perform rather complex classical compositions and thus "feel like real performing musicians, which stimulates the awakening of their creative abilities, allows you to bring the compositional and performing principles of musical art as close as possible" [3]. The performances of children's musical groups in Japan delighted the Russian musicians who had been there. Yu. I. Yankelevich, for example, wrote that at the Toho-Gakuen school (music plant), a private educational institution consisting of four levels, much attention is paid to the playing of students in orchestra classes, moreover, out of four orchestras, one string. They unite the best students of all parts of the plant[4]. Early orchestral education determines the perfection of professional orchestras. E. F. Svetlanov, after touring in Tokyo, spoke about working with one of them: "Japanese musicians showed themselves from the best side. Excellent ensemble discipline, high technicality of playing, sensitive reaction to all my instructions" [5].

The tendency of early involvement of musicians in playing together leads to the emergence of the most valuable qualities of ensemble players in them. K. P. Kondrashin wrote about the performance of foreign orchestras: "The main thing that attracts attention <.> is the culture of the ensemble, the harmony of sound, the balance within each group and between them. This is not only the result of a great rehearsal work, but above all, the excellent understanding of each musician of his creative task in any episode of the work.

As you know, in our country there is a completely different picture. The number of professional symphony orchestras, despite a certain increase in their number in the 60-70s, is extremely insufficient - they are not even in many regional centers. Amateur, constantly giving concerts, symphony and chamber (string) orchestras, especially children's and youth, are generally few. Among the many reasons for this situation (ideological, socio-cultural, economic, personnel, etc.) one should also mention the lack of development of theoretical and methodological problems related to this by domestic musicology, its performing branch.

Meanwhile, in the relatively recent past, we also had (albeit isolated) examples of considerable achievements in this very specific area of collective music-making. These achievements today, in the light of what has been said,

deserve not only mention, but also special study. First of all, they include several youth groups that demonstrated highly professional examples of orchestral performance. We are talking, for example, about the first children's symphony orchestra in the former Soviet Union at the Moscow House of Artistic Education of Children, the organizer and leader of which was the excellent conductor and teacher A.P. Ivanov-Radkevich. In Moscow in the postwar years, the symphony orchestra of the seven-year Gnessin music school was also known, led by Professor Yu. M. Yurovetsky, a student of Leopold Auer. And before the war, the orchestra of the Odessa Specialized Secondary Music School, led by the then outstanding violinist-teacher P. S. Stolyarsky, who believed that all the talented soloists with whom his school was so rich, needed to play a lot in the symphony orchestra.

The chamber orchestra of Vilnius School of Arts named after M. Čiurlionis, led by a prominent violinist, ensemble player and conductor S. Sondeckis, was among such children's groups, distinguished by quite professional maturity of performance. In the same sense, the orchestra of students of the Moscow Conservatory, recently led by Professor M. A. Terian, as well as some other similar ensembles, should be mentioned in the same way. Today, understanding the experience of these groups and their leaders in the context of the achievements of modern musical science is in demand by life, which determined the topic of this dissertation research.

Hypothetically, one can hope that as a result of an increase in the number of active and constantly performing children's and youth orchestral groups of the most diverse composition (from string-chamber to symphonic), a turning point in the development of orchestral work as the most important, defining indicator of a new stage in the evolution of national musical culture will gradually occur. This, among other things, is evidenced by the slow but rather noticeable growth in the number of professional orchestral ensembles in recent years, primarily in large cities of the country. Therefore, there is no doubt that the satisfaction of the socio-cultural need for the wide dissemination of spiritually rich orchestral music - works of world and domestic musical classics in question, is rooted in the solution of at least three fundamental problems:

1) increased attention to the creation and activities of children's and youth (training and professional) orchestras at all levels of the system of special and specialized music education (starting with children's music schools);

2) the development of relevant methodological, theoretical and methodological and applied issues at the modern scientific level, in particular, in line with a systematic approach to the study of complex phenomena of interaction and continuity in the training of young musicians between the classes of solo and orchestral playing in the aspect of the full formation and development of their performing skills ;

3) expanding and deepening the psychological, pedagogical and versatile professional training of young conductors to work as leaders of children's and youth orchestral groups in educational institutions of various types and levels.

Let us emphasize that it is precisely children's and youth orchestral groups that constantly function in the mode of educational and professional associations of novice musicians that can become in the not so distant future perhaps the most promising means of wide dissemination in our country not only of professional, but also (which is no less significant) for culture) amateur orchestral music-making. Therefore, a modern scientific approach is needed to solve this important problem for the future of Russian musical culture, which determines the relevance of this study.

So, the object of this dissertation research is the purposeful artistic and creative activity of a children's (youthful) orchestral group.

The subject of the study is a set of necessary conditions that ensure the integrity of the educational and professional levels of the joint creative work of a conductor-teacher and young orchestra players, focused on achieving full-fledged artistic results in concert practice.

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TEMURIYLAR DAVRI MADANIYATI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o’rta asrlar davri madaniyatining shakllanishi va Temuriylar davri madaniyati haqida so’z boradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ilm-fan, adabiyot va san'at, hunarmandchilik va me'morchilik.

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CULTURE OF THE TEMURIAN PERIOD

Annotation: This article discusses the formation of medieval culture and the culture of the Timurid period.

Keywords: Science, Literature and Art, Crafts and Architecture.

Temur va temuriylar davri O‘rta Osiyo madaniyatida alohida davrni tashkil qiladi. Madaniyat tarixida klassik davr hisoblangan bu davr xususan, o‘zbek madaniyatining butungi huquqiy joylashuvida asos bo‘lib xizmat qildi. Avvalo, bu davr madaniyati Temur asos solgan kuchli davlatchilik tamoyillari asosida shakllangan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyot bilan bog‘liqdir.Amir Temur davrida O‘rta Osiyoning mustaqil bir davlat qilib birlashtirilishi mamlakatning iqtisodiy-madaniy taraqqiyotiga ijobiy ta'sir ko‘rsatadi. Ilm-fan, adabiyot va san'at, hunarmandchilik va me'morchilik ravnaq topdi. Mamlakat va poytaxt Samarqandning obodonchiligi yo‘lida mahalliy va chet mamlakatlardan ko‘plab fan va san'at ahllarini, hunarmand me'morlarni va musavvirlarni to‘pladi.

Temur markazlashgan davlat tuzish jarayonida ishlab chiqarishga, xususan qishloq xo‘jaligiga alohida e'tibor berdi. O‘rta Osiyoda qishloq xo‘jaligi sun'iy sug‘orishga bog‘liqligini yaxshi tushungan Temur Angor kanalini qazdirdi va Murg‘ob vodiysida sug‘orish ishlarini yo‘lga qo‘ydi. Samarqand va Shahrisabz shaharlari oqar suv bilan ta'minlavchi- Lalmikor yerlarda ariklar qazildi. Dehqonchiliqda donli ekinlar, paxga, zig‘ir ekilgan. Bo‘yoq uchun ro‘yan o‘simligi, shuningdek pillachilikda tutlar ko‘p ekilgan. Uzum, limon yetishgirshnan.

Ulug‘bek davrida Bog‘i maydonda turli o‘simliklar ekilib, Bog‘cha nomli bog‘ barpo etytgan. Temur Samarqand atrofida Bag‘dod, Sultoniya va Sheroz nomli qishloqlar qurdiradi. Temur va Ulug‘bek davrida qo‘ychilik va yilqichilikka alohida e'tibor berilgan.Tog‘-kon ishlari yo‘lga qo‘yilib, turli ma'danlar qazib olinishi tufayli hunarmandchilik rivojlangan.Obodonchilik,

sug‘orma dehqonchilikning rivojlanishi iqtisodiy hayotda muhim soha-hunarmandchilik, savdo va tovar pul munosabatlarining taraqqiyotiga ijobiy ta'sir ko‘rsatdi hunarmandchilik tarmoqlarining ko‘payishi tufayli shaharlarda hunarmandchilik mahallalarining soni ortib, yangi bozor rastalari, tim va toqlar qurildi. To‘qimachilik, kulolchilik, chilangarlik, temirchilik va binokorlik sohalari asosiy o‘rin tuggan. Samarqand, Buxoro, Toshkent, Shohruhiya, Termiz, Shahrisabz, Karshi shaharlarida yangi hunarmandchilik mahalalari qurilib, savdo markaziga aylandi. Ip, jun, kanop tolasidan gazmollar to‘qilgan. Ipakdan shoyi gazlamalar atlas, kimxob. banoras, duhoba, horo, debo kabi gazmollar to‘qilgan. XV asrda metall buyumlar, uy-ro‘zg‘or buyumlari, asbob uskunalar, qurol-yarog‘lar ko‘plab ishlab chiqarilgan. Samarkand qurolsozlik markaziga aylanib, sovutsozlar mahallasi qurigan. Shaharlarda mis va jezdan buyumlar va mis chaqalar zarb qilingan. Temur farmoni bilan Usta Izzoddin Isfahoniy yasagan jez qozon va shamdon hozirgacha saqlanib qolgan. Misgar va chilangarlar metallni toblash, quyish, sirtiga naqsh solish, oltin va kumush suvi yuritish kabi murakkab ishlarni bajarganlar.

Masalan, Bibixonim masjidi eshiklari yetti xil madan qotishmadan tayyorlangan. Zargarlar oltin, kumush va jez qotishmalaridan nafis zeb-ziynat buyumlari yasaganlar. Oltin va kumush gardishli, qimmatbaho toshlar qadalgan idishlar sirtiga naqsh va yozuvlar ishlangan.

2. O‘rta Osiyo zaminida temuriylar davri ilm-fan, adabiyot, san'at sohalarida kamolot bosqichiga kutarildi. Temuriylar davlatining qudrati ayniqsa me'morchilikda namoyon bo‘ldi. Oqsaroy peshtoqida bitilgan «Qudratimizni ko‘rmoq istasang - binolarimizga boq!» degan yozuv Temur davlatining siyosiy vazifasini ham anglatar edi. Temur davrida Movarounnahr shaharlari qurilishida istehkomlar, shoh ko‘chalar, me'moriy majmualar keng ko‘lam kasb etadi. Ilk o‘rta asrlardagi shaharning asosiy qismi bo‘lgan «Shahriston»dan ko‘lam va mazmuni bilan farq qiluvchi «hisor» qurilishini Samarqand Shaxrisabzda kuzatish mumkin. Qadamjolar me'morchiligi ham o‘ziga xos tuzilishga ega. Temur Buxoroda Chashmai Ayub (1380y.) yodgorligini qurdiradi. Shunigdek, Temur Shahrisabzda ziyorat va dafn marosimlari uchun «hazira»- «Dor us-Siyozat» (1389-1400) xilxonasini qurdirgan. O‘g‘li Jahongir vafot etgach Shahrisabzda maqbara (hazrati Imom) qurdirgan. Unda Xorazm me'morchiligi ananalarini ko‘rish mumkin. Samarqanddagi Ulug‘bek rasadxonasi me'moriy san'atining noyob yodgorligidir. Rasadxona diametri 48 metrli aylana shaklda bo‘lib, uch qavatlidir. Temuriylar davrida qurilgan saroylar ikki xil bo‘lgan. Birinchisi-ma'muriy-siyosiy maqsadda bo‘lib, qal'a yoki shahar ichida qurilgan. Ikkinchisi-shahar tashqarisidagi bog‘larda qurilgan qarorgohlarda qabul marosimlari, majlislar o‘tkazilgan va xordiq chiqarilgan. Shahrisabzdagi Oqsaroy gumbazining diametri 22 metr bo‘lib, toq va ravoqlari beqiyos bo‘lgan. Temur va Ulug‘bekning asosiy, qarorgohiSamarqanddagi Ko‘ksaroy va Bo‘stonsaroy deyiladi. Shuningdek, shahar tashqarisida Temur o‘n ikkita bog‘ va saroylar bunyod etgirgan. Temur darvrida qurilgan Shirinbeka opa,

Bibixonim, Tuman opa obidalarida naqqoshlik va xatgotlik bilan birga tasviriy lavhalar ham mavjuddir. Shirinbeka opa maqbarasida tasvir ko‘p ranglarda, qolgan ichki bino devorlarida oq va moviy rangdagi tabiat manzaralari tasvirlanadi.

Xattotlik san'ati taraqqiyotiga XV asrda an'anaviy nasxi, kufiy, devoriy xatlari bilan birga peshtoqlarni bezovchi suls va tezkor-nasta'liq noyob qulyozma asarlar ko‘chiriladigan maxsus ustaxonalar kitobotchilikning ravnaqiga ijobiy ta'sir ko‘rsatdi. Tarixiy shaxslarning qiyofalari ham miniatyuralarda aks etgan. Amir Temur qiyofasi tiriklik vaqtida aks etgan miniatyuralar hali topilmagan. Asl holatiga yaqin suratlar «Zafarnoma»ning dastlabki ko‘chirilgan nusxalarida uchraydi. Uning bir muncha yorqinroq qiyofasi Hirotda (1467 y.) ko‘chirilgan «Zafarnoma»da keltiriladi. Dastlab Mirak Naqqosh boshlagan va Behzod yakunlagan ushbu miniatyurada boy kompozitsiya va serjilo bo‘yoqlarning uyg‘unligi ajralib turadi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish kerakki, har bir davrdagi madaniyatning o’ziga xosligidan kelib chiqqan holda uni asrab avaylash keyingi avlodga yetkazish muhim vazifamiz bo’lishi lozim bo’ladi.

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O’ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI HUDUDIDAGI BAYRAMLAR

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O’zbekiston hududidagi bayramlar va ularning nomlanishi haqida so’z boradi.
Kalit so‘zlar: yangi yil,vatan himoyachilari kuni,navro’z.

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HOLIDAYS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: This article is about the holidays in Uzbekistan and their names.
Keywords: New Year, Defender of the Fatherland Day, Navruz.

Bayram — keng nishonlanadigan tantanali kun. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyot davomida kelib chiqishi, mazmuni, ijtimoiy hayotda qaror topishiga ko‘ra an’anaviy, diniy, milliy va boshqa bayramlarga bo’linadi.

1 yanvar - Yangi yil

Yangi yilning birinchi kuni hisoblanadi. Yangi yil bayrami dunyodagi barcha mamlakatlarda yilning turli vaqtlarda keng nishonlanadi. Yangi yilning ramzi Qorbobo va Qorqiz hamda yasatilgan archa hisoblanadi. Soatlar millari ana’anaviy tarzda 12 soatni urgan vaqtda, 31 dekabrdan 1 yanvarga o‘tar kechaning yangi yil kirib keladi. Shu vaqtda odamlar bezatilgan dasturxon atrofida ushbu bayramni o‘z yaqinlari bilan keng nishonlaydilar.

14 yanvar - Vatan himoyachilari kuni

Mustaqil O‘zbekistonda ushbu bayram o‘z qurollantirish kuchlarni tashkil etishga bag‘ishlangan. 1992 yil 14 yanvarda mamlakat parlamenti mamlakat hududidagi harbiy o‘quv yurtlar va boshqa harbiy shakllarining barcha qismlari va birlashmalarini O‘zbekiston Respublikasi yurisdiksiya qaramog‘iga o‘tishi to‘g‘risida qarori qabul qilindi. Shunday qilib xususiy qurollantirish kuchlari tashkil etildi.1993 yilda 29 dekabrda 14 yanvar - Vatan himoyachilari kuni deb e’lon qilindi.

8 mart - Xalqaro xotin-qizlar kuni

Xalqaro xotin-qizlar kuni - go‘zallik, nafislik va latofatlik bayramidir. Shuningdek, 8 Mart kuni "onalar kuni" sifatida ham taniqlidir. Odamlar ushbu bayramni sevgi, mehrbonlik va go‘zallik bayrami sifatida nishonlaydilar. Bahor va Ayol tushunchalar qanchalik bir-birini bog`lab turishiga yana amin

bo‘lmoqdamiz va buni chuqur anglamoqdamiz. Tabiat ayollar bayrami bahorning birinchi kunlariga kelib tushishi xuddi ayollar go‘zalligini nafis gullar bilan taqqoslagaligi ham bekor emas. Ushbu bayramda erkaklar o‘z onalariga, turmush o‘rtoqlariga va qizlariga gullar va eng samimiy tilaklar bilan sovg‘alarni beradilar.

21 Mart - Navro‘z

Navro‘z qadimiy milliy bayrami ("Navro‘z bayrami") fors tilidan tarjima qilindanda "yangi kun" ma’nosini anglatadi. Navro‘z bayrami 21 mart kuni nishonlanadi va yangi yilning boshlanishi hisoblanadi. Ushbu kun kecha bilan kunduzning tenglashgan paytidir. Er butunjahon astronomik tenglashgan davriga kirib keladi. Yana shu davrda yarimshar bo‘yicha yil fasllari o‘zgarib turadi, agar janubiy yarimsharda kuz kelsa, shimoliy yarimsharda esa - bahor. Ushbu bayram barcha o‘simliklar va daraxtlar gullaganda va bahor tusiga kirgan vaqtda bahor kirib kelayotganda nishonlanadi. Ushbu bayramning kirib kelishi bilan ko‘pgina o‘zbek oilalar turli milliy taomlarni tayyorlaydilar: Sumalak, Halim, Ko‘k somsa, Osh va boshqalar. Mazkur taomlar odamzod organizmiga foydali bo‘lgan ko‘p vitaminlarga boydir. Mamlakatimiz mustaqillikkaerishgandan so‘ng xalqimizning qadimiy urf-odatlari va an’analari kuchga kirdi, jumladan Navro‘z bayramini nishonlash o‘zga xos tusga ega bo‘ldi. Bu bayram barcha xalqlarning do‘stlik va birlik ramziga ega bo‘lgan umumxalq bayramidir.

9 may - Xotira va qadrlash kuni

1999 yili 9 may kuni O‘zbekiston poytaxtida Xotira maydoni ochildi va shu kundan buyon 9 may Xotira va qadrlash kuni deb nishonlanmoqda. Ushbu bayram mustaqil O‘zbekistonda asrlar davomida qaxramonona o‘lkamizni himoya qilgan, uning erkinligi, mustaqilligi va xalqining tinchligi uchun kurashgan vatandoshlar xotirasiga bag‘ishlangan. Xotira va qadrlash tushunchasi chuqur ma’nogaegadir. Ushbu kunda fashizmga qarshi kurashishlarda qatnashgan, o‘z Vatanini himoya qilishda joniga fido qilgan, shuningdek To‘maris, Shiroq, Spitamen, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Nadjmiddin Kubro kabi qaxramonlar va asrlar davomida xalq orzu qilganerkinlik uchun kurashgan Qodiriy, Behbudiy, Munavvar-qori, Cho‘lpon, Avloniy, Fitrat, Usmon Nosir kabi milliy qaxramonlarimizni ruhini shodetibeslash ham farz ham qarzdur. Insoniyat ikkinchi jahon urushida qatnashgan, bu ayovsiz jangu jadalda qahramonlarcha halok bo‘lganlar xotirasini aslo unutmaydi.

1 sentyabr - Mustaqillik kuni

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining asosiy milliy bayrami - Mustaqillik kunidir. Ushbu bayram 1 sentyabr kuni marosimli va rang barang shaklda nishonlanadi. Ushbu milliy bayram do‘stlik, xayriya va har tomonlama hurmatga tayangan xalqimizing barcha orzularini namoyonetadigan bayramdir. O‘zbekistonda istiqomat qilayotgan turli millatlar vakillari millatiga, diniga va kelib chiqqan irqiga qaramasdan O‘zbekistonning barcha hududlarida faol nishonlaydilar. San’at vakillari shaharning istirohat bog‘larida va maydonlarida turli shoularni

namoishetadilar. Ko‘pgina xorijiy mehmonlar va turistlaresda qoladigan ana’naviy namoyishlarda ishtiroketadilar.

1 oktyabr - Ustoz va murabbiylar kuni

Har yili 1 oktyabr - Ustoz va murabbiylar kuni keng nishonlamoqda. Qadim zamonlardan ustozga bo‘lgan chuqur xurmat va e’tiroz saqlanib qolgan. "Domla", "Muallim", "Ustoz" kabi so‘zlar o‘z ustozlardan nafaqat bilimlarni va axoliga bo‘lgan hurmat munosabati va Vatanga bo‘lgan mehriga ega bo‘lgan o‘quvchilar asrlar davomida minnatdorchilik va izzat bilan murojjat etganlar. Maktab va o‘quv muassasalarning o‘quvchilari hayotning ilk bilimlarini bergan ustozlarga chuqur izzatdadirlar. Ushbu kunda o‘quvchilar minnatdorchilik bilan gullar va sovg‘alar bilan xayot yo‘lida mashaqqatli mehnat uchun chin yurakdan tabriklaydilar

8 dekabr - Konstitutsiya kuni

Mamlakatimizda qonun ustuvorligi davlatimiz siyosatining asosiy tamoyillaridan biri sanaladi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi Oliy Kengash tomonidan 1992 yil 8 dekabrda qabul qilindi. Konstitutsiya 6 bo‘limdan, 26 bobdan va 128 ta moddadan iborat. Ushbu bayran butun O‘zbekistonda keng nishonlanadi.

Ramazon oyidan so‘ng nishonlanadigan **Iyd al Fitr (Ramazon Hayiti)** va Hajdan so‘ng nishonlanadigan **Iyd al Adxa (Qurbon Hayiti)** bayramlari ham milliy bayramlar hisoblanadi, biroq ushbu bayramlar nishonlanadigan kunlar Hijriy kalendarga muvofiq har yili o‘zgarib turadi.

Islomiy bayramlar islom dinidagi bayramlar (xursandchilik kunlari) bo‘lib, ikkita asosiy bayramdan iborat — Iyd al-Fitr va Iyd al-Adha. Bayramlarning nishonlanishi xalqlar va madaniyatlarga qarab, shuningdek, Islom sektalari (Sunniylar Shialar)ga ko‘ra turlicha bo‘lishi mumkin. Musulmon bayramlari qamariy taqvimga asoslangan bo‘lib, shamsiy taqvimga nisbatan har yili surilib boradi. Islom taqvimida 12 oy va 354-355 kun bor. Sunniy va Shia taqvimlari har doim ham bir-biriga muvofiq kelmaydi. Ba’zan ayni bayram shialarda nishonlanayotgan bo‘lsa, sunniylarda u boshqa kuni, odatda ketma-ket nishonlanishi ham mumkin.

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DETERMINATION OF ORGANOLEPTIC AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL INDICATORS OF SPRING WATER WITH ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD

Annotation: The article provides information on the effect of magnetized water on cell membranes, blood and cholesterol levels, physicochemical and organoleptic characteristics of magnetized water.

Keywords: magnetic water, blood, cholesterol, physicochemical parameters, cell membranes, spring water.

Water is the most precious resource given to man by Allah. Water is as important to human life as air. Without water, neither animals nor plants can survive. Water makes up 50-99% of living things. Scientists have found that the amount of water in all organisms is about half that of rivers on Earth.

The main water sources in Uzbekistan are rivers, streams, lakes and springs. Natural springs contain various substances in the form of ions, undissociated molecules, gases and colloidal particles. Spring water comes from different layers of the earth and has healing properties due to the high content of dissolved mineral salts [1]. Therefore, it has been found that patients recover faster as a result of its use against various diseases, including gastrointestinal, goiter, skin and other diseases [2].

From a biological point of view, water contains properties that are very important for the reproduction of life. All known forms of life evolve in relation to water. Because water has the ability to dissolve many soluble substances in the body, it plays a very important role both as a solvent and as an important part of many metabolic processes in the body.

Metabolism is the sum of buanabolism and catabolism

In anabolism, water promotes the growth of larger molecules (e.g., starches, triglycerides). In catabolism, water is used to break the bonds of smaller molecules (e.g., glucose, fatty acids, and amino acids used for energy or other purposes). Without water, these special metabolic processes do not take place in the body.

Magnetizing water through an electromagnetic field is one of the most effective ways to process and soften water. Magnetic water obtained using this method increases the biological activity of cell membranes [3]. Reduces the amount of cholesterol in the blood and liver. It normalizes blood pressure, speeds up metabolism and helps to wash away small stones in the kidneys [4,5].

Based on the above information, we converted the water into a state of magnetized water using an electromagnetic field. To study the organoleptic and physicochemical properties of magnetized water in the laboratory, we went to the Andijan Regional Center for Sanitary and Epidemiological Peace and Public Health, where we compared the physicochemical properties of ordinary and magnetized water. For example, the spring water of "Sohibkor" Farm of Bulakbashi district was taken and the following results were obtained.

Table 1

Organoleptic and physicochemical properties of ordinary and magnetic water

Organoleptic and physicochemical parameters	**Sample types and quantities**	
	Normal spring water	Magnetic spring water
Smell	0	0
Taste	0	0
Colour	5	5
Silt	No	No
Precipitate	No	No
Polyphosphate	-	-
Aluminum	0,9	0,8
Residual chlorine	-	-
Molybdenum	-	-
Marganes	-	-
Ammonia	Yo'q	Yo'q
Nitrite	Yo'q	Yo'q
Nitrate	1,47	1,93
Hardness	7,0	6,74
Dry residue	382,8	382,7
Chloride	19,4	25,2
Sulfate	31	46
Iron	0,010	0,012
Formaldehyde	-	-
Ftor	0,16	0,17
pH	7,0	7,0

Alkalinity	4,3	4,0
Clarity	30	30

Based on the above table, we can say that the use of electromagnetic fields accelerates the metabolic process of the body and improves the permeability of cell membranes due to the increased mineral content and some loss of hardness of the magnetized water.

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UDK 33

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IMPROVING MARKETING ACTIVITIES IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE TRADE

Abstract: Improving trade marketing is of great importance in the organization of targeted and continuous satisfaction of consumer demand for fruits and vegetables in countries around the world. In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to achieving economic growth through the coordination of trade and logistics, sales and storage of fruits and vegetables, the use of effective marketing strategies in doing business. In this regard, tasks such as "implementation of trade agreements in new target export markets", "marketing of products in domestic and target international markets and reduction of transportation costs" have been identified.

Key words: marketing of products, international trade, logistics, commercial marketing.

Improving trade marketing is of great importance in the organization of targeted and continuous satisfaction of consumer demand for fruits and vegetables in countries around the world. In the context of the COVID-19 coronavirus pantheism, especially the regulation of the trading system is being studied as a major problem of socio-economic development in countries. According to the World Bank, international trade turnover "decreased by 0.1% in 2019, and in 2020 decreased by about 10.1% compared to 2019." The closure of borders and disruptions in the supply of international goods and services, especially fruit and vegetable trade, pose a problem for finding innovative solutions in trade.

Infrastructural changes in the world commodity market, the emergence of modern trends in retail and wholesale trade, innovative activity of enterprises in the struggle for competition and consumer, as well as differences in their goals, interests, functions and processes require significant changes in modern trade marketing. Research is being conducted on the development of long-term and mutually beneficial cooperation strategies based on business relations between manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers and retailers, which are the main objects of trade marketing.

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to achieving economic growth through the coordination of trade and logistics, sales and storage of fruits and vegetables, the use of effective marketing strategies in doing business. In this regard, tasks such as "implementation of trade agreements in new target export

markets", "marketing of products in domestic and target international markets and reduction of transportation costs" have been identified. Effective implementation of these tasks includes the development of fruit and vegetable markets in trade marketing activities, improving the mechanisms for ensuring the interaction of growers, wholesalers and retailers of fruits and vegetables, further expanding the scope of research on the use of marketing strategies for relationship marketing and consumer value creation. is appropriate.

Changes in the infrastructure of the fruit and vegetable market, the emergence of innovative and unique areas of retail and wholesale trade, and the development of e-commerce require the use of innovative solutions in the competition for enterprises and the struggle for the buyer. Manufacturers are gaining competitiveness not only by innovations in the supply of goods, but also by the use of modern methods of delivery of goods to the final consumer (buyer), taking into account new ways to reduce costs in production and create value for customers to set low prices.

In this context, the need to increase efficiency through the development of long-term and mutually beneficial relations between fruit and vegetable producers, intermediaries, wholesalers and retailers based on the development of mutual business relations and joint planning of marketing activities has become a priority. The formation and development of "commercial marketing" as a new direction in the implementation of traditional marketing activities of enterprises is important in gaining a competitive advantage. Therefore, first of all, it is important to understand the interdependence of the concepts of "trade" and "trade marketing" and their content.

Trade is the main category of traditional classical marketing and is studied in the narrow sense as a form of commodity circulation, a form of exchange through the purchase and sale of labor products and services. In a broad sense, trade is understood as the most important area in the socio-economic development of the country, as an activity that drives the market, creates conditions for the creation of the process of commodity-money circulation. The formation and development of "trade marketing" enterprises as a new direction in the implementation of traditional marketing activities is important in a competitive environment.

Commercial marketing is used to varying degrees in modern marketing theories. In marketing theories there are 3 main stages in the development of "trade marketing": trade marketing (1970-1991), interactive trade marketing (1992-1999), strategic trade marketing (2000 to present). According to evolutionary development, although theories of trade marketing are considered as an old theory in the development trends of the world economy, its importance is observed to be more relevant within the consumer-oriented concept of marketing.

The use of trade marketing should be studied not only as a set of measures used to encourage the sale of products used by companies in the retail or wholesale trade, but also as a concept that involves the creation of value.

Theories of trade marketing are considered as a scientific problem that should be studied in international practice, from the concept of value creation for enterprises to the formation of a modern concept of consumer-oriented marketing, that is, the creation of value to the consumer. Based on this, the author argues that trade marketing is studied as a set of guaranteed cross-target market relations that provide value added to consumers in the processes that occur in the distribution of products across marketing channels.

The development trends of trade have shaped the transition from deals to relationships, as increased competition has led to the establishment of long-term mutually beneficial relationships between businesses, distributors, dealers, suppliers, as well as short-term operations. Trade marketing is studied as an activity in distribution channels, it is expedient to study the movement of goods and the flow of information from production to consumption, the satisfaction of end consumer needs, the interaction of participants in the distribution system aimed at increasing the final consumer value of goods through integrated business cooperation and marketing.

The value proposition is studied as a set of benefits provided to the participants of the distribution system to the consumers. In recent years, approaches to developing business models of value creation for consumers have become more relevant, as the success of an enterprise remains dependent on its ability to adapt its business to the needs of consumers.

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PECULIARITIES OF THE PROGNOSTIC VALUE OF STRESS-ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF HEART DISEASE

Summary. The problem of diagnostics and treatment of cardiovascular diseases (CVD) remains in the first place, despite the progress in the development of cardiological services and the use of new drugs. Today, 18.7 million people died from CVD in the world in 2018 alone, of which 9 million 387 died from coronary heart disease (CHD). Mortality from these diseases in the countries of the Central Asian region also remains extremely high. The forecast of deaths from coronary artery disease in the world for 2021 amounted to 11 million. human. According to the ANA / ACC and the US National Institutes of Health, despite the huge funds ($ 60 billion) annually spent by the US on the treatment of coronary atherosclerosis, more than 5 million people suffer from coronary artery disease in the US.

Keywords: ischemic heart disease, cardiovascular diseases, coronary angiography, stress echocardiography.

Relevance. One of the ways to reduce mortality from coronary artery disease is early diagnosis and timely treatment. There are various algorithms for diagnosing coronary artery disease both in our country and abroad (Sedov V.P., Alekhin M.N., Korneev N.V., 2000), and in the USA (AHA / ACC 2007), including mandatory stress echocardiography (stress echocardiography) before performing selective coronary angiography (CAG). The sensitivity of standard samples (dobutamine with atropine, dipyridamole with atropine) is relatively low and is about 80.0% (Sedov V.P., Alekhin M.N., Korneev N.V., 2000). Given the mechanism of action of dipyridamole ("intercoronary steal syndrome"), and dobutamine (stimulation of α-adrenergic receptors, leading to an increase in myocardial oxygen demand), it is advisable to combine them as stress agents during exercise EchoCG.

To exclude false-positive and false-negative results in the diagnosis of coronary artery disease, stress echocardiography should have high sensitivity and specificity.

According to many literature sources, the sensitivity of stress echocardiography with exercise is 91.0% (Alekhin M.N. 2003, Hecht HS 1993, Gani F. 2007, Leischik R. 2007, Picano E. 2007), which is significantly higher than than pharmacological tests. However, there is a group of patients who are

not able to perform this particular type of study. For this contingent, a stress echocardiogram with pharmacological tests (dipyridamole, dobutamine) is indicated.

The purpose of the study: to study the role and possibilities of stress-Doppler echocardiography in the diagnosis of coronary artery disease.

Materials and research methods. The control group consisted of 20 apparently healthy patients aged from 60 to 60 years (49.1±2.98) without clinical manifestations of coronary artery disease and the absence of its main risk factors. Depending on the clinic, the results of the study, the patients were divided into 2 groups. Group I patients consisted of 20 apparently healthy men aged 37 to 61 years (49.2±2.87) with two risk factors for CHD. Group II included 20 men aged 39 to 64 years (49.5±3.01) with typical angina attacks. All examined patients underwent tissue stress echocardiography with physical activity. Physical activity according to the method was used as a stress agent. The patient was discontinued beta-blockers, cardiac glycosides, calcium antagonists and nitrates 2 days before stress echocardiography. Tissue stress echocardiography was performed in the parasternal position at the level of the papillary muscles along the long axis (PLax) and short axis (SaxPM), apical 4-chamber (4Ch) and 2-chamber (2Ch) positions, as well as using pulsed-wave mode of longitudinal tissue Doppler. Systolic regional parameters of myocardial contractility were determined in the main blood supply basins: anterior descending artery (ADA), circumflex artery (OA), right coronary artery (RCA). The increase in maximum segmental systolic velocity (MSV) for each of the segments at all stages of the stress test was assessed. The tissue stress-dechoCG test was considered positive if the MSS for any of the segments decreased at the next stage of the test.

Research results. MCC indicators at rest during stress-dechocardiography in the control group (n=20). There is a direct linear relationship between the increase in MCC and the stage of the stress test in the control group. Thus, there is an increase in MCC by an average of 1.31 times, and with a combined stress-DechoCG test - by an average of 1.87 times. In patients without clinical manifestations of coronary artery disease with no major risk factors with a positive VEM test (n=20), the sensitivity and specificity of the combined stress echocardiography was 100% (p0.001). It was found that 90.0% of patients in this group with pathological changes in the ST segment had no coronary lesions (p0.05). In the group of patients with newly developed angina pectoris, the presence of 2 or more risk factors for coronary artery disease and a negative VEM test, atherosclerotic lesion of the coronary artery was noted in 70.0%. The results of the combined stress echocardiography fully corresponded to those in CAH both in terms of the location of the affected artery and the prevalence of the pathological process (p0.001).

Conclusion. Stress echocardiography is the preferred imaging technique due to lower cost, wide availability, and, most importantly, the absence of

ionizing radiation. Combined stress Doppler echocardiography can be successfully used both to form groups of patients subject to coronary angiography and to assess the effectiveness of angiosurgical treatment of coronary artery disease.

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PHARMACODYNAMIC FEATURES OF DRUG TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC DISEASE

Summary. The development of recommendations based on the results of clinical trials, with a unified approach to treatment, modern drugs for the treatment of coronary artery disease, undoubtedly led to a significant improvement in the quality of life of patients and prognosis, however, the disease is still a poor predictor of drug therapy for coronary artery disease in order to achieve improvement quality of life and prognosis, slowing down the progression of the disease became possible thanks to the creation of a new drug nebivalol. The effective effect of nebivalol on the incidence of outcomes (death or hospitalization for coronary artery disease) was manifested in patients of different sex and age in the early stages of treatment and was maintained throughout the entire follow- up period.

Key words: ischemic heart disease, lipid spectrum, sympathoadrenal system, nebivalol.

According to WHO estimates, the annual mortality from all CVDs is 17 million people, the main cause of which is coronary heart disease (CHD). In 2008, the total mortality from coronary artery disease in the world amounted to 7.25 million people, which in the overall structure of mortality was 12.8%. In Russia, coronary artery disease is one of the most common reasons for the population to seek outpatient and inpatient care for all CVDs and is 28%. Among the risk factors for coronary artery disease, a significant role is given to the heart rate (HR). An increase in heart rate leads to the development of myocardial ischemia and is the main indicator of the risk of developing CVD, at least in men. In the general population, the risk of death from CVD increases significantly with a heart rate > 84 bpm and decreases with a heart rate < 60 bpm.

For patients with coronary artery disease, first-line anti-ischemic drugs are B-blockers. By reducing heart rate, prolonging diastole, and improving myocardial perfusion during longer diastole, B-blockers help reduce myocardial oxygen consumption and lead to a decrease in myocardial ischemia. The patients included in our study, at the time of inclusion in the study, most often received bisoprolol (56.09% ± 0.49) and metoprolol tartrate as antianginal therapy.

The rationale for the appointment of beta-blockers was evidence of chronic hyperactivation of the sympathoadrenal system in patients with progressive and severe (FC II-IV) coronary artery disease, as well as the successful use of drugs from the group of beta-blockers, which reduce the risk of sudden death, death from progression of chronic heart failure and reduce the number hospitalizations. The study of the action of beta-blockers showed that a significant effect on the symptoms and prognosis in chronic heart failure has a decrease in heart rate (HR) caused by them as a risk factor for death and complications of cardiovascular diseases [5].

At the same time, in real medical practice, the reduction. Heart rate often does not reach the target values. New approaches to the drug therapy of coronary artery disease in order to achieve an improvement in the quality of life and prognosis, slowing down the progression of the disease have become possible drug beta-blockers.

35 patients were selected for inclusion in the study, including 17 in the nebivalol group, the rest in the placebo group. The average duration of treatment was 3 months.

Nebivalol or placebo was added to standard therapy for chronic heart failure, which included ACE inhibitors or angiotensin II receptor blockers, beta-blockers, diuretics, antagonists aldosterone, digoxin and other drugs (isosorbiddinitrate, etc.) in the same ratio in both groups of patients. Background therapy for CAD reflected the true picture of clinical practice.

After randomization, 89% of patients received beta-blockers and the same number received placebo groups. In each of the study groups in the treatment of coronary artery disease, the target dose of beta-blockers reached 26% of patients, while at least 50% of the target dose of b-blockers received 56% of patients.

A month after the start of treatment, the heart rate was: in the nebivalol group at an average dose of the drug 6.4 ± 1.6 mg 2 times a day - 64 beats / min, in the placebo group - up to 75 beats / min. After 32 months treatment, the average heart rate was 67 and 75 beats/min, respectively. Primary endpoint events (cardiovascular death or hospitalization for exacerbation of coronary artery disease) were observed in the nebivalol group (24%) and (29%) in the placebo group (hazard ratio 0.82; 95% CI 0.75– 0.90, $p < 0.0001$). Events were mainly due to hospitalization of patients due to worsening heart failure: 16% in the nebivalol group, 21% in the placebo group ($p < 0.0001$); and deaths from heart failure: 3% vs. 5%, respectively ($p = 0.014$).

Thus, in the nebivalol group, there was a lower incidence of death from heart failure (–26%; $p = 0.014$) and hospitalizations due to worsening heart failure (–26%; $p < 0.0001$). Calculations showed that to prevent one death from complications of cardiovascular diseases or one hospitalization for worsening coronary artery disease, 26 patients should take nebivalol for one year.

It is important to note that the positive effect of nebivalol was observed in patients with chronic heart failure of ischemic and non-ischemic origin. The effect in the nebivalol group on cardiovascular mortality compared with the placebo group did not differ significantly, however, mortality from coronary artery disease decreased statistically significantly (hazard ratio 0.74, 95% CI 0.58 to 0.94; p = 0.014).

It should be noted that in the nebivalol group, a decrease in the risk of death and hospitalization due to heart failure was observed in the early stages - after 3 months. from the start of treatment. Despite the complexity and combination of drug treatment of moderate and severe chronic heart failure, patients noted good tolerability of the drug. Changes (decrease) in CHD FC were observed after 6 weeks from the start of treatment with nebivalolam, while patients with severe heart failure noted a significant improvement: 1 out of 7% of the subgroup with FC IV remained; FC III - 53% of 93%; FC II - 44% previously referred to FC III.

Among all patients in the nebivalol group and the placebo group, 28% and 24%, respectively, showed improvement during treatment, 68% and 70%, respectively, and worsened, 5% and 6%, respectively.

Side effects and adverse effects in the nebivalol group developed less frequently compared to the placebo group (p = 0.02).

The use of nebivalol resulted in an 18% (p < 0.0001) reduction in the risk of mortality from complications of cardiovascular disease and hospitalizations for coronary artery disease. The effective effect of nebivalol on the incidence of outcomes (death or hospitalization for coronary artery disease) was manifested in patients of different gender and age in the early (after 3 months) terms of treatment and was maintained throughout the entire observation period.

Thus, improvement of the clinical condition in patients with chronic coronary artery disease can be achieved with the use of nebivalol. Based on the data obtained in the SHIFT study, nebivalol is included in the National Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic IHD. In the treatment of nebivalolam, the quality of life of patients with coronary heart disease (angina pectoris) increases statistically significantly.

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THE IMPACT OF SIMULATION TECHNOLOGIES ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION

Resume: The transition to a new generation of standards requires medical educational institutions to restructure their views on the student learning process and to focus on the professionalism of the future medical professional - professional competencies.

The fear of graduates in front of patients, the dissatisfaction of patients communicating with inexperienced staff, the restriction of students' access to treatment rooms during practice, the psychological fear of performing the procedure. One cannot but pay attention to the lack of time for practicing each practical skill, which leads to a high risk to the patient's health.

Key words: simulation training, simulation educational technologies, continuing medical professional education.

Introduction. The history of the use of medical simulation in the training of doctors dates back many millennia and is inextricably linked with the development of medical knowledge and the progress of scientific and technological progress. Thus, the successes of the chemical industry led to the appearance of plastic mannequins, the progress of computer technology predetermined the creation of virtual simulators and patient simulators [4, p 2-4].

Training on patient simulation robots allows you to assess the initial level of teamwork and significantly increase it in the learning process. In a study conducted on simulators when modeling traumatic shock, a significant increase in team skill during training was proved [1, p. 51].

To influence simulation training on the quality of mastering practical skills, let's compare traditional training and simulation training. The advantages of the first are the following: experience of interaction with different patients; the opportunity to observe the actions of professionals; development of clinical thinking; preparation for independent activity. But it also has its drawbacks: not all students have the opportunity to perform an action on their own; there is a high probability of mistakes in the learning process; violation of the patient's right to quality care; there is not always a possibility of pedagogical control of

the degree of achievement of competence (performing actions with its justification).

The purpose of the study. To study and evaluate the effectiveness of simulation technologies on the basis of the Andijan State Medical Institute.

Materials and methods of research. To assess the competence of students of the applied learning model using simulation and traditional technologies, an anonymous questionnaire was conducted, which was attended by 49 second-year students of the Medical Institute specializing in Medical Care.

The study participants were divided into two subgroups. The first subgroup of 25 students studied on mannequins, phantoms and dummies, the other subgroup of 24 students, under the guidance of teachers, studied on patients, on each other, or a lecture format of training was used.

Results and discussion. Simulation training is a mandatory component in professional training that uses a model of professional activity in order to enable each student to perform professional activity or its element in accordance with professional standards or procedures for providing medical care.

Conditions for the effective use of simulation training can be created only in specialized training centers. The departments should provide a theoretical justification of the activity, mandatory contact with patients, as many clinical cases of the same condition as possible, as well as, if there are financial opportunities, the formation of individual practical skills on simulators in classrooms. Certification should be carried out in the classrooms of the virtual training clinic. At the same time, the curriculum of the discipline should be adjusted taking into account the certification stage at the Simulation Training Center, methodological materials are mutually consistent with the programs and requirements of professional standards at the modern level.

The advantage of functioning of separately – allocated centers of simulation training of collective access is due to:

Firstly, the economic feasibility of buying simulators. A number of simulators that could be in demand for high-quality training by different departments have a very high cost. Cheaper simulators, instead of buying the same name for different departments, could be purchased in a wider range. The personnel for the maintenance of these training facilities are concentrated in one place.

Secondly, the possibilities of conducting high–quality role-playing games, which are impossible by the efforts of only one teacher. For example, one of the important goals of training in the field of medical care is the need to form not just individual skills for its implementation, but also to develop clear and confident behavior in the whole situation, namely the need to form a direct algorithm for the behavior of a situation requiring rapid response. It is for this purpose that the activities of the center with the participation of teachers as experts are more effective.

Thirdly, it is in the conditions of a specially equipped center that the content of training can be directed not only to the development of individual skills, but also to interdisciplinary training, teamwork, the development of safe forms of professional behavior and skills, communication with the "patient". Training can take place in the form of educational practice for students, practical classes using modern teaching methods for all other categories of students.

Fourth, one of the advantages of the simulation center is the joint training of doctors and nurses, allowing them to become a real team. For people improving their qualifications, passing joint trainings in a patient's simulation ward or an operating unit can become the basis for reviewing work tactics in order to increase satisfaction with it, as well as its effectiveness.

Thus, from this study it can be said that training with the help of simulators is one of the effective methods of training in the development of practical skills and the formation of professional competencies in a medical university.

Properly organized methodical approach of the staff of the department, the use of methodological developments of algorithms of practical skills make the acquisition of skills faster, clearer, automatism and correctness of skill execution are laid.

The correct organization of the educational process of practice using simulation technologies leads to the acquisition of professional practical skills at a higher level. The effectiveness of teaching using simulation methods is confirmed by the independent work of students in the framework of educational and practical classes.

Simulators used in simulation training save the lives of patients, allowing them to make inevitable mistakes during the training period not on living people, thanks to which they help everyone to become a good specialist. To do this, it is important to understand that in order to get the maximum benefit from classes with imitation of real situations, students need to get into the scenario and act as if they were not facing a simulator, but a real patient. The task of the teacher is to contribute in every possible way to create an atmosphere of a serious and responsible attitude to the lesson for each student.

The use of simulation training technology in the educational process makes it possible to increase the self-esteem of students and listeners, provides an opportunity for each student to repeatedly carry out professional activities or its element in accordance with professional standards and procedures for providing medical care in conditions as close as possible to the real production environment, and therefore prepare themselves for the requirements of the upcoming accreditation.

Conclusion. The introduction of simulation training courses into the educational process of training medical personnel at all stages of continuing medical education will help to reduce medical errors, reduce complications and improve the quality of medical care to the population.

Thus, the method of simulation training is the most effective in preparing a specialist for practical work and in the modern world is the only innovative pedagogical technology capable of reducing the number of errors and improving the quality of training and retraining of medical workers.

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TIMELY ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC CHANGES IN CHILDREN BORN WITH HEART FAILURE AND DOWN SYNDROME

Annotation: The paper presents the picture of Down syndrome in children with this condition and the information a nurse needs to be aware of while taking care of these children and the advice given during her conversation with their parents.

Key words: Down syndrome, etiology, control, conversations with parents, care.

Introduction. Down syndrome was first described in 1866 by British scientist John Langdon Down, and its chromosomal origin was substantiated in 1959. According to statistics, one child out of 700-800 newborns is born with Down syndrome. This ratio is the same in different countries, climatic zones, social strata. It does not depend on the lifestyle of the parents, their health, age, bad habits, nutrition, wealth, education, skin color or nationality. Boys and girls are born with the same frequency. Parents at the same time have a normal set of chromosomes.

Each cell of the body of an ordinary person contains 46 chromosomes, making up 23 pairs. The process of formation of germ cells containing 23 chromosomes is called meiosis. The human body is extremely complex, and when a new life is born, deviations sometimes occur in the process of meiosis. If the chromosomal set of the fetus differs from the usual, then this entails certain consequences. For example, in a fertilized cell, there are not 46, but 47 chromosomes. In this case, in the process of meiosis, one of the paternal or maternal chromosomes - the twenty-first - formed the so-called trisomic zygote, and trisomy 21 arose, that is, Down syndrome.

It is impossible to accurately predict what a child will become when he grows up. This applies equally to any newborn, including a baby with Down syndrome. It is important to remember that such a baby, despite certain features, will develop, begin to coo and laugh, crawl and walk, communicate with his parents and other people, express joy and sadness. He will learn to eat and drink, wash and go to the toilet, dress and undress, help around the house, protect

himself and take care of others, find friends and hobbies. It is very important that children with Down syndrome attend kindergarten and then school. And recent years are characterized by the fact that children have this opportunity. The presence of an extra chromosome causes a number of specific features inherent in most people with Down syndrome. I would like to draw the attention of parents to certain aspects of the growth and development of a child with Down syndrome, since some features and problems can go unnoticed for a long time and have a negative impact on the development of the baby. Knowing about such "weak points", parents can keep them under control and seek help from specialists in a timely manner, create conditions for preventing their consequences.

Features of the structure of the head, face and body: The head of children with Down syndrome may be somewhat flattened at the back. A little later than in other babies, the fontanel may close. Later closure of the fontanel does not require any additional measures. The nasal passages can be narrow, so they are often clogged with mucus, and then the child breathes with his mouth open. With such breathing, the mucous membrane of the mouth and lips dries out and increases the risk of new respiratory diseases. It is very important to keep the child's nose free of mucus and to encourage the child to breathe properly from an early age. You can help this by washing your nose with a pipette or a syringe without a needle, filling them with saline or boiled water with the addition of salt at the rate of 1 tsp. salt per liter of water. A small mouth, a high and narrow palate, a relatively large tongue, reduced muscle tone in the face and mouth lead to the fact that children stick out their tongue.

There are simple measures that help eliminate this feature by teaching the child to keep the tongue in the mouth. For this purpose, the following methods and techniques are used: Massage of the muscles of the face and oral cavity Proper organization of feeding: sucking - strengthens the circular muscle of the mouth and tongue; biting - teaches the child to put the tongue in the mouth; chewing food forms lateral movements of the tongue (as opposed to movements back and forth, as happens with sucking). Proper use of a spoon allows you to slide your tongue into your mouth, and drinking from a cup teaches you to close your mouth and swallow saliva. Arms and Legs The limbs of a baby with Down syndrome may be slightly shorter than those of a normal child. The fingers and toes are also shorter. The palms are quite wide, they are often crossed by solid transverse lines-folds, the little fingers on the hands can be slightly curved. All these features are successfully compensated by special classes for the development of fine motor skills.

Growth Newborn babies with Down Syndrome are slightly smaller than normal babies and the growth curves for normal babies used in our clinics are not suitable for them. A child with Down syndrome grows and gains weight differently. Growth rate varies with age. Decreased muscle tone and excessively mobile joints Virtually all children with Down syndrome have reduced muscle

tone. In medicine, this phenomenon is called hypotension. With hypotension, the muscles are relaxed, and it is more difficult for the child to move actively, so it is very important to take the child in his arms, give him a maternal massage, and play outdoor games.

The so-called active type gymnastics is very effective when the child himself is active, and not a specialist. Special gymnastics (kinesiotherapy) for children with Down syndrome was developed by the Dutch physiotherapist and author of the methodology for promoting the motor development of children with Down syndrome Peter Lauteslager. With regular exercises that stimulate motor development, with age, hypotension is compensated by developing balance and strengthening muscles.

We can speak about the prevention of Down syndrome only from the standpoint of reducing possible risks, since the probability of having a sick child exists in any couple. Obstetrician-gynecologists advise women not to delay pregnancy until a later age. Predicting the birth of a child with Down syndrome is intended to help genetic counseling of families and the system of prenatal screening.

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UDK 001

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FEATURES OF LONGITUDINAL AND TRANSVERSE STABILITY OF VEHICLES

Annotation: The article considers the schemes of forces acting on a stationary tracked vehicle on an ascent and slope, as well as on a support surface with a transverse slope. The methods of experimental determination of the coordinates of the center of gravity of the machine, static angles of longitudinal and transverse stability are given.

Keywords: longitudinal slope; transverse slope; longitudinal stability; transverse stability; angles of stability of the machine; increasing the stability of the vehicle.

Special requirements for the design of cross-country vehicles, complex extreme technological processes that they perform, heavy ground and climatic conditions of their operation require a systematic approach to assessing their qualities. The quality assessment of the entire variety of special cross-country vehicles was carried out according to their design parameters and operational properties.

The safety of the movement of these machines is largely related to their longitudinal and transverse stability. It is known that about 15% of all road accidents in our country are cases of overturning cars while driving on public roads.

Special cross-country tracked vehicles are designed for driving mainly off-road, heavily waterlogged and rough terrain, deep snow cover, terrain with significant slopes. In this regard, one of the main operational indicators of the patency of these machines is stability, which characterizes the ability of the machine to work in off-road conditions on longitudinal and transverse slopes without tipping over. This operational property ensures the safety of the crew, passengers and the safety of the transported cargo. The stability of the car is called its property to maintain the direction of movement, to resist overturning and transverse sliding. There are longitudinal and transverse stability. This paper reflects the relevance of theoretical and experimental evaluation of the longitudinal and transverse stability of cross-country vehicles designed for use in extreme off-road conditions. The material of the article contains the main aspects of theoretical and experimental determination of stability angles and coordinates of the center of mass of the machine. The technique of assessing the

stability of the machine was used when testing an experimental sample of a transport and technological machine.

It should be noted that a number of issues of ensuring the stability of cross-country vehicles, especially articulated ones, require further theoretical and experimental research.

Longitudinal stability. When driving on the rise, overturning occurs when the front support rollers or wheels of the car are completely unloaded. The entire weight of the car is perceived by the rear support rollers or wheels. In this case, the rollover is mainly determined by the coordinates of the center of gravity of the machine and the distance between the axes of the tracks or wheels. When the car is moving forward, its longitudinal stability decreases under the action of the moment of resistance to movement. Many existing models of cross-country tracked vehicles can operate on slopes with a steepness of up to 35 °, in areas with smooth microrelief and at a limited speed.

Lateral stability. The loss of lateral stability by the machine is more likely and dangerous. The lateral stability of vehicles and special machines is one of the most important safety indicators, the assessment of which is given great importance.

When the car is parked on a transverse slope, one of the sides is unloaded. When one of the sides is fully unloaded, tipping occurs, which largely depends, for example, on the track width and the vertical coordinate of the center of gravity. Causes of occurrence overturning can be: the surface of the road (support surface), a lateral slope exceeding the permissible one; deviation of the car from straight-line movement, which may be caused by a transverse (lateral) force applied to the tracks or wheels; (lateral forces may be caused by single obstacles), waterlogged ground (when driving off-road) and other external reasons. Consequently, in addition to longitudinal traction or braking forces, lateral forces can also act on the car when moving. The lateral stability of wheeled and tracked vehicles is characterized by the values of the limiting angles at which the vehicles can stand without tipping over.

In the process of creating special tracked vehicles of increased cross-country capability, methods of experimental determination of the coordinates of the center of gravity and stability assessment have been developed and the methodology that was used to test the machines has been formalized.

Method of experimental determination of static stability angles. To determine the angle of longitudinal or transverse (depending on the orientation of the machine on the platform) stability, the crane lifting drive is activated to tilt the platform with the machine relative to the axis of the platform rollover. The angle of inclination of the platform, at which there was a separation from the support surface of at least part of the track belt, is the angle of stability for this condition and orientation of the machine. The moment of separation of the track belt from the supporting surface of the platform is fixed visually, and the angle of inclination of the platform at separation - according to the direction of

the goniometer installed on the platform. If the center of gravity of the machine does not lie in a vertical plane passing through the longitudinal axis of the machine, the angle of lateral stability should be determined when the machine is tilted towards the working area, for example, a manipulator. With the help of this technique, it is possible to assess the stability of the machine depending on the angle of the front and rear parts of the chassis. The results of determining the static stability angles are recorded in the test report.

The method of determining the center of gravity. The longitudinal and transverse coordinates of the center of gravity of the machine are determined by the method of axial and side-by-side weighing on automobile scales of the corresponding load capacity.

Recommendations for improving the stability of the machine. Recommendations for improving the stability of the machine are developed based on the materials of testing machines and studying information in the press. According to the results of operational tests of the machines, various support rollers and tracks were developed and tested. Based on this, the most rational parameters of the rollers (diameter, width, tread shape, roller material, geometry and design) and tracks (width, configuration and material) were established, providing increased stability and patency of machines and reducing the transverse sliding of machines on slopes. Outriggers were used in some cars to ensure their stability in off-road conditions and slopes. The number of outriggers ranged from 2 to 4, depending on the purpose of the machine. The kinematics and design of outriggers ensured their functioning within the machine's overall width or beyond the overall size.

A number of design solutions, including kinematics, geometric parameters and material of outriggers, rollers and tracks are being considered for patenting applications.

1. One of the effective ways to increase the stability of the machine both longitudinally and transversely is to lower its center of gravity and reduce ground clearance as a result of the use of more advanced design solutions, rational layout of technological equipment, optimal placement of cargo during operation.

2. Increasing the stability of the machine can be achieved through the use of a rational chassis layout (2-, 4-tracked), the use of more advanced technical solutions of running systems and their interconnection.

3. When determining the critical lifting angle, it must be taken into account that the traction force on the hook has a great influence on the stability of the machine.

4. Increasing the lateral stability of the machine when working on slopes and reducing the transverse sliding of machines can be achieved through the use of a special design of support rollers and tracks of a special configuration, including asymmetric ones.

5. The transverse sliding of the machine on slopes can be reduced due to: the use of special configuration tracks and additional ground hooks located mainly at an angle of 90 ° to the longitudinal axis of the tracks; optimal increase in the track of the machine.

6. Increasing the transverse stability of the machine when working on waterlogged soils and with deep snow cover can be achieved by: optimal increase in the track of the machine; the use of outriggers of special kinematics and design, taking into account their use in off-road conditions and deep snow cover; transfer, for example, a manipulator, a working body when operating the machine in the opposite direction from rollovers.

7. A roll meter with light and sound alarms should be installed in the cab, warning the driver about the maximum angle of inclination of the machine. The roll meter can be integrated into the control system.

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UDK 64

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EFFECT OF ODONTOGENIC INFECTION TO PREGNANT WOMEN

Annotation: Odontogenic infection is any secondary infectious process, the source of which is inflammation of the parotid tissues. It includes such nosologies as odontogenic periostitis, osteomyelitis, sinusitis, head and neck phlegmons, lymphadenitis, etc.

Key words: medicine, odontogenic infection, inflammation, microorganism.

Odontogenic infections (OI) are acute or chronic purulent-inflammatory diseases caused by pathological processes in the tissues of the tooth (periodontal). From the stomatogenic focus, microorganisms can spread not only to nearby structures (periosteum, jawbone, paranasal sinuses), but also to organs and tissues removed from the source of infection (neck, mediastinum, brain membranes).

The microbial flora that causes odontogenic infection is more often represented by cocci (beta-hemolytic streptococcus, Peptostreptococcus, Staphylococcus aureus, prevotella, fusobacteria). Also, bacteroids, actinomycetes, spirochetes, proteus, clostridia, candida can be sown from the foci of infection. The microbial landscape in odontogenic infections is usually mixed. The sources of OI in pregnant women various local pathological processes in the oral cavity. Most often they are defects of hard dental tissues and periodontal: deep caries; abscesses of the oral cavity: pulpar (purulent pulpitis), periodontal, periapical; chronic gangrenous pulpitis; acute apical or chronic periodontitis; suppurated tooth cyst, odontoma; pericoronitis; alveolitis.

Sometimes dental manipulations can provoke the manifestation of an odontogenic infection: endodontic treatment, traumatic tooth extraction, sinus lifting, dental implantation. If carried out incorrectly, these procedures contribute to perforation of the maxillary sinus, foreign objects (fragments of teeth, filling materials) entering the sinuses, the formation of non-healing oroantral fistulas that support the infectious process.

The triggering factors leading to the development of odontogenic pathological processes may be hypothermia, fatigue, stress, blood loss, insolation. OI in pregnant women more likely to develop in patients with a burdened somatic background. The following concomitant pathologies are of the greatest importance:

• diabetes mellitus;

• infections (influenza, tuberculosis, hepatitis);
• oncological diseases;
• chemical dependence (alcohol, narcotic, toxic).

The development of odontogenic infection is influenced by virulence and the number of microorganisms in the primary focus, as well as the state of the macroorganism. The spread of infectious pathogens from the primary stomatogenic focus in most cases occurs by contact. Under certain conditions (a high degree of pathogenicity, a decrease in local and general resistance), pathogens penetrate the lymphatic and bloodstream, migrate through the body.

In the area of the infectious focus in the oral cavity, conditions are created for the unhindered reproduction of microorganisms (venous stagnation, edema, tissue ischemia). Through the tip of the root of the tooth, pathogens can go beyond the focus through the intermuscular, subcostal, cellular space. This is how odontogenic periostitis, ostitis, sinusitis, osteomyelitis arise.

In addition, microbial toxins cause increased vascular permeability, which, in conditions of good vascularization of the parotid tissues, facilitates the penetration of bacterial agents into the vascular bed. In this way, parotid abscesses and phlegmons are formed. The settling of microorganisms in the lymph nodes in violation of the barrier function of the latter is accompanied by the development of regional lymphadenitis.

Depending on the clinical course, periostitis can be acute (serous, purulent) or chronic (simple, hyperplastic). In the area of the affected tooth – the probable source of infection – there is pain radiating into the ear, temple. Often, the swelling of the cheek is visually noticeable, the asymmetry of the face due to unilateral edema of soft tissues. Mouth opening is difficult. With odontogenic periostitis, general well-being suffers: weakness, febrile fever, headache, sleep and eating disorders. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and painful.

It is more often diagnosed in men in the age group of 20-40 years, in 68% of cases it affects the lower jaw. Against the background of a pronounced intoxication syndrome, intense local pain in the tooth or diffuse pain in the entire jaw, which extends to the corresponding half of the head, worries. The configuration of the face has been changed due to swelling on the side of inflammation.

There are difficulties in opening the mouth, pain when chewing and swallowing food, impaired speech function, paresthesia of the upper or lower lip. There may be a putrid smell from the mouth. The temperature curve for odontogenic osteomyelitis ranges from 37.5 to 39-40 ° C.

Odontogenic sinusitis accounts for 10 to 30% of all infections of the maxillary sinuses. Acute sinusitis manifests with a headache, a temperature reaction, a feeling of pressure in the projection of the corresponding sinus. Swelling of the nasal cavity increases, breathing becomes difficult, and the sense of smell decreases. After a while, a mucopurulent or purulent secret begins to

separate from the sinus. The soft tissues of the under-eye area and cheeks look swollen.

About 57% of purulent infections of the soft tissues of the head and neck have a stomatogenic etiology. Odontogenic abscesses are usually localized in the suborbital, buccal, submandibular, parotid region. Accompanied by the appearance of swelling in the face or neck, hyperemia of the skin over the abscess. With a superficial abscess, a symptom of fluctuation is felt. There is local pain and pulsation in the projection of the abscess. Signs of intoxication are expressed moderately.

By localization, odontogenic phlegmons of the bottom of the oral cavity, submandibular, submandibular, near-pharyngeal space, neck area are isolated. There is a swelling of soft tissues without clear boundaries with the presence of a dense painful infiltrate. The pain is spontaneous, diffuse, constantly present. Depending on the location of the phlegmon, chewing, swallowing, breathing, and speech are disturbed. Marked deterioration of general well-being, febrile fever, chills is characteristic. It usually develops in the area of submandibular or cervical lymph nodes. It is characterized by their local swelling, soreness, dense consistency. There is an asymmetry of the face. Odontogenic infections can become a source of severe septic diseases. Odontogenic intracranial complications are extremely dangerous in their consequences: brain abscess, meningitis, cavernous sinus thrombosis. Of the cardiac complications, bacterial endocarditis most often develops. Any focus of OI can serve as a source of odontogenic sepsis.

Odontogenic infections are diagnosed based on the identification of their connection with dental diseases (advanced caries, pulpitis, periodontitis) or dental manipulations / operations. Patients need to consult a dentist-therapist, dentist-surgeon, maxillofacial surgeon, otolaryngologist.

If odontogenic infection of soft tissues is suspected, it is necessary to exclude non-odontogenic pathological processes: erysipelas, boils and carbuncles, sialadenitis, adenophlegmon and lymphadenitis of other etiology. Osteomyelitis of the jaws is differentiated by post-traumatic, hematogenic forms of the disease. Sinusitis of rhinogenic, traumatic, allergic genesis is also excluded.

Treatment of any forms of OI should begin with the elimination of the primary pathological focus. In this case, treatment of pulpitis or periodontitis, tooth or implant removal, opening of an abscess, resection of the root tip can be performed. In the future, active treatment of secondary pathology is carried out. If necessary, the patient is hospitalized in the department of maxillofacial surgery.

1. Periostitis and osteomyelitis. A periostotomy is indicated, supplemented with a compactosteotomy for a better outflow of purulent contents. After the operation, the wound is washed with antiseptic solutions. In case of chronic osteomyelitis, sequestrectomy may be required.

2. Sinusitis. Perform instillation of vasoconstrictive drugs into the nasal passages, therapeutic punctures or drainage of the paranasal sinuses with flushing, the introduction of antibiotics. If necessary, sinusitis is performed, the closure of the oroantral message is performed.

3. Inflammation of soft tissues. An abscess / phlegmon is opened by intraoral or external access, necrectomy. The wound is drained, fractional or continuous dialysis is established.

In parallel with surgical measures, massive antibiotic therapy is prescribed, taking into account the isolated microflora, antimycotic drugs are administered according to indications. Sulfonamides and nitrofurans have not lost their relevance in odontogenic infections. Detoxification, desensitizing therapy, vitamin therapy are carried out. As part of immunocorrection, native and hyperimmune plasma, gamma globulin injected, and autohemotherapy is performed.

Of the methods of physiotherapy, UHF, fluctuation, microwave therapy, UFO, helium-neon laser are used. Hyperbaric oxygenation, plasmapheresis, and hemosorption may be performed.

Timely comprehensive treatment determines a favorable outcome of odontogenic infection. The generalization of the purulent-inflammatory process is fraught with the formation of the most severe complications in its consequences. The anti-infective resistance of the body and the general state of health have a significant impact on the prognosis. Prevention of odontogenic infections consists in regular sanitation of the oral cavity, elimination of foci of stomatogenic infection, performing dental manipulations in strict accordance with the protocol.

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USING INNOVATION TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH

Annotation: This article is written about the appropriate use of modern technologies in the study and teaching of English language and the fact that the teacher can be traced on his own, feel responsible, introduce news into the lessons, make the lesson interesting and lively.

Keywords: innovation, technology, efficiency, specialization, information and communication, telecommunications.

The new term imposes a new task and several responsibilities on the teachers of the present day. With the introduction of modern technology, the tradition of teaching English has changed significantly.

At present, the importance of learning English is becoming much higher in Uzbekistan than before. Many English language specialists are implementing new methods and ways of learning English. This will definitely increase the effectiveness of teaching foreign languages. There are several specific advantages of teaching using technology. In addition, it significantly enhances the effectiveness of the teaching system and in turn helps the learner who is learning the language to become more familiar with the Times and strive for progress. Technology is slowly taking the place of traditional teaching. New programs and shows that promote the teaching of several English in television programs are regularly broadcast.

Today, there are several different ways of innovative educational technologies. Of these, the effectiveness of the lesson will be high if a wide and varied methods of covering the topic in the lessons are used, and the interest of the students in the lesson will also be increased. It is envisaged to increase the effectiveness of education by bringing innovations into the educational process and their implementation. The use of various role-playing, moving games in the teaching of foreign language lessons also causes an increase in the interest in both the lesson and the language learning. By working in pairs or subgroups of students, it will also help the students to have communicative communication with others. It should also be noted that in order to increase the effectiveness of teaching today, new methods of using modern innovative technologies have been introduced in Uzbekistan. For example, in a student taught a foreign language on the basis of multimedia, there was an opportunity to develop four

skills, to learn both visually and audibly through interesting materials. In addition, the reader is able to guess the meaning of some words by seeing live actions and tries to understand it. Of course, the application of modern technology in any foreign language lessons computer, radio, CD, DVD will allow the growing younger generation to learn foreign languages faster, shaking the learning process further.

The fact that some teachers do not know and do not use the use of technology during English language classes leads to the fact that students are bored for a while. It is for this reason that, that is, the use of technologies and at least a computer during the lesson in order not to quench the enthusiasm of the learner, will further increase the interest of the learner.

After all, educational materials, prepared depending on the age, interest, abilities of the learner, the assimilation of lessons, will certainly yield results. On the contrary, if we do not choose instructional materials based on these requirements of the teachers, when we broadcast video films, songs, or texts that consist of complex words to primary school students, or through multimedia, computers, then when we demonstrate instructional materials that consist of much simpler texts to middle and upper class or group learners, the learners' interest in learning This in turn can lead to a decrease in the prices, a loss of self-esteem of the teacher in front of the students. Hence, it follows that it is not only the use of technologies in the course of the lesson, but also the ability to apply them in their place, and the use of technologies is the main task to ensure that they serve to increase the knowledge of the reader.

The current CEFR, that is, four of the requirements of international European standards of education: (writing, reading, listening, speaking) it is important to use the technologies efficiently and appropriately during the lessons conducted on the compendium of learning by writing, reading, listening, speaking in English. For example, in the lessons of listening and understanding, there are also some rules for broadcasting, putting audio texts. In it, it is important that the main goal is that the learner can understand the audio material hears and analyze it without difficulty. To do this, the first thing to do is to prepare the environment for the broadcast by putting the audio material in place, so that the audience can provide a peaceful environment, while the teacher should focus on the quality of the audio being put in place as well as on the fact that the audio inputs are working well, and that the once all the requirements are met, the teacher can start broadcasting by putting the audio material on the learners. The broadcast is done at least twice otherwise language learners may not understand the subject and may not be able to properly perform the exercises performed as soon as the audio material is heard.

It is also a very effective method of demonstrating and discussing Video Films, rollers, to the learners using multimedia in the course of the course transition, using technology, both in speaking and writing learning. This can be used a dictionary familiar to learners, to comment on words when new and

complex words are involved, to demonstrate the video material after completing the exercises related to new words. To carry out this process, too, it is important, of course, to have a quiet, non-noisy environment, a comfortable and clean classroom, the possibility of tampering with everyone, to check whether the speakers are working. Before putting in the video, it is necessary to talk about the topic of the video, where the learners will be shown, to conduct questions and answers, to put out the video material when they are really sure that the learners are interested in this topic. When the video ends, the teacher will be interested in the students ' thoughts about the video film, will have to perform exercises. Once these stages are completed, these lessons will certainly contribute greatly to the increased interest and knowledge of the learners. It follows that the role of modern technologies in further enriching our lessons, attracting interest from learners, enriching their knowledge is incomparable. And to apply them correctly and appropriately is the main guarantee of our achievements. The research process used historicity, logic, methods of analysis and synthesis of practical knowledge. In the course of this study, the present significance of the use of Information Technology in foreign language lessons has been revealed objective. Today, the stages of teaching Blum taxonomy were studied in a logical sequence, using innovative technologies.

The use of graphic organizers in the educational process is one of the most important tools in covering the topic, its delivery to students. It is also possible to use several different graphic organizers in highlighting a topic. When teaching a foreign language, it is worthwhile to use graphic organizers to explain new words on the topic, the rules of writing. It will also be easy to keep in mind if these are given through graphic organizers. The effectiveness of using different tables in the process of teaching a foreign language is also high. Through the use of tables in the process of education, students can come up with a certain rules of mathematics, for example, to compose sentences using times, placing new words. At a time when the need to learn a foreign language is high, the efficient use of modern information technology, innovative educational technology in the educational process leads to the fact that this process is effective. The effectiveness of innovative educational technologies in their proper and efficient use in the educational process.

Pedagogical communication is the interaction of the teacher and the educator, which is based on mutual information, primarily on the exchange of educational information, helps to understand the pedagogical communication partner, as well as to carry out mutual cooperation activities. In this information is delivered both through verbal, through speech, and through nonverbal - means. In the process of pedagogical communication, the teacher should play a key role and be an example for students. The communicative culture of the teacher is a professional - pedagogical communication with the subjects of his educational process. As a necessary level of communicative culture, it can be defined that the teacher will be able to positively perceive educators and

colleagues and ensure the achievement of educational and educational goals without words.

Our country, the interest in teaching foreign languages has increased and many opportunities have been created for young people.

In conclusion, as a result of the use of innovative methods in English language lessons, students' logical thinking skills develop, their speech becomes Fluent, a rapid and correct answer qualification is formed. Such methods arouse enthusiasm for knowledge in the reader. The reader seeks to see a thorough presence in the lessons. This makes students become active subjects of the educational process. As the education system sets itself the task of educating a free-thinking, competent, mature person, in the future we can add our own with the help of which we will develop more perfect ways for future teachers to effectively use innovative technologies.

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USING INTERACTIVE METHODS OF LESSON ORGANIZATION IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSES

Abstract: Today, teaching a foreign language, including English, in education requires the use of interactive methods in the classroom. This article focuses on the effectiveness of organizing lessons using interactive methods in English classes.

Keywords: innovation, interactive method, information and communication technologies, pedagogic skill.

Significant work is being carried out on formation of Information Society in our country, introduction of the most advanced information and communication technologies in all spheres. In particular, the possibilities of interactive services are highly valued in this process. The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language describes the concept of "interactive" as the basis for receiving or transmitting information over a computer network. And in Wikipedia, interactivity is evaluated as a concept that reveals the nature and degree of interaction between objects, and it is said to be used in the fields of information theory, informatics and programming, telecommunication systems, sociology, industrial design, etc. In a word, interpersonal is a system of organization, which is the achievement of a specific goal by establishing an exchange of information between parts of the system. In the process of interactive method-education, by increasing the activity between students and the teacher, students' acquisition of knowledge, development of personal qualities serves. The use of interactive techniques helps to increase the effectiveness of the lesson. The main criteria for interactive education are: informal discussion, the opportunity to freely describe and express the educational material, the number of lectures is low, but the number of seminars is high, opportunities for students to show initiative, assignments for work as a small group, a large group, a class team, the performance of written work and other techniques, which are of particular importance Currently, one of the main directions in the field of improving educational methods is the introduction of interactive methods of education and training. All science teachers are increasingly using interactive methods in the course of their lessons. As a result of the use of interactive methods, the skills of students to think independently, analyze, draw conclusions, describe their own opinion, be able to protect it on its basis, be able to lead a healthy dialogue, discussion, discussion are formed and

developed. In the process of interactive education, the lesson is based on the interaction of students. Interactive is derived from the English word interactive, which means "interactive", that is, Inter - it means "interaction", "ICT" - action, impact, activity. Interphalicity, this is the activity of two people, that is, in the process of teaching and learning takes place in the form of a conversation, in the form of dialogue (computer communication) or on the basis of interaction of teacher-students. Interpersonal-occurs in conversations of mutual activity, action, impressiveness, pupil-teacher, pupil-pupil (subject-subject).

The main goal of interactive techniques is to create an environment that is most conducive to the process of reading, creating an atmosphere for the active, free, creative thinking of the reader, the realization of his needs, interests, internal opportunities. Such lessons are so late that in the process not only any reader will be able to express clearly the thoughts that heard, read, seen, not overlooked. The process of mutual exchange of views takes place. In children, enthusiasm for knowledge, interest increases, mutual friendly relations are formed.

In the methodology of teaching a foreign language, modern interactive methods were developed by scientists and proved to be more effective than traditional methods. Interactive techniques significantly increase the cognitive potential of the learning process compared to traditional techniques. Because, in interactive techniques, the student himself freely thinks independently, acts as a partner with the teacher. When teaching a foreign language through modern technologies, the learner himself plans the course process, is engaged in the basis of the curriculum he has set, selects the teaching methods in cooperation with the learner and the teacher, participates in the discussion of teaching material. In this, students help each other. The phrase "interactive" methods in the field of education is widely used in pedagogical literature at the end of the XX and beginning of the XXI century. We can see by trying to reveal the essence of this phrase. inter is used in the sense of extreme. Interactive means an extremely active method of education. This group of methods of effective influence in the fast term ensures independent thinking in students, assimilating creativity in them and interest in the essence of the subject. From traditional methods such as interactive methods of teaching, explanation, instruction and the use of tools, its effectiveness is high, which is an important factor in the formation of students as an individual, increasing their private abilities, ensuring their creative independence. We can see the differences between interactive education and traditional education in the following:

1. When teaching subjects in the curriculum, it is necessary to take into account on which subjects it is desirable to organize interactive lessons. In this provides for the use of interactive or traditional types of training, which will ensure the complete achievement of the goal of training on each topic.

2. For an interactive session to be effective, it is essential to ensure that students know the basic concepts and information on its subject prior to the new session.

3. It is necessary to take into account that in an interactive session, a lot of time is spent on independent work of students than in a traditional session.

It should be noted that since ancient times the methods of interactive education in Uzbekistan have been supported in such forms as discussion, discussion, discussion, discussion, analysis, consultation, readings in the dialogue between teachers and students and students in the educational process. These methods served the students to grow into independent thinking, perfect people by cultivating their speech, thinking, reasoning, mind, talent, intelligence.

Now it is known that in the course of interactive training, mainly interactive methods are used. In the future, it is desirable that these methods grow to a certain extent in interactive technology. This interactive method, as well as the difference between the concepts of technology, in our opinion, can be described in this way. Interactive learning method is carried out by each teacher at the level of available tools and their own possibilities. In this assimilates each reader in different levels according to their own motivations and intellectual level.

Interactive learning technology-ensures that each teacher conducts a lesson that all students master as intended. In this, each student has his own motivation and level of motivation to master the training at the pre-planned level. Based on the study of some experiments on the practical application of interactive exercises, we can show some factors that affects the quality and effectiveness of these exercises. They can be conditionally called organizational-pedagogical, scientific-methodical and factors related to the teacher, students, educational means. We must assume that they have a positive or negative effect in their essence.

There are a lot of types of interactive lessons, they are selected according to the characteristics of the subject of the lesson, as well as the intended goals and are appropriately prepared. In order to participate in the interactive session, specific requirements are placed on the students ' readiness, which includes the acquisition of the necessary knowledge for active participation in the training, readiness for communication, work in interaction, independent thinking, skills to freely express and defend one's opinion, etc. Productive use of time in training is a necessary condition. With interactive techniques, there are specific differences between traditional methods of learning, each teacher should be able to compare these differences, take into account their advantages and disadvantages in relation to each other when choosing the methods for planning and conducting the lesson. In this provides for the correct selection of interactive or other techniques that are most suitable for training on each subject, taking into account the peculiarities of each subject in the field of giving new knowledge,

the formation, development, strengthening of skills, repetition of knowledge, practical application and teaching science. To the use of selected techniques of stretching will ensure that the training will be interesting and effective. The current stage of development of educational technology is characterized by the wide application of interactive lesson methods in the educational process. The uniformity in the teaching technology used for many years, the teacher hegemony in the educational process, the attempt to present the subject to the student even to an acceptable level without making the subject ready, excessive observation from the teacher reduced the activity of the students, began to hinder the formation of creative thinking skills in them.

Therefore, the attempt to apply interactive lesson methods, which not only teach the student to the educational process, but also teach him to read, to acquire knowledge, is intensified. In conclusion, the teacher who aims to ensure the effectiveness of the lesson, achieves its goal only when he skillfully uses the interactive lesson methods in his place.

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MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA BOLALARGA TA'LIM BERISHNING O'ZIGA HOSLIGI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida tarbiyachining vazifasi va bolalarga ta'lim berishning o'ziga hos jihatlari tadqiq etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, tarbiyachi, ta'lim samaradorligi, bola tarbiyasi, innovatsiya, pedagogik mahorat.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Annotation: The article examines the role of educators in preschool education and the specifics of educating children.

Keywords: education, educator, educational effectiveness, child rearing, innovation, pedagogical skills.

Ma'lumki, ta'limdan asosiy maqsad bolalarga bilim berishgina emas, balki bilim olish yo'llarini o'rgatish, ularni ta'lim jarayonining faol ishtirokchisiga aylantirish demakdir. Yangicha ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy sharoitda boshlang'ich ta'limda o'qitish tizimini takomillashtirish, darslarni jahon andozalariga mos ravishda tashkil qilish o'quvchi faolligini oshiradigan muhim omillardan hisoblanadi. Ta`lim – maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaning bilish kobiliyatlarining muntazam – rejali ravishda rivojlantirib borish, MTMning talim- tarbiya dasturida belgilangan eng oddiy bilimlar sistemasi bilan qurollantirish, malaka va ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishdan iborat. Maktabgacha tarbiya yoshdagi bolalarga akliy tarbiya berishda ta`lim etakchi rol o'ynaydi. Ta`lim – bolalarga izchillik bilan bilim berishni, bu bilimlarni aniqlash va

sistemalashtirishni, bilish jarayonlarini, tafakkur faolligini rivojlantirishni nazarda tutadi. MTMda bolalarga madaniy – gigienik ko'nikmalar, asosiy harakatlar o'rgatiladi, ular madaniy ahloqiy qoidalarini o'zlashtirib oladilar.

Ta`lim jarayonida bolalarda o'quv faoliyatlari asoslari hosil qilinadi, ularni maktabda muvaffaqiyatli o'qish uchun muhim shart-sharoitlar yaratiladi. Ta`limni ikki yul bilan amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiqdir:

Birinchi yo'l - Bolalarni bilim, malaka, ko'nikmalarni kattalar bilan o'zaro munosabatda bo'lishi orqali egallab borishidir. Bu muomala mehnat faoliyati va shu kabilar bilan belgilanadi.

Ikkinchi yo'l - Maxsus tayyorgarligi bor kishi-larning maxsus o'quv muassasa-larida bolalarni kerakli bilim, malaka, kunikmalardan rejali ravishda xabardor bo'lib borishidir. Bunday yo'l bilan ta`lim berishdan maqsad yosh av-lodni zamonaviy ishlab chiqa-rishda, jamiyatning ijtimoiy-siyosiy, madaniy hayotida faol qatnashtirish uchun zarur bulgan fan yutuqlari bilan tanishtirishdir.

Bolalarga ta`lim berish jarayonida tarbiyachi har xil metodlardan, usullardan foydalanish:

Kuzatish metodi. Bolalarni tevarak atrof bilan tanishtirish imkonini beradi. Bunda bolalar ko'rish, eshitish, sezish idroklari orqali bilimlarni egallash imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar. Bu esa asosan yangi bilim berishda qo'llaniladi. Kuzatish – bolalarning narsa, voqealarning ma`lum maqsadi bilan rejali idrok etishidir. Kuzatish metodi ma`lum ob`ektlarni kuzatishda etakchi o'rinni egallaydi.

Namoyish etish metodi. Bu metod tarbiyachi bolalarga narsani o'zini yoki tasvirini ko'rsatadi. Bu bevosita ko'rib bo'lmaydigan narsalar (boshqa tabiy zonadagi hayvonlar, o'simliklar, kishilar hayoti bilan) qo'llaniladi. Hikoya qilib berish - materialni aniq, obrazli, ta`sirchan bayon qilish. O'rta guruhdan boshlab badiiy asarlarni ifodali o'qib berish.

Suhbat metodi. 3-4 yoshli bolalar bilan o'tkazilmaydi. 4-5 yoshli bolalar bilan ham qisqa suhbat o'tkaziladi. 6 yoshdani boshlab suhbat mustaqil mashg'ulot sifatida o'tkaziladi.

Ta`lim shakli bolalar soni, pedagog va bolalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta`sir xususiyatiga, o'tkazish joyiga shuningdek kun tartibida egallagan o'rniga qarab bir-biridan farq qiladi.

Maktabgacha ta`lim muassasasida ta`limning frontal (umumiy), jamoaviy va yakka tartibdagi shakllaridan foydalaniladi. Bundan tashqari, bolalarga ta`lim berish ishlari ekskursiya, didaktik o'yinlar orqali, kun davomida bolalarning mashg'ulotdan tashqari har xil faoliyatlarida, ularning o'yinlariga rahbarlik qilish jarayonida amalga oshirilib boriladi.

Mashg'ulot bolalarni maktabga tayyorlashda katta ahamiyatga ega. Mashg'ulot orqali bolalar o'quv malakasini egallab oladilar. Ularda barqaror diqqat, irodani, diqqatni jalb eta olish kabi qobiliyatlar rivojlanadi. Izchillik bilan ta`lim berish natijasida bilimga qiziqishlar rivojlana boradi.

Bolalarga bilim berishning jamoa usulida olib borish katta ahamiyatga ega: birgalikdagi faoliyatda bolalar bir-birlariga faol ta`sir etishadi, o'z tashabbusi, topog'onligini namoyon qilish imkoniyati tug'iladi. Bolalar oldiga umumiy zo'r berishning talab etuvchi vazifa qo'yilganda birgalikda qayg'urishadi, jamoatchilik xissi shakllanadi. Ekskursiyalar, rasm qirqib yopishtirish, qurish yasash ishlarini birgalikda bajarish, umumiy raqs-o'yinlarini ijro etish, badiiy asarlarni eshitish, o'qishda paydo bo'lgan birgalikdagi kechinmalar bolalarning birlashgan do'stona jamoasini yaratishga yordam beradi. Mashg'ulotda ta`lim berish orqali bolalarda maktabdagi o'qishga qiziqish tarbiyalanadi, javobgarlik xissi, o'zini tuta olish, mehnat qilishga intilish odati, topshirilgan ishni bajarish kabi to'g'ri sifatlar hosil qilinadi.

Bolalarni maktab ta`limiga ruhiy jihatdan tayyorlashni ularning boshlang'ich sinflarda dastur materialni yaxshi o'zlashtirib olishlarini ta`minlovchi bilim va malakalar mashg'ulotlar jarayonida xosil qilinadi. Mashg'ulotlarda bolalarda mustaqil fikr yuritish, malakasi tarkib toptiriladi, tarbiyachilarga quloq solish, ularning fikriga ergashish, hikoya qilinayotgan hikoyalardan voqeadagi asosiy g'oyalarni ajrata olish, qisqacha umumlashtirish kabi malakalarni rivojlantirishga katta e`tibor beriladi.

Mashg'ulotda tarbiya vazifalari xal etiladi. Mashg'ulot bolalarning yosh va o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini e`tiborga olib ma`lum izchillikda olib boriladi. Maktabgacha ta`lim muassasasi ta`lim-tarbiya dasturida har bir yosh guruhda hafta davomida o'tkaziladigan mashg'ulotlar soni va vaqti belgilab qo'yilgan.

1. Bolalarga yangi bilim beruvchi mashg'ulotlarning o'tkazishdan maqsad – ularning yangi bilimlardan xabardor qilish, tevarak-atrofdagi narsa va buyumlar, voqealar to'g'risidagi bilimlarini aniqlash va kengaytirishdir.

2. Bolalarning to'plagan bilim va tajribalarini mustahkamlovchi va sistemaga soluvchi mashg'ulotlar. Undan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad idrok etilgan narsalarning anglab olish va dastlabki umumlashtirishga o'rgatishdir. Bunday mashg'ulotni o'tkazish orqali tarbiyachi bolalar nimani yaxshi o'zlashtirib olgan-u, nima yaxshi o'zlashtirilmaganini bilib oladi.

3. Bolalarning bilimini sinovchi mashg'ulotlar. Bunday mashg'ulotlardan maqsad tarbiyachi bolalar dastur bo'yicha o'zlashtirilishi lozim bo'lgan bilim va malakalarni o'zlashtirib oladilarmi-yo'qmi, shuni bilib oladi va o'zini bo'lajak ish mazmuni, metodini belgilaydi. Mashg'ulotning tarbiyachi o'z xohishi bilan kvartal, yarim yil va yilning oxirida, shuningdek mudira va metodistning iltimosiga binoan o'tkazishi mumkin.

Xulosa. Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida tasviriy faoliyat, konstruktsiyalash, tevarak-atrofdagi ijtimoiy hayot va tabiat bilan tanishtirish, nutqni o'stirish, savod o'rgatish, eng oddiy matematik tasavvurlarni rivojlantirish, musiqa va jismoniy tarbiya mashg'ulotlari o'tkaziladi.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TIMELY DRUGS IN THE TREATMENT OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

Summary. One of the main causes of secondary hypertension, often ignored because doctors are practically not informed about it, is drug-induced (drug) hypertension, since some drugs (drugs) increase blood pressure due to different mechanisms. In individuals with initially normal blood pressure, without hypertension, this may be the cause of the development of secondary hypertension [3]. In patients suffering from essential hypertension (hypertension), they are an underestimated reason for not achieving the target level of blood pressure, reducing the effects of antihypertensive therapy up to the development of refractory hypertension, and provoke an unforeseen increase in blood pressure [4].

Key words: arterial hypertension. arterial pressure, ischemic heart disease, medicines.

Relevance. The prevalence of arterial hypertension (AH) has increased markedly in recent years, and in the future its growth will continue, primarily due to an increase in life expectancy, and also due to an increase in the number of obese patients, which is one of the main risk factors for high blood pressure. (AD) [2].

One of the main causes of secondary hypertension, often ignored because doctors are practically not informed about it, is drug-induced (drug) hypertension, since some drugs (drugs) increase blood pressure due to different mechanisms. In individuals with initially normal blood pressure, without hypertension, this may be the cause of the development of secondary hypertension [3]. In patients suffering from essential hypertension (hypertension), they are an underestimated reason for not achieving the target level of blood pressure, reducing the effects of antihypertensive therapy up to the development of refractory hypertension, and provoke an unforeseen increase in blood pressure [4].

These drugs can be both over-the-counter, i.e. freely sold in pharmacies, and prescription, prescribed by a doctor for acute or chronic diseases. Most

often, drug-induced hypertension is caused by steroids, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), sympathomimetic drugs, central nervous system (CNS) stimulants - alcohol, amphetamine, other therapeutic drugs (sibutramine, antiemetics, physostigmine, levodopa, leflunomide, growth hormone, thyroid hormones, recombinant human erythropoietin), antidepressants, immunosuppressants, antiangiogenic drugs, anesthetics, heavy metals, toxins, and even some nutritional supplements (ginseng, liquorice, etc.) [1].

Purpose of the study. Comparative evaluation of the effectiveness of therapy with fixed combination drugs fozid and lozap plus and the rationale for their use in patients with arterial hypertension of 1-2 degrees.

Materials and research methods. Prolonged therapy with fozid and lozap plus in patients with 1-2 degree hypertension provides reliable; a uniform hypotensive effect for 24 hours and has a multifaceted corrective effect on the dynamics of daily monitoring4 blood pressure indicators: average daily values of systolic blood pressure, average daily values of diastolic blood pressure, the magnitude of the morning rise in blood pressure, blood pressure variability, the time index: hypertension-Lozap plus is more pronounced; than fozid reduces FOS. Both drugs are well tolerated.

Long-term use of fozid and lozap plus has a positive effect on the structural state of the left ventricle, improves systolic and diastolic functions of the heart. Lozap; plus, compared with fozidom, it more significantly reduces the mass of the myocardium of the left ventricle (LVMI).

Therapy with fozid in comparison with lozap plus more significantly reduces the manifestations of atherosclerosis of the carotid arteries, contributing to the regression of the size of the intima-media complex of the common carotid artery.

Microalbuminuria was detected in 82.2% of the studied patients with 1-2 degree AH. Phosid and lozap therapy? plus; significantly reduces the level of MAU, the initially increased glomerular filtration rate and does not worsen it at normal values. Unlike lozap plus, fozid more significantly reduces the level of MAU.

The intake of fozida and lozap plus helps to improve the lipid spectrum, without adversely affecting the parameters of carbohydrate, electrolyte metabolism and creatinine levels.

Long-term therapy with both drugs has a positive effect on the quality of life of patients with 1-2 degree hypertension, having a beneficial effect on all subspheres and not leading to a deterioration in any of them, which contributes to greater adherence to treatment.

Output. The results of the study substantiate the possibility of differentiated use of fozida and lozap plus as pathogenetic therapy drugs in hypertensive patients with target organ damage.

To identify target organ damage and the choice of: antihypertensive therapy in patients with hypertension, a comprehensive examination of patients

is necessary: assessment of the initial parameters of the daily blood pressure profile, intracardiac hemodynamics, determination of the magnitude of the intima-media complex of the common carotid artery and the level of microalbuminuria.

Based on the results of a comparative analysis, criteria for prescribing fozid and lozap plus for patients with hypertension are proposed. With left ventricular hypertrophy, a tendency to tachycardia, the appointment of lozap plus is recommended.

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SMART TOURISM ECOSYSTEM MODEL AND DIGITALIZATION IN PUBLIC ART AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Abstract: In the context of Vietnam's economic response and recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic, balancing the correlation between smart tourism ecosystem, digitalization in public art and cultural heritage performs and important role in the development strategy of tourism in particular and in general to the economic picture. The study was carried out in Ho Chi Minh City, a huge urban city in Vietnam, with the aim of assessing the role and the reality of smart tourism, digitalization in public art, cultural heritage, as well as overall relationship between the factors. On that basis, using the methods of analysis, synthesis, comprehensive history, field survey our research group proposed a number of solutions, following the study that has analyzed the status, relation and role of smart tourism and digitalization in public art Ho Chi Minh. Henceforth, the authors have found that tethering smart tourism and digitalization in public art should be considered an advanced solution and a turning point for promoting hidden cultural values and sustainable tourism development in Ho Chi Minh City.

Keywords: Smart tourism ecosystem, digitalization, public art, cultural heritage.

INTRODUCTION

Ho Chi Minh City is a smart urban city, which is associated with the development of high-tech trades and services in Vietnam. Not only playing the economic leading role of Vietnam, HCM City is also known for it's relatively young history with rich cultural heritage, unique and diverse architecture, as a mixture of European and Asian cultures. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic heritage, trade, tourism and services in this city have always had a high growth rate. However, after the fourth wave of COVID-19 in Vietnam (April 2021), the economy and society of Ho Chi Minh City have been seriously affected, especially tourism. Faced with challenges and pressures to restore production and business, as well as balance and improve the material life,

especially the spiritual life of the people during and after the pandemic, Ho Chi Minh City has focused on developing the digital economy in all the fields, taking advantage of results of the industrial revolution 4.0. For tourism, in order to continue to maintain as the key economic role of the city, it is necessary for the city to digitalize and to focus on exploiting the art element in tourism.

With the digitalization strategy and featured art products, the city will be able to enhance visitors and managers can experience the facilities, promoting the level of competition in tourism in the post-COVID recovery process, and at the same time contribute to conveying the image of "Attractive – Friendly – Safe" Ho Chi Minh City. Therefore, the digitalization in public art and cultural heritage is the optimal advanced tool for building a smart tourism ecosystem that has an important strategic significance in the process of spreading the value of tourism, while setting the target of Ho Chi Minh City to be in the top 20 cities in the world in terms of international tourist arrivals, top 5 in Asia, and top 4 in Southeast Asia by 2030.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Smart tourism ecosystem and how it is related with digitalization in public art and cultural heritage in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Tourism plays an important role in the national economic development and has become a spearhead economic sector of many countries around the world, including Vietnam. With Ho Chi Minh City, tourism is considered an integrated economic field, which creates a driving force for social-economic development, at the same time making positive contributions to the growth of the whole economy of Vietnam. According to the Vietnam National Administration of Tourism in 2019 (V. Le, 2020), the total number of international visitors to Ho Chi Minh City had reached 8.6 million, increasing 13.48%, domestic tourists reached the number 32.77 million, increasing 13% compared to 2018. Total tourism revenue is estimated at 140,017 billion VND, up to 10.15% compared to 2018, which reached 100% achievement of the year plan. With the advantages of geographical location, climate and being the center of culture, education, trade and traffic of the whole country, Ho Chi Minh City has not only contributed to development, but also has become one of the leading cities in Vietnam's tourism industry (Nguyen Lan Huong, 2013).

The COVID-19 pandemic has seriously affected all social-economic aspects of life, in which tourism was affected directly. After the outbreak of COVID-19 waves, the number of visitors as well as tourism revenue had a drastic drop, the growth of the tourism industry in 2020 also decreased deeply, which had a significant impact on GDP of each province and city, including Ho Chi Minh City. According to the report of the Department of Tourism of Ho Chi Minh City announced at the city's tourism industry summary Conference in 2020, the number of international visitors to the city was 1,303,750, decreasing 84.8% over the same period in 2019 (in 2019 was 8,600,000 arrivals), reaching nearly 14.5% of the 2020 plan. Domestic tourists had 15,879,000 arrivals,

decreasing 51.5% over the same period of the last year (in 2019 it was 32,770,000 arrivals), reaching nearly 46.7% of the 2020 plan. As a result, the city's total tourism revenue reached 84,512 billion VND, decreasing 39.6% over the same period, reaching 57.4% of the 2020 plan (H. Thao, 2021). The peak was the 4th wave of COVID-19 epidemic, which is at the moment present in most of Vietnam's provinces and cities, which has become a fatal blow to Vietnam's tourism in general and to Ho Chi Minh City, which already has was struggled. At the time before October 2021, most travel businesses were forced to close to fight the epidemic; many businesses applied to withdraw their business licenses; empty restaurants and hotels; tourist vehicles lying in the parking lot all year, tourism calling for urgent help, presented the gloomy and alarming reality of Vietnam's tourism today. According to a report by the City Department of Ho Chi Minh City Tourism: In the first 9 months of 2021, there were 0 new international arrivals to Ho Chi Minh City; domestic tourists are estimated at 7,750,000 arrivals, decreasing 31% compared to 9 months of 2020 and decreasing 52% compared to 9 months of 2019. Total revenue from tourists in 9 months of 2021 reached 39,523 billion VND, decreasing 31% compared to 9 months of 2020, decreasing 62% compared to 9 months of 2019 (Minh Hiep, 2021). The above figures are milestones that marked the most difficult period in the history of global tourism in general and the tourism industry of Ho Chi Minh - Vietnam in particular.

When the industrial revolution 4.0 took place globally, Vietnamese Government actively built a digitalization strategy, smart governance, which both prioritized on the development of the digital technology industry, smart tourism and urban development (Prime Minister, 2017). This was the first time the term "smart tourism" was mentioned in Vietnam's legal documents. Under the impact of this revolution, information and communication have grown stronger than ever, allowing the creation of diverse application products for the tourism industry. Applying advanced technologies for the tourism industry such as artificial intelligence, Big data, 3D technology, virtual reality technology and augmented reality VR along with the explosion of the internet, social networks, Wi-Fi wireless sensor network system and mobile networks (4G, 5G),... have changed the face of the tourism industry, which promoted tourism activities that are increasingly technologized, that are becoming more modern, smarter (Le Quang Dang, 2019). The combination of technology with tourism has formed "smart tourism" term and become an important component in a smart city, enhancing the development on the basis of applying the achievements of modern science and technology, which fortunately met the diverse needs of tourists, tourism businesses, tourism management agencies and the community. Vietnam's tourism industry is gradually applying modern technology to the industry and developing smart tourism should be considered as a major policy, widely deployed throughout the tourism industry through legal documents. The great contribution to the overall economy since Vietnam's economic opening has

made Vietnam's tourism "become a spearhead economic sector that is an important strategic direction for the development of the country, creating a driving force to promote the development of other sectors and fields" (Politburo, 2017). In particular, in the period of adaptation and breakthrough in the general picture of the world tourism, Vietnam has increased priorities and encouraged support for activities of applying modern science and technology to serve management tourism development (Law on Tourism, 2017). Thus, it is clear that the policy system of the Government of Vietnam shows the initiative and sensitivity in the process of important strategic planning to implement the application of advanced technology for the development of the tourism industry.

On the basis of inheriting the above innovation orientation of the Government of Vietnam, the tourism industry in Ho Chi Minh City has promoted the achievements of modern science and technology, which are strongly applied to create and develop smart tourism. Ho Chi Minh is a young city with a history of more than 300 years. The unique feature of this city's tourism resources is its rich, diverse and unique tourism and cultural resources, which blend Asian and European styles with "more than 200 physical resources and more than 100 artificial resources, museum of revolutionary relics systems" (V. Le, 2020). In addition, there are many attractive destinations that both bring the typical soul of the Southern tradition and modern Western style, giving visitors interesting experiences and discoveries. Besides rich and diverse tourism and cultural resources, Ho Chi Minh City is one of the important transit centers and focal points for receiving international and domestic tourists, with many accommodation establishments, catering services, shopping, organizing the leading Vietnamese tourism conferences. Along with the advantages of geographical location, infrastructure, capital and human resources, tourism in Ho Chi Minh City has made important contributions to Vietnam's tourism development. The number of tourists visiting the city contributes on average from 55% to 60% of the number of international visitors to Vietnam and accounts for nearly 40% of the country's tourism revenue (V. Le, 2020). The position of the city's tourism industry is increasingly affirm on the regional and world tourist map.

Tourism under the impact of the industrial revolution 4.0 along with its potential and strengths, helps Ho Chi Minh City to have new opportunities in developing the smart tourism ecosystem. From 2019, or earlier, Ho Chi Minh has advocated that smart tourism should be a component of the city's smart city planning (Gia Bach, 2021); also as a key economic sector, associated with the city's specific resources, contributing to the city's development. This is one of the localities that firstly announced the "Smart City Project" of Vietnam and in which smart tourism development is considered as indispensable component for sustainable development (Thai Phuong, 2019). Smart tourism is said to be the premise for new models to be formed in the future of Ho Chi Minh City, making it one of the Vietnamese cities that is on the right track to develop this tourism

model with a new idea in deploying a smart tourism ecosystem to serve tourism (The Hoang, 2020). In addition, building a smart tourism ecosystem will solve the problem during the COVID-19 pandemic (Gia Bach, 2021). In the context of the complicated development of the COVID-19 pandemic, the world tourism industry in general is facing many difficulties, where promoting and developing smart tourism solutions can be an effective solution to help Ho Chi Minh not only overcome the immediate difficulties, but also made a dramatic change in the post-pandemic era.

After the pandemic Ho Chi Minh City has been controlled (the place had been heavily affected by the 4th COVID-19 wave of Vietnam in 2021), tourism is one of the sectors that have been reopened firstly and using smart tourism method to solve the problem, contributing to bringing new vitality to tourist destinations in Ho Chi Minh City (Gia Bach, 2021). With solutions such as: Launching the new version of Ho Chi Minh City Tourism application, with flexible and intelligent features, helping users to quickly access tourist destinations. City Tour Hop On-Hop Off service in Ho Chi Minh City Ho Chi Minh is the tour that combines transportation, visiting the city's highlights by car and even "bus on the river" service by boats using traffic and travel data, with the visitors interest, to design tours, sell tickets and pay online, where all information is updated on the website of the unit, which has allowed tours to operate even during the epidemic. Even research groups or GIS solutions at the Center for Space Technology Application of Ho Chi Minh City - Vietnam Space Center have been implementing city tours in the form of virtual reality for many years at many locations in Ho Chi Minh City. In Ho Chi Minh City, visitors can sit at home, or anywhere and access the web to experience places through pictures, voiceovers and music without ever having to set foot.

Nowadays, tourism in many countries around the world has developed a fast and diverse smart eco-system, where the focus is on optimizing the application of art and science such as Japan, Korea, etc. Cheeskou Oussouman. When technology is applied, tourism appears not only as fragmented pieces, but becomes a diversified and attractive picture (Phuong Dung, 2020). Thanks to technology, tourists can find, discover and share essential travel information. According to research results at the end of 2018 by the Asia-Pacific Travel Association (PATA) and Oxford Economic sponsored by Google, in the Asia-Pacific region, travel planning and booking the direct online room was common variable with 80% of the tours using online activities, also 87% of the young generation think that smartphones are essential tools for tourism (HH Do, TH Phan, 2019), (Thanh Giang, 2019). This tool not only be used to the interface between people, but to manage information between them, opening the multitude of opportunities to quantify the growing clientele, beyond the borders of a single country. That has made smart tourism different from traditional tourism. Smart tourism focuses on the interests of tourists, while ensuring the lowest cost, safety and comfort on the basis of using technology and modern

equipment, information, and global data (According to the Vietnam News Agency, 2019) while traditional tourism cannot promote those benefits, especially in the current volatile world. For that reason, many countries around the world have deployed smart tourism models to create highlights and competitive advantages in tourism, such as Europe being an advantageous and leading region in this development trend. In Asia, the countries such as Japan, Korea, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore have also invested heavily in smart tourism by applying e-wallets, QR codes, using fingerprints for payment services, airport check-ins, and travel experiences based on virtual reality technology… (Pham Thi Thuy Linh, 2020). Thus, smart tourism has become a development criterion towards the development and improvement of tourism competitiveness and now acts as the general development trend of world tourism.

Although the main factor of Vietnam's tourism products is the attractiveness (history, culture, belief, religion, cuisine, architecture, etc.), in the landscape that requires the same acceptance as today, without applying modern science and technology, the tourism industry can hardly restart strongly, not to mention to bring tourism products to customers. Therefore, the city's tourism industry needs to quickly make digitalization, apply smart management to gradually integrate and develop, improve competitiveness by formulating strategies and applying information technology to establish a tourism eco-system. Thus, tourism can become a true spearhead economic sector, contributing to promoting the development of the industry, improving tourism competitiveness and urban development in Ho Chi Minh City

2. Building and developing the smart tourism ecosystem model associated with digitalization in public art and cultural heritage in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Ho Chi Minh City has an important position and role for the whole country and is the key in economy of the southern region, is the “nuclear” to create the driving force for the social-economic development process in Vietnam (According to Vietnam News Agency, 2020). In the general picture of the economic situation, tourism in Ho Chi Minh City occupies an important position: In 2019, contributing 6.9% to the gross domestic product, higher than the national average of 5.9% (Huu Long, 2020). The above development of city tourism, is mainly because of the attractive factor of the landmarks. Ancient architectural works combining with heritage symbols such as: Dragon House, Quoc To Temple, Xa Tay Palace (headquarters of the City People's Committee), Opera House, Post Office, system of ancient temples (Giac Lam, Ba Thien Hau Pagoda, Giac Vien temple...), the system of ancient churches (Duc Ba, Huyen Sy, Thong Tay Hoi, Thu Duc...) (Le Thi Thuy, 2013). Or the road sections with historical value and high potential for tourism exploitation: The area from the intersection of Dinh Tien Hoang - Ton Duc Thang to Thu Ngu flagpole, Hoa Xa building (currently the headquarters of Railway Corporation), the neighborhood

around Ben Thanh market (Phan Boi Chau, Phan Chau Trinh), "Special heritage area of old Saigon" including Thuong garden, Doi market and villas built before 1955.

With the strategic goal of becoming a smart city, Ho Chi Minh City has strongly promoted digitalization through the application of information technology (PV, 2021). Tourism is one of the industries tasked with pioneering digitalization and developing smart tourism on a digital platform to create breakthrough changes. By applying digitalization Ho Chi Minh City, enhances interaction with tourists and marketing of tourism services, which has opened up new and innovative challenges to provide an effective travel experience and as well as promote the image, people, cultural identity, etc… moreover, improve the connectivity of activities along the value chain and build on the foundation of a sustainable tourism ecosystem. However, the complicated situation of the COVID-19 epidemic has negatively impacted the industry of the city in particular and the world in general. The epidemic is a problem of globalization, where no one can confirm whether the epidemic will be controlled or changed quickly on a larger scale and that is the point to adapt as well as normalize economic activities, production and tourism needs. Therefore, new challenges and pressures from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will become the driving force for Ho Chi Minh City to promote digitalization in all fields, especially tourism. At the same time, to bring tourism products with bold cultural characteristics closer to visitors, the core values from public art and symbolic values from the cultural heritage of the city, developing on the basis of digital technology, is one of the new and core directions of the tourism industry. To increase effectiveness, some of the following recommendations can be applied:

Firstly, renovating the core values of public art works in Ho Chi Minh City

Compared to other major cities of Vietnam, the public art of Ho Chi Minh City is relatively diverse with the promotion of public space development. The study of the current state of public art in the city in particular and in the clusters of tangible cultural heritage in general in the period 2010-2020 has obtained important results, through the number of works of art, interactivity, public art perception of the residents (Hoang Thuy Linh et al., 2021). Most of the public art works in Ho Chi Minh is mainly based on historical war themes, honoring outstanding generals and national heroes. But in the development history of the heroic nation of Vietnam, in addition to praising talented leaders, the Vietnamese civilization was developed with countless quintessential values that today's administrators and planning experts have not yet applied or fully exploited. Therefore, exploiting the potential of public art to the fullest is a big challenge for this city, especially in the digital age, where superior intelligence of technology and of sophisticated electronic equipment are the most important factors.

In addition, the cultural heritages are famous tourist destinations that attract tourists and represent the unique and characteristic features of Ho Chi Minh City such as Duc Ba Cathedral, Opera House, City Post Office, etc. also other public art works have also contributed significantly to attracting tourists to visit, resulting in the development of the city economy (Hoang Thuy Linh and partners, 2021). However, public art works in Ho Chi Minh City still have few creative factors, mainly in the form of description (Hoang Thuy Linh and partners, 2021), with ineffectiveness in conveying information to tourists and not catching up with new technologies reduces tourist attraction, resulting in boredom and lack of emphasis in Ho Chi Minh public art.

Meanwhile, public art has important values and meanings in tourism development and represents the history and spirit of the city's cultural identity. Therefore, in order for public art to develop its potential, and for the public space to have unique artistic creations, creating a unique impression in the hearts of tourists, Ho Chi Minh City should focus on investing in renovating modernized public works, but at the same time not fading the soul of the community's cultural identity. In addition, the city also needs to focus on planning public spaces associated with the conservation, preservation and promotion of the value of tangible cultural heritage in order to connect and develop into a sustainable tourism ecosystem. Besides, combining and transforming digital technology applications to help increase flexibility and interact easily with tourists, keeping up with modern trends will make the heritage values and potentials of city's public art get promoted, creating a connection with the heritage spaces where it exists. In addition, for the smart tourism ecosystem and digitalization in specific tourism resources to be effective, Ho Chi Minh City needs to focus on how to operate smart tourism, where special attention should be paid to the balance between development, environment and heritage protection (The Hoang, 2020); at the same time building smart tourism on the basis of mass tourism development, which is a supporting tool for mass tourism to gradually approach smart factors; developing the elements of digital technology, digital infrastructure...

Secondly, it is necessary to create specialized tourism products on mobile applications through digitalization in public art and cultural heritage.

According to statistics of the Vietnam E-commerce Association (VECOM), the rate of domestic tourists booking hotels online and booking tours online reached more than 60%; the rate of international tourists using these two services reaches 75%, of which 70% of visitors using online services are under the age of 35. Another survey with international tourists that visited Vietnam shows that, up to 71% of tourists refer to destination information on the internet; 64% book and purchase services online during a trip to Vietnam (Le Quang Dang, 2019). Building an online model platform applying travel destination on smartphones is a popular trend. However, at present, most tourism apps still focus on introducing famous tourist destinations without further exploiting the

factor of popularity of cultural heritages or local public arts to introduce and promote the image in a practical way. In the Ho Chi Minh City, the public bicycle project has been piloted in the center of District 1. However, according to general assessment, it only serves for pure commuting activities, has not yet created high applicability in the smart tourism ecosystem. Therefore, in order for the public bicycle project to be widely deployed and highly effective, it is necessary to combine applications that introduce to tourists the attractions, cultural heritages, food courts and public art works to attract more domestic and foreign tourists. In addition, in order to build a smart tourism ecosystem, Ho Chi Minh City needs to build a digitized data system on cultural heritage, applying 4.0 technology in managing and exploiting cultural heritage, developing heritage tourism and improving connectivity among visitors (such as multi-language voiceover, automatic voiceover that introduces information, history, information about types of cultural heritage); focusing on sharing and exchanging data on visitor flows between heritage sites before/during/after the tour; building a tour on cultural heritage of standard and stable quality with typical products, and at the same time, complementing between destinations in the area as well as neighbor areas (Hoang Thuy Linh, Ngo Thi Kim Lien, 2020).

On a national scale, the tourism industry has built and put into operation many useful technology products, most notably the app "Safe Vietnam tourism" - a multi-utility integrated platform, that acts as digital map of safe tourism, linking medical data on epidemic situation in localities, providing information on safe tourism service facilities... where tourists even can immediately send feedback to the Vietnam National Administration of Tourism (VNAT, 2020). In particular, tourism communication on digital platforms is increasingly being promoted with projects such as: Google Arts & Culture - Wonders of Vietnam (VNAT, 2021), "Vietnam: Go to Love!" on YouTube, the Vietnam Yellow Page Tourism utility platform. Besides Ho Chi Minh City, a pioneering example in the application of technology platforms to develop tourism through tourism promotion activities, communication and propaganda following modern trends in Vietnam is Da Nang, the most living-worthy city in Vietnam. From 2015 to 2017, Da Nang built a website system, a tourist portal in 5 languages, deployed the application Da Nang Fantastic City, and deployed Chat bot – virtual assistant that interacts with tourists along with taking advantage of social networks Facebook, Instagram, YouTube... to promote tourism.

Thus, with the explosion of the Internet and the advent of smart devices, with just one smartphone, visitors can plan the entire trip from booking tickets, booking services to find the right place, to searching for information about places to visit, choosing a guide, ordering food for delivery, ordering some additional services in the hotel... during the trip without interacting directly with anyone. Therefore, creating utilities that run on mobile applications for visitors to access specialized tourism products through promoting images of public art

works and cultural heritage surely will revive the tourism industry in Ho Chi Minh after the long pain of the COVID-19 wave.

Thirdly, promote the development of public art works and cultural heritages in Ho Chi Minh City through virtual reality.

In the context of current complicated pandemic, where it impossible for tourists to conduct planned excursions, many tourist sites or companies have built virtual tours or interactive tours to simulate tourist destinations through images, videos, other multimedia elements such as sound effects, music or narrations, intros, texts. New technologies are applied as a core part of virtual tour products such as 360 photos, 360 videos, panorama photos, fly-cam photos (photos that are taken from above). These virtual reality tours helped tourists partly satisfy their "thirst" to travel, at the same time, they could better understand the place they are about to visit and stimulate inspiration for travel, discovery and experience through a different space.

In an effort to enhance digitalization in tourism and implement a variety of smart tourism solutions, the Ho Chi Minh City Department of Tourism has launched a new version of the website to promote tourism - Visithcmc.vn, allowing users to interact virtually and discover information about the network of famous tourist attractions in Ho Chi Minh City, including cultural heritage works such as Duc Ba Cathedral, Opera House etc. in Ho Chi Minh City, at the same time launching 2 information and support stations for tourists and some utility software such as "Vibrant Ho Chi Minh City", "HCM Travel Guide"... (My Phuong, 2022). However, the implementation of tourism technology products still has many limitations and difficulties. Most of the components of the City's tourism ecosystem are not yet fully functional, and potential venues such as public art spaces are being wasted not being unified and synchronized with other areas. The destination of the heritage project "has not taken advantage of this strength to own the home ground". Also, the transmission of heritage destination information, has lack of interaction between tourists, causing boredom and lack of technology applying to create new experiences. In fact, not all corporate organizations readily accept digitalization, because digitalization workforce needs to be trained, with learning opportunities that can hone the knowledge and skills needed to maximize the impact of digitalization.

In addition to Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang and Quang Binh are the two destinations of Vietnam that have effectively implemented the "virtual tourism" campaign. Da Nang Department of Tourism has just launched VR360 application with the message "One touch to Da Nang" at vr360.danangfantasticity.com with many preeminent features. This is a virtual reality technology that helps guide visitors to experience the Da Nang discovery tour with automatic narration, eye-catching images, vivid sounds, and get help from the virtual assistant of the Visitor Support Center. In particular, Da Nang Department of Tourism has just signed a cooperation agreement to support digitalization with Viettel Group, in which, Viettel will support Da Nang

tourism to develop a digital ecosystem with a smart travel card solution, tourism trading platform and virtual travel exhibition (Tran Nguyen, 2021). In Quang Binh, since 2015, Son Dong has implemented a project to bring images to the world through National Geographic's 360-degree photos. Until the COVID-19 pandemic affected the whole world, when people could not travel, Son Dong 360 degrees has become the most attractive virtual reality tour system. In 2020, The Guardian newspaper (UK) put the majestic landscape of Son Dong in the top 10 virtual reality tours worth visiting in the world. At the end of 2020, for the first time in the Northwest, a virtual tour was conducted in Moc Chau (Son La). The sets of 360 photos and videos (VR 360) about Moc Chau tourist attractions, service facilities at Moc Chau National Tourist Area have given visitors a panoramic view, which is not limited in space. Viewers will easily move around, even hear the sound of waterfalls, streams, birds chirping and the voice of the tour guide. Most recently, after a period of testing, at the end of August 2021, the Vietnam Fine Arts Museum officially launched online 3D tour technology (in Vietnamese and English), integrated on the website of museum (Thanh Giang, 2021).

Thus, although it is incomplete and faces many technical, management, ecological and human challenges, digitalization in public art and cultural heritage as well as other tourism products in Ho Chi Minh City has made remarkable progress in the project of digitizing tourism data with images. Previously, promoting digitalization in the tourism industry to develop smart tourism was the new trend of the world in the industrial revolution 4.0, but with safe and sustainable adaptation to COVID-19, digitalization became an urgent requirement to restart the tourism industry and build a smart tourism ecosystem. For that reason, Ho Chi Minh City is making efforts to increase transformation, specifically in smart tourism solutions, contributing to bringing new vitality to tourist destinations as well as inspiring tourists to travel, stimulating sustainable tourism development, especially in the context of the epidemic.

CONCLUSION

With abundant tourism resources, if Ho Chi Minh City wants to establish a sustainable smart tourism ecosystem, the city must know how to apply technology and exploit specific tourism resources to the fullest extent. Cultural heritage resources along with the main works of public art have been and are the basis for Ho Chi Minh City to become one of the leading cities in Vietnam's tourism and constitute as the "soul" of the city itself. Public art space resources are being wasted, not being unified and synchronized with heritage sites, leading to underutilization of the strengths of the home field.

Building a smart tourism ecosystem by digitalizing public art and cultural heritage in Ho Chi Minh City is an urgent and important policy aimed at sustainable tourism development and economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the current state of the city's public art is still limited, not commensurate with a leading economic city in Vietnam, and at the same time

has not brought into full play the valuable potential of architectural heritage works of the city. Therefore, in the period of integration and development, in the face of the challenges of the "revolutionary era 4.0" and the "COVID-19" pandemic, Ho Chi Minh City is required to create, invent and apply technological achievements to promote the development of smart tourism, and promote the city's cultural quintessence to tourists from all over the world with advanced technologies. Therefore, digitalization in public art and cultural heritage must be considered as an urgent situation for the creation of a smart tourism ecosystem in Ho Chi Minh City. Digitalization in the tourism industry, should not be outdated, and must have the potential to promote hidden values from public art while combining conservation, preservation and development of the cultural heritage of Ho Chi Minh City, from where, Ho Chi Minh City can promote a smart tourism ecosystem for sustainable development.

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EFFECTIVE METHODS OF ALCOHOL ADDICTION PREVENTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Resume: Prevention of alcoholism is a system of complex state and public measures aimed at preventing diseases and promoting health.

Prevention of alcoholism, which has recently spread at an extraordinary rate, can and should be carried out at various stages of the development of the process, and the choice of effective methods depends on this.

Prevention of alcoholism can be effective only when it is carried out in a comprehensive and systemic way, and is not a disparate program, different in conceptual basis and structure. Our work must begin with correcting inappropriate parenting in the early stages of personality development and end with funding programs to combat the illegal distribution of alcoholic substances.

Key words: alcoholism, prevention, treatment, drug addiction.

Introduction. Alcoholism is a very common type of drug addiction. In a broad sense, the disease of alcoholism is a set of bad habits associated with alcohol abuse that affect a person's health and lifestyle[4,7]. There is a violation of the normal functioning of the body, mental and physical abnormalities.

Timely prevention of alcoholism and the help of specialists is simply necessary in this situation[2].

The problem of alcoholism has existed since the beginning of mankind, and even then the disease was peculiar not only to the so-called marginals, but also to the upper world. The rulers of states from time to time tried to take tough measures to control the sobriety of society, but most often such measures were perceived as repression. Such public rejection, for example, developed during Gorbachev's famous and relatively recent anti-alcohol reforms of perestroika in 1985-1991.

The negative phenomena caused by the use of alcoholic beverages are fraught with a huge danger for young people. Alcohol consumption primarily negatively affects the health of adolescents. Alcohol abuse contributes to the development of mental illnesses, as well as one of the causes of adolescent mortality (poisoning of poor quality products). The toxic effects of alcohol

primarily affect the activity of the nervous system. Even small doses of alcohol affect the metabolism in the nervous system[1,3].

Single alcohol consumption can have the most serious consequences. Repeated or frequent alcohol consumption has a literally devastating effect on the psyche of a teenager. At the same time, not only the development of higher forms of thinking, the development of ethical and moral categories and aesthetic concepts is delayed, but also the already frolicking abilities are lost [5,8].

Prevention of alcohol dependence is one of the most important and effective areas of prevention of non-infectious pathology.

The complexity of prevention is manifested in the mutual interest and coordinated anti-alcohol work of various departments, ministries and specialists. Prevention of drunkenness and alcoholism is a national task, and its successful solution is possible only with the joint coordinated efforts of doctors, educators, lawyers, sociologists, psychologists, as well as the entire wide network of state and public organizations [3,6].

Prevention of drunkenness and alcoholism should be carried out differentially in relation to adolescents and adults, parents and students. When choosing preventive measures, it is necessary to distinguish alcoholism as a disease from drunkenness as a manifestation of moral promiscuity, and also take into account whether these measures are aimed at healthy people or at persons unstable in a neuropsychic relationship.

Prevention of alcohol dependence can be primary, secondary and tertiary.

Primary prevention includes measures aimed at timely prevention of the causes of alcoholism long before they can appear. The younger and middle age of a person is the most optimal period in terms of the formation of anti–alcohol attitudes.

Primary prevention of alcoholism aims to prevent the occurrence of a disorder or disease, prevent negative outcomes and enhance the positive results of the individual's development. This can be achieved in several ways: a) the development and strengthening of motivation for positive changes in the individual's own lifestyle and in the environment with which he interacts; b) the direction of the process of the individual's awareness of himself, behavioral, cognitive and emotional manifestations of his personality, his environment; c) strengthening of adaptive factors or factors of stress resistance, personal and environmental resources that reduce susceptibility to the disease; d) impact on risk factors of alcoholism in order to reduce them; e) development of the process of self-management by an individual with his life (management of self-awareness, behavior, change, development); f) development of a socially supportive process.

Primary prevention is the most widespread, non-specific, using mainly pedagogical, psychological and social influences. Its effects are aimed at adolescents and young people.

As a result of primary prevention, it is expected to achieve complete avoidance of pathological outcomes, which determines its greatest effectiveness. It primarily affects the formation of health by replacing some developing processes with others. By forming an active, functional, adaptive lifestyle of a person, it is possible to strengthen his health and prevent the development of the disease[2,5]. This type of prevention is able to reach the largest number of people, influence the population as a whole, and have the most effective results.

Prevention of alcoholism is understood as such methods that are aimed at forming a neutral attitude to alcohol. The main task is to form such a lifestyle in a person in which he will not have a craving for alcohol.

The purpose of the study. Determination of the effectiveness of alcohol addiction prevention classes in adolescence.

Materials and methods of research. The object of the study: the process of prevention of alcoholism among adolescents.

Subject of research: pedagogical conditions of the effectiveness of prevention of alcoholism among adolescents

The study is based on the hypothesis that the prevention of alcoholism among adolescents, based on a comprehensive and integrative approach to its organization, involves a combination of preventive strategies effective in the implementation of the following conditions

- individualization of preventive impact based on the data of socio-pedagogical diagnostics of personal characteristics of adolescents,
- stimulating the subjective inclusion of adolescents in the preventive process based on the formation of a reflexive position.
- interaction of various personal specialists at successive stages of the implementation of the preventive program.

The results of the study. The data obtained by us show that the desire for personal self-affirmation in the immediate social environment acts as a significant motive that determines the propensity to such a form of deviant behavior as alcohol consumption. At the same time, it should be taken into account that a group of peers is more significant for a teenager in terms of his actions than those values dictated to him by adults Analysis of the survey results showed that the majority of students (76.5%) do not consider alcohol consumption by their classmates to be a negative manifestation, 55.7% stated, that the systematic use of alcoholic beverages is not a reason for the termination of friendship, and only 13.4% consider friendly communication with peers who drink alcohol unacceptable for themselves

At the same time, the results of the survey of parents show that with the general concern of parents about the problem of alcohol consumption by minors, their lack of awareness of their own child's involvement in this problem is noted, as well as inadequate awareness of the role of the family in the process of preventing early alcoholization of the younger generation

Having analyzed the existing definitions of prevention, in our study, under the prevention of alcoholism among adolescents, we understand the process of purposeful influence on the personality, aimed at forming a system of values, attitudes and attitudes that prevent alcoholization of a teenager

Based on the approaches we have considered (in domestic and foreign pedagogical practice), our own models for the prevention of the use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol, have been developed, numerous preventive programs have been developed.

The complexity of the approach we are developing to determine the content of the prevention of alcoholism among youth is in two aspects

- firstly, it is conditioned by the desire to comprehensively

take into account the variety of causes and risk factors that contribute to the introduction to alcohol consumption,

- secondly, the complexity also lies in the organization of the preventive process, implemented at various levels of personal and environmental

At the same time, integrativity is considered by us as a process and result not so much of achieving the integrity of the preventive process through the establishment of intra- and interdisciplinary connections, as the interaction between the various stages of prevention (their value orientations, basic ideas of content, adequate forms, methods and means). This approach allows the child to reconsider his values, realize his uniqueness and self-worth as a person, which leads him to understand the need to take care of his health and well-being

In the context of modern pedagogical theory and practice, individualization involves the creation of such educational conditions that stimulate the manifestation of the child's inclinations and future abilities and help him successfully adapt to the environment, Individualization is designed to help the "drawing" of the emerging personality, the formation and disclosure of individuality, which is possible only on the basis of careful study and analysis of not only age-sexual, but also individual-typical differences

Individualization as a principle of pedagogical activity makes it possible to effectively reveal the potential of children at risk of adaptive disorders in development, to identify their "positive" sides, which can be relied upon in the course of educational and educational work, Because the disadvantage of biological and social prerequisites in development to a certain - and significant - extent can be smoothed out, leveled when creating appropriate pedagogical conditions

Therefore, at the first stage of experimental work - the study of psychological characteristics of personality and social interaction of adolescents, we used the method of A. N. Eagle to determine the tendency to deviant behavior (SOP), as well as the method of personal constructs by J. Kelly

According to the conducted method of diagnosing the tendency to deviant behavior (SOP), alertness to the study situation was generally noted, conformal attitudes of the subjects were revealed, a tendency to follow stereotypes and

generally accepted norms of behavior (48.8 points), a high level of social control; low value of one's own life, risk-taking, a pronounced need for thrills (52.3 points), the presence of aggressive tendencies in the subjects (52.8 points), weakness of volitional control of the emotional sphere, unwillingness or inability to control behavioral manifestations of emotional reactions (53.1 points) As for the female part of the sample, according to the scale "acceptance of a female social role", non-acceptance of a female social role was revealed (the average score was 49.5 points), which indicates the rejection of traditionally feminine values and readiness to implement male behavioral stereotypes

The study of sex differences showed that the female part of the subsample had a higher score (40.0 points) on the scale of "propensity to addictive behavior" than the male (42.6 points) This indicates that the female has a higher social control of behavioral reactions than the male

The data obtained by the method of J. Kelly allowed us to conclude that the studied group of adolescents had attitudes to alcohol consumption, a tendency to associate alcohol with pleasure, joy, friendly communication and underestimate the degree of its harm to the body

The results obtained during the study of the personality characteristics of adolescents and their social attitudes formed the basis of preventive work in the camp

To this end, we have developed a program for the prevention of alcoholism among adolescents in the conditions of the summer health and educational center "Disperado", this was the solution of the second condition

Developing the problem of secondary prevention of alcoholism among minors, we identified as the main problem of the tolerant attitude of the younger generation to alcohol consumption, we can even talk about a certain fashion for alcohol drinking among young people, Therefore, the central idea of the organization of preventive impact, we highlight the subjective position of a teenager when including him in the prevention process

The information block involves the interaction of a social pedagogue, an organizer of work with youth, a narcologist in order to prepare adolescents for inclusion in the preventive process. The psychological block includes trainings and exercises aimed at developing adolescents' pro-alcohol attitudes, skills and abilities to resist stressful and negative environmental influences, the formation of socially significant values, the development of alternative behavior, etc. complex interaction of a psychologist, a social pedagogue, the socio-pedagogical unit involves the development of skills and their daily formation on the basis of participation in various events and classes aimed at subjectively including each child in the overall complex process, the activities of the organizer of work with youth, a physical education worker, leaders of clubs, invited specialists (coaches of sports sections, instructors of military-patriotic associations are aimed at this and so on)

After the inclusion of adolescents in the preventive program and its implementation, we evaluated the results based on the repeated study of personal constructs using the method of J. Kelly and the method of expert assessments.

The number of respondents choosing the construct "alcohol - disease" has increased, at the same time, half of teenagers continue to associate alcohol not with harmful consequences, but with pleasure, and the Fifth triad "Wedding - joy - Champagne" also remained unchanged. This can be explained by the strength and stability of pro-alcohol attitudes in society, which indicates the need to expand preventive works

The number of teenagers who have chosen the "friends — responsibility" construct has increased, which, in our opinion, is a significant result of the work

The vast majority of participants in the experimental work at the end of it chose the construct "health - sobriety", which indicates the progress of the installation for a healthy lifestyle

The interpretation of the triad "Alcohol - friends - enemies" has also undergone some change in the direction of reducing the choice of the construct "alcohol - friends", which is also important.

Thus, the analysis of the results of the repeated study of the personal constructs of the subjects showed that in almost all triads, preferences changed towards alcohol-condemning constructs

The dynamics of the results according to the method of J. Kelly testifies to the effectiveness of the influence of the work carried out on the formation of anti-alcohol attitudes in adolescents

Thus, the dynamics of the results showed positive changes in the main selected indicators and confirmed our hypothesis

Conclusion. Prevention of alcoholism at the family level includes a set of measures: organizational, social, psychological, pedagogical and medical. Prevention of alcoholism at the family level is carried out through the use of game training sessions aimed at joint creative activity.

Consequently, prevention of alcoholism at the family level and technologies for correcting family relationships are numerous, their choice is determined by the specifics of a particular situation, the characteristics of family members, the professional competence of a social worker.

Over time, each experienced specialist modifies techniques in his own way, creates his own system of forms, methods, and means of work. The essence of all the methods of social work used is the prevention of family alcoholism.

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EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTRODUCTION OF MODERN SIMULATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Resume: The rapid development in the modern world of high-tech medicine places high demands on the quality of medical services. The quality of medical care and the quality of life of patients should underlie the assessment of both the professional activities of individual specialists and institutions, and the level of healthcare in general. In the United States, 98 thousand deaths per year that occur due to medical errors.

Key words: medical education, simulation technology, computer simulation, virtual simulators, simulation technologies.

Relevance. According to most authors, the experience of using simulators has shown an increase in the interest and quality of assimilation of the material by students [2,4,6]. According to Haskett Consulting, Inc., "people remember 20% of what they see, 40% of what they see and hear and 70% of what they see, hear and do" [7]. Therefore, constant training is necessary for effective learning and should be used in modern technologies for obtaining knowledge and skills. Today, the educational process assumes high activity and independence of students, which means higher requirements for software, including new information technologies [4]. It is obvious that in the future the range of computer simulations will expand according to the needs of the educational community.

A modern way to solve problems arising during the implementation of the experimental part of the educational process and during the organization of educational laboratories is the creation of virtual simulators. This method of training allows students to study complex medical equipment and skills to work with it with less material costs (due to the high cost of equipment and materials). In this regard, virtual simulator simulators currently occupy an increasing space in the educational process, since their use allows to increase the level of knowledge and effectiveness of teaching students and doctors new high-tech techniques, to assess the survival of acquired knowledge and the quality of acquired skills, to predict the course and results of upcoming real operations, to

work out the sequence of actions in the process of performing operative interventions [1,5].

All this gives great opportunities to medical education in working to improve the quality of medical care, reduce the number of possible complications and medical errors, and also allows for the certification of students and doctors, objectively determining the level of their professional qualifications. This is especially relevant today in the working conditions of private medical companies, since the existing level of professional training of specialists often does not meet the requirements imposed on them by modern medical centers.

Today, it is obvious that the use of simulation techniques in training also allows to increase the effectiveness of patient-oriented communication, since a comprehensive assessment of the actions of students without the presence of the patient is possible [1,3,4].

The purpose of the study. Will introduce training based on simulation technologies into the educational process of a medical university.

Materials and methods of research. To solve the tasks, on the basis of the Andijan State Medical Institute, we used the following methods:

1. knowledge training simulators are electronic textbooks using multimedia tools, which significantly increases the digestibility of educational material;

2. control simulators - testing programs to test theoretical knowledge on the subject, topics of practical and laboratory work; used for self-study, self-preparation and as an admission to the workshop;

3. training simulators - multimedia animation simulators that reproduce the real work of technical devices, allow you to study the equipment in detail, to work out the skills of working with it.

The results of the study. The main advantages of using simulators are shown and determined, which allow a medical student to present the object of research and perform practical actions with it without his direct participation, independently set the initial parameters of the conducted research and register the corresponding changes in the results of the experiment, analyze, identify patterns and draw conclusions, if necessary, repeatedly repeating attempts.

The results of the survey showed that 93.3% of respondents have experience in research projects, as managers of scientific projects – 6.7% of teaching staff. When asked about the importance of practical application of the results of scientific research in the educational process: 51.1% - noted that this is a defining moment for the application of a scientifically oriented approach in the educational process; 23.3% - answered that research in the educational process has "... purely scientific interest".

The results of the survey of students showed that students have a positive attitude to the use of simulation simulators and dummies in practical classes, prefer to conduct training in a special simulation center. At the same time,

according to the results of the survey, 26% of students did not study at the simulation center. Of the students who have been trained in the simulation center according to the results of the survey, 73% of cases noted the importance of a high level of realism of simulation training. 81% of students believe that the skills acquired in the simulation center will be applied by them in clinical practice.

As part of the second stage, a structural unit of the simulation educational program has been developed - simulation educational training. Each training consists of several stages, including both passive and active forms of training. According to the plan of the scientific project, the developed trainings will be tested and implemented in the educational process of 2-3 year students of the specialty "General Medicine".

As part of the first stage, a search was conducted for evidence-based information on the development of research competencies of teaching staff and students, the effectiveness of simulation training in clinical training from various literary sources (databases, scientific journals, websites and manuals). For proper preparation for clinical practice, early involvement of students in the professional environment is necessary, which will allow them to acquire appropriate clinical experience and competencies.

Conclusion. Thus, the simulation technology is certainly communicative, since it involves the establishment of contact and interaction between participants in the educational process. Information, penetrating into consciousness, initiates its active work and, as a result, triggers the reverse information process, response, action.

Properly organized simulation training is increasingly being introduced as an additional stage of medical education, which allows improving the quality of training of medical specialists. During simulation training, a professional skill can be repeated many times until its confident implementation is developed and errors are completely eliminated. And of course, the introduction of a simulation training system provides a number of advantages for healthcare and medical education in general. At the same time, it should be noted that simulation techniques will not be able to replace the entire scope of practical activities of medical students, especially its clinical part, which provides direct experience of interaction with patients. However, a reasonable combination of simulation training technologies and clinical work will increase the level of training and professionalism of future doctors, as well as the effectiveness of providing medical care to the population in the future.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF BALANCE IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAN AND NATURE

Abstract: This article examines in detail the importance of balance in the relationship between man and nature. Man's attitude towards nature has been analyzed as the most important trait for his survival.

Key words: nature, man, ecology, natural disasters, the existence of nature

Since ancient times, man and nature have been closely interconnected. In ancient times, primitive people were completely dependent on the environment. Not understanding the essence of the occurring natural phenomena, people elevated them to the rank of gods. So, fire, and water, and earth, and trees, and air, and thunder and lightning were considered deities. To propitiate them, people performed ritual sacrifices. But time passed, man evolved, his brain improved. People learned how to make fire, build dwellings, create tools. Man not only won his place among other tribes, but also set out to subjugate nature itself.

The issue of interaction with the environment is still relevant today. Having proclaimed himself the king among all living beings, man forgot that he himself is a part of nature, the crown of her creation. And instead of gratitude, he continues to behave very aggressively. It's no secret to anyone how detrimental human activity is today to the world around us. A blasphemous, consumeristic attitude towards the treasures of the planet can have truly catastrophic consequences. Huge areas of forests are cut down every year, and yet forests are the lungs of the planet, moreover, their destruction leads to a decrease, and sometimes to the disappearance of various species of animals and plants. Where did the pure springs go? Tons of waste are dumped into the water, and it is dangerous not only to drink it, but even just to swim in it.

The air is poisoned by the exhaust of millions of cars, poisonous emissions from factories. There is such a smog over the cities that at night it is sometimes difficult to distinguish stars in the sky. It is comforting that there are still ecologically clean areas untouched by "civilization". For example, when we come to the Askania-Nova nature reserve, we enjoy clean air filled with the intoxicating smell of steppe herbs. A person forgets that the reserves in the bowels of the planet will someday run out, and continues to rapaciously extract

minerals. And this despite the fact that scientists have long been talking about the possibility of using the energy of the sun, wind, ebbs and flows.

It seems that everyone has forgotten that man cannot exist outside of nature. After all, he lives on earth, eats its fruits, breathes air, drinks water. And at the same time, he cares so little about the preservation of his habitat!

I would like to recall that in ancient times people were very careful about nature. We can judge this by the fairy tales, myths, legends, songs, proverbs and sayings that have come down to us. It is very important that today's children have the opportunity to join this treasury. And I believe that the family and the school play a leading role in this. In childhood, parents introduce the child to the environment, teach them to take care of it, take care of animals and plants. At school, children learn to love and respect nature in the lessons of natural history and valueology.

We need to remember how much joy the world around us gives us: a blossoming bud, the rustle of rain, the radiance of the sun, the greenery of foliage - how can you not love it? We and nature are one big family and should live together. Somehow, the lines of N.V. Gogol caught my eye: “The entire surface of the earth seemed to be a green-gold ocean, over which millions of different colors splashed...”. Isn't it true, the writer painted an amazingly magical picture. It makes me want to see this beauty with my own eyes.

But let's take a look around now. How few untouched corners of nature remain on earth that have retained their original appearance and have not been subjected to the destructive influence of civilization. The pages of the Red Book open before us a sad picture: the number of inhabitants of the green planet - plants and animals - is inexorably decreasing. How many species have irretrievably disappeared from the face of the earth. But the disappearance of each of them is a significant loss for all mankind. Because they all took their place in the life chain of the planet. And with the loss of one link, the whole chain can break. However, the negative impact of man on nature has increased today so much that even during the lifetime of one generation, the appearance of the Earth is noticeably changing.

It is very sad, but I know places where once there was a beautiful mighty forest with giant trees and dense thickets of grass. How many rare plants could be seen there! This is lily of the valley, and St. John's wort, and Corydalis, which are listed in the Red Book. There were also funny hedgehogs and cowardly hares. A wide river flowed near the forest, in which the locals fished. Numerous birds built their nests along the banks. Now that place resembles a huge clearing with many ugly stumps, with scorched grass and trees and shrubs growing here and there. And in the river they wash cars, throw all kinds of garbage into it. As a result, the river became shallow, fish ceased to be found in it, birds no longer fly to its banks. And this example, unfortunately, is not the only one. It is even scary to imagine what will happen to our nature if people do not stop treating it so cruelly and soullessly, destroying it so ruthlessly.

Just think: to hear the singing of a lark, to see how feather grass shimmers in the steppe with moonlight silver, to inhale the aromas of a forest or a flowering meadow, to press your lips against a fresh cool spring - is this not the greatest joy in human life, the greatest gift that nature gives us. And how pleasant it is to relax in the evening under the open starry sky, on the fresh, cool grass. And around - only a lot of sparks sparkling from the darkness - fireflies. But every day such an opportunity appears less and less. And not because of our ever-increasing employment, but because there are fewer and fewer places on earth where this beauty has been preserved.

But if you are still lucky enough to get into such a rare corner of pristine nature, remember: do not pick a beautiful flower - let it bloom for everyone. Carry it in your soul. Do not look into the nests of birds - these are their homes. Frightened, the bird can leave the nest, leaving helpless chicks without maternal care. Do not make too much noise, do not take tape recorders with you to nature, you can successfully listen to them at home. And it is not necessary to talk to each other for the whole forest: enjoy that brief communication with nature that fate has given you. And the forest, and animals, and birds, and even the tiniest flower will be grateful to you for your care and attention.

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LANGUAGE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Annotation: A dominant language encourages people to speak to others in the same area or country, and having a typical widely spoken language reinforces that which limits past social constraints. Learning a comprehensive or normal language can be an incredible human resource offering, but people also respect and protect their mother tongue.

Keywords: dominant language, different dialects, phonetic diversity, human resources, monetary value.

Language correspondence and monetary activity are closely related, and both are a requirement of the human course of events. Monetary progress affects the longevity and refinement of a language, and yet language correspondence and distribution also respond to the financial turn of events.

More than 7000 dialects are spoken in the world [1]. A couple of them (for example, English) are growing in importance, but different dialects are rotting, and a couple is probably weakening with evaporation (for example, Atsugewi, the local language of northern California). In a company that needs to be connected to each other, the use of common language makes monetary activities more successful, but some people also consider another language because of the connection between language and culture. Different people are fighting for this phonetic diversity all over the world, and within individual nations it is necessary to preserve it. At present, there is a tendency all over the planet to use English as the typical language of general relations. Incredible or horrifying depends on how well politicians can change the common central places of phonetic consistency and phonetic contrast characteristics.

Money issues, along with other sociological disciplines, can provide an important basis for studying questions of the plan and choosing the appropriate option. Talk about advantages and disadvantages. One strand of academic research done over the last 50 years or so has looked at language as a matter of monetary decision [2]. This question was at first concerned with the qualities of language that make it useful for conveying information. The complement is

known as the corpus of the language (eg language structure and phonetic usage). However, the vast majority of the resulting questions about the money problems of the language went in different directions and were mainly related to the natural correlation of at least two dialects in friendly orders with different social packages or with numerous later outsiders. Charmed have a language status, not a language corpus.

The aim is to understand how people behave in such environments and to develop appropriate financial game plans for the event, in institutions of leadership and work. Research has focused on the impact of language ability on outcomes of charitable and other work, advocacy of outcomes, progression and components of dialects (taking into account the disappearance of the pair and the authority of others), and language approach and organization in countries or areas where pair dialects exist together. Several studies have addressed monetary language issues [3].

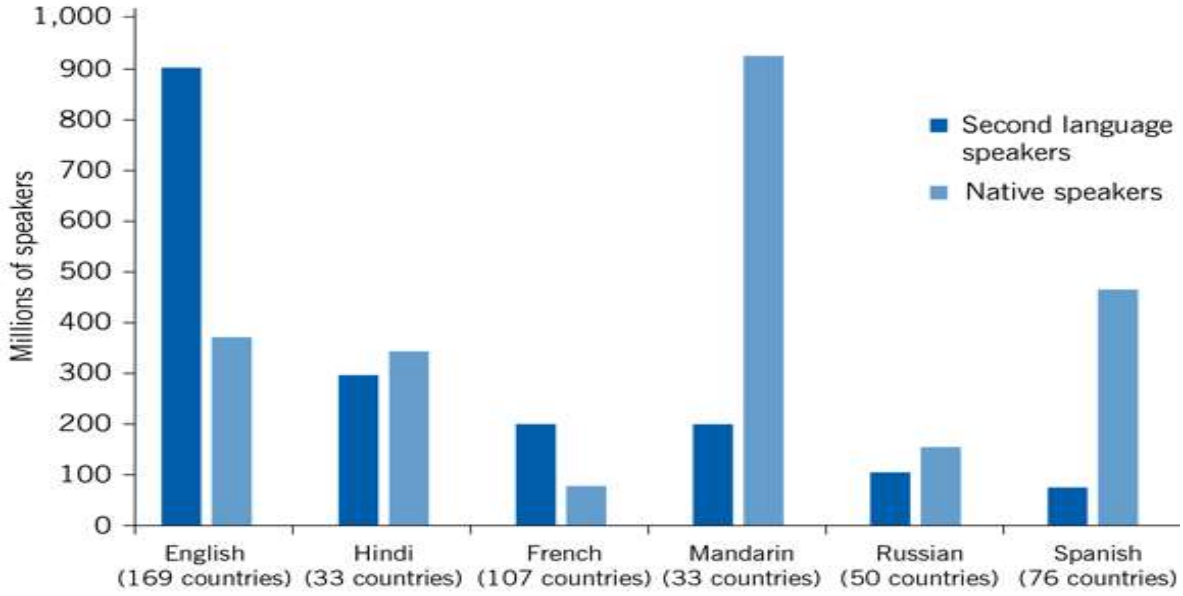
Language as a monetary variable. The assertion of language as a monetary variable depends on four immediate considerations [6]. However, reflecting the positive aspects of the language, the financial well-being of the general public changes when people can speak the same language with each other. For example, most age practices involve collaborative work and require an understanding of the equivalent of verbal and verbal learning.

Usage practices are overly supported by standard language that forces buyers and sellers to get it from each other. In particular, correspondence in dialects, which not every person motivates, will be, on the whole, a direct monetary action. Secondly, there is a relationship between language and social character, which, in addition to influencing people's decisions, practically depends on the language used for correspondence. By pushing the dispute over the conformity of dialects to the extreme, it can be assumed that the whole of humanity will prevail by speaking a single language. This is generally not what has happened, to some extent, because the world is still not fully globalized, but also because there is a tendency in various social orders to use a close language that people consider as having been derived from their past and depicts their character. Explicitly, several uses such as books, tunes and television programs have an important etymological part. Language and culture are strongly linked.

Third, language adds to human resources and can be built internally in the same way as other valuable abilities. People can maintain or advance their language abilities by thinking about dialects in school, communicating with others, thus moving forward. Various people, especially those in a phonetic minority, learn unused dialects because they need to develop their ability to communicate and thus be more valuable and receive higher pay [7]. When choosing which dialects to keep, it is quite common for people to choose the language that has the highest monetary return. Language learning, like other human resource activities, has an opportunity cost. To become typical with an unused language takes time and resources that could be given to other activities.

In this work function, the relationship between supply and demand will be how much language knowledge will be involved. The offer depends on the location of the languages of the workers nearby and their ability to speak a second language.

Demand is determined by different age forms, development and dialects of buyers and producers. Fourth, allowing people to find their own interface for acquiring language skills may not lead to an optimal outcome, since the main purposes of using a language depend on the number of others who speak it. There is also an external side of the use of dialects, which is not thought about if people are busy, figuratively speaking, with their personal affairs. At the moment when language is considered essentially as an instrument of correspondence, the characteristic feature is the tendency towards the possible result of the use of one language. Some people may view their social identity as pack people, which is reflected in the segment by their nearby language, but all of them may decide to switch to the language that brings in the most monetary value.



While Mandarin has the largest number of speakers on the planet (starting with the Chinese population as a whole), English is far from being the main known second language. There is compelling evidence that English has been able to become the most widely used language, the quintessential language of commerce and correspondence around the planet. Mandarin (China), Hindi (India), Russian (Eastern Europe and Central Asia), and Spanish (Latin America) dominate several regions of the world, but their influence is forced and they have fewer second languages. speakers than neighboring speakers. If English has any rivalry, it is French, which offers a quality of use with English more as a second language than as a primary language and is spoken in different countries.

English is also the predominant language in some of the world's major host countries, including Australia, Canada and the United States. Thus, an extensive study analyzed the acquisition of the predominant language by migrants in their target country. The moment foreigners enter a country, one of their first tasks is to learn the language of that country so that they can be more likely to integrate into the local economy.

Both the determinants and consequences of language learning in relation to global movement have been extensively researched [7]. Researched determinants of language discovery include openness, language proficiency, and monetary motivating forces. Experimental evidence shows that these factors - the three "Es" of language learning - are important in making sense of familiarity with the dominant language. Openness is related to length of stay in the host country, convergence of the traveler's local language within the nation, and family traits, such as the language of the visitor's companion and whether the visitor has children. Being open to the language, as if in motion, makes the language easier to learn. Productivity in language learning tends to be higher the younger and more educated the person is, and the smaller the etymological distance (for example, in jargon, punctuation and eloquence) between the new dialect and the local language of the transition period. Financial motivators are related to the expected length of stay in a new country and expected income.

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ENVIRONMENTAL CRISES AND THE MAIN CAUSES OF THEM

Abstract: This article discusses the environmental crisis and its causes. The main factors that led to environmental disasters are analyzed.

Key words: environmental crisis, environmental disasters, water scarcity global warming.

Intervention in the natural cycle began by man at the moment when he first threw grain into the ground. Thus began the era of man's conquest of his planet.

But what prompted the primitive man to take up agriculture, and then cattle breeding? First of all, at the dawn of their development, the inhabitants of the Northern Hemisphere destroyed almost all ungulates, using them as food (one example is mammoths in Siberia). The lack of food resources led to the fact that most of the individuals of the then human population became extinct. It was one of the first natural crises that hit people. It should be emphasized that the extermination of certain large mammals could not be universal. A sharp decrease in the number as a result of hunting leads to the division of the species range into separate islands. The fate of small isolated populations is deplorable: if a species is not able to quickly restore the integrity of its range, its inevitable extinction occurs due to epizootics or a shortage of individuals of one sex with an overabundance of the other.

The first crises (not just the lack of food) forced our ancestors to look for ways to preserve the size of their population. Gradually, a person took the path of progress (how could it be otherwise?). The era of the great confrontation between man and nature began. Man more and more moved away from the natural cycle, which is based on the replacement of natural parts and the non-waste nature of natural processes. Over time, the confrontation turned out to be so serious that it became impossible for a person to return to the natural environment.

In the second half of the XX century. humanity is facing an ecological crisis. Theorist of modern ecology N.F. Reimers defined the ecological crisis as a tense state of relations between mankind and nature, characterized by a discrepancy between the development of productive forces and production relations in human society and the resource and ecological possibilities of the biosphere. One of the characteristics of the ecological crisis is the increase in the influence of nature changed by people on social development. Unlike a

catastrophe, a crisis is a reversible state in which a person acts as an active party. In other words, the ecological crisis is a violation of the balance between natural conditions and human impact on the natural environment.

Sometimes an ecological crisis refers to a situation that has arisen in natural ecosystems under the influence of natural disasters (flood, volcanic eruption, drought, hurricane, etc.) or as a result of anthropogenic factors (environmental pollution, deforestation).

The use of the term "environmental crisis" to refer to environmental problems takes into account the fact that a person is part of an ecosystem that changes as a result of his activity (primarily production). Natural and social phenomena are a single whole, and their interaction is expressed in the destruction of the ecosystem.

It is now obvious to everyone that the ecological crisis is a global and universal concept that concerns each of the people living on Earth. What specifically can indicate an approaching ecological catastrophe?

Here is a far from complete list of negative phenomena that indicate a general ill-being:

- global warming, greenhouse effect, shift of climatic zones;
- ozone holes, destruction of the ozone screen;
- reduction of biodiversity on the planet;
- global environmental pollution;
- non-utilizable radioactive waste;
- water and wind erosion and reduction of fertile soil areas;
- population explosion, urbanization;
- depletion of non-renewable mineral resources;
- energy crisis;
- a sharp increase in the number of previously unknown and often incurable diseases;
- lack of food, a permanent state of hunger for most of the world's population;
- depletion and pollution of the resources of the oceans.

Overall economic burden on ecological systems depends on three factors: the size of the population, the average level of consumption and the widespread use of various technologies. The environmental damage caused by the consumer society can be reduced by changing agricultural patterns, transportation systems, urban planning methods, energy consumption intensity, rethinking industrial technologies, and so on. In addition, when technology changes, the level of material requests can be reduced. And this is gradually happening due to the rise in the cost of living, which is directly related to environmental problems.

Separately, it should be noted the crisis phenomena occurring as a result of local hostilities that have become more frequent in recent times. An example of an ecological catastrophe caused by an interstate conflict was the events that

took place in Kuwait and neighboring countries on the coast of the Persian Gulf after Operation Desert Storm in early 1991. Retreating from Kuwait, the Iraqi invaders blew up over 500 oil wells. A significant part of them burned for six months, poisoning a large area with harmful gases and soot. From boreholes that did not ignite, oil gushed out, forming large lakes, and flowed into the Persian Gulf. A large amount of oil spilled here from the blown up terminals and tankers. As a result, about 1554 km2 of the sea surface and 450 km of the coastline were covered with oil. Most of the birds, sea turtles, dugongs and other animals died. The fire torches burned 7.3 million liters of oil daily, which is equal to the volume of oil imported by the United States daily. Clouds of soot from fires rose to a height of up to 3 km and were carried by winds far beyond the borders of Kuwait: black rain fell in Saudi Arabia and Iran, black snow fell in India (2000 km from Kuwait). Air pollution with oil soot has affected people's health, as soot contains many carcinogens.

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MAIN FEATURES OF METHODS OF TEACHING TECHNICAL SCIENCES

Abstract: This article discusses current issues in the teaching of technical sciences. The author analyzes the main features of methods of teaching technical sciences.

Key words: technical sciences, method, interactive methods, inert, intense.

The effectiveness of mastering technical disciplines by students of higher professional institutions largely depends on the teaching methodology. The concept of “methodology” from the ancient Greek language is translated as a way of research, theory, teaching. In the basic sense of the term, methodology is a branch of science in pedagogy, which studies the patterns of the educational process in a particular discipline. Methodology in the educational process describes certain methods and techniques of the teacher's activity.

Due to the rapid development of society, the constant updating and additions to the materials of technical disciplines, the learning process requires constant improvement. Therefore, it is necessary to train future specialists taking into account changes in teaching strategies and tactics.

Active teaching methods are the most successful methods for students to assimilate the information received. The essence of these methods is that the student is an active participant in the learning process. At the same time, the activity of the student is productive, creative and exploratory in nature. Active learning methods include didactic games, case analysis, problem solving, algorithm learning, brainstorming, out-of-context operations with concepts, and much more.

Each of the founders of active teaching methods gives his own classification of these methods in various directions. For example, S.V. Petrushin, according to the nature of educational and cognitive activity, divides active learning into simulation and non-imitation methods. The difference between these two methods lies in the fact that simulation methods are an imitation of the process of professional activity of an employee in a specific technical field, and non-simulation methods, in turn, do not use models of the process being studied during training.

The second direction of active learning methods according to S.V. Petrushin - classification according to the type of participants in the activity. The meaning of the methods lies in ranking according to certain features of objects or actions, designing objects, solving engineering and design problems.

One of the effective methods of teaching technical disciplines is the “round table” method. This method involves the study of the problems of professional activity through collective discussion. The main goal of the method is the application of theoretical skills in practice in an environment that models, for example, any technical process of manufacturing a product in an enterprise. Thanks to the "round table" method, the student develops the ability to think creatively and make decisions, acquires the ability to use knowledge professionally in the course of educational activities.

The “round table” method involves conducting training sessions in the form of various seminars and discussions.

The training seminar is a discussion of messages, the preparation of reports, the implementation of abstracts, the conduct of various kinds of scientific research. It should be noted that seminars are considered the most effective form of training engineering personnel in higher educational institutions.

Educational discussion is a method during which points of view are discussed and various kinds of problems are resolved. Today, this method is recognized as one of the main forms of educational activities that contribute to the formation of reflective thinking. The result of the discussion, as a rule, can be some kind of general agreement, a new look at the problem, a proposal for a joint solution between students and teachers.

One of the effective methods of teaching technical disciplines is also a partial search method and a research method. According to these methods, the presentation of educational material occurs with the help of logical-semantic models and tasks. First, the teacher explains the algorithm for creating a model, then the students are given the task of compiling a similar model on the proposed topic. The student, working with the verbal representation of the educational material, acquires the skill of managing the course of mastering the knowledge gained in the learning process.

Conducting classes in accordance with the partially search and research methods develops technical thinking, which should be developed in students of technical specialties.

Thus, to date, a number of methods for teaching technical disciplines in a higher educational institution have been developed. The choice of a specific teaching method should be made in accordance with the complexity of mastering the material, the level of initial training of students in mastering a technical discipline. The teaching methodology should be thought out in all details on the organization and conduct of the educational process with the unconditional provision of comfortable conditions for both students and teachers.

The most important part of education is teaching students to think independently, accept and assimilate the material presented. The future of

potential specialists in our country mainly depends on the self-study of students and the competence of teachers.

The teaching of special disciplines in higher educational institutions includes the study of the possibilities and methods of studying selected disciplines at a professional level, the study of modern teaching methods and the possibility of obtaining available skills for their application, as well as the development of methods for the final control of students' knowledge, special disciplines. The learning process in higher educational institutions should encourage students (bachelors, specialists, masters, etc.) to use the acquired knowledge in practice and in solving the tasks assigned to them. Also, it is important for a teacher to correctly present the topics of his disciplines in a higher educational institution. The teacher must take into account the individual characteristics of students, their age, and the degree of workload.

The teaching method is a set of techniques and the ordering of the teacher's actions aimed at achieving the set learning goals. There are several main methods of teaching special disciplines in higher educational institutions, with an in-depth study of both humanitarian and technical specialties:

1. Inert - this method is used to teach students of any course and specialty. It is aimed at listening to lectures in the classroom, where students take a passive role of listeners and obey the directives of teachers, and the teacher, in turn, is an actor and manages the course of the lesson. This method of teaching, according to modern pedagogical technologies, is the most inefficient, but sometimes this method works well, for teachers with good experience, and when working with students who have clearly set goals aimed at in-depth study of the proposed disciplines

2. Intensive - a method where students are not passive listeners, but active participants in this lesson. In this type of lesson, the teacher and students are on an equal footing. Students can ask questions and have an active dialogue with the teacher.

A good teaching methodology ensures the unification of the interests of both the teacher and students, based on the combination of the need to study a special discipline with positive motivation for mastering this course. The effectiveness and quality of conducting a lesson on a subject is determined by the professional talent and methodological skill of the teacher. He must be able in each specific case, from the whole variety of existing forms, methods and means of teaching, to select the most rational, taking into account the specific characteristics of the contingent of students, personal level of training, his practical experience.

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2H-4-GIDRAZINIL5,6-DIMETIL TIENO[2,3-D]PIRIMIDINNING AROMATIK ALDEGIDLAR BILAN REAKSIYASI

Annotatsiya: 4–gidrazinil-5,6dimetiltieno[2,3-d]pirimidinning optimal sintez qi-lish usullari yaratildi. Ularning aldegidlar bilan reaksiyasi o'rganilib, reak-siyaga ta' sir etuvchi omillar topildi va yuqori unum bilan maxsulot sintez qilib olindi. Ishining ilmiy – amaliy ahamyati shundan iboratki sintez qilib olingan mahsulotlar orasida mikroblar va bakteryalarga qarshi faollikga ega bo'lganmoddalar borligi aniqlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: pirimidin, aldegid, reaksiya, 4 – gidrazinil- 5,6 dimetiltieno[2,3-d]- pirimidin, salitsil aldegid, 3,4-dimetsibenzaldegid, 5-bromsalitsil aldegid, DNK, RNK, geterosiklik birikma.

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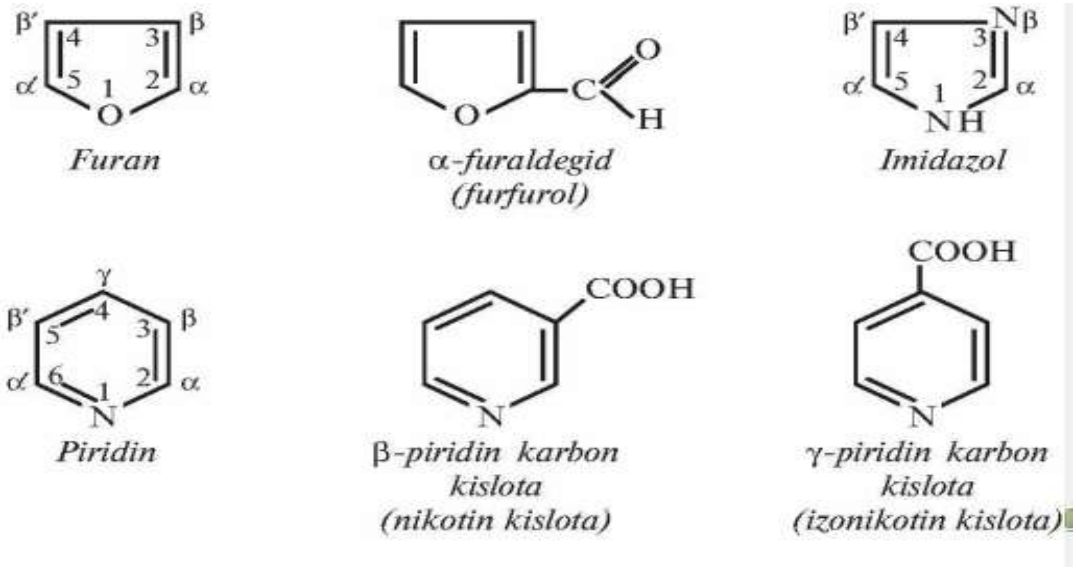
REACTION OF 2H-4-HYDRAZINYL 5,6-DIMETHYLTHIENO[2,3-D]PYRIMIDINE WITH AROMATIC ALDEHYDES

Abstract: Optimal methods for the synthesis of 4-hydrazinyl-5,6-dimethylthieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine have been developed. Their reaction with aldehydes was studied, the factors influencing the reaction were found, and the product was synthesized in high yields. The scientific and practical significance of his work lies in the fact that among the synthesized products, substances with antimicrobial and antibacterial activity were found.

Keywords: pyrimidine, aldehyde, reaction, 4-hydrazinyl-5,6-dimethylthieno[2,3-d]-pyrimidine, salicylaldehyde, 3,4-dimethylbenzenealdehyde, 5-bromosalicylic aldehyde, DNA, RNA, heterocyclic compound.

Geterosiklik birikmalar o'simlik va hayvon organizmida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan birikmalar qatoriga kiradi. Geterosiklik birikmalar tarkibida uglerod atomlaridan tashqari boshqa geteroatom- azot, oltingugurt, fosfor, kislorod kabi muhim elementlar uchraydi. Masalan furan, tiofen, pirrol, pirimidin, piridin, ko'plab alkaloidlar, vitaminlar, shular jumlasiga kiradi. Geterosiklik birikmalar ko'plab o'simliklarni tarkibida itaminlar, alakaloidlar,

glikozodlar ko'rinishida, nuklein kislotalar DNK va RNK larni tarkibida uchraydi.



Furan, tarkibida kislorod geteroatomi saqlagan besh a'zoli siklik birikma, bo'lib, u ko'pgina dori moddalarning molekula tuzilishida ishtirok etadi. Ayniqsa, furan halqasining beshinchi holatidagi uglerod atomida nitroguruh saqlagan hosilalari tibbiyotda turli yuqumli kasalliklarni davolashda antimikrob modda sifatida alohida o'rinni egallaydi.

Geterosiklik birikmalar orasida izoxinolin, xinolin, pirimidin, purin asoslari saqlagan alkaloidlar katta ahamiyatga ega va tibbiyotda keng miqyosda qo'llani-ladi. Bundan tashqari DNK va RNK tarkibidagi azot asoslari ham ikki purin va pirimidin hosilalari hisoblanadi. Adenin va guanin purin hosilasi bo'lsa, uratsil, timin, sitozin esa pirimidin hosilasi hisoblanadi. Geterpsiklik birikmalarning uglevodlar bilan hosil qilgan birikmalari ya'ni glikozidlari tibbiyotda yurak kasalliklarida, turli xil yuqumli kasalliklarda va o'sma kasalliklarida ko'plab dori vositasi sifatida qo'llaniladi.

So'ngi yillarda chop etilayotga ko'plab maqola va tezislar tahlili natijalari shundan dalolat beradiki tarkibida geteroatom saqlagan birikmlar ustida turli xil tadqiqot olib borish ishlari jadal sur'atlar bilan rivojlanib bormoqda. Hozirgi kunda geterosiksik birikmalar ustida O'zbekiston Respublikasi fanlar akademiyasi qoshidagi o'simlik moddalari kimyosi instituti olimlari tomonidan turli xil tadqiqot ishlari olib borilib, turli biologik faollikga ega bo'lgan birikmalar sentez qilib olinmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi fanlar akademiyasi qoshidagi o'simlik moddalari kimyosi instituti organik sintez bo'limida aynan geterosiklik birikmalar ustida jumladan, piridin, pirrol, tiofen, furan kabi birikmalar ustidagi tajribalar marhum professor M.H.Shohdayatov boshchiligida institut olimlari tomonidan amalga oshirilgan.

Geterosiklik birikmalarning e’tiborli tomoni shundaki ular orasida qishloq xo’jaligi zararkunandalariga qarshi faollikga ega bo’lish bilan bir qatorda, turli xil viruslarga, bakteriyalarga qarshi hamda turli-xil ferment ingibitorlari xususan siklinga bog’liq kinaza, endoplazmatik redikulum kinazaga o’xshash protium kinazaga qarshi moddalar topilganligi ularga bo’lgan qiziqishni yanada orttirib yubordi.

Rejalashtirgan tadqiqot ishimizni olib borish uchun biz dastlabki moddalarni sintezini keltirilga adabiyotlarga ozroq o’zgartirish kiritish orqali sintez qilib oldik. Buning uchun bizga metiletil keton, siansirka kislota va oltingugurtlarning 1;1;1; nisbatdagi aralashmasidan foydalandik. Jarayon yumshoq sharoitda 35-40 gradusda olib borildi.Erituvchi sifatida dietilamin ishlatildi va mahsulotlar yaxshi unumlar bilan sintez qilib olindi.

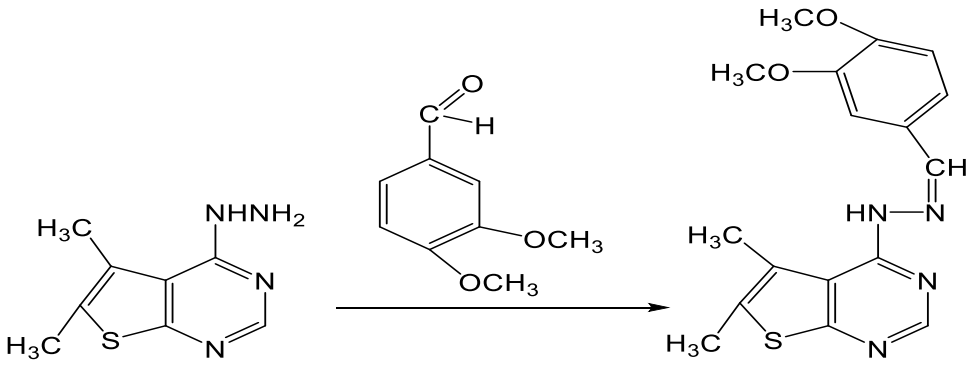
Olingan mahsulotdan yana 3 bosqichda 2H-4-gidrazinil tieno[2,3-d] pirimidin-ning sintezi amalga oshirildi.

2H-4-gidrazinil tieno[2,3-d] pirimidinning aromatik aldegidlar bilan reaksiyasi O’zRFA qoshidagi o’simlik moddalari kimyosi instituti olimlari bilan birgalikda amlga oshirildi. Reaksiya uchun 3,4-dimetoksibenzaldegid, meta nitrobenzaldegid, 5-bromsalitsil aldegid kabi moddalar olindi.

2H-4-gidraziniltieno[2,3-d] pirimidinning meta nitrobenzaldegid bilan reaksiyasi

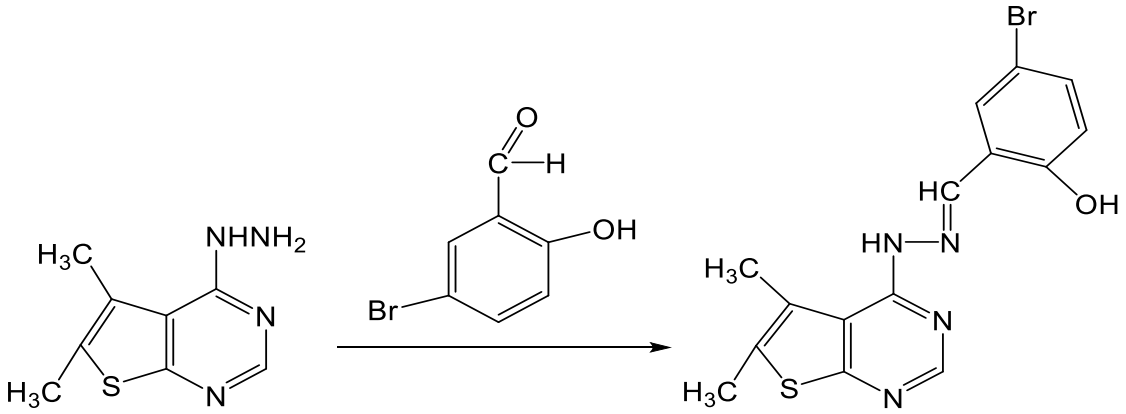
O’zBRFA qoshidagi o’simlik moddalari kimyosi institutining organik sintez bo’limi olimlari tomonidan2H-4-gidrazinil-5,6-dimetiltieno[2,3d] pirimidin-ning bir qancha karbonil birikmalar bilan reaksiyasi ham o’rganib chiqildi. Jumladan 3,4- dimetoksibenzaldegid, 5 - brom salitsilaldegid va 3,4-dimet-oksibenzaldegid bilan reaksiyasi o’rganilib, tegishli mahsulotlar olindi. Bunda reaksiya xona haroratida magnetli meshalkada aralashtirib turilgan hol-da 3 soat mobaynida olib boriladi. Reaksiyada katalizator sifatida suyultirilga xlorid kislota ishlatiladi.

2H-4-gidrazinil-5,6-dimetiltieno[2,3d] pirimidinning3,4-dimetoksibenzaldegid bilan reaksiyasi.



Quyida keltirilgan reaksiya orqali 78 % unum bilan reaksiya mahsuloti 5,6-Dimetil-4-(2-(3, 4-di metoksibenziliden)gidrazinil)tieno[2,3-d]pirimidin olindi. 2H-4-gidrazinil-5,6-dimetiltieno[2,3-d]pirimidinning 5-bromsalitsil

aldegid bilan reaksiyasi xona haroratida 3 soat mobaynida konsentrlangan xlorid kislota ishtirokida olib borildi.



2H-4-gidrazinil-5,6-dimetiltieno[2,3-d]pirimidinning 4- oksibenzaldegid bilan reaksiyasi.

Xulosa

Yuqorida qayd etilganidek, tarkibida binukleofil [gidrazin] fragmenti saqlagan 2H-4-gidrazinil-5,6-dimetiltieno[2,3-d]pirimidin sintetik organik va bioorganik kimyo uchun zarur sinton hisoblanadi. Chunki, ularni turli elektrofil reagentlar bilan modifikatsiyasini olib borish nafaqat yangi hosilalar, *E*-, *Z*-izomer gidrazonlar, balki tarkibida N-atomi saqlagan yangi geterotsiklik birikmalar hosil bo‘lishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Bunday reaksiyalarni borishida, ya’ni elektrofil birikish yoki geterotsiklizatsiya reaksiyalarining borishida muhim omillarni o‘rganish juda muhimdir.

Reaksiya natijasida olingan 5,6-dimetil-4-(2-(5-brom-2-oksibenziliden)gidra-zinil)tieno[2,3-d]pirimidinning suyuqlanish temperaturasi 238–240C ga, Rf qiy-mati esa 0.8ga, 5,6-dimetil-4-(2-(3,4-dimetoksibenziliden)gidrazinil)tieno[2,3-d] pirimidinning suyuqlanish temperaturasi 214 – 216 C ga, Rf qiymati esa 0.733 ga teng ekanligi aniqlandi.

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THE INFLUENCE OF PSYCHOSOCIAL SOCIAL PROHIBITIONS ON THE FORMATION OF SIDE EFFECTS OF TREATMENT WITH PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS IN PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA

Resume: Paranoid schizophrenia is the most common form of schizophrenia and is characterized by delusions, hallucinations, delusional ideas, and limited social contact. The reasons for the development of the disease are not exactly known, they speak of a combination of factors, including heredity, prenatal pathologies, severe stresses suffered in childhood. In old age, the disease can develop against the background of Alzheimer's disease.

According to statistics, the incidence of paranoid schizophrenia is about 1% of the total population. The debut, or the first vivid episode of the manifestation of the disease occurs at the age of 30 years. It is important to understand that accompanying symptoms and signs can be observed for a long time before the first attack, but they must be recognized and classified in a timely manner. Schizophrenia itself appears without any external reason - it is believed that a hereditary factor plays an important role in this case.

Paranoid schizophrenia has a significant impact on the daily functioning, communication with others, personal life and the working condition of the patient.

Key words: paranoid schizophrenia, antipsychotic therapy.

Introduction. The majority of modern standards for the treatment of schizophrenia are based on the idea of the equal effectiveness of all antipsychotic drugs (with the exception of clozapine) and their difference only in the spectrum of side effects [2,5]. Therefore, it is proposed to use atypical neuroleptics of a new generation, which rarely cause neurological disorders, as the drugs of choice [1,3]. Traditional neuroleptics are considered as second-line remedies due to the frequent occurrence of motor disorders and pronounced retarding action. It is indicated that clozapine should be used only last (a reserve drug) due to the possibility of serious complications. A change of neuroleptic is usually recommended if the previous therapy is ineffective.

It is assumed that when switching to treatment with traditional drugs, the effectiveness of which is comparable to atypical neuroleptics, the improvement in the condition may be associated with a higher individual sensitivity of some

patients to drugs of this group. The powerful antipsychotic effect of clozapine makes its use useful when other neuroleptics are ineffective in 30-60% of patients.

Despite the attractiveness of the idea underlying the proposed approach (high efficiency and good tolerability), the presented differentiated scheme of therapy for schizophrenia has a number of disadvantages. They are connected with the "controversy" of some theoretical data that became the basis for its development, and with certain difficulties of its application in clinical practice. For example, recently, the opinion has been increasingly expressed about the "preliminary" results of studies indicating the high effectiveness of atypical neuroleptics [3,5].

When taking them, side effects often develop that can pose a serious threat to the health of patients, significantly worsen the quality of life, lead to stigmatization and non-compliance with medical recommendations (metabolic and endocrine disorders, pirouette tachycardia) [4]. In the proposed scheme, there are no recommendations for a differentiated choice of atypical neuroleptics of a new generation.

It is indicated that the individual effectiveness of these funds can be determined only by the method of "trial and error" [2]. Thus, in practice, the choice of therapy has to be carried out based on the personal preferences of a specialist, which often leads to a long "search" of various drugs without achieving the necessary therapeutic effect.

The purpose of the study. Identification, analysis and determination of the significance of socio-psychological factors in the formation of a complex of side effects of antipsychotic drug therapy in patients with paranoid schizophrenia.

Materials and methods of research. The main research method was clinical and psychopathological using clinical observation, interviewing, questioning, analysis of anamnestic information. Due to the psychotic state, the patients were treated with antipsychotic drugs, mainly in the form of their combinations, which correlates with the literature data.

Biopsychosocial determinants of attitudes to mental and somatic illness, HC therapy in patients with paranoid schizophrenia 11 patients with paranoid schizophrenia with combined somatic pathology were observed (acute pneumonia - 23.42% (n=26); chronic non-structural bronchitis - 27.03% (n=30); acute respiratory diseases - 24.32% (n=27); gastric and duodenal ulcer - 25.22% (n=28).

The choice of combined somatic pathology was determined by the fact that these disorders had little effect on the mental status of patients. Patients received therapy with various somatotropic agents adequate to the diagnosed condition.

The results of the study. The study is based on the statement that in patients with schizophrenia, the attitude to treatment with neuroleptics often

does not depend on the prescribed type of drug (Mosolov S.N., 1998). According to the RLIBB scale, two groups were identified: with a predominance of negative (n=71) and positive (n=40) syndromes. A one-time assessment of the studied parameters by patients and the researcher was used. It was found that 77.48% (n=86) of patients denied having a mental illness and considered themselves mentally healthy (scores of "5-7 points" on the Dembo-Rubinpggein scale in the modification of T.M. Gabriyal, 1972).

A clinical and psychopathological study with the help of RAIBB showed different degrees of severity of non-criticality to the disease, traced in 84.68% (n= 94) of patients. At the same time, 95.5% of patients (n=106) recognized the presence of certain painful symptoms.

Comparison of the indicators of criticality to the disease as a whole and its individual manifestations reveals significant differences ($p<0.05$). The difference in the assessment of criticality to the psychopathological state from the positions of the patient and the doctor can be associated with both painful manifestations and dissimulation.

It was revealed that the symptoms characterizing mainly "biological" manifestations of the disease that do not cause social stigmatization: headache, unpleasant sensations in the body, low mood, apathy, sleep disturbance received high ratings of patients (5-7 points). A parallel assessment according to RA No. 8 (scales of somatic concern, depression and passive-apathetic social isolation) did not reveal significant differences, which indicates a sufficiently high criticality of patients.

Symptoms indicating a violation of the functioning of an individual in society, leading to stigmatization: impaired attention and memory;

hostility, irritability, short temper, manifestations of aggressiveness, behavioral disorders that do not fit into the framework of social normativity, perception deceptions, automatism, received low scores in patients (1-3 points), according to RA ^ B (4-6 points), which indicates low criticality of patients to these violations.

The use of psychoactive substances by patients with paranoid schizophrenia to correct the side effects of psychopharmacotherapy, a survey was conducted of 92 men with paranoid schizophrenia who underwent inpatient treatment for the second or more times. In addition to the above cohort, there were 17 patients who abused chifir during the period of neuroleptic therapy, as well as 22 patients who abused chifir and tranquilizers-benzodiazepines.

Without the use of medications, 4.35% of patients could cope with the side effects of psychopharmacotherapy. According to respondents, the reception of correctors-cholinolytics - 92.39%, benzodiazepine tranquilizers - 42% helped to get rid of unpleasant sensations that arose in connection with taking psychopharmacological drugs. These drugs were taken as prescribed by a doctor in 47.63% of cases, independently - in 41.3% of cases. Clinical manifestations of side effects, according to patients, decreased with intensive smoking -

46.74%, drinking strong tea -25%, drinking alcohol - 9.78%, staying outdoors - 7.61%, drinking plenty of mineral water, fruit juices - 5.43%, physical exercise - 3.26%.

37% of patients supported the opinion on the need for constant intake of psychotropic drugs prescribed by a doctor, and the insufficiency of prescribing correctors-cholinolytics and tranquilizers-benzodiazepines was emphasized by 42.39% and 27.17% of patients. Cases of simultaneous intake of psychotropic drugs and alcohol were reported by 41.3% of respondents. A negative attitude to limiting the use of tea and coffee in a psychiatric hospital was revealed in 57.61% of patients.

In 70.65% of cases, excitement, emotional tension, and anxiety contributed to an increase in the intensity of side effects of psychopharmacotherapy. In 42.39% of patients exchanged information about ways to correct side effects. 69.57% of patients, observing side effects in other patients, made their own judgments about the adequacy of the use of antipsychotic drugs.

The ideas of the mentally ill about their illness and society about the mentally ill are formed on the basis of individual psychological communicative interaction. Archetypal mythological ideas about psychopathology are projected onto the socio-psychological characteristics of the interaction of the mentally ill and society.

The analysis of the obtained results allows us to consider the complex of side effects of antipsychotic therapy as a consequence of the interaction of psychopathological, individual psychological and social factors within the framework of the biopsychosocial concept of the development of pathological processes.

Conclusion. The essence of the work is due to the results of the study, which made it possible to concretize and systematize ideas about the occurrence of a complex of side effects of neuroleptic therapy in patients with paranoid schizophrenia, to identify non-pharmacogenic factors of a psychosocial and morbid nature in their pathogenesis.

Biopsychosocial analysis of the etiopathogenesis of side effects of antipsychotic therapy allowed us to substantiate and propose a method of complex correction of the above disorders.

Data on the use of alcohol and other psychoactive substances by patients with paranoid schizophrenia in the form of self-designation for the correction of side effects of psychopharmacotherapy, make it necessary to include questions about the sanogenic activity of patients in the algorithm of examination of patients and to take it into account in the therapeutic and diagnostic process.

Information about socially-mediated factors involved in shaping the attitude of the population to patients with paranoid schizophrenia and methods of their treatment can be used in the development of destigmatization programs.

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POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (PCR) AND PRIMERS

Annotation: This article provides information on polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and primers.

Keywords: polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to single polymerase, DNA primer, RNA primer.

Polymerase chain reaction, or PCR, is a method of replicating a specific piece of DNA in vitro (not in the human body, but in an experimental test tube).

PCR is thermostable to DNA polymerase, Taq polymerase, and requires specific DNA primers for that part of the DNA.

In PCR, the reaction is repeated several times with a change in temperature, allowing multiple copies of the target part of the DNA to be obtained.

Numerous experiments and applications have been conducted on PCR. It is mainly used in DNA cloning, medical diagnostics and forensic examination.

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is a common laboratory method used to obtain multiple (million or billion) copies of a specific piece of DNA. This part of the DNA can be any area of interest to the experimenter. For example, it could be a gene intended to determine the function of a researcher, or genetic material used in forensic science to uncover a crime.

Typically, the purpose of PCR is to analyze the required portion of DNA or to generate enough for other purposes. For example, PCR-enhanced DNA can be sent for further experiments, such as sequencing, gel electrophoresis, or cloning.

PCR is used in many fields of biology and medicine, including molecular biology, medical diagnostics, and even some areas of ecology.

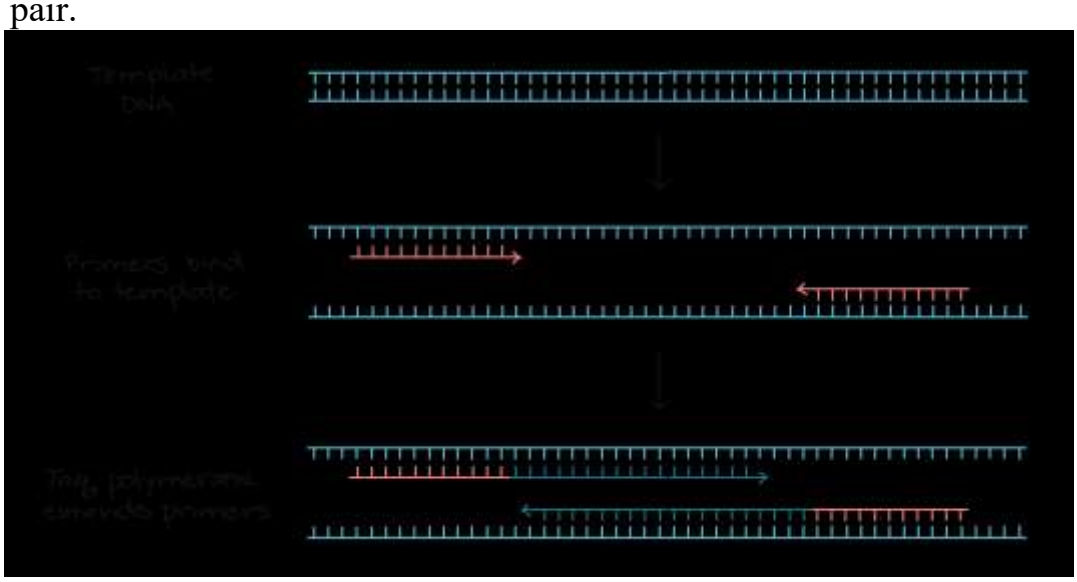
Like DNA replication in the body's cell, PCR requires the presence of standard DNA and DNA polymerases to form new DNA strands. PCR uses DNA polymerase, commonly known as Taq polymerase, which is isolated from heat-resistant bacteria (Thermus aquaticus).

T. aquaticus lives in hot springs and hydrothermal vents. Its DNA polymerase is very heat-resistant and is most active around 70 ° \ text C70 ° C70, °, start text, C, end text (at this temperature human or E. coli DNA polymerase is in a non-functional state). This temperature-resistant Taq polymerase is very suitable for PCR. As we can see, in PCR, high temperatures are repeatedly used to denature the standard DNA or to separate its strands.

PCR primers

Like other DNA polymerases, single polymerase can initiate DNA synthesis only in the presence of a short nucleotide sequence, i.e., primers. In PCR reactions, the experimental primer identifies the part of the DNA that needs to be copied or replicated.

PCR primers are short single-stranded DNA fragments, typically 20,020 nucleotides. Each PCR reaction uses two primers, which are adapted to attach to the target (to be copied) part from the sides. In this case, the sequence of primers is connected to the opposite strand of the standard DNA, that is, to the edge of the part to be copied. Primers are attached to the template by a complementary base pair.



DNA template:

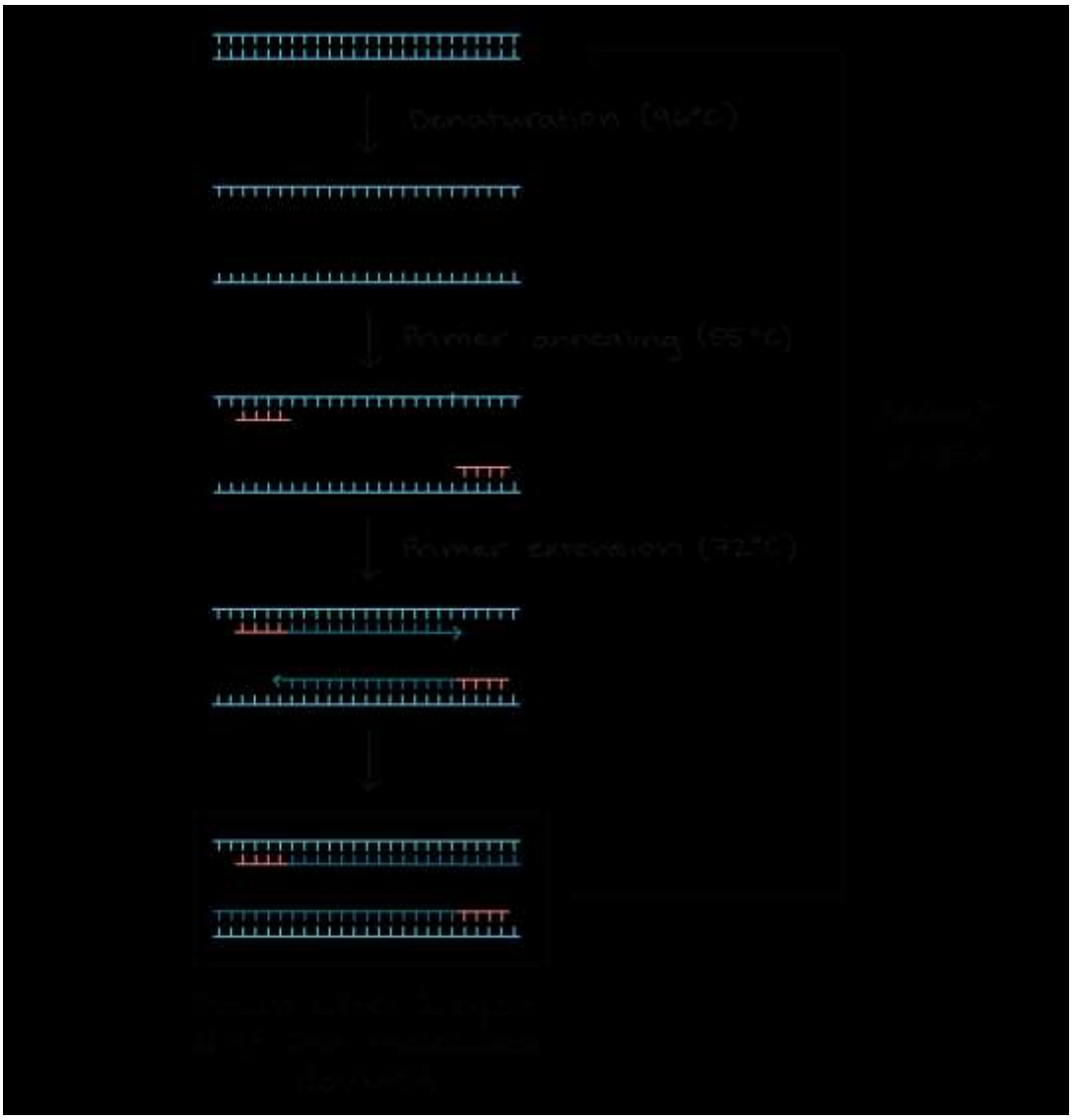
5’TATSAGATSSATGGAGT...GAGTASTAGTSSTATGAGT 5’ 3’

ATAGTSTAGGTASSTSA...STSATGATSAGGATASTSA 5'

primer 1: 5’SAGATSSATGG 5’ primer 2:

Once the primers are attached to the template, they are elongated by the polymerases and a copy of the part between them is created.

PCR lines. The main components of the PCR reaction are single polymerase, primers, standard DNA, and nucleotides (DNA building blocks). Together with the cofactors required for the enzyme, the above are collected in a single test tube, which is then put into a high-and low-temperature cycle, resulting in the synthesis of DNA.



The main stages:

1. Denaturation (96 ° \ text C96 ° C96, °, start text, C, end text): The reaction is given a high temperature to denature or separate the DNA strands. The result is a one-chain template for the next step.

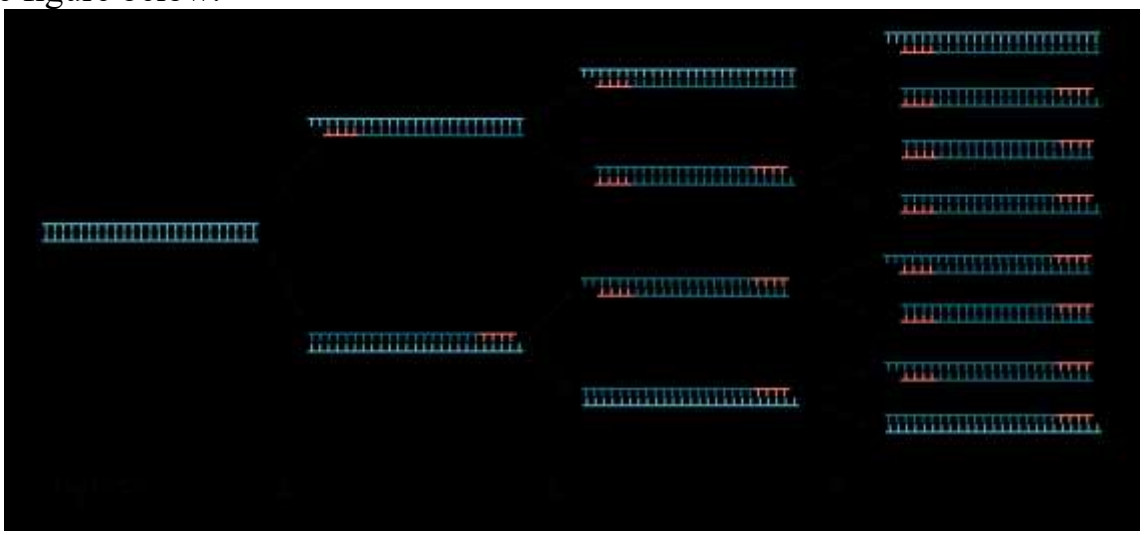
2. Softening (555555 - 656565 ° \ text C ° C °, start text, C, end text): The temperature of the reaction is reduced so that the primers bind to the complementary components in the standard DNA.

3. Prolongation (72 ° \ text C72 ° C72, °, start text, C, end text): The temperature rises in the reaction to allow single polymerase primers to lengthen and synthesize new DNA trands.

This cycle is repeated 252,525 to 353,535 times in a normal PCR reaction, with a total time of 222 to 444 hours, depending on the part of the DNA being replicated. If the reaction is effective, the target area can increase several to a billion times.

This is because in each reaction, not only the original DNA serves as a template, but also the newly synthesized DNA in one reaction becomes the template in the next reaction. The reaction contains a large number of primers

and Taq polymerase molecules, which can double the number of DNA molecules in each reaction cycle. This exponential growth rate is illustrated in the figure below.



Gel electrophoresis is used to visually check the PCR results

The results of the PCR reaction are usually analyzed visually using gel electrophoresis. Gel electrophoresis is a method in which DNA fragments are passed through an electric current through a gel matrix and separated by size. Typically, standard or DNA sequences are used to determine the size of the fragments in a PCR sample.

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УДК 316

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THE NEED FOR A PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

Abstract: This article discusses the need for a philosophical approach to the study of social development. The author analyzes the main factors of social development.

Key words: society, development, the human factor, science, technique.

Society is a dynamic, constantly evolving system. The development of society is influenced by many factors, among them it is customary to single out the objective factors of the development of society, those that do not directly depend on the will and conscious activity of people and social groups, and the subjective factors of the development of society, depending on the will, interest and conscious activity of a person and various social groups.

The most important objective factor in the development of society is nature. So, the most ancient civilizations arose on the banks of the great rivers (they are called “river civilizations”). However, the natural factor can contribute to death. A vivid example of the influence of the natural factor on the development and death of civilizations is the Minoan civilization, the flourishing of which was facilitated by more favorable natural conditions, and the death was accelerated by a volcanic eruption.

The natural factor gives impetus to the technological factor - in favorable conditions of the tropics, hunting and gathering satisfy basic human needs, but changing conditions lead to the need to search for new technologies - ways to meet human needs. Agriculture, cattle breeding, handicraft, trade appear. New forms of life support require the complication of the organization of society, the improvement of culture. Some scientists attribute the emergence of states to the need for massive irrigation works, for example, in the Nile Valley.

The technological factor can contribute to the rapid development of society, demographic growth, due to which there are more opportunities for subjective factors to manifest themselves. The main subjective factors in the development of society are the masses, social groups and historical figures. All factors can contribute to both the progress and regression of society.

In modern sociology, historical progress is associated with the process of modernization, i.e., the transition from a traditional society to an industrial one, and then to a post-industrial one.

Based on the foregoing, we can say that the main criterion for progress is the degree of freedom that society provides to the individual for the maximum development of its capabilities. However, moving forward does not exclude

return movements, regression. Thus, the development of labor tools, high labor productivity are obvious evidence of progress, but they have given rise to global environmental and raw material problems. The conveniences of city life are accompanied by numerous "diseases of urbanization". Progress is inconsistent. The inconsistency of progress lies in the fact that progress in one area of public life may be accompanied by, or even be the cause of, regression in another area of public life.

Regression is the idea of such a development of society, when it becomes less complex, developed, cultural than it was.

From Weber's point of view, the source and driving force behind the development of society is the Protestant ethic: a person must work to become God's chosen one for salvation.

There are many definitions of the term “society”. In a narrow sense, society can be understood as a certain group of people united for communication and joint performance of any activity, as well as a specific stage in the historical development of a people or country. In a broad sense, society is a part of the material world isolated from nature, but closely connected with it, which consists of individuals with will and consciousness, and includes ways of interacting people and forms of their unification.

In philosophical science, society is characterized as a dynamic self-developing system, i.e., such a system that is capable of seriously changing, at the same time retaining its essence and qualitative certainty. The system is defined as a complex of interacting elements. In turn, an element is some further indecomposable component of the system that is directly involved in its creation.

To analyze complex systems, like the one that society represents, scientists have developed the concept of "subsystem". Subsystems are called "intermediate" complexes, more complex than the elements, but less complex than the system itself.

It is customary to consider the spheres of public life as subsystems of society, which are usually divided into four:

The economic sphere is in many respects defining in relation to other spheres. It includes industrial and agricultural production, the relationship of people in the production process, the exchange of products of production activity, their distribution.

The social sphere includes layers and classes, class relations, nations and national relations, the family, family and domestic relations, educational institutions, medical care, and leisure.

The political sphere of the life of society includes state power, political parties, relations of people associated with the use of power to realize the interests of certain social groups.

The spiritual sphere covers science, morality, religion, art, scientific institutions, religious organizations, cultural institutions, and the corresponding activities of people.

So, we have identified four main areas of modern society. They are closely related and influence each other. For example, if the country's economy does not fulfill its tasks, does not provide the population with a sufficient amount of goods and services, does not expand the number of jobs, then the standard of living drops sharply, there is not enough money to pay salaries and pensions, unemployment appears, and crime grows. In other words, success in one, economic, area affects well-being in another, social. The economy also influences politics. When the economic reforms in Russia in the early 1990s led to a sharp stratification of the population, i.e. the emergence of very rich people at one extreme and very poor people at the other, political parties oriented towards communist ideology became more active.

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G`AFUR G`ULOM ASARLARIDA HUQUQ VA AXLOQ MASALALARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek adabiyotining yorqin vakili, akademik, yozuvchi va shoir Mirzaorif o`g`li G‘afur G‘ulomning ijodida huquq va axloq masalalari tahlil qilingan. Maqolada G‘afur G‘ulom asarlarida ilgari surilgan g`oyalarning bugungi kunda jamiyat hayotidagi ahamiyati to`g`risida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Huquq, axloq, o‘zbek shoiri, yozuvchi, akademik, huquq normasi, axloq normasi.

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QUESTIONS OF LAW AND MORALITY IN THE WORKS OF GAFUR GULAM

Annotation: This article analyzes the issues of law and ethics in the work of Ghafur Ghulam, the son of Mirzaorif, an outstanding representative of Uzbek literature, academician, writer and poet. The article examines the significance of the ideas put forward in the works of Ghafur Ghulam in the life of modern society.

Keywords: Law, ethics, Uzbek poet, writer, academician, legal norm, moral norm.

Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2020-yil 24-avgustdagi 502-sonli qarori asosida Adiblar xiyobonida haykallari o`rnatilgan atoqli yozuvchi va shoirlarning ibratli hayoti va ijodini chuqur o`rganish hamda targ`ib qilish oliy ta’lim muassasalariga biriktirildi [1]. Akademik G`afur G`ulomning hayoti va ijodini o`rganish vazifasi Toshkent davlat yuridik universitetiga yuklatildi. Bugungi kunda Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti xodimlari va talabalari tomonidan G`afur G`ulom ijodini o`rganish va targ`ib qilish maqsadida turli ilmiy-ommabop maqolalar yozilmoqda, asarlari sahnalashtirilmoqda va xorijiy tillarga tarjima qilinmoqda, “G`afur G`ulom izdoshlari” to`garagi yuritilmoqda. Shuningdek, universitetda G`afur G`ulom ijodiga oid “G`afur G`ulom ijodi – yosh huquqshunoslar nigohida”, “G`afur G`ulom izdoshlarini izlab” kabi tanlov va loyihalar tashkil qilinmoqda.

G`afur G`ulomning ijodiy merosini turli xil hikoyalar, she'rlar, pyesalar, qissalar va dostonlar tashkil qiladi. Adibning asarlari bo`lajak huquqshunoslar uchun o`ziga xos maktab vazifasini o`taydi. Bir qarashda uning asarlarida huquq masalalari yoritilmagandek ko`rinadi. Ammo chuqurroq tahlil qilar ekanmiz, uning asarlari nafaqat adabiyot uchun, balki huquq uchun ahamiyatli ekanligiga guvoh bo`lamiz. Adib ijodidan adib yashagan davrdagi insonlar hayoti, ijtimoiy-siyosiy ahvol haqida ma'lumotlar olishimiz mumkin. Xususan, adibning "Mening o`g`rigini bolam" voqeiy hikoyasida adibning ko`rgan-kechirganlari, XX asr boshlaridagi mamlakatdagi vaziyat, jamiyat hayotidagi qiyinchiliklar, insonlarning bir burda non topish uchun o`zini o`qqa, cho`qqa urganligi, hattoki, harom ishlarni qilishga majbur bo`lganligi haqida bayon qilingan. Asardagi voqealar birinchi jahon urushi yuz berayotgan davrda, aniqrog`i 1917-yilda sodir bo`lgan bo`lib, 9 yoshida otasidan ayrilgan G`afur G`ulom 15 yoshida, ya`ni hikoyadagi voqealar yuz berayotgan vaqtga kelib onasidan ham ayriladi. G`afur G`ulom oilada to`ng`ich farzand bo`lib, uning 3 nafar singlisi bo`lgan. To`rt yetimning taqdiridan xavotir olgan G`afur G`ulomning katta onasi Roqiya bibi nabiralaridan xabar olib turadi. Kunlarning birida yetimlar uxlayotganda ularning uyiga o`g`ri keladi, yetimlar bilan birga bo`lgan Roqiya bibi tomda yurgan o`g`rini payqab qoladi va o`g`ri bilan suhbatlashadi. G`afur G`ulom Roqiya bibi va o`g`rining suhbati orqali kitobxonga faqat davrning murakkabligini tushuntiribgina qolmay, huquq va axloq masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratishga chorlaydi. Hikoyada Roqiya bibining o`g`riga qarata "– O`g`rigina bolam, biror boshqa kasbni qilsang bo`lmaydimi?" deya aytgan gaplari, albatta, kitobxonni harom yo`ldan tiyilishga undaydi. Aytish mumkinki, o`g`irlik qilish nafaqat axloq tamoyillariga, balki huquqqa ham xilof. Qonunchiligimizga ko`ra, o`g`irlik uchun jinoiy javobgarlik belgilangan[2]. Huquq va axloqning asosiy o`ziga xos belgisi shuki, huquq normasi qoida sifatida o`rnatiladi va huquq normasini buzish qonunda belgilab qo`yilgan muayyan javobgarlikni keltirib chiqaradi, axloq normalari esa insonlar ongida odat bo`lib shakllanadi va u jamoatchilik tomonidan nazorat qilinadi [3]. O`zbek xalqi orasida o`zgalar moliga ko`z olaytirmaslik qadriyat sifatida shakllanib ulgurgan. Xo`sh, insonlar ongida axloq normasi sifatida shakllangan tamoyilning buzilishiga nima sabab bo`ldi? O`g`rining kampirning savoliga " –Nima kasb qilay? Hamma kasblarning bozori kasod bo`ldi. Ota kasbim kavushdo`zlikni qilay desam, kavushning masallig`i bitib chiqqan kavushdan uch baravar qimmat. Hammollik qilay desam, hozir avvalgidek qoplab g`alla, sabzi-sholg`om oladigan badavlatlarning tuxumi qurigan. Bitta man emas buvi mahalladagi hamma kosiblarning, pichoqchilar, ko`nchilar, bo`zchilar, maktab domlalari, mullavachchalarning ham ahvoli shunaqa.[4]" deya bergan javobidan urushning qancha-qancha insonlarga azob bergani, insonlar hayotining qanchalik og`ir bo`lganligi anglashiladi. Ammo shunday odamlar bo`lganki, ularga zamon olib kelgan qiyinchiliklar ta'sir qilmagan. Hikoyada ham ana shunday insonlarning nomlari sanaladi. Kampirning o`g`riga "Nega badavlatroq

odamlarning uyiga o`g`irlikka tushmaysan?" deya bergan savoliga "Ularning paxsasi sakkiz qavat, eshiklari temirdan, har bittasining uyida ikkita, uchta eshakday-eshakday itlari bor. Odilxo`jaboyning uyida miltiq ushlagan gorodovoy turadi." deb bergan javobidan ana shunday og`ir davrda ham farovon yashagan insonlar bo`lganligi ko`zga tashlanadi. Odamlar qiyinchilik bilan kun ko`rayotgan, yetimlar "Amaki, non bering" deya och-nochor nola qilayotgan bir vaqtda hech qanday qiyinchiliklarni ko`rmay yashayotgan insonlar qanday qilib bunday to`kin hayotga erishishdi ekan? Bunga yagona javob bor. Bunday insonlar o`zganing haqqidan qo`rqmaydigan, haromdan tiyilmaydigan, boshqalarning hisobidan yashaydigan insonlardir. Ular bunday hayotga harom yo`l orqali erishgan. Harom yo`l orqali pul topish, shubhasiz, huquq va axloqqa zid. O`g`rining Rahmonxo`ja ellikboshiga sirlarini aytmasligi uchun xo`roz olib borib berganligi, 83 so`m pul jamg`arib pora berganligi, ellikboshining ishni bosdi-bosdi qilganligi o`sha davrdagi axloqiy va huquqiy tamoyillarning buzilishiga misol bo`la oladi. Asarda Roqiya buvining o`g`riga kecha tog`ang berib ketgan ikkita zog`ora bor, pastga tush choy ichamiz degan gaplariga javoban o`g`rining kun yorishib qolsa, meni tanib qolasiz, uyalaman deb aytishi, kampirning qutlug` uydan quruq ketma, yarim pudlik qozon bor, shuni olib ket, sotib bir kuningga yaratarsan deya aytganlariga "– Yo`q, bu qozon yetimlarning o`ziga buyursin. To`ylarida o`ynab-kulib xizmat qilaylik" deb javob qaytarishi o`g`rining oz bo`lsa-da, vijdonli ekanligini ko`rsatadi. Shu o`rinda savol tug`iladi: Aslida o`g`ri kim? Nochor xalqning rizqini yeyayotgan, o`zganing haqqidan qo`rqmayotgan Rahmonxo`jaga o`xshagan mansabdorlar emasmi, haqiqiy o`g`rilar? Jamiyatda nochorlarning borligi, ularning haqqini yeyayotganlarning borligidan dalolat beradi. Aytish mumkinki, Rahmonxo`jaga o`xshash odamlarni xalq o`g`ri deb atamasa-da, ammo ana o`shalar haqiqiy o`g`rilardir. Ularning ko`ra-bila turib, ter to`kmasdan non topishga qiynalayotgan odamlarni talashi, ularning moliga ko`z olaytirishi, har narsadan "foyda" olib qolishga urinishi haqiqiy o`g`rilik.

G`afur G`ulom o`zining qisqagina hikoyasi orqali kitobxonga nafaqat yurtimiz aholisining XX asr boshlaridagi ijtimoiy ahvoli haqida real ma'lumotlar beradi, balki G`afur G`ulom ijodining huquq va axloq bilan chambarchars bog`liq ekanligini tushuntirishga harakat qiladi. Adib o`z asarlari orqali o`g`irlikni, poraxo`rlikni, o`zgalar haqqini yeyishni mohirona tarzda qoralaydi, halollikni, huquq va axloq tamoyillariga rioya qilishni targ`ib qiladi. G`afur G`ulom o`zining "Chorbozorchi", "Yodgor", "Shum bola", "Sog`inish", "Sen yetim emassan", "Kuzatish", "Men yahudiy", "Bizning ko`chada ham bayram bo`lajak" kabi asarlari orqali insonlarga harom, yolg`onchilik, urush kabi illatlarning olib keladigan ziyonlarini tushuntirishga urinadi. Ishonch bilan aytish mumkinki, G`afur G`ulom asarlari bugungi kunda ham insonlarga to`g`ri yo`l ko`rsata oladi, yoshlarni tarbiyalashda, huquq va axloq normalarini ta'minlashda o`ziga xos manba bo`lib xizmat qiladi.

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LISONIY BIRLIKLARNING O‘ZARO MUNOSABATLARI: UYADOSHLIK MUNOSABATI

Annotatsiya: Bir sathga mansub bo‘lgan, qimmat jihatdan bir xil birliklarning ma'lum umumiy belgi asosida bir guruhga (uyaga) birlashuvi uyadoshlik munosabati sanaladi. Uyadoshlik munosabatida bo‘lgan birliklar uchun umumiy belgi sifatida shu birliklarning ma'nosi ham, shakli ham xizmat qilishi mumkin. Masalan, ishchi, ishla leksemalari o‘zakning umumiyligi bilan o‘zaro birlashsa, qo‘shimchalari bilan farqlanadi. Yoki aksincha, ishla, angla, so‘zla singari leksemalar qo‘shimchaning umumiyligi bilan birlashib, o‘zakning xilma-xilligi bilan farqlanadi. Har ikki holatda ham uyadoshlikni hosil qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Lisoniy birliklar, uyadoshlik munosabati, voqelik dialektikasi, sintagmatik munosabat, morfologik sath, sistemaviy tilshunoslik, lingvistik satx.

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LANGUAGE UNION RELATIONS: HARMONY RELATIONS

Abstract: A hierarchical relationship is a grouping of valuable units of the same level into one group (nest) on the basis of a certain common denominator. Both the meaning and the form of these units can serve as a common denominator for related units. For example, the lexemes of worker and work are distinguished by their suffixes when they are combined with the generality of the core. Or, conversely, lexemes such as action, comprehension, and speech are combined with the generality of the suffix and differ in the diversity of the core. In both cases there is a complete digestive tract.

Keywords: Linguistic units, coherence relations, dialectics of reality, syntagmatic relations, morphological level, systematic linguistics, linguistic level.

Ma'lumki, til sistema sifatida ichki tuzilishga, strukturaga ega. Tilning ichki tuzilishi (strukturasi) ko‘p sathlidir.

Tilning qimmat jihatdan bir xil birliklarining yig‘indisi lingvistik sath deb yuritiladi. Masalan, fonologik sath morfemik sath kabi. Ma'lum bir tildagi

fonemalarning o‘zaro munosabati majmui fonologik sathni, morfemalar munosabati majmui esa morfemik sathni tashkil etadi.

Lingvistik satx, tushunchasi hozirgi tilshunoslikda keng tarqalgan bo‘lsa ham, lekin tilni sathlarga bo‘lishda xilma-xillik ko‘zga tashlanadi. Shunday bo‘lishga qaramasdan, deyarli barcha tilshunoslar tilning quyidagi sathlarini bir dek tan oladilar: 1) fonologik sath 2) morfemik sath 3) leksik sath 4) morfologik sath 5) sintaktik sath 6) ustsintaktik (supersintaktik) sath.

Yuqoridagi sathlarning har biri o‘zining birligiga ega: fonologik sath birligi-fonema; morfemik sath birligi-morfema; leksik sath birligi leksema; morfologik sath-birligi so‘z shakl; sintaktik sath birligi sintaksema; ustsintaktik sath birligi matn (tekst).

Ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan sathlar quyidan yuqoriga qarab qatiy tartibda joylashadi. Har bir yuqori sath birligi o‘zidan bir daraja quyi sath birliklarining sintagmatik munosabatidan tashkil topadi (bundan faqat leksik sath birligi mustasno), fonemalarning sintagmatik munosabatidan morfemik sath birligi morfema hosil bo‘ladi (shu jumladan leksik morfema ham).

Morfemalarning sintagmatik munosabatidan esa morfologik sath birligi bo‘lgan so‘z shakl vujudga keladi. So‘z shakl, o‘z navbatida, morfemalarga (to‘g‘rirog‘i, morfema variantlariga) bo‘linadi va boshqalar.

Til sistemasidagi har bir sath birligi fonema, morfema, leksema, so‘z shakl, sintaksema, matn lisoniy (lingvistik) birliklar sanaladi.

Lisoniy birliklar sistema tarkibida ma’lum munosabatda bo‘ladi. Ularni dastlab ikki guruhga ajratish mumkin: 1) bir sathga mansub bo‘lgan birliklar munosabati; 2) turli sathga mansub bo‘lgan birliklar munosabati, ya’ni sathlararo munosabat.

Bir sathga mansub bo‘lgan birliklar o‘zaro ikki xil munosabatga kirishadi: 1) uyadoshlik (paradigmatik) munosabati; 2) ketma-ketlik munosabati.

Uyadoshlik munosabati

Bir sathga mansub bo‘lgan, qimmat jihatdan bir xil birliklarning ma’lum umumiy belgi asosida bir guruhga (uyaga) birlashuvi uyadoshlik munosabati sanaladi. Uyadoshlik munosabatida bo‘lgan birliklar uchun umumiy belgi sifatida shu birliklarning ma’nosi ham, shakli ham xizmat qilishi mumkin. Masalan, ishchi, ishla leksemalari o‘zakning umumiyligi bilan o‘zaro birlashsa, qo‘shimchalari bilan farqlanadi. Yoki aksincha, ishla, angla, so‘zla singari leksemalar qo‘shimchaning umumiyligi bilan birlashib, o‘zakning xilma-xilligi bilan farqlanadi. Har ikki holatda ham uyadoshlikni hosil qiladi. Leksik sathda ayrim leksemalar shakliy o‘xshashlik umumiy belgisi asosida bir uyani, sinfni tashkil etadi. Bunday leksemalar munosabati leksik omonimlarni hosil qiladi. Yoki ba’zi leksemalar°ma’no umumiyligi asosida bir sinfga birlashadi.

Bunday munosabatda bo‘lgan leksemalar leksik sinonimlarni tashkil etadi. Xuddi shunday xususiyat fonologik sathdan yuqori bo‘lgan barcha sath birliklari

uchun ham xosdir. Masalan, umumiy egalik ma’nosi asosida barcha egalik shakllari bir uyaga birlashadi. Zamon ma’nosi asosida barcha zamon bildiruvchi fe’l shakllari bir uyani hosil qiladi. Shu bilan birga, uya ichida xuddi shunday umumiy ma’no asosida yana kichik uyalarga birlashishi mumkin. Jumladan, o‘tgan zamon shakllari, hozirgi zamon shakllari, kelasi zamon shakllari kabi.

Shunday qilib, ma’lum uya o‘z ichida kichik uyalarga bo‘linib, uyalar darajalanishini hosil qiladi. Masalan, *a, e, o, u, u, a* unlilari munosabati unlilar sistemasini (paradigmasini) tashkil etish bilan birga, bu unlilarning har kaysisi bevosita kuzatishda bir qancha variantlar orqali yuzaga chiqadi va variantlar uyasini (sistemasini) tashkil etadi.

Lisoniy birliklarning uyadoshlik munosabatini belgilashda ko‘proq ma’no umumiyligi belgisi xizmat qiladi.

Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, ma’lum umumiy ma’no asosida bir uyaga birlashtirish uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qilgan umumiy ma’no takrorlanishi lozim. Anna shu takrorlanuvchi ma’no (sema) har bir a’zoni ayni shu uyaga (paradigmaga) birlashtirish uchun xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga uyaning xar qaysi a’zosi boshqa a’zodan ma’lum belgilariga ko‘ra farqlanish xususiyatiga ham ega. Ana shu farqlanish belgisi bilan uyaning alohida birligi ekanligini saqlab turadi. Demak, har bir a’zo birlashtiruvchi va farqlovchi semalar birligidan tashkil topadi. Birlashtiruvchi sema har bir a’zoni ma’lum mazmuniy uyaga (paradigmaga) birlashishini, farqlovchi sema esa uya tarkibidagi har bir a’zoning o‘ziga xosligini, alohidaligini ko‘rsatib turadi. Anglashiladiki, uyaning har bir a’zosida umumiylik va o‘ziga xoslik dialektikasi o‘z tajassumini topadi. Masalan, -gan, -di shakllari o‘tgan zamon semasi bilan bir uyaga kiradi. Shu bilan birga ularning xar ikkisi o‘ziga xos farqlanish belgisiga ham ega. Ular o‘tgan zamonning nutq momentiga nisbatan uzoq yoki yaqinligini ifodalash jihatidan bir-biridan farqlanadi. Birinchisi nisbatan uzoq o‘tgan zamonni, ikkinchisi esa yaqin o‘tgan zamonni bildiradi.

Har bir uya (paradigma) sistema sanaladi. Shunday ekan, til sistemasi o‘zaro munosabatda bo‘lgan bir qancha uyalarning birligidan iboratdir.

Har bir uya a’zolari bir-biri bilan zidlanish xususiyatiga ega. Zidlanish har qanday narsa va hodisaning ichki taraqqiyot negizidir. Shunday ekan, davrlar o‘tishi bilan uya a’zolari o‘rtasida mikdoriy o‘zgarish ro‘y berishi mumkin. Ayrim a’zolar eskirib, iste’moldan chiqishi, yangisi kirib kelishi mumkin. Bu esa til sistemasining ochiq sistema ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Yuqorida ta’kidlanganidek, uyadoshlik (paradigmatik) munosabatida bo‘lgan lisoniy birliklar muayyan birlashtiruvchi semaga ega bo‘lishi bilan birga, o‘zaro farqlovchi semaga ham ega bo‘ladi. Ana shu farqlovchi semalar uya a’zolarining o‘zaro zidlanishi uchun asos bo‘ladi.

Sistemaviy tilshunoslikda uya a’zolarining ana shunday farklovchi semalar asosida zidlanishini belgilash markaziy o‘rinni egallaydi. Chunki lisoniy birliklarni ma’lum sinflarga birlashtirish qanchalik muhim bo‘lsa, sinf a’zolarini bir-biriga zidlash ham shunchalik ahamiyatlidir. Sinflarga birlashtirishda lisoniy

birlik mazmuniy mundarijasidagi birlashtiruvchi sema xizmat qilsa, bir-biridan ajratishda farqlovchi sema asosiy rol o‘ynaydi. Shuning uchun sistemaviy tilshunoslik asoschilari zidlanish tushunchasiga katta e’tibor berib, til-da zidlanishdan boshka hech narsa yo‘qligini ta’kidlaydilar.

Farqlash tushunchasi zidlanish tushunchasini taqozo etadi. Ikki narsa bir-biridan faqat o‘zaro zid quyilgandagina farqlanadi. Sistemaviy tilshunoslikning asoschilaridan biri N.S.Trubeskoy fonologik sathda zidlanishlarni quyidagicha belgilarga ko‘ra tasnif etadi:

A.Zidlanish sistemasiga munosabatiga ko‘ra.

B. Zidlanuvchi a’zolar urtasidagi munosabatga ko‘ra.

B.Zidlanuvchi a’zolarning ma’no farklash kuchiga ko‘ra.

Bu belgiga ko‘ra zidlanishlar bir o‘lchovli va ko‘p o‘lchovli hamda ajralgan va proporsional zidlanishlarga bo‘linadi.

Zidlanishlar zidlanuvchi a’zolarni farqlash uchun xiz-mat qiladigan belgilarnigina emas, balki har ikki zidlanayotgan a’zolar uchun umumiy bo‘lgan belgini ham taqozo etadi. Bunday belgilar «qiyoslash uchun asos» bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Qiyoslash uchun asos belgiga ega bo‘lmagan ikki narsa o‘zaro zidlanishi mumkin emas. Qiyoslash uchun asos bo‘lgan belgiga ko‘ra zidlanishlar ikki turli buladi: 1) bir o‘lchovli, 2) ko‘p o‘lchovli.

Bir o‘lchovli zidlanishlarda zidlanuvchi a’zolarning zidlanishlari uchun asos bo‘lgan belgi faqat shu zidlanish uchungina xos bo‘lib, zidlanish sistemasining boshqa a’zolarida uchramaydi. Masalan, lotin grafik sistemasidagi E va F harflari zidlanishini olib ko‘raylik. Bu harflarning zidlanishi bir o‘lchovlidir. Chunki bu ikki harf o‘rtasidagi o‘xshash belgilar yigindisi (vertikal chiziq va ikki gorizontal chiziq) lotin alfavitidagi boshqa hech qaysi harfda uchramaydi. Aksincha, *R* va *R* harflari zidlanishi esa ko‘p o‘lchovlidir. Chunki bu xarflar o‘rtasidagi o‘xshash (qiyosga asos bo‘lgan) belgilar (vertikal chiziq va uning ustiga o‘ng tomondan chizilgan yarim doira) faqat shu juftlikdagina emas, balki boshqa harflarda ham mavjud (masalan, *V* harfida). Bir o‘lchovli va ko‘p o‘lchovli zidlanishlarning ajratilishi tilshunoslikda juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Bunday zidlanishlar tilning barcha sathlarida uchraydi.

Bundan tashљari birinchi belgiga ko‘ra zidlanishlarning proporsional va ajralgan turlari ham mavjud.

Ma’lum bir zidlanish a’zolari o‘rtasidagi munosabat til sistemasining boshqa zidlanish a’zolari o‘rtasidagi munosabat bilan bir xil bo‘lgan zidlanishlar proporsional zidlanish hisoblanadi. Masalan, o‘zbek tili fonologik sistemasidagi *k-g* fonemalarining zidlanishi proporsionaldir. Chunki bu zidlanish a’zolari o‘rtasidagi munosabat, ya’ni jarangsizlik, portlovchilik belgisi asosida umumiylikni hosil kilishi faqat shu juftlik uchungina emas, balki *p-b, t-d* kabi juftliklar uchun ham xosdir.* Ma’lum bir zidlanish a’zolari o‘rtasidagi qiyos uchun asos bo‘lgan belgi til sistemasidagi zidlanishlarning hech qaysisida uchramaydigan zidlanish ajralgan zidlanish sanaladi. Masalan, *b* va *l* juftliklari

o‘rtasidagi zidlanish ajralgandir. Chunki bilabiallik va labiodentallik belgilari boshqa hech bir juftlikda kiyos uchun asos bo‘lmaydi.

Zidlanish a’zolari o‘rtasidagi munosabatga ko‘ra zidlanishlar *privativ* (qiyosga asos bo‘lgan belgi birida bor, ikkinchisida yo‘q bo‘lgan zidlanish), *darajali* (gradual) va *teng qimmatli* (ekvipolent) zidlanishlarga bo‘linadi.

Zidlanuvchi a’zolaridan birida zidlanish uchun asos bo‘lgan belgining mavjudligi, ikkinchisida esa yo‘qligiga asoslangan zidlanish privativ zidlanish Xisoblanadi. Zidlanuvchilarning belgiga ega bulgan a’zosi belgili (markirlangan), kuchli, belgiga ega bo‘lmagan a’zosi esa belgisiz (markirlanmagan), kuchsiz a’zo deyiladi. Masalan, *t-d, k-g* undoshlari zidlanishlari privativ ziddiyat sanalib, zidlanuvchi juftliklarning har birida birinchi a’zo «ovoz» (jarang) belgisining yo‘qligi, ikkinchisi esa borligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Bunday zidlanishlarning grafik ifodasi uchun kuchsiz a’zoga «-», kuchli a’zoga « +» belgisi qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, so‘z turkumlari sistemasida ot bilan fe’l o‘rtasida qiyos uchun asos bo‘lgan belgi «harakat» sanalib, birinchisi bu belgining yo‘qligi (-), ikkinchisi esa borligi (+) bilan xarakterlanadi.

Zidlanuvchi a’zolar bir belgining turli darajasini (gradasiyasini) ko‘rsatuvchi zidlanish darajali zidlanish hisoblanadi. Masalan, unlilarda og‘iz ochilishining turli darajasini ko‘rsatuvchi *u-u-o, i-e-a* o‘rtasidagi zidlanish.

Darajali zidlanish ko‘p a’zoli bo‘lib, darajalanish silsilasidagi birinchi va so‘nggi a’zo chegara a’zolar, ular o‘rtasidagi a’zolar esa oraliq a’zolar sanaladi.

Chegara a’zolar zidlanishning ikki qutbini tashkil etadi va maksimal zidlanish hosil qiladi.

Zidlanuvchi a’zolarning har ikkisi mantiqan teng bo‘lgan, ya’ni belgining ikki darajasini ham, bor yoki yo‘qligini ham bildirmaydigan zidlanishlar teng qimmatli (zkvipolent) zidlanish hisoblanadi. Masalan, opa-singil, ota-ona zidlanishi. Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, zidlanishlarning yuqoridagi turlarini ajratish til sistemasining konkret shart-sharoiti bilan bog‘liq. Bu sistemaning konkret shart-sharoitdan ajratib olingan ayni bir zidlanishi privativ ham, darajali ham bo‘lishi mumkin. Masalan, u-O o‘rtasidagi zidlanish og‘izning ochilish darajasi sifatida olinsa, privativ ziddiyat bo‘ladi. Zidlanuvchilardan biri og‘iz ochilishining *«nul»* darajasi sifatida qabul qilinadi. Bu vaktda *u «ochiq emas», o* esa *«ochiq»,* yoki *u «yopiq»,* O esa *«yopiq emas»* tarzida zidlanadi. Xuddi shu belgiga ko‘ra til sistemasidagi *u* ga nisbatan ochiqroq unli *u* e’tiborga olinsa, *u* bilan *o* o‘rtasidagi zidlanish darajali zidlanishga aylanadi. Bu vaqtda *u* va *o* zidlanishning chegara a’zolari, *o‘* esa oraliq a’zo bo‘lib qoladi. Shunday qilib, *u* yoki bu zidlanishni privativ, darajali va teng himmatli zidlanish sifatida baholanishi bizning qanday nuqtai nazardan yondashuvimizga bog‘liq.

Lekin bundan u yoki bu zidlanishni belgilash sof sub’yektiv xarakterga ega degan xulosaga kelmaslik kerak.

Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, zidlanishning o‘zida uni ma’lum bir turga kiritish uchun asos bo‘ladigan qandaydir belgi mavjud bo‘ladi. Tilning sistemaviy tuzilishining o‘zi va uning funksiyalashuvi ko‘p hollarda

zidlanishning ob’yektiv va aniq turini ajratishga imkon beradi. Yuqorida ko‘rib o‘tgan *u* va *o* fonemalari o‘rtasidagi munosabat privativ zidlanish sifatida ham, darajali. zidlanish sifatida ham tasavvur etilishi mumkin. Lekin amalda ularning qaysisi reallashayotgani shu fonologik sistemaning tuzilishi va qo‘llanishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

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THE FEATURES OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH PERIPHRASIS

Annotation: In this article it is given the features of English and Uzbek periphrasis. The purpose is to obtain periphrasis as a means of artistic representation, determine the relationship of periphrasis to language and speech, indicate the criteria for determining periphrasis, show the importance of periphrasis in speech, identify the internal types of periphrasis and study each type separately, comparison of periphrasis with related events, determine the formation, expression and relation of periphrasis to word groups, define the function of periphrasis in speech and their place in folklore. The article could be useful for the linguists, teachers and students who are interested in this topic.

Key words: periphrasis, linguistics, monograph, metaphor, metonymy, euphemism, phraseological units, concept, semantic meaning, proverbs, expressive.

The following presented article is an analysis of linguacultural features of Uzbek and English periphrasis. Uzbek and English are very rich in spoken language. One such tool is periphrasis. To date, periphrasis have not been studied in a monograph, not only in Uzbek linguistics, and even in Turkic studies, but also in the stability of world linguistics. Although periphrasis are actively used as a means of artistic expression in both oral and written speech, they are one of the factors that show the richness of our language and the breadth of its semantic possibilities. Periphrasis help to make speech effective, clear, logical, and unique.

The novelty of the article is identification of specific features of figurative expressions in Uzbek and English languages and their comparative description and classification. In the article, first time English and Uzbek Periphrasis have been learned scientifically, theoretically in comparison aspect. In the work, it has been proved that Periphrasis are speech events. Types of Periphrasis like lexical, phraseological, syntactic, logic, contextual paraphrases have been studied and showed their features. So, it has been given an account about how to be exist of Periphrasis. Relation of Periphrasis with related events like metaphor, metonymy, euphemism, phraseological units has been explained. Also, the peculiarities of using Periphrasis in the different branches have been analyzed.

The article is based on the achievements in the field of linguistics, the categories of dialectical philosophy: generality and specificity, cause and effect, possibility and reality, unity of form and content, clarity and abstraction. Among

the scientists who have played an important role in the formation and generalization of theoretical concepts in world science are OA Akhmanova, GNMolojay, IBGolub, DERezental, AB Shapiro, AT Rubaylo, S. Usmanov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, A.Khojiev, H.Nematov, R.Kungurov, R.Rasulov, Y.Tojiev, H.Shamsiddinov.

The problem of periphrasis, which is one of the means of expression, which clearly shows the richness of the language, has not been the subject of special research not only in Uzbek linguistics, but also in general linguistics. However, there are some ideas about the periphrasis, albeit a small one, about its place in language and speech.

In world linguistics - in the study of the Uzbek language, including the textbook "Stylistics of the Uzbek language", the term is used as a periphrasis and is explained as follows.

“Periphrasis is the process of describing people's names or other objects in a variety of words or phrases without saying them directly. This term is also called periphrasis and periphrasis

In Professor A. Khodzhiev's "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" the term takes the form of a periphrasis, and "Narsa" is a stylistic device, which is expressed not by its name, but by a specific context, a characteristic feature of the situation. Example: like the queen of the field (corn), the cradle of the revolution (Leningrad).

Scholars who have considered periphrasis, including A.T. Rubaylo, have studied periphrasis as one of the artistic means of language and understand it as a process of renaming. He emphasizes that the periphrasis phenomenon is formed by one of the methods of semantic transfer - the method of metonymy: *“Мы говорим Москва, но в известных случаях: столица трудяшихся всего мира, сердца страны сотсиолизма. Можно сказать военный парад, парад юности нашей Родины, физкультурный парад, демонстрация нашей несокрушимой мощи. Не трудно видеть, что такие выражения являются ни чем иным, как видом развёрнутый метонимии”.* At the same time, the scientist does not say anything about the metaphorical, synecdoche and functional methods of phrase formation. However, these methods of semantics also play an active role in the formation of periphrasis. Compare: cotton - white gold, television - blue screen, astronaut - astronaut, etc. It should also be noted that in periphrasis, the emphasis is not on renaming the word, but on revealing important features of the person, object, and event, and on increasing the word's power.

In his special work on periphrasis, GN Molojay states: “Periphrasis are semantically indistinguishable phrases and sentences. They appear in the process of speaking to describe an object, a sign or a character, and at the same time to show their characteristics. ”

It should be noted that periphrasis consist not only of phrases and sentences, but also of words. For example: kosmonavt – fazogir (astranaut), pillakor – zarshunos(goldsmith).

According to the definitions of periphrasis, they are meant to express the names of events by the characteristic sign of a particular speech situation. Thus, periphrasis are speech-situational units, and phraseological expressions are lexical units that already exist in the language and are ready to be used in the speech process. We compose periphrasis in the course of speech. Stable compounds are, as the name implies, stable in the language - a whole ready-made units. Stable compounds do not name objects or events. They are used only according to the condition of the objects. They are used only according to the condition of the objects. Periphrasis are called only figuratively. More precisely, periphrasis do not call a certain person, object, event by a permanent noun-nominative meaning, but by a descriptive name that clearly reveals their specific features. For example, cotton is white gold, wheat is gold, and oil is black gold. These descriptive terms do not exist as a unit of vocabulary. Because they are named in reference to a particular object. The dictionary gives the correct names of the objects: cotton (not white gold), oil (not black gold).

From the above, periphrasis cannot be equated with direct connections. The basis of periphrasis is the logical comparison of two things or events in our minds that are close to each other in some way. For example, we call chess mental gymnastics. At the same time, the features of chess are compared with one of the sports - gymnastics. Gymnastics strengthens the human body. And chess serves to sharpen the mind, the thought. In this sense, they have in common with each other, similar in function. Thus, periphrasis are formed by considering the interrelationships and similarities of the two.

What are the criteria for periphrasis? What are these characters? In our opinion, these are:

1. No matter how many words are in a periphrasis, they are
The meaning must be based on a concept.
2. Between periphrasis and nouns
there must be semantic-logical closeness, coherence, connection.
3. Periphrasis are the properties of things, objects, concepts
it must be a descriptive and descriptive expression.
4. Periphrasis are ambiguous (contextual periphrasis).
5. Periphrasis have the features of emotional, expressive and figurative.

Based on the above criteria, we analyze the following periphrasis, such as an earthquake - an underground storm, a newspaper - a mirror of life, shepherds - pastoral heroes, autumn - hazan season, cotton growers - white gold creators. These periphrasis represent only one concept, regardless of how many words they consist of. There is a semantic coherence between the words in the periphrasis and the key word. Each of the descriptive expressions has a common meaning. Compare, an underground storm. When there is a storm, objects move.

Consequently, there is a semantic similarity between the words in the periphrasis of the underground storm. This periphrasis also clarifies the semantic meaning of the word earthquake. In other words, it describes an active process taking place underground. Also, the same periphrasis is ambiguous.

In Dickens's novel Dombey and the Son, Halperin finds the following definition of the mother concept: ***I understand you are poor, and wish to earn money by nursing the little boy, my son, who has been so prematurely deprived of what can never be replaced.*** Here ***what can never be replaced*** is periphrasis.

Examples of English periphrasis: **cap and gown (student), a gentleman of the long robe(lawyer), my better half (wife)** and others.

The following environment is quoted from Sexton's novel "The Great Midland": **Stephanie saw the stacks of the steel mills, out of which jets of flame flickered up now and then into the blanket of smoke, which hung over them. Barometer of war, she thought.** ***The barometer of*** war is used instead of ***steel mills*** and provides an individual artistic assessment of how steelmakers play a role in enhancing a country's military capabilities.

To sum up, periphrasis is one of the most complex linguistic phenomena. Sufficiently deep contradictions occur, first of all, in the field of conceptual and terminological apparatus of periphrasis. Periphrasis are formed when a word changes from its original meaning to a figurative one. Periphrasis perform different functions in speech. As a means of stylistic language, they can elevate speech and give it imagery; can enrich the content of the dictionary based on the requirements of the development of society; repetitions in speech allow you to avoid repetitions. Periphrasis can be used as a part of speech, as a cut, as a determiner, as a complement, as a case.

Periphrasis are used not only in the language of the press, but also in riddles, proverbs and works of art. The use of periphrasis in riddles and proverbs is unique. If the name of the object described by the periphrasis is hidden in the riddles and it is necessary to find it, the proverbs say the name of the object and then give its descriptive expression, or first the descriptive expression and then the name of the object.

The use of periphrasis in fiction differs from that used in fiction. If periphrasis in a work of art describe an image or an event in terms of other features, then in journalism there is an additional evaluation of this feature, that is, a personal attitude.

Periphrasis describe the names of people, animals, places and inanimate objects. They describe with emotional, expressive words or phrases. Periphrasis are speech events. Paraphrases take into consideration features, signs, situations what they describe. Periphrasis are one of the most complicated linguistic event. In other words, Paraphrase is a descriptive expression. Both English and Uzbek languages, Periphrasis are used for nation's customs and traditions, famous heroes, historical places, national dishes and animals…

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NAVOIY VILOYATI ERKIN IQTISODIY ZONASINING O`ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. Maqola Navoiy viloyatida barpo etilgan Erkin iqtisodiy zonaga bag`ishlangan bo`lib, uning iqtisodiy samaradorligi ochib berigan. Shu bilan birga ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar hajmi va qiymatiga alohida e`tibor qaratilgan. Navoiy Erkin iqtisodiy zonasi ishlab chiqargan mahsulotlarning Jahon bozoridagi mavqei va eksport salohiyati atroflicha yoritilgan. Shuningdek uning hududiy keng xususiyatlariga ahamiyat berilgan.

Kalit so`zlar. Erkin iqtisodiy zona, eksport, import, sanoat mahsuloti, qo`shma korxona.

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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF NAVOI REGION FREE ECONOMIC ZONE

Annotation. The article is devoted to the Free Economic Zone in Navoi region, which reveals its economic efficiency. At the same time, special attention is paid to the volume and value of products. The position of the products of the Navoi Free Economic Zone on the world market and the export potential are covered in detail. Attention is also paid to its wide regional features.

Keywords. Free economic zone, export, import, industrial products, joint ventures.

Navoiy viloyati tabiiy sharoiti va tabiiy resurslari qulay bo`lgan hudud hisoblanib, sanoat jadal rivojlanib borayotgan mintaqa sanaladi. Ma`lumotlarga ko`ra hudud aholisi 2021 yilda 1,01 ming kishidan oshgan. Aholining 440,9 ming kishiga yaqini mehnatga bandlar tashkil etib, u 48,89 % urbanizatsiya darajasiga ega. Aholining 171,1 foizi ayollar, 173,7 foizi erkaklarni tashkil etadi.

Respublikamizda ilk bor 2008 yil 2-dekabrda Erkin iqtisodiy zonaning Navoiy viloyatida tashkil etilishi, hududning iqtisodiy qulayligidan dalolat beradi. Navoiy Erkin iqtisodiy zonasi Karmana tumanining 645 gektar hududda joylashgan bo`lib, u Xalqaro aeroport, xalqaro temiryo`l va avtomobil magistral yo`li infrastrukturasida joylashgan.

Erkin iqtisodiy zona – mintaqani jadal ijtimoiy-iqtisdoiy rivojlantirish uchun mamlakat va chet el kapitalini, istiqbolli texnologiya va boshqaruv tajribasini jalb etish maqsadida tuziladigan, aniq belgilangan ma’muriy chegaralari va alohida huquqiy tartiboti bo`lgan maxsus ajratilgan hudud hisoblanadi[2]. Bundan ko`rinib turibdiki, hududning erkin iqtisodiy zonasi asosan keng ko`lamdagi sanoat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqish va eksport qilish bilan shug`ullanadi.

Respulikamizda erkin iqtisodiy zonalar bilan hamohang maxsus iqtisodiy zonalar ham shakllantirilishi qator siyosiy nizom, farmon va qonunlarda aks ettirildi. O`zbekiston Respublikasining Maxsus iqtisodiy zonalar to`g`risida”gi Qonunning 1-bob 3-moddasida maxsus iqtisodiy zonaga - tegishli hududni jadal ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish uchun chet el investitsiyalarini va mahalliy investitsiyalarni yuqori texnolologiyalar hamda boshqaruv jalb etish maqsadida maxsus ajratiljan, belgilangan chegaralarga va maxsus huquqiy rejimga ega bo`lgan hudud – deb ta’rif berilgan.

Yuqorida berilgan har ikkala ta’rifiga ko`ra erkin iqtisodiy zona yoki maxsus iqtisodiy zonalar tashkil qilingan mintaqalarni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish maqsadida, xorijiy va mahalliy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish orqali yuqori texnologiyali raqobatbardosh ishlab chiqarishni yo`lga qo`yish bilan eksportbop va import o`rnini bosuvchi mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish asosida, mazkur mintaqalardagi aholini ish bilan ta’minlash orqali ularning turmush darajasini yuksaltirish imkonini beradigan alohida huquqiy rejimga ega bo`ladigan chegarali hudud hisoblanadi.

O`zbekistonning yangi iqtisodiy faoliyatini takomillashtirish, kichik va o`rta biznesni rivojlanayotganligi, mamlakatimizda sanoatning hududiy tashkil etilishini erkin iqtisodiy zona, kichik sanoat zonasi kabi yangi shakllari vujudga kelishiga sabab bo`ldi. Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda 14 ta erkin iqtisodiy zona faoliyat yuritmoqda. Bular “Navoiy”, “Angren”, “Jizzax”, “Urgut”,

[2] O`zbekiston Respublikasining “Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar to`g`risidagi” Qonuni 25 aprel 1996 yil.

“G`ijduvon”, “Qo`qon” va “Xazorasp” erkin iqtisodiy zonalarida 62 ta loyiha amalga oshirilgan. Farmasevtika sohasiga ixtisoslashgan “Nukus-farm”, “Zomin-farm”, “Kosonsoy-farm”, “Sirdaryo-farm”, “Boysun-farm”, “Bo`stonliq-farm”, “Parkent-farm” kabi 7 ta yangi erkin iqtisodiy zonani rivojlantirish bo`yicha izchil ishlar olib borilgan. Buning natijasida ko`plab kimyo-laboratoriyalar faoliyati natijasida ko`plab tabiiy farm mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish yo`lga qo`yildi.

Hozirgi kunda “Navoiy Erkin iqtisodiy zonasi”da Janubiy Koreya, Buyuk Britaniya, Italiya, Xitoy xalq respublikasi, Birlashgan Arab Amirliklari, Hindiston, Singapur va Rossiya davlatlari bilan istiqbolli loyihalar amalga oshirilmoqda. Jumladan, “Telekom Innovations” mas’uliyati cheklangan jamiyat qo`shma korxonasi (Singapur, Xitoy), “TV tyunerlar, ADSL modemlar va Home Gate way” qurilmalarini ishlab chiqaruvchi tashkilot, “UzEraeCabel” mas’uliyati cheklangan jamiyat qo`shma korxonasi (Koreya respublikasi), “Avtomobillar uchun kabel va akkumulyator jgutlarini ishlab chiqaruvchi”, “UzEraeAlternator” mas’uliyati cheklangan jamiyat qo`shma korxonasi (Koreya respublikasi), “Avtomobillar uchun generator va compressor” ishlab chiqaruvchi tashkilotlar faoliyat yuritmoqa.

Shu bilan birga korxonalarda tayyorlanayotgan yuqori kuchlanishga chidamli kabel similar ”National Plast” mas’uliyati cheklangan jamiyat qo`shma korxonasi Italiya hamkorligida ishlab chiqariladi. ”GREN LINE” mas’uliyati cheklangan jamiyat qo`shma korxonasida alyumin profil va alyumin mahsulotlari hamda O`zbekiston - Janubiy Koreya qo`shma korxonasida esa avtomobillar uchun yuqori bosimli gazballonlar, emal simlar, statyor, rotor, dori-darmonlar, mobil telefonlar, noutbuk, smartfon va boshqa elektrotexnika mahsulotlari, tibbiy buyumlar, mashinasozlik, avtomobilsozlik, qurilish materiallari, kimyo va neft kimyo mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish yo`lga qo`yilgan. Shuningdek, qurilish ishlari va gipsakartonlarni montaj qilishda qo`llaniladigan turli ashyolar, polipropilin quvurlar hamda ularni ulashda foydalaniladigan qismlar, tpansport vositalari uchun tormoz qismlari, quyosh issiqlik panellari, tikuv mashinalari, maishiy texnika jihozlari, gilamlar ishlab chiqarilmoqda. Yuqorida ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar MDH davlatlari, Ukraina, Polsha, Chexiya, Germaniya, Kanada, AQSh va boshqa xorijiy davlatlarga eksport qilinmoqda.

Ma`lumotlariga ko`ra Navoiy Erkin iqtisodiy zonasida 2009-2016 yillarda 22 ta loyiha amalga oshirilgan bo`lib, 124 mln. AQSh dollari miqdorida foyda ko`rgan. Bu holat o`sha davrda korxonalar sonining qisqaligi bilan izohlanadi. 2017-2018 yillarda MDH va jahon mamalkatlarining sohalarga kiritgan investitsiyalari natijasida 35 ta loyiha amalga oshirildi hamda buning natijasi yuqori ko`rsatkichga ega bo`ldi.

2020-2021 yillarda esa ushbu davr ichida erkin iqtisodiy zonada amalga oshirilgan lohihalar sonining yana 12 taga ko`payganligi bu ishlab chiqarish hajmining oshganligidan dalolat beradi. 2020-2022 yillarda loyihalar sonining

jadal ortishi va o`z navbatida korxonalar kelajak istiqboli ko`rsatkichlarini oshishiga sabab bo`ladi. Shu bilan birga hukumat tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan iqtisodiy sohalarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan strategiyalar muhim sanalib hududlarda faoliyat yuritayotgan iqtisodiy zonalrning optimallashishini taqozo etadi.

O`zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning 2019 yilda Navoiy viloyatidagi tashrifi munosabati bilan hudud to`liq erkin iqtisodiy zonaga aylantirilishi e`tirof etildi. Bunga binoan **"Navoiy viloyatini innovatsion, yuqori texnologiyalarga asoslangan, eksportga yo`naltirilgan va import o`rnini bosadigan ishlab chiqarishlar uchun erkin iqtisodiy zona sifatida belgilash chora-tadbirlari to`g`risida"gi** 15.05.2019 yil 5719-sonli Prezident Farmoni e`lon berildi.

Ushbu farmon 2030 yil 1-yanvarga qadar, keyinchalik belgilangan tartibda muddatini uzayturish imkoniyati bilan quyidagilarni o`z ichiga oladi: Navoiy viloyati ishlab chiqarish salohiyatidan kompleks, samarali foydalanish, hududda yirik logistika markazini yaratish, yuqori texnologiyali ishlab chiqarishni yo`lga qo`yish va Navoiy erkin iqtisodiy zona ishtirokchisi bo`lgan korxonalarga Yer, daromad, yuridik shaxslarning mol-mulkiga, kichik korxonalar uchun yagona soliqlar kiritilgan investitsiya hajmiga qarab muddati belgilab qo`yildi.

1-jadval

Navoiy viloyatining tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalari (tashqi savdo eksporti)

	Hamkor davlatlar	**2010 yil**	**2015 yil**	**2020 yil**	**2010-2020 yillarda o`zgarishlar indeksi**
	AQSh	28736,1	1276,8	280,7	1,0
	Buyuk Britaniya(Angliya)	50823,2	355,3	572,3	1,1
	Koreya Respublikasi	34894,0	9068,2	229,2	0,7
	Birlashgan Arab Amirliklari	23899,9	2249,4	1538,8	6,4
	Gruziya	1280,3	6004,4	125,7	9,8
	Italiya	281,5	5,6	50,4	17,9
	Latviya	1167,3	305,3	240,7	20,6
	Singapur	18004,1	1841,9	6627,1	36,8
	Qozog`iston	13665,7	9798,1	8848,1	64,7
	Turkmaniston	24802,5	11808,7	16053,7	64,7
	Fransiya	63297,0	134600,2	78258,7	123,6
	Yaponiya	464,1	52,9	851,6	183,5
	Rossiya Federatsiyasi	17400,4	49215,4	34878,0	200,4
	Ukraina	623,4	4539,8	2558,0	410,3
	Turkiya	6231,6	5011,0	29517,3	473,7
	Qirg`iziston	815,7	1568,7	37111,3	4549,4

Jadval: *Navoiy statistika boshqarmasi ma`lumotlari asosida tuzilgan.*

Jadvalda keltirilgan ma'lumotlarga ko`ra, Navoiy erkin iqtisodiy zonasida ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar eksportga bevosita yo`naltirilganligi, qo`shni mamlakatlar, MDH davlatlari hamda Yevropaning bir qator mamlakatlariga ekport qilish orqali davlatlararo hamkorlikni kengaytirish, o`zaro do`stlik aloqalarini yanada mustahkamlashga qaratilgan. Statistik ma'lumotlarga bo`yicha oladigan bo`lsak, eng ko`p eksport Rossiya Federatsiyasi, Turkiya, Ukraina, Yevropa davlatlaridan Fransiya va Italiya bilan, qo`shni davlatlardan Bu holatni korxonaning iqtisodiy samaradorligi hamda uning ishlab chiqarish qobiliyati belgilaydi. Navoiy viloyati sanoat korxonalarida ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar yuqori darajada qo`shni davlatlarga ya'ni Qirg'iston hamda Tojikiston respublikalariga eksport qilingan.

2-jadval

Navoiy viloyatining makroiqtisdiy ko`rsatkichlari

	O`lchov birligi	**2010 y.**	**2015 y.**	**2020 y.**
Yalpi hududiy mahsulot	mlrd.so`m	4325,6	10545,2	49742,2
	O`sish sur'ati,% da	103,9	103,8	107,1
Sanoat mahsuloti	mlrd.so`m	4038,5	9286,9	65084,9
	O`sish sur'ati,% da	99,6	103,4	109,1
Asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalar	mlrd.so`m	1741,8	1809,1	15683,4
	O`sish sur'ati,% da	2,5	90,7	77,1
Tashqi savdo aylanmasi	mlrd.so`m	926,0	802,5	1312,3
	O`sish sur'ati,% da	108,9	81,0	71,5
Eksport	mlrd.so`m	553,4	441,4	426,5
	O`sish sur'ati,% da	112,1	100,2	117,5
Import	mlrd.so`m	372,6	361,0	885,8
	O`sish sur'ati,% da	104,5	65,7	60,2

Jadval: *Navoiy statistika boshqarmasi ma`lumotlari asosida tuzilgan.*

Yuqoridagi javdal ma`lumotiga ko`ra viloyat mavqeini aniqlab beruvchi ko`rsatkich YaHM oldingi yillarga ko`ra 2020 yilda ham o`sish kuzatilgan. Bu holar ijtimoiy hayotda Covid-19 epidemiyasi va karantin holati sababli sanoat korxonalarida ham iqtisodiy samaradorlik o`z mavqeini saqlab qolgan. Ushbu davrda sanoat mahsulotlari hajmi ortib, eksportbop mahsulot hajmi oshgan.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, viloyat korxonalari o`rtasida sanoat kooperatsiyalarini yaratish, mahalliy xom-ashyo materiallariga asoslangan sanoat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish, klasterlarini joriy etish, keng imkoniyatlar, ilg`or texnologilar, bugungi kunda tadbirkorlarga yaratib berilayotgan imtiyozlardan samarali foydalanish hududning iqisodiy mavqeini belgilab beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro`yxati:

1. O`zbekiston Respublikasining "Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar to`g`risidagi" Qonuni 25 aprel 1996 yil.
2. O`zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Farmoni PF 5719 15.05.2019 y
3. www.navstat.uz sayti ma'lumotlari

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RISK FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LATE COMPLICATIONS AFTER OPEN ADENOMECTOMY

Resume: Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is a disease whose occurrence is associated with the proliferation of the periurethral zone of the prostate gland.

The incidence of BPH increases with age: 11.3% in men aged 40-49 years, by the age of 90 it reaches 90% and in almost 40% of cases surgical treatment is required. Surgical intervention is performed in an open way or endoscopically.

Key words: open adenomectomy, risk factors, late complications.

Relevance. The presence of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is one of the most common causes of lower urinary tract symptoms in older men[5]. In turn, infravesical obstruction (IVO), which is defined as obstruction of the neck of the bladder, is most often a consequence of benign prostatic hyperplasia. Conservative treatment of BPH includes the appointment and further administration of α-blockers and 5-areductase inhibitors. However, when drug therapy does not cope with its task, doctors proceed to surgical treatment methods[3].

Currently, there is a wide range of different methods of transurethral surgery and, accordingly, equipment for their performance [1,2]. Transurethral resection of the prostate is not the "newest operation", as it is presented by many domestic urologists, and, returning to the origins of endourology, it is important to note that the first resectoscope and transurethral resection of the prostate gland (TURP) were introduced by Maximilian Stern in 1926. Since then, TURP has proven itself well, although it has undergone various modifications, but despite a decrease in the frequency of treatment compared to other types of treatment (81% in 1999, 39% in 2005), mainly due to effective pharmacotherapy and minimally invasive laser procedures, it still remains the "gold standard" surgical treatment of BPH due to its well-documented and long-term effectiveness [3, 4].

The need for repeated surgery after TURP is about 1-2% per year [5]. According to research data, repeated interventions (repeated TURP, urethrotomy, incision of bladder neck sclerosis) after 1, 5 and 8 years were required in 5.8%, 12.3% and 14.7% of cases, respectively. With an increase in

the volume of prostatic hyperplasia, the radicality of resection becomes more difficult, since more tissue needs to be resected, and this, in turn, increases the risk of repeated surgery.

The purpose of the study. To conduct a comparative analysis of the frequency of complications in the postoperative period in patients after open or endoscopic surgery; to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment and the risks of complications in patients after open adenomectomy and transurethral resection.

Materials and methods of research. A retrospective analysis of 60 case histories of patients who were treated in the urological department at the ASMI clinic with a diagnosis of BPH in 2019-2022 was carried out.

The results of the study. The number of observations was 241.The type of surgical intervention was chosen for grouping.2 groups of patients were received: patients who underwent open adenomectomy and patients who underwent transurethral resection. Group 1 consisted of 102 patients. Transurethral resection was performed in 139 patients.According to the presence of urinary retention preceding surgery and the method of its elimination, each group was divided into 3 subgroups (a-patients without prior urinary retention; b-patients with cystostoma; c-patients with a urethral catheter).Acute pyelonephritis or acute epididymitis became the most frequent complications in patients of this sample after surgery.In patients after open adenomectomy, acute pyelonephritis developed from 4.3% to 27.2% of cases (the largest in subgroup 1b); acute epididymitis developed in 5.7%-36.4% cases (more than all in subgroup 1b).In group 2, only acute epididymitis developed - in 9 patients (subgroup 2b-66.7%).

Conclusion. Thus, after analyzing the literature data of PubMed and Embase databases, works were found on the risk factors of postoperative complications (TURP and open adenomectomy).

One of the main factors is undoubtedly concomitant inflammatory diseases of the genitourinary system, which need to be corrected with the help of antibiotic therapy, but other risk factors deserve no less attention from researchers and the fight against risk factors continues to be an urgent goal not only for researchers, but especially for practitioners.

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EKOLOGIK MADANIYAT, TA'LIM-TARBIYA BERISHNING NAZARIY-USLUBIY ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari va o'rta ta'lim maktablaridagi ta'lim dasturlarida ekologiya to'g'risidagi fikr mulohazalar, ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, tabiatni asrab-avaylash, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish sohasiga oid qimmatli ma'lumotlar, uslubiy o'quv materiallar orqali o'quvchi va talabalarga ta'lim-tarbiya berishning uslublari haqida so'z yuritilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ekologik pedagogika, atrof muhit muxofazasi, ekologik ta'lim va tarbiya, huquqiy bilimlar, globallashuv sharoitida atrof muxit muxofazasi.

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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE, EDUCATION

Annotation: This article presents valuable information on ecology in preschool and general education curricula, valuable information on ecology and environmental protection, nature conservation, rational use of natural resources, education of students through methodological materials, presentation methods.

Key words: Environmental pedagogy, environmental protection, environmental education and upbringing, legal knowledge, environmental protection in the context of globalization.

XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida inson ongi va tafakkurining mahsuli texnik yangiliklarning rivoji, industurial jamiyatga o'tish taraqqiyot mezonini belgilab berish bilan bir vaqtda insoniyat oldida juda ko'p va murakkab muammolar yuzaga keldiki, ular ta'sir doirasining miqyosi va ahamiyatiga ko'ra global muammolar nomini oldi.

Buning natijasida mahalliy, mintaqaviy, umumbashariy xarakterga ega bo'lgan turli xil ekologik muammolar yuzaga kelib, insoniyat sivilizasiyasi davomiyligiga tahdidi ortib bormoqda. Ayni vaqtda dunyo aholisining aksariyati

ekotizimni buzilishi va atrof-muhitni ifloslanishi kabi ekologik muammolar insoniyat uchun katta xavf ekanligini ta’kidlamoqdalar.

Insoniyat hayotini tahlikaga solayotgan ekologik masalaga yondashuvni bugungi kunda kelajak istiqboli nuqtai nazaridan yoshlar ta’lim-tarbiyaning ajralmas va asosiy omili sifatida tashkil etish davr talabi bo‘lib qolmoqda. O‘quvchilarga ekologik tarbiyani singdirishning ilmiy-nazariy jihatlarini tadqiq etgan holda amaliy – tarixiy bilimlar tizimi bilan uzviy bog‘liqligini ta’kidlash zarur. Bu yondashuv pedagogikada ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirishning zamini bo‘lib xizmat qilgan holda, ekologik ta’lim konsepsiyasiga muvofiq tabiat bilan o‘zaro munosabatlarni muvaffaqiyatli ravishda o‘zlashtirishga imkon bergan holda "Ekologik tarbiya" omilining tarkibiy qismi bo‘lib hisoblanadi.

"Ekologik tarbiya" atamasi pedagogikada nisbatan yangi tushuncha, biroq inson va atrof-muhit, tabiatning o‘zaro ta’siri muammosi pedagogik yondashuv tarixi davomida turli nuqtai nazardan ko‘rib chiqilgan. Ekologik ta’limning hayotga tatbiq etilishi pedagogik tarixiy ta’limot yondashuvlarida alohida ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, ekologik ta’lim va tarbiya jarayonini inson shaxsining shakllanishi, yaxlitligi, inson va tabiat, jamiyat va koinot birligi nuqtai nazaridan ko‘rib chiqilgan.

YA.A.Komenskiy nuqtai nazaricha insonda tabiiy, mustaqil va o‘z –o‘zini harakatga keltiruvchi kuch mavjud degan qarash ilgari surilgan holda, ta’limning muntazamligi asosida o‘quvchi dunyoni anglash va zaruriy bilimlarni egallashda o‘zini o‘zi faoliyatga undovchi tamoyil nazariyasini shakllantiradi, degan fikrlarni ilgari surgan [30].

Tabiat va unga bo‘lgan munosabat bolaning yoshligidan paydo bo‘lishi haqidagi qarash va nazariyalar J.J.Russo ijodida ham alohida ahamiyat kasb etgan bo‘lib, uning nuqtai nazaricha bolaning "tabiiy rivojlanishi" tarbiyaning uchta kombinasiyasiga, ya’ni tabiat, odamlar va jamiyatning uzviy bir-biriga ta’sir va doimiy aloqasiga bog‘liqligiga asoslanishini ta’kidlaydi. Shuningdek, ta’lim jarayonida J.J.Russoning fikriga ko‘ra bola tabiat qoidalariga rioya qilishi zarur. Tabiiy ta’lim jarayonida bolaning moyilligi va ehtiyojlarini hisobga olnishi, ijtimoiy majburiyatlarga yo‘naltirish zarur bo‘lgan hayotiy bilimlar bilan uyg‘unlashish g‘oyasini ilgari suradi. O‘quvchingizni yoshiga qarab jismonan va ruhan davolang, uni har kuni tabiat bag‘riga olib chiqing, u o‘sha erda yugursin va bir necha marta yiqilsin, bu jarayon uni tezroq turib ketishga, ya’ni hayotiy pozitsiyasini o‘zi belgilash va tiklash imkoniyatini beradi[36].

Tarbiya muammolarini faqatgina ta’lim muassasasi doirasida ko‘rib chiqish bir tomonlama qarash bo‘lib, bu borada to‘g‘ri qaror qabul qilishda etarlicha asosga ega bo‘lmaydi. Shuning uchun bola shaxsini shakllantirishda atrof-muhit - tabiat, oila, ijtimoiy institutlar, davlat va nodavlat tashkilotlar, davlat siyosati va iqtisodiyoti ham o‘z o‘rninga ega bo‘lib, ma’lum funksiya va vazifalarni bajargan holda ta’sir doirasi darajasida ekologik ta’lim muammolari bilan bevosita bog‘liq bo‘lgan maktab va atrof-muhitning o‘zaro

munosabatlarini muvofiqlashtirishda tizimlilik muvozanatini ta’minlashda katta xizmat qiladi. Bunda:

- maktab ta’limi o‘z faoliyatida atrof-muhit bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan o‘qitish tizimini amalga oshiradi;

- o‘quvchilarda atrof-muhitga qiziqish va jonli tabiatga mehr ko‘rsatish hamda uning bir bo‘lagi ekanligini singdirish borasidagi targ‘ibot va tashviqotni samaradorligini oshirish borasida zamonaviy dasturlar yaratadi;

- maktabda o‘quvchilarga nafaqat atrof-muhitni o‘rganish balki uning faol iste’molchisi ekanligini singdirish orqali, kelajakda yashab qolishning birdan-bir manbai ekanligini uqtiradi;

-maktab ta’limida jamiyat muvozanati hamda sog‘lom fikr yuritish tabiat va ekotizim mahsuli ekanligini nazariy manbalar va amaliy omillar orqali tushuntiradi;

-o‘quvchi yoshlarda atrof-muhit va ekotizm yuzasidan ilg‘or fikrlarni, zamonaviy qarash va nazariyalarni singdirgan holda ijtimoiy faolligini oshirib konservativ qarashlardan holi etadi.

Ushbu qarashlarimiz "ekologik pedagogika" muammolarini faol rivojlanishiga o‘z ta’sirini ko‘rsatib, yoshlarda ekologik ta’lim va tarbiyaning yangicha qarashlarini shakllanishiga nazariy va amaliy omil bo‘lib xizmat qilishi mumkin.

"Ekologik pedagogika" ta’limi tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, maktab o‘quvchilariga zamonaviy ekologik ta’lim tizimini rivojlantirish uchun muhim bo‘lgan bir qator asosiy yondashuvlarni aniqlash imkonini yaratib, fan dasturiga, xususan, atrof-muhitning mohiyatini va uning pedagogik ahamiyatini, ta’lim tizimidagi o‘rnini asoslash, atrof-muhitning har xil turlarini o‘rganish, atrof-muhit bilan pedagogik ishlarni tashkil etishning uslubiy masalalarini ishlab chiqish, “ko‘rsatkichlar” va "o‘lchov birliklari" kabi masalalar joy olishini taqozo etadi. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, "atrof-muhit pedagogikasi" konsepsiyasining tarafdorlari insonning shakllanishiga ta’sir qiluvchi tabiiy omillarni, qonuniyatlarni, tashkil etish shakllarini va usullarini, insonni ijtimoiy shakllanishining butun jarayonini doimiy integral sifatida o‘rganish zarurligini ta’kidlaganlar.

"Ekologik pedagogika" nazariyasini ishlab chiqish natijasida atrof-muhit va ekologik ta’limni tashkil etishda yangi istiqbollarni ko‘rib chiqishga imkon berdi. Yuqorida ilmiy jihatdan tahlil etilgan ta’lim muhitining g‘oyalari birinchi navbatda ijtimoiy ta’lim muammolari sifatida rivojlandi va pedagogikada ekotizimdan maqsadli foydalanish, avvalambor tabiiy muhit bilan yaqin aloqada "ochiq" pedagogik tizimni yaratishning o‘ziga xos tajribasi yuzaga keldi. Bu qarash va nazariyalar haqida tadqiqotchi V.A.Suxomlinskiy bir qator ilmiy nazariyalarni ilgari surgan bo‘lib, tabiat bilan aloqa qilish orqali insonni tarbiyalash u yaratgan butun pedagogik tizimni qamrab oladi deydi [33].

Ekologik masala yuzasidan 2019-yil 12-aprel kuni Xalqaro ekologik bilimlar kuni munosabati bilan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi

Qonunchilik palatasida Ekoharakat deputatlik guruhi hamda ekologiya va atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish masalalari qo‘mitasi hamkorligida “Mamlakatimizda ekologik ta’lim va tarbiyani rivojlantirish” masalasi atroflicha muhokama qilinib, dunyoda kun sayin keskinlashib borayotgan ekologik muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun ekologik bilim yuqori bo‘lmog‘i lozimligi ta’kidlangan. Unda har yili dunyoning ko‘plab mamlakatlarida ekologik bilimlar kuni keng ommaviy ravishda nishonlanishi e’tirof etilgan holda 1992-yil Rio-de-Janeyro shahrida o‘tkazilgan BMT konferensiyasida atrof-muhit muammolari muhokamasi chog‘ida insoniyatning hayoti va barqarorligi uchun butun dunyo aholisi o‘rtasida ekologik bilimni targ‘ib etish atroflicha bayon etilganligi xususida ilmiy-amaliy fikr-mulohazalar yuzasidagi masalalarga e’tibor qaratilgan.

Bundan ko‘zlangan maqsad – sayyoramiz aholisining ekologik bilimini boyitish g‘oyasini ilgari surish, aholida ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirish, jamiyatning ekologik xavfsizligi haqida jamoatchilikning xabardorligini oshirish hamda har bir fuqaroni tabiatga hurmat-ehtirom ruhida tarbiyalashni targ‘ib etishdir.

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THE ASPECTS OF THE NOTION CONCEPT REGARDING TO COGNITOLOGY AND LINGUOCULTUROLOGY

Annotation: Cognitive linguistics is the study of the essence of a particular concept in the linguistic description of the world and its relation to world realities. Concept, on the other hand, is one of the main categories of the science of cognitive linguistics and is an element that establishes the connection between culture and man. The term "concept" has been used in linguistics since the 1990s. However, the concept still does not have a single general explanation or interpretation.

Key words: cognitive linguistcs, world, main, category, culture.

One of the most famous linguists in the study of concepts is S.A.Askoldov. He described the concept as "a unit that reflects the process of thinking about one type or another of concepts". [1].

We can see that the term concept has been interpreted more deeply and more clearly by different scholars in their theories. In particular, Z.D.Popova and I.A.Sternin argue that the concept defines the various aspects of mental activity, its features and layers, as a complex mental entity that transforms in the process of thinking; it was believed that layers of relevant characters or concepts may not have linguistic features in the mother tongue[2].

N.D.Aryutunova, on the other hand, takes a slightly philosophical approach to the meaning of the concept and considers it a practical concept in philosophy, between the national tradition, life experience, religion, ideology, folklore, images of art and the process of thinking. reflects the relationship. The concept “represents a cultural layer that connects man and the world [3]. If we pay attention to this idea and connect the concept of man with the term concept, we can understand that it expresses in one word the set of topical ideas embodied around man. S.A.Askoldov also considered the concept of a “spiritual person who replaces many objects in mental activity” along with the study of concepts. According to him, "of course, the concept should not always be thought of as a replacement of real objects, which also means that different types can be replaced.".

Today, many works have been published on various topics of the concept, including the interpretation of the term "concept". The definition of a concept is to rely on work that is consistent with our understanding of the concept. Thus, S. Askoldov, one of the founders of the conceptual doctrine, defines it as "a mental formation that replaces us in the process of thinking about the uncategorized plurality of the same things."

D.S.Lihacheva's views are somewhat similar to those of Aryutunova, who in her scientific work "Conceptosphere of the Russian language" thinks that the concept is formed as a result of the collision of the word with the dictionary meaning of man with his own national views. describes as a product of the process[4].

In S. Kubryakova's theory, this concept is interpreted in a completely different way, and in her commentary, the term "concept" is like an umbrella, and it covers a range of topics in several research methods, namely: storage and processing associated with cognitive psychology and cognitive linguistics[5].

S.G.Vorkachev's views on the "concept" are also slightly different. "A concept is a set of concepts, ideas and knowledge that has its own expression and linguocultural specificity in language," he said. It also implies the verbalization of cultural concepts and ideas. The concept is an element of national language and national thinking. The peculiarity of the concept of semantic formation at the highest stage of abstraction ”[6]This idea is very close to the opinion of Y.S. Stepanova, "the concept is a form of one of the elements of culture formed in the human mind, in the same way culture enters the mental world of man."[7].

In defining the types of concepts (cognitive and artistic) S.Askoldov, on the one hand, emphasizes their unity, the concepts of cognitive feature appear only far from poetry. on irrational values and the unclassified element of poetic words and techniques.

As for the types of concepts, the concept has its own structure. A simple particular idea, the whole conceptual structure, the concept that forms the stages of abstraction, can also perform a conceptual function. According to its content and level of abstraction, A.P.Babushkin classified the concept into the following types:

1) concrete role 2)scheme; 3)understanding; 4)prototype; 5)frame;

6) script (script); 7) geshtalt

A concrete image is a reflection of a specific object or reality in the imagination or thinking. A type of concept with a higher level of abstraction (imagination picture) is a generalized image of different objects or realities. Imagination is a type of reflection based on more external features of the concept. The scheme is a generalized representation of spatial-graphical images ("river" is compared to a blue ribbon). Concept - the general or specific features of the object, reflecting the objective, logical characteristics. Concept arises as a result of a gradual abstraction from secondary characters on the basis of

imagination or scheme. A prototype is a unit that creates an initial idea of a typical pr edmet or reality of a particular category.

The scenario differs from the factor frame in terms of time measurement. The script contains knowledge about the plot development of events. This is one of the daily events of life flag T enables: for example, the concept of "meeting" lovers meeting candle light dinner in the restaurant, with romantic music, business meeting with partners around the exam table with coffee or mineral water assosates political picture representation this is called a scheme of events, i.e. a scenario. Gestalt is a unit associated with the highest level of abstraction, which combines emotional or rational components and reflects a conceptual structure or a whole image, the perception of the situation as a whole. Gestalt is the initial stage of the process of comprehension and understanding: any object is a whole set of perceptions that are not divided into parts about reality. When a person has enough knowledge about each object and component of a concept, the gestalt is the highest unit of that knowledge. Gestalt is a conceptual system that unites conceptual types into a unit, and the concept is used as a term to describe the remaining objects included in this system. A.P.Babushkin found that the difference between such conceptual types is not very large. Each of them has a relatively variable property and can also be re-formed over time. Free phrases serve as a source, material for the formation of conceptual pictures, diagrams, frames, scenarios[8].

According to the literary dictionary, the formation of a concept (Latin "Concipere" - formation) is a mental concept. An image, a general idea, a work of art, or a literary article is considered a priority concept. In the encyclopedic dictionary of linguistics, the concept "concept" is considered as a phenomenon of the same order as the meaning of the word, but in other system relations occur as a value in the linguistic system, as a term in the system of logical relations studied in both linguistics and logic.[10]

Lingvo-cognitology one of the researchers working in the article M.V.Piminova come elbows: First, the concept (conceptus-thinking, concept, perception of the object) is considered as part of the classical sensualist scheme: "object perception-perception-imagination-concept" and it is the emotional practice of human thinking (observation a) and shows active stages, such as logical (abstract): a) concept - this is imagination ("general imagination") (S.A.Askoldov); b) concept is a concept; c) a concept is a syncretic unit of thinking (“ a unit of thinking that imagines the facts of existence in a general unbranched way”) (P.V.CHesnokov). Second, the concept is studied as part of the meaning of the "semantic triangle-trapezoid" model: a) the concept is the meaning ("algebraic expression of meaning") (D.S.Lixachev); ("The same meaning in the national spirit") (V.V.Kolesov); (“Invariant of lexeme meaning”) (E.V.Raxilina); b) concept - this is the content (conceptual structure, the term concept remains synonymous with the term meaning) (Y.U. Stepanov). Third, a concept is analyzed as a synthesis of a meaningful part (meaning and concept), a

meaningful part (language sign) and a meaning-defining part (denotation and referent): a) a concept is a word etymology (conceptum - seed, grain "the starting point of the semantic integrity of the word"); b) concept - word - concepts (" key words") (A. Vejbiskaya). In cognitive linguistics, a number of conceptual system units (script, script, frame, gestalt) are involved in the process of concept formation and preparation for a linguistic event (conceptual stage). According to Y.N. Karaulov, these units occur in the process of intellectual activity and its linguistic manifestation, and "take place in the range of sound, external speech and the specific language of the brain.". The following is a brief description of the intermediate stage units. A scenario is an action involving a particular piece of reality, consisting of an organic relationship of situations (for example, the learning process, a lunch at a restaurant, an introductory call, a movie, etc.). Artificial intelligence experts R. Shenk and R. Abelson were the first to introduce the concept of scenario (senarios) into cognitology. In their view, the script is necessary to show the sequence of events, their interconnectedness. Within this unit, which reflects the interdependence of interrelated facts specific to a typical event, slots are allocated for parts of small content each. These slots serve to distinguish the purpose, role, etc. of the participants in this event.

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DEFINITION OF LEFT VENTURAL DIASTOLIC FUNCTION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CHANGES IN HEART DISEASES

Summary. AH and IHD are the main causes of LVDD and diastolic HF (Mareev V.Yu., 2003). Violation of LV LV in patients with AH has a multifactorial nature and does not occur in isolation, but simultaneously with a violation of the morphofunctional state of other organs and systems, or with their pathogenetic participation, due to prolonged exposure to high blood pressure.

Key words: arterial hypertension. arterial pressure, ischemic heart disease, left ventricular ejection fraction.

Relevance. The significance and role of LVDD in the pathogenesis, clinical course, and prognosis of HF began to be determined only during the last three decades [4]. It has now been proven that diastolic disorders are the cause of HF in approximately 30-40% of cases [3]. Moreover, there is evidence that disturbances in the diastolic properties of the myocardium usually precede a decrease in LV pumping function and can even lead to the onset of HF symptoms in isolation [2].

AH and IHD are the main causes of LVDD and diastolic HF (Mareev V.Yu., 2003). Violation of LV LV in patients with AH has a multifactorial nature and does not occur in isolation, but simultaneously with a violation of the morphofunctional state of other organs and systems, or with their pathogenetic participation, due to prolonged exposure to high blood pressure [1].

According to the theory of "wear and tear" (Kushakovsky M.S., Balyabin A.A., 1991), hypertension is also the main cause of damage to the heart valves of the DC, which in old age, even without the formation of a defect, leads to the development of LVDD.

Purpose of the study. Based on the foregoing, the goal of the study was set: to find new mechanisms of pathogenesis, develop criteria for clinical and functional classification and give a comparative assessment of various types of treatment for left ventricular diastolic dysfunction in patients with hypertension and coronary artery disease.

Materials and research methods. The study included patients under the age of 70 years with a stable course of coronary heart disease (CHD) during the

previous month, with a left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) of at least 45%. A mandatory criterion was the presence of a stable sinus rhythm in the patient.

Results of the study and their discussion. The features of the AH syndrome that contribute to the development of LVDD are the duration of its existence in the presence of a high level and daily load, both SBP and DBP, increased BP variability during the day, no decrease, increase and high BP load at night, as well as a high rate of morning rise HELL.

In the presence of LVDD in patients with AH, microalbuminuria occurs 6 times more often than in normal LV relaxation, while the identification of correlations between the fact of detection of microalbuminuria and LVDF indicators does not mean the direct involvement of microalbuminuria in the pathogenesis of impaired relaxation, but indicates the synchronous development of two processes - morphofunctional restructuring of the left ventricle and nephropathy, equally dependent on the severity of the AH syndrome, in particular, on the absence of a nocturnal decrease in blood pressure.

In most patients with AH, DD developed against the background of LV remodeling by the type of concentric hypertrophy with a tendency in the presence of volume overload to the formation of eccentric hypertrophy, and high correlations reliably confirmed the dependence of the development of LVDD on an increase in LV myocardial mass.

The development of LVDD in AH is facilitated by impaired endothelial function, which is expressed in a decrease in endothelium-dependent vasodilation and an increase in the serum concentration of endothelin-1 by 1.36 times, as well as vascular remodeling with an increase in the thickness of the intima-media complex and stiffness of the walls of the arteries.

Long-term hypertension with a predominant increase in the level, variability and daily load of SBP contributes to the development of DC AV, which is accompanied by an increase in the systolic rate of aortic blood flow and pressure gradient between the left ventricle and aorta and is an independent risk factor for both hypertrophic remodeling and LV DD, progressing with increasing the number of valves affected by calcification, which does not allow even moderate DC AK to be considered a benign process.

Output. New criteria have been developed for determining the stage of LVDD based on a Doppler echocardiographic study of high-amplitude reflected motion signals and parameters of the transmitral blood flow, as well as an assessment of clinical and functional factors: features of the daily blood pressure profile, severity of MAU, the nature and degree of remodeling of the left ventricle and peripheral vessels, the degree of endothelial dysfunction, changes in HRV and the presence and prevalence of concomitant DCAC.

The effectiveness of the use of the myocardial cytoprotector metazidine in normalizing global and regional LVDD caused by ischemia and myocardial hibernation has been proven.

The combined therapy with ACE inhibitor enalapril and AAT-losartan has been proven to be more effective in reversing LV remodeling and normalizing LVEF, compared with monotherapy with each of these drugs separately.

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ISSUES OF TEACHING UZBEK STUDENTS ENGLISH

Annotation: This article discusses the issues of teaching English in Uzbekistan and its methods, as well as tips for teaching effectiveness. It also highlights the importance of moving from a teacher-centered approach to teaching and learning English, and presents the results of an educational test aimed at creating a student-centered environment in the dialect classroom.

Keywords: non-native-English-speaking teachers, teacher-centered teaching, student-centered teaching.

Multifaceted contacts, correspondence and trust have become a necessary part of the advanced world, opening incredibly open doors for speakers of dialects usually perceived as lingua francas.

English has acquired the status of the "world language" used for worldwide intercession over the past many years. Approximately 400 million people communicate in English as their first language, and estimates of the number of non-native English speakers range from 470 million to over a billion, depending on the value of education or language ability. The current exams confirm that "the number of students learning English is increasing and the age is decreasing", and the growing prominence of the English language on the planet "has become one of the few exceptional ways to cope with the realities of modern life around the world." one]. According to the Euronews television channel, in 2008 approximately 56% of Europeans were bilingual, and 38% of them communicated in English [2]. The Russian diary Kommersant-Vlast noted that 98% of German physicists and 83% of German scientists distribute their logical papers only in English [3]. Experts expect that by 2020, 30-35% of the Asian population (compared to the current 8-10%) will use English consistently. Another vivid illustration of the consistently growing popularity of the English language in Asian countries is the appearance of the expression "Asian native English speakers" [4].

A 2014 UNESCO report [5] showed that only 7.1% of the Uzbek population communicates in a foreign language as a follow-up language. [6].

This requires updating and creating English language teaching methodologies that enable non-local speakers to gain adequate English-speaking skills in order to enter the growing circle of the Kachru model [7].

In the English language display industry, which has recently grown into a worldwide enterprise, the majority of teachers in general are non-native English speakers. As you might expect, over the past many years, the polarity between Native English Teachers (NEST) and Non-Native English Teachers (NNEST) has generated a lot of thought, discussion and conversation. The focus of this conversation has shifted little by little from thinking about local speakers (NS) as the main solid source of etymological information and the ability to recommend terms, such as "gifted language client" [8] or "experienced speaker" [8]. 9], finally, the conclusion that local speakers of a non-local language can get "instinct, sentence structure, suddenness, innovation, control over common sense and the nature of the translation of "ordinary" local speakers" [10].

While a few significant advances have been taken to further develop English language learning in Uzbekistan, the development of the gaining climate and the shift from educator focused to understudy focused training are not quick cycles. Electronic instructing and learning strategies and procedures are increasingly more frequently included into the educational plan, while the job of current gadgets, for example, advanced cameras and PDA cameras is by all accounts misjudged. These contraptions are a vital piece of numerous youthful people’s lives these days, and our perceptions propose that they animate students‟ useful relational abilities, while the Internet is regularly seen by them just as the wellspring of data.

Notwithstanding, research-based proof that making video films in the ESL study halls can spur students, urge and empower them to involve English in a more normal manner, and therefore upgrade their English relational abilities is extremely scant. Our review makes a stride towards evaluating the adequacy of students‟ filmmaking as an English language learning apparatus. It ought to be noticed that Uzbek EFL instructors additionally face numerous expert difficulties, the primary of them being the strength of conventional educator focused techniques in language study halls. Whenever an instructor is put at the focal point of the learning system, the person in question fills in as the fundamental wellspring of semantic and social data for students, as well as their vitally phonetic good example. We have accepted that such methodology limits students‟ learning open doors, yet additionally puts extra strain on an instructor.

Our discoveries revealed that native-speaker instructors highlight Uzbek while communicating in English, which connected with their dialect capability and working experience, and couldn't be totally disposed of. It made sense of why outside regular dialect climate, instructors frequently neglect to assess the level of their articulation because of goal reasons, like absence of scholastic situation in far off nations, restricted correspondence with unfamiliar friends, and solid impact of their local language. This inflection is therefore imitated by

the students who in the greater part of the cases see their EFL instructor as the main semantic good example and placed a lot of validity into them. This outcome experiencing the same thing when educators can't diminish their students‟ complement, since this is their own inflection precisely imitated by the students.

Moreover, we noticed that the observed teachers behaved formally in the classroom, preferred to use ordinary teaching materials, bombarded students with school assignments, and the atmosphere in their illustrations was generally annoying to the point of creating obstacles for correspondence between students. This urged us to look for new EFL showing strategies, with the goal that we could relieve the effect of NNESTs‟ phonetic highlight on students‟ articulation, put understudy at the focal point of the learning system and establish more advantageous and solid homeroom climate. Additionally, we attempted to utilize video materials and introduced films, as well as students‟ and teachers‟ self-assessments showed that leading examination through filmmaking can be viewed as a powerful and imaginative instructing strategy.

This strategy proved beneficial to both students and teachers as it worked on the viability of the demonstration process, inspired students, and provided them with the opportunity to develop related interdisciplinary skills:

1. capacity to involve fitting dialect in talking and composing for creating a film on the picked theme;

2. economical discussion abilities, including capacity to underwrite a discussion with numerous talk members;

3. capacity to utilize various types of perusing (skimming, examining, serious, broad, and so on) and to separate explicit data from enormous texts;

4. capacity to dissect message structure (separate between sections, recognize theme sentences, decide the creator's perspective);

5. capacity to freely make texts of various sorts, points and subjects, utilizing portrayal, portrayal, thinking and argumentation relying on the reason for correspondence;

6. diverse relational abilities, created by raising social mindfulness and the increment of semantic and social information;

7. the ability to use knowledge of a foreign language to form a more tolerant attitude towards the culture, history and modern problems of other nations, understanding the importance of learning other languages and developing readiness to use knowledge of a foreign language for cross-border and intercultural cooperation.

Our simple survey revealed a correlation between students' English proficiency and their willingness to participate: the strongest students expressed a negative attitude towards filmmaking and preferred to stick to standard teaching methods and exam tasks, such as questions and answers, discussions with the teacher, presentations and role-playing games. However, after completing the video project, the vast majority of students recognized that this

form of work has many advantages and merits. Teachers were also very enthusiastic about video filming, pointing to the following important qualities of this type of work: the ability to stimulate students' interest in learning a foreign language, develop their intellectual abilities, encourage independent thinking and develop critical skills. as well as their self-discipline and ability to learn on their own. Weaknesses noted by the teachers included a lack of computer-aided film editing skills, clear assessment criteria, and written instructions for teaching. In most Uzbek educational institutions, teaching foreign languages is traditionally carried out by creating a special artificial bilingual learning environment, i.e. using a complex of "pre-planned activities, strictly controlled and controlled" [9]. However, the possibility of developing bilingualism outside the natural language environment causes heated debate among Uzbek specialists in the methodology of teaching foreign languages. So, they mainly receive information about this non-native language and foreign-language culture from their Uzbek-speaking teachers, who, in turn, are strongly influenced by their native (Uzbek) language and very often explore foreign-language culture indirectly, like their students - through scientific literature, textbooks and media.

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SOLIQ MA'MURIYATCHILIGINI TASHKIL ETISHNING ILG'OR XORIJ TAJRIBASIDAN MAMLAKATIMIZ SOLIQ TIZIMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHDA FOYDALANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada mamlakatimizda soliq tizimi modernizatsiyasining hozirgi bosqichi va istiqbollarida samarali soliq ma'muriyatchiligi tizimini shakllantirish metodologiyasi ahamiyati o'sganligining sabablari hamda yangi jihatlarini yoritishga harakat qilingan. Jahon soliq amaliyoti va soliq ma'muriyatchiligining zamonaviy trendlari tajribalarini o'zlashtirish asosida uning samarali vosita va usullarini qo'llash xususiyatlari va vazifalari bayon etilgan. Milliy iqtisodiyot rivojlanish istiqbollarida samarali soliq ma'muriyatchiligi tizimini shakllantirish yo'nalishlari asoslab berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: soliqqa tortish, soliq ma'muriyatchiligi, samarali soliq ma'muriyatchiligi tizimi, soliqqa tortish rejimi, soliq ma'muriyatchiligi vosita va usullari, soliq imtiyozlari va preferensiyalari.

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PROSPECTS FOR THE USE OF BEST INTERNATIONAL PRACTICES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF TAX ADMINISTRATION IN IMPROVING THE TAX SYSTEM OF THE COUNTRY

Abstract: The article attempts to highlight the reasons and new aspects of the growing importance of studying the methodology of forming an effective tax administration system at the present stage and the prospects for modernizing the tax system in our country. Based on the experience of modern tax practice and modern trends in tax administration, the features and purposes of using its effective tools and methods are described. The directions of the formation of an effective system of tax administration in the perspective of the development of the national economy have been substantiated.

Keywords: taxation, tax administration, effective tax administration system, tax regime, means and methods of tax administration, tax incentives and preferences.

Jahon soliq amaliyoti tasdiqlashicha, soliq siyosatining hozirgi zamon talablariga moslashuvchanligini ta’minlashning diqqat markazida – soliq ma’muriyatchiligi samarali tizimini shakllantirish masalasi yotmoqda. Mazkur jihat soliq ma’muriyatchiligi samarali tizimini shakllantirishga oid amaliyotning samarali tadbirlariga jiddiy e’tibor qaratilayotganligidan dalolat beradi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasida zamonaviy talablarga javob beradigan soliq tizimi modernizatsiyasi va soliq ma’muriyatchiligi samarali tizimining shakllanishi, uning taraqqiyoti iqtisodiyot ravnaqi uchun muhim mexanizm ekanligi soliq tizimidagi shiddatli islohotlarning borishini, bu sohaga oid soliq amaliyotidagi tizimli o‘zgarishlarni real baholashning ahamiyatini belgilaydi. Umuman, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishning hozirgi bosqichida yangi talablar asosida soliq ma’muriyatchiligi samarali tizimini shakllantirish masalalarini o‘rganish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Jahon soliq amaliyotida soliq ma’muriyatchiligi samarali tizimini shakllantirishga qaratilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlarda xufiyona iqtisodiyot ulushini kamaytirish hisobiga soliq tushumlarini sezilarli tarzda oshirish, soliq ma’muriyatchiligidagi samarasiz xarajatlarni qisqartirish yo‘nalishlari ochib berilgan. Tadqiqotlar natijalari ko‘rsatishicha, ayrim mamlakatlarda soliq tushumlarining yuqori darajasi soliq ahloqi va madaniyatining yuqoriligi hamda soliq qonunchiligining barqarorligi bilan

bog‘liq bo‘lsa, boshqalarida iqtisodiyotda soliq yukining yuqoriligi, samarasiz imtiyozlar va soliq qonunchiligining nobarqarorligi bois soliq tushumlarining past darajasi mazkur tizimdagi hal qilinishi lozim bo‘lgan muammolarni ko‘rsatmoqda. Yuqorida keltirilgan masalalar samarali soliq ma’muriyatchiligini shakllantirishning nazariy va amaliy muammolari mavjudligini ko‘rsatmoqda va ularni chuqur ilmiy tadqiq etishni taqozo etmoqda.

O‘zbekistonda davlat moliyasini boshqarishning yangi samarali vosita va usullaridan foydalanish asosida moliyaviy xavfsizlikni ta’minlashda soliq intizomini mustahkamlash metodologiyasi va umumiy nazariyasini rivojlantirish zaruriyati paydo bo‘lmoqda. Bu borada iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish va liberallashtirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishi sifatida “soliq yukini kamaytirish va soliqqa tortish tizimini soddalashtirish siyosatini davom ettirish, soliq ma’muriyatchiligini takomillashtirish va tegishli rag‘batlantiruvchi choralarni kengaytirish”[1], “soliq qonunchiligini soddalashtirish, soliq munosabatlari sohasida normativ-huquqiy hujjatlardagi qarama-qarshiliklar va ziddiyatlarni bartaraf etish, insofli soliq to‘lovchilarning huquqlari va qonuniy manfaatlari himoyasini kuchaytirish”[2], “Soliq ma’muriyatchiligini takomillashtirish strategiyasi vazifalari ijrosi yakunida soliq majburiyatini ixtiyoriy bajarish darajasini 90 foizgacha yetkazish lozimligi”[3] ta’kidlandi. Bular davlat tomonidan samarali soliq siyosatini yuritish bo‘yicha strategik rejalashtirish va prognozlashtirish vazifalarini belgilab berdi. Mazkur vazifalar byudjet daromadlari barqarorligini ta’minlash, soliq ma’muriyatchiligi samarali tizimini

shakllantirishning metodologik asoslarini takomillashtirish zaruriyatini ko‘rsatib beradi.

O‘zbekistonda jahon andozalariga mos samarali soliq tizimiga tayanuvchi mustahkam iqtisodiy asos hamda real natijaga asoslangan istiqbolli taraqqiyot yo‘nalishlarini belgilash, soliq yukini kamaytirish va soliqqa

tortish tizimini soddalashtirish siyosatini davom ettirish, soliq ma’muriyatchiligini takomillashtirish va tegishli rag‘batlantiruvchi choralarni kengaytirishga jiddiy ahamiyat berilmoqda. Soliq yukini pasaytirib borish, soliq to‘lovchilar o‘rtasidagi uning nomutanosib taqsimlanishini bartaraf etish, soliq ma’muriyatchiligidagi

nomukammalliklar tufayli soliqlarni hisoblash va to‘lashdagi muammolarni bartaraf etish, soliq to‘lovchilar bilan soliq organlari o‘rtasidagi iyerarxar munosabatlarga yo‘l qo‘ymaslik va ularning “hamkorlikda o‘sishi”ni ta’minlashga erishish, tadbirkorlik subyektlari faoliyatiga to‘sqinlik qiladigan asossiz soliq tekshiruvlarini bartaraf etish va soliq maslahati ko‘rsatish hamda samarali nazorat tadbirlariga o‘tish vazifasi belgilandi.

O‘zbekistonda samarali soliq ma’muriyatchiligi tizimini shakllantirish metodologiyasini yanada aniq tarzda ifodalab quyidagi xulosalarni chiqarish mumkin:

Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish istiqbollariga asoslangan yangi soliq siyosati asosida soliq to‘lovchilar uchun yaratilgan sharoit va iqtisodiy bazis, rivojlanishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini hisobga olgan holda “samarali solik ma’muriyatchiligi”, “soliq ma’muriyatchiligi samaradorligi mezonlari va kursatkichlari”tushunchalari mazmuniga tizimli yondoshuvga asoslangan yangi ta’rif beriladi;

Soliq amaliyoti tadqiqi asosida, samarali soliq ma’muriyatchiligini shakllantirishning tizimli muammolarini aniqlanadi va ularni hal etishga oid takliflar tizimi tavsiya etiladi.

Solik bazasini kengaytirish va soliq to‘lovchilar moliyaviy imkoniyatlari tizimidagi hozirgi zamon o‘zgarishlarini hisobga olgan holda samarali solik ma’muriyatchiligi asosida soliq tulovchilarning soliq organlari faoliyati sifatidan konikishlarini kompleks baxolash uslubiyoti taklif etiladi.

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STAGES OF WORKING WITH VIDEO MATERIALS IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING

Annotation: The article describes working stages with video materials and the effectiveness of using them in the process of teaching foreign language, it is also discusses the goals of this method giving different examples and giving clarification to every situation.

Key words: foreign languages, educational process, communicative competence, memorization process, intercultural differences, speech skills, stages of work, the internet and multimedia.

English is one of the most difficult subjects in the curriculum. In order to form a stable positive motivation of students in relation to a foreign language, in order to achieve the most optimal level of assimilation of educational material, the teacher should use non-standard forms of work, include new techniques and methods of teaching foreign languages in the learning process, and turn to new technical teaching aids. The use of modern educational innovative technologies is a prerequisite for the education of a modern student, his intellectual, creative, moral development.

As O.I. Barmenkov, notes “despite some progress (using the Internet, various programs, etc.), one of the difficulties in teaching a foreign language is the very limited ability to communicate with native speakers and use speaking skills outside of school. Therefore, an important task of the teacher is to create real and imaginary situations of communication in a foreign language lesson using various methods of work. It is also considered equally important to familiarize schoolchildren with the cultural values of the native speaker people. For these purposes, authentic materials - videos and various video materials - are of great importance. Their use contributes to the motivation of students' speech activity" [1, c.21].

That’s why in recent years, in scientific papers, conferences and seminars, much has been said about the connection between learning and real life and its practical direction. The ultimate goal of the process of studying any subject, today, is the formation of competence to use knowledge and apply it in practice. In any system, the most important component is the goal. The goal is chosen depending on the needs and order of society. "The goal is defined as a need satisfied by the activity, as an object to which the activity is directed as an immediate result" [1, p. 140].

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks: • study the theoretical and methodological literature on this topic; • to consider the features of using video materials in the process of teaching English; • introduce video resources used in teaching English at the initial stage; • study the stages of working with video materials; • study the use of video materials as a means of forming communicative competencies; • present fragments of lessons using video recordings;

Therefore, the teacher must select teaching materials in such a way as to simultaneously convey to students both linguistic and non-linguistic necessary information. From this point of view, cinema is considered a unique teaching medium because it simultaneously conveys linguistic and non-linguistic information to students. But working with video, like working with any other medium, requires a clear plan. When students watch the video, an atmosphere of collaborative cognitive activity is formed in the class. In such situations, even a distracted student becomes alert. Since students need to make some effort in order to understand the content of the film, involuntary attention becomes voluntary. Since the intensity of attention affects the memorization process, therefore, the psychological characteristics of the impact of video materials on students intensify the learning process and create favorable conditions for the formation of speech skills [2, p. 46-49].

A. V. Bondareva identifies the following criteria that must be observed when using video content: the video content used must correspond to the age of the students; it is necessary to clearly plan the structure of the lesson, including video materials, and not to abuse their use; students should be provided with unhindered access to the broadcast video; when demonstrating a video, it is important to draw the attention of students to key / significant points; think carefully about the explanations offered during the video demonstration; the presented video material must clearly correspond to the studied topic and educational material; encourage students to actively participate in the selection of topics and information of interest to them [3, pp. 521-524].

The intensity of the emotional impact of the presented material can become a source of positive emotional mood for perception, if the teacher sets the task of focusing students' attention on the content of the material [4]. With an excess of emotions, it is difficult to assimilate and understand the basic material. The use of video content can be effective at different stages of learning English: demonstration of new or previously learned vocabulary in context; consolidation and training of vocabulary in various communication situations; formation of oral speech skills, monologue and dialogical statements based on video; the formation of knowledge about a foreign language culture and the ability to identify intercultural differences [5, p. 61-74].

Experts point out that video has many advantages over other visual learning tools. On the other hand, we know that the use of video materials in foreign language classes is a very complex issue, both from the point of view of

the methodology of their use and from a technical point of view. The following conditions must be observed in the demo video: “the use of the footage must correspond to the level of knowledge of the students; observation should be organized in such a way that all students can demonstrate good video viewing; it is necessary to clearly highlight the main, essential; think over in detail the explanations given during the demonstration of the video material; the demonstrated video material must correspond to the studied educational material, correspond to the studied topic. " [6, p.41]. According to the famous Russian methodologist Lev Pressman, cinema can be used in foreign language lessons if you need to “prepare students for the perception of a complex dynamic phenomenon; to consolidate, work out educational information received through cinema, television or radio; create a problem situation, formulate a cognitive task; use specific speech structures (which is especially important in the lessons of the native in primary school and in foreign language lessons); study works of art. " [7, p.19]. Some researchers compare these stages with the stages of work on a literary text and call them: pre-text (interrogation), text (viewing), post-text (post-viewing) [8, p. 7-13].

The first step is the introductory conversation. The tasks of this stage are: to motivate students, set them up to complete the assignment, make students active participants in the educational process; eliminate possible difficulties in the perception of the text and prepare for the successful completion of the assignment. It is at this stage that the teacher gives information about the film that is going to be shown, about the main goals that students must achieve after watching. The teacher at this stage may use clichés such as "you will see a movie about...". In addition, at this stage, the teacher can convey a list of difficult words and phrases, without understanding which it is impossible for students to understand the essence of the film. According to the recommendations of experts, the use of visual aids, such as photographs, drawings and diagrams, allows you to reveal the content of the film and better acquaint students with the topic, increases the efficiency of using films in class, for example, before showing a video about the famous writer, to acquaint students with his life with the help of other visual aids. The teacher should explain that the speed of speech of native speakers in the video is fast and if students do not understand all their conversations, then this is normal, the main thing is that they understand the essence of the film. According to this classification, at the stage of preliminary demonstration, it is very important that the teacher does not reveal the entire content of the film, since in this case the students' interest in the material decreases and this negatively affects the entire process of using the video material. The second stage is watching a film, the purpose of this stage is the formation of communicative competence, the development of communicative competence, the development of oral speech skills (speaking, listening), the development of the socio-cultural competence of students. According to such experts, dividing video materials into parts for

showing in the classroom is not important, the most important thing is a good choice of video material.

The teacher, in order to increase the effectiveness of this stage, can give students such tasks as: 1) answer the questions; 2) tell us about the plot of the film; 3) divide the movie into parts; come up with a title for each part; 4) describe the characters in the film; 5) name the participants in the dialogues; 6) select the correct replica continuation option.

The third stage is practical work using information obtained from the film. It includes information about linguistic aspects and information related to the cultural and socio-cultural aspects of the target language country. The purpose of the third stage is to use the background data and situations shown in the film as a support for the further development of skills in speaking and writing. Since the goal of this stage is the formation and development of communicative competence skills, exercises are also invented to achieve this goal. and tasks. You can also distinguish the fourth phase (or addition to the third) - the creative phase. As a homework and a result, you can offer such creative tasks as: create presentations, mini-projects, for example, find biographies of the film's actors or additional information about the events shown in the film, or write an essay-reasoning based on the videos you watched. [9, p. 336].

Considering all the factors, we can say that video materials in the process of teaching English can act as an effective tool that can significantly increase the effectiveness of the educational process. Video materials have great potential for solving educational problems when properly organized by teachers. Possessing very informative material, they create an atmosphere of real linguistic communication and are able to ensure the successful perception of foreign speech.

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PROFESSIONAL TA’LIM YOSHLARNI KASB-HUNAR EGALLASHLARI UCHUN SAMARALI IMKONIYAT SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ta’limning muhim bosqichi hisoblangan professional ta’limning o’ziga hos yutuq va imkoniyatlari haqida fikr yuritildi.
Tayanch iboralar: Professional ta’limni, o’rta professional, o’rta maxsus professional, boshlang’ich professional.

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PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AS AN EFFECTIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE TO GET A PROFESSION

Abstract: This article discusses the unique achievements and opportunities of vocational education, which is an important stage of education.
Keywords: Professional education, secondary professional, secondary special professional, primary professional.

Ta’lim–tarbiya mazmuni,maqsad va vazifalari vaqt o`tishi bilan kengayib borishi natijasida uning shakl va usullari ham takomillashib bormoqda. Bunga misol sifatida 2020 yil 23 sentabr kunida yangi taxrirdagi “Ta’lim to’g’risidagi qonun”da o’zgarishlarni qayd etishimiz joiz. Mazkur qonunda professional ta’limni roli alohida ahamiyatga ega. Professional ta’limni amalga oshirish asosan kasb va mutahassislik bo’yicha Boshlang’ich professional ta’lim, O’rta professional ta’lim va o’rta maxsus professional ta’limlar tarkibida amalga oshadi. Bunda boshlang’ich professional ta’lim kasb-hunar maktablarida 9-sinf bitiruvchilari negizzida bepul asosda kunduzgi ta’lim shakli bo’yicha umumiy o’rta ta’lim fanlarining ikki yillik integratsiyalashgan dasturlari asosida olib boriladi.

O’rta profetsional ta’lim kollejlarda davlat buyurtmasi yoki to’lov-shartnomasi asosida kasblar hamda mutahassisliklarni murakkabligidan kelib chiqib davomiyligini 2 yilgacha kunduzgi va kechki, sirtqi ta’lim shakllar bo’yicha umumiy o’rta, o’rta mahsus ta’limi hamda boshlang’icha professional ta’lim negizda olib boriladi. Navbatda o’rta maxsus professional ta’lim texnikumlarda umumiy o’rta maxsus, boshlang’ich professional va o’rta professional ta’lim negizida davlat buyurtmasi yokim to’lov-shartnommasi asosida kasblar hamda mutahassislkni murakkabligidan kelib chiqqan holda

davomiyligi bo’lgan kamida 2 yil kunduzgi va kechki, sirtqi ta’lim shakllari bo’yicha amalga oshiriladi. Bu yuzasidan Prezidentimizning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasida mamlakatimizda 2020-2021 o'quv yilidan boshlab kadrlar malakasini xalqaro mehnat bozori talablariga moslashtirish maqsadida Milliy malaka tizimini ishlab chiqish, yurtimizda 340 ta kasb-hunar maktabi, 147 ta kollej va 143 ta texnikum tashkil etish bo'yicha aniq vazifalar belgilab berilgan edi. Hozirda inson faoliyatining asosiy yo`nalishlari ulardan ko`zda tutilgan maqsadlarni to`liq amalga oshirish imkoniyatini beruvchi yaxlit tizimlar, ya’ni texnologiyalarga aylanib bormoqda. Malaka tizimi rivojlangan davlatlarda sinovdan o'tgan, mehnat bozori, professional ta'lim, kasbga o'qitish va o'rgatish tizimining uyg'unlashuvi sifatida muvaffaqiyat qozongan. Shu bois, O'zbekistonda ham joriy yildan boshlab ilk bor milliy va tarmoq ixtisoslashuv tizimi, kasb va mutaxassisliklar bo'yicha professional standartlar hamda tabaqalashtirilgan ta'lim standarti va dasturlari joriy etilmoqda. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, mehnat bozori bilan ta'lim sohasi integrasiyasini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Ammo Jahon mamlakatlarida professional ta'lim malaka tizimi sinovdan o'tgan, mehnat bozori, kasbga o'qitish va o'rgatish tizimining uyg'unlashuvi sifatida u muvaffaqiyat qozongan. Shu bois, O'zbekistonda ham joriy yildan boshlab ilk bor milliy va tarmoq ixtisoslashuv tizimi, kasb va mutaxassisliklar bo'yicha professional standartlar hamda tabaqalashtirilgan ta'lim standarti va dasturlari joriy etilmoqda. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, mehnat bozori bilan ta'lim sohasi integrasiyasini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Bu bilan gap nafaqat mahalliy mehnat bozori, balki xorijda mehnat qilayotgan yurtdoshlarimizning mutaxassis sifatidagi mavqei, xalqaro talablarga mosligi, xorijda ham nufuzli joylarda mehnat qila olishi, munosib ish haqiga ega bo'lishi, qolaversa, butun boshli millat imiji haqida bormoqda.

Xorijga ish izlab ketayotgan aksariyat migrant yurtdoshlarimiz qurilish, obodonlashtirish, qishloq xo'jaligida yuqori malaka talab etmaydigan, og'ir, kam ish haqi to'lanadigan, xalq iborasi bilan aytganda, “qora mehnat” bilan shug'ullanmoqda. Bu holatning asosiy sabablaridan biri mamlakatimizda ana shu “qora mehnat”ga muqobil bo'ladigan, yuqori maosh to'lanadigan, mehnat unumdorligini ta'minlaydigan, nufuzli ish o'rinlarida faoliyat yuritish imkonini beradigan Milliy malaka tizimi asosida o'qitish, kasbga o'rgatishning yo'lga qo'yilmaganidir. Shu bois, professional ta'lim tizimida mutaxassislarga yuqori malaka berish bosh maqsadga aylanishi kerak. Juda ko'p mamlakatlarda zamonaviy milliy malaka tizimi joriy etilgan, korxonalarning professional standart talablari asosida ishga qabul qilishi qat'iy belgilab qo'yilgan.

Bu esa Malaka sifatida — xalqaro ta'lim bozorida ixtisoslashuv deb ham ataladi, bu ish beruvchi tomonidan xodim(yollanuvchi, ish o'rniga da'vogar, bo'sh ish o'rinlari tanlovida qatnashuvchi, ishchi yoki xizmatchi)ga qo'yilgan talab va yuklatilgan vazifalar majmuidir.

O’z o’rnida Malaka o'zida xodimning mehnat faoliyatiga qo'yiladigan mas'uliyat, kasbiy tajriba, mahorat hamda rag'batni mujassamlashtiradi. Ish beruvchi tomonidan mutaxassis, ishchi xodimga qo'yilgan malaka talablari professional ta'lim standartlarida aks etishi shart. Aks holda, ta'lim va ishlab chiqarish, bitiruvchi malakasi va ish beruvchi talablari o'rtasidagi uzviylik yo'qoladi.

Professional standart — ish beruvchining har bir ish o'rni yoki unga da'vogar bajaradigan mehnat vazifalari tafsiloti, tajriba, kasbiy mahorati tavsifi, tasnifi (mehnat faoliyati natijasida etishtirayotgan, ishlab chiqarayotgan mahsulot hamda ko'rsatayotgan xizmatlarining sifati) belgilangan me'yoriy hujjat. U o'zida xodimning bilim, ko'nikma va imkoniyatlarini aks ettiradi.

Yana bir muhim jihati shundaki, professional ta'lim standartida xodimning malaka darajasi aniq belgilangan bo'ladi. eng asosiysi, ana shu malaka darajasi xodimning o'sishi va keyingi ixtisoslashuv darajasi yuksalishiga pillapoya bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Rivojlangan davlatlar, jahonga mashhur gigant kompaniyalarda bu juda kuchli motivatsiya, to'g'ri yo'naltiruvchi va rag'bat beruvchi omil hisoblanadi. Chunki bunda xodimning nufuzi bosqichma-bosqich yuqorilab borishi uchun zarur tizim va moliyaviy rag'batlar ko'zda tutilgan. Bu tizim, o'z navbatida, xodimning raqobatga doim tayyor turishini, malakasini oshirib borishini va kelajakda muvaffaqiyatga erishishini kafolatlaydi. Masalan, elektr ustasi kasbining bir nechta malaka darajasi mavjud. Lekin shu paytgacha ularning barchasiga bir xil hujjat berilgan, unda bugungi mehnat bozori talablari shakllantirilmagan va baholanmagan. Bu esa shu diplomga ega shaxsning chet elda o'ziga mos ish topishiga imkon bermagan. Chunki uning malaka darajasini tartibga soladigan tizim mavjud emas edi.

O'zbekistonda endi yangi professional ta'limda birinchi marta har bir mutaxassisning xalqaro me'yorlarga mos malaka darajasini belgilab berishga asos bo'ladigan hujjat—Milliy malaka tizimi qabul qilindi. Iqtisodiyotning har bir sohasi bo'yicha tarmoq malaka tizimlari belgilandi.

Ayni paytda har bir ish o'rni va lavozimning vazifalari, tasnifi va uni samarali, muvaffaqiyatli bajarish uchun lozim bo'lgan ko'nikma, bilim va layoqatlilik yoritilgan malaka talablarining yangi formatdagi me'yoriy asoslari yaratilmoqda. endi professional ta'lim dasturlarining mazmuni, ta'lim natijalari, ta'limning sifati shu me'yoriy asoslarga muvofiq shakllantiriladi. Bu tizim biz tayyorlayotgan mutaxassislarning ham mahalliy, ham xorijiy mehnat bozori o'zgarishlariga moslasha olishiga imkoniyat yaratadi. Ustiga-ustak, ayni paytda mehnat bozorida raqobat muhiti ancha keskinlashgan, korxonalarning ishchi yoki mutaxassis yollash tizimlari takomillashgan, talablar mutlaqo o'zgargan.

Bu esa ta’lim sifatining buyutmasi asosida esa professional ta’limda kasb-hunar egallashni asosiy resurslari hisoblangan moliyaviy, texnik, texnologik va, albatta, inson faoliyati zarur. Ana shu resurslar qanchalik kuchli bo'lsa, natija ham shunga yarasha bo'ladi. Inson resurslarini rivojlantirish orqali yoshlar,

xotin-qizlar, kambag'allikni qisqartirish va migrantlar bandligini ta’minlash masalalariga doir yangi siyosatni amalga oshirish mumkin.

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FEATURES OF SERUM MARKERS OF MYOCARDIAL FIBROSIS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF WOLF-PARKINSON-WHITE SYNDROME (WPW)

Summary. Most consider Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome to be an arrhythmia. However, the actual syndrome still remains a problem when choosing tactics for managing patients. Its significance is that this pathology affects people of young, working age. Ventricular preexcitation syndromes occur in all age groups and are verified in 1-30 patients per 10,000 people. However, in most cases, the clinical manifestation of the syndrome occurs between the ages of 10 and 20 years and is much less common in the elderly. The prevalence of preexcitation syndromes in the general population is approximately 0.15-0.25% and increases when combined with congenital heart defects - 0.5%. In 40-80% of patients, WPW syndrome is clinically manifested by various forms of cardiac arrhythmias (HRDs). Approximately half of these arrhythmias impair the quality of life and are often fatal [8]. The proportion of NRS with the participation of an additional path of atrioventricular conduction (AVS) reaches 54-75% of all supraventricular tachyarrhythmias (SVT), but without taking into account atrial fibrillation (AF).

Key words: high heart rate, accessory pathway, effective refractory period, ventricular fibrillation, accessory atrioventricular pathway.

Introduction. Approximately 1/3 of patients have paroxysms of atrial fibrillation (AF), which in many cases are the cause of dangerous cardiovascular events. The combination of AF with a high heart rate (HR) and a short effective refractory period (ERP) of the accessory conduction pathway (ATP) creates the opportunity for the development of flutter and ventricular fibrillation (VF). Conduction of impulses to the ventricles in a ratio of 1:1 with a frequency of up to 340 per minute during an episode of AF contributes to the transformation of AF into VF, which is the main mechanism of sudden cardiac death (SCD) in patients with WPW syndrome [2,4].

The probability of developing sudden death within 10 years among patients with ventricular preexcitation syndrome exceeds the general population risk and ranges from 0.15 to 0.39%. In some cases, SCD may be the first clinical manifestation of asymptomatic preexcitation [4, 6, 14].

To date, non-invasive and endocardial electrophysiological examination (EPS) of the cardiac conduction system remains the key point in the diagnosis of ventricular preexcitation syndromes and the prediction of HRS. The results obtained with EPS determine the further tactics of patient management [2, 9]. However, even non-invasive EPS has a number of contraindications and limitations for use, in particular, the expediency of its use in asymptomatic patients and in early childhood is still being discussed [1, 7]. Thus, in 20% of asymptomatic patients during endocardial EPS, AF was provoked with the further development of life-threatening ventricular HRS [4, 5]. V. Santinellietal. observed 293 patients with the phenomenon of WPW who underwent an EPS procedure, in which various HRS were induced and who were taking antiarrhythmic therapy for this reason. This prospective study showed that 17 patients had malignant arrhythmias during 67 months of follow-up after EPS, which casts doubt on aggressive management in asymptomatic individuals [8].

Purpose of the study. To study markers of collagen synthesis and degradation in blood serum in patients with ventricular preexcitation syndrome, to evaluate their predictive value in the development of tachyarrhythmias.

Materials and methods. In the conditions of the cardiology departments of the clinic, 23 patients (main group) with premature ventricular excitation syndromes were examined, the average age was 25.3±9.15 years. The main group was divided into two subgroups. The first group consisted of patients with the Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) phenomenon (n=11), the second - with the WPW syndrome (n=12). The comparison group consisted of 10 practically healthy individuals. An electrophysiological study of the conduction system of the heart (EPS) was carried out by transesophageal electrical atrial stimulation using an Astrocard-Polysystem EP/L electrostimulator (ZAO Meditech) and multipolar electrodes PEDSP-2. As an assessment of the parameters of fibrosis factors, the quantitative determination of type I terminal propeptide procollagen (PICP), matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9), and tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases-1 (TIMP-1) was studied.

Results and its discussion. The highest levels of MMP-9 were determined in patients with WPW syndrome - 96.1±33.2 ng/ml, less in the WPW phenomenon group (54.3±21.8 ng/ml; p=0.0003). The maximum level of TIMP-1 is determined in patients with the WPW phenomenon and practically healthy peers (418.5±69.8 ng/ml and 461.7±72.2 ng/ml; p=0.27). In patients with WPW syndrome, TIMP-1 was significantly lower - 341.1±90.1 ng/ml (p=0.002; p=0.00012). The level of PICP in patients with WPW syndrome was 178.9±76.2 ng/ml, with the WPW phenomenon – 97.8±31.7 ng/ml (p=0.00014). All examined patients in terms of PICP levels significantly differed from practically healthy peers 69.4±23.9 ng/ml ($p<0.05$). Among the main group, a shortening of the PQ interval was revealed, and in patients with the WPW syndrome (106.18±16.5 ms) it was more significant compared to the phenomenon (115.25±19.54 ms, p=0.004). In preexcitation syndromes, the

average effective refractory period (ERP) of accessory conduction pathways (ATP) was determined: 240.0±47.9 ms for WPW syndrome and 241.25±30.84 ms for the phenomenon. At the same time, in patients with WPW syndrome, ERP was significantly shorter (p=0.049). In both groups, an inverse correlation with fibrosis biomarkers, MMP-9 and PICP, was established.

Serum markers of synthesis and degradation (MMP-9, TIMP-1, PICP) were evaluated in patients with WPW syndrome and phenomenon. An increase in the concentration of MMP-9, PICP and a decrease in TIMP-1 were revealed in WPW syndrome, which is clinically manifested by various HRS, including AF. We have established correlations of the studied markers of collagen metabolism with the parameters of long-term ECG monitoring, echocardiographic and electrophysiological studies in the examined patients.

Quantitative values of fibrosis indicators are also indicated for predicting an increased risk of developing HRS, in particular AF, in patients with ventricular pre-excitation syndrome. The greatest prognostic value in relation to the progression of the WPW phenomenon into a syndrome, i.e. development of supraventricular tachyarrhythmias in patients with premature ventricular excitation syndromes was detected for MMP-9, TIMP-1, PICP and a number of instrumental parameters.This paper defines additional risk criteria for arrhythmia in WPW syndrome. The value of MMP-9 above 80.3 ng/ml, TIMP-1 less than 381.3 ng/ml and PICP more than 140.8 ng/ml may be criteria for an increased risk of transformation of the WPW phenomenon into a syndrome with subsequent development of supraventricular tachyarrhythmias. The concentration of MMP-9 in the blood serum, exceeding 92 ng/ml, is a criterion for an increased risk of developing AF in ventricular pre-excitation syndrome.

Conclusions. In patients with premature ventricular excitation syndromes, a change in the fibrous matrix was revealed: an increase in the concentration of MMP-9, PICP and a decrease in TIMP-1. The WPW syndrome is characterized by a pronounced imbalance of serological markers of collagen synthesis and degradation than the phenomenon. ERP DPP was inversely correlated with MMP-9 and PICP scores. The data obtained represent the possible involvement of fibrous myocardial disorganization in the formation of cardiac arrhythmias in premature ventricular excitation syndromes.

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THE ROLE OF PROJECT WORKS AS THE PRINCIPAL ELEMENT OF A COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH

Abstract: As well as, it gives really a lot of important opportunities for the teacher to monitor the erformances of his/her students. The best way of implementing communicative approach into practice is absolutely through project works. For instance, teacher may give the students a project like taking interview from tourists foreign countries about their job satisfaction. In this procedure, first the students will have the opportunity to talk with the native speakers of the language, secondly they can gather a lot of interesting information about jobs and overviews of the foreigners and thirdly they will boost their speaking-listening capability during the project and while defence.

Key words: Communicative approach, Classroom activities, Communicative way, communicative skills,
project works, audio-lingual an grammar-translation methods.

As Tom Hutchinson from the Lancaster University (1996September) mentioned that the Project work captures better than any other activity the two principal elements of a communicativeapproach. These are a concern for motivation, that is, how the learners relate to the task; and a concern for relevance, that is, howthe learners relate to the language. We could add to these a third element: a concern for educational values, that is, how the language curriculum relates to learner. Let's look at these elements in a bit more detail. A foreign

language can often seem a remote and unreal thing. This inevitably has a negative effect on motivation, because the students don't see the language as relevant to their own lives. If learners are going to become real language users, they must learn that English can be used to talk about their own world. Project work helps to bridge this relevance gap in three ways. First, project work helps to integrate the foreign language into the network of the learner's own communicative competence. Second, project work helps to make the language more relevant to learners' actual needs, because they are learning how to communicate about their own world -- about their

house, their family, their town, and so forth. Third, project work establishes a sounder relationship between language and culture. With project work the language acts as a bridge, enabling two

cultures to communicate with each other. There is a growing awareness among language teachers that the process and content of the language class

should contribute towards the general educational development of the learner. Project work encourages initiative, independence, magination, self-discipline and co-operation together with cross-curricular skills development where knowledge gained in other subjects may be used in the English class. [1]

The communicative approach is based on the idea that learning language successfully comes hrough having to communicate real meaning. When learners are involved in real communication, their natural strategies for language acquisition will be used, and this will allow them to learn to use the language.

Practising question forms by asking learners to find out personal information about their colleagues is an example of the communicative approach, as it involves meaningful communication. Classroom activities guided by the communicative approach are characterized by trying to produce meaningful and real communication, at all levels. As a result there may be more emphasis on skills than systems, lessons are more learner-centred, and theremay be use of authentic materials.[2]

Communicative approach first was used in 1970's and it has become,ore or less standard method for teaching foreign languages, especially in the primary and secondary levels of education. Communicative language teaching makes use of real-life or simulations in order to promote effective language use. The teacher sets up a situation and the students have to perform like they were in real life situation. This enables the teacher to talk less and analyses more listening to the students. As well as, it is much more beneficial for the students, too. "Because of the increased encouragement to participate fully, they gain confidence through direct experience in what they can achieve, motivating them to use the language more frequently and allowing them to learn more quickly" – claims Steve Wheatley. [3]

Above we have just gotten acquainted with the communicative approach in language learning and project works- what they are, how they were formed first and how they can be useful while designing the classes. Now let us mix these two things up together and discuss how they can be used effectively and usefully. As it was mentioned above by the scholars when the project works were started to be used in the classes it boosted both effectiveness in teachers work and

students' performance. Because it enabled them to feel more in real life situation which could not be given by the other previous methods like audio-lingual and grammar-translation methods. In those

methods the students learned just the grammar and new vocabulary but when it came to establish this knowledge into practice they faced a lot of difficulties as they did not have any experience.

Communicative way of teaching foreign language eliminated this problem noticeably. Since in this method they can imagine themselves in every single situation of the life and learn through it.

As well as, it gives really a lot of important opportunities for the teacher to monitor the erformances of his/her students. The best way of implementing communicative approach into practice is absolutely through project works. For instance, teacher may give the students a project like taking interview from tourists foreign countries about their job satisfaction. In this procedure, first the students will have the opportunity to talk with the native speakers of the language, secondly they can gather a lot of interesting information about jobs and overviews of the foreigners and thirdly they will boost their speaking-listening capability during the project and while defence.

To conclude, project works might give both students and the teachers a treasure of practicing communicative skills as they are full of communication. Teacher can make use of them to be more effective during the classes and monitor the success of their students better. Students can take the advantage of practising their productive skills such as listening and speaking, as well as feeling like they were in the same atmosphere.

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TEXNOLOGIYA FANINI O‘QITISHDA 9-SINF O‘QUVCHILARINING KREATIV FAOLIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH METODIKASI

Annotatsiya: Mazkur ilmiy maqolada Texnologiya fanini o’qitishda 9-sinf o’quvchilarining kreativ faoliyatini rivojlantirish metodikasi xususida fikr-mulohazalar yurutilgan. Shuningdek, texnologiya fani dars jarayonini tashkil etish uchun metodik tavsiyalar va nazariy ta’lim asoslari bayon etilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: Texnologiya fani, metodika, ta’lim tizimi, kreativ, faoliyat, pedagog.

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METHODS FOR DEVELOPING THE CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF 9TH GRADE STUDENTS IN THE TEACHING OF TECHNOLOGY

Annotation: This scientific article discusses the methods of developing the creative activity of 9th grade students in the teaching of technology. It also provides methodological recommendations and theoretical foundations for the organization of the technology teaching process.

Keywords: Technology, methodology, education system, creativity, activity, pedagogue.

Peculiarities of technology implementation in general secondary schools. To acquaint students with the types, processes and professions of mental and physical labor in general secondary schools, to form in them basic knowledge, work skills, abilities, interest in work and diligence, to appreciate labor and professions, to understand their importance. The main goal of technological science is to teach and develop 40 personal qualities and thinking, to create a basis for choosing a profession specific to their interests, inclinations and abilities, which will allow them to participate in labor activities that are a source of livelihood for society and the individual.

In grades 1-9, high school students will be introduced to the professions of manufacturing and agriculture, as well as their work methods. At the same time, students gain knowledge, skills and abilities to perform methods of processing metal and non-metallic products (drawing, design, construction, cutting, gluing,

gluing, finishing, design, sewing, knitting, etc.). develops. The state standard of general secondary education developed in this regard defines the content of technology education, the necessary and sufficient level of knowledge, skills and abilities of students, the main state requirements for the volume of workload.

The educational standard, which is a necessary core of the content of education, is a condition for ensuring a stable level of education in various educational institutions across the country, bringing the workload to the norm, developing criteria for assessing students' knowledge. The student may be limited by the standard of education or have the right to independently acquire a broader, more in-depth knowledge and a higher score in order to gain a deeper knowledge. As a result, when studying a difficult or unpopular subject, it is possible to limit it to the standard. In this case, the student will be able to realize their interests, abilities, and consciously and independently choose the most appropriate path for themselves.

Creativity is a set of skills related to a person's creativity. Creativity includes a high level of sensitivity to problems, foresight, and imagination. An individual's creativity is reflected in his thinking, communication, emotions, and certain activities. Creativity is also reflected as an important factor of talent. In this regard, it is important to create an innovative learning environment based on advanced competencies, the development of creative skills in students through the widespread application of interactive teaching methods and technologies.

The opportunities for students to organize creative activities using the principles of education in technology classes can be divided into the following groups:

1. Organization of educational processes on the basis of new pedagogical technologies. In it, students rely on the factors of individual development by consciously explaining the laws of nature and society to the historical development of society. There are two aspects to the learning process; external images and internal possibilities, as the driving forces of the educational process, should be based on the stages of organizing students' learning activities.

2. In determining the place of the principles of education in the activities of the teacher in accordance with the principles of continuous and continuing professional education in the field of technology, it is important to take into account the basic principles of primary education that determine the nature of student learning.

3. The principle of educational nature of the science of technology, the basic rules of educational education; special attention should be paid to the formation of worldview, the development of moral qualities and will, the formation of education, the development of abilities.

4. The scientific principles of technology play a leading role in the development of the student's consciousness, which is consistent with the laws of nature and society, as well as well-founded knowledge. It reflects the scientific

principles of the educational material, determines the nature of the activity of understanding the theoretical rules.

5. The principle of sequence in the science of technology requires that the whole being be a definite sequence. It also needs to be consistent in the learning process. Having a learning sequence requires a transition from reference to knowledge, from near to far, from easy material to difficult material.

6. The principle of comprehensibility of the science of technology is the conformity of education to the concepts of the worldview of students, connecting new knowledge with the knowledge of the student's mind, clearly based on life experience, raising the general level, learning materials It is worth noting that the implementation is consistent with the development of the bird.

7. The principle of demonstration of the science of technology is based on the principle of demonstration of students' emotional knowledge of the history of technology. The fact that the knowledge, skills and abilities of the teacher himself and in the course of the lesson are the main guidelines in labor education provides the basis for the use of new technologies in education.

8. On the basis of the principle of consciousness and activity in the science of technology, students generalize knowledge, skills and abilities, the precise application of theories significantly determines the thinking.

9. On the basis of the principle of independent transfer of knowledge in the field of technology, the long-term and thorough retention of the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in the minds of students is considered to be a solid basis for further application in practice. The main idea of the textbook is to emphasize the rules, to connect the main idea with the student's knowledge, to form worldviews and beliefs.

10. The principle of segregation of the subject of technology creates a positive approach to the individual approach to the individual characteristics of each student, the interdependence of the application of the principles of education in the classroom and in the context of extracurricular activities. It creates the basis for the creation of problem situations, the creation of software education.

Criteria-based characterization of types of creative activity includes a systematization of types of creativity, their manifestation in human activity, creative professions, factors determining creative activity, methods of creative activity, features, etc. The following conditions guarantee the effectiveness of the educational process in the formation of creative qualities in students in the "Technology" classes:

- pay special attention to the formation of creative thinking in students;
- Appropriate practical application of the theoretical foundations of the formation of creative thinking in students in the classroom;
- effective use of existing opportunities for the formation of creative thinking in students;

- effective implementation of forms, methods and tools in the educational process that help to form students' creative thinking;

- Ensuring interdisciplinary communication in the process of "Technology" lessons; - to create conditions for the practical application of theoretical knowledge acquired by students.

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SOCIETY AS A SELF-ORGANIZING SYSTEM

Abstract: In this article, society is analyzed as a self-governing, organizing system. In the article, the author reveals the interdependence of the spheres of society.

Key words: society, human, system, management, self-organization.

Among all complex systems known to modern science, society (Society) is a super-complex self-organizing and self-developing, open, dissipative social system, the mode of existence of which is the activity of people. Among all complex systems known to modern science, society (Society) is a super-complex self-organizing and self-developing, open, dissipative social system, the mode of existence of which is the activity of people.

If we take into account the origin of the word “society”, it becomes necessary for its detailed characterization to introduce the concept of "system" and consider society from the point of view of a systematic approach. If we take into account the origin of the word “society”, it becomes necessary for its detailed characterization to introduce the concept of "system" and consider society from the point of view of a systematic approach. System - a set or combination of parts and elements that are interconnected and interact in a certain way with each other. They talk about the solar system, the river system, the nervous system. A system is any set of phenomena that are interconnected and interact with each other. In this sense, the system is also that unity, the constituent parts of which are society and nature.

Basic concepts of society as a system Element - the smallest particle of the system or their totality (social objects, relations, institutions) Relations - communication, dependence between the subjects of society. Structure is a form of stable connections, relationships between the elements of the system. The subject-bearer of activity aimed at another phenomenon. The object-phenomenon to which the activity is directed. A social system is a set of social objects and subjects, their properties and relationships that form an integral social organism - an ordered set of interconnected and interacting elements. At the same time, individual parts create society as a single system with special properties that its individual parts do not have.

Elements of society as a system: man-personality; small and large social groups; ethnic or national communities; states or unions of states; various

organizations and associations with a clearly presented structure; spheres of public life: economic, political, legal, financial, science, religion, art, etc.

Self-sufficiency is the ability of a system by its own activity to create and recreate all the necessary conditions for its own existence, to produce everything necessary for collective life. Self-sufficiency is the ability of a system by its own activity to create and recreate all the necessary conditions for its own existence, to produce everything necessary for collective life. At the same time, self-sufficiency is characteristic only for society as a whole, while self-organization and self-development can also be present in certain parts of society! In addition, parts of the social system are not just interconnected, but also mutually penetrate each other (for example, economics and politics). The most important feature of human society is the unpredictability, non-linearity of development. The presence in society of a large number of subsystems, the constant clash of interests and goals of various subjects creates the prerequisites for the implementation of various options and models of future development

The fundamental difference between social systems and natural ones lies, first of all, in the fact that they combine self-organization with organization, since people who are gifted with consciousness act in society, setting themselves certain goals, guided by the motives of their behavior and value orientations. The fundamental difference between social systems and natural ones lies, first of all, in the fact that they combine self-organization with organization, since people who are gifted with consciousness act in society, setting themselves certain goals, guided by the motives of their behavior and value orientations. A striking example of the implementation of the process of self-organization in society is the mechanism by which a correspondence is maintained between supply and demand, production and consumption in a market economy. The market in this case can be considered as a self-organizing complex system. An example of self-organization is information infrastructures that develop within and between countries. This means that the spread of personal computers and the development of electronic communications via the Internet has led to the possibility of free and spontaneous exchange and dissemination of information throughout the planet, greatly expanding the possibilities of self-organization of various communities.

The complex nature of the development of society is determined by its very complex structure, the action in it of many heterogeneous factors. First of all, it carries out various types of social activities in their nature and content: production and economic, social, political, religious, aesthetic and others, which seem to have their own social space. The latter is outlined by the corresponding type of social relations within which this or that social activity takes place. As a result, various spheres of social life are formed. The main ones are economic, social, political, spiritual.

The economic sphere includes the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of material goods. This is the sphere of the functioning of

production, the direct implementation of the achievements of scientific and technological progress, the implementation of the entire set of production relations of people, including ownership of the means of production, the exchange of activities and the distribution of material wealth.

The economic sphere acts as an economic space in which the economic life of the country is organized, the interaction of all sectors of the economy is carried out. as well as international economic cooperation. Here, the economic consciousness of people, their material interest in the results of their production activities, as well as their creative abilities, are directly embodied in life. The activities of economic management institutions are also implemented here. In the economic sphere, the interaction of all objective and subjective factors of economic development is carried out. The significance of this sphere for the development of society is fundamental.

The social sphere is the sphere of relations between social groups existing in society, including classes, professional and socio-demographic strata of the population (youth, the elderly, etc.), as well as national communities about the social conditions of their life and activities.

We are talking about creating healthy conditions for the production activity of people, about ensuring the necessary standard of living for all segments of the population, about solving the problems of health care, public education and social security, about observing social justice in the exercise by each person of his right to work, as well as in the distribution and consumption of created in a society of material and spiritual benefits, on the resolution of contradictions arising from the social stratification of society, on the social protection of the relevant segments of the population. This refers to the regulation of the whole complex of social-class and national relations concerning working conditions, life, education and the standard of living of people.

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THE CONCEPT OF PERSONALITY IN PHILOSOPHY

Abstract: This article discusses the interpretation of the concept of personality in philosophy.

Key words: philosophy, personality, man, understanding, worldview.

Those. in this context, we can talk about the measure of the personality itself, manifested in its properties and characteristics and expressed in activities and various social positions. The most common combination of virtues and hidden inclinations of a person, which directly and indirectly determines the course of various social phenomena and processes. If we are talking about the measure of personality, then we can connect and characterize such social phenomena as dictatorship and humanism, conformism and adventurism, revolution and terror, etc. Also in this case, it is possible to determine the classification of the individual. The most important quality of a person as a person is his goal-setting activity. Personality is an active social subject that can change its environment. Also, a person is a thinking (possessing intellect and functional consciousness) and mentally healthy person who has his own culture. These qualities are inextricably linked. Therefore, a person is not only a carrier of social relations, but also a person who has a reverse influence on them in accordance with his individual properties, characteristics and abilities, intelligence and experience, professionalism and organization, as well as his own culture. Regardless of whether the individual follows the opinion of the majority or prefers to find out everything on his own empirically, in each individual case he demonstrates a personal position of a person that corresponds to his understanding of reality along with the conditions of being. A person is a socially and socially active and individually unique person.

Throughout the development of the history of philosophy and humanitarian thought, new concepts of personality have been constantly developed. Let's consider some of them. Psychological concept of personality. In psychology, personality is studied as a set of mental properties, relationships, processes that distinguish one person from another. At the same time, the natural features and properties of the individual act as socially determined elements in the personality. In view of the fact that the acquired and innate qualities of people are individual, the potential of each individual person is also different for a psychologist. Individuality allows you to display the uniqueness of the biological, mental and social properties of a person, making him a unique

representative of any community or group. The fact that an individual is able to change the world in the process of joint activity with other individuals and thus transform himself, becoming a personality, determines the emergence of personality as a systemic quality in psychology. Personality is studied in the unity (but not in identity) of the sensual essence of the individual and the conditions of the social environment. Within the framework of idealistic psychology, a person is considered as a special and unchanging spiritual entity, "an entirely psychic being." In psychoanalysis, "harmonic psychology" personality is interpreted as a set of irrational unconscious drives. In the paradigm of behavioral psychology, the problem of personality did not exist at all, because it had no place in the mechanical scheme "stimulus-response". Sociological concept of personality. Sociologists use the concept of "personality", a social subject in order to describe the social essence and social qualities of a person in the process of joint activity. Within the framework of modern sociology, a person as a subject is an active social principle, a specific type of ability to act. If a sociologist conducts research, then he is primarily interested not in individual human characteristics, but in the social environment, social institution, social organization in which a person is included and in which he performs specific social functions. In this regard, it was in sociology that the role concept of personality was developed, despite the fact that social psychology contributed to its emergence. Role concept of personality. The essence of this concept lies in the fact that people in the process of life carry out different functions, perform various social roles. There are primary functions that reflect the status position of a person, which is determined by his professional activities and the position he occupies. And there are secondary functions that a person performs due to various factors of being, due to his abilities and needs. The main feature is that a person within society is included in a large number of social entities - a family, a university, a school, a company, an enterprise, a sports section, a gardeners' partnership, a pet lovers club, a community of philatelists, etc. In each of them, he plays a certain social role and has his own interests. A social role is a way people behave depending on their position and status in society. Personality in this case is called the role substrate of a particular social institution with its characteristic different functional settings. Philosophical concept of personality. Personality in philosophy is a social subject, a social generator of a system of social and social relations (in accordance with 10 spheres of society, backbone institutions based on basic forms of social activity), with a characteristic psyche, consciousness, personal culture and activity. The totality of social relations within which a person is born and develops is dialectical, not static - i.e. in this process, the system of feedbacks determined by the existing being will work. Personality in this case is a historical type of a person who is capable of self-activity and creativity on the basis of objective goal-setting. Personality is a measure of individuality and a person.

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THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

Abstract: This article discusses the role of physical culture in the development of society.

Key words: sports, physical culture, physical education, health.

The main elements of physical culture: physical exercises, their complexes and competitions in them, hardening of the body, occupational and household hygiene, active-motor types of tourism, physical labor as a form of active recreation for mental workers.

In society, physical culture, being the property of the people, is an important means of «educating a new person who harmoniously combines spiritual wealth, moral purity and physical perfection." It helps to increase the social and labor activity of people, the economic efficiency of production; the physical culture movement is based on the multifaceted activities of state and public organizations in the field of physical culture and sports.

Sport is an integral part of physical culture, as well as a means and method of physical education, a system for organizing and conducting competitions in various complexes of physical exercises and preparatory training sessions. It has historically developed as a special area for identifying and unified comparison of people's achievements in certain types of physical exercises, their level of physical development. Sport in a broad sense covers the actual competitive activity, special training for it (sports training), specific social relations arising in the field of this activity, its socially significant results.

The social value of sport lies in the fact that it is a factor that most effectively stimulates physical culture, contributes to moral, aesthetic education, and the satisfaction of spiritual needs. Various elements of human activity have historically entered the sphere of sports. Sports that have a centuries-old history have developed from original physical exercises, forms of labor and military activity used by a person for the purpose of physical education in ancient times - running, jumping, throwing, lifting weights, rowing, swimming, etc.; part of modern sports was formed in the 19-20 centuries. on the basis of the sport itself and related areas of culture - games, sports and rhythmic gymnastics, modern pentathlon, figure skating, orienteering, sports tourism, etc.; technical sports - based on the development of technology: auto, motorcycle, cycling, aviation sports, scuba diving, etc.

Physical education is an integral part of human life. It occupies a rather important place in the study and work of people. Physical exercise plays a significant role in the working capacity of members of society, which is why knowledge and skills in physical culture should be introduced in educational institutions of various levels in stages. A significant role in the upbringing and teaching of physical culture is also invested by higher educational institutions, where teaching should be based on clear methods, methods that together line up in a well-organized and well-established methodology for teaching and educating students.

The physical culture of the people is part of its history. Its formation, subsequent development is closely connected with the same historical factors that influence the formation and development of the country's economy, its statehood, political and spiritual life of society. Naturally, the concept of physical culture includes everything that is created by the mind, talent, needlework of the people, everything that expresses its spiritual essence, a view of the world, nature, human existence, human relations.

Sport is an organic part of physical culture and is a combination of material and spiritual values that are created and used by society for playing physical activity of people, aimed at intensive specialized training for the subsequent maximum manifestation of abilities through competition in predetermined motor actions.

Consequently, sport is an activity that serves the interests of society, realizing educational, preparatory and communicative functions, but is not a permanent specialty (profession) of a person. The true nature and significance of physical culture in society, its advanced deep understanding can only be known taking into account the constant expansion of the view of the world, which is changing under the influence of the scientific and technological revolution and socio-economically.

Physical culture and sport is one of the most important factors in strengthening and maintaining health. Modern society is interested in preserving and improving the physical and mental health of a person, increasing his intellectual potential. This is especially important today, in the conditions of a sharp decrease in motor activity.

The understanding that the future of any country is determined by the health of members of society has led to an increase in the role of physical culture and sports in strengthening the state and society and the active use of physical culture and sports in maintaining and strengthening the health of the population.

that is why in recent years the place of sport in the system of values of modern culture has increased dramatically. The number of mass sports competitions for children and youth has increased, both in the regions and at the federal level. Favorable conditions are being created for the improvement of people's health in labor collectives, in educational institutions, courtyards and

microdistricts, and recreation places are being equipped with sports facilities. Significant progress has been made in the development of physical culture and sports work among the disabled.

Russian sport as a field of activity, a way of life is at the stage of transformation. Some sports are popular and developed, while others disappear unnoticed. In Russia, a social phenomenon is emerging, expressed in the acute economic interest of people in maintaining health as the basis of material well-being. People became interested in sports. Even those who previously perceived it only as something that can be watched on TV now go to gyms, swimming pools, discover new sports. All this has a positive effect on the mental and physical health of people.

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USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO CHILDREN

Abstract: This article provides information on the use of digital technologies in teaching foreign languages to children and the introduction of innovative and digital technologies in educational institutions, as well as insights into their benefits.

Keywords: school, foreign languages, digital technologies, modern education, primary education.

At the current stage of development of our country, the modernization of local educational institutions is associated not only with innovative processes in the organization of foreign language teaching, but also with the provision of technology. The priority of modern school development has become the humane direction of education, in which personal potential (principle) plays a leading role. This includes taking into account the needs and interests of the student and implementing a differentiated approach to education. Today, the focus is on the student, his personality, his inner world. Therefore, the main goal of the modern teacher is to choose the methods and forms of organizing the learning activities of students that best fit the purpose of personal development. In recent years, the issue of using new information technologies in schools has been on the rise. These are not only new technical means, but also new forms and methods of teaching, a new approach to the learning process. The main purpose of teaching foreign languages is to form and develop the communicative culture of schoolchildren, to teach them to practice a foreign language. The task of the teacher is to create conditions for each student to practice the language, to choose teaching methods that allow each student to show their activity and creativity. The task of the teacher is to activate the intellectual potential of students in the process of teaching foreign languages.

Primary school students in remote areas of the country usually grow up far away from the English language environment, and children's thinking remains abstract, and the process of acquiring new knowledge is always based on emotions. Therefore, English language teachers make full use of the objects around them, cards and other teaching aids through easy methodologies in teaching kindergarten age children. When teaching words like banana and apple, teachers can also teach new words that suddenly express color by pointing to fruits such as bananas and apples. Children are taught to use a foreign language in the classroom to organize learning activities. Of course, teachers'

methodologies play an important role in the use of materials in teaching. For example, when teaching relevant words, you first show the object to the child and encourage them to speak, students pronounce the words and repeat the new word again using the pictures on the cards to reinforce the word they are pronouncing. is pronounced. When teaching words, teachers will be able to determine the content of the text and the educator will be able to draw the students 'attention by drawing the picture on the board by pronouncing the words with them to get their attention.

Therefore, in foreign countries, educators are now required to have the skills to draw. This not only reduces the difficulty of teaching, but also helps students gradually consolidate the knowledge they have learned. A perfect approach to each lesson is needed so that students can feel their progress in learning English. This is the only way to motivate children to learn. Nowadays, the curriculum in kindergartens has been intensified accordingly, as Chinese kindergarten-age children have a much better chance of acquiring new knowledge. In recent years, new, technology-integrated classrooms have become popular in language learning. Mixed education, virtual classrooms, and education management systems are examples of this era of new teaching methodologies that are endorsed by the best educators. These methods include the use of language learning technology to enhance student engagement, facilitate the role of the teacher, and provide a systematic, comprehensive learning experience for all participants.

Technology is also more useful in training successful teachers. In fact, successful teachers are those who have high levels of interpersonal and interpersonal relationships, and they have a real opportunity to meet children, no matter where they are, and to hear their words sincerely. In addition, successful teachers need to have a deep understanding of the material being taught and its humility, favorite personality and their interactions, and to communicate and respect their students. In addition, successful English teachers need to make the most of existing technologies, use classrooms as well as interesting materials downloaded from the Internet for their students.

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ASTRONOMIYA KURSINI O‘QITISHDA ZAMONAVIY ELEKTRON TA’LIM RESURSLARINING AHAMIYATI

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy elektron ta’lim resurslaridan foydalangan holda astronomiya kursini o‘qitish metodikasi yoritilgan. Astronomiya kursini o‘qitishda zamonaviy elektron ta’lim resurslarining ahamiyati ochib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari, dasturiy vositalar, elektron ta’lim resurslari.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN TEACHING ASTRONOMY COURSES

Abstract: This article describes the teaching methodology of the course of astronomy using modern electronic educational resources. The importance of modern electronic educational resources in teaching the course of astronomy was analyzed.

Keywords: modern information technologies, software tools, e-learning resources.

Astronomiya kursi bugungi kunda pedagogika oliy ta’lim muassasalarining 5110200-fizika va astronomiya o‘qitish metodikasi hamda 5110200-fizika va astronomiya ta’lim yo‘nalishlari talabalariga o‘qitilmoqda. Kompyuter dasturiy vositalaridan foydalangan holda o‘qitishni yo‘lga qo‘yish talabalarning tasavvurlarini kuchaytirishga yordam beradi.

Ta’lim tizimining rivojlanishini hozirgi holatini axborot texnologiyalarisiz tasavvur qilish mumkin emas. Darhaqiqat, zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish ta’lim sifatini oshirishga zamin yaratadi. Bunda pedagogik jarayonning mazmuni takomillashadi, o‘qitishning innovatsion modellari joriy etiladi, shuningdek, talaba va professor - o‘qituvchilarning hamkorlikdagi faoliyati tashkil etiladi. Har qanday ta’lim muassasida o‘quv jarayonini axborotlashtirishning zaruriy sharti sifatida zamonaviy axborot

texnologiyalarini ham boshqaruvda, ham ta’lim-tarbiya jarayoniga joriy etish bo‘yicha yagona strategiyani ishlab chiqish hisoblanadi.

O‘quv jarayonini axborotlashtirish texnologik, pedagogik va tashkiliy ishlar bilan bog‘liq qiyin va ko‘p qirrali masalalarni yechishni talab etadi. Ta’lim muassasasining axborot ta’lim muhitini yaratish sof texnik masalagina emas. Buning uchun muassasadagi tegishli ilmiy-metodik, tashkiliy va pedagogik imkoniyatlarni tizimli yondashuv asosida ishga solish talab etiladi. «Axborot – ta’lim muhiti» tushunchasining ko‘plab ta’riflari mavjud. Ularning tahlili mazkur tushunchani aniq bir maqsadga yo‘naltirilgan o‘quv jarayonini ta’minlovchi axborot-texnik, o‘quv-metodik tizimlar majmuidir degan xulosaga kelish imkonini beradi.

Axborot – ta’lim muhitining quyidagi tipologik belgilarini ajratib ko‘rsatish mumkin:

- har qanday darajadagi ta’lim muhiti tizimlilik tabiatiga ega bo‘lgan murakkab tuzilmali obyekt hisoblanadi;

- ta’lim muhitining yaxlitligi tizimlilikga erishish tushunchasi bilan bir ma’noni anglatib, u o‘quv muassasasi bitiruvchisining shaxsiy va kasbiy modelini amalga oshirishdagi ta’lim va tarbiya maqsadlarining amalga oshishini o‘zida mujassamlashtiradi;

- ta’lim muhiti ta’lim va tarbiya ishlarining asosiy sharti bo‘lish bilan birga uning muhim vositasi hamdir.

Axborot – ta’lim muhitini ta’riflashda bir qancha o‘zaro farq qiluvchi qarashlar mavjud, jumladan:

- inson bilan ta’lim muhitining subyekt sifatida uzviy bog‘langan axborot, texnik, o‘quv-metodik ta’minotning tizimli tashkillashtirilgan majmuasi;

- an’anaviy va elektron axborot tashuvchilar, virtual kutubxonalar, taqsimlangan ma’lumotlar bazalari, o‘quv-metodik majmualarini mujassamlashtiruvchi kompyuter-telekommunikatsiya texnologiyalari integratsiyasi asosida qurilgan yagona axborot ta’lim muhiti [1].

Fikrimizga ko‘ra, axborot ta’lim muhitini boshqarishda tizimli yondashuvni joriy qilish talab etiladi. Ushbu yondashuvning metodologiyasi va algortimi quyidagicha bo‘lishi mumkin:

Zamonaviy ta’lim mazmuni asosida ta’lim muassasasi axborot-ta’lim muhiti maqsadini belgilash. Pedagogik faoliyatda ta’lim maqsadi tizimlashtiruvchi vazifani bajaradi. Aynan belgilangan maqsad ta’lim mazmuni, maqsadi va tashkiliy shakllarini tanlash uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Ta’lim berish bosqichlarining, ta’lim berish funksiyalarini kompyuterga yuklangan holda amalga oshirish uchun mazkur funksiyalarni mufassal tahlil qilish eng avvalo ta’lim faoliyatini aks ettirishning asosiy parametrlarini ajratib ko‘rsatish lozim. Bu esa o‘z navbatida, ta’lim faoliyatining mazmuni va ta’lim faoliyatini aks ettirish jarayoniga ta’lim oluvchilarni jalb qilish xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilishni, ta’lim masalalarini mufassal tahlil qilishni talab qiladi.

Ta’lim jarayonida kompyuterdan samarali foydalanish uchun mazkur muammolarni hal qilish lozim. Talabalar astronomiyadan elektron darsliklar yordamida o‘rganmoqchi bo‘lgan mavzuning mazmuni, mavzuga oid barcha ma’lumotlarni tushunib olish bilan bir qatorda, agar masala berilgan bo‘lsa undagi kattaliklar, formulalardagi ko‘rsatkichlarning birliklari va ularning kerakli jihatlari bilan tanishish imkoniga ega bo‘ladilar. Nazariy ma’lumotlarni olishda esa, kosmik teleskoplar yordamida tasvirga olingan ko‘plab osmon jismlarining fotosuratlarini kuzatishga va ulardan ilmiy masalalar chiqarishga o‘rganishlariga to‘g‘ri keladi.

Har qanday ta’limot shunchaki ishlab chiqariladigan emas, balki sermahsul ijodiy xususiyatga ega bo‘lgan faoliyat deb tushunilmog‘i kerak. Axborot texnologiyalari muhitida astronomiyadan o‘quv faoliyatni rivojlantirishni quyidagi asosiy yondashuv ko‘rinishlarida amalga oshirish mumkin, ya’ni:

- ta’limni kompyuterlashtirish;
- internet tizimidan samarali foydalanish;
- elektron darsliklar yaratish va astronomik ta’limga tatbiq etish;
- laboratoriya va ma’ruza mashg‘ulotlarida dasturiy mahsulotlardan keng foydalanish;
- innavatsion pedagogik texnologiyalarga axborot texnologiyalarini tatbiq etgan holda qo‘llash;
- nazorat baholashda interfaol testlardan foydalanish;
- o‘quvchilarining mustaqil ta’lim olish faoliyatlarini rivojlantirish jarayonida, ular egallangan bilimlaridan didaktik masalalarni hal etish yo‘llarini izlashda foydalanishni o‘rganadilar.

Bugungi kunda butun dunyoda dasturiy vositalardan foydalanilib astronomiya kursi o‘qitilmoqda. Bunda asosan Stellarium, Starry Night, Kstars, Star Walk, Star Map, Home Planet, Astrometrica, Astro Gemini, Selestia, MaxIm DL kabi kompyuter va internet tarmog‘i dasturlari hamda CLEA, VIREO virtual laboratoriyadan keng foydalanilmoqda [2-3-4].

Stellarium - Windows, Linux operatsion tizimlari uchun mo‘ljallangan astronomik dasturiy vosita hisoblanadi.

Stellarium dasturi – asosan yulduz turkumlari, osmon sferasi elementlari, yulduzlarning koordinatalari, yulduzlargacha masofalarni aniqlash, Quyoshning yillik va sutkalik harakati kabi bir qancha mavzularni qamrab olgan 3D o‘lchamdagi kompyuter dasturi hisoblanadi.

Dastur quyidagi imkoniyatlarga ega:

- 600 mingdan ortiq yulduzlarni kuzatish imkoniyati mavjud;
- osmonda joylashgan yulduz turkumlarining chiziqli va mifologik tasvirlarini ko‘rish mumkin;
- barcha sayyoralar va ularning yo‘ldoshlaridan turib osmonni kuzatish imkoniyati;
- sayyoralar va ularning barcha yo‘ldoshlarini kuzatish imkoniyati;

- osmon jismlarining o‘lchamlarini aniqlash imkoniyati;

- o‘tmish va kelajakda vaqtni belgilash ya’ni kuzatuvlarni oldindan rejalashtirish;

- obyektivni sozlash va teleskop yoki binokldagi ko‘rinishni nazorat qilish imkoniyati;

- tutilishlar simulyatsiyasi va boshqalar.

Bu dastur kompyuterga o‘rnatilgach, ishga tushiriladi. Oynaning pastki chap burchagiga sichqoncha ko‘rsatkichi olib borilsa, qo‘shimcha panel hosil bo‘ladi. Undan “Окно месторасположения” bandi tanlanadi. Bu bandda joyning geografik kenglamasi va uzunlamasi to‘g‘irlab olinadi. Uni to‘g‘irlash uchun qidiruv qatoriga lotin harflari bilan “Uzbekistan” so‘zi yoziladi. Bu amal natijasida O‘zbekistonnnig dasturga kiritilgan barcha tumanlari ko‘rsatiladi. Undan tegishli tumanning ustiga sichqonchaning chap tugmasi bosilsa, joyning koordinatalari oynaning pastki tomonida namoyon bo‘ladi. Keyin oynaning pastki chap burchagidagi “Исползоват по умолчанию” bandiga “✓” belgisi qo‘yib, oyna yopib qo‘yiladi. Bu dasturda sutkaning istalgan paytida osmondagi yulduzlarni ko‘rish imkoniyati yaratilgan. Buning uchun pastki satrdan “Атмосфера” tugmasi bosilsa kifoya qiladi, yulduzlarning kunduzi joylashgan o‘rinlari ham ekranda namoyon bo‘ladi. Yana pastki satrda “Линии созвездий”, “Называния созвездий” bandlari tanlanilsa, yulduz turkumlari nomi va chiziqlari paydo bo‘ladi.

Agarda pastki satrdan “Ускорит ход времени” tugmachasi bosilsa, tezlashtirilgan ko‘rinishda yulduzlarning “Qutb” yulduzi atrofidagi sutkalik aylanma harakatini ko‘rishimiz mumkin bo‘ladi.

Osmon sferasi elementlarini tushuntirish uchun ham bu dasturdan foydalanish mumkin. Buning uchun chapdagi satrdan “Окно настроек небо и наблюдения” bandiga kiriladi. Undan “Обозначения” bo‘limi tanlanadi. Keyin “Линия экватора”, “Линия мередиана”, “Линия эклептики”, “Линия горизонта” qatorlariga “✓” belgisi qo‘yiladi va oyna yopiladi. Natijada, ekranda osmon ekvatori, meridian chizig‘i, ekliptika chizig‘i va matematik gorizont chiziqlari paydo bo‘ladi.

Bundan foydalanib talabaga osmon sferasini haqiqiysidan qolishmagan darajada namoyish qilish mumkin bo‘ladi. Bundan tashqari, boshqa ko‘plab mavzularni tushuntirishda ham Stellarium dasturidan foydalanish mumkin [5-6].

Starry Night – macOS va Windows operatsion sistemalari uchun mo‘ljallangan astronomik dasturiy vosita hisoblanadi. "Starry Night" osmon sferasi va osmon jismlari haqida aniq tasavvurlarni shakllantirishga qaratilgan bo‘lib, teleskopni nazorat qilish kabi bir qancha funksiyalarni bajarishga mo‘ljallangan.

Star Walk – 2001 yildan buyon mobil dasturiy ta’minot sifatida Vito Technology tomonidan iOS, Android, Amazon uchun maxsus ishlab chiqilgan astronomik dastur hisoblanadi.

Solar System Scope – Quyosh sistemasi jisimlarining koordinatalari, ularning harakatlari va ichki tuzilishlari hamda fizik parametrlari haqida to‘liq ma’lumot olish uchun ishlab chiqilgan astronomik dasturlardan biridir.

Yuqorida biz sanab o‘tgan dasturiy vositalardan ta’limiy maqsadda foydalanish mumkin. Ularning barchasi talabalarda astronomik tasavvurni rivojlantirishga katta yordam beradi.

WorldWide Telescope (WWT) – bu Microsoft Research tomonidan yaratilgan onlayn platformada ishlovchi kompyuter dasturi hisoblanadi.

Dastur kompyuter planetariysi bo‘lib, yulduzli osmonning batafsil fotografik xaritasini, shuningdek, Quyosh tizimdagi turli jismlarining yuzasini ko‘rish, Yer va olam bo‘ylab virtual sayohatlar qilish imkonini beradi. Dasturdagi fotosuratlar Xabbl kosmik teleskopi va Yer yuzida joylashgan 10 ga yaqin teleskoplar tomonidan olingan.

Bu dastur orqali Yer sayyorasidan tortib Quyosh sistemasidagi boshqa sayyoralar yuzasining aniq detallarigacha ko‘rinadigan 3D o‘lchamdagi fotosuratlarini ham ko‘rish mumkin.

Astronomiya kursi laboratoriya mashg‘ulotlarini o‘tishda CLEA va VIREO virtual laboratoriyadan hamda MaxIm DL ni dasturidan foydalanish talabalarning nazariy olgan bilimlarini mustahkamlashga va ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga bo‘lgan qiziqishlarini oshiradi. Masalan MaxIm DL ni dasturidan foydalanib astrometriya qilishni ko‘rib chiqaylik.

MaxIm DL yordamida tezkor astrometriya qilish

MaxIm DL ni ishga tushiramiz. Astrometriya uchun kerakli tasvirni MaxIm DL da ochamiz. Joriy holatda biz jun1421-006r.fit tasvirini ochamiz. MaxIm DL menyusida “Analyze” → “PinPoint Astrometry” buyrug‘ini ishga tushiramiz. Natijada bizda “PinPoint Astrometry” ni interaktiv oynasi ochiladi. “PinPoint Astrometry” ni interaktiv oynasida birinchi galda astrometriya uchun yulduzlarni tayanch katalogi tanlanadi. Tanlangan katalog joylashgan direktoriyani ko‘rsatish uchun “Path…” tugmasidan foydalaniladi. Katalog tanlanganidan keyin “Process” tugmasi bosiladi. Natijada “Process” tugmasini chap tomonidagi oynada astrometriya natijalari ko‘rinadi. Barcha natijani ko‘riish uchun siljitish tugmasidan foydalaniladi. Agar natija ijobiy bo‘lsa MaxIm DL da tezkor astrometriya amalga oshirilgan bo‘ladi. “PinPoint Astrometry” ni interaktiv oynasidan chiqish uchun “Close” tugmasi bosiladi. “PinPoint Astrometry” ni interaktiv oynasi yopilgandan keyin standart saqlash (Save) tugmasi bosiladi. Natijalarni ko‘rish uchun DS9 dasturidan foydalanish mumkin. Agar tanlagan tasvirimiz oldin astrometriya qilinmagan bo‘lsa DS9 obyektlarni ekvatorial (to‘g‘ri chiqish (α) va og‘ish burchaklari (δ)) koordinatalarini ko‘rsatmaydi, agar astrometriya qilingan bo‘lsa ko‘rsatadi. Shu bilan birga astrometriya natijalarini MaxIm DL da “FITS Header Window” oynasini ochib tasvir muqaddimasidagi (xideridagi) o‘zgarishlardan ham bilsa bo‘ladi. “FITS Header” oynasida qo‘shimchalar paydo bo‘lganini ko‘rishimiz yoki “Total Commander” da tasvir ustiga borib F3 tugmasini bosish orqali ham

o‘zgarishlarni ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Agar Sizga yetarlicha katta aniqlikdagi astrometriya natijalari kerak bo‘lsa yulduzlarni **UCAC4** katalogidan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi.

Zamonaviy axborot muhiti sharoitida elektron ta’lim resurslaridan foydalanib astronomiya kursini o‘qitishda yuqoridagi dasturlardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Chunki bu dasturlarda keltirilgan ma’lumotlar jahonning yetakchi teleskoplari hamda sun’iy yo‘ldoshlarga o‘rnatilgan teleskoplar orqali olingan ilmiy asosga ega raqamli fotosuratlar jamlanmasidan tashkil topgan. Bu esa o‘z navbatida talabalarning ilk ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini boshlashlari uchin xizmat qiladi.

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TA'LIM JARAYONIDA PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ta'limda innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanishning mohiyati va ta'lim sifatini oshirishdagi o'rni, hamda ahamiyati yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek, mazkur maqolada ta'lim jarayonida innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo'llash samarasi haqida fikr yuritilgan va oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim jarayoniga yangicha yondashish borasida takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: innovatsiya, pedagogik texnologiya, ta'lim sifati, IT mutaxassislari, innovatsion yondashuv.

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USE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Annotation: This article highlights the importance of using innovative pedagogical technologies in education and the role and importance of improving the quality of education. The article also discusses the effectiveness of the use of innovative pedagogical technologies in the educational process and offers suggestions for a new approach to the educational process in higher education.

Keywords: innovation, pedagogical technology, quality of education, IT specialists, innovative approach.

Hozirda ta'lim texnologiyasi yordamchi vosita bo'lib qolmay balki, o'quv jarayonining rivojlanishida katta rol o'ynab, uning tashkiliy shakllari, metodlari, mazmunini o'zgartiradigan yangi sistema deb tushunilmoqda. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, o'qituvchi va o'quvchining pedagogik tafakkuriga o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatmoqda.

Pedagogik texnologiya — ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonida zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo'lash, texnologik yondashuv asosida ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonining samaradorligini oshirish muammolarini o'rganadi.[1].

Innovatsion ta'lim jarayonida qo'llaniladigan texnologiyalar innovatsion ta'lim texnologiyalari yoki ta'lim innovatsiyalari deb yuritiladi. O'qituvchi innovatsion texnologiyalarga asoslanib darsni tashkil etar ekan, turli texnik

vositalardan ham (kompyuter, proyektor,elektron doska va hokazo) foydalanishi, interfaol metodlar asosida dars o'tishi ham mumkin. O'qituvchining faoliyatida innovatsiyalar qanchalik ko'p bo'lsa, mazmun shunchalik oshadi. Ta'limda innovatsion texnologiyalar va interfaol metodlar haqidagi tasavvurlar barqaror va mukammal shaklga ega emasligini ham e'tirof etish lozim. Har bir o'qituvchi ta'limda individual ravishda yangilik kiritishi mumkin. O'z fanining mazmun-mohiyati, mavzulari, shu sohadagi yaratilgan ilm-fan yutuqlari va innnovatsiyalar haqida yangi ma'lumotlarni o'rgangan holda o'qitish jarayonida ularni qo'llab, misollar keltirib, ta'limda yangi metodni yaratishi, hamda shu asosida dars o'tishi mumkin. Innovatsion texnologiyalar o'qituvchi o'z faoliyatidan qoniqmasligidan kelib chiqadi, uni yaxshilashga doir yangilik kiritishga harakat qiladi.

Innovatsion pedagogik texnologiya - bu o'quv jarayonini zamonaviy tashkil etish tizimi bo'lib, u ta'limning zaruriy sifatini ta'minlaydi va jadallashgan ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyot talablariga javob beradigan, ta'lim shakllarini takomillashtirish vazifasini ko'zlagan o'qitish jarayonlarini texnika va inson omillarida, ularning birgalikdagi harakatlari vositasida yaratish, tadbiq etishning izchil metodidir. Ta'lim jarayonida innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish davr talabi bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Ta'lim jarayonida yangi innovatsion texnika-texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda dars o'tish, so'nngi texnikalar bilan jihozlangan laboratoriya xonalaridan foydalangan holda mashg'ulotlar o'tkazish, mutaxasislik bo'yicha, masalan kimyo sohasidagi so'nggi innovatsiyalar haqida ma'lumotlar keltirib, jahon tajribasidan namunalar keltirib o'tish talabalarni yangilik yaratish ruhida tarbiyalashga turtki bo'ladi

O'qituvchi innovatsion texnologiyalarga asoslanib darsni tashkil etar ekan, turli texnik vositalardan ham (kompyuter, proyektor,elektron doska va hokazo) foydalanishi, interfaol metodlar asosida dars o'tishi ham mumkin. O'qituvchining faoliyatida innovatsiyalar qanchalik ko'p bo'lsa, mazmun shunchalik oshadi. Ta'limda innovatsion texnologiyalar va interfaol metodlar haqidagi tasavvurlar barqaror va mukammal shaklga ega emasligini ham e'tirof etish lozim. Har bir o'qituvchi ta'limda individual ravishda yangilik kiritishi mumkin. O'z fanining mazmun-mohiyati, mavzulari, shu sohadagi yaratilgan ilm-fan yutuqlari va innnovatsiyalar haqida yangi ma'lumotlarni o'rgangan holda o'qitish jarayonida ularni qo'llab, misollar keltirib, ta'limda yangi metodni yaratishi, hamda shu asosida dars o'tishi mumkin. Innovatsion texnologiyalar o'qituvchi o'z faoliyatidan qoniqmasligidan kelib chiqadi, uni yaxshilashga doir yangilik kiritishga harakat qiladi.

Ma'lumki, har qanday texnologiya ta'limning yangi mazmunini shakllantiruvchi ta'lim tamoyillariga asoslanadi va ta'lim oluvchi shaxsini tarbiyalash, unda mehnat va muayyan yo'nalishlarda kasbiy ko'nikmalarni hosil qilishga yo'naltiriladi. Ta'lim jarayonining faol sub'ektlari o'qituvchi va o'quvchilar bo'lib, ularning hamkorlikdagi faoliyatlari muayyan mavzu (yoki

fanlar asoslari) bo‘yicha kam kuch va vaqt sarflangan holda nazariy va amaliy bilimlarni chuqur o‘zlashtirish imkonini beruvchi jarayonning umumiy mohiyatini tavsiflaydi.

O‘qituvchining faol, samarali faoliyat ko‘rsatishiga yo‘naltirilgan ta’lim jarayonining metodik ishlanmasidan farqli ravishda, ta’lim jarayonini faollashtirish va jadallashtirishga yo‘naltirilgan pedagogik texnologiyalari ta’lim oluvchilarga qaratiladi, shuningdek, ularning shaxsiy va o‘qituvchi bilan birgalikdagi faoliyatini hisobga olgan holda o‘quv materiali o‘zlashtirishga sharoit yaratadi, ta’lim-tarbiyasi butun mashg‘ulot davomida o‘quvchilarning faolligi va qiziquvchanligini muntazam ravishda rivojlantirib borish maqsadini ko‘zda tutadi, o‘quv omillarini yaratishga asoslangan pedagogik texnologiya talablarini o‘quv yoki ishlab chiqarish faoliyatiga tezkor jalb qilish imkonini beradi. Aks holda, zaif, etarli darajada tushunarli bo‘lmagan yoki aniq natijani ko‘zlanmagan topshiriqlar mashg‘ulotning samarasiz yakunlanishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Innovatsion usullarda dars o‘tish jarayonini, ya’ni zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni boshlang‘ich ta’lim davridan boshlab tashkillashtirish ta’lim tizimida yuqori samara beradi. Bu degani, boshlang‘ich ta’lim umumiy o‘rta ta’limning poydevori hisoblanadi. Ana shu poydevorni mustahkam tarzda bunyod etish kelgusi davrlardagi ta’lim jarayonlarining o‘tilishida ham qulayli yaratgan bo‘ladi. O‘z-o‘zidan kelib chiqadiki, boshlang‘ich ta’limdan boshlab tashkil etilgan pedagogik texnologiyalar ta’limning keyingi davrlarida tshkil etilishida birinchi bosqich vazifasini o‘taydi.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION OF YOUTH FOR FAMILY LIFE FEATURES

Annotation: The number of family conflicts in society is increasing nowadays. One of the reasons for this is that young people's perceptions of family life are not sufficiently formed. This article describes the problem of psychological preparation of young people for family life. The views of oriental thinkers and modern approaches to the formation of ideas about the family, as well as socio-psychological issues of the family were discussed.

Keywords: family, values, family preparation, society, family psychology.

INTRODUCTION

Today, 63 percent of Uzbekistan's population is made up of children and adolescents, compared to 30 percent young girls under the age of 18, and some of them are young families reaches Young families are a socio-political, economic, cultural and spiritual community is one of the important subjects of renewal and growth and takes place in social life in influencing the complex processes that are taking place, and in development plays an important role in mobilizing. So young at the moment formation and development of the spiritual, moral and spiritual world of families In-depth and comprehensive analysis is of great scientific and practical importance. In this context, the formation of strong families, motherhood and childhood are social was physically fit and mentally strong in the families creating favorable conditions for the birth of children, effective between families and the community in the process of organizing family upbringing issues of establishing strong cooperation at the level of public policy attention is being paid. In February 1993, he was awarded the Order of the Healthy Generation establishment and adoption of the State Program "Healthy Generation" is a shining proof of our point.

Psychologically preparing young people for family life and activities effective organization contributes to the positive solution of a number of social problems shows the effect:

- Ensures the social and spiritual development of society;
- at a high stage of socio-economic development of society is important;
-to form strong families, to create a healthy psychological environment in them decision-making, effective organization of family upbringing, in the upbringing of children achieving certain successes, preventing family conflicts, divorces prepares the ground for.

A.Avloni: “Education is for us either life or death, salvation or destruction, It's either a matter of happiness or a matter of disaster”, he said

should not fall. Because, as before, the old man treats the young man well and young people calling for morality, respecting them and following their teachings is disappearing. Everyone who casts their eyes upon it, wants a go.

SV Kovolyov on the concept of family and marriage in adolescents and girls It's important that they have. The concepts of marriage and love are 13-15 years old it is observed that children have opposite concepts, i.e. they love and they understand that marriage is an opposite concept. Life in students. The concept of love in choosing a partner is only in 4 places, namely, respect, trust, stands after qualities such as understanding each other. Young people take the family seriously they do not. As a result, you make a lot of mistakes and later get married psychologically recognize the importance of. Our main task is to help teenagers the value of the family, love, the importance of the role of love in the marriage family, and it is long and happy is the key to life.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is the sanctuary of the so-called family, the strength of the ‘family tower’ to the characteristics of the premarital factors that form the foundation of the castle, which of them depending on how accurately and firmly it is placed. If this foundation is mature, if it's strong, the building on it is beautiful and bright convenience, tranquility, peace, tranquility to the occupants will dedicate. your family also has its own foundation. They are premarital factors that form the basis of the family. If this if the influence of premarital factors on the formation of the family is negligible, it is urgent, if it is empty and crooked, the wall of the family building on which it is built is also crooked and it will continue to be a deposit, and it will one day collapse and be destroyed is in danger of disappearing. Even if the building on such a foundation is not demolished or demolished, its occupants it cannot bring peace, tranquility, joy. They are always some kind of one they have to live in anxiety, fear, embarrassment, embarrassment. Well, that's it What are the foundations of marriage? Factors before marriage It is important to note that the factors that precede marriage are one thing or another many of the social, economic, biological, and other factors that led to marriage physiological, spiritual, moral, and most important for our day from a complex of multifaceted factors that incorporate psychological factors to the young people who are starting a family, to the family life that they are building to what extent they are "mature". This is the most important thing here to what extent young people can meet the requirements of family life and marriage is held.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The concept of maturity in marriage is also very complex and relative is a concept. Because man is a constantly evolving, improving profession regularly updated in their activities or in their spiritual and moral development is a creature that reaches the peaks. This or that of a man if he is talking about "full maturity" in the activity, then it is known that a limit has been reached and no further development is possible indicates That is why a person is mature enough

to marry or engage in any activity when it comes to, the concept of “maturity” cannot be appropriate in a narrow sense. That is why a person’s “maturity”, especially to marriage, to family life When it comes to ‘maturity’, there is a certain general acceptance of this concept standard, average norm, a certain conditional "unit of measurement", indicators and so on etc. are used only. For example, all educational institutions (schools, high schools, graduation exams for colleges, institutes) (system of state exams, diploma job security systems, etc.) and graduates the sum of the average knowledge and skills acquired by will be Which means it's about to be the most delusional time of the year, as well gives a certain right to work in the specialty. In this sense, "maturity" is a certain stage of development, phase, a qualitative and quantitative characteristic of maturity serves as an indicator of accuracy.

The issue of maturity in marriage and family life is very complicated, has an individual character that cannot be measured by any strict norm is an indicator of These are just some of the goal setting shareware that you can use showing that it is one of the most complex problems stands.

The social psychological problems of the modern family a variety of premarital factors in the psychological literature devoted to coverage shapes, appearances are different. Here are some of them Here's a few basic facts about a stomp pad: young people who are building: family maturity: their motives for starting a family: terms and conditions of their acquaintance before marriage (how long they have known each other): their future family life ideas about Of course, each of these factors is different young people can have different behaviors, but each of them is unique in turn differs into several other species. For example, when marriage is called maturity young people starting a family: physical (physiological), sexual, legal, economic, one can distinguish such aspects of maturity as spiritual-moral, psychological. Of these among the legal, sexual maturity indicators are sufficiently clear signs, have legal and medical, psychological, and psychological characteristics. While there is a lot of information in the literature, the economic, spiritual, and psychological aspects are a bit more complex. Is characterized by the absence of. For example, a person's sexual maturity is unique factors.

In other words, they begin puberty. So, for this period as the material and spiritual interests of the children grow as well as sexual needs being a powerful source of personal activity, it is diverse psychological and social forms. 30 Sexual desire, the onset of sexual desire is the beginning of a person's biological development is the specific phase. They contribute to the development of the child's psyche, the formation of personality, has a profound effect on other aspects of life.

According to clinical observations, in modern girl’s puberty is 12-14 years old and 14-16 years old in boys age. Of course, this maturity is early in some children, others in some it may happen later. These values vary by ± 2 years possible. Some medical scientists estimate that it will take another 2-3 years for

children to reach full sexual maturity. Sexual maturity is a matter of strict sexual needs leads to the formation of Secondary sexual symptoms in children by this time begins to appear. The activity of the sex secretory glands increases. In girl's menstrual cycles (menstruation), polycystic ovaries begin to occur in boys.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, we can say that today in our country emphasis on young people, their education and careers is given. But it is also a blessing in disguise for young people not enough to be, but psychologically from the lessons of family life to them providing comprehensive and sufficient information from knowledge and concepts has become a requirement of the time is growing. Because only in a family with a healthy psychological environment is it harmonious and it is possible to bring up the next generation that will serve the country. That's the point from this point of view, it is time for us to pay attention to this issue demonstrates its relevance in practical life experience. 2019 statistics According to the data, 30,000 families will be divorced in 11 months everyone has a common sense that the nation is a great threat to destiny and the future of the state is aware. Assuming that every divorced family has 2 children, 60,000 children will grow up in single-parent families. This is the case of the child it is natural to have a very bad effect on the psyche. We are in school today and efforts to drastically reduce the number of children with special needs in society making our efforts ineffective.

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THE SKILLFUL USE OF HUMOR IN THE STORIES OF GHAFUR GHULAM

Annotation:This article analyzes the stories of one of the great Uzbek writers Gafur Ghulam. It is especially noteworthy that in the stories of the writer, humor is skillfully used, and through humor, a person conveys the inner experiences of life at that time. The article also used the works of various writers and scholars and provided links where appropriate. This improved the quality of the article.

Keywords: Ghafur Ghulam, short story, work, humor, the tompboy, war, disaster, people's pain, monument.



"Today, the education of young people remains an issue that will never lose its relevance and importance for us... In carrying out these tasks, we rely on the national traditions formed over the centuries, the rich heritage of our ancestors" [1].

In The Tale of the "The Tompboy", the author also describes the tragedy of the First World War and the brutality of tsarism. At the beginning of the work it is mentioned that innumerable demons appeared in Tashkent at that time. That unjust, violent regime will drive out the artisans, the artisans, the traders and drive them crazy. Ghafur Ghulam, for example, said, *"The pair of pigeons were touched by the government. Whether it was Nikolai, Kaufman, Mochalov, or a thief, he would make a pot out of it, regardless of his rank".* Such an image at the beginning of the work was an ambassador, a prelude to the extraordinary life to be drawn later. Then, under the pretext of the boy's adventure, Shum realizes the state of man in that tragic life, his moral and spiritual world, his humanity and compassion, his animal image.

"The Tompboy" is not an autobiographical work. The story is full of real, historically accurate facts, events, artistic fabric, historical fantasy in relation to

historical figures. That is why the story of L. Tolstoy's “Childhood”, “Adolescence”, M. Gorky's It's not like “Childhood” or “In People”. In fact, in an autobiographical work, the direction of the event, the plot line, the conflict, the number of characters and the role played in the plot of the work are drawn as the way of life of the person who is the basis of the work. The more complex, rich and intense the author's life, the more interesting the autobiography.



The “free” and “external” autobiographical characters of the protagonists in “The Tompboy” do not follow them: the logic of the story is born and developed according to the logic of the characters. The actions of the protagonists, the plot of the work, the conflict correspond to the realities of life. There are many qualities in the story, which are characteristic of autobiographical works. The protagonist and his comrades are historical figures, the place where they were born, the neighborhood is clear. Even Shum has inherited many of Ghafur Ghulam’s traits. The play depicts the colorful, complex aspects of life, the movement of history, the fate of the people. However, these are illuminated in terms of the protagonist's worldview, understanding, and experience. In the story “The Tompboy” the reality is described through the fate and point of view of these sham children. Bad children understand and evaluate life events based on their age, consciousness, worldview, and life experience. And the reader, looking at the reflection of life in the mirror of their souls, draws his own conclusions, feels the intention of the writer...



The adventurous nature of the plot, the fact that the protagonists travel from neighborhood to neighborhood, from village to village, in itself leads to the inclusion of many episodic heroes in the work. In autobiographical works, this feature is basic and natural. For example: the thief of the sultan, the domulla involved in the washing of the dead, the owner of the donkey slaughtered by the naughty boy, Eshan and his wives in the service of the naughty boy, the Sariboy family falls off the line of events. With this feature, “The Tompboy” is close to the autobiographical works of art. However, the nature of the episodes and images in the autobiographical works are different. The entry of new events and heroes into the “The Tompboy” depends, in part, on the logic of the characters. Character logic, on the other hand, leads to a series of funny situations.

“The Tompboy” is a humorous work. The writer creates a humorous spirit from the very beginning of the work. Emotions and experiences are not analyzed. He focuses on depicting a comic situation, a comic event and a detail born of the logic of the characters. Gradually, the humor turns to satire. The satirical spirit is strong in the play. This is the result of this writer’s extensive reference to the principle of conditionality. In our opinion, this anashu artistic method is based on logic and it served to reveal the reality of life, to create character.



In the story “The Tompboy”, Ghafur Ghulam creates the image of a teenager with simple, innocent, innocent and pure natural qualities. The play is based on the adventures of an orphan boy, adorned with sharp humor and wise humor. Although the play contains some autobiographical elements, it tells the story of the adventures of Uzbek children.

Unrest in the country has caused unemployment in the city. The fate of the children in the story, such as Omon, It Obid, Bit Obid, Turobboy, Yuldash, Husni, Salih, Abdulla, Polatkhoja, Miraziz, is similar. Omon is separated from his mother, Yuldash is separated from his parents, and Shum is separated from his father. If we look at people's occupations, we can see that they are blacksmiths, tailors, tailors, tanners, hafiz, cotton sellers, kerosene sellers, small traders and so on. This is how the reader gets to know his neighbors and acquaintances. It should be noted that the comrade is wearing a ‘moldy surp yaktak’ and so are the others. The children's home, which is kept in small parts, is in ruins. The fat is stored in a small container. Even the chicken has onions instead of testicles. However, human feelings such as compassion, faith, and faith have not disappeared.

Let’s take the image of the mother of a noisy child. He “slowly” hits the child on the head with a bullet that is spreading dough. Because for him, the hearth is ‘the blessed land of Fatima Zahra’s tools’ and it is a sin to pollute it. When the mother leaves the kitchen thinking, ‘Did I tear my child's head off?’ Because she knows it's a shame to dump her seven sisters on the street. But it was his desire to be important to his peers that led him to this path. Throughout the story, the poor mother waits for Shum with longing and anticipation. According to his friend Turobboy, he even wanted to mourn the death of his son.

The fact that the naughty boy did not return home, in our opinion, is not due to his harsh childhood. At first glance, this may seem to be due to the fact that this child is hungry for travel and is prone to new adventures. But that is not the case. Her aunt and uncle's caress and childhood will leave a lasting impression not only on the child's heart, but also on the reader. This kindness is partly due to their poor heart and partly due to their orphanhood and kinship.

After all, isn't their tender heart united by an uncontrollable love, from flowers to animals and birds?

There are so many types of heroes in this story. The old Kazakh storyteller who took the cradle and the cradle from the boy and Omon is not a "blind buyer" as I said. She wants to treat her children to the market, and to please these orphans, she also buys unnecessary cloth. This kind and honest old woman, who says "My eyeball" and "My eyeballs" in every word, agrees to take the children's property.

The economic situation of the Kazakh old woman is also not commendable. The fact that he exchanges all the necessities of life for his family with the things he grows: chickens, eggs, soybeans, and dried apricots, shows that he is poor. Because there is no cash to trade. This means that people of all nationalities in the country are living in poverty. However, it is very important that their hearts are full of human warmth, childhood, honesty, purity and honesty.



The Kyrgyz old woman has a lot of negative aspects in her character. The poor old woman's worries of life have taken her into account, and she is struggling to make ends meet. But the old woman is not alien to human qualities and beliefs. The old woman treats the orphans kindly, pitying them for a moment, and for half a penny she gives them a place to spend the night with two leftover loaves of bread and agrees to fry the eggs they brought. At the heart of the old woman's simple philosophy that *"Allah's both heaven and earth are wide"* are aspects of her faith. Even in an old woman accustomed to her surroundings, she has a deep knowledge of the times and people's lives, the ability to analyze the causes of everyday situations, to master the intricate subtleties of the spiritual world of each hero. had to be reflected. Ghafur Ghulam was able to accomplish this difficult task at a high level.

On the first day of his visit to Sariboy, the naughty boy slept soundly, despite the fact that he was lying on a bed of apple boxes and pillows made of wood chips. Because he had not yet faced the stingy rich. He was satisfied with the kindness and sincere advice of his fellow servants. A spoonful of bread and two loaves of bread are enough to satisfy an orphan's stomach. Is it so hard to be kind to someone? Ghafur Ghulam seems to be saying. Such places seem to be an accusation of the environment in which Shum has left the child in the throes of homelessness and homelessness. In fact, it is.

Most researchers take a closer look at the image of Oman in the story. Is it possible to separate the fate of Oman, the villain who accompanied the boy on some of his travels, from the fate of the protagonist? There is a good reason for this. In her image, M. Amilova sees betrayal of a friend and greed for wealth [2].

Omon sees Omon as an image created in the opposite way to the child. H. Yakubov openly describes it as “naive” [3].

Tompboy and Oman in the story “The Tompboy” are children of a special character. There is some seriousness in Oman's character, not cheerfulness. The only son of Tursunboy aka, he is a teenager who was separated from his mother early, experienced the pain of orphanhood, and made life much better. Besides, he is one or two years older than Tompboy, and he is ashamed to go home empty-handed in the eyes of Oman's acquaintances. He dreams of increasing his wealth like a dreamer, and does not go out of his way to achieve his goals. He looks at the people on the train with special envy, he wants to go far away. As he seeks the world and seeks happiness, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the fact that Shum child is destined for the fate of his comrades, thirsty for mercy. She jumped into his arms when she saw the baby. Oman, who was driving the sheep to the Kokterak market with the boy Shum, said to his friend, who was singing sadly on the curtains, *“Tell me, brother! I haven't heard such a pleasant, familiar voice in a long time”.* In the same way, Oman's spiritual waves are more vivid.

It is not surprising that the pain and nostalgia of this teenager, which is moving from the strings of the tongue, merges with the melody of the song of the Shum child and moves to the heart of the reader, uniting these two destinies spiritually. After all, what happens is not the fate of the heroes. As he grows older, Shum becomes more and more anxious about his family, his widowed mother and sisters, and his duty to help them: *“My mother is a poor widow of poverty. It's awkward for me to go with a jaw like a witch, and their eyes must be on me too... I miss my widowed mother and my seven orphaned sisters, and I'm sad. Why did I become such a naughty child, I have to be a student or a runner for someone, I have to find something and look after my mother, I say, I read, I put myself, sometimes I cry. But in this case, it is difficult to return home [4]”.*



It turns out that the philosophy and ideas of the boy have grown much more than when he first left home, and life has brought him up. In this regard, the leadership of the epic image in the style of the story is replaced by lyricism. This will allow the prose writer to shed more light on various aspects of people's lives and to show the spirit of the characters.

The protagonists’ desire for a better life should be considered a natural human trait. Therefore, it would be more one-sided to think of Oman as “*a small-minded, spiritually poor figure in the pursuit of wealth”.* The revenge of the Tompboy, which was sometimes observed in his character, was nothing but the stubbornness that resulted from keeping a childish cake. While one of the

children is dominated by arias, the other is a little reluctant to compromise. That's the kind of teenage stubbornness that makes a character stand out.

There is no logic in the search for conflict between orphans whose destinies are intertwined in order to shed more light on the humanistic pathos of “The Tompboy”. In order to understand the social problems described in the play, it would be more useful to start a world war and look for the contradictions between ordinary, sincere people, who are helpless and completely different from the inhuman aspects of those who are interested in it. Understanding the spiritual waves of people who have not lost their pure human form, even in difficult situations, will help them understand the goals of Ghafur Ghulam. Symbolism, such as the clarity of the morning, the lightness of a bird, the fullness of his chest, the breath of a child who longs for a meaningful life, who can no longer imagine his destiny only in a full and peaceful life. The end of the story is not in vain. This is based on the creative and aesthetic ideals of Ghafur Ghulam's creation of human destiny by hand.

Most of the protagonists of the ominous child story are helpless in the face of the trials of fate as a helpless slave. In such places, human weakness and the power of faith seem to be manifested. This is especially true in places where individuals and the spirit of the crowd are depicted. The fate of Aisha, one of the most famous recruiters from Tashkent, is the same as that of her students Sarvi, Fatima and Risolat. He was once deceived by the blows of life, and finally, despite his name, he married Hajj Rahmat and patiently endured his various tricks. Aisha Yallachi, who earns five to ten soums, is not very happy with her life. She is no longer interested in money or her husband. The poor woman loses her temper when it comes to humiliation, humiliation, and humiliation.



You can't help but recognize a lizard who ‘hunts a bird in the sky with a single squirrel's neck’ in hotels, chanting and acting. Aisha, who did not want the number of similar destinies to increase by one, revived the human feelings that had been fading in her heart. This is evident when a Muslim thinks of the honor of a craftsman, when he feels sorry for Latifahan, the son of a man who is considerate, protective, and does not miss the five daily prayers, and when he mourns to save him from the filthy path. He warns the girl of the imminent catastrophe, caresses her with “oyimposhsha”, “poshshahon”, “oppoqqinam”. The fact that Latifahan called her a “sister” and apologized for her sins is a sign of high human sincerity.

Kissing, hugging, and saying goodbye with tears in their eyes, the two women part ways more lovingly than sisters. While Aisha's courage is evident in

her escape from Latifahan, Latifahan is a child of a true believer who opens her heart by saying: *"Forgive me for the sins I have committed, both knowingly and unknowingly"*. This is not only a thank you for the sincere sincerity, but also the forgiveness and repentance of a Muslim who hopes for Allah.



Latifahan is a man of faith who believes that his destiny is turned to goodness by the grace of the Creator. That is why, even when destiny tries her a second time, our feelings of pity, sympathy, and closeness to this widow will never fade. On the contrary, there is a warm sympathy for the lost Aisha yallachi. Thanksgiving is upon us, which means the holiday season is in full swing.



Another of Ghafur Ghulam's works glorifying humanity is the story "Yodgor". The author raises the issue of free will in the play at the same time, showing that backward psychology and ignorance can lead to serious tragedies. Written in the form of humor and fairy tales, this work is based on a sad story, a tragic fate. Ghafur Ghulam used the method of depiction, which is now widely used in world literature, at that time. That is, he used the method of showing people's attitudes to an event, revealing who they really were, their spiritual world, their spirituality, by testing them.

In "Yodgor", Mehri can't reconcile with her father's ignorance and love in general according to the prevailing custom of the time - a child born out of wedlock is a hindrance. So, they would only resort to this as a last resort. Mehri seeks a way to get rid of the baby and tricks Jora into leaving him. A friend brings the baby home.

The mothers had agreed to take their aunt's daughter, Saodat, to Jora. 'Fate cannot be broken', they said. However, when they carry a young baby (later renamed Yodgor), their mother's dreams seem to come to naught: they are not interested in the fate of the baby or the future of their children. They both call Yodgor Jora's son, and his figurines go to heaven: his mother curses him, saying, "*You have bowed down to me, young woman*". "*I don't have a girlfriend*", she said. My daughter is an unopened flower. " The second thing that burned the two mothers to death was Jora, who hid the truth and said to the baby, "*My child*", "*His mother gave birth to this child and he died*". This behavior of the friend only aggravates the conflict. But at first glance, the author's method seems artificial. Because if he told the truth, no one would blame Jora, but they would admire his humanity.

The author deliberately avoids this and justifies Jora's "lying". Because Jora couldn't tell them the truth. Because Jora Mehri still didn't know the truth

about what happened. Mehri tells this to Jora, who became a military doctor years later and met by chance. Mehri's sad story about her husband and her life breaks her heart. As a result, she doesn't want to tell her family the story of her love, reveal her secret, and make her sad again. In addition, the plight of the orphaned child encourages him to take a deeper approach*: "Now the child must be rescued anyway. What's wrong with this baby?"* Jora decides. The only way to save her was to call her a child. This "trick" of Jora gives the expected result: his mother takes care of him as his grandson, Saodat does not change his attitude to Jora, and his mother (Jora's aunt) also loves Jora. He agrees to give his daughter.

While Jora is in the army, Saodat and I fall in love through a letter and reach out to each other. Then Mehri tells Jora the story of her real life - the story of leaving the baby to her. Apparently, the story of a child in the story becomes a means of revealing the identity of all the protagonists in the work, and the writer interestingly shows the innate childishness and kindness of the Uzbek people.

In short, it is no exaggeration to say that the author's stories are a combination of true human humor, international ethics and, of course, professional prose. The regrets, sorrows, various family conflicts and shortcomings in his works are, of course, Gafur Ghulam's portrayal of the society and people of the early twentieth century in a small story. So, Ghafur Ghulam's stories are vivid examples of artistic thinking born of a synthesis of Eastern and Western prose.

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THE INFLUENCE OF OVERFATIGUE ON THE WORKING CAPABILITY OF THE ATHLETES

Annotation: The article considers the influence of overwork on the performance of an athlete. Fatigue is a condition in which there is a decrease in working capacity, a deterioration in well-being caused by a person's work activity, often of a temporary nature.

Keywords: Fatigue, physical activity, adaptation, training.

Introduction: A number of factors can lead to fatigue. We often feel tired, but brush off the unpleasant sensations. We do not think about the fact that fatigue can lead to a number of dangerous diseases, not to mention the constant stress and feeling of depression, which significantly impairs the quality of life. General fatigue; (large muscle groups are involved) is associated with a violation of regulatory functions by the central nervous system, coordination of motor and regulatory functions. General fatigue is accompanied by a disorder of autonomic functions: an increase in heart rate that is inadequate to the load, a drop in pulse pressure, and a decrease in LV. Subjectively, it is felt as a sharp exhaustion, increased heartbeat, the inability to continue working. local fatigue; (load of individual muscle groups) is associated not so much with the central control apparatus, but with local structural elements of the regulation of movements: terminals of motor nerves, neuromuscular synapses. In the presynaptic membrane, the amount of acetylcholine decreases, as a result of which the action potential of the postsynaptic membrane decreases. There is a partial blocking of the efferent signal transmitted to the muscle. The contractile function of the muscle worsens the quality of life.

Adaptation of the cardiovascular system and external respiration to loads depends on age, degree of training and on the power of the load being performed. In younger athletes (12–13 and 14–15 years old) or less trained, adaptation is manifested in an increase in heart rate and an increase in respiratory minute volume due to increased breathing, while in older athletes (16–17 years old) or in more trained (having sports discharges) - in an increase

in pulse pressure and an increase in the minute volume of breathing due to its depth.

In younger or less trained athletes, myotonometric parameters and proprioceptive sensitivity decreased. In cortical neurodynamics, there was a decrease in the mobility of nervous processes with a predominance of inhibitory ones. In athletes of older age or with a higher degree of fitness, the values of tonometric indicators changed insignificantly, while the mobility of cortical nervous processes was balanced. The activity of the vegetative and somatic systems in connection with the performance of physical activity is in a certain agreement (relationship). In the forms of coordination of vegetative and somatic functions in young athletes and skiers, 4 main types of relationship between functions and 3 transitional variants were found. The revealed types of interrelations of functions are ways to improve the coordination of vegetative and somatic functions in terms of age and in terms of the development of fitness. The formation of the mechanism of interconnection is based on the coordination activity of the central nervous system, which is expressed in athletes aged 12-17 years of different sports readiness in the corresponding changes in neurodynamics.

The assessment of the load power by the time parameter cannot be accepted for young athletes. Therefore, when dosing a training load, it is necessary to use the definition of its power according to the correspondence between the values of oxygen demand and debt.

Determining the type of relationship between functions in the performance of physical activity can be used as the basis for assessing fitness, selection of training loads and complexes in therapeutic gymnastics.

A positive effect on blood circulation is exerted by the use of exercises of moderate intensity, which positively affects the entire motor apparatus. A large total amount of physical activity (lasting up to 3 hours) with the use of maximum weights creates the preconditions for an overstrain of the cardiovascular system and is usually accompanied by a lengthening of the recovery period. The high efficiency of the training process is ensured by the use of muscle efforts within 80% of the maximum result in each weightlifting exercise.

An important indicator of the functional capabilities of a person when performing speed-strength exercises is the value of hemoglobin in the blood at rest. In weightlifters of high sports ranks at rest, a lower content of hemoglobin in the blood was found than in athletes of lower ranks. The mode of motor activity has a significant impact on this indicator. The greatest increase in the percentage of hemoglobin is observed during training sessions, in which 80% of the total load falls on special auxiliary exercises lasting up to 2 hours. With high speed-strength loads, it is necessary to take the trace elements of cobalt and iron - caomide and feramide in combination with goat's milk. A direct dependence of the amount of sugar in the blood of weightlifters on the volume and nature of the

training load was found. blood sugar. Training loads with a predominance of classical exercises performed at high intensity for 2 hours or more cause a noticeable decrease in blood sugar levels. Training sessions with a predominance of special auxiliary exercises create the prerequisites for an increase in blood sugar.

With intensive speed-strength work in conditions of high external temperature, a sharp decrease in the level of chlorides in the blood is noted. It is greatest in the summer months after training sessions with the use of mainly classical weightlifting exercises. Predominant use of special auxiliary exercises under these conditions is accompanied by a smaller decrease in the level of chlorides in the blood. To ensure the normal course of the process of muscle contraction, it is important to prevent the development of chloride deficiency in the blood and thereby eliminate the possible decrease in motor potential.

Under the influence of systematic physical exercises of a speed-strength nature, significant changes in the chemistry of muscle contraction occur. In particular, in weightlifters of various levels of preparedness, there are sharp fluctuations in the content of creatinine in the urine. The higher the degree of fitness of an athlete, the more creatinine is released after a muscle load. The intensity of creatinine release reaches a high level under conditions of great nervous and mental stress. The concentration of creatinine in the urine before sports competitions in weightlifters is higher than at rest under normal conditions of the training process.

When performing speed-strength loads, it is important to systematically obtain data on the dynamics of higher nervous activity, blood circulation, excretion of chlorides, creatinine, which will allow timely correction of the planned physical activity in order to create optimal conditions for the growth of motor potential. Under the influence of systematic training, athletes undergo significant changes in motor and vegetative functions, which are determined both at rest and in the recovery period after physical exertion.

The change in these functions in athletes at rest is in a certain dependence on gender, age, sport, level of sportsmanship, and especially on the state of training. With the growth of training, the improvement of motor and vegetative functions occurs and the establishment of certain relationships between them.

A good functional state of an athlete corresponds to certain changes in the somatic reflex sphere and the neuromuscular apparatus. There is a predominance of reflexes of medium liveliness, an increase in muscle tension, an increase in amplitude and a decrease in the asymmetry of tonometric indicators and a more perfect mastery of the relaxation function.

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METHODS AND SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE AND AFTER REVASCULARIZATION OF LEFT GENDURY DEFORMATION IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC

Summary. The study of averages S and SR showed the low S longitudinal fibers, low S and SR circular fibers and normal S and high SR radial fibers, no changes in these parameters after revascularization. A detailanalysis the segments showed a decrease S and SR in 46,8% segments of longitudinal, 51,5% circular and 25,7% of the radial fibers of the LV. The same53,2% segments of longitudinal, 48,5% and circular 72,8% segments of the radial fibers had normal and increased values of S and SR as well as with different options to change S or SR. After revascularization improved deformation properties of longitudinal and circular fibers of the left ventricle in the group with low values of S and SR. The increased number of segments with high or normal value of SR. Normal values of S and SR radial fibers observed in most segments (56,7%).

Key words: coronary heart disease, left ventricular function, strain, strain rate.

Introduction. In recent years, it has become possible to obtain a holistic view of the mechanics of contraction and relaxation of various myocardial zones using methods for assessing myocardial deformation. Echocardiographic (EchoCG) examination of patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) is an important diagnostic method that allows monitoring the patient before and after revascularization. IHD can manifest itself in the form of angina attacks, varying in duration and severity. It should be noted that with angina pectoris, standard echocardiography may not show changes in the contractile function of the left ventricle (LV), while with unstable angina, zones of hypo- or akinesis may be detected [1]. The study of the effect of CAD on the LV myocardium and the function of its fibers can be carried out using the Velocity Vector Imaging (VVI) technology [2–4]. In domestic literature, this technology is defined by the term “visualization of the velocity vector of myocardial movement” [5]. The contractile function of the left ventricle is the result of the interaction of longitudinal, radial and circular fibers. During systole, there is a shortening of the longitudinal and circular fibers, as well as a transverse thickening of the radial fibers [6]. Indicators reflecting the function of LV fibers are strain (S) and strain rate (SR) [2]. It is known that in coronary artery disease, the deformation

parameters of the longitudinal fibers primarily change, since the blood supply to the subendocardial layers suffers to a greater extent [7]. Dysfunction of radial and circular fibers is observed mainly in transmural lesions [6, 8, 9].

Purpose of the study: To evaluate the effect of coronary artery disease and surgical revascularization on the deformity parameters and strain rate of the longitudinal, circular and radial fibers of the LV myocardium.

Patients and Methods: 450 LV segments were analyzed in 24 people with coronary artery disease without prior myocardial infarction with coronary anamnesis 5.7 ± 4.4 years before and on the 12th day after coronary bypass surgery (CABG). The mean age was 60.0 ± 8.12 years (from 46 to 75 years). According to PCI data, three-vessel coronary lesions dominated in 19 (76%) patients, two-vessel lesions were noted in 6 (24%) patients. Damage to the trunk of the left coronary artery was detected in 7 (28%) patients.

When analyzing the nature of the lesion of the coronary bed in all examined patients, the predominance of stenoses from 71 to 99% was noted.

Echocardiography was performed on an AcusonX 300 ultrasound scanner (Siemens) with a 1–5 MHz transducer in B-mode, in duplex scanning mode (color Doppler mapping and pulsed Doppler sonography). The deformation properties of the LV myocardium were assessed in the post-processing mode using the Syngo VVI system, Siemens Medical Solutions USA Inc.

Results and discussion: Standard EchoCG at rest did not reveal any dynamics of LV systolic and contractile function.

The study of LV myocardial fiber function using VVI technology began with an analysis of the average S and SR values of longitudinal, circular and radial LV fibers. The data obtained showed a decrease in S and a normal SR in the study of longitudinal fibers.

Analysis of longitudinal fiber function was performed in 450 LV segments before and after revascularization. Normal S (−19.3 ± 1.19%) and SR (−1.01 ± 0.07 s) LV segments (group 1) and remained without significant changes after revascularization (S −16.25 ± 6.4% (p = 0.09); SR −1.08 ± 0.5 (p = 0.56)).

In group 2 (n = 211 (46.8%)), low rates S (−9.7 ± 4.0%) and SR (−0.59 ± 0.2 s–1) increased (S −12.4 ± 5.6 (p = 0.000001), SR −0.89 ± 0.4 s–1 (p = 0.000001)), but did not reach the norm. High S (−25.4 ± 4.03%) and SR (−1.91 ± 0.8 s–1) in group 3 (n = 56 (12.4%)) decreased so that S reached the norm (S −17.6 ± 6.6 (p = 0.000001)), while SR remained high (−1.31 ± 0.7 (p = 0.0001)).

In groups 4 (n = 9 (2%)) and 5 (n = 37 (8.2%)), normal S values (−20.6 ± 3.0% and −19.5 ± 1.1%) were combined with a decrease (−0.81 ± 0.05 s–1) and an increase (−1.44 ± 0.25 s–1) in SR. After revascularization, no significant changes were detected in group 4 (S -17.3 ± 8.0% (p = 0.28); SR -1.22 ± 0.58 s–1), and in group 5, a decrease in S(−15.8 ± 5.37 (p = 0.0002)) and normalization SR(−1.14 ± 0.4 s–1 (p = 0.0006)). In groups 6 (n = 70 (15.5%)) and 7 (n = 39 (8.6%)) with low S (−12.8 ± 3.2% and −14.3 ± 3.1 %) observed normal (−0.97 ±

0.25 s–1) and increased (−1.42 ± 0.36 s–1) SR values. After surgical treatment in group 6, S significantly increased (−14.5 ± 5.4 (p = 0.03)), but did not reach the norm, while the dynamics of SR (−1.03 ± 0.5 s–1 (p = 0.4)) is not noted.

In group 7, the indicators remained without significant changes (S −15.2 ± 6.9% (p = 0.37); SR −1.2 ± 0.1 s–1 (p = 0.14)). The S score in groups 8 (n = 7 (1.5%)) and 9 (n = 2 (0.8%)) was increased (−23.3 ± 1.3% and −22.1 ± 0.04 %, respectively), while SR in group 8 was within the normal range (−1.97 ± 0.06 s–1), and in group 9 it was reduced (−0.82 ± 0.04 s–1). After revascularization, there were no changes in S and SR in groups 8 (S −17.21 ± 8.8%, p = 0.12; SR −1.24 ± 0.6 s–1, p = 0.27) and 9 (S −14.18 ± 9.07%, p = 0.43; SR −0.89 ± 0.63 s–1, p = 0.89). Segments with a change in the direction of movement (group 10) were not detected in the analysis of longitudinal fibers.

Thus, in IHD, most segments (232 (51.5%)) of LV circular fibers have low deformation properties. However, 218 (48.5%) include segments with normal and elevated S and SR values (72 (16.0%) and 7 (1.5%), respectively), as well as with different variants of changes in either S or SR (139 (30.8%)). After CABG, there is an increase in the number of segments with low S and SR values, which may indicate a negative effect of surgical treatment on circular fibers. Nevertheless, in group 2 (low S and SR), there is a significant positive dynamics of deformation properties. The number of segments with a normal SR value (128 (28.5%)) increases, the normal direction of fiber movement is restored. When analyzing radial fibers, 10 groups were identified before revascularization. Before (S 28.0 ± 4.08%; SR 1.36 ± 0.1 s–1) and after surgical treatment in group 1 (n = 44 (9.7%)) SR remained without significant changes (1.46 ± 0.5 s–1 (p = 0.24)), while S decreased (19.6 ± 13.6% (p = 0.0001)). Indicators S (12.5 ± 5.1%) and SR (0.63 ± 0.2 s–1) in group 2 (n = 75 (16.6%)) normalized (S 26.3 ± 22, 6% (p = 0.000002); SR 1.59 ± 1.18 s–1 (p = 0.000001)). Increased S and SR (S 58.6 ± 21.5%; SR 2.8 ± 1.03 s–1) in group 3 (n = 116 (25.7%)) decreased after revascularization (S 26.9 ± 23.4 (p = 0.000001); SR 1.67 ± 1.4 s –1 (p = 0.000001)) however, the SR value is slightly higher than normal.

Our study showed that the analysis of only the average values of the deformation properties of the LV myocardial fibers does not provide detailed information about the effect of CAD and CABG on the function of the LV segments. Thus, the generalized data showed a decrease in S with normal SR of longitudinal fibers, a decrease in S and SR of circular fibers, as well as a normal value of S and an increase in SR of radial fibers before revascularization. A similar analysis of the function of fibers after CABG showed the absence of dynamics in the deformation properties of the left ventricle. Thus, surgical revascularization does not affect LV fiber function. In contrast to the literature data [10–12], a more detailed analysis of the S and SR function of each segment was undertaken. This led to the fact that in addition to segments with a decrease in deformation properties in IHD, there is a significant number of segments with

different variants of changes in S or SR indicators, which, in our opinion, may indicate a compensatory-adaptive function of LV myocardial fibers.

Conclusions: The effect of coronary artery disease on the LV segments is expressed not only in a combined decrease or compensatory increase in S and SR (groups 2, 3), but is also characterized by a variety of options associated with a change mainly in the S or SR indicator (groups 4–9). Along with this, there is a change in the direction of movement of LV myocardial fibers (group 10). A decrease in deformation parameters (S and SR) in patients in response to IHD was noted in 211 (46.8%) longitudinal segments, in 232 (51.5%) circular and 116 (25.7%) radial LV fibers, while 239 (53.2%) segments of the longitudinal, 218 (48.5%) circular and 328 (72.8%) segments of the radial fibers are represented by normal and increased values of S and SR, as well as different variants of changes in S or SR.

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O’ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OILALARINING DEMOGRAFIK RIVOJLANISHI

Annatatsiya: Jahonning ba’zi mamlakatlarida aholi soni kamayib borayotgani kabi bizning respublikamizda ham so’nggi yillarda kamayish tendensiyasiga o’tdi. Bunda aholining oliy ma’lumotlilik, hayotiy yashash ko’rsatkichlarining yaxshilanib borayotganligi, ish sharoitlarining yaxshilayotganligi oilalarning ko’p bolalikdan kam bolalikka o’tishi bilan kechmoqda.

Kalit so’zlar: Oila, farzand, koeffetsient, biologik, demografik, epidemiya, kasallik, aholining takror barpo bo’lishi.

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DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: In some countries of the world, the population is declining, and in our country in recent years has begun to decline. At the same time, the higher education of the population, the improvement of living standards, the improvement of working conditions are accompanied by the transition of families from large to small children.

Keywords: Family, children, coefficient, biological, demographic, epidemic, disease, population regeneration.

Oilalar jamiyat davomiyligini ta’minlovchi asosiy yacheyka hisoblanadi. Bu yerda, inson dunyoga kelib yashaydi, balog’ot yoshiga yetib, farzand ko’radi, nasl qoldiradi. Bu uzviy jarayon tufayli jamiyatda avlodlar almashadi, yangidan yangi oilalar barpo bo‘ladi. Oilalar jamiyatning davomiyligini, aholi sonini o’sib borishini ta’minlovchi jarayondir. Lekin, u bevosita ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muhit bilan bog’liq holda o‘zgarib turadi. Ammo shu yerda bir narsani ham unutmaslik kerakki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning cho’qqisiga yetgan Yevropa, Amerika,

Osiyodagi ayrim davlatlarda oilalar inqirozning boshi berk ko'chasiga kirib qolganiga guvoh bo'lmoqdamiz.

Hozirgi davrga kelib aholi oilalarning me'yorda ko'payishi uchun har bir oiladagi farzandlarning o'rtacha soni 2,5 tadan kamdir. Ilmiy manbalarda har bir oila o'rtacha 2 tadan farzand ko'rsa o'z ota onalari o'rnini to'ldiradilar. Agar oilada 3 tadan farzand bo'lsa, uchinchi bola turli sabablar (baxtsiz hodisalar, kasalliklar) bilan hayotdan ko'z yumgan bolalar va farzandsiz oilalarni "qoplaydi", ya'ni o'rnini bosadi. Shuning uchun ham aholi sonini bir me'yorda saqlanishi uchun oiladagi farzandlar soni o'rtacha 2,5 bolani (demak oilalarning yarmi 2 bolali yarmi esa 3 bolali) tashkil etishi lozimdir. Agar oilada farzandlar soni 2,5 kamayib borsa, aholi soni kamayadi va demografik inqiroz sodir bo'ladi.

Aholining tabiiy harakati qator omillar ta'sirida sodir bo'ladi. Ushbu omillar shartli uch guruhga ajratiladi.

Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy omillar: ishlab chiqarish munosabatlarining xususiyatlari, ishlab chiqaruvchi kuchlarning rivojlanishi, aholining turmush darajasi, ma'lumotlilik va madaniyat darajasi, ayolllarning ijtimoiy hayotda tutgan o'rni, bandligi, dini, urf odat va qadriyatlar.

Tabiiy-biologik omillar: tabiiy sharoit, tabiiy ofatlar, erkak va ayol organizmining tashqi muhitga moslashish darajasi, iqlim va uning jinsiy yutuklikka, farzand ko'rish davriga, turli epidemiya va kasalliklarga ta'siri.

Demografik omillar: aholining yosh jinsiy tarkibi, nikoh va ajralish jarayonlari. Agar aholi tarkibida yoshlar salmog'i yuqori va jinsiy mutanosiblik bo'lsa, nikohga kirish, ya'ni oilalar paydo bo'lishi uchun demografik imkoniyat mavjuddir. Bu hol o'z navbatida tug'ilishga ijobiy ta'sir etadi. Aksincha, aholi tarkibida qariyalar salmog'i yuqori bo'lsa, tug'ilish kamayib, o'lim hollari ko'payadi. Demak har bir davlat mana shu mutanosiblikni saqlab turushga intiladi. Yevropa davlatlarida ham aholi o'rtasida yoshlar salmog'ini saqlab qolishga oid bir qancha harakatlar bo'lgan. Ammo ular tomonidan reproduktiv yoshdagilarni moddiy, iqtisodiy, moliyaviy jihatdan qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan say -harakatlar o'zining ijobiy natijalarini bermagani uchun ularda qariyalar umumiy aholi ichida katta ko'rsatkichga ega bo'lib qolmoqda.

Aholining takror barpo bo'lishi, ya'ni avlodlar almashinish jarayoni jamiyat taraqqiyotining turli bosqichlarida, davlatlarda, millatlarda o'ziga xos xususiyatga egadir. Ana shu xususiyatlarni aniq bilish uchun aholining takror barpo bo'lishini ifodalovchi maxsus ko'rsatkichlar, ya'ni koeffisentlardan foydalaniladi.

Demografik o'sishning asosiy manbai an'anaviy ravishda aholining tabiiy harakati hisoblanadi. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash joizki, mamlakatda ham, o'rganilayotgan mintaqada ham tug'ilishning asosiy ko'rsatkichlarida shuni bilish mumkinki tabiiy o'sishning pasayish tendensiyasi kuzatilmoqda. Biroq, ushbu tendensiya mamlakatning boshqa mintaqalariga qaraganda kamroq seziladi. Tug'ilish va tabiiy o'sish sur'atlarini pasayish jarayoni Toshkent

shahrida allaqachon boshlandi, asta-sekin va qo'shni mintaqalarda davom etmoqda va janubda – Surxondaryo hamda Qashqadaryo viloyatlarida eng past ko'rsatkichlarga erishilmoqda. Boshqacha aytganda, ushbu jarayon butun mamlakat aholisining o'sishiga hissa qo'shayotgan ushbu sohalarda yakunlanadi.

O'zbekiston aholisi asosan tabiiy ko'payish hisobiga o'sib kelgan. So'nggi yillarda tabiiy ko'payish sur'atining yil sayin kamayib borishiga qaramasdan, u nafaqat aholi sonining o'sishini, balki oilalarning ko'payishini ham ta'minlamoqda. Tadqiq qilinayotgan davr mobaynida O'zbekistonda tashqi migratsiya oqibatlari salbiy bo'lib, buning natijasida aholi sonining o'sishi uning tabiiy ko'payishi ko'rsatkichidan kam bo'lishini ta'minlagan O'zbekiston Respublikasi doimiy aholisi soni 2020 yil 1 yanvar holatiga 33905,8 ming kishini tashkil etib, 2019 yilda 650,3 ming kishiga yoki 2,0 %ga o'sgan. Jumladan, shahar aholisi soni 17,1 mln kishini (jami aholi sonidagi ulushi 50,5 %), qishloq aholisi soni 16,7 mln kishini (49,5 %) tashkil etdi. Respublika hududlari kesimida tahlillar shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, 2020 yil 1 yanvar holatiga eng ko'p aholi soni Samarqand viloyatida 3719,6 ming kishini (respublika aholisi sonidagi ulushi 11,4 % ni) tashkil etib, keyingi o'rinlarda Farg'ona viloyatida 3620,1 ming kishini (11,1 %), Qashqadaryo viloyatida 3148,1 ming kishini (9,7 %), Andijon viloyatida 3011,6 ming kishini (9,2 %) tashkil etdi.

Qashqadaryo viloyati juda yuqori demografik imkoniyatlarga ega. Bundan tashqari, aholi soni respublikada eng yuqori sur'atlarda o'smoqda. Mustaqillik yillarida (1991–2020) viloyat aholisi soni 1694,0 mingdan 3225,7 ming kishiga yoki 174,7% ga ko'payganligini ta'kidlash kifoya, O'zbekistonda esa bu ko'rsatkich o'rtacha 150,5 ni tashkil etdi (o'rtacha yillik o'sish sur'atlari mos ravishda 2,70 % va 1,95 %). Ushbu dinamik o'sishning natijasi o'laroq, O'zbekiston Respublikasi 13 sub'ekti orasida hudud 6-o'rindan 3-o'ringa ko'tarildi.

1-jadval

O'zbekiston Respublikasi aholisi (ming kishi)

Hududlar	**1991**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**
Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi	1270,6	1393,5	1503,0	1569,9	1632,0	1763,1
Viloyatlar:						
Andijon	1789,0	1987,0	2186,2	2342,7	2549,1	2857,3
Buxoro	1195,1	1310,7	1419,3	1507,6	1612,5	1785,4
Jizzax	797,2	885,5	974,8	1043,3	1116,8	1250,1
Qashqadaryo	1694,4	1914,6	2166,8	2378,5	2616,1	2958,9
Navoiy	682,0	731,6	783,3	810,2	851,6	913,2
Namangan	1551,8	1735,2	1924,3	2073,2	2258,5	2554,3
Samarqand	2200,9	2423,0	2670,3	2862,1	3119,0	3514,8
Surxondaryo	1332,0	1531,9	1736,7	1894,8	2075,0	2358,3
Sirdaryo	559,1	602,9	642,2	672,2	714,4	777,1
Toshkent	2129,8	2219,8	2350,2	2452,3	2585,9	2758,3
Farg'ona	2214,6	2432,6	2664,4	2840,9	3074,6	3444,9

Xorazm	1066,0	1195,9	1323,9	1432,8	1561,6	1715,6
Toshkent sh.	2130,2	2097,4	2142,3	2135,7	2234,3	2371,3
Jami	20602,7	22461,6	24487,7	26021,3	28001,4	31022,5

Manba: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat statistika qo'mitasining ma'lumotlari.

Aholi tug'ilish ko'rsatkichi mamlakatning barcha viloyatlarida qisqarib borayotganligi kuzatilsada, mazkur jarayon bo'yicha ular bir biridan keskin farq qiladi. Bu jarayon 1991 yilda Surxondaryo, Qashqadaryo viloyatlarida 40 promilledan yuqori, Andijon, Jizzax, Namangan, Samarqand, Sirdaryo, Xorazm va Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasida 35-40 promille, Buxoro, Navoiy, Farg'ona viloyatlarida 30-35 promillega teng bo'lgan. Bu ko'rsatkich Toshkent viloyati va Toshkent shahrida pastroq bo'lgan. Aholi tug'ilish darajasi yil sayin kamayib, 2019 yili barcha viloyatlarda 21-25 promilleni tashkil etdi va ular o'rtasidagi farqlar qisqargan.

Respublikamizda o'tgan asrning 70-yillarida oilalarda tug'ilishining pasayishi kuzatilib, u obyektiv va subyektiv sabablarga bog'liq holda amalga oshgan. Tahlillar ushbu jarayonlarni davr siyosati ya'ni markaz tomonidan O'rta Osiyoda amalga oshirilgan demografik siyosat aniqrog'i oilalarning kattaligini, bolalar sonini majburiy chegaralash natijasi ekanligidan dalolat bermoqda. Ushbu siyosatning ta'siri Qashqadaryo viloyatida o'tgan asrning oxiri choragidan namoyon bo'la boshlasada, aholi orasida demografik rivojlanishida darhol sezila boshlanmadi. Respublikamizda oilalar demografik rivojlanishi, shuningdek, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish darajasining mintaqaviy xususiyatlari aholi soni o'sishida hududiy tafovutlarni vujudga keltirdi.

O'zbekistonda 1989-2019 yillar mobaynida oilalarning o'sish sur'ati juda yuqori bo'lgan. Bu esa mazkur davrda oilalar tabiiy ko'payishining yuqori bo'lishi va tashqi migratsiyaning ijobiy natijasi bilan ifodalanadi. Ushbu davrda Jizzax, Surxondaryo, Qashqadaryo, Xorazm va Namangan viloyatlarida hamda Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasida oilalar demografik taraqqiyotida jadal o'sish ro'y berdi.

Oxirgi yillarda, respublikada oilalar sonining o'sishi oldingi davrga nisbatan kamayib, u tug'ilishning kamayishi va tashqi migrasiyaning salbiylashuvida namoyon bo'luvchi demografik o'tish jarayonining boshlanganligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Mazkur davrda ham Jizzax, Surxondaryo, Qashqadaryo, Xorazm va Namangan viloyatlarida oilalarning o'sishi biroz yuqori bo'lgan. Bu jihatdan Qoraqalpog'iston va boshqa mintaqalar o'rtacha ko'rsatkichga ega bo'ldi. Toshkent va Sirdaryo viloyatlarida oilalar soni sekinlik bilan o'sgan bo'lsa, Toshkent shahrida uning soni deyarli o'zgarmagan.

Respublikamizda Surxondaryo va Qashqadaryo viloyatlarida oilalarning o'sishi nisbatan yuqoriroq bo'lgan. Demak, davrlar bo'yicha mintaqalarda oilalar sonining o'sishi sur'ati bo'yicha uchta guruhga ajratilgan.

Birinchi guruh oilalar demografik taraqqiyoti jadal o‘sayotgan viloyatlar bo‘lib, respublikamiz hududining 11,9 foizini tashkil qiladi va ushbu hududlarning mamlakatimiz aholisidagi ulushi 13,1 dan 16,7 foizga oshgan.

Ushbu holat ikkinchi guruh viloyatlarida 12,3 foiz hududni, aholi sonining ulushi 34,9 dan 37,8 foizga o‘zgargan bo‘lsa, uchinchi guruh 76,8 foiz hududni egallab, uning aholisi ulushi esa 52,0 dan 45,5 foizga kamaygan. Demak xulosa qilish kerakki, tadqiq qilinayotgan davrda oilalar demografik holatidagi asosiy o‘zgarish, ya’ni demografik salohiyatining janub (Surxondaryo va Qashqadaryo viloyatlari) yo‘nalishida va urbanizasiyalashgan hududning sharqqa “siljishi”da kuzatilmoqda. Oilalar demografik rivojlanishining o‘ziga xos mintaqaviy xususiyatlariga hududlardagi milliy va etnik tarkib, qadriyat va urf odatlar katta ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda.

Umuman olganda bu davrlarda ro‘y bergan o‘lim jarayonlari asosan demografik va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy vaziyat bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, u dastavval vohada sog‘liqni saqlash tizimining nisbatan yaxshilanishi o‘lim ko‘rsatkichlarini jiddiy pasayishiga olib kelishi bilan izohlanadi.

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DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIA CULTURE IN STUDENTS AS A PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

Annotation. This article describes the content and essence of the concept of media culture, which is considered an important necessity in the current context of globalization. The concept of "media culture" is defined on the basis of the analysis of research on the formation of media culture of student youth. Components of an individual's media culture are discussed.

Key words: culture, media culture, media competence, media education, information culture, media education tools, information activism.

Introduction: We live in a time of renewal and modernization of national education systems that are evolving in the face of global competition. In today's world, the knowledge that children, adolescents and students acquire from teachers or textbooks is blocked by the huge flow of information they find through various media, so the development of learners' media culture should be one of the main problems of modern education.

With the growing influence of the media and information technology around the world, the international community is looking at ways to prepare people to live in an information environment. Today, the main channel of human information is undoubtedly the media (media, Internet, telephone, radio, e-books, etc.), so the culture of their use and interaction, as well as the need to develop it at all stages of education is becoming increasingly important.

In local pedagogy, a wide range of cultural problems in the field of education has recently been developed, which is associated with a new stage of development of society. The crisis of the individual in modern society is due not only to external causes, but also to internal ones: the loss of motivation to cultivate morality, national pride, spirituality and patriotism. There is no doubt that there is a need to return to universal values, to the upbringing of a person who understands himself as a part of being, a man of the world, a part of world culture, a person who understands himself through intercultural dialogue and enhances the cultural experience of all mankind. All these rules form the basis of the cultural pedagogical paradigm of modern pedagogical education.

Pedagogy as a science is becoming more closely integrated with cultural studies, so new pedagogical concepts are emerging: media education, media culture, media competence, media literacy, media pedagogy, media technology, media texts, media awareness.

The basis of our research on the development of students' media culture is the cultural paradigm of modern pedagogical education [1; 124-b].

When we talk about the cultural paradigm of education, we are living in an information society where the flow of information we receive changes every second, so not only the process of learning, but also understanding the nature of all beings, human spiritual activity and self-awareness in general, human consciousness as a spiritual basis. Its invaluable role in the creation of culture should be considered an important factor.

E.V.Bondarevskaya highlighted the general features of the cultural paradigm in modern education:

• Personal development is the main task of education, and the formation of a unique individuality of the future specialist is recognized as a result of education;

• The content of education should be complemented by universal values and cultural values;

• pedagogical methods, forms and means in the educational process are aimed at the development of independent self-awareness and subjective characteristics of the individual;

• The training of the future specialist should be carried out in a separate cultural and educational environment, where there are all the grounds for the independent development of the individual's cultural self-determination and free choice of ways of self-realization [4; 352-b].

A cultural approach to the organization of modern education highlights the need to develop students' media culture. This is primarily due to the fact that modern information processes in today's society lead not only to changes in personal communication, but also to structural changes in the entire cultural system. In general, this affects the rapidly changing worldview, as modern education is being "covered" by information technology, remote forms of knowledge acquisition, project activities, electronic versions of works of art, and so on.

In human culture, all forms of cognition (through logic, through intuitive knowledge and artistic image, through belief) are integrated, and the analysis of each of them is equally demonstrated in pedagogical anthropology. The way of knowing is not contradictory only in the cultural space, because all these types of knowledge complement each other without entering into an insoluble conflict.

The concept of “media culture” we are considering is a complex one, based on two “media” and “culture” roots, each of which we need to consider separately in order to better understand the basic concept of research.

The concept of "culture" is used very often, but not everyone can explain what it means from a scientific point of view, because the usual and scientific ideas about this concept are different. For example, a well-educated person who follows the rules of etiquette is often referred to in society as cultured, although in this case it is more appropriate to talk about his or her level of culture. When

people talk about libraries, museums, theaters, they often use the word "culture", but it is more accurate to talk about the social location of culture.

Often people do not realize how they have confused and confused the concept of "culture" without thinking about the correct interpretation. At the same time, this concept has many meanings and is used in various areas of human activity related to the processes of accumulation of skills and abilities, self-awareness and self-expression. Although there are about a thousand different definitions of the concept of "culture", there is still no universal and holistic understanding of this phenomenon. To explain what “culture” is, philosophers and researchers have tried to do this in different historical periods using different approaches.

The term "culture" originated in ancient Rome and is derived from the verb "colere" meaning "to cultivate," "to cultivate," and "to cultivate the earth." In this sense, the concept of "culture" was used by the great Roman statesman Mark Cato in his works, but Cicero already used this concept to contrast everything created by nature to define what was created by man.

A new understanding of the concept of "culture" is reflected in the works of the romantic philosophers A. Schopenhauer and F. Nietzsche, emphasizing the individual nature of the manifestation and existence of culture, showing the subjective power of human creativity and freedom of expression, which can not be limited by any external factors the past.

In his research, Yu.M.Lotman argues that culture is a collective concept. The individual, in his view, can be an active participant in the development of culture, its carrier, but culture, like language, is by its very nature a "social phenomenon"[3].

Culture N.B. According to Kirillova, this is the "processed world" in which a person exists, whose needs are motivated not by biological but by social needs and interests; it is the realm of social and intellectual needs, and the desire to establish and communicate is central to these needs [6].

Based on the above interpretations of the concept of "culture", we can say that some researchers describe culture as a set of values and norms accumulated by mankind, that is, the material world outside of man, while others see it as the world of human spiritual life. In our opinion, both views are correct, because culture is at the same time a world of social experience accumulated by mankind and a description of human activity.

In order to better understand the concept of “media culture”, it is necessary to consider another concept - the concept of “media”.

There are many interpretations of this concept in the sources we have studied. This is primarily due to the fact that "media" is a plural form of the word "medium", under which one can observe a much more complex and diverse set of different types and structures of activity, each of which has its own methods of communication, boundaries and audience.

One of the first media theorists was the Canadian sociologist Herbert Marshall McLuhan, who reviewed the entire history of culture in his research. He devoted his work to the analysis of communicative channels in the field of culture, as well as to the daily life of people in the information society (the world created by the latest media). McLuhan was one of the first researchers to use the term "media" in his writings, first by cultural scientists, then by philosophers, sociologists, journalists, educators, and psychologists to define the various means of communication. He writes that in order to be truly literate, one must be literate in the world of media [2].

The concept of “media culture” is a product of modern cultural theory introduced to define a particular type of information society culture, but until recently, concepts such as “media” and “mass media” (OCV) were very common in the scientific and practical work of local researchers. The term "mass media" is often used in the research of Western scholars [5; 77-b].

A person's media culture, in our opinion, has a number of components: information activity, the ability to correctly formulate their need for information, developed information motivation, activity, including cognitive and reading, search behavior, information skills, understanding of personal information needs, the ability to correctly select, understand and critically evaluate the information obtained, to participate in the communication process.

In our opinion, human media culture should be considered as a set of ideas, skills and knowledge that will allow for effective development in the future media society. Based on the above, we have defined the concept of "media culture" as follows: "media culture" is a special type of culture of the information society, which is derived from various sources (radio, television, newspapers, telephones, the Internet, oral and written communications, rumors). is a set of knowledge, emotions, attitudes, and behavioral responses that are manifested in an individual's ability to search, research, and critically evaluate information obtained through the media in the process of perceiving and interacting with information..

The information culture of modern youth, especially students, includes the development of values in the process of preparing information, scientific and methodological support for the development of information culture based on information technology.

Thus, we can conclude that information culture is an indicator of professional culture rather than general culture, but over time it can become an important factor in the development of each individual, and the concept of "information culture" is a culture related to the information aspect of human life. Therefore, in our opinion, the concepts of “information culture” and “media culture” are not the same, they have certain similarities as well as fundamental differences.

Comparing these concepts allows us to talk about their significant similarities, as they both describe the multifaceted, multi-level, complex

phenomenon of the relationship between man and information. These two concepts include a wide range of components: the ability to search for information, the ability to analyze findings, the ability to critically evaluate, and the ability to use them independently to solve a variety of problems that can occur in both educational, professional, and recreational activities.

We have taken the phenomenon of “media culture” as the basis of our research, although we believe that the concepts of “media culture” and “information culture” are indistinguishable.

Conclusion: In our view, as we examine the role that media culture has, we have seen once again that the media often have a very aggressive effect on the minds and psyche of people, especially children, adolescents and young people. This cannot be ignored, so there is a need to build a competent and systematic relationship between consumers of information and specific resources of magazines, newspapers, radio, cinema, television and the Internet. The solution to this problem lies in the fact that it is necessary to teach people to “consume” all kinds of information from a very young age and until they graduate from higher education, to think carefully, patiently and systematically.

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ONA TILI FANINI O`QITISHDA ZAMONAVIY METODLAR VA ULARNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ona tili fanini o`qitishda zamonaviy va innovatsion metodlardan foydalanish hamda ushbu metodlarning ahamiyati haqida so`z boradi va bu borada kerakli tavsiyalar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Zamonaviy metodlar, kommunikativ ko`nikma, axborot tehnologiyalari, didaktik o`yinlar.

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MODERN METHODS IN TEACHING MOTHER TONGUE AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

Annotation: This article discusses the use of modern and innovative methods in teaching the native language and the importance of these methods, and provides the necessary recommendations in this regard.

Keywords: Modern methods, communication skills, information technology, didactic games.

Ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchilarga ta'lim berish, zamonaviy hamda samarali innovatsion metodlardan hoydalanish qolaversa dars jarayonida turli AKT vositalaridan foydalanish o`quvchilarda mustaqil fikrlash, kommunikativ ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish, o'quvchilar o'rtasida fanga, izlanishga, tadqiqotga yondashish, bilimlardan samarali foydalanishga yordam beradi. Bunday natijaga

erishish uchun esa albatta dars jarayonida innovatsion metodlardan foydalanish zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarini birlashtirish talab etiladi. Bu jarayonda o‘qituvchi shaxsning rivojlanishi, ta’lim va tarbiyani shakllantirish uchun sharoit yaratadi va shu bilan birga boshqaruv, yo‘l-yo‘riq ko‘rsatish funksiyalarini ham bajaradi. O’qitish jarayonida o`quvchi asosiy figuraga aylanadi. Pedagogik texnologiya va pedagogik mahoratning bilimlari, tajribasi, interfaol usullari o‘quvchilarga malakali, ilg‘or ko‘nikmalar beradi.

Ona tili fani o’qitishda darsda psixologik jarayonlar ham muhim rol o’ynaydi. O’qituvchida pedagogik mahorat bilan birga psixolog bo’lmog’i lozim. Bola psixologiyasini yaxshi tushungan o’qituvchi haqiqiy pedagog bo’la oladi. Har bir darslarda psixologik hamda innovatsion metodlarga vaqt ajratish darsning qiziqarli bo’lishiga, o’quvchining e’tiborini o’ziga tortishga, mavzuni yaxshi tushinishga qo’pol qilib aytganda uxlayotgan o’quvchining uyg’otishga juda katta yordam beradi va shu bilan birga o’quvchi qachon yana shu darsga kirar ekanmiz degan fikrni uyg’otishga sabab bo’ladi. Quyida dars davomida qo`llash mumkin bo`lgan bir nechta zamonaviy metodlar haqida to`xtalib o`tamiz

1. “Kim hakam” Ona tili darsida o’tilgan mavzuni mustahkamlash maqsadida “Kim hakam” o`yin metodini qo`llash ham yaxshi samara beradi. Bunda o’quvchilardan diqqat, tezkorlik, hozirjavoblik talab etiladi, O’quvchi fikrini jamlashga harakat qiladi. O’qituvchi tomonidan ma’lumotlar tezkorlik bilan o’qiladi. Bunda har bir guruh a’zolari to’g’ri ma’lumotlar uchun- “qizil kartochka”, noto’g’ri ma’lumotlar uchun-“sariq kartochka”larini ko’tarishadi. Natijalarni aniqlab borish uchun har bir guruhga nazoratchilar biriktiriladi. Bunda deyarli barcha o‘quvchilar qatnashadilar va harakat qiladilar. Bu jarayonda o‘quvchilar nimadir o‘rganadilar. Bunda hamma harakat qiladi, a’lochi ham, o‘rta o‘quvchi ham, ulgurmovchi ham sergak tortadi. Chunki sinfda o‘tirgan o`quvchilar yaqinginada o‘yinlar olamidan kelgan. Agar o‘qituvchi ta`limiy o‘yinlarni o‘ylab qiziqarli qilib o‘tkazsa bolada «hayratlanish» tuyg‘usi uyg‘onadi, ta’lim-tarbiyaning ana shu jarayoni o‘quvchilarning yodidan chiqmaydi va o‘yindan ko‘zda tutilgan maqsad shakllana boradi. O‘yinlar ikki xil ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, ular ta’limiy va tarbiyaviydir.

Hozirgi vaqtda izlanuvchan va tajribali o‘qituvchilar bilish faoliyatini jadallashtirishda ta’lim jarayonini didaktik o‘yin bilan uyg‘unlashtirib samarali

natijalarga erishmoqdalar. Didaktik o‘yinli dastur yangi mavzuni bayon qilish, mustahkamlash, bolalar bilimini sinab ko‘rish va baholash jarayonida qo‘llanilishi mumkin. O‘qituvchi o‘quvchilarni yakkama-yakka, keyinchalik guruhli o‘yinlarga tayyorlashi, ular muvafaqqiyatli chiqqanidan so‘ng ommaviy o‘yin darslarini o‘tkazishi kerak. Chunki, o‘quvchilar didaktik o‘yin darslarida ishtirok etish uchun kerakli bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarni egallagan bo‘lishlari zarur. Bolaning o‘qituvchini aytganini takrorlab loqayd o‘tirganidan ko‘ra, qanday bo‘lsa ham fikr yuritgani mehnat qilgani ma’qul.

2. “So`z va hodisalarni eslash”.

Sinf o‘quvchilari kichik guruhchalarga birlashtiriladi va har bir guruh bittadan so‘z tanlaydi.

1. Daraxt, paxta so‘zi bilan o‘yin boshlanadi. Dovuchcha, danak, do‘mbira, doira,

do‘lana, paxta, piyola, parta, pomidor kabi «d», «p» harflari bilan boshlanadigan

so‘zlar topiladi.

2. Daraxt, paxta so‘zlarining birinchi bo‘g‘iniga da-, pax- bo‘g‘in qo‘shib so‘z hosil qilish.

3. Berilgan so‘zlarga ohangdosh so‘zlar topish: paxta, taxta, shaxta, vaxta, daraxt,

karaxt kabi.

4. Berilgan so‘zlar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan barcha so‘zlarni eslash: paxta, momiq,

chigit, shona, g‘o‘za, ko‘sak; Daraxt, barg, gul, meva, danak, kurtak, tomir, ildiz

5. Berilgan so‘zlar ichidan birini tanlash: paxta, xat, daraxt, xatar.

6. Berilgan so‘zlar bilan bog‘liq birorta hodisani eslash, hikoya, ertak, sarguzasht

to‘qishga harakat qilish.

7. Berilgan so‘zlardan «Sinkveyn» tuzish.

Ko‘rinib turibdiki, topshiriqlar bosqichma-bosqich murakkablashib borayapti. Bolaning faoliyati kengayib, tezlashtirilayapti. Shuning uchun u zerikmaydi. O‘yin davomida mustaqil fikrlashni kimdir mantiq asosida quradi, kimdir so‘zlarni tasodifan aytadi. Hozircha buning ahamiyati yo‘q, muhimi u fikrlayapti, mustaqil mulohaza yurityapti. Bolaning o‘qituvchini aytganini takrorlab loqayd o‘tirgandan ko‘ra qanday bo‘lsa ham fikr yuritgani, mehnat qilgani ma’qul.

3. “ Tez o`yla” metodi.

1. Tulki, sichqon, mazali non, dush, qochdi, dum, yong‘oq;

2..Xurmo, malla soch, kamon, tush, afsus, daryo, osmon;

3. Taksi, kino, pul, sahifa, chipta, uyalib qoldik, sahna;

4. Ovchi, muzqaymoq, bo‘ri, hayvonot bog‘i, qafas, daraxt;

5. Tufli, koptok, erka, oyna, ertak, tosh.

4. “Begona” o`yin metodi

Bunda beshta so‘z bir tanish hikoyadan yoki ertakdan olinib, bitta so‘z begona asardan olinadi. Masalan: “O’gay”, “Erka”, “Mehnatsevar”, “Sehrli sandiq”, “Ajdar” bitta “Kulol” so‘z. Shu begona so‘zdan ertakni davom ettirishadi. O`quvchi dasturda belgilangan bilimlarni kamida davlat ta`lim standarti talablari darajasida o‘zlashtirishi kerak. O‘qituvchi bu jarayonni bolaga zavq bag‘ishlovchi mana shunday o‘yinlar asosida qura bilsa, bilim olish jarayoni shodlik va zavq manbaiga aylanadi va shu bilan birga o‘quvchiga erkinlikni his etash imkonini beradi.

5. “ Kim ko`p so`z tuzish”

O‘quvchilarga biror harf (tovush)ga oid so‘zlar topish vazifasi yuklatiladi. Bu harf (tovush) so‘z boshi, so‘z o‘rtasi va so‘z oxirida keishi lozimligi vazifasi beriladi. Masalan, «a» tovushiga oid so‘zlar toping. Qisqa vaqt mobaynida ma’lum nazariy bilimlarni o‘quvchiga yetkazish unda ayrim faoliyat yuzasidan ko‘nikma, malaka hosil qilish, ma’naviy sifatlarini shakllantirish, shu bilan birga ularni nazorat qilish hamda baholash, o‘qituvchidan yuksak pedagogik mahorat va chaqqonlik talab etadi. O‘quvchilarni mustaqil fikralashga yo‘naltiruvchi mantiqiy metodlar, interfaol usullarda o‘z aksini topadi. Dars berish usullari ta’lim beruvchining faoliyatini tashkillashtirish vositasidir. Ta’limga muhokama va rivojlantiruvchi xarakter beruvchi, ta’lim oluvchilarni mahsuldor faoliyatini ta’minlovchi dars berish va o‘qitish usullari – interfaol usullar deyiladi. Ana shunday interfaol metod va texnologiyalardan namunalar keltiramiz:

6. Taqdimot va muzyurarlar – bu mashg‘ulotni boshlash uchun mo‘ljallangan qisqa mashqlardir. Ta’lim beruvchi va ta’lim oluvchi o‘rtasidagi «to‘siq»ni yoqotishga qaratilgan usul. Bu metod asosida guruh o‘quvchilari orasidagi o‘zaro ishonch, hurmat, o‘zaro yaqinlikni his etishga o‘rgatish yotadi. Dars davomida yuqorida aytib o`tilgan metodlardan foydalanish darsni qiziqarli hamda qiziqarli o`tishiga va bu orqali esa, ta`lim sifati oshishiga yordam beradi.

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QONUN VA QONUNIYAT TUSHUNCHALARINING MAZMUN-MOHIYATI

Annotasiya: Insoniyat paydo bo'lgadan buyon ma'lum bir qonun qoidalar asosida yashaydi. Qonunlar inson, jamiyat va davlat hayotini tartibga solish funksiyasini bajararadi. Avvalo qonun tushunchasiga to'xtalib o'tsak. Qonun tushunchasi haqida gapirar ekanmiz ko'z oldimizga birinchi bo'lib huquq va yuridik soha keladi. Davlat tomonidan chiqarilayotgan qonunlar haqida o'ylay boshlaymiz. Lekin qonunga ham yuridik jihatdan, ham falsafiy jihatdan ta'rif berish mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: Qonun, qonuniyat, tabiat qonunlari, jamiyat qonunlari, tafakkur qonunlari, umumiy munosabat, qarama-qarshilik.

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CONCEPTS OF LAW AND MEANING LEGALITIES

Annotation: Humanity has been governed by certain laws since time immemorial. Laws perform the function of regulating the life of a person, society and the state. First of all, let's talk about the concept of law. When we talk about the concept of law, the first thing that comes to mind is the field of law. We start thinking about the laws the government makes. But law can be defined both legally and philosophically.

Key words: Law, laws of nature, laws of society, laws of thinking, general attitude, contradiction.

Qonun falsafiy jihatdan narsa va hodisalar o‘rtasidagi muhim, zaruriy, barqaror, takrorlanuvchi munosabat. Mazkur munosabat ob’yektiv voqelikka mansub bo‘lsa, u voqelik qonulari deb yuritiladi. Voqelik qonunlarining inson tomonidan o‘rganilib, muayyan nazariy tilg‘a ko‘chirilishi fan qonunlari deyiladi. Shu jihatdan fan qonunlari voqelik qonunlarining tafakkurda in’ikos etilishidir. Fan qonunlari, o‘z navbatida, aks ettiruvchi ob’yektiga ko‘ra, tabiat qonunlari, jamiyat qonunlari, tafakkur qonunlariga bo‘linadi.

Tasodifiy yoki o‘tkinchi munosabatlar esa qonunni asoslashga yetarli emas. Zaruriylik qonunning muhim belgisidir, chunki undan kelib chiqadigan natijalarning yuz berishi muqarrardir. Qonun tushunchasining mohiyati qonuniyat tushunchasiga yaqin turadi. Qonuniyat qonundan farqli ravishda sistemaning o‘zgarishlaridagi barqaror jihatlarni va yo‘nalishlarni ifodalaydi. Shu jihatdan, fanda statistik va dinamik qonuniyatlarga tayanib ish yuritiladi. Dinamik qonuniyatlarda o‘rganilayotgan jarayonlarning kelajagi aniq, muayyan va bir xil ko‘rinishda bashorat qilinadi, ya’ni sistemaning kelajakdagi holati uning oldingi holati bilan uzviy bog‘langan bo‘ladi. Statistik qonuniyatlarda esa, jarayonlarning kelajagini bashorat qilish ehtimol shaklida bo‘lib, muayyan miqdordagi tasodiflar ichidan ro‘yobga chiqishi mumkin bo‘lgan ehtimollar nazarda tutiladi, ya’ni bunda bir qancha o‘zaro bog‘langan aloqadorliklar ichidan ro‘yobga chiqishi mumkin bo‘lgan imkoniyat darajasi ehtimollik bilan chamalab olinadi. qonunlar ob’yektlar o‘rtasidagi, Sistema rivojlanishining turli holatlari va bosqichlari o‘rtasidagi aloqadorliklarni ifodalaydi. Qonunlar o‘zining umumiylik darajasi va ta’sir etish doirasiga ko‘ra, xususiy, umumiy va eng umumiy qonunlarga bo‘linadi. Xususiy qonunlar narsa va hodisalar o‘rtasidagi nisbatan tor doiragi aloqalarni funksional tarzda aks ettiradi (masalan fizika qonunlari mexanikada tezliklarni qo‘shish qonunlari, butun olam tortishish qonuni). Umumiy qonunlar narsa va hodisalarning umumiy xossalari o‘rtasida munosabatni, eng umumiy qonunlar esa tabiat, jamiyat, tafakkur rivojining eng umumiy munosabatlarini, tomonlarini, taraqqiyotini va boshqa holatlarni ifodalaydi. Butun olam tortishish qonuni umumiy qonunga, olamning rivojlanish qonunlari esa eng umumiy qonunga misol bo‘lishi mumkin. Umumiy qonunlar bilan xususiy qonunlar o‘rtasida o‘zaro bog‘liqlik mavjud. Umumiy qonunlar xususiy qonunlar orqali amal qiladi, xususiy qonunlar esa umumiy qonunlarning bir ko‘rinishi bo‘lib, ob’yektiv xarakterga ega.

Qonunlar:

Birinchidan, narsa va hodisalar va ular orasidagi munosabatlarning mohiyati, sababi, kelib chiqishi, rivojlanish tendensiyasini tushuntiradi;

Ikkinchidan, qonunhodisadagi rivojlanish tendensiyasi va yo‘nalishini aks ettirish orqali jarayonlarning kelajagini bashorat qilish funksiyasini bajaradi. Tabiat va jamiyat qonunlari ob’yektiv jarayonlarni aks ettiradi. Agar tabiat qonunlari bizga stixiyali tarzda bo‘lib ko‘rinsa, jamiyat qonunlari esa kishilarning ongli faoliyatida namoyon bo‘ladi. qonunlarni bilish asosida kelajak haqida bashorat qilish, tabiiy va ijtimoiy jarayonlarni boshqarish mumkin. Tafakkur qonunlarini mantiq fani o‘rganadi. Qonunlar haqida Forobiy, Xorazmiy, Farg‘oniy, Beruniy, Ibn Sino, Ulug‘bek kabi mutafakkirlar maxsus risolalar yozishgan. Ushbu insonlarni asarlarini o’qish jarayonida qonunlarning asl mohiyatiga tushunish imkoniyatiga ega bo’lasiz. Huquqqa doir, xususan, shariat qonunlariga oid asarlar ichida Burhoniddin Marg‘inoniyning "Hidoya" kitobi dunyoga tanilgan. Hidoya asari bugungi kunda ham islom oalmining eng buyuk, nodir asari hisoblanib keladi. Arab davlatlarining ko’plab madrasalarida

eng asosiy manbaalardan biri bo'lib hizmat qiladi. Qonunlarni anglab olish, bilish olamning rivojlanish xususiyatlarini bilib olish va uni o'zlashtirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Milliy g'oya qonun va qonuniyatlari haqida gapirar ekanmiz bevosita falsafa qonunlari haqida ham to'xtalib o'tish lozim. Tabiat va jamiyatda insonning ongiga bog'liq bo'lmagan holda mavjud bo'lgan biri ikkinchisini taqozo qiluvchi qonunlardir. Falsafa qonunlari tizimida dialektik ziddiyatlilik qonuni markaziy o'rinni egallaydi. Qonunning muhim jihatlarini aniqlash uchun uning asosiy kategoriyalarini ko'rib chiqish kerak. Tahlilni qarama-qarshilik tushunchasidan boshlaymiz.

Falsafiy qonunlarni birma bir taxlil qilib o'rganib chiqishda qarama-qarshiliklar birligi qonunidan boshlasak maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Qarama-qarshilik – narsalar va hodisalardagi bir-birini taqozo qiluvchi va bir-birini istisno etuvchi tomonlar, xossalar, tendensiyalar, jarayonlarni aks ettiruvchi falsafiy kategoriya (assimilyasiya – dissimilyasiya, o'zgaruvchanlik – tug'malik, ishlab chiqarish – iste'mol qilish, yaxshilik – yomonlik va sh.k.). Qarama-qarshiliklar – o'zaro bog'lanishli bo'lgan tushunchalar. Turli jihatlardan olingan taqdirda, ular o'zaro birlikni tashkil etmaydi va bir-biriga zid bo'lmasligi mumkin. Qarama-qarshiliklar o'rtasida ikki xil munosabat mavjud: yagonalik munosabati va qarshi harakatga doir munosabat. Qonunning klassik ta'rifida «kurash» atamasi ishlatiladiki, u qonunning mohiyatini soddalashtiradi, chunki mazkur atama ko'proq jamiyatga tegishlidir. Biror nimaning shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti uchun nimadir sabab nimadir qarshi bo'ladi va shu asosda rivojlanadi.

Qarama-qarshilik birligi tushunchasini ham izohlaydigan bo'lsak. Birinchidan, qarama-qarshiliklar birligi – bu ularning uzviyligi. Har bir qarama-qarshilik boshqa bir qarama-qarshilikning mavjudlik sharti hisoblanadi. Ular alohida-alohida mavjud bo'lishi mumkin emas. Agar qarama-qarshiliklardan biri yo'q bo'lsa, ularning ikkinchisi ham yo'q bo'ladi. Ikkinchidan, qarama-qarshiliklar birligi ular birbirini taqozo etgan va bir-biriga o'tgan holdagina muayyan mazmun kasb etadi. Har qanday qarama-qarshilik o'zida mavjud bo'lmagan, lekin boshqa qarama-qarshilikda mavjud bo'lgan jihatga muhtoj bo'ladi. Ular bir-biri bilan o'zaro ta'sirga kirishadi. Qarama-qarshiliklar bir-biriga ta'sir ko'rsatish orqali bir-biriga o'tadi. Bu qarama-qarshiliklar makonda bir-biridan ajratilgan, turli jinsli hodisalar sifatida mavjud bo'lmasligini, ularning har biri o'zida boshqasining muayyan jihatini mujassamlashtirishini anglatadi. Masalan, qurilish jarayoni quruvchi va qurilish obekti mavjudligini nazarda tutadi. Qarama-qarshiliklarning qarshi harakat, kurash ga doir munosabatiga ham alohida to'xtalib o'tish lozim. Qarama-qarshiliklar bir-birini taqozo etar va rivojlanar ekan, biri boshqasiga beparvo bo'lmaydi, balki bir-biriga o'zaro ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ularning o'rtasida qarshi harakat, kurash boradi. Uning mohiyati yagonalikka barham berishdan iborat. Qarama-qarshiliklarning har biri ikkinchisini o'zidan itarib chiqaradi, undan xalos bo'lishga harakat

qiladi. SHunday qilib, qarama-qarshiliklar kurashi qarama-qarshiliklar bir-birini inkor etgan, bir-birini istisno qilgan holda yuz beradi. Qarama-qarshiliklar birligi narsaning barqarorligini aks ettiradi va nisbiy, o‘tkinchi hisoblanadi. Qarama-qarshiliklarning kurashi mutlaq xususiyat kasb etadi, u hech qachon to‘xtamaydi.

Falsafaning yana bir qonunlaridan biri bu ayniyat qonunidar. Ayniyat bu - predmet umumiy belgilarning muayyan davrda o‘z-o‘ziga mosligi. Predmetning rivojlanishi va ziddiyatlarning echilishi bir necha bosqichdan o‘tadi. Dastlabki bosqich – predmetning o‘z-o‘zi bilan nisbiy ayniylik holati. Tabiatda mutlaq ayniyat mavjud emas.[1]

Masalan, har bir organizm hatto oqsil molekulasining tuzilishi darajasida ham o‘ziga xos belgilarga egadir. Har qanday predmet hech qachon o‘z-o‘zi bilan ayniy bo‘lmaydi. Masalan, ko‘zguga kelar ekansiz, siz o‘z qiyofangizda hech qanday farq ko‘rmaysiz. O‘z do‘stingiz bilan oradan besh yil o‘tib uchrashgach, ikkalangiz ham: «U juda o‘zgarib ketibdi!» deb o‘ylasangiz kerak. SHu bois, «ayniyat» tushunchasi ziddiyat tarqalishining dastlabki bosqichini anglatadi. Bu bir xillik, narsa, hodisa, jihatning o‘z-o‘ziga yoki boshqa narsalar, hodisalar, jihatlarga o‘xshashlik munosabati. Ziddiyatning vujudga kelishi yagonaning ikkilanishi sifatida, yagonaning o‘z-o‘zini qarama-qarshiliklarga differensiatsiya qilishi sifatida yuz beradi. Ikkilanish chog‘ida bir vaqtning o‘zida ayni shu munosabatda qarama-qarshiliklar birligi ham, ularning kurashi ham vujudga keladi. Ziddiyatning shakllanish jarayonida qarama-qarshiliklar kurashi birinchi o‘ringa chiqadi va rivojlanishning ichki, teran manbaiga aylanadi[2]. Ziddiyatning o‘zida qarama-qarshiliklar har xil rol o‘ynaydi. Faolroq, harakatchanroq qarama-qarshilik ziddiyatning etakchi tomoni hisoblanadi. Qarama-qarshiliklar kurashi oxir-oqibatda yangi sifat holatiga olib keladi. Paydo bo‘luvchi yangi hodisalar o‘zlariga xos bo‘lgan yangi ziddiyatlarga ega bo‘ladi. Bu ziddiyatlar mazkur hodisalar rivojlanishining harakatlantiruvchi kuchi hisoblanadi. Ziddiyatlarning rivojlanish jarayoniga yanada chuqurroq kirish uchun ularning tarqalish bosqichlari (fazalari)dan tashqari, ularning holatlarini ham farqlash zarur. Predmetlimoddiy, «etilgan» ziddiyatning holati deganda, qarama-qarshiliklarning amal qilish usuli, «birligi va kurashi»ning namoyon bo‘lish xususiyati tushuniladi. Ayni shu xususiyat bu qaramaqarshiliklarning rivojlanish xususiyati va faollik darajasini belgilaydi. Ziddiyatning rivojlanish jarayonida bosqichlarni yoki tarqalgan, «etilgan» ziddiyatni tavsiflovchi holatlarni ham farqlash mumkin. Ijtimoiy tizimlarga tatbiqan ziddiyatlarning rivojlanish bosqichlariga nisbatan bunday yondashuv ularning quyidagi holatlarini aniqlash imkonini beradi: garmoniya, disgarmoniya, konflikt[3]. Shuni qayd etish muhimki, ziddiyatlar rivojlanayotgan har qanday tizimda mazkur tizim mavjudligining boshidan oxiriga qadar mavjud bo‘ladi. Holatlar, miqdor ko‘rsatkichlari, qarama-qarshiliklarning o‘zaro aloqasi xususiyati, ularning tizimdagi roligina o‘zgaradi. Milliy g’oyani shakllanishiga ham ham mana shu ziddiyat qonunini misol qilish

mumkin. Milliy g'oyamizni yaralishi va rivojlanishi uchun unga qarama qarshi turgan ziddiyat bo'lgan diniy ekstremizm terrorizm, egoism va boshqa buzg'unchi g'oyalarning kirib kelishi turtki bo'ldi deyish mumkin.

Ziddiyatlarning turlari. Ziddiyatlarning butun rang-barangligi turli asoslarga ko'ra quyidagicha tasniflanadi. Namoyon bo'lish shakliga ko'ra – ichki va tashqi ziddiyatlar. Har doim rivojlanish bo'lgan joyda ziddiyat ham mavjud bo'ladi. Eng ko'p keltirish mumkin bo'lgan narsa bu davlatni rivojlanishini olaylik. Davlatni rivojlanishiga o'z navbatida ichki (korrupsiya, insonlar tafakkurining pastligi, resurslarni yetishmasligi) ziddiyatlar tashqi ziddiyatga nisbatan ko'proq to'sqinlik qiladi. Rivojlanishdagi roliga ko'ra – asosiy va ikkinchi darajali ziddiyatlar[4]. Asosiy ziddiyatlar bu biror narsani rivojlanishi uchun to'siq bo'luvchi asosiy bartaraf etilishi zarur bo'lgan ziddiyatlar. Ya'ni agar o'sha narsa bartaraf etilmasa boshqalarini bartaraf etilishini foydasi yo'qday. Vujudga kelish xususiyatiga ko'ra – zaruriy va tasodifiy ziddiyatlar. Zaruriy ziddiyatlar har doim mavjud bo'luvchi ziddiyatlar. Tasodifiy esa harakat jarayonida vujudga keluvchi ziddiyatlardir. Jamiyatdagi tipiga ko'ra – antagonistik va noantagonistik ziddiyatlar farqlanadi. Antagonistic ziddiyat deganda tamoman bir-biriga qarama qarshi bo'lgan, bartaraf etib bo'lmaydigan, kelishib bo'lmaydigan ziddiyatdir. Noantagonistik ziddiyat esa bevosita buning teskarisi.

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SO‘Z TURKUMLARIDAGI ORALIQ SO‘ZLARNING BADIIY ADABIYOTDA QO‘LLANISH O‘RNI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada so‘z turkumlaridagi oraliq so‘zlardan badiiy adabiyotda qo‘llanishi va ularning semantik tahlili yoritilgan.Kalit so‘zlar: transpozitsiya, badiiy matn, turkumlararo ko‘chish, semantika, migratsion va emmigratsion ko‘chish.

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THE PLACE OF USE OF INTERMEDIATE WORDS IN WORD GROUPS IN FICTION

Annotation: This article describes the use of intermediate words in word groups in fiction and their semantic analysis.

Keywords: transposition, literary text, intergroup migration, semantics, migration and emigration.

Hozirgi kunda o‘zbek tili hayotimizning barcha jabhalarida—davlat va jamiyat boshqaruvi, davlatlararo munosabatlar, ilm-fan, ta’lim-tarbiya, tibbiyot, madaniyat va san’at sohalarida faol qo‘llanilmoqda, xalqaro miqyosda o‘zbek tilining jozibasi yanada oshib, minbarlardan baralla yangramoqda. Bugungi kunda xorijda o‘zbek tiliga bo‘lgan qiziqish tobora kuchayib bormoqda. Zamonaviy tilshunoslik sohalaridan semantika tarix va kelajakni bog‘lovchi ko‘prikdir, Semantika diaxron va sinxron tilshunoslik uchun teng darajada ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan bo‘lgan yo‘nalishlardan biridir. Semantika o‘zbek tilshunosligi tarixida o‘zining keng qamrovliligi, tematik rang-barangligi va yangiligi bilan boshqa til bo‘limlaridan ajralib turadi.Badiiy asar tilini o‘rganish jarayon tilshunoslikda muhim bo‘lib, yozuvchining so‘z va iboralarni qo‘llash mahoratini hamda uslubini namoyon qiladi.

Kommunikativ jarayonda tilshunoslikda ma’lum bir so‘z turkumidagi birlik boshqa so‘z turkumiga xos grammatik kategoriyalarni qabul qilishi kuzatiladi. J.Eltazarov ta’kidlaganidek, so‘z turkumlararo aloqaning eng yuqori shakli turkumlararo ko‘chish bo‘lib, u tildagi universal qonuniyatlar bilan bog‘liq. Til transformatsiyasi ana shunday qonuniyatlardan biridir. Transpozitsiya she’riyatda ma’lum bir so‘z turkumidagi birlikdan boshqa so‘z

turkumiga xos grammatik kategoriyalarni qabul qilishi bilan birgalikda ko‘chim tarkibida, epitet tarkibida kelib she’rning emotsional-ekspressiv ta’sirchanligini oshiradi. Jumladan, Hamid Olimjon o‘zining poetik asarlarida turli xil badiiy usullardan, til vositalaridan, xususan jonli xalq tili imkoniyatlaridan keng foydalangan.Hamid Olimjonning «O‘zbekiston» she’rining matnida qo‘llanilgan transpozitiv so‘zlarning turkumlararo ko‘chishi kuzatiladi. So‘z turkumlariaro otga ko‘chishni ya’ni, turli xil so‘z turkumlariga xos birliklarning bitta so‘z turkumiga ko‘chishi ushbu misralarda qo‘llanilgan.Otga emigratsion ko‘chishlar (otlashish):

1.Pazandasi yopadi shirmon, Qarilari kutadi mehmon

2.Hammasining bir istagi bor, Hammasi ham xursand, baxtiyor.

3.Bu o‘lkada har narsa bordir, Ko‘rmaganlar doim xumordir.

O‘xshashi yo‘q bu go‘zal bo‘ston, Dostonlarda bitgan guliston. [5.: 211]Fe’lning vazifaviy shakllaridan sifatdosh va harakat nomi shakli sintaktik vazifasiga ko’ra ko’chgan.

Qorli tog‘, qir turar boshida, Gul vodiylar yashnar qoshida.

Otning boshqa so‘z turkumlariga ko‘chishi she’riy matnda qo‘llanilmagan. Sifat turkumidagi ko‘chish hollari. Sifat ba’zi hollarda atributiv vazifada kelgani uchun sifatlashish miqdori chegaralanadi.

Sifatga emigratsion ko’chishlar (sifatlashish):

Tog‘lardagi qip-qizil lola, Bo‘lib go‘yo yoqut piyola,

2.Hammasining bir istagi bor, Hammasi ham xursand, baxtiyor.

3.Shunday o‘lka doim bor bo‘lsin, Shunday o‘lka elga yor bo‘lsin [5].Boshqa so‘z turkumlarining sifatga ko‘chishi matnda qayd etilmagan. She’r matnida qo‘llanilgan birliklar orasida ko‘chuvchanlik yuqori bo‘lgan so‘z turkumlari ot, sifat va olmosh hisoblanadi.She’rda qo‘llanilgan transpozitiv so‘zlar yozuvchining yuqori badiiy mahoratga ega ekanligini, yozuvchi uslubini va individualligini ko‘rsatib bergan.Hamid Olimjonning «O‘zbekiston» she’ri matni 94 ta jumladan iborat bo‘lib, jami she’rda 19 ta o‘rinda transpozitsiya kuzatiladi.“Ko‘k” leksemasining semantikasi juda keng qamrovli bo‘lib, etimologiya, lingvokulturologiya, etnolingvistika bilan bevosita bog‘liqdir.“Ko‘k”. Bu rang turklar uchun qay darajada muhimligini ortiqcha tavsiflab o‘tirish shart emas. Ko‘k - muqaddas rang, muqaddas osmon ramzi, turklarning bayroqlari bo‘yalgan ramziy rang. Ko‘k rang ko‘hna turklarda birinchi navbatda osmon bilan bog‘lashgan. Shundan kelib chiqib aytish mumkinki, “ko‘k” so‘zi bilan dastlab bugungi moviyga yaqinroq osmon rangi ifodalangan. Yuqoridagi ma’lumotlar asosida “ko‘k” arxaik tilga borib taqaluvchi so‘z desak bo‘ladi. Uning etimologiyasini topish harakatlari natija bermagani ham bunga qo‘shimcha dalil bo‘la oladi.Alisher Navoiyning “Muhokamat-ul lug‘atayn” asarida ham “ko‘k” leksemasining bir qancha ma’nolari sanab o‘tiladi: “...va ko‘k lafzin ham necha ma’ni bila iste’mol qilurlar. Biri ko‘k-osmoni derlar. Yana ko‘k ohangdur. Yana ko‘ktegrada ko‘klamdur. Yana ko‘k qadog‘ni ham derlar. Yana ko‘k sabza va o‘langni dog‘i

derlar. Bu nav alfoz hamki uch ma’ni va to‘rt ma’ni va ortug‘roqqim, iroda qilsa bo‘lg‘ay, ko‘p borki, forsiy alfozda andoq yo‘qtur...” Navoiy ko‘k so‘zining osmon, bahor fasli, maysa kabi bir qancha ma’no semalarini sanab o‘tgan.Alisher Navoiy asarlarida ranglardan juda mohirona foydalangan.Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo‘lsak, yillar davomida o‘zbek tilshunosligida rang bildiruvchi leksemalarning ham grammatik, semantik va ramziy xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish sohasida bir qator ishlar amalga oshirildi.

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TODAY'S ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AND THEIR PROMOTION TO THE PUBLIC

Annotation: In our country, attention is paid to the protection of public health as the most important direction of the state policy. Especially in recent years, large-scale work carried out in connection with the support of a healthy lifestyle in our country, radical upgrade of the activities of the primary medical system in order to please our people, improvement of drug supply, and establishment of specialized medical services in the regions is gaining new meaning.

Key words: regions is gaining new meaning, improvement of drug supply.



The process of increasing the scope and quality of medical services cannot be imagined without highly effective medicines. And the full satisfaction of the population's need for it is due to the extent to which the pharmaceutical industry has developed. Significant work is also being done in this area in our country.

The presence of the GLP laboratory here can guarantee the quality and effectiveness of the drugs being manufactured, as well as the fact that the international GMP standard is introduced. At present, more than 300 types of drugs have been registered by the enterprise, exported to more than 15 foreign countries.

BACK VIEW

In the first years of independence, two pharmaceutical enterprises were operating in our country. About 20 drugs were produced in cooperation with local research institutes.

Works such as the production of medicines and medical products, control of its quality, implementation of Export-Import, training of qualified personnel in the field, carrying out scientific research have been abandoned to its status, the absence of trust in scientists operating in the field, the absence of money allocated to ideas and projects have had a negative impact on the development of the In the network, modern drugs have not been created or created, nor have

they been applied to production. Because the infrastructure, the laboratories that could issue the international quality certificate were not there until recently. Research institutes in the system also functioned as a sort.

This in itself would not have remained without a negative impact on the supply of the population with medicines and medical supplies. Suppose, relatives of the patient who went to the hospital were in search of drugs, could not find rare drugs, we witnessed a lot of cases when they ordered aside. There is also a saying that in some pharmacies there is no quality license, the shelf life is not clearly indicated or the drugs that have passed are sold. This is natural, as evidenced by the fact that work in the field is abandoned to self-employment.

IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS, GREAT ATTENTION WAS PAID TO THE INDUSTRY

At the initiative of the president of our country, as a result of the special attention paid to the pharmaceutical sector in the following years, the number of enterprises in the system has increased dramatically. By today, about 220 pharmaceutical enterprises are operating in our country. They produce, along with various medicines, medical products — bonding materials, syringes, medical gloves, etc.

Special attention is also paid to bringing the quality of the drug to the level of international. In particular, according to the decree of the head of our state "on measures to radically improve the management system of the pharmaceutical network" dated November 7, 2017, the agency for the development of the pharmaceutical network was established, which was given the powers to coordinate, register, certify the work in the field, in particular, the activities of scientific inspection. Also, three research institutes were attached to the agency.

HOW MANY DRUGS ARE USED IN WORLD MEDICINE, IN UZBEKISTAN-WHAT?

In the field of pharmaceuticals, there are two concepts-trade name and international non-patented name. Speaking of the international non-patented name of the drug, who understood the identification of the drug by giving the abbreviated name of the active drug substance (substance)contained in the drug.

Simply put, the drug is used in medical practice by trade name (aspirin) or chemical name (acetylsalicylic acid). Drugs of the same composition and form, let's say, are produced by enterprises in Germany, India or Uzbekistan under different trade names, and the price is different, since their effect is the same.

— Suppose that Natri deklofenak was approved by 30 firms in Uzbekistan and registered in the state. It is produced under a different trade name, - says Muhabbat Ibrahimova. — " Voltaren"," Diclo"," Dicloberl"," Diclofenac " - drugs with the same effect. But it is produced by different enterprises. In Uzbekistan, the State Register of medicines and medical products records about 10 thousand trade names of medicines.

In the whole world there are more than 100 thousand drugs with names. But at us the drug against each disease is noted. In one sense, it's good. Because there will be no shortage of drugs. But if the drug is original, the effectiveness is higher, if it is being reproduced, the benefit will be less. Writing the international non-patented name of the drug is aimed at preventing some doctors from prescribing to the patient the product of a firm with a specific trade name, while pharmacies deliberately sell expensive drugs to the patient. This, in turn, creates conditions for viewing work depending on the patient's availability and purse. Because of expensive medication, it can prevent proper treatments from reaching the end.

The list of medicines and medical products for orphanage diseases is approved in our country. Orfan-this means a rare disease. That is, if there are two such cases in the population of 10 thousand, then this is an orphanage disease. Since the demand is not so much, the law allows us to import medicines that apply for this disease to our country even without official registration in the customs, without registration in our country.

HOW MANY RESIDENTS SHOULD HAVE A SINGLE PHARMACY?

It is noted in the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on medicines and pharmaceutical activity” that “the state guarantees the possibility of obtaining basic medicines, as well as medical products and their quality”.

In our country, pharmaceuticals are a growing field of development. Part of the organizations belonging to the industry are manufacturers of medicines and medical products. In addition, more than 600 wholesale organizations operate in our country.

In our country there are about 14 thousand pharmacies. Pharmacies are business entities. According to the data, only in the city of Tashkent there are more than 2000 pharmacies, and in some subjects there are 30 to 60 pharmacies. There is also a good aspect of the abundance of pharmacies. This competition, will cause prices to fall. Because the population, first of all, consider the price of medicines and medical means. Wholesale and retail sale of medicines and medical products imported from abroad, as well as those purchased from manufacturers of our country, regardless of the number of intermediaries involved in their delivery, is carried out with the use of limited sales Masters, which are determined from 15 percent of the value purchased for wholesale trade, and not more than 20 percent of the This is very good. But there is another aspect of the matter.

— Drugs in the world are divided into a group that is given by prescription and without,-said muhabbet Ibrahimova, head of the information and analytical department of the agency for the development of the pharmaceutical network. — The medicine given by prescription should be sold with official recommendation, which the doctor wrote down. At us, however, it is possible to see that the majority of people entering the pharmacy are without. A sick person often does not turn to a doctor. Even in the case of application, he

writes on ordinary paper the trade name of the drug. Patients of the second type go directly to the pharmacy without consulting a doctor. Why? Because at every step there is a pharmacy. ” My head hurts, my blood pressure is increasing, " the pharmacist recommends his product, although it does not go into the task of the client who applied. If the patient went to a treatment institution, met a qualified doctor and passed a medical examination, after an accurate diagnosis, they recommended not one drug, and not 5-10 units, but a medicine in general is not necessary. Perhaps this will require another treatment, and there will be no need for a pharmacy. Lasa if these procedures work hard, the number of patients entering pharmacies is reduced.

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ФАРҒОНА ИҚТИСОДИЙ РАЙОНИДА ТАШКИЛ ЭТИЛГАН КИМЁ САНОАТ КОРХОНАЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИНИНГ ГЕОГРАФИК ТАВСИФИ

Аннотация. Мақола Фарғона иқтисодий районида ташкил этилган кимё саноат корхоналар фаолиятининг географик тавсифига бағишланган. Унда 2005-2020 йилларда ташкил этилган кимё саноат корхоналар сони динамикаси, асосий кимё саноат тармоқлар таркибидаги маҳсулотлар ҳажми иқтисодий географик жиҳатдан ўрганилган.

Таянч сўзлар: Фарғона иқтисодий райони, кимё саноат, тармоқлар таркиби, ҳудудий таркиб, кимёвий маҳсулотлар, кокс ва нефтни қайта ишлаш, резина ва пластмасса буюмлари, фармацевтика саноати, корхоналар сони динамикаси, маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES ESTABLISHED IN FERGANA ECONOMIC REGION

Annotation: The article is devoted to the geographical description of the activities of chemical enterprises established in the Fergana economic region. The dynamics of the number of chemical industry enterprises established in 2005-2020, the volume of production of the main chemical industries from an economic and geographical point of view has been studied.

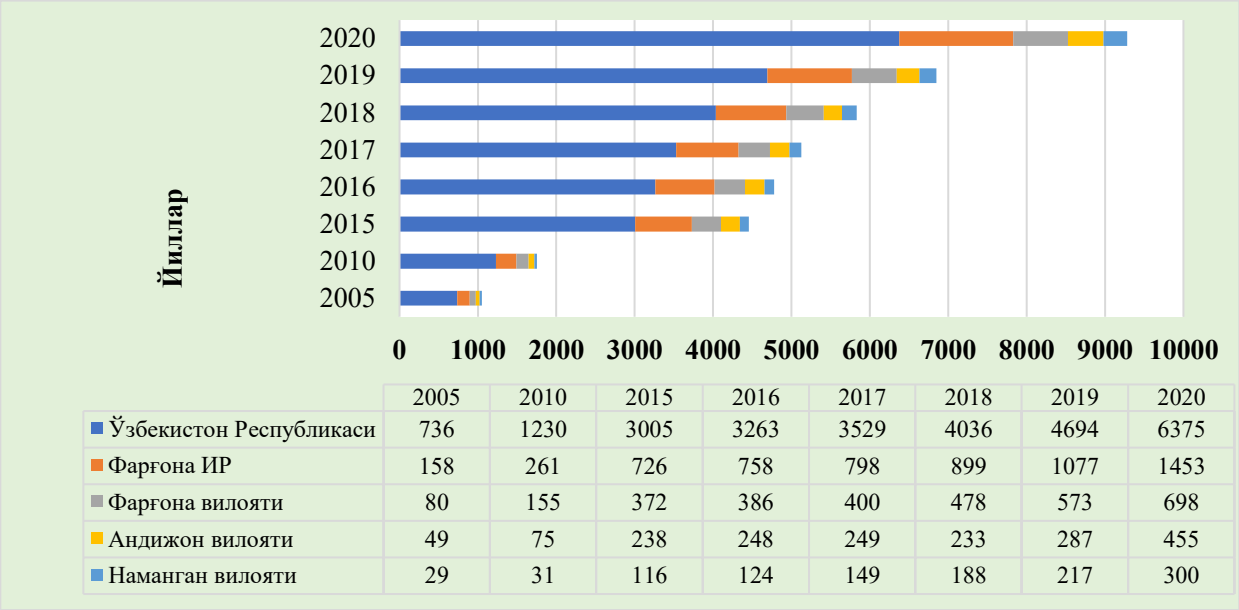
Key words: Ferghana economic region, chemical industry, sectoral structure, regional composition, chemical products, coke and oil refining, rubber-plastic products, pharmaceutical industry, dynamics of the number of enterprises, production volume.

Кириш. Фарғона иқтисодий районида ташкил этилган кимё саноат корхоналарининг географик хусусиятларини ўрганиш катта илмий аҳамиятга эга. Кимё саноат корхоналарнинг географик хусусиятларини аниқлашда, унинг ишлаб чиқарилаётган маҳсулотлар ҳажми, тармоқ ва

ҳудудий таркиби, корхоналар сони ва ишчи-ходимлар сони каби иқтисодий кўрсаткичларига эътибор қаратилади [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]. Кимё саноатнинг иқтисодий кўрсаткичларини кузатиш ва таҳлил қилиш орқали географик жиҳатдан баҳоланади. Негаки, корхоналарнинг бу кўрсаткичлари маълум бир ҳудуднинг ривожланиш ҳолатини ўзида акс эттириб, муҳим географик хулосалар қилишга ёрдам беради [6, 7, 8]. Ўрганишлар шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, ҳозирда иқтисодий районнинг республика кимё саноат ишлаб чиқаришидаги улуши 13,6 фоизга тенг. Бу улушнинг катта қисми ҳудудий таркибда Фарғона вилоятига 10,1 фоиз (бу борада вилоят республика кимё саноат ҳудудий таркибида 5-ўринда туради), Андижон вилоятига 2,5 фоиз ва Наманган вилоятига 1,0 фоиздан тўғри келади. Агар кимё саноат ишлаб чиқаришдаги улушни иқтисодий район ички ҳудудлари бўйича кўриб чиқилса, Фарғона вилояти (72 фоиз) етакчилик қилади. Қолган қисми Андижон вилоятига 20 фоиз ва Наманган вилоятига эса 8 фоиз улуш тўғри келади [9, 10, 11].

Шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш керакки, вилоятлар доирасида иқтисодий район кимё саноати ишлаб чиқаришида Фарғона вилояти катта салоҳиятга эга. Бунинг асосий сабаби бу ерда йирик кимё саноат корхоналаридан Фарғона шаҳрида “Фарғонаазот” АЖ, Қўқон шаҳрида “Indorama Kokand Fertilizers and Chemicals” АЖ (собиқ “Қўқон суперфосфат заводи” АЖ) ва пахта целлюлозаси ишлаб чиқаришга ихтисослашган “Фарғона кимё заводи” МЧЖ кабиларнинг жойлашганлигидир. Натижада нафақат вилоятда ёки иқтисодий районда балки республикада кимё саноат ишлаб чиқаришга ихтисослашган 2 та йирик кимё саноат марказлари Фарғона ва Қўқон шаҳарларида ҳосил бўлган [4, 5, 6].

Умуман олганда, ҳозирги кунда иқтисодий районда ташкил этилган кимё саноат корхоналар сони жами 01.01.2020 йил ҳолатига 1453 тани ташкил этиб, бунинг 698 таси Фарғона вилоятига, 455 таси Андижон вилоятига ва 300 таси Наманган вилоятига тўғри келади. Жами иқтисодий районда фаолият кўрсатаётган кимё саноат корхоналарнинг 48,0 фоизи Фарғона вилоятига, 31,4 фоизи Андижон вилоятига, қолган қисми яъни, 20,6 фоизи Наманган вилояти ҳудудига тўғри келади (1-расм).



	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ўзбекистон Республикаси	736	1230	3005	3263	3529	4036	4694	6375
Фарғона ИР	158	261	726	758	798	899	1077	1453
Фарғона вилояти	80	155	372	386	400	478	573	698
Андижон вилояти	49	75	238	248	249	233	287	455
Наманган вилояти	29	31	116	124	149	188	217	300

1-расм. 2005-2020 йилларда Фарғона иқтисодий районида ташкил этилган кимё саноат корхоналар сони динамикаси (бирликда)

Юқоридаги 1-расмда келтирилган 2005-2020 йиллардаги иқтисодий район кимё саноат корхоналар динамикасига эътибор қаратилса, кейинги 15 йил ичида ташкил этилган кимё саноат корхоналар сони ортиб борганлигини кузатиш мумкин. Масалан, иқтисодий районда 2005 йилда 158 та, 2010 йилда 261 та, 2015 йилда 726 та ва 2020 йилда 1453 та кимё саноат корхоналари ташкил этилган. Агар райондаги ташкил этилган кимё саноат корхоналар сонини 2020 йил билан 2005 йилни таққосланса 1295 тага ортган ёки 9,2 мартага кўпайганлигини кузатиш мумкин [9, 10, 11]. Ташкил этилган кимё саноат корхоналари сони бўйича Фарғона вилояти етакчилик қилади. Мазкур вилоятга иқтисодий райондаги жами кимё саноат корхоналарининг 1/2 қисми тўғри келади. Бу борада вилоятдаги туманлар орасида Учкўприк, Ўзбекистон, Данғара ва Бувайда туманлари ажралиб туради. Бу туманларга вилоятдаги кимё саноат корхоналарининг 28,8 фоизи тўғри келади. Вилоят шаҳарлари орасида Қўқон шаҳри етакчилик қилиб, жами 81 та кимё саноат корхонаси жойлашган. Фарғона шаҳрига эса 62 та, Марғилон шаҳрига 31 та корхона тўғри келади. Бироқ корхоналарда яратилаётган маҳсулотлар ҳажми бўйича вилоятда Фарғона шаҳри ўз устунлигига эга. Кейинги йилларда Фарғона вилояти ички ҳудудларида кимё саноат корхоналар сонининг ўсиб боришига улардаги мавжуд меҳнат ресурсларини иш билан таъминлаш мақсадида давлат томонидан қабул қилинган кимё саноат тармоқларини ривожлантиришга оид дастурлар, қарор ва фармонларнинг қабул қилиниши, ҳудудларга чет эл инвестицияси асосида кичик технологияларнинг кириб келиши каби омиллар таъсир кўрсатганлиги билан изоҳлаш ўринли. Бундан ташқари иқтисодий районда кимё саноат тармоқларининг кўпайишига ҳудуд аҳолиси сони ва меҳнат ресурслар салмоғининг ўсиб бориши ҳам муҳим

аҳамият касб этган. Ўз навбатида, Фарғона иқтисодий районида аҳоли сонининг ортиши кимё саноат маҳсулотлари истеъмолининг ҳам ошишига олиб келса, аксинча уларга бўлган талабнинг ҳам юксалишига сабаб бўлади. Бундай хусусиятлар мазкур ҳудудда маҳаллий аҳамият касб этувчи кимё саноат корхоналарини ташкил этишга эҳтиёжни юзага келтирган.

1-жадвал

2015-2020 йилларда Фарғона иқтисодий райони иқтисодий фаолият турлари бўйича кимё саноат ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми (млрд. сўм ҳисобида)

№		2015				2020			
		Кокс ва нефтни қайта ишлаш	Кимё Маҳсулотлари	Резина ва пластмасса буюмлари	Асосий турдаги фармацевтика маҳсулотлари ва препаратлари	Кокс ва нефтни қайта ишлаш	Кимё Маҳсулотлари	Резина ва пластмасса Буюмлари	Асосий турдаги фармацевтика маҳсулотлари ва препаратлари
	Фарғона иқтисодий райони	**1249,0**	**2441,4**	**185,0**	**52,3**	**2408,6**	**2847,4**	**748,7**	**299,2**
1.	Андижон	0,1	6,3	29,0	0,9	6,3	524,1	236,8	50,7
2.	Наманган	0,4	42,4	23,5	50,1	9,6	201,3	154,6	230,4
3.	Фарғона	1248,5	2392,7	132,5	1,3	2392,7	2122,0	357,3	18,1

Жадвал Фарғона, Андижон ва Наманган вилояти статистика бошқармаларининг 2015-2020 йил маълумотлари асосида муаллиф томонидан тузилган.

Иқтисодий районда кимё саноат ҳудудий таркибига йирик кимё саноат корхоналари билан биргаликда маҳаллий кичик кимё саноат корхоналар томонидан ишлаб чиқарилаётган маҳсулотлар ҳажми ҳам таъсир кўрсатади. Ҳозирги кунда иқтисодий районда иқтисодий фаолият турлари бўйича кимё маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқариш, кокс ва нефтни қайта ишлаш тармоғи юқори даражада тараққий этган. Бу борада район республикада ҳам ўзига хос мавқега эга. Буни юқоридаги 1-жадвал маълумотларини кузатиш ва таҳлил қилиш орқали ҳам кузатиш мумкин (1-жадвал).

Иқтисодий районда 2015 йилда иқтисодий фаолият турлари бўйича жами 3927,3 млрд. сўмлик кимё саноат маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқарилгани ҳолда, бу кўрсаткич 2020 йилда (кейинги беш йил ичида) 6303,9 млрд. сўмни ташкил қилган. 2005 йилга нисбатан ўсиш 1,6 мартага ортган. Бу борада Фарғона вилоятининг ҳиссаси катта, аксинча Наманган вилоятининг ҳиссаси жуда ҳам оз. Бироқ, ўрганишлар шуни кўрсатмоқдаки

Наманган вилоятида кейинги йилларда фармацевтика саноатини кескин ривожланаётганлигини кўриш мумкин ва ушбу саноат тармоғи бўйича вилоят иқтисодий районда биринчи ўринда туради. 2020 йилда вилоят 230,4 млрд.сўмлик (жами фармацевтика маҳсулотларининг 77,0 фоизи) фармацевтика маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқарган. Бу маълумотлар Наманган вилоятида ушбу тармоқнинг истиқболи юқори эканлигидан дарак беради. Иқтисодий районда резина ва пластмасса буюмлари саноати ҳам ривожланмоқда. Районда биргина 2020 йилда 748,7 млрд. сўмлик резина ва пластмасса буюмлари ишлаб чиқарилган. Бу жами кимё саноат ишлаб чиқаришининг 11,9 фоизига тенг. Резина ва пластмасса буюмлари ишлаб чиқариш бўйича ҳам ҳудудий таркибда Фарғона вилояти етакчи (357,3 млрд.сўм), кейинги ўринни Андижон вилояти (236,8 млрд.сўм) банд қилган бўлса, Наманган вилояти (154,6 млрд.сўм) эса охирги ўринда туради [9, 10, 11].

Хулоса. Фарғона иқтисодий районида ташкил этилган кимё саноат корхоналар сони, маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми ва тармоқ таркибининг ривожланганлиги бўйича Фарғона вилояти етакчилик қилади. Бироқ, ўрганишлар шуни кўрсатмоқдаки Наманган вилоятида кейинги йилларда фармацевтика саноатини кескин ривожланаётганлигини кўриш мумкин ва ушбу саноат тармоғи бўйича вилоят иқтисодий районда биринчи ўринда туради. Шундай бўлсада умумий кимё саноат маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми, корхоналар сони ва динамикасида Наманган вилоятининг улуши кам. Шу сабабли кейинги йилларда вилоятлар таркиби бўйича Наманган вилоятида кимё саноат корхоналарини ҳудудий ташкил этишга кўпроқ аҳамият бериш тавсия этилади.

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ПОВТОРЯЕМОСТЬ УХУДШЕННОЙ ВИДИМОСТИ В ТАШКЕНТЕ В 2017-2018 ГОДАХ

Анотация: Ташкентский международный аэропорт имени Ислама Каримова изучил суточную повторяемость туманов, наблюдаемых в период 2017-2018 гг. Использование этих данных в оперативной практике вполне возможно в случае необходимости вероятностного климатологического прогноз.

Ключевые слова: туман, ухудшения видимости, декада, холодная воздуха.

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REPEATMENT OF REDUCED VISIBILITY IN TASHKENT IN 2017-2018

Abstract: Tashkent International Airport named after Islam Karimov studied the daily frequency of fog observed in the period 2017-2018. The use of these data in operational practice is quite possible if a probabilistic climatological forecast is needed.

Key words: fog, visibility deterioration, decade, cold air.

Введение. Полеты воздушных судов без метеорологической информации невозможны. Это правило касается всех без исключения самолетов и вертолетов во всех странах мира, независимо от протяженности маршрутов. Все полеты воздушных судов Гражданской авиации могут производиться только при условии знания летным составом метеорологической обстановки в районе полетов, пункте посадки и на запасных аэродромах. Поэтому необходимо чтобы каждый пилот в совершенстве владел необходимыми метеорологическими знаниями, понимал физическую сущность метеоявлений, их связь с развитием синоптических процессов и местными физикогеографическими условиями, что является залогом безопасности полетов[3].

Наибольший практический интерес представляют для авиации туманы и низкая облачность. Достаточно сказать, что эти явления вызывают столько же нарушений расписания движения самолетов, сколько их приходится на все остальные явления погоды [2.]

Прогноз видимости имеет большое значение для многих отраслей народного хозяйства. Особенно большие требования к ней предъявляет авиация. Пониженная видимость затрудняет пилотирование на малых высотах, визуальную посадку и в некоторых случаях создает особо сложные условия полета. Надежные данные о видимости необходимы и после посадки самолета для обеспечения руления.

Туман - при видимости менее 1 км считается опасным явлением, при видимости 50 м и менее он рассматривается как особо опасное явление погоды. Туман любой интенсивности создает неблагоприятную ситуацию для движения всех видов транспорта [4].

В зависимости от причины образования туманы подразделяются [3]:

- **радиационные туманы** - образуются вследствие выхолаживания приземного слоя воздуха от радиационно-охлажденной подстилающей поверхности. Характерные синоптические условия: центральная часть антициклонов и ось гребня, при этом наблюдается ясная ночь, тихо или ветер до 3 м/сек, занимает небольшие площади, по вертикали невысокие 100-300 м, кратковременные. Наибольшая плотность тумана отмечается в нижней части, поэтому при посадке на высоте выравнивания резко ухудшается видимость, что приводит к потере контакта с землей, самолет может произвести посадку до полосы, что небезопасно. Рассеиваются радиационные туманы с прогревом массы воздуха на 1-2° или с усилением ветра более 5 м/сек.

- **адвективные туманы** - образуются при движении теплого влажного воздуха над холодной подстилающей поверхностью, имеет большую вертикальную высоту 600-800 м, иногда 1,5-2 км, уплотняются с высотой, сопровождается моросящими осадками, удерживаются длительное время и при сильном ветре.

Эти туманы занимают большие площади и являются опасными, как для визуальных полетов, так и для условий посадки и взлета. Характерные синпроцессы: теплый сектор циклона, западная и югозападная периферия антициклонов. Способствующим фактором к образованию адвективного тумана является орография местности, чаще образуется с наветренной стороны возвышенности. Рассеивается этот туман при смене воздушных масс.

- **фронтальные туманы** – образуются при прохождении атмосферных фронтов: теплый фронт(ТФ), холодный фронт(ХФ)-1 рода, окклюзии по типу ТФ, стационарного, в клине холодного воздуха по трем причинам:

- увлажнение холодная воздуха(ХВ) обложными осадками, выпадающими из слоисто-дождевых и высокослоистых облаков;

- оседание разорванно-дождевых облаков до земли за счет увеличения влажности при испарении осадков;

- понижение температуры в ХВ, вызванное адиабатическим расширением воздуха при падении давления перед фронтом.

Ширина зоны фронтальных туманов 100-200 км, сливается с облаками, резко усложняя условия посадки. В районе аэродрома могут удерживаться около 3-6 часов. Туманы и густые дымки создают условия очень сложные для посадки самолетов из-за резкого ухудшения видимости, а включение бортовых фар при полете в тумане ночью приводит к возникновению светового экрана, к потере пространственного положения.

При внезапном попадании воздушные суда(ВС) в условия ниже минимума, установленного для полетов по ПВП (ОПВП), снижение ниже приборной безопасной.

Распределение туманов по территории Узбекистана связано с наличием водных объектов, характеристиками почвы, рельефа. По многолетним климатическим данным, в Ташкентской области в среднем в году наблюдается 21-32 дня тумана[4].

В Ташкентском международном аэропорту имени Ислама Каримова на основе наблюдений туманов, зарегистрированных в период 2017-2018 гг., был изучен период, в течение которого наблюдались туманы[5]. В Ташкенте туманы отмечаются с третей декады октября в период с 5 до 8 ч. Слабо выраженный максимум приходится на 4-8 ч [1]. В ноябре во всех трех декадах туманы возможны в любое время суток. К концу месяца частота появления туманов увеличивается. Основной максимум наблюдается в период с 1 до 5 ч, вторичный максимум появляется вечером и в первую половину ночи.

Наиболее сильно туманы развить в январе и феврале. Во всех декадах этих месяцев кривые суточного хода совершенно отчетливо отображают главный максимум в интервале 00-10 ч и вторичный – с 18 до 24 ч. Только в третьей декаде февраля за исследуемый период тумана не зарегистрировано. В январе и феврале ухудшение видимости на 800 метров с 10 до 18 часов не наблюдалось.

В марте туман был замечен только на первой и второй декаде в 01-10 часов первого половины дня. На второй декаде не зарегистрирован туманные явления. В отличии от зимних месяцев на второй декаде этого месяца не наблюдены метеорологические явлении для тумана. В апреле имеет смысл говорить лишь об одном случае тумана.

На номограмме (рис.1) показаны эмпирически установленные вероятности существования тумана в разные часы суток по декадам холодного полугодия. Использование этих данных в оперативной практике вполне возможно в случае необходимости вероятностного климатологического прогноза (например, при планировании расписания вылетов и прилетов самолетов).

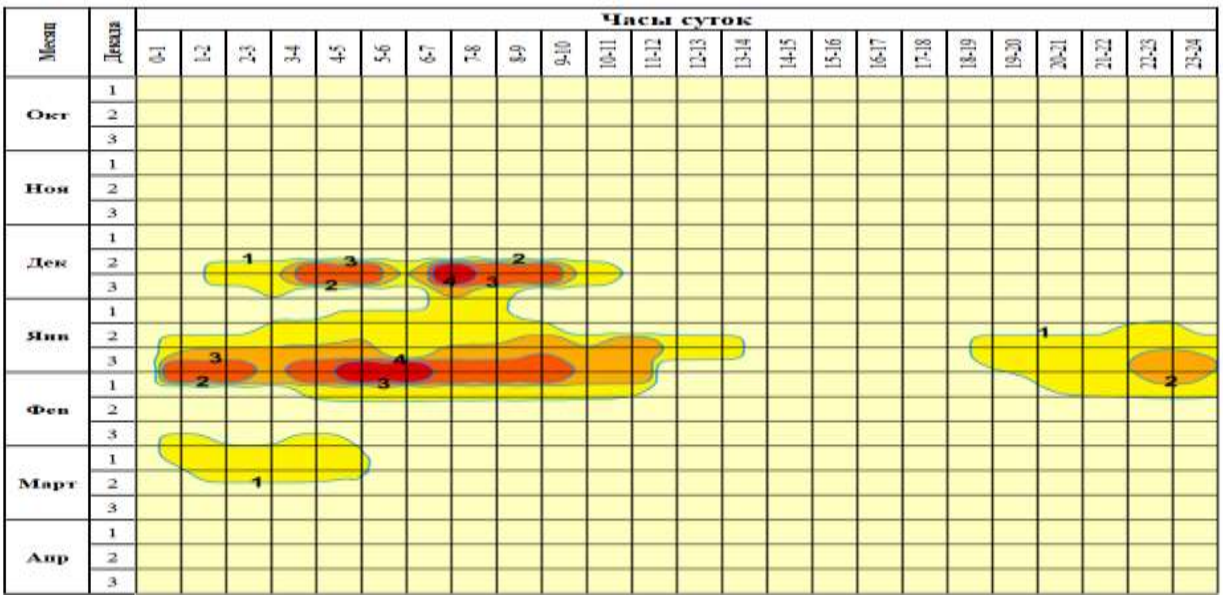


Рис.1 Вероятност существования тумана в разные часы суток в аэропорту Ташкенте.

Анализ времени начала и окончания тумана показал, что значительная часть туманов начинается не только перед восходом солнца и в момент его появления над горизонтом, но также и в первые утренние 2-3 ч. Максимумы случаев рассеяния туманов наблюдается на 1,5-2 часов позже максимальной повторяемости их образования.

Высокая повторяемость окончания тумана в первой половине дня представляется естественной, однако частые случаи его возникновения в эти же часы можно объяснить локальными циркуляциями, в итоге которых туманные образования, возникшие ночью или рано утром, могут медленно переноситься в район аэродрома. Немаловажное значение имеет также начавшееся испарение с поверхности земли или снега в первое время после восхода солнца при отсутствии плотных облаков, которое может приблизить относительно холодный воздух к состоянию насыщения.

Выводы. Такие разработки для аэропорта Ташкент предложены более объективные указания в дополнение к существующим рекомендациям.

I. Распределение туманов по месяцам холодного периода года показало, что наиболее часты и продолжительны туманы в январе и феврале. В суточном ходе наибольшая их повторяемость отмечается в 3-9 ч мест.вр., наименьшая - в 18-24 ч. Не наблюдалось практические между 14-17 часами дня.

II. Доля тумана в ухудшении видимости менее I км составляет 100 % при максимальном его проявлении в январе и феврале и минимальном в октябре и апреле, объясняемая макроцир-куляционными особенностями атмосферных процессов в холодное время года.

III. На номограмме (рис.1) показаны эмпирически установленные вероятности существования тумана в разные часы суток по декадам

холодного полугодия. Использование этих данных в оперативной практике вполне возможно в случае необходимости вероятностного климатологического прогноза (например, при планировании расписания вылетов и прилетов самолетов).

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УДК 691

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ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЕ СОСТАВА ХОЛОДНОГО АСФАЛЬТОБЕТОНА

Аннотация: Запроектировать холодный асфальтобетон, мелкозернистый, тип Вх, второй марки, предназначенной для устройства верхнего слоя покрытия автомобильной дороги IV технической категории, расположенной в III дорожно-климатической зоне.

Ключевые слова: асфальтобетон, камень, заполнитель, плотность, прочность, класс.

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DESIGN OF THE COMPOSITION OF COLD ASPHALT CONCRETE

Annotation: To design cold asphalt concrete, fine-grained, type Bx, of the second grade, intended for the installation of the top layer of the pavement of a highway of IV technical category, located in the III road-climatic zone.

Key words: asphalt concrete, stone, aggregate, density, strength, class.

Бетоном называют искусственный каменный материал, получаемый после затвердевания бетонной смеси - рационально подобранной, тщательно дозированной, перемешенной и уплотненной смеси минерального вяжущего, воды, крупного и мелкого заполнителей и различных добавок.

В строительстве дорог наибольшее применение имеет тяжелый цементный бетон плотностью 2100….2500кг/м^3 на заполнителях из плотных горных пород и некоторых промотходов. В качестве мелких заполнителей используют различные пески и отсев камнедробления.Качество бетона в большей степени зависит от используемых материалов, поэтому их правильный выбор, учитывающий, как требования к бетону, так и свойства самих материалов, имеет важное значение в технологии. При этом должны учитываться экономические условия и экономические нормативы.

Подбор состава бетона включает в себя:

– назначение требований к бетону исходя из вида и особенностей изготовления и последующей эксплуатации изделия;

– выбор материалов для бетона и определение их свойств;

– расчет номинального состава бетона;

– приготовление и испытание бетонной смеси на пробных замесах;

– формование и испытание бетонных образцов их пробных замесов;

– обработку результатов и уточнение номинального состава;

– переход от номинального состава к рабочему с учетом колебаний свойств заменителей;

– передачу в производство рабочих дозировок с учетом объёмов замеса.

В итоге подбора состава должны быть выполнены два основных условия: бетон должен иметь заданную прочность, а бетонная смесь - заданную удобоукладываемость.

Прочность бетона характеризуется классами, которые определяются величиной, гарантированной на сжатие с обеспеченностью 0.95. На производстве контролируют марку или среднюю прочность бетона. Между классом и средней прочностью имеется зависимость.Бетон подразделяется на классы: В1; В1.5; В2; В2.5; В3; В3.5; В5; В7.5; В10; В12.5; В15; В20; В25; В30; В40; В50; В55; В60. На марки бетон подразделяется следующим образом: М50; М75; М100; М150; М200; М250; М300; М350; М400; М450; М500; М600 и выше через 100.Прочность определяется пределом прочности при сжатии стандартных бетонных образцов - кубов размером 15х 15х15 см, испытанных через 28 суток твердения в нормальных условиях (температура 16-20 ^{0}С, относительная влажность окружающего воздуха 90….100%). При использовании кубов с другими размерами вводят переходной коэффициент, на который умножается полученная прочность:

Таблица №1

Размер ребра куба, см	7	10	15	20	30
Масштабный коэффициент	0,85	0,95	1,00	1,05	1,10

Удобоукладываемость (формуемость) − способность бетонной смеси растекаться и принимать заданную форму, сохраняя монолитность и однородность - является главным свойством бетонной смеси. Удобоукладываемость в производственных условиях оценивают через подвижность (жёсткость) двумя способами: по осадке конуса для пластичных и по времени растекания на техническом вискозиметре для жёстких смесей. Другие свойства смесей: уплотняемость, расслаиваемость, однородность, воздухововлечение, вязкость и др. изучаются в научно - исследовательских лабораториях.

Щебень и песок отходы асбестовой промышленности, минеральный порошок - пыль цементного завода, битум - жидкий СГ 70/130. Все материалы по физико-механическим свойствам отвечают требованиям ГОСТ 9128-97и могут быть использованы для приготовления холодного

асфальтобетона.

Расчет минеральной части асфальтобетона

Вычисляем общее содержание щебня в проектируемой смеси по количеству частиц фракции 5-20, предлагаемых материалов. В предлагаемых материалах общее содержание частиц 5-20 составляет:

10,8+38,1+41=89,9%

Согласно ГОСТ 9128-97 для типа $Б_х$ содержание щебня составляет 50-60%.Рассчитываю нормативное содержание щебня по нижнему и верхнему пределам:

$Щ^н$= 100*50/89,9 = 55,6%

$Щ^в$ = 100*60/89,9 = 66,7%

Вычисляем содержание минерального порошка в проектируемой смеси по фракции <0,071мм. Согласно ГОСТ 9128-97 содержание минерального порошка для типа $Б_х$ составляет 8-12%.В моем случае 77%, тогда рассчитываю нормативное содержание минерального порошка по нижнему и верхнему пределам:

$МП^н$= 100*8/77 = 10,4%

$МП^в$ = 100*12/77 = 15,6%

Таким образом ограничения по содержанию:

55,6 ≤ Щ ≤ 66,7

10,4 ≤ МП ≤ 15,6

Для определения содержания песка следует: П = 100-(МП+Щ)

Возможные варианты составов

Варианты составов	Содержание компонентов, % массы		
	Щебня	Мин. пор.	песка
1	55,6	10,4	34,0
2	55,6	13,0	31,4
3	55,6	15,6	28,8
4	61,2	10,4	28,4
5	61,2	13,0	25,8
6	61,2	15,6	23,2
7	66,7	10,4	22,9
8	66,7	13,0	20,3
9	66,7	15,6	17,7

В расчетную таблицу вписывают:

– зерновой состав исходных материалов (щебня, песка, минерального порошка);

– зерновой состав проектируемой смеси (ГОСТ 9128-97).

№ варианта состава	Состав минеральной смеси, % массы	Полный остаток или проход	Содержание зерен, % массы, размером, мм										
			20	15	10	5	2,5	1,25	0,63	0,315	0,16	0,071	<0,071
Исходные данные	Щебень -100 Песок – 100 Мин. пор. - 100	полн. ост. полн. ост. полн. ост.	0 - -	10,8 - -	48,9 - -	89,9 - -	100 13,9 -	- 51,6 -	- 70,2 -	- 81,4 -	- 97,6 4	- 100 23	- - 100
1	Щебень -55,6 Песок – 34,0 Мин. пор. – 10,4	полн. ост. полн. ост. полн. ост. полн. ост. проход	0 - - 0 100	6 - - 6 94	27,2 - - 27,2 72,8	50 - - 50 50	55,6 4,7 - 60,3 39,7	55,6 17,5 - 73,1 26,9	55,6 23,9 - 79,5 20,5	55,6 27,7 - 83,3 16,7	55,6 33,2 0,4 89,2 10,8	55,6 34,0 2,4 92,0 8	55,6 34,0 10,4 100 0
2	Щебень -55,6 Песок – 31,4 Мин. пор. – 13,0	полн. ост. полн. ост. полн. ост. полн. ост. проход	0 - - 0 100	6 - - 6 94	27,2 - - 27,2 72,8	50 - - 50 50	55,6 4,4 - 60,0 40,0	55,6 16,2 - 71,8 28,2	55,6 22,0 - 77,6 22,4	55,6 25,6 - 81,2 18,8	55,6 30,6 0,5 86,7 13,3	55,6 31,4 3,0 90 10	55,6 31,4 13 100 0
3	Щебень -55,6 Песок – 28,8 Мин. пор. – 15,6	полн. ост. полн. ост. полн. ост. полн. ост. проход	0 - - 0 100	6 - - 6 94	27,2 - - 27,2 72,8	50 - - 50 50	55,6 4 - 59,6 40,4	55,6 14,9 - 70,5 29,5	55,6 20,2 - 75,8 24,2	55,6 23,4 - 79 21	55,6 28,1 0,6 84,3 15,7	55,6 28,8 3,6 88 12	55,6 28,8 15,6 100 0
	Требования ГОСТ 9128-97	проход	90-100	85-100	70-100	50-60	33-46	21-38	15-30	10-22	9-16	8-12	0

Если кривая не вписывается в рекомендуемые пределы, производят корректировку щебня, песка и минерального порошка, либо в большую, либо в меньшую сторону, но не выходя из требований ГОСТ 9128-97. Т.к. зерновой состав проектируемой смеси отвечает ГОСТу 9128-97, то рецепт смеси такой:

Щебень фракции 5-20- 55,6%

Песок фракции -31,4%

Минеральный порошок -13%

Битум СГ70/130- 3,5-5,5%.

Контроль качества покрытия из АБ, отбор кернов, определение коэффициента уплотнения.

Приемку смеси производят партиями.

При приемке холодных смесей партий, считают количество смесей одного состава, выпускаемой заводом в течение одной смены, но не более 200т.

При приемно-сдаточных испытаниях смесей отбирают по ГОСТ 12801 одну объединенную пробу от партии и определяют температуру отгружаемой смеси при выпуске из смесителя или накопительного бункера, зерновой состав минеральной части смеси, водонасыщение всех смесей, предел прочности при сжатии при t=20°С в т.ч. в водонасыщенном состоянии и слеживаемость для холодных смесей.

При периодическом контроле количества смесей определяют: пористость минеральной части, остаточную пористость, водостойкость при длительном водонасыщении, предел прочности при сжатии, сцепление битума с минеральной частью смесей, показатели сдвигоустойчивости и трещиностойкости. Периодический контроль производится один раз в месяц, также при каждом изменении материалов.

Выводы.

При соблюдении требования нормативных документации и

правильной соотношение асфальтобетон должен иметь заданную прочность, а асфальтобетонная смесь - заданную удобоукладываемость.

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МОНИТОР ГЛУБИНЫ НАРКОЗА НА ОСНОВЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ БИСПЕКТРАЛЬНОГО ИНДЕКСА (BIS)

Аннотация: В данной статье освещается история развития мониторинга общей анестезии с помощью биспектрального индекса. Автор рассказывает о приборе с помощь которого снимается биспектральный индекс, какая компания и с какой целью создала этот аппарат, особенности эксплуатации этого аппарата.

Даётся историческая справка о том как пришли к идее создания биспектрального мониторинга и как доказывали состоятельность этой идеи при исследованиях.

Ключевые слова: мониторинг глубины общей анестезии, биспектральный индекс, интероперационное пробуждение, делирий.

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ANESTHESIA DEPTH MONITOR BASED ON BISPECTRAL INDEX (BIS) TECHNOLOGY

Abstract: This article highlights the history of the development of monitoring of general anesthesia using the bispectral index. The author tells about the device with which the bispectral index is removed, which company and for what purpose created this device, the features of the operation of this device.

Historical information is given about how they came to the idea of creating bispectral monitoring and how they proved the validity of this idea during research.

Keywords: monitoring of the depth of general anesthesia, bispectral index, interoperative awakening, delirium.

BIS был разработан компанией Aspect Medical Systems (США) в 1994 году для оценки уровня сознания во время анестезии (Sigl J.C., 1994; Singh H., 1999).

В 1996 году управление по санитарному надзору за качеством пищевых продуктов и медикаментов США (Food and Drug Administration) разрешило применение индекса BIS для оценки эффекта седативных препаратов и средств для наркоза в клинической практике (монитор компании Aspect Medical Systems, Natick, MA).

Система мониторирования включает BIS датчик (одноразовый лобный электрод), кабель пациента, цифровой преобразователь сигнала (модуль), BIS процессор и монитор (рис. 1).

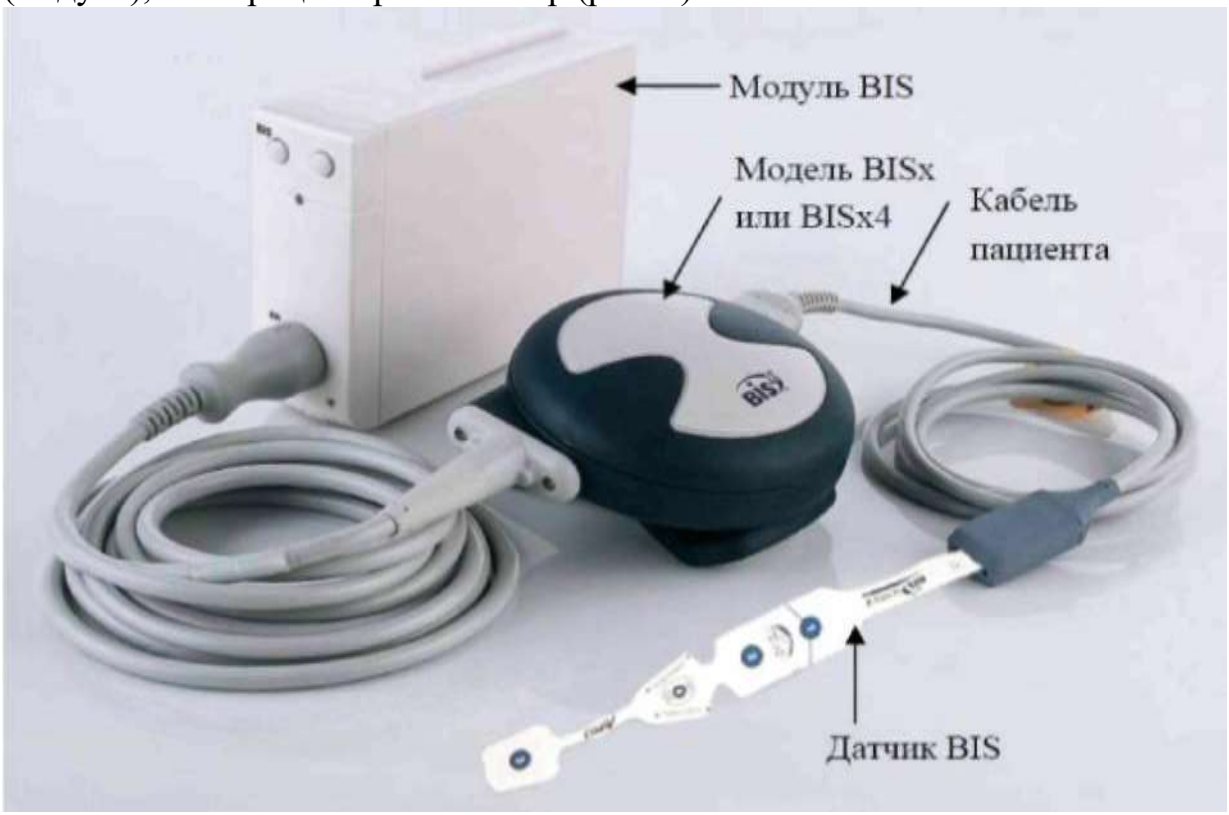


Рисунок 1. Система мониторирования глубины наркоза на основе технологии биспектрального индекса.

BIS система представляет собой эмпирически и статистически рассчитанные алгоритмы оценки глубины сна, основанные на анализе множества ЭЭГ. Так, в первом варианте монитора Aspect Medical Systems непрерывно регистрируемая ЭЭГ конкретного пациента сравнивалась с имеющимися в базе системы данными 5000 ЭЭГ взрослых, находившихся под наркозом со стандартными анестетиками.

ЭЭГ больного после оцифровки и удаления помех подвергается трем видам анализа, включающем временные, частотные и спектральные характеристики параметров ЭЭГ. BIS алгоритм, основанный на статистической обработке, рассчитывает вклад каждого из этих

показателей, определяет их достоверную корреляцию с клиническими признаками седации, и формирует единый универсальный числовой BIS индекс.

BIS индекс — это число от 0 до 100, которое позволяет судить о степени сознания пациента:

• значение BIS-индекса, равное 100, означает, что пациент в полном сознании (бодрствование);

• значение BIS-индекса, равное 0, означает полное отсутствие активности мозга

• при общей анестезии значение BIS-индекса должно находиться в интервале от 40 до 60 (средний наркоз, низкая вероятность нахождения в сознании);

• для седации рекомендуется уровень от 60 до 70 (низкая вероятность воспоминаний); по некоторым данным, для адекватной седации уровень BIS может превышать даже 70, но при этом повышается вероятность сохранения сознания и воспоминаний о проводимых манипуляциях.

• BIS-индекс ниже 40 – глубокий наркоз (рис 2).

Каждое значение BIS индекса вычисляется на основе 15-30 секундной записи ЭЭГ. Поэтому оно отражает состояние, непосредственно предшествующее вычислению. Проспективные клинические исследования показали, что поддержание BIS индекса на уровне 40-60 обеспечивает адекватный анестезиологический эффект и улучшает процесс выхода пациента из наркоза (Glass P. 1997; Lubke G. 1999; Andrade J. 2001; Nieuwenhuijs D. 2002; Struys MM. 2002; Ekman A. 2004; Chiu CL. 2007; Ibraheim O. 2008; Anderson J. 2010; Zhang C. 2011.; Radtke FM. 2013; Shepherd J. 2013; Punjasawadwong Y. 2014; Wickham A. 2016).



Рисунок 2. Степени сознания пациента на основание биспектрального индекса.

Известно, что ЭЭГ меняется в ответ на воздействие седативных препаратов или средств для наркоза (Flaishon R,. 1997), хотя каждый препарат может вызывать свои особенные проявления на ЭЭГ, изменения сигнала в целом весьма схожи для большинства из применяемых средств. Во время общей анестезии типичные изменения ЭЭГ включают увеличение средней амплитуды (мощности) и уменьшение средней частоты сигнала с переходом от β-диапазона к δ-диапазону, характерному для глубокого наркоза (Gan TJ 1997).

BIS снижается во время обычного сна, как и при введении анестетика. Однако снижение, связанное с физиологическим сном, происходит не в такой степени, как при воздействии тиопенталом, пропофолом или ингаляционными анестетиками. BIS отражает снижение уровня метаболизма в головном мозге, вызываемое большинством средств для наркоза. Значимая корреляция между низким BIS и низкой скоростью обменных процессов в мозге была доказана с помощью позитронно-эмиссионной томографии (Alkire MT., 1998).

Несмотря на очевидную пользу, у BIS есть ряд недостатков (Kaul H.L., 2002). BIS является показателем кортикальной функции, что непосредственно не отражает активность подкорковых структур, в том числе спинного мозга, который, прежде всего, опосредует двигательную реакцию на боль; таким образом, BIS не может надежно прогнозировать ответную реакцию на стимулы. В некоторых случаях увеличение BIS наблюдалось при анестезии оксидом азота и кетамином (Grundy BL., 1985; Thornton C., 1989). Также на BIS может повлиять инфузия эсмолола при

интубации трахеи (Thornton C., 1998). Реакция BIS является менее надежной в условиях введения высоких доз опиоидов (Newton DE., 1992; Schwender D., 1994).

Снижение дозы снотворных препаратов при высоко-опиоидном методе дает менее глубокий эффект, что отражается на ЭЭГ. Таким образом, BIS индекс является наиболее точным при использовании анестетиков, включающих низкую или среднюю дозу опиоидного анальгетика и снотворного.

Несколько исследований продемонстрировали влияние гипотермии при ИК на BIS индекс — его уменьшение по мере углубления гипотермии и его увеличение при согревании пациента по окончании ИК (Schmidlin D., 2001; Mathew JP., 2001; Honan D., 2006; Hayashida M., 2007; Mathew PJ., 2009; Ziegeler S., 2010).

На сегодняшний день не ясно, являются ли эти ЭЭГ изменения отражением анестезиологического состояния пациента или артефактом динамики температуры. Кроме того, реакция BIS на изменения температуры сильно варьирует среди больных (Doi M., 1997; Driessen JJ. 1999; Dewandre PY. 2000), Но вместе с тем эти данные, наряду с известным при гипотермии уменьшением потребности в анестетиках, определенной по МАК, позволяют предположить, что изменения BIS действительно могут отражать изменения глубины анестезии, что дополнительно подтверждает правильность применения мониторинга на основе ЭЭГ.

Клиническая значимость применения BIS мониторинга

В клинических исследованиях показано, что применение BIS мониторинга способствует лучшему восстановлению пациентов после хирургических вмешательств, проводимых под общей анестезией, оказывая как прямое, так и опосредованное воздействие (Myles PS., 2004; Kertai MD., 2010; Avidan MS., 2011).

Первые клинические работы по оценке эффективности BIS мониторинга продемонстрировали значительное уменьшение доз используемых анестетиков, что в свою очередь сокращало время экстубации и повышало общую эффективность лечения у пациентов общехирургического профиля. Другими словами, пациенты восстанавливались быстрее на фоне применения более низких доз анестетиков (Gan TJ., 1997; Glass PSA., 1997; Song D., 1997).

Согласно последним исследованиям, удержание индекса BIS в целевом интервале от 40 до 60 единиц способствует снижению доз применяемых анестетиков до 11 – 27% (Liu SS. 2004; Punjasawadwong Y., 2007; Muralidhar K., 2008; Punjasawadwong Y., 2014).

Опосредованное положительное влияние BIS мониторинга обусловлено возможностью контроля с его помощью активности центров головного мозга и формирования промежуточных когнитивных фенотипов, что играет важную роль в определении времени экстубации в

ОРИТ. Например, пациент с послеоперационным делирием будет нуждаться в отсроченной экстубации. Таким образом, интраоперационное применение BIS мониторинга способствует контролю когнитивных изменений (удержанию активности центров головного мозга на безопасном для больного уровне), формирующихся у пациента под влиянием наркоза, профилактируя развитие послеоперационного делирия и тем самым сокращая время ИВЛ в ОРИТ. И наоборот, отсутствие контроля активности головного мозга повышает риск послеоперационных психических нарушений, увеличивая как продолжительность ИВЛ, так и частоту реинтубаций.

Пожилые пациенты, доля которых ежегодно увеличивается в хирургической практике по всему миру, характеризуются исходным высоким риском периоперационных осложнений в силу физиологических особенностей и коморбидных состояний. Гипотония, наблюдаемая при общей анестезии, ассоциирована у пожилых с высоким риском фатальных осложнений в послеоперационном периоде — инсультом, инфарктом, острой почечной недостаточностью, когнитивными нарушениями, смертностью на 30-е сутки после операции и через год после проведенного осложненного вмешательства (Bijker et al 2009; Bijker et al 2012; Yocum et al. 2009; Sun et al. 2015; Walsh et al. 2013; Monk et al 2005; Mascha et al 2015).

Опубликованные в мае 2016г результаты аудита Лондонской Академии Анестезиологии продемонстрировали высокую частоту — 83,3% развития гипотонии у 481 пожилого пациента (из 25 госпиталей Лондона), перенесших ортопедические и общехирургические вмешательства. При этом снижение АД систолического более чем на 20% от исходного, длительностью более 20 минут, наблюдалась у 28,4% больных, ниже 70 мм рт.ст — у 24,6%, ниже 60 мм рт.ст. у 13,5% и ниже 50 мм рт.ст. — у 3% пациентов. Т.е. у 39% включенных в исследование больных общехирургического профиля, интраоперационное снижение давления составило более 40% от исходных значений. Мониторинг глубины наркоза использовался лишь у 9,4% больных (46 пациентов из 11 госпиталей; 29 из них получали внутривенную анестезию, остальные — ингаляционную). При этом у 80,4 % пациентов BIS индекс регистрировался на уровне <40, что для 89,2% больных (33 человека) сопровождалось развитием гипотонии. Кроме того, у 27 человек (73%) значения BIS индекса ниже 40 единиц регистрировались в течение более 20 минут. Данная работа наглядно показала, что отсутствие мониторинга глубины анестезии ухудшает периоперационный период у пациентов одной из самых распространенных групп высокого риска — старшей возрастной группы (65 лет и выше), получающих избыточные дозы анестезии и связанную с ними гипотонию. В заключении авторы

рекомендуют повсеместное применение мониторинга глубины наркоза при операциях у пожилых людей (Wickham A., 2016).

Использование только клинических признаков в современной практике может сопровождаться как недооценкой, так и переоценкой состояния пациента и приводить к применению избыточных или недостаточных доз анестетиков, что в свою очередь повышает риски интраоперационного пробуждения пациента.

Данное состояние — **интраоперационное пробуждение больного**, или незапланированное восстановление сознания, составляет от 0,1% до 0,2% от всего числа проводимых хирургических вмешательств (Sebel PS., 2004), но вместе с тем приводит к развитию серьезных психологических расстройств, так называемому посттравматическому стрессовому расстройству (ПТСР), являющемуся основной причиной тяжелой депрессии и самоубийств (Sebel PS., 2004).

К сожалению, это осложнение часто недооценивается в периоперационном периоде, что обусловлено отсутствием в рутинной практике большинства хирургических стационаров как методов объективной оценки глубины наркоза, так и специальных опросников для пациентов перед операцией для определения риска незапланированного пробуждения (НЗП), а также анкетирования после операции. В результате пациент, перенесший недиагносцированное НЗП, после выписки из хирургического стационара нуждается в дополнительном лечении, что в совокупности в ряде стран приводит к юридическим искам и финансовым потерям клиник.

Sebel PS с соавт., изучая частоту НЗП у хирургических больных, получавших наркоз, провели проспективное исследование на базе 7 крупных медицинских центров США с привлечением 19575 пациентов. С целью выявления НЗП применялось анкетирование пациента до и после оперативного вмешательства, интраоперационно учитывались все клинические и гемодинамические параметры, а также проводился BIS-мониторинг. По результатам было выявлено 25 случаев документированного НЗП, частота которого составила 0,13%, или 1-2 случая на 1000 пациентов, или 26 тыс случаев в год для США, где проводится 20 млн ежегодных операций с общей анестезией. Но вместе с тем, применение опросников и BIS-мониторинга позволили выявить еще 1229 случаев «неполного периоперационного бодрствования», которое потребовало дополнительного вмешательства. Среди основных факторов риска НЗП авторы выделили исходную III – V степень тяжести состояния пациента по ASA, тогда как пол и возраст в данной работе не увеличивали риск возникновения НЗП (Sebel PS. 2004).

С данными о недооценке и рисках НЗП у пациентов хирургического профиля согласуются результаты метаанализа Ghoneim M., сравнившего опубликованные с 1950 по 2005 гг. данные 271 пациента, перенесшего

НЗП, с 19504 обследованных без НЗП в периоперационном периоде. В основном это были кардиохирургические вмешательства и операции Кесарева сечения. Согласно обзору, только 35% пациентов самостоятельно жаловались на НЗП в раннем послеоперационном периоде; чаще это были молодые женщины, с низкими дозами применяемых анестетиков, с эпизодами тахикардии и повышения АД в интраоперационном периоде, испытывающие чувство беспомощности и страха из-за невозможности двигаться, а также описывающие слуховые галлюцинации. Вместе с тем, 22% пациентов имели отдаленные психологические нарушения (Ghoneim M., 2009).

При невысокой, казалось бы, общей встречаемости, частота незапланированного пробуждения достигает 1% у хирургических больных с высоким риском подобных состояний, и в первую очередь это пациенты с низким сердечным выбросом и роженицы, родоразрешаемые путем операции Кесарево сечение. У данной категории пациентов возникает необходимость в применении уменьшенных до уровня «поверхностной анестезии» доз анестетиков (Mashour GA., 2012; Myles 2004; Rungreungvanich M., 2007).

Кроме этого, сохранение сознания в ходе анестезии и операции чаще отмечается у пациентов, имевших факт НЗП в анамнезе (Ghoneim M.M. 2007), пациентов более молодого возраста, включая детей (Leslie K., 2005; Blusse Van Oud-Alblas H.J., 2008; Davidson A.J., 2008; Errando C.L., 2008), у больных с более высокой оценкой физиологического статуса по классификации Американского общества анестезиологов (ASA) (Ahonen J., 2000). Среди прочих факторов риска — отказ оборудования, экстренные операции, случаи трудной интубации, ожирение (Schwender D.,1995; Ranta SO., 1998; Domino KB., 1999; Myles PS, 2000; Sandin RH, 2000; Lennmarken C., 2002), недостаточный уровень знаний о проблеме НВС (Ghoneim M.M.2007.) и, наконец, игнорирование мониторов глубины анестезии (O'Connor MF 2001; Ekman A, 2004).

Примером игнорирования мониторов глубины наркоза может служить следующее наблюдение. В 2014 году Королевский колледж анестезиологов и Ассоциация анестезиологов Великобритании и Ирландии провели 5-й национальный аудит по оценке частоты интраоперационного пробуждения во время общей анестезии. Выявленная частота «неполного бодрствования» во время седации ~ 1: 15 000 была сопоставима с таковой во время общей анестезии ~ 1: 19 000. Поразительным для исследователей открытием было то, что 75% незапланированных пробуждений длились около 5 мин, при этом 51% пациентов испытывали серьезный стресс (страх из-за осознания полного паралича всего тела, невозможность двигаться или позвать на помощь, боль, панику) и 41% из них имели отдаленные неблагоприятные последствия, что в 6% случаев привело к возникновению судебных исков против больниц. Не менее ярким результатом было

признание предотвратимости интраоперационного бодрствования во время общей анестезии в 75% случаев. С учетом полученных данных Королевский колледж анестезиологов и Ассоциация анестезиологов Великобритании и Ирландии одобрили использование мониторинга глубины наркоза (Cook TM, 2014).

Однако результаты аудита Лондонской Академии Анестезиологии, проведенного в 2016г (данная работа приведена выше) показали, что мониторинг глубины наркоза, рекомендованный к применению по результатам национального исследования 2014г, использовался лишь у 9,4% больных; при этом отсутствовала своевременная реакция врачей на коррекцию доз анестетиков (у 73% пациентов, мониторируемых BIS, значения BIS индекса ниже 40 регистрировались в течение более 20 минут). Данная работа наглядно продемонстрировала, что несмотря на рекомендации, процент применения мониторинга глубины наркоза в Лондоне, даже при наличии соответствующего оборудования в клинике, остается низким, что ухудшало периоперационный период у пациентов старшей возрастной группы. В заключении авторы повторно рекомендуют использование мониторинга глубины наркоза при операциях у пожилых людей (Wickham A, 2016).

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РАЗРАБОТКА МЕТОДИКИ СУДЕБНО-ХИМИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ МИКРОКОЛИЧЕСТВ НЕИЗВЕСТНОГО НАРКОТИЧЕСКОГО ВЕЩЕСТВА В СОСТАВЕ МНОГОКОМПОНЕНТНОЙ СМЕСИ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ХРОМАТО-МАСС-СПЕКТРОМЕТРИИ И ИК-СПЕКТРОФОТОМЕТРИИ

Аннотация: В работе приводится методика судебно-химического исследования микроколичества наркотического средства марихуаны в многокомпонентной смеси при помощи хромато-масс-спектрометрического анализа и ИК-спектрофотометрии

Установлены: время удерживания, молекулярные и осколочные ионы, их интенсивность, индивидуальность фрагментации каждого компонента, а также значения характеристических полос пропускания функциональных групп, характерных для исследованных компонентов. Эти параметры рекомендуется использовать для обнаружения контролируемых веществ в составе сложных смесей, а также установления родовой и групповой принадлежности и их общего источника происхождения.

Доказано, что данные методы обладают высокой чувствительностью, быстротой и простотой использования.

Ключевые слова: контролируемые вещества, наркотические средства, тетрагидроканнабинол, каннабидиол, каннабиэлсоин, лактоза, насыщенные, ненасыщенные жирные кислоты, хромато-масс-спектрометрия, ИК-спектрофотометрия.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A METHOD FOR FORENSIC CHEMICAL STUDY OF MICRO-QUANTITIES OF AN UNKNOWN NARCOTIC SUBSTANCE IN A MULTI-COMPONENT MIXTURE USING CHROMATO-MASS SPECTROMETRY AND IR-SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

Annotation: The paper presents a method for forensic chemical study of the micro-amount of the narcotic drug marijuana in a multicomponent mixture using chromato-mass spectrometric analysis and IR spectrophotometry

The retention time, molecular and fragment ions, their intensity, the individual fragmentation of each component, as well as the values of the characteristic transmission bands of functional groups characteristic of the studied components were established. These parameters are recommended to be used to detect controlled substances in complex mixtures, as well as to determine the generic and group affiliation and their common source of origin.

These methods have been proven to be highly sensitive, fast and easy to use.

Key words: controlled substances, narcotic drugs, tetrahydrocannabinol, cannabidiol, cannabielsoin, lactose, saturated, unsaturated fatty acids, chromato-mass spectrometry, IR spectrophotometry.

Введение. При расследовании и судебном рассмотрении уголовных дел, связанных с незаконным оборотом наркотических средств все большее доказательственное значение приобретают микрообъекты,

обнаруживаемые на месте преступления, а также на предметах, связанных с событием преступления и его участниками.

В экспертной практике в роли объектов исследования часто выступают наркотические средства, которые крайне редко являются индивидуальными соединениями. При этом наибольшие сложности возникают при исследовании веществ, представляющих собой многокомпонентные системы и смеси, содержащие большое количество примесных и балластных веществ, а также низкие концентрации активных веществ. Трудности, возникающие при исследовании таких объектов, обусловлены следующими причинами:

-сложностью разделения многокомпонентных систем и очистки от балластных веществ и примесей;

-сложностью концентрирования разбавленных растворов.

Все это затрудняет идентификацию вещества и послужило основанием разработки методики по исследованию микроколичеств наркотических средств.

Материалы и методы исследования. Далее проводили **х**ромато-масс-спектрометрическое исследование на хромато-масс-спектрометре фирмы AT 5973 методом Drug SP-SHORTSPLITLESS-100H2.M (колонка капиллярная HP5MS, длиной 30 м, диаметр 0,25 мм, с 5 %-ным фенилметилсилоксаном, масс-селективный детектор) при следующих условиях анализа: энергия ионизирующих электронов 70 эВ, температура инжектора 280°С, температура печи от 150° до 280°С при программированном режиме со скоростью подъёма температуры 15°С в мин, величина пробы 1 мкл, давление паров исследуемого вещества 10 мм рт. ст., время анализа – 20 мин, газноситель-водород, скорость потока – 2,1 мл/мин, в режиме с делением потока 10:1.

Результаты и их обсуждение. Анализ полученных хроматограмм и масс-спектров свидетельствует о том, что масс-спектры исследованных смывов характеризуются наличием устойчивых фрагментов, характеристических ионов, образующихся по общим путям фрагментации молекулярных ионов. Ниже представлены их хроматограмма и масс-спектры (рис. 1, 2, 3). Хроматограмма и масс-спектры жидкости из двух флаконов идентифицированы с помощью библиотеки базы данных прибора.

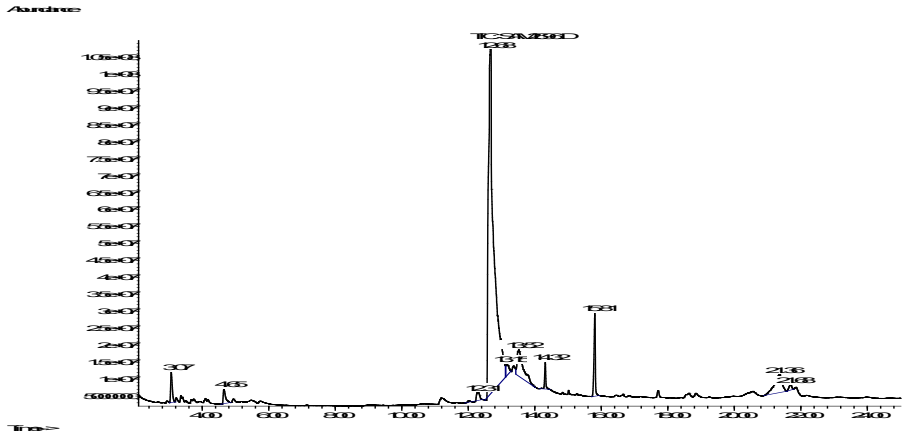


Рис.1. Типичная хроматограмма жидкости из двух флаконов, представленных на исследование

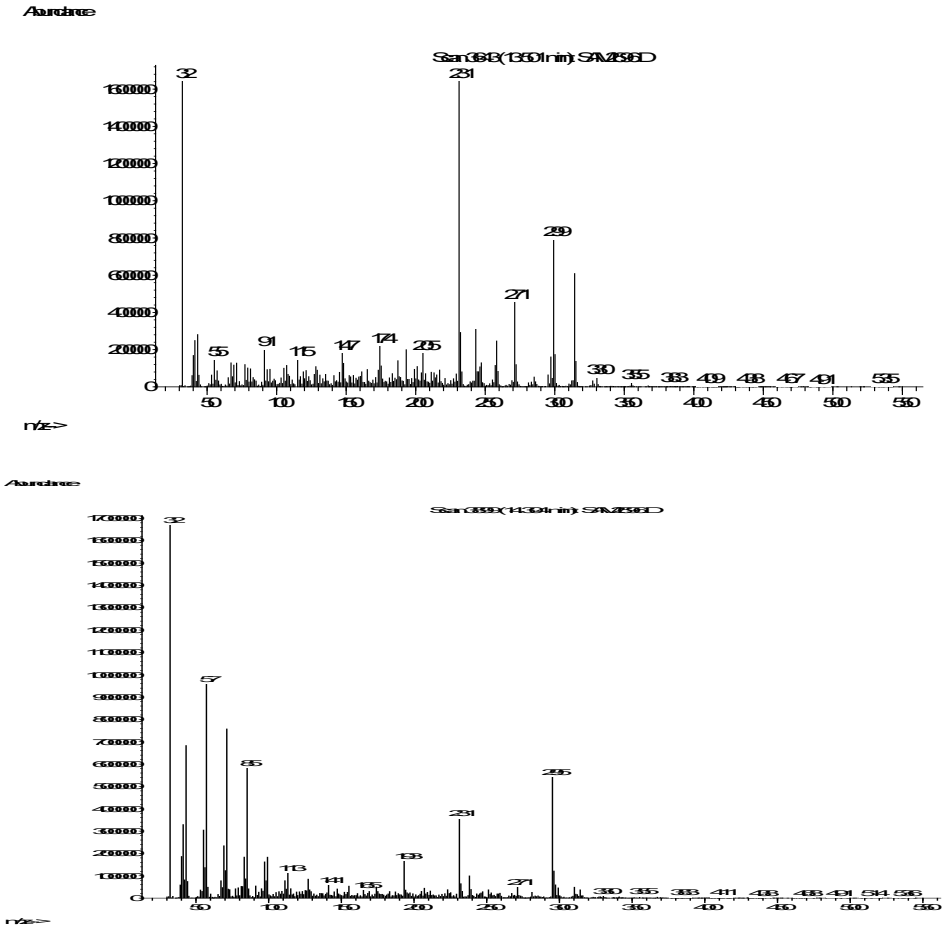
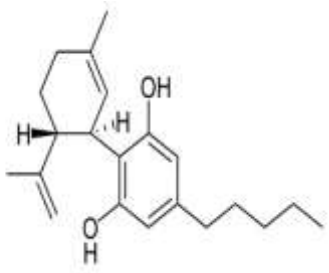


Рис. 2. 3. Типичные масс-спетры жидкости из двух флаконов, представленных на исследование

При этом установлено, что основной пик, со временем удерживания 12.68 мин., молекулярным ионом $M^{+}314$ и осколочными ионами m/z 231, 246, 193, 174, 121 соответствует каннабидиолу (КБД), пик со временем удерживания 13.52 мин., молекулярным ионом $M^{+}314$ и осколочными ионами m/z 299, 231, 271, 246, 193, 174 соответствует тетрагидроканнабинолу (ТГК) и пик со временем удерживания 14.32 мин.,

молекулярным ионом M^+330 и осколочными ионами m/z 312, 287, 247, 205, 147 соответствует каннабиэлсоину (КБЕ). Также на хроматограмме обнаружены пики, характерные для насыщенных и ненасыщенных жирных (пальмитиновой, олеиновой) кислот.

Каннабидиол



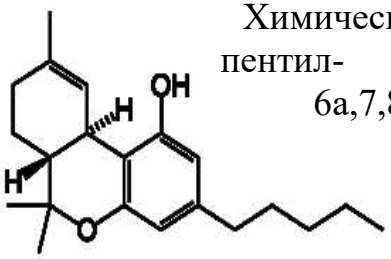
Химическое название: 2-[(1*R*,6*R*)-3-метил-6-(проп-1-ен-2-ил)циклогекс-2-ен-1-yl]-5-пентилбензен-1,3-диол

Химическая формула: $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$

Молярная масса: 314.46 г/моль

Результаты анализа жидкости из двух флаконов методом хромато-масс-спектрометрии: пик со временем удерживания 12.68 мин, молекулярным ион (М.м. =314.46 г/моль), распадом молекулы на осколочные ионы с m/z 231, 246, 193, 174, 121 полностью подтверждают химическую структуру молекулы и соответствует каннабидиолу.

Тетрагидроканнабинол



Химическое название: (-)-(6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-триметил-3-пентил-6a,7,8,10a-тетрагидро-6H-бензо[c]хром-1-ол

Химическая формула: $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$

Молярная масса: 314.46 г/моль

Пик со временем удерживания 13.52 мин, с молекулярным ионом (М.м. =314.46 г/моль), распадом молекулы на осколочные ионы с m/z 299, 231, 271, 246, 193, 174 полностью подтверждают химическую структуру молекулы и соответствует тетрагидроканнабинолу.

Выводы: В результате проведенных исследований методами хромато- масс-спектрометрии и ИК-спектрофотометрии разработана комплексная методика судебно-химического исследования микроколичеств марихуаны в составе многокомпонентной смеси, которой является молоко.

Доказано, что данные методы обладают высокой чувствительностью, быстротой и простотой использования.

Использование данных методов позволяет быстро и с высокой точностью идентифицировать контролируемые вещества в составе многокомпонентых микрообъектов без дополнительной пробоподготовки и исключающие потерю микроколичества вещества.

Использованные источники:

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АНДИЖОН ВИЛОЯТИ ШАРОИТИДА СОЯ ЎСИМЛИКЛАРИДАН АЖРАТИЛГАН ЗАМБУРУҒ ТУРЛАРИ ВА УЛАРНИНГ СИСТЕМАТИК ТАХЛИЛИ

Аннотация: Ушбу маколада соя ўсимлигида замбургли касалликларининг кай даражада учраши ва уларнинг зарар миқдори бўйича маьлумотлар келтирилган.

Калит сўз: соя замбуруғ, хосил, дуккак, микология.

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MUSHROOMS AND SYSTEMATICAL ANALYSIS SEPARATED FROM SHADOW PLANTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF ANDIZHAN REGION

Annotation: This article provides information on the incidence of fungal diseases in soybeans and the extent of their damage.

Keywords: soybean fungus, harvest, legume, mycology.

Ўзбекистонда соя микобиотаси бўйича алоҳида режали илмий тадқиқотлар ўтказилмаган. Минтақавий микологик ва фитопатологик манбалар бўйича Андижон вилояти шароитида соя касалликлари тўғрисидаги маълумотлар мавжуд эмас (Ўзбекистон замбуруғлари флораси, 1983–1991йй), замбуруғлар қузғатган касалликларни аниқлаш, патоген турларининг культурал-морфологик, биологик хусусиятларини аниқлаш, уларга қарши кураш чораларини ишлаб чиқиш бўйича илмий изланишлар долзарб бўлиб ҳисобланади. Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг 2017-2021 йилларга мулжалланган харакатлар стратегиясида «...ўсимликларни касаллик ва зараркунандалардан химоя

қилиш чораларини ишлаб чиқиш ва жорий этиш» бўйича устувор вазифалар белгиланган. Дукакли мойли экинларни зарарли организмларига қарши самарали кураш усулларини ўз вақтида қўллаш мойли экинларни хосилдорлигини оширишда муҳим тадбир бўлиб хисобланади.

Бугунги куннинг долзарб муоммоларидан бири мойли экинларни етиштириб улардан юқори ҳосил олиш ва аҳолини озиқ овқатга бўлган талабини қондириш учун мойли экинларга зараркунанда ва касалликлар келтирадиган зарарларини камайтиришдир.

Соя ўсимликларининг касалликларини ўрганиш учун биз экилган барча ўсимлик далаларини кўздан кечириб текшириб гербарий материалларини йиғдик. Кейинчалик лаборатория шароитида улардан микология ва фитопатологияда қўлланилган усуллар билан замбуруғларни ажратиб, уларнинг турларини аниқладик.

Тажрибаларимиз давомида соя ўсимликларининг ҳар хил органларидан 1 та бўлим, 2 та синф, 2 та тартиб, 1 оила, 2 та туркумга мансуб 5 та замбуруғ турларини ажратдик.

Турларни сони жиҳатидан олинган маълумотларни тахлил қилганимизда шу нарса маълум бўлдики энг кўп турлар *Denteromycotina* бўлимига (1 та) мансуб эканлиги, *Mastigomycotina* (2 та), камроқ турлар эса *Ascomycotina* (1 та) тўғри келди.

Denteromycetes синфининг орасида эса энг кўп турлар *Dematiaceae* (1 та), кейин *Moniliaceae* оиласига (1 та) *Tuberculariaceae* (1 та), *Mycoraceae* (1 та) ва энг кам *Melonconiaceae* (1 та) турларига тўғри келди.

Соя ўсимлигидан ажратилган турлар таркибини ерёнғоқники билан солиштириб кўрилганда яққол кўзга ташланадиган фарқлардан бири шундан иборатки соя замбуруғлар флораси жуда бой ва хилма-хилдир. Шулардан 4 та тур (*Pythium debarianum* Hesse, *Aspergillus niger* v.Tiegh, *Botrytis cinerae* Ptes.et Fr., *Trichothecium roseum* Fr., *Cladosporium herbarum* (Pers) Lv., *Alternaria alternate* (Fr) Keiss, *Fusarium oxysporum* Schlecht, *Ascochyta phaseolorum* Sacc) ўсимликлар учун умумий турлар сифатида учради.

Соя ўсимлигида аниқланган турларнинг кўп бўлишига асосий сабаблардан бири аниқланган замбуруғлар орасида факультатив паразитлар ва сапрофитларнинг кўплиги бўлса керак. Масалан, *Alternaria*, *Cladosporium*, *Penicillium*, *Trichothecium*, *Verticillium*, *Aspergillus*, *Fusarium* ва бошқа бирқатор туркумларнинг кўпчилик турлари сапрофит турлар бўлса-да ўсимликларнинг кучсизланган ёки қурийбошлаган органларида кўплаб учрайди.

Хулоса. Соя ўсимлиги нисбатан кейинги пайтларда бизларнинг минтақада районлаштирилганлигини ва уларнинг касалликлари Андижон вилояти шароити учун ўрганилмаганлигини ҳисобга олиб, замбуруғ флорасини иложи борича кенгроқ ўрганишга ва ундаги замбуруғларни

касаллик туғдириш ёки субстрат сифатида фойдаланишидан қатъий назар ажратиб олишга эътибор қилиниш даркор.

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ВОСПИТАНИЕ УЧАЩИХСЯ В ДУХЕ ПАТРИОТИЗМА ПРИ ОБУЧЕНИИ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Аннотация: В данной статье описываются методы воспитания учащихся в процессе овладения русским языком в духе любви к Родине, организации занятий в нетрадиционной манере.

Ключевые слова: патриотизм, национальная ценность, национальный менталитет, методика, интерактивные методики, русский язык.

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EDUCATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM IN TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Annotation: This article describes the methods of educating students in the process of mastering the Russian language in the spirit of love for the motherland, organizing classes in an unconventional manner.

Keywords: patriotism, national value, national mentality, methodology, interactive techniques, Russian language.

Русский язык − это язык богатейшей художественной литературы, значение которой в мире огромно. Как и в последнее десятилетие, интерес к русскому языку в странах за пределами СНГ несколько снизился. Но сегодня все больше и больше людей снова обращаются к нему. С одной стороны, они интересуются русской культурой, а с другой, это чисто прагматический интерес, поскольку русский язык дает им возможность сотрудничать с российскими бизнесменами и устанавливать долгосрочные деловые отношения. Прежде всего, речь идет о сотрудничестве в рамках СНГ.

Процесс изучения языка будет напрямую зависеть от усвоения экономических, политических, этнических особенностей стран. Кроме того, также изучается и осваивается язык страны, в которой учится студент, культура этой страны, национальные обычаи. В то же время изучающий язык сравнивает национальные обычаи своего родного языка с

обычаями представителей изучаемого языка и приходит к определенному мнению, выводу. От преподавателя требуются более высокие знания и ответственность при обучении специфической культуре, этническим особенностям каждой страны. Потому что читателю стоит воспитываться в духе любви к своей родине наряду с овладением культурой других народов.

Стоит отметить, что использование интерактивных методов, инновационных технологий, педагогических и информационных технологий в образовательном процессе позволит еще больше повысить качество образования. Особенно в процессе овладения русским языком внимание к их применению набирает обороты день ото дня. Одна из причин этого заключается в том, что к этому времени (традиционно) в образовании студентов учат владеть только готовыми знаниями, современные технологии учат их искать знания, которыми они обладают, самостоятельно изучать и анализировать, и даже самим делать выводы. Многие технологии могут быть применены в процессе преподавания культуры страны, в которой изучается язык, непосредственно сравнивая его этнические особенности с национальными, культурными особенностями его родного языка, народа.

В частности, метод "Блиц- опрос", направленный на обучение правильной организации последовательности действий, логическому мышлению, выбору необходимого из множества, разных мнений, информации, основанной на изучаемом предмете, может быть эффективно использован методами управления, направленными на обучение преподавателей управлению аудиторией, а также ознакомление студентов с методами управления в процессе работы и

Технология "Блиц-опрос". Как уже упоминалось выше, эта технология направлена на то, чтобы научить студентов правильно организовывать последовательность действий, логическое мышление, выбирать необходимое из множества, разных точек зрения, информации, основанной на предмете, который они изучают. На основе этого студенты смогут передавать свои независимые мысли другим, поскольку эта технология создаст такие полные условия. Желательно применять блиц - творческий подход к игровой технологии, адаптируя ее к процессам курса, внося частичные изменения. Эта технология помогает учащимся самостоятельно определять последовательность слов, предложений, предложений, которые указаны на раздаваемой бумаге, сначала индивидуально, а затем уметь передавать свои мысли другим или оставаться в своих мыслях, быть в гармонии с другими.

Например: “Почему я люблю свой родной край?” необходимо будет определить последовательность слов, предложений, предложений, указанных в бумагах, розданных на вопрос по порядку, с их точки зрения и попытаться обосновать причину, суть этого порядка. Предложение,

предложение или слова в распространяемых документах могут быть разными. То есть: “Я родился в этой стране. Моя родина очень красива. Отец, мать, поколение - мои предки родились и выросли в этой стране. В моей стране есть свои замечательные особенности, которых нет в других странах. Каждый должен любить родину. Долг каждого человека любить Родину” будет процитирован ряд высказываний типа, необходимо будет каждому школьнику определиться по порядку исходя из собственного желания и основать этот ряд. Также в предложениях на бумаге сам читатель может снова вводить и продолжать самостоятельные предложения и т.д. Чтобы понять причины такой последовательности предложений, учащиеся передают свои независимые мысли другим или соглашаются с их мнением и одобряют их.

Выбор предмета, использование слов, предложений, предложений по предметам должны быть непосредственно связаны с предыдущими освоенными знаниями, извлеченными уроками, знаниями, опытом, интересами учащихся должны приниматься во внимание. Но главное место занимают правила лингвистики бунда. То есть важной задачей является обучение, овладение лексическими, грамматическими, стилистическими особенностями изучаемого языка. Деятельность при обучении русскому языку означает развитие у учащихся внимания, созерцательности, памяти и силы воли, необходимых для осуществления речевых действий на русском языке. Основными источниками деятельности являются цели, мотивы, желания, интересы. Преимущество метода управления заключается в том, что эта деятельность определяет эффективность учебного процесса, то есть обеспечивает эффективность урока. Известно, что каждая технология, используемая в образовании, имеет свой особый порядок, достижение, недостаток. Педагогу стоит изучить эти особенности как можно лучше. При использовании освоенных технологий, конечно, педагогический творческий подход обязателен. Потому что педагог хорошо осведомлен об особенностях своей аудитории, учеников, групп, и ему необходимо умело разрешать различные непредвиденные ситуации. Простое правило на практике свидетельствует о том, что в основной момент теоретического урока осуществляется выдача студентам новых знаний, а затем следует закрепить знания, полученные путем обсуждения, работы в малых группах и применения других подобных нетрадиционных методик. Действительно, если мы будем следовать процессу курса, основная минута обучения является наиболее эффективной, тогда мотивация продолжать обучение в деятельности сознания быстро начинает ослабевать.

Разница между предметом "родной язык" с предметом "Русский язык" заключается в том, что объем речевой практики выше (в семье, друзьях, знакомых и т.д.), а общение на русском языке ограничено в виде

правила, в рамках практических семинаров в университете ограничено неделями.

Для более эффективного преподавания и изучения русского языка необходимо увеличивать объем речевых навыков в речевой практике, которые необходимо развивать при традиционном очном обучении. Использование возможностей услуг информационно-образовательной среды из Интернета, самостоятельная работа, систематизация специальных конкурсных и учебных материалов, интерактивность, современные педагогические технологии привлекают носителей русского языка как родного и устанавливают с ними контакт - вот основные особенности дистанционного образования.

Именно по этой причине после того, как докладчик сообщит о новой теме, будет целесообразно дать слово читателям, прикрепленным к этому дню, чтобы продолжить. Для этого один ученик должен будет подготовить лекцию к каждому уроку, два или три читателя должны будут подготовить дополнительные материалы по предмету. И, конечно же, лекция, подготовленная спикером-читателем, должна быть прочитана спикером-преподавателем заранее и обсуждена вместе. Тот факт, что ученик получает слово после говорящего-преподавателя, указывает на использование нетрадиционных приемов в ходе урока, что приводит к снижению показателя запоминания учащимися информации. Поэтому для того, чтобы обеспечить особое положение Узбекистана в мировом сообществе и послужить его укреплению, необходимо изучать иностранные языки.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ МАГНИТНЫХ ПОЛЕЙ НА СУПЕРИОННУЮ ПРОВОДИМОСТЬ

Приведен анализ современного состояния исследований воздействий магнитных полей на электропроводность суперионных проводников. Актуальность исследования вызвана тем, что приборы и усройства на основе суперионных проводников в последнее время находят широкое применение во многих областях науки и технологий. Исследования с помощью магнитных полей могут дать полезную информацию о кинетике и динамике ионного переноса, что даст дополнительный вклад в развитие этого направления.

Ключевые слова: суперионные проводники, йодид серебра, фазовый переход, магнитный момент, ионный эффект Холла.

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INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF MAGNETIC FIELDS ON SUPERION CONDUCTIVITY

An analysis of the current state of research into the effects of magnetic fields on the electrical conductivity of superionic conductors is given. The relevance of the study is due to the fact that devices and devices based on superionic conductors have recently found wide application in many areas of science and technology. Studies using magnetic fields can provide useful information about the kinetics and dynamics of ion transport, which will make an additional contribution to the development of this area.

Keywords: Keywords: superionic conductors, silver iodide, phase transition, magnetic moment, ionic Hall effect.

Известно, что все существующие вещества по своим электрофизическим свойствам подразделяются на следующие классы: проводники, диэлектрики и изоляторы. Говоря о проводниках мы имеем в виду прохождение электрического тока по структуре проводника в виде направленного движения электронов (проводники первого рода). Кроме того, распространенным явлением в природе является ионная электропроводность, например, в растворах или расплавах солей (проводники второго рода). Кроме того, деление на проводники и изоляторы не всегда оказывается неизменным. Так, некоторые классы веществ в одних случаях могут проявлять свойства изоляторов, но с изменением условий (термическое воздействие, влияние электрических и магнитных полей, влияние оптического и радиационного излучения) свойства этих веществ изменяются – в них появляется проводимость по ионам или смешанная электронно-ионная проводимость.

К такому классу веществ относятся и суперионные проводники-материалы, проявляющие высокую электропроводность по ионам, которая резко (на 2 и более порядков) возрастает при температурах, близких к температуре плавления [1]. Это твердые тела с ионным строением. Особенностью их кристаллического строения является то, что регулярная кристаллическая решетка является как бы составной- из двух (или более) подрешеток, вставленных одна в другую. При определенных воздействиях в одной из подрешеток происходит процесс разупорядочения (структурный фазовый переход), ионы этой решетки приобретают высокую подвижность, как в расплавах. При этом вторая подрешетка сохраняет порядок и жесткий остов.

Необычно высокая проводимость для кристаллических минералов впервые была обнаружена М.Фарадеем в 1833 году. С этого времени многие исследователи вносили свой вклад в исследование этого явления и в настоящее время суперионные проводники широко используются в качестве базовых для многих технических и научных устройств: в конденсаторах сверхбольшой емкости (ионистерах), таймерах, надежных запоминающих устройствах, селективных датчиках, в солнечных батареях, в бытовых батареях (всем уже известных литиевых батареях), топливных элементах, ионоселективных мембранах, средствах очистки воздуха, в преобразователях информации, в медицинском приборостроении- в батареях для кардиостимуляторов и в множестве других полезных устройств.

Исследование суперионного состояния создало новую, быстроразвивающуюся область науки- ионику твердого тела, а теперь уже и наноионику твердого тела [2]. Как и в любой новой области науки

физика суперионного состояния ждет решения многих задач. Одной из важнейших задач в этом направлении является управление свойствами суперионной проводимости посредством воздействия различных факторов и подбор доступных для этих целей соединений. Уже сегодня синтезированы десятки продвинутых суперионных материалов проявляющих высокую ионную проводимость уже при комнатных температурах. Кроме того, эти вещества отличаются еще и необычностью теплофизических свойств [3].

В этой работе проведен анализ воздействие магнитных полей на суперионную проводимость с целью получения дополнительной информации о кинетике и динамике этого явления. Однако, таких исследований до настоящего времени проведено мало и в основном они посвящены исследованию электропроводности растворов электролитов, исследованию электрофизических свойств воды, полупроводниковых и полимерных материалов под воздействием магнитных полей. Показано определенное изменение величины электропроводности (увеличение) в зависимости от продолжительности воздействия, величины и направления магнитного потока. К примеру, исследований влияния магнитных полей на электропроводность полупроводников имеется достаточное количество. Замечено, что движение дырок в некоторых полупроводниковых материалах подвержено действию магнитного упорядочения при приложении продольного магнитного поля [3]. Исследований воздействия магнитного поля на электропроводность суперионных проводников пока представлено недостаточное количество [4-6], но они могли бы внести ясность в динамику подвижных ионов, а также дать информацию о возможности ионного эффекта Холла.

Электромагнитные свойства веществ характеризуют следующие электрофизические параметры: проводимость, удельное сопротивление, диэлектрическая проницаемость, магнитная проницаемость. Магнитное поле воздействует на подвижные электрические заряды с силой (сила Лоренца)

$$F = q\vartheta B \quad (1)$$

где q- заряд частицы, ϑ - скорость частицы, B - индукция магнитного поля. Следовательно, чем мобильнее ионы и чем большим зарядом они обладают, и чем сильнее влияние поля тем заметнее и существеннее эффект.

Перенос ионов по каналам проводимости в структуре суперионного кристалла представляет собой ионный ток и, следовательно, вполне возможно для некоторых суперионных проводников ожидать различные эффекты от воздействия магнитных полей, а также существование ионного эффекта Холла. Напомним, что эффект Холла служит причиной возникновения внутреннего электрического поля (называемого полем Холла) в проводнике с током при приложении к нему перпендикулярно

направленного внешнего магнитного поля. Эффект Холла был обнаружен для иодида серебра рубидия [4]. Ионный эффект был измерен в кристаллическом быстром ионном проводнике рубидия йодиде серебра RbAgI при температурах от 373 К до 473 К. Был использован новый вариант метода переменного Е/переменного В, с переменным магнитным полем, подаваемым вращающимся постоянным магнитом 1 Т. Установлено, что ценность мобильности Холла значительно меньше, чем сообщали ранее Т. Канеда и Э. Мидзуки [4]. В настоящее время установлено, что он идентичен подвижности дрейфа, полученной при предположении, что все ионы серебра в твердом электролите способствуют процессу проводимости. То же самое явление обнаружено для классического проводника быстрых ионов α-AgI. Тем не менее обнаруженное явление обладает добавочной информативностью о кинетике ионного переноса, т.к. позволяет измерять подвижность ионов, эффективную массу носителей заряда. Измерения Холловского напряжения VH позволяют определить плотность носителей заряда

$$n = \frac{IB}{qVH} = \frac{qt}{m_e} = \frac{LI}{WVH} \quad (2)$$

Здесь I - сила тока, q - заряд иона, m_e - эффективная масса заряженной частицы, J - плотность тока.

$$W = \frac{I}{J} (3)$$

Другим шагом в развитии исследований магнитного эффекта по отношению к химическим и физическим процессам было открытие воздействия на них не только внешнего магнитного поля, но и внутреннего, создаваемого ядрами реагирующих частиц в тех случаях, когда эти ядра обладают магнитным моментом. Это новое явление было названо магнитным изотопным эффектом. В отличие от классического изотопного эффекта, зависящего от масс изотопных ядер, новый эффект зависит от магнитных свойств ядер. Величина его может в десятки и сотни раз превосходить [14-15] воздействие классического эффекта. Однако таких исследований пока недостаточное количество. Поэтому для качественного и количественного анализа воздействия магнитных полей необходимы дальнейшие исследования.

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РАЗВИТИЕ БЕРЕЖЛИВОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В СИСТЕМЕ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА КАЧЕСТВА

Аннотация. Переход от обычного производства к бережливому знаменует собой полный пересмотр основ организации как производственных отношений внутри предприятия, так и отношений с поставщиками и потребителями. Не секрет, что для производителей (здесь и далее под производителями подразумеваются также и поставщики услуг) главной задачей управления предприятием является задача максимизация прибыли. Данная статья является результатом магистерской диссертации, в ней приведены теоретические аспекты бережливого производства как основного фактора менеджмента качества.

Ключевые слова: бережливая производства, менеджмент качества, факторы роста производительности, система кайдзен, оптимизация затрат.

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DEVELOPMENT OF LEAN PRODUCTION IN THE QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Annotation. The transition from conventional to lean manufacturing marks a complete overhaul of the foundations of the organization of both production relations within the enterprise and relations with suppliers and consumers. It is no secret that for manufacturers (hereinafter, manufacturers also mean service providers) the main task of managing an enterprise is the task of maximizing profits. This article is the result of a master's thesis, it presents the theoretical aspects of lean manufacturing as the main factor in quality management.

Keywords. lean manufacturing, quality management, productivity growth factors, kaizen system, cost optimization.

В основе философии организации производственных отношений, известной ныне как бережливое производство, лежит опыт лидера мировой автомобильной промышленности - компании Toyota. В производственных цехах этой компании были сформулированы и опробованы основные принципы производственной системы, которая сейчас пользуется авторитетом во всем мире. Именно производственная система Toyota (Toyota production system - TPS), обросшая опытом многочисленных компаний и многократно подтвержденная феноменальными практическими результатами, легла в основу бережливого производства.

Благоприятные условия недавнего прошлого - высокий потребительский спрос при недостаточном предложении товаров и услуг, способствовали тому, что цена на товар устанавливалась исходя из затрат предприятия на производство продукции путем добавления зачастую ни как не обоснованной «накрутки».

Однако, с течением времени рыночная ситуация изменилась. Рынок товаров и услуг постепенно входит в режим насыщения. Предложения различных производителей стимулируют конкуренцию между отечественными и иностранными поставщиками. Ситуация, в которой предложение превышает спрос, приводит к вынужденному падению рыночной цены на товары и услуги, и, как следствие, к падению прибыли предприятия. Единственная возможность в таких условиях избежать падения прибыли - снижение затрат производства, поскольку цены на сырье и ресурсы также определяются рыночной ситуацией.

Возможность снижения производственных затрат не всегда очевидна для производителей. Предприятие функционирует. Нормы расхода сырья и материалов выполняются, производительность растет. Прежде всего, расходы следует классифицировать на те, которые действительно необходимы и те, от которых можно избавиться. Для этого попытаемся представить, за что потребитель платит свои деньги, покупая произведенный товар. В терминах бережливого производства способность товара удовлетворять ожиданиям потребителя носит название ценность. Потребитель готов платить лишь за соответствие характеристик товара своим ожиданиям (за функциональность, качество, срок выполнения заказа, цену и т.п.). Если в процессе производства осуществляется какая либо деятельность, за которую потребитель платить не намерен, т.е. деятельность, не добавляющая ценности, такая деятельность называется потерей.

Бережливое производство выделяет восемь видов потерь:

1. Потери перепроизводства (избыточного производства продукции);
2. Потери транспортировки (избыточное перемещение сырья, продукции, материалов);
3. Потери ожидания (в рабочее время не осуществляется производственная деятельность);

4. Потери из-за запасов (избыточного количества сырья, материалов, полуфабрикатов);

5. Потери из-за производства продукции с дефектами (брака);

6. Потери излишней обработки (обработка, не приносящая ценности или добавляющая не нужную функциональность);

7. Потери на лишние движения (не связанные напрямую с осуществлением производственной деятельности);

8. Потери творческого потенциала (неполное использование возможностей человеческого ресурса).

Подход, который предлагается в рамках концепции бережливого производства, основан на обязательном, всестороннем и подробном понимании механизма создания потребительской ценности выпускаемой продукции. С этой целью на первом шаге следует составить подробное описание всего производственного процесса. Если производство сложное, то весь процесс может быть разбит на подпроцессы, которые описываются и анализируются отдельно. Для описания производственных процессов используется наглядное схематическое представление, получившее название карты потока создания ценности. Полная последовательность действий по устранению потерь включает в себя следующие этапы.

1. Разработка карт создания потока ценности процессов.

2. Разработка контрольных листов, помогающих выявить причины потерь на каждом этапе процесса.

3. Сбор статистических сведений о времени создания ценности и времени потерь, а также любой другой информации, свидетельствующей о наличии потерь, при помощи разработанных контрольных листков.

4. Построение будущей карты потока создания ценности (без потерь).

5. Анализ причин потерь и устранение процедур, не создающих ценность.

6. Стандартизация рабочих процедур и использование в других процессах.

Карта потока создания ценности представляет собой подробное описание процесса производственной деятельности. При составлении карты не следует упускать даже мелких и на первый взгляд незначительных деталей. Если движение материальных ценностей управляется системой документооборота, то следует отобразить на карте виды и траектории оформляемых документов. Зачастую именно нерациональность документооборота служит причиной потерь времени или накопления запасов. Для наглядности следует выделить на карте особым образом места возможного образования любой из перечисленных выше потерь (склады, транспортировку, очереди и т.п.).

Контрольные листки служат первичным документальным свидетельством, отражающим результаты наблюдения за выполнением той

или иной производственной операции. Заполнение контрольных листков следует возложить на независимых наблюдателей, чтобы исключить субъективную составляющую наблюдений. Более того, в наиболее критических точках наблюдения следует поручить нескольким независимым контролерам. Это позволит получить состоятельную статистическую выборку результатов наблюдений. В процессе наблюдений контролеры должны делать записи, характеризующие особенности выполнения той или иной операции, а также записи, свидетельствующие о возможном наличии одного из видов потерь. На основе анализа контрольных листков принимается решение о наличии или отсутствии потерь на операции и составляется карта потока создания ценности, учитывающая желаемое состояние потока. После этого начинается сложный и длительный процесс устранения обнаруженных потерь при помощи тех или иных инструментов бережливого производства.

Итак, поток создания ценности описан, потери выявлены, желаемое состояние описано. Здесь хотелось бы подчеркнуть, что бережливое производство нельзя просто взять и внедрить подобно новому оборудованию. Прежде всего, необходимо научить людей думать по-новому. Необходимо донести до сознания всего персонала важность анализа своего окружения и собственной деятельности с позиции поиска рационального начала и потерь. Это отдельная и весьма сложная задача, решение которой во многом зависит от того насколько к этому готов менеджмент предприятия.

Для устранения потерь, а также для предупреждения их возникновения в рамках бережливого производства разработано множество методик рациональной организации производственной деятельности. Остановимся на наиболее важных методиках, применение которых является обязательным условием успешной реализации программы по внедрению бережливого производства.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ: ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ, РАЗВИТИЕ И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ

Аннотация: в данной статье рассмотрены и выявлены основные функции и методы менеджмента. Факторы педагогического менеджмента являются системообразующими в данной сфере. Отмечается, что инновационный процесс требует стратегического планирования и ориентированного на рынок управления. Выделены основные виды управленческой деятельности в рамках процесса стратегического планирования, а также подходы к проблемам инновационного менеджмента, такие как структурный, маркетинговый, функциональный.

Ключевые слова: педагогический менеджмент; принципы и функции педагогического менеджмента, инновации, инновационный менеджмент, структурный подход, маркетинговый подход, функциональный подход.

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MODERN MANAGEMENT: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE, DEVELOPMENT AND TRENDS

Abstract: In this article, the main functions and methods of management are considered and identified. Factors of pedagogical management are backbone in this area. It is noted that the innovation process requires strategic planning and market-oriented management. The main types of management activities within the framework of the strategic planning process, as well as approaches to the problems of innovative management, such as structural, marketing, and functional, are identified.

Keywords: pedagogical management; principles and functions of pedagogical management, innovations, innovative management, structural approach, marketing approach, functional approach.

Интеллектуальные, финансовые, материальные ресурсы мобилизуются за счёт применения менеджмента.

Учебные успехи студентов – заслуга правильно организованный и внедрённой системы менеджмента учебного заведения. С помощью данных системы возможно добиться максимально точных решений. Педагогический менеджмент – целая система, состоящая из таких

определений, как аспекты управления учебно-воспитательного процесса, образовательным процессом, педагогический менеджмент, руководители управленческих процессов. Также в основу управления системами педагогического менеджмента включены цели деятельности субъектов. В настоящий момент были установлены данной цели воспитания: способность личности адаптироваться к условиям социума; осуществленная система развивается самостоятельно и целенаправленно; время организации личности, коллектив и индивидуальность играют равноценный роли; процесс личностного развития всесторонне; патриотизм;

Выявим первостепенные задачи педагогического менеджмента:

1) Рассматриваются не только действия направленные на выявление периодичности или цикличности, но также вся деятельность;

2) Определение правил с помощью которых будет происходить процедура учёта и контроля за циклом деятельности исполнителей;

3) Учёт времени, затраченного на отдельные работы, при соответствии процессов правилам инструкциям;

4) Обязательное соответствие составу, а также определение квалификационного уровня рабочего персонала с определением функциональных обязанностей;

5) Оптимальность при учёте количество источников необходимой информации; 6) Способы достижения цели при наименьших потерях;

Функции педагогического менеджмента несут в себе управленческую деятельность, выделим некоторые из них:

планирование – функция, реализуемая через работу выбранных исполнителей, срок исполнения и мероприятия установлены заранее, за счёт временного бюджета;

• функция по выполнению принятых планов основана на принципах научной организации. В обязанности данной функции по отношению к принятому плану входит: работа с исполнителем, материально-техническое обеспечение рабочих процессов; утверждение плана с исполнителем;

мотивация возлагает свои основные функции на руководителя организации;

• многоэтапные фазы контроля:

Предварительный контроль – проверка планов на соответствие.

– Текущий контроль – управление функционирования.

– Итоговый контроль – результат деятельности на основе анализа и оценки результативности внутреннего контроля.

К принципам педагогического менеджмента относят взаимоотношения между субъектами и объектами. [3] Оптимальность и гуманизация – основные принципы педагогического менеджмента.

1. Оптимальность – первостепенный принцип научной организации труда, В составе педагогического менеджмента при полноценном наборе требований, которые предъявляются субъектом менеджмента и исполнителю деятельность.

2. Гуманизация- часть структуры педагогического менеджмента, отнесённых к принципу научной организации труда. Период учебно-воспитательного процесса, данный принцип является главным вспомогательным условием для развития учеников и студентов.

3. Целеполагание (целенаправленность)– принцип направленный на контроль и планирование (всю основную деятельность менеджера);

4. Разделение труда – основное требования к функции руководителя; линейно, функциональное и целевое управление объединены в единый принцип комплексности;

5. Принцип функционального подхода и реализации через систему идей педагогического менеджмента;

6. Правила для менеджера учебно-воспитательного процесса, получили название принцип аналитической деятельности, за счёт анализа наблюдения и оценки эффективности учащихся и преподавательского состава;

7. Основы педагогического менеджмента существует за счёт методов педагогического менеджмента: экономические методы; психологопедагогические методы и их воздействие; общественные методы; административные методы;

Системное совершенствование подразумевается эффективным научным управлением. На данном положении держится весь механизм управления в наши дни.

Основными функциями педагогического менеджмента является функция: контроля, организация и планирование. Рассмотрим каждую функцию более подробно.

Функция контроля – процесс обработки информации, наблюдения, анализа, изучения, охватывающий весь образовательный процесс. За счет производных процессов контроля принимаются итоговые управленческие решения. Другими словами, контроль – это процесс по анализу учебновоспитательного периода, оценка эффективности деятельности сотрудников и работы руководителей организации. Контроль – системообразующий фактор менеджмента педагогики, Состоящее из множества компонентов и методов. Образовательный процесс- это метод контроля, с помощью анализа, которого можно дать отчёт итогам деятельности преподавательского состава и учеников.

Функция планирования – начальное первостепенно функции педагогического менеджмента, включающая в себя принятие ответственных решений, полное подчинение принятом распоряжением сохранением согласованного временного периода. Управленческое

воздействие можно считать итогом решения, ранее принятого руководством организации.

Основными функциями организации служат воспитание, моральная и физическое развитие учеников, своевременные реализации целей, поставленных высшим руководством перед всем заведением и содержание учебно–воспитательной и учебно–познавательной деятельности. Также во время данной функции, протекают процессы, направленные на соответствие заданным плану. Педагогический менеджмент состоящий из базовых компонентов в число которых входит организация исполнения планов и решений принятых ранее.

Педагогический менеджмент является отражением результата образовательной деятельности, образовательная деятельность содержит в себе базовые понятия, теории и практики. [1] Полученные знания и качества и системность будут влиять на практическое использование практики.

Существуют показатели степени обучаемости, они последовательны и показывают каким образом был освоен учебный материал, рассмотрим каждую из них:

- запоминания – показатель освоение информации, не обязательно осознанный;
- перенос – ситуации, при которых возможно применение теоретической информации, используя имеющиеся навыки при помощи новых умений;
- различия – понимание индивидуальных особенностей процесс обучения;
- освоение – ситуации по применению базовых и дополнительных знаний и умений в практических ситуациях (возможно применение шаблонов, образов и т.п);
- понимание – процесс, в период которого ученик способен применять усвоенную информацию;

Маркетинг сфере образования формируются за счёт образовательных учреждений, поступающих субъектами не только оказывающие услуги, но также формирующих и продающих предложение. Поэтому местоположение, качество обучения и статус заведения, оказывающего образовательные услуги важен для учащихся. Товары необходимы для образовательного процесса, а также продукты практической деятельности относятся к маркетингу товаров. Каждого вида маркетинга индивидуальные особенности.

Сделаем вывод, что цели и задачи образовательного учреждения предопределены руководством, а факторы, сопутствующие их достижению, разделяются на четыре группы:

Развитие современной рыночной экономики тесно увязано с рыночным соперничеством агентов рынка — компаний, которые, стремясь

выделиться из общей массы и привлечь внимание покупателей, постоянно осуществляют инновации. Инновации являются ключевым фактором развития предприятий в условиях рыночного хозяйства, основанного на принципах конкуренции. Успех инновационного менеджмента зависит от способности предприятия создать для нововведений стимулирующие внутренние и внешние рамочные условия. Инновационный процесс требует стратегического планирования и ориентированного на рынок управления.

Создание внутри фирмы климата, в котором могут зарождаться и осуществляться новые идеи, намного важнее пунктуального вмешательства в инновационный процесс. Благоприятная для инноваций организация должна поддерживать творческие процессы и обеспечивать возможности для реализации позитивно оцененных идей вплоть до успешного внедрения на рынок новой продукции. Именно поле напряженности «генерация — реализация идей» порождает разнобой в требованиях к организационной области.

Концепции стратегического инновационного менеджмента, применяемые компаниями в рыночном хозяйстве.

Стратегическое планирование в фирме выступает средством достижения ее целей, оно представляет набор действий и решений, принятых руководством, которые обеспечивают разработку специфических стратегий, чтобы помочь организации достичь ее глобальных целей. Процесс стратегического планирования помогает в принятии правильных управленческих решений. Его задача обеспечить нововведения и изменения в организации в необходимой мере и в нужные периоды. Можно выделить четыре основных вида управленческой деятельности в рамках процесса стратегического планирования: распределение ресурсов, адаптация к внешней среде, внутренняя координация, организационное стратегическое предвидение.

Ключевая роль планирования определяется тем, что оно предшествует выполнению всех других управленческих функций, формулируя цели и задачи организации, пути и методы их достижения, а также определяет необходимые для этого средства.

В ряде работ утверждается, что для успеха не только инновационного менеджмента, но и в целом процессов корпоративного управления необходимо сформулировать «миссию» компании.

Определение миссии — важная маркетинговая задача — предполагает ответ на вопрос: «Какую пользу фирма несет потребителям?» Формулировка миссии должна быть яркой, лаконичной, динамичной конструкцией, удобной для восприятия. Часто она выражается в виде лозунга.

Структурный подход к проблемам инновационного менеджмента — это определение значимости приоритетов среди факторов, методов,

принципов и других инструментов менеджмента в их совокупности с целью установления рационального соотношения (структуры) и повышения обоснованности распределения ресурсов. Маркетинговый подход предусматривает ориентацию управляющей подсистемы системы менеджмента при решении любых задач на потребителя. Например, выбор стратегии фирмы должен осуществляться на основе анализа существующих и прогнозирования будущих стратегических потребностей в данном виде товара или услуг, стратегической сегментации рынка, прогнозировании жизненных циклов будущих товаров, анализе конкурентоспособности своих товаров и товаров конкурентов, прогнозировании их конкурентных преимуществ, прогнозировании механизма действия закона конкуренции. Выполнение перечисленных функций стратегического маркетинга является наисложнейшей проблемой стратегического менеджмента. Маркетинговый подход целесообразно применять при решении любой задачи в любом подразделении фирмы.

Сущность функционального подхода к инновационному менеджменту заключается в том, что потребность рассматривается как совокупность функций, которые нужно выполнить для удовлетворения потребности.

При применении функционального подхода происходит абстрагирование от существующих объектов, выполняющих подобные функции. Создатели новых объектов, удовлетворяющих требованиям потребителей, ищут совершенно новые технические решения для выполнения существующих или будущих (потенциальных) потребностей. Этот подход должен применяться в совокупности с другими подходами, прежде всего, с системным, воспроизводственным, маркетинговым. Ведущие фирмы мира, применяя функциональный подход, создают совершенно новые оригинальные изделия, максимально удовлетворяющие новые потребности.

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СРОКИ НАЧАЛА И ОБЪЕМЫ НУТРИТИВНОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ ПРИ АБДОМИНАЛЬНОМ СЕПСИСЕ

Аннотация: Проведение нутритивной поддержки после коррекции гемодинамических нарушений больных с абдоминальным сепсисом послеоперационном периоде в настоящее время одна из важных тем в интенсивной терапии хирургических больных. Так как от своевременного начала нутритивной поддержки зависит выживаемость больных с данной патологией.

На основе современных рекомендаций было проведено исследование больных описывающая эта статья.

Ключевые слова: нутритивная поддержка, артериальная гипотензия.

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START DATES AND VOLUMES OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT FOR ABDOMINAL SEPSIS

Annotation: Nutritional support after correction of hemodynamic disorders in patients with abdominal sepsis in the postoperative period is currently one of the important topics in the intensive care of surgical patients. Since the survival of patients with this pathology depends on the timely start of nutritional support.

Based on modern recommendations, a study of patients describing this article was conducted.

Key words: nutritional support, arterial hypotension.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Неугасающий интерес к проблеме перитонита обусловлен неудовлетворенностью результатами его лечения и стремлением исследователей применить в клинической практике наиболее оптимальные технологии терапии данного патологического состояния [1, 2, 3]. Распространенный перитонит - критическое состояние, которое возникает в результате хирургический инфекции брюшной полости и характеризуется системным воспалительным ответом, с возможным формированием полиорганной недостаточности - тяжелого абдоминального сепсиса. В механизмах развития этого критического состояния важная роль отводится синдромам гиперметаболизма, катаболизма и кишечной недостаточности [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]. Исходя из этого, комплексная терапия перитонита наряду с хирургическим лечением и антибактериальной терапией включает восстановление гемодинамики, адекватную коррекцию метаболических нарушений и нутритивную поддержку.

ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Чем тяжелее течение перитонита, выраженность системной воспалительной реакции - абдоминального сепсиса и полиорганной недостаточности, тем большее значение приобретает синдром гиперметаболизма-катаболизма в патогенезе, лечении и исходе перитонита. Этот синдром представляет суммарный метаболический ответ организма на воспалительную реакцию и характеризуется повышенным распадом тканевых белков, жиров, углеводов и синтезом из продуктов распада острофазовых белков и медиаторов воспаления. При этом значительно возрастают энергопотребности организма с увеличением потребления кислорода, продукции CO_2 развитием отрицательного азотистого баланса. Результирующим эффектом гиперметаболизма являются белковая недостаточность, прогрессирующее истощение, снижение резистентности к инфекции [2, 3, 9].

В современной интенсивистике нутритивная поддержка при перитоните рассматривается не только как единственный путь обеспечения энерго - пластических потребностей организма больного, но и фармакотерапия метаболических нарушений. Существующие технологии энтерального и парентерального питания наряду с хирургической санацией брюшной полости, антибактериальной терапией, респираторной и инотропной поддержкой, рациональной инфузионной терапией стали сегодня неотъемлемой частью обязательного комплекса интенсивной терапии и лечебных мероприятий в целом, проводимых у

пациентов с распространенным перитонитом, находящихся в критическом состоянии [2, 5, 9, 10, 11].

К настоящему времени достаточно полно изучены последствия нутритивной недостаточности после операции: развитие ранних и поздних раневых осложнений, инфекционные нозокомиальные осложнения (пневмония, уроинфекция, синуситы и т.п.), увеличение времени заживления раны, нарушение структуры и функции желудочно-кишечного тракта, формирование синдрома вторичной полиорганной дисфункции, увеличение длительности искусственной вентиляции легких, рост медикаментозной нагрузки на пациента за счет антибиотиков, препаратов крови, анальгетиков, расходных и перевязочных материалов, увеличение длительности пребывания больных в отделениях интенсивной терапии и в хирургическом стационаре, повторная госпитализация вследствие возникших осложнений, существенное увеличение затрат на лечение больного [4, 7].

С позиций доказательной медицины по данным исследований 1 и 2 уровня (метаанализы и рандомизированные контролируемые проспективные исследования) качественная ранняя нутритивная поддержка у больных в критических состояниях позволяет добиться [6]:

1. сокращение частоты нозокомиальных пневмоний на 20 - 25 %;
2. сокращение частоты раневых инфекций на 15-40 %;
3. сокращение сроков исскуственной вентиляции легких (после 6 суток ИВЛ частота нозокомиальных пневмоний возрастает в 10 раз и более);
4. сокращение сроков пребывания в ОРИТ на 3 - 4 суток;
5. сокращение сроков пребывания в стационаре в среднем на 25%;
6. сокращение расхода препаратов крови на 15-30 %;
7. снижение послеоперационной и реанимационной летальности на 8 - 15 % (ожоги, политравма, ПОН, онкохирургия);
8. повышение уровня качества жизни пациента.

Поддержание энергозатрат и обеспечение пластических потребностей организма при перитоните основано на проведении парентерального и энтерального питания. Эти методики в условиях лечения больных с перитонитом взаимно дополняют друг друга [2, 3, 4]. Парентеральное питание, как способ введения необходимых организму нутриентов, минуя желудочно-кишечный тракт, является важнейшей методикой нутритивной терапии при перитоните. Значимость парентерального питания особенно высока при кишечной недостаточности, когда кишечник не в состоянии усваивать вводимые в него нутриенты в объеме, необходимом для питания организма [9, 10].

Как известно, поступление питательных веществ при парентеральном питании не физиологично, поскольку идет в обход ЖКТ и печени. При этом исключается как нейтрализация возможных токсинов

до их поступления в общий кровоток, так и протективное влияние нутриентов на сам желудочно-кишечный тракт. Поэтому необходимо стремиться к переходу в более ранние сроки на смешанное парентерально-энтеральное питание [8].

В современной концепции нутритивной поддержки больных перитонитом энтеральному питанию отводится существенная роль. Его правильное применение позволяет предотвратить атрофию слизистой желудочно-кишечного тракта, уменьшить выраженность стрессовой реакции, увеличить мезентериальный и печеночный кровоток, снизить частоту желудочно-кишечных кровотечений, инфекционных осложнений и риск развития синдрома полиорганной недостаточности. Энтеральное питание повышает функциональную активность энтероцитов, способствует раннему восстановлению моторики кишечника, стимулирует цитопротекцию слизистого барьера кишечника, предупреждает развитие дисбиоза. Это способствует более быстрому исчезновению симптомов интоксикации и снижению риска бактериальной диссеминации и последующих септических осложнений. Гипергликемия, обусловленная стрессом, на фоне энтерального питания бывает выражена значительно меньше, чем при парентеральном питании [6, 7, 8],

Особую значимость для повышения эффективности применения энтерального питания как фактора протекции ЖКТ и лечения синдрома кишечной недостаточности имеют сроки его применения [9]. В физиологических условиях трофические потребности кишечника для обновления энтероцитов и сохранения барьерной функции кишечника обеспечиваются за счет поступления нутриентов непосредственно из его просвета на 50% для тонкого и до 80% для толстого кишечника. Было установлено, что при критических состояниях несмотря на полноценное парентеральное питание, возникали атрофия слизистой, эрозии и язвы, усиливалась бактериальная транслокация, если на несколько дней прекращалось поступление питательных веществ в желудочно-кишечный тракт. При кишечной недостаточности потребность энтероцитов в притоке нутриентов сохраняется, несмотря на нарушения моторной и всасывательной функции кишечника [2, 6]. Раннее энтеральное питание - в первые 24-48 часов после операции [3] - направлено преимущественно на питание энтероцитов и устранение дисфункции кишечника. Поскольку его задачей не является покрытие энергопластических потребностей организма, энтеральное питание сочетается с парентеральным. Поддержание жизнедеятельности энтероцитов ведет к восстановлению функциональной активности кишечника и сохранности кишечного барьера. Вводимые энтерально нутриенты способствуют улучшению кровообращения в кишечнике и нормальному заживлению анастомозов после операций [8, 9]. Обоснованы показания к раннему энтеральному питанию и доказаны его положительные эффекты после операций по

поводу перфорационного перитонита и постравматического повреждения кишечника [6, 8, 10].

В рандомизированных контролируемых исследованиях и мета-анализах было показано влияние времени начала энтерального питания на клинический исход критических больных. Так, в исследовании 4049 больных, находившихся на ИВЛ более 48 часов, 2 537 из них проводилось раннее энтеральное питание, а 1512 - позднее энтеральное питание. Летальность больных, получавших раннее энтеральное питание, составила 18,1% в ОРИТ и 21,4% в стационаре против 28,7% и 33,5% у больных с поздним началом питания [7]. При мета-анализе рандомизированных контролируемых исследований было установлено снижение летальности тех больных, которым в первые 24 часа после операций было возможным начало раннего энтерального питания [10]. В другом аналогичном мета-анализе, включавшем 30 исследований 1173 больных, было также установлено, что применение в течение 24 часов энтерального питания приводило к снижению продолжительности лечения, осложнений после операций и летальности. Однако, авторы не могли связать положительное влияние раннего энтерального питания с его конкретными механизмами [7]. Российские исследователи также отмечают положительное влияние ранней энтеральной терапии на снижение летальности при острой кишечной непроходимости (3,8% против 10,4%) [5].

Несмотря на представленные данные о положительном влиянии раннего энтерального питания на лечение критических больных, вопрос о его роли в выживаемости с позиций доказательной медицины однозначно не решен и находится в стадии изучения [9].

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ И ЭМПИРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

Клинический материал диссертации составили наблюдения за 21 больными с диагнозом распространенного перитонита различной этиологии, осложненного синдромом кишечной недостаточности. Все больные проходили лечение в отделении реанимации и интенсивной терапии клиники АГМИ за период 2019-2021г.г. Мужчин было 11 (51,4%), женщин - 10 (48,6%), средний, возраст 56,8 ± 7,8 лет.

Длительность перитонита составляла 36-72 часов. У всех больных имелся синдром системной воспалительной реакции по критериям ACCP/SCCM 1992/РАСХИ 2004 и диагностировалась кишечная недостаточность 2 степени по классификации Т.С. Поповой [58]. На основании этого и диагностики тяжести состояния больных в шкалах APACHE II, SAPS II, SOFA исследованные больные относились к тяжелому абдоминальному сепсису [8].

Контрольной группе из 20 больных для коррекции послеоперационной гипотензии применялась стартовая инфузия ГЭК 130/0,4 1000 мл, а 21 больному основной группы коррекция начиналась с введения 4 мл/кг ГР (7,2% раствора натрия хлорида с 6% ГЭК 200/0,5) с

последующей инфузией ГЭК 130/0,4 7-8 мл/кг. В дальнейшем в обеих группах продолжалась инфузионная терапия коллоидами и кристаллоидами, по показаниям применялся дофамин в дозах 7-9 мкг/кг/мин, свежезамороженная плазма. Эффективность коррекции гипотензии и стабилизации гемодинамики в изучаемых группах оценивалась через 1, 6, 12, 24 часа терапии с позиций целенаправленности, т.е. достижения целевых значений ЦВД - 8-12 мм рт.ст., среднего АД > 65 мм рт. ст., диуреза > 0.5 мл/кг/ч и $ScvO_2$> 70% как конечного результата, отражающего кислородный баланс организма (Rivers E. et al, 2001) [2, 3].

При отсутствии противопоказаний (гиперлактатемия > 3 ммол/л, гиперосмолярность, декомпенсированный ацидоз) и достижение больными целевых значений восстановления гемодинамики и кислородного баланса им считалось возможным начать парентеральное питание для восполнения энергозатрат и коррекции метаболизма. В состав парентерального питания включались 10-15 % растворы кристаллических аминокислот, 20 % растворы жировых эмульсий второго поколения, концентрированные растворы глюкозы. Общий калораж не превышал 1500 - 1700 ккал в сутки.

С первых часов послеоперационного периода всем больным в целях разрешения синдрома кишечной недостаточности (СКН) через кишечный зонд проводили кишечный лаваж. Его осуществляли путем введения через инфузионный канал зонда, гравитационным методом или с помощью перфузионных насосов глюкозо-солевого раствора (на фоне постоянной аспирации содержимого кишечника через декомпрессионный канал зонда.

При достижении значений ЦНТ больным проводилась проба на всасывание. Условием для её проведения служит объем сброса по назогастроинтестинальному интубационному зонду за 6 часов менее 600 мл. Она заключалась в оценке остаточного объема глюкозо-электролитной смеси через 1 час после ее введения в интестинальный зонд в объеме 100 мл. При остаточном объеме менее 50% от введенного проба на всасывание расценивалась как положительная, что служило начальной точкой назначения энтерального питания [58]. При положительной пробе на всасывание в назоеюнальный зонд вводилась энтеральная смесь с пищевыми волокнами со скоростью 10-25 мл/ч с помощью перфузора. Результаты усвоения оценивались каждые 4 часа.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

У всех больных основной группы введение ГР вызывало повышение осмотического давления, крови и возникновение гиперхлоремического ацидоза. У большинства эти изменения носили транзиторный характер, что напрямую было связано с восстановлением диуреза. У 6 больных с замедленным его развитием, однократно вводилось до 40 мг фуросемида, что обеспечивало нарастание диуреза и нормализацию осмотического давления крови. Достижение за период исследования 16 больными

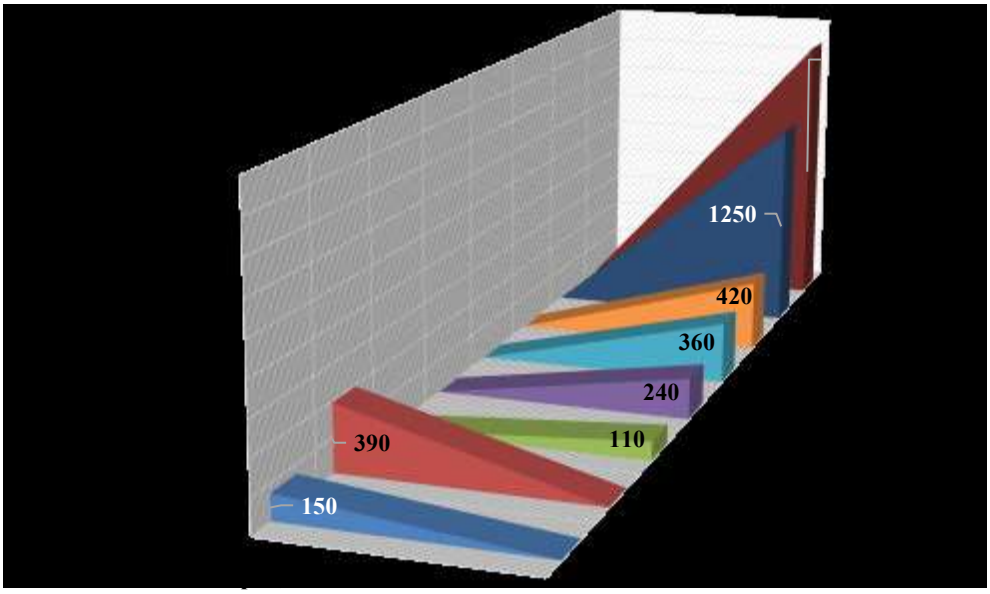
целевых значений, ЦНТ, нормализация КОС, Posm., снижение гиперлактатемии нами рассматривались как ориентиры для начала парентерального питания. Через 6 часов ЦНТ парентеральное питание могло быть проведено у 12 больных, через 12 часов ещё у 9 больных основной группы. К концу суток исследования средний объем парентерального питания составил 1630 ± 240 мл.

Характеристика больных с положительной и отрицательной пробой на всасывание после ЦНТ

Показатели	**С восстановленной: функцией кишечника: (n=19)**	**С невосстановленной. функцией кишечника (n=27)**
SAPS II	**44,3 ± 2,52**	**46,4±3,74**
SOFA	**7,21 ± 1,61**	**8,19 ±1,43**
Введение.катехоламинов	**-**	**Всем**
Объем инфузионной	**4520 ± 360**	**5620 ±265**
терапии за 1 сутки		
ЦВД	**8,2 ± 0,54**	**8,6 ± 0,72**
Ад ср	**75,2 ± 4,6**	**70,4 ± 3,4**
Scv02	**73,2 ±1,3**	**71,5 ±1,1**
Лактат	**1,84 ± 0,36**	**2,22 ± 0,48**
Диурез	**1,02 ±0,23**	**0,92 ± 0,12**
Ведение; перфторана	**-**	**3**
Объем отделяемого по зонду за: 1 сутки	**450 ±80**	**690 ±70**
ОКА/ЭКА, г/л	**28,3 ± 1,76/24,7 ± 2,21**	**26,4 ± 3,24/22,1 ±1,14**

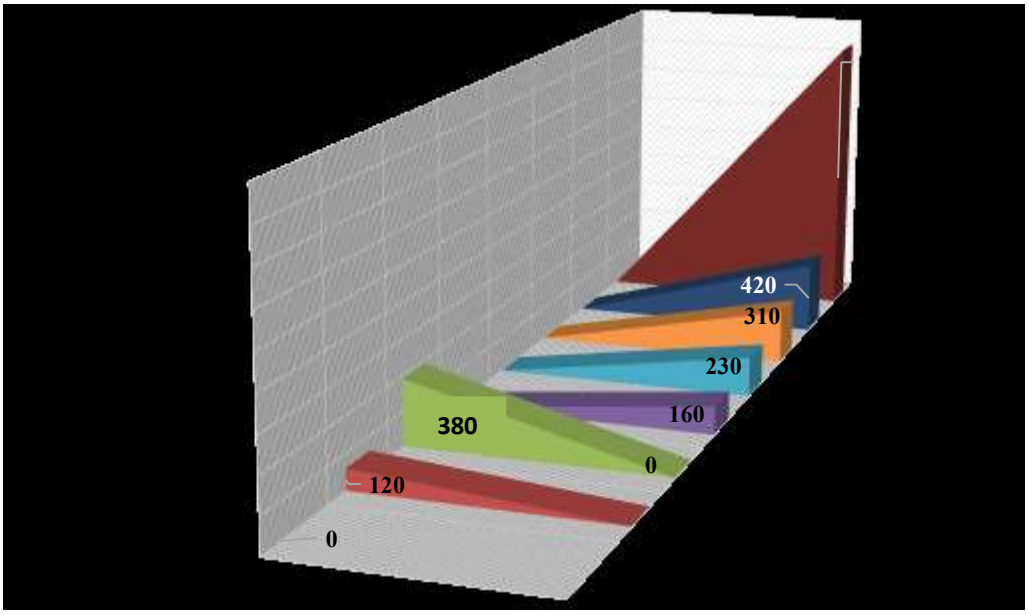
На фоне восстановленных целевых значений всем больным проводилась оценка всасывательной функции тонкой кишки с использованием режима сегментарной тонкокишечной перфузии [5], с целью установления показаний к началу введения в кишечник энтеральных смесей.

Проба на всасывание (регидрон), сроки и объемы введения питательных смесей у 16 больных после 6 ч ЦНТ



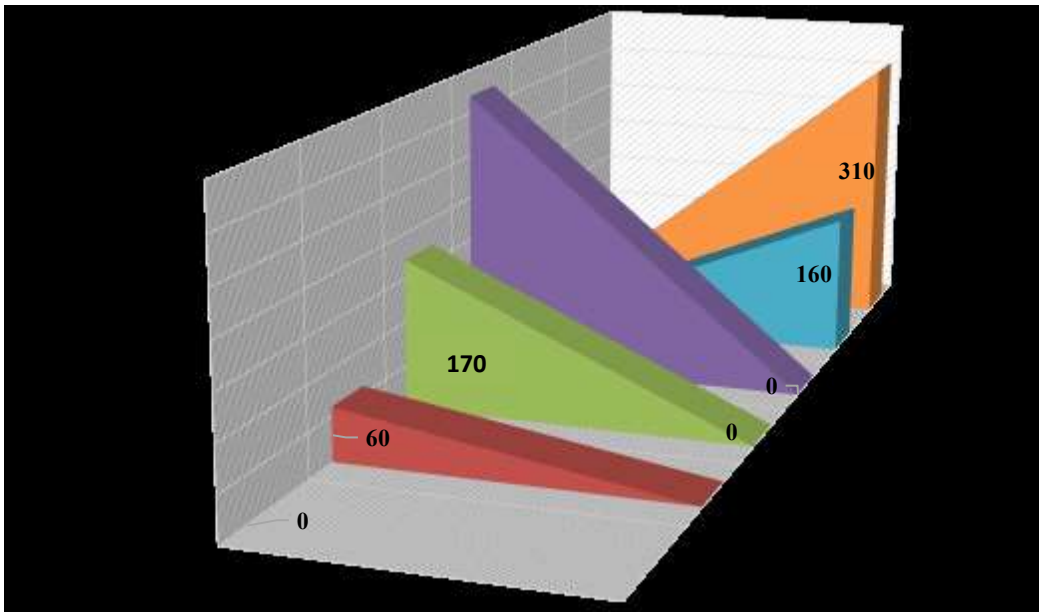
Питательная смесь, мл

Проба на всасывание (регидрон), сроки и объемы введения питательных смесей у 11 больных на 2 сутки

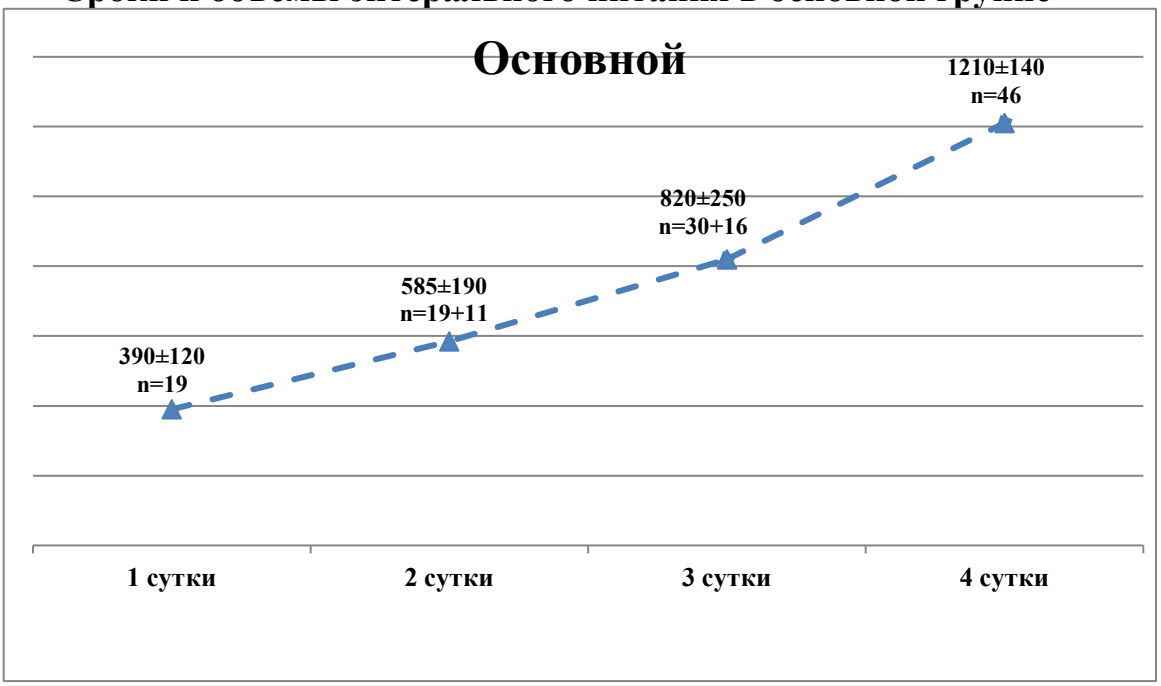


Питательная смесь, мл

Проба на всасывание (регидрон), сроки и объемы введения питательных смесей у 19 больных на 3-4 сутки



Сроки и объемы энтерального питания в основной группе



Уже после 6 часов ЦНТ проба на всасывание оказалась положительной у 8 (41,3%) из них, что позволило начать введение в кишечник питательной смеси к концу первых суток после операции. Оставшимся 7 больным назначались прокинетики (метоклопрамид), продолжался энтеральный лаваж на фоне инфузионной терапии и

введении вазопрессоров. На вторые сутки повторная проба на всасывание этим 7 пациентам оказалась положительной у 4 (23,9 %), что позволило к концу вторых суток начать вводить им питательную смесь. Остальным 6 (34,8 %) больным введение энтеральных смесей начиналось на 3-4 сутки от начала ЦНТ.

Обращает на себя внимание, что больным, подготовленным к ранней энтеральной терапии к концу первых суток периоперационно не назначалось ино-(вазо)тропной поддержки, на всех этапах исследования они имели более высокие (хотя и недостоверные) показатели $ScvO_2$ и меньшую степень ЭИ.

ВЫВОДЫ

Наше исследование показало, что достижение больными целевых значений терапии способствовало восстановлению всасывательной функции кишечника и началу энтерального введения нутриентов. Была установлена возможность раннего начала нутритивной поддержки у больных основной группы по срокам и объемам вводимых нутриентов.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ КОРРЕКЦИИ ПОСЛЕОПЕРАЦИОННОЙ АРТЕРИАЛЬНОЙ ГИПОТЕНЗИИ ИЗООСМОЛЯРНЫМИ КОЛЛОИДНЫМИ И КРИСТАЛЛОИДНЫМИ РАСТВОРАМИ С ПОЗИЦИЙ ЦЕЛЕНАПРАВЛЕННОЙ ТЕРАПИИ БОЛЬНЫХ С АБДОМИНАЛЬНЫМ СЕПСИСОМ

Аннотация: Проблема коррекции гемодинамических нарушений больных с абдоминальным сепсисом в послеоперационном периоде остаётся актуальной по сей день. На сегодняшний день основными растворами для проведения целенаправленной терапии являются коллоиды и кристаллоиды, но тактика их применения остаётся ещё не до конца изученной.

Различные литературные данные приводят различные результаты по тактике применения коллоидов и кристаллоидов. Основываясь на эти данные были проведены наши исследования.

Ключевые слова: коллоиды, кристаллоиды, целенаправленная терапия, абдоминальный сепсис, артериальная гипотензия.

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FEATURES OF CORRECTION OF POSTOPERATIVE ARTERIAL HYPOTENSION WITH ISOOSMOLAR COLLOIDAL AND CRYSTALLOID SOLUTIONS FROM THE STANDPOINT OF TARGETED THERAPY OF PATIENTS WITH ABDOMINAL SEPSIS

Abstract: The problem of correction of hemodynamic disorders in patients with abdominal sepsis in the postoperative period remains relevant to this day. To date, the main solutions for targeted therapy are colloids and crystalloids, but the tactics of their use remains not fully understood.

Various literature data give different results on the tactics of using colloids and crystalloids. Based on these data, our research was conducted.

Keywords: colloids, crystalloids, targeted therapy, abdominal sepsis, arterial hypotension.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

К настоящему времени проведено достаточно большое количество исследований по состоянию центральной гемодинамики, микроциркуляции в кишечнике и кислородного баланса организма при абдоминальном сепсисе [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. Значимость бактериального фактора в нарушениях гемодинамики была показана в условиях эксперимента в исследовании на здоровых добровольцах, которым болюсно вводили эндотоксин E. coli в сверхмалой дозе (2 нг/кг) и наблюдали стойкую (до 7 часов) артериальную гипотензию за счет снижения систолического АД. Гипотензия при эндотоксемии сопровождалась тахикардией и транзиторным увеличением в крови катехоламинов, что, однако, не смогло повысить АД. Данная работа показывает высокую чувствительность организма человека к эндотоксинам, вызывающим у него артериальную гипотензию. Экспериментальные данные дают представление о достаточно сложной картине перераспределения кровотока в кишечной стенке в ответ на гипотензию и гипоперфузию, свидетельствуя о значительно большем снижении кровотока в слизистой дистальной части тонкого кишечника, чем в серозно-мышечном слое [6]. Такая гипотензия может быть не безразлична для развития спланхнической ишемии, гибели энтероцитов и дисфункции кишечника [7].

ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

В работе А.А.Звягина и соавторов [8] на примере патогенеза хирургического сепсиса обобщены в виде схемы (по Denling) наиболее значимые нарушения системы кровообращения. В ответ на возникновение очага воспаления, высвобождение из клеток медиаторов воспаления - цитокинов, метаболитов арахидоновой кислоты, продуктов активации системы комплимента, веществ как с вазодилататорным (NO, гистамин), так и вазоконстрикторным действием (норадреналин, эндотелии), возникает дистония артериол и венул, повреждение эндотелия метаболитами с адгезией к ним нейтрофилов, увеличение проницаемости капилляров с утечкой белковых макромолекул, стаз крови с образованием микротромбов. В результате этого возникает секвестрация и депонирование крови, что приводит к гиповолемии, снижению преднагрузки, фракции сердечного выброса, снижению периферического сосудистого сопротивления и в итоге к нарушению перфузии тканей. Гипоперфузия усугубляет гипоксию и метаболические нарушения, приводя к полиорганной недостаточности. Патологические изменения сопровождаются артериальной гипотензией и низким сердечным

выбросом, рефрактерными к обычной объемной нагрузке на фоне сниженной чувствительности альфа- и бета-адренорецепторов к катехоламинам. Имеет значение и выраженное кардиодепрессивное действие TNFa, IL-1, оксида азота/пероксинитрита в систолической и диастолической дисфункции миокарда [9].

Эти патологические изменения закономерно приводят к нарушениям кислородного баланса организма, который определяется доставкой кислорода кровью и потребления его тканями, являясь ключевым показателем жизнеобеспечения. В типичной ситуации наблюдается снижение доставки кислорода вследствие гемодинамических нарушений [5, 9, 10]. В то же время повышение уровня метаболизма приводит к повышенной потребности организма в кислороде [4]. Еще в 90-е годы прошедшего века была установлена связь между характером кислородного транспорта, органными расстройствами и выживаемостью больных перитонитом. В частности, у выживших в течение первых трех суток наблюдался достоверно более высокий уровень доставки кислорода в сравнении с группой больных с летальным исходом [6, 4, 3]. Нарушения кислородного баланса можно диагностировать по снижению сатурации крови в малом круге кровообращении (SvO_2) при катеризации легочной артерии по методике Сван-Ганса [6, 9]. Как показывают рандомизированные исследования, даже небольшое увеличение сниженного SvO_2 в процессе интенсивной терапии повышает выживаемость септических больных [5]. Однако, более простым и доступным методом, все шире входящим в широкую клиническую практику, является определение сатурации кислорода крови в верхней полой вене - центральная венозная сатурация ($ScvO_2$). Считается, что мониторинг $ScvO_2$, как показателя кислородного баланса, позволяет получить ценную информацию о тяжести заболевания и эффективности проводимой терапии. Доказана значимость повышения $ScvO_2$ до 70% и выше в выживаемости больных сепсисом и септическим шоком более чем на 15% [4, 6].

Известно, что при критических состояниях снижение доставки кислорода тканям сопровождается увеличением продукции в клетках молочной кислоты и поступления её в кровь [2]. Причиной гиперлактатемии может быть не только глобальная или регионарная гипоперфузия, но и возрастание анаэробного метаболизма [3, 9]. Определение лактата в динамике имеет диагностическую и прогностическую ценность. В недавних работах установлена связь между гиперлактатемией, развитием полиорганной недостаточности и показателями 28 - суточной летальности при проведении интенсивной терапии больным [4]. Также было показано, что уровень D-лактата может быть ранним индикатором ишемии кишечника [6].

Нарушения системы кровообращения и кислородного баланса при перитоните/абдоминальном сепсисе в значительной степени связаны с ишемией кишечника, энтеральной недостаточностью и включением их в механизмы эндогенной интоксикации, системного воспалительного ответа и полиорганной недостаточности. Важно подчеркнуть, что спланхническая ишемия повышает летальность больных в критическом состоянии [2, 3, 5]. В клинике нарушения спланхнического кровотока можно диагностировать методами лазерной допплеровской флоуметрии, компьютерной томографии и рентгеновского контрастирования, а также при гастротонометрии [1, 5].

Несмотря на наличие избыточной перфузии кишечной стенки по отношению к её потребностям и возможность компенсации снижения кровотока путем увеличения экстракции кислорода, её слизистая весьма чувствительна к ишемии. В значительной степени это объясняется особенностями её кровоснабжения. Кровоснабжение ворсинчатого слоя слизистой представлено сетью анастомозов между центрально расположенными артериями и субэпителиальными венулами и капиллярами. Артериолы и венулы формируют анастомозы в форме шпилькообразной петли, которая определяет величину диффузии O_2 от артериальной стороны к венозной. Чем ближе к верхушке ворсинки расположен анастомоз, тем ниже парциальное давление кислорода в текущей по нему крови. Эта особенность делает слизистую оболочку ЖКТ весьма чувствительной к снижению доставки O_2. Если продолжительность гипоперфузии ткани кишечника невелика, то интестинальное потребление O_2, может быть восстановлено после нормализации его доставки. Если гипоперфузия продолжалась достаточно долго, то реперфузия не всегда сможет обеспечить восстановления уровня потребления O_2. Более того, реперфузия способствует увеличению продукции активных радикалов O_2, вызывающих дополнительное повреждение кишечной стенки и ее сосудистой сети [3, 8].

На первом этапе коррекции гипотензии и восстановления кровотока в кишечнике необходима нормализация сердечного выброса, что наиболее существенно для эффективной терапии интестинальной ишемии [2, 4]. В то же время применение метода pH - метрии слизистой желудка при интралюминальной тонометрии показало, что нормализация центральной гемодинамики, кислородного баланса и микроциркуляции кишечника не всегда сопровождалось восстановлением требуемой доставки к кишечнику кислорода [1, 5, 7]. Этим можно объяснить поддержание кишечной недостаточности, прогрессирование системного воспаления и ПОН при восстановленной центральной гемодинамики у больных с длительной гипотензией [3].

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ И ЭМПИРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

Клинический материал диссертации составили наблюдения за 21 больными с диагнозом распространенного перитонита различной этиологии, осложненного синдромом кишечной недостаточности. Все больные проходили лечение в отделении реанимации и интенсивной терапии клиники АГМИ за период 2019-2021г.г. Мужчин было 11 (51,4%), женщин - 10 (48,6%), средний, возраст 56,8 ± 7,8 лет.

Длительность перитонита составляла 36-72 часов. У всех больных имелся синдром системной воспалительной реакции по критериям ACCP/SCCM 1992/РАСХИ 2004 и диагностировалась кишечная недостаточность 2 степени по классификации Т.С. Поповой [5]. На основании этого и диагностики тяжести состояния больных в шкалах APACHE II, SAPS II, SOFA исследованные больные относились к тяжелому абдоминальному сепсису [8].

Предоперационная подготовка включала стандартную терапию (антибактериальные препараты, инфузионные растворы, симпатомиметики по показаниям). Оперативные вмешательства выполнялись в условиях многокомпонентной анестезии с ИВЛ и были направлены на санацию гнойного очага инфекции. Они заканчивались назогастроинтестинальной интубацией полифункциональными зондами и дренированием брюшной полости. Зонд в послеоперационном периоде использовали для декомпрессии, кишечного лаважа, а затем для энтерального питания. После оперативного вмешательства больные госпитализировались в ОРИТ, где им проводилась комплексная интенсивная терапия, включающая продленную ИВЛ с поддержанием стабильных респираторных показателей (PaO_2 84-90 мм рт.ст., $PaCO_2$ 36-40 мм рт.ст.). У всех включенных в исследование больных в послеоперационном периоде отмечалась нестабильность гемодинамики с развитием через **2 - 6** часов после операции артериальной гипотензии.

Распределение больных на группы исследования. В основу распределения положена различная тактика инфузионной терапии для коррекции послеоперационной гипотензии в контрольной и основной группах изучаемых больных.

Критериями включения в исследование являлись:

1) артериальная гипотензия и низкие показатели $ScvO_2$ в послеоперационном периоде (АДсист. 90 мм рт.ст. продолжительностью более 30 минут; $ScvO_2$ ниже 70%);

2) наличие у всех больных кишечной недостаточности с отрицательной пробой на всасывание;

3) респираторная стабильность при проведении ИВЛ.

Коррекция артериальной гипотензии

Контрольной группе из 20 больных для коррекции послеоперационной гипотензии применялась стартовая инфузия ГЭК

130/0,4 1000 мл, а 21 больному основной группы коррекция начиналась с введения 4 мл/кг ГР (7,2% раствора натрия хлорида с 6% ГЭК 200/0,5) с последующей инфузией ГЭК 130/0,4 7-8 мл/кг. В дальнейшем в обеих группах продолжалась инфузионная терапия коллоидами и кристаллоидами, по показаниям применялся дофамин в дозах 7-9 мкг/кг/мин, свежезамороженная плазма. Эффективность коррекции гипотензии и стабилизации гемодинамики в изучаемых группах оценивалась через 1, 6, 12, 24 часа терапии с позиций целенаправленности, т.е. достижения целевых значений ЦВД - 8-12 мм рт.ст., среднего АД > 65 мм рт. ст., диуреза > 0.5 мл/кг/ч и $ScvO_2$> 70% как конечного результата, отражающего кислородный баланс организма (Rivers E. et al, 2001) [2].

Всем больным выполнялись стандартные методы исследования: концентрацию электролитов (ммоль/л) и осмотическое давление определяли ионоселективным анализатором «Easy Lyte» (США); показатели КОС и $ScvO_2$ аппаратом «Easy Blood Gas» (США); контроль уровня лактата на всех этапах на аппарате BIOSEN-M: (Швейцария).

Эффективности целенаправленной терапии оценивалось по восстановлению кислородтранспортных систем с нормализацией кислородного баланса организма - одна из основных задач интенсивной терапии критического состояния (В.В.Мороз). Одним из маркеров адекватности доставки кислорода к клеткам организма может служить уровень насыщения, венозной крови-кислородом (центральная венозная сатурация, $ScvO_2$), который отражает количество кислорода, оставшееся в крови после ее прохождения через капиллярное русло, где происходит его экстракция.

В современной интенсивной терапии все большее внимание придается оценке перфузии тканей и органов. Для этого рекомендуется использовать определение лактата в артериальной и венозной крови, а его повышение расценивать как признак развивающейся тканевой гипоксии. В последних работах уровень лактата в динамике рассматривают как критерий эффективности проводимой терапии и прогностический признак исхода лечения.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

Проведение ЦНТ на основе изотонических кристаллоидных и коллоидных растворов у больных перитонитом с синдромом кишечной недостаточности показало значительные трудности в восстановлении гемодинамики до ее целевых значений.

Растворы приходилось применять в больших объемах и достаточно часто сочетать их с введением катехоламинов.

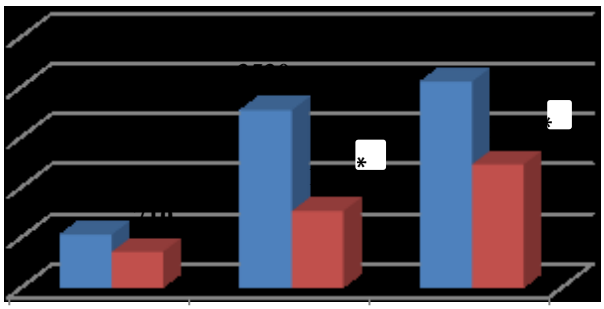
Результаты достижения целевых значений ЦНТ у больных

	Кол-во больных контр. группы				Кол-во больных основн. группы			
	1 ч	6 ч	12ч	24 ч	1ч	6ч	12ч	24 ч
АД средн.	21	39	42	45	29	45	47	47
Scv02	8	31	37	39	11	40	42	43
Лактат	0	23	35	40	0	32	41	43
Диурез	7	33	40	42	26	45	47	47

При сравнении динамики показателей у больных контрольной и основной групп видно, что наибольшие различия были обнаружены в скорости достижения целевых значений АД, $ScvO_2$, нормализации уровня лактата и диуреза, то есть более ранним достижением целевых значений показателей у большего числа больных основной группы. Результаты ЦНТ к концу суток по количеству больных, достигших целевых значений были практически одинаковы в обеих группах, что может объясняться относительно кратковременным гемодинамическим действием ГР.

Примечательно, что включение в терапию ГР способствовало значительному снижению продолжительности (на 16-18 часов) гиперлактатемии у большинства больных. Одним из механизмов этих изменений может быть улучшение микроциркуляции (снятие отека эндотелиоцитов, снижение адгезии ПМЯЛ) на фоне введения ГР, в том числе в сосудах кишечника.

Гидробаланс при ЦНТ в изучаемых группах



Контрольная группа	**1 ч**	**6 ч**	**24 ч**
Объем инфузии, мл	1100 ± 90	3950 ± 380	5580 ± 620
Объем мочи, мл	40 ± 10	370 ± 80	1410 ± 120
Основная группа	**1 ч**	**6 ч**	**24 ч**
Объем инфузии, мл	800 ± 50	2350 ± 270	4650 ± 520
Объем мочи, мл	130 ± 20	850 ± 190	2100 ± 210

***p<0,05- сравнению между по группами (U критерий Манна-Уитни)**

Анализ гидробаланса при проведении ЦНТ показал следующее. В контрольной группе целенаправленная терапия создавала предпосылки для гипергидратации, что требовало тщательного мониторинга ЦВД, диуреза

и, в отдельных случаях, применение фуросемида. Как показано в одной из последних работ избыточная гипергидратация в первые сутки после операции с показателями ЦВД (9,4 ± 0,36) значительно превышающими 8 мм рт.ст. связаны с повышенным риском летальности этих больных [96]. Необходимо отметить, что применение ГР позволило достоверно снизить объем инфузии с увеличением диуреза, на фоне меньшего возрастания ЦВД (8,4 ± 0,58), что свидетельствует о рестриктивных возможностях такой терапии.

При окончании ЦНТ (24 ч) у 12 больных не удалось восстановить целевые значения $ScvO_2$. При этом у 8 больных отмечалось снижение Ht<0,30 л/л на фоне нормализации АД, а у 5 больных с тяжелой степенью ЭИ и низким гематокритом сохранялась артериальная гипотензия.

ВЫВОДЫ

При сравнении тактик инфузионной терапии на основе изо- и гиперосмолярных растворов обращает на себя внимание положительное влияние ГР, таких как меньший объем инфузионной терапии при значительно большем диурезе, что предупреждает развитие избыточной гипергидратации.

Результаты исследования по инфузионной тактике показывают преимущество включения в неё ГР по сравнению с изоосмолярными растворами. Эти преимущества заключаются более быстром восстановлении гемодинамики, кислородного статуса на фоне рестриктивности инфузионной терапии.

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ТРАНСПОРТНО-ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрены проблемы достижения целевых ориентиров в сфере транспортной логистики республики Узбекистан. Предложены меры по повышению эффективности и оптимизации логистических процессов. Сделан вывод о важности транспортно-экономического баланса, внедрения информационных инструментов, позволяющих отслеживать и успешно прогнозировать последующее развитие спроса на логистические услуги с целью реализации эффективной системы планирования.

Ключевые слова: транспортный сектор экономики, логистика, логистические услуги, транспортные перевозки.

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CURRENT DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: the article deals with the problems of achieving targets in the field of transport logistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Proposed measures to improve the efficiency and optimization of logistics processes. The conclusion is made about the importance of the transport and economic balance, the introduction of information tools that allow you to track and successfully predict the subsequent development of demand for logistics services in order to implement an effective planning system.

Keywords: transport sector of the economy, logistics, logistics services, transportation.

Эффективность транспортного сектора является неотъемлемым компонентом развития экономической инфраструктуры страны, залогом

успешного функционирования экономики в условиях глобализации. Высокий уровень развития транспортной системы обеспечивает эффективное достижение новых экономических и социальных высот и, следовательно, достижение мультипликативного эффекта, такого как: расширение доступа к рынкам, занятость населения, дополнительные инвестиции и др. Связь между количеством и качеством транспортной инфраструктуры и уровнем экономического развития лежит в основе всех потенциальных возможностей в экономике [1].

Очевидно, что недостаточно развитая транспортная логистика приводит к экономическим издержкам, таким как сокращение или упущение возможностей и снижение качества жизни. На агрегированном уровне эффективная транспортная логистика снижает затраты во многих секторах экономики, а неэффективная увеличивает эти расходы. Кроме того, состояние транспортной логистики не преднамеренно способствует получению непредвиденных последствий. Например, перегруженность транспортных путей, с одной стороны, часто становится результатом предоставления пользователям бесплатной или недорогой транспортной инфраструктуры. Однако, с другой стороны, пробки также являются признаком растущей экономики, когда пропускная способность и инфраструктурный сегмент с трудом удовлетворяют растущие потребности в мобильности. Сфера транспортной логистики несет важную социальную и экологическую нагрузку, которой нельзя пренебрегать. Формирование конкурентоспособного экономического сегмента транспортных услуг, достижение его эффективности, высоких коммерческих качеств невозможно осуществить без развития инфраструктуры логистики и внедрения высокопроизводительных технических средств.

О важности развития транспортной отрасли неоднократно писал еще академик С.Г. Струмилин, считающий транспортную логистику одним из столпов фундамента, на котором базируется весь процесс экономического роста. Исследованию вопросов эффективного построения и развития транспортных систем посвящено множество научных трудов, тем не менее, в сфере эффективного построения продуктивных транспортно-логистических процессов, в условиях общемировой глобализации остается много не решенных перспективных вопросов.

Сегодня достижение эффективного функционирования транспортной логистики – одно из стратегических направлений экономической политики Узбекистана. Актуальные направления стратегического развития транспорта Узбекистана основываются на перспективах роста международной торговли, потребностей в транспортных услугах, производства и потребления основных видов промышленной и сельскохозяйственной продукции, инвестициях и др. Глобальными направлениями являются задачи по расширению осуществляемых

законодательных изменений, нацеленных на возведение интегрированной единой системы транспортной сферы, увеличению конкурентоспособности транспортно-логистической отрасли, повышению эффективности и обеспечение стабильного развития ее инфраструктуры, для соответствия всем потребностям экономики государства, населения и бизнеса [2]. В институциональном плане – актуально повышение эффективности системы – анализирующей и предусматривающей возникающие потребности транспортной сферы, базирующейся на основе прогноза социально-экономического развития регионов, для формирования комплексной модели планирования и обеспечения прогрессивного развития экономических процессов.

В последнее время в Республике Узбекистан проделана значительная работа с целью формирования благоприятной среды для реализации единой политики в области модернизации транспортно-логистического сектора, созданию комплексной системы управления всеми видами транспорта и повышения продуктивности их взаимодействия. Транспортная логистика приобрела положительные векторы развития. На фоне достаточно стабильного развития уже существующих транспортных предприятий отмечен рост количества зарегистрированных перевозчиков и пассажирооборота. Созданием транспортно-логистических центров положено начало формирования масштабной внутренней логистической сети. В г. Навои с 2008 года в круглосуточном режиме функционирует международный интермодальный логистический центр «Навои», с грузооборотом 100 тыс. тонн в год. С 2009 г. функционирует центр логистики «Ангрен», пропускной мощностью до 4 млн. тонн грузов в год, основной задачей которого является обеспечение бесперебойного грузопотока между областями Ферганской долины и другими регионами республики. В 2017 году на базе компании СП ООО INTERLOGISTICS создан Международный центр логистики «Ташкент» (United Cargo Center). Он располагается в непосредственной близости от основных международных и региональных транспортных маршрутов и обеспечивает обработку различных видов грузов, в том числе скоропортящихся и крупногабаритных. О положительных факторах развития сферы транспортной логистики республики свидетельствует динамика индекса эффективности логистики от Всемирного банка – LPI (Logistics Performance Index). Несмотря на сложную транспортную доступность к водному транспортному сообщению, обусловленную географическим положением, страна достаточно уверено продвинулась в глобальном рейтинге с 129-го места в 2007 г. до 99 позиции в 2018 г. [3].

Однако, анализ состояния сферы транспортной логистики по ряду таких критериев, как качественный уровень логистических услуг, организация международных перевозок, развитие инфраструктуры отрасли, позволяет обозначить недостатки, для преодоления которых

необходимо планомерное продолжение курса реализации целевых ориентиров транспортной политики.

Например, в отдельных случаях все еще наблюдаются несоответствия мировым стандартам состояния сервиса транспортной логистики и инфраструктуры. Функционирующие модели осуществления транспортировок требуют внедрения актуальных логистических алгоритмов. Остаются незакрытыми вопросы развития производственно-технической базы и внедрения информационных технологий, реализующих поддержку на всех этапах логистического процесса [4].

Необходим комплексный подход к упрощению применяемого в республике документооборота, в том числе процессов регистрации перевозимых товаров на пунктах таможенного контроля, наращиванию коммуникации и информационного взаимодействия между участниками перевозочного процесса, компаниями, осуществляющими перевозки и предоставляющими экспедиторские услуги, терминалами, складскими секторами, таможенными пунктами и другими предприятиями и потребителями их услуг [5]. Остается актуальной проблема совершенствования единой законодательной базы, современных нормативов в области логистики применительно к транспортному комплексу.

В силу указанных не решенных пока обстоятельств не в полной мере реализуется единая инновационная и инвестиционная политика. До настоящего времени актуальны проблемы в реализации единого подхода к управлению разными подвидами транспорта. Остается недостаточно продуктивным взаимодействие государственных органов по согласованию тарифов и цен в транспортной сфере, формированию единой политики в вопросах международных перевозок [6].

В развитии транспортных систем непременно следует учитывать, что Стратегией инновационного развития Республики Узбекистан в период до 2030 года предполагается рост доли промышленности в ВВП до 37%, что предполагает среднегодовые темпы роста промышленности на уровне 8,3% [7]. В связи с указанным следует развивать сеть автомобильных дорог. В настоящее время до 70% автодорог требует доведения качества до международных стандартов. Удобство и безопасность транспортного сообщения напрямую сказывается на эффективности автотранспортной логистики, значительно влияя на расход топливных затрат, износ автотранспорта, транспортные издержки, коммерческую скорость и надежность перевозок. Требует дальнейшего улучшения техническое состояние автотранспортного парка в секторе общественного транспорта, не соответствие его количества возникающим потребностям становятся причинами низкого качества услуг общественного транспорта и не эффективного его развития. Все еще существует проблема скрытого, «теневого» сектора частного пассажирского транспорта, в том числе из-за

низкой скорости внедрения и реализации единых электронных платежей пассажиропотоком и недостаточного быстрого уровня цифровизации в системах управления и контроля транспортного сектора [9]. Хотя, согласно статистике Всемирного банка, достижения в области цифровизации транспортной логистической системы в Узбекистане более значительны, чем в сопредельных государствах [3].

Также требует решения вопросы эффективного обеспечения грузопотока посредством функционирования мультимодальных логистических центров. Мультимодальные логистические сети необходимо развивать в соответствии с растущими экономическими потребностями, так как недоработки в системе функционирования логистических центров снижают эффективность их использования в экономике страны. Опыт зарубежных стран в организации мультимодальных перевозок и эксплуатации логистических центров показывает важность реализации принципов интегрированной логистики, оптимизирования процессов на всех этапах цепи поставок, оперативности и принятия единых алгоритмов разработки решения в обстоятельствах повышенных рисков и недостаточной изученности исходных данных, определения моделей транспортно-логистических процессов и активное внедрение в работу современных коммуникационных технологий [10].

Таким образом, необходимо отметить, что в условиях активного формирования и развития транспортно-логистической сферы республики Узбекистан крайне важно приведение всей логистической структуры к транспортно-экономическому балансу, внедрение инструментов, позволяющих отслеживать текущую ситуацию и прогнозировать развитие спроса на логистические услуги, построение сферы транспортных перевозок на основе эффективной системы стратегического планирования.

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ КОМБИНИРОВАННОЙ ТЕРАПИИ АРТЕРИАЛЬНОЙ ГИПЕРТОНИИ

Резюме: Под «артериальной гипертензией» (АГ) подразумевают синдром повышения артериального давления (АД). Различают АГ первичную («гипертоническая болезнь» — ГБ) и вторичную («симптоматическая» АГ).

Под ГБ принято понимать хронически протекающее заболевание, основным проявлением которого является стойкое повышение АД, не связанное с наличием патологических процессов, при которых повышение АД обусловлено известными, в современных условиях часто устранимыми причинами «симптоматических» АГ. В силу того, что ГБ — гетерогенное заболевание, имеющее довольно отчетливые клинико-патогенетические варианты с существенно различающимися на начальных этапах механизмами развития, в научной литературе вместо обозначения ГБ часто используется АГ.

Ключевая слова: артериальная гипертония, комбинованная терапия, актуальные вопросы.

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TOPICAL ISSUES OF COMBINATION THERAPY OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

Resume: "Arterial hypertension" (AH) refers to the syndrome of increased blood pressure (BP). There are primary hypertension ("hypertension" — GB) and secondary hypertension ("symptomatic" hypertension).

GB is commonly understood as a chronically occurring disease, the main manifestation of which is a persistent increase in blood pressure, unrelated to the presence of pathological processes in which an increase in blood pressure is caused by known, in modern conditions, often avoidable causes of "symptomatic" hypertension. Due to the fact that GB is a heterogeneous disease with fairly distinct clinical and pathogenetic variants with significantly different mechanisms of development at the initial stages, in the scientific literature, AG is often used instead of the designation GB.

Keywords: arterial hypertension, combined therapy, topical issues.

Актуальность. Артериальная гипертония (АГ) является не только одним из наиболее широко распространенных заболеваний человечества, но и главным фактором риска сердечно–сосудистой и цереброваскулярной заболеваемости и смертности населения[2]. АГ выявляется почти у 1 млрд человек (проживающих в основном в промышленно развитых странах), что составляет порядка 25–40% всего населения. При этом, по некоторым прогнозам, распространенность АГ будет лишь возрастать во всем мире в ближайшие годы[6].

В настоящее время возможно использование двух стратегий терапии АГ для достижения целевого АД – монотерапии и комбинированного лечения. Монотерапия базируется на поиске оптимального для конкретного больного препарата, и переход на комбинированную терапию целесообразен только в случае отсутствия эффекта последнего[1]. Комбинированная терапия уже на старте лечения предусматривает подбор эффективной комбинации препаратов с различными механизмами действия.

Каждый из этих подходов имеет свои достоинства и недостатки. Преимущество монотерапии состоит в том, что в случае удачного подбора лекарственного средства больному не будет необходимо дополнительно принимать еще один препарат[3]. Однако, как правило, при монотерапии удается достигнуть целевого АД в среднем только у 30-40% больных АГ. Это вполне естественно, поскольку один класс препаратов не в состоянии контролировать все патогенетические механизмы повышения АД: активность симпатической нервной системы и ренин-ангиотензин-альдостероновой системы, объемзависимые механизмы[4]. Кроме того, монотерапия требует от врача кропотливого поиска наиболее оптимального для пациента антигипертензивного средства с частой сменой препаратов и их дозировок, что нередко лишает врача и больного уверенности в успехе и в конечном итоге снижает приверженность лечению[1]. Это особенно актуально для больных с мягкой и умеренной АГ, большинство из которых не испытывают дискомфорта от повышения АД и не мотивированы к лечению[6].

Недостатком комбинированной терапии является неудобство, связанное с тем, что больному приходится дополнительно принимать еще один, а иногда и несколько препаратов. Однако в большинстве случаев назначение антигипертензивных средств с различными механизмами действия позволяет, с одной стороны, добиться целевого АД, а с другой – минимизировать количество побочных эффектов.

Цель исследования. Изучить методы комбинированной терапии у больных А/Г.

Материалы и методы исследования. Недавно был представлен новый мета–анализ 42 клинических исследований (общее количество

включенных 68 больных АГ), в котором был сопоставлен АД–снижающий эффект комбинации любых двух препаратов из классов тиазидных диуретиков, b–блокаторов, ингибиторов ангиотензинпревращающего фермента (АПФ) и антагонистов кальция с эффектом одного из препаратов комбинации.

Результаты исследования. Были проанализированы исследования факториального дизайна, в которых сравнивались 4 группы больных: монотерапия одним препаратом, монотерапия другим препаратом, комбинация двух этих препаратов и плацебо.

При использовании диуретика среднее снижение систолического АД (за вычетом снижения АД в группе плацебо) при монотерапии составило 7,3 мм рт.ст. и 14,6 мм рт.ст. в комбинации с препаратами других классов. По такой же схеме оценки в группе b–блокаторов среднее снижение систолического АД составило 9,3 и 18,9 мм рт.ст.; в группе ингибиторов АПФ – 6,8 и 13,9 мм рт.ст.; антагонистов кальция – 8,4 и 14,3 мм рт.ст. соответственно.

Ожидаемое снижение АД от сочетания двух препаратов, предполагающее аддитивный эффект, весьма точно предсказывало наблюдаемое снижение АД. Отношения наблюдаемого к ожидаемому увеличивающему снижению АД комбинации каждого класса препаратов с любым другим по отношению к эффекту одного препарата были соответственно для тиазидов, b–блокаторов, ингибиторов АПФ и антагонистов кальция: 1,04 (95% доверительный интервал {ДИ}0,88–1,20; 1,0 (95% ДИ 0,76–1,24); 1,16 (95% ДИ 0,93–1,39) и 0,89 (95% ДИ 0,69–1,09), а по всем группам вместе – 1,01 (95% ДИ 0,90–1,12). Сравнение этих результатов с опубликованными данными других мета–анализов по оценке действия различных доз этих же препаратов показало (рис. 3), что удваивание дозы препарата дает приблизительно только одну пятую от нарастающего снижения АД в случае комбинации препаратов (0,22{95% ДИ 0,19–0,25}).

Вывод. Таким образом, снижение АД при использовании комбинации двух препаратов из этих 4–х классов препаратов может быть предсказано на основе аддитивных эффектов. Дополнительное снижение АД при назначении комбинации двух различных классов препаратов приблизительно в 5 раз больше, чем снижение при удвоении дозы одного препарата (монотерапия). Это исследование еще раз подтверждает большой потенциал комбинированной терапии в лечении больных АГ.

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ФАКТОРЫ ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ ЖАНРА МАКОМА В ИСКУССТВЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО НАРОДНОГО МУЗЫКАЛЬНОГО ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬСТВА

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются виды макомного жанра и его роль в музыкальном искусстве и жизни человека.

Ключевые слова: Музыка, личность, образование, роль, искусство, узбекского народного музыка, жанр, маком.

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FACTORS OF RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAQOM GENRE IN THE ART OF UZBEK FOLKLOR MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

Annotation: This article discusses the types of maqom genre and its role in the art of music and human life.

Key words: Music, personality, education, role, art, Uzbek folk music, genre, poppy.

В средние века сложился классический традиционный музыкально-вокальный жанр "маком", который по праву считается вершиной узбекской профессиональной музыки устной традиции. Некоторые исследователи видят в макомах развитие древнейших канонизированных песнопений, которые задолго до установления в Центральной Азии ислама были неразрывно связаны с астрологическими представлениями зороастрийцев. Вероятно, первоначально в определенные часы суток во время смены стражи предписывалось исполнение над крепостными или городскими воротами специальной ритуальной музыки, получившей название "маком", что в буквальном переводе с арабского означает "местоположение".

Шашмаком (в переводе с персидско-таджикского означающий «шесть макамов») – один из основных жанров классической музыки Центральной Азии, представленный в культуре Таджикистана и Узбекистана. Это утонченная инструментальная музыка и высоко профессиональное вокальное искусство.

Несмотря на близость отдельных сторон многосложной концепции Шашмакома к идеям суфизма и выражению духовной божественной гармонии, история Шашмакома тесно переплетается с политической историей Центральной Азии: развитие искусства Шашмакома часто зависело от прихотей властителей. Но и сегодня существование и развитие этого искусства в Центральной Азии по-прежнему во многом зависит от государственной поддержки, а также от энтузиазма традиционных музыкантов и работы преданных музыковедов.

В тоже время государство в наших странах с макомной традицией доминирует во всех сферах жизни, и в особенности в культуре, и здесь никак не обойтись без его активной роли. Роль государства в культуре была доминирующей и в недавний советский период истории. Так что преемственность сохраняется и имеет значение. В мусульманское средневековье государство также традиционно выступало главным покровителем и меценатом профессионального творчества. Но были и замечательные частные меценаты, как, например, великий Алишер Навои. Сложные классические формы музицирования, собственно говоря, и зародились-то во многом в недрах государственных форм музицирования (придворная традиция), и они не могут полноценно существовать без значительной финансовой поддержки. Представьте себе, какое финансирование нужно, чтобы поддерживать оперное искусство в странах Европы и США. Но там всегда есть дополнительная помощь от крупных частных компаний и меценатов самого разного масштаба.

Современный мир неизбежно влияет и будет влиять на разные аспекты и стороны Шашмакома и его исполнение. Имеются отдельные случаи, которые, к счастью, еще не стали тенденцией, «осовременить» искусство макомов, приблизить его к современным звуковым экспериментам, соединить в единовременных и спонтанных «творческих актах» искусство макомов с весьма далекими в художественном смысле видами новейшего музицирования (джаз, рэп и др.). Все эти эксперименты выглядят весьма курьезно и забавно, но они подтачивают традиционную аутентичную эстетику макомата, расшатывают его каноны, профанируют серьезное искусство. Другой более серьезный фактор влияния – это коммерциализация. Искусство макомов испытывает сильное влияние коммерциализации. Оно вынуждено подстраиваться под вкусы и запросы «свадебной аудитории» внутри страны или под запросы современной туристической индустрии. Это нередко влияет на форму подачи и интерпретацию классической музыки. Музыканты-макомисты нередко становятся частью современного шоу-бизнеса с набором таких его «ценностей», как стремление к шумному успеху, популярности, престижу, деланию карьеры и т.п. Все эти качества в былые времена были абсолютно чужды этическому кодексу традиционного музыканта. Но времена, как

известно, меняются. Можно привести и другие различные приметы нового времени.

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ВАЖНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ РЕКЛАМЫ В ИСПРАВЛЕНИИ ДОМАШНЕГО НАСИЛИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье определяется понятие домашнего насилия и освещаются различные аспекты преступления против женщин и домашнего насилия. Обсуждается понятие социальной рекламы и значение социальной рекламы в преодолении домашнего насилия, приводятся примеры социальной рекламы по нескольким темам.

Ключевые слова: Насилие, насилие в семье, социальная реклама.

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IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF SOCIAL ADVERTISING IN CORRECTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Annotation: This article defines the concept of domestic violence and highlights various aspects of the crime against women and domestic violence. The concept of social advertising and the importance of social advertising in overcoming domestic violence are discussed, examples of social advertising on several topics are given.

Key words: Violence, domestic violence, social advertising.

Насилие — недостаток человеческой природы. Неспособность человека контролировать свои эмоции, или его неспособность контролировать себя, является одной из причин, по которой он становится зависимым от насилия. Насилие означает не то, что человек силен, а то, что он слаб и безвольен. Одной из самых распространенных проблем на сегодняшний день является насилие в семье. Можно с уверенностью сказать, что эта проблема существует во всех обществах, даже в самых развитых странах. Межведомственная рабочая группа Организации Объединенных Наций по вопросам насилия в отношении женщин провела исследование распространенности насилия в отношении женщин в 161 стране и регионе в период с 2000 по 2018 год. Анализ показывает, что почти каждая третья или 30% женщин во всем мире подвергается насилию в течение своей жизни.[1]

В определении домашнего насилия это физическое, психическое, сексуальное или финансовое насилие над супругом или другим лицом,

находящимся в близких отношениях с другим человеком. Как правило, этот вид насилия предполагает попытку одной стороны контролировать жизнь других членов семьи. Жертвами домашнего насилия чаще всего становятся женщины или маленькие дети, но есть жертвы и среди мужчин и пожилых людей.

Понятие домашнего насилия является новым термином, входящим в узбекский язык в качестве юридического термина. Но можно с уверенностью сказать, что сама проблема давно известна нашему народу. Это один из скрытых пороков, пронизывающих жизнь общества и умы некоторых людей на основе патриархального понимания. Основываясь на нездоровом представлении о превосходстве мужчин над женщинами, женщина всегда должна быть ниже своего мужа и тихо склонять голову, бьет ли он ее или оскорбляет, не задумываясь. Такой взгляд даже стал для некоторых жизненным убеждением.

Следует отметить, что существует большая разница между преступлениями против женщин и насилием в семье. Давайте посмотрим на Буффара как на случай умеренных телесных повреждений. Если женщине причиняет физический вред кто-то, кто ей не близок (человек, не входящий в ее семью), все знают, что это неправильно, и что полиция примет немедленные меры против человека, который ее ударил. Очевидно, что пострадавший сначала обратится в полицию. Общественность также решительно осуждает нападавшего и требует его наказания.

Теперь предположим, что ту же работу проделал муж в семье. Если муж бьет жену, общественность рассматривает это как внутреннее и личное дело семьи. Поскольку преступление обычно совершается в помещении, свидетелей инцидента очень мало.

Во-вторых, под давлением общественного мнения и давления мужа женщина часто не жалуется в полицию. В конце концов, он может баллотироваться в районный совет. Во многих случаях они также пытаются урегулировать конфликт в семье. Муж, не чувствующий ответственности за свое насилие, продолжает оказывать давление на жену в семье. Если мы посмотрим на случаи жертв, которые стали инвалидами или погибли в результате домашнего насилия, то большинство из них заявило, что домашнее насилие продолжается, и, зная об этом, и общественность, и правоохранительные органы, получается, что он не вовремя принять соответствующие меры. В результате уязвимые женщины даже кончают жизнь самоубийством.

Для предотвращения и устранения таких проблемных ситуаций необходимо акцентировать внимание людей на текущей проблеме, выявлять такие негативные ситуации у людей как болевые точки общества, а именно сейчас кто-то является жертвой насилия. важно сформировать представление о происходящем. Для решения этих задач следует использовать социальную рекламу. Если говорить о социальной рекламе,

то многие исследователи считают, что социальная реклама является важнейшим инструментом в обществе, который служит для формирования ценностей, сохранения существующих ценностей и изменения общественно опасных аспектов поведения.[2] Социальная реклама – вид рекламной коммуникации, целью которой является донесение до населения информации, имеющей общественное значение, направленной на формирование и преобразование социальных представлений, социальных норм и моделей поведения. Кроме того, важнейшей задачей этого диалога является вовлечение членов сообщества в решение социальных проблем.

Тему домашнего насилия часто поднимают крупные рекламные компании и СМИ. Цель социальных рекламных кампаний — популяризировать проблему и вселить надежду на то, что у женщин, подвергшихся насилию, есть выход. Рассмотрим на нескольких примерах, как организаторы различных социальных рекламных кампаний пытаются помочь решить проблему.

Примеры социальной рекламы против домашнего насилия

«Если ваш супруг окажется хулиганом» — новый слоган социальной рекламы швейцарской организации Frauenzentrale Zürich. В 2015 году в рамках кампании «16 дней против насилия» были созданы плакаты с изображением оригинальной «парочки». Рядом с обычной женщиной стоит известный исторический герой, известный своей жестокостью. «Тиран в доме» (использованы образы Муаммара Каддафи, Саддама Хусейна, Иосифа Сталина), возможно, стал причиной смерти его жены. Активисты отмечают, что каждые две недели в Швейцарии умирает одна женщина, и что такие трагедии случаются в семьях с разным достатком и социальным статусом.

Другие печальные оправдания для женщин, которые страдают от физического насилия в семье, включают «удары в дверной косяк, холодильник, стол», чтобы скрыть насилие. Колумбийское PSA «судит» двери и столы за их «преступления».

Во Франкфурте для рекламы был использован интересный прием бесплатной раздачи товаров: женщинам были розданы тысячи коробок с пудрой в рамках социальной кампании против насилия. Для женщины, ставшей жертвой сексуального и домашнего насилия, пудреница иногда становится средством скрыть не только синяки под глазами, но и неприятную правду. На таких «пассивных жертв» направлено общественное движение Франкфуртской горячей линии для жертв сексуального и домашнего насилия. По городу было разбросано несколько тысяч коробок с пудрой, в их окнах «отражались» избитая женщина и номер телефона горячей линии. [3]

На практике социальная реклама используется в коммерческих и политических целях. Это приводит к снижению доверия людей к нему. В

настоящее время наблюдается интерес граждан к проблемам общества, которые требуют увеличения объема социальной рекламы и охвата более широкой аудитории.

Задача социальной рекламы – изменить модель общества к лучшему. Поэтому оно должно постоянно информировать население о социальных и общественных событиях, поощрять гражданскую активность, способствовать благотворительной деятельности и помогать людям преодолевать те или иные жизненные трудности.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ СУЩНОСТЬ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЦЕНЫ КАК ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ КАТЕГОРИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье изложены анализ содержание цены как экономическая категория и процесс ее формирования с позиции исследования учёных классиков. Отражены основные направления ценовой стабильности.

Ключевые слова: экономика, цена, экономическая категория, стоимость, себестоимость, товар, единица измерения, классическая школа, количество труда.

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THEORETICAL ESSENCE OF PRICE FORMATION AS AN ECONOMIC CATEGORY

Abstract. This article presents an analysis of the content of the price as an economic category and the process of its formation from the standpoint of the study of scholars of the classics. The main directions of price stability are reflected.

Key words: economics, price, economic category, cost, prime cost, commodity, unit of measure, classical school, quantity of labor.

Цена и ее формирование являются одним из важнейших элементов рыночной экономики. Поэтому сущность цены нашла свое отражение в исследованиях ученых и мыслителей, изучающих организацию общества с древнейших времен. Сущность стоимости как основы цены в истории человечества впервые нашла отражение в трудах древнекитайских и индийских философов. Древние и средневековые мыслители сосредотачивались на цене, себестоимости и излишестве. Однако постепенно формировались основные концептуальные подходы к ценообразованию, исходя из условий каждого периода и присущих им экономических отношений.

Основным условием формирования цены является, во-первых, наличие товара, во-вторых, наличие денег на его покупку. Это означает,

что наличие товара является первым условием возникновения цены, а вторым условием является наличие денег. Но наличие товаров и денег не является достаточным основанием для образования цен, т. е. между ними должно быть соотношение. Данное двойное соотношение основано на принципе отношения между количеством товара и денежной массой. По мере увеличения денежной массы увеличивается и цена товара, и это отношение прямо пропорционально. В свою очередь, по мере увеличения массы товара цена уменьшается, и, наоборот, эта зависимость обратно пропорциональна. Отсюда следует, что функция цены товара представляет собой отношение денежной массы к количеству проданных товаров.

При понимании значения цены важно отметить, что она является классическом продуктом человеческого общества. Потому что цена действует в течение определенного периода времени и в определенном месте. Именно поэтому оно является одним из важнейших элементов условного организма, именуемого «человеческим обществом». Процесс ценообразования начинается, когда произведенные товары не потребляются, а происходит процесс продажи и покупки другого товара в обмен на полученные деньги. Это подтверждает правильность определения, данного ценовой категории в литературе по экономической теории: «Цена есть сумма денег, которую покупатель согласен заплатить за товар и продавец согласен дать» [1]. Исходя из данного определения, мы определяем «цену как единицу измерения обмена товаров и услуг, формирующуюся под влиянием факторов конкуренции на рынке при условии соблюдения условий существования товаров и денег».

В основе цены лежит ценность. Поэтому основное определение теории стоимости в формировании цен исследовали основоположники классической школы политической экономии в конце XVIII и начале XIX веков, т. е. в период возникновения и становления капитализма. Основы трудовой теории стоимости были разработаны в трудах классиков политической экономии У. Петти, А. Смита и Д. Рикардо. В их работах, если стоимость товара определяется количеством труда, затраченного на его производство, то стоимость производственного процесса определяет его стоимость.

Дальнейшее развитие теории стоимости описано в исследовании А. Смита «О природе и причинах богатства народов» (1776), представителя английской школы классической политической экономии, жившего с 1723 по 1790 гг. По мнению А. Смита, «стоимость товара определяется его трудовыми затратами, точнее затратами труда, необходимого для покупки товара» [2]. В то же время он считал, что стоимость определяется источником дохода, а это означает заработную плату, прибыль и ренту.

Трудовая теория стоимости была значительно развита Д. Рикардо, жившим с 1772 по 1823 гг. Его вклад в развитие теории стоимости заключается в том, что он постепенно раскрыл суть идеи А. Смита о том,

что «стоимость определяется только трудом в первобытных обществах». Он стремился количественно определить взаимосвязь между заработной платой, стоимостью, прибылью и рентой. В своей книге 1817 года «Начала политической экономии и налогообложения» Д. Рикардо объяснил, почему теория затрат на рабочую силу не может определить соотношение цен на товары. В дополнение к затратам труда на производство продукта Д. Рикардо добавил стоимость капитала, затраченного на производство. При этом он показал, что издержки производства играют значительную роль в формировании цены товара.

Значительный вклад в развитие теории ценности и стоимости внес французский экономист Ж. Б. Сей, живший с 1767 по 1832 гг. Исследователь в своих научных работах основное внимание было направлено на спрос и предложении. По его словам, стоимость формируется в зависимости от рентабельности создаваемого продукта, издержек производства, спроса и предложения. Позже английский экономист Дж. С. Милль, живший с 1806 по 1873 год, ввел термин «цена есть выражение стоимости в деньгах». Он изучал конкуренцию как фактор, влияющий на ценообразование.

Обобщая вышеизложенное, можно сделать вывод, что представители классической политической экономии ориентировались на метод затрат труда и отчасти затрат при формировании цены. Среди представителей классической политической экономии взгляды Д. Рикардо и Ж. Б. Сэя по своему содержанию более полно раскрывают сущность ценовой категории.

К концу XIX века ученые стали уделять больше внимания установлению связи между затратами на производство товаров и доходом, полученным в процессе ценообразования. Эта тенденция привела к возникновению теории маржинализма. Существенный вклад в формирование этой теории внесли Г. Г. Госсен (1810—1858) и другие. В своей книге «Эволюция законов человеческого взаимодействия» Г. Г. Госсен разработал следующие законы[2]:

✓ Ценность любого продукта уменьшается по мере увеличения его количества;

✓ когда обеспечивается рациональное потребление, когда обеспечивается предельное отношение потребления товара к цене.

Отсюда следует, что потребление материальных благ определяется двумя факторами: ценой товара и спросом на него.

Учёный К. Менгер отмечал, что избыток экономического богатства заключается в удовлетворении потребностей человека. В этом смысле суеверие есть «субъективная оценка экономического богатства, необходимого человеку для жизни, и оно не существует вне человеческого разума» ”[3]. Предложенная К. Менгером и поддержанная его учениками теория «первоначальной стоимости товара» позднее была заменена теорией «следующего по значимости актива, используемого при

производстве товара». Вот почему теория Австрийской школы экономики называется «Теория изменений». Э. Бем-Баверк пытался установить существование закона степени ценности благ. По его мнению, ценность благ определяется степенью их предельной полезности. Короче говоря, согласно теории нафлия, «цена есть результат субъективной оценки продукта участниками процесса товарообмена». Отсюда следует, что ценность и цена товара измеряется психологией конкретного потребителя.

Одной из важнейших проблем рыночной экономики является формирование «равновесных цен», влияющих на стабилизацию цен. Данное проблема является общей для всех стран, независимо от уровня их экономического развития, и часто повторяется в результате возникновения новых проблем.

Равновесная цена уравновешивает спрос и предложение. Равновесная цена устраняет как дефицит, так и излишек товаров на рынке. Это также удерживает цены от роста или падения. Если равновесная ценовая ситуация нарушается, баланс восстанавливается с помощью государственного вмешательства.

В условиях рыночной экономики вмешательство государства играет важную роль в ценообразовании. Государственное вмешательство осуществляется на национальном или международном уровне путем воздействия на рыночные условия и законы ценообразования. Он использует стратегические и тактические подходы. Стратегический подход заключается в стабилизации инфляции и достижении определенного уровня либерализации цен. Под тактическим подходом понимается оперативное управление ценовой средой. Он выявляет области цены, которые являются управляемыми и свободно формируемыми, а затем разрабатывает процедуру их формирования и контроля. В механизме ценообразования есть два взаимодействия. С одной стороны, это сами цены, их виды, состав, размер, величина, динамика изменения, с другой стороны, это правила ценообразования, исчезновения старых цен и установления новых цен.

В современной рыночной экономике источником дохода является прибыль от продажи товаров или услуг. По этой причине цена прибавочного товара должна упасть в результате конкуренции. Это показывает, что существует обратная связь между ценой и спросом на товар, вовлекающая первичные факторы производства в процесс создания товара. Но вот вопрос: почему при падении цены товара количество денег, потраченных на его покупку, уменьшается меньше, чем цена товара? Это связано с тем, что в соответствии с законом убывающей отдачи предельная полезность денег уменьшается медленнее, чем предельная полезность любого другого товара. Отсюда можно сделать вывод, что убывающую стоимость денег можно принять за константу.

Сегодня в изучении ценообразования возникает много новых теоретических проблем, которые глубоко не изучены. Учитывая современный уровень экономического развития Республики Узбекистан и специфику модели ее экономического развития, мы охарактеризовали следующие вопросы как актуальные и актуальные в области исследования:

- структурные изменения в национальной экономике и структуре внутреннего рынка в контексте экономических реформ;
- концентрация предприятий в разных секторах экономики и модели конкуренции в процессе экономических преобразований;
- влияние внешних факторов на ценообразование и пути стабилизации.

Актуальность вышеперечисленных проблем обусловлена тем, что динамика и ценовой баланс формирования цены меняется в зависимости от внешных и внутренных факторов как политических, экономических процессов которые проявляются в стране и за рубежом С ростом количества предприятий на внутреннем рынке Узбекистана в условиях усиления интеграции национальной экономики в мировое хозяйство необходимо усилить влияние ценового фактора на стимулирование национального производства и потребления с учетом эффект концентрации бизнеса и типы моделей конкуренции - актуальная научно-исследовательская проблема.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ НАЛОГОВЫМИ РИСКАМИ В ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ НАЛОГОВОГО АДМИНИСТРИРОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются вопросы управления налоговыми рисками для эффективной организации налогового администрирования. В статье описаны виды налоговых рисков, факторы, влияющие на них и их последствия, а также аналитические вопросы в организации налоговых отношений и их оптимизации. В исследовании приводятся соответствующие выводы и рекомендации по аналитическим вопросам и их оптимизации при эффективной организации налогового администрирования.

Ключевые слова: налоговый риск, факторы, анализ, оптимизация, последствия, критерии налогового риска, уровень налогового риска, анализ налогового риска, сегментация бизнеса, риск налогового контроля.

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FEATURES OF TAX RISK MANAGEMENT IN OPTIMIZING TAX ADMINISTRATION

Annotation. The article deals with the issues of tax risk management in the effective organization of tax administration. The article describes the types of tax risks, factors affecting them and their consequences, as well as analytical issues in the organization of tax relations and their optimization. The study provides relevant conclusions and recommendations on analytical issues and their optimization in the effective organization of tax administration.

Key words: tax risk, factors, analysis, optimization, consequences, tax risk criteria, tax risk level, tax risk analysis, business segmentation, tax control risk.

В условиях экономических преобразований особое внимание уделяется для оздоровления и развития деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов которое на прямую влияют на повышение макроэкономических показателей страны. В частности развитию налоговой системы и целенаправленному ведению налогового администрирования. В этом процессе особое внимание уделяется к налоговым отношениям, которые

направленны с одной стороны интересам предпринимателей (хозяйствующих субъектов, юридических и физических лиц) и с другой государства.

В этом процессе наряду с другими экономическими этапами ведения хозяйственной финансовой деятельности возникает один из важнейших факторов для обеих сторон управления налоговыми рисками которое играет особую роль в экономической и финансовой безопасности хозяйствующего субъекта и государства.

Процесс управления налоговыми рисками в разрезе хозяйствующего субъекта, региона и государства является одним из основных направлений ведения целенаправленного действия и правильного решению.

Цель применения управления рисками в этом контексте состоит в том, чтобы позволить налоговой администрации выполнить свою миссию (задачи), способствуя руководству принимать более обоснованные решения. Процесс управления рисками помогает определить различные этапы процесса принятия решений и позволяет нам принимать четкие и более обоснованные решения на каждом этапе процесса, прежде чем переходить к следующему.[1] В ходе рассмотрения вопроса управления налоговыми рисками нужно обратит внимание что налоговый риск со стороны предприятия – это риск, который может возникнуть при исполнении налогоплательщиками налоговых обязательств и причинить налогоплательщикам финансовые убытки. Налоговый риск оценивается налоговыми органами как вероятность несоблюдения налогоплательщиками налогового законодательства. Иными словами, риск заключается в том, что налогоплательщики не уплачивают налоги в бюджет вовремя и в полном объеме.[2]

С другой стороны понятие, как налоговый риск, можно рассматривать с двух позиций: предпринимателя и налоговой инспекции. С одной стороны коммерсанты могут попасть в сложную ситуацию, вызванную повышением налоговой ставки или сокращением определённых льгот, а с другой стороны контролирующие органы рискуют недополучить необходимую сумму в бюджет в связи с ужесточением режима и изменением налоговой политики..[3]

Нужно обратит внимание, что настоящее время во многих случаях хозяйствующие субъекты стараются определить налоговые риски самостоятельно, но из в большинстве случаев по причине неопределённости или недостаточного знания законодательства попадают в контакт с контрагентами. Исходя из не правильного изучения налоговой системы, нормативно-правовых актов у хозяйствующих субъектах в результате возникают проблемы. На основе неправильного составления бизнес планов, стратегии деятельности и тактика ведения предпринимательской деятельности оказывается убыточной из-за чрезмерных налоговых отчислений. Особенно такой эпизод наблюдаем

после совершения сделки (договоров), причём о негативных последствиях извещают государственные налоговые органы.

Для правильного уточнения налоговых рисков нужно уточнить основные ключевые факторы налогового риска их можно разделит на внутренние и внешние.

К внутренним факторам, в частности, относятся:

➢ недостаточность ресурсов налоговых подразделений в структуре предприятия;

➢ отсутствие должной автоматизации процесса формирования налоговой отчетности;

➢ невысокий уровень осведомленности о налоговых рисках органов корпоративного управления предприятия;

➢ отсутствие процедур оценки (анализа) налоговых последствий существенных сделок предприятия.

К внешним факторам принято относить:

• систематические изменения налогового законодательства и судебной практики;

• регулярные изменения правил отражения налогов в финансовой отчетности.

По нашему мнению было бы целесообразно для повышения эффективности ведения налогового администрирования при регистрации хозяйствующих субъектов учитывать цель стратегию деятельности субъекта которое напрямую взаимосвязан с другими экономическими показателями направленными управления налоговыми рисками.

В результате правильного управление рисками позволяет нам лучше измерять качество каждого из отдельных этапов процесса принятия и оценки экономических и финансовых решений с качественной стороны.

В настоящее время в Узбекистане внедрена в практику новая система которая предоставляет возможность самостоятельно, без внешнего вмешательства, анализировать предпринимательскую деятельность и оценивать риски налоговых правонарушений.

Анализ и оценка налоговых рисков осуществляются с помощью автоматизированной системы анализа и применения информационно-коммуникационных технологий Государственного налогового комитета.

Налоговые органы с помощью специального программного продукта анализируют данные о налогоплательщиках, полученные из внутренних и внешних источников, на основании разработанных критериев:

✓ регулярное образование налоговой задолженности перед органами государственной налоговой;

✓ представление отчетов позже срока их представления;

✓ снижение выручки от реализации товаров (работ, услуг) в период после проведения хронометража;

✓ отличие среднемесячных поступлений по отношению к объему товаров, оприходованных по счетам-фактурам;

✓ указание хозяйствующими субъектами в отчетности заниженного товарооборота по отношению ко сданным наличным (пластиковым) денежным средствам;

✓ хозяйствующие субъекты, не зарегистрировавшие бухгалтера для ведения официального бухгалтерского учета.

Программный продукт осуществляет полный анализ полученных данных и дает итоговый результат о степени налоговых правонарушений по бальной системе.

С помощью автоматизированного программного продукта хозяйствующие субъекты подразделяются на три группы в зависимости от степени риска налогового правонарушения на основе критериев налогового риска, которые автоматически оцениваются по балльной системе:

а) субъекты предпринимательства с повышенным риском (красный коридор);

б) субъекты предпринимательства со средним налоговым риском (желтый коридор);

в) субъекты предпринимательства с низким уровнем риска (зеленый коридор).

Налогоплательщики могут направить в налоговые органы разъяснения по критериям уровня налогового риска через личный кабинет. Они могут быть учтены при применении системы управления налоговым риском и при его корректировке.

Уровень налогового риска определяется на основании критериев и рассчитывается по формуле. Риска определяется по шкале от 1 до 100, где:

81% — 100% — высокий риск (красный коридор);

30% — 80% — средний риск (желтый коридор);

1% —29% — низкий риск (зеленый коридор).

По этой шкале Налоговые органы определят риск в зависимости от сегментации налогоплательщиков по видам экономической деятельности и суммы дохода, полученного за налоговый период.

«Налогоплательщикам с высоким уровнем налогового риска назначается налоговый аудит, к остальным применяются другие меры налогового администрирования».[4]

В условия совершенствования налогового администрирования при правильном управления налоговыми рисками в интересах хозяйствующих субъектов и с другой стороны в интересах государства - повышении макроэкономических показателей нужно:

1. широкое внедрение современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий и передовых автоматизированных методов

анализа в процесс налогового администрирования для управления налоговыми рисками;

2. обеспечение своевременного и достоверного учета объектов налогообложения и налогооблагаемой базы;

3. оказание налогоплательщикам в выполнении налоговых обязательств, выработку действенных механизмов уточнения налоговых рисков, профилактики налоговых правонарушений и повышения правовой культуры налогоплательщиков, внедрение современных методов осуществления налогового контроля;

4. осуществление системной работы по регистрацию и учету хозяйствующих субъектов по всесторонней анализом бизнес планов, стратегии субъекта и факторов в управлении налоговыми рисками;

5. наилучшее использование имеющихся экономических, финансовых и технических ресурсов.

Использованные источники:

1. Risk management guide for tax administrations european commission directorate-general taxation and customs union Indirect Taxation and Tax administration Administrative cooperation and fight against fiscal fraud https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/system/files/2016-09/risk_management_guide_for_tax_administrations_en.pdf

2. Ташмурадова Б Налоговые риски и особенности управления ими Научный журнал «Международные финансы и бухгалтерский учет». №1, февраль 2022 г. https://uzjournals.edu.uz/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2027&context=interfinance

3. Налоговый риск: виды, факторы, возможные последствия, анализ и оптимизация https://autogear.ru/article/282428/nalogovyiy-risk-vidyi-faktoryi-posledstviya-analiz-i-optimizatsiya/

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РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО И РЕГИОНАЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ: ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ ПОНЯТИЙ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена изучению региональных особенностей образования. Целью исследования является уточнение категорий "региональное образовательное пространство" и "региональная система образования", а также определение их взаимосвязи. Основным методом исследования является анализ научно-педагогической литературы по данной проблеме. Автор предлагает рассматривать педагогическую регионалогию как научно-теоретическую основу для комплексного изучения образования регионов. Педагогическая регионология представлена как направление, интегрирующее педагогические, социально-философские и социально-психологические, географические, исторические, социально-экономические аспекты изучения системы образования. Уточнены определения понятий "региональное образовательное пространство" и "региональная система образования", выявлены их взаимосвязи и взаимосвязи. Автор приходит к выводу, что эти понятия близки и взаимосвязаны, но не идентичны.

Ключевые слова: образование, региональное образовательное пространство, региональная система образования, педагогическая регионоведение, регионоведение.

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REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL SPACE AND REGIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM: INTERRELATION OF CONCEPTS

Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of regional features of education. The purpose of the study is to clarify the categories "regional educational space" and "regional education system", as well as to determine their relationship. The main method of research is the analysis of scientific and pedagogical literature on this problem. The author suggests considering

pedagogical regionology as a scientific and theoretical basis for a comprehensive study of regional education. Pedagogical regionology is presented as a direction integrating pedagogical, socio-philosophical and socio-psychological, geographical, historical, socio-economic aspects of the study of the education system. The definitions of the concepts "regional educational space" and "regional education system" are clarified, their interrelations and interrelations are revealed. The author comes to the conclusion that these concepts are close and interrelated, but not identical.

Keywords: education, regional educational space, regional education system, pedagogical regional studies, regional studies.

Введение

Для решения задач регионального развития важен комплексный подход к изучению всех сторон жизни региона, в том числе и сферы образования. В региональных исследованиях часто используются понятия образовательного пространства и системы образования, при этом нет единого подхода к их пониманию. Так, одно и то же понятие в разных исследованиях может отличаться объемом, не определено соотношение используемых понятий: от синонимичной замены образовательного пространства образовательной системой до их противопоставления (подробнее см [9]). Различные подходы к пониманию образовательного пространства и системы в целом как педагогической категории достаточно подробно представлены в педагогической литературе [3; 8; 9]. Проводились исследования в области систем образования на региональном уровне [1; 4–7]. В данной статье предпринята попытка определить соотношение понятий «региональное образовательное пространство» и «региональная система образования» с позиций педагогической регионологии.

Цель настоящего исследования – уточнить понятия «региональное образовательное пространство» и «региональная система образования», определить их объем и взаимосвязи.

Методы исследования: изучение и анализ научной литературы и документов по исследуемой теме. В плане изучения региональных особенностей образования интересно относительно новое направление исследований – педагогическая регионология. Это направление начало формироваться в рамках историко-педагогических исследований [2]. Т.С. Буторина, основатель школы педагогической регионологии, в качестве её предмета называет «изучение толерантности региональных и национальных приоритетов, историко-педагогических и социально-культурных особенностей региона, влияющих на формирование и развитие в нем личности» [2, с. 8]

Ю.Е. Шабалин подходит к выделению педагогической регионологии (регионалистики) как особого направления интегративных регионально-

педагогических исследований, «изучающих региональное образовательное пространство, т.е. педагогические аспекты территориальной организации общества (его отношение к образованию)» [11]. На наш взгляд, второй подход не противоречит первому, а значительно расширяет рамки регионально-педагогических исследований, соответствует современному междисциплинарному подходу к изучению регионов. Он предполагает комплексный анализ, интеграцию и интерпретацию данных, полученных социальной философией и психологией, социально-экономической географией, региональной демографией и др.

Основной категорией педагогической регионологии становится региональное образовательное пространство – «природно-социально-экономическая система региона, взятая в ее отношении к образованию» [11]. Такое определение хорошо коррелируется с теорией образовательного пространства [10]. При этом, на наш взгляд, региональную систему образования можно рассматривать как компонент регионального образовательного пространства, сложным образом связанный со всеми элементами этого пространства, отражающий своеобразие образовательной ситуации в каждом регионе. Важной характеристикой системы образования с нашей точки зрения является наличие определенного нормативного статуса.

В соответствии с Федеральным законом «Об образовании в Российской Федерации», система образования России включает в себя нормативные программные документы, регламентирующие образовательный процесс, субъектов процесса, организации осуществляющие образовательную деятельность и контролирующие её [10]. Таким образом, структура системы образования закреплена нормативными документами.

Региональная образовательная система – «комплекс взаимосвязанных элементов, находящийся в единстве с социумом, внешними факторами, обуславливающими в значительной степени его функционирование и развитие» [4, с. 106]. Если следовать институциональному подходу, заданному в Законе «Об образовании в Российской Федерации», то региональная система образования будет повторять все компоненты, указанные выше, функционирующие на региональном уровне. Более полно компоненты и их взаимосвязи отражаются с позиции функционального подхода. Так, по мнению Л.В. Волошиной и Н.В. Хариной элементами региональной образовательной системы являются: ценностно-ориентационный (цели, задачи, принципы региональной и общегосударственной политики в области образования); организационный (координационно-управляющие связи между образовательными организациями); нормативно-регламентирующий (юридическое закрепление реализации образовательных услуг и их вариативности в регионе); материально-пространственный (материальное

обеспечение и географическое положение); информационно-содержательный (документы, регламентирующие содержание образования и порядок его реализации, информационные образовательные ресурсы); перспективно-проективный (прогнозирование развития образования, его тенденции и стратегии) [4]. На наш взгляд, для более точного комплексного описания структуры образовательной системы, перечень необходимо дополнить субъектами образовательного процесса и образовательными организациями, обозначив их как субъектный и институциональный компоненты.

Образовательное пространство как рассматриваемое в отношении к образованию сочетание природных, экономических, социокультурных и политических характеристик территории, является частью территориального пространства общества. Это сложноорганизованная социально-экономическая система, существующая и развивающаяся в соответствии с собственными закономерностями, которые носят как объективный, так и субъективный характер. Так, природные, исторические, культурные, социальные, экономические и иные характеристики, обусловливающие конкретное образовательное пространство, носят достаточно объективный характер. В тоже время собственно система образования, существующая на конкретной территории и являющаяся также частью образовательного пространства, является продуктом деятельности человека, и, соответственно, имеет в большей мере субъективный характер [11]. Региональные системы образования особым образом отражают специфику конкретного региона: уровень и характер социально-экономического развития, культурно-исторические традиции, национальный и религиозный состав населения, и т. д. В России региональные различия особенно ярко проявляются на уровне субъектов Федерации, поэтому именно они будут выступать территориальной единицей при региональном анализе образовательных пространств и систем. Кроме того, именно на данном уровне формируются системообразующие связи, позволяющие говорить об образовании именно как о социально-культурной системе, а не простой совокупности разных образовательных организаций. Так, экономическая специализация региона отражается на формировании соответствующей сети организаций профессионального образования и обучения. Индивидуальные образовательные траектории обучающихся в значительной степени выбираются под влиянием существующих в регионе социокультурных, в том числе и национально-религиозных традиций, природно- и экономико-географических особенностей региона [11].

Социально-географический контекст работы образовательных организаций (доступность общественно значимых благ и ресурсов, социальный статус проживающих семей) сказывается на образовательных результатах школ. Качество образования в свою очередь влияет на

привлекательность территории [5]. В масштабах страны развитие систем образования в регионах регулируется необходимостью совмещения регионального многообразия с обеспечением образовательного единства на территории государства [6; 7]. Выводы Комплексное изучение региональных систем образования является предметом педагогической регионологии, интегрирующей педагогические, социально-философские и социально-психологические, географические, исторические, социально-экономические аспекты.

Педагогическая регионология оперирует категориями «региональное образовательное пространство» и «региональная система образования». Эти две категории близки, взаимосвязаны, но не тождественны. Региональное образовательное пространство более широкое понятие, подразумевающее всю природно-социально-экономическую систему региона, рассматриваемую в её отношении к образованию [11]. Региональная система образования представляет собой компонент образовательного пространства, имеющий нормативный статус, сложным образом связанный со всеми элементами этого пространства, отражающий своеобразие образовательной ситуации в каждом регионе. Институционально система образования реализуется в сети образовательных организаций и органов управления ими, однако не сводится к ним. Структура региональной образовательной системы включает: ценностно-ориентационный, организационный, нормативно-регламентирующий; материально-пространственный; информационно-содержательный; перспективно-проективный [4]

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ КОММЕРЧЕСКОГО БАНКА

Аннотация: Значение банковской системы в развитии экономики государства и росте ВВП определяется очень подробно во многих трудах и публикациях, однако необходимо понимать, что адаптируясь под вызовы современных политических и санкционных давлений, коммерческие банки обеспечивают устойчивость экономики.

Современная экономическая ситуация влияет на банки угрозами различного свойства и силы. Оказывая негативное влияние на банки, угрозы, тем не менее, дают толчок развития национальной экономике, так как банковский сектор нуждается в постоянном росте и модернизации, которые невозможно представить без обеспечения экономической безопасности.

Ключевые слова: экономическая безопасность, угрозы коммерческого банка, экономические санкции.

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ECONOMIC SECURITY OF A COMMERCIAL BANK

Abstract: The importance of the banking system in the development of the state's economy and GDP growth is defined in great detail in many works and publications, however, it is necessary to understand that adapting to the challenges of modern political and sanctions pressures, commercial banks ensure the stability of the economy.

The current economic situation affects banks with threats of various properties and strengths. While having a negative impact on banks, threats, nevertheless, give impetus to the development of the national economy, since the banking sector needs constant growth and modernization, which cannot be imagined without ensuring economic security.

Keywords: economic security, threats of a commercial bank, economic sanctions.

Финансовая экономическая безопасность кредитного учреждения – это такое состояние коммерческого банка, которое характеризуется некоторыми отклонениями, связанными с влиянием внутренней и внешней сред.

Основными проблемами утраты финансовой безопасности банка являются:

- скупка акций захватчиками собственности и факторинг банка;
- наличие дорогих финансовых долгов у банка (например, заемных средств, обязательств, а также большие долги ключевых партнеров);
- слабость рынков капитала и их инфраструктуры, несостоятельность правовой системы защиты инвесторов,
- несостоятельность процедур финансирования и кредитования, экономический кризис, несовершенство политики государства;
- политическая обстановка в мире и т.д.

В таблице 1 указаны подходы к оценке экономической безопасности коммерческого банка.

Таблица 1 - Качественные показатели экономической безопасности банковской системы и критерии их оценки

Показатель	Понятие	Критерий оценки
Надежность	Устойчивость организации, которая может быть определена на основе возвратности обязательств перед вкладчиками и депозитариями, ритмичной и своевременной оплаты средств и расчетов, а также выполнению нормативов пруденциального надзора ЦБ РФ.	Состояние в рейтинге ЦБ РФ и агентств, коэффициенты нормативов, уровень доверия к банку
Стабильность	Постоянство и благонадежность в течение длительного периода времени, способность воспроизводить ресурсы	Количество отозванных лицензий, количество банков, доля убыточных банков, инфляция, денежные агрегаты М0, М1, М2, динамика ключевой ставки, резервы банка
Устойчивость	Экономическая безопасность банковской системы и противостояние угрозам со стороны,	Структура и динамика финансовых результатов и активов, пассивов, доля банковского сектора в ВВП (ВРП), участие банка в экономике страны

Основной целью обеспечения экономической безопасности банка является формирование системы мер, способной охранять финансовые ресурсы, защищать информацию и имущество коммерческого банка от объективных и индивидуальных угрожающих условий.

Основными угрозами банковской сферы, по мнению аналитиков, являются:

- посягательства на устройства самообслуживания;
- попытка получения кредитов по поддельным паспортам;
- подделка купюр и др.

В таблице 2 приводятся методики, используемые аналитиками для оценки экономической безопасности коммерческого банка.

Таблица 2 – Методики оценки экономической безопасности коммерческого банка

Методика	Авторы	Показатели	Пояснения
1.Рейтингование банков	Standard & Poors, Moody's, Fitch Ratings, «Эксперт РА», Национальное рейтинговое агентство, АК & М.	Расчет модальных и средних значений по выбранным критериям	Позволяют выявить наилучший банк и определить показатели, которых можно достичь экономической безопасности, выяснив наличие угроз и проблем, которые необходимо ликвидировать и сгладить
2.Оценка динамики и структуры бухгатерского баланса банка	Жарковская Е.П., Батракова Л.Г., Шеремет А. Д.	Доля каждого показателя активов и пассивов в составе баланса банка	Полученные результаты позволяют оценить работающие и неработающие активы, ликвидность банка, его финансовую устойчивость, сопоставить привлеченные средства и вложения в чистую ссудную задолженность
3. Анализ динамики и структуры финансовых результатов банка [2, С.40]	Буевич С.Ю., Королев О.Г.	Доля каждого показателя доходов и расходов в составе отчета о финансовых результатах банка	Структура доходов и расходов банка, процентные доходы и расходы, убыточные направления деятельности
4.Коэффициентный анализ баланса банка	Гиляровская Л.Т., Паневина С.Н.	Расчет показателей доли работающих активов, доли ликвидных активов и соотношения активных и	Позволяет раскрыть основные угрозы, грозящие банку в результате нерационального размещения средств

		пассивных статей для определения финансовой безопасности банка	
5.Коэффициентный анализ финансовых результатов	Козлова И.К., Купрюшина Т. А., Богданкевич О.А., Немаева Т. В.	Расчет рентабельность баланса банка, соотношения процентных доходов и расходов банка	Поможет оценить спрэд банка, рентабельность и доходность
6.Оценка рисков коммерческого банка	Панова Г. С., Паневина С.Н., Буевич С.Ю.	Расчет спрэда, маржи	Полученные негативные результаты позволят разработать рекомендации по улучшению экономической безопасности банка

Представленные методики достаточно апробированы и могут быть использованы в процессе исследования.

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СОЗДАНИЕ КОЛЛЕКЦИЙ МОДЕЛЕЙ ОДЕЖДЫ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ НАПРАВЛЕННОСТИ В РАМКАХ ПРОЕКТНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

Аннотация: в статье мы рассматриваем проблему создания моделей одежды и формирование умения написания проекты учащимися
Ключевые слова: экологическая культура, проект, модель, личность, продуктивная деятельность, экскурсии, наблюдения, опыты.

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CREATION OF COLLECTIONS OF MODELS OF CLOTHES OF AN ECOLOGICAL ORIENTATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS

Annotation: in the article we consider the problem of creating clothing models and the formation of the ability to write projects by students
Key words: ecological culture, project, model, personality, productive activity, excursions, observations, experiments.

Понятие «экологическая культура», ее сущностные характеристики

Впервые термин «экология» был введён в научный лексикон в 1866 г. Сделал это немецкий зоолог Э. Геккель. Под экологией он понимал науку, занимающуюся исследованием взаимоотношений растений, животных, их сообществ с окружающей средой [1 с.35].

Современные тенденции образования объединяют термин «экология» с другим: «культура». Понятие «культура» охватывает всю совокупность традиций данного сообщества, определяющих поведение его членов, включая и качественное своеобразие этих традиций в данное время и в данном месте. Культура содержит в себе систему ценностей и идей, выражает реально значимые для сообщества психические состояния и

определяет конкретные условия формирования личности [2 с.21]. Ю. Лотман определяет культуру как «совокупность генетически ненаследуемой информации в области поведения человека».

Экологическая культура – это особый вид культуры, который характеризуется совокупностью системы знаний и умений по экологии, уважительным, гуманистическим отношением ко всему живому и окружающей среде.

Экологическая культура даёт понимание ценности живой природы, позволяет осознавать экологические последствия деятельности и выбирать пути наименьшего ущерба для окружающей среды [3 с.112].Одним из первых проблему экологической культуры поднял знаменитый исследователь и мыслитель В.И. Вернадский. Разрабатывая концепцию взаимосвязи биосферы и ноосферы, он предсказал, что дальнейшее развитие природы и человека должно строиться как процесс коэволюции, т.е. взаимовыгодного единства. Воспитание экологической культуры у человека есть формирование сознательного восприятия окружающей среды, убеждённости в необходимости бережного отношения к природе, разумного использования её богатств, понимания важности приумножения естественных ресурсов.

Многие учёные занимались исследованием проблемы формирования экологической культуры (Д.В. Владышевский, В.Р. Душенков, В.А. Игнатова, Б.Т. Лихачёв, А.В. Миронов, И.Т. Суравегина и др.). В современной философской литературе, посвящённой исследованию экологических проблем, можно выделить следующие определения сущности экологической культуры: как процесса сохранения, восстановления и развития всей совокупности общественно-природных ценностей (А.Ф. Лиходиевский); как деятельности человека в природе, практического отношения к ней (Н.Г. Васильев); как способа регуляции системы взаимоотношений человека и природы (Н.Н. Киселев); как характера взаимодействия общества не только с природой, но и с социально-исторической средой (Э.С. Маркарян) [4 с.72].

По определению Б.Т. Лихачёва, сущность экологической культуры «может быть рассмотрена как органическое единство экологически развитых сознания, эмоционально-психических состояний и научно обоснованной волевой утилитарно-практической деятельности».

В.К. Назаров рассматривает экологическую культуру как систему воздействий человека на среду обитания, обеспечивающую высокое качество его жизни, реализуемую через эволюционирующие образцы сознания, мышления, поведения, трансформируемые из поколения в поколение, и закреплённую в подсознании человека.

И.В. Цветковой принадлежит следующее определение: «Экологическая культура – процесс, связанный с освоением, наращиванием знаний, технологий и опыта и передачей их одним

поколением другому в виде нравственных императивов. В то же время экологическая культура – это и результат воспитания, выражающийся в умении человека достигать гармонии в отношениях с окружающей средой» [5 с.94].

И.Т. Суравегина считает, что экологическая культура есть диалектическое единство знаний, положительного отношения к природе и реальной деятельности человека в окружающей среде.

Экологическая культура, по Г.В. Васюковой, – часть общей культуры, регулятор взаимоотношений человека и природы, предполагающий сознательную ориентацию деятельности людей на основе принципов экологической этики, на соблюдение экологических законов, норм, правил. В работах А.В. Миронова прослеживается проявление экологической культуры личности в поведении человека по отношению к природе [6 с.337].

Трактовка сущности понятия экологической культуры, представленная И.Д. Зверевым, имеет следующие качественные характеристики: обогащение положительного научного и практического опыта взаимодействия человека с социоприродной средой; формирование ответственного отношения личности и общества к природе, к материальным, социальным и духовным ценностям; осознание и утверждение приоритета всех форм жизни как условие существования человека; обеспечение всестороннего развития человека, его склонностей и творческих способностей, здоровья в условиях оптимизации системы «природа – человек»[6 с.17].

«Любая культура, в том числе экологическая, содержит ряд моделей, которые способствуют удовлетворению потребностей и решению жизненных ситуаций. Подобные модели сохраняются в преданиях, сказках, пословицах, играх и игрушках, в художественных произведениях. Они передаются устно, письменно как поучения для воспитанников. Усваивая эти модели, ребёнок приобретает представления о правильном (одобряемом), экологически целесообразном поведении. [6 с.19].

Для обучающихся в учреждениях дополнительного образования проектная и исследовательская форма работы с обучающимися должна быть приоритетной. В условиях дополнительного образования нет жёстких рамок классно-урочной системы. Выбор содержания, тематики и проблематики проектов и исследований воспитанниками происходит в момент выбора секций, кружков и обществ, которые они посещают. При выборе формы работы здесь также необходимо учитывать возрастные особенности детей. В зависимости от уровня полученных результатов необходимо предоставить возможность их продемонстрировать на публичных презентациях различного уровня: перед сверстниками, родителями, педагогами, для широкой общественности. Где бы мы ни занимались проектной или исследовательской деятельностью с

обучающимися необходимо помнить, что главный результат этой работы — формирование и воспитание личности, владеющей проектной и иссле. Приобщение детей к экологической культуре необходимо начинать с детства, так как в этом возрасте легче всего приобщить детей к природе, научить любить и охранять природу. Дети учатся наблюдать за изменениями, происходящими в природе и делать выводы. Поэтому программа кружка внеурочной деятельности «Юный эколог» имеет экологическую направленность. Экологическое воспитание обучающихся позволит заложить предпосылки гармоничной личности, чтобы в будущем детям были свойственны такие качества как духовность, умение творить красоту, стремление делать добро, самостоятельность и познавательная активность, экологическая культура. Программа «Юный эколог» (приложение II) помогает в решении этой проблемы. При изучении тем, предусмотренных программой, развивается мышление образное и конкретное; зрительная и слуховая память; речь, внимание, восприятие. Программа «Юный эколог», целью которой является формирование у детей элементов экологического сознания, целостного представления о малой Родине – родном крае, способности понимать и любить окружающий мир и природу. При создании рабочей программы особое внимание уделяем следующим направлениям:

- познавательно-развлекательное направление: - знакомство детей с компонентами живой и неживой природы; - влияние деятельности человека на эти компоненты в игровой занимательной форме.

- практическое направление: изучение растительного и животного мира, ландшафтов родного края; акции природоохранного характера, работа на огороде, подкормка птиц, посадка цветников и др.

- исследовательское направление: продуктивная деятельность, экскурсии, наблюдения, опыты.

Живая природа - это интересный, сложный и удивительный мир. Природа является источником первых знаний и радостных переживаний, которые часто запоминаются на всю жизнь.

Зеленые луга и леса, яркие цветы, бабочки, жуки, птицы, звери, движущиеся облака, яркое солнце, падающий снег – все это привлекает детей, радует их, дает богатую пищу для их развития. Но, к сожалению, наши дети лишены богатств и сокровищ природы. Везде человек приложил свою руку.

С началом третьего тысячелетия экологические проблемы, возникшие ранее, не только не исчезли, а продолжают углубляться. В XXI веке их решение приобретает характер фактора выживания человечества. Проблема всего человечества в спасении природы. И в последние годы она выдвигается на первый план.

Программа направлена, прежде всего, на развитие гуманного отношения к природе и предполагает участие детей в посильном труде по

уходу за растениями и животными, а также освоение ими норм поведения в природном окружении и навыков защиты окружающей среды. Изучение материала идет от возраста к возрасту по принципу “от простого к сложному”.

По мере совершенствования знаний и навыков детей усложняется содержание деятельности по уходу за растениями и животными.

Значимость программы заключается в том, чтобы не только познакомить детей с растительным и животным миром родного края, с их местообитанием, характерными признаками внешнего вида, но и подвести к тому, что природа и ее обитатели – это живая часть мира, которую нужно беречь, любить, сопереживать и радоваться ей.

У детей формируется экологическая культура, которая выражается в гуманно-ценностном отношении к природе, основными проявлениями которого служат: доброжелательность к живым существам, эмоциональная отзывчивость; интерес к природным объектам; стремление осуществлять с ними позитивные взаимодействия, учитывая их особенности как живых существ; желание и умение заботится о живом.

Дети узнают о реальных экологических проблемах, вставших перед людьми: защита неживой природы и почв от загрязнения, разрушения и истощения, сохранение многообразие видов организмов, охрана природы, как необходимое условие сохранение здоровья людей.

Дети получают представления о заповедниках как одно из важнейших форм охраны природы.

Использование новых, увлекательных для нового поколения технологий, позволяет детям и родителям заниматься любимым делом и одновременно приносит пользу окружающему миру.

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РАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ПРОТИВОКАШЛЕВЫХ СРЕДСТВ У ДЕТЕЙ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается обзор данных современной литературы о причинах кашля, методах противокашлевой терапии. Изложены рекомендации по рациональному применению противокашлевых средств при острых и хронических заболеваниях органов дыхания у детей.

Ключевые слова: острые респираторные инфекции, дети, кашель, противокашлевые средства.

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RATIONAL USE OF ANTICOUGH DRUGS IN CHILDREN

Annotation. This article discusses a review of modern literature data on the causes of cough, methods of antitussive therapy. Recommendations on the rational use of antitussives in acute and chronic respiratory diseases in children are presented.

Key words: acute respiratory infections, children, cough, antitussives.

Кашель — это защитная реакция организма, способствующая выведению из дыхательных путей чужеродных частиц, микроорганизмов или патологического бронхиального секрета, что обеспечивает очищение бронхов. Кашель, как и чихание, имеет свой центр (кашлевой), расположенный в продолговатом мозгу. Появление кашлевого рефлекса связано с раздражением механорецепторов блуждающего нерва, локализованных в так называемых кашлевых рефлексогенных зонах (задняя стенка гортани, нижняя поверхность голосовых складок, бифуркация трахеи, места деления крупных бронхов) или хеморецепторы в периферических дыхательных путях. В мелких бронхах рецепторы кашлевого рефлекса отсутствуют («немая» зона), поэтому поражение дистальных бронхов протекает без кашля, проявляясь только одышкой.

Чаще всего кашель является симптомом острых инфекционных заболеваний дыхательных путей и развивается в течение первых 48 часов от начала болезни. При этом инфекционно-воспалительный процесс может локализоваться как в верхних, так и в нижних дыхательных путях. Второе место среди причин кашля у детей занимает обструкция вследствие бронхоспазма (при бронхиальной астме, обструктивном бронхите). В частности, большинство острых и хронических бронхолегочных заболеваний почти всегда сопровождается кашлем, а пациенты с хроническим кашлем неясной этиологии составляют от 10 до 38% больных в практике пульмонолога. Кашель, особенно хронический, существенно снижает качество жизни пациентов, нарушая сон, физическую и интеллектуальную активность. Известно также множество внелегочных заболеваний, при которых кашель является порой ведущим симптомом. Основная роль кашля заключается в очищении и восстановлении проходимости дыхательных путей. По длительности кашель различают: острый – до 3 недель, подострый – от 3 до 8 недель, хронический – более 8 недель. Отметим, что редкие кашлевые толчки физиологичны, т. к. удаляют скопление слизи из гортани. Здоровые дети кашляют в среднем 10–15 раз в день, чаще в утренние часы. Первой по частоте встречаемости причиной хронического кашля является бронхиальная астма (БА). По данным разных авторов, БА выявлялась у 25–27% обследуемых детей с жалобами на хронический кашель. При этом варианте БА, особенно у детей раннего возраста, положительный эффект от эмпирического назначения ингаляционных глюкокортикостероидов будет определяюще важным для подтверждения диагноза. В ряду ведущих причин хронического кашля особое место занимает гастроэзофагеальная рефлюксная болезнь. Его частота варьирует в пределах 10%. В данном случае кашель возникает при раздражении парасимпатических рецепторов пищевода. К его особенностям относят: связь с приемом определенных продуктов, со сменой положения тела, отсутствие в ночное время, постпрандиальный кашель. Эффективность антирефлюксной терапии

может являться доказательством причинноследственной связи между кашлем и ГЭР. Одной из причин затяжного хронического кашля в детском возрасте может явиться аспирация в дыхательные пути инородного тела, что характеризуется внезапным появлением приступообразного, коклюшеподобного непродуктивного кашля, сохраняющегося длительное время и резистентного к терапии. К редким заболеваниям, сопровождающимся хроническим кашлем, относятся: первичные иммунодефициты, заболевания сердечно-сосудистой системы, в том числе врожденные аномалии развития аорты и легочной артерии; дисфагия на фоне поражения ЦНС; отогенный кашель; синдром прорезывания зубов вследствие раздражающего действия слюны при гиперсаливации; гельминтозы; онкогематологические заболевания. Наиболее частой причиной острого кашля являются ОРИ верхних (острый ринит, синусит, аденоидит, фарингит, тонзиллит, ларингит) и нижних дыхательных путей (острый трахеит, бронхиолит, простой бронхит, обструктивный бронхит, а также пневмония). В начале ОРИ кашель, как правило, сухой, но вскоре он спонтанно или под влиянием терапии, стимулирующей секрецию, сменяется влажным, что уже само по себе приносит облегчение ребенку.

Лекарственные препараты, которые назначаются больным с кашлем, могут подразделяться на противокашлевые («от кашля») и прокашлевые («для кашля»). В ситуациях, когда непродуктивный сухой кашель значительно выражен, носит упорный, мучительный, навязчивый характер, приводит к возникновению рвоты, боли в груди, одышке, тяжело переносится детьми, нарушает их ночной сон, что существенно ухудшает качество жизни пациента, применение противокашлевых препаратов оправданно и целесообразно. Продуктивный (влажный) кашель подавлять не следует за исключением крайне редких ситуаций, когда он носит навязчивый мучительный характер и мешает ребенку спать. При назначении противокашлевых средств в комплексе терапии основного заболевания необходим достаточный питьевой режим (теплое питье); увлажнение дыхательных путей; комфортная окружающая среда в помещении (регулярное проветривание; исключение пассивного табакокурения, использования аэрозольных бытовых или косметических средств); диета должна быть механически и термически щадящей, необходимо исключить пряности, специи. При разных патологических состояниях респираторного тракта различным образом нарушается мукоцилиарный клиренс, реологические свойства бронхиального секрета (вязкость, эластичность, адгезивность и др.), причем вследствие чрезмерного скопления слизи в просвете бронхов может развиться бронхиальная обструкция, вентиляционные нарушения, снижение иммунологической защиты. Поэтому применение муколитических и отхаркивающих препаратов, наряду с антибактериальными,

противовирусными, бронхорасширяющими и противовоспалительными лекарственными средствами, является патогенетически обоснованным. С целью улучшения дренажной функции легких сообразно состоянию больного используется целый комплекс как медикаментозных, так и немедикаментозных методов лечения, включающих адекватную гидратацию, кинезитерапию и применение лекарственных средств, способствующих снижению вязкости бронхиального секрета.

Таким образом, разнообразие этиологических факторов и патогенетических механизмов кашля у детей требует информативных с позиции доказательной медицины методов диагностики и дифференцированных подходов в лечении кашля.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ И ЛЕЧЕНИЕ РЕЦИДИВА ПНЕВМОНИИ COVID-19 У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С САХАРНЫМ ДИАБЕТОМ

Резюме. Сахарный диабет (СД) – серьезное, социально значимое заболевание, характеризующееся более высокими показателями смертности среди пациентов по сравнению с лицами с нормогликемией1. Определенный вклад в смертность пациентов с СД вносят острые и хронические инфекционные заболевания. Хорошо известно, что хроническая гипергликемия способствует развитию и поддержанию инфекционного процесса. Риск пневмонии практически в три раза повышен у пациентов с СД 1 типа и на 58% – у пациентов с СД 2 типа.

Ключевые слова: Сахарный диабет, хронические инфекционные заболевания, инфекционного процесса, пневмонии, хронические болезни печени.

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FEATURES AND TREATMENT OF RECURRENT COVID-19 PNEUMONIA IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

Summary. Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a serious, socially significant disease characterized by higher mortality rates among patients compared to normoglycemic individuals1. A certain contribution to the mortality of patients with DM is made by acute and chronic infectious diseases. It is well known that chronic hyperglycemia contributes to the development and maintenance of the infectious process. The risk of pneumonia is almost three times higher in patients with type 1 diabetes and 58% higher in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Key words: Diabetes mellitus, chronic infectious diseases, infectious process, pneumonia, chronic liver diseases.

Актуальность. Сахарный диабет (СД) – серьезное, социально значимое заболевание, характеризующееся более высокими показателями смертности среди пациентов по сравнению с лицами с нормогликемией[1].

Определенный вклад в смертность пациентов с СД вносят острые и хронические инфекционные заболевания. Хорошо известно, что хроническая гипергликемия способствует развитию и поддержанию инфекционного процесса. Риск пневмонии практически в три раза повышен у пациентов с СД 1 типа и на 58% – у пациентов с СД 2 типа[2].

Последние исследования показали, что новая коронавирусная инфекция, вызванная SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19), тяжелее протекает у пациентов с СД[3, 4], терапевтический ответ при лечении COVID-19 у них слабее. Кроме того, COVID-19 предрасполагает к развитию гипергликемии.

Цель исследования. Изучить особенности лечение рецидива пневмонии COVID-19 у больных сахарным диабетом на примере Андижанского областа и исследовать возможные причины их взаимного отягощения.

Материалы и методы исследования. Проведено открытое сравнительное исследование, в ходе которого наблюдались 64 пациента с COVID-19, госпитализированные в АОИБв период 2020-2022 г., из которых 32 человека имели сопутствующий СД (основная группа наблюдения).

Результаты исследования.Критерии включения в основную группу: 1) СД 2-го типа (СД 2), который диагностировался с учетом анамнеза, а также показателей гликемии и гликирован-ного гемоглобина (НЬА1с), превышавших целевые значения у большинства пациентов; или 2) впервые выявленный СД (диагностировался на основании характерного гликемического профиля в сочетании с повышением уровня НЬА1с на момент госпитализации).

Контрольная группа (COVID-19 без диабета) формировалась по принципу «случай-контроль»: после включения больного СД в основную группу в контроль в свою очередь включали госпитализированного пациента без СД того же пола и относящегося к той же возрастной группе.

В результате контрольная и основная группы были сопоставимы по полу (по 10 мужчин — 31,2%), возрасту (56,1±13,8 и 60,4±12,0 года) и индексу массы тела (31,8±5,5 и 33,7±6,9 соответственно; $p>0,05$ по всем показателям).

Среди сопутствующих заболеваний чаще всего выявлялась АГ, причем ее распространенность была значимо меньше в контроле по сравнению с основной группой — 10 (31,2%) и 20 (62,5%) больных соответственно, $p=0,012$. Кроме того, прослеживалась тенденция к большей частоте выявления ИБС среди пациентов с СД — 3 (9,4%) и 8 (25,0%), $p=0,09$. Группы не различались по распространенности других сопутствующих заболеваний, включая хронические болезни печени — 4 (12,5%) и 3 (9,4%), легких — 2 (6,2%) и 1 (3,1%) и почек — 1 (3,1%) и 2 (6,2%); $p>0,05$ по всем показателям.

В основной группе наблюдения больных с впервые выявленным СД было 19 человек (59,4%), а пациентов с ранее диагностированным СД 2 — 13 человек (40,6%).У лиц с анамнезом СД длительность заболевания составила 3,7±5,9 года, у большинства до госпитализации установлен диагноз диабетической полинейропатии (12 из 13 человек); в подгруппе больных с впервые выявленным СД лиц с проявлениями микроангиопатий не было.Гликированный гемоглобин у пациентов основной группы в среднем составил 8,3±1,6% (9,1±1,9% — у больных с ранее диагностированным и 7,9±1,3% — у пациентов с впервые выявленным СД; p=0,062).

Полученные данные подтверждают роль коагулопатий в патогенезе и клинической картине инфекции SARS-CoV-2, их особую выраженность и длительность при сопутствующем СД, а также весомый вклад в развитие неблагоприятных исходов. С учетом результатов одно- и многофакторного анализа нельзя исключить, что и влияние на прогноз некоторых характерных для COVID-19 метаболических нарушений, в том числе связанных с дисфункциями печени и почек, может реализовываться через усугубление коагулопатий.

Вывод. Для пациентов с COVID-19 характерно нарушение почечных и печеночных функций, которое может усугубляться в первые дни после госпитализации и начала активной терапии; при этом уровни креатини-на и АСТ взаимосвязаны с риском неблагоприятных исходов заболевания (госпитализация в ОРИТ и/или летальный исход). При сахарном диабете возможна акселерация этих нарушений, особенно в виде большего первоначального увеличения уровня креатинина.

При COVID-19 возникают выраженные и стойкие системные воспалительные нарушения, которые уменьшаются, но не исчезают к концу госпитального периода. Наличие сахарного диабета у инфицированных SARS-CoV-2 способствует дополнительному нарастанию степени и продолжительности проявлений системного воспаления. Увеличение уровня СРБ является предиктором тяжелого течения COVID-19.

Для больных COVID-19 характерно развитие гиперкоагуляции, что сопровождается выраженным и устойчивым повышением содержания D-димера и фибриногена в крови. Выраженность коагулопатий и сроки нормализации основных показателей коагуло-граммы значимо увеличены на фоне сопутствующего сахарного диабета. Уровень фибриногена является независимым предиктором неблагоприятных исходов для популяции больных SARS-CoV-2 в целом и особенно при сахарном диабете.

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КОНТРОЛЬ НАЛОГОВЫХ ОРГАНОВ ЗА ПОЛНОТОЙ И СВОЕВРЕМЕННОСТЬЮ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ НАЛОГОПЛАТЕЛЬЩИКАМИ ОБЯЗАННОСТЕЙ ПО УПЛАТЕ НАЛОГОВ И СБОРОВ

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматриваются понятие и принципы налогового контроля. Целью налоговой проверки является контроль над соблюдением налогоплательщиком налогов и сборов, а также изучение проблем и перспектив функционирования налоговых органов в области собираемости налогов.

Ключевые слова: налогоплательщик, налоговый орган, концепция, налоги.

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CONTROL OF TAX AUTHORITIES OVER THE COMPLETENESS AND TIMELINESS TAXPAYERS' OBLIGATIONS TO PAY TAXES AND FEES

Abstract: this article discusses the concept and principles of tax control. The purpose of the tax audit is to monitor the taxpayer's compliance with taxes and fees, as well as to study the problems and prospects of the functioning of tax authorities in the field of tax collection.

Keywords: taxpayer, on-site tax audit, concept, taxes.

Налоговый контроль подразумевает под собой реализацию задачи пополнения государственного бюджета на любом уровне.

Налоговый контроль в широком смысле – это контроль за реализацией налогового законодательства, при этом мониторинг соблюдения законодательства является общей функцией государства, которая распространяется на все сферы общественных отношений. Контролируя соблюдение закона в целом и налогового законодательства в

частности, государство выступает в качестве субъекта, равноудаленного от всех сторон налоговых правоотношений, и выступает в качестве своего рода арбитра в споре между налогоплательщиком и налоговым органом. Контроль надзорных органов многогранен и включает в себя определённые аспекты:

1. Налоговый контроль – это основополагающая часть финансового контроля и существенная часть налогового механизма. Контрольно-надзорные действия и механизмы пронизывают всю систему налогообложения, абсолютно все налоговые группы плательщиков на всей территории государства.

2. Налоговый контроль – определенным образом скомпонованная система мер по контролю за исполнением законодательства в сфере налоговых правоотношений, проводимая уполномоченными органами посредством учета плательщиков, налоговых проверок, мониторинга, опроса плательщиков и других лиц, проверки данных учета и отчетности, анализа информации об использовании электронных денег в качестве оплаты за товары (работы, услуги), осмотра движимого и недвижимого имущества, помещений и территорий, где могут находиться объекты, подлежащие налогообложению или используемые для извлечения дохода (прибыли), и в других формах, предусмотренных налоговым и иным законодательством.

Контроль в сфере налогообложения базируется на определенной совокупности принципов, которые являются своего рода правовой базой, определяющей эффективное выполнение органами налогового контроля своих прямых функций. Этими принципами должны руководствоваться уполномоченные органы в процессе реализации ими контрольных мероприятий. Прежде всего это такие принципы, которые свойственны всем отраслям права:

1. Принцип законности определяет, что лицо должно уплачивать только те налоги и сборы, которые установлены законом, соответственно, обязательные платежи, не основанные на законе, не могут считаться юридически установленными.

2. Принцип равенства выражается в чётком определении правового статуса. Все субъекты хозяйствования равны между собой и в одинаковой степени несут ответственность за нарушения закона.

3. Принцип всеобщности. Данный принцип предполагает, что определенные обязанности, предусмотренные налоговым законодательством, устанавливаются для всего круга лиц.

4. Принцип гласности подразумевает открытость и доступность для субъектов налоговых правоотношений получения от всех государственных органов полной и достоверной информации.

5. Принцип ответственности подразумевает неотвратимость наступления ответственности, предусмотренной законодательством, к лицу, совершившему правонарушение.

6. Принцип защиты прав. Правовая защита субъектов хозяйствования должна быть гарантирована абсолютно на всех этапах функционирования налоговых отношений, в том числе и при проведении мероприятий контрольного характера.

Налоговый контроль как один из видов государственного финансового контроля может и должен осуществляться по таким направлениям, как:

– проверка исполнения налогоплательщиками обязанностей, связанных с необходимостью их постановки на налоговый учет;

– проверка правильности ведения бухгалтерского (налогового) учета, своевременность исполнения обязанностей по предоставлению налоговых деклараций и достоверности тех сведений, которые в них содержатся;

– проверка порядка исполнения организациями и физическими лицами лежащих на них обязанностей, связанных с исчислением и уплатой налогов, сборов, страховых взносов;

– контроль за деятельностью налогового органа и т.д.

Формами проведения налогового контроля являются: учет организаций и физических лиц; налоговые проверки; получение объяснений плательщиков; осмотр территорий, помещений, документов и предметов проверяемых лиц; налоговый мониторинг; другие, предусмотренные законодательством о налогах и сборах, формы. В качестве предмета налогового мониторинга выступают правильность исчисления, полнота и своевременность уплаты налогов и сборов, а также страховых взносов организациями и физическими лицами.

Сущность налогового мониторинга состоит в том, что организация в добровольном порядке в режиме реального времени открывает налоговому органу доступ к информации, формирующейся в рамках ведения бухгалтерского и налогового учета, для сверки налоговым органом электронных сведений бухгалтерской базы контролируемой организации со сведениями, имеющимися в распоряжении у налогового органа. В отношении налогоплательщиков – физических лиц не может проводиться данная форма налогового контроля.

Таким образом, под налоговым контролем с точки зрения российского законодательства следует понимать осуществляемую уполномоченными органами деятельность по контролю за соблюдением требований, предусмотренных законодательством о налогах и сборах, в порядке, установленном НК РФ. Налоговый контроль реализуется посредством применения специфических форм и методов воздействия и имеет своей целью финансовое обеспечение тех социально-экономических

задач, которые стоят перед государством и муниципальными образованиями.

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РУҲИЙ РИВОЖЛАНИШИ ОРҚАДА БЎЛГАН БОЛАЛАРНИ МАКТАБГАЧА ТАЪЛИМ ТАШКИЛОТИГА МОСЛАШУВИ

Аннотация: ушбу мақолада алоҳида ёрдамга муҳтож яъни руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган болалар ва уларда кузатиладиган руҳий ҳолатлари хусусида маълумотлар баён этилади. Шу билан бирга руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган болаларни кўп тармоқли ихтисослаштирилган мактабгача таълим ташкилотларида тарбия олишларида ташкилот тарбиячилари ва боланинг ота-онасининг ҳамкорлигининг аҳамиятига оид фикрлар берилган.

Калит сўзлари: руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган болалар, интеллект, тафаккур, конституционал, соматоген, психоген, серебрал, коррексион таълим, инноватсион педагогик технологиялар.

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ADAPTATION OF CHILDREN WITH MENTAL DISORDERS TO MULTIPLE SPECIALIZED PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Abstract: This article provides information about children with special needs, ie mentally retarded, and their mental state. At the same time, opinions were given on the importance of cooperation between educators and parents of children with disabilities in the education of children with mental retardation in specialized multidisciplinary preschools.

Keywords: mentally retarded children, intelligence, thinking, constitutional, somatogenic, psychogenic, cerebral, correctional education, innovative pedagogical technologies.

Оилада фарзанд туғилиши – бахт. Бу оиланинг янада мустаҳкам бўлишига замин дегани. Аммо боланинг ақлий ривожланишида нуқсон кузатилса, ота- оналар ўз фарзандларининг хулқи ҳамда ақлий камолотидаги камчиликлар сабаб тенгдошларидан орқада қолаётганини кўриб, бундан ниҳоятда қайғурадилар. Таълим ислоҳотининг бош мезони ёш авлодни жисмонан соғлом, маънавий етук, ҳар томонлама ривожланган комил инсон қилиб вояга етказиш ва жаҳон андозаларига мос билим, малака ва кўникмаларни бериш, уларни она Ватанга, миллий истиқлол ғояларига садоқат руҳида тарбиялашдир. Давлатимиз томонидан

имконияти чекланган болаларга тиббий ҳамда ижтимоий ёрдам кафолатланган бўлиб, республикамизда алоҳида ёрдамга муҳтож болалар улардаги нуқсон турига кўра, тоифаларга бўлинган ҳолда таълимга жалб этилади. Алоҳида ёрдамга муҳтож болалар орасида руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган болалар ҳам учраб туради. Уларнинг билиш фаолияти – интеллекти, мантиқий тафаккури, идроки, хотираси, ихтиёрий диққати, иш қобилияти ва бошқа хислатларига биринчи ўринда марказий асаб системасининг касалликлари натижасида руҳий ривожланиши сустлашади. Бундай болаларда ҳиссиёт, ирода сферасидаги камчиликлар бирламчи, ақлий заифлик эса иккиламчи ҳодиса бўлиб ҳисобланади. Руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган болалар ақлий даражаси жиҳатидан асосан икки гуруҳга бўлинади: 1. **Енгил нуқсони бор болалар** – булар махсус шароитда 1–3 йил таълим-тарбия олганларидан кейин тарбияни оммавий муассасанинг тегишли гуруҳларида давом эттириши мумкин. 2. **Руҳий ривожланишида сезиларли даражада орқада қолган болалар**–булар муасассани битиргунигача махсус шароитда тарбияланиши керак. Бундай болалар муасасса дастурини соғлом тенгдошлари қатори ўзлаштира олмайди. Олимлардан К.С.Лебединская, Г.П.Бертон, Э. М. Дунаева ва бошқалар руҳан суст ривожланганликни клиник-психологик жиҳатдан қуйидаги хилларга бўладилар: ***1) конституционал; 2) соматоген; 3) психоген; 4) серебрал шакли.*** Руҳан суст ривожланганликнинг энг мураккаб ва кенг тарқалган шакли – психоген туридир.Психоген шаклида бош миянинг касаллигига,яхши етилмаганига алоқадор ўзгаришлар кузатилади. Олимларимизнинг берган маълумотларига кўра бундай болаларнинг 50 фоизида асаб системасида органик нуқсонлар бўлади. Бу нарса уларнинг ҳис-туйғу, иродавий ҳолатлари тараққий этмаганлигига, асосан органик инфантилизм тарзида намоён бўлади. Кўпчилик олимларнинг насл-насабида руҳий касалликлар бўлган оилаларда психоген шахслар кўпроқ учрайди, деб таъкидлайдилар. Туғиш вақтидаги оғир жароҳатлар, боланинг перинатал ривожланиш даврида ёки илк болалик ёшида таъсир қиладиган мия инфекциялари, узоқ давом этган меъда-ичак касалликлари ёки бошқа соматик касалликлар натижасида пайдо бўлган токсикоз, шунингдек, ҳомилага зарарли таъсир кўрсатувчи омиллар (сифилис, алкоголизм, нур энергияси, онанинг сурункали касаллиги, токсоплазмоз, эндокрин бузилишлар ва шу цингарилар) психогенинг вужудга келишига сабаб бўладиган ташқи ноқулай омиллар жумласига киради. Ҳозирги кунда республикамизда алоҳида ёрдамга, махсус таълимга муҳтож болалар таълими, уларнинг нуқсон турлари ва унинг даражаларини инобатга олган ҳолда, ақли заиф, руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган, нутқида, кўришида ва эшитишида нуқсони бўлган болалар йўналиши бўйича коррексион таълим ташкил этилган. Ушбу масалаларда таълим-тарбия оддий боғча дастури асосида олиб борилади, ҳимоялайдиган мулойим даволовчи махсус тартиб ташкил этилади.

Таълим-тарбиявий ишлар болаларнинг фикрлаш қобилияти, диққати, иш қобилияти, хотираси, нутқи ва тафаккуридаги камчиликларни бартараф этишга қаратилган бўлиб, бундай болага билим беришда тарбиячи унинг ўзига хос индивидуал хусусиятларини эътиборга олган ҳолда махсус шароитда, махсус усуллар билан ишлайди, тегишли ёрдам ташкил этади. Махсус таълимни мамлакатимизда жорий қилишнинг ўзига хос хусусияти шундаки, яъни ижтимоий, сиёсий, маданий ривожланишни, миллий қадриятларимизни эътиборга олишни тақозо этади. Жамиятимизнинг бир қисми бўлган имконияти чекланган болалар таълим-тарбиясини такомиллаштириш, махсус таълим жараёнига янги инновatсион педагогик ва ахборот технологияларини киритиш, ижтимоий ҳимояга муҳтож болалар таълим-тарбиясини тўғри ташкил этиш, улардаги нуқсонларни илк ёшидан аниқлаш ва бартараф этиш, ижтимоий жамиятга тўлақонли мослаштириш таълим тизимининг муҳим ва ажралмас қисми саналади. Олимларнинг ўтказган илмий текширишлари шуни кўрсатадики, руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган болалар ўзлаштириш жиҳатидан олганда соғлом ва енгил даражадаги ақли заиф болалар ўртасида оралиқ ўринда туради. Руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган болалар ақли заиф, енгил даражадаги ақли заиф болаларга нисбатан анча яхши тушунади ва буларни бажариш учун уларда керакли имкониятлар мавжуд бўлади. Руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган болаларнинг ўзлаштириш қобилияти соғлом тенгқурларига нисбатан паст бўлсада, енгил даражадаги ақли заиф болаларникидан анча дуруст бўлганлиги учун бундай болаларни ко‘п тармоқли ихтисослаштирилган мактабгача таълим ташкилотларида тарбияланадилар. Руҳий ривожланиши паст бўлган болаларни кўп тармоқли ихтисослаштирилган мактабгача таълим ташкилотига мослашишида тарбиячиларнинг ўрни муҳимдир. Тарбиячилари руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган болаларнинг махсус шароитда таълим-тарбия олишларига ёрдам беришлари керак, уларни ўз вақтида аниқлаб, бошқа болалардан ажратиб олиб, ота-оналарга мутахассис психоневрологларга мурожаат қилишга маслаҳат беришлари лозим. Руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган болалар билан инклузив шароит меъёрда ривожланган, соғлом тенгдошлари орасида ёки махсус муассасаларда даволаб, ҳимоя этиш ва руҳий фаолиятни ростлашни кўзлаб алоҳида таълим-тарбия ишлари олиб борилади. Ўз вақтида ва тўғри ташкил этилган ёрдам туфайли ушбу тоифадаги алоҳида ёрдамга муҳтож болалар кейинчалик яхши ривожланиб кетиб, муваффақиятли таълим оладилар. Шу ўринда қайд этиш керакки, руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган болани оилада тўғри, коррексион йўналишда тарбиялашни ота-оналарга ўргатиш махсус ташкилотчилар зиммасидаги вазифалардан бири ҳисобланади. Руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган бола махсус ташкилотларда таҳсил олар экан, ўз-ўзидан оила ва ташкилот ҳамкорлиги йўлга қўйилади. Бу ҳамкорлик руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган болани тарбиялаётган ота-оналарнинг тиббий,

педагогик, психологик саводхонлигини оширишда қулай имкониятдир. Хулоса қилиб шуни айтишимиз лозимки, оилада, махсус мактабгача ташкилотларида руҳий ривожланиши сустлашган болага нисбатан тўғри муносабатни ўрнатилиши, жуда ғамхўрлик ёки ўта қаттиққўллик қилинмаслиги; меҳнат, ўз-ўзига хизмат қилиш малакаларини шакллантилиши; соғлом тенгдошлари билан тез-тез мулоқотда бўлиб туришини ташкил этиш; атроф-муҳитдаги нарса ва ҳодисалар ҳақидаги тасаввурларини ривожлантирилиши; ақли заиф болалар учун махсус таълим-тарбия ва коррексион тадбирлар қанча эрта бошланса, боланинг амалий малакаларни эгаллаши осон кечишини унутилмаслиги лозим.

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ЁШЛАР ҲАЁТИДА ВИРТУАЛЛАШУВ САБАБЛАРИ ВА ОМИЛЛАРИ

Аннотация: Бу мақолада ёшларнинг виртуаллашув сабаблари, омиллари ва натижалари минтақавий материаллар асосида ўрганилади.

Калит сўзлар: Виртуаллашув, ижтимоий ҳаёт, компьютер, виртуал олам, виртуал ҳаёт, Синикит, Одноклассники, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, ВКонтакте, интернет.

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CAUSES AND FACTORS OF VIRTUALIZATION IN YOUTH LIFE

Annotation: This article examines the causes, materials, and materials of youth virtualization.

Key words: virtualization, social life, computer, virtual world, virtual life, Sinikit, Odnoklassniki, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Vkontakte, internet.

Инсон ҳамиша орзулар оғушида яшайди. Орзусиз инсон бамисоли қанотсиз қуш. Шу пайтгача ижтимоий ҳаётда, илм-фан ва техника соҳасида қўлга киритилган мислсиз ютуқларимизга орзуларимиз ва унга бўлган интилишларимиз туфайли эришиб келмоқдамиз.

Инсоннинг коинотга парвоз қилиши фантастик асарларда инсоният орзуси сифатида тасвирланган бўлиб, фанда эса бу юз йиллардан кейин пайдо бўлади деган тушунча мавжуд эди. Лекин инсоннинг ушбу орзуси бизнинг замонимизда амалга ошди ва инсон коинотни ҳам забт этди.

Компьютерда асосан мудофаа ва бошқа тадқиқотчилик масалалари билан шуғулландилар. Кўпинча ҳисоблаш техникаси математика, мантиқ, рациональ ғоялар билан боғлиқ масалалар устида иш юритдилар. Инсонлар ундан умуман оддий мақсадларда (масалан, ўйинлар учун) фойдаланишлари мумкинлиги ҳеч кимнинг ҳаёлига ҳам келмаган. «Компьютер ўйинлари» ибораси эса бемаъни ҳаёлдек туюлиши мумкин эди. Шундай бўлса ҳам монитор олдидаги жиддий, завқсиз, совуққон олимларнинг ўринларини завқли, қизиқувчан ўйинчи болалар эгаллади.

Шундай қилиб, компьютер, компьютер ўйинлари ҳамда ҳозирги даврда фан, техника ва асосан компьютер тараққиёти маҳсули бўлган интернет инсонлар орасида оммалашиб кетди.

Хўш, «виртуал олам», «виртуал ҳаёт» дегани нима ўзи? Унинг луғавий маъноси қандай? Бу термин муомалага қачондан буён кириб келган?

Интернет материалларининг бирида: «Виртуал» сўзи инглиз тилидаги сўз бўлиб, унинг бир маъноси «кўринмас» демакдир»[2],- дейилади.

«Виртуал англ: virtual, рус: виртуальный;воқеий бўлиб кўринган, бироқ вазифалари бошқа мосламалар томонидан бажариладиган функционал мослама таърифи»[1:56].

Демак, «виртуал» сўзининг биринчи луғавий маъносига қарайдиган бўлсак, у «кўринмас» деган маънони билдиради. Бу сўзни янада соддалаштирсак, инсоннинг интернетдаги ахборотларга муккасидан кетиши оқибатида реал ҳаётдан узилиши, одамларга кўринмай, ўзи билан ўзи қолиши.

Иккинчи луғавий маънога эътибор берадиган бўлсак, интернетдаги воқеалар бизга воқеий (реал) бўлиб кўринган, лекин вазифалари бошқа мосламалар орқали бажарилгани учун ҳам у виртуал, яъни бутунлай бошқа оламдир.

Ушбу ўринда «виртуал олам» ибораси билан бирга «кибермакон» терминини ҳам ишлатиб ўтганимиз ўринли. Чунки бу иккаласи битта маънони англатади десам муболаға бўлмайди.

«Кибермакон» терминининг маъносини қараб кўрайлик.

Кибермакон (англ: cyberspace, рус: киберпространство) тушунчаси канадалик ёзувчи Уилям Гибсон томонидан 1984 йили “Cyberspace” (“Кибермакон”) деб номланган трилогиянинг биринчи романи “Neuromancer” (“Нейромант”) чоп этилиши билан боғлиқ. У дунёнинг барча компьютерларидаги электрон маълумотлар айланиб юрадиган виртуал маконни таърифлайди[1:107].

Ҳаётда ҳамма нарсанинг пайдо бўлишининг сабаблари бор. Ҳеч бир нарса бесабаб вужудга келмайди (Бизларнинг энг асосий камчиликларимиздан бири – агар жамиятда жиноят содир бўлса, биринчи навбатда жиноятчини жазолаймиз. Яъни кўпинча жиноятнинг оқибати (натижаси) билан курашамиз. Тўғри, жиноятга жазо муқаррар. Лекин жиноятнинг пайдо бўлиш сабаблари бир чеккада қолиб кетади. Ҳеч кимнинг бу биланиши йўқ. Жиноятнинг содир бўлиш сабаблари, омиллари, яъни илдизини топсак, кўплаган жиноятларнинг олдини олган бўлардик). Ёшларнинг виртуал оламга боғланиб қолишининг ҳам муҳим сабаблари мавжуд.

Биринчи сабаб. Оиладаги муҳитнинг йўқлиги, яъни фарзанд тарбиясида бўшлиқнинг пайдо бўлиши. Ота-онанинг фарзандига

(дилбандига) эътиборсизлиги, фарзандига етарли даражада меҳр бермаслиги, уларнинг (фарзандларининг) қизиқишлари билан умуман иши бўлмаслиги оқибатида кўпчилик ёшлар ўзларига дарддош, сирдош бўладиган инсонни виртуал оламдан қидириб топишга мажбур бўлади.Бунинг оқибати фожеавий тус олиши ва ёмон нарсаларга олиб келиши мумкин.Бундай пайтда кўпинча ёшлар эмас, балки ота-оналар айбдор ҳисобланади. Чунки ёмон бола бўлмайди, балки ёмон тарбия бўлиб, фарзанд ҳар қандай тарбия маҳсули, яъни мевасидир. Демак, виртуал олам бу авлодлар — катталар ва ёшлар (болалар)ўртасидаги узилиш муҳитидир, уларнинг ортида авлодлар низолари ётган бўлиши мумкин. Ёшларнинг тасаввурида ер юзини виртуал олам қамраб олган. Битта мисол. Виртуал оламда 2015 йилда пайдо бўлган “Кўк кит” ўйини ёшлар орасида оммалашиб, бу ўйиннинг ёмон оқибатларга олиб келганини кўпчилик яхши билади. “Кўк кит” онлайн ўйин бўлиб, ўйин гуруҳи қоидаларига кўра, онги манипуляция қилинган иштирокчи 50 та шартни бажариши ва пировардида ўз жонига қасд қилиши лозим.2016 йилда дунёнинг бир қанча давлатларида, хусусан Россияда 320 нафар, Қирғизстонда 95 нафар ва Қозоғистонда 90 нафар ўсмирлар ўз жонига қасд қилган. Бизнинг мамлакатимизда 31 нафар мактаб, 5 нафар коллеж ўқувчиси «Синикит» ўйинининг 1-15-босқич иштирокчиларига айланганлиги аниқланган[4].

Иккинчи сабаб. Виртуал олам аслида ёлғон дунё. У реал эмас, шу сабаб у мавжуд эмас. У фақат бизнинг ҳаёлимиздаги дунё ҳисобланади. Шу сабабли ҳам инсон, айниқса ёшлар виртуал оламда ўзларини эркин сезишади (худди «балиқ сувга кирганидек») ва улар бу оламга ошно бўлиб қолишади. Шундан келиб чиқиб айтишимиз мумкин, ёшлар ҳаётида виртуаллашув сабабларидан бири – реал ҳаётдаги одоб-аҳлоқ қоидаларининг интернетда йўқлиги, айрим ёшлар учун воқеликдаги одоб-аҳлоқ қоидаларининг зерикарли туюлиши, жавобгарликдан қочиш истаги, натижада ўзини эмин-эркин ҳис қиладиган виртуал оламга боғланиб қолишига олиб келади. Ҳозирда дунёда букмерлик компанияларининг қурбонлари сони кундан-кунга ортиб бормоқда. Бу ўйин мобил телефонлари орқали онлайн тарзда амалга оширилиб, у орқали меҳнатга куч сарфлашларсиз осонгина ўтириб пул топиш, мўмайгина даромад ишлаш истаги кўпчилик ёшларимизни ўз домига тортиб кетмоқда. Ушбу қимор ўйинларини нафақат онги паст инсонлар, ҳаттоки олий маълумотли шахслар ҳам ўйнаганлиги ачинарли ҳолатдир. Масалан, 2018 йили «Йил талабаси» танлови ғолиби бўлган ФарДУ ўқитувчисининг 1xbet (виртуал ўйин) қурбони бўлганлиги аччиқ бўлсаям айни ҳақиқат.

Учинчидан, интернетдан ахборотларни излаб топиш осон бўлгани учун ҳозирги ёшларнинг кўпчилиги эринчоқ, ялқов бўлиб қолмоқда. Ўқитувчиларнинг берган топшириқлари, уй вазифалари, курс ишлари, рефератларни китоблардан излаб, ахтариб ўтирмасдан, шундоқ

интернетдан тайёр материалларни осонгина кўчириб олмоқда. Натижада, кўпчилик ёшларда ижодий меҳнат қилиш, ижодий фикрлаш қобилияти сустлашмоқда. Интернетдан керакли ахборотларни осон излаб топиш ва уни юклаб олиш имконияти ёшлар ҳаётида виртуаллашувнинг яна бир сабабидир.

Ҳозирда виртуал оламнинг инсонни қамраб олиши оқибатидадин ниқобидаги ижтимоий ва маданий бузғунчиликни содир этишга бўлган уринишлар тобора кучайиб бормоқда. Жумладан, бугунги кунда кибертеррорчилик тузилмалари ўз ғаразли мақсадлари йўлида ахборот-коммуникация технологияларидан кенг фойдаланишга уринмоқда.

Шу нуқтаи-назардан қараганда, бугунги кунда ёшлар онги ва руҳиятида диний экстремизм ва терроризмга қарши мафкуравий иммунитетни шакллантириш асосий масалалардан бири ҳисобланади. Буюк мутафаккир шоир Алишер Навоий айтганидек: «Агар огоҳсен сен, Шоҳсен сен», деган бетакрор сатрлари замирида виртуал оламдаги огоҳлик масаласи ётганлигини ҳаргиз унутмаслигимиз керак.

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ПРИВЛЕКАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА ПУТЕМ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ДЕРИВАТИВОВ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены альтернативные пути повышение инвестиционной привлекательности, в том числе за счет активизации рынка капитала и внедрения новых инструментов. Раскрыта сущность ETF и его механизм работы.

Ключевые слова: инвестиционная привлекательность, инвестиции, рынок капитала, фондовая биржа, разгосударствление, приватизация, акции, облигации, ПИФ, ETF.

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INCREASING THE INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE REGION THROUGH THE INTRODUCTION OF DERIVATIVES

Annotation: The article discusses alternative ways to increase investment attractiveness, including by activating the capital market and introducing new tools. The essence of ETF and its working mechanism are explained.

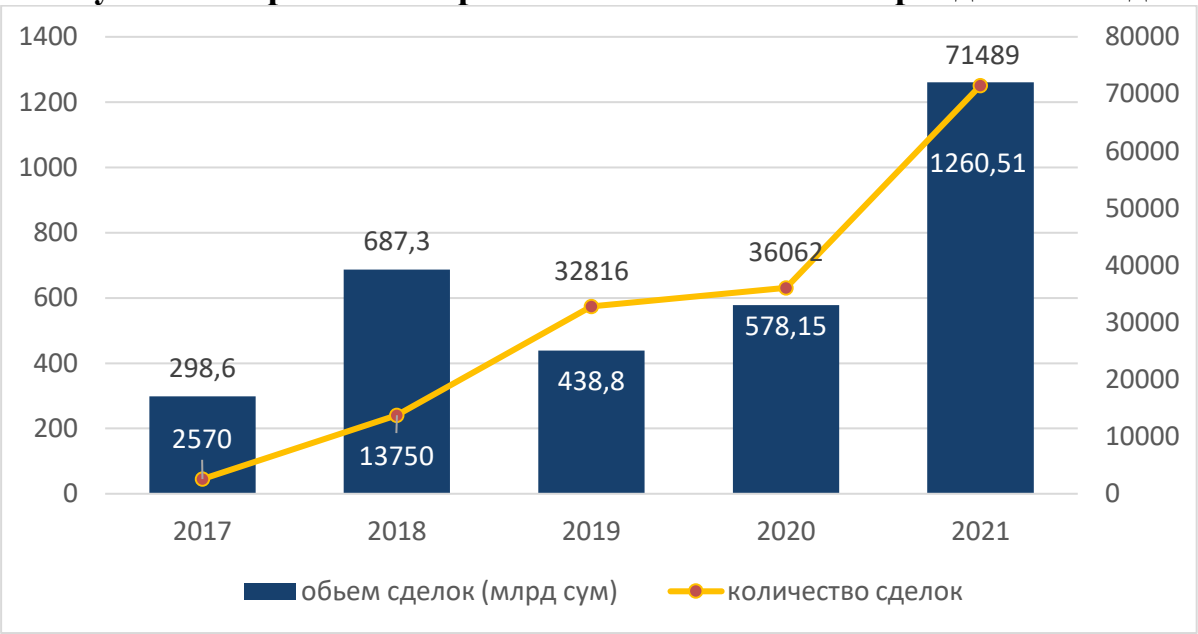
Keywords: investment attractiveness, investments, capital market, stock exchange, denationalization, privatization, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, ETFs.

В последние годы в Республике проходят качественные изменения во всех сферах жизнедеятельности общества, в частности особое внимание уделяется раскрытию экономического потенциала региона. Важно отметить, что дальнейшее развитие экономики, её реформирование и реструктуризация главным образом зависят от активизации инвестиционной деятельности, оптимизации законодательной базы и внедрении новых инструментом для повышения инвестиционной привлекательности. Основным источником обеспечения благосостояния региона являются инвестиции в формирование и развитие производств.

Необходимым условием для решения задач мобилизации финансов считается выбор оптимального инструмента инвестирования. На сегодняшний день таким инструментом может выступать рынок капитала. Как показывает опыт зарубежных стран фондовый рынок – это один из

главных источников дополнительного финансирования предприятий и один из наиболее эффективных механизмов привлечения инвестиций для дальнейшего развития производства. Что касается рынка капитала Узбекистана, то в период с 2018 года можно заметить значительные изменения в данной сфере. Так, за последние 4 года было проведено несколько IPO и SPO крупных промышленных предприятий, привлекается всё большее количество частных инвесторов и идет системная работа по привлечению населения в инвестиционную деятельность, в том числе путем повышения её финансовой грамотности.

Рисунок 1. Биржевой оборот РФБ «Тошкент» за период с 2017 года[3]



Несмотря на значительный рост биржевого оборота (см. рисунок 1) рынок ценных бумаг страны значительно отстает даже от рынка капитала ближайших соседних стран. К примеру, оборот Казахстанской биржи за один только август 2021 года составил 898,1 млн долл. США.

Основной причиной такого запаздывания является несовершенность инфраструктуры рынка и недостаточность ассортимента инвестиционных инструментов. К тому же разрозненность бирж, деятельность которых регулируется разными законодательными актами (порой противоречащим друг другу), разные механизмы торговли во многом препятствуют полноценному развитию рынка.

На данный момент на фондовой бирже представлены только такие виды ценных бумаг как акции и корпоративные облигации (см. таблицу 1). Также мы можем видеть, что более 90% сделок приходится на долю акций и всего у 5 акционерных обществ облигации привлекают инвесторов на фондовой бирже. При этом важно отметить, что торги с государственными облигациями возможно только на валютной бирже.

[3] Составлено автором на основе данных РФБ «Тошкент»

Таблица 1. Обзор торгов на РФБ «Тошкент» за 2021 год в разрезе рынков и площадок[4]

№	Секции Торговой системы	2021 год			
		Эмитенты	Сделки	Ценные бумаги	Объем торгов, млн сумов
	В секциях ЕПТК:				
I.	**Рынок акций «StockMarket»:**	**105**	**71 182**	**14 181 343 467**	**1 145 368,6**
1.	G1 - «Main Board»	101	71 164	5 429 007 993	397 842,2
2.	T1 - «Nego Board»	14	18	8 752 335 474	747 526,4
II.	**Рынок РЕПО сделок**	**2**	**6**	**214**	**3,4**
III.	**Рынок облигаций «BondMarket»**	**5**	**300**	**72 633**	**113 394,9**
1.	G1 - «Main Board»	4	289	62 633	62 784,0
2	T1 - «Nego Board»	1	11	10 000	50 610,9
	В брокерской системе ЕПТК				
1.	Public offering (PO)	**1**	**1**	**177 972**	**1 742,8**
	Итого	**108**	**71 489**	**14 181 594 286**	**1 260 509,7**

Внедрение производных финансовых инструментов, депозитарных расписок, биржевых облигаций и других видов ценных бумаг, их свободное обращение на фондовом рынке позволит привлечь как иностранных, так и локальных инвесторов. Одним из наиболее эффективных и популярных на мировых рынках инструментов является ETF. ETF (Exchange Traded Fund) — биржевой инструмент коллективных инвестиций, торгуемый как обыкновенная акция и позволяющий получить эффективный доступ к «корзине» инструментов, не покупая каждый входящий в него актив отдельно. ETF могут быть выпущены на акции, облигации, сырьевые индексы, недвижимость, отдельные сырьевые товары, например золото.

Учитывая меры, предпринимаемые правительством по реформированию предприятий с участием государства и приватизации государственных активов, реализация государственной доли некоторых предприятий путем объединения их в один портфель и выпуск на рынок в форме ETF значительно ускорил бы процесс разгосударствления и привлек больше инвесторов на рынок, в том числе локальных. Более 82% крупных

[4] Источник: информационная бюллетень РФБ «Тошкент» за 2021 год

пакетов акций, выставленных на продажу одним лотом на специальной платформе приема заявок РФБ «Тошкент» для определения потенциального покупателя по заключению сделок в секции переговорного аукциона Nego Board выставлялись по несколько раз и даже с учетом снижения цен всё еще не реализованы. В отличие от ПИФов, знакомых уже с первой волны приватизации в 90-х годах, ETF более доступен для широкого слоя инвесторов, а также инфраструктура авторизованных участников и администраторов/кастодианов обеспечивает функционирование непрерывного механизма подписки и погашения как в деньгах, так и в натуре (в этом случае авторизованный участник передает корзину из ценных бумаг, соответствующую инвестиционной цели фонда, и в обмен получает новые акции ETF).

Рисунок 2. Процесс подписки



Благодаря наличию эффективного процесса подписки и погашения цена ETF всегда остается близкой к справедливой стоимости. Поскольку ETF торгуется как акция, в течение торгового дня его цена может колебаться из-за динамики спроса и предложения. Если цена ETF в какой-то момент начинает существенно превышать справедливую стоимость, авторизованный участник для начала анализирует отклонение и сравнивает его с расходами на совершение арбитражных операций. Если отклонение стоимости превышает пороговое значение, есть смысл действовать. Для этого авторизованный участник приобретает на базовом рынке корзину из активов (акций, облигаций) в пропорции индекса. Затем он обменивает корзину акций или облигаций напрямую в фонде на акции ETF и продает их на рынке, тем самым сбивая цену до справедливой.

Рисунок 3. Процесс погашения



Справедливо и обратное: когда ETF торгуется значительно ниже своей справедливой цены (с дисконтом), авторизованный участник покупает акции ETF, обменивает их у фонда на акции компаний, составляющих индекс, и продает их на открытом рынке базовых активов.

Благодаря этому арбитражному процессу цена акции ETF остается вблизи справедливой стоимости составляющих его базовых активов. Насколько близкой будет цена к справедливой стоимости, определяется ликвидностью базовых активов (насколько близкими являются цены покупки и продажи инструментов, составляющих фонд, на рынке), а также расходами на совершение арбитражных операций — стоимости исполнения сделок на рынке ETF и базовых активов (брокерские комиссии) и капитала, который необходим для арбитражных операций.

Вторым важным плюсом процесса подписки и погашения в натуре является снижение издержек самого фонда и его конечных инвесторов. Все расходы, связанные с новыми подписками на акции ETF или их погашением, несет авторизованный участник. В отличие от доверительных фондов (или ПИФов), они не перекладываются на инвесторов.

По данным Greenwich Assosiates, доля ETF в портфелях институциональных инвесторов США за год увеличилась с 19% до 25%. Такой рост, по мнению аналитиков Greenwich, обусловлен миграцией активов институциональных инвесторов из активных фондов в пассивные. При этом цели использования могут быть совершенно разными. Так, 72% опрошенных используют ETF для тактической аллокации, 56% — для международной диверсификации, 68% — в качестве основной аллокации портфеля, а 54% — для управления ликвидностью. Основной причиной

использования ETF институциональные инвесторы называют их простоту в использовании, низкие комиссии, ликвидность и легкий доступ к различным рынкам и активам.

Таким образом, с уверенностью утверждать, что наиболее эффективным и современным инструментом привлечения иностранных инвестиций может служить рынок капитала. А также совершенствование инфраструктуры в целом и внедрение ETF в частности позволит не только привлечь большее количество инвесторов на рынок и ускорит процесс приватизации, но и активизирует рынок капитала и поспособствует повышению инвестиционной привлекательности региона на международной арене. Развитие отечественного фондового рынка и укрепление позиций на международном уровне является необходимым условием обеспечения непрерывного долевого и долгового финансирования предприятий, что в свою очередь повысит конкурентоспособность национальной экономики на международной арене.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ТРАВЯНОГО ЧАЯ НА ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ АДЕНИНОВЫХ НУКЛЕОТИДОВ В ПЕЧЕНИ

Аннотация: В нашем научном исследовании было изучено влияние фитотеи на конвер сию адениновых нуклеотидов. Основная функция адениновых нуклеотидов заключается в связывании всех метаболических путей вместе, поэтому сос тояние адениновой нуклеотидной системы влияет на направ ление и скорость метаболических процессов, которые, в свою очередь зависеть от них. Состоя ние аденилатной системы оценивается величиной фосфатного потенциала (ATF/ADF.FN) или величиной энергетического заряда Аткинсона (ATF+½ADF/ATF+ADF+AMF). Эти величины аденилат ной системы влияют на различные аспекты метаболического процесса: термодинамику фосфатного потенциала и кинетику энергетического заряда.

Ключевые слова: Адениновые нуклеотиды, печень, биосинтез, аткинсон, фосфолипиды, холестерин, жирные кислоты, липиды, гелиотрин, ферменты, глюкоза, гликоген, энергетический заряд

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EFFECT OF HERBAL TEA ON THE CHANGE OF ADENINE NUCLEOTIDES IN LIVER

Abstract: In our scientific study, the effect of phytotea on the conversion of adenine nucleotides was studied. The primary function of adenin nucleotides is to bind all metabolic pathways together, so the state of the adenin nucleotide system affects the direction and rate of metabolic processes, which in turn depend on them. The state of the adenylate system is assessed by the magnitude of the phosphate potential (ATF/ADF.FN)or the magnitude of the Atkinson energy charge (ATF+½ADF/ATF+ADF+AMF). These magnitudes of the adenylate system affect various aspects of the metabolic process: phosphate potential thermodynamics, and energy charge kinetics.

Keywords: Adenine nucleotides, liver, biosynthesis, atkinson, phospholipids, cholesterol, fatty acids, lipids, heliotrin, enzymes, glucose, glycogen, energy charge.

Вступление

Печень участвует в важных физиологических и биохимических процессах и выполняет следующие важные функции: 1) в биосинтезе липидов, белков, углеводов и других веществ; то есть они участвуют в биохимических и физиологических процессах во всех органах клетках; 2) В биосинтезе мочи: синтез мочи происходит в печени как конечный продукт азотистого обмена; 3) в синтезе желчных кислот: желчные кислоты, которые являются основными продуктами в переваривание жиров и жировых веществ, синтезируемых только в печени; 4) Детоксикация токсинов, которые попадают в организм или образуются там, зависит от активности печени; 5) Активность разделения:

продукты, которые не нужны в обмене веществ, выводятся через желчь в кишечник и наружу.

В дополнение к глюкозе и гликогену, поступающим из крови через воротную вену, печень также синтезирует жиры и жирные кислоты. При некоторых заболеваниях печени (циррозе) количество соединительной ткани элементы увеличиваются, и секреция желчной жидкости также нарушается в результате повышения давления в кровеносных сосудах. 70% массы печени составляет вода, 50% сухой массы состоит из белка, 90% которого состоит из альбумина и глобулинов.

Ферменты печени обладают способностью синтезировать и расщеплять все продукты липидного обмена. В результате синтезируются жирные кислоты с высоким содержанием жиров, триацилглицериды, фосфолипиды и холес терин, окисляются жирные кислоты с высоким содержанием жиров.

В результате изменений в процессах окружающей среды число пациентов с заболеваниями печени увеличивается увеличивается день ото дня. В резуль тате растущего спроса на сельскохозяйственную продукцию использование различных химических соединений для повышения урожайности сельскохоз яйственных культур в сельском хозяйстве, приводящее к постоянному отрав лению населения токсичными химическими веществами, приводит к росту заболеваний печени. Дикорастущие растения, содержащиеся в злаках: В результате включения семян таких растений, как тимьян, кампирчопон, в зерновые зерна, содержащиеся в них алкалоиды вызывают хронические заболевания печени, вызывая хроническое повреждение печени одно из самых распространенных заболеваний в Центральной Азии. Гепатотоксичные вещества - это растительные продукты или химические вещества, которые играют важную роль в повреждении клеток печени. К таким веществам

относятся фосфор и хлорорганические соединения. Они вызывают хроническое воспаление клеток печени в результате их использования в сельском хозяйстве, в домашних хозяйствах. Растения с гелиотропсодержащими веществами распространены на поверхность: сенецифалин, сенецифалидин и, главным образом, алкалоиды гелиотрина и ласиокарпина, дикорастущее растение, гелиотроп из волосатых семян (Neliotrorh lasuosorrum) - растение, имеющее практическое значение.

Способ: 5 мг раствора гелиотрина в физиологическом растворе вводили внутрикожно один раз в неделю в течение двух месяцев на 100 г массы тела. Зейнул, центр народной медицины при Институте химии растений Академии наук Узбекистан, приготовил настойку Дуньо Фитохоя, изготовленную из лекарственных трав, выращенных в Центральной Азии. Эссенциале форте в дозе 7 мг вводили подкожно. Количество адениновых нуклеотидов (ATF, ADF и AMF) в ткани печени определяли фирмой Boehringer (Германия) в реагентах для ферментативной сборки.

Количества ADF и AMF в экстракте печени также определяли в коллекции, подготовленной Берингер (Германия) в соответствии с ранее описанным способом.

Полученные результаты: В нашем эксперименте мы стремились изучить количество адениновых нуклеотидов впечени и их соотношение друг к другу при введении гелиотрина в организм. Количество ATF в печень в течение 0,5; 1; 1,5 и 2 месяцев уменьшилась до 8,3; 13,4; 28,8 и 32,4%, в то время как количествоAMF наоборот увеличилось до 33,3; 64,7; 72,2 и 78,9%. Но существенныхизменений в объеме ADF не произошло. Бунда общего количества адениновых нуклеотидов 3,7; 4,2, в зависимости отпродол жительности введения гелиотрина в организм; Уменьшилось до 15,5 и18,1%, в то времякак количество неорганического фосфора, наоборот 3,0; 11,5; увеличилось до 17,9 и 25,9%.

Введение гелиотрина в организм привело к снижению потенциала фосфатида на 0,5; 1; 1,5 и 2 месяца до 9,8; 21,9; 36,3 и 46,3%, а энергетический заряд Аткинсона до 3,8; 6,3; 9,0и 12,7%. Анализируя полученные результаты, можно сказать, что при введении гелиотрина в организмколичество АТФ в печени уменьшается, количество АМФ и фосфора, наоборот,увеличивается. Эти изменения, в свою очередь, приводят к снижению энергетическогозаряда Аткинсона и, вчастности, потенциала фосфатида. Большинство эукариот синтезируются в клетках в системе фосфорилирования с 95% окислением ATF. Уменьшение или потеря ATF в клетке указывает на потерю функции митохондрий, то есть навыключение (или сильное снижение) процесса окислительного фосфорилирования. Реакции, протекающие в разных компартментах, как известно, взаимосвязаны, и восстановление пиридино выхнуклеотидов, соотношение АТФ/АДФ, АТФ/АДФ.FN важность потенциала фосфата

никеля, непосредственно связан цитоплазматическим и митохондриальным мексанизом.

Примечание: Общее количество аденильных нуклеотидов (ATF + ADF + AMF); Фосфатный потенциал (ATF / ADF. F N); Энергетический заряд Аткинсона (ATF + ½ ADF: ATF + ADF + AMF). Изменение адениновых нуклеотидов в ткани печени после введения фиточая в организм животных с гепатитом. 0,5 экспериментов от полученных результатов; Через 1 и 2 месяца количество ATF в печени животных с гепатитом составило 33,7; Снизилось на 38,8 и 34,2% соответственно, а 22,5 в животных, инфицированных гепатитом; Только у 19,2% и 6,6% личинок наблюдалось уменьшение количества здоровых животных соответственно. 0,5 эксперимента; Количество AMF в печени животных с гепатитом через 1 и 2 месяца составило 89,5; 95,0 и 80,9% соответственно, а 63,1 в животные с фиточаем; Увеличилось всего на 30,0 и 4,7% соответственно. Количество неоргани ческого фосфора также составляет 18,4 при гепатите; 23,0 и 25,8% соответственно, и 14,4% для фиточая; Только 10,3 и 6,9% количество личинок увеличилось, приближаясь к показателю у здоровых животных. Такие изменения в ATF, ADF, AMF и Fn в ткани печени при гепатите приводили к уменьшению общего количества аденинуклеотидов. 0,5 эксперимента; Через 1 и 2 месяца общее количество аденинуклеотидов в печени животных с гепатитом составило 18,1; Уменьшилось на 21,7 и 17,7%, соответственно, и у животных, инфицированных гепатитом, на 9,7; Количество личинок уменьшилось всего на 12,6 и 3,7% соответственно, что близко к таковые у здоровых животных. Фитохой также нормализовал фосфатидный потенциал в ткани печени животных с гепатитом. If, 0,5 от эксперимента; Фосфатидный потенциал в 1 и 2 месяцах составлял 41,6; Снизился на 48,4 и 46,3% соответственно, а у животных, получавших фиточай, на 36,3; Снизился всего на 27,5 и 15,8% соответственно, приб лижаясь к показателю у здоровых животных в последние периоды

эксперимента. Энергетический заряд Аткинсона в печени животных с гепа титом также подвергался положительные изменения под влиянием фитохоя. Энергетический заряд Аткинсона в ткани печени контролируемых животных составил 15,6; Снизился на 15,8 и 12,7% соответственно и на 6,7% при приеме фиточая; Снизился всего на 5,0 и 2,6% соответственно, что равно таковым в печени здоровых животных.

Вывод: анализируя полученные результаты, фиточай приравнивается к показателям у здоровых животных по восстановлению объема АТФ в тканях печени, фосфатидного потенциала и энергетического заряда Аткинсон при гепатите с помощью гелиотрина. Результаты, полученные от этого фиточая, восстанавливают активность синтеза ATF митохондрий печени животных с гепатитом.

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НЕФРОПАТИЯ У БОЛЬНЫХ САХАРНЫМ ДИАБЕТОМ И АНЕМИЯ, ИХ ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ

Резюме. Развитие анемии вызывает не только снижение толерантности к физическим и умственным нагрузкам, трудоспособности и качества жизни больного, но и является одним из ведущих механизмов прогрессирования поражения почек и важным фактором риска развития макрососудистых осложнений сахарного диабета (СД). В связи с этим диагностика и лечение анемии становятся одним из актуальных вопросов ведения пациентов с ДН, в том числе на ранней стадии поражения почек.

Ключевые слова: сахарного диабета, гломерулонефритом, диабетической нефропатией, креатинин.

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NEPHROPATHY IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS AND ANEMIA, THEIR INTERRELATION

Summary. The development of anemia not only causes a decrease in tolerance to physical and mental stress, work capacity and quality of life of the patient, but is also one of the leading mechanisms for the progression of kidney damage and an important risk factor for the development of macrovascular complications of diabetes mellitus (DM). In this regard, the diagnosis and treatment of anemia is becoming one of the topical issues in the management of patients with DN, including at an early stage of kidney damage.

Key words: diabetes mellitus, glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, creatinine.

Актуальность. Сахарный диабет (СД) является наиболее распространенным эндокринным заболеванием, которое в последнее десятилетие стали называть всемирной неинфекционной эпидемией: к

2025 году предполагается, что число больных СД превысит 300 млн. человек. А это значит, что будут расти и поздние осложнения, возникающие в результате метаболических нарушений, вызванных гипергликемией. Хорошо известно, что длительность и качество жизни больных СД определяются развитием и прогрессированием осложнений диабета.

Развитие анемии вызывает не только снижение толерантности к физическим и умственным нагрузкам, трудоспособности и качества жизни больного, но и является одним из ведущих механизмов прогрессирования поражения почек и важным фактором риска развития макрососудистых осложнений сахарного диабета (СД). В связи с этим диагностика и лечение анемии становятся одним из актуальных вопросов ведения пациентов с ДН, в том числе на ранней стадии поражения почек.

Цель исследования. Целью настоящего исследования явилось изучение распространенности, клинических и патофизиологических особенностей анемии у больных диабетической нефропатии.

Материалы и методы исследования. В нашем исследовании из 40 больных СД 1 и СД 2 без ДН анемия выявлялась у 20%. Среди пациентов СД 1 и СД 2 не было различия в частоте выявления анемии - 23,3% и 18,3% соответственно. Распространенность анемии среди женщин была достоверно больше, чем у мужчин (23,0% и 15,6%, соответственно (x2=4,1; p<0,05)), что в 2-3 раза больше общепопуляционных значений, где ее частота составляет 10,3% у женщин и 4,3% у мужчин.

Результаты исследования. По нашим данным, при ДН анемию диагностировали более часто, чем при отсутствии поражения почек (34,3% и 20,0%, соответственно (x2=2б,4; p<0,001)). При наличии поражения почек сходство в распространенности анемии среди больных СД 1 и СД 2 исчезало - у больных СД 1 анемия выявлялась более часто, почти у половины пациентов, чем при СД 2 (44,7% и 27,3%, соответственно (x2=16,4; p<0,001)), что аналогично данным других авторов. Высокая частота анемии при СД 1 может объясняться более тяжелым течением заболевания, ранним развитием поражения почечного тубу-лоинтерстиция и быстрым прогрессированием нефропатии в связи с нарушением адаптационных механизмов в клубочкахна ранних стадиях ДН. Однако у больных ДН не наблюдалось различия в частоте выявления анемии между полами, как при СД 1, так и при СД 2.

Наличие связи развития анемии со степенью поражения гломерулярного аппарата почек при СД 1 и СД 2 подтверждает увеличение ее частоты и усугубления ее выраженности у больных с протеинурией (ПУ) по сравнению с больными с микроальбуминурией (МАУ). По нашим данным, при наличии ПУ частота анемии увеличивалась в 2 раза (48,2%, X2=57,2; p<0,001) по сравнению с больными с нормоальбуми-нурией (НАУ) (20,0%) и МАУ (25,7%). Данная связь сохранялась при раздельном

анализе - в группе больных СД 1 и СД 2. Следовательно, при формировании стойкой ПУ анемия выявляется у каждого второго больного при прогрессировании заболеваний. Так, по данным M.C. Thomas у больных СД 2 с ПУ и почечной недостаточностью наблюдалось снижение уровня Hb на 1-2 г/дл в год по сравнению с больными с НАУ и сохранной функцией почек, у которых значение Hb было стабильным в течение последующих 5 лет наблюдения. Им же было показано, что при ДН снижение значения Hb крови более чем на 2 г/дл в год отмечается у 50% больных с ПУ и только у 10% больных с НАУ или сохранной функцией почек

Наконец, одной из ведущих причин анемии у больных ДН является дефицит запасов железа, обусловленный многими внешними и внутренними факторами и патологическими состояниями, - причиной 15-36% случаев анемии у населения является железодефицитное состояние. В популяционном исследовании NHANES ГГГ было показано, что среди больных со снижением фильтрационной функции почек от 20-30 мл/мин/1,73 м2 46% женщин и 19% мужчин не имели нормального значения НТ, а у 47% женщин и 44% мужчин были низкие значения запасов железа в организме. Авторы предполагают, что нельзя считать установленным фактом, что у больных с более высоким уровнем СКФ могут быть нормальные значения обмена железа.

В нашем исследовании у более чем 80% больных ДН и с анемией наблюдалось нарушение обмена железа. Так, в группе больных с анемией снижение запасов железа в организме было выявлено у 25,0%, низкие значения биодоступности железа - у 21,9%, их сочетание наблюдали в 34,4 % случаев и только у 18,7% больных не было обнаружено лабораторных признаков нарушения обмена железа. По всей группе больных выявили прямую связь уровня Hb крови с уровнем железа ($R=0,46$; $p<0,001$), ферритина ($R=0,32$; $p<0,01$), трансферрина сыворотки ($R=0,27$; $p<0,05$) и его насыщения ($R=0,32$; $p<0,01$).

Вывод. Таким образом, при ДН анемия выявляется намного чаще, чем при других заболеваниях почек - частота ее составляет до 25% при нормальной СКФ и достигает до 80-100% при выраженной степени снижения фильтрационной функции почек. На самой ранней стадии ДН - МАУ - анемия встречается практически у каждого четвертого, а при формировании ПУ - уже у каждого второго больного. Анемия при ДН носит более тяжелый характер, чем при первичном нефрите. Основной причиной анемии у больных ДН являются раннее снижение выработки эндогенного ЭПО с развитием его функционального дефицита. Этот факт может служить основанием для более раннего начала терапии ССЭ, после коррекции дефицита железа, даже при умеренном снижении функции почек.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КРЕАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ БУДУЩИХ ВОСПИТАТЕЛЕЙ

Аннотация: В данной статье представлено формирование креативной компетентности у студентов – будущих воспитателей дошкольных образовательных организаций. Процесс формирования креативной компетентности основывался на подходах: компетентностный, системно-деятельностный и герменевтический. В работе также использовались эвристические, исследовательские и рефлексивные методы. Подробно описывается организация занятий с применением научного сотворчества с целью формирования креативной компетентности.

Ключевые слова: воспитатель дошкольной образовательной организации, научное сотворчество, креативная компетентность.

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FORMATION OF CREATIVE COMPETENCE OF FUTURE EDUCATORS

Annotation: This article presents the formation of creative competence among students - future educators of preschool educational organizations. The process of formation of creative competence was based on approaches: competence-based, system-activity and hermeneutical. The work also used heuristic, exploratory and reflective methods. The organization of classes with the use of scientific co-creation in order to form creative competence is described in detail.

Keywords: educator of a preschool educational organization, scientific co-creation, creative competence.

Профессия воспитателя на современном этапе развития общества играет важную роль при воспитании будущего поколения детей, учитывая тот факт, что дошкольное образование является первым уровнем общего образования. Необходимость формирования креативной компетентности будущих воспитателей дошкольных образовательных организаций

обусловлена спецификой профессиональной деятельности, в которой необходимо уметь творчески подходить к организации образовательной деятельности, взаимодействовать со всеми субъектами образовательной деятельности в дошкольной образовательной организации, разрабатывать и реализовывать индивидуальные программы развития детей, решать образовательные и исследовательские задачи, организовывать развивающую предметно-пространственную среду с учетом требований государственные требования. Кроме этого, от воспитателя требуется работа над собственным педагогическим исследованием, наличие авторских методических разработок и пособий, собственных технологических «находок», обобщение и распространение методического опыта, участие в конференциях и конкурсах разного уровня и т.д.

Обратимся к нормативным документам. В профессиональном стандарте одним из трудовых действий воспитателя является «организация конструктивного взаимодействия детей в разных видах деятельности, создание условий для свободного выбора детьми деятельности, участников совместной деятельности, материалов». Педагогическое образование указаны компетенции выпускников, которые предполагают умения развивать творческие способности, активность и инициативность детей, решать исследовательские задачи в области образования, задачи воспитания и духовно-нравственного развития детей, организовывать сотрудничество детей и т.п. Таким образом, актуализируется особая подготовка воспитателей в современных дошкольных образовательных организациях и определяется необходимость в формировании у них креативной компетентности, что позволит решить одну из задач государственных требований «… развития способностей и творческого потенциала каждого ребёнка как субъекта отношений с самим собой, другими детьми, взрослыми и миром».

В данной статье речь пойдет о процессе формирования креативной компетентности у студентов – будущих воспитателей, обучающихся по направлению Дошкольное образование. Отметим, что под креативной компетентностью будущего педагога мы понимаем «совокупность собственно креативной, коммуникативной, командной компетенций и качеств личности, направленную на принятие и создание нового педагогического продукта, генерирование идей, решение педагогических задач, потенциально обусловливающую в дальнейшем формирование креативной компетентности воспитанников».

Данный подход усиливает знаниевый компонент с позиции практической ориентации, тем самым помогая развитию личности, ее самореализации и самоактуализации, что в нашем случае имеет особое значение в силу специфики формируемой компетентности. Мы развивали у студентов собственно креативную, коммуникативную, командную компетенции и качества личности входящие в структуру креативной

компетентности, обогащали их опыт по работе в команде, генерированию идей, решению различного рода задач, созданию нового продукта.

Как мы отмечали выше, организация процесса формирования креативной компетентности будущих воспитателей осуществлялась при помощи научного сотворчества, которое подразумевало прохождение сквозных и последовательных фаз. Прежде всего, мы использовали постоянную смену состава микрогрупп, чтобы студенты могли иметь опыт работы в разных командах. Осуществлялась первая фаза научного сотворчества – «встреча», основанная на построении эмоционального переживания в процессе совместной деятельности, где приветствовалось открытое выражение собственного мнения, имеющее право на существование и воспринимающееся как еще один вариант решения проблемы. Такое межличностное взаимодействие сопровождалось проявлениями различных чувств, эмоций, в том числе и коллективных чувств – общая радость, азарт, волнение и др., которые могли быть как одинаковыми (сопереживание), так и иными по сравнению с чувствами другого человека (сочувствие). Благодаря фазе «встреча» студенты «входили» в мир Другого и положительно принимали Другого, вследствие чего образовывалась ситуация объединения субъектов для совместной деятельности. Через собственный внутренний опыт субъекты чувствовали мотивы, стремления, смыслы, идеи, то есть в целом пытались понять Другого, встать на место Другого (фаза понимание). Далее студенты уже работали с оформленными идеями, умозаключениями, научными понятиями и текстами. Они создавали замысел будущей деятельности, при этом соглашаясь, отвергая или принимая; а также интерпретировали научный текст, анализировали мнения членов команды, приходили к общему выводу. Студенты начинали понимать друг друга, так как обнаруживался единый предмет общения, происходило включение в коммуникацию научных терминов, понятных для всех, что способствовало эффективному построению научного диалога, быстрому и эффективному поиску решения проблем.

Мы считаем, что проведенная работа позволила решить ряд современных задач по подготовке будущих воспитателей дошкольных образовательных организаций: ориентацией действующего стандарта на творческое становление выпускников вузов, способных обеспечивать преемственность формирования креативной компетентности воспитанников на разных уровнях образования; реализацию новых методов и форм организации образовательного процесса; развитие научной составляющей вуза и др. Тем не менее, она не претендует на исчерпывающее решение проблемы путей формирования креативной компетентности будущего воспитателя, а является одним из возможных вариантов решения обозначенной проблемы в условиях вузовского образования.

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ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ О ПЕРЕМЕЩЕНИИ ТОВАРОВ ДЛЯ ЛИЧНОГО ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ФИЗИЧЕСКИМИ ЛИЦАМИ ЧЕРЕЗ ТАМОЖЕННУЮ ГРАНИЦУ ЕАЭС

Аннотация: Товары для личного пользования перемещаются через таможенную территорию ЕАЭС в соответствии с определенными критериями, принципами, а также способами их перемещения. В некоторых случаях возникает обязанность таможенного декларирования и уплаты таможенных пошлин.

Ключевые слова: товары для личного пользования, ЕАЭС, физические лица, перемещение товаров, перемещение через границу Союза.

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GENERAL PROVISIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF GOODS FOR PERSONAL USE BY INDIVIDUALS ACROSS THE CUSTOMS BORDER OF THE EAEU

Annotation: Goods for personal use are moved through the customs territory of the EAEU in accordance with certain criteria, principles, as well as ways of their movement. In some cases, there is a duty of customs declaration and payment of customs duties.

Keywords: goods for personal use, EAEU, movement of goods, movement across the Union border.

Товары для личного пользования — это товары, предназначенные для личных, семейных, домашних и иных, не связанных с осуществлением предпринимательской деятельности, нужд физических лиц, перемещаемые через таможенную границу Союза в сопровождаемом или

несопровождаемом багаже, путем пересылки в международных почтовых отправлениях либо иным способом.[5]

Товары для личного пользования перемещаются физическими лицами в соответствии со следующими установленными законодательством принципами:

1. Право на ввоз на таможенную территорию ЕАЭС и вывоз с таможенной территории ЕАЭС товаров для личного пользования. Это основополагающий принцип таможенного дела, он отражает равноправие всех лиц при перемещении через таможенную границу ЕАЭС товаров.

2. Соблюдение запретов и ограничений на ввоз на таможенную территорию ЕАЭС и вывоз с таможенной территории ЕАЭС товаров для личного пользования.

Также, существуют критерии, которые были созданы с применением системы управления рисками для оценки отнесения товаров к товарам для личного пользования. К ним относятся:

а) заявление физического лица о товарах, которые перемещаются;

б) количество товаров;

в) характер товаров;

г) частота перемещения физическим лицом товаров через таможенную территорию Союза;

д) частота пересечения физическим лицом таможенной территории ЕАЭС;

е) обстоятельство поездки (цель поездки, ее продолжительность, страна пребывания (выезда) и т.д.).[6]

В Приложении № 6 к Решению Совета Евразийской экономической комиссии от 20 декабря 2017 г. № 107 установлен перечень товаров, которые не относятся к товарам для личного пользования. Такие товары ввозятся и декларируются в общем порядке и в отношении них необходимо уплачивать пошлины или налоги, независимо от их веса или количества.

Ввозимые и вывозимые товары для личного пользования в общем случае нужно декларировать на таможне. В частности, декларированию подлежат:

— товары, за которые требуется уплатить таможенные пошлины или налоги, а также ввозимые с освобождением от уплаты таможенных пошлин, налогов;

— товары, перевозимые любым способом, кроме перемещения в сопровождаемом багаже (т. е. в несопровождаемом багаже, доставляемые перевозчиком, пересылаемые в международных почтовых отправлениях);

[5] Таможенный кодекс Евразийского экономического союза (ред. от 29.05.2019), Ст. 2.
[6] Торопцов А.А Особенности перемещения товаров для личного пользования через таможенную границу.

— наличные денежные средства, если общая сумма превышает десять тысяч долларов США;

— транспортные средства;

— товары, подпадающие под запреты и ограничения;

— гробы с телами умерших, урны с прахом.

Существуют определенные стоимостные, весовые и количественные нормы, в пределах которых товары для личного пользования ввозятся на территорию ЕАЭС без уплаты таможенных пошлин, налогов, в зависимости от способа их перемещения на таможенную территорию ЕАЭС.[7]

Так, данное решение устанавливает следующие ограничения беспошлинного ввоза в багаже для следующих видов товаров:

— товары для личного пользования (кроме алкоголя и неделимых товаров), ввозимые воздушным транспортом — стоимость: до 10 000 евро, вес: до 50 кг;

— товары для личного пользования (кроме алкоголя и неделимых товаров), ввозимые иным, не воздушным, видом транспорта — стоимость: до 500 евро, вес: до 25 кг;

— товары для личного пользования (кроме алкоголя и неделимых товаров), ввозимые перевозчиком — стоимость: до 200 евро, вес: до 31 кг (с 01.01.2020);

— товары для личного пользования (кроме алкоголя и неделимых товаров), пересылаемые в почтовых отправлениях — стоимость: до 200 евро, вес: до 31 кг (с 01.01.2020).

Когда физическое лицо ввозит товары для личного пользования любым видом транспорта, превышая установленные законодательством нормы, наступает обязанность уплатить таможенную пошлину в размере 30% от стоимости, но не менее 4 евро за 1 кг в части превышения стоимостной или весовой норм.

Если же товары для личного пользования доставляются на таможенную территорию ЕАЭС с помощью перевозчика или пересылаются в международных почтовых отправлениях с превышением установленных норм, то уплачивается таможенная пошлина в размере 15 процентов от стоимости, но не менее 2 евро за 1 кг веса в части превышения стоимостной или весовой норм.

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ПОЛОЖИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЭФФЕКТ ОТ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ СРЕДНЕГОРЬЯ В ПОДГОТОВКЕ ЛЕГКОАТЛЕТА

Ключевые слова: лёгкая атлетика, бег, горный бег, среднегорье, горная подготовка.

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THE POSITIVE EFFECT OF USING THE MIDDLE MOUNTAINS IN THE TRAINING OF AN ATHLETE

Актуальность темы исследования обусловлена растущей популярностью использования горной подготовки к соревновательному периоду как среди опытных спортсменов, так и среди любителей лёгкой атлетики.

Использование среднегорья в подготовке легкоатлета к соревновательному периоду вносит очень большой вклад в итоговый результат. Находясь в усложнённых условиях организм спортсмена пройдя определённые этапы адаптации воспринимает нагрузку немного иначе нежели при подготовке в привычной для атлета среде. Интенсивность нагрузки в свою очередь снижается. На первый взгляд снижение нагрузки

не приведёт к повышению результата, но это далеко не так. Находясь на высоте 800-1200 метров над уровнем моря на начальном этапе подготовки организм претерпевает некоторые трудности, в первую очередь связанные с недостатком кислорода в воздухе, что в свою очередь приводит к снижению работоспособности человека, выражающейся в утомлении, сонливости, усталости, снижении концентрации. Большинство опытных спортсменов в начале подготовки в условиях гор на первых порах не спешат делать тренировки, вместо этого они длительное время гуляют, тем самым находясь в движении и минимизируя повышенную нагрузку на организм, который и так испытывает стресс. После нескольких дней втягивания, опытные атлеты приступают к выполнению тренировочной программы, но при этом снизив привычную для них интенсивность. Казалось-бы снижение нагрузки не приведёт к росту результата, но это вовсе не так. Находясь и так в стрессе излишняя погоня за результатом может привести лишь только к срыву подготовки.

Так всё же какие плюсы и особенности существуют при подготовке в условиях среднегорья? Один из таких, как биологические процессы проходящие внутри организма, такие как обогащение крови эритроцитами, активно участвующими в транспортировке кислорода к задействованным в работе мышцам спортсмена. Так же повышается гемоглобин и другие показатели крови. Помимо, процессов связанных с кровью проходят и другие, которые оказывают воздействие на укрепление мышечного корсета атлета, так как постоянные спуски и подъёмы в горах требуют определённых усилий.

В таблице №1 приведены основные и продолжительные реакции организма на пребывание в условиях гор.

Физиологическая функция	**Острая реакция**	**Продолженная реакция**
Легочная вентиляция	Увеличенная легочная вентиляция вследствие уменьшенного содержания кислорода	Легочная вентиляция остаётся увеличенной
ЧСС	Увеличенная ЧСС в покое и во время выполнения упражнений; сниженные значения максимальной ЧСС	Возвращение величины ЧСС покоя к уровню до начала горной подготовки; максимальная ЧСС остаётся уменьшенной
Ударный объём сердца	Уменьшенный ударный объём в покое и во время выполнения интенсивного упражнения	Возвращение величины ударного объёма к уровню до начала горной подготовки
Сердечный выброс	Сниженный сердечный выброс в покое и при выполнении интенсивного упражнения	Возвращение величины сердечного выброса к уровню до начала горной подготовки
Лактат крови	Увеличенное накопление	Сниженная величина лактата

	лактата после выполнения интенсивных и максимально интенсивных упражнений	после выполнения интенсивных и максимально интенсивных упражнений по сравнению с уровнем до начала горной подготовки
Аэробное энергообеспечение	Сокращение максимального потребления кислорода на 1% на каждые 100 м увеличения высоты пребывания	Увеличение количества аэробных ферментов; возвращение максимального потребления кислорода почти к уровню до начала горной подготовки
Анаэробная ёмкость	Гипоксия ускоряет гликолитические реакции и гликогенолиз	Повышенные буферные возможности мышц увеличивают анаэробную ёмкость
Гормональная регуляция	Увеличенный уровень катехоламина; выброс эритропоэтина, который стимулирует производство эритроцитов и гемоглобина	Увеличенный уровень кортизола, который указывает на стрессовую реакцию и влияет на катаболизм мышечной ткани
Гематологическая реакция	Объём плазмы и общий объём крови уменьшаются сразу после подъёма на высоту	Увеличенный общий объём крови, количество эритроцитов и масса гемоглобина
Скелетные мышцы	-	Увеличенная плотность капилляров; возможное уменьшение мышечной массы вследствие катаболического действия кортизола
Водный баланс	Тенденция к обезвоживанию вследствие усиленной дыхательной функции и потери жидкости с мочой	Потребление жидкости может быть увеличено до четырёх-пяти литров в день
Иммунная система	Увеличенный риск инфекций верхних дыхательных путей	Увеличенный уровень гормонов стресса (катехоламинов, кортизола) угнетает иммунную функцию

Таблица №1 Таблица 1. Острые и продолженные реакции спортсменов на пребывание и тренировку в условиях среднегорья (по McArdle et al., 1991; Brooksetal.,1996;Wilber,2004).

Исходя их представленных значений можно сделать вывод о том,что пребывание в горах вносит очень большой вклад в спортивное развитие легкоатлета в частности. Снижается величина лактата в крови, увеличивается число аэробных ферментов, значительно увеличивается

МПК и что самое главное увеличивается объём крови, количество эритроцитов и масса гемоглобина.

Как пример положительного эффекта от тренировок в условиях среднегорья проведём сравнительный анализ двух спортсменов готовящихся к соревнованиям регионального уровня по одной и той же программе, но первый проводит тренировки и живёт в горной местности (г. Кисловодск Ставропольского края) на протяжении 18 дней, а второй тренируется и проживает в привычной для него среде.

Первая подготовительная неделя у первого спортсмена началась с небольших кроссов, на первой тренировке спортсмен бегал с частотой пульса не более 140-145 ударов в минуту, а на второй были небольшие включения прыжков в горку. К концу первой недели атлет выполнил небольшую скоростно-силовую работу в горку (15 повторений по 200 м) с частотой пульса не выше 178 ударов в минуту, после последнего отрезка был проведён анализ уровня лактата в крови (прибор Lactat Scaut +) результаты измерения не превышали 6.2 ммоль/л, что говорит о полном прохождении адаптации и о готовности к выполнению нагрузки в усложнённых для организма условиях.

Вторая неделя первого спортсмена была загрузочной, повышение длительности кроссовых тренировок, повышение зон чсс на тренировках данного типа до 160 ударов в минуту. В ходе второй недели спортсмен выполнил две скоростно-силовые работы, первая: 6 серий по 1000 метров с интенсивностью на 10 секунд ниже привычной и вторая темповый бег 6 км, тоже со сниженной интенсивностью, после первой и второй тренировки измерялся уровень лактата, который не превышал 7,2 ммоль/л в обоих случаях. Закончилась вторая неделя длительным кроссом (15 км).

Третья неделя, завершающая началась скоростно-силовой работой (10 серий по 400 метров по равнине) с интенсивностью, которая используется в привычной среде. По итогу работы измерялся уровень лактата, который был равен 7,2 ммоль/л, что говорит о положительной реакции организма на испытанную нагрузку. Завершилась последняя неделя лёгкими кроссами и обратной дорогой в привычную среду.

Подготовка второго атлета проходила по такому же плану, но в обычных условиях и с привычной для атлета интенсивностью. Первая неделя началась лёгким кроссом с постепенным набеганием (чсс до 160 уд/мин.) к концу недели атлет выполнил скоростно-силовую работу 15 повторений по 200 м с интенсивностью 32 секунды каждый отрезок, уровень лактата в крови не превышал 6,5 ммоль /л. Закончилась первая неделя кроссом 12 км.

Вторая неделя схожа с первым спортсменом, единственное отличие в интенсивности выполнения тренировки, второй спортсмен выполнял их в привычном для него ритме, анализ крови так же соответствовал нормам. Итогом второй недели был длительный кросс 15 км (чсс. до 160).

Третья неделя второго спортсмена была построена немного иначе чем у первого, в ходе тренировочной недели второй атлет выполнил две скоростно-силовые работы. Была повторена работа по 200 м с той же интенсивностью, и вторая тренировка была аналогичной первому спортсмену.

По возвращению в привычную для себя среду первый спортсмен некоторое время испытывает сложности в продолжении тренировки, связанные с реаклиматизацией. После недельной адаптации он вернулся к нормальному тренировочному процессу, продолжив дальнейшую подготовку к старту. Результатом подготовки обоих спортсменов были областные соревнования, которые и определили уровень готовности. Результаты обоих атлетов не имели сильных отличий, но наблюдая за состоянием каждого во время бега можно было заметить тот факт, что в движениях первого прослеживалась лёгкость, дыхание спокойное, равномерное, спортсмен мог спокойно переключить интенсивность бега при обгоне соперников, при этом не сбивая дыхания, движения второго под конец дистанции были скованны, дыхание затруднилось, отсутствовал запас сил для отработки финиша. В дальнейшем у атлета проходившего подготовку в горах замечалась тенденция постепенного роста результата, гораздо меньше времени затрачивалось на восстановление как после тренировок, второму атлету было необходимо больше времени на отдых и восстановление.

Вывод: подготовка в условиях среднегорья оказывает положительный, продолжительный эффект в развитии и в подготовке спортсмена. Проведённый выше анализ наглядно показывает, что эффект от такого типа подготовки, вносит существенный вклад в спортивный результат, нежели чем подготовка в привычной среде. Так же проведённый анализ крови обоих атлетов, говорит о том что организм спортсмена пробывшего в горах более насыщен важными для атлета показателями, так необходимыми для достижения высокого спортивного результата.

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КАЧЕСТВО – ВСЕМИРНОЕ ПОЛЕ КОНКУРЕНЦИИ

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрено положение России и США на мировом рынке, в области управления качеством, приведены примеры из истории и раскрыты основные положения, благодаря которым странам удалось справиться с давлением со стороны других стран.

Ключевые слова: качество, мировое поле, конкуренция, продукция.

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QUALITY IS A WORLDWIDE FIELD OF COMPETITION

Abstract: the article examines the position of Russia and the United States on the world market in the field of quality management, provides examples from history and reveals the main provisions thanks to which countries managed to cope with pressure from other countries.

Keywords: quality, global field, competition, products.

В связи с ростом уровня современных технологий и тем, что человек требует больше продукции, способной в полной мере удовлетворить его спрос, качество обрело по истине значимое место и роль на мировом поле. Каждый день потребитель "совершенствуется", то есть, за счет получения образования, повышения окружающего уровня культурной сферы и других факторов, человек обретает такие черты характера, как придирчивость, склонность к оценке и т.д.

Стоит учесть, что еще в 1980 году, чтобы продукция могла конкурировать на мировом рынке, она должна была обладать, прежде всего, высоким уровнем качества. По статистике, начиная с 80-х годов прошлого века и до сегодняшнего дня, почти для 80 % покупателей ключевым аспектом продукта является качество, ценовые рамки отходят на второй план. Исходя из опыта функционирования организаций, расходы на обеспечение и поддержание требуемого стандарта качества должны иметь долю в 15 - 25 % от общих затрат в производстве. В качестве доказательства того, что качество влияет на финансовую структуру

предприятия можно взять преимущества, которые получает производящая сторона от государства, например, льготы. Также ярким примером качественной составляющей продукции служат некоторые страны Европы, в которых реализация товаров на рынке без сертификата, который подтверждает соответствие товара требованиям и ГОСТам, в области качества строго запрещена законом, а в других реализация разрешена, но с условием, что цены на товар будут урезаны вдвое.

Проблемы, связанные с организацией в технической и экономической сферах, которые непосредственно связаны с качеством, уже на протяжении долгого времени являются предметом исследования, а поиск их решения перешли в отдельную научную отрасль.

Большая война США 80-х годов.

После завершения второй мировой войны на мировой арене лидерство в экономической сфере закрепилось за США. Знания и опыт, полученный американцами изучался и перенимался во всем мире. В 1953 году ученые Соединенных Штатов провели исследование, которые было направлено на изучение и анализ организационной структуры производства, но, если затрагивать деятельность управления качеством, то здесь вывод лишь один - необходимо использование рационального статистического контроля, в то время как на предприятиях функционировал контроль выборочный, но при этом, 98 % продукции считалось допустимым для поставок. В случае, если потребитель был недоволен товаром, по причине производственного недостатка (брака), то продукт заменялся абсолютно бесплатно.

Однако, по мере роста и развития технологий, а также появления "японского чуда", феномена, когда экономика Японии начала стремительно расти, в странах Европы перестали довольствоваться заменой бракованной продукции, произошел скачок, организации принялись формировать системы, способные структурированно и комплексно подходить к проблеме качества. И в момент, когда разработки распространились по всему мировому рынку, люди признали, что качество важнее цены.

Итог был предсказуем и в 70 - 80-х годах у США появились соперники, в виде Японии и Европейских организаций.

В 1987 году, один из ведущих специалистов в области управления качеством Харрингтон напишет: Большая война 80-х годов представляет собой не военные действия, а промышленную войну, и трофеями этой войны являются потребители во всем мире".

Наступление на Америку шло со всех сторон, но к 1985 году, благодаря усилиям со стороны американских корпораций, стране удалось вернуть доверие со стороны своих потребителей. После проделанной работы в этом же году был проведен опрос, который курировал институт Гэллапа, и в результате подсчитали, что всего 33 % населения считают

зарубежные товары качественнее отечественных производителей. По сравнению с предыдущими годами это был огромный скачок.

Большая война России на пороге XXI века.

Стоит рассмотреть положение России в этот же промежуток времени. По состоянию, США и Россия были схожи, так как на них обеих велось наступление со стороны Европы, Азии и ряда других стран. Товары не могли конкурировать с другими гигантами рынка и как итог, экспорт сокращался с каждым днем.

На сегодняшний день страна ситуация в стране значительно лучше, но все также нет возможности выставлять уровень качества у продукции на мировой арене, так как в отношении многих видов продукции Россия далеко позади. Однако, известный факт, что еще в начале прошлого века, Российский товар был эталоном качества во многих сферах, и часто фигурировал термин "русский товар", который подразумевал наивысший уровень качества продукта, это было то, что мог позволить себе только определенный вид общества.

Стоит выделить утверждение, которое является не совсем корректным. Во многих учебниках написано, что в области управления качеством разработки в России велись со значительным отставанием от США, Европы и Азии.

Исследования велись полным ходом, и, если взять отдельные виды деятельности и направления, то можно заметить, что Россия не отставала, а наоборот, опережала другие страны чуть ли не на десятилетия, но на практике, эффективные методы управления качеством применялись только в военно-промышленном комплексе.

На самом комплексе производилась и гражданская продукция, но она была абсолютно некачественная, потому что, как правило, создавалась из отходов военной переработки.

Если затрагивать производство чисто гражданской продукции в экономическом секторе, то до 90-х годов у специалистов не было возможности получить доступ к данным по управлению качеством в военном секторе. На сегодняшний день ситуация носит более позитивный характер, но все также нет доступа к полному объему информации.

По своей структуре знания, которые были получены в ВПК, строились на основе методов обеспечения технологий качества на стадии исследований и разработок новой продукции. Применялось статистическое регулирование качества, с использованием контрольных карт и отраслевых стандартов. Некоторые разработки, которые были реализованы на территории России позже взяли в оборот и другие страны, такие как Япония и США.

Заключение.

Говоря о современных реалиях, проблемы, связанные с управлением качеством, решаются иначе, нежели в XX веке, используются новые

методы и эффективные подходы. Но не стоит забывать, что применение накопленного отечественного опыта в науке незаменимо.

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ОБУЧЕНИЕ ПЕРСОНАЛА – КЛЮЧЕВОЙ ПРОЦЕСС В СИСТЕМЕ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА КАЧЕСТВА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: статья несет в себе информацию о таком аспекте жизни организации, как «обучение персонала». Рассматриваются основные понятия и принципы в сфере обучения персонала, которые дают возможность повысить качество продукции на предприятии. Приведены примеры мест и работников, на которых направлен данный род деятельности, а также рассмотрен реальный пример, что бывает, если не следовать постулатам.

Ключевые слова: обучение, персонал, система менеджмента качества, квалификация, подготовка, переподготовка.

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PERSONNEL TRAINING IS A KEY PROCESS IN THE QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE ENTERPRISE

Abstract: the article contains information about such an aspect of the organization's life as "staff training". The basic concepts and principles in the field of personnel training are considered, which make it possible to improve the quality of products at the enterprise. Examples of places and employees to whom this type of activity is directed are given, as well as a real example of what happens if you do not follow the postulates is considered.

Keywords: training, personnel, quality management system, qualification, training, retraining.

Ключевой целью обучения персонала является обеспечение работников знаниями и квалификациями, которые помогут в достижении поставленных задач в областях разработки продукции, ее производстве, а также различных логистических процессов.

Говоря о направлениях, в которых происходит переобучение персонала, их выделено два:

1. Обучение, связанное с профессиональной деятельностью организации, или переобучение.

2. Обучение, в ходе которого работники получают знания, связанные с управлением качеством продукции.

Подобное обучение и подготовка проводятся с целью повышения квалификации у персонала, чтобы было соответствие между уровнем сложности выполняемой задачи, а также уровнем профессиональной подготовки работника. При этом происходит решение таких задач:

1. Опираясь на текущий уровень научно-технического прогресса специалисты, которые имеют среднее специальное и высшее образования получают новые знания.

2. Переобучение кадров на новые направления деятельности организации, которые еще не преподаются в высших учебных заведениях.

3. После окончания учебных заведений необходимо постоянное обучение персонала и предоставление новых навыков.

Чтобы на предприятии был высокий уровень создаваемой продукции, чтобы потребитель был доволен ее качеством, у каждого работника взращивается чувство ответственности за проделанную работу. Перед теми, кто обучает работников в сфере качества стоят следующие задачи:

1. Необходимо, чтобы каждый работник организации понимал политику объединения в отношении качества.

2. Требуется провести ознакомление для работников, чтобы они были в курсе структуры объединения качества.

3. Чтобы персонал корректно выполнял свои задания и обязательства, в соответствии с различной документацией (конструкторской, технологической и т.д.), требуется обеспечение персональными знаниями каждого работника.

Обучение персонала - это ключ, к становлению любой организации, это основа, без которой невозможно представить успешное функционирование СМК на предприятии.

Политика кадров состоит в том, чтобы четко выявить потребности клиентов и построить обучение на основе полученных данных, чтобы в дальнейшем повысить эффективность функционирования предприятия.

В обучении принимают участие, в первую очередь, непосредственно те работники, задачи которых коррелируют с качеством выпускаемой продукции. Сама процедура обучения включает в себя перечень задач, который направлен на работников, чьи обязанности напрямую влияют на качество выпускаемой продукции. Процесс обучения охватывает абсолютно весь персонал организации. В зависимости от уровня определяется персональная траектория обучения. Непрерывное развитие навыков является ключевым показателем любого работника.

Каждого работника в конце обучения ждет экзамен на квалификацию, который включает в себя тестовую работу и проверку полученных теоретических знаний, при помощи блиц-опроса в пределах требований соответствующей учебной программы и Общероссийского классификатора профессий рабочих, должностей служащих и тарифных разрядов.

Инженер по охране проводит спец. обучение, в ходе которого работники получают требуемые знания по технике безопасности.

Существуют специализированные училища и школы, внутри которых подготавливают кадры, задачей которых является обслуживание подъемных механизмов и котлонадзора.

На ПТК (производственно-технических курсах) происходит переподготовка кадров и присвоение им новых уровней квалификации. Происходит это в связи с потребностью в производстве, а также, с учетом личных предпочтений работника.

По итогам прохождения курсов, каждого обучающегося ждет финальный экзамен, который принимается квалификационной комиссией. Ее состав регламентируется по приказу директора объединения.

Для выявления личностных качеств и умений работника, под него подбираются различные анкеты, опросы и так далее. Если приводить пример такого исследования, то опрос можно провести во время внутренней проверки. Получив результат и проанализировав его делается вывод о траектории обучения. В случае возникновения замечаний и неурядиц, руководство старается урегулировать вопрос.

В 1998 году как раз произошел подобный случай, после которого произвели ряд дополнительных занятий с экспериментально-производственной службой в сфере "Система качества НПО СМ, основанная на требованиях международных стандартов серии ИСО 9000". Программа подготовки имела вид:

1. Рассмотрение понятия "Управление качеством", выявление основных принципов и постулатов, разбор терминологии. Затрагивались такие термины, как СМК, сертификация, проверка системы качества и так далее.

2. Рассмотрение ISO 9000. Описание характеристики системы и комплекса международных стандартов. Брали во внимание предпосылки, которые послужили базисом для создания и сертификацию по ISO.

3. Анализ политики предприятия, фокусировка на каждом процессе создания продукта и жизненном цикле в общем. Цикл рассматривался с позиции качества, затрагивалось абсолютно все: разработка, проектирование, изготовление и так далее, вплоть до реализации на рынке. Давались ответы на вопросы:

- кто ответственный за тот или иной процесс?
- на каком этапе следует заострить внимание?

- что подразумевается под политикой качества?

4. Рассмотрение структуры УК. Производился анализ внутренних схем организации, форматировали документацию, распределяли круги ответственности и так далее.

Заключение.

Благодаря поддержке со стороны руководства можно эффективно использовать время и ресурсы, чтобы повысить собственную квалификацию. Если работник мотивирован и полностью вовлечен в процесс, то переподготовка и обретение новых навыков в ходе квалификационного периода, позволит организации получить профит от его участия в жизни производственном процессе, тем самым, вывив качество на новый уровень.

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ОРИЕНТАЦИЯ НА ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЯ В СИСТЕМЕ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА КАЧЕСТВА

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрено понятие ориентации на потребителя, выделены ключевые аспекты успешного функционирования организации в этом направлении, приведено сравнение организаций, которое доказывает, что тесная связь с потребителем дает предприятию больше возможностей для роста.

Ключевые слова: ориентация на потребителя, клиентоориентированность, Total Quality Management, принцип.

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CUSTOMER ORIENTATION IN THE QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Abstract: the article examines the concept of consumer orientation, highlights the key aspects of the successful functioning of the organization in this direction, provides a comparison of organizations, which proves that a close relationship with the consumer gives the company more opportunities for growth.

Keywords: customer orientation, customer orientation, Total Quality Management, principle.

Предприятие обязано быть клиентоориентированным, чтобы в полной мере быть способным предоставить потребителю необходимый для его нужд продукт или услугу и удовлетворить его потребности, в связи с этим повышение качества продукции имеет первоочередное значение.

Данный принцип клиентоориентированности описывается в известном стандарте ISO 9001 и указывает на то, что любая организация напрямую зависит от потребителей, от их желаний и потребностей, поэтому предприятие должно стремиться к понимаю спроса, со стороны потребителей, и пытаться превзойти их ожидания. Необходимо четко понимать, что без осознания желаний потребителей, невозможно задать

предприятию верный вектор развития. Постоянное улучшение качества продукции, внедрение новых систем управления и принятие технических решений - главные принципы обеспечения конкурентоспособности на рынке и повышение лояльности со стороны покупателей.

Стандарт ISO 9000:2005, понятия и принципы клиентоориентированности.

В стандарте под качеством понимается степень, с которой совокупность присущих характеристик соответствует требованиям, а требования, в свою очередь, это потребности, установление которых является безоговорочным и обязательным.

Ориентация на удовлетворение требований потребителя; восприятие качества с точки зрения потребителя; определение градации качества, которое строится на основе обратной связи с потребителем - все эти аспекты должны выполняться в стенах организации, чтобы достичь максимального эффекта.

Применение принципа "ориентация на потребителя" подразумевает под собой:

1. Определение потребностей со стороны заказчиков, с целью их дальнейшего анализа.
2. Умение синхронизировать цели и задачи организации с потребностями покупателей.
3. Распространение информации о выявленных потребностях по всей структуре предприятия.
4. Оценка степени соответствия поставленного товара или услуги с ожиданиями покупателя и проведение мер по устранению несоответствий.
5. Выстраивание тесных отношений между поставщиком и заказчиком.

Ориентация на потребителя, в первую очередь, является производной от внедрения в компанию концепции маркетинга, которая считается философией любой бизнес-компании и базируется на трех предпосылках:

1. Залог успеха любой организации связан прежде всего с желанием потребителя покупки товара.
2. Еще до начала производственного процесса компания должна спрогнозировать, что именно от них потребуется для удовлетворения спроса. Если это высокотехнологическая отрасль, то знания должны быть получены еще до планирования.
3. Товар должен быть конкурентоспособным, постоянный мониторинг и анализ рынка позволит предприятию в полной мере удовлетворить потребности покупателя.

Ситуация на сегодняшний день такова, что производитель должен всеми силами добиться обеспечения и поставки качественного товара, так как именно потребитель является главным оценщиком деятельности.

В связи с ведущей ролью потребителя на рынке парадигма строится на базе следующих утверждений:

- Процессный подход имеет одну цель - удовлетворение нужд и желаний потребителя.
- Полезность процессов в том, что они добавляют ценность для общества.
- Для различных слоев общества желания имеют различия во временных рамках и пространстве.
- Благодаря статистическому анализу, происходит моделирование процессов, направленных на удовлетворение спроса, и прогнозирование потребностей.
- Руководство обязано принимать решение только в том случае, если участие в разработке принимали все члены организации. Это является лучшей моделью.

Ключевым требование системы Total Quality Management является рассмотрение потребителя как в качестве участника процесса, который вовлечен в создание ценного и высококачественного товара или услуги.

Первым шагом, безоговорочно, является определение потребностей покупателя. Это делается для того, чтобы включить потребителя в процесс создания качественной продукции.

Касаемо внешних потребителей, чтобы выявить их нужды, необходимо изучить рынок и суметь реализовать ожидания на этапах разработки и изготовления. Основой итоговой оценки товара является сравнительная характеристика функционала произведенного продукта и ценовой политики. Благодаря обратной связи поставщик узнает мнение о товаре и вносит коррективы, с целью избежать технических недостатков и приблизиться к идеалу.

Так как потребитель является ключевым звеном в деятельности организации, то появляется необходимость иметь контакт с ним контакт, чтобы всегда быть в курсе его пожеланий и нужд. Для этого нанимается персонал, который направлен на получение достоверной информации из уст первоисточника, то есть клиента. Но задачей таких работников служит не только получение сведений, но также повышение лояльности со стороны покупателей. Персонал должен поддерживать имидж компании, быть способным дать ответ на интересующий клиента вопрос. Таким образом покупатель с большей долей вероятности захочет приобрести товар или услугу именно у вас.

Если сравнивать организации, которые имеют разные цели (деятельность одной, в первую очередь, направлена на получение финансовой выгоды, а второй, на выстраивание крепких отношений с потребителем), то менеджмент компании, которая имеет близкий контакт с покупателем, рассматривает прибыль как результат успешного удовлетворения потребностей потребителей. Без способности удерживать

потребителя, ни одна компания не будет стабильно функционировать, ведь маркетинг − это одна из основных задач предприятия.

Заключение.

Ориентация на потребителя − это не просто теория, это настоящая философия в стенах организации. Благодаря ей можно утверждать, что, для соблюдения нужд всех участников процесса бизнеса, требуется быть способным удовлетворять потребности покупателей. Именно такое умение дает возможность для обеспечения созданному товару качества "конкурентоспособность".

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СУТЬ ТОТАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВОМ (TQM)

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрено понятие TQM (всеобщее управление качеством), приведены основные концепции, которые легли в основу создания системы, и разобраны принципы, на которых строится успешное функционирование предприятия с TQM.

Ключевые слова: TQM, Деминг, Шухарт, управление качеством, концепции.

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THE ESSENCE OF TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT (TQM)

Abstract: the article discusses the concept of TQM (universal quality management), provides the basic concepts that formed the basis for the creation of the system, and analyzes the principles on which the successful functioning of an enterprise with TQM is based.

Keywords: TQM, Deming, Shuhart, quality management, concepts.

Тотальное управление качеством или же по-другому всеобщее управление качеством стремится к улучшению структуры и качества каждого процесса организации. По своему строению система является процессом, основанным на статистических данных и фактах, который направлен на различные факторы, такие как работа с поставщиками и повышение уровня качества. При помощи бесперебойного улучшения рабочего процесса на предприятии стараются достичь поставленные задачи. TQM используется не только в производственной сфере, но также может быть задействована в программах для образования, правительственных учреждениях и так далее.

Если разбирать самое определение TQM, то аббревиатура расшифровывается так:

1. Total (всеобщий) - в процессе принимаю участие все сотрудники без исключения, включая вспомогательную сеть и весь жизненный цикл изделия.

2. Quality (качество) - способность удовлетворить потребности клиента, при помощи поставки качественного продукта.

3. Management (управление) - структуризация всех процессов (планирования, контроля и так далее).

ISO (International Organization for Standardization) раскрывает определение TQM в виде подхода, который направлен на повышение качества и удовлетворение потребностей потребителя, при помощи взаимодействия и участия каждого работника, а также процесса, который нацелен на длительный успех.

Создателями концепта стали ученые Уильям Деминг и Уолтер Шухарт.

Концепция Деминга.

Ученый создал программу, в которой было заложено три принципа:

1. Абсолютно каждый вид деятельности может быть рассмотрен в форме технологического процесса, следовательно, базируясь на данном высказывании можно сделать вывод, что деятельность может быть усовершенствована.

2. Чтобы достичь максимальной эффективности в рабочем процессе, необходимо внести в жизненный цикл изделия изменения на фундаментальном уровне.

3. Руководители обязаны нести ответственность за каждый процесс деятельности предприятия.

Помимо принципов Деминг дал обоснование четырнадцати постулатам качества, использовав которые можно добиться эффективной работы предприятия. Говоря обобщенно, их суть сводится к тому, что, если руководство будет бдительно следить за производственным процессом, если персонал будет иметь высокую квалификацию и если несоответствия будут своевременно предупреждены, то затраты на производство значительно снизятся и поднимется качество товара.

Концепция Шухарта.

Для Шухарта основной идеей концепции стало улучшение качества, при помощи уменьшения изменчивости производственного процесса. Он выделял, что необходимо вести наблюдение и контроль за процессами, чтобы вовремя устранить их вариации.

Шухарт создал концепцию производственного контроля. На сегодняшний день существуют так называемые "контрольные карты Шухарта". Сами карты предназначены для ведения статистического контроля и создания статистических методов, которые дадут возможность повысить уровень качества продукции и их объем, при помощи снижения уровней вариаций.

Позже ученый также создал циклическую модель, которая заключала в себе четыре основных действия:

1. Plan - планируй.
2. Do - делай, создавай, реализуй.
3. Check - проверяй.
4. Action - действуй, вноси корректирующие воздействия.

Далее рассмотрим основные принципы TQM:

1. Ориентация на потребителя. Каждая организация должна понимать, чего хочет потребитель, и суметь предоставить ему это и даже больше - превзойти его ожидания. В условиях TQM информация должна обрабатываться и поступать в процесс, чтобы в полной мере понять желание потребителя и рынка в целом. Предприятие, которое функционирует на основе такой системы, процессы внедрены на каждый уровень производства.

2. Ведущая роль руководителей. Именно руководство устанавливает цели и задачи. Их задача - создание в организации атмосферы, внутри которой каждый работник будет вовлечен в процесс создания и будет хотеть выполнить поставленные цели. Руководители должны выстраивать процессы таким образом, чтобы организация добилась наивысшей точки производительности.

3. Мотивация сотрудников. Как говорилось в предыдущем пункте, руководство должно вовлекать персонал в процесс. На самом деле, главным ресурсом и сокровищем организации является хороший коллектив. Не только в плане взаимодействия между собой, но и в плане умения раскрыть свой потенциал. Ключевую роль, несомненно, играет вознаграждение сотрудников, будь то материальное или моральное обогащение.

4. Процессный подход. Деятельность и ресурсы рассматриваются как единый процесс.

5. Системный подход к управлению. Чтобы повысить эффективность работы требуется создать и обеспечить контроль системы взаимосвязанных процессов, то есть, предприятие должно поставить перед собой цель объединить все процессы создания вместе, чтобы в дальнейшем проследить корреляцию между продукцией и удовлетворенностью потребителя. Именно при таком подходе появляется возможность разработать стратегические планы, на основе обратной связи с потребителем.

6. Постоянное улучшение. Организация должна функционировать должным образом, то есть вовремя отслеживать проблему и производить корректирующие действия. Базируясь на итоговой оценке деятельности предприятия и степени удовлетворенности клиента, разрабатываются цели и задачи.

7. Решения должны приниматься, основываясь на фактах. В роли фактических данных могут выступать результаты проверок СМК, действий, которые были предприняты для устранения проблем, жалобы со стороны покупателей и так далее.

8. Отношения с поставщиками. Устанавливаются условия, выраженные в виде документации, в которой прописаны все обязанности обеих сторон, чтобы в дальнейшем избежать недопонимания.

9. Снижение потерь, связанных с некачественной работой. Благодаря минимизации потерь, можно при прочих равных условиях поставлять товар, который будет иметь меньшую цену.

Заключение.

Система TQM имеет свои преимущества (повышение степени удовлетворенности клиентов, поднятие уровня лояльности, рост моральной составляющей среди работников и так далее) и недостатки (плохая подготовка изменений, отсутствие достоверных данных и так далее), однако, на практике, недостатки устраняются, и система позволяет выйти на новый уровень в качестве.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЗАТРАТАМИ НА ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ КАЧЕСТВА

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрено понятие затрат на качество, приведены доказательства, что данный вид затрат является главенствующим, в области удовлетворения потребностей потребителя.

Приведена классификация затрат на качество и принципы.

Ключевые слова: управление затратами, управление качеством, классификация затрат, гарантия качества.

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QUALITY ASSURANCE COST MANAGEMENT

Abstract: the article discusses the concept of quality costs, provides evidence that this type of cost is dominant in the field of meeting consumer needs.

The classification of quality costs and principles is given.

Keywords: cost management, quality management, cost classification, quality assurance.

Затраты напрямую связаны с получаемым качеством продукции. Качество − это ключевой показатель любого продукта, оно должно обеспечивать удовлетворение всех потребностей клиента, товар должен быть надежным и соответствовать экономическим ожиданиям. Данные критерии выстраиваются на основе деятельности предприятия, на базе каждого этапа и звена организации. Опираясь на них формируется стоимостная величина товара, говоря иначе, себестоимость. Она включает в себя свойства начиная с планирования и проектировки продукта и заканчивая реализацией.

Под затратами, которые нацелены на повышение качества продукции стоит понимать суммарные издержки, произведенные для удовлетворения желаний и требований клиента, нацеленных на высокий уровень качества.

Чтобы предприятие функционировало корректно и производило конкурентоспособный продукт, определение затрат на качество должно

быть ключевой задачей, так как именно от этой задачи будут зависеть учет, анализ и итоговая оценка товара.

Полный охват "качественных" издержек является главным требованием, выполнение которого способствует охарактеризовать сложность и многофакторный характер процесса формирования качества. Необходимо охватывать каждый этап создания и потребления продукции, а значит, требуется брать в расчет как можно больше факторов и критериев продукции.

Затраты, нацеленные на повышение уровня качества, включают издержки на корректирующие меры, в области разработки и реализации. Это делается с целью предотвратить все возможные проблемы и несоответствия итогового продукта, чтобы ожидания клиентов были оправданы.

Опираясь на требования, которые были представлены в стандарте ИСО 9000 и охватывали модели СМК, ведущим показателем являются затраты на управление качеством.

Классификация затрат на качество имеет следующий вид:

1. Затраты по целевому назначению направлены на:
- повышение уровня качества.
- обеспечение необходимо уровня качества.
- управление уровнем качества
2. Затраты по экономической структуре:
- текущие.
- единовременные.
3. Виды затрат:
- производственные.
- непроизводственные.
4. Затраты по методам определения:
- прямые.
- косвенные.
5. Затраты по способам ведения учета:
- те, которые поддаются прямому учету.
- те, которые НЕ поддаются прямому учету.
- те, которые учитывать в структуре не имеет смысла.
6. Затраты, охватывающие этапы жизненного цикла продукта, нацелены на качество:
- во время разработки.
- во время изготовления.
- во время эксплуатации продукта.
7. Затраты в производственном процессе:
- основное производство.
- вспомогательное производство.
- обслуживание.

8. Затраты на оценку:
- планируемые.
- фактические.
9. Затраты, по виду учета:
- оперативный.
- аналитический.
- бухгалтерский.
- целевой.

Для того, чтобы конкретизировать принцип гарантии качества, существует цепь формирования затрат, она позволит выявить, в какой момент времени и на каком этапе деятельности, данный принцип реализуется. Руководитель ответственен за выполнение задач, во время определенного этапа, а значит именно он отвечает за итоговое качество продукции. Под гарантиями подразумеваются технологические, экономические и другие виды качества, которые обеспечивают продукт теми свойствами, которые удовлетворят потребности клиента. По своей структуре они являются качественными и строятся на основе фактических и плановых показателей.

В области обеспечения необходимого уровня качества выделяются следующие ступени:

1. Планирование и проектирование.
2. Конструирование.
3. Подготовка производства.
4. Производство и контроль.
5. Реализация.
6. Обслуживание, проверка и иные мероприятия.

Чтобы управлять затратами, также следует разделить их на базовые (затраты, которые появляются, непосредственно, на этапе разработки и производства продукции) и дополнительные (затраты, которые направлены на усовершенствование уровня качества.

По большей мере, базовые затраты отражают стоимостную величину факторов производства, общехозяйственные и производственные расходы. К ним относятся расходы, которые организация несет во время производства. Благодаря им можно выявить, соответствует ли продукт техническим, экологически и другим важным условиям. Также это затраты, которые направлены на получение обратной связи с потребителем, на проведение специальных выборочных исследований.

Дополнительные же затраты подразумевают издержки на анализ, оценке и проведение предупредительных мер, с целью удержания качества или его повышения. Данный вид затрат включает в себя расходы на проверку и ремонт оборудования, на внедрение СМК в производство и ее обеспечение, документацию, подбор и обучение персонала и так далее.

Помимо базовых и дополнительных затрат существует еще одна группа, которая может отломиться что к первой группе, что к второй (это будет зависеть от новизны продукта) - это затраты на брак. Они могут включать в себя не только производство забракованной в дальнейшем продукции, но также и оплату морального или даже физического ущерба, который потребитель получил в ходе использования приобретенного товара.

Заключение.

Чтобы организация успешно функционировала, выпускала конкурентоспособный продукт и имела хороший имидж в глазах потенциального потребителя. требуется всегда следить за затратами на качество и вовремя проводить предупредительные меры, во избежание проблем в будущем.

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КЛИНИЧЕСКАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ОБЩЕГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ВИТИЛИГО ПОЛИЖЕНОМ

Резюме: В статье приведены данные по изучению эффективности общие терапии 19 больных витилиго с использованием препарата полижен. Результаты лечение оценивали по площади репигментации очагов.

Ключевые слова: дисхромия, витилиго, патогенез, генетических, пигментация, больных.

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CLINICAL EFFICACY OF GENERAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH VITILIGO POLIZHENOM

Resume: The article presents data on the study of the effectiveness of general therapy of 19 patients with vitiligo using the drug polizhen. The results of treatment were evaluated by the area of repigmentation of foci.

Keywords: dyschromia, vitiligo, pathogenesis, genetic, pigmentation, patients.

Введение. Одну из важных проблем в дерматологии составляют нарушения пигментации кожи (дисхромии). В практическом отношении наиболее существенным заболеванием из группы дисхромии считается витилиго. Витилиго – это заболевание, сопровождающееся потерей меланоцитов кожей и формированием очагов депигментации кожи разного размера. Диагноз обычно очевиден при обследовании кожи. Все возрастающий интерес исследователей к проблеме дисхромии в последние годы вызван увеличением числа этих больных во всех странах. [1,2,7,10,12].Витилиго - хроническое распространенное заболевание кожи. Этиология и патогенез витилиго недостаточно изучены. По мнению большинства учённых в развитии болезни имеет значение дисфункция нервной системы. Стрессовые факторы, заболевания внутренних органов, интоксикации, нарушения функции желез внутренней секреции, иммунной

системы, наследственная предрасположенность, недостаточность витаминов и микроэлементов (цинка и меди) [3,13]. Работой Абдуллаева М.И и соавторами [1] изучена роль нарушения микрофлоры кишечника у детей.

В витилигинозных очагах гистологическим исследованием выявлено уменьшение количества меланина. Меланин образуется в цитоплазме меланоцитов путем полимеризации продуктов окисления тирозина под влиянием фермента тирозиназы, активность которого зависит от присутствия ионов меди. Активно влияет на образование меланина играют вытамины [2,12]. Учитывая разнообразность этиологических факторов у больных витилиго для лечения заболевания предложено много различных методов: медикаментозная терапия ингибиторы моноаминооксидазы [15] гепатопротекторы, ферментные препараты, витамины, сульфат меди, окись цинка и другие, физиолечение (дарсонвализация очагов паравертебральных областей, рефлексо-, лазеро- и гелиоталассотерапия, электрофорез 2-5% раствором меди сульфата на очаги поражения [11], микроэлектрофорез даларгина в репрезентативные точки акупунктуры, точечный и линейный массаж, психовегетативная коррекция[4,6] наружные средства (мелагенин-плюс, настойка зверобоя, сокряски и другие фитотерапевтические препараты). Однако большинство из них оказались малоэффективными. Современные подходы к лечению витилиго можно объединить в четыре основные группы: [14] методы лечения, не связанные с хирургическим вмешательством; методы связанные аутологической трансплантацией; депигментирующие методы; дополнительная терапия Хасанов.Д.С [9] изучил вляние препарата «Купир» на морфологическую структуру кожи больных витилиго. Фармацевтической компанией «World medicine» выпушен новый лекарственный препарат «Полижен», который в каждой капсуле имеет 39 активных компонентов. Имеет в своем составе природные компоненты весь спектр жизненно важных витаминов, минералов и биоэлементов, в том числе медь- 2 мг; цинк-15мг необходимый для нормального обмена веществ. Повышает жизненный тонус, улучшает физическую и умственную деятельность. Улучшает сон, память и концентрацию внимания. Снимает последствия стресса, слабость и раздражительность. Укрепляет иммунную систему и повышает регенеративные способности организма. Улучшает состояние кожи и рост волос.

Цель исследования. Целью исследования является повышение клинической эффективности общего лечения пациентов с витилиго с помощью полижена.

Материалы и методы исследования. Нами у 19 больных витилиго изучена эффективность «Полижена» при комплексной терапии. Из 19 больных 8 были женщины, 11 мужчин. Возраст больных от 28 до 45 лет. Очаги поражения 2 больных были ограниченные (2-3 очага), у 6

множественные (5-7очагов), у остальных 11 больных кожный процесс носил распространенный характер.

Результаты исследования. Больные распределялись на две группы: I группа получала комплексную терапию (витамины, препараты цинка, меди, наружная терапия) с «Полиженом». Их было 14 больных. II группа (тоже 14 больных) получала только «Полижен» с наружной терапией. Лечение «Полиженом» проводилось по1капсуле ежедневно на курс 24 капсул. После первого курс лечение через 1 месяц курс повторялся, всего проводили 3-4 курса. Наружно применяли раствор псоралена или мазь мелонокол с последующим УФ-облучением. После проведенного лечения в первой группе у больных с ограниченными очагами поражения наступило клиническое выздоровление у больных множественными очагами поражения и распространенной формой наступило значительное улучшение. Во второй группе у больных с ограниченными очагами наступило значительное улучшение, а у больных множественными очагами и распространенной формой - улучшение.

Вывод. Таким образом, «Полижен» можно рекомендовать для комплексной терапии больных витилиго, особенно при ограниченных формах, т.к. он содержит большое количество ингредиентов натуральной природы, что имеет важное значение для появления меланина, что является конечной целью лечения больных витилиго.

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КАДРОВАЯ ПОЛИТИКА КАК ФАКТОР ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: в статье изучены основные положения кадровой политики: сущность, цели, задачи и принципы. Кроме того, разработаны рекомендации применения кадровой политики для организаций с целью повышения их конкурентоспособности. Несмотря на то, что в современных экономических условиях многие организации делают ставку на качество и цену предоставляемого товара или услуги, забывая о том, что кадровая политика и мероприятия, проводимые при работе с персоналом, играют важнейшую роль в достижении конкурентного преимущества. В связи с этим, целью исследования является доказательство важности и перспективности формирования кадровой политики для достижения конкурентоспособности организаций на рынке товаров и услуг.

Ключевые слова: кадровая политика, формирование кадровой политики, конкурентоспособность.

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HR POLICY AS A FACTOR OF INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Annotation: the article examines the main provisions of personnel policy: the essence, goals, objectives and principles. In addition, recommendations have been developed for the application of personnel policy for organizations in order to increase their competitiveness. Despite the fact that in modern economic conditions, many organizations rely on the quality and price of the goods or services provided, forgetting that personnel policy and activities carried out when working with personnel play a crucial role in achieving competitive advantage. In this regard, the purpose of the study is to prove the importance and prospects of the formation of personnel policy to achieve the competitiveness of organizations in the market of goods and services.

Keywords: personnel policy, formation of personnel policy, competitiveness.

Кадровая политика является одним из условий конкурентоспособности организации. Необходимо обязательно учитывать важность кадровой политики в настоящей социально-экономической ситуации. Безусловно, конкурентоспособность любой организации, прежде всего, определяется уровнем цены на товары или услуги, их качеством, но, кроме того, зависит от стратегических и организационных решений, определяющих основные направления деятельности фирмы. Именно от стратегических целей и ценностей, которым следует организация, напрямую зависят принципы работы с персоналом. Эти цели и ценности являются важнейшим условием развития кадрового потенциала и, как следствие, конкурентоспособности организации.

Кадровая политика – это генеральное направление кадровой работы, совокупность принципов, методов, форм, организационного механизма по выработке целей и задач, направленных на сохранение, укрепление и развитие кадрового потенциала, на создание сплоченного квалифицированного и высокопроизводительного коллектива, способного своевременно реагировать на постоянно меняющиеся требования рынка с учетом стратегии развития организации и стратегии управления ее персоналом.[8]

Главной задачей системы управления персоналом является обеспечение четкого выполнения персоналом задач и функций, поставленными и определенными в соответствие с целями организации, для чего должна быть разработана кадровая политика, которая определяет стратегию кадровой работы, устанавливает точно все цели и задачи, определяет принципы подбора, расстановки и развития персонала.[9]

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На рисунке 1 представлены основные аспекты влияния человеческого фактора на эффективную работу организации.



Рисунок 1 – Основные аспекты влияния человеческого фактора на эффективную работу организации

Все вышеперечисленное является составляющими кадровой политики, которая в свою очередь сходит в систему управления персоналом организации.

Цель кадровой политики – обеспечить предприятие необходимым количеством сотрудников, сохранить баланс между процессами обновления и сохранения качественного и количественного составов, которые будут отвечать требованиям самого предприятия, состоянию рынка труда и действующего законодательства.

Одной из главных задач кадровой политики является создание высококвалифицированных сотрудников, способных работать в команде, отличаться сплоченностью и высокой производительностью, которые смогут вовремя среагировать на изменения рынка, учитывая стратегию развития предприятия.

Таким образом, формирование и внедрение кадровой политики является особо актуальным вопросом для любой организации. Стоит учитывать, что изменения, происходящие в настоящее время в экономической среде, должны привести и к изменениям в концепции управления персоналом. В связи с этим, выделяют четыре категории факторов, представленных на рисунке 2.



Рисунок 2 – Изменения в экономике, преобразующие подходы к концепции управления персоналом

Данные факторы должны учитываться при разработке программы, определяющей роль кадровых служб в компании.

Задачи кадровых служб могут быть сформулированы следующим образом (рисунок 3).

Решение этих задач направлено на усиление способности персонала по внедрению новаций, повышение эффективности управления, содействие росту конкурентоспособности организации на рынке.



Рисунок 3 – Задачи кадровых служб

В процессе разработки кадровой политики необходимо учитывать основные принципы кадровой политики, представленные на рисунке 4.

Проведя анализ основных положений кадровой политики в организациях, можно сформулировать основные направления работы для создания эффективных кадровых процедур и достижения конкурентных преимуществ на рынке:

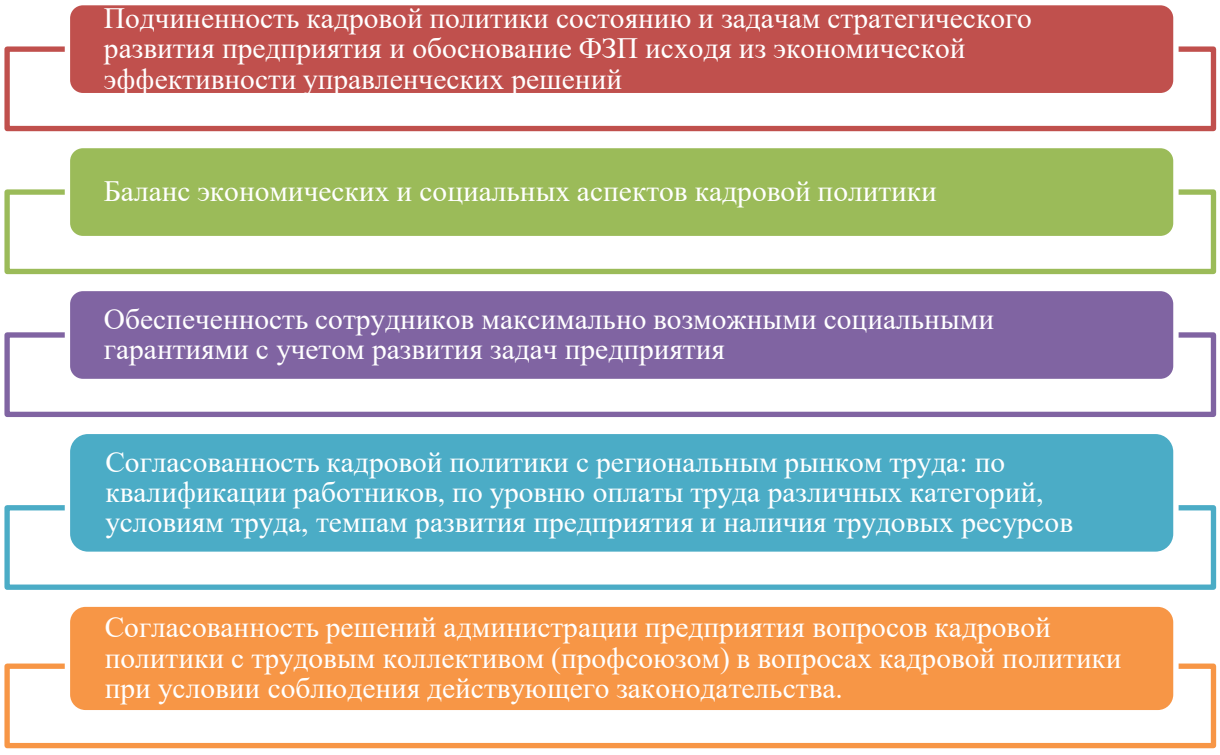


Рисунок 4 – Основные принципы кадровой политики

1. Определить цель организации, руководствоваться ценностями и принципами корпоративной культуры.

2. Провести оценку внутренней и внешней среды: уровень конкурентоспособности, принятые миссию и философию, управленческий стиль в организации, применение трудового законодательства, интересы всех заинтересованных сторон.

3. Оценить направления, в которых необходимы новые стратегии или где существующие политики неэффективны, при необходимости изменить их направление реализации.

4. Консультироваться с функциональными и линейными менеджерами об их взглядах на кадровую политику и о том, что, по их мнению, можно улучшить, получать обратную связь.

5. Узнавать мнение сотрудников о проводимых мероприятиях. Получение обратной связи поможет в корректировке направления.

6. Узнавать мнение представителей профсоюзов о проводимых мероприятиях.

7. Проводить консультации, обсуждения и согласование политики формирования и реализации системы управления персоналом с руководством и представителями профсоюзов.

8. Создать систему информирования всех сотрудников организации о проводимых мероприятиях (внутренняя интернет-платформа, стенд с информацией, другие каналы информирования).

9. Анализировать финансовые и трудовые показатели с целью принятия последующих, более эффективных управленческих решений.

Таким образом, кадровая политика организации направлена на формирование такой системы работы с кадрами, которая ориентировалась бы на получение не только экономического, но и социального эффекта при условии соблюдения действующего законодательства. Разработка кадровой политики – сочетание науки и искусства, включает способность учитывать и предугадывать основные тенденции работы с персоналом. Успешная кадровая политика значительно повышает эффективность использования кадрового потенциала в организации, а также повышает шансы компании занять лидирующие позиции в конкурентной борьбе.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ХАЛҚАРО БАҲОЛАШ ТИЗИМИ – PISA

Аннотация: PISA халқаро баҳолаш тизиминмдан фойдаланишнинг яна бир асосий муҳим жиҳатларидан бири бу ўқувчиларнинг саводхонлиги ҳамда билимларини амалиётда қўллаш қобилиятини ривожлантириш ҳисобланади.

Калит сўзлар: PISA, PIRLS, TIMSS, ўқувчи, саводхонлик, таълим сифати, халқаро баҳолаш, мантиқий фикрлаш.

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INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN - RISA

Annotation: Another important aspect of using the PISA international assessment system is to develop students' literacy and ability to apply their knowledge in practice.

Keywords: PISA, PIRLS, TIMSS, reader, literacy, quality of education, international assessment, logical thinking.

PISA халқаро баҳолаш тизими ҳақида кўпроқ билиш истаги тўғилади. Биз бу иборага Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2018 йил 8 декабрдаги “Халқ таълими тизимида таълим сифатини баҳолаш соғасидаги халқаро тадқиқотларни ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги қарорида дуч келгандик. Мазкур ҳужжатда Вазирлар Махкамасининг ҳузуридаги Таълим сифатини назорат қилиш давлат инспекцияси хузурида таълим сифатини баҳолаш бўйича халқаро тадқиқотларни амалга ошириш миллий марказини ташкил этишга қарор қилиниб, унинг асосий вазифалари ва фаолият йўналишлари этиб таълим тизимида ўқиш, қозоқ тили ва адабиёти йўналишидаги фанлардан саводхонлик даражасини ривожлантиришнинг инновацион методларини ишлаб чиқиш ва жорий этишга йўналтирилган илмий изланишлар олиб бориш; таълим сифатини баҳолаш соҳасида халқаро алоқаларни ўрнатиш, халқаро лойиҳаларни ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга ошириш, халқаро илмий анжуманлар ва симпозиумларни ташкил этиш ва ўтказишда иштирок этиш; умумий ўрта таълим муассасаларининг халқаро тадқиқотларда муваффақиятли иштирок этишини таъминлиш; Ўзбекистон

Республикасининг халқаро баҳолаш дастурларида қайд этган натижаларини бошқа давлатлар натижалари билан қийёсий таққослаш белгиланди.

Ўз навбатида келгусида мамлакатимиз таълим сифатини баҳолаш бўйича қўйидаги халқаро тадқиқотларида иштирок этиши кўзда тутилди:

- PIRLS (Progress in International Reading and Literacy Study) – бошланғич 4-синф ўқувчиларининг матнни ўқиш ва тушиниш даражасини баҳолаш:

- TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study) – 4 ва 8-синф ўқувчиларининг математика ва табиий йўналишидаги фанлардан саводхонлик даражасини баҳолаш;

- PISA (The Programme for Intrenational Student Assesment) – 15 ёшли ўқувчиларнинг ўқиш, математика ва табиий фанлар йўналишдаги фанлардан саводхонлик даражасини баҳолаш;

- TALIS (The Teaching and Learning International Survey) – умумий ўрта таълим мактаблари раҳбарлари ва ўқитувчилари билан сўровнома ўтказиш орқали мактабда ўқитиш ва таълим олиш жараёнлари самарадорлигини баҳолаш.

Қайд этиш лозим, мамлакатимиз таълим муассасалари PISA халқаро тадқиқотларида 2021 йилда илк маротаба иштирок этади.

Бундан кўзланган асосий мақсад – дунё бўйлаб таълим тизими самарадорлигини 15 ёшли ўқувчи-ёшлар 3 йўналишда (ўқиш, математика, ва табиий фанлари бўйича) саводхонлигига, уларнинг ижодий ва танқидий фикрлашига, олган билимларини ҳаётда қўллай олиш қобилиятларига баҳо бериш ва кейинчалик бу кўникмаларни ҳосил қилишга ундашдан иборат.

2018 йилда PISA дастурида Иқтисодий ҳамкорлик ва тарққиёт ташкилоти (ИҲТТ)га аъзо 35 мамлакат, аъзо бўлмаган 43 та, жами 78 мамлакат ва шаҳарлар иштирок этган. Ҳар бир давлатдан иштирок этувчи ўқувчилар сони мамлакатдаги жами 15 ёшли ўқувчи-ёшларнинг 2 фоизи миқдорида сайланма тарзда шакллантирилади. Шундан келиб чиқилганда ҳар бир давлатдан 4500 нафардан 10 минг нафаргача ўқувчи иштирок этган. Собиқ иттифоқ мамлакатларидан Россия, Латвия, Литвия, Эстония, Қирғизистон, Қозоғистон қатнашди. Улар орасидаги энг яхши кўрсатгич эстониялик ўқувчиларги тегишли, гарчи мазкур мамлакат ёшлари илк маротаба иштирок қилган 2006 йилда 516 балл жамғариб, 11-ўринни эгаллаган бўлса да, 2015 йилда бу кўрсатгич тегишли тартиба 534 балл ва учинчи ўринга кўтарилди.

Маълум бўлдики, 2015 йилги тадқиқотлардан кейин дунё бўйича биринчи, иккинчи ва тўртинчи ўринларни қитъадошларимиз – Сингапур, Япония ва Хитой Тайпейи ўқувчи-ёшлари эгаллаган. PISA халқаро баҳолаш дастури тестлари уч йилда бир маротаба ўтказилиб, ўқувчилар билими учта асосий йўналиш бўйича, 1000 баллик тизимда баҳоланади. Ҳар галги мониторинг жараёнида юқорида саналган учта йўналишдан

бирига алоҳида эътибор қаратилади. Масалан, 2000 йилда тадқиқотнинг асосий йўналиши ўқиш саводхонлигига, 2003 йил математик саводхонликка, 2006 эса табиий фанлар саводхонлига қаратилган. Бу ҳолат даврий такрор бўлишини инобатга олганда, 2021 йил асосий фан қилиб математика танланиши аён бўлади. Тест саволлари дастурга аъзо мамлакатларнинг мутахасислари билан келишилган ҳолда халқаро консультанлар гуруҳи томонидан тузилади.

PISA дасурида мантиқий фикрлаш асосий ўрнига кўтарилади. Масалан, ўқувчи матнда "айлана" сўзига дуч келинмаса да, айнан мазкур объект ҳақида сўз бораётганини англаб етиши лозим. Демак, биринчи навбатда математика дарсликларини ўқувчи мантиқий фикрлашига ундайдиган масалалар билан бойитиш вазифаси юзага келади.

Дастурни Австралия педагогик тадқиқотлар кенгаши, Нидерландия миллий педагогика институти. АҚШнинг Вестат ва педагогик тест хизматлари, шунингдек, Япониянинг таълим соҳасидаги тақиқотдлар миллий институти ҳамкорликда ўтказади.

PISA халқаро баҳолаш тизиминмдан фойдаланишнинг яна бир асосий муҳим жиҳатларидан бири бу ўқувчиларнинг саводхонлиги ҳамда билимларини амалиётда қўллаш қобилиятини ривожлантириш, 15 ёшли болаларнинг билим даражаси миқдорий кўрсаткичини адолатли аниқлаш ва халқаро миқиёс билан солиштириш ҳамда интеллектуал салоҳияти янада оширишга хизмат қилади.

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ПРАВА И ОБЯЗАННОСТИ ДОЛЖНОСТНЫХ ЛИЦ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматривается понятие должностного лица, а также права и обязанности должностных лиц в сфере государственного управления.

Ключевые слова: должностное лицо, закон, обязанность, ответственность, государство и управление.

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RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

Abstract: This article discusses the concept of an official, as well as the rights and duties of officials in the field of public administration.

Keywords: official, law, duty, responsibility, state and management.

Должностное лицо – лицо, постоянно, временно или по специальному полномочию осуществляющее либо выполняющее организационно-управленческие, административно-хозяйственные функции в государственных органах, органах местного самоуправления, государственных, муниципальных учреждениях, а также в вооруженных силах, других войсках и воинских формированиях. Такое лицо является субъектом должностных преступлений в уголовном праве апр.

Должностные лица подразделяются законом на должностных и ответственных. К ответственным должностным лицам относятся представители власти; лица, занимающие по избранию или назначению в государственном предприятии, учреждении или организации постоянно или временно занимающие должности, связанные с выполнением организационно-распорядительных или административно-хозяйственных функций, и уполномоченные на совершение юридически значимых действий; руководители предприятий, учреждений и организаций других форм собственности, представители общественности, уполномоченные в установленном порядке органами государственной власти в сфере

управления.; организационно-управленческие или административно-хозяйственные функции в органах самоуправления граждан выполняют лица, занимающие соответствующие должности. Не признаются представителями власти лица (исполнители технических работ), работающие в каком-либо органе власти, но не наделенные властными полномочиями (административными полномочиями).

Если исходить из общей идеи, должностное лицо - это лицо, выполняющее представительские функции, а также организационное подчиненное в организации, или должностное лицо, связанное с выполнением административных и хозяйственных функций, или выполняющее такие функции в соответствии со своей специальной компетенцией.

Отмечается, что любая незаконная проверка влечет за собой ответственность должностного лица контролирующего органа. Статья 15 Гражданского кодекса Республики Узбекистан обязывает государственные органы и органы самоуправления граждан возмещать ущерб, причиненный гражданину или юридическому лицу в результате незаконных действий (бездействия) этих органов или их должностных лиц.

Как юридическое лицо, с момента его государственной регистрации оно будет иметь обязательства в своей деятельности, как и другие юридические лица, и, следовательно, должностные лица будут нести ответственность за результаты его деятельности.

Такие структуры, как общественные объединения и государственные органы самоуправления, а также их должностные лица, несут ответственность не только за ущерб, причиненный интересам государства, но и за свои действия, которые ущемляют права граждан. Это прямо подтверждается статьей 1 закона Республики Узбекистан "Об жалобах в суд на действия и решения, нарушающие права и свободы граждан" от 30 августа 1995 года. По его словам, каждый гражданин имеет право обратиться в суд с жалобой, считая, что его права и свободы нарушаются неправомерными действиями (решениями) общественных объединений, органов самоуправления граждан или должностных лиц.

В результате нарушаются права и свободы гражданина, создается барьер для осуществления его прав и свобод, или можно обратиться в суд по поводу действий общественных объединений и их должностных лиц, как в индивидуальном, так и в коллективном порядке, которые так или иначе навязываются долг гражданина.

Гражданин имеет право обратиться непосредственно в суд или в высокопоставленную структуру органа самоуправления гражданина, либо в общественное объединение, по поводу таких действий или решений.

Поэтому при реализации своих целей, изложенных в уставе, и при защите своих интересов их представители должны быть осведомлены о

мерах ответственности и последствиях, связанных с невыполнением возложенных на них обязательств.

Известно, что неисполнение или неисполнение обязательств, возложенных на юридическое лицо законом или договором, в необходимом объеме приведет к возникновению ответственности. Например, предусмотрена ответственность юридических лиц за неисполнение или неисполнение договорных обязательств, а также установлена гражданско-правовая, административная и уголовная ответственность за неисполнение договорных обязательств должностными лицами.

Следует определить, что орган или должностное лицо, принявшее незаконное решение о рассмотрении вопросов ответственности должностного лица, обладает необходимыми для этого полномочиями, принятое решение выражает соответствие регламенту, волю членов организации. Если участники и должностные лица организации допустят неправомерные действия, они будут нести юридическую ответственность.

Следует отметить, что за нарушения, допущенные участниками и руководителями, ответственность будут нести определенные лица, вина которых доказана в установленном порядке.

Должностные лица должны знать, что власти по двум основаниям могут быть привлечены к ответственности как должностные лица и как должностные лица, совершившие преступление. Они различаются именно по признаку законности действия. Если должностные лица руководящих органов, действующие в рамках устава, совершают гражданско-правовые нарушения (например, невыполнение условий контракта), ответственность лежит на организации, если должностное лицо совершает преступление (например, злоупотребление служебным положением), это приведет к его уголовной ответственности.

Гражданско-правовая ответственность по своим обязательствам в соответствии с требованиями гражданского законодательства будет являться гражданско-правовой ответственностью. Являясь стороной гражданско-правового договора, НПО добровольно принимает на себя обязательства по договору, по которому она подписана, невыполнение которых влечет за собой гражданско-правовую ответственность организации.

Высший руководящий орган некоммерческой организации подлежит юридической ответственности даже в случае принятия незаконных решений, противоречащих Уставу и законодательству, поскольку только высший руководящий орган имеет право в полной мере выражать свою волю.

Юридическое лицо имеет право добровольно возместить ущерб, причиненный неисполнением договора, или в той мере, в какой это необходимо для этого. В случае отказа от выполнения взятых на себя

обязательств другая сторона имеет право потребовать в судебном порядке удовлетворения своей чести.

В соответствии с законодательством, за соблюдение установленного порядка проведения проверок деятельности юридических лиц на руководителей и уполномоченных лиц контролирующих органов возлагается персональная ответственность вплоть до уголовной. В случае нарушения ваших прав можно потребовать от этих лиц полного возмещения причиненного ущерба в установленном законом порядке. Вы можете осуществить в судебном порядке право взыскать с виновного лица фактический ущерб и выгоду, полученные в результате незаконного вмешательства в деятельность некоммерческой организации, а также получить компенсацию за моральный ущерб. Кроме того, можно обжаловать действия и решения должностных лиц надзорных органов в вышестоящий постоянный орган или должностное лицо.

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СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ 2-Х И 3-Х КАНАЛЬНЫХ ВЕГЕТАЦИОННЫХ ИНДЕКСОВ ДЛЯ РАСТИТЕЛЬНОГО ПОКРОВА НА ЕСТЕСТВЕННЫХ ПАСТБИЩАХ

Аннотация: Это исследование было проведено в целях изучения использования данных дистанционного зондирования для выделения особенностей различных индексов растительности, таких как NDVI, SAVI и EVI2 с учетом физико-географических и климатических условий Узбекистана.Нормализованный разностный вегетационный индекс (NDVI) и почвенный скорректированный растительный индекс (SAVI) использовались для мониторинга растительности на территории Узбекистана.Индекс растительности (EVI) оказался полезным для улучшения линейности биофизических свойств растительности и снижения эффектов насыщения, обнаруженных на густорастительных поверхностях, обычно встречающихся в расчете при нормализованном разностном вегетационном индексе (NDVI). Тем не менее, EVI требует синей полосы и является чувствительным к изменениям, в синем канале отражательная способность полосы ограничивает согласованность EVI на разных датчиках. Цель этого исследования заключается в разработке 2-х полосных EVI2 без синей полосы, которое имеет лучшее сходство с 3-х полосным EVI

Ключевые слова: индекс растительности, синяя полоса, дистанционное зондирование, MODIS, NDVI, SAVI, EVI2, ERDAS IMAGINE.

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CONSOLIDATION OF 2-CHANNEL AND 3-CHANNEL VEGETATION INDICES FOR VEGETATION COVER ON NATURAL PASTURES

Annotation: This study was carried out in order to study the use of remote sensing data to highlight the features of various vegetation indixes, such as NDVI and EVI2, taking into account the physiographic and climatic conditions of Uzbekistan.

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (SAVI) were used to monitor vegetation in Uzbekistan.

The Vegetation Index (EVI) has been found to be useful in improving the linearity of vegetation biophysical properties and in reducing the saturation effects found on densely vegetated surfaces commonly encountered in Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) calculations. However, EVI requires a blue band and is sensitive to change. In the blue band, the reflectivity of the band, which limits the consistency of EVI across different sensors. The aim of this study is to develop a 2-band EVI2 without blue band (EVI2) that has a better similarity to 3-band EVI.

Keywords: vegetation index, blue stripe, remote sensing, MODIS, NDVI, SAVI, EVA2, ERDAS IMAGINE.

Введение. Характерным признаком растительности и её состояния является спектральная отражательная способность, характеризующаяся различием в отражении излучения в различных диапазонах длин волн. Знания о связи структуры и состояния растительности с её отражательными способностями позволяют использовать космические снимки для идентификации типов растительности и их состояния на основе вегетационных индексов. Расчёт вегетационных индексов базируется на двух наиболее стабильных (не зависящих от прочих факторов) участках кривой спектральной отражательной способности растений – красной (0,62–0,75 мкм) и инфракрасной (ИК, 0,75–1,3 мкм). На красную зону спектра приходится максимум поглощения солнечной радиации хлорофиллом, а на ближнюю инфракрасную зону – максимальное отражение энергии клеточной структурой листа. То есть, высокая фотосинтетическая активность, связанная с фитомассой растительности ведёт к более низким значениям коэффициентов отражения в красной зоне спектра и большим значениям в ближней инфракрасной, что положено в основу вычисления вегетационного индекса – отношение этих показателей друг к другу позволяет отделять растительность от прочих природных объектов. В настоящее время разработано большое количество вегетационных индексов (более 160), из которых наиболее популярным является *NDVI* (*Normalized Difference Vegetation Index*) – нормализованный вегетационный индекс:

$$NDVI = \frac{N-R}{N+R}, \quad (1)$$

где N, R – ближний инфракрасный и красный каналы соответственно.

По сути, этот индекс является фундаментальным, а все остальные – его модификации. Для растительности индекс *NDVI* принимает положительные значения, и чем больше зелёная фитомасса, тем они выше. На значения индекса влияет видовой состав растительности, её плотность, экспозиция и угол наклона поверхности, цвет почвы под разреженной растительностью. Индекс умеренно чувствителен к изменениям

почвенного фона, кроме случаев, когда густота растительного покрова ниже 30%. Индекс принимает значения от -1 до +1. Для зелёной растительности
значения индекса расположены в диапазоне от 0,2 до 0,8.

Целью разработки индекса нового поколения *EVI* (*Enhanced Vegetation Index* – улучшенный вегетационный индекс) являлось усиление сигнала от растительности в регионах с высокой биомассой, а также разделение сигнала от растительности и почвы и минимизации остаточного влияния аэрозолей в атмосфере [1].

Индекс *EVI* рассчитывается аналогично *NDVI*, но использует дополнительный синий канал:

$$EVI = G\frac{N-R}{N+C_1R-C_2B+L},(2)$$

где B – синий канал.

Параметры определяются индивидуально в зависимости от источника данных. В случае данных *MODIS* $L = 1$, $C_1 = 6$, $C_2 = 7{,}5$.

Заметим, что для многих источников данных коэффициент спектральной яркости (КСЯ) в синем канале имеет существенные ограничения (сигнал сильно зашумлён атмосферой или данные доступны только в грубом временном разрешении, как в случае *MODIS*), либо недоступен вообще (для данных *AVHRR*). Поэтому была разработана упрощённая
версия индекса *EVI* (называемая *EVI2*), который рассчитывается на основе значений КСЯ в красном и ближнем ИК каналах:

$$EVI2 = G\frac{N-R}{N+CR+L}.(3)$$

Временное разрешение данных *EVI2* составляет 8 дней, данных *EVI* – 16 дней. С целью использования данных более высокого временного разрешения путём оптимизации (минимизация разницы *EVI* и *EVI2*) были вычислены значения параметров для *EVI2*: G = 2,5, C = 2,4, L = 1 [2].

Индекс листовой поверхности *LAI* (*Leaf Area Index*) определяется как величина отношения суммарной площади односторонней поверхности листьев на участке земной поверхности к площади данного участка [$м^2/м^2$]. *LAI* является ключевым параметром, контролирующим потоки энергии и вещества (водяной пар и углекислый газ) между наземными экосистемами и атмосферой и используется во множестве моделей продуктивности экосистем, глобальных моделях климата, гидрологии, биогеохимии и экологии.

В работе [3] было предложено аппроксимировать изолинии *LAI* изолиниями *NDVI* со сдвинутым началом координат (l_1, l_2). Арифметическое преобразование смещения центра координат эффективно сводится
к добавлению слагаемого *L* в знаменателе. Для сохранения динамического диапазона индекса в интервале [-1, +1] в числитель вводится поправочный

множитель (1+L). Таким образом, был получен индекс *SAVI* (*Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index – Почвенный Скорректированный Индекс Растительности*):

$$SAVI = (1 + L)\frac{N-R}{N+R+L}.(4)$$

Выражение (4) является аппроксимацией, в частности, поправочный коэффициент зависит от плотности растительного покрова (*LAI*, структуры), которые являются неизвестными. В работе [4] было показано, что значение L = 0,5 является оптимальным для минимизации влияния почвы. В дальнейшем разработанный индекс стал основой для целого семейства параметрических индексов вида *SAVI*. В развитии идеи устранения влияния почвы на основе *SAVI* было предложено эмпирически найденное решение для неизвестного параметра L [5], которое было модифицировано в виде итеративного способа расчёта коэффициента L, дающего наиболее оптимальное решение задачи минимизации эффекта почвы:

$$L = 1 - \frac{2N+1-\sqrt{(2N+1)^2-8(N-R)}}{2}. (5)$$

В данной работе выполнено согласование индекса *EVI* с индексами *NDVI* и *EVI*2 для физико-географических условий растительности на территории Узбекистана, продиктованное необходимостью использования вегетационных индексов с большим временным разрешением в целях выполнения дальнейших исследований, связанных с диагнозом, классификацией, оценкой площадей и динамикой растительности на территории Узбекистана по данным дистанционного зондирования. Согласование выполнялось по данным прибора *MODIS*, установленного на спутниках *Terra и Aqua*, а также данным *AVHRR NOAA* с пространственным разрешением первого 250 м/п и второго – 1 км/п.

Данные и методы исследований,Далее спутниковые изображения, будем называть сценой. В базе данных *MODIS* каждая сцена приписана к соответствующему квадрату регулярной сетки с шагом 10 ×10º, покрывающей планету (рис. 1).

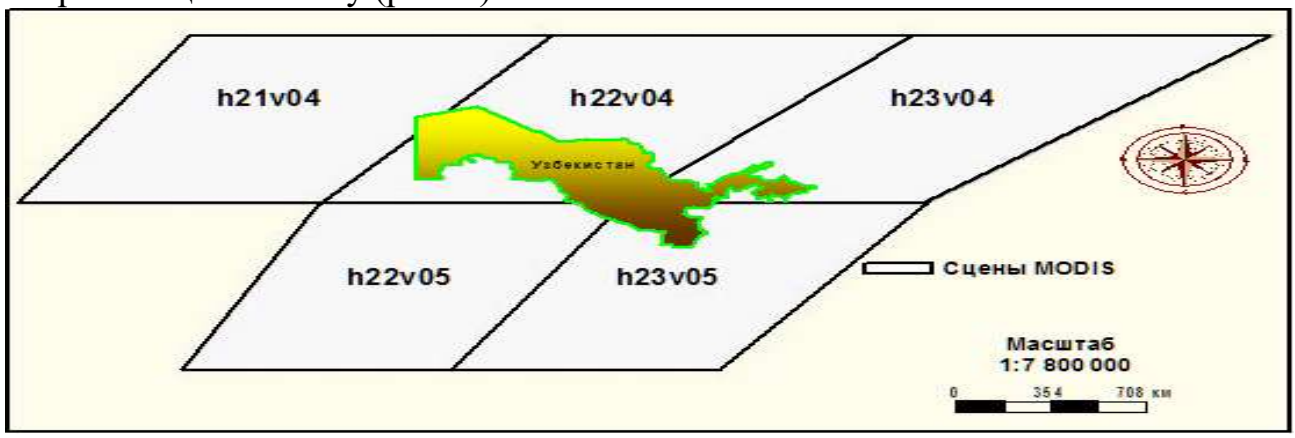


Рис. 1. Сцены *MODIS*, охватывающие территорию Узбекистана

Необходимый набор данных *MODIS* и *AVHRR* для проведения

исследований был сформирован с использованием интерфейса *WIST-10.12.2* (*Warehouse Inventory Search Tool*) [6], предназначенный для поиска и заказа данных дистанционного зондирования, хранящихся в архивах *NASA*. Поскольку в исследованиях использовался неготовый продукт – вегетационные индексы, а скачивались первичные спутниковые изображения, то данные *MODIS,* представленные в формате «.Hdf», трансформированные в синусоидальную проекцию (равновеликая проекция Меркатора) и данные *AVHRR* в формате «.*l*1» конвертировались в рабочий формат изображения с использованием пакета *ENVI* 5.1.

Согласование индексов *EVI, EVI2 SAVI* и *NDVI*, рассчитанных по формулам (2), (3), (1) и (4), соответственно, выполнялось на основе аппроксимации зависимостей полиномом заданной степени, коэффициенты которого определялись методом наименьших квадратов из условия
минимизации квадрата ошибки аппроксимации, а точность аппроксимации характеризовалась коэффициентом детерминации. Порядок полинома определялся итерационным методом по достижению минимальной ошибки.

На основе сцен (рис. 2) были выбраны снимки по разным продуктам MODIS, один из которых MOD09Q1, другой MOD13Q1 и выполнен анализ их согласованности.

Продукт MOD09Q1 версии 6 предоставляет оценку спектральной отражательной способности поверхности полос 1 и 2 спектрального изображения с средним разрешением (MODIS) Terra с коррекцией на атмосферные искажения (газы, аэрозоли, рэлеевское рассеяние). Значения *EVI* рассчитывались согласно (2) за 8-дневный период. При этом расчеты выполнялись для пикселей, свободных от облачности и с минимальным значением синего диапазона длин волн.

Продукт MOD13Q1 обеспечивает два основных состояния растительности, характеризуемые нормализованным индексом *NDVI*, полученный с помощью радиометра высокого разрешения (NOAA-AVHRR) и индексом *EVI* с улучшенной чувствительностью в регионах с высокой биомассой. Алгоритм выбирает наилучшее доступное значение пикселя из всех поступлений за 16-дневный период. Блок-схема алгоритма выбора данных MOD09Q1 и MOD13Q1 и расчёта вегетативных индексов приведена на рисунке 2, включающая конвертацию формата HDF в формат Geotiff с использованием программного продукта QGIS 2.12.

Таким образом, получен набор данных MOD13Q1 и MOD13Q1 одной и той же территории за восьми- и шестнадцатидневные периоды в апреле месяце 2019 года с показателями состояния растительности.



Рис. 2. Блок-схема алгоритма выбора данных и расчёта вегетационных индексов

Синусоидальная проекция *MODIS* была конвертирована в проекцию геодезической системы *WGS*, представляющая стандарт в картографии, геодезии и спутниковой навигации, включая *GPS*. Далее по формулам (1-4) были рассчитаны соответствующие индексы.

Результаты и обсуждение

В результате мы получили три вычисленные растительные индексы по снимкам MOD09Q1, которая дает возможность получит снимки каждые 8 дней.

Для сравнения значений по EVI и EVI2 использованы наземные данные по проекту ФАО, называемое “CADI – Central Asian Desert Initiative” – Инициатива по пустыне в Центральной Азии – Сохранение и адаптивное использование холодных зимних пустынь в Центральной Азии. На основе этих данных извлечены нижеприводимые цифры по индексам. Эти точки собраны в Карманинском районе Навоийской области в полупустынной зоне (рис. 2). Каждая из точек равномерно распределена на каждый пиксель снимка MODIS.

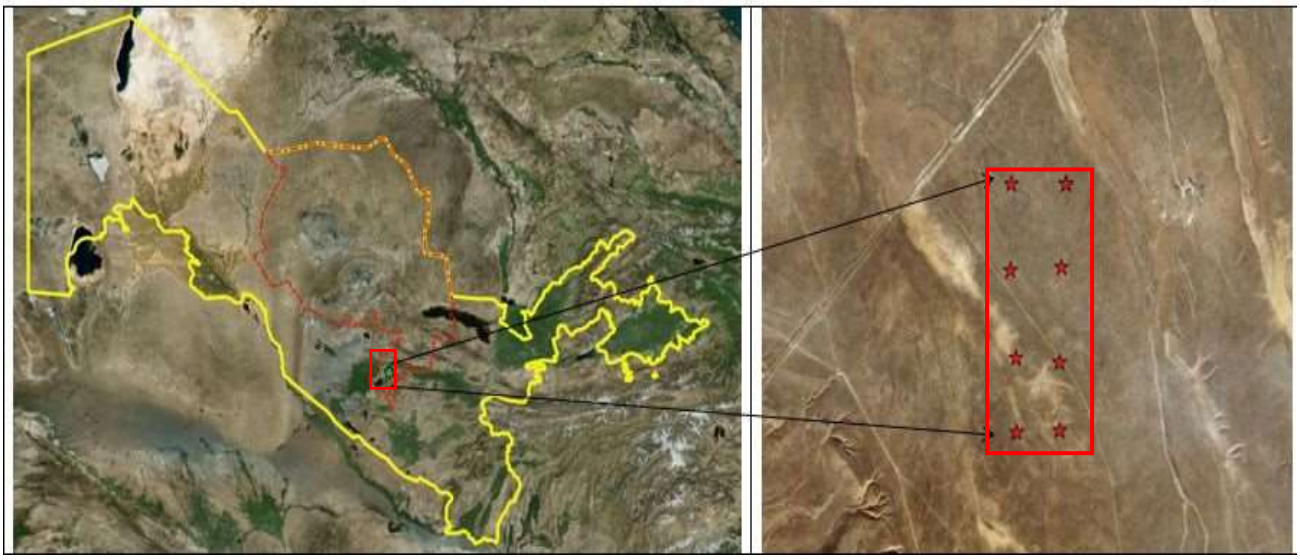


Рис. 3. Валидация растительного индекса

В таблице 1 показаны значения из 8 пикселей от индексов EVI и EVI2 и на основе этих значений построен график. Исходя из графика на рисунке 4, можно сделать вывод и использовать 8-дневный продукт MODIS даже при вычислении EVI2 без участия синего канала.

Таблица 1

Сравнение EVI и EVI2

№	evi_mod13	evi2_mod09
1	0.27	0.22
2	0.24	0.24
3	0.24	0.25
4	0.24	0.25
5	0.24	0.23
6	0.22	0.22
7	0.27	0.23
8	0.22	0.22

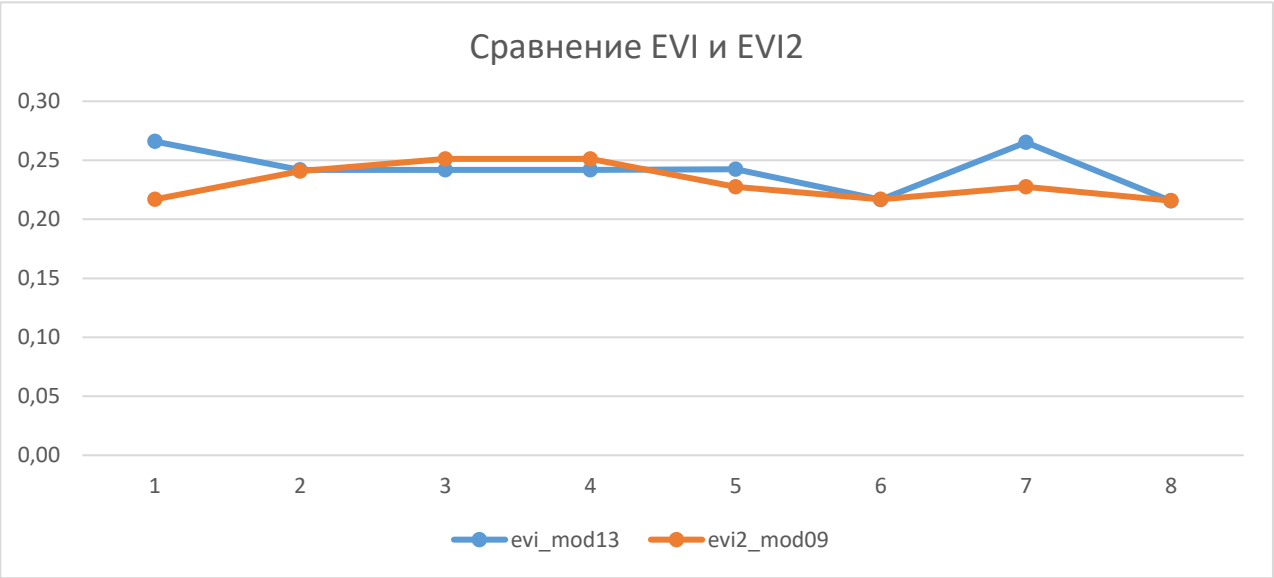


Рис.4. График сравнения EVI с EVI2

Вывод.В этом исследовании были рассчитаны растительные индексы NDVI и разработан двухполюсный EVI2 без синего канала. Кроме этого,
отображены индексы по втором продукту MODIS которое называется MOD13Q1, где снимки поступают каждый 16 дней.

Еще один хороший вывод из этой статьи состоит в том, что показатели двух продуктов одинаковы, но время между ними значимо, так как, если MOD13Q1 прибывает каждые 16 дней, то MOD09Q1 прибывает каждые 8 дней. Однако использование 8-дневных снимков при наблюдении за естественными пастбищами является очень хорошим решением
в зависимости от климатических условий. EVI2 может быть использован в качестве замены EVI для извлечения значений пикселей QA, которые не содержат облаков или снега и небольшое количество аэрозоля.

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2008-2018 ЙИЛЛАРДА БУХОРО ВА НАВОИЙ ВИЛОЯТЛАРИДА ЕР ҚОПЛАМИНИ БАҲОЛАШ ВА УЛАРНИНГ ЎЗГАРИШЛАРИНИ ТАҲЛИЛ ҚИЛИШ

Аннотация: Мақолада ернинг ўсимлик қопламини ўрганиш учун сунъий йўлдош маълумотларидан фойдаланиш имкониятлари кўрсатилган. Масофадан зондлаш бир томондан катта худудлардан ишни ташкиллаштириш ва унинг жараёнини осонлаштиришга қаратилган бўлса,, иккинчи томондан эса олиш деярли мумкин бўлмаган ма'лумотларни олишга имкон берувчи кучли восита хисобланади. Ер қопламининг ўзгаришини аниқлаш учун тасодифий ўрмон усули ишлатилган.

Калит сўзлар: Landsat, Random forest, LULC.

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EVALUATION OF EARTHQUAKE IN BUKHARA AND NAVOI REGIONS AND ANALYSIS OF THEIR CHANGES IN 2008-2018

Annotation. The article shows the possibilities of using satellite data to study the vegetation of the earth. Remote sensing is a powerful tool that allows you to organize and facilitate the work of large areas, on the one hand, and on the other hand, to obtain information that is almost impossible to obtain. A random forest method was used to determine the change in land cover.

Key words: Landsat, Random Forest, LULC.

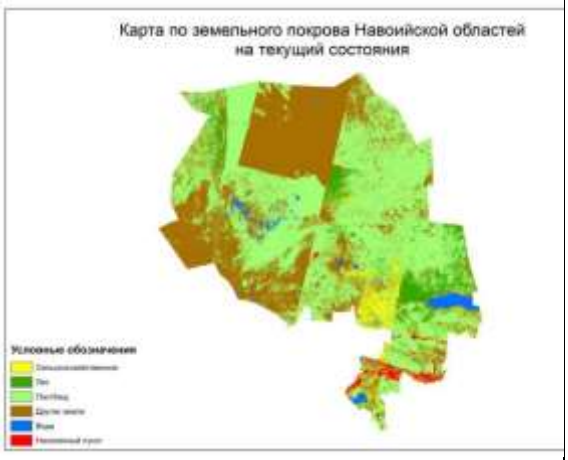
Кириш. Ер қопламини ўрганишдаги энг муҳим хусусиятлардан бири ландшафт ва унинг тузулиши булиб, унинг физик ҳолати ва биохилма хиллиги ландшафтнинг урганишдаги қисмини белгилайди. Пракасам тарифи буйича ердан фойдаланишда инсон эҳтиёжлари ер қопламининг ўзгаришига тасир килади (Пракасам, 2010). Вақт ўтиши билан Ердан фойдаланиш ва Ер қопламидаги (LULC) ўзгаришларни аниқлаш учун унинг номи ер копламини аниқлаш деб номланади (Андерсон, 1977). LULC даги ўзгаришлар бутун дунёда, айниқса ривожланаётган мамлакатларда уларнинг қишлоқ хўжалигида ишлаб чиқаришига ва табий ландшафтларни пайдо булишига боғлиқлигида кўриш мумкин.

Хозирги кунда аҳоли ушбу ўзгаришлар ишлаб чиқаришни самарали режалаштириш ва бошқариш учун такомиллаштирилган ва янгиланган LULC маълумотлар тўпламига (Wardlow ва бошқ., 2007) катта эхтиёж сезмокда. Бу ердан самарали фойдаланишда ҳам фермерлар учун, ҳам сиёсатчилар учун (Лианг ва бошқ., 2013) мониторингни осонлаштиради. LULC маълумотларидан тахлил килишда гидрологик моделлаштириш тадқиқотлари учун кенг қўлланилган маълумотлар фойдаланилган. Чунки, сувни бошқаришда хам LULC таърифи чукур эътироф этилган (Счиллинг ва бошқ., 2008). Сувнинг ҳисоби гидрологик моделлаштириш учун муҳим қўлланма бўлиб, уни тўғри баҳолашда ва LULC ни аниқ хариталашда мухим ахамият касб этади (Даппен ва бошқ., 2008; Молден, 1997). Бундан ташқари, ландшафтларни урганиўда экин (айниқса суғориладиган) майдонлари, уларнинг турлари ва жойлашуви ҳақида маълумотларни олишда, шунингдек уларнинг сувга булган талаблари хакидаги маълумотларни урганшда жуда муҳим хисобланади (Зҳенг ва Баетс, 1999).

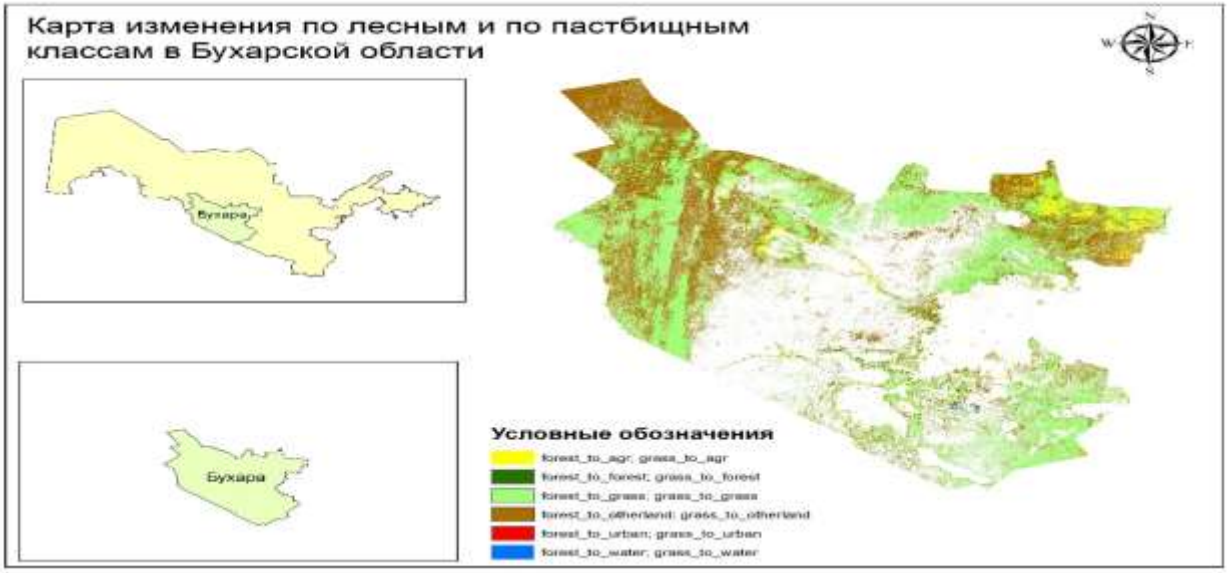
Бундан ташқари, тўпланган гидрологик моделларнинг параметрлари фазовий маълумотлар учун куллаш фнкцияси йўқлиги сабабли сув ҳавзаси ичидаги ўзгарувчанликни аниқ тушунтира олмайди. Бу муаммони математик ва бошка самовий тасвирлар ёрдамида аникланадиган моделлар ёрдамида ҳал қилиш мумкин. Бундай ҳолда, LULC ўзгаришининг таъсири умумий ўзгаришни, шунингдек унинг фазовий тақсимотини ифодалайди (Кимаро ва бошқ., 2005).

Методология. Random Forest - тасодифий ўрмон (rf) услуби бир канча қарорлар чикаришда дарахт шохларига ухшаб яратилади. Ҳар бир кузатиш натижаси ҳар бир дарахт шохи – карорига кирувчи параметр булиб киритилади. Якуний натижа сифатида ҳар бир кузатиш учун энг тез-тез учрайдиган натижадан фойдаланилади. Янги кузатув барча дарахтларга киритилади ва ҳар бир таснифлаш модели учун энг кўп овоз олади. Ушбу мисолда биз танланган Ландсат тасвири учун LULC харитасини яратишнинг асосий босқичларини ва ушбу тасвирдаги мавжуд нукталар ва йигилган маълумотларни қисқача баён қиламиз. Дастлаб, урганилаётган худудга ташриф буюриб, унинг жойлашуви, ландшафти ва ер комламаси хакида ГПС маълумотлари олинди. Кейин юклаб олинган космик тасвирлардан LULC харитаси rf методикаси буйича яратилди.

Натижа. Натижалар шуни курсатадики, 2008 йилдан 2018 йилгача бўлган даврда антропоген ва бошқа омиллар таъсирида ердан фойдаланишнинг деградатсияси содир бўлганлигини кўриш мумкин. Яратилган ер коплами турлари ёки кискача айтганда классларнинг бошқа классларга ўзгаришлари кузатилди. Бу жараённи хариталашда ERDAS IMAGINE программаси ва унинг пакетларига мурожат килинди. Ҳар бир класс тури харитада ўзгаришлардан келиб чикиб маълум бир ранг билан белгиланади.

	
1 расм. Бухоро вилояти ердан фойдаланиш харитаси 2018	2 расм. Навоий вилояти ердан фойдаланиш харитаси 2018

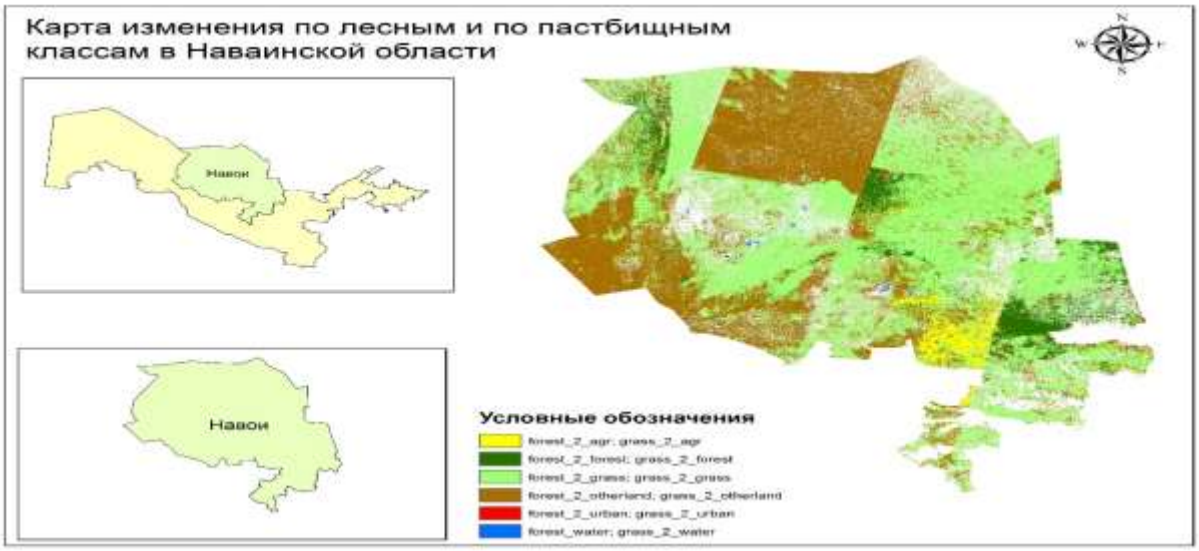
Ушбу булимда ўзгаришлар сон бўйича статистик маълумотларга асосланиб ҳисоблаб чиқилган. Натижада маълум бир класснинг қанча пиксели бошқа классларнинг пикселларига алмашганини куриш мумкин. Агар манба маълумотлари метрик координаталарда ишлаб чиқилган бўлса, фойдаланувчи статистик маълумотларни квадрат нуқталарда, гектарларда ёки квадрат километрларда олиши мумкин.



3 расм. Бухоро вилояти ер копламини йиллар давомида узгариши 2008 - 2018

2 жадвал. Бухоро вилоятида классларнинг бир классдан бошка классга утиш жадвали.

Наименование классы	Сельскохозяйственное	Лес	Пастбищ	Другие земли	Городской	Вода	Всего
Сельскохозяйственное	210854.97	10562.4	87112.89	39466.44	141076.8	1742.85	5942589
Лес	6973.38	8264.61	30568.5	4264.47	13727.7	462.78	777814.7
Пастбищ	6913.08	18765.5	1009680.4	539601.84	9306.9	1618.38	19205225
Другие земли	3766.23	39898.4	763661.79	861450.75	3548.97	3609.45	20293833
Городской	61158.42	3403.08	8429.76	1801.17	76970.97	732.78	1846165
Вода	942.84	1588.95	2250.63	2462.13	843.39	47841.48	629525.9
Всего	**290608.92**	**82483**	**1901704**	**1449046.8**	**245474.73**	**56007.72**	**48695152**



4 расм. Навоий вилояти ер копламини йиллар давомида узгариши 2008 – 2018

2 жадвал. Навоий вилоятида классларнинг бир классдан бошка классга утиш жадвали.

Наименование классы	Сельскохозяйственное	Лес	Пастбищ	Другие земли	Городской	Вода	Всего
Сельскохозяйственное	74880.45	55489.32	196590.51	26180.37	41541.21	3584.97	398266.83
Лес	38979.18	267138.54	318868.74	39744.18	27199.35	339.75	692269.74
Пастбищ	65964.87	580466.61	4091181.5	956857.14	18690.66	379.62	5713540.38
Другие земли	15457.5	111469.5	3182530.3	606683.16	5343.84	1148.04	3922632.36
Городской	42964.47	19769.58	10775.25	2704.86	67362.57	1412.37	144989.1
Вода	819	13834.62	11565.99	52664.04	505.98	127347.3	206736.93
Всего	239065.47	1048168.2	7811512.3	1684833.75	160643.61	134212.1	11078435.3

Хулоса.Хулоса килиб айтганда, ерни масофадан туриб зондлаш усуллари Бухоро ва Навоий вилоятларида ер юзасидаги ўзгаришларни аниқлашда самарали восита эканлигини куриш мумкни. Айникса тахлиллар тарихга мурожат килганда, яъни урганилаётган давр 2008-2018 йиллар оралигида булганини хисобга олсак. Пировардида ер юзаси 6 классга (кишлок хужалиги ерлари, урмонлар, яйловлар, бошқа ерлар, шаҳарлар, сув) булинган ва уларнинг йиллар давомида турли хил узгаришларга учрганини куриш мумкин.

Ландсат сунъий йулдош тасвирларини таҳлил қилиш натижалари шуни кўрсатадики, белгиланган вақт оралиғида ер юзаси классларга антропоген таъсири сезиларли даражада ошганлигини ва бу тасирнинг айниқса яйлов майдонларида чорвачиликдан нотугри фойдаланганлик окибатида куп кузатилишини куриш мумкин.

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УРОДИНАМИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ В ДИАГНОСТИКЕ И ЛЕЧЕНИИ НАРУШЕНИЙ МОЧЕИСПУСКАНИЯ

Резюме: В статье представлены анализ данных пациентов женщин разных возрастных групп с расстройствами мочеиспускания и основные используемые методы диагностики с учетом клинических и уродинамических показателей.

Наиболее информативным и объективным методом исследования состояния мочевого пузыря в фазах наполнения и опорожнения служит уродинамическое исследование, которое позволяет одновременно исследовать внутрипузырное, внутрибрюшное и детрузорное давление. Обструкция мочеиспускания определяется отношением давления и потока и отражает сократимость детрузора, сопротивление уретры, но не позволяет определить какой из факторов нарушен.

В основе нарушений мочеиспускания у женщин лежит разная степень недостаточности сфинктера, что подтверждается проведенными исследованиями отечественных и зарубежных коллег и объективными достоверными данными при изучении профиля уретрального давления при ургентной и стрессовой формах, в частности функциональная длина и внутриуретральное давление при напряжении.

Ключевые слова: лечения, диагностика, уродинамика, мочеиспускания.

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URODYNAMIC STUDIES IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF URINARY DISORDERS

Resume: The article presents an analysis of data from patients of women of different age groups with urination disorders and the main diagnostic methods used, taking into account clinical and urodynamic indicators.

The most informative and objective method of studying the state of the bladder in the filling and emptying phases is the urodynamic study, which allows you to simultaneously study intravesical, intra-abdominal and detrusor

pressure. Obstruction of urination is determined by the ratio of pressure and flow and reflects the contractility of the detrusor, the resistance of the urethra, but does not allow you to determine which of the factors is violated.

Urination disorders in women are based on different degrees of sphincter insufficiency, which is confirmed by the studies of domestic and foreign colleagues and objective reliable data when studying the profile of urethral pressure in urgent and stressful forms, in particular functional length and intraurethral pressure under stress.

Keywords: treatment, diagnostics, urodynamics, urination.

Актуальность. Наиболее информативным и объективным методом исследования состояния мочевого пузыря в фазах наполнения и опорожнения служит уродинамическое исследование, которое позволяет одновременно исследовать внутрипузырное, внутрибрюшное и детрузорное давление[3,6].

Обструкция мочеиспускания определяется отношением давления и потока и отражает сократимость детрузора, сопротивление уретры, но не позволяет определить какой из факторов нарушен[2,4].

В основе нарушений мочеиспускания у женщин лежит разная степень недостаточности сфинктера, что подтверждается проведенными исследованиями отечественных и зарубежных коллег и объективными достоверными данными при изучении профиля уретрального давления при ургентной и стрессовой формах, в частности функциональная длина и внутриуретральное давление при напряжении[1,5].

Цель исследования. Улучшить результаты обследования и лечения больных, страдающих различными расстройствами мочеиспускания с помощью уродинамических методов исследования.

Материалы и методы исследования. Работа основана на изучении результатов обследования 65 больных различными урологическими, гинекологическими и неврологическими заболеваниями, находившихся на стационарном и амбулаторном лечении в клинике АГМИ.

Результаты исследования. Результаты уродинамических исследований у больных с различными формами недержания мочи выделили их основные функциональные критерии. Больные с комбинированной формой недержания мочи - более старшего возраста, с меньшим максимальным цистометрическим объемом, с большим максимальным уретральным давлением, с более низкой максимальной скоростью потока мочи, с большими показателями внутрипузырного и детрузорного давлений и колебаниями детрузорного давлений. Уродинамическое исследование позволяет диагностировать различные формы недержания мочи и правильно определить тактику лечения обследованных пациентов.

В организованной популяции частота нарушений мочеиспускания у женщин в возрасте 40-77 лет составила 67,85%. Выявлена зависимость между тяжестью урогенитальных расстройств и длительностью постменопаузы. С увеличением длительности постменопаузы более 10 лет у больных с урогенитальными расстройствами частота стрессового недержания мочи снижается и увеличивается частота ургентного недержания мочи. Выявлено пять уродинамических вариантов императивных нарушений мочеиспускания у женщин с урогенитальными расстройствами в климактерии. Комплексное уродинамическое исследование больных с урогенитальными расстройствами определяет индивидуальный подбор селективных модуляторов негормональных рецепторов нижних мочевых путей. Заместительная гормонотерапия является патогенетической для больных в климактерии.

При комплексном уродинамическом исследовании с профилометрией уретры расстройства мочеиспускания выявлены у 77,5% больных миомой матки и сочетанным генитальным эндометриозом. Наиболее часто установлена стрессовая инконтиненция - в 60,0% наблюдений. К 12 месяцам после операции каждая третья пациентка отмечает затрудненное мочеиспускание, каждая вторая - эпизоды недержания мочи при напряжении. Назначение медикаментозной корригирующей терапии этим больным позволяет снизить частоту осложнений в послеоперационном периоде.

Нарушения уродинамики нижних мочевых путей зафиксированы у 96% больных рассеянным склерозом (РС) в различные сроки от начала заболевания. В ходе диагностики уровня поражения при неврологическом заболевании и типа расстройств мочеиспускания помимо рутинных методов включение в алгоритм обследования уродинамических исследований нижних мочевых путей позволяет дифференцированно подойти к симптоматическому лечению.

У пациентов, страдающих терминальной почечной недостаточностью, сопровождающейся олиго-анурией, имеют место выраженные функциональные изменения нижних мочевых путей преимущественно гиперрефлекторного типа. Наибольшие функциональные изменения нижних мочевых путей отмечены у пациентов с более длительной олиго-анурией. Исследование функционального состояния нижних мочевых путей у пациентов, находящихся на гемодиализе, позволяет до трансплантации почки планировать ход предстоящего оперативного пособия (вид анастомоза мочевых путей) и ведение послеоперационного периода.

Вывод. В работе рассмотрены комплексные уродинамические исследования нижних мочевых путей в диагностике характера расстройств уродинамики у больных рассеянным склерозом (РС) и возможность дифференцированного подхода к симптоматическому лечению.

На основе классической концепции нейроанатомии и нейрофизиологии проведен научный анализ характера и вариантов расстройств функции нижних мочевых путей у больных рассеянным склерозом и создан алгоритм обследования больных РС. Научно обоснованы необходимость и объем комплексного уродинамического обследования нижних мочевых путей при рассеянном склерозе.

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РЕНТГЕНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ МЕТОДЫ ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЯ БОЛЬНЫХ С ОПУХОЛЕВЫМИ ПРОЦЕССАМИ ГОЛОВНОГА МОЗГА

Резюме: Рентгенологическое исследование в диагностике новообразований имеет большое значение. Оно позволяет подтвердить наличие или выявить опухолевую патологию, оценить размеры, формы, структуру и контуры новообразования, определить состояние окружающих опухоль тканей, выявить признаки метастатического поражения регионарных лимфатических узлов, подтвердить наличие метастазов в отдаленных органах. Рентгенологическое исследование позволяет сделать предположительный вывод о доброкачественном или злокачественном характере опухолевого роста.

Ключевая слова: рентген диагностика, опухол, новообразования, метастаз, контарктура.

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RADIOLOGICAL METHODS OF EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS WITH BRAIN TUMOR PROCESSES

Resume: X-ray examination in the diagnosis of neoplasms is of great importance. It allows you to confirm the presence or identify tumor pathology, assess the size, shape, structure and contours of the neoplasm, determine the condition of the tissues surrounding the tumor, identify signs of metastatic lesion of regional lymph nodes, confirm the presence of metastases in distant organs. X-ray examination allows us to make a presumptive conclusion about the benign or malignant nature of tumor growth.

Keywords: X-ray diagnostics, tumors, neoplasms, metastasis, contarcture.

Введение. Рентгенологическое исследование применяется для оценки эффективности лучевого лечения или химиотерапии, для динамического наблюдения за излеченными больными[4]. Помимо рентгеноскопии и обзорной рентгенографии в клинической практике широко применяются специальные рентгенологические методики: томография, бронхография с водорастворимыми контрастными веществами, пневмомедиастинография, ангиография, исследования в условиях пневмоторакса - в диагностике органов грудной полости; париетография, двойное контрастирование, томография, латерография, ангиография, исследование в условиях пневмо-, ретропневмоперитонеума - в диагностике опухолей желудочно-кишечного тракта и забрюшинного пространства[1].

При диагностике опухолей мочеполовой системы применяют выделительную урографию, пневмопельвиографию, пневмопельвиотомографию, гистеросальпингографию, ангиографию, лимфографию, ретроградную уретеропиелографию. Флебографию, томографию и лимфографию используют в диагностике лимфопролиферативных заболеваний[6].

Врач-рентгенолог должен в совершенстве владеть этими методами, чтобы квалифицированно решить поставленные перед ним задачи и из многочисленного арсенала дополнительных методов обследования выбрать наиболее информативные. Эффективным оказалось комбинированное применение рентгенологического и эндоскопического исследований.

Рентгеновская компьютерная томография - метод, в основе которого лежит получение послойного рентгенологического изображения, значительно расширила возможности диагностики новообразований. Обладая высокой разрешающей способностью, метод позволяет с высокой точностью определить размеры опухоли, распространение опухолевой инфильтрации на соседние органы, ткани или их сдавление или оттеснение опухолью, выявить увеличение лимфатических узлов и метастатическое поражение отдаленных органов, оценить состояние нормальных органов и тканей и крупных сосудов[3]. Рентгеновская компьютерная томография применяется для исследования всего тела. Особенно информативна рентгеновская КТ для исследования глубоко расположенных органов - головного мозга, органов грудной полости и средостения, органов брюшной полости, забрюшинного пространства, малого таза. Разрешающие возможности рентгеновской КТ значительно превосходят обычные рентгенологические методы в диагностике метастатического поражения легких. Однако, учитывая наличие лучевой нагрузки и высокую стоимость, метод в настоящее время должен использоваться после завершения обследования (с использованием УЗИ) для исключения

опухоли ЦНС, грудной клетки, средостения, костей, поджелудочной железы, надпочечников, почек.

Основу диагностики опухолей составляет современное их распознавание на ранних стадиях заболевания, когда наиболее эффективно применение радикальных методов лечения. Поскольку онкологические больные обращаются за помощью к врачам разных специальностей, то компетентным в вопросах своевременной диагностики опухолевых и предопухолевых заболеваний должен быть каждый врач[2].

Клинические проявления опухолевых и предопухолевых заболеваний часто бывают мало выражены, поэтому необходимо активное обследование больного. Диагностику опухолей разделяют на первичную, осуществляемую обычно в условиях поликлинического обследования или при проведении профилактических осмотров, и уточняющую, которую, как правило, проводят в стационаре.

В диагностике опухолей большое значение имеют клинические и инструментальные /рентгенологический, эндоскопический, ультразвуковой, радиоизотопный, морфологический/ методы исследования[5]. При первичной диагностике опухолей клинические методы обследования позволяют заподозрить или диагностировать опухоль и наметить рациональный план применения инструментальных методов исследования. Уточняющая диагностика у больных с уже выявленной злокачественной опухолью или с подозрением на нее направлена на оценку индивидуальных особенностей заболевания и состояния больного, для выбора наиболее рационального вида лечения.

Цель исследования. Целью настоящего исследования явилось совершенствование лучевой диагностики глиальных опухолей головного мозга с помощью Рд, КТ и МРТ.

Материалы и методы исследования. Мы диагностировали различные опухолевые заболевания головного мозга в общей сложности у 56 пациентов, которые обратились в отделение функциональной диагностики клиники AGMI для выполнения поставленной перед нами задачи.

Результаты исследования. МРТ - высокоэффективный метод нейровизуализации, позволяющий выявить глиальную опухоль головного мозга, уточнить её структуру, локализацию, размеры и распространённость новообразования. КТ дополнительно позволяет оценить плотностные характеристики для разных гистологических типов внутримозговых опухолей. Отличительными признаками глиальных опухолей, выявляемых при МРТ и КТ является гомогенность структуры при доброкачественных астроцитомах и гетерогенность — при анапластических астроцитомах и глиобластомах. При астроцитомах низкой степени злокачественности эффективность МРТ выше при выявлении мелкоочагового типа накопления контрастного вещества. Кроме того, при МРТ могут быть

обнаружены артерио-венозные шунты, характерные для злокачественных опухолей. В зависимости от морфологической структуры глиальной опухоли чувствительность, специфичность и точность при КТ и МРТ составляет 94,2% и 97,1%; 75 и 82%; 93% и 95%, соответственно.

Лучевые методы исследования являются ведущими при обследовании больных после хирургического удаления глиальных опухолей головного мозга или криодеструктивном вмешательстве. КТ и МРТ - исследования с применением контрастного вещества позволяют оценить радикальность удаления опухоли, дифференцировать послеоперационные реактивные изменения и неудалённую часть новообразования. Чувствитель-нось при КТ составляет 97,4%, при МРТ - 89,9%.

Рентгеновская компьютерная томография после хирургического удаления глиальной опухоли позволяет своевременно выявить ранние послеоперационные осложнения: гематому в ложе удалённой опухоли, нарастание послеоперационного отёка, ишемические изменения, окклюзион-ную гидроцефалию, пневмоцефалию.

С помощью лучевых методов исследования можно диагностировать продолженный рост или рецидив глиальных опухолей головного мозга. МРТ с контрастным усилением является наиболее информативной при выявлении признаков продолженного роста, вследствие высокой контрастности и отчётливого повышения интенсивности МР-сигнала. Диагностическая эффективность приближается к 100%.

КТ и МРТ являются методами поэтапного контроля при проведении комбинированного лечения глиальных опухолей. Они позволяют после каждого курса лечения оценить состояние головного мозга, уточнить размеры и распространённость опухоли, зоны перифокального отёка, т.е высказать мнения о регрессе или прогрессе заболевания, выявить осложнения в виде лучевого некроза и дифференцировать послеоперационные, постлучевые изменения, рецидив или продолженный рост глиальной опухоли.

Вывод. Таким образом, рентгенологические, рентгенконтрастные и звуковые методы исследования больных с подозрением на опухолевые процессы имеют особое значение, обладают высокой информативностью и способствуют ранней диагностике опухолевых патологических процессов.

Использованные источники:

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ПИСАТЕЛЬ МИРОВОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье о писателе мирового значения Чингиза Айтматова. Он всю жизнь наблюдал и изучал настоящего человека и в своих произведениях создал образы людей различного характера и поэтому его произведения с интересом читали и читают во всем мире. В различных ситуациях испытывает человека, создаёт его незабываемые портреты, ища основу основ его характера обращается фольклору, мифам, легендам. В самом начале писатель в своей необычной «лаборатории» постоянное наблюдал живого человека, что помогли создать ему настоящие живые образы. И он пришел к такому выводу, что каждый человек – это своеобразный мир.

Ключевые слова: концепция, человек, герой, фольклор, писатель, произведение, легенды, сказки, бабушка, поэзия, этетическое наслаждение.

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WORLDWIDE WRITER

Annotation: This article is about the world famous writer Chingiz Aytmatov, All his life he observed and studied a real person and in his works he created images of people of a different nature, and therefore his works were and are read with interest all over the world. In various situations, he tests a person, creates his unforgettable portraits, looking for the basis of the foundations of his character, turns to folklore, myths, legends. At the very beginning, the writer in his unusual "laboratory" constantly observed a living person, which helped him create real living images. And he came to the conclusion that each person is a kind of world.

Key words: concept, man, hero, folklore, writer, work, legends, fairy tales, grandmother, poetry, aesthetic pleasure.

Имя писателя мирового значения и государственного деятеля Чингиза Торекуловича Айтматова прославилось во всем мире. Потому что

он создал свои произведения одинаково успешно и на киргизском, и на русском языках. Он своим первым же произведением прославился среди читателей всего мира.

Когда Ч.Айтматову было 30 лет, он написал свою знаменитую повесть «Джамиля». Произведение сразу же получило всенародное признание и принесло славу писателю. Сегодня его произведения переведены более чем на 50 языков народов мира. Поэтому он важное место занимает в культуре не только евроазиатского региона, но и всего мира. И в эти дни писателя читают во всем мире, восхищаются его талантом.

Писатель с детства наблюдал своих будущих героев в различных ситуациях. Об этом свидетельствует биография писателя. Отрочество и юность писателя пришлись на годы войны. Край, где он родился (долина реки Талас в Киргизии), богат легендами, сказками, преданиями. Этот сказочный мир приоткрыла Чингизу бабушка, о которой он сохранил благодарную память: «Пожалуй, сама того не подозревая, бабушка привила мне любовь к родному языку. Родной язык! Сколько об этом сказано. А чудо родной речи необъяснимо. Только родное слово, познанное и постигнутое в детстве, может напоить душу поэзией, рожденной опытом народа, пробудить в человеке первые истоки национальной гордости, доставить эстетическое наслаждение многомерностью и многозначностью языка предков. Детство – не только славная пора, детство – ядро будущей человеческой личности. Именно в детстве закладываются подлинные знания родной речи, именно тогда возникает ощущение причастности своей к окружающим людям, к окружающей природе, к родной культуре» [2, с. 22].

После шестого класса началась трудовая жизнь мальчика в родном колхозе. Потом были годы учебы: Айтматов стал зоотехником. Но всегда особый мир для него составляли книги: «Я всегда с трепетом, с благоговением брал в руки книгу, как нечто действительно святое… а человек, написавший книгу, мне неизменно представлялся только таким, как Пушкин и Толстой» [1, с. 14]. Огромным было для писателя значение русской литературы, бессмертие которой он видит в том, что она «шла из народа и несла свой свет в народ».

Очень рано у юноши сформировались представления о добре и зле, о долге и верности. Как-то, вспоминая эпизод из военного детства, Айтматов высказал мысль о том, что «добро в человеке надо растить… это общий долг всех людей, всех поколений. Это в огромной своей доле и задача литературы и искусства». Эту задачу он и решает всем своим творчеством.

Начало его литературной деятельности – журналистская работа (с 1952 года) и занятия переводами. И первый его рассказ был опубликован в том же 1952 году. Потом, до 1956 года, были пять лет литературной учебы

на Высших литературных курсах в Москве. С 1961 года Айтматов – корреспондент «Правды» по среднеазиатским республикам и Казахстану.

В 1963 г. за повести «Первый учитель», «Тополек мой в красной косынке», «Джамиля» Айтматову была присуждена Ленинская премия. Трижды: в 1968, 1977 и в 1983 годах – он был удостоен Государственной премии.

Всю жизнь писателя интересовала сущность образа. «Образ человека в произведениях Ч.Айтматова реализуется в тюркском, российском и мировом контексте. Человеческие интересы героев писателя выходят за рамки одной нации и становятся общечеловеческими интересами». [1, с. 17].

Во всех произведениях писатель обращается к концепции и сущности человека. В «Джамиле»(1958 г.), рассказывая историю любви, отразившей драматизм общественных конфликтов, писатель показал взаимосвязь важных исторических перемен и нравственных коллизий, которые произошли в характере людей в середине прошлого века. Гордый и свободолюбивый характер Джамили сформирован новыми условиями жизни. Она упорна в труде, говорит людям правду в глаза, умеет постоять за свое человеческое достоинство. Когда она встретилась с Данияром, произошло столкновение двух сильных людей, двух ярких характеров, не похожих, но словно созданных друг для друга. С этой встречи и началось их пробуждение, осознание ими самих себя как человека. Тема нравственного пробуждения человека – это и есть главная философская тема повести. Сложен путь Джамили и Данияра друг к другу. И жителя аула трудно было понять их самих, правду их чувства, их право на счастье. Однако герои пошли против устоявшихся обычаев. Их бунт не против законов нравственности, а против того, чтобы человек убивал любовь – эту высшую мудрость жизни. Мы не знаем, как сложится жизнь героев, но хочется верить, что два сильных и любящих человека сумеют пройти через все ее трудности.

«В повести «Белый пароход» (1970 г.) поднимаются характерные для творчества Айтматова моральные и социальные проблемы человека: беспощадное разоблачение корысти, общественной трусости, основанной на страхе и лжи». [3, с. 67]. Здесь особенно ощутима боль за бессилие доброты, которая не может защитить человека от зла. Место действия – маленький лесной кордон. Его населяют люди-антагонисты, силы которых не равны: с одной стороны – семилетний мальчик и его дед Момун, с другой - безжалостный, жестокий Орозкул.

Дед Момун не всегда был зависим, беспомощен, тяжело придавлен старостью. Когда-то он был силен, строил Магнитогорск, был стахановцем. Он добр, его волнует судьба дочери, внука. Он мог бы с мальчиком уехать с кордона, но сдерживает его вера в патриархальные родственные отношения, в их нравственность. И, конечно же, он не может

предположить, что произойдет трагедия, о которой с такой болью и гневом рассказывает писатель.

Дед учил внука понимать природу (для них обоих она была живой), знакомил его с прошлым своего народа (подарил легенду о Рогатой матери-оленихе, спасшей когда-то киргизский народ), учил радоваться всему живому («Как просто вдруг стать счастливым и принести счастье другому! Вот так и нажо жить всегда!»). Мальчик научился складывать сказки.

Очень лаконично, обманчиво спокойно начинается повесть: «У него было две сказки. Одна своя, о которой никто не знал. Другая – та, которую рассказывал дед. Потом не осталось ни одной. Об этом речь». [7, с. 89]

Маленького человека лишили веру в сказку. Лишили веру в добро, справедливость. И сделали это взрослые люди, смысл жизни которых должен быть в том, чтобы защитить детей от зла. И среди них – самый близкий человек – дед Момун, не нашедший в себе сил противостоять тому злу, которое жило вокруг него. Это зло воплощено в Орозкуле и ему подобных, считавших, что «красотой сыт не будешь», и потому безжалостно уничтожающих эту красоту.

В один узел стянулись взаимоотношение людей на кордоне: добро и зло, бескорыстие и потребительство, любовь и ненависть к природе, к миру, ко всему живому. Переплелись реальность и сказка. Сюжет легенды о Рогатой матери-оленихе повторяется в действительности. Орозкул жестоко мстит сказке, когда отрубает голову убитой оленихе, ибо он беден душой и не может верить в нее. В его душе нет места для сказки, в которую верит Момун, не имеющий сил постоять за свою веру. И маленький мальчик не захотел более оставаться с ними. Он ушел к своим друзьям – к сказке, к камням, к реке, к белому параходу. Он еще не мог бороться со злом, но и принять его тоже не мог. И потому он ушел из жизни, в которой был так одинок. Ушел в сказку. «Одно лишь могу сказать теперь, – пишет Айтматов, – ты отверг то, с чем не мирилась твоя душа. И в этом мое утешенье. Ты прожил, как молния, однако сверкнувшая и угасшая. А молнии высекаются небом. А небо вечное. И в этом мое утешенье. И в том еще, что детская совесть в человеке – как зародыш в зерне, без зародыша зерно не прорастает. И чтобы ни ждало нас на свете, правда пребудет вовеки, пока рождаются и умирают люди…».[1, с. 43]

Писатель-гуманист верит в торжество правды, в великие нравственные силы человека. Он учит нас быть сильными и мужественными в борьбе со злом, не оставаться равнодушными, «следовать прекрасным идеалам даже ценой своей жизни…»

Герой романа «Буранный полустанок» (1980 г.) Едигей Жангельдин – человек-труженик, на таких земля держится. Он – сын своего времени, неразрывной связью связанный с ним. Писатель смотрит на мир через его судьбу – судьбу фронтовика, рабочего. Следуя заветам Горького,

Айтматов считает, что главным объектом литературы должен быть человек труда. Вместе с тем признает, что «человек-труженик интересен и важен настолько, насколько сконцентрировано в нем его время». Едигея он называет «человеком трудолюбивой души». У таких, как Едигей, нет готовых ответов на все вопросы, они их всю жизнь ищут, умеют задумываться над сложными проблемами. А XX век действительно ставит перед всем человечеством сложные вопросы и требует найти на них ответы, ибо, как утверждает писатель, «если человечество не научится жить в мире, оно погибнет».

Человек не должен жить только сегодняшним днем. Определить свое место в мире ему поможет его исторический опыт, а значит, и историческая память. В романе очень сильно звучит именно мотив памяти.

Крохотный поселок Боранлы – Буранный находится в бескрайней Сарозекской степи. Только стук поездных колес – как пульс происходящей вокруг жизни. Поселок напоминает затерянный островок человеческого братства: здесь и ученый-геолог, знаток истории сарекезов Елизаров, и старожил Казангап, хранящий древние предания степей, и Едигей – человек совестливой и отзывчивой души, и учитель истории Абуталиб, сам ставший жертвой истории, ибо его «живым мясом отодрали от живого, от самого дорогого для него, от детей». Фронт, побег из фашистского плена, борьба в составе подразделения югославских партизан, боевые награды и ранения – и подозрительность, недоверие, жестокость в отношении этого светлого человека, погибшего вследствие репрессий и позднее оправданного.

Писатель упорно заставляет нас размышлять о «болевых точках» минувшего. «За все на земле есть и должен быть спрос», - говорит Казенгап, веря в духовные силы человека, который сумеет преодолеть подлость и жестокость.

Большое значение имеет в романе легенда о древних кочевниках жуань-жуанях, которые пытками приводили людей к потере памяти, делая из них послушных рабов, забывших о прошлом. «Таких людей, потерявших память, называли манкуртами. Легенда о юноше-манкурте, убившем свою мать – страшное предостережение тем, кто добровольно становится манкуртом, забывая традиции родного народа, его искусство. В романе таким показан Сабитжан: он равнодушен к памяти своего отца Казангапа, мечтает о том времени, когда людьми будут управлять по радио. Рассказывая о нем, Айтматов с тревогой говорит о бездуховности, которая приводит к обесчеловеченности человека». [3, с. 72]

«Буранный полустанок» – роман, в котором тесно переплетаются прошлое, настоящее и будущее человечества. Труден путь человечества, но тверда вера писателя и его героев в то, что «справедливость не истребима на земле!»

«В основе романа «Плаха» (1986 г.)– чувство личной ответственности человека за все, происходящее на планете. Это роман-призыв, обращенный к каждому из нас: он призывает человечество осознать свое отношение к Земле, ко всему живому на ней» [1, с. 20]. В романе Ч.Айтматов ведет разговор об экономических и социальных проблемах, которые неразрывно связаны с проблемой нравственной – проблемой состояния человеческой души. Трагедия в Моюнкумской степи – это трагедия не только природы, когда по приказу человека разрушается его гармоничная сущность, но это трагедия и самого человека, приводящая к деформации человеческой личности…

Тема волков, в своей сути более нравственных, чем те люди, которые бессмысленно уничтожают все живое; тема Авдия Каллистратова с его поисками добра в человеке; тема Бостона, который платит высокую цену за совершенное людьми зло, – все это переплетено в романе Ч.Айтматова и философски осмысляется.

Условно роман можно разделить на 3 части: в первой рассказывается история семейства волков и ставится экологическая проблема; вторая часть – история правдоискателя Авдия Каллистратова – поднимает нравственно-философскую проблему; третья часть, рассказывающая о жизни чабанов, дает возможность писателю решать социальные проблемы. Однако в ткани художественного произведения все эти проблемы тесно переплетены на протяжении всего романа.

Духовный распад личности показан писателем в образах бандита Гришана, «гонцов», Базарбая и Кандалова с его бездумными и бездушными помощниками.

Мир зла страшен, и в романе показана его социальная сущность. Высшее назначение человека – это его труд и добро, им творимое. Бандиты с карабинами расстреливают стада сайгаков, чтобы выполнить план на мясу. «Гонцы» едут за анашой, чтобы наживаться на наркоманах и множить горе и зло. Они истребляют жизнь на земле, нарушают гармонию в отношениях человека и природы. А так как зло наказуемо, то за это расплачиваются другие, в частности Бостон.

Суровый реализм романа позволяет Ч.Айматову показать различные характеры человека в различных ипостасях, которые одновременно несут добро, зло и страдание. Писатель говорит нам о вине человека за все зло, происходящее на земле, призывает бороться с этим злом и утверждать гуманность в высшем ее проявлении[6, с. 87].

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ МУЛЬТИМЕДИЙНЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОБУЧЕНИИ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются особенности преподавания русского языка, важность мультимедийных ресурсов и технологий в процессе изучения русского языка.

Ключевые слова: мультимедиа, интерактивность, современные образовательные средства, аудио-видео материалы.

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THE USE OF MULTIMEDIA EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

This article discusses the specific features of Russian language teaching, the importance of multimedia resources and technologies in the Russian language learning process.

Keywords: multimedia, interactivity, modern educational tools, audio-video materials.

Интенсивное техническое перевооружение повседневной жизни граждан можно охарактеризовать как техническую революцию, и связано это в первую очередь с широким использованием современной бытовой и офисной техники, преимущественно в быту иностранного производства. Компьютеры, видеокамеры, телевизоры нового поколения, факсы, копировальные устройства, бытовая техника, иностранные машины - все это привело к появлению многих новых терминов и слов в русском языке. В то же время во многих инструкциях по автомобилям, ввезенным из-за рубежа, документах по управлению автомобилями рекомендуется изучать иностранный язык, в основном английский.

Основные функции языка указывают на то, что язык - это не синусоидальное явление, а социальное. Все люди, независимо от их происхождения и социальных или профессиональных групп, должны общаться, думать и выражать свое мнение. Таким образом, огромная роль

русского языка в современном мире определяется его культурной ценностью, мощью и величием.

Мультимедийные информационные средства способны значительно повысить эффективность образования благодаря целому ряду возможностей. Мультимедиа - это: информационный ресурс, характеризующий способ производства, использования и применения различных типов средств обработки информации; информационный ресурс, построенный на основе технологий обработки и представления различных типов информации; компьютерное программное обеспечение, работающее со ссылками на обработку и представление различных типов информации; поставка компьютерного оборудования, позволяющая традиционная статическая визуальная (текст, графика), в то же время динамическая (речь, музыка, аудио-видео элементы, анимация и т. д.) характеристика представляет собой специфическое обобщенное представление информации, объединяющее различные типы информации в одно целое. Итак, в широком смысле термин "мультимедиа" относится к области информационных технологий, которая использует различные программные и технические средства, направленные на более эффективное воздействие на пользователя (как взаимное, так и слуховое и наблюдательное одновременно). Мультимедийные средства и технологии с внедрением современных методов обработки аудиовизуальной информации создают возможности для повышения производительности образования и дальнейшего повышения интереса педагогов к образованию.

Благодаря использованию мультимедиа в средствах массовой информации, такие инструменты оказывают большое влияние за счет одновременного воздействия графической, звуковой и видеоинформации, а развлекательные медиа активно продвигаются в профессиональной практике различных ведомств, дома, на досуге, в образовании. В мультимедиа межличностный относится к ситуации, в которой учащиеся русского языка выполняют задание, данное в результате полученной информации, и выражают обратную связь об отношении ресурса или преподавателя. Использование интерактивности является одним из положительных аспектов мультимедийного инструмента. Мультимедийные технологии позволяют сочетать множество представлений о информации, как с точки зрения смысла, так и на основе взаимного единомыслия. Это поможет представить информацию с помощью компьютера в следующих различных формах, которые обычно используются в образовании:

- Изображения, содержащие отсканированные фотографии, рисунки, карты и слайды;
- запись звука, звуковые эффекты и музыка;
- видео, сложные видеоэффекты;

- анимация и анимационные аналогии. Чаще всего диалог предусматривает обмен информацией с участием обеих сторон. В науке более широким понятием диалога, главным признаком которого является наличие нескольких мыслей, а не обмен разговорными сообщениями между собеседниками. В качестве отличного показателя работы с образовательным мультимедийным ресурсом можно рассчитать единственное взаимодействие с преподавателем, которое соответствует диалогу педагога.

Интерактивность мультимедийных инструментов призвана дополнять широкий спектр возможностей и содержания учебных материалов учителей и воспитателей, чтобы влиять на образовательный процесс. Использование мультимедийных средств в образовании предоставляет возможность для:

• повышение эффективности учебного процесса;

• развитие личностных качеств педагога (самоусвоение, тяга к знаниям, самостоятельное обучение, самообразование, навыки самосовершенствования, творческие способности, умение применять полученные знания на практике, интерес к учебе, отношение к труду);

• развитие коммуникативных и социальных навыков педагога;

• значительное расширение возможностей для индивидуализации и дифференциации открытого и дистанционного образования за счет индивидуального (индивидуального) обучения каждого человека с помощью компьютерных средств и информационных ресурсов электронного обучения;

• смотреть на педагога как на активного познавательного субъекта, признавать его/ее достоинство;

• учитывать личный опыт, знания и особенности педагога;

• непосредственная самостоятельная образовательная деятельность;

• сформировать навыки использования современных образовательных технологий, которые помогут учащимся адаптироваться к современным быстро меняющимся социальным условиям для успешного выполнения своих профессиональных обязанностей. Процесс реализации индивидуально-ориентированного образования с помощью мультимедийных средств требует разработки и использования современных, многопоточных, предметно-ориентированных мультимедийных средств обучения.

Обеспечение интерактивности является одним из важных достижений цифровых мультимедиа по сравнению с другими средствами предоставления информации. Учебные материалы, представленные в мультимедийном формате, должны быть доступны для понимания, должны быть представлены с помощью современной информации и удобных инструментов. Для того чтобы в полной мере раскрыть все возможности мультимедийных технологий и эффективно их использовать,

педагогам потребуется поддержка потенциального (компетентного) преподавателя.

Мультимедийные инструменты могут использоваться в гармонии с различными образовательными тенденциями (стилями) и могут использоваться людьми, у которых разные умственные и возрастные особенности обучения, а также когнитивное восприятие: некоторым преподавателям нравится учиться и усваивать знания посредством прямого чтения, другим - посредством восприятия на слух, другим - посредством просмотра (видеозаписей). Интерактивные мультимедийные технологии обеспечивают нетрадиционное удобство для преподавателя с академическими потребностями. В частности, это предусматривает повышение фонологических навыков и навыков чтения, а также их визуального усвоения информации у получателей образования, имеющих дефект слуха. А у тех, у кого ограниченные речевые и физические способности, это позволяет использовать инструменты, основанные на их индивидуальных потребностях.

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РОЛЬ СВОБОДНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ЗОН В ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМ РАЗВИТИИ СТРАНЫ

Аннотация: В статье анализируется роль свободных экономических зон в обеспечении экономического развития Республики Узбекистан, а также показатели деятельности свободных экономических зон.

Ключевые слова: свободная экономическая зона, особая экономическая зона, малые промышленные зоны, инфраструктура, инвесторы, предприниматели, инвестиционные проекты.

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THE ROLE OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

Annotation: The article analyzes the role of free economic zones in ensuring the economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as performance indicators of free economic zones.

Key words: Free economic zone, special economic zone, small industrial zones, infrastructure, investors, entrepreneurs, investment projects.

Свободная экономическая зона или особая экономическая зона - включает понятие ограниченной (производственной, промышленной) зоны с особым правовым статусом по отношению к остальной территории государства. Часто отдельный статус представлен льготными налоговыми или таможенными условиями для национальных или иностранных предпринимателей. Основной целью создания таких зон является решение задач социально-экономического развития государства, отдельных регионов или отраслей.

Свободные экономические зоны в Узбекистане создаются в пунктах пропуска, аэропортах, железнодорожных переездах или иных местах таможенной территории Республики Узбекистан.

На сегодняшний день в Узбекистане действуют 23 свободные экономические зоны площадью 8,8 тыс. га и 348 малых промышленных зон площадью 2,4 тыс. Га. В свободных экономических зонах реализовано 453 проекта на сумму 2,6 миллиарда сумов и создано около 36 000 рабочих

мест. В малых промышленных зонах запущено 1 497 проектов на сумму 5 трлн. сум.[10]

Первая свободная экономическая зона в стране была создана в 2008 году, а в 2008-2016 годах таких зон было создано всего 3. В дальнейшем в соответствии с указами и постановлениями Президента Шавката Мирзиёева за короткий срок их количество возросло до 23.[11]

В период с 2008 по 2021 год на территориях свободных экономических зон всего было реализовано 448 проектов на сумму 2,4 млрд. долларов. Из которой 764,6 млн. долларов составляют прямые иностранные инвестиции. Благодаря проектам создано около 34 000 новых рабочих мест. Крупнейшими из этих проектов являются свободная экономическая зона «Ангрен» (73 проекта на сумму 730,7 млн. долларов США), Свободная экономическая зона «Ургут» (55 проектов на сумму 312,9 млн. долларов США), свободная экономическая зона «Навоий» (53 проекта на сумму 282,8 млн. долларов США) и Бухарско-Агро СЭЗ (112 проектов на сумму 325,1 млн. долларов).

На конец 2020 года реализовано 128 проектов на сумму 487,4 млн. долларов, из которых 162,1 млн. долларов составляют прямые иностранные инвестиции. Среди проектов строительство современных теплиц (62 проекта на сумму 204,7 млн. долларов), производство строительных материалов (18 проектов на сумму 140 млн. долларов), химическая и нефтехимическая промышленность (13 проектов на сумму 50,6 млн долларов), пищевая промышленность (10 проектов на сумму 15,9 млн долларов), текстильная промышленность (8 проектов на сумму 20,1 млн долларов США), машиностроение (2 проекта на сумму 6 млн долларов США), кожевенно-обувная промышленность (5 проектов на сумму 14,9 млн долларов США), электротехника (3 проекта на сумму 13,7 млн долларов США), фармацевтической промышленности (6 проектов на сумму 56,3 млн долларов США), производстве мебельной и бумажной продукции (1 проект на сумму 1,1 млн долларов США).

За рассматриваемый период предприятиями-участниками произведено 538 видов промышленной продукции на сумму 11,9 трлн сумов, экспортировано продукции на сумму 257,6 млн долларов, что на 145% больше, чем в 2019 году, несмотря на негативные экономические последствия пандемии. Кроме того, 186 новых предприятий получили статус участников СЭЗ.

Обеспечение ОЭЗ необходимой инфраструктурой является ключевым фактором их эффективной работы и привлечения новых инвесторов и предпринимателей для реализации проектов на их территориях. В 2021 году на решение проблем инфраструктуры, было

[10] Государственный комитет Республики Узбекистан по статистике

[11] Удовлетворительна ли деятельность свободных экономических зон и малых промышленных зон?» https://meningfikrim.uz/uz/news/view/281

выделено 1,6 трлн сумов. (впервые в истории Узбекистана), из них 890 млрд сумов на проведение работ по подключению СЭЗ к инженерно-коммуникационным сетям (в 2022 году планируется выделить 1,8 трлн сумов).[12]

В частности, на строительство дополнительных сетей электроснабжения, газа, питьевой воды, канализации и дорог в 17 свободных экономических зонах выделено 584 млрд сум, в 145 малых промышленных зонах 395 млрд сум.

На опережающее развитие промышленности и бизнеса в 33 малоосвоенных районах выделено 264 млрд сумов.

В текущем году в свободных экономических зонах было запущено 332 проекта на сумму 1,1 млрд долларов, в малых промышленных зонах 1800 проектов на сумму 9,5 трлн сум.[13]

Это связано с положительными прогнозами инвестиционной активности в СЭЗ. В 2021 году в свободных экономических зонах реализовано 443 новых инвестиционных проекта на сумму 2,9 млрд сум, из которой 1,4 млрд. долларов это прямые иностранные инвестиции. В результате этих проектов освоено производство 552 новых видов промышленной продукции и создано 41,6 тыс. новых рабочих мест.

Кроме того, в текущем году расширены территории СЭЗ «Бухара-агро», СЭЗ «Гиждуван» и СЭЗ «Ургут», а также дано начало новой свободной экономической зоны в Республике Каракалпакстан – «Каракалпакстан-агро» и двум специальные свободные экономические зоны в Ферганской области - «Андижан-текстиль» и «Наманган-текстиль».[14]

Кроме того, совершенствуются механизмы землеотвода при создании малых промышленных зон. Например, в махалле Кумтепа Уйчинского района Наманганской области, общей площади 1,37 Га создана малая промышленная зона, специализирующаяся на кузнечном деле (ворота и т.д.). Территория промзоны в частности 46 лотов, каждый лот (3 сотки) стоимостью 9,0-10,0 млн сум по стартовой цене были выложены и реализованы через торговую платформу “E-Ijro auksion”.

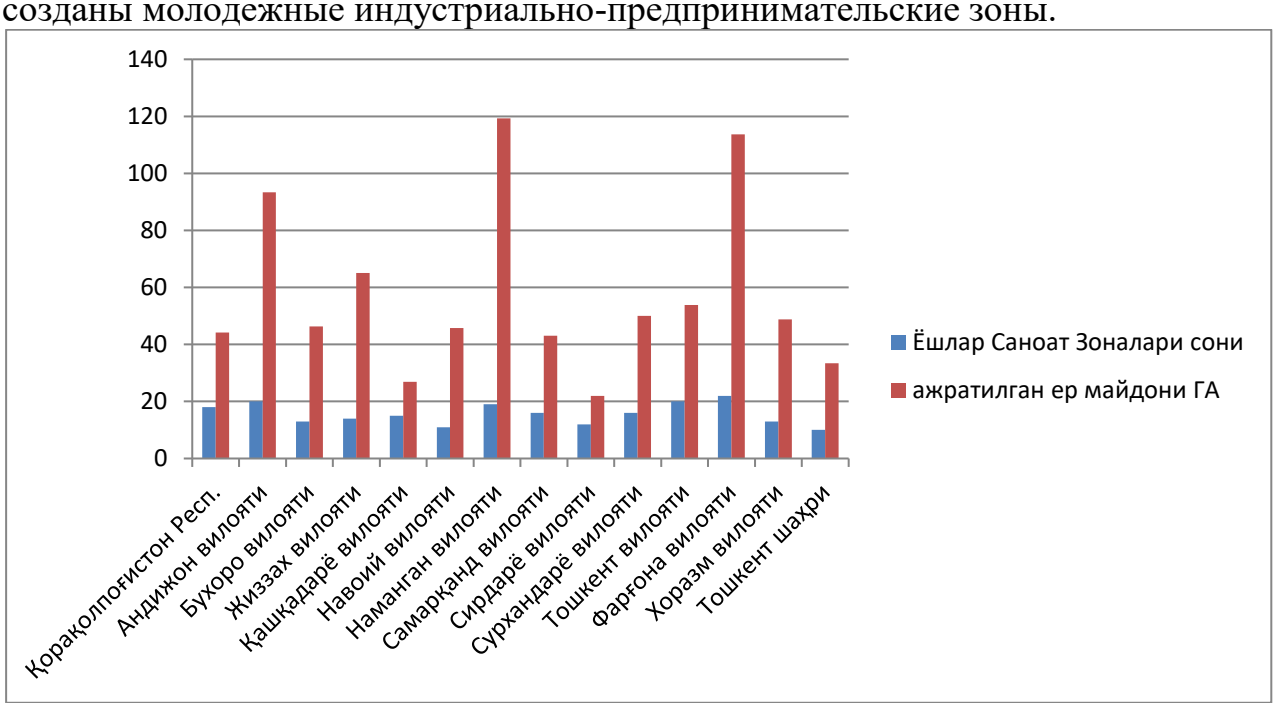
По итогам торгов, стартовая цена на аукционе составила 10,2 млн сум, итоговая цена составила 1 лот на сумму 90,5 млн сум.

В перспективе в этой малой промышленной зоне будет создано около 500 рабочих мест.

[12] Официальный сайт министерства Инвестиций и внешней торговли Республики Узбекистан
[13] 28 апреля 2021, 13:06 Политика
[14] На сайте Министерства инвестиций и внешней торговли Республики Узбекистан (www.mift.uz) «Свободные экономические зоны Узбекистана: итоги 2020 года и перспективы развития в 2021 году»

Выручка от продажи земельных участков будет направлена в первую очередь на развитие социальной сферы региона, в частности образования, здравоохранения, дорог и других направлений.[15]

Также в соответствии с Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан от 21.04.2021 г. «О мерах по организации деятельности молодежных индустриально-предпринимательских зон и поддержке инициатив молодежного предпринимательства» ПП-5088 в регионах созданы молодежные индустриально-предпринимательские зоны.



В 2022 году инициаторам привлекательных проектов планируется оказать финансовую помощь из Фонда прямых инвестиций Республики Узбекистан в размере до 30% от стоимости проекта.

В заключение можно сказать, что бурное развитие свободных экономических зон в нашей стране стало одним из ключевых драйверов развития нашей экономики. Но вместе с этим остаются некоторые проблемы и недостатки в планировании эффективного функционирования данного сектора. В частности требуется усиления работ по координации всех экономических зон на основе углубленного экономического анализа, формирование единой системы оценок их деятельности, обеспечение функционирования информационной платформы, с комплексной и оперативно обновляемой информацией о потенциале промышленных зон для иностранных инвесторов и предпринимателей.

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РЕАБИЛИТАЦИЯ ДЕТЕЙ С ЖЕЛЕЗОДЕФИЦИТНОЙ АНЕМИЕЙ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается особенности течения и основные задачи реабилитации детей с железодефицитной анемией, а также профилактика, диспансерное наблюдение за пациентами, перенесшими ЖДА.

Ключевые слова: железодефицитная анемия, дети, реабилитация, диспансерное наблюдение, профилактика.

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REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN WITH IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

Annotation: This article discusses the features the course and main tasks of the rehabilitation of children with iron deficiency anemia, as well prevention, as dispensary monitoring of patients who have undergone IDA.

Key words: iron deficiency anemia, children, rehabilitation, dispensary observation, prevention.

Железодефицитная анемия (ЖДА) одна из наиболее важных проблем в мире, имеющая негативные медицинские, социальные и экономические последствия. Распространенность дефицита железа у детей в раннем возрасте, по данным ВОЗ, составляет от 17,5 до 30%. Группами повышенного риска по железодефицитной анемии являются дети раннего возраста, подростки, беременные женщины.

Можно выделить следующие причины развития дефицита железа у детей: недостаточные запасы железа при рождении, недостаточное поступление железа с пищей и нарушение всасывания в желудочно-кишечном тракте, повышенная потребность в железе в связи с ростом, интенсивными процессами дифференцировки тканей, созревания различных органов и систем, увеличением объема циркулирующей крови, избыточная потеря железа организмом.

Важно отметить, что у детей раннего возраста причинами дефицита железа, как правило, являются недостаточное депо железа и нерациональное питание, а у детей старшего возраста — кровопотеря и резкое вытяжение.

Большинство симптомов ЖДА являются отражением сердечно-сосудистых и газообменных изменений, компенсирующих уменьшение массы эритроцитов. Даже анемия средней тяжести нередко протекает бессимптомно. Ребенок может жаловаться на усталость, одышку и сердцебиение, особенно после физической нагрузки. При тяжелой анемии симптоматика сохраняется и в состоянии покоя, больной не может переносить физические нагрузки. Если уровень гемоглобина менее 75 г/л, то минутный сердечный выброс в покое заметно повышается по мере увеличения как частоты сердечных сокращений, так и ударного объема. Симптомы сердечной недостаточности развиваются, когда резерв миокарда исчерпан. Следовательно, тяжесть состояния больного определяется прежде всего степенью выраженности сердечно-сосудистых нарушений.

Симптоматика при анемии средней и тяжелой степени распространяется и на другие системы органов. Больной часто жалуется на головокружение и головные боли, шум в ушах, возможен даже обморок.

Основной признак анемии — бледность кожных покровов. Однако его информативность ограничена другими факторами, определяющими цвет кожи. Поэтому наиболее информативным признаком анемии является бледность видимых слизистых — слизистой оболочки полости рта, ногтевого ложа и конъюнктивы век. Информативным также считается цвет кожи на сгибах ладонной поверхности — если по цвету они не отличаются от окружающей кожи, то уровень гемоглобина у больного, как правило, менее 80 г/л. Из других клинических симптомов анемии следует отметить уже упоминавшиеся выше тахикардию, значительные колебания пульсового давления, систолический шум изгнания над предсердиями,

снижение умственной и физической активности, дети становятся раздражительными, быстро утомляются, их сон беспокойный, аппетит снижен.

В настоящее время общепризнано, что устранить дефицит железа в организме только с помощью диетотерапии невозможно. Это связано с тем, что всасывание железа из пищевых продуктов ограничено — 1,8-2 мг (не более 2,5 мг) железа в сутки — даже при рациональном питании, соответствующем возрасту, и при потреблении достаточного количества продуктов с высоким содержанием железа. При приеме современных препаратов железа оно усваивается в 20 раз лучше. Диетотерапия должна быть одной из составляющих терапии ЖДА у детей.

Легкая и среднетяжелая форма – лечение амбулаторное. При сочетании анемии с другими заболеваниями и при тяжелой форме болезни детей лечат в стационаре.

Рекомендации ВОЗ/ЮНИСЕФ указывают, что в странах, где "критический уровень" анемии превышает 30%, необходимо срочно проводить профилактические мероприятия на национальном уровне, к которым относятся: фортификация продуктов питания железом и другими микронутриентами; саплементация железом среди матерей и детей; внедрение принципов здорового питания, изменение привычек питания; просветительная работа среди населения.

Ранняя реабилитация сводится к успешному лечению заболевания, соответствующему режиму, диете с введением продуктов, богатых железом и витаминами, медикаментозной терапии, лечению гельминтозов. Поздняя реабилитация предусматривает режим с достаточной двигательной активностью, максимальное пребывание на свежем воздухе, сбалансированное питание, массаж, гимнастику, санацию очагов хронической инфекции, лечение болезней, сопровождающихся нарушением кишечного всасывания, кровоточивости, терапию гельминтозов. Назначается диета с использованием продуктов, богатых железом (таких как мясо, язык, печень, яйца, мандарины, абрикосы, яблоки, сухофрукты, орехи, горох, гречневая, овсяные крупы). Молочные продукты должны быть сведены к минимуму, так как всасывание железа из них затруднено. Необходимо значительно ограничить и мучные изделия, так как содержащийся в них фитин затрудняет всасывание железа. Рекомендуется поддерживающая доза (половина лечебной) препаратов железа до нормализации уровня сывороточного железа.

Вторичная профилактика включает рациональное вскармливание, предупреждение простудных и желудочно-кишечных заболеваний, выявление и лечение гельминтозов, дисбактериоза, гиповитаминозов, аллергических болезней, различные методы закаливания. Динамическое наблюдение необходимо в течение 6 месяцев. Объем обследований: анализ крови общий, биохимическое исследование (определяются билирубин,

железосвязывающая способность сыворотки, сывороточное железо, протеинограмма) анализ мочи.

Диспансерное наблюдение за пациентами, перенесшими ЖДА I—II степени составляет 6 мес, ЖДА III степени — 1 год. Прогноз благоприятный при установлении и устранении причины ДЖ, восполнении запасов железа.

После проведенного лечения рекомендуется профилактический курс длительностью 6 нед (суточная доза железа — 40 мг), затем проводятся два 6-недельных курса в год или прием 30—40 мг железа ежедневно в течение 7—10 дней после менструации. Необходимо ежедневно употреблять не менее 100 г мяса. Все больные ЖДА, а также лица, имеющие факторы риска этой патологии, должны находиться на диспансерном учете у ВОП. Одновременно больной находится на диспансерном учете по поводу заболевания, вызвавшем ЖДА.

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ОСЛОЖНЕНИЯ В ПОЗДНИХ СТАДИЯХ БОЛЕЗНИ ПАРКИНСОНА

Резюме: Весь процесс лечения болезни Паркинсона (БП) можно разделить на два этапа: начальный, когда отмечается улучшение в состоянии больных и терапия, как правило, не сопровождается серьезными осложнениями, и более поздний, характеризующийся появлением новых симптомов и ятрогенных — связанных с лечением осложнений. Большинство больных, получающих специфическую антипаркинсоническую терапию, находятся на втором этапе лечения.

Ключевые слова: болезни Паркинсона, осложнения, поздная стадия.

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COMPLICATIONS IN THE LATE STAGES OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE

Resume: The whole process of treating Parkinson's disease (PD) can be divided into two stages: the initial one, when there is an improvement in the condition of patients and therapy, as a rule, is not accompanied by serious complications, and the later one, characterized by the appearance of new symptoms and iatrogenic complications associated with treatment. Most patients receiving specific antiparkinsonian therapy are at the second stage of treatment.

Key words: Parkinson's disease, complications, late stage.

Введение. Болезнь Паркинсона – хроническое прогрессирующее заболевание головного мозга, обусловленное дегенерацией дофамин–содержащих пигментных нейронов черной субстанции и характеризующееся нарушением функции базальных ганглиев[3,6]. Как показывают результаты многочисленных эпидемиологических исследований, с возрастом частота болезни Паркинсона в популяции неуклонно увеличивается[1,5].

Так, в возрастной группе до 65 лет она составляет около 1%, от 65 до 75 лет – 2% и, наконец, у лиц старше 75 лет болезнь Паркинсона встречается с частотой 3–4%[4]. Можно заключить, что в связи с общемировой тенденцией к постепенному постарению населения актуальность данной проблемы в будущем будет постоянно возрастать[2].

Цель исследования. На основе изучения клинических особенностей заболевания, наличия характерных немоторных симптомов и проведения кластерного анализа обосновать выделение клинических подтипов болезни Паркинсона, разработать дифференцированный подход к ведению различных форм заболевания.

Материалы и методы исследования. Нарушение вегетативной регуляции сердца при болезни Паркинсона, проявляющееся изменением интегративного показателя вариабельности сердечного ритма, связано с возрастом, длительностью и стадией заболевания. Снижение вариабельности сердечного ритма при болезни Паркинсона быстро прогрессирует в первые 3 года, стабилизация общей вариабельности сердечного ритма происходит через 5–7 лет от начала болезни.

При болезни Паркинсона в 25 % развивается дисфункция синусового узла вследствие вегетативной денервации сердца. Снижение вариабельности сердечного ритма не сопровождается синдромом хронотропной некомпетентности, что свидетельствует о регуляторном характере дисфункции синусового узла.

При анализе вариабельности сердечного ритма при болезни Паркинсона необходимо учитывать влияние приема леводопы/карбидопы на ритмокардиограмму. При относительной сохранности вегетативной иннервации сердца во время приема дофаминергического препарата может наблюдаться симпатоподобное действие. Медикаментозная проба с леводопой/карбидопой выявляет нарушение симпатической иннервации сердца. При автономной кардионевропатии на пике дозы препарата может проявиться дисфункция синусового узла.

При непосредственной стимуляции субталамических ядер через установленные внутримозговые электроды на ритмокардиограмме увеличивается мощность волн высокой и низкой частоты, вследствие чего уменьшается доля волн очень низкой частоты, что свидетельствует в пользу того, что l-волны очень низкой частоты не связаны с надсегментарными вегетативными влияниями. Глубинная стимуляция субталамических ядер мозга может вызвать дисфункцию синусового узла. Изменение показателей ритмокардиограммы при включении нейростимулятора не соотносится с клиническим улучшением.

Для болезни Паркинсона характерны нейродинамические расстройства высших психических функций; они выражены умеренно и сочетаются с первичными корковыми нарушениями. Различия в состоянии

высших психических функций при подтипах болезни Паркинсона с ранним и поздним началом носят преимущественно количественный характер.

Немоторные проявления болезни Паркинсона (вегетативные, когнитивные, аффективные нарушения) не могут являться критерием постановки этиологического диагноза. Шкала MDS-UPDRS выявляет основные немоторные проявления болезни Паркинсона, некорректные данные могут быть получены при выявлении синдрома дофаминовой дизрегуляции.

При болезни Паркинсона можно выделить особую группу больных со «сверхчувствительностью» к препаратам леводопы, основными критериями которой являются раннее развитие флюктуаций (моторных и немоторных), лекарственные дискинезии на низкой дозе, что приводит к отказу пациентов от приема препарата, а также наличие реакции на звуковую подсказку.

Использование кластерного анализа дает возможность уточнить возраст появления двигательных симптомов, который разграничивает клинические подтипы болезни Паркинсона. Он составляет около 60 лет.

По данным исследования можно выделить следующие подтипы болезни Паркинсона: с ранним началом и выраженными двигательными нарушениями, с ранним началом и немоторными нарушениями, с поздним началом и выраженными двигательными нарушениями, с поздним началом и немоторными нарушениями.

Вегетативные расстройства при болезни Паркинсона следует рассматривать в качестве ведущего немоторного синдрома, определяющего подтип болезни Паркинсона при раннем и позднем начале болезни. При четвертом подтипе (позднее начало) вегетативные нарушения выражены в большей степени: регистрируется автономная кардионевропатия с критическим значением показателей вариабельности сердечного ритма.

Транскраниальная сонография может быть использована в качестве высокочувствительного диагностического метода при всех подтипах идиопатической болезни Паркинсона, включая болезнь Паркинсона с ранним началом. Результат обследования следует трактовать как положительный в случае обнаружения гиперэхогенных зон в области среднего мозга площадью более 0,2 см2.

Вывод. Разработаны рекомендации для врачей общей практики поликлинического звена по улучшению первичной диагностики БП.

Представлены особенности диагностики паркинсонизма с ранним началом. На основе полученных данных анализа вариабельности ритма сердца предложены критерии диагностики вегетативных расстройств у пациентов с БП, обоснована необходимость учета наличия дисфункции синусового узла при ведении больных.

Проведенное исследование позволит учитывать немоторные проявления БП при рассмотрении рекомендаций по хирургическому лечению и ведению больных с имплантированными нейростимуляторами. Разработка клинических подтипов БП дает возможность индивидуализировать подход к лечению заболевания.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫМ ПОРТФЕЛЯМ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ

Аннотация. В современных условиях хозяйствования, функционирование инновационного потенциала предприятия осуществляется в рамках постоянно изменяющихся требований, что обусловливает необходимость непрерывного совершенствования программ инновационной деятельности. В любой момент может возникнуть непредвиденная проблема и придется отложить или даже прекратить работу по инновационному проекту.

Ключевые слова. Инновационный портфель, венчурные инвестиции, инновационные проекты, доля инновации, механизмы управления инновациями, рост доли рынка.

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MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATIVE PORTFOLIO OF ENTERPRISES

Annotation. In modern economic conditions, the functioning of the innovative potential of the enterprise is carried out within the framework of constantly changing requirements, which necessitates continuous improvement of innovative activity programs. At any time, an unforeseen problem may arise and it may be necessary to postpone or even stop work on an innovative project.

Keywords. Innovation portfolio, venture investments, innovation projects, innovation share, innovation management mechanisms, market share growth.

Как правило, предприятие применяет несколько взаимосвязанных либо дополняющих друг друга инновационных стратегий. Портфель инновационных стратегий формируется в зависимости от поставленных общих социально-экономических целей развития предприятия, вытекающих из них инновационных задач, а также факторов, оказывающих влияние на инновационное развитие предприятия.

Получение прибыли и ее максимизация является основополагающей целью предприятия в рыночных условиях. Для ее достижения предприятие определяет конкретные цели более низких порядков.

Среди общих социально-экономических целей второго уровня целей можно отметить:

- рост масштабов производства;
- рост доли рынка;
- стабилизацию положения на рынке;
- освоение новых рынков.

В результате предприятие получает собственные результаты в гораздо более короткие сроки и зачастую с меньшими затратами. При постановке цели роста масштабов производства может оговариваться его уровень. От целевого уровня роста будут зависеть инновационные задачи предприятия. В случае бурного роста (обычно принимается значение больше 20% в год) речь должна идти о серьезной реконструкции, расширении или новом строительстве. Инновационные задачи будут связаны с проектированием и приобретением нового оборудования, разработкой новых видов продукции и новых технологических процессов.

Очень высокий (20%) и высокий рост (10%) характерны для периодов вывода на рынок нового продукта и освоения уже созданных и введенных в строй мощностей. Здесь инновационные задачи вытекают из необходимости совершенствовать действующие технологические процессы и модифицировать продукцию, а также делать научно-технические заготовки для будущих периодов.

В условиях среднего и малого роста (5% и ниже), как правило, имеется продукт, находящийся в начале стадии зрелости (в конце стадии роста). В данном случае основной инновационной задачей становится обеспечение совершенствования действующих технологических процессов целью снижения себестоимости, улучшения продукта и подготовки к выводу нового продукта на, рынок.

Портфель инновационных стратегий формируется под влиянием различных факторов инновационного развития. Их уровень определяется для каждого предприятия в отдельности. Для цели роста масштабов производства применяются различные стратегии при высоком и низком уровне факторов инновационного развития.

При высоком уровне целесообразно применение стратегии опережающей наукоемкости, исследовательского лидерства, радикального опережения, т.е. тех, что способствуют интенсивному развитию. Предприятию необходимо вкладывать значительные средства на проведение НИОКР, направленных на завоевание передовых позиций в отрасли.

При низком уровне факторов инновационного развития набор стратегий становится другим — преобладают стратегии продуктовой и

процессной имитации, лицензионная, вертикального заимствования. Это обычно связано с отсутствием на предприятии достаточного научно-технического кадрового потенциала и опытно-экспериментального производства. Предприятие в данном случае имеет малую долю на рынке и характеризуется отсутствием угрозы технологического и функционального замещения.

Рост доли на рынке в некоторой степени определяется ростом масштабов производства. Увеличение рыночной доли должно также происходить в семействе взаимосвязанных продуктов и сопровождаться вытеснением с рынка конкурентов или более высоким, чем у них, ростом объемов производства. При этом инновационные задачи предприятия будут включать в себя, прежде всего, повышение технического уровня производства, научно-техническое обеспечение вывода на рынок продуктов с характеристиками, превосходящими характеристики конкурентов. Кроме того, необходимо учесть задачу разработки инноваций по устойчивому снижению издержек производства продукции до более низкого уровня, чем у конкурентов.

При целевой установке на увеличение доли на рынке предприятие при любом уровне факторов инновационного развития должно реализовывать стратегию технологической связанности, что позволит концентрировать усилие на родственных продуктах. При высоком уровне инновационного потенциала наиболее интенсивно используется стратегия исследовательского лидерства, параллельной разработки, опережающей наукоемкое, при низком уровне — лицензионная стратегия, следования за рынком, продуктовой и процессной имитации.

Стабилизация положения на рынке — во многом предполагает следование жизненному циклу продукции, своевременный вывод продуктов на рынок, поддержание на низком уровне себестоимости продукции. Потому инновационные задачи в основном связаны с достижением высокого технического уровня продукции и технологий, обеспечением соответствия жизненного цикла продукта циклам НИОКР.

При такой постановке общей социально-экономической цели предприятие, как при высоком, так и при низком уровне факторов инновационного развития, применяет стратегию следования за рынком, что позволяет удержать завоеванные позиции. При высоком уровне предприятие также отдает предпочтение стратегии следования жизненному циклу, опережающей наукоемкости, выжидания лидера. Для низкого уровня характерно использование стратегии сохранения технологических позиций, лицензионной, технологической связанности, вертикального заимствования.

В этих условиях система управления инновационным потенциалом предприятия должна быть достаточно гибкой, чтобы допускать необходимые модификации. Следовательно, инновационный портфель

предприятия может состоять из разнообразных проектов: крупных и мелких; близких к завершению и начинающихся. Однако каждый проект требует выделения дефицитных ресурсов в зависимости от его особенностей (сложности, трудоемкости и т.п.). В связи с этим инновационные проекты необходимо ранжировать для эффективного их использования.

Основываясь на этом, принято считать, что инновационный портфель предприятия должен иметь определенные контуры, быть, по возможности, стабильным, чтобы реализация инновационного потенциала осуществлялась оптимально.

Количество инновационных проектов, находящихся в портфеле в конкретный период времени, должно зависеть от их размеров, которые измеряются общим объемом ресурсов инвестиций, необходимых для разработки, и затратами на реализацию одного проекта. Число инновационных проектов в портфеле должно определяться отношением бюджета инновационной деятельности за определенный период времени к средним затратам на один проект. Исходя из этого, предприятиям необходимо решить, каким количеством инновационных проектов можно одновременно эффективно управлять; или сконцентрировать усилия на нескольких проектах или распределить имеющиеся ресурсы на большее число проектов.

Следует отметить, что инновационный портфель, состоящий в основном из крупных проектов, более рискован по сравнению с портфелем, где ресурсы распределены между небольшими проектами.

Важно отметить, что, рассматривая тот или иной инновационный проект на предмет включения в портфель, необходимо учитывать возможное качество управления им и последствия перераспределения затрат на проекты. Следовательно, формирование портфеля заказов должно предполагать проведение работы с потенциальными потребителями результатов инновационной деятельности. Также при разработке механизма формирования инновационного портфеля предприятия необходимо учитывать, что для современной ситуации, сложившейся на предприятиях, очень сложно, иногда даже невозможно, точно спрогнозировать спрос на инновационную продукцию, т.е. здесь имеет место неопределенность спроса.

Следующим элементом механизма формирования инновационного портфеля предприятия является проектное финансирование инновационной деятельности. Вместе с тем следует отметить, что при этом, безусловно, растут проектные и финансовые риски, а, следовательно, и требования к экспертной оценке инновационных проектов. Эти вопросы необходимо решать, как в методическом, так и в практическом и организационном планах, так как сегодня сложно найти не только кредитора, но и независимых консультантов, способных оценить

пригодность и риск устаревания продукции. Не менее сложно подобрать проектную команду из надежных учредителей, инвесторов, гарантов, подрядчиков и операторов. В мировой практике под проектным финансированием часто подразумевают такой тип организации финансирования, когда доходы, полученные от реализации инновационного проекта, являются единственным источником погашения долговых обязательств.

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ВЫБОР СПОСОБА ОБРАБОТКИ И ЛИКВИДАЦИИ ОСТАТОЧНОЙ ПОЛОСТИ ПРИ ЭХИНОКОККОЗЕ ПЕЧЕНИ

Резюме. Недостатки существующих методов ликвидации остаточной полости эхинококкоза печени свидетельствуют об актуальности разработки новых методов по этой проблеме. Использование для этих целей биологических материалов, синтетических полимеров, современных шовных материалов, механического шва, микрохирургической, электрохирургической и лазерной техники способствуют значительному улучшению результатов хирургических вмешательств, особенно при эхинококкозе печени.

Ключевые слова: бескаменный холецистит, диссеминированный эхинококкоз печени, желчекаменная болезнь, зародышевые элементы, ишемическая болезнь сердца.

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CHOICE OF THE METHOD OF TREATMENT AND LIQUIDATION OF THE RESIDUAL CAVITY IN LIVER ECHINOCOCCOSIS

Summary. The shortcomings of the existing methods for eliminating the residual cavity of liver echinococcosis indicate the relevance of developing new methods for this problem. The use of biological materials, synthetic polymers, modern suture materials, mechanical suture, microsurgical, electrosurgical and laser techniques for these purposes contribute to a significant improvement in the results of surgical interventions, especially in liver echinococcosis.

Key words: acalculous cholecystitis, disseminated liver echinococcosis, cholelithiasis, germline elements, coronary heart disease.

Актуальность. Эхинококкоз человека продолжает оставаться тяжелым паразитарным заболеванием. По данным ряда других источников, отмечается широкое его распространение и значительное увеличение заболеваемости среди населения (Ш.И. Каримов, 1994; О.К. Кулакеев, 2001; Г.Х. Мусаев, 2000; А.Т. Пулатов, 1988; Ph. Craig et al., 2002).

Наряду с увеличением числа новых случаев заболевания отмечается большой процент рецидивов эхинококкоза, частота которых по данным разных авторов колеблется в широких пределах (3.3-54%), что обусловлено существующей терминологической путаницей (А.З. Вафин, 1993; М.Ю. Гилевич, 1987, 1990;Ф.Г. Назыров с соавт., 2005; Ф.А.Ильхамов,2005). Послеоперационные осложнения в хирургии эхинококкоза достигаюшие до 57% (нагноение, кровотечение, образование наружных желчных и гнойных свищей, гнойные лигатурные свищи) связанные с наличием остаточной полости (ОП) после удаления паразитарной кисты значительно увеличивают продолжительность лечения и являются причиной инвалидизации больных (Х.Т.Нишанов, А.Р.Яриев, Ш.У.Кунишев, 2008; К.М.Мадартов,А. Дусбаев, и др Ю.Л.Шевченко с соавт., 2004;Ф.Г. Назыров с соавт., 2005; A.Thompson, 2001).

В настоящее время хирургический метод лечения осложненного эхинококкоза печени, в подавляющем большинстве случаев, не имеет альтернативы. Однако операция представляет собой фактор риска, который определяется рядом причин: состоянием больного, локализацией паразитарных очагов, числом предшествующих операций. На результаты операции во многих случаях влияют серьезные осложнения, связанные с наличием остаточной полости после удаления паразитарной кисты (нагноение, кровотечение, образование наружных желчных и гнойных свищей). Для ликвидации остаточной полости многими учеными были разработаны различные способы от марсунилизации до применения способа ушивания и иссечения краев полостей - идеальной эхинококкэктомии (А.Т. Пулатов, 2006; В.П.Быков с соавт., 2006; Ш.И. Каримов, 2008; Т.А. Абдуфатоев с соавт., 2011;G. Mavridis et al., 2007;P. Moro et al., 2009; D.Tappe D, et al., 2010,GG Himsworth et al., 2010).

Цель исследования. Улучшение непосредственных результатов хирургического лечения эхинококкоза печени путем совершенствования и разработки способа обработки и ликвидации остаточной полости цианакрилатным клеем Циакрин АП-1 при эхинококкэктомии печени.

Материалы и методы исследования. Настоящее исследование основано на анализе клинических наблюдений 50 больных, находившиеся

на лечении по поводу эхинококкоза печени на кафедре Общей хирургии АндГосМИ на базе 2-го хирургического отделения клиники АндГосМИ за период 2015 – 2018 и 2018 по 2021 гг.

Для объективной оценки результатов хирургического лечения эхинококкоза печени пациенты были условно разделены на две группы. При хирургическом лечении эхинококкоза печени мы придерживались классификации Ф.Г. Назырова (2005).

Результаты и обсуждение. В первую контрольную группу вошли 28 (56%) больные, лечившиеся в период с 2015 по 2018 годы до внедрения комбинированного метода ликвидации ОП (остаточная полость) и которым были применены традиционые методы хирургических вмешательств.

Во вторую основную группу были включены 22 (44%) больные, находившиеся под наблюдением в период 2018-2021 годы, которым применены оптимизированные методы диагностики, хирургических вмешательств и комбинированный метод ликвидации остаточной полости при эхинококкэктомии, с применением цианакрилатного клея, у которых в период предоперационной подготовки, мы применяем комплекс мер, которые были сугубо индивидуальными.

Программа комплексной предоперационной подготовки в целом имела цель: медикаментозное лечение диагностированных сопутствующих терапевтических заболеваний, профилактическую химиотерапию, витаминотерапию, коррекцию нарушений сердечно-легочной деятельности, уменьшение веса больного (до 10-15 кг), а также профилактику тромбоэмболических и гнойно-септических осложнений со стороны операционной раны.

Предоперационная подготовка больных основной группы проведена путем оптимизации способов антибиотикопрофилактики в сочетании с другими лекарственными препаратами и инструментальных вмешательств.

Для антибиотикопрофилактики использовали антибиотик широкого спектра действия - клафоран. Выбор клафорана была обусловлена высокой чувствительностью микрофлоры печени к антибиотикам группы цефалоспоринов, положительно действующие на грамотрицательные и грамположительные штаммы.

Для патогенетически обоснованной предоперационной подготовки и послеоперационной терапии, у больных со скрытой печеночной недостаточностью, в качестве дезинтоксикационного, антиоксидантного и гепатопротекторного средства в комплексе с другими лекарственными препаратами применяли препарат Гепа Мерц. В предоперационной подготовке больных с эхинококкозом печени дезинтоксикационные, антиоксидантные, гепатопротекторные средства в комплексе с другими лекарственными препаратами представляются ведущими звеньями в комплексе лечение этих больных. При этом очевидна их высокая

эффективность в снижении интоксикации и купировании скрытой печеночной недостаточности.

Среди исследуемых больных были случаи, когда период предоперационной подготовки занимал 1-2 сутки. Это были, в основном, больные зрелого возрастов, а также старческого возраста функциональные показатели которых имели отклонений от нормы. Данный контингент больных подлежал хирургическому лечению лишь после коррекции сопутствующих заболеваний.

При установлении данного диагноза следует без промедления назначить хирургическую помощь, принимая во внимание возможность развития в любой момент опасных для жизни осложнений: нагноения кисты, прорыва ее в соседние органы, разрыва капсулы и массивной инвазии эхинококка в брюшную полость. В подобных случаях может возникнуть необходимость неотложного хирургического вмешательства в связи с тяжелым нагноительным процессом, развитием обтурационной желтухи, гнойного холангита, перитонита, кишечной непроходимости и т. п.

Необходимость хирургического лечения эхинококкоза печени в первую очередь обусловлена отсутствием эффективных консервативных методов борьбы с внедрившимся паразитом. Кроме того, гибель последнего вовсе не является излечением, поскольку при этом чаще возникает опасность нагноения, прорыва или перфорации паразитарной кисты, что усложняет вмешательство, уменьшает его эффективность и нередко может угрожать жизни больного. Следует также иметь в виду, что самоизлечение, главным образом при прорыве кисты наружу, в бронх или кишку наступает редко. Вместе с тем наличие эхинококкоза отрицательно влияет на организм в целом. Значительное промедление с операцией крайне опасно из-за возможности развития тяжелых осложнений, что увеличивает риск оперативного вмешательства и ухудшает его результаты.

Вывод. 1. Усовершенствованный метод ликвидации полости фиброзной капсулы с применением клея «Циакрин АП-1» высокоэффективен и предотвращает возникновение остаточной полости и ее нагноение.

2. При применении клеевой композиции Циакрин АП-1 обеспечивается ускорение репаративных процессов и сокращение сроков заживления остаточной полости, а также уменьшается риск развития спаек и сращений в брюшной полости в после операционном периоде.

3. Сравнительный анализ результатов традиционных методов лечения гидатидозного эхинококкоза печени и усовершенствованного нами метода операции показал преимущества последнего: осложнения удалось снизить с 25% до 13,6% и уменьшить сроки пребывания в стационаре с 14,8±1,4 до 10,9±1,3 койкодней.

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МАЪНАВИЯТ ВА МИЛЛИЙ ТАРБИЯ

Аннотация: Мақолада маънавият ва миллий тарбия тушунчаларининг мазмун-моҳияти ёритиб берилган. Шунингдек, маънавият ва миллий тарбиянинг ўзаро боғлиқлиги тадқиқ этилган.

Калит сўзлар: қадрият, маънавият, тарбия, жамият, ахлоқ, маданият.

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SPIRITUALITY AND NATIONAL EDUCATION

Annotation: The article describes the essence of the concepts of spirituality and national education. The interrelationship between spirituality and national upbringing has also been explored.

Keywords: value, spirituality, upbringing, society, ethics, culture.

Бугунги глобаллашув ва тезкор тараққиёт шароитидаги жаҳон ва мамлакатимизда рўй бераётган ўзгаришлар, бугунги куннинг сиёсий воқелиги ҳамда кундалик турмуш эҳтиёжлари жамоатчиликнинг тарихга бўлган қизиқишини пасайтирмади, аксинча, уни янада чуқурроқ идрок этишга олиб келди. Бу қонуний жараёндир, чунки янги ўзгаришлар даври ўтмишни юзаки ўрганиш билан чеклана олмайди ва ҳар бир халқдан ўз тарихини қадрият сифатида қайта баҳолашни, барча даврлар ҳамда жараёнларни ҳар томонлама чуқур англашни талаб қилади.

Республикамиз тараққиётининг ҳозирги босқичи жамият ҳаётининг барча жабҳаларида туб сифат ўзгаришлари амалга оширилаётганлиги билан характерланади. Табиийки, бу улкан вазифани ҳал этиш фуқароларнинг ижодий фаоллигини тинмай ошириб бориш ва камол топтириш билан узвий боғлиқдир. Маънавиятни ривожлантириш

соҳасидаги мустақиллик сиёсати маънавий ҳаёт, маданий тараққиётнинг умумий қонунларини илмий жиҳатдан янгича ишлаб чиқишни, маънавий-маърифий омилнинг демократик, инсонпарварлик тамойиллари ва бозор иқтисодиёти асосида қурилаётган янги жамиятда тутадиган ўрнини белгилаб олишни кун тартибига қўяди.

Ёшларнинг, кишиларнинг маънавиятини шакллантириш, уларнинг маънавий-маърифий фаолиятларини юзага чиқариш омилларини илмий тадқиқ этиш, юксак эътиқод руҳида тарбиялаш масъулиятини юклайди.

Ҳар қандай шаклдаги тафаккур, билиш жараёни тасаввурлар, тушунчалар, категорияларнинг таркиб топишига олиб келади. Инсон тасаввур, тушунча, категориялар ёрдами билан фикр юритади деганда у ўз онги ёрдамида муайян ҳаётий жараён, ўзгаришларни акс эттиришда улардан фойдаланиши назарда тутилади. Демак, ҳар бир тасаввур ва тушунча айни вақтда воқелик ҳодисаларининг у ёки бу жиҳатларини акс эттиради, бинобарин, инсон улар орқали оламни билади, сўнгра уларни бошқа кишиларга етказмоқ учун тил шаклларига киритади.

Маънавият муаммоси жуда ҳам мураккаб ва серқиррали бўлганлиги сабабли унга берилган таърифлар ҳам ранг-барангдир. Бунда қуйидагича манзарага дуч келамиз: маънавият деганда – шахсий онг; кишиларнинг руҳий фаолияти; аҳлоқ, нафосат ва назарий қдриятлар йиғиндиси, ҳақиқат ва ҳиммат ҳамда гўзалликнинг қиёми; инсоннинг ҳис-туйғулари; инсонинг жамики аҳлоқий қадриятлари йиғиндиси кабилар тушунилади. Келтирилган фикрларни умумлаштирадиган бўлсак, маънавият бепаён, чексиз борлиқнинг инсон руҳида акс этишидир. Миллий тарбия бундай одамларни қанчалик кўп етиштириб чиқарса, олға боришимизга шунча имконият вужудга келади. Ҳаёт шуни кўрсатадики, инсон аввало, муайян мафкура, дунёқараш тизимига, асрлар давомида шаклланган маънавий тажрибага таяниб яшайди. Одамни шаклланган дунёқарашдан ажратиб бўлмайди. Агар дунёқараш тўғри эзгулик асосида шаклланган бўлса, инсон шу йўлда ҳаракат қилаверади, илми, қобилиятини ҳам шунга сарфлайди. Шу боис миллий ғоя ҳар бир фуқаронинг ва бутун халқимизнинг қалбидан жой олган бўлиши, уни руҳлантириши, чидамли ва шижоатли қилиб тарбиялашга хизмат қилиши керак. Миллий ғоя бизнинг тарихимиз, бугунимизни ва келажагимизнинг бирлаштиради.

XXI аср ҳар жиҳатдан муроса ва келишувлар асри бўлади. Нимаики инсон учун яроқли бўлса, у мақбул, нимаики инсонлар ҳаётига хавф солса, тараққиётга, ўзаро яқинлашишига халақит берса, у номақбул ва зараралидир. Инсоният тарихи шунга гувоҳки, дунё илм-маърифати жамланган, синтезлашган жойда юксак тараққиёт вужудга келади, инсон шахси камол топади.

Биринчи Президентимиз Ислом Каримов ўзининг «Истиқлол ва маънавият»[16] номли тўпламида умумбашарий ғояларни миллий маънавиятнинг негизларидан бири деб кўрсатган эди. Чунки миллий маънавият қуруқ ерда пайдо бўлмайди, у халқ-нинг тарихан шаклланган урф-одатлари ва умуминсоний қадриятлар билан қўшилиб бойиб боради. Бошқача айтганда, умумжаҳонийлик, миллийлик руҳида онгига мазмун касб этади ва ривожлантирилади. Шу руҳда тарбияланган одам эса демократик тамойилларга мойил, озод руҳли киши бўлади.

Маънавий мезонлар даврлар ўтиши билан тўлдирилиши, такомил-лашиши мумкин. Аммо умуминсоний ахлоқий қадриятлар ҳамиша одамийлик шарафи бўлиб қолаверади. Чунки жуда ақлли бўлган одамларнинг ҳаммаси ҳам юксак маънавият эгаси эмас. Баъзан оддий боғбон, деҳқон ва ҳунар-манднинг ҳиммати ва саховати, ақли фаросати, тафаккури баъзан кишини лол қолдиради. Маҳалла аҳли одамларнинг юриш-туриши, маишати, оила тутиши, хулқ-атворига қараб баҳо беради. Яъни одамлар обрў-эътиборни, аввало, маҳаллада қозонадилар. Одамнинг камолоти, маънавий етуклиги ҳам шу маҳалласи, жамоасидаги мавқеи, обрўси билан ўлчанади. Мана шу обрў-эътибор кенгайиб, ривожланиб, бутун жамият, мамлакат миқёсига кўтарилиши мумкин.

Тарбия ҳамма вақт халқ, орасидаги ҳодиса, ижтимоий ҳаётнинг доимий категорияси ҳисобланган. Тарбия шахсни мақсадга мувофик, йўсинда шакллантириш, унда фазилатларни таркиб топтириш жараёнидир. Тарбия тарбияни амалга оширувчилар кутадиган натижа мавжудлигини талаб қилади. У икки турдаги фаолиятни, яъни шаклланувчи ва шакллантирувчи фаолиятни такрзо этади. Тарбиянинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари унинг икки томони – объект ва субъект жиҳатлари мавжудлигидир. Унинг шакллантирувчи фаолиятларини бажарувчилар ўзлари хоҳласа-хоҳламаса тарбиянинг объекти эканлигида кўринади.

Хулоса. Тарбиянинг мақсади – шахсни ҳар томонлама ва уйғун камол топтириш, унинг маънавий, ахлоқий, эстетик қадриятларини шакллантириш, юксак даражада уюшган ва шаклланган жамоаларни вужудга келтиришдир. Демак, миллий тарбия бутун маънавий бойликни, башарий ютуқларни қамраб олади, эркин шахсга қанот бағишлайди. Уни руҳлантиради.

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АНАЛИЗ КАДРОВОЙ СОСТАВЛЯЮЩЕЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: в статье проводится анализ кадровой составляющей экономической безопасности строительной организации.

Ключевые слова: кадровая безопасность, экономическая безопасность, индикаторы кадровой безопасности.

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ANALYSIS OF THE STAFF COMPONENT OF THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF A CONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATION

Abstract: the article analyzes the personnel component of the economic security of a construction organization.

Key words: personnel security, economic security, personnel security indicators.

Под кадровой составляющей экономической безопасности понимается состояние защищенности предприятия от негативных воздействий на экономическую безопасность за счет снижения рисков и угроз, связанных с персоналом, его интеллектуальным потенциалом и трудовыми отношениями в целом [2].

Для оценки уровня кадровой составляющей экономической безопасности необходимо рассмотреть такие показатели как: коэффициент текучести кадров; образовательный состав персонала; доля издержек на обучение в общем объеме издержек на персонал; степень удовлетворенности оплатой труда; удельный вес оплаты труда в общих издержках организации; наличие профзаболеваний; уровень автоматизации труда; доля персонала, не имеющего нарушений трудовой дисциплины; вероятность сохранения коммерческой тайны [1].

Важнейшим фактором, воздействующим на экономическую безопасность ООО «Строй дом» является персонал. Движение персонала, связанное с приемом и увольнением работников, является важным

индикатором экономической безопасности, поскольку уровень стабильности персонала – один из факторов, оказывающих влияние на выработку и эффективность деятельности организации [3] (таблица 1).

Таблица 1 – Показатели движения и состояния кадров ООО «Строй дом» за 2019-2021 гг.

Показатель	2019	2020	2021	Отклонение (+/-)		Отклонение (%)	
				2020-2019	2021-2020	2020-2019	2021-2020
Среднесписочная численность работников, чел.	26	26	26	0	0	100	100
Принято работников, чел.	4	3	2	-1	-1	75	66
Выбыло работников всего, чел. в том числе	4	3	2	-1	-1	75	66
по собственному желанию	4	1	1	-3	0	25	100
за нарушение дисциплины	0	1	1	1	0	0	100
Оборот по приему, %	6,6	5,6	3,8	-1,0	0,7	85	68
Оборот по выбытию, %	2,6	3,3	2,5	0,7	-0,8	125	76
Текучесть кадров, %	2,6	2,2	1,3	-0,4	-0,9	84	59
Коэффициент постоянства кадров %	96,4	97,8	98,7	1,4	0,9	101	101

Показатели движения кадров свидетельствуют о постоянстве трудового коллектива ООО «Строй дом», его удовлетворенность организацией труда, условиями и стимулами. Снижение коэффициента текучести свидетельствует об улучшении обстановки в коллективе и целенаправленном подходе в управлении кадрами.

Обеспеченность ООО «Строй дом» трудовыми ресурсами представлена в таблице 2.

Таблица 2 – Состав и структура персонала ООО «Строй дом» за 2019 - 2021 гг.

Наименование категории	2019		2020		2021		Изменение (+/-)		Изменение (%)	
	кол-во	уд. вес, %	кол-во	уд. вес, %	кол-во	уд. вес, %	2020-2019	2021-2020	2020-2019	2021-2020
Руководители	4	15	4	15	4	15	0	0	100	100
Специалисты	5	19	4	15	6	23	-1	2	80	150
Рабочие	11	42	12	46	11	42	1	-1	109	92
Вспомогательный персонал	6	23	6	23	5	19	0	-1	100	83
Итого	26	100	26	100	26	100	0	0	100	100

В 2021 г. предприятие было на 100% укомплектовано персоналом. Наибольший удельный вес в общей численности работников составляют рабочие (основной персонал), что является положительным моментом, так

как именно от этой категории персонала зависит рост объема продаж ООО «Строй дом».

Состав и структура персонала ООО «Строй дом», показывающая кадровый потенциал, представлена в таблице 3.

Исходя из данных таблицы 3 можно сделать вывод, что уровень образования, увеличение численности сотрудников со стажем более года, возраст торгового персонала указывают на имеющийся кадровый потенциал предприятия, способствует укреплению экономической безопасности ООО «Строй дом».

Таблица 4 – Структура персонала ООО «Строй дом» за 2019-2021 гг.

Категории	2019		2020		2021		Изменение (+/-)		Изменение (%)	
	чел.	уд. вес (%)	чел.	уд. вес (%)	чел.	уд. вес (%)	2020-2019	2021-2020	2020-2019	2021-2020
по возрасту										
до 20 лет	1	3,7	2	6,3	2	8,3	1	1	170,3	131,7
от 20 до 30 лет	13	48,1	12	46,9	12	44,4	0	-1	97,5	94,7
от 30 до 40 лет	12	44,4	11	43,8	11	41,7	0	-1	98,6	95,2
от 40 до 50 лет	1	3,7	1	3,1	1	5,6	0	1	83,8	180,6
по образованию										
среднее	3	11,1	3	12,5	4	16,7	0	1	112,6	133,6
начальное профессиональное (училище)	10	37,1	11	40,6	10	38,9	3	130	109,4	95,8
среднее профессиональное	8	29,6	8	31,3	8	30,6	2	125	105,7	97,8
высшее	6	22,2	4	15,6	4	13,9	-1	83,3	70,3	89,1
по трудовому стажу										
до 1 года	10	37,1	8	31,3	9	33,3	-2	1	84,4	106,4
от 1 до 3 лет	11	40,7	11	40,6	11	41,7	0	0	99,8	102,7
от 3 до 5 лет	3	11,1	4	15,6	4	13,9	1	0	140,5	89,1
свыше 5 лет	3	11,1	3	12,5	3	11,1	0	0	112,6	88,8
Всего	26	100	26	100	26	100	0	0	100,0	100,0

Рассмотрим группы индикаторов кадровой составляющей экономической безопасности ООО «Строй дом» в таблице 5.

По данным представленным в таблице 5, можно сказать следующее. Среднесписочная численность работников не изменяется за три года.

Таблица 5 – Индикаторы кадровой составляющей экономической безопасности ООО «Строй дом»

Показатель	2019	2020	2021	Отклонение (+/-)		Отклонение (%)	
				2020-2019	2021-2020	2020-2019	2021-2020
Индикаторы численного состава предприятия							
Среднесписочная численность	26,0	26,0	26,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0

работников, чел							
Индикаторы эффективности использования персонала							
Производительность труда работников, тыс. руб.	5495,5	5570,4	5120,1	74,8	-450,3	101,4	91,9
Валовая прибыль организации на одного работающего, тыс. руб.	438,8	554,0	756,0	115,2	202,0	126,2	136,5
Чистая прибыль организации на одного работающего, тыс. руб.	284,9	478,6	849,2	193,7	370,6	168,0	177,4
Индикаторов качества мотивационной системы							
Средняя зарплата, руб.	21000	23000	25500	2000	2500	110	111
Социальных льгот на одного работающего, руб.	1001	1040	1148	40	108	104	110
Индекс экономической эффективность зарплаты	0,97	0,93	0,83	-0,04	-0,10	95,4	89,6
Рентабельность заработной платы	0,27	0,28	0,26	0,01	-0,02	103	93

Производительность труда определяется выработкой работников в единицу выручки, сокращение темпов роста производительности над темпами роста выручки ООО «Строй дом» свидетельствует о сокращении эффективности использования трудовых ресурсов.

Превышение темпов роста средней заработной платы над темпами роста производительности показывает, что существующая система мотивации и оплаты труда работников ООО «Строй дом» не отражает разумное сочетание экономических целей предприятия и интересов работников, что подтверждает отсутствие условия для обеспечения баланса между экономической и социальной эффективностью использования трудовых ресурсов.

Индекс экономической эффективность <1 соответствует ситуации, когда заработная плата растет более быстрыми темпами, чем производительность труда, что приводит к разбалансировке показателей эффективности деятельности предприятия.

Показатель рентабельности фонда заработной платы в 2021 г. уменьшился на 2 %, что следует оценить отрицательно. Снижение показателя рентабельности и индекса экономической эффективности заработной платы является отрицательным моментом, и говорит о том, что на предприятии заработная плата не выполняет свою стимулирующую функцию.

Далее рассмотрим существующую систему стимулирования персонала. Она включает две составляющих: материальную и нематериальную.

Материальное стимулирование работников в ООО «Строй дом» включает исключительно денежное стимулирование в форме оплаты труда.

В ООО «Строй дом» применяют оплату труда по трудовым договорам. Фонд оплаты труда (ФОТ) устанавливается, в соответствии со штатным расписанием. В него включены основные и дополнительные оплаты труда, надбавки, премиальный фонд. Формирование структуры, состава и численности организации реализуется в соответствии с указанием размера заработной платы в зависимости от занимаемой должности. Оно дает возможность сравнивать подразделения по численности сотрудников, их квалификации, уровню оплаты труда, используется при анализе трудовой загрузки работников, объёма выполняемых работ, уточнения должностных инструкций, а также при оценке целесообразности существующей структуры организации.

Согласно «Положению об оплате труда» в ООО «Строй дом», для всех работников применяют повременно-премиальную систему оплату труда (с учётом районного коэффициента). Система предусматривает, что величина заработной платы работников зависит от фактически отработанного ими времени, учёт которого ведётся в соответствии с документами учёта рабочего времени (табелями), а премия – от результата труда. А также премией при достижении работником хороших результатов по уровню квалификации степень сложности, точности, ответственности той работы, которую он выполняет.

Минимальный размер заработной платы в ООО «Строй дом» установлен не ниже месячного размера оплаты труда (МРОТ), который утвержден и индексируется Правительством РФ.

Зарплата выплачивается два раза в месяц: аванс за первую половину месяца и оплата труда за месяц, согласно трудового законодательства, трудового договора и положением об оплате труда (наличными денежными средствами из кассы предприятия либо перечислением по заявлению работников) на личные банковские карты. Зарплата работникам за первую половину месяца выдается в виде аванса, рассчитанного, исходя из данных табеля и фактически отработанного времени, часовой ставки или оклада. Сумма аванса затем удерживается из зарплаты сотрудников, рассчитанной по итогам месяца.

Планирование фонда заработной платы (ФЗП) на предприятии ООО «Строй дом» включает в себя исчисление фондов и средней зарплаты отдельно по категориям работников. В ФЗП входят – основная и дополнительная заработная плата. К основной относится зарплата за отработанное время, или выполненную работу (услуги), в её состав входит:

– оплата по окладам – руководителям и специалистам;

– по тарифным (часовым) ставкам и годовой нормированной трудоёмкости, образуют годовой тарифный (часовой) фонд без учёта

коэффициента премий – основным рабочим;

– премии за производственные показатели за расчетный период.

Премирование, доплаты и условия социального стимулирования персонала на предприятии производится в соответствии с «Положением об оплате труда», регулирующее отношение между работодателем и работником. Основные показатели доплат и социального стимулирования рассмотрим в таблице 6.

Таблица 6 − Основные показатели социального стимулирования и доплат ООО «Строй дом»

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Показатели социального стимулирования</td><td rowspan="2">Надбавки в ФЗП</td></tr>
<tr><td>Условия</td><td>Размер</td></tr>
<tr><td>Материальная помощь в связи со смертью работника, близких родственников (муж, жена, родители, дети)</td><td>3000,00 руб.</td><td rowspan="6">Праздничные и выходные дни.
Сверхурочные часы.
Очередные отпуска ежемесячные и дополнительные.
Пособия по временной нетрудоспособности (случай).
Профессиональное мастерство до 4,0%.
Компенсация при увольнении.
Вознаграждения за результаты работы по итогам месяца с учетом личного вклада в общие результаты работы предприятия:</td></tr>
<tr><td>К Новому году, ко Дню Защитника Отечества, к международному женскому дню</td><td>500,00 руб.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Подарки для детей до 14 лет к Новому году</td><td>300,00 руб.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Оплата абонемента в спортивном зале один раз в год</td><td>650,00 руб.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Материальная помощь (разовая) по заявлению работника</td><td>Случай</td></tr>
<tr><td>Материальная помощь при рождении ребенка</td><td>3000,00 руб.</td><td rowspan="9">- руководители и специалисты до 20,0%;
- основные рабочие до 25,0%.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Профилактические мероприятия</td><td>1000,00 руб.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Дополнительные оплачиваемые отпуска</td></tr>
<tr><td>В связи со смертью работника, близких родственников (муж, жена, родители, дети)</td><td>3 дня</td></tr>
<tr><td>Бракосочетание работников</td><td>3 дня</td></tr>
<tr><td>Призыв детей на военную службу</td><td>1 день</td></tr>
<tr><td>Рождение ребенка</td><td>1 день</td></tr>
<tr><td>Родителям ребенка, который идет в первый класс</td><td>1 день</td></tr>
</table>

Теперь необходимо рассмотреть политику в сфере оплаты, в ООО «Строй дом» действует двух системная оплата труда: окладная для руководителей, специалистов – административный персонал, и часовая ставка для основных рабочих.

Динамика среднемесячной заработной платы по категориям приведена в таблице 7.

Данные таблицы 7 показывают, что наибольший прирост среднемесячной заработной платы произошел по категории «специалисты»

- на 11,6%.

Таблица 7 – Динамика среднемесячной заработной платы по категория работников ООО «Строй дом»

Категории работающих	Среднемесячная заработная плата, руб.			Отклонение, %		
	2019	2020	2021	2020 к 2019	2021 к 2020	2021 к 2019
Руководители	26000,1	26336,1	27708,3	1,3	5,2	6,6
Специалисты	24005,6	25056,1	26787,5	4,4	6,9	11,6
Рабочие	22720,3	22923,8	24086,9	0,9	5,1	6,0
ИТОГО	22921,4	23209,1	24422,6	1,3	5,2	6,5

Существующая система оплаты имеет серьезный недостаток – она не имеет прямой взаимосвязи с фактическими результатами деятельности конкретного работника и поэтому не несет стимулирующего эффекта.

С целью определения эффективности организации оплаты труда автором проведен социологический опрос работников предприятия. Всего в опросе участвовало 26 человек.

Ниже представлены результаты данного опроса.

На вопрос, удовлетворяет ли Вас существующая система оплаты труда были получены следующие ответы (таблица 8).

Таблица 8 – Распределение ответов об удовлетворенности работников применяемой системы оплаты труда, %

Варианты ответов	Количество респондентов, чел.	Удельный вес, %
Удовлетворяет	10	37,5
Не удовлетворяет	16	62,5
Всего	26	100

Согласно данным таблицы 20, наибольшее количество респондентов не удовлетворены существующей системой оплаты труда работников.

Наглядно структура ответов на данный вопрос приведена на рисунке 1.

Как видно из данных, представленных на рисунке 3, более 60% работников ООО «Строй дом» не удовлетворяет существующая система оплаты труда.

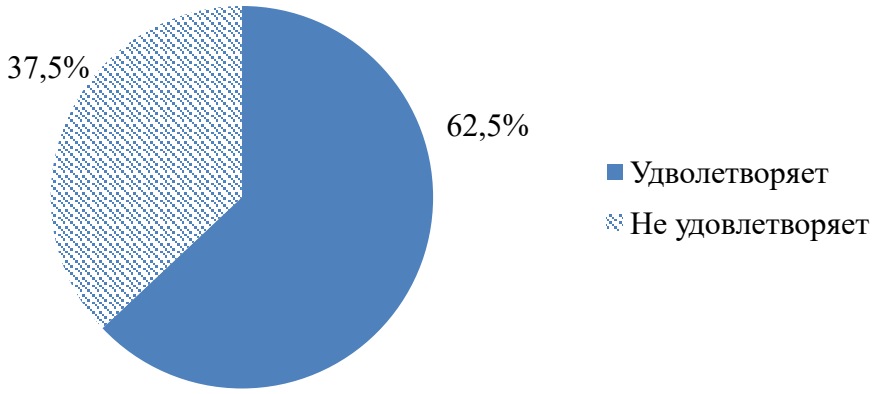


Рисунок 1 – Распределение ответов об удовлетворенности работников системой оплаты труда, %

Структура ответов респондентов на вопрос «Устраивает ли Вас тот размер заработка, который Вы получаете?» отражена в таблице 10.

Таблица 10 - Структура ответов респондентов на вопрос «Устраивает ли Вас тот размер заработка, который Вы получаете?»

Варианты ответов	Количество респондентов, чел.	Удельный вес, %
Да	12	37,5
Нет	15	46,9
Когда как	2	6,3
Затрудняюсь ответить	3	9,3
Всего	32	100

Следовательно, большинство работников данного предприятия не удовлетворены существующим размером оплаты труда.

Таким образом, проведенный анализ управления персоналом предприятия позволил выявить существенный недостаток: система управления персоналом предприятия также является неэффективной по вопросам удержания персонала. За анализируемый период отмечен рост текучести кадров.

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ПОНЯТИЕ И СУЩНОСТЬ СЕБЕСТОИМОСТИ ПРОДУКЦИИ

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается понятие и сущность себестоимости продукции, а также калькулирование и учет затрат.

Ключевые слова: калькулирование, себестоимость, оптимизация, производственные затраты.

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THE CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF PRODUCTS COST

Annotation: the article discusses the concept and essence of the cost of production, as well as costing and accounting.

Key words: costing, cost, optimization, production costs.

В условиях ограниченных ресурсов и достижения плановой экономической эффективности возникает потребность постоянного сравнения понесенных затрат и полученных результатов. Эта проблема усугубляется под влиянием инфляции, когда данные об издержках производства необходимо повседневно сравнивать с будущими затратами, в значительной мере зависит от влияния внешней среды.

Основополагающей целью для любого предприятия является максимизация прибыли, которая представляет собой разницу между доходами предприятия и издержками на себестоимость продукции, ведение хозяйственной деятельности. Величина прибыли зависит главным образом от количества проданных товаров и услуг, цены на них, уровня производительности труда и производственных затрат. Отсюда вытекает еще одна цель организации – оптимизация себестоимости продукции предприятия.

Термин «себестоимость» был введен в политическую экономию П. Прудоном и Э. Форкадом. Рассматривался многими видными учеными. Например, в работах 1920-х годов С.Г. Струмилина и Л. И. Любощица подробно излагается взгляд на экономическую природу и содержание

таких категорий, как «стоимость», «себестоимость» и «издержи производства». Последние рассматриваются как самостоятельные экономические категории, поскольку расположены на разных уровнях абстракции. По мнению С.Г. Струмилина и Л.И. Любощица, себестоимость является модифицированной и поверхностной формой категории издержек производства, выступает на практике как издержки производства функционирующей фирмы, как расходы конкретного предпринимателя в условиях конкуренции.

В экономической литературе приводится ряд определений понятия «себестоимость», каждое из которых устанавливает и добавляет его экономическую сущность, этот факт содействует способствует проведению наиболее подробного анализа, проанализируем зачастую встречающиеся определения, для удобства объединим их в таблицу 1.

Таблица 1 – Установление определения понятию себестоимость продукции

Автор	Себестоимость - это
В.Э. Керимов	совокупность выраженных в денежной форме затрат предприятия на производство и реализацию продукции
Н.Д. Врублевский	скалькулированные издержки производства по ее видам, наименованиям и единицам
Т.П. Карпова	величина используемых ресурсов в денежном выражении
М.И. Кутер	затраты продаж — часть расходов отчетного периода, приходящаяся на основные виды деятельности и включающая производственную себестоимость продаж, расходы на управление и расходы на продажу
Я.В. Соколов	совокупность затрат, отражаемых по дебету счета 90 «Продажи» и 91 «Прочие доходы и расходы»
Р. Энтони, Дж. Рис	представленная в денежном выражении величина ресурсов, использованных в определенных целях
Б. Нидлз, Х. Андерсон, Д. Колдуэлл	производственные затраты на произведенную, но непроданную продукцию, т.е. как бы материализованные затраты, и именно поэтому их можно инвентаризировать

Таким образом, себестоимость продукции (работ, услуг) представляет собой стоимостную оценку используемых в процессе ее производства и реализации природных, материальных и трудовых ресурсов, основных средств, нематериальных активов, а также других затрат.

В основном в экономической литературе среди ученых-экономистов преобладает мнение, что себестоимость — это совокупность затрат предприятия на производство и реализацию продукции, выраженных в денежной форме, примем это определение за основную сущность понятия себестоимости.

Стратегическое развитие предприятия напрямую зависит от размера себестоимости продукции. Себестоимость напрямую влияет на

экономическую эффективность производства и финансовую устойчивость организации. Для определения структуры затрат, которые входят в процесс производства продукции предприятия актуальным выступает вопрос построения модели оптимизации себестоимости продукции предприятия.

В условиях ограниченных ресурсов и достижения плановой экономической эффективности возникает потребность постоянного сравнения понесенных затрат и полученных результатов. Эта проблема усугубляется под влиянием инфляции, когда данные об издержках производства необходимо повседневно сравнивать с будущими затратами, в значительной мере зависит от влияния внешней среды.

Возможность устранения или предсказания влияния многих негативных факторов появляется благодаря рационально организованному учету затрат на производство, который формирует информацию об использовании материальных, трудовых и финансовых ресурсов, себестоимости производства и реализации, а в конечном результате, показатели эффективности работы предприятий. Наряду с необходимостью изучения общих задач организации и методологии учета и калькулирования себестоимости в промышленности возникает существенная необходимость усвоения тех особенностей формирования затрат, распределения комплексных расходов, приемов и способов калькулирования себестоимости изделий, которые определяются отраслевыми факторами.

Цель учета затрат и калькулирования себестоимости продукции заключается в своевременном, полном и достоверном определении фактических затрат, связанных с производством и сбытом продукции, определении фактической себестоимости отдельных видов и всей продукции, контроле за использованием ресурсов и денежных средств.

Анализ литературных источников показал, что нет единого подхода к классификации методов учета затрат. При этом прослеживается нечеткое разграничение методов учета затрат и калькулирования себестоимости продукции.

В подходах ученых существуют различия: одни отождествляют методы учета затрат и калькулирования, другие - в качестве конкретного порядка расчета себестоимости продукции рассматривают методы калькулирования. Так, одни авторы отмечают, что «управленческий учет издержек производства состоит из двух составляющих - собственно учета затрат на производство и калькуляционного учета себестоимости продукции» [1]. Первый включает учет издержек производства по экономическим элементам, видам, местам возникновения и объектам учета, а второй - учет себестоимости по калькуляционным статьям расходов, определение себестоимости продукции по местам возникновения затрат производства и калькулирования себестоимости продукции по видам и калькуляционным единицам, а также составление

отчетных калькуляций фактической себестоимости готовой продукции предприятия.

В работах других авторов исследованы «особенности использования учетно-калькуляционного инструментария в стратегическом управлении затратами по стадиям жизненного цикла продукции предприятия, проведена сравнительная характеристика понятия «расходы», осуществлен анализ условий признания и оценки в учете расходов в соответствии с национальными и международными стандартами финансовой отчетности» [3].

Между калькулированием и производственным учетом существует тесная взаимосвязь. Предпосылкой калькулирования является учет издержек производства.

Производственный учет предполагает сбор информации о расходах предприятия, документальное оформление хозяйственных операциях, связанных с производственными затратами, их обобщения и группировки по различным признакам. Только на основе информации, содержащейся в системе производственного учета, возможно калькулирование.

Калькуляционный учет обеспечивает группировка затрат в таком аналитическом разрезе, который делает возможным процесс калькулирования. Понятие метода учета затрат в экономической литературе чаще всего рассматривается в неразрывной взаимосвязи со способами исчисления себестоимости продукции.

Понятно, что конечной целью производственного учета является калькулирование себестоимости продукции. На наш взгляд, выходными классификационным признакам методов учета затрат и калькулирования себестоимости продукции должны быть следующие показатели: полнота включения объектов, оперативность и уровень контроля за расходами.

Среди важных вопросов управленческого учета - эффективность затрат предприятия, поиск их оптимальной величины. На предприятиях нередко отсутствует эффективная система планирования и контроля за затратами.

Таким образом, по экономической сущности себестоимость — это выраженные в денежной форме затраты различных ресурсов (труда, сырья, материалов, основных средств, финансовых ресурсов) в процессе производства, обращения и распределения продукции, товаров и т.д. [2]. Максимальное снижение себестоимости в условиях рынка, кризисной экономики, а также свободные цены обусловливают организации больше обращать внимания на получение прибыли. Эффективность любой предпринимательской деятельности зависит от снижения затрат на единицу продукции или предоставления услуг.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ КЛОПИДОГРЕЛА С ПОЗИЦИЙ ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬНОЙ МЕДИЦИНЫ

Резюме: В статье изложены сведения о механизмах действия, эффективности и безопасности клопидогрела. Приводятся результаты клинических исследований, в том числе сравнительных, в которых проводилось сопоставление клопидогрела с другими антитромбоцитарными препаратами. Рассматривается влияние клопидогрела на конечные точки, а также место препарата в лечении больных с различными клиническими формами ишемической болезни сердца. Представлены данные относительно нового отечественного дженерика — Клапитакса.

Ключевые слова: ишемическая болезнь сердца, антиагреганты, клопидогрел.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CLOPIDOGREL FROM THE STANDPOINT OF EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE

Resume:The article provides information about the mechanisms of action, efficacy and safety of clopidogrel. The results of clinical studies, including comparative studies, in which clopidogrel was compared with other antiplatelet drugs, are presented. The effect of clopidogrel on the endpoints, as well as the place of the drug in the treatment of patients with various clinical forms of coronary heart disease is considered. Data on a new domestic generic, Klapitax, are presented.

Key words: coronary heart disease, antiplatelet agents, clopidogrel.

Актуальность. В последнее десятилетие клопидогрел стал одним из наиболее часто используемых врачами–кардиологами Западной Европы и Америки антитромботических препаратов[6]. В целом ряде исследований была доказана высокая эффективность клопидогрела при нестабильной стенокардии и инфаркте миокарда (ИМ). Кроме того, клопидогрел существенно улучшил отдаленные результаты чрескожной коронарной ангиопластики и стентирования венечных сосудов[2]. Наконец, накоплен положительный опыт применения этого препарата при заболеваниях, обусловленных атеросклерозом других локализаций (в частности, у пациентов с острой или хронической ишемией головного мозга, перемежающей хромотой и т.д.)[5].

В то же время можно с сожалением констатировать, что в нашей стране клопидогрел используется недостаточно широко, результаты его применения зачастую далеки от оптимальных, а для многих пациентов этот препарат в силу различных причин оказывается недоступным[7].

Сложившаяся ситуация обусловлена не только наличием нерешенных концептуальных вопросов (к числу которых относится прежде всего отсутствие единого мнения о наиболее эффективных дозировках клопидогрела и оптимальной продолжительности его назначения), проблемой резистентности к антитромботической терапии и экономическими факторами, но также во многом связана с недостаточной осведомленностью практикующих врачей о результатах использования этого препарата при различных заболеваниях сердечно–сосудистой системы[1,2,4].

Цель исследования. Изучить эффективность клопидогрела у больных ишемической болезнью сердца

Материалы и методы исследования. Клиническая эффективность клопидогрела в виде монотерапии у больных хронической ИБС в клинике АГМИ. В него были включены 85 больных с клиническими проявлениями атеросклероза: ИМ, ишемический инсульт, поражение периферических артерий.

Результаты исследования. Абсолютное снижение риска всех серьезных сосудистых событий за 2 года терапии показано для пациентов с ИМ или инсультом в анамнезе и для больных со стабильной стенокардией ($p=0,0005$), периферическим атеросклерозом ($p=0,004$) и мерцательной аритмией ($p=0,01$), а также за 3–4 недели терапии у больных с острым ИМ или инсультом. Польза антиагрегантной терапии существенно перевешивает связанный с ней риск больших экстракраниальных кровотечений. Наиболее изученным антиагрегантом является АСК в суточной дозе 75–150 мг, по крайней мере, такой же эффективной, как и более высокая дозировка. Клопидогрел приводил к снижению частоты серьезных сосудистых событий на 10% по сравнению с АСК.

Больные получали клопидогрел 75 мг или АСК 325 мг/сут. в течение 1–3 лет. Клопидогрел приводил к значимому снижению частоты новых ишемических осложнений (ИМ, ишемического инсульта, и сердечной смерти): отмечено 939 событий в основной и 1020 – в контрольной группе (снижение относительного риска – 8,7%, p=0,043). Максимальная польза достигнута в отношении снижения риска ИМ (на 19,2%). Кроме того, было установлено достоверное снижение частоты повторных госпитализаций по поводу ишемических событий или кровотечений у больных, получавших клопидогрел, по сравнению с теми, кто принимал АСК: с 13,7 до 12,6% (снижение относительного риска – 7,9%).

Последующий анализ исследования позволил выделить 5 групп больных высокого риска, у которых польза от применения клопидогрела наиболее значима: операция аорто–коронарного шунтирования (АКШ), наличие более одного ишемического события в анамнезе; поражение нескольких сосудистых бассейнов; сахарный диабет и гиперхолестеринемия.

Вывод. В заключение необходимо подчеркнуть, что длительное применение клопидогрела является эффективным и безопасным методом вторичной профилактики сердечно–сосудистых осложнений у больных с различными формами ишемической болезни сердца (в том числе при операциях реваскуляризации миокарда).

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ПОРЯДОК ОТРАЖЕНИЯ В БУ МАЛОЦЕННЫХ ОСНОВНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ФСБУ 6/2020

Аннотация. У организации может быть имущество, у которого срок полезного использования превышает 12 месяцев, а его стоимость ниже лимита. Это хозяйственный инвентарь, спецодежда, канцелярские принадлежности, инструменты и так далее. Иными словами — это малоценное имущество компании, и его учет зависит от того, применяет компания в 2021 году ПБУ 6/01 или досрочно перешла на ФСБУ 6/2020.

Ключевые слова: Малоценные ОС, стандарт, расходы, запасы, затраты.

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THE PROCEDURE FOR REFLECTING LOW-VALUE FIXED ASSETS IN THE ACCOUNTING RECORDS ACCORDING TO FSBU 6/2020

Annotation. An organization may have property whose useful life exceeds 12 months, and its value is below the limit. These are household equipment,

overalls, stationery, tools and so on. In other words, this is a low-value property of the company, and its accounting depends on whether the company applies PBU 6/01 in 2021 or switched to FSBU 6/2020 ahead of schedule.

Keywords: Low-value fixed assets, standard, expenses, stocks, expenses.

С 2022 г. в обязательном порядке все организации (кроме бюджетных) должны применять новый ФСБУ 6/2020 «Основные средства» (утв. приказом Минфина от 17.09.2020 № 204н). Этот стандарт изменил не только состав основных средств, но и порядок начисления амортизации по ним. По желанию компания может применять новые стандарты досрочно.

ФСБУ 6/2020 "Основные средства" распространяется на все организации (за исключением организаций бюджетной сферы). Организации, которые имеют право вести упрощенный бухгалтерский учет и составлять упрощенную бухгалтерскую отчетность (например, субъекты малого предпринимательства, не подпадающие под обязательный аудит), могут не применять ряд положений нового стандарта (п.п. 2, 3 ФСБУ 6/2020).

Учет малоценных объектов по ФСБУ 6/2020

Малоценные объекты – это оборудование и запасы, признанные несущественными, в бухгалтерском учете включаются в расходы при поступлении и чаще всего требуют контроля и ответственных лиц (спецодежда, мебель, офисная техника, инструменты, огнетушители). В налоговом учете расходы списываются при выдаче сотруднику. Для учета малоценных объектов предусмотрен отдельный счет 10.21 «Малоценные объекты».

10.21	Малоценное оборудование и запасы	А
10.21.1	Приобретение малоценного оборудования и запасов	А
10.21.2	Выбытие малоценного оборудования и запасов	П

Лимит стоимости основных средств компания устанавливает самостоятельно с учетом существенности информации о таких активах. Решение об установленном лимите раскрывают в бухгалтерской отчетности. Если стоимость купленного имущества оказывается ниже лимита, его называют малоценным.

Основное отличие от ПБУ 6/2001 в том, что малоценное имущество сразу списывают в состав расходов в том периоде, в котором эти расходы совершены (п. 5 ФСБУ 6/2020). Ставить его на учет как материально-производственный запас нельзя. Затраты, связанные с покупкой малоценки, ее настройкой и установкой, также списывают в расходы.

Рассмотрим на примере компании ООО «Мебельстрой» и увидим, что компания приобрела 2 шт. электроинструмента общей стоимостью 80 тыс. руб. (по 40 тыс. руб. за 1 шт.), и она считается несущественной для

бухучета и бухотчетности. Тогда инструмент относится на малоценное оборудование и запасы.

Когда пользователь проведет документ, по инструменту сформируется бухгалтерская корреспонденция:

Дт 10.21.1 Кт 60.01 — 80 000 руб. — поступили малоценные объекты (без НДС)

Дт 23 (20, 25, 26) Кт 10.21.2 — 80 000 руб. — расходы учтены при передаче объектов в производство

После отражения поступления объектов, с ними работают обычным образом — осуществляют перемещение, комплектацию, передачу в производство. Программа самостоятельно формирует проводки по сч. 10.21.2.

Проводки для списания малоценки в соответствии с ФСБУ 6/2020

Для списания малоценки есть два варианта проводок, которые бухгалтер может использовать в соответствии с ФСБУ 6/2020.

Вариант 1 — Списание на счета затрат

В таком случае полученные от поставщика малоценные объекты сразу попадают на затратные счета 20, 23, 25, 26, 29 или 44. Но есть особенность.

При списании стоимость малоценки должна в полном объеме попасть на счет 90. Однако из вышеперечисленных счетов полностью на счет 90 закрываются только счета 26 и 44. Другие включают в себя стоимость незавершенного производства (20 и 29), либо распределяются на незавершенку (25).

Для этого к счетам 20, 25 и 29 можно открыть субсчет «Малоценные имущество» и списывать его в полном объеме на счет 90.

Операции по списанию малоценного имущества на счета затрат.

Таблица 1

Дебет	Кредит	Описание
26/44 или 20, 23, 25,29 субсчета «Малоценное имущество»	60	Отражено поступление малоценного имущества от поставщика
19	60	Отражен «входящий» НДС
60	51	Перечислена оплату поставщику
68	19	«Входящий» НДС принят к вычету
90	26/44 или 20, 23, 25,29 субсчета «Малоценное имущество»	Стоимость малоценки списана в состав расходов

Вариант 2 — Списание на счет 90 «Продажи»

Второй вариант проще — можно сразу списать малоценку на счет 90. Недостаток способа в том, что бухгалтер не сможет увидеть аналитику расходов. Поэтому первый способ более предпочтителен.

Операции по списанию малоценного имущества на счет 90 «Продажи»

Таблица 2

Дебет	Кредит	Описание
90	60	Поступило малоценное имущество и сразу списано в расходы
19	60	Отражен «входящий» НДС
60	51	Перечислена оплату поставщику
68	19	«Входящий» НДС принят к вычету

Расходы на приобретение малоценного имущества отражаются в бухгалтерской отчетности следующим образом.

Заключение

Проанализировав положения действующих нормативных актов, можно прийти к выводу, что активы целесообразно в учете разделить на категории по признаку существенности.

Так, запасы – это существенные объекты БУ, которые используются менее года. Порядок их учета не изменился – используется счет 10, списание в затраты происходит при передаче в производство.

Основные средства без признака малоценности — существенные активы. Срок их службы свыше 12 месяцев, проводки делаются через счет 08 с последующим вводом в эксплуатацию, погашением стоимости через амортизацию – также известная в БУ схема.

К несущественным могут быть отнесены, кроме материалов, малоценные ОС. Они спишутся в затраты на момент приобретения.

В НУ расходы фиксируются не сразу, а при передаче малоценных ОС в производство. Различия в БУ и НУ, как правило, приводят к возникновению временных разниц.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ ПОДХОД К ЛЕЧЕНИЮ БОЛЬНЫХ ГЕПАТИТОМ С С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ЭРБИСОЛА УЛЬТРАФАРМ

Резюме: Вирус гепатита С является причиной острых и хронических гепатитов, приводящих к развитию цирроза печени и гепатоцеллюлярной карциномы.

Результат противовирусной терапии хронических заболеваний печени определяется рядом так называемых «факторов хозяина». Среди которых отрицательное значение имеют стеатоз печени, перегрузка железом, избыточная масса тела больного, иммуносупрессия, злоупотребление алкоголем, степень фиброза печени, наркомания, низкая исходная активность АлАТ (менее 2 норм).

При хронических вирусных гепатитах С и В Эрбисол УЛЬТРАфарм вводят в/в струйно по 2 мл утром и по 2 мл (разведенных до 20 мл 0,9% р-ром натрия хлорида) вечером ежедневно или в/м по 2 мл 2 раза в день утром и вечером в течение 20 дней на фоне базисной дезинтоксикационной терапии, а затем в течение 60 дней — в/в по 2 мл вечером через каждые 72 ч или в/м по 2 мл вечером через каждые 48 ч.

Всего на курс — 40–70 ампул по 2 мл. После 10–14-дневного перерыва необходимо проводить повторные курсы лечения, количество которых определяется тяжестью патологического процесса.

Минимальный срок лечения — 6 мес (2 курса), однако при положительной динамике лечения первый курс можно продлить до 6 мес и вводить препарат в/м по 2 мл вечером через каждые 48 ч в течение 160 дней.

Ключевые слова: препарат Эрбисол, непатит С, противовирусная терапия.

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A MODERN APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF HEPATITIS C PATIENTS USING ERBISOL ULTRAPHARM

Resume: Hepatitis C virus is the cause of acute and chronic hepatitis, leading to the development of liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.

The result of antiviral therapy of chronic liver diseases is determined by a number of so-called "host factors". Among which, liver steatosis, iron overload, excess body weight of the patient, immunosuppression, alcohol abuse, degree of liver fibrosis, drug addiction, low initial activity of AlAT (less than 2 norms) have a negative value.

In chronic viral hepatitis C and B, Erbisol ULTRApharm is injected in / in a jet of 2 ml in the morning and 2 ml (diluted to 20 ml of 0.9% sodium chloride solution) in the evening daily or in / m 2 ml 2 times a day in the morning and evening for 20 days against the background of basic detoxification therapy, and then for 60 days — intravenous 2 ml in the evening every 72 hours or intravenous 2 ml in the evening every 48 hours.

A total of 40-70 ampoules of 2 ml per course. After a 10-14-day break, repeated courses of treatment should be carried out, the number of which is determined by the severity of the pathological process.

The minimum duration of treatment is 6 months (2 courses), however, with positive dynamics of treatment, the first course can be extended to 6 months and the drug can be administered in / m 2 ml in the evening every 48 hours for 160 days.

Keywords: Erbisol drug, nepatit C, antiviral therapy.

Актуальность. Одной из самых актуальных и сложных проблем для здравоохранения в целом, и гепатологии в частности, остается проблема распространения и лечения хронического вирусного гепатита С (ХГС). При этом изучение данного вопроса — интегративная проблема, которая носит не только медицинский, но и социально — экономический характер[3,5,7].

При вирусных гепатитах Эрбисол УЛЬТРАфарм активирует цитотоксические Т-лимфоциты (CD8+) и Т-киллеры (CD3+16+56+), ответственные за уничтожение инфицированных вирусами клеток, а также индуцирует синтез интерферонов, что способствует ускорению элиминации вируса[1,6,9]. В то же время, активируя процессы регенерации печени, препарат способствует замещению погибших гепатоцитов здоровыми, что снижает степень тяжести инфекционного заболевания[2,4,8]. Препарат обладает противовоспалительными свойствами, однако при лечении пациентов с хроническими воспалительными процессами возможна фаза обострения на протяжении 2–5 дней[5].

Целью данного исследования было изучение Фенотипа иммунокомпетентных клеток больных ХГС в динамике лечения препаратом Эрбисол ультра фарм.

Материал и методы исследования. В исследование было включено 31 пациент (22 мужчин и 9 женщин, средний возраст 39,2 ± 2,6 лет), которые находились на лечении в отделении вирусных гепатитов.

Результаты исследования и их обсуждения. Проведенные исследования показали, что у больных ХГС до начала лечения содержание лимфоцитов практически не отличалось от значений здоровых доноров. Количество лимфоцитов находилось в пределах физиологической нормы (25-35%), но незначительно превышало контрольный показатель, что указывает на активацию Т-лимфоцитов и распознает комплекс вирусного антигена.

Статистически достоверно повышенным относительно показателей группы доноров оказался уровень Т- и В-лимфоцитов с активационными маркерами. Относительное количество киллерных клеток с поверхностными антигенами, но достоверных различий не выявлено.

У больных ХГС уже после 1-курса лечения препаратом Эрбисол Ультрафарм отмечалось повышение (Т-киллеры), основной функцией которых является осуществление противоинфекционной защиты путем мужа инфицированных вирусом клеток. Достоверное увеличение количества этих клеток по сравнению с показателями группы контроля и данными лечения выявлено после 4 курса проведенной терапии.

У больных ХГС после 1-го и 2-го курсов лечения, достоверно снизилось до показателей группы доноров, после 3-го и 4-го наблюдалось незначительное увеличение киллеров, что можно объяснить механизмом действия препарата Эрбисол Ультрафарм, который способствует активации натуральных киллеров. Анализ экспрессии активационных маркеров на поверхности лимфоцитов периферической крови больных ХГС в динамике лечения показал постепенное снижение количества Т-лимфоцитов в динамике лечения, что свидетельствует об уменьшении иммуновоспалительного компонента. Снижение количества В-лимфоцитов могут вступать в эффекторную ветвь иммунного ответа, как клетки с естественной киллерной активностью, которые продуцируют не только различные типы цитотоксических антител, но и широкий спектр медиаторов, наделенных цитотоксическими свойствами, что позволяет им осуществлять иммунологический надзор, то есть оказывать цитотоксическое действие на клетки - мишени (инфицированный вирусом или опухолевые клетки). Нами было отмечено что у больных ХГС, которые получали только базисное лечение (гепатопротекторы и дезинтоксикационные средства) в течении двух курсов, существенных изменений фенотипического профиля иммунокомпотентных клеток периферической крови не выявлено. Количество активных В-лимфоцитов

после 1-го курса даже повысилось. Проведенные исследования позволяют заключить, что препарат Эрбисол ультрафарм обладает выраженным иммуномодулирующим действием, воздействует Т-хелперы, супрессоры, Т-киллеры и неспецифческие звенья иммунной системы. При этом его воздействие в большей степени направлено на нормализацию параметров иммунного статуса и проявляется при отклонениях от нормы. Следует отметить, что применение препарата Эрбисол Ультрафарм при длительной терапии больных ХГС не вызвало клеточного, что часто наблюдается при интерферонотерапии.

Таким образом, анализ субпопуляционного состава препарата Эрбисол Ультрафарм в динамике длительного лечения.

Выводы: В процессе количества Т-киллеров и Т-хелперов, что может свидетельствовать об их активации.

2. После 1-го и 2-го курсов лечения больных ХГС препаратом Эрбисол Ультрафарм наблюдалась нормализация исходно высокого уровня Т-киллеров и постепенное снижение количества цитотоксических клеток на протяжении всего срока наблюдения, что указывает на уменьшение антигенной вирусной нагрузки.

3. уменьшение экспрессии антигенов маркеров поздней активации Т-лимфоцитов у больных ХГС в динамике лечения Эрбисол Ультрафарм свидетельствует об уменьшении иммуновоспалительного компонента.

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АНАЛИЗ И ОЦЕНКА

Аннотация: Эта статья посвящена оценке четырех навыков. Он направлен на то, чтобы показать различные способы, а также методы, помогающие в процессе оценки одного и того же. Четыре разных навыка: говорение, аудирование, письмо и чтение.

Ключевые слова: оценивание, оценка, навык, процесс, приемы, фактор, влияние, портфолио, важность, процесс обучения.

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ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

Annotation: This article focuses on the assessment of four skills. It aims to show different ways and methods to help in the process of evaluating the same thing. Four different skills: speaking, listening, writing and reading.

Keywords: assessment, assessment, skill, process, techniques, factor, influence, portfolio, importance, learning process.

Если говорить о том, что термины «оценка» и «оценка» часто употребляются как синонимы, то на самом деле они самостоятельны и различны. Цель оценки состоит в том, чтобы измерить эффективность; оценка добавляет в процесс ценностный компонент. Учитель может оценить ученика, чтобы установить, насколько хорошо человек успешно достиг цели обучения. Однако, если измерение используется для определения места в программе, например, в специальной образовательной программе, клубе почестей или для документации по индивидуальной образовательной программе, оценка представляет собой оценку.

АНАЛИЗ	Обе	**ОЦЕНКА**
Постоянный Положительно Индивидуально Обеспечивает обратную связь	Требовать критерии Используйте меры Основаны ли доказательства	Обеспечивает закрытие осуждает Применяется против стандартов Показывает недостатки

Цели оценки: Оценка имеет двоякую природу. Это позволяет учителю собирать информацию, а затем определять, что учащийся знает или не знает, и одновременно руководит фазой планирования. Чтобы удовлетворить потребности всех учащихся, учителю может потребоваться дифференцировать обучение.

Затем учитель несет ответственность за своевременное предоставление положительной обратной связи ученику. Эта обратная связь должна конкретно указывать, достиг ли учащийся цели обучения, в частности, что необходимо улучшить, и кто и как эти цели будут достигнуты.

Цель оценки традиционно состояла в том, чтобы определить, чему научился учащийся. Сегодня упор делается на аутентичную оценку. В то время как первые обычно использовали методы припоминания, последние побуждают учащихся демонстрировать большее понимание. (Виггинс, 1990)

В академической среде оценка может включать «процесс наблюдения за обучением; описание, сбор, запись, оценка и интерпретация информации об обучении учащегося или о собственном обучении.

В момент оценки учителя должны учитывать, что учащиеся разные, поэтому процесс оценки каждого из них также должен быть разным, чтобы выполнить правильный процесс оценки для каждого навыка.

Имейте в виду, что методы, используемые для оценки устной речи, могут отличаться от тех, которые используются для оценки письма и чтения. Хорошо знать, что аудирование и говорение идут почти вместе или, по крайней мере, имеют какое-то отношение и могут оцениваться вместе.

Как уже упоминалось, в этом коротком документе будут показаны методы, которые сработали в процессе оценки, а также способы их использования. Помня о некоторых факторах, которые могут повлиять на оценку, это ключ к хорошей оценке.

Оценивание — нелегкий процесс, потому что требует времени, хотя бы потому, что у учителя не один ученик, а целый класс. Например, используя портфолио для оценивания или оценивания письма, учитель, который использовал эту технику, должен тратить много времени на проверку каждого портфолио, а затем давать правильную оценку каждому отдельному ученику.

Одной из важных частей оценки компетентности учащегося является рассмотрение того, что на результаты выступления могут влиять многие факторы, такие как плохой ночной отдых, болезнь, эмоциональное отвлечение, беспокойство и другие.

В процессе обучения разговорная речь рассматривается как наиболее важный навык, который необходимо развивать, поэтому и учителя, и ученики сосредотачиваются на достижении одного и того же. Говорение стало настолько важным, что люди ищут приемы и приемы для его улучшения (Bahrani & Rahmatulloh, 2008; Pan, 2010).

Просмотровая оценка по языковому исполнению, аудирование и говорение очень тесно взаимосвязаны, а это означает, что практически невозможно отделить одно от другого. Речевая деятельность предполагает непосредственное взаимодействие слухового восприятия, однако есть несколько видов деятельности, в которых они могут быть изолированы друг от друга (Браун, Д. 2003). Говорение — продуктивный навык, который можно непосредственно наблюдать, в то время как надежность и валидность теста скомпрометированы наблюдениями.

В заключение, оценка четырех навыков — непростая задача. Прежде чем приступить к оценке любого из четырех навыков, учителя должны сначала определить критерии оценки, а также уведомить учащихся или экзаменуемых о том, какие аспекты выбранного навыка будут оцениваться. На оценку могут влиять многие факторы, окружающие учащихся, то же самое может влиять и отражаться на оценках; учителя должны знать об этом и помнить. Плохая ночь, тревога, нервозность, страх и др. могут повлиять на результаты оценки в момент подачи заявки.

Четыре навыка разделены с точки зрения терминов, но в то же время, когда дело доходит до оценивания, и учитель, и ученики используют одно и то же, например, иногда трудно отделить слушание от говорения или чтение от письма.

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МЕТОДЫ СОЗДАНИЯ НОВЫХ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ ПРЕПАРАТОВ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПАТЕНТОВ НА ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПРЕПАРАТ

Аннотация: в этой статье вы узнаете по каким принципам проводятся исследования новых лекарственных препаратов. Сколько времени уходит на выпуск нового препарата. И о дилемме «доступности препаратов и количестве исследований для разработки новых». Это статья расскажет обо всём этом упираясь на экономические аспекты.

Ключевые слова: фармацевтическая промышленность, препарат, лекарственное средство, фармацевтические компании, патент, дженерик.

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METHODS FOR DEVELOPING NEW DRUGS AND MODERN PROBLEMS OF MEDICINAL PATENTS

Annotation: in this article you will learn on what principles the research of new drugs is carried out. How long does it take to release a new drug? And about the dilemma of "the availability of drugs and the amount of research for the development of new ones." This article will talk about all this, focusing on economic aspects.

Key words: pharmaceutical industry, drug, drug, pharmaceutical companies, patent, generic.

Медицина и фармацевтика всегда развивались параллельно техническому прогрессу. Начиная с 50-ых годов прошлого столетия значительно повысилось средняя продолжительность жизни. Увеличение численности населения не дала себя долго ждать. Причиной этого стало разработка новых лекарственных средств и терапевтических стратегий. Повысился спрос на лекарственные препараты, а также требования, предъявляемые к безопасности лекарственных веществ. Большой спрос стал основой для быстрого развития фармацевтических компаний. Они начали обширные поиски новых лекарственных средств. Обусловлено

было это тем что существовало много заболеваний для которых не было лечения и каждый год выявляли ещё больше новых заболеваний. Что в свою очередь сделала фармацевтическую промышленность экономически выгодным направлением с огромным потенциалом. Процесс создания нового лекарственного препарата очень трудоёмкий процесс, в нём участвуют химики, биологи, фармацевты, клинические фармакологи и врачи разных специальностей.

В создании нового лекарства существует два основных этапов это доклинические и клинические испытания. Доклинические испытания включают в себя:

- Цель (заболевание, нарушение ОВ, и т.д. исходя из потребностей здравоохранения);
- Определение: нарушения в биохимических процессах, гормонов, медиаторов, участвующих в патологическом процессе. Недостаток или избыток веществ в ОВ;
- Синтез химического вещества (активного фармакологического ингредиента);
- Оформление документации и регистрация химического вещества;
- Доклинические небиологические исследования “in vitro”;
- Разработка методов аналитического контроля данного вещества;
- Доклинические биологические исследования “in vivo” (испытания на мышах, кроликах, обезьянах);

Клинические испытания включают:

- 1ая фаза: испытания на людях, участвуют от 20 до 100 пациентов страдающие соответствующей болезнью. Испытывается эффективность лекарственного вещества. В данной стадии внимание уделяют метаболизму токсичности, всасыванию, распределению лекарственного вещества.
- 2ая фаза: оценка фармакокинетики и фармакодинамики препарата. В ней участвуют от 100 до 500 человек. В этой стадии обозначают среднюю терапевтическую дозу, схему приёма, время действия, период выделения, воздействия на системы (сердечно-сосудистую, выделительную, нервную и т.д.) организма человека. И пытаются доработать препарат добавляя добавки, которые уменьшают побочные действия.
- 3ья фаза: участвуют большое количество (от 300 и более) пациентов страдающие данной болезнью. Эти исследования проводятся для подтверждения эффективности и безопасности. А также для определения воздействия препарата в комбинации с другими препаратами и действие на больных разной степени тяжести. Для подтверждения эффективности часто применяют плацебо.

После прохождения клинических испытаний оформляется документация и препарат регистрируется, тем самым он

запатентовывается. Но чтобы быть запатентованным препарат должен соответствовать нижеперечисленным требованиям:

- Не дублировать предыдущие;
- Превосходить аналоги в эффективности;
- Быть всесторонне конкурентоспособным.

Без этих качеств не препарат допускается в производство. По словам главы компании, Novartis из 700 тестируемых химических веществ до клинических испытаний доходит лишь 1-2, но и это ещё не гарантирует то что они попадут в производство. Клинические испытания проводятся долго и на время их проведения нельзя повлиять по объективным причинам. Поэтому большие компании направляют все свои ресурсы на доклинические испытания, с целью сократить время выпуска нового препарата. В сегодняшнее время существует 4 принципа по которым проводятся исследования лекарственных препаратов:

1. Синтезирование антагонистов гормонов и медиаторов. Синтез аналогов или антагонистов естественных гормонов или медиаторов, изменяющие изученные биохимические процессы позволяет создать принципиально новые средства, которые оказывают терапевтическое действие.

2. Получение изомеров и модификация уже существующих препаратов. Целенаправленное изменение структуру молекулы с целью придать ему новую активность и устранить побочные действия или создать совсем новое лекарство, имеющее другое терапевтическое действие. Например, сульфаниламиды(антибактериальные), производные сульфомочевины(гипогликемические), тиазидные соединения (диуретики), диакарб (ингибитор карбогидразы) все они состоят от первых сульфаниламидов, которые синтезированы в 1930-е года.

3. Рандомизированный скрининг лекарств к конкретной болезни. Синтезированные или выделенные из растений новые химические вещества подвергаются испытаниям на животных для изучения эффективности и безопасности. В настоящее время этот метод является самым сложным и затратным. Этим путём был найден противовирусный препарат- арбидол.

4. Выявление новых свойств у лекарственных препаратов обычно применяется уже в клинических испытаниях, при наблюдении действий препарата на различные системы организма человека. Например, этим путём было установлено анти-тромботическое действие ацетилсалициловой кислоты(аспирин).

Мы с уверенностью можем сказать, что в данное время исследованием новых лекарственных веществ в основном занимаются большие фармацевтические компании, по причине наличия хорошо оборудованных лабораторий и большим затратам на исследования. Ими движет стремление вырваться вперёд в этой «гонке» что бы не потерять

свою долю рынка. В 80ые годы прошлого века ведущие компании тратили на разработку новых лекарств около 10% годовой чистой прибыли. А объём поставки рос по 11-15% в год. С начала 2000ых обороты ведущих компаний росли не более по 5% за год. Но на разработку новых лекарств тратили уже до 15%. В 1996 году на рынке было представлено 56 новых лекарственных средств – это абсолютный рекорд за всю историю. Но через несколько лет положение изменилось: 2003-м году компании представили лишь 17 новых лекарств и при этом на исследования было вложено – 40 млрд. долларов это составляло 20% от их прибыли. Это означало что за 2000-2003 годы, расходы 20 крупнейших компаний на эту сферу удвоились.

По последним подсчетам в сегодняшний день на исследования для разработки новых лекарств уходит около 700 млн. долларов в год. При этом в 2019-2020 годах на рынок вышло около 40 препаратов.

Затраты компаний на разработку новых лекарств.

Как понятно из вышесказанного количество новых лекарств сокращалось, а расходы на них увеличивалось. Уменьшение количества новых препаратов привело к тому, что крупные компании получают половину прибыли от нескольких препаратов. Дело усложняет и уменьшение времени действия патентов до 20 лет. Исключением является препарат Аспирин, который по сей день приносит прибыль своему создателю- концерну “Bayer”. После окончания срока патента другие фармацевтические компании начинают производство идентичного по составу препарата род другим торговым названием, так называемых «Дженериков». Обычно дженерики намного дешевле чем оригинальный продукт, потому что им не приходиться заново разрабатывать методики производства, аналитического контроля и т.д.

Компания	**Затраты по годам, млрд. дол.**				
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Pfizer	4.53	5.07	5.69	6.43	7.30
GlaxoSmithKline	3.92	4.44	5.03	5.72	6.55
Aventis	3.26	3.66	4.13	4.67	5.31
Johnsons&Johnson	2.99	3.38	3.85	4.39	5.04
AstraZeneca	2.95	3.29	3.68	4.14	4.70
Novartis	2.82	3.17	3.59	4.08	4.66

Потому что, в свою очередь создатели оригинального препарата должны окупить свои затраты на многомиллионные исследования за эти 20 лет продаж. Но обычно химическое вещество патентуют ещё до клинических исследований и разрешения министерства здравоохранения на производство. Боясь, что их опередят соперники они тем самым сокращают время для маркетинговых исследований и продаж. Таким образом они «выживают» от одного препарата до нового.

Но дороговизна препарата делает его труднодоступным для жителей неразвитых и развивающихся стран. Тут мы приходим к дилемме,

оригинальные препараты окупают расходы на свои исследования и на исследование новых, но дженерики доступны всем слоям населения и не уступают по качеству.

И за эти годы фармацевтические компании научились обходить правила патентования, которые в США и в Европе «мягкие». Как было сказано выше для патентования препарат должен превосходить аналоги в эффективности и не дублировать их. При окончании патента на лекарственный препарат, в препарат добавляется новое химическое вещество, который либо увеличивает терапевтический эффект, либо уменьшает побочные действия. И его патентуют снова как улучшенную версию, таким образом некоторые препараты могут получить второй год жизни. Эта тактика не приветствуется правительством Индии, поэтому там любой препарат получает только один патент. По общему производству дженериков Индия занимает лидирующие позиции. Но в настоящее время больше распространяется следующая практика: после окончания патента компания оригинального препарата договаривается с другими производителями о поставке готового лекарственного субстрата, и при этом сохраняет свою монополию в производстве лекарственного вещества.

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ПРОБЛЕМА ЯЗЫКА И СТИЛЯ ПРИ СОСТАВЛЕНИИ ДЕЛОВЫХ ДОКУМЕНТОВ

Аннотация: В статье были даны мнения о наиболее часто используемых документах в работе организаций и учреждений, процедурах их составления.

Ключевые слова: официальный стиль работы, документация, документ, узбекская документация, язык документов, канцелярские принадлежности, служебные письма.

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THE ISSUE OF LANGUAGE AND STYLE IN THE DRAWING UP OF BUSINESS PAPERS

Annotation: In the article, opinions were given on the most frequently used documents in the work of organizations and institutions, the procedures for their compilation.

Keywords: official style of work, documentation, document, Uzbek documentation, language of documents, stationery, service letters.

Одним из главных вопросов в быстром внедрении государственного языка является перевод системы работы в нашей стране на узбекский язык. В то же время, это также необходимая потребность в регулярном повышении знаний и навыков сотрудников различных сфер деятельности.

Необходимо в определенной степени знать все основные законы и правила языка при подготовке, оформлении документов, а также правила правописания языка, знаки препинания и стилистические правила также должны быть тщательно освоены. В этом смысле в узбекской документации есть некоторые места, которые необходимо серьезно изучить, изучить практически и теоретически.

В частности, важной задачей является формулирование названий документов на основе собственных возможностей узбекского языка, поиск и применение на практике узбекских альтернатив словам, словосочетаниям и словосочетаниям в документации.

В руководстве "Рабочий процесс публичных выступлений" типы, формы и содержание служебной корреспонденции и т.д. рассматриваются в более широком спектре документов. Посредством служебных документов устанавливаются официальные контакты между государствами, ведомствами, организациями, различными учреждениями, предприятиями, осуществляются служебные контакты различного содержания. Идеальный, полный, точный и лаконичный характер содержания деловых документов облегчает понимание принимающей стороны.

Документация согласно официальным канцелярским документам, формованные соединения в содержании деловых бумаг часто повторяются, поскольку такие письма часто отражают однотипную ситуацию. Поэтому для некоторых важных аспектов служебных писем естественно использовать языковые единицы, имеющие одинаковый лингвистический дизайн. Для таких аспектов существует определенная синтаксическая модель словесных единиц, которая в зависимости от их семантических, стилистических характеристик имеет ряд специфических речевых вариантов. Например, в гарантийных письмах, которые формируются с целью подтверждения определенного условия или клятвы, смысл гарантии может быть выражен следующим образом: "мы гарантируем оплату". Также возможно расширить одно и то же предложение:

- По окончании строительных работ мы гарантируем уплату соответствующего сбора в течение одного месяца - через 27-е отделение Строительного банка

- ".....когда работа будет завершена, мы гарантируем оплату"

-.....оплата по условиям контракта гарантирована" как таковая. Наличие таких моделей и их речевых опций значительно облегчает структуру документов.

Единственная задача - правильно выбрать синтаксическую модель, соответствующую соответствующему предложению и варианту его речи. В языке документов также очень часто используются слова, относящиеся к категории существительных. В текстах служебных писем преобладает состояние изложения, Описания, Описания, соответственно, содержание текстов, как правило, требует именования многих деталей. Это связано с тем, что в тексте документов часто упоминаются слова из категории существительных.

Даже для выражения действия и обстоятельства, которое выражается глаголом, подбираются формы слова, близкие к существительному, то есть активно используется так называемое название действия:...о ходе подготовки", "...об исполнении решения", "...для того, чтобы помочь", "...Я прошу вас принять ". В содержании служебных писем слова, относящиеся к категории отчества, должны обеспечивать, чтобы язык документов был понятным и кратким. Для ясности текста документа, ясности мысли,

полноты содержания желательно, чтобы слова в категории существительных использовались на своем месте и в соответствии со значением.

Язык документов - это лексический инструмент, который помогает подчеркнуть официальный характер общения. Выбор слов и форм в тексте, составление предложений, правильная передача информации гарантируют, что язык документов будет полным и понятным. Информация, содержащаяся в документе, также сигнализирует получателю о том, как реагировать на сообщение. Служебная переписка обслуживает сферу официальных отношений, установленных между государствами, ведомствами, организациями, предприятиями, с одной стороны, отдельным лицом, с другой стороны, обществом, государством, учреждением. Поэтому каждое слово, имеющее официальное значение, любая грамматическая конструкция указывает на то, что оно получило сообщение, имеющее большое значение для владельца адреса, что он должен быть в серьезном и ответственном отношении к нему, что он или она должны выполнить эту задачу.

Официальные документы о приеме на работу имеют специфические языковые особенности;

- при составлении документа всегда соблюдаются определенные языковые правила, и этому придается большое значение;

- набор руководств, методов и способов работы с документами в области управления должен быть в совершенстве освоен;

- естественно, что в содержании деловых документов используются языковые единицы с одинаковым лингвистическим оформлением;

- правильное использование лингвистических моделей и их речевых вариантов в документах облегчает понимание содержания документа;

- необходимо правильно выбрать в документе синтаксическую модель, соответствующую соответствующему предложению и его речевому варианту.

В текстах документа преобладает состояние изложения, Описания, Описания, соответственно, содержание текстов, как правило, требует именования многих деталей. Используя узбекскую документацию, мы можем проанализировать языковые особенности деловых документов и дать следующие практические рекомендации:

• правильное использование языковых единиц при одновременном обеспечении полноты и совершенства содержания документа.;

• в связи с официальным характером документов необходимо выбирать слово и форму в тексте, составлять предложения, правильно передавать информацию;

• обеспечение того, чтобы язык документов был полным и понятным;

• каждое слово, имеющее формальное значение, требуется полагаться на объективность при выборе любой грамматической

конструкции, быть серьезным при ведении документов и в отношениях с ответственностью.

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ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ПОДХОД К ДИАГНОСТИКИ И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ДИАГНОЗОМ ВЕРТЕБРАЛЬНО-БАЗИЛЯРНАЯ НЕДОСТАТОЧНОСТЬ АНОМАЛИИ АРНОЛЬДА КИАРИ 1 ТИПА

Резюме: В статье описываются современные подходы к диагностике и лечению наиболее часто встречающихся причин головокружения - вертебрально-базилярная недостаточность, доброкачественное пароксизмальное позиционное головокружение, фобическое постуральное головокружение.

Ключевые слова: вертебрально-базилярная недостаточность, головокружение, диагностика, лечение.

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A DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH TO THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH VERTEBRAL-BASILAR INSUFFICIENCY OF ARNOLD CHIARI ANOMALY TYPE 1

Resume: The article describes modern approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of the most common causes of vertigo - vertebral-basilar insufficiency, benign paroxysmal positional vertigo, phobic postural vertigo.

Keywords: vertebral-basilar insufficiency, dizziness, diagnosis, treatment.

Актуальность. Своевременная диагностика заболеваний, частым проявлением которых является кохлеовестибулярная дисфункция, считается одним из актуальных и приоритетных направлений в современной медицинской практике. Диагностика и лечение кохлеовестибулярных дисфункций усложняется в случаях генетически обусловленной сочетанной патологии[3].

В 1891-1894 годах J. Arnold и H. Chiari описали порок развития головного мозга, характеризующийся каудальным смещением мозжечка и мозгового ствола в расширенный спинномозговой канал и вызывающий определенные изменения в верхнешейном отделе спинного мозга[7]. В

дальнейшем это заболевание получило название - аномалия Арнольда-Киари (АК), позднее данный термин сократился до «аномалия Киари», и был отнесен к врожденным порокам развития, которые имеют наследственно-обусловленную природу[4]. АК может проявляться в любом возрасте после провоцирующего фактора (инфекция, интоксикация, травма, сильная эмоциональная нагрузка). В основе формирования АК лежит диспропорция между объемом невральных образований и вместимостью задней черепной ямки (ЗЧЯ)[2,5].

Одним из способов лечения АК является хирургический, который направлен на выравнивание гидродинамического давления ликвора на уровне краниоспинального перехода, создание большой затылочной цистерны и устранение компрессии ствола головного мозга[1,6]

Цель исследования. Изучить возможность выделения в отдельную синдромальную форму с диагнозом вертебрально-базилярная недостаточность и аномалии Арнольда Киари I.

Материал и методы исследования. Для решения поставленных задач, проведено лечение 64 пациента с сирингомиелией и аномалией Киари 1 типа. В исследовании приняло участие 58 мужчины и 83 женщины. Пациентам был проведен подробный неврологический осмотр до операции, после операции и каждые последующие 6-12 месяцев. Максимальный срок наблюдения за оперированными пациентами составил 3,8 года, минимальный - 6 месяцев (медиана - 1,4 лет).

Результаты исследования. Исследование взаимодействия вестибулярного и оптокинетического нистагмов у пациентов с вертебрально-базилярной сосудистой недостаточностью, находящихся в стадии клинической ремиссии, показало, что и в данной стадии имеет место скрытая форма недостаточности ОКН, определяемая направлением межлабиринтной асимметрии.

Исследование параметров и диагностических коэффициентов оптокинетического нистагма при его суперпозиции с вестибулярным калорическим нистагмом показало, что у всех пациентов с аномалией Киари I определяется ослабление функциональной активности оптокинетического нистагма, при этом обе системы, ответственные за реализацию этих нистагмов, взаимодействуют по закону интеграции содружественных или антагонистических реакций, при этом преобладают изменения правонаправленных реакций, характерных именно для аномалии Киари.

Окулографические характеристики при проведении тестов фиксационного подавления калорического нистагма и суперпозиции оптокинетического и вестибулярного калорического нистагма, могут служить критериями различения аномалии Киари I от других патологических процессов задней черепной ямки и, в частности, от вертебробазилярной сосудистой недостаточности.

В результате комплексного исследования аномалии Киари I установлен ряд клинических количественных показателей, характеризующих особенности функционального состояния вестибулярной и оптокинетической систем, которые могут служить диагностическими критериями диагностики; этот факт, по нашему мнению, позволяет выделить в комплексе неврологических симптомов данной аномалии новый отоневрологический симптомоком-плекс под наименованием «вестибулоптокинетический синдром при аномалии Киари I».

Вывод. Полученные нами результаты расширяют теоретические воззрения на «общий» патогенез синдрома при аномалии Киари I, однако они определяют лишь начальный этап в исследовании аномалий мозговых структур и отличаются, на наш взгляд, значительной научной перспективностью.

Практическая значимость настоящего исследования заключается в разработке комплекса вестибулометрических и оптокинетических тестов на основе компьютерной видеонистагмографии, необходимых в комплексном отоневрологическом обследовании пациентов, предъявляющих жалобы на периодически возникающие головокружения, нарушения координации движений, шум в голове, боли в шейно-затылочной области и некоторые другие симптомы, поскольку нередко эти жалобы могут быть обусловлены наличием у этих пациентов начальных проявлений аномалии Киари I.

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СУЩНОСТЬ БАНКРОТСТВА И ЕГО СВОЙСТВА

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается сущность банкротства, его свойства, критерии, признаки несостоятельности предприятия.

Ключевые слова: банкротство, процедура банкротства, критерии банкротства, признаки несостоятельности предприятия.

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ESSENCE OF BANKRUPTCY AND ITS PROPERTIES

Annotation: the article discusses the essence of bankruptcy, its properties, criteria, signs of insolvency of the enterprise.

Key words: bankruptcy, bankruptcy procedure, signs of bankruptcy, signs of insolvency of an enterprise.

В условиях рыночной экономики и конкуренции некоторые предприятия по каким – либо определенным причинам оказываются неспособными расплатиться по своим обязательствам.

Основной документ, который регламентирует вопросы несостоятельности (банкротства) – Федеральный закон от 26.10.2002 N 127 – ФЗ (ред. От 20.04.2021) «О несостоятельности (банкротстве)».

Документ содержит нормы материального и процессуального права для физических и юридических лиц. Также он устанавливает основания для признания должника банкротом регулирует порядок и условия осуществления мер по предупреждению несостоятельности (банкротства), определяет права, обязанности и ответственность всех лиц этого процесса.

Существует несколько интерпретаций понятию банкротство.

Простыми словами, банкротство – это разорение или неспособность предприятия погашать свои задолженности по причине отсутствия собственных средств.

Согласно ст. 2 Федерального закона «О несостоятельности (банкротстве)» несостоятельность (банкротство) – признанная арбитражным судом неспособность должника в полном объеме

удовлетворить требования кредиторов по денежным обязательствам, о выплате выходных пособий и об оплате труда лиц, работающих или работавших по трудовому договору, и исполнить обязанность по уплате обязательных платежей.

Главным признаком банкротства предприятия считается неспособность исполнять свои долговые обязательства больше трёх месяцев. По истечении данного срока кредиторы в праве обратиться в арбитражный суд о признании предприятия – должника банкротом.

Критерием для признания организации банкротом считается неоплатность – стоимость пассивов предприятия превышает стоимость активов. Иными словами, можно сказать, что у организации сумма заёмных средств выше суммы собственного капитала. Рассмотрим признаки банкротства.

Наглядно рассмотрим основные признаки несостоятельности предприятия.



Рисунок 1 – Признаки несостоятельности предприятия

Признаки несостоятельности [1]:

– присутствие финансовых обязательств, которые появились в результате полученной продукции или оказанных услуг;

– наличие непогашенного кредита;

– образование задолженностей, возникших по причине нанесения повреждения имуществу кредиторов.

Стоит принять во внимание, что признаки банкротства не опираются на такие показатели как пени и штрафы за задержку платежей.

Существуют предпосылки банкротства, которые, как правило появляются незадолго до ухудшения финансового состояния компании.

К таким предпосылкам относят:

– низкокачественные товары или услуги;

– некомпетентность руководителей компании;

– снижение заработной платы сотрудникам компании и, как следствие, появление «текучки» кадров;

– дисбаланс кредиторской и дебиторской задолженности;

– снижение объёма продаж.

Перейдем к рассмотрению видов и причин банкротства предприятия.

Банкротство (несостоятельность), как правило, разделяют на три основных вида.

Реальное банкротство. Под данным видом несостоятельности подразумевается полная неплатёжеспособность, которая подразумевает абсолютную неспособность исполнения своих финансовых обязательств и возврата к рентабельному функционированию. Процедура реального банкротства возможна только в том случае, если организация находится в глубоком финансовом кризисе, не имеет собственного капитала и присутствует немалочисленное количество кредитных или иных долговых обязательств. В сложившейся ситуации происходит ликвидация предприятия во избежание субсидиарной ответственности [1].

Техническое банкротство. Несостоятельность, которая характеризуется превышением суммы дебиторской задолженности над кредиторской, а сумма активов выше, чем сумма финансовых обязательств организации. При данном типе банкротства важно грамотно подойти к процедуре санирования предприятия для того, чтобы выйти из кризисной финансовой ситуации и избежать реального банкротства.

Криминальное банкротство. Суть данного вида несостоятельности заключается в незаконном завладении материальными ценностями и активами предприятия. Криминальное банкротство классифицируется ещё на три вида:

– преднамеренное. Характеризуется умышленным созданием неплатёжеспособности предприятия в личных интересах владельцев организации или же третьих лиц;

– фиктивное. Характеризуется созданием вида неплатёжеспособности организации с целью получения у кредиторов отсрочки платежа по текущим финансовым обязательствам.

Основными причинами банкротства предприятия принято считать:

– слаборазвитая маркетинговая стратегия хозяйствующего субъекта, приводящая к неэффективному управлению компанией, в следствие чего наступает риск её несостоятельности;

– дефицит собственного капитала для того, чтобы покрыть текущие финансовые обязательства;

– высокая дебиторская задолженность, связанная с неплатёжеспособностью партнёров;

– низкий коэффициент оборотных активов;

– жесткие условия конкуренции, в которых собственник предприятия встает перед выбором: снизить цены на продукцию и сохранить клиентуру, но при этом снизить поток денежных средств и выйти на риск разорения, либо стоимость продукции оставить на прежнем уровне или сделать выше, чем у конкурентов и потерять потребителей. Только в том или иной случае риск банкротства одинаково высокий [3].

Существует классификация причин, по которым может наступить несостоятельность предприятия: независящие и зависящие причины банкротства [3].

Независящие причины несостоятельности предприятия:

1. Экономические:

– кризисное состояние страны;

– инфляция;

– резкий скачок цен на ресурсы;

– высокий уровень налогообложения.

2. Политические:

– смена политического режима;

– изменчивость политического общества;

– ужесточение условий экспорта – импорта;

– недоработка законодательства в области предпринимательской деятельности.

3. Демографические:

– уровень доходности населения;

– численность народонаселения;

– культурные ценности людей, которые определяют размер и структуру потребностей.

Зависящие причины несостоятельности предприятия:

– отсутствие качественной стратегии управления;

– неграмотное развитие финансовой стратегии развития компании;

– неэффективность инвестиционной политики;

– неконтролируемая финансово – экономическая деятельность компании;

– низкий уровень техники и организации производства;

– неплатёжеспособность потребителей предприятия;

– частое кредитование предприятия в отсутствии собственных средств;

– кредитование на невыгодных условиях, приводящее к снижению рентабельности компании [2].

Таким образом, банкротство – признанная арбитражным судом неспособность должника в полном объеме удовлетворить требования кредиторов по денежным обязательствам, о выплате выходных пособий и об оплате труда лиц, работающих или работавших по трудовому договору, и исполнить обязанность по уплате обязательных платежей. Главным признаком банкротства предприятия считается неспособность исполнять свои долговые обязательства больше трёх месяцев. По истечении данного срока кредиторы в праве обратиться в арбитражный суд о признании предприятия – должника банкротом. Критерием для признания организации банкротом считается неоплатность – стоимость пассивов предприятия превышает стоимость активов. Иными словами, можно сказать, что у организации сумма заёмных средств выше суммы собственного капитала. Рассмотрим признаки банкротства.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ СУЩНОСТЬ, ЗНАЧЕНИЕ И ПРИНЦИПЫ ФИНАНСОВОГО ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются экономическая сущность, значение и принципы финансового планирования на предприятии.

Ключевые слова: финансовое планирование, бюджет, финансовый план.

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ECONOMIC ESSENCE, SIGNIFICANCE AND PRINCIPLES OF FINANCIAL PLANNING AT THE ENTERPRISE

Annotation: the article discusses the economic essence, significance and principles of financial planning in the enterprise.

Key words: financial planning, budget, financial plan.

Финансовое планирование основано на формировании параметров финансовой работы в целях реализации плановых заданий. Финансовое планирование является одним из центральных показателей деятельности организации, используется также как ориентир, отражая направление ее развития. «Специфика современных условий ведения хозяйственной деятельности предопределяет высокое значение роли самостоятельности и ответственности хозяйствующих субъектов - организаций. И в данном отношении именно показатели финансовых планов и прогнозов демонстрируют эффективность осуществляемой организацией производственной, финансовой и инвестиционной деятельности. Наряду с этим финансовый план представляет собой консолидацию отдельных показателей деятельности организации (доходах и расходах) в единый критерий, демонстрирующий итоги данной деятельности, давая возможность установить связь между остальных экономических показателей» [3].

Целью любой организации является рациональное использование привлеченных ресурсов, что отражается в финансовых планах

деятельности. Особое внимание обращается на процесс формирования финансового плана и выбор критериев оценки достижения намеченных целей финансового планирования. Именно выбор оптимального способа реализации финансового плана и оценка эффективности достижения целевых ориентиров финансового планирования является предметом изучения большинства экономических субъектов.

Кроме руководства и трудового коллектива субъекта хозяйствования, финансовый результат планирования интересует и акционеров, государственные органы, фондовые биржи, кредиторов и тому подобное. Получение положительного результата финансового планирования для любой коммерческой организации означает признание рынком (обществом) и, соответственно, дальнейшая возможность осуществлять экономическую деятельность [2].

«Для государства конечным результатом финансового планирования предпринимательской деятельности является уплата налоговых платежей, величина которого зависит от окончательных результатов деятельности организации. Для вкладчика, инвестора конечный результат финансового планирования отражается в распределенной в пользу части прибыли после налогообложения. Прибыль, оставшаяся после налогообложения и выплат процентов кредиторам и дивидендов собственникам, является чистым конечным финансовым результатом деятельности организации, который предназначен для дальнейшего производственного и социального развития. Для рынка конечный результат финансового планирования деятельности организации отражается в оценке уровня устойчивости фондовыми биржами и внебиржевыми торговыми системами» [3].

Следует отметить отсутствие в экономической литературе единого подхода к определению финансового плана, что предопределяется не только разностью сфер применения данной категории (экономической, финансовой, бухгалтерского учета, юриспруденции и пр.), но и разностью целей исследования, стоящими перед учеными.

Финансовый план как «универсальная экономическая категория дает возможность учитывать два фактора основной цели предпринимательской деятельности – максимизацию доходов и минимизацию затрат» [2].

Сбор информации о доходах и расходах осуществляется непрерывно и последовательно с помощью внутрифирменной системы учета и контроля.

По итогам изучения представленных точек зрения ученых на сущность категории «финансовый план» можно сделать вывод, что за незначительным исключением его трактовка состоит в определении как процесса формирования и исполнения планов развития организации на основании предположения об эффективности и рациональности использования имеющихся финансовых ресурсов. «Категорию

финансового плана можно понимать, как обобщенную характеристику, отражающую:

– уровень эффективности использования привлеченной ресурсной базы;

– качество и результативность принятых управленческих решений;

– уровень реализации потенциала организации в ее экономическом росте.

Проведенный анализ подходов дает основания утверждать, что в краткосрочном периоде финансовый план организации в основном отождествляется с величиной прибыли или дохода. Но в долгосрочной перспективе финансовый план целесообразно оценивать через изменение величины стоимости собственного капитала или изменение величины рыночной стоимости субъекта хозяйствования» [1].

Систематизация основных научных подходов к определению сущности понятия представлена на рисунке 1.

Исходя из своей прямой заинтересованности в получении положительного результата финансового планирования организации в процессе своей деятельности преследуют цель его максимизации посредством расширения своей финансово-хозяйственной деятельности, посредством наращивания производственных мощностей, росте доходов путем мотивации сотрудников к повышению результативности труда и качества продукции (работ, услуг).

Информация об основных информативных показателях финансового плана накапливается в бухгалтерском учете, где и он отражается в форме первичных показателей, на основании данных которого осуществляется формирование финансовой отчетности, и, соответственно, самих финансовых планов.

Финансовое планирование и прогнозирование результатов финансово-производственной деятельности позволяет управлять компанией в целях достижения стабильного финансового положения в будущем.

Автор	Определение
Т.И. Григорьева	Финансовый план- это конечный экономический итог хозяйственной деятельности, который выражается в форме прибыли или убытка
О.В. Ефимова	Финансовый план - это свод доходов и расходов организации, а также ее прибыль. Но в то же время она отмечает, что действительно конечный результат тот, правом распоряжаться которым, обладают собственники
Л.В. Прыкина	Финансовый план - то не что иное, как планирование финансовых ресурсов и фондов денежных средств
Е.А. Минина, В.В. Трофимов	Сводным (интегрирующим) показателем, характеризующим эффективность построения финансовой работы в организации
К.Т. Пайтаева	Финансовый план - процесс выработки плановых заданий, составления графика их выполнения, разработку финансовых планов и финансовых программ (финансовое прогнозирование), обеспечение их необходимыми ресурсами и рабочей силой, контроль за их исполнением.
Г.В. Савицкая	Финансовый план- финансовые результаты деятельности организации характеризуются суммой полученной прибыли и уровнем рентабельности
Е.П. Тетюхина	Финансовый план - процесс разработки системы финансовых планов по отдельным аспектам финансовой деятельности, обеспечивающих реализацию финансовой стратегии организации в предстоящем периоде
А.Д. Шеремет, А.Н. Хорин	Финансовый план – это процесс анализа финансовой и инвестиционной политики, прогнозирование их результатов и воздействия на экономическое окружение организации; процесс принятия решений о допустимом уровне риска и выборе окончательных вариантов финансовых планов

Рисунок 1 - Подходы к определению понятия «финансовый план»

Финансовое планирование позволяет отражать те события, которые имели место быть и помогает адекватно их отражать в отчетных документах компании, кроме того, планирование позволяет эффективно ими управлять, анализировать и принимать решения. Финансовый планирование имеет определенную структуру и компоненты, стадии и специфические методы, приемы и инструменты.

Значение финансового планирования как системы заключается в следующем:

– целевые ориентиры финансового планирования отражаются в выбранной системе финансово-производственных показателях, таких как объем реализации, уровень издержек с разбивкой на подвиды, объем

инвестиций, уровень налоговой нагрузки, величина кредитных ресурсов т.д.;

– установление целей финансового планирования как количественных критериев достижения результатов планирования, формирование информативных итоговых и периодических отчётов, составление графика предоставления итоговой информации по результатам планирования и достижения плановых ориентиров, назначение ответственных лиц за достижение определенных участков плана и контроль результатов;

– определение планируемого объема использования финансовых ресурсов, в том числе определение направлений инвестирования, источников привлечения финансовых ресурсов;

– формирование финансового плана позволяет строить основу для реализации целей стратегического развития компании с учетом фактического состояния ресурсной базы, уровня использования технологии и финансового потенциала.

На основании изучения информационных, методологических и статистических данных по вопросам определение экономической сущности, целей и задач финансового планирования можно сделать вывод о том, что финансовое планирование представляет собой четко слаженный механизм принятия управленческий решений на основании проведённого оперативного анализа и оценки ключевых показателей, выработанной стратегии управления капиталом, ресурсами и процессами в организации. Финансовый план как индикативный свод реализации целей и задач стратегического развития компании позволяет эффективно управлять процессами в соответствии с принципами экономической эффективности, самостоятельности и ответственности каждого сотрудника в рамках реализации возложенных на него функциональных обязанностей. Декомпозиция процессного подхода является основой финансового планирования, что позволяет эффективно определять параметры любого действия, определять исполнителей, этапы и методы контроля результатов.

Тем самым, финансовое планирование как эффективный механизм управления организацией является не только методом оценки финансово-хозяйственной деятельности, но и эффективным механизмом принятия взвешенных и экономически целесообразных управленческих решений.

Рассмотренные выше признаки экономической сущности финансового плана и процесса планирования еще раз продемонстрировали их разнообразие в теоретических подходах и практики ведения предпринимательской деятельности.

Таким образом, на основании проведенного исследования было отмечено отсутствие единого подхода в определении сущности финансового плана, несмотря на особую роль финансового планирования в обеспечении будущего экономического развития организации,

представляющего собой конечную цель е функционирования. Многообразие классификационных признаков финансовых планов деятельности организации свидетельствует о значимости данного показателя, и, следовательно, доказывает необходимость его точного и детального учета.

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БОЛЕЗНЬ ВЕГЕНЕРА В ПРАКТИКЕ ОТОЛАРИНГОЛОГИИ

Резюме: Болезнь Вегенера – это системное заболевание неизвестной этиологии, гистологически характеризуется гранулематозно-некротическим системным васкулитом, привлечением дыхательных путей, почек, органа зрения, слуха и ЦНС. В последнее время появились исследования, посвященные пригодности биологических агентов для изменения течения как системного, так и локализованного заболевания. Распространение знаний об этой современной терапии гранулематоза с полиангиитом среди отоларингологов может способствовать улучшению прогноза.

Ключевые слова: болезнь Вегенера, антинейтрофильные антитела, биопсия, полость носа.

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WEGENER'S DISEASE IN THE PRACTICE OF OTOLARYNGOLOGIST

Abstract: Wegener's disease is a systemic disease of unknown etiology, histologically characterized by granulomatous-necrotic systemic vasculitis, involvement of the respiratory tract, kidneys, organ of vision, hearing, and central nervous system. Recently, there have been studies on the suitability of biological agents for changing the course of both systemic and localized diseases. The dissemination of knowledge about this modern therapy of granulomatosis with polyangiitis among otolaryngologists can help improve the prognosis.

Keywords: Wegener's disease, antineutrophil antibodies, biopsy, nasal cavity.

Гранулематоз с полиангиитом (ГПА), ранее известный как гранулематоз Вегенера, представляет собой идиопатический васкулит средних и мелких артерий, характеризующийся некротизирующим гранулематозным воспалением дыхательных путей с сосуществующим гломерулонефритом. Расчетная заболеваемость ГПА в Европе составляет 5–10 случаев на 1 млн населения. ГПА является серьезным заболеванием, средняя продолжительность жизни при нелеченном генерализованном ГПА составляет 5 месяцев из-за почечной или легочной недостаточности.

БВ относится к аутоиммунным заболеваниям, основной «мишенью» аутоиммунных комплексов является артерии мелкого и среднего калибра. Главным иммунохимическим маркером заболевания считают антинейтрофильные в цитоплазме антитела (ANCA). В 80-95% пациентов первыми симптомами заболевания являются заболевание ЛОР-органов. Если поражения сосудов ограничивается одной локализацией, свидетельствуют о так называемой «ограниченной» БВ. Последняя в отличие от «генерализованной» характеризуется легким течением и лучшим прогнозом.

Диагноз БВ выставляется с использованием критериев Американского колледжа ревматологов. Для постановки диагноза необходимо наличие двух критериев из четырех: поражение верхних дыхательных путей, язвы слизистой оболочки полости рта; наличие инфильтратов или полостей на рентгенограммах или КТ легких; изменения в моче (микрогематурия более 5 эритроцитов в поле зрения, эритроцитарные цилиндры) гистологические изменения в виде гранулематозного воспаления стенок сосудов.

Биопсию следует рассматривать как вспомогательное средство диагностики, если уровень антинейтрофильных антител не превышает норму. Однако, диагностическое значение гистологического исследования резко возрастает при так называемом «ограниченной» ХВ. Особенностями этого метода является его недостаточная чувствительность: примерно в половине случаев при ЛОР-локализации не удается найти характерных изменений в биоптате, что приводит к необходимости повторного взятия материала.

При гистологическом исследовании идентифицируют три патологические характерные признаки: гранулематозное воспаление, васкулит и некроз. Причем зоны некроза настолько обширны, что иногда их называют «географическим некрозом».

Цель исследования. Выявить антинейтрофильные в цитоплазме антитела (ANCA), которые являются главным иммунохимическим маркером заболевания.

Материалы и методы. Опыт диагностики БВ была осуществлена на кафедре оториноларингологии ФПДО Самаркандского Государственного медицинского института (ЛОР отделение 1- клиники). Включала

результаты лечения 59-летней пациентки, которая обратилась с жалобами на затруднение носового дыхания, слизистые выделения из носа, затекание по задней стенке глотки. При осмотре диагностирована С-образное искривление носовой перегородки преимущественно в хрящевому отделе, увеличение обеих нижних носовых раковин. Интенсивный отек слизистой оболочки носовой полости слабо реагировал на аппликацию адреналина.

Интраоперационно при доступе к скелету носовой перегородки отмечено интенсивная гиперплазию слизистой оболочки перегородки слева, которая и имитировала С-образное смещение носовой перегородки, поскольку четырехугольный хрящ располагался по средней линии. Обращали внимание также на папилломатозные изменения нижних носовых раковин, особенно слева. В связи с выявленными изменениями оперативные вмешательства дополнены биопсией слизистой и мягких тканей полости носа в области носовой перегородки и нижних носовых раковин.

Результаты исследования. Результаты гистологического исследования подтвердили диагноз БВ. В крови пациентки нашли повышенный титр ANCA, что и дало возможность диагностировать БВ. Больная переведена в ревматологической отделение, где начали лечение циклофосфаном и гидрокортизоном.

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МИЛЛИЙ АНЪАНАЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИ АСОСИДА КАСБИЙ-ПЕДАГОГИК ФАОЛИЯТИНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШ МУАММОСИНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ ВА АМАЛИЙ ҲОЛАТИ

Аннотация: мақолада миллий анъаналардан фойдаланиш технологиялари асосида касбий-педагогик фаолиятини ташкил этиш муаммосининг назарий ва амалий ҳолати ҳақида гап борган.

Калит сўзлар: миллий анъаналар, технологиялари, касбий педагогик фаолият.

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL STATE OF THE PROBLEM OF ORGANIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL-PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY ON THE BASIS OF TECHNOLOGIES OF USE OF NATIONAL TRADITIONS

Abstract: The article deals with the theoretical and practical state of the problem of organizing professional and pedagogical activities on the basis of technologies using national traditions.

Keywords: national traditions, technologies, professional pedagogical activity.

Ҳозирги кунда жамиятимизда ижтимоий-иқтисодий ўзгаришларнинг жадал амалга оширилиши, таълим тизимининг босқичма-босқич ислоҳ қилиб борилиши – мураккаб ижтимоий ҳодиса сифатида умум эътиборли ва маънавий қизиқишга молик жараёнга айланди. Таълим тизимининг умумий мақсади тенг ҳуқуқли ва демократик давлат талабига жавоб берадиган баркамол жамият аъзоларини тарбиялаб беришдан иборатдир. Касбий фаолиятга педагогик мослашиш ёрдамида инсон ҳаётига, шахс тарбиясига, ижтимоий муносабатлар ривожланишига маълум таъсир кўрсатиш мумкин. Бўлажак ўқитувчиларнинг касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашишининг ижтимоий уйғунлашуви эса таълимни тараққий эттиришнинг муҳим омили ҳисобланади.

Касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашиш бўлажак педагогларни тайёрлашдаги мураккаб муаммолар қаторида ўзига хос ўрин тутади.

Айниқса, таълимни модернизациялаш билан боғлиқ ислоҳотларнинг жорий босқичида касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашиш муаммоси янада яққол намоён бўлмоқда. Бўлажак технология фани ўқитувчиларини тайёрлашнинг мазмуни умуммиллий қадриятларга мос касбий, амалий, психологик, методик, тадқиқотчилик фаолият турлари билан бир қаторда касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашиш билан бойиб бормоқда.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2020 йил 23 сентябрдаги «Таълим тўғрисида»ги Қонунида таълим ва тарбиянинг инсонпарвар, демократик характерда эканлиги давлат сиёсатининг асосий принципларидан бири эканлиги таъкидланади. Бўлажак технология фани ўқитувчисининг миллий анъналардан фойдаланиш технологиялари асосида касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашиш муаммоларини ўрганиш учун аввало, бу тушунчанинг моҳиятини, ижтимоий-маънавий асосларини аниқлаш ҳамда уни такомиллаштириш йўлларини билиш зарур.

Касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашишнинг ижтимоий жиҳатдан тадқиқ қилинаётганига ҳали кўп вақт бўлгани йўқ, шунга қарамай йилдан-йилга тадқиқотчилар томонидан унга қаратилаётган эътибор кучайиб бормоқда. Бугунги кунда касбий-педагогик таълимни такомиллаштириш муаммолари жамият ҳаётида алоҳида аҳамият касб этади.

Бугунги илмий дунёқараш касбий-педагогик мослашишга "ижтимоий ҳаётнинг барча томонларини қамраб оладиган ижтимоий тизим элементи" сифатида ёндашади. Касбий мослашиш деганда, ижтимоий шахс, жамият эҳтиёжини қондириш мақсадида фаолият юритадиган инсоннинг моҳият кучи, ривожланиш йўллари ва натижаларининг тарихий аниқ тизими назарда тутилади.

"Педагогик мослашиш" тушунчасини ойдинлаштиришда инсон фаолиятининг натижаси сифатидаги талқинини тушунишгина эмас, балки унинг ташувчиси сифатида инсоннинг ўзига урғу берилади, муайян моддий-маънавий қадриятлар эса, объект, касбни ривожлантиришнинг воситаси ва усуллари сифатида қаралади. Шу жиҳатдан олганда мослашиш терминини "индивиднинг меъёрий ривожланиши" сифатида тушуниш мумкин. Касбий мослашиш икки асосий шаклда намоён бўлади: биринчидан, инсоният томонидан яратиладиган моддий ва маънавий бойликлар, иккинчидан, шахснинг ҳақиқий бойликлари.

Инсоннинг куч-қудрати меҳнат фаолияти, онг, ахлоқийлик, ижтимоий муносабатларнинг яхлит тизими билан белгиланади, жамиятнинг биринчи таҳлилий кесимига мувофиқ, бир томондан, ижтимоий турмуш, базаси билан ва, иккинчи томондан, ижтимоий онг билан белгиланар экан, анъанавий равишда жамиятнинг моддий ва маънавий тайёргарлиги илгари сурилади. Бу касбий-педагогик мослашиш, ўз навбатида, сифат жиҳатлари, фаолият билан боғлиқдир.

Фаолият – умуман олганда, бу жонли тизимларнинг ташқи муҳит билан ўзаро ҳамкорлиги асосидаги адаптив йўналтирилган фаоллигидир.

Инсон фаолиятига келганда эса, уни одамларнинг ижтимоий йўналтирилган фаолияти сифатида белгилаш мумкин. Мослашиш эса мана шу фаолият усулининг ўзгинасидир. Ҳақиқатдан ҳам, исталган касбий-педагогик мослашиш, у ижтимоий фаолият бўладими, индивидуал фаолият бўладими, қандай бўлмасин фаолиятни тақозо этади, бироқ ҳар қандай фаолиятни эмас, балки жамиятни ижтимоий, иқтисодий, маънавий соҳаларидаги ижобий ўзгартиришларни назарда тутадиган "фаолият усули"нигина касбий-педагогик мослашиш сифатида талқин қилиш мақсадга мувофиқдир. Касбий мослашишни ривожлантириш усули сифатидаги фаолият энг аввало маънавий, касбий-ижодий фаолиятни ўз ичига олади. Мана шу фаолият давомида маданий қадриятлар яратилади. Айнан касбий-педагогик мослашиш инсоннинг фаолияти шаклида ижтимоий ривожланиш ва инсон шахси шаклланишининг омилига айланади. Зеро шахс фақат маънавий фаолият жараёнида шаклланади.

Шахснинг чинакам педагогик касбий мослашиши ҳақида кўплаб таълимий сифатлар, шу жумладан, қадриятлар биргаликда, жамулжам намоён бўлган тақдирдагина сўз юритиш мумкин. Ўзлигини англаш фаолияти шахснинг юксак фаоллиги кўрсаткичларидан бири эканлигини қўшимча қилмоқчимиз. Бусиз шахснинг мустаҳкам қадр-қимматли йўналишларини ва янгича тафаккурни тарбиялаш мумкин эмас. Ўзлигини англаш фаолиятнинг умумий даражаси, қадриятларни тушунишдаги муайян бирлик тарбиячилар ва тарбияланувчилар сифатида намоён бўладиган кишиларнинг ўзаро бир-бирларини тушунишлари учун ҳам шарт-шароит яратади, мезонларнинг умумийлигини белгилаб беради. Ана шу мезонлар ёрдамида шахс ўзини, ўз фазилатлари ва нуқсонларини баҳолайди, жамиятдаги муайян муносабатлар шаклланади, ўзаро ишонч ва ижодий фаолият учун қулай муҳит яратилади. Шундай қилиб, “ўзини англаш фаолияти” – бу инсон томонидан ўз турмуш тарзини, аниқ ҳаётий вазиятлардаги хатти-ҳаракатларини эркин танлашининг, у ёки бу ижтимоий масалаларни ҳал этиш чоғида ўз нуқтаи назарини аниқлашнинг маънавий шарт-шароитидир.

Бизнинг фикримизча, шахс фаолияти маънавий ишлаб чиқариш соҳаси билан белгиланган ҳолда ҳам онгнинг, ҳам ўз-ўзини англашнинг шаклланиши ва намоён бўлишини, шунингдек, тафаккур фаолиятини қамраб олади.

Шундай қилиб, касбий мослашиш сифатида фанни билиш фанни принципиал фарқлашни ягона тузилма таркибида тушуниш имконияти яратилади. Уларнинг тадқиқот мавзусига янгича ёндашув шундан иборатки, предмет биз тушунган маънодаги объект бўлишдан тўхтайди, чунки жавоб беришга мажбур қилинмайди, балки жавобга рағбат уйғотади, турли фаолиятлар оралиғида ва улар билан ҳамкорликда, фаолият ичидаги вертикал ва горизонтал алоқалар ҳам шу жумлага киради, ишончли ва бу билан конструктив суҳбатга, мулоқотга рағбат уйғотади.

Ўқитувчи билимининг касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашишни эгаллаб олиш воситаси сифатида талқин қилиниши тараққийпарвар педагогик тамойиллар учун анъанавий ҳисобланади. Шунинг учун 2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегиясининг 1-ҳамда 4-бандида инсон қадрини юксалтириш ҳамда таълим сифатини ошириш бўйича бир қатор вазифалар белгиланган. Муайян халқ фаолиятининг ҳар қандай ҳолати унинг ривожланиши, янги босқичга ўтиши учун асос, базис бўлади. Шу сабабли муайян вақтда турган фаолият даражаси билан биз ижобий натижаларга эришмоқчи бўлсак, унга мос равишда ҳаракат қилишимиз зарур. Бошқача айтганда, биз фаолиятга мос ҳаракат қилишимиз лозим.

Касбий-педагогик фаолиятга юксак даражадаги мослашиш ўқитувчи таълим-тарбия ишига ўзини бутунлай бахшида этиши, тарбияланувчилар олами билан доимий равишда қизиқишидир.

Ўқитувчининг касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашишини шакллантириш билан боғлиқ муаммоларни меҳнатнинг касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашиши даражаси ошишига кўмаклашувчи шахс фазилатларига эътибор қаратилади.

Биз ўқитувчи шахсини таҳлил қилар эканмиз, инсонпарварлик тамойили бутун жамият умумий фаолиятининг ажралмас қисми сифатида таълим ва тарбия амалиётининг асосий йўналиши эканлиги ҳақидаги хулосага келамиз.

Ўқитувчининг маънавий бойлиги, унинг ахлоқий софлиги инсонпарварликнинг гарови бўлиб хизмат қилади. Чунки ўқитувчининг зиёлилиги – бу энг аввало унинг касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашишга бўлган муносабатидир. У, биринчи навбатда, таълим даражаси, иш тури, касб-ҳунар тайёргарлиги билан эмас, балки шахснинг нечоғли қадриятларга йўналганлиги билан белгиланади.

Кейинги вақтларда "Касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашиш" тушунчаси ўқитувчининг ижтимоий фазилатларини таърифлашда кенгроқ қўлланилмоқда. Масалан, З.А.Решетова ота-оналарнинг касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашишини тадқиқ этар экан, уни оталар ва оналарнинг педагогик тайёргарлиги ва муайян хусусиятлари ва фазилатларининг жами сифатида ифодалайди.

Жамиятнинг технологлогия фани ўқитувчиларига нисбатан қўяётган янги ижтимоий буюртмаси ундан юксак касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашишни ва унинг негизида янги педагогик тафаккурни шакллантиришни талаб этади. Шу сабабли бугунги кунда ўқитувчи фаолиятидаги асосий йўналишлардан бири боланинг шахсига, унинг маънавий бойишига бўлган муносабатидан иборатдир. Шу муносабат билан Т.Ф.Белоусова қуйидагиларни таъкидлайди: "Ўқитувчининг касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашиши – объектив ва субъектив жиҳатларга эгадир".

Касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашишни илмий-ижодий фаолият сифатида белгиланишини кўрсатди. Бу фаолиятни педагогик йўналишдаги, таълим-тарбия муассасалари талабаларида муаммони мустақил ҳал этишда малака ва кўникмаларини ривожлантиради, меҳнатни илмий асосда ташкил этиш учун зарур бўлган шахс сифатларини ривожлантиради, талабаларнинг ижтимоий ҳаётга, шунингдек, мустақил педагогик фаолиятга тайёргарлигини орттиради, ўқитувчининг ижодий фикрлашисиз педагогик фаолият бўлиши мумкин эмас.

Ўқитувчи ижоди муаммоларини тадқиқ этувчи фаолиятга мослашишнинг қуйидаги тамойилларини кўрсатади: ижодий тафаккур ва ҳаракат бирлиги; ижодий фаолиятда индивидуаллик ва ижтимоийликнинг бирлиги; онглилик ва интуитивлик бирлиги.

Шундай қилиб, хорижий педагоглар касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашишни ижодий педагогик фикрлаш ва фаолият билан белгилайдилар. Бу фаолият натижасида шахс ижодкорлиги ривожланиши, муаммони ҳал этишнинг янги йўллари, усуллари аниқланиши, санъатнинг янги асарлари яратилиши мумкин.

Ўқитувчининг касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашиши ижтимоий ҳодиса сифатида индивид ҳаракат қиладиган ижтимоий муносабатларнинг бойлигига бевосита боғлиқ бўлади, чунки "индивиднинг чинакам маънавий камолоти тамомила унинг амалдаги муносабатлари бойлигига боғлиқ бўлади".

Педагогик фаолият, ижтимоий жараёнлар ва индивидларнинг фикрлаш тарзининг ўзаро алоқалари ҳақида гапирганда, умуман, фаолият каби касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашиш ўзида узлуксиз ўсиб борувчи, ўз ривожланиши жараёнида доимий равишда ўзгарувчи, воқеликни тобора чуқурроқ акс эттириш томонига ўзгарувчи, янги хусусиятларни касб этувчи ҳодисани ифодаланишини қайд этиш лозим.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашиш ҳақида юқорида келтирилган фикрларни таҳлил қилиш унинг қуйидаги асосий белгиларини ажратиб кўрсатиш имконини беради:

- *биринчидан*, касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашиш миллий анъаналар руҳида ўқитувчиларнинг ижодий фаолиятини ифодалайди ва педагогик фаолиятининг сифат кўрсаткичи ҳисобланади;
- *иккинчидан*, касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашиш ўқитувчи миллий тафаккурининг шаклланиш жараёнига таъсир кўрсатади;
- *учинчидан*, касбий-педагогик фаолиятга мослашиш ўзида нафақат якунни, балки ўқув-тарбия жараёнида ҳам ўқитувчининг, ҳам ўқувчиларнинг қайта ўзгариши жараёнини ифодалайди.

Бўлғуси ўқитувчиларнинг касбий-педагогик фаолиятига мослашиш белгиларининг аниқланиши мазкур жараёнга таъсир кўрсатувчи шарт - шароитларни белгилашни тақозо этади.

Шу сабабли, бўлғуси ўқитувчиларнинг касбий-педагогик

фаолиятининг психологик шарт-шароитларини ўрнини аниқлаш мақсадга мувофиқ.

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РОЛЬ ГЛАГОЛА В ЖИЗНИ УЧАЩИХСЯ В ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯХ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается часть речи, которая является одной из самых больших частей речи в русском языке

Ключевые слова: русский язык, трудности, грамматика, произношение, ударение, глагол, склонение, местоимение.

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THE ROLE OF THE VERB IN THE LIFE OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Annotation: This article discusses the part of speech, which is one of the largest parts of speech in the Russian language.

Key words: Russian language, difficulties, grammar, pronunciation, stress, verb, declension, pronoun.

Школьный курс русского языка, согласно требованиям государственного образовательного стандарта, направлен на решение задач развития речи учеников, формирование коммуникативной компетенции учащихся, что предполагает свободное использование ими единиц языка в различных ситуациях общения, но в планах ВУЗа на это обращено мало внимание, так как студент до института изучает русский язык как минимум девять лет.

Но, тут возникает один вопрос. Если студент, поступивший в институт, не владеет русским языком на том уровне как от него ожидалось, тогда что?

На этот вопрос есть один ответь и это – коммуникативность компетенция.

Коммуникативная компетенция рассматривается в современной методике как метапредметный результат обучения, однако основой для ее

формирования выступают предметные знания, умения и навыки, которые составляют языковую компетенцию. Теоретическое осмысление употребляемых в речи морфологических и синтаксических единиц, получение грамматических знаний, необходимых для овладения орфографическими, речевыми умениями, нормами культуры речи осуществляется в ходе изучения грамматики. В содержании грамматики важное место занимает изучение частей речи, в частности глагола.

Глагол – одна из самых больших частей речи в русском языке. В отличие от других частей речи, глагол обозначает целую процессуальную ситуацию, элементами которой, кроме действия, являются (могут быть) субъект, объект и другие участники. Семантической спецификой глагола и объясняется то обстоятельство, что глагол обладает максимальным набором синтаксических признаков, что он имеет в предложении самое большое число синтаксических связей. Глагол – организующий центр предложения.

Глагол в русском языке имеет самую богатую систему форм (словоформ). В состав глагольной парадигмы входят формы наклонения, времени, лица, числа и рода, а также вида и залога, инфинитив, причастия и деепричастия.

Изменение глагола по лицам, числам, временам и наклонениям (а в прошедшем времени и сослагательном наклонении – и по родам) называют спряжением (в широком смысле этого слова); некоторые исследователи относят к спряжению и изменения глагола по видам и залогам. Спряжением в узком смысле называют изменение глагола по лицам и числам.

Глагольные формы делятся на спрягаемые и неспрягаемые. Формы лица, числа, рода, времени и наклонения называются спрягаемыми (предикативными), а инфинитив, причастие и деепричастие – неспрягаемыми.

По происхождению инфинитив – это форма дательного-местного падежа единственного числа отглагольного имени существительного, впоследствии утратившего остальные падежные формы и перешедшего в систему глагола. Инфинитив иначе называют неопределённой формой глагола: он представляет собой обобщённое наименование действия, не определённого с точки зрения лица, числа, времени и наклонения. Это обобщающее значение и делает инфинитив начальной формой глагола.

Синтаксические функции глагольных форм чрезвычайно разнообразны: спрягаемые формы выступают в функции сказуемого, причастия – в функции определения и сказуемого, деепричастия – в функции обстоятельства, а инфинитив может выступать в роли всех членов предложения.

Глагол является главным языковым (грамматическим) средством повествования: за счет использования в тексте типа повествования

различных видовременных форм глагола реализуется характерная черта типа речи — динамизм. Согласно принципу взаимосвязи в обучении грамматике и стилистике целесообразным является изучение глагола как части речи во взаимосвязи с работой над повествованием как типом речи. Анализ действующих учебников по русскому языку для школы показывает, что взаимосвязь в изучении глагола и обучении учащихся 5-6 классов тексту типа повествования учитывается в большей или меньшей степени. Так, по учебнику М. Т. Баранова, Т. А. Ладыженской и других, учебному комплексу под редакцией В. В. Бабайцевой параллельно с усвоением студентами глагола предусматривается формирование умений и навыков, связанных с написанием сочинения типа повествования. С этой целью в учебниках представлены теоретические сведения о жанровых разновидностях, композиционной форме, языковых средствах повествования и помещены упражнения, помогающие овладеть коммуникативными умениями, необходимыми для работы над текстом типа повествования. В учебниках по русскому языку М.М. Разумовской, С.И. Львовой, В.И. Капинос и других, Р.Н. Бунеева, Е.В. Бунеевой и других изучение глагола и обучение повествованию связаны в меньшей степени, однако, что является важным, в работе над глаголом используются речевые упражнения, связанные с анализом языковых средств повествования которого компетентный преподаватель как минимум должен будет объяснить студенту.

Таким образом, в учебниках по русскому языку, применяемых практике в разные исторические эпохи, глагол рассматривается как одна из важнейших частей речи в совокупности ее грамматических категорий и роли в тексте. Для усвоения теоретических сведений предусматриваются грамматические и речевые упражнения. В учебниках по русскому языку конца XIX века одним из главных принципов обучения русскому языку был принят принцип взаимосвязи в работе по грамматике и стилистике. Однако проблема изучения глагола в связи с обучением тексту не была решена. Авторы учебников по русскому языку начала XX века сделали попытку соединить изучение глагола как части речи (глагольных категорий вида и времени) с работой над текстом. Эта линия в определенной степени реализована в современных действующих учебниках по русскому языку для школы. Однако для организации работы по развитию связной речи учащихся целесообразным является дополнение материала учебников сведениями о глаголе как языковом средстве повествования (значениях и стилистической функции глаголов совершенного и несовершенного вида; видовременных значениях глагольных форм прошедшего, настоящего и будущего времени; стилистических свойствах глагольных форм изъявительного наклонения; однородных глагольных сказуемых как главном синтаксическом средстве художественного повествования), усвоение и применение которых в

работе над текстом позволит организовать единый процесс формирования языковой и коммуникативной компетенций учащихся.

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УЧЕТ ОСНОВНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО НОВОМУ ФСБУ

Аннотация. В статье делается обзор нововведений, коснувшихся учета основных средств. Согласно новому стандарту изменены критерии отнесения объектов учета к основным средствам, введено понятие «инвестиционная недвижимость», рассматриваются новые подходы к установлению стоимостного лимита основных средств организациями, определены правила формирования первоначальной стоимости и начисления амортизации.

Ключевые слова: основные средства, амортизация, стоимостной лимит, первоначальная стоимость, обесценение.

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ACCOUNTING OF FIXED ASSETS UNDER THE NEW FSBU

Annotation. The article provides an overview of the innovations affecting the accounting of fixed as- sets. According to the new standard, the criteria for classifying accounting objects as fixed assets have been changed, the concept of

"investment property" has been introduced, new approaches to the establishment of the cost limit of fixed assets by organizations are considered, the rules for the formation of the initial cost and depreciation are determined.

Keywords: fixed assets, amortization, cost limit, initial cost, impairment.

Основные средства представляют значимую долю активов компаний. В связи с этим их роль в финансово-хозяйственной деятельности экономических субъектов трудно переоценить. В целях совершенствования нормативного правового регулирования бухгалтерского учета (далее – ФСБУ) в РФ принят новый ФСБУ «Основные средства», применение которого станет обязательным с 2022 года. Переход на его применение потребует серьезного пересмотра порядка осуществления бухгалтерского учета указанных активов. Новый регламент бухгалтерского учета объектов основных средств в организациях утвержден приказом Министерства финансов РФ от 17 сентября 2020 года. Чтобы начать работу по новым правилам, руководству организаций потребуется существенным образом пересмотреть свою учетную политику и внести в нее значительные правки, поскольку разница между ПБУ 06/01 и ФСБУ 06/2020 довольно существенна.

Если сравнить положения ФСБУ 06/2020 с положениями ПБУ 6/01, то можно увидеть, что из перечня признаков основных средств исключено условие о том, актив не должен быть предназначен для продажи. В то же время добавлено уточнение, что к основным средствам также относится имущество, предназначенное для охраны окружающей среды. Кроме этого, в ФСБУ 6/2020 появилось новое правило, которое указывает на необходимость переклассификации основного средства в другой актив, если оно утрачивает указанные признаки основного средства.

Если рассматривать стоимостные критерии, то новый стандарт их не устанавливает (ранее объект стоимостью менее 40 тысяч рублей разрешалось отражать в составе материально-производственных запасов). Теперь порог стоимости будет устанавливать сама организация, что, безусловно, является положительным моментом. Так, если организация установит его на уровне 100 тысяч рублей (как предусмотрено НК РФ), то это позволит избежать возникновения расхождений в налоговом и бухгалтерском учетах.

В момент принятия ОС на учет оно, как и ранее, отражается по первоначальной стоимости. Но при этом в ФСБУ 6/2020 отсутствует примерный перечень расходов, которые эту стоимость формируют.

Рассмотрим пример. Организация приобрела оборудование для нового цеха в ноябре 2020 года, а рабочие в новый цех приняты только в январе 2021 года. Бухгалтер, руководствуясь тем, что при отсутствии сотрудников использовать приобретенное оборудование невозможно, не перевел оборудование со счета 08 на счет 01 в ноябре, а сделал это только

в январе. В соответствии с требованиями нового стандарта такие действия являлись бы ошибочными. Согласно пункту 8 ФСБУ 6/2020 основное средство признается в бухгалтерском учете посредством переклассификации актива из незавершенных капитальных вложений в основные средства в тот момент, когда объект готов к эксплуатации и находится в том месте и в том состоянии, в которых организация намерена его использовать. Следовательно, на конец месяца приобретенные объекты основных средств могут остаться числиться на счете 08 только в случае их неполной готовности к использованию (например, неполная комплектация, отсутствие сборки и т. п.).

Также существенные изменения коснулись порядка амортизации основных средств.

Введено новое понятие «параметры амортизации», к которым относятся: срок полезного использования; ликвидационная стоимость; способ амортизации.

Параметры амортизации основного средства определяются при его принятии к учету. При этом они подлежат проверке ежегодно в конце отчетного года, а также при наступлении фактов, свидетельствующих о возможном их изменении, и при необходимости изменяются.

Из числа способов начисления амортизации исключен способ списания стоимости основного средства по сумме чисел лет срока полезного использования. Таким образом, организациям оставили возможность применять три способа начисления амортизации: линейный способ; способ уменьшаемого остатка; пропорционально количеству продукции.

Также организация должна учесть, что суммы амортизации и обесценения нужно отражать в бухгалтерском учете отдельно от первоначальной стоимости ОС. Проверять объекты на обесценение нужно в порядке, установленном МСФО (IAS) 36 «Обесценение активов».

И еще одно изменение связано с тем, что в ФСБУ 6/2020 подробнее по сравнению с ПБУ 6/01 прописаны положения о списании ОС: приведено больше причин для списания объекта; закреплены правила учета затрат на демонтаж и утилизацию ОС, восстановление окружающей среды, а также правила учета амортизации, обесценения и суммы дохода или расхода, полученного при выбытии.

Указанные нововведения не могли не затронуть и содержание бухгалтерской отчетности. Так, расширен перечень сведений, которые должны быть в ней отражены.

К такой информации относятся: балансовая стоимость амортизируемых и неамортизируемых объектов; результат выбытия ОС; результат переоценки; элементы амортизации.

А для объектов, учитываемых по переоцененной стоимости, организации в своей бухгалтерской отчетности следует еще указать: дату

последней переоценки; методы и допущения при определении справедливой стоимости; способы пересчета первоначальной стоимости.

Заключение

В завершение хотелось бы отметить, что, на мой взгляд, ФСБУ 6/2020 стал еще одним значимым шагом на пути сближения методологического содержания российских нормативных правовых актов и положений МСФО. Новый стандарт отражает значительный уклон правил признания и оценки активов в сторону идеи приоритета экономического содержания над юридической формой отражаемых в учете фактов хозяйственной жизни.

Использованные источники:

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ҚОРИН ОЛД ДЕВОРИНИНГ ҚИСИЛГАН ВЕНТРАЛЬ ЧУРРАЛАРИ МАВЖУД БЕМОРЛАРНИ ЖАРРОХЛИК ЙЎЛИ БИЛАН ДАВОЛАШ НАТИЖАЛАРИ

Хулоса: мақолада қорин олд деворининг жаррохлик муолажасидан кейинги қисилган вентрал чурралари мавжуд 116та беморнинг даволаш натижалари кўрсатилган. Бу гурухга кирувчи беморларни даволаш алгоритмига, "Кичик қорин-синдроми"ни олдини олиш мақсадида, қорин ичи босимини назорат қилишни зарурлигини асослаш. Жаррохлик муолажасидан кейинги асоратлар -21%, ўлим кўрсатгичи -9,5% ташкил қилади.

Калит сўзлар: операциядан кейинги чурра, вентрал чурра, қисилган чурра.

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RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH COMPRESSAL VENTRAL CHURCHES OF THE FRONT WALL

Abstract: The article presents results of treatment of 116 patients with incarcerated incisional hernias of the anterior abdominal wall. It has been shown that the mandatory treatment algorithm for this category of patients should include monitoring of intra-abdominal pressure with timely correction of the manifestations of the "abdominal compartment syndrome". The incidence of postoperative complications was -21%, postoperative mortality -9.5%.

Key words: incisional hernia, ventral hernia, restrained hernia.

Долзарблиги. Қорин олд деворининг операциядан кейинги чурраларинг қисилиши, шошилинч абдоминал жаррохликда энг кўп учрайдиган касалликлардан бири хисобланади. Барча қисилган чурраларнинг 2,2%дан 10%гача бўлган улушни ташкил қилади. Яқин ва узоқ хориждаги етакчи илмий-текшириш ва даволаш муассасаларининг статистик маълумотлари шундан далолат берадики, охирги вақтлардаги эришилган ютуқларга қарамасдан, қорин олд деворининг қисилган чурраларини жаррохлик усули билан даволаш натижалари хар доим хам қониқарли бўлавермаслиги хақида айтиб ўтилган. Шундай қилиб, жаррохлик муолажасидан кейинги асоратларнинг юқори кўрсатгичлари сақланиб турганлигидан далолат беради, ўз навбатида бу кўрсатгич 50%гача етади. Жаррохлик муолажасидан кейинги кўрсатгич 2,6-11,0% ташкил қилади. Ўлимга перитонит сабаб бўлмоқда [1,2,3,4,5].

Тадқиқот мақсади: қорин олд деворининг жаррохлик муолажасидан кейинги вентрал чурралари мавжуд беморларни даволаш натижаларини ўрганиш.

Материал ва усуллар: Қорин олд деворининг қисилган чурраси ташхиси билан 116 беморнинг даволаш натижалари таҳлил қилинди. Ўрганилаётган беморларнинг анамнезидан барчасида қорин бўшлиғида ўрта-юқори/ўрта/пастки лапаратомия усулида турли жаррохлик муолажалари ўтказилган: жигар ва ташқи сафро йўлларида (31), меъдада (25), меъда ости безида (17), ингичка ичакда (15), йўғон ичакда (12), гинекологик жаррохлик муолажасида (10) ва бошқалар (6). Аёллар–42, эркаклар-74тани ташкил қилади. Беморларнинг ёши 23дан 79 гача ташкил қилади. К.Д. Тоскин ва В.В. Жебровский (1990) коассификацияси бўйича: кичик чурралар 10 та беморда, ўрта – 26 та беморда, катта – 48та беморда ва гигант чурралар – 32та беморда кузатилган. 71% (82) беморларда турли хамрох касалликлар мавжуд бўлган: гипертония касаллига (33), ЮИК (14), қандли диабет (13), бронхиаль астма, ўпка эмфиземаси, пневмосклероз (10), тана пастик охирларининг варикоз кенгайган веналари (6), анамнезидан БМҚАЎБ ўтказган беморлар (4), ва бошқалар (2). 47% (54) беморларда семизликнинг турли даражалари кузатилган. Анамнезидан чурра билан хасталанганлиги: 1 йилгача (11); 1 йилдан 5 йилгача (29); 5 йилдан 10 йилгача (34); 10 йилдан 15 йилгача (38); 15 йилдан кўпроқ (4) вақтни ташкил қилади. Чурра қисилишидан стационарга мурожаат қилиб келган вақт оралиғи: 2 соатгача (32); 2 соатдан 6 соатгача (26); 6 соатдан 12 соатгача (24); 12 соатдан 24 соатгача (20); 24 соатдан кўпроқ (14).

Натижалар мухокамаси: барча беморларга шошилинч равишда ыуйидаги тиббий текширувлар бажарилган: қон ва сийдикнинг умумий тахлили, қон гурухи ва резус омил аниқланган, қон ивич вақти ва коагулограмма, кўкрак қафаси ва қорин бўшлиғининг обзор рентгеноскопияси, ЭКГ, қорин бўшлиғининг МСКТси(гигант чурраларда). Қўшимча кўрсатмаларга асосланиб қоннинг биохимик текшируви (қанд

миқдорини, мочевина ва креатинин, билирубин, умумий оқсил, АСТ, АЛТ) ўтказилди, чурра хосиласининг УТТси қилиниб, терапевт томондан тиббий текширувдан ўтказилган.

Барча холатларда жаррохлик муолажаси умумий оғриқсизлантириш остида бажарилган. Жаррохлик муолажаси давомида: катта чарви (22), ингичка ичак (49) ва йўғон ичак (14), чурра қопида бир нечта аъзоларнинг (31) қисилиши аниқланган.

Жаррохлик муолажаси давомида хаётий лаёқатини йўқотган 18 та холатда чарви, 16та холатда ингичка ичак, 4 та холатда йўғон ичак резекцияси бажарилган. 7та холатда қисилган чурра қопининг флегмонаси кузатилган. Қолган (78) холатларда қисилган аъзолар хаётга лаёқатли деб топилган.

Кичик ва ўрта ўлчамли чурраларида кўпроқ холатларда қорин олд деворини Сапежко (31) ва Шампионер (5) усулида пластика қилинган. Қорин бўшлиғининг инфицирланиши кузатилмаган, “кичик қорин” синдромининг ривожланиш эхтимоллиги юқори бўлган, қорин олд деворининг дефектини махаллий тўқималар билан бартараф этиш имкони бўлмаган, бир неча марта қайталанган ва чурра дарвозаси катта бўлган, кўп камерали чурраларда полипропиленли сетка ёрдамида аллопластика жаррохлиги (34) бажарилган. Аллопластика қилиш имкони бўлмаганда, апоневрознинг икки чеккасини бир-бирига тикиш (38) жаррохлик муолажаси бажарилган. Қорин олд девори дефектининг жуда катта бўлиши, чуррани қисилишини бартараф этгандан сўнг қорин олд девори ёки қорин бўшлиғидаги аъзоларнинг инфицирланиши кузатилганда, некрозга учраган тўқималар резекциясидан кейин, апаневрозни икки четини бир-бирига тикишнинг иложи бўлмаган холларда, апаневрознининг қирғоқларини бир-бирига тикмасдан, чурра қопи ва терининг чеккаларини бир-бирига (8) тикиш орқали қорин олд девори дефекти ёпилган.

Тери ости ёғ қавати қалин ривожланган беморларда тери ости сохаси Редон усулида дренажланди. Операциядан кейинги илк даврда беморлар реанимация бўлимида даво олишган. Операциядан кейинги энг асосий вазифалардан бири, беморнинг қорин ичи босимини назорат қилиш бўлган. Қорин ичи босимини, сийдик қопига Фолле катеторини ўрнатиб, гидроманометр- Вальдман аппаратига улаган холда, ўлчанди. Қорин ичи босимининг ошиш даражасини, САК (Австиралия 2004й) бутун жахон конгрессида қабул қилинган баённома асосида бахоланди: биринчи даража – қорин ичи босими 10-15 мм.сув.уст га тенг; иккинчи даража - 16-20 мм.сув.уст га тенг; учинчи даража - 21-25 мм.сув.уст га тенг; тўртинчи даража - 25 мм.сув.уст. дан юқори. Шунга мос равишда 34 (29%) беморларда турли даражада қорин ичи босимининг ошиши кузатилди: биринчи даража - 3 (2%); иккинчи даража - 10 (8%); учинчи даража - 15 (13%); тўртинчи даража - 6 (5%). Қорин ичи гипертензиясини бартараф қилиш учун ўтказилди: респиратор йўл билан, нафас чиқаришнинг

охиридаги мусбат босимини кўпайтирган холда узайтирилган ўпка вентиляцяси ёрдамида ушлаб турилди, назогастроинтестинал зондли декомпрессия, энтерал етишмовчилик синдромини коррекцияси, эпидурал анальгезия.

Жаррохлик муолажасидан кейинги турли асоратлар 24 (21%) та беморда кузатилди: анастамоз етишмовчилиги 2 (8,3%), пневмония 7 (29,2%); операциядан кейинги жарохатларнинг асоратлари (инфильтрат, серома, гематома, йиринглаш) 15 (62,5%). 5 (4,3%) беморларда релапаротомия бажарилди: 2 та холатда анастамоз етишмовчилиги сабабли релапаратомия ўтказилди, 1 та холатда ингичка ичакнинг десероз бўлган тикилган сохасининг чоклар етишмовчилиги сабаб перитонит ривожланганда, 1 та холатда чандиқли ичак тутилиши ва 1 холатда жарохатнинг йиринглаши оқибатида эвентрация кузатилганда. Операциядан кейинги ўлим холати 9,5% (11)ни ташкил қилди. Ўлим сабаби бўлиб: қорин бўшлиғидаги асоратларнинг перитонит фонида оғир абдоминал сепсиснинг ривожланиши натижасида 4 (36,3%); пневмониянинг оғир шаклида 3 (27,3%); ўпка артерияларининг тромбоэмболиясида 2 (18,2%); миокард инфарктида 1 (9,1%); қайталанган бош мия қон айланишининг ўткир бузилишида 1(9,1%).

Хулоса: шундай қилиб, қорин олд деворидаги операциядан кейинги чурралар қисилиши мавжуд бўлган беморларни даволаш, абдоминал хирургиянинг энг долзарб масалаларидан биридир. Қорин бўшлиғидаги чандиқли жараёнлар, ўткир ичак тутилиши ёки перитонит мавжуд беморларни даволашда қорин девори дефектини ёпишда, қорин ичи гипертензиясини максимал даражада профилактикасини амалга ошириш энг қийин вазифалардан хисобланади. “Ўзаро оғирликнинг кескинлашуви” синдромида, операциядан кейинги ичакларнинг оғир кечувчи парезларида ва хамрох патологик холатлар натижаларни сезиларли даражада ёмонлашишига олиб келади. Ўлим кўрсатгичининг (9,5%), операциядан кейинги (21%) асоратларнинг йиллар давомида пасаймаётгани, уш бу категориядаги беморларни даволаш усулларини такомиллаштириш ва юкори натижаларга эришиш учун замонавий янги даволаш усулларини ишлаб чиқишни талаб қилади.

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UDK 34

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КОНСТИТУЦИОННО-ПРАВОВЫЕ ОСНОВЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ МЕЖНАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО СОГЛАСИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье изложены положения о том, что национальное равенство в нашей стране закреплено в правовом законодательстве, в частности в нашей Конституции, изложены идеи и суть проводимых реформ в области национальной толерантности.

Ключевые слова: национальность, гражданственность, многонациональность, межнациональное согласие, социальная солидарность.

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CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL BASES FOR ENSURING INTERETHNIC HARMONY IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article outlines the provisions that national equality in our country is enshrined in legal legislation, in particular in our Constitution, outlines the ideas and essence of the ongoing reforms in the field of national tolerance.

Keywords: nationality, citizenship, multinational, interethnic harmony, social solidarity.

В любом независимом государстве должно быть юридически гарантировано свободное существование, благополучный брак, исполнение желаний, благородные намерения народа. Эта гарантия создает условия для обеспечения развития Родины, независимости государства, сплоченности народа, межнациональной дружбы и согласия, стабильности независимости. Вышеуказанная гарантия закреплена в Конституции нашей республики. Об этом Ш.Мирзиеев также отметил: "Наше государство, каждый гражданин, проживающий в Узбекистане, дает Конституции гарантию своего будущего. Права, обязанности граждан закреплены в Конституции, закреплены соответствующими законами. Наша цель-построить свободное, демократическое правовое государство. построить справедливое общество, не унижать ни одного человека,

уважать его убеждения, обеспечивать его свободу". Для достижения поставленных перед нами высоких целей сегодняшнему Узбекистану необходимы граждане, способные свободно и свободно мыслить, принимать активное участие в его жизни, говорить свое слово, правильно осознавать свои обязанности и обязанности. Воспитание такого гражданина-требование времени, нашего прогресса.

Статья освещает политический аспект, основанный на принципах политического анализа, сравнительно-логического анализа, научности и беспристрастности. Изложена суть проводимых реформ в сфере национального равенства и национальной толерантности в период национального подъема народа Узбекистана.

В проводимых в нашей стране широкомасштабных реформах, принимаемых законах и подзаконных актах нашла свое выражение идея уважения чести, свободы убеждений и достоинства человека, признания его прав и свобод высшей ценностью. В частности, следует отметить, что основные цели и принципы Конституции Республики Узбекистан направлены на обеспечение гарантий прав и свобод каждого гражданина.

Конституция является основополагающим документом, воплощающим свободу совести и вероисповедания, обеспечивающим равенство всех наций и народностей, проживающих в нашей стране, ярко демонстрирующим независимость независимой страны, залогом нашего счастья, благополучия нашего народа, выражением нашей религиозной толерантности. Потому что каждая его статья, каждый пункт отражают как нормы международного права, так и принципы национальной толерантности. Оглядываясь назад на исторически пройденный путь, подводя итоги проделанной за двадцать шесть лет независимости работы, мы становимся свидетелями плодотворной работы в сфере межконфессионального диалога, межнационального и межрелигиозного согласия и религиозной толерантности. В статье 15 Закона "О государственной независимости Республики Узбекистан "говорится, что" граждане Узбекистана, независимо от национальности, национальности, социального происхождения, вероисповедания и вероисповедания, имеют одинаковые гражданские права, находятся под защитой Конституции Республики и ее законов" написано. Вступление этих прав в политическую, правовую силу, отвечающую общемировым стандартам, нашло отражение в Конституции Республики Узбекистан.

Учитывая это, в нашей Конституции это определено отдельными статьями, статья 4: "Республика Узбекистан обеспечивает уважение языков, традиций и обычаев всех национальностей и народностей, проживающих на ее территории, создает условия для их развития.

В статье 8 Конституции Республики Узбекистан четко установлено, что» народ Узбекистана, независимо от национальности, составляют граждане Республики Узбекистан". Понятие "народ Узбекистана" служит

духовной основой взаимного уважения, дружбы и согласия между людьми разных национальностей и национальностей, проживающими и трудящимися в нашей стране ради единой цели.

Статья 18: "В Республике Узбекистан все граждане имеют одинаковые права и свободы и равны перед законом, независимо от пола, расы, национальности, религии, социального происхождения, убеждений, личного и социального положения. Льготы определяются только законом и должны соответствовать принципам социальной справедливости". В данной статье определен ряд важных принципов, касающихся национальной жизни, национальных чувств граждан.

Во-первых, закрепляется равенство граждан перед законом независимо от их национальной принадлежности.

Во-вторых, подчеркивается, что граждане имеют одинаковые права и свободы независимо от религиозных убеждений. Учитывая, что религиозные ценности являются неотъемлемой частью духовности нации, практическая значимость данного положения становится очевидной.

В-третьих, отмечается расовое равенство граждан. Следует особо отметить, что расистско-антигуманной идеологии и практики в нашей истории не наблюдалось вообще. Следовательно, национальность гражданина не может затрагивать его права и свободы.

Модель национальной политики Узбекистана нашла отражение и в ее внешнеполитической деятельности. Реализация международных соглашений по защите прав и свобод народов и народностей активно участвует в разработке принципов обеспечения прав этнических единиц на международной арене.

В частности, подписание Узбекистаном ряда документов, таких как Международный пакт о гражданских и политических правах, Международная конвенция о ликвидации всех видов расовой дискриминации, конвенция О предупреждении и наказаниях за преступления геноцида, декларация о правах лиц, принадлежащих к группе меньшинств по национальности, национальности, религии или языку, также определило масштабы действий в данном направлении. дает

Узбекистан-многонациональная страна. Сегодня на его территории проживают представители более 130 национальностей и национальностей. С первых дней независимости была разработана национальная политика, направленная на межнациональное согласие и религиозную толерантность, дальнейшее укрепление дружбы между всеми народами, проживающими на территории Узбекистана. Президент нашей страны Ш.Мирзиеев отметил, что межнациональная дружба и согласие являются важным фактором мира и благополучия нашего народа, что является свидетельством последовательного продолжения внимания и заботы в этой сфере в нашей стране.

Представители всех национальностей и народностей, проживающие в нашей стране, используя равные права и широкие возможности, установленные Конституцией и законами, живут в национальном согласии и согласии, вносят достойный вклад в развитие и процветание нашей страны. Обеспечение межнационального согласия для всех народов и национальностей в нашей стране закреплено Конституцией и действующими законами. Таким образом, основной целью национальной политики нашей страны является достижение консолидации и единства нашего народа как единого народа Узбекистана, независимо от этнических и иных признаков.

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ЧАСТОТА ВСТРЕЧАЕМОСТИ ХРОНИЧЕСКИХ ГЕМОБЛАСТОЗОВ И ВОЗРАСТНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ

Резюме. В структуре онкологической заболеваемости, среди злокачественных опухолей прочих локализаций, гемобластозы занимают 5-6 место. Замечено, что мужчины болеют гемобластозами чаще женщин, а сельские жители реже, чем городское население. У детей первых 5 лет жизни с абсолютной частотой преобладает острый лимфобластный лейкоз у лиц в возрасте 20-45 лет – хронический миелолейкоз. Поиск адекватных путей профилактики, раннего выявления и эффективного лечения гемобластозов является острейшей проблемой онкогематологии.

Ключевые слова: Гемобластоз, лейкоз, острый лимфобласт, острого лимфолейкоза, острого миелолейкоза.

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FREQUENCY OF CHRONIC HEMOBLASTOSIS AND AGE FEATURES

Summary. In the structure of oncological morbidity, among malignant tumors of other localizations, hemoblastoses occupy the 5th-6th place. It is noticed that men suffer from hemoblastoses more often than women, and rural residents less often than the urban population. In children of the first 5 years of life, acute lymphoblastic leukemia prevails with an absolute frequency in persons aged 20-45 years - chronic myeloid leukemia. The search for adequate ways of prevention, early detection and effective treatment of hematological malignancies is the most acute problem of oncohematology.

Keywords: Hemoblastosis, leukemia, acute lymphoblast, acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia.

Актуальность. Гемобластозы – костномозговые и внекостномозговые неопластические процессы, представленные двумя группами заболеваний − миелопролиферативными (лейкозами) и лимфопролиферативными (гематосаркомами). Гемобластозы – злокачественные опухолевые заболевания, характеризующиеся первичным поражением кроветворной и лимфатической тканей.

За последние десятилетия частота гемобластозов неуклонно растет: ежегодно в мире, западноевропейских странах и США регистрируется 7-11 случаев опухолей кроветворной ткани на 100 тыс. населения.

В структуре онкологической заболеваемости, среди злокачественных опухолей прочих локализаций, гемобластозы занимают 5-6 место. Замечено, что мужчины болеют гемобластозами чаще женщин, а сельские жители реже, чем городское население. У детей первых 5 лет жизни с абсолютной частотой преобладает острый лимфобластный лейкоз у лиц в возрасте 20-45 лет – хронический миелолейкоз. Поиск адекватных путей профилактики, раннего выявления и эффективного лечения гемобластозов является острейшей проблемой онкогематологии

Каждая нозологическая форма гемобластоза характеризуется своеобразием возрастного распределения не в меньшей степени, чем клинико-морфологических особенностей. Типовые возрастные кривые заболеваемости выражены во всех экономически развитых странах.

Цель исследования. Дать оценку влияния комплексного воздействия химических факторов окружающей среды на формирование первичной заболеваемости гемобластозами у населений разного возраста, проживающего на территориях с различной антропогенной нагрузкой.

Материалы и методы исследования. Распределение показателей острого лимфолейкоза (ОЛЛ) по возрастным группам характеризуется наличием двух максимумов (бимодальностью): в детском возрасте (3—4 года) и пожилом возрасте (75 лет и старше) после длительного подъема. Снижение частоты после второго максимума обусловлено как высокой конкуренцией других причин смерти в пожилом возрасте, так и наибольшим в этой группе недоучетом заболеваний. По материалам канцеррегистров, снижение заболеваемости в старшем возрасте выражено гораздо меньше.

Результаты исследования. Для острого миелолейкоза (ОМЛ) также характерна бимодальная кривая, но младенческий максимум заболеваемости ограничен первым годом жизни и очень мал по сравнению с ОЛЛ. Максимум старшего возраста также ниже, чем для ОЛЛ. Хронический миелолейкоз встречается во всех возрастных группах, но частота его постепенно нарастает от очень низких показателей для детского возраста к максимуму в пожилом возрасте.

Неходжкинскиелимфомы имеют возрастную кривую, принципиально сходную с таковой ХМЛ, но во всех возрастных группах

показатели в 4 раза выше. На кривой частоты лимфомыХоджкина первый максимум в виде растянутого пика приходится на возраст 15—30 лет. Максимум старшего возраста выражен значительно меньше, чем для других форм гемобластозов. Такое возрастное распределение ЛХ характерно для западных стран. Случаи заболевания хроническим лимфолейкозом практически не встречаются до возраста 30 лет, после 40—50 лет заболеваемость круто устремляется к максимуму в возрасте 85 лет и старше. Уровень максимума зависит от этнического состава населения. В России в среднем максимум заболеваемости мужчин достигает 20, а женщин 10 на 100 тыс. В Японии, Китае, Корее максимум в 5 раз ниже. Есть этносы, например популяция европейских евреев, для которых возрастной максимум заболеваемости ХЛЛ может достигать 50 и более на 100 тыс.

Возрастная кривая множественной миеломы (ММ) принципиально похожа на кривую хронического лимфолейкоза (ХЛЛ), но максимум в 3 раза ниже. Есть данные об этнической зависимости уровня заболеваемости ММ: высокая частота характерна для афро-американцевСША. Редким и очень агрессивным вариантом ММ является плазмоклеточный лейкоз, характеризующийся стремительным течением и плохим прогнозом. Случаи этого заболевания крайне редки, возрастная зависимость не вполне определенна. Статистические данные частоты истинной полицитемии (ИП), по-видимому, занижены из-за сложности распознавания ранней фазы болезни обычными методами обследования. Кривая заболеваемости начинается в среднем возрасте и достигает максимума к 75 годам. Соотношение частоты у мужчин и женщин 1,2:1. Крайне редко сообщается об ИП в детском возрасте. Каждый такой случай нуждается в тщательной проверке, поскольку речь может идти о семейной полицитемии — редкой, но отдельной нозологической форме

Вывод. Возрастные кривые гемобластозов настолько характерны, что могут служить критерием качества регистрации заболеваний. В среднегодовом приросте заболеваемости за последние годы (1,26 %) вклад старшего возраста наиболее высок.

Доля больных до 40 лет составляет 25 %, 40 - 59 лет —также 25 %, тогда как половина заболевших — лица 60 лет и старше. Из-за возрастной убыли населения распределение абсолютной численности заболевших лиц по возрастным группам для всех нозологических форм гемобластозов сдвинуто к молодому возрасту.

По причине большей средней продолжительности жизни женщин и, следовательно, большего их представительства в старших возрастных группах возникает инверсия: вопреки более высокой заболеваемости мужчин среди пациентов их абсолютное число оказывается ниже, чем женщин. В связи с этим госпитальные показатели частоты гемобластозов по полу и возрасту не соответствуют популяционным показателям.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЯ ВРЕДНЫХ ОРГАНИЗМОВ В ЗАЩИТЕ РАСТЕНИЙ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена современным методам прогнозирование болезни плодовых деревьев, значение метеостанции, необходимости иметь базу данных о гидрометеорологической и фенологической информации, применяемых препаратах и их эффективности.

Ключевые слова: мини метеостанция, сенсоры, датчики, фитосанитарный, биологический, экологический мониторинг, фитофаги, методы учета болезней растений.

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MODERN APPROACHES FOR FORECASTING PESTS IN PLANT PROTECTION

Annatotsiya: The article is devoted to modern methods for predicting the disease of fruit trees, the importance of a weather station, the need to have a database of hydrometeorological and phenological information, the drugs used and their effectiveness.

Key words: mini weather station, sensors, sensors, phytosanitary, biological, environmental monitoring, phytophages, plant disease accounting methods.

Защита растений является важнейшим звеном современного ландшафтного земледелия. Кратность и сроки проведения защитных мероприятий против болезней зависят от запаса инфекционного начала возбудителей, прогноза и уровня развития болезней, восприимчивости сортов.

Болезнь растений — бесшумный враг. Фермеры могут видеть только симптомы болезни растений, а не сам патоген. Это заставляет задуматься — «как увидеть невидимое?» Достижения в оптических датчиках могут помочь современному сельскому хозяйству пролить свет на эти невидимые угрозы.

Проблема информатизации на основе широкого внедрения новых информационных технологий приобретает актуальное значение и в области защиты растений. Для принятия решений в экспертных системах необходимо иметь базу данных о гидрометеорологической и фенологической информации, применяемых препаратах и их эффективности. Статистические модели состоят из 5 этапов: на первом с помощью регрессионного анализа проводится предварительная обработка данных; на втором и третьем – разрабатываются логические и математические модели; на четвертом создается информационное и программное обеспечение; на пятом – проверяется адекватность разработанных моделей с фактической фитосанитарной обстановкой (Карташевич. 1990).

В последние годы для составления сезонного и многолетнего прогнозов развития болезней сельскохозяйственных культур широко применяются ЭВМ, различные математические модели, а также приборы, регистрирующие погодные условия. Основными компонентами многих прогнозирующих систем являются мониторинг болезней, создание информационного банка данных и их обработка, конкретные рекомендации по защите культур от вредных видов.

В настоящее время в нашей стране, как и вовсем мире все большее распространение получают современные методы мониторинга болезней и насекомых, основанные на анализе метеорологических данных и данных феромонных ловушек. В том числе современные метеостанции являются мощным инструментом для получения высоких урожаев, т.е. обладая точным знанием конкретной местности можно значительно облегчить агротехническое обслуживание с помощью дополнительного программного обеспечения.

Одно из многих нововведений, которые сегодня выведут агробизнес на новый уровень, — метеостанция, с помощью которой можно следить за микроклиматом на разграниченной территории. Ниже остановимся на примере метеостанций, установленных в 3-х областей Ферганской долины.

В прогнозе погоды в Андижане представлены такие параметры погоды, как температура воздуха, температура по ощущениям, скорость ветра, направление ветра, атмосферное давление и относительная влажность воздуха, а также картинка состояния погоды в Андижане и вероятность осадков в процентах. Метеостанция с беспроводным управлением T-WARNER, к ней можно подключить до 300 различных сенсор-датчиков в соответствии с требованиями. Использование

температурных характеристик среды позволяет определять время обнаружения патогенов, скорость развития и вредоносность болезней. В связи с этим важное значение для каждого района могут иметь феноиндикаторы (феносигналы) — легко заметны фенологические явления у растений, которые совпадают по времени с развитием определенных фаз патогенов.

Температура в период развития патогена в растении определяет продолжительность инкубационного периода, репродуктивную способность, динамику накопления инфекционного начала и поражения растения.

Обнаружена зависимость скорости развития многих опасных болезней от температуры. Она наибольшая в пределах оптимальных для патогена значений и замедляется в других режимах. Эта зависимость может быть представлена математически в виде уравнений или графически.

Широко известны номограмма Н. А. Наумовой (фитофтороз картофеля), кривые Мюллера (милдью винограда), Я. А. Сайдаметова (оидиум винограда), К. М. Степанова (болезни ржавчины злаков) и др., которые используются для разработки краткосрочных прогнозов развития этих болезней.

Когда требования возбудителя близкие к оптимуму, краткосрочный прогноз по номограммам и формулам достаточно точно совпадает с фактической фенологией патогена. При высоких и низких температурах воздуха патологический процесс замедляется, поэтому это необходимо учитывать при мониторинге болезней, особенно в южных и юго-восточных природно-климатических зонах.

Возбудитель монилиоза яблони активизируется при +13-15 °С, спороношение коккомикоза косточковых культур начинается после устойчивого перехода температуры через 15°С. Первое заражение яблони паршой начинается при накоплении суммы положительных температур с 1 марта 105-140 °С, оидиума винограда — 237 °С.

Влагообеспеченность среды оказывает существенное влияние на жизнеспособность патогена.

Монилиальный ожог, парша яблони интенсивно развиваются в годы с влажной прохладной погодой во время цветения и сразу после него. Такой погодный режим способствует развитию возбудителя и одновременно растягивает во времени восприимчивую к болезни фазу плодовых культур. Известно, что при влажности воздуха 80% и более, определенна метеостанциями в приземном слое воздуха, происходит конденсация капельной влаги. Таким образом, можно, использовав стандартные метеоданные, определить благоприятный за влажностью воздуха период в часах.

Наиболее благоприятными условиями для заражения растений, а для многих болезней и для всего патологического процесса является дожди, которые обеспечивают наличие на растениях влаги на длительный период.

Особое значение для заражения растений имеет роса. Этот фактор редко учитывают в реальном прогнозировании, хотя количество влаги в виде росы составляет около 10% от общей суммы осадков за теплый период года. Выпадает роса преимущественно ночью при влажности воздуха выше 60%, интенсивно — когда она больше 80%. Уровень влагообеспеченности в период формирования спор влияет на их жизнеспособность и агрессивность, а также на характер их отделения и распространения.

Особое влияние на устойчивость растений имеет содержание влаги в почве. Как высокая, так и низкая влагообеспеченность в зависимости от требований патогена к условиям существования могут существенно ускорять патологический процесс.

Гидротермические условия среды определяют основные аспекты жизнеспособности возбудителя болезней и степень их вреда. Это подтверждают многочисленные данные многих исследователей.

Для оценки благоприятности погоды и прогнозирования болезней используют как стандартные метеоданные, так и специально рассчитанные интегральные показатели: гидротермический коэффициент Селянинова (ГТК), температурно-влажностный показатель (ТВП), коэффициенты интенсивности и кратности осадков ($К_и$ $К_к$), индексы погоды ($И_{бл.}$, $И_п$) и др. Большое практическое значение для краткосрочного прогноза некоторых опасных болезней, в частности ржавчины, фитофтороза, парши яблони, милдью и оидиума винограда имеют номограммы и специальные графики, полученные экспериментальным путем — изучением зависимости патогенеза от основных факторов внешней среды.

Андижанской области имеется 18698 га садов, для профилактики вредителей ранней весной были проведены обработка 42,5 га железным купоросом, 4200 га ИСО, 8340 га жидкостью Бордо, 642 га медным купоросом, фунгицидами.

Из существующих в области 18728 га садов прогнозировано заражение вредителями 11627 га и болезнями 9829 га, из которых всего обработано от них 16 694 га. В частности, биологическими агентами обработано 1 248 га, ИСО – 3 237 га, химикатами – 12 209 га. Всего против болезней обработано 11 150 га, из них 1 061 га ИСО и 10 089 га.

И так, с помощью современных метеостанции можно осуществлять следующие работы:

- определить общую тенденцию развития патологического процесса;
- предусматривать степень поражения растений и уровень потерь урожая для каждой зоны (района);

- определять сроки развития отдельных поколений, заражения и выявления болезни;
- своевременно информировать службу защиты растений и землепользователей об особенностях инфекционных процессов, степень поражения и возможные потери урожая сельскохозяйственных культур от болезней;
- рационально организовывать и своевременно проводить профилактические и истребительные мероприятия, оптимизировать технологии выращивания культур в соответствии к фактическим и возможным ступеням развития болезней, их экономическому значению;
- информировать селекционные учреждения о новых агрессивных расах возбудителей болезней.

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ПОЛИСТИРОЛБЕТОНДАН ФОЙДАЛАНГАН ҲОЛДА ТАШҚИ ДЕВОР ТЕРИМЛАРИНИНГ ЛОЙИҲА ВА ТАВСИЯ ЭТИЛГАН ТЕХНИК ЕЧИМЛАРИ

Аннотация:Ушбу мақолада енгил конструкция сифатида қўлланиладиган полистиролбетондан ташқи тўсиқ деворлар барпо этиш бўйича тавсия ва таклифлар, полистиролбетоннинг физик-механик хоссалари ва ишлатилиш соҳаси ҳақида маълумотлар берилган.

Калит сўзлар: Полистиролбетон, конструкцион иссиқлик, иссиқлик изоляцион полистиролбетон, кенгайтирилган полистирол гранулалари, ўртача зичлик.

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DESIGN AND RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS FOR EXTERIOR WALL SETS WITH POLYSTYROBONE CONCRETE

Annotation:This article presents recommendations and suggestions for the construction of external barrier walls made of polystyrene concrete, which is used as a lightweight construction, physical and mechanical properties.

Key words: Polystyrene concrete, construction – thermal, insulation polystyrene concrete, expanded polystyrene granules, medium density.

Полистиролбетон блоклардан девор қуриш елимли композициялар асосида олиб борилади. Елимли чокларнинг ҳисобий қалинлиги горизантал(арматурали) чоклар учун 4(5) мм, вертикал(арматурасиз) чоклар учун 2(3) мм. Фасад деворлари, цокол қисми учун ва биринчи(яшалмайдиган) қаватлар учун полистиролбетонни қўллаш тавсия этилмайди. Деворларни фасадбоп бўшлиқли ғиштлар билан облицовка қилинганда ишчи ҳужжатларда полистиролбетон блокларни ва облицовканинг қаторлаш тартиби албатта кўрсатилган бўлиши шарт.

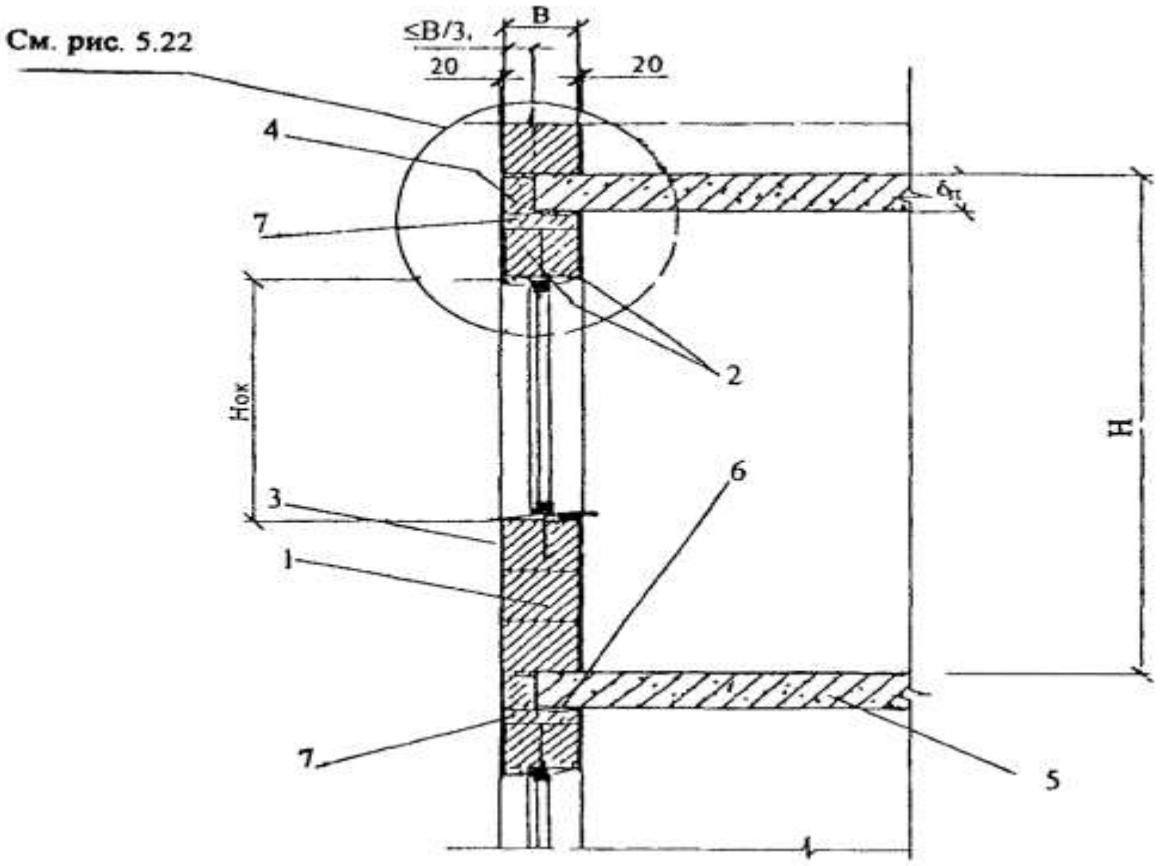
Бунда ғиштли девор чоклари ва полистиролбетон блоклар чоклари сатҳ бўйича ўзаро мос тушиши зарур [1].

Полистиролбетон блоклардан қурилган деворнинг юқори қисми билан ораёпма ўртасида бўшлиқ(зазор) қолдириш керак бўлади. Шу йўл билан ёпма плиталар ва ташқи девор деформацияларининг ўзаро мустақиллиги таъминланади. Ушбу бўшлиқни тош асосли минералпахта(минвата) билан тўлдириш тавсия этилади. Бўшлиқнинг кўлами ёпма плитасининг рухсат этилган деформацияси миқдори орқали аниқланади(плита узунлигининг 1/200 дан 1/400 гача қисми). Бироқ 15мм дан кам бўлмаслиги ва 30 мм дан ошиб кетмаслиги керак. Полистиролбетон блокли девор юқорисини унга ёпишиб турувчи ёпма плитага маҳкамлашни ёпма плиталар олдидаги деворга ёки ёпмаларда қолдириб кетилган тешиклар орқали қоқиладиган металл қозиқлар ёрдамида амалга оширишга рухсат этилади. Қозиқлар орасидаги масофа унинг миқдорида ўлчамларини деворга шамол юки таъсир қилганда улар қоқилган зонада полистролбетоннинг эзилишига йўл қўймаслик шартидан келиб чиқиб ҳисоблаш тавсия қилинади. Қозиқ ўрнатилган майдондан полистиролбетон блок четигача бўлган масофа 100 мм дан кам бўлмаслиги зарур. Ғиштли облицовка қатламини юк кўтарувчи конструкцияларга ёки юк кўтарувчи конструкцияларга маҳкамланган метал таянч элементларига таянтириш тавсия этилади. Шу билан бирга яшаш бинолари деворлари учун зичлиги 250 кг/м^3 ва қалинлиги 295 мм бўлган полистиролбетон блокларни қўллаш тавсия этилади [2].

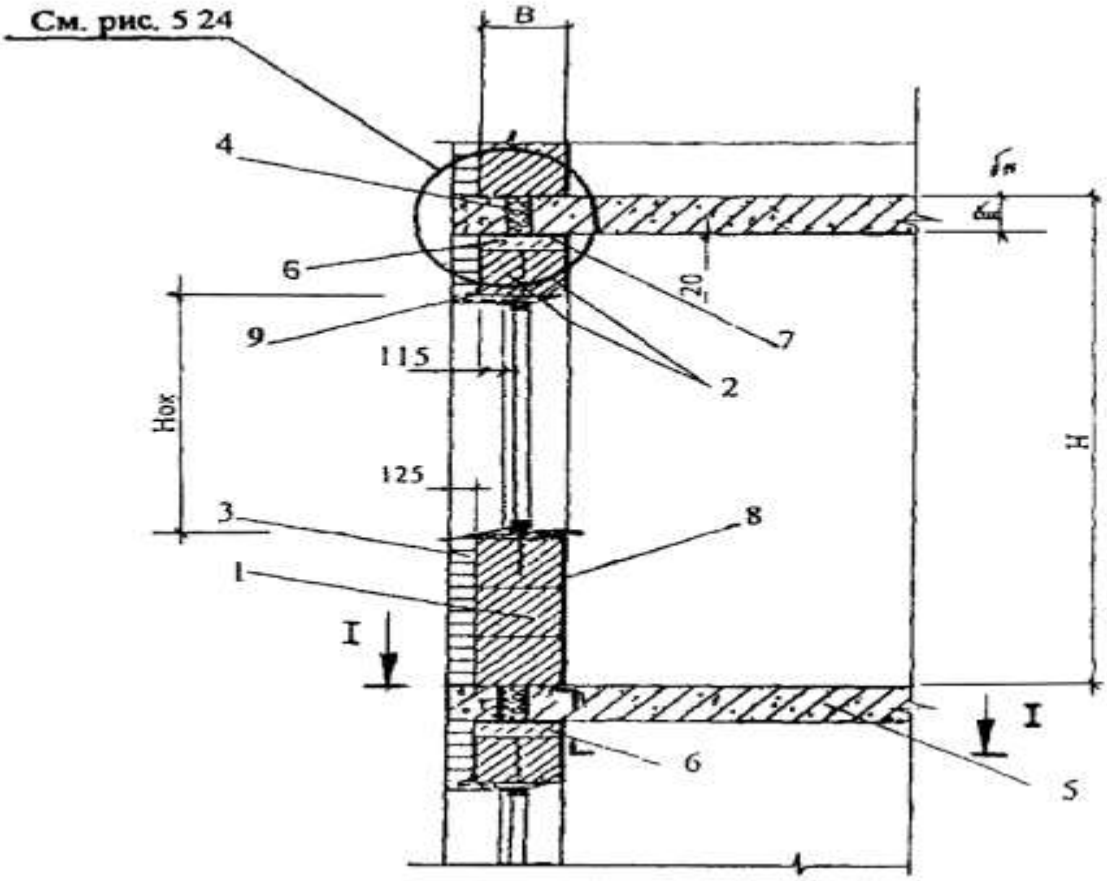
Ташқи монолит темирбетон юк кўтарувчи деворни иссиқлик ҳимоясини кучайтириш учун яшаш биноларига мўлжалланган 250 кг/м^3 зичликка ва 295 мм қалинликка эга бўлган полистиролбетон блокларни зарур ҳолатларда қурилиш майдонида кесиш йўли билан тайёрланган девор элементларини қўллаган ҳолда териб чиқиш йўли билан бажарилади. Блоклар термал қопламали ёпма плиталарнинг консолларига таянтирилади. Пардеворларнинг юк кўтариш имкониятини ошириш учун(улар учун асосий юк-шамол юкидир) қалинлиги 20 мм ли сувоқ қатлами, фасадлар учун маркаси М100 ва юқори цемент қумли қоришмадан, ички томонидан эса маркаси М50дан кам бўлмаган худди шундай қоришмадан, фасад томони руҳланган пўлат тўр билан, ички томондан эса оддий пўлат тўр билан арматуралаб амалга оширилади(сим диаметри 1-1.2 мм ва тўр ячейкаси томонлари 10 мм дан катта бўлмаслиги керак). Бу сетка елимли горизантал чокларга учлари илмоқ қилинган(уларга сувоқ сеткаси тўқиш симлари ёрдамида боғлаб қўйилади) Ø3 мм ли BpI сим стерженлар ёрдамида мустаҳкам анкерланган бўлиши лозим. Битта стержень ташқи(фасад) облицовкасини, иккинчиси эса деворнинг ички томони облицовкасини қотириш учун хизмат қилади. Ҳар бир жуфт стерженлар бир-биридан 60 мм масофада жойлашади ва блокнинг қалинлиги ўрта қисмида 100 мм дан чамбарчас қилиб

бирлаштирилади. Стерженлар горизантал чокларда учларида илмоқлари бўлганлиги ҳисобига ва елим билан тишлашиши ҳисобига анкерланади. Шундай усул билан ташқи ва ички облисовка қатлами ўртасида эгилувчан алоқа амалга оширилади ва совуқ оқим ҳосил бўлишининг олди олинади. Стерженларнинг ишончли анкерланиши учун чоклар тўлалигича елим композицияси билан тўлдирилиши шарт [3].

Яшаш бинолари деворлари облицовка қатлами(сувоқдан ёки ғиштдан) учун анкерлаш стерженларини руҳланган симлардан ясалади. Бунда деворнинг шамол юкини қабул қилиш ҳисоб-китоби уч қатламли композит конструкциянинг ҳисоб-китоби каби олиб борилиши лозим. Масъуллик даражаси I бўлган бинолар учун ҳисобий шамол юкини қабул қилишга ташқи деворларнинг ишончли ишлашини ошириш мақсадида фасадлар учун В.А.Кучаренко номидаги ЦНИИСК тавсиялари бўйича маркаси М100 дан кам бўлмаган юқори сифатли сувоқдан фойдаланиш заруриятини олдиндан кўра билиш, деворнинг шамол юкини қабул қилишга икки қатламли конструкция(ички арматураланган сувоқ қатламли блоклардан қурилган полистиролбетон девор) сифатидаги ҳисоб-китобини бажариш ва зарур бўлса шу мақсадда Д300-Д350 зичликка эга, қалинлиги 375 мм полистиролбетон блоклардан фойдаланиш керак бўлади. Сувоқ қатлами тўрларини маҳкамлаш учун, шунингдек, марказдан ташқари сиқилган деворларни кучайтириш учун горизонталь елим чокларни зигзагсимон пўлат тўрлар(3 мм ли симдан) билан ёки 0,5-1.2 мм диаметрли сим тўрлар(армосемент конструкциялар учун) билан арматуралаш ҳам мумкин. Кўндаланг арматуралашда пардозбоп бўшлиқли ғиштдан ёки арматураланган сувоқ қатламидан иборат облицовка қатламларини маҳкамлаш учун мўлжалланган пўлат боғламларни шундай жойлаштириш керакки, маҳкамлаш жойлари горизонталь бўйича 600 мм дан ортиқ бўлмаган ва вертикал бўйича 300(375) мм дан ошмаган масофада жойлашган бўлиши керак [4].



1-расм. Сувоқ-безак қатламли ташқи юк кўтаришга мўлжалланмаган деворнинг вертикал кесими.



2-расм. Ғиштли, фасад облицовкали юк кўтаришга мўлжалланмаган деворнинг вертикал кесими.

Ўрта ва юқори қаватли бинолар учун фасад томонидан ғишт билан ёки арматураланган сувоқ билан облицовка қилинмаган полистиролбетон блокларни деворларида қўллашга йўл қўйилмайди. Ички томондан эса арматураланган сувоқ билан ёки қалинлиги 20 мм дан кам бўлмаган икки қават гипсотолали(ГВЛ) листлар билан облицовка қилинмаган полистиролбетон блокларни деворларда ишлатиш мумкин эмас. Дераза ва эшик блокларини откосларидаги сувоқ қатламининг қалинлиги 30 мм дан кам бўлмаслиги, откос четларида эса 20 мм дан кам бўлмаслиги ва албатта сувоқ қатлами пўлат симтўрлар билан арматураланган бўлиши шарт. Зарур бўлса ҳисоб-китобларга мутаносиб равишда полистиролбетон блоклардан қурилган девор, унинг шамол юкига ишлашини таъминлаш учун пўлат фахверка воситасида кучайтирилиши мумкин. Фахверка устунлари бинонинг ичидан ўрнатилади. Пўлат фахверка устунлари шамол юкини қабул қилишга ҳисоб-китоб қилинганда, қоидага кўра деворининг иштирокини ҳисобга олмасдан(мустаҳкамлик ва қаттиқлик шартлари бўйича) олиб борилади. Уларнинг эгилиши узунлигининг 1/500 қисмидан ортиқ бўлмаслиги тавсия қилинади. Ташқи полистиролбетон деворларни юк кўтарувчи бино конструкцияларига маҳкамлаш нуқталаридаги

боғламларнинг ва таянч қисмларининг антикаррозиён ҳимояси ҚМҚ нинг «Қурилиш конструкцияларни каррозиядан асраш» бўлимига мос тарзда амалга оширилади. Бу ҳолатда ХВ-784 протектор грунтини (руҳ билан қопланган) камёб бўлмаган ва арзонроқ материалларга(масалан Германиянинг «Стилпейнт» полиуретан грунтига) алмаштиришга рухсат этилади. Барча ҳолларда ҳам таянч қисмлари мустаҳкамлик бўйича класси В15 дан кам бўлмаган 20 мм дан юқори қалинликдаги цемент-қумли қоришма қатлами билан ҳимоя қилинган бўлиши шарт [5].

Ўрта ва юқори қаватли бинолар учун фасад ва ички қисми сувоқ қилинган тўлиқ полистиролбетон блоклардан қурилган юк кўтаришга мўлжалланмаган ташқи деворларни полистиролбетон блокларни ёпмаларга ёки фасад ригелларига қисман таянган ҳолда лойиҳалаш тавсия қилинади. Бундай юқори қават девори қуйи қатор блокларининг консол эгилиши блок кенглиги В нинг 1/3 қисмидан ортмаслиги шарт. Блоклар ҳолатининг монтаж қилиш пайтидаги турғунлиги учун(блоклар қуйи қатори остига вақтинчалик маҳкамлаш подкос ўрнатишдан ташқари) ёпма плита қирғоқдаги иссиқсақловчи плиталар қўйиладиган жойга ёғоч подкладкалар каби вақтинчалик таянчлар қўйиш тавсия қилинади. Бинонинг юк кўтарувчи конструкцияларига девор лойиҳавий тарзда маҳкамлангандан сўнг вақтинчалик қотирмалар бузиб ташланади. Бир хил баландликдаги ва ёки ҳар хил баландликдаги перемычкалар ён ва остки томонидан майда ячейкали пўлат тўрлар ўрнатилиб сувалади. Бунда остки сувоқ қатлам қалинлиги 30 мм бўлади. Ёпма ёки ригел фасад қисмининг ташқи қирғоғи Д150-Д200 зичликдаги полистиролбетондан тайёрланган тихма(пона)лар билан ёки ташқаридан шундай тиқилма билан ва ёнмайдиган самарали иссиқлик сақловчи қатлам билан қопланади [6].

Фасад ва ички томони сувоқ қилинган тўлиқ полистиролбетон блоклардан иборат балкон лоджияли юк кўтаришга мўлжалланмаган ташқи деворларни лойиҳа қилишда ёпмаларнинг иссиқлик сақлаши ва блокларнинг ёпмаларга(фасад ригеллари) ва балкон плиталарига таянишини олдиндан кўзда тутиш лозим. Балкон плиталари ёки ёпма плитанинг консол қисми ёпма плиталарнинг асосий қисмидан темирбетон шпонкалар билан ажратилган, қалинлиги 175 мм дан кам бўлмаган самарали ёнмайдиган иссиқлик изоляцион тиқинлар билан ажратилган бўлиши лозим. Шпонкалар маълум масофада (масалан 1200 мм) бир-биридан узоқликда жойлашган бўлади. Девор фасад томони пардозбоп бўшлиқли ғиштдан ва ички томони арматураланган сувоқ билан облицовка қилинган тўлиқ полистиролбетон блоклардан иборат, юк кўтаришга мўлжалланмаган ташқи деворларни полистиролбетон девор блокларини ва ғиштли облицовкани ёпмага ёки фасад ригелига таянган ҳолда лойиҳа қилиш лозим. Шу мақсадда фасад ригелининг ёки ёпманинг икки қисми ўзаро шпонкалар билан бириктирилган бўлади. Бунда шпонкалар оралиғи 1200 мм га тенг бўлади. Биноларнинг конкрет лойиҳаларида

иссиқтиқинлар орасидаги шпонкалар қалинлиги ва ўзаро масофаси мустаҳкамлик ва иссиқлик-техник ҳисоб-китоблар орқали аниқланади. Облицовка ғишти ёпма консол қисмига бутун таянч юзаси билан жойлашади. Ғиштни ўз қалинлигининг 1/3 қисмидан кўп бўлмаган(яъни 40 мм) узунликда таянч юзадан чиқариб уриш ҳам мумкин. Бундай ҳолатда ғиштли облицовка ва ёпма қирғоги остидаги бўшлиқ қирқилган бўшлиқли ғиштдан ёпма плита қиррасига 35 мм қалинликда ёпиштириш орқали тўлдирилади. Шунингдек, пардозбоп бўшлиқли ғиштнинг ёпма плита қирғоғида жойлашган маҳкамлаш деталларига пайвандланган пўлат бурчакликларга ҳам таянтириш мумкин [7].

Ички юк кўтарувчи темирбетон деворлар ташқи полистиролбетон деворлар билан уланиш жойларида бу деворлар ичига сувоқ қатламини ҳисобга олганда 40 мм дан ортиқ бўлмаган тарзда киритилади. Бунда ташқи девор иссиқлик физик ҳарактеристикалари ёмонлашмайди. Ойна туйнуги устидаги облицовка қатлами орадеворлардаги ғишт деворга ўрнатиладиган пўлат бурчакликларга таянади. Ғиштли облицовка полистиролбетон блокларга девор блокларидан ва облицовка ғиштидан иборат деворларнинг бир хил сатҳдаги горизантал чокларига пўлат анкерлар ёрдамида қотирилади. Ø3mm ли Вр I симдан иборат анкерлар ўртасидаги масофа горизантал бўйича 600 мм дан кам бўлмаслиги ва вертикал бўйича 300-400 мм дан ошмаслиги керак. Шунда улар девор блоклари ўртасидаги ҳар бир горизонталь елимли чокларга мос тушади. Фасад томони пардозбоп бўшлиқли ғиштдан чоклари зийнатланган (расшивка) облицовкали ва ички томони арматурали сувоқ қилинган тўлиқ полистиролбетон блоклардан иборат ташқи деворларни лойиҳалашда балкон плиталари ёпма плиталари ёки фасад ригелининг давоми сифатида бажарилади. Балкон пилиталари фасад ригелидан ёки ёпма плиталаридан қалинлиги 175 мм дан кам бўлмаган самарали ёнмас иссиқсақлагичдан иборат иссиқтиқма(термовкладиш) билан ажратилган бўлади. Шпонкалар бир-биридан 1200 мм масофада жойлашади. Балкон эшиги жойлашган жойда порог ўрнатилади. Бунинг учун икки қатор майда ячейкали пўлат симлар билан арматураланган, зичлик бўйича класси В20 дан кам бўлмаган майдатошли бетондан қалинлиги 20 мм ли армоцемент қатлами билан облицовка қилинган полистролбетон девор блоки(ёки унинг қисми)дан фойдаланиш тавсия этилади. Армоцемент билан қилинган облицовка балкон(лоджия)дан фойдаланилганда порогни қаттиқ зарбалардан асраш учун хизмат қилади [8].

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННО-ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЙ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЫ ПУТЕМ КЛАСТЕРИЗАЦИЙ

Аннотация: В статье проанализированы современные теоретические аспекты кластеризации. Выявлены основные в виды и приоритетные направления развития кластеров. Даны предложения по комплексному развитию промышленности путём кластеризации.

Ключевые слова. Кластеры, промышленность, промышленный комплекс, промышленные кластеры.

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IMPROVING THE INNOVATION-INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE THROUGH CLUSTERING

Annotation. The article analyzes modern theoretical aspects of clustering. The main types and priority areas for the development of clusters are identified. Proposals for the integrated development of industry through clustering are given.

Keywords. Clusters, industry, industrial complex, industrial clusters.

Промышленный комплекс включает в себя две группы отраслей: добывающую и обрабатывающую. К первой относятся предприятия по добыче рудного и нерудного сырья; ко второй – отрасли по производству металлов, машиностроительной, пищевой, химической и другой продукции. Совокупность определенных групп отраслей, для которых характерен выпуск схожей (родственной) продукции или выполнение схожих работ (услуг) называется промышленным комплексом[9]. Например, в топливно-энергетический комплекс (ТЭК) входят угольная, сланцевая, нефтяная, газовая отрасли, а также электроэнергетика. Основная задача ТЭК – обеспечение народного хозяйства, а также быта топливом и энергией.

Под отраслевой структурой промышленного комплекса понимается доля отраслей в общем объеме промышленного комплекса. Отраслевая структура промышленности постоянно претерпевает изменения. На нее влияют различные факторы. Прежде всего, развитие научно-технического прогресса. Именно под воздействием этого фактора образуются новые отрасли промышленности и производства. Кроме того, на динамику изменения структуры промышленного комплекса влияет экономическая политика государства.

На современном этапе развития существуют различные подходы к организации промышленного производства на региональном уровне. Несмотря на то, что в настоящее время этот вопрос достаточно разработан, существуют определенные расхождения в трактовке понятий и особенностей основных форм организации регионального промышленного комплекса. Наиболее эффективной и рациональной формой организации промышленного комплекса может стать формирование кластерных систем на базе основных отраслей производства с высоким уровнем потенциала для развития. Еще в конце XIX века Альфредом Маршаллом было отмечено, что близ-ко располагающиеся предприятия формируют «промышленные округа», в которых возрастает интенсивность коммуникации между рабочими, что приводит к более быстрому распространению новых идей, улучшению производственного процесса, установлению более тесных социальных связей.Сто лет спустя с ростом глобализации, конкуренции и интенсивности инновационного развития, а также вместе с большим успехом таких региональных формаций, как, например, Кремниевая долина в Калифорнии, исследователи вновь

вернулись к темам локализации, инноваций и регионального экономического развития.

Для описания этих процессов было продолжено изучение промышленных округов[2], а также возникли понятия «региональные инновационные системы»[3], «обучающиеся регионы»[1] и «инновационные и/или региональные кластеры»[5].

Кластером, согласно одному из авторов концепции Майклу Портеру, является сконцентрированная на определенной территории группа взаимосвязанных компаний, специализированных поставщиков, сервисных организаций, фирм из связанных отраслей и ассоцированных институтов в определенной сфере, которые как конкурируют, так и сотрудничают друг с другом[4].

Некоторые исследователи выделяют промышленные кластеры, группы родственных взаимосвязанных отраслей промышленности и сферы услуг, и региональные (локальные) кластеры, группы географически сконцентрированных компаний из одной или нескольких смежных отраслей и поддерживающих их институтов, расположенных в определенном регионе[5].

Географическая близость организаций повышает шансы «перетока» (ан-гл. – spillover) знаний, технологий и обучения, что увеличивает конкурентоспособность организаций внутри кластера по отношению к компаниям из этой же отрасли, находящимся за пределами этой инновационной среды. Примерами успешной географической концентрации являются кластеры производителей: обуви на севере Италии, автомобилей на юге Германии, дорогостоящих часов в Женеве, фильмов в Голливуде, винный кластер в Калифорнии.

Кластеры ввиду своего существования в пространстве могут пересекаться с другими видами объектов инновационной и промышленной инфраструктуры, включая особые/свободные экономические зоны (ОЭЗ/СЭЗ), промышленные парки, территории опережающего развития (ТОРы), технопарки, бизнес-инкубаторы и акселераторы и другие.

Наличие СЭЗ или ТОРа создает особые правовые режимы, что стимулирует привлечение новых компаний и создание специализированных рабочих мест. Наличие особых организаций поддержки МСП, таких как бизнес-инкубатор, способствует привлечению финансирования или укреплению связей между организациями в кластере.

Кроме того, разным формам поддержки, обеспечивающим региональное развитие и входящим в инфраструктуру кластера, могут требоваться разные по форме организации предприятия: микробизнесу больше помогут бизнес-инкубаторы, малому бизнесу – технопарки, для серийных производителей из среднего бизнеса лучше подойдут индустриальные парки, а крупный бизнес будет больше ориентироваться на преимущества СЭЗ[10].

Определение типа кластера важно для понимания, какие конкретно действия будут эффективны для его дальнейшего развития – например, привлечение большего числа организаций из отдельно взятой и схожих отраслей для создания критической массы или формирование физической инфраструктуры для лучшей коммуникации и обмена информацией между уже имеющимися компаниями.

Для лучшей систематизации скопившихся эмпирических данных, а также в целях дальнейшего изучения явлений кластеризации в экономике были созданы проекты по картированию кластеров.

Американская кластерная обсерватория (U.S. cluster mapping) и Европейская кластерная обсерватория[7] (European Cluster Observatory) – яркие примеры инструментов для сбора и визуализации данных о кластерах. В данное время Республике Узбекистан функционирует всего 124 кластеров из разных отраслей[8].

Среди механизмов, которые работают в агломерациях, выделяют: лучшую связьмежду спросом и предложением, обмен(риски и затраты на крупные проекты могут быть разделены между участниками) и обучение, так как более частое взаимодействие между участниками способствует «перетоку» знаний[2]. Отдельные исследователи отмечают существование отрицательных «обратных связей», связанных с агломерационными эффектами, – рост стоимости земли, загруженности дорог, загрязненности окружающей среды и другие[3].

Существование кластера повышает конкурентоспособность компаний тремя путями: через повышение производительности, через повышение способности к инновациями через возникновение новых компаний, что способствует еще большим инновациям и расширению кластера.

Кластерный подход во всем мире признается как наиболее эффективный инструмент региональной политики[6]. Деятельность по реализации кластерного подхода может быть обозначена как кластеризация и представляет собой комплекс организационно-экономических мероприятий, проводимых государственными и общественными институтами с целью интеграции предприятий в кластеры и установления между ними неформальных взаимоотношений и сетевого сотрудничества.

Республике Узбекистан о кластерном подходе широкие дискуссии ведутся относительно недавно. Поэтому информация и примеры формирования кластерных систем на региональном уровне на сегодняшний день имеются в довольно ограниченном количестве. Долгое время в стране кластеры развивались исключительно по инициативе местных властей, несмотря на то, что мировой опыт свидетельствует о том, что эффективно действующие кластерные системы строятся на инициативе

бизнеса при непосредственной поддержке органов власти и управления региона.

Прообразами кластеров в Республике Узбекистан явились территориально-производственные комплексы. Чаще всего они создавались на основе крупных градообразующих предприятий и компаний, обслуживающих основное производство. В Республике Узбекистан существуют «спонтанные протокластеры», образованные вокруг ключевых отраслей промышленности (химический, нефтегазовый, металлургический, машиностроительный и др.). Но эти структуры вряд ли могут сравниться с настоящими западными кластерами с хорошо отлаженной системой взаимосвязей, где использование кластерного похода управления экономикой уже имеет определенную историю.

Анализ отечественного опыта формирования промышленных кластеров позволил бы выделить универсальные механизмы, которые также могли бы быть применены при создании кластеров в Республики Каракалпакстан[11].

Во-первых, в большинстве случаев создание производственных кластеров происходило в результате разработки и реализации долгосрочных стратегий развития промышленности либо конкретных отраслей, основной задачей которых являлась поддержка промышленности.

Во-вторых, кластеры создавались только в регионах с мощной ресурсной базой, способной обеспечить всем необходимым процесс производства на каждом этапе производственной цепочки.

В-третьих, для обеспечения формирования и развития кластеров в регионе необходимо комплексное развитие территории, в том числе производственной инфраструктуры.

В-четвертых, в регионе необходимо развитие системы финансово-кредитных институтов. Крайне важно создание благоприятного климата, способного активизировать инвестиционную деятельность и привлечь дополнительные средства.

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РОЛЬ МУЗЫКИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ПОДРАСТАЮЩЕГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается воспитание молодежи в музыкальной эстетике, ее интерес к музыке и роль музыки в обществе.

Ключевые слова: Музыка, эстетика, песня, чуство, култура, личность, образование, роль, искусство, часть воспитание.

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THE ROLE OF MUSIC IN SHAPING THE YOUNGER GENERATION

Annotation: This article discusses the education of young people in musical aesthetics, their interest in music and the role of music in society.

Key words: Music, aesthetics, song, feeling, culture, personality, education, role, art, part of education.

Музыкальное воспитание − это неотъемлемая часть духовно-нравственного воспитания подрастающего поколения. Главной задачей является не столько обучение музыке, сколько воздействие через неё на духовный мир учащейся молодёжи. Становление музыкальной культуры личности, а через неё – художественной, эстетической и общей духовной культуры должно начинаться в раннем детстве, когда у ребёнка ещё не сложились интересы, привычки, вкусы, которые нужно ломать или перестраивать.

Как известно, музыка буквально сопровождает человека от самого его рождения до смерти. Значение этого источника в нашей повседневной жизни, в особенности при формировании моральных качеств подрастающего поколения, может быть, осознаётся далеко не каждым человеком. Между тем, этот бесценный источник духовного воспитания вряд ли можно заменить чем-нибудь другим. Самая ранняя ступень соприкосновения новорождённого с животворным свойством музыки — это колыбельная песня матери. Именно звуками, мелодией колыбельной проникает в сознание, впитывается в душу ребёнка любовь ко всему

сущему, к окружающему миру. Нежные, спокойные материнские напевы, пронизанные представлениями взрослого человека о мире, сообщают ребёнку самые первые черты душевного качества будущего гражданина отечества: чувства любви к человеку, природе, родному краю и др.. В этих чувствах закодирована связь со стариной, с историей нации, человечества вообще. Недаром же взрослый человек при звуках колыбельной не просто вспоминает своё младенчество, но и невольно начинает испытывать в своём сердце не всегда сразу осознаваемые благостные волнения, побуждающие на добродетель.

Развитие и воспитание личности ребенка является в каждом социуме функцией общественных институтов. Школе, дошкольным детским учреждениям принадлежит в этом ведущая роль, которая состоит в координации всех развивающих и воспитательных воздействии. Воспитание духовно-нравственных ценностей личности ребенка становится социальной задачей общества.

Эстетические переживания, вызванные искусством, чрезвычайно велики. Еще античная эстетика определила силу этого переживания как катарсис, "очищение через страдание". Катарсис заставляет пережить не только состояние ужаса, горя, скорби, но и просветления, умиротворения, испытать чувство сострадания и сочувствия, без которых никакая нравственная деятельность не возможна. Эстетическая культура, искусство проектируют поведение человека, к которому они обращаются, его самостоятельность, активность. Без этих качеств не возможно восприятие искусства, в частности, музыкального.

В ещё не столь отдалённые времена, когда музыкальная культура была неотъемлемой частью признанных обществом духовных ценностей, дети, несмотря на разницу сословий, получали богатые, разнообразные музыкальные впечатления. В быту ребёнок слышал колыбельные песни матери, народную музыку, среди которой он рос. Все народные праздники, обряды сопровождались пением, танцами, звучанием народных инструментов. В обеспеченных семьях дети могли часто слышать музыку в исполнении членов семьи, коллективное домашнее музицирование было широко распространено.

Большое влияние на формирование музыкальной культуры оказывала религия. С детства ребёнок слышал музыку в церкви во время торжественной величественной службы, в атмосфере всеобщего внимания. Эмоциональные впечатления от музыки углублялись и усиливались самим таинством духовности, которую проповедовала церковь. Традицию церковного пения всегда отличала естественность и величественная простота, благоговейная радость, восторг, умиление, умиротворение, смирение. Песнопения Православной церкви способны облагородить, возвысить сердце, душу, служат средством выражения чувств. Сегодня детям близка тема религии, веры, так как многие принимают обряд

крещения, посещают службу в церкви, отмечают церковные праздники. С духовной музыкой в слуховой опыт детей входят новые интонации, мелодии, отличные от фольклора, классической музыки. Многие русские композиторы – классики М.И.Глинка, М.М.Ипполитов-Иванов, Н.А.Римский-Корсаков, П.И.Чайковский, С.В.Рахманинов, известные, прежде всего своими вокальными и инструментальными сочинениями, обращались и к созданию духовной музыки.Трудно объяснить словами музыку духовную, нельзя её считать только религиозной. Существует и другое понимание духовности. Любое истинное произведение искусства несёт в себе проявление высокого духа.

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ҚАШҚАДАРЁ ВИЛОЯТИ ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ГЕОГРАФИЯСИ ВА УНИ КАРТАЛАШТИРИШНИНГ БАЪЗИ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Ўзбекистон қишлоқ хўжалиги ихтисослашувида алоҳида ўринга эга бўлган Қашқадарё вилояти аграр тармоқлари шаклланиши ва ривожланиши агрогеографик районлар кесимида таҳлил қилинган. Вилоят қишлоқ хўжалиги географиясини ГИС технологиялари асосида карталаштириш ишлари ҳам тадқиқ қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: Қишлоқ хўжалиги, агроиқлимий ресурс, деҳқончилик, чорвачилик, агрогеографик район, фермер хўжалиги, деҳқон хўжалиги, карталаштириш.

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GEOGRAPHY OF AGRICULTURE OF KASHKADARYA REGION AND SOME ISSUES OF ITS MAPING

Annotation: This article analyzes the formation and development of agrarian sectors of Kashkadarya region, which has a special place in the specialization of agriculture in Uzbekistan, in terms of agrogeographic regions. Mapping of agricultural geography of the region on the basis of GIS technologies was also studied.

Keywords: Agriculture, agroclimatic resource, agriculture, animal husbandry, agrogeographic region, farm, dehkan farm, mapping.

Республика ҳудудий меҳнат тақсимотида Қашқадарё вилоятининг ўзига хос ўрни бўлиб, қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларидан пахта ва буғдой ялпи ҳосили бўйича етакчи, чорвачилик маҳсулотларини етиштиришда (Самарқанд вилоятидан кейин) иккинчи ўринда туради. Табиий шароитининг қулайлиги қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларидан юқори даражада ҳосил олиш имконини беради. Бироқ вилоятнинг ички табиий шароитида етарлича фарқлар мавжуд. Жумладан, вилоятнинг тоғ, тоғ олди ва текислик ҳудудлари тупроқ, рельеф, ички сувлари ҳамда агроиқлимий ресурслар (иқлим, намлик, ҳарорат) жиҳатидан бир хил эмас. Бу эса вилоятнинг ҳудудий ихтисослашувини белгилаб беради. Шундан келиб чиқиб Қашқадарё Юқори, Ўрта ва Қуйи агрогеографик районларга ажратилган.

Вилоятнинг *Қуйи агрогеографик райони* қадимдан деҳқончилик қилинадиган ерлар (воҳа) билан бирга янги ўзлаштирилган майдонларни ҳам ўз ичига олади. Булар Касби, Косон, Миришкор, Муборак, Нишон ва Қарши туманлари ҳисобланиб, минтақа агроиқтисодиётида пахтачилик, сабзавот ва полизчилик, шунингдек, чўл яйлов чорвачилигига ихтисослашган. Ушбу текисликда жойлашган туманлар вилоятнинг 41.7 % майдонини эгаллаган ҳолда, қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотларининг 46.8 фоизини беради ва уларда етиштирилган жами қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотининг 22.6 фоизи Косон, 18.7 фоизи Касби, 17.0 фоизи Қарши, 16.7 фоизи Миришкор, 15.4 фоизи Нишон ва 9.6 фоизи Муборак туманига тўғри келади. Кўриниб турибдики, бу кўрсаткич бўйича Косон тумани етакчилик қилса, аксинча, Муборак тумани сўнги ўринни эгалламоқда.

Қашқадарёнинг Юқори билан Ўрта агрогеографик райони агроиқтисодий ихтисослашуви ва ҳосилдорлигида ҳам ўзаро фарқлар кузатилади. Вилоятнинг *Юқори агрогеографик райони* Китоб, Шахрисабз ва Яккабоғ туманларини ўз ичига олади. Ушбу туманлар боғдорчилик, донли экинлар етиштириш, шунингдек, тоғ яйлов чорвачилигига ихтисослашган бўлиб, вилоятниниг 29.3 % ҳудудини эгаллайди ва ялпи қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотининг 26.5 фоизини таъминлайди. Бу туманлар ичида Яккабоғ тумани маҳсулот етиштиришда устунлик қилади.

Ўрта агрогеографик районида жойлашган Деҳқонобод, Қамаши, Чироқчи, Ғузор туманлари эса вилоятнинг 28.7 % ҳудудини ишғол қилиб, уларнинг ҳиссасига вилоят жами қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотининг 25.9 фоизи тўғри келади ва асосан лалмикор деҳқончилик ҳамда тоғ яйлов чорвачилигига ихтисослашган. Ўз навбатида, мазкур туманларда яратилган жами қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотининг Чироқчи 42.1 %, Қамаши 33.6 %, Ғузор 24.3 фоизини беради. Таҳлилларни кўрсатишича, агрогеографик районларнинг қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотлари етиштиришида текислик зонасининг салоҳияти катта.

Қашқадарё вилояти ҳудудининг 71.8 %, ёки 2046.8 минг гектари қишлоқ хўжалигига яроқли ерлар сирасига киради ва шундан экин экиладиган ерлар 677.2 минг гектар ёки 33.1 %, пичанзор ва яйловлар 64.2, кўп йиллик экинлар 1.6 ва бўз ерлар 1.1 фоизни ташкил қилади (2020 й).

Қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотларини етиштиришда фермер ва деҳқон хўжаликларининг аҳамияти катта. 2020 йил 1 январь ҳолатига кўра вилоят ялпи қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотининг 51.8 % деҳқончилик, 48.2 % чорвачилик тармоғида яратилди. Айтиш жоизки, ушбу маҳсулотларнинг 40.6 фоизи фермер хўжаликлари, қолган 59.6 фоизи эса деҳқон хўжаликлари ҳиссасига тўғри келади. Фермер хўжаликлари асосан деҳқончилик маҳсулотларини етиштиришда устунлик қилади. Мазкур тармоқ пахтанинг 99.3 %, буғдойнинг 86.9 %, зиғир ва кунжутнинг 59.2 %, узумнинг 63.4 %, меванинг 57.2 % ва полиз экинларининг 53.3 фоизини яратади. Деҳқон хўжаликлари эса, чорвачилик маҳсулотларини

етиштиришда етакчи ҳисобланади. Масалан, ушбу тармоқда гўштнинг 97.4 %, сутнинг 97.9 %, тухумнинг 88.5 %, жуннинг 91.1 %, қоракўл терисининг 72.5 % етиштирилади; йирик бошли қорамолнинг 94.2 %, қўй ва эчкиларнинг 85.5 фоизи ҳам деҳқон хўжаликларига тўғри келади.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги географиясини ўрганиш, таҳлил ва тадқиқ қилишда картографик усулнинг аҳамияти катта. Маълумки, ушбу макроиқтисодиёт тармоғи, саноат ва аҳоли жойлашувидан фарқ қилиб, унинг ҳудудий ташкил этилиш ҳусусияти ареал (майдон) кўринишига эга. Бинобарин, агроиқтисодий тадқиқодларда қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари, уларнинг ҳудудий ихтисослашуви айнан шу шаклда, яъни картографик фон ёки ранг ҳолатида акс эттирилади.

Умуман олганда, Қашқадарё вилояти қишлоқ хўжалигини карталаштиришда қуйидаги тур ёки туркум карталарни яратиш мумкин. Бу борада, энг аввало, вилоятнинг табиий-хўжалик районлари асос қилиб олиниб, уларнинг қишлоқ хўжалик картаси алоҳида тасвирланиши реал географик манзарани тўғри ифодалаб беради. Бу хусусда географ олимлар (Ҳодиев Р.А., Смирнов Н.Б., Янгибоев М.Я., Солиев А.С., М.А.Файзуллаев ва бошқ.) Қашқадарё вилоятини 2 тадан 5 тагача иқтисодий районларга ажратишган. Карталаштириш ишларида бу районлар турли рангда ва чегаралари кўрсатилган ҳолда тасвирланади.

Шунингдек, қишлоқ хўжалиги бўйича яна қуйидаги карталарни тузиш мумкин:

- қишлоқ туманларининг агроиқтисодиёт салоҳияти ёки ҳар бир гектар ерга (шу жумладан, қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланадиган ерларга) қанча маҳсулот тўғри келиши;
- худди шундай карта аҳоли жон бошига ҳисобланганда;
- қишлоқ туманларида фермер ва деҳқон хўжаликларининг улуши;
- фермер хўжаликларининг ер ва сув ресурслари билан таъминланганлиги;
- қишлоқ туманларида чорвачилик ва деҳқончилик тармоқларининг ҳиссаси (рангда ёки карта диаграммада);
- қишлоқ хўжалигида меҳнат ресурсларидан фойдаланиш картаси;
- қишлоқ туманларининг мелиорация-ирригация тизими (инфратузилмаси);
- шаҳар атрофи қишлоқ хўжалига;
- қишлоқ туманларининг ер фонди ва унинг таркиби ва бошқ.

Ушбу карталарни умумлаштириб, уларни вилоят қишлоқ хўжалик атласи шаклида ҳам ташкиллаштириш мумкин. У ҳолда минтақа агроиқтисодиёт тизимининг ҳудудий ташкил этиш ва бошқариш тўғрисида тўлиқ тасаввурга эга бўлинади. Шу билан бирга, таъкидлаш лозимки, бундай туркум карталар бошқа вилоятлар учун ҳам тузилиши мақсадга мувофиқ. Бунда ҳар бир ҳудуд ёки минтақанинг ўзига хос табиий географик, демографик ҳусусиятлари, хўжалигининг тармоқлар таркиби ва

ихтисослашуви эътиборга олиниши керак. Бу эса олиб борилган тадқиқотларнинг илмий ва амалий аҳамиятини, уларнинг “географийлигини” янада оширади.

Ер ва сув ресурсларидан қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланиш тўғрисидаги маълумотларни карталаштириш ва уларни таҳлил қилиш орқали ўрганилаётган объектга етарлича далилий кўргазмали таъриф бериш мумкин. Уларнинг асосида мавжуд қишлоқ хўжалиги ҳақидаги маълумотларни қатъий ҳудудий кесмада харитага қайд этиш орқали тўплаш ва яхлит тизимга солиш ётади, бу эса, ўз навбатида, қишлоқ хўжалиги ҳақидаги ҳар қандай тавсифни, ҳудуднинг мос қисмидаги табиий шароит билан солиштириш, қишлоқ хўжалиги таърифини табиий муҳит турларига қиёслаш имконини беради.

Карталар қишлоқ хўжалигини режалаштириш ишларини асослашда ҳам қулай восита бўлиб, унинг ўзаро ички алоқаларини очиб бериш, зарур бўлган тармоқлараро мутаносибликни аниқлашга ёрдам беради. Маълумки, ҳар бир ҳудуддаги қишлоқ хўжалиги ўзининг ихтисоси, жойлашиши, уни ташкил этувчи таркибий қисмларининг ўзига хослиги билан ажралиб туради. Айнан ана шу ўзига хослик ҳудуд миқёсидаги қишлоқ хўжалигини картага туширишда карталарнинг мазмунини ишлаб чиқишни, кўрсаткичлар танлаш ва уларни қандай усуллар ёрдамида тасвирлашни олдиндан белгилаб беради.

Қашқадарё вилояти қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоғи пахтачилик, дончилик, сабзавотчилик, полизчилик, узумчилик, боғдорчилик билан бирга, чорвачиликнинг асосий ихтисослашган тармоқлар заминида таркиб топган. Ер-сув ресурсларидан самарали фойдаланиш орқали қишлоқ хўжалигини интенсив ривожлантириш учун мўлжалланган йирик масштабли туркум карталарни тузишда асосий эътибор ушбу соҳанинг ўзиги хос минтақавий хусусиятларига қаратилиш лозим.

Бугунги кунда республикамизда яратилган атлас ва карталарни тузиш жараёнида тўпланган тажриба ва мавжуд услубиётдан фойдаланган ҳолда, уларни такомиллаштириб, География ахборот тизими (ГИС) ёрдамида туманлар, фермерлар уюшмаси ҳамда фермер хўжаликларини қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришини бошқариш ва режалаштиришга кўмаклашувчи йирик масштабли карталар билан таъминлаш ҳозирги кунда мутахассислар олдида турган долзарб вазифалардандир.

Ҳозирги кунда мамлакатимиз қишлоқ хўжалигини ҳудудий ташкил этиш ва ривожлантириш масалаларини ҳал қилишда ГИС технологиялар етарлича тадбиқ қилинмаган. Бугунги кунда ҳудудларнинг критик экологик вазияти, глобал иқлим исиши жараёнининг минтақамиз учун актуаллиги, иқтисодий механизмларнинг бозор иқтисодиёти асосларига мос ҳолда модернизациялашуви – қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоқларини жойлаштиришда ГИС технологиялардан фойдаланиб, аниқ тавсиялар ишлаб чиқиш имконини беради. Чунки, ГИС технологиялар қишлоқ

хўжалигининг карталарини тайёрлашда, бошқариш, режалаштириш ишларида мавзули ва мажмуали карталарни яратишнинг кенг имкониятли воситаси ҳисобланади.

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АНТРОПОГЕН ЛАНДШАФТЛАРНИ ТАДҚИҚ-ЭТИШНИНГ ИЛМИЙ ВА НАЗАРИЙ АСОСЛАРИ

Калит сўзлар. антропоген ландшафт, ландшафт, ландшафт идикатция, геосистема, табиий ҳудудий комплекс, геокомплекс, маданий ландшафт

Аннотация. Мақолада Антропоген ландшафтлар тўғрисидаги тушунча ва уларнинг илмий назарий асослари ҳамда ландшафтларнинг тадқиқ этиш орқали илмий амалий аҳамияти таҳлил қилинган.

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SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE STUDY OF ANTHROPOGENIC LANDSCAPES

Annotation. The article analyzes the concept of anthropogenic landscapes and their scientific theoretical foundations, as well as their scientific and practical significance through the study of landscapes.

Keywords. anthropogenic landscape, landscape, landscape identification, geosystem, natural territorial complex, geocomplex, cultural landscape.

А***нтропоген ландшафт тушунчасининг вужудга келиши, жумладан л***андшафт - инсон муносабатлари кучли акс этадиган, табиий ресурсларга эга бўлган ва қайта тикланадиган ҳамда генофонд сақланадиган табиий система, инсон ҳаёт кечирадиган ва фаолият

юритадиган муҳит, табиий лаборатория ва эстетик идрок қилиш манбаи эканлиги, шунингдек, географиянинг ривожланишида ландшафт (геосистема, табиий ҳудудий комплекс, геокомплекс) концепцияси энг муҳим илмий-назарий масалалардан бўлиб ҳисобланади. Шу ўринда таъкидлаб ўтиш керакки, бизнинг тасаввуримизда ва тадқиқотимизда ландшафт умумий тушунча сифатида қаралиб, у турли таксономик бирликдаги географик комплексларнинг синонимидир. (М.Назаров, 2020). [6]

Ландшафтни умумий тушунча нуқтаи назардан талқин этиш С.С.Неуструев, Ф.Н.Мильков илмий ишларида эътироф этилган ва ривожлантирган. Ф.Н.Мильковнинг таъкидлашича релъеф, иқлим, тупроқ, ўсимлик қандай умумий тушунчага эга бўлса, ландшафт ҳам ҳудди шундай умумий тушунча ҳисобланади. Умумий тушунча тарафдорларининг фикрича ландшафт тушунчаси ҳам барча турдаги ва катталикдаги географик объектларга тадбиқ этилаверади.

Табиатда антропоген ландшафтлар мавжудлигини, уларнинг турли-туманлигини ландшафтшунос олимлар бирданига эмас, балки аста-секинлик билан тан ола бошлашган. “Антропоген ландшафт” термини россиялик географлар А.Д.Гожев ва Б.Н.Городков томонидан таклиф қилинган. А.Д.Гожев 1930-йилда биринчи бор антропоген ландшафтни табиий комплекс сифатида ажратган (Назаров, 2012). Антропоген ландшафт концепцияси россиялик машҳур географ-олим Ф.Н.Мильков томонидан асосланди ва унинг илмий мактаби намоёндалари томонидан ривожлантирилди.[5]

Ю.Г.Саушкин (1946) «маданий ландшафтларни ўрганиш учун географиянинг алоҳида бир тармоғи бўлиши керак» деган ғояни илгари суради. У «маданий ландшафт деб табиий муҳитнинг узвий элементлари инсоннинг хўжалик фаолияти туфайли ўзгартирилган ландшафтни тушунмоқ лозим» деган ғояни илгари суради.[8] Бу ғоя антропоген ландшафтшуносликнинг вужудга келиши шу даврнинг талаби эканлигини билдирса, А.М.Рябчиков (1972) ландшафт сферасида тарихан таркиб топган ландшафтларнинг барчаси инсон таъсирида муайян даражада ўзгарганлигини эътироф этиб, ҳозирги ландшафтлар антропоген ландшафтларнинг маълум даражада ўзгартирилган табиий ландшафтлар билан ҳудудий бирикмасидан иборат деб таъкидлайди.[7]

Ф.Н.Мильковнинг (1970) “Ландшафтная сфера Земли” номли китобида “инсон томонидан ўзгартирилган ва барпо этилган комплексларни ўрганиш билан антропоген ландшафтшунослик шуғулланиши керак”, деб таъкидлаб ўтганидан сўнг ландшафтшунослик таркибида янги бир илмий йўналиш - антропоген ландшафтшунослик шакллана бошлади. Инсон фаолияти туфайли ўзгартирилган географик комплексларни антропоген ландшафт деб атаймиз.[4] С.В.Калесник (1970), А.Г.Исаченколар фикрига кўра ландшафтнинг тўлиқ ўзгариши учун унинг

геологик асоси, яъни фундаменти ҳам ўзгариши керак деб таъкидлайди, лекин биз бу фикрга қўшилмаймиз.[3]

Ўтган даврлар мобайнида антропоген ландшафтларни тадқиқ этишга, уларни баҳолаш ва карталаштириш масалаларига бағишланган кўплаб илмий ишлар бажарилди. Буларга В.И.Федотов (1985) Ўрта рус баландлиги ўрмон-дашт зонасида вужудга келган техноген ландшафтларни, Г.И.Гришанков (1972) Тоғли Қримдаги, Н.А.Гвоздецкий (1977) ва А.Е.Федина (1977) лар Кавказ ўлкасидаги антропоген ландшафтларни тадқиқ этишади ва карталаштириш ишларини амалга оширишади. Ўрта Осиё, хусусан мамлакатимиз ҳудудидаги антропоген ландшафтларни ўрганишни А.А.Абдулқосимов бошлаб берди ва ўзига хос илмий мактабга асос солди. Ўзбекистоннинг антропоген ландшафтларини ўрганишда А.А.Абдулқосимов (1966, 1972, 1983, 2013), Б.В.Виноградов (1977), Х.Ваҳобов (1998, 1999), А.А.Абдулқосимов, ЮАбдураҳмонова (1998, 2001, 2002), А.Абдулқосимов, Қ.Ярашев (2014), А.Абдулқосимов, Ю.Абдураҳмонова, К.Давронов (2017), А.Абдулқосимов, М.Назаровларнинг (2012) Ўзбекистон ҳудудлари мисолида олиб борган тадқиқот ишларини мисол қилиб кўрсатиш мумкин. Шунингдек, антропоген ландшафтларни ўрганишда А.А.Рафиқов, А.Мақсудов, Ш.С.Зокиров, С.Б.Аббосов, С.И.Абдуллаев, К.М.Боймирзаев, Р.Й.Ҳолиқов, И.Х.Жанкобилов, Ш.Дусанова, М.С.Шамуратов ва бошқа тадқиқотчиларнинг хизматлари катта бўлди.

А.А.Абдулқосимов (2004) нинг таъриф беришича, антропоген ландшафт Ер ландшафт сферасининг кучли ўзгарган ва ўзгартирилган қисми бўлиб, инсоннинг хўжалик фаолияти туфайли шаклланган. Айрим манбаларда антропоген ландшафт тушунчасининг синоними сифатида “маданий ландшафт”, “ўзгартирилган ландшафт”, “техноген ландшафт”, “антропоген геосистема”, “бунёдкорлик геосистемалари” каби терминлар ҳам қўлланилади.[1]

Таҳлил ва синтезларга асосланиб, табиатда макон ва замонда антропоген ландшафтлар мавжуд деб эътироф этамиз ҳамда антропоген ландшафт деб, дастлабки табиий хусусиятлари инсон таъсири натижасида тубдан ўзгартирилган, келиб чиқиши нуқтаи назаридан хилма хил бўлган, сунъий омиллар таъсирида антропоген модификацияланган ҳамда ўзининг мустақил генетик қаторига эга бўлган географик комплексларни тушунамиз. Уларга агроландшафтлар, саноат-техноген ландшафтлар, йўл-коммуникацион, ирригацион, туристик-рекреацион геотехсистемалар, селитеб, мадфун ва сакрал ландшафтлар мисол бўлади. Антропоген ландшафт тўғрисидаги таърифдан шуни кўриш мумкинки, инсоннинг хўжалик фаолияти натижасида ҳозирги даврда муайян ҳудуд табиатидан фойдаланиш жараёнида вужудга келган антропоген ландшафтларнинг мавжудлигини кўпчилик олимлар эътироф этишади. Аммо, антропоген

ландшафтларнинг терминологик тизимга солиш ва таснифлашга доир масалаларда ҳанузгача якдиллик йўқ.

Антропоген ландшафтлар ҳамма географик зоналарда, тоғли ўлкаларда учрайди ва улар турли хил зонал шароитларда вужудга келади. Ҳар бир зона ўзининг антропоген ландшафтлар спектрига эга. Масалан, арид зона учун воҳали-шаҳар, воҳали-қишлоқ, воҳали-қишлоқ хўжалиги, ирригацион, воҳали кучли намланган, баҳорикор қишлоқ хўжалиги каби антропоген ландшафтлар характерлидир.

Ҳозирги ландшафтларни антропоген омиллар таъсирида ўзгариши (антропоген модификацияланиш) даражасига кўра тасниф қилиш мақсадида мавжуд масалага доир адабиётлар (А.Г.Исаченко, А.М.Рябчиков, Ф.Н.Мильков, А.А.Абдулқосимов, С.И.Абдуллаев ва бошқалар) билан танишув ва таҳлил қилиш асосида ҳозирги ландшафтларнинг 4 та асосий гуруҳи: 1)табиий (бирламчи) ландшафтлар, 2) табиий-антропоген ландшафтлар, 3) қайта табиийлашган (ренатурлашган) ландшафтлар ва 4) антропоген ландшафтларга ажратиш мумкин.

Антропоген ландшафтшунослик нисбатан янги илмий йўналиш бўлганлиги сабабли унда ҳанузгача ечимини топмаган муаммоли ва мунозарали масалалар жуда кўп. Шулардан бири қайси ландшафт қай даражада антропогенлашган ва уларни антропоген ландшафтлар деб аташ мумкинми ёки йўқ, табиий ландшафт қачон антропоген ландшафтга айланади, табиий ландшафтларни антропоген ландшафтларга айлантирилиши учун компонентлар қай даражада ўзгартирилиши лозим бўлади каби саволлардир. Антропоген ландшафтлар табиий ландшафтлардан кўп жиҳатлари билан фарқ қилади. Антропоген ландшафтлар учун биологик айланма ҳаракат, сув–иссиқлик баланси, тупроқ жараёнлари, жонли организмларнинг сони ва турлар таркибининг қайта тузилиши хосдир. Антропоген ландшафтларнинг ўзгариши туб табиий ландшафтларнинг ўз–ўзидан ривожланишига нисбатан анча тезроқ содир бўлади. Антропоген ландшафтларнинг бу хусусияти улардан фойдаланиш жараёнида бир томондан нохуш ўзгаришларга жиддий эътибор беришни, бошқа томондан эса қисқа вақт давомида (бир авлод ҳаёти давомида) ландшафтларни тартибга солиб туриш ва қайта тузиш имкониятлари мавжудлигини кўрсатади.

Антропоген ландшафтларни структурасини аниқлаш, таснифлаш принциплари ва таксономик бирликлар қаторини ишлаб чиқиш ва уларни чегаралаш, ички ва ташқи алоқадорликларни, модда ва энергия алмашиниш қонуниятларини, шу жумладан ўзаро таъсир этиш, яъни интеграция механизмини аниқлаш, динамик хусусиятларини таҳлил қилиш, ландшафтлар ўзгаришини ҳамда янги шаклларини вужудга келтирувчи инсон фаолиятининг қандай турлари антропоген ландшафтларни шаклланишида муҳим эканлигини баҳолаш ва

прогнозлашнинг турли методларини ишлаб чиқиш ҳамда мавжуд методларни такомиллаштириш, шунингдек, уларни тадқиқ этишда замонавий, аэрокосмик ва инновацион методларни қўллаш бугунги куннинг долзарб муаммолардан ҳисобланади.

Антропоген ландшафтларни тадқиқ қилишда тизим (система)ли тамойил энг асосийлардан ҳисобланади. Ландшафт А.Г.Исаченко (1991) таърифича: маҳаллий кўламдаги геотизимларнинг ўзига хос йиғиндисидан иборат бўлиб, ўзининг зонал ва азонал белгилари бўйича бир бутун ҳамда генетик жиҳатдан яхлит геотизимлардир.[2]

Ҳозирги босқичдаги асосий ёндашувлардан бири бу антропоген ландшафтларни тадқиқ қилишнинг геоэкологик усулдир. И.П.Герасимов ва бошқалар (1987) географияда геоэкологик усулнинг аҳамияти ва муҳимлигини эътироф этганлар. Геоэкологик усул – табиат ва жамият ўртасидаги ўзаро таъсир натижасида бир вақтда ҳамда атроф муҳит муҳофазасининг назарияси ишланаётган ва табиатни муҳофаза қилиш тадбирлари ишлаб чиқилаётганда муҳим ҳисобланади.

Табиийки, антропоген ландшафтлар маълум даражада мураккаблиги ва хилма-хиллиги билан характерланади. Улардаги мураккаблик энг аввало улардаги турли объектларнинг ўзаро таъсири, турли даражадаги динамикага эга эканлиги, барқарорлик, эластиклик, ўз ҳатти-ҳаракатларининг хилма-хиллиги ва ноаниқлиги билан белгиланади. Шунга қарамай антропоген ландшафтлар жамият қонунлари билан эмас, балки табиат қонунлари асосида ривожланади. Шу туфайли табиий ландшафтларни ўрганувчи усул (метод)лар – экспедиция, аэрокосмик, ландшафт – индикация, картографик ва бошқалар антропоген ландшафтларни ўрганишда тўлиқ қўлланилиши мумкин. Антропоген ландшафтларни тадқиқ қилиш мақсадида: картографик, палеогеографик, табиий аналоглар, дистанцион, ландшафт-индикация, ландшафт-геокимё, дала тадқиқот усулларидан фойдаланиш кутилган самараларни бериши аниқ.

Антропоген ландшафтлар бошқа ландшафтлардан фақат географик хусусиятлари билан эмас, балки ички структурасининг мураккаблиги, структурали-динамик ривожланиши билан ҳам фарқ қилади. Антропоген ландшафтларни таснифлашда ҳар томонлама пухта ўйланган таксономик бирликлар системасини ишлаб чиқиш, турли муддатлар учун антропоген ландшафт прогнозлаштиришни амалга ошириш, уларнинг геоэкологик ҳолатини ўрганиш, вужудга келган геоэкологик ҳолатларни яхшилашга доир чора-тадбирлар режасини ишлаб чиқиш тадқиқот ишимизнинг олдида турган муҳим вазифалардан эканлигини таъкидлаш лозим.

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МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ РАННЕЙ СТАДИИ ДЕГЕНЕРАТИВНЫХ ПОРАЖЕНИЙ ПОЗВОНОЧНИКА

Резюме: Дегенеративно-дистрофические заболевания позвоночника относятся к числу наиболее сложных и актуальных проблем современной ортопедии. Заболеваемость и связанные с ней трудопотери создали социальную проблему в развитых странах мира, о чем свидетельствуют многочисленные сообщения последних лет отечественных и зарубежных вертеброневрологов. Это наиболее частая причина ограничения физической активности взрослого населения, болевого синдрома, который за свою жизнь испытывает практически каждый взрослый.

Ключевая слова: морфологическая проявления, дегенеративная поражения позвоночника, ранняя стадия.

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MORPHOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF THE EARLY STAGE OF DEGENERATIVE LESIONS OF THE SPINE

Resume: Degenerative-dystrophic diseases of the spine are among the most complex and urgent problems of modern orthopedics. Morbidity and related labor losses have created a social problem in the developed countries of the world, as evidenced by numerous reports of recent years by domestic and foreign vertebroneurologists. This is the most common reason for the restriction of physical activity of the adult population, a pain syndrome that almost every adult experiences during his life.

Keywords: morphological manifestations, degenerative spinal lesions, early stage.

Актуальность. Дегенеративные заболевания позвоночника (ДЗП) занимают одно из ведущих мест относительно утраты трудоспособности в

индустриально развитых странах[3,7,9]. В 1995 г. в США частота оказания медицинской помощи по поводу боли в поясничной области составила 77,8 на 1000 мужчин и 109,1 — на 1000 женщин; по поводу дегенеративных заболеваний межпозвоночных дисков (МД) — 35,5 на 1000 мужчин и 29,6 — на 1000 женщин [2,6,8,10]. В 1997 г. из 1,5 млн. пациентов, госпитализированных по поводу заболеваний опорно-двигательного аппарата, у 311 000 установлен диагноз дегенеративного заболевания МД[1,4,5,9]. Ежегодно около 8% работающего населения утрачивают трудоспособность из-за боли в области позвоночника, а из общего числа случаев утраты трудоспособности 40% — связаны именно с болью в поясничной области.

Цель исследования. Целью исследования стала разработка классификации ДЗП на основе изучения и анализа патогенетически обусловленных структурных и функциональных изменений системы элементов позвоночных двигательных сегментов (ПДС) в динамике.

Материал и методы исследования. Из огромного числа заболеваний позвоночника выделяют дегенеративные, диспластические, неопластические и воспалительные. На основе анализа проведенных исследований, направленных на изучение этиологии и патогенеза ДЗП, нам представляется, что эта наиболее многочисленная группа заболеваний относится к мультифакториальным.

Результаты исследования. С точки зрения системного подхода не существует принципиальных различий в этиологии остеохондроза, спондилоар-троза, спондилоза, остеохондропатии и др. По сути, это болезни дезадаптации, генетическая компонента которых наследуется мультифакториально.

Нозологическая принадлежность ДЗП определяется тем, в каких именно элементах ПДС дегенеративные изменения возникают первично, а в каких — вторично. Но в любой ситуации дегенеративные изменения последовательно возникают и прогрессируют в различном темпе во всех элементах ПДС, что можно представить в виде схемы первого уровня деления.

Система ПДС является элементом позвоночника — системы более высокого иерархического уровня, которая, в свою очередь, в качестве составного элемента входит в состав опорно-двигательной системы организма. Система ПДС состоит из подсистем переднего и заднего опорных комплексов, элементы которых общеизвестны.

К дегенеративным заболеваниям преимущественно переднего опорного комплекса ПДС (II уровень деления) относят остеохондроз, остеохондропатию, спондилоз, унковертебральный и рёберно-позвоночный артроз (рис. 2); дегенеративные заболевания элементов заднего опорного комплекса ПДС включают спондилоартроз и лигаментоз

Среди обратившихся преобладали мужчины - 58 процентов от общего количества. Средний возраст для мужчин составил 41 год, для женщин 48 лет. У 14,1% пациентов не было выявлено никаких морфологических изменений со стороны позвоночника. В 82,3% случаев были выявлены дегенеративные изменения межпозвонковых дисков. 51,13% пациентов имели дегенеративные изменения в межпозвонковых суставах различной степени тяжести. Изменение касающиеся позвоночного канала и межпозвонковых отверстий составили соответственно 22,7% и 19,6%.

Выявлены различия в структуре морфологических изменений позвоночника в зависимости от возрастной группы. В возрастных группах 15-20 лет и 21-25 лет в большинстве случаев не было выявлено никаких изменений. Начиная с возраста 46 лет и старше, практически в 100 процентах случаев были выявлены дегенеративно-дистрофические изменения тех или иных структур позвоночника.

Вывод. Таким образом, разработанная классификация ДЗП охватывает практически весь спектр патологических изменений различных отделов ПДС. Мы допускаем, что она может быть несколько изменена в перспективе в некоторых деталях, но при этом является надёжным инструментом для дальнейшего совершенствования мероприятий по диагностике и лечению ДЗП.

В сотрудничестве с неврологами и нейрохирургами необходимо серьезно продумать вопрос о создании современного терминологического словаря и фундаментального научного издания, посвященного принципиальным и дискута-бельным аспектам ДЗП с учетом их большой социальной значимости.

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КАК И ДЛЯ ЧЕГО СОЗДАВАЛОСЬ ПИАНИНО?

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется музыка, ее роль в формировании человека, значение музыки в воспитании, взгляды на нее ученых, направления музыкального образования для развития личности.

Ключевые слова: Музыка, личность, образование, роль, искусство фортепиано.

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HOW AND WHAT WAS THE PIANO CREATED FOR?

Annotation: This article analyzes the music, its role in the formation of a person, the importance of music in the upbringing, views on her scientists, directions of musical education for the development of the individual.

Keywords: music, personality, education, role, art piano.

Пианино — меньшая по размеру разновидность фортепиано. В свою очередь предшественниками фортепиано считаются клавикорды и клавесины. Создавался этот инструмент специально для комнатного музицирования в небольших помещениях. Пианино — по-итальянски «pianino», переводится как «маленькое фортепиано». Теперь несложно догадаться зачем понадобился этот инструмент, при наличии рояля. В отличие от рояля у пианино струны, дека и механическая часть расположены вертикально, поэтому он занимает гораздо меньше места в помещении. И это немаловажно, ведь со временем инструменты и музыка, стали доступнее простому народу, и переселились из замков в дома обычных граждан. Из-за компактных размеров, у пианино звук тише, чем у рояля. Оно практически не используется для концертных целей. Родиной первого фортепиано стала Италия. Его создал в 1709 году итальянский мастер Бартоломео Кристофори. За основу он взял корпус клавесина и клавишный механизм клавикорда. Это событие дало толчок появлению пианино.

В 1800 году американец Дж. Хокинс изобрел первое в мире пианино. В 1801 году похожую конструкцию, но уже с педалями, придумал М.

Мюллер из Австралии. Вот так, два разных человека, не зная друг друга, живя на разных континентах создали это чудо! Однако выглядело пианино тогда совсем не так, каким общество знает его сейчас. Современный форму он получит только в середине 19 века.

В России о фортепиано узнали в 1818—1820 годах благодаря мастерам Тишнеру и Вирты. Вот так...почти через сто лет существования фортепиано узнали о нем и мы. И полюбили. Полюбилось пианино настолько, что этот инструмент продолжали усовершенствовать на протяжении почти трехсот лет. В 20 веке появляются знакомые многим электронные пианино и синтезаторы. Если копнуть историю, инструмент, который возможно кто-то считает древним, а его произведения не интересными по звучанию, на самом деле — плод не только таланта, но и усиленного труда, даже в те времена, когда для пианино не было таких электронных «конкурентов» как сейчас.

Видимо, когда был рожден этот инструмент, с ним вместе родились и умельцы создавать шедевры на нем. Как бы то ни было, чтобы музыка этого необычного инструмента доставляла наслаждение, его нужно любить, чувствовать, понимать

Фортепиано – один из самых распространенных музыкальных инструментов, имеет две разновидности – пианино и рояль. Это сложный клавишно-струнный механизм, состоящий из акустического аппарата, клавишного механизма и опорных конструкций. Он обладает широким диапазоном звуков от «тихо» до «громко». В пианино струны расположены вертикально, в рояле – горизонтально.

История возникновения фортепиано уходит корнями в далекий XVI век. Изобретателем этого великолепного инструмента считается Бартоломео Кристофори – итальянский мастер, который придумывал молоточковые механизмы для клавесина. Инструмент имел очень простую конструкцию, на тот момент у фортепиано еще не было ни педалей, ни демпферов. Оно состояло из клавиш, молоточка и возвращателя. Предшественниками фортепиано были клавикорд и клавесин.

Бартоломео Кристофори

Клавикорд был первым клавишно-струнным инструментом. Его конструкция очень схожа с современным пианино, но размером он был намного меньше и не мог выдавать громких звуков. Это был музыкальный инструмент для домашнего пользования. В отличие от фортепиано, у которого на одну клавишу может приходиться до трех струн, в клавикорде одной клавише соответствовала только одна струна. Время изобретения инструмента точно неизвестно, свое широкое распространение он получил в Средневековье.

Фортепиано Кристофори

Клавесин появился в XV веке. Его размеры превосходили клавикорд, а строение было более схожим с современным роялем. Звук производился

при помощи пера или кусочка кожи, но также не был достаточно громким для публичных выступлений.

Конструкция фортепиано менялась еще несколько раз. Различные мастера Италии, Германии, Англии совершенствовали концепцию инструмента еще на протяжении целого столетия. Основной вклад в создание новых характеристик фортепиано, благодаря которым мы можем наслаждаться современным его звучанием, внесли мастера Зильберманн, Шрётер, Цумпе, Штайн.

Появление фортепиано вызвало настоящий переворот в мире музыки. Наконец-то появился новый инструмент для звучания в концертных залах, по широте диапазона позволяющий вести главные роли в музыкальных творениях. Популярность фортепиано возросла очень быстро. В эпохах классицизма и последующего романтизма стали появляться композиторы, писавшие произведения специально для этого инструмента, впоследствии ставшие шедеврами классической музыки. Но фортепиано не было только аккомпанементом для концертных выступлений, очень многие дворянские подданные предпочитали иметь дома этот великолепно звучащий инструмент.

В России фортепианное дело также было поставлено на высоком уровне. Известно несколько сотен имен мастеров мирового уровня, занимавшихся разработкой и поставкой инструмента. Изначально фортепиано в России появился, конечно же, в Петербурге.

Уже к концу XX столетия стали появляться новые разновидности музыкальных инструментов, в основе которых лежит фортепиано. Это электронные пианино и синтезаторы.

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РАНГЛИ АСФАЛТНИНГ ЖАМОАТ ТРАНСПОРТ ЙЎЛЛАРИНИ ЁРИТИШИГА ТАЪСИР ЭТИШИНИ ЎРГАНИШ

Аннотаця. Ушбу мақолада рангли асфальт бетоннинг жамоат транспорт йўллари учун яроқлилиги тадқиқ қилнган ва унинг ёруғлик оптик хоссалари тадқиқ қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: Рангли асфальтбетон, полимер боғловчи, ранг берувчи пигмент, рангли тўлдиргич, термопластик.

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STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF COLORED ASPHALT ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT LIGHTING

Annotation. This article examines the suitability of colored asphalt concrete for public transport and its light-optical properties.

Key words: Colored asphalt concrete, polymer binder, mineral agregate, color pigment,colored agregate, thermoplastic.

Очиқ рангли йўл қопламасини ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида кўплаб лабаротия синовлари ўтказилган. Автомагистралда полимер асосида модификацияланган шаффоф боғловчи танланган. Оқ ва оддий йирик тўлдиргичлар оптимал нархлар ишлаш нисбатига олиб келади. Делден ва Ҳенгело-жанубий (59.1 ва 59.6 км оралиғидаги ғарбий қатнов қисми)

ўртасида A35 автомагистралида жой танланган. A35 автомагистрал йўли Wиерден ва Эншеде оралиғида жойлашган бўлиб, Германия томонга ва у ердан бу томонга қатновчи минтақавий транспортлар учун ҳам муҳимдир.

Синов зонаси қурилиши 2011-йил 26-сентябр кунидан боўлаб 5 кун давом этди. Тавсиядаги бўлимдан ташқари (А) ваяна уч хил вариантда очиқ рангли асфалт (Б, С ва Д) бўлимлари ташкил этилган.

А. Тавсиядаги аралашма сифатида чақиқтош ва қора полимер асосида модификацияланган битумли 30 мм стандарт юқори қатлам;

В. Оқ рангли тўлдиргич, чақинтош ва шаффоф полимер асосида модификацияланган битум аралашмасидан 30 мм очиқ рангли ғовакли асфальт;

С. Оқ тўлдиргич, чақинтош ва полимер асосида модификацияланган боғловчи аралашмасидан 30 мм очиқ рангли ғовакли асфальт;

D. Оқ тўлдиргич, чақинтош ва полимер асосида модификацияланган боғловчи аралашмасидан 30 мм очиқ рангли чақиқ тош мастикали асфальт; Биринчи уч бўлимнинг ҳар бирининг узунлиги 175 метрдан, тўртинчи қисм кўприкнинг паски қисмида жойлашган бўлиб, узунлиги тахминан 100 метр. Тўрт аралашманинг наъмуналари лабораторияда цилиндр наъмуналари ва плиталар ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида олинган. Йўл қопламаси ётқизилганан кейин цилиндр наъмуналар олинган. Охирги натижани визуал кўрсаткичини олиш учун фавқулодда йўлнинг бир неча кв метрдаги битум юза қатлами шлифоака ёрдамида олиб ташланди. Биринчи синов ва ёритиш тадқиқотлари 29-30-сентябр 2011-йил кунлари йўлҳаракат учун синов бўлими очилишидан олдинбўлибўтди.



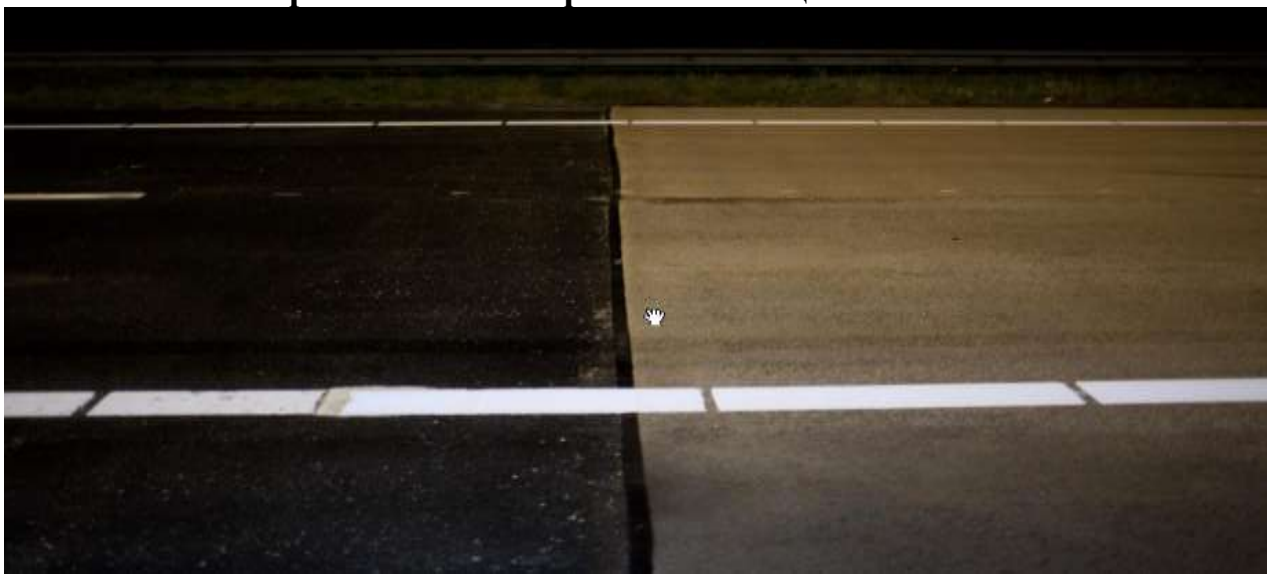
2-расм. Рангсиз боғловчи асосидаги йўл қопламанинг биринчи метри



3-расм. Қопламаларнинг тундаги кўриниши



4-расм. Рангли асфальтнинг ётқизилиши



5-расм. Б ва С бўлимларнинг ажратилиши



6-расм Охирги кўринишини кўрсатиш учун ажратилган қисми

Мумкин бўлган йўл ҳаракати хавфсизлигини текшириш ишлари ушбу бўлимга киритилмаган. Синовлар ва ўлчовлар қуйидагиларни аниқлаш қуйидагиларни ўз ичига олган:

- Мосликни баҳолаш учун қурилиш муҳандислик хусусиятлар;
- Ёруғликнинг пасайишини миқдорий аниқлаш учун ёруғликни акс эттириш хусусиятлар;

Автомагистралда очиқ рангли асфалтни юқори қатлам сифатида яроқлилигини намойиш қилиш учун қурилиш муҳандислик хусусиятларини ўрганиш керак. Қуйидаги хусусиятларга эътибор қаратилган:

- Дастлабки силжишга қаршилик тормознинг секинлашиши синови;

- Бир йилдан сўнг силжишга қаршилик;
- Сирт қатламининг ва бўйлама текислиги;
- Сув штказмасликка текшириш;
- Дастлаб ва бир йилдан сўнг визуал текшириш;
- Бир йил давомида автомобил йўлидаги ҳарорат датчиклари ва юқори қатламдаги иссиқлик хусусиятларини ўрганиш;
- Маркировкага(йўл бэлгиларининг) ёпишиш(бевосита кенгаювчан (тортиш) синовлари)
- Цилиндр наъмунасидаги сувга чидамлилик

Тавсиядаги А бўлимга зарур тормозланиши тўгридан тўгри бажарилмади, иккинчи ўлчов бир неча ойдан сўнг қилинди. Бошқа барча қурилиш муҳандислик хусусиятлари талабга жавоб берди.

Ушбу мақолада силжишга қаршилик хоосаларини текширишга йўналтирилган. Чунки уларга турли хил махсус компонентлар таъсир қилиши мумкин. Бундан ташқари термик хусусиятларини тасвирлайди. Чунки бу ностамдарт тадқиқотдир.



7-расм. Ишқаланишга синаш (тормозланишга қаршилиги)

Синов бўлими очилиши олдидан дастлабки силжиш қаршилиги соатига 70 км тезликда (86%), тормоз секинлашуви A,B,C бўлимларда жиҳозланган шахсий машина билан аниқланди. Бир йилдан сўнг яна силжиш қаршилиги A,B,C бўлимларда диаметри 225 мм бўлган пармаланган цилиндр силжиш қаршилиги синов машинаси ёрдамида текширилди. Ўртача қийматлар қуйидаги 1-жадвалда кўрсатилган.

1-жадвал

Бўлим-лар	Асфальт аралашмалари	Сирғанишга қаршилиги (≥0,43)		Ишқала-ниш (автомобилда)	Секинла-шиш	Цилиндрда	
		Сен. 2011-йил	Сен. 2012-йил	Сен. 2011-йил	Сен. 2012-йил	Дастлаб-ки	охири
А	Оддий стандарт битум асосидаги	0,52	0,56	79	5	0,44	0,44
Б	Рангли тўлдиргич ва битум, полимер асосидаги	0,56	0,55	76	5,2	0,49	0,37
С	Рангли тўлдиргич ва модификацияланган, полимер асосидаги ПА 8	0,64	0,58	74	5,3	0,48	0,41
Д	Рангли тўлдиргич ва модификацияланган, полимер асосидаги СМА 8	0,57	0,53	71	5,5	-	-

Дастлабки тавсиядаги аралашма билан А бўлим тормозга қаршилик синовида 5.2 м/с^2 талабга жавоб бермади. Бир неча ойдан сўнг иккинчи синовда 5.5 м/с^2 ўлчови билан талабга жавоб. 100% чақиқтош билан тавсиядаги А бўлим дастлабки силжиш қаршилиги оқ агрегат ва чақиқтош қўшилмаси Б,С ва Д бўлимларга қараганда пастроқнатижа беради. Аммо бир йилдан сўнг А бўлимнинг силжиш қаршилиги ошди, Б,С ва Д бўлимлари бироз пасайган. Бир йилдан сўнг барча тўртта бўлим хусусиятлари сезиларли ўзгарган, Wehner/Schulze тестида ҳам худди шундай тенденсияни кузатиш мумкин[5].

Қуёш нурларининг акс этиши туфайли очиқ рангли асфальт юзаси ва унинг остидаги асфалт қатламларида ҳарорат қуёшли кунда стандарт тўқ рангли асфальт қопламасига қараганда пастроқ бўлади. Бу эса унинг хизмат қилиш муддатига сезиларли таъсир қилади. Бу потенциал натижаларни текшириш учун йил давомида ҳарорат ўлчанади. Буни термопара ёрдамида юқори қатлам ичкарисини ҳамда ҳарорат датчиклари орқали автомобил йўлининг ташқи ҳароратини ўлчаб бооришбилан бажарилган[6]. Йўл четида иккита маълумот ёзувчи (ҳар ўн дақиқада) термопара ва ҳарорат сенсорлар ёрдамида ўлчанган қийматларини қайд этган.

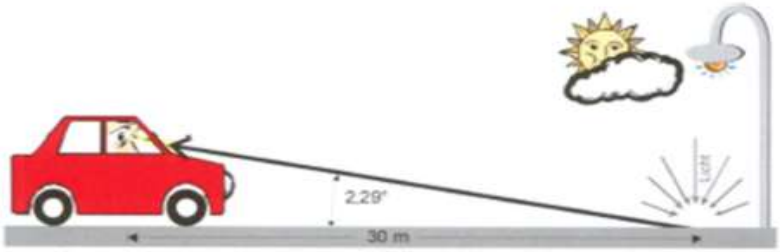
Д бўлимида тажриба шуни кўрсатадики, кўприк пастки қисмидаги қопламанинг ҳарорат профили кўприк олди ва орқасига қараганда бошқача ҳарорат ҳаракатига эга.

Айниқса совуқ кунларда нол атрофидаги даража бу йўл фойдаланувчилари учун жуда муҳимдир. Иссиқ кунларда ҳам фарқ

бўлиши мумкин, лекин бу йўл фойдаланувчилари учун унчалик аҳамиятли эмас. Натижалардан хулоса қилиш мумкинки, совуқ кунларда турли бўлимлардаги сирт ҳарорати фарқ қилмайди. Бу йўл фойдаланувчилари ва йўлда харакатланувчилари учун ҳам тажриба ҳисобланади. Ушбу маълумотларга асосланиб қишки таъмирлаш ишлари ҳеч қандай мослашишни талаб қилмайди. Бошқа йўллардаги каби очиқ рангли йўлларда ҳам бир вақтнинг ўзида бир хил миқдордаги тузни сепиш мумкин. Аммо ёзнинг иссиқ кунларида сирт ҳарорати фарқланади. Тўқ рангли А бўлим ҳар доим Б, С ва Д бўлимлари кейин энг иссиқ бўлиб кўринади. Кўприкнинг пастки қисмидаги жойлашган ўрни туфайли Д бўлими учун энг паст ҳарорат кузатилади. Оч рангли С бўлими ҳар доим тўқ рангли А бўлимига қараганда анча паст ҳароратда бўлади, бу фарқ целсий бўйича саккиз градусгача кўтарилиши мумкин.

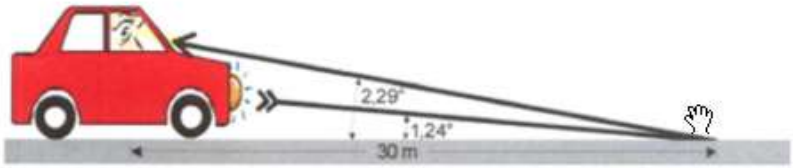
Ўртадаги Б бўлимда, тошларнинг очиқ ранги кўринадиган бўлишни бошлайди. Шуни таъкидлаш керакки, бу фақат биттаси ҳар бир бўлим учун термопара ва юқори қатламда аниқ чуқурлик жойи бироз фарқ қилиши мумкин (асосан улар сирт остидан 1 см).

Очиқ рангли юқори қатлам йўл фойдаланувчиси учун йўл юзасининг кўринишига ижобий таъсир кўрсатади. Бундан ташқари, жамоат авто-йўлларини ёритишни қисқартириш мумкин, аммо кўриш даражаси бир хилда қолади. Йўл ёритилмаган бўлса, йўл юзаси кўриниши сезиларли даражада яхшиланиши мумкин. Ушбу мумкин бўлган таъсирларни қўллаб -қувватлаш учун ёруғлик тадқиқотлари ўтказилди. Асфальтнинг фотометрик оптик акс эттириш хусусиятларини таҳлил қилиш қуйидагиларни ўз ичига олади.





8-расм. Кундузи ва тунда табиий ёруғлини акс эттириши кўриш (Qd)





9-расм.Транспорт фараларида ёритиш асосида тунда кўриш (Rl)



10-расм. Жамоат йўллари ёритилишида тунда кўриш (ўртача ёруғлик коеффициенти Q0 -S1 -S2)

Синов бўлимида биринчи ёруғлик тадқиқотлари (2011 йил сентябр) да ўтказилди. У ерда А35 нинг бу қисмида жамоат йўлларини ёритиш ташкил қилинмаган. Стандарт ёруғлик мосламалари бўлган ёруғлик тадқиқотлари қисми учун ЛЭД ёритгич билан таққослаганда, вақтинча ёруғлик устунлари икки марта жойлаштирилган. Энг сўнгги ёруғлик тадқиқотлари 2015 йил ноябр ойида ўтказилган. Ёруғликни акс эттириш хусусиятларининг ўртача қийматлари қуйидаги 2-жадвалда кўрсатилган.

2-жадвал

Бўлимлар	Асфальт аралашмалари	Q0			S1			Rl			Qd		
		Сен. 2011	Сен.2012йил	Ноя.2015	Сен.2011	Сен. 2012	Ноя. 2015	Сен. 2011	Сен. 2012	Ноя. 2015	Сен. 2011	Сен. 2012	Ноя. 2015
	Оддий стандарт битум асосидаги	**0,04**	**0,034**	**-**	**1,035**	**1,152**	**-**	**3**	**6**	**-**	**37**	**39**	**-**
	Рангли тўлдиргич ва битум, полимер асосидаги	**0,041**	**0,04**	**-**	**1,049**	**1,132**	**-**	**3**	**7**	**-**	**36**	**47**	**-**
	Рангли тўлдиргич ва модификацияланган, полимер асосидаги ПА 8	**0,083**	**0,066**	**0,054**	**0,597**	**0,401**	**0,363**	**17**	**12**	**16**	**81**	**68**	**63**
	Рангли тўлдиргич ва модификацияланган, полимер асосидаги СМА 8	**0,08**	**0,07**	**0,056**	**0,647**	**0,629**	**0,363**	**15**	**10**	**15**	**72**	**60**	**63**

Ёруғлик тадқиқотининг асосий хулосалари:

• Биринчи натижаларга кўра, анъанавий тўқ рангли таққосланадиган икки қатламли энергия ёритлиши даражаси Б бўлган ғовакли асфальт (електр сарфи тахминан 7800 ватт/км)га таққосланганда очиқ рангли асфальт жамоат йўлларини ёритиш учун ёритиши даражаси Б бўлган энергияга(електр сарфи тахминан 3600 ватт/км) эга бўлиши керак. Очиқ рангли асфальт қоплаш орқали ёритиш даражаси пастроқ даражага ўтади. 2015 йилги натижалар жамоат йўлларини ёритилишини камайтириши мумкинлигини кўрсатди.

• Шаффоф боғловчи (С ва Д бўлимлар) билан очиқ рангли асфалт анъанавий фаралар билан таққосланадиган икки қаватли ғовакли асфальт (А бўлим) билан солиштирганда ҳайдовчининг ўз фараларига нисбатан қарийб икки баробар кўп нурни акс эттиради.

Кейинги тадқиқотлар, бу хавфсизлик нуқтаи назаридан, кўринишнинг ошишига таъсир кўрсатади

• Кундузги Qd кўринишнинг ўлчовлари ўртача ёруғлик коэффициенти Q0 билан бир хил нисбатни кўрсатади (жамоат йўлларини ёритиш). Бу шуни англатадики, ой ва осмон ёруғлигида очиқ рангли асфалт билан автомобилчи йўналиши бўйича ёруғлик янада юқори бўлади. Натижада, йўлнинг йўналиш тизимидаги йўналиши янада аниқроқ кўринади (узоқ масофани яхшироқ кўради). Бу албатта жамоат йўллари ёритишлари бўлмаган йўллар учун жуда муҳимдир.

Хулоса ва таклифлар. Бу тадқиқотдан очиқ рангли асфальт Голландиянинг икки қаватли ғовакли асфалт ва чақиқ тош мастикали асфальтнинг устки қатлам талабларига жавоб берди, деган хулосага келиш мумкин.

Синов участкалари лойиҳалангандан сўнг, А тавсиядаги бўлимининг тормоз секинлашуви талабга тўғридан-тўғри мос келмади, бир неча ойдан кейин иккинчи ўлчовдагина талабларга жавоб берди. Бошқа барча қурилиш муҳандислик хусусиятлари талаблар кутилган ҳолатга жавоб берди. Термик хусусиятларини кузатиш натижасида сирт ҳарорати совуқ қиш кунларида тўрт хил вариантда фарқ қилмади деган хулосага келиш мумкин. Аммо ёзнинг жазирама кунларида очиқ рангли С ва Д йўл бўлимлар (иккаласи ҳам шаффоф боғловчи билан) сирт ҳарорати анча пастлигини кўрсатди (саккиз С даражагача фарқ).

Қурилиш муҳандислик тадқиқотлари ва ўлчовларидан шуни айтиш мумкинки, очиқ рангли асфалт автомобил йўлларида қўллаш учун мос келади.

Ёруғлик тадқиқотлари шуни кўрсатдики, жамоат йўлларини ёритилишини 40% дан кўпроқ камайтириш мумкин. Бу улкан энергия тежаш ва CO2 чиқиндиларининг камайишини билдиради. Очиқ рангли чақиқ тошлар, оқ пигмент ва полимер модификацияланган шаффоф боғловчи уни қиммат асфальт аралашмасига айлантиради. Харажатларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда, қатлам қалинлигини иложи борича юпқа қилиб ётқизиш фойдалидир. 24 соат мобайнида ёрииладиган туннелларда бу жуда хам зарур хусусият хисобланади.

Ёруғ бўлмаган йўлларда очиқ рангли юқори қатлам сезиларли ёркин кўинади. Кўриниш стандарт йўл қопламасига қараганда анча яхши. Бу фараларнинг юқори акс этиши билан боғлиқ. Шу билан бирга табиий ёруғлиги билан узоқ масофадаги йўл йўналиши яхшироқ кўринади. Аммо очиқ рангли юза ва оқ термопластик белгилар ўртасидаги фарқга эътибор бериш керак. Хавфли жойларда хавфсизлик чоралари автомобил

йўлларини очиқ рангли асфалт билан яхшилаш мумкин. Ушбу тадқиқотда йўл ҳаракати хавфсизлиги масалалари кўриб чиқилмаган.

- Ёруғлик тадқиқотидан хулоса қилиш мумкинки, очиқ рангли асфалт жамоат йўлларини ёритишда катта энергия сарфини тежашга олиб келиши мумкин, бу энергия сарфини камайтириш ва CO2 эмиссиясини камайтириш демакдир. Ёруғ бўлмаган йўлларда эса очиқ рангли асфалт қоплама йўл сиртининг кўринишини яхшилайди.

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ПРОФИЛАКТИКА И ЛЕЧЕНИЕ ПОЗДНИХ ОСЛОЖНЕНИЙ АДЕНОМЭКТОМИИ

Резюме: Наиболее часто пациенты с наличием симптомов нижних мочевых путей тяжелой степени (по шкале IPSS), которые резистентны к консервативной терапии, а также пациенты с наличием осложнений доброкачественной гиперплазии предстательной железы являются кандидатами на оперативное лечение. Долгие годы трансуретральная резекция гиперплазии предстательной железы является «золотым стандартом» оперативного лечения (с точки зрения эффективности), однако возникновение поздних осложнений стимулировали исследователей к разработке новых методов лечения. Открытая аденомэктомия (чаще всего чреспузырная), рекомендованная Европейской Ассоциацией Урологов как эффективный метод лечения пациентов с объемом железы >80 см3, характеризуется длительным пребыванием в стационаре и серьезными осложнениями, такими как массивная кровопотеря, инфекция, стриктура уретры и склероз шейки мочевого пузыря. Целью данной обзорной статьи было изучение факторов риска развития поздних осложнений после открытой аденомэктомиии и трансуретральной резекции при доброкачественной гиперплазии предстательной железы.

Ключевые слова: трансуретральная резекция, открытая аденомэктомия, доброкачественная гиперплазия предстательной железы.

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PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF LATE COMPLICATIONS OF ADENOMECTOMY

Resume: Most often, patients with severe lower urinary tract symptoms (according to the IPSS scale) who are resistant to conservative therapy, as well as patients with complications of benign prostatic hyperplasia, are candidates for surgical treatment. For many years, transurethral resection of prostatic hyperplasia has been the "gold standard" of surgical treatment (in terms of effectiveness), but the occurrence of late complications stimulated researchers

to develop new treatment methods. Open adenomectomy (most often percutaneous), recommended by the European Association of Urologists as an effective method of treating patients with a gland volume >80 cm3, is characterized by a long stay in the hospital and serious complications, such as massive blood loss, infection, urethral stricture and sclerosis of the bladder neck. The purpose of this review article was to study the risk factors for the development of late complications after open adenomectomy and transurethral resection in benign prostatic hyperplasia.

Keywords: transurethral resection, open adenomectomy, benign prostatic hyperplasia.

Актуальность. Доброкачественная гиперплазия предстательной железы (ДГПЖ) вследствие широкой распространенности среди мужчин старшего возраста представляет собой важную медико-социальную проблему. Так, в возрастном диапазоне 51–60 лет она встречается приблизительно у 42 % мужчин, 61–70 лет – у 70 %, 81–90 лет – у 90 % [3,6].

Несмотря на широкомасштабное внедрение за последние десятилетия в практику хирургического лечения ДГПЖ различных малоинвазивных технологий, открытая аденомэктомия не потеряла свое значение, прежде всего, при аденомах больших размеров.

В связи с высокой стоимостью оборудования, длительной кривой обучения и отсутствием рандомизированных исследований по изучению отдаленных результатов, малоинвазивные вмешательства все еще нельзя рассматривать как полноценную альтернативу открытой аденомэктомии при ДГПЖ больших размеров [2,4]. Поэтому не случайно в рекомендациях ведущих мировых урологических ассоциаций именно открытая операция признается основным методом лечения при больших размерах предстательной железы [1,5].

По мнению P. Rigatti и A. Cestari [7], открытая аденомэктомия может успешно конкурировать с малоинвазивными методами хирургического лечения при условии совершенствования хирургической техники и минимизации кожного разреза наряду с использованием всех возможностей современного электрохирургического оборудования, позволяющих повысить эффективность и безопасность вмешательства.

С учетом отмеченных обстоятельств актуальным представляется оптимизация подходов к открытым методикам оперативного лечения при большом объеме ДГПЖ, чему и посвящено настоящее исследование по анализу результатов внедрения в практику модифицированной нами техники позадилонной аденомэктомии (ПАЭ).

Цель исследования. Повысить эффективность хирургического лечения больных с поздними осложнениями чреспузырной аденомэктомии

на основе разработки новых подходов к профилактике и лечению этих осложнений.

Материалы и методы исследования. Проведено проспективное рандомизированное клиническое исследование, включающее 80 пациентов, проходивших лечение в урологическом отделении КЛИНИКЕ АГМИ с 2019 по 20229 г.

Результаты исследования.Частота обструктивных осложнений после чреспузырной аденомэктомии за последние 8 лет составила 10,04%. Структура инфравезикальных обструкций: склероз шейки мочевого пузыря - 55,8%, склероз шейки мочевого пузыря в сочетании с предпузырем - 23,3%, стриктура заднего отдела уретры - 14%, предпузырь - 6,9%.

Причинами формирования склероза шейки мочевого пузыря после чреспузырной аденомэктомии являются объем аденомы менее 100 мм3, наличие хронического воспаления в предстательной железе, использование в качестве метода гемостаза ушивания ложа аденомы.

Морфологические исследования позволили установить особенности и этапы формирования рубцовой ткани в шейке мочевого пузыря после чреспузырной аденомэктомии: в сроки до двух недель (ранний этап) коллагеновые волокна тонкие и не имеют определенной направленности; в сроки от двух недель до трех лет (поздний этап) - расположение коллагеновых волокон четко направленное и упорядоченное.

Выбор различных видов вмешательств по восстановлению проходимости мочеиспускательного канала при обструктивных осложнениях аденомэктомии зависит от степени упорядоченности, толщины и направленности коллагеновых волокон в рубцовых тканях шейки мочевого пузыря. Неадекватное хирургическое восстановление проходимости шейки мочевого пузыря приводит к прогрессированию рубцового процесса.

При склерозе шейки мочевого пузыря эффективным в 100% случаев способом восстановления самостоятельного мочеиспускания является формирование тоннеля с последующей его криодеструкцией.

Предложенный метод профилактики поздних обструктивных осложнений чреспузырной аденомэктомии - гемостаз ложа аденомы, сочетающий в себе возможность постоянного низкотемпературного воздействия и использование пористого никелид-титанового носителя позволил избежать развития обструктивных осложнений в 94,7%.

Вывод. Установление особенностей и этапов формирования рубцовой ткани в области шейки мочевого пузыря и простатического отдела уретры позволило дифференцировать показания к проведению консервативного и хирургического лечения больных с поздними обструктивными осложнениями чреспузырной аденомэктомии.

Проведенная оценка существующих традиционных методов хирургического восстановления мочеиспускательного канала, позволила

научно обосновать показания к их применению в зависимости от этиологии и патогенеза обструкции.

Морфологически обоснована и доказана 100% эффективность метода криодеструкции рубцовых тканей шейки мочевого пузыря как способа восстановления самостоятельного мочеиспускания у больных с поздними осложнениями чреспузырной аденомкэктомии.

Предложен эффективный метод профилактики обструктивных осложнений после чреспузырной аденомэктомии, основанный на сочетании постоянного низкотемпературного воздействия и использовании пористого никелид-титанового носителя.

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СИНДРОМ АНЕМИИ ПРИ САХАРНОМ ДИАБЕТЕ

Резюме: Анемия имеет большую распространенность во всех странах мира. По данным различных авторов, в общей популяции взрослого населения она составляет от 2 до 6% и зависит от пола, возраста, расы, наличия профессиональной вредности и хронических заболеваний [1, 2]. Чаще всего анемия встречается у лиц старше 60 лет, беременных и страдающих различными хроническими заболеваниями. Среди больных с хронической болезнью почек (ХБП) 4—5 ст. в общей популяции распространенность анемии составляет 30—40%, а среди больных сахарным диабетом 1 типа (СД1) и СД2 с ХБП 3—5 ст. от 45% до 85%

У больных без клинических проявлений диабетической нефропатии (ДН) и у больных с ДН с сохраненной функцией почек в структуре анемического синдрома преобладает ЖДА. У больных с ДН со сниженной функцией почек чаще встречается АХЗ. Почти каждый третий случай анемического синдрома носит сочетанный характер. Дефицит фолиевой кислоты не зависит от состояния функции почек.

Ключевые слова: анемия, сахарный диабет 1 типа, анемии хронических заболеваний.

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ANEMIA SYNDROME IN DIABETES MELLITUS

Resume: Anemia has a high prevalence in all countries of the world. According to various authors, in the general adult population it ranges from 2 to 6% and depends on gender, age, race, occupational hazards and chronic diseases [1, 2]. Anemia is most often found in people over 60 years old, pregnant and suffering from various chronic diseases. Among patients with

chronic kidney disease (CKD) 4-5 art. in the general population, the prevalence of anemia is 30-40%, and among patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus (DM1) and DM2 with CKD 3-5 art. from 45% to 85%

In patients without clinical manifestations of diabetic nephropathy (DN) and in patients with DN with preserved kidney function, IDA prevails in the structure of the anemic syndrome. In patients with DN with reduced renal function, AHZ is more common. Almost every third case of anemic syndrome is of a combined nature. Folic acid deficiency does not depend on the state of kidney function.

Keywords: anemia, type 1 diabetes mellitus, anemia of chronic diseases.

Актуальность. С учетом этого в результате сотрудничества ученых многих стран и инициатив Всемирной Организации Здравоохранения (ВОЗ) были разработаны новые, более жесткие критерии диагностики диабета и, что не менее важно, критерии оценки результатов терапии данного заболевания через призму сосудистого риска [2,6].

Новые методики и подходы для предупреждения или, по крайней мере, замедления прогрессирования фатальных диабетических осложнений, разработанные в том числе и по результатам клинических исследований, стали достоянием медицинской общественности и широко внедряются в практику. Однако проблемы лечения развившихся осложнений по–прежнему не теряют своей актуальности.

К таким осложнениям относится и диабетическая нефропатия, которая примерно с одинаковой частотой осложняет течение сахарного диабета как 1, так и 2 типа. Известно, что по мере прогрессирования эта патология приводит к терминальной почечной недостаточности.

По данным некоторых авторов, до 45% больных получают гемодиализ по причине развития хронической почечной недостаточности (ХПН) как исхода диабетической нефропатии [4,7]. Если учесть, что каждый второй пациент с хроническим заболеванием почек страдает анемией [1,3], то СД сегодня выступает в роли достаточно значимой причины этого тяжелого и часто нераспознанного осложнения.

По данным эпидемиологического исследования NHANES II (National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey II), проводившегося в США, анемия наиболее распространена у детей до 7 лет (5,7%), девочек подросткового возраста (5,9%), молодых женщин (5,8%) и пожилых мужчин (4,4%). В противоположность этому при одномоментном исследовании пациентов одной из диабетологических клиник Австралии было обнаружено, что 23% из них имели анемию по критериям ВОЗ [5].

Основными предикторами анемии в данном случае были насыщение трансферрина, скорость клубочковой фильтрации (СКФ) и скорость экскреции альбумина. На каждой стадии заболевания почек анемия шире распространена а ее тяжесть, безусловно, выше у пациентов с диабетом по

сравнению с пациентами без диабета [7], причем по мере ухудшения функции почек частота анемии экспоненциально увеличивается (рис. 1). Так, D. Bosman и соавт. сравнили частоту анемии у 27 больных сахарным диабетом 1 типа, осложнившимся нефропатией, и у 26 пациентов с хроническим гломерулонефритом, которые имели сопоставимые уровни протеинурии и креатинина плазмы.

В результате у 48,1% пациентов с диабетической нефропатией наблюдалась анемия (согласно критерию гемоглобин (Hb) <115 г/л у женщин и <120 г/л у мужчин), которая отсутствовала у всех пациентов группы сравнения [8]. Анемия – также довольно распространенное осложнение у пациентов с СД 2 типа на ранних стадиях диабетической нефропатии. Так, Ishimura и соавт [2] сравнили 19 пациентов с диабетом 2 типа и 21 пациента без диабета, но с хронической почечной недостаточностью. Группы были сопоставимы по возрасту, полу и уровню креатинина.

В результате было выявлено, что уровни гемоглобина достоверно ниже у пациентов с диабетом по сравнению с пациентами в контрольной группе (95 г/л по сравнению с 112 г/л, $p<0,005$).

Таким образом, повышенный уровень креатинина и диабет были признаны независимыми факторами риска анемии.

Цель исследования. Изучить особенности анемического синдрома у больных сахарным диабетом 1 типа.

Материалы и методы исследования. Проведен скрининг на наличие сниженного уровня гемоглобина у 56 больных СД 1 типа г. Андижана было проведено одномоментное исследование гемоглобина выборки больных СД 1 типа, пришедших на амбулаторный прием и направленных на исследование сахара крови в лабораторию.

Результаты исследования. Сниженный уровень гемоглобина был выявлен у 19% больных СД 1 типа проживающих в Республике Татарстан, что не отличается от распространенности среди больных СД 1 типа по данным других исследований в целом по России (20%). Анемия у больных СД 1 типа в 86% случаев легкой степени тяжести, носит в 63% нормохромный, в 56% нормоцитарный и в 86% норморегенераторный характер.

У больных СД 1 типа в 54,8% всех случаев анемического синдрома составляет железодефицитная анемия, в 23,6% - анемия хронических заболеваний. Дефицит фолиевой кислоты встречается у 37,7% больных СД 1 типа не зависимо от стадии диабетической нефропатии. Дефицит витамина В12 выявляется чаще (4,3%), чем в популяции (0,1%). У 32,2% больных имеется сочетание различных причин анемического синдрома.

У больных СД 1 типа с анемией хронических заболеваний уровень СКФ ниже, чем у больных СД 1 типа с железодефицитной анемией. У больных СД 1 типа с анемией хронических заболеваний имеются

нарушения реабсорбционной функции канальцев почек с признаками деструкции почечных цитомембран в отличие от больных железодефицитной анемией.

У больных СД 1 типа снижение СКФ по мере увеличения продолжительности СД при наличии анемии более значительное и быстрое, чем у больных СД 1 типа с нормальным уровнем гемоглобина. У больных СД 1 типа с анемией имеются признаки нарушения реабсорбционной функции канальцевого аппарата почек при любой длительности СД и даже при отсутствии клинических признаков диабетической нефропатии.

Вывод. Распространенность анемии увеличена среди пациентов как с 1, так и 2 типом сахарного диабета. Этиология анемии мультифакторна, но наиболее распространенной причиной, вероятно, является недостаточность или неэффективность эритропоэтина. Анемия часто присутствует у пациентов с диабетом, альбуминурией и нормальной функцией почек вследствие повреждения «чувствительного механизма» перитубулярных эритропоэтинпродуцирующих фибробластов. При дальнейшем прогрессировании почечной патологии повреждается и «секреторный механизм», приводящий к более выраженному снижению уровня эритропоэтина и более тяжелой анемии.

Пациенты с диабетом и анемией подвергаются повышенному риску прогрессии как микроваскулярных (ретинопатия, нейропатия и нефропатия), так и макроваскулярных осложнений. Коррекция же анемии замедляет развитие осложнений, улучшает кардиоваскулярный статус, повышает качество жизни пациентов и улучшает прогноз.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ СПОСОБОВ ГЕРНИОПЛАСТИКИ ПРИ ПОСЛЕОПЕРАЦИОННЫХ ВЕНТРАЛЬНЫХ ГРЫЖАХ

Резюме. Грыжесечение является одной из наиболее распространенных операций в абдоминальной хирургии, составляя 10-21% от общего числа операций (Бородин И.Ф. и соавт.. 1986). К сожалению, далеки от совершенства результаты лечения, так как рецидивы заболевания наблюдаются в 15-20%, а при сложных формах грыж (больших косых и прямых паховых, рецидивных, скользящих, послеоперационных) - в 30-45% случаев (Жебровский В В., 2002; Alvares D. et al., 1974).

Ключевые слова: послеоперационная вентральная грыжа, аллопластика, бронхолегочные осложнения, легочно-сердечная недостаточность, лазер гелий-неоновый.

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COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF HERNIOPLASTY FOR POSTOPERATIVE VENTAL HERNIAS

Summary. Hernia repair is one of the most common operations in abdominal surgery, accounting for 10-21% of the total number of operations (Borodin I.F. et al. 1986). Unfortunately, the results of treatment are far from perfect, since relapses of the disease are observed in 15-20%, and in complex

forms of hernias (large oblique and direct inguinal, recurrent, sliding, postoperative) - in 30-45% of cases (Zhebrovsky V.V., 2002; Alvares D. et al., 1974).

Keywords: postoperative ventral hernia, alloplasty, bronchopulmonary complications, pulmonary heart failure, helium-neon laser.

Актуальность. Хирургическое лечение послеоперационных вентральных грыж является одной из наиболее сложных и актуальных проблем абдоминальной хирургии. По сводным статистическим данным, свыше 5% всех случаев лапаротомии осложняются развитием послеоперационных вентральных грыж, причем у больных, перенесших аппендэктомию, - в 6% случаев, после операций на желудке - в 8-10%, после холецистэктомии - в 14%. По данным Bauer K. H. et al. (1998) в экстренной хирургии частота образования послеоперационных вентральных грыж возрастает до 28-32%, общий же процент возникновения в настоящее время достигает 20-25%[5, 13, 17, 34, 93, 170].

Характерное для современного этапа развития хирургии увеличение количества полостных операций на органах брюшной полости, несмотря на широкое внедрение эндовидеохирургических методик, расширение объема вмешательств, увеличение числа повторных операций, а также постоянное увеличение среди оперируемых числа лиц пожилого и старческого возраста привели к закономерному повышению частоты послеоперационных грыж (Amid J. P., 2002).

Как известно, целью любой герниопластики является механическое устранение дефекта грыжевых ворот с последующим развитием соединительнотканного рубца, надежно удерживающего места наложения швов. Лечение рецидивных больших и гигантских грыж живота остается актуальной задачей абдоминальной хирургии. В современной герниологии чаще используют синтетические материалы (Деметриашвили З.М., Магалашвили Р.Д., Лобжанидзе Г.В., 2008;). В настоящее время при пластике грыж эндопротез используют в одном из нескольких вариантов расположения по отношению к мышечно-апоневротическому слою передней брюшной стенки on lay или sub lay. Основным недостатком пластики сетчатым протезом является развитие послеоперационных осложнений: нагноение, серома, гематома, отторжение протеза, формирование кишечных спаек и свищей (Загиров У.З., Салихов М.А., Исаев У.М., 2008; Нелюбин П.С., Галота Е.А., Тимошин А.Д., 2007).

Цель исследования. Улучшение результатов лечения больных с послеоперационными вентральными грыжами путем разработки патогенетически обоснованных способов операции, направленных на снижение осложнений, летальности в раннем послеоперационном периоде и частоты рецидивов грыж в отдаленные сроки.

Материалы и методы исследования. В настоящей работе анализируется опыт лечения 96 больных с ПОВГ (послеоперационные вентральные грыжи), поступивших на лечение на базе кафедры Общей хирургии во II хирургическое отделение клиники Андижанский государственный медицинский институт за период с 2010-2022 годы. Эти больные составили 58,3% (168) поступивших больных с различными формами грыж живота. Из 96 пациентов, только 6 (6,2%) больных были ранее оперированы в нашей клинике, остальные 90 (93,7%) первичную операцию перенесли в других лечебных учреждениях Ферганской долины. При этом нами использовались различные методы пластики грыжевых ворот.

Результаты и обсуждение. Современные данные медицинской статистики свидетельствует о повышении частоты формирования послеоперационных вентральных грыж до 10% в плановой хирургии и до 32-35% в экстренной хирургии, а также о высокой частоте рецидивирования данной патологии - 30-60% [1,41,143,202]. Подобные результаты обусловлены увеличением количества оперативных вмешательств в современной хирургической практике, расширением их объема, а также возникающим в результате хирургического лечения натяжением тканей по линии швов герниопластики, что и определяет возникновение рецидивов.

Операции по поводу ПОВГ, как правило, выполняются в сложных условиях спаечного и инфильтративно-воспалительного процессов, измененной анатомии, нередко на фоне утяжеляющих состояние больного гнойно-септических осложнений. отличается от первичного большей травматичностью, длительностью вмешательства, с риском ятрогенного повреждения кишечника при повторных операциях.

Операция грыжесечения при ПОВГ является серьезным вмешательством, сопровождающимся выраженной травматизацией, манипуляциями на патологически измененных тканях брюшной стенки и органах брюшной полости. Одним из наиболее дискутабельных вопросов остается проблема снижения вероятности развития различных послеоперационных осложнений в группе больных с наибольшим операционным риском. К этой категории относятся прежде всего пациенты с большим дефектом в сочетании с ожирением.

В связи с этим пациенты, с ПОВГ, требуют особенной предоперационной подготовки.

Программа комплексной предоперационной подготовки в целом имела цель: медикаментозное лечение диагностированных сопутствующих терапевтических заболеваний, витаминотерапию, коррекцию нарушений сердечно-легочной деятельности, уменьшение веса больного (до 10-15 кг), объема живота и адаптации к повышенному внутрибрюшному давлению, а

также профилактику тромбоэмболических и гнойно-септических осложнений со стороны операционной раны.

Больным назначали легкие слабительные, раз в 2-3 дня очистительные клизмы. После подготовки кишечника, в течении 2 суток до операции больной пьет только чай и воду. Дефицит солей, углеводов и белков, при необходимости, восполняют парентеральным введением солевых препаратов, концентрированных растворов глюкозы, аминокислот, белковых препаратов.

Продолжительность и интенсивность предоперационной подготовки больных с ПОВГ зависела от формы, величины и размера грыжи, наличия или отсутствия ее осложнений, возраста, а также сопутствующей терапевтической и сочетанной хирургической патологии. Только комплексная подготовка больных к операции, особенно у людей пожилого и старческого возраста, позволяет расширить показания к оперативным вмешательствам, улучшает условия выполнения операции и способствует более гладкому течению послеоперационного периода.

Нами установлено, что при ПОВГ значительно нарушается механизм свёртывания крови: свёртывающая активность крови по 3 тестам (времени свёртывания, рекальцификации плазмы, толерантности плазмы к гепарину) значительно нарушается, наблюдается закономерное повышение фибриногена, а также показателей протромбинового комплекса (протромбин, проакцелерин, проконвертин). Отмечается повышение количества кровяных пластинок. При этом, показатели противосвёртывающей системы крови находятся в пределах нормы.

Для профилактики тромбоэмболических осложнений у больных с ПОВГ нами исследована свертывающая и антисвертывающая система крови. Мы изучили свертывающую и антисвертывающую систему крови у 97 больных (в том числе 15 мужчин и 82 женщин) в возрасте от 32 до 74 лет, 8 из них были старше 50 лет.

Вывод. 1.Основными причинами рецидива послеоперационных вентральных грыж являются тактические и технические нарушения при выполнении герниопластики.

2.Применение ненатяжных способов герниопластики методологически обосновано при наличии обширных и гигантских послеоперационных вентральных грыж, длительном анамнезе грыженосительства, морфофункциональной несостоятельности тканей в области грыжевого дефекта и позволяет снизить рецидивы заболевания с 13,7 до 2,2%.

3.Эндовидеохирургический способ герниопластики при послеоперационных вентральных грыжах целесообразно использовать при наличии средних грыж и/или нескольких малых грыж.

4.Использование эндовидеохирургического способа герниопластики позволяет сократить в 2,7 раза сроки пребывания пациентов в стационаре,

снизить в 2 раза длительность наличия у пациентов выраженного болевого синдрома, ускорить в 3,5 раза восстановление двигательной активности и в 2,6 раза сократить время нетрудоспособности.

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ПРОЕКТНО-ПОРТФЕЛЬНЫЙ ПОДХОД К ФОРМИРОВАНИЮ СТРАТЕГИИ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: Рассмотрены сущность и содержание алгоритма формирования стратегии развития предприятия. Определена необходимость и основные элементы разработки алгоритма стратегии устойчивого развития предприятия. Подробно рассмотрены этапы разработки алгоритма стратегии устойчивого развития предприятия в контексте проектно - портфельного подхода. Доказано, что такой подход позволит выделить наиболее эффективные виды производства предприятия и направить ограниченные ресурсы на его устойчивое развитие.

Ключевые слова: стратегия, устойчивое развитие, предприятие, алгоритм, портфельный подход, проект.

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PROJECT-PORTFOLIO APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF THE STRATEGY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE

Abstract: The essence and content of the algorithm for the formation of an enterprise development strategy are considered. The necessity and main elements of the development of an algorithm for the strategy of sustainable development of an enterprise are determined. The stages of developing an algorithm for the strategy of sustainable development of an enterprise in the context of a project-portfolio approach are considered in detail. It is proved that this approach will allow to identify the most efficient types of production of the enterprise and direct limited resources to its sustainable development.

Key words: strategy, sustainable development, enterprise, algorithm, portfolio approach, project.

Стратегия устойчивого развития предприятия (СУРП) является важнейшим приоритетом для развития предприятий, так как чем выше устойчивость предприятия, тем меньше риск возникновения незапланированных проблем. Одним из ключевых элементов механизма обеспечения устойчивости предприятия выступает разработка алгоритма формировани стратегии устойчивого развития предприятия.

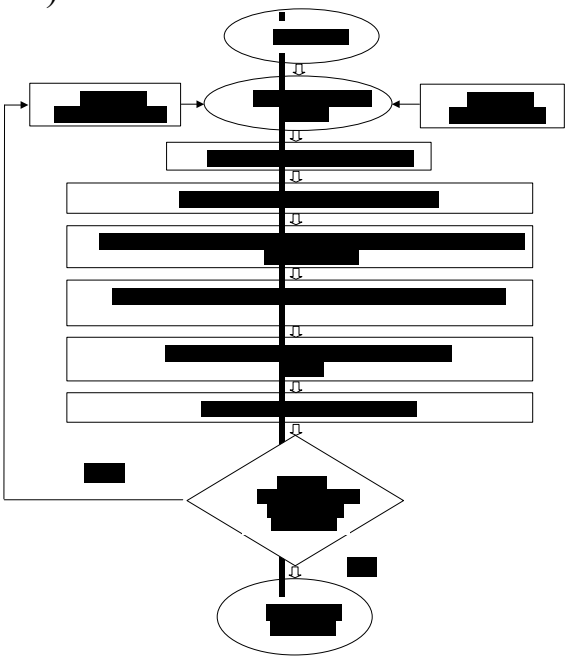
Несмотря на множество исследований в области разработки и реализации алгоритма развития предприятия, вопросам устойчивости уделено недостаточно внимания.

Цель статьи разработать алгоритм формирования стратегии устойчивого развития промышленного предприятия в условиях повышения неопределенности внешней среды.

Стратегия устойчивого развития предприятия определяется как комплекс экономических, социальных, политических и других мероприятий, с помощью которых современное промышленное предприятие может не только противостоять изменяющимся условиям, но и сделать точный прогноз и обоснованно спланировать свою деятельность, базируясь на внутренних возможностях развития [1].

Этапы разработки стратегии определяются как последовательность работ по созданию стратегического плана, включающая анализ внешней и внутренней ситуации и траектории развития, определение стратегических целей, а также разработку подходов по их достижению.

Формирования стратегии начинается с определения миссии предприятия[2] (рис 1).



Кроме того, стратегический анализ предполагает диагностику внутренней и внешней среды. Тщательное изучение и оценка внешней среды, чтобы выявить факторы социальной среды и среды деятельности,

позволяют определить возможности и угрозы. В центре процесса сканирования должны находиться потенциал рынка и доступность ресурсов.

Под экономическим потенциалом в трактовке известного российского экономиста В. В. Ковалева понимается способность предприятия достичь поставленные перед ним цели, используя имеющиеся у него материальные, трудовые и финансовые ресурсы. Он выделяет две стороны экономического потенциала: имущественное и финансовое положение предприятия.

Экономический потенциал определяется В. В. Ковалевым как потенциальные возможности осуществления процессов производства и сбыта[3]. Динамика этих процессов – это результативность, т. е. подтверждение целесообразности создания данного субъекта и эффективность использования его экономического потенциала.

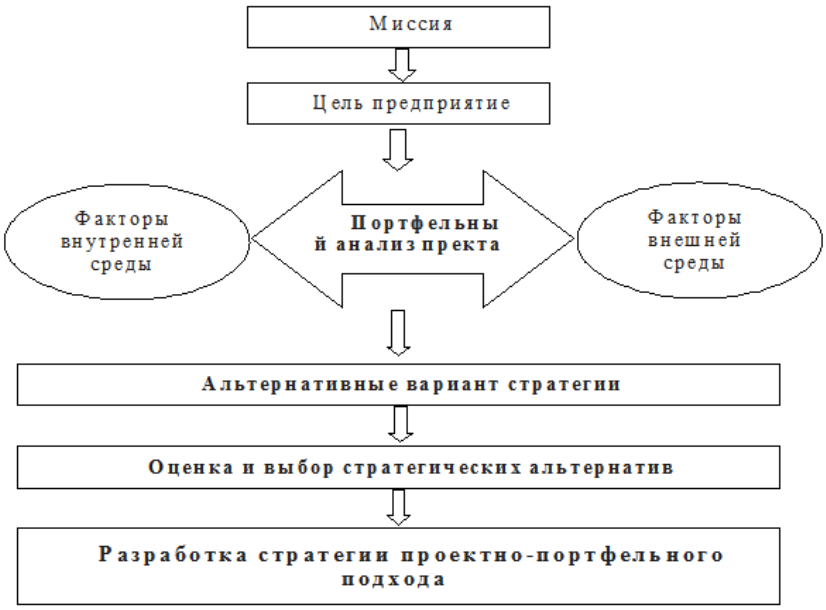
Комплексная стратегия промышленного предприятия сложно взаимосвязана с другими стратегиями основных подсистем организации, представляющих элементы ее внутренней деятельности. Кроме того, стратегия развития предприятия завязана на множество факторов внешней среды организации. Конечная эффективность комплексной стратегии промышленного предприятия обусловлена не только ее собственным содержанием, но и тем, насколько комплексно и органично она взаимосвязана со всеми другими специализированными стратегиями организации.

На практике разработка комплексной стратегии должна включать разработку отдельных видов стратегий, выполненную в определенной последовательности. Предлагается создание комплексной стратегии предприятия начать с формирования стратегии реструктуризации.

После определения базовой стратегии устойчивого развития и функциональных стратегий необходимо приступить собственно к их реализации. Представляется целесообразным рассматривать стратегические планы лишь в качестве предварительного документа, но никак не окончательного, не допускающего возможности корректировки.

В данном исследовании использован проектно-портфельный подхода к разработке СУРП. Под портфельным подходом понимается инструмент, с помощью которого руководство предприятия выявляет и оценивает свою хозяйственную деятельность с целью вложения средств в наиболее прибыльные или перспективные ее направления и сокращения/прекращения инвестиций в неэффективные проекты[4]. В условиях когда для видов производств, находящихся в квадранте роста в качестве инвестиций используется прибыль, полученная от других менее эфективных видов производства предприятия, можно говорить о проектно-портфельном подходе.

В этом случае алгоритм разработки стратегии устойчивого развития предприятия приобретает следующий вид, стратегический анализ деятельности предприятия проводится на основе портфельного анализа проекта (рис 3).



Алгоритм формирования стратегии устойчивого развития промышленного предприятия включает на входе три фактора: миссия, внешняя среда и внутренняя среда (рис. 3).

Этап 1. В практике предприятии формированию миссии уделяется мало внимания. Миссия предприятия – совокупность общих установок и принципов, определяющих предназначение и роль предприятия в обществе, взаимоотношения с другими социально-экономическими субъектами. Миссия обычно представляет собой достаточно лаконичную и вместе с тем емкую формулировку, дающую представление о предприятии, собственных возможностях, притязаниии предназначении предприятия.

Определение миссии должно включать следующие моменты:

-провозглашение ценностей и убеждений;

-продукты, которые организация будет производить, или потребности, которые она собирается удовлетворять;

-рынок, на который организация позиционируется;

-способы выхода на рынок;

-способы выхода на рынок;

-ключевые технологии, которые будут использоваться;

-стратегические принципы развития и финансирования.

Несмотря на общность формулировки миссии, она может изменяться по мере эволюции самой фирмы или условий ее функционирования.

Однако процесс выработки новой миссии должен происходить под управлением высшего руководства и учитывать интересы сторон.

На два фактора – миссия и внешняя среда – предприятие воздействовать не может. Таким образом, стратегию устойчивого развития можно формировать только через внутреннюю среду, но при этом в процессе участвуют и функционируют изменяющиеся миссия и внешняя среда. Данный алгоритм позволяет за счет одной петли обратной связи отрабатывать все три фактора.

Необходимо провести тщательное изучение и оценку внутренних факторов предприятие. Для анализа факторов применяется SWOT анализ. Потенциальные преимущества и слабые места предприятия следует оценивать в свете возможностей и угроз внешней среды.

Этап 2. Цель предприятия - это категория стратегического управления предприятием. Цели предприятия отражают задачи, которые руководство предприятия ставит перед сотрудниками. Цели предприятия представляют собой структуру, в общем случае древовидную, вершина структуры - миссия предприятия.

Классики менеджмента утверждают, что тактические и стратегические цели, которые любое предприятие определяет для себя в качестве ориентиров на пути своего развития, должны отвечать так называемым SMART принципам – по начальным буквам каждого из пяти принципов:

•S (Specific) – конкретность;
•M (Measurable) – измеримость;
•A (Attainable) – достижимость;
•R (Relevant) – уместность;
•T (Time-Bound) – определенность во времени.

Этап 3. При пртфельном анализе оценивается относительная привлекательность рынков и конкурентоспособность предприятия на каждом из этих рынков. Предполагается, что портфель компании должен быть сбалансирован, т. е. должно быть обеспечено правильное сочетание подразделений или продуктов, испытывающих потребность в капитале для обеспечения роста, с хозяйственными единицами, располагающими некоторым избытком капитала. Предназначение методов портфельного анализа заключается в том, чтобы помочь менеджерам понять бизнес, создать ясную картину формирования затрат и прибылей в диверсифицированной компании. Это, в свою очередь, требует тщательного анализа возможностей и угроз для каждого хозяйственного подразделения (бизнес-единицы). Портфельный анализ обеспечивает менеджеров инструментом анализа и планирования портфельных стратегий для определения разумной диверсификации деятельности многоотраслевой фирмы. Он помогает также введению единой

терминологии и управленческой структуры с целью облегчения коммуникаций внутри фирмы.

Этап 4. Проанализировав внешние опасности и новые возможности, приведя в соответствие с ними внутреннюю структуру, руководство организации может приступить к выбору стратегии.

Стратегические альтернативы - набор различных частных стратегий, позволяющих достичь стратегические цели организации, во всем их многообразии, в рамках выбранной базовой стратегии и ограничений на использование имеющихся ресурсов. Каждая стратегическая альтернатива предоставляет организации разные возможности и характеризуется разными затратами и результатами.

Типы стратегических альтернатив. Перед предприятием стоят четыре основные стратегические альтернативы: ограниченный рост, рост, сокращение, а также сочетание этих трех стратегий[5].

ОГРАНИЧЕННЫЙ РОСТ. Это стратегия, которой следуют большинство организаций. Для нее характерно установление целей от достигнутого, скорректированных с учетом инфляции. Стратегия ограниченного роста применяется в зрелых отраслях промышленности со статичной технологией, когда организация удовлетворена в основном своим положением. Организации следуют этим путем потому, что он самый удобный, легкий и наименее рискованный. Если фирма была прибыльна в прошлом, придерживаясь стратегии ограниченного роста, она скорее всего, будет оставаться прибыльной и в будущем.

РОСТ. Стратегия роста осуществляется путем постоянного значительного повышения уровня краткосрочных и долгосрочных целей над уровнем показателей предыдущего периода. Она применяется в динамично развивающихся областях промышленности с быстро изменяющимися технологиями. Рост может быть внутренним и внешним. Внутренний рост может происходить за счет расширения ассортимента товаров и услуг. Внешний - рост в смежных областях в форме вертикального или горизонтального роста (приобретение и поглощение конкурирующих или сопряженных организаций). Сегодня наиболее признанной и очевидной формой роста является слияние корпораций.

СОКРАЩЕНИЕ. Стратегия, реже всего избираемая руководителями, называющаяся также стратегией последнего средства. Уровень преследуемых целей снижается ниже уровня достигнутого в прошлом. В рамках стратегии сокращения возможны несколько вариантов:

1. Ликвидация (полная распродажа материальных запасов и активов).
2. Отсечение лишнего (отделение некоторых подразделений и видов деятельности).
3. Сокращение и переориентация (сокращение части деятельности).

Стратегия сокращения выбирается чаще всего тогда, когда показатели деятельности организации продолжают ухудшатся, при экономическом спаде или для спасения организации.

Этап 5. Анализируются альтернативы в рамках общей выбранной общей стратегии фирмы и оцениваются по степени пригодности для достижения ее главных целей. На этом этапе происходит наполнение общей стратегии конкретным содержанием, по отдельным функциональным зонам организации разрабатываются частные стратегии[6].

Данная стратегия представляет объединение любых из трех упомянутых стратегий. Этой стратегии будут придерживаться, скорее всего, крупные фирмы, активно действующие в нескольких отраслях.

Таким образом можно заключить, что проектно–портфельный подход является самим приаритедном подходом, для предприятие. Потому что такой подход позволит выделить наиболее эффективные виды производства предприятия и направить ограниченные ресурсы на его устойчивое развитие.

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МОТИВАЦИЯ КАК МЕТОД ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИМИ РЕСУРСАМИ

Аннотация: Цель исследования – описать необходимость и важность мотивировать работников любого предприятия. Роль и значения мотивации в трудовой деятельности человека и сложность выбора профессии. Рассмотреть проблемы качества и эффективности в трудовой деятельности. Достоинства и недостатки в настоящее и в советское время. И в результате, предложить способы повышения эффективности в целом.

Ключевые слова: мотивация, эффективность, управление персоналом, качество образования, трудовая деятельность, продуктивность.

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MOTIVATION AS A METHOD TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to describe the need and importance to motivate employees of any enterprise. The role and significance of motivation in a person's labor activity and the complexity of choosing a profession. Consider quality and efficiency issues in the workplace. Advantages and disadvantages in the present and in Soviet times. As a result, suggest ways to improve overall efficiency.

Key word: motivation, efficiency, personnel management, quality of education, work, productivity.

Мотивация как один из видов повышения эффективности, продуктивности и качества управления человеческими ресурсами на любом предприятии путем поощрения работодателем своих работников материально и нематериально для обеспечения своевременного и качественного выполнения производственного процесса по основной деятельности организации. Рассмотрим, какие поощрения может предложить работодатель в наше время и какие были ранее.

Стоит начать с того, что основная цель любого предприятия – это получение прибыли. И дальнейшее её приумножение. В зависимости от основного направления деятельности предприятий в больших городах есть институты, которые подготавливают специалистов именно для этой сферы деятельности. Такие, как железнодорожный институт подготовит специалистов для работы путей сообщения на железной дороге, институт водного транспорта подготовит состав команды для водного судна, также институты, обучающие лётчиков, университеты, которые готовят преподавателей, инженеров и много узконаправленных специальностей, и конечно же, рабочих.

В последнее время выпускники, получив диплом могут уйти совершенно в другое направление и работать не по специальности, или поступить заново в другой институт на другую специальность, или всё же пытаться построить карьеру. Стоимость обучения на узконаправленные специальности иногда слишком велика и абитуриенты пытаются получить целевое направление от будущих работодателей. И этот момент можно сравнить с действующей системой образования в советском союзе. Но в СССР образование было бесплатное. Всё было в зависимости на какую профессию поступаешь, как сдаешь хорошо экзамены. И уже по окончанию обучения было распределение. Конечно, учитывались пожелания молодых специалистов, но требовались специалисты не только в свой родной город, но и в другие города, в которые по согласию можно было переехать и отработать положенные три года – это статус молодого специалиста [1]. На конкретный завод, на конкретную должность, соответствующую профессии и обязательно три года. Но в плюс можно взять, что такого молодого специалиста нельзя было уволить по какой-либо статье без разрешения министерств, а значит, работа была стабильно на три года обеспечена. А за прогулы можно было получить повестку в суд за неявку на работу, на которую тебя распределили в обязательном порядке [2]. Сейчас целевое направление получить не так уж просто. Чаще всего сам абитуриент бегает по работодателям, которые занимаются данным направлением (например, добычей нефти и газа) и заключает целевое, чтоб по окончанию его обучения рабочее место было обеспечено. Но не каждый работодатель готов ждать специалиста как минимум 4 года и быть уверенным, что данный молодой специалист действительно появится с дипломом после его получения. И подавать на возврат

денежных средств на не работающего выпускника, получившего диплом, но не явившегося также в настоящее время отчасти затруднительно. Данное целевое направление подходит только тем, кто действительно в возрасте 16-18 лет решил посвятить свою жизнь только определенной сфере деятельности.

Для того, чтобы понимать, как важно понимать и рефлексировать рассмотрим необходимость постоянного обучения работников судовождения. После окончания институтов водного транспорта выпускникам выдаются дипломы по специальности и направлению, на которое они обучались. Во время обучения уже на втором курсе получают диплом на моториста – рулевого для прохождения практики. Но и после окончания высшего учебного заведения и имея дополнительные удостоверения, дипломы, опыт от практики, рабочие дипломы всё равно поступив на работу он будет изначально работать мотористом – рулевым как минимум год, не смотря, что диплом у него на судоводителя внутренних водных путей типа река-море. После этого уже есть возможность пойти пройти обучение в несколько недель – месяцев, сдать экзамены и получить дополнительное удостоверение на третьего помощника механика и в этой должности отработать более года. И продолжать далее так до первого помощника, отрабатывая в каждой должности время для получения опыта, и наконец-то выйти в должность механика, где уже набираться опыта в течении пяти лет как минимум. Не говоря об ежегодных обучениях противопожарной подготовки, техники безопасности, подтверждениях или повышениях квалификации каждые пять лет. И тем, кто действительно живет этим делом несложно достичь должности капитана, проходить переподготовку и аттестацию в положенные сроки. Поэтому существует нехватка капитанов водного транспорта. Практически каждый желает стать капитаном, но не каждый может осилить путь. И выбирая узкую направленность нужно быть готовым пробыть в этой сфере долгое время и не пожалеть о своём выборе.

В наше время очень сильно начинаешь ценить такой момент из советского союза, что многим работникам различных предприятий выдавали квартиру. А молодые специалисты вставали на внеочередное получение жилья, а также льготы на детей и социальные гарантии. Иногда даже и не одну, и земельный участок, и квартиру большей площади при пополнении семейства. Как минимум жильём были снабжены и в наше время – очень ценно. Это социальная защищенность и стабильность присуща тому времени. Да, нужно было обязательно отрабатывать три года по распределению. У каждого обеспечено рабочее место. Сейчас проблема – множество людей работают не по образованию по причине отсутствия подходящей работы. И конечно же, отсутствие своего жилья, например, для иногородних, которым в своей местности невозможно найти работу любую. И действительно, в СССР, когда города застраивались

благоустроенными многоквартирными домами это одна из явно сильных мотиваций – получить квартиру[3]. Поэтому можно сделать предположение, что люди работали на одном предприятии очень долго, а чаще на одном с момента поступления до выхода на пенсию. Также в советское время при выходе на пенсию и её размера имели значения и грамоты, награды, медали, полученные во время трудовой деятельности. Все возможные путёвки в санаторий работникам, путёвки в лагерь детям, подарки и это всё способствовало бесперебойному производству и мотивации людей для продуктивного исполнения трудовых обязанностей. И, конечно же, играет роль то, отношение к работе, которое было в советское время.

Сейчас скорее чуть ли не единственной мотивацией на работе по повышению эффективности человеческих ресурсов это является уверенность в стабильности организации, официальная «белая» заработная плата без задержек с ежегодным индексированием и премирование.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕХАНИЗМА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ НА ОСНОВЕ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ КОНЦЕПЦИЙ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА

Аннотация. Статья посвящена особенностям применения процессного подхода в практике промышленных предприятий. Сделан вывод о том, что с развитием промышленного производства и усложнением потребительских предпочтений, эволюционируют и инструменты процессного подхода: от разделения труда на последовательность производственных операций до построения процесса в форме сетевого взаимодействия, основанного на инфраструктурной платформе.

Ключевые слова: человеческий капитал, разделение труда, производство, процессный подход, конкурентоспособность.

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IMPROVEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT MECHANISM BASED ON THE INTRODUCTION OF MODERN MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Annotation. The article is devoted to the features of the application of the process approach in the practice of industrial enterprises. It is concluded that with the development of industrial production and the complication of consumer preferences, the tools of the process approach are also evolving: from the division of labor into a sequence of production operations to building a process in the form of network interaction based on an infrastructure platform.

Keywords: human capital, division of labor, production, process approach, competitiveness.

Процессный подход является важнейшим признаком совершенного управления не только отдельных организаций, но и их объединений.

Процессом называют совокупность взаимосвязанных и взаимодействующих видов деятельности, которая преобразует входы в выходы (ИСО 9000 2000). Выход процесса (продукт) обладает ценностью

для потребителя. Когда говорят о процессном подходе, имеют ввиду, прежде всего, то, что управление процессом и каждой из входящих в него работ (деятельностью, подпроцессом, процессом второго или последующих уровней или функцией) происходит с применением особых методических приемов, достаточно хорошо разработанных и позволяющих исключить многие ошибки.

Процессный подход позволяет четко выстроить горизонтальную структуризацию производственной деятельности (по технологии) в виде системы последовательностей операций по изготовлению товара и доведению его до потребителя [1], [2].

История процессного подхода уходит далеко в XVIII в., в трудах А. Смита показана объективность выделения специализированных производственных операций в составе производственного процесса как определенной последовательности действий [3]. Смит делает вывод о том, что разделение труда имеет важное значение для повышения производительности труда. Когда работники выполняют отдельные операции, они могут произвести гораздо больше, чем рабочие, выполняющие все операции производства конечной продукции. Ученый ввел понятие трудовой специализации, что потребовало определения ролей и задач, выполняемых различными лицами.

Следующие революционные изменения в процессном управлении связаны с работами Фредерика У. Тейлора и Генри Форда. Тейлор развил идею трудовой специализации Смита введением научного метода и измерения производственных процессов и инструментов [4]. Он систематизировал изучение поточного метода организации труда, разбивая производственные задания на более мелкие операции и определяя способы их более быстрого выполнения.

Форд дал практическое применение теориям научного управления Тейлора, создав компанию FordMotor в 1913 году. В своей концепции сборочной линии Форд рассматривал производство автомобилей как единый процесс последовательной деятельности. Каждый работник должен выполнять одну задачу в установленном и повторяемом порядке. Движущиеся сборочные линии заменили узловую сборку, сборочные элементы поступали к рабочим, а не работники переходили от одной станции сборки к другой [5].

А. Файоль сфокусировался на процессном подходе в управлении как последовательном ряде операций или функций, а само управление рассматривал — как один из шести видов деятельности наряду с технической (изготовление и производство), коммерческой (закупки, продажи и обмен), финансовой, обеспечением безопасности и учетной деятельностями.

К числу тех, кто обратил внимание на необходимость межфункционального управления при постоянном совершенствовании

процессов, следует выделить В. Шухарта, Уильяма Эдвардса Деминга, Джозефа Джурана и Каору Исикава (W. A. Shewhart [6], William Edwards Deming, Joseph Juran, Kaoru Ishikawa). В то время как Деминг сосредоточился на организационной практике и поведении персонала для достижения качества, Джуран акцентировал внимание на важной роли высшего руководства в улучшении качества и расширении сферы улучшения качества бизнес-процессов. Каору Исикава ввёл концепцию организации цикла качества (quality circle organization), философию постоянного совершенствования (continuous improvement philosophy), а также восходящие (bottom-up — снизу вверх) аналитические методы, такие как диаграммы причины и следствия. В 1970-х годах самая популярная методология контроля качества получила название Total Quality Management (TQM), но в конце 1980-х годов, ей на смену пришла SixSigma — подход, разработанный в Motorola. Концепция SixSigma предусматривает совместный анализ процесса с методами статистического контроля качества и программами организационных поощрений и стала популярным подходом к непрерывному совершенствованию процесса.

Ценностная ориентация деятельности организации была активно воспринята, как в теории (М. Портер, Дж. Томпсон, М. Хаммер, Д. Чапми, Д. Харрингтон, В. Шеер, Т. Давенпорт), так и на практике. Считается, что современное понимание процессной ориентации бизнеса на ценность впервые было предложено М. Портером в 1985 г. при обосновании теории конкурентных преимуществ в виде цепочки создания ценности как последовательности «стратегически важных видов деятельности». Он идентифицирует пять первичных (обеспечение поставок сырья и материалов, входящая логистика, производство, выходящая логистика, маркетинговые мероприятия и продажи, послепродажное обслуживание) и четыре вторичных действия (формирование инфраструктуры, управление человеческими ресурсами, развитие технологий и материально-техническое обеспечение), составляющих такую цепочку в любой фирме.

Однако еще в 1967 г. американский социолог Дж. Томпсон предложил структурировать процессы в организации на «технологическое ядро», которое обеспечивает устойчивость, воспроизводимость и производительность бизнес-процессов, и защищающую его от изменчивой внешней среды буферирующую прослойку в виде набора интерфейсов со средой, позволяющей предсказать будущие изменения или даже активно воздействовать на окружение. Основа его подхода — фундаментальное понятие взаимозависимости задач всего производственного цикла «вход — трансформация — выход». Дж. Томпсон максимально широко понимал термин «технология» — не как специфику технологических процессов применительно лишь к средней части производственного цикла, а как способ создания организацией ценности для ее потребителей и других

стейкхолдеров на всем протяжении цикла «вход — трансформация — выход». процессный потребительский промышленный ин

Взяв за основу идеи Дж. Томпсона и М. Портера, Ч. Стабелл и О. Фьельдстад сформулировали три базовых процесса создания ценности, выделив при этом особенности построения операций и этапов, основу конкурентных преимуществ, стратегию развития и ключевые параметры функционирования (табл. 1). Ученые делают вывод о том, что с точки зрения маркетинга, производственный процесс зависит от способности организации данного процесса удовлетворять потребности потребителей в самые сжатые сроки и самым уникальным способом. С точки зрения организации производства построение производственного процесса переходит от линейного и последовательного характера к сетевым формам организации, в основе которых системы однотипных процессов взаимодействия потребителей друг с другом.

Таким образом, ученые представили три базовых процесса создания ценности. Первый — это цепочка создания ценности, которая имеет строго последовательный производственный процесс создания конкретного продукта. Устойчивое преимущество цепочки создания ценности достигается за счет постоянного контроля этих параметров, снижения всех видов издержек, совершенствования бизнес-процессов и повышения производственного качества. Важный критерий цепочки — это эффективность.

Мастерская создания ценности направлена на решение проблем потребителей, что и обуславливает не линейность производственного процесса, а представление его как набора определенных проектов. Важным становится степень уникальности решаемых проблем, определяющая и размер рынка, и размер создаваемой ценности, и уровень квалификации персонала.

Сеть создания ценности рассматривается как процесс создания инфраструктуры, объединяющей потребителей, желающих быть временно взаимозависимыми, оставаясь в целом независимыми и разделенными в пространстве и времени. В этом случае выделяются два производственных процесса: это процессы создания и поддержания инфраструктуры, и множественные однотипные процессы взаимодействия потребителей друг с другом. Ключевая характеристика сети создания ценности — максимальная эффективность эксплуатации имеющейся инфраструктуры и повышение ценности клиентской базы, как для самих участников, так и для третьих сторон.

С развитием экономической среды функционирования организаций, использованием компьютерных технологий, в производственных процессах меняется организация самих процессов: из линейного последовательного набора действий переходит в сетевую организацию уникальных взаимодействий.

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АНАТОМО - МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АЛГОРИТМ ДИАГНОСТИКИ ПОРАЖЕНИЙ ОРГАНОВ ДЫХАНИЯ ПРИ COVID 19

Резюме: В настоящее время углубленно изучаются вопросы пато- и морфогенеза новой коронавирусной инфекции (COVID-19). Актуально проведение сравнительного анализа морфологических изменений легких умерших пациентов в различные временные сроки после появления первых клинических симптомов заболевания. Клинико-морфологические сопоставления должны способствовать повышению квалифицированной медицинской помощи пациентам реанимационного профиля и снижению больничной летальности.

Ключевая слова: COVID 19, анатомо-морфологическая изменения, дыхательный путь.

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ANATOMICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL ALGORITHM FOR DIAGNOSING RESPIRATORY LESIONS IN COVID 19

Resume: Currently, the issues of pathogenesis and morphogenesis of a new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) are being studied in depth. It is important to conduct a comparative analysis of morphological changes in the lungs of deceased patients at various time periods after the appearance of the first clinical symptoms of the disease. Clinical and morphological comparisons should contribute to improving qualified medical care for resuscitation patients and reducing hospital mortality.

Keywords: COVID 19, anatomical and morphological changes, respiratory tract.

Актуальность. Новый коронавирус SARS-CoV-2 представляет собой одноцепочечный РНК-содержащий вирус, относится к семейству Coronaviridae, относится к линии Beta-CoV B[2,6,7,9,10]. Вирус отнесен ко II группе патогенности, как и некоторые другие представители этого семейства (вирус SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV)[1,4,5,8].

Коронавирус SARS-CoV-2 предположительно является рекомбинантным вирусом между коронавирусом летучих мышей и

неизвестным по происхождению коронавирусом[3,9]. Генетическая последовательность SARSCoV-2 сходна с последовательностью SARS-CoV по меньшей мере на 79%.

Цель исследования. Изучение морфологии поражения легких при COVID-19 на основе анализа данных аутопсий.

Материалы и методы исследования. Исследованы результаты 200 аутопсий (121 умерших мужчин и 79 женщин; средний возраст 68,5±15,63 лет), уникального для COVID-19 числа патологоанатомических вскрытий, проведенных в Москве с 20 марта по 22 мая 2020 г.

Результатыт исследования. Характерные для COVID-19 патологические изменения легких, различные по своей распространенности, были выявлены у всех умерших и заключались в развитии диффузного альвеолярного повреждения (ДАП) в сочетании с поражением сосудистого русла легких (микроангиопатией, тромбозами, в отдельных наблюдениях деструктивно-продуктивным васкулитом) и альвеолярно-геморрагическим синдромом, преимущественно в первую, экссудативную, фазу ДАП. Такая вирусная интерстициальная пневмония с сосудистым и геморрагическим компонентом и являлась морфологическим субстратом ОРДС.

Клинические проявления острой респираторной инфекции (температура тела выше 37,5°С и один или более признаков: кашель, сухой или со скудной мокротой, одышка, ощущение заложенности в грудной клетке, насыщение крови кислородом по данным пульсоксиметрии , боль в горле, насморк и другие катаральные симптомы, слабость, головная боль, аносмия, диарея) при наличии хотя бы одного из эпидемиологических признаков:

- возвращение из зарубежной поездки за 14 дней до появления симптомов;
- наличие тесных контактов за последние 14 дней с лицом, находящимся под наблюдением по COVID-19, который в последующем заболел;
- наличие тесных контактов за последние 14 дней с лицом, у которого лабораторно подтвержден диагноз COVID-19;
- работа с больными с подтвержденными и подозрительными случаями COVID-19.

Наличие клинических проявлений тяжелой пневмонии, с характерными изменениями в легких по данным компьютерной томографии или обзорной рентгенографии органов грудной клетки (см. пункт 3.1 и приложение 1 настоящих рекомендаций) вне зависимости от результатов однократного лабораторного исследования на наличие РНК SARS-CoV-2 и эпидемиологического анамнеза.

Подозрительный на COVID-19 случай при невозможности проведения лабораторного исследования на наличие РНК SARS-CoV-2.

Вывод. Выявленные патоморфологические особенности воспалительно-го процесса при COVID-19 (приоритет эндотелиального повреждения с микро- и макротромбообразованием, относительно позднее развитие экссудативной фазы воспаления и склонность к развитию пневмофиброза) предопределяют большую длительность терапии и необходимость респираторной реабилитации, главным образом направленной на легочный рекрутмент.

В то же время полученные результаты ставят ряд актуальных вопросов о целесообразности и длительности применения ряда лекарственных средств.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВОЗРАСТНОЙ АНАТОМИИ НЕРВНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ДЕТСКОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Резюме: Функциональные нарушения различных систем организма характерны для детей с последствиями перинатального поражения центральной нервной системы (ЦНС) и обусловлены незрелостью или функциональной недостаточностью центральных механизмов регуляции. Постгипоксические перинатальные повреждения нервной системы проявляются функциональными расстройствами сердечно-сосудистой, пищеварительной, мышечной и других систем организма ребенка. Функциональные нарушения являются предрасполагающим фоном к утяжелению течения любых соматических заболеваний.

Ключевые слова: функциональные нарушения, дети, перинатальные повреждения нервной системы.

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FEATURES OF THE AGE-RELATED ANATOMY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM OF CHILDHOOD

Resume: Functional disorders of various body systems are characteristic of children with the consequences of perinatal damage to the central nervous system (CNS) and are caused by immaturity or functional insufficiency of central regulatory mechanisms. Posthypoxic perinatal damage to the nervous system is manifested by functional disorders of the cardiovascular, digestive, muscular and other systems of the child's body. Functional disorders are a predisposing background to the aggravation of the course of any somatic diseases.

Keywords: functional disorders, children, perinatal damage to the nervous system.

Введение. Масса головного мозга у новорожденного ребенка относительно больше, чем у взрослого и составляет 350-380 г, т.е. около 10% общей массы[5]. К концу 1-го года она увеличивается в 2-2,5 раза, к 3

годам – в 3 раза. У 10 летнего ребенка головной мозг весит 1350 г — 1/20 массы тела, у взрослого 1/40-1/50 массы тела[1]. Количество извилин и борозд больших полушарий мозга у новорожденных такое же, как у взрослого, но они развиты слабо и кора мало дифференцирована[6]. Клетки головного мозга сохраняют эмбриональный характер строения в первые месяцы жизни. Они имеют большое ядро и мало отростков (дендритов)[2]. В клетках пирамидных путей и substantia nigra отсутствует пигмент[3]. Основная дифференцировка нервных клеток заканчивается к 8 годам, особенно активно она происходит в первые 5-6 месяцев жизни.

Цель исследования. Изучить анатомо-физиологические и функциональные особенности нервной системы у детей.

Методы исследования. При изучении анамнеза определить факторы, влияющие на формирование нервной системы внутриутробно, интранатально, в первые месяцы и годы жизни ребенка.

Проанализировать сроки развития статических и моторных функций, условно-рефлекторной деятельности, языка; для старших детей — данные о поведении в семье и школе, успеваемость.

При осмотре оценить поведение ребенка, его реакцию, настроение, выражение лица, координацию движений, походку, мышечный тонус.

При обследовании определить **состояние родничков и швов черепа** (для детей 1-го года жизни), кожной чувствительности, периферических нервов, мышц; кожных рефлексов, рефлексов со слизистых оболочек и сухожилий с учетом особенностей развития нервной системы детей разного возраста, дермографизма.

Назначить план обследования (по показаниям): определить уровень электролитов в сыворотке крови, провести нейросонографию, электроэнцефалографию, компьютерную и магнитно-резонансную томографию и тому подобное.

Оценить результаты лабораторных и инструментальных исследований.

Результаты исследования. Закладка нервной системы происходит на 1-й неделе внутриутробного развития. Наибольшая интенсивность деления нервных клеток головного мозга приходится на период от 10 до 18-й недели внутриутробного развития, что можно считать критическим периодом формирования ЦНС. Если число нервных клеток взрослого человека принять за 100 %, к моменту рождения ребенка сформировано только 25 % клеток, к 6 месяцам - 66 %, а к году - 90-95 %.

Вследствие того, что внутренний слой мозговых пузырей растет значительно медленнее, чем корковый, избыток роста последнего ведет к образованию складок и борозд.

Рост и дифференцировка ядер гипоталамуса, а также мозжечка наиболее интенсивны на V-VI месяц внутриутробного развития.

Развитие коры головного мозга активно лишь в последние месяцы внутриутробного периода.

Подкорковые образования двигательного анализатора, интегрирующие деятельность экстрапирамидной системы, формируются уже к рождению. Однако движения новорождённого хаотичны, нецеленаправленны, имеют атетозоподобный характер, преобладает тонус мышц-сгибателей. Этот уровень организации движений называют пирамидно-стриарным. Мозжечок и неостриатум ещё недостаточно развиты. Координация движений начинает постепенно развиваться уже после рождения. Вначале это касается глазных мышц, что проявляется у ребёнка на 2-3-й неделе жизни фиксацией взора на ярком предмете. Затем ребёнок начинает следить за движущейся игрушкой, поворачивая голову, что свидетельствует о начальной координации движений шейных мышц.

К рождению ребенка головной мозг относительно массы тела большой и составляет: у новорожденного - 1/8--1/9 на 1 кг массы тела, у ребенка 1 года - 1/11--1/12, у ребенка 5 лет - 1/13--1/14, у взрослого - 1/40.

Извилины хорошо выражены, борозды крупные, но имеют малую высоту и глубину. Мелкие борозды появляются после рождения.

На 1кг массы новорождённого приходится 109гр. мозгового вещества. У взрослого всего 20-25гр. К 9 месяцам масса мозга удваивается, к 3-м годам утраивается, а затем с 6-7 лет скорость нарастания замедляется.

Особенности нервной системы новорожденного и ребенка первых 3 лет жизни предопределяют специфику оценки, границы нормы и патологических отклонений. Многие приемы классического неврологического обследования оказываются неприменимыми для ребенка раннего возраста, например, исследование мозжечковых функций, поверхностной и глубокой чувствительности, гнозиса, праксиса. Основой оценки развития мозга и неврологического статуса являются врожденные двигательные автоматизмы и зрительно-слуховые реакции. При этом следует учитывать, что развитие нервной системы в раннем возрасте происходит стремительно. Фактически для каждого месяца жизни ребенка раннего возраста существуют свои специфические нормативные показатели.

Вывод. В заключении отметим, что при оценке состояния ребенка очень важно тщательное изучение его безусловных рефлексов и уровня нервно-психического развития, т.к. отклонения могут свидетельствовать о поражении нервной системы у детей. Вовремя не выявленная патология нервной системы может привести к тяжелым последствиям.

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РАЗВИТИЕ УМЕНИЯ УЧАЩИХСЯ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ СЛУШАТЬ УРОКИ МУЗЫКИ В ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛАХ

Аннотация: В данной статье подробно описаны способы совершенствования навыков аудирования учащихся начальных классов в школах, применение различных педагогико-психологических методов.
Ключевые слова: Музыка, метод, класс, личность.

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DEVELOPING THE ABILITY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TO LISTEN TO MUSIC LESSONS IN COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS

Annotation: This article describes in detail the ways to improve the listening skills of primary school students in schools, the use of various pedagogical and psychological methods.
Key words: Music, method, class, personality.

Урок музыки в школе ставит перед учителем музыки три основные педагогические задачи: развитие у школьников интереса к музыке; формирование способности творчески размышлять о ней; привитие учащимся навыков восприятия музыкальных произведений и выразительного их исполнения.

Как и другие виды духовной деятельности человека, музыка – это средство познания мира, данное человеку, чтобы он научился понимать самого себя, видеть красоту Вселенной и постигать смысл жизни. «Музыка – язык чувств», – сказал Роберт Шуман.

Музыка существует в особой системе координат, важнейшими измерениями которой являются звуковое пространство и время. Оба измерения составляют первичные, родовые свойства музыки, хотя специфическим для нее является только первое – звуковысотность. Из тысяч звуков окружающего мира музыкой могут стать только музыкальные звуки. Но музыкальный звук сам по себе не может быть воспринят ни эмоционально, ни эстетически.

Д.Б. Кабалевский считал, что всемерно используя на уроках различные формы приобщения школьников к музыке, надо иметь в виду, что в основе всех этих форм лежит эмоционально активное ее восприятие. «Активное восприятие музыки – основа музыкального воспитания в целом, всех его звеньев. Восприятие музыки, включающее в себя размышление о ней, является основой формирования музыкальной культуры. «Бессмысленно говорить о каком-либо воздействии музыки на духовный мир детей и подростков, если они не научились слышать музыку как содержательное искусство, несущее в себе чувства и мысли человека, жизненные идеи и образы»

Восприятие музыки – это внутренняя сущность любой формы проявления музыкальной деятельности. Вспомним высказывание Г.М. Когана: «В основе всякой культуры лежит культура восприятия. Там, где она не развита или потеряна, не может быть никакой культуры. Где не умеют читать – не умеют писать, где не умеют слушать – не умеют играть»

Восприятие музыки («музыкальное восприятие») есть частный вид восприятия эстетического: воспринимая музыку, человек должен чувствовать ее красоту, различать возвышенное, комическое... т. е. не любое слушание музыки уже есть музыкально-эстетическое восприятие. Можно сказать, что музыкальное восприятие—это способность слышать и эмоционально переживать музыкальное содержание (музыкальные образы) как художественное единство, как художественно-образное отражение действительности, а не как механическую сумму разных звуков.

Восприятие музыки тесно связано с задачей формирования музыкально-эстетического—вкуса. Хороший музыкальный вкус означает, что его обладатель способен испытывать эстетическую радость, наслаждение от подлинно прекрасных произведений. Другие произведения могут вызвать активную неприязнь (если они претендуют на свою значительность) или восприниматься, не оставляя сколь-нибудь значимого следа в душе слушателя.1Все вышесказанное подтверждает важность положения о необходимости учить воспринимать музыку. Конечно, прежде всего, нужно «общаться» с ней, слушать.

Работа с детьми предполагает использование, во-первых, максимального количества методов обучения и воспитания, включая, в первую очередь, специфические методы музыкального воспитания; во-вторых, расширение музыкального материала и привлечение наиболее интересных произведений, которые отвечают запросам детей этого возраста и их восприятию; в-третьих, инициировать творческий поиск учащихся, который может идти в направлении литературно-музыкальном с целью развития различных чувств; в-четвёртых, использовать проведение уроков совместно с учителями литературы, изобразительного искусства. Дети получают, таким образом, знания о содержании музыки, о разнообразии

этого содержания, о наиболее распространённых её жанрах, о выразительных средствах.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ МЕХАНИЗМА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАН

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены проблемы совершенствование механизма управления эффективности промышленности в Республике Каракалпакстан. Даны предложения по формированию институтов рыночной и производственной инфраструктуры

Ключевые слова. Промышленность, регион, инновация, промышленная производство.

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PROBLEMS OF IMPROVING THE MECHANISM OF INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY MANAGEMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Annotation: The article deals with the problems of improving the mechanism for managing the efficiency of industry in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Proposals were made on the formation of market and production infrastructure institutions

Keywords: industry, region, innovation, industrial production.

В Узбекистане за годы независимости достигнуты макроэкономическая стабильность, высокие темпы роста экономики,

созданы широкие возможности и благоприятные условия для развития промышленности и её отраслей в регионах. Осуществление реформ и реализация комплексных мер по диверсификации и модернизации отраслей промышленности в последние годы способствовала обеспечению эффективных структурных сдвигов в развитии данного сектора экономики Республики Каракалпакстан.

Согласно принятой в стране стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан на 2017-2021 гг. производство промышленных товаров увеличится в 1,5 раза, его доля в ВВП – с 33,6% до 36%, доля перерабатывающей отрасли – с 80% до 85%. Стабильное развитие экономики Республики Каракалпакстан, занимаемое им место в разделении труда во многом зависит от отраслевой и территориальной структуры промышленности. Проводимая политика по развитию промышленного потенциала способствовала развитию и расширению базовых отраслей промышленности в регионах Узбекистана, а также привело к коренным изменениям в структуре производства промышленной продукции в Республике Каракалпакстан [4].

Республика Каракалпакстан является одним из основных регионов Узбекистана. Она обладает обширностью территории и занимает по ней первое место среди других регионов страны, имеет удобное географическое расположение и часть Аральского моря, большие природные минерально-сырьевые ресурсы, а также самую низкую плотность населения. Регион обеспечен сельскохозяйственными ресурсами, трудовым потенциалом, производственной инфраструктурой, дорожными, транспортными и инженерно-коммуникационными сетями. Все это в совокупности оказывает влияние на социально-экономическое развитие региона[2]. Направления социально-экономического развития Республики Каракалпакстан в целом и каждого его города и района, поиск новых перспективных отраслей экономики и разработка «точек их роста», улучшение жизни проживающего на территории населения определены президентом страны как важнейшие.

На внеочередной сессии Жокаргы Кенеса Республики Каракалпакстан глава государства Ш. Мирзиеев отметил, что «в целом в Каракалпакстане будет создана новая система организации работ и контроля. Для этого в Сенате Олий Мажлиса образован новый комитет по развитию региона Приаралья, улучшению жизни и увеличению доходов населения» [1]. Валовой региональный продукт (ВРП) Каракалпакстана за 2017–2020 годы возрос более чем в 2 раза, а его доля в ВВП страны составила 3,7%. Наибольший вклад в прирост ВРП за этот период внесли сферы сельского хозяйства (15,2 п.п.) и услуг (2,6 п.п.), доля которых в отраслевой структуре по итогам 2020 г. составила 33,2% и, соответственно, 30,4%. Также за последних четыре года наблюдается положительный вклад отрасли строительства в прирост ВРП (1 п.п.), ее удельный вес

составил 8,5**%.** За 2021 год валовый региональный продукт Республики Каракалпакстан вырос на 7,4% по сравнению с 2020 годом и достиг 26,3 трлн.сум. объем валового регионального продукта на душу населения вырос на 6,0% по сравнению с 2020 годом и составил 13,6 млн. сумов. 2021 год стал весьма удачным для экономики региона. Благодаря масштабным экономическим структурным реформам, проводимым в стране, вследствие смягчения карантинных ограничений, связанных с пандемией коронавируса, экономика региона в 2021г. продемонстрировала динамику роста во многих секторах экономики региона.

К примеру, в 2021 году объем промышленного производства региона составил 16,6 трлн. сум, что на 7,4% больше чем годом ранее. Также в 2021 году в сельском хозяйстве наблюдался рост на 3,7% по сравнению с 2020 годом и объем выпуска сельхозпродукции составил 12,3 трлн. сум. Вместе с тем, темпы роста наблюдались в сфере услуг (19,3%), в строительстве (10,5%), обороте розничной торговли (8,8%), производстве потребительских товаров (6,1%), количестве вновь созданных субъектов малого бизнес (0,5%). Инвестиции в основной капитал выросли на 2,1%, достигнув 7,9 трлн. сум. В 2021 году общий внешнеторговый оборот Республики Каракалпакстан составил около 657,2 млн. долл. США, что на 21,9% больше чем год назад. Торговый баланс региона продемонстрировал положительное сальдо с объемом экспорта в 418,6 млн. долл. США и импорта – 238,6 млн. долл. США[3].

В то же время в развитии промышленности сохраняются проблемы, влияющие на устойчивость динамики роста производства и конкурентоспособности выпускаемой продукции.

Так, сохранение низкого уровня эффективности использования топливно-энергетических ресурсов практически во всех отраслях и сферах экономики делает востребованной реализацию активной политики ресурсосбережения.

Сохраняется низкий уровень переработки сырьевых ресурсов из-за отсутствия сопряженной технологической цепочки производства готовой продукции, имеющей высокую добавленную стоимость.

Проблема высокого уровня износа машин и оборудования негативно влияет на рост конкурентоспособности производства продукции. Так, в промышленности уровень износа составляет 45,9%. Негативная тенденция к росту и наибольшая степень износа машин и оборудования сложилась на предприятиях обрабатывающей промышленности – 50,5%.

Высокий уровень износа машин и оборудования обуславливает проблему низкого уровня производительности труда. Производительность труда в отраслях промышленности Узбекистана в 3-4 раза ниже, чем в быстроразвивающихся странах, таких как Китай, Индия, Бразилия и др.

Низкий уровень межотраслевой кооперации не позволяет максимально вовлечь внутренние ресурсы для развития промышленности.

Это приводит к чрезвычайно высокому уровню потребления импортируемых товаров.

Существует проблема высоких издержек выхода на внешние рынки, обусловленная высокими транспортными и логистическими затратами. В свою очередь это связано с неразвитостью логистической инфраструктуры, что требует строительства единой логистической системы, логистических центров в каждом регионе страны.

Преобладает также проблема обеспечения качества многих видов промышленных товаров. Это обусловлено, главным образом, отсутствием единых жестких требований и национальных стандартов качества. Несоответствие многих товаров требованиям качества, предъявляемым на зарубежных рынках, негативно влияет на конкурентоспособность отечественных товаров и ограничивает их экспорт.

Практически во всех отраслях промышленности отсутствует база для собственного инжиниринга и НИОКР, соответственно и собственных научных разработок и технологий. Это является ограничением в развитии инноваций в промышленности.

В структуре промышленности преобладает доля низкотехнологичных отраслей (29,8%). Соответственно доля высокотехнологичных отраслей остается на низком уровне (1,2%).

Экспортно-сырьевая модель промышленного развития, базирующаяся на форсированном наращивании топливного и сырьевого экспорта утрачивает свой потенциал.

Сохранение перечисленных проблем в перспективе может создавать угрозу для устойчивого и сбалансированного развития промышленности. Кроме того, данные проблемы будут усиливаться под влиянием внешних рисков, способных ослабить факторы и источники промышленного роста.

В частности, происходит усиление глобальной конкуренции, которая охватывает не только традиционные рынки товаров, капитала, технологий и рабочей силы, но и системы государственного управления, поддержки инноваций и развития человеческого потенциала.

Ожидается новая волна технологических изменений, которая усилит роль инноваций в развитии всех отраслей экономики и снизит влияние многих традиционных факторов роста. Отставание в развитии новых технологий последнего поколения может снизить конкурентоспособность национальной экономики, а также повысить ее уязвимость в условиях нарастающего геополитического соперничества. Для достижения цели необходимо решить ряд других задач. В частности, необходимо создание базовых условий для формирования инновационно-ориентированной, высокотехнологичной структуры промышленности за счет дальнейшего развития научно-технического и образовательного потенциала[5].

Формирование институтов рыночной и производственной инфраструктуры будет способствовать активизации инновационных

факторов, обеспечивающих внедрение инноваций в производственный процесс посредством заимствования и адаптации зарубежных технологий и наращивания отечественного инновационного потенциала.

Важнейшей задачей является обеспечение тесной кооперации между научными организациями, учреждениями образования и производственными предприятиями крупного и малого бизнеса.

Немаловажную роль будет играть продуманная инвестиционная политика. Основополагающей задачей в данном направлении является обеспечение необходимого объема инвестиций в модернизацию промышленности.

Необходимо также решить задачу обеспечения устойчивых позиций промышленных предприятий на внутреннем и мировом рынках путем увеличения экспортоориентированного производства и импортозамещения.

Важными сопутствующими задачами являются снятие внутренних инфраструктурных и ресурсных ограничений, что осуществимо путем территориального планирования и развития логистики, а также поддержка баланса между экономическими и социальными целями развития (социальные аспекты промышленной политики).

Промышленность в перспективе должна стать основной движущей силой в достижении устойчивого развития страны. Это должно быть достигнуто за счет углубления структурных преобразований и диверсификации экономики, способствующих отходу от сырьевой направленности, созданию условий для перехода к инновационной и высокотехнологичной модели развития.

В большинстве секторов промышленности будет реализована смешанная модель, основанная на моделях догоняющего и инновационного развития с концентрацией усилий на прорывных научно-технологических направлениях, в которых имеются (или могут быть быстро созданы) конкурентные преимущества и на восстановлении квалифицированного инженерного и конструкторского потенциала.

При этом будет обеспечено гармоничное сочетание отраслевых, межотраслевых, региональных, межрегиональных, общегосударственных и международных интересов при решении стратегических задач социально-экономического развития республики в целях повышения благосостояния и качества жизни населения.

Необходимо максимально использовать фактор вовлечения в оборот относительно конкурентоспособную часть имеющихся мощностей, способных выпускать современную конкурентоспособную продукцию, но не работающих из-за нехватки оборотного капитала и узких возможностей роста внутреннего спроса. Оценки показывают, что резервы загрузки мощностей, не требующих больших инвестиционных затрат, имеются практически во всех секторах промышленности.

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ПИЩЕВАЯ ЦЕННОСТЬ БЕЗАЛКОГОЛЬНЫХ НАПИТКОВ

Аннотация: Следующая статья посвящена потреблению безалкоголных напитков, в частности молока и молочных продуктов. В статье приведены конкретные примеры приготовления различных продуктов из молока в разных местах. В статье также приведены многочисленные элементы и вещества, которые могут его обогатить.

Ключевые слова: организм, потребление напитков, энергетические затраты, лактоза, молоко.

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NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF SOFT DRINKS

Annotation: The following article is devoted to the consumption of non-alcoholic beverages, in particular milk and dairy products. The article presents specific examples of the preparation of various milk products in different places. The article also contains numerous elements and substances that can enrich it.

Keywords: organism, drink consumption, energy costs, lactose, milk.

Наш организм чутко реагирует на потерю воды и требует немедленного восполнения ее. Причем для утоления жажды имеет значение не только абсолютное количество жидкости, но и ее вкусовые свойства. Народный опыт свидетельствует, что лучше всего утоляют жажду специально приготовленные напитки. Так, в России, где повсевместно пили хлебный квас, бытовала поговорка «Худой квасок лучше хорошей воды». В течение последних десятилетий потребление напитков возросло, они стали настолько необходимы, что мы порой не задумываемся над тем, какую пользу получаем от них. Напитки должны не только утолять жажду, но и возмещать энергетические затраты и оказывать тонизирующее действие. Поэтому в большинство жаждоутоляющих напитков включают молоко, соки, сахар и другие продукты, содержащие комплекс веществ, которые определяют их биологическую и

энергетическую ценность. Пищевая (питательная) ценность и физиологическое действие напитков определяются их химическим составом. Обязательной составной частью напитков являются содержащие сахар продукты, которые и обусловливают в основном энергетическую ценность напитков. Сахар легко усваивается организмом, а также способствует усвоению продуктов, употребляемых вместе с ним. В состав многих напитков входит молоко. Великий русский физиолог И. П. Павлов указывал на следующие особо ценные свойства молока как пищевого продукта: для его переваривания требуется минимальная затрата пищеварительных соков, молоко способно возбуждать работу пищеварительного аппарата независимо от аппетита, белок молока обладает высокой усвояемостью. Кроме того, соотношение между белками, жирами и углеводами в молоке способствует хорошей усвояемости их. Например, белок усваивается на 96%, жир-на 95, углеводы -на 98%. Молочный сахар (лактоза) ограничивает процесс брожения в кишечнике и нормализует жизнедеятельность полезной кишечной микрофлоры; лактоза не повышает содержание холестерина в крови. Очень разнообразен минеральный состав молока. Особое значение имеют содержащиеся в нем соли кальция и железа. Микроэлементы — кобальт, медь, а также железо влияют на кроветворные процессы. В молоке содержится почти весь комплекс витаминов, известных в настоящее время, но количество их, за исключением витаминов В1 и В2, невелико. Ничего не зная, конечно, о химическом составе и физиологическом значении молока, люди еще в древние времена по достоинству оценили его. О молоке писали великие ученые древности — Геродот, Аристотель. Древнегреческий врач Гиппократ впервые сформулировал основы лечения молоком. Прославленный врач средневековья Авиценна считал, что молоко —это наилучшая пища для людей пожилого возраста, или, как он писал, для людей, «подвинутых в годах». И в наши дни ученые уделяют много внимания молочному питанию, особенно детей и пожилых людей. Знаменитый русский ученый И. И. Мечников предполагал, что при систематическом потреблении кисло-молочных продуктов увеличивается продолжительность жизни. В пример он приводил высокую продолжительность жизни горцев Кавказа и жителей некоторых районов Болгарии, которые едят много этих продуктов. Он считал, что молочно кислые бактерии подавляют в организме жизнедеятельность всех других вредных микроорганизмов. К слову сказать, кисло-молочные продукты известны очень давно и теперь широко распространены во многих странах мира.

Кумыс (его, как известно, готовят из кобыльего молока) упоминается еще в Ипатьевской летописи XII в. Писал о кумысе и знаменитый итальянский путешественник Марко Поло, побывавший во второй половине XIII в. в Средней Азии. Кефир столь высоко ценили на Кавказе,

что сухую закваску для его приготовления называли «пшеном пророка» или «зернами Магомеда». Интересно, что вплоть до прошлого столетия способ изготовления кефира не был широко известен. Из других кисло-молочных продуктов назовем широко известные простоквашу, украинский варенец, грузинское мацони, курунгу — напиток, распространенный среди бурят и монголов. Из молока верблюдицы в Казахстане готовят шубат, в Туркмении — чал. Ценными являются напитки из пахты и сыворотки, выпускаемые молочной промышленностью. Они содержат сахара, в состав сыворотки входят хорошо усвояемые белки, а также фосфолипиды и витамины. В некоторых южных курортных городах поступают в продажу лечебные кисло-молочные напитки, например Здоровье, Южный. Для приготовления напитка Здоровье используют молочную сыворотку. По мнению специалистов, молочная сыворотка полезна всем здоровым людям, а также рекомендуется больным сахарным диабетом, спастическим колитом, гастритом с пониженной кислотностью. Высокопитательны различные молочные коктейли; в их состав входят белки, жиры, углеводы, соли органических и неорганических кислот и витамины. В коктейлях полностью сохраняются состав и пищевая ценность молочных продуктов, а добавляемые компоненты и вспенивание придают этим продуктам новые ценные качества. Плодовые и ягодные компоненты (сиропы, соки и другие) обогащают их витаминами, органическими кислотами, минеральными веществами, которых недостаточно в молочных продуктах. Молочный жир в коктейлях лучше усваивается, чем в молоке, сливках и прочих молочных продуктах, так как при взбивании смеси жировые шарики частично дробятся. Сиропы чайный, кофейный или шоколадный, напитки (кофе черный, чай, шоколадный), используемые для приготовления коктейлей, сообщают тонизирующие свойства: содержащиеся в них в небольших количествах кофеин, теин или теобромин благотворно действуют на организм человека, снимают усталость и вызывают чувство бодрости. Энергетическая ценность одной порции коктейля колеблется от 140 до 230 ккал. Молочные коктейли хорошо утоляют жажду. Для изготовления прохладительных напитков используют плоды, ягоды и овощи.

Они обогащаютнапитки витаминами, органическими кислотами и минеральными солями, в состав которых входят, в частности, микроэлементы: калий, кальций, фосфор, магний, железо, медь. Так, в виноградном соке почти столько же минеральных веществ, сколько в молоке, по составу они близки к минеральной воде Боржоми, все усваиваются организмом человека. Содержащиеся в плодах, ягодах простые сахара — фруктоза и глюкоза, а также сахароза хорошо растворимы 'в воде, быстро усваиваются. Эфирные масла и другие ароматические вещества плодов и ягод придают сокам приятный аромат. Плодовые, ягодные и овощные соки, обладающие высокими вкусовыми

достоинствами, не только легко усваиваются, но и содействуют усвоению основных веществ, которые содержатся в других пищевых продуктах. В соках глюкоза и фруктоза содержатся вместе с минеральными солями. Это сочетание способствует быстрой ассимиляции Сахаров в организме человека. Наиболее полезны соки с мякотью благодаря наличию комплекса пектиновых веществ с клетчаткой. Ниже приведены данные об энергетической ценности плодово-ягодных соков (в ккал/100 г).

Абрикосовый	56	Мандариновый	38
Апельсиновый	55	Персиковый	41
Виноградный	72	Сливовый	65
Вишнёвый	53	Чёрносмородиновый	65
Гранатовый	61	Черносмородиновый с мякотью	89
Земленичный	31		

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ТЕХНОЛОГИК ТАЪЛИМ ЙЎНАЛИШИДА УМУМКАСБИЙ ФАНЛАРНИ ЎҚИТИШДА ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТАЪЛИМ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИ

Таянч сўзлар: таълим-тарбия, давлат таълим стандарти, технология, омил, мақсад, вазифа, босқич, компетенция, инновация, инновацион ғоялар, технологик жараён, креативлик, компетентлик.

Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада технологик таълим йўналишида умумкасбий фанларни замонавий технологиялар асосида ўқитиш талабаларда умумкасбий билим ва кўникмаларни ривожлантириш омиллари изоҳланган. Талабаларга таълим беришда таълим сифатини юқори самарадорлигини ва ижобий сифат кўрсаткичларини оширишнинг методикаси ва таркибий қисмлари асослаб ўтилган.

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MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING GENERAL VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE FIELD OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Keywords: education, state education standard, technology, factor, goal, task, stage, competence, innovation, innovative ideas, technological process, creativity, competence.

Abstract: This article reveals the factors of formation of general professional knowledge and skills of students in teaching general professional sciences in the field of technological education based on modern technologies. The methods and components of improving the quality of education and positive quality indicators in teaching students are substantiated.

Республикамизнинг педагогик олим ва амалиётчилари илмий асосланган ҳолда Ўзбекистоннинг ижтимоий-педагогик шароитига мослашган таълим технологияларини ва уларни таълим-тарбия амалиётида қўллашга интилмокдалар. Таълим технологияларини ўқув жараёнига жорий этишнинг асосий шартлари қуйидагилардан иборат:

1. «Кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий дастури» мақсади ва вазифаларини рўёбга чиқариш учун таълимни жадаллаштириш зарурлиги;

2. Таълим-тарбия жараёнида ўқитувчи ва талаба ролини ўзгартириш зарурлиги;

3. Фан-техника тараққиётининг ўта ривожланганлиги натижасида ахборотларнинг кескин кўпайиб бораётганлиги ва уларни ёшларга билдириш учун вақтнинг чегараланганлиги;

4. Кишилик жамияти ўз тараққиётининг шу кундаги бой назарий ва эмпирик билимларга асосланган тафаккурдан тобора фойдали натижага эга бўлган, аниқ якунга асосланган техник тафаккурга ўтиб бораётганлиги;

5. Рақобатбардош мутахассислар тайёрлаш талаби уларга энг илғор билим бериш усули ҳисобланган объектив борлиққа тизимли ёндашув тамойилидан фойдаланишни талаб қилишидадир.

Таълим жараёни юқорида санаб ўтилган бешта асосий шартларни барча талабларига жавоб берадиган таълимий тадбирдир. БМТ нуфузли идораларидан бири бўлган ЮНЕСКОнинг таърифича, таълим технологияси - таълим моделларини оптималлаштириш мақсадида, инсон ва техника ресурслари ва уларнинг ўзаро таъсирини ҳисобга олган ҳолда, бутун ўқитиш ва билимларни ўзлаштириш жараёнини яратиш, қўллаш ва аниқлаш тизимидир. Тизимнинг фаолияти уни ташкил этувчи ҳар бир элементига ва ўз навбатида ҳар бир элемент бир-бирига чамбарчас боғлиқ. Таълим жараёнини бир тизим деб қарайдиган бўлсак, уни ташкил этувчилари, яъни элементларига қуйидагилар киради: ўкув мақсади, кутилаётган натижалар, ўқитувчи, талаба, таълим мазмуни, таълим методи, таълим шакли, таълим воситалари, назорат ва баҳолаш. Таълим жараёнини лойиҳалаштиришда юқорида санаб ўтилган элементлардан бирортаси эътибордан четда қолса ёки нотўғри танланган бўлса, тизим ишламайди, демакки, таълим жараёни олдига қўйилган мақсадга эришилмайди.

Таълим модели — таълим жараёни тузилмасидир. Таълим моделлари икки турга ажратилади: анъанавий таълим модели ва ноанъанавий таълим модели. Ноанъанавий таълим моделини ўз навбатида куйидаги уч кисмга ажратиш мумкин: ҳамкорликда ўрганиш, моделлаштириш, тадқиқот. Тадқикотлар натижаси шуни кўрсатадики, анъанавий дарс ўтиш таълимнинг самарали моделларидан бири бўлиб қолмоқда. Анъанавий дарс - муайян муддатга мўлжалланган, таълим жараёни кўпроқ ўкитувчи шахсига каратилган, мавзуга кириш, ёритиш, мустаҳкамлаш ва якунлаш босқичларидан иборат таълим моделидир. Ўқув материали янги ва анча мураккаб бўлганда, анъанавий дарс кўп ҳолларда таълим жараёнининг бирдан-бир методи бўлиб қолмоқда. Маълумки, анъанавий дарсда таълим жараёнининг марказида ўқитувчи туради. Шу боис, баъзида анъанавий дарсни марказида ўқитувчи турган ўқитиш усули деб ҳам аташади. Анъанавий дарс ўтиш моделида кўпроқ маъруза, савол-жавоб, амалий машқ каби методлардан фойдаланилади. Шу сабаб, бу холларда анъанавий дарс самарадорлиги анча паст бўлиб, талабалар

таълим жараёнининг пассив иштирокчиларига айланиб қоладилар. Анъанавий дарс шаклини сақлаб қолган ҳолда, унга турли-туман талабалар фаолиятини фаоллаштирадиган методлар билан бойитиш талабаларнинг ўзлаштириш даражасини кўтарилишига олиб келади. Бунинг учун дарс жараёни оқилона ташкил қилиниши, ўқитувчи томонидан талабаларнинг қизиқишини орттириб, уларнинг таълим жараёнида фаоллиги муттасил рағбатлантирилиб турилиши, ўкув материалини кичик-кичик бўлакларга бўлиб, уларнинг мазмунини очишда баҳс-мунозара, аклий ҳужум, кичик гуруҳларда ишлаш, тадқиқот, ролли ўйинлар методларини қўллаш, турли-туман қизиқтирувчи мисолларнинг келтирилиши, талабаларни амалий машқларни мустақил бажаришга ундаш, турли баҳолаш усулларидан фойдаланиш, таълим воситаларидан жойида ва вақтида фойдаланиш талаб этилади. Бу моделлар асосан талаба шахсига қаратилган бўлиб, уларни бошқача қилиб марказда талаба турган таълим моделлари деб ҳам аташади.

Анъанавий таълим модели — талабаларнинг ўзлаштириш, тушуниб етиш, билимини мустаҳкамлаш бўйича ўзлаштириш фаолиятини таъминлайдиган, тайёр ҳолатда талабаларга баён қилинган ўқитиш ва билим олиш моделидир. Анъанавий таълим модели методлари дарс жараёнида қўлланганда таълим жараёни марказида ўқитувчи туради. Анъанавий таълим моделига маъруза, намойиш, видеоусул, тўрт поғонали усул, лаборатория ишлари, амалий машқлар каби методлар киради.

Ҳамкорликда ўрганиш модели - талабаларнинг билимини ўзлаштириш, сингдириш, мустаҳкамлаш бўйича репродуктив фаолиятини таъминловчи, маҳорат ва малакани кетма-кетлик бўйича талабанинг бевосита бошчилигида ишга солишни ташкил этишга асосланган ўқитиш ва билим олиш моделидир. Ушбу модел талабаларнинг мустақил гуруҳларда ишлаши эвазига таълим олишини кўзда тутадиган методлардан иборат. Буларга китоб билан ишлаш, ўқув суҳбати, давра суҳбати, ақлий ҳужум, кичик гуруҳларда ишлаш, баҳс-мунозара каби методларни киритиш мумкин.

Моделлаштириш модели — реал ҳаётда ва жамиятда юз берадиган ҳодиса ва жараёнларнинг ихчамлаштирилган ва соддалаштирилган кўринишини синфхонада яратиш ва уларда талабаларнинг шахсан қатнашиши ва фаолияти эвазига таълим олишини кўзда тутувчи методлардан иборат. Ушбу методларнинг асосий мақсади талабаларнинг фақат тинглаши эмас, балки билимларни ўзлаштиришда бевосита иштирокини таъминлаш орқали таълим жараёни самарадорлигини оширишга қаратилган. Буларга ишбоп ўйинлар ва ролли ўйинлар каби методларни кириш мумкин.

Тадқиқот модели — талабалар томонидан муаммони тушуниш ва ечиш, мустақил билим олишни кучайтирадиган ва шунга ундайдиган усуллар йиғиндисидан иборатдир. Тадқиқот моделининг мақсади дарс

жараёнида талабаларда савол қўйиш ва уларга жавоб излашида қизиқишини уйғотишга қаратилгандир. Ушбу модел бўйича ўқитиш талабаларни амалий изланиш жараёнида бевосита қатнашишини таъминлайди. Буларга муаммоли вазият, лойиҳалаш методи, мустақил изланиш, йўналтирувчи матн каби методлар киради.

Метод — (грекча «Metodos» сўзидан олинган бўлиб, изланиш ёки билиш йўли, назария, таълимот маъносини англатади) аниқ вазифани ечишга бўйсундирилган, борлиқни амалий ёки назарий ўзлаштириш операцияларининг ёки йўлларининг йиғиндиси.

Метод - талаба ва ўқитувчининг муайян мақсадга қаратилган, биргаликдаги фаолиятини ташкил қилишнинг тартибга солинган усуллар йиғиндиси.

Амалиётдаги оддий қоидалар шу ҳақда гувоҳлик берадики, янги билимларни бериш назарий дарснинг дастлабки 20 дақиқасида амалга ошириш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади, кейин эса баҳс-мунозара, кичик гуруҳларда ишлаш ва бошқа шу каби ноанъанавий методларни амалга ошириб, талабаларнинг билимларини мустаҳкамлаш керак. Қандай ҳолатда ҳам назарий дарс жараёнида, масалан, фақат маъруза ўкиладиган вақт 20 дақиқадан ошмаслиги керак. Чунки ўрганишнинг дастлабки 20 дақиқаси энг самарали, 30 дақиқадан кейин эса, ўрганишни давом эттириш мотивацияси тезда пасая бошлайди. Бу ҳамма таклифлар талабанинг диққатини узоқроқ вақттача сақлаб туришга хизмат қилади.

Идрок қилиш пайтида қанча кўп сенсорик (сезги) каналлардан фойдаланилса, эсда олиб қолинган билимларнинг микдори ва сифати шунчалик юқори бўлади. Агар билимлар фақат «маъруза»лар орқали (пассив тинглаш йўлида) берилган бўлса, унда 3 кундан сўнг уларнинг фақат 25%ни эслаш мумкин холос. Агар у маърузалар ўқиш (тинглаш), намойиш ва кўргазмали қилиш (кўриш, ушлаб кўриш ва шу кабилар) орқали берилса ва шу тўғрисида баҳслашилса, унда 3 кундан сўнг 75%ини эсга тушириш мумкин.

Агар билимларни идрок қилишда бир неча сенсорик каналлар биргаликда ишга солинган бўлса, маълумотларнинг қисқа хотирадан узоқ хотирага ўтиш жараёни тезлашади, бу эса билишнинг асоси бўлиб ҳисобланади. Ўкув вазиятини тайёрлашда ноанъанавий методлар ва аудио-визуал воситаларни самарали ишлатиш лозим. Бунда бирданига кўпгина сенсорик каналлар жалб этилади.

Қуйида тавсия этилаётган схемада талабаларнинг эслаб қолиш кўрсаткичларига ўқитиш методларининг таъсир даражаси акс эттирилган:

1 Маъруза - эшитганимизнинг 5%.
2 Ўқиш - ўқиганимизнинг 10%.
3 Видеоусул, намойиш - кўрганимизнинг 20%.
4 Тажрибани намойиш қилиш - кўрган ва эшитганимизнинг 30%
5 Баҳс-мунозара - муҳокама қилганимизнинг 40%.

6 Машқлар - ўқиган, ёзган, гапирганимизнинг 50%.

7 Ишбоп ўйин, кичик гуруҳларда ишлаш, лойиҳалаш – мустақил ўқиганимизнинг, таҳлил ва муҳокама қилганимизнинг, ҳимоя ва намойиш қилганимизнинг 75%.

8 Йўналтирувчи матн, муаммоли вазият, бошқаларни ўқитиш — мустақил ўрганганимизнинг, таҳлил ва муҳокама қилганимизнинг 90%.

Юқоридаги маълумотлар шуни кўрсатадики, дарс жараёнида анъанавий методлар кўлланилганда, талабаларнинг ахборотни эслаб колиш кўрсаткичининг энг юкори даражаси 30% ни ташкил этар экан. Ноанъанавий методлар қўлланилганда эса, талабаларнинг ахборотларни ўзлаштириш даражаси кўтарила боради.

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МОРФОГЕНЕЗ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ В НАДПОЧЕЧНИКАХ ПРИ КОРОНАРНОЙ СМЕРТНОСТИ

Резюме: Приведены данные о зависимости функциональной морфологии желез от темпа умирания при остром «кардиоваскулярном» стрессе. Определен комплекс морфологических и гистохимических критериев функционального состояния надпочечников для задач диагностики состояния острого стресса на секционном материале, причины смерти, темпа умирания и танатогенеза.

Ключевые слова: морфогенез, надпочечник, коронарная смертность.

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MORPHOGENESIS OF CHANGES IN THE ADRENAL GLANDS IN CORONARY MORTALITY

Resume: The data on the dependence of the functional morphology of the glands on the rate of death in acute "cardiovascular" stress are presented. A set of morphological and histochemical criteria of the functional state of the adrenal glands for the tasks of diagnosing the state of acute stress on sectional material, the cause of death, the rate of dying and thanatogenesis was determined.

Key words: morphogenesis, adrenal gland, coronary mortality.

Актуальность. Современные представления о состоянии надпочечников при стенокардии и остром инфаркте миокарда базируются в основном на данных клинико-лабораторных исследований и экспериментов[4].

Вопросам функциональной морфологии надпочечников при этих формах ишемической болезни сердца (ИБС) уделяется недостаточное внимание[2]. Отсутствуют данные о зависимости морфофункциональных изменений железы от темпов умирания, не изучено влияние основного заболевания на характер адаптационных реакций надпочечников в условиях острого «кардио-васкулярного» стресса, не определен комплекс морфологических критериев функционального состояния железы для

целей диагностики «аварийного синдрома неспецифической адаптации» на секционном материале[1].

Имеющиеся в литературе сведения о гипертрофических, атрофических и дистрофических изменениях в надпочечниках у больных атеросклерозом и гипертонической болезнью носят противоречивый характер и не поддаются четкой систематизации, которая могла бы ориентировать морфолога в трактовке обнаруживаемых изменений, что связано с большой динамичностью морфологии железы при экстремальных состояниях[3,5,7].

Цель исследования. Изучить морфологические изменения в надпочечниках в зависимости от темпов наступления смерти; исследовать морфологические проявления адаптационных реакций в надпочечниках при острой коронарной недостаточности и остром инфаркте миокарда и установить соответствующие критерии оценки функционального состояния железы.

Материалы и методы исследования. Работа основана на данных судебно-медицинского исследования 125 лиц с ИБС, умерших скоропостижно от острой коронарной недостаточности и острого инфаркта миокарда, 50 практически здоровых лиц, погибших от механической травмы (контроль), и 30 лиц, умерших от острой алкогольной интоксикации.

Результаты исследования. Все микроскопические препараты в зависимости от количества содержащихся в них липидов и пигмента липофусцина были разделены на 6 групп, каждая из которых соответствовала следующей определенной степени нагрузки липидами (в % к общей площади коры); 1-я группа — 20%, 2-я — 40%, 3-я — 50%, 4-я — 60%, 5-я — 70%, 6-я —80%.

Надпочечники при «острой» смерти от ИБС по морфологическим и морфометрическим данным отличаются от желез практически здоровых лиц, погибших от травмы. Абсолютный вес равен 12±0,4 г, относительный— 171 ±0,35 мг/кг, ширина коры в среднем 975 мкм (зона клубочков— 80 мкм, зона пучков — 725 мкм, сетчатая зона—170 мкм). В «норме» эти показатели равны: абсолютный вес 8,7±0,3 г, относительный— 140±0,5 мг/кг, ширина коры — 900 мкм (зона клубочков — 65 мкм, зона пучков — 670 мкм, сетчатая зона — 165 мкм). Мозговое вещество в медиальных отделах железы достигает толщины 2—3 мм, в латеральных — лишь 0,2—0,8 мм и иногда вовсе отсутствует.

Увеличение веса надпочечников связано прежде всего с продолжительностью и тяжестью основного заболевания. При изолированном коронарном атеросклерозе с продолжительностью заболевания до 5 лет абсолютный вес желез равен 10,3±0,4 г, относительный—148±0,2 мг/кг, что незначительно отличается от «нормы». В случаях ИБС на фоне общего атеросклероза с длительным течением

заболевания (10 и более лет) вес надпочечников возрастает: абсолютный 13,1 ±0,5 г, относительный 179±0,3 мг/кг, еще выше он при сочетании ИБС с гипертонической болезнью (II и III стадии)—абсолютный 13,3±0,5 г, относительный 181 ±0,1 мг/кг. С увеличением веса тела увеличивается и абсолютный вес желез, относительный вес их при этом существенно не изменяется и даже проявляет тенденцию к снижению.

В основу изучения функциональной морфологии надпочечников были положены сравнительные данные о структурных и гистохимических изменениях желез при разных темпах наступления смерти. При этом учитывалось «исходное» (до смерти) состояние органа, обусловленное развитием основного заболевания, а также возрастные, половые и конституциональные особенности.

Катамнестические данные о характере наступления скоропостижной смерти позволили выделить наиболее часто встречающиеся варианты темпа умирания и разделить материал по этому признаку на 3 группы: «острая» смерть — в течение 30 мин после приступа стенокардии (50 случаев); «замедленная» — от 30 мин до 24 ч (50 случаев); «поздняя» смерть — спустя сутки и более (25 случаев). Контрольная группа в от-

ношении возраста, пола и темпов умирания была адекватна группе скоропостижной смерти. За условную «норму» принято состояние надпочечников 32 здоровых лиц, погибших без агонального периода при несчастных случаях

Вывод. Таким образом, при скоропостижной «острой» смерти морфологию надпочечников определяют изменения, имеющие давность и обусловленные основным заболеванием (ИБС на фоне атеросклероза, ИБС в сочетании с гипертонической болезнью). К ним относятся: нарастание веса желез, гипертрофические и гиперпластические процессы, аденоматозная гиперплазия и увеличение липидов, патология сосудов (гиалиноз, артериосклероз), гипертрофия мускулатуры центральной вены, склеротические и атрофические изменения. Острые процессы, отражающие состояние «кардио-васкулярного» стресса, при быстрых темпах умирания (до 30 мин) выражены неотчетливо. Они представлены единичными мелкими цитолизами в клубочковой и пучковой зонах, небольшими очагами делипидизации в сетчатой зоне и внутренних отделах зоны пучков, полнокровием сосудов железы.

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ПОСЛЕОПЕРАЦИОННАЯ КОГНИТИВНАЯ ДИСФУНКЦИЯ

Аннотация: Послеоперационная когнитивная дисфункция очень актуальная тема современной анестезиологии и реаниматологии и в частности кардиоанестезиологии и кардиореаниматологии после кардиохирургических операций. Данная статья даёт определение и разъяснение данной темы и объясняет причино-следственные связи общей анестезии в развитии когнитивных дисфункций в послеоперационном периоде.

Ключевые слова: когнитивная дисфункция, послеоперационные неврологические осложнения.

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POSTOPERATIVE COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION

Abstract: Postoperative cognitive dysfunction is a very relevant topic of modern anesthesiology and resuscitation, and in particular cardioanesthesiology and cardioreanimatology after cardiac surgery. This article defines and clarifies this topic and explains the causal relationships of general anesthesia in the development of cognitive dysfunction in the postoperative period.

Keywords: cognitive dysfunction, postoperative neurological complications.

Нарушение функции ЦНС после операции на сердце существенно увеличивает летальность, продолжительность стационарного лечения, повышает финансовые расходы системы здравоохранения, а также характеризуется более высокой частотой повторной госпитализации (Johnson T. et al., 2002; Selnes M.A. et al., 2003).

Классификация послеоперационных неврологических осложнений включает острое нарушение мозгового кровообращения, делирий и ПОКД (Hood R. et al., 2018).

Когнитивная дисфункция представляет собой расстройство мыслительных процессов, которое может затрагивать изолированные когнитивные домены, такие как вербальная и визуальная память, понимание родного языка, пространственно-визуальная ориентация, внимание или концентрация. Нарушение функции может затрагивать одну область, без развития дефицита в другой (Steinmetz J. et al., 2009; Hansen M.V., 2014). В отличие от послеоперационного делирия, который проявляется как преходящее и волнообразное нарушение сознания, развивающееся в первые дни после операции, ПОКД характеризуется стойкими нарушениями, подтвержденными результатами нейропсихологического тестирования (Fong H.K. et al., 2006; Saniova B. et al., 2009, Соколов С.В. и соавт., 2018). В целом, ПОКД определяется рядом изменений в нейрокогнитивном состоянии пациента и его поведении в течение недель или даже месяцев после анестезии (Mackensen G.B. et al., 2004). Глубина когнитивных нарушений после операции и анестезии оказывает значительное влияние на дальнейшую социальную и бытовую реабилитацию больного и имеет прямую связь с увеличением продолжительности госпитализации и задержкой функционального восстановления (Chen X. et al., 2001).

Встречаемость ПОКД значимо варьирует в зависимости от её определения, применяемых батарей тестов и интервалов послеоперационной оценки. Так, заболеваемость ПОКД после кардиохирургических операции составляет от 30 до 80 % при интервале оценки через несколько недель после операции и от 10 до 60 % при наблюдении через 3-6 месяцев (Coburn M. et al., 2010; van Harten A.E. et al., 2012).

Впервые клинический феномен развития когнитивного дефицита после операции на сердце был описан Bedford в журнале Lancet в 1955 году. Его работа включала 1193 кардиохирургических пациентов, среди которых у 21 % наблюдались когнитивные нарушения различного характера и степени тяжести (Bedford P., 1955). В последующем ряд авторов показал, что частота развития краткосрочной (до 83 %) и долгосрочной (до 60 %) ПОКД и делирия находится в прямой зависимости от возраста пациента, предоперационного неврологического статуса, продолжительности оперативного вмешательства, искусственной вентиляции легких, длительности ИК и ряда других факторов (Tuman K. J. et al., 1992; Roach G.W. et al., 1996; Arrowsmith J.E. et al., 2000; Bartels K. et al., 2013, Баутин А.Е. и соавт., 2016). Исследования популяции некардиохирургических пациентов также подтвердили значимость вышеперечисленных факторов риска с позиции развития ранней ПОКД и

сохранения долгосрочных нейрокогнитивных нарушений. Кроме того, была обнаружена взаимосвязь между наличием у пациентов ПОКД при выписке из стационара и через 3 месяца после операции и повышенным уровнем летальности (Monk T.G. et al., 2008; Rasmussen L.S. et al., 2015; Овезов А.М. и соавт., 2015; Новицкая-Усенко Л.В., 2018).

Несмотря на почти 70 лет исследований в данной области, в настоящий момент вопросы этиологии и патогенеза периоперационного поражения головного мозга остаются предметом дискуссий. Нет единого мнения и в вопросе прогностической ценности нейромониторинга в диагностике ПОКД. Продолжается поиск эффективных методов профилактики и терапии неврологических осложнений после операции (Ghanayem N.S. et al., 2006; Tanaka H. et al., 2011). Принимая во внимание тот факт, что количество оперативных вмешательств, требующих анестезии, во всем мире превышает 230 миллионов и в связи с увеличивающимся количеством операций у пациентов старше 65 лет, считается что после 2020 года данная возрастная группа будет наиболее часто нуждаться в оперативном лечении (Etzioni D.A. et al., 2003; Weiser T.G. et al., 2008). Отсюда следует вывод, что уже через несколько лет миллионы пациентов пожилого возраста будут входить в группу риска развития ПОКД. Таким образом, не остается сомнений, что проблема ПОКД имеет не только индивидуальный, но и важный социальный аспект, что требует от медицинского сообщества продолжать изучение данной патологии.

Определение и классификация послеоперационной когнитивной дисфункции

Ухудшение когнитивных способностей после операции на сердце встречается у 80% пациентов в течение нескольких дней после операции и сохраняется в долгосрочной перспективе у одной трети больных (Roach G.W. et al., 1996). Развитие когнитивного дефицита отрицательно сказывается на реализации пациента в различных сферах деятельности: профессиональной, социальной, учебной, бытовой. Кроме того, нарушение функций высшей нервной деятельности приводит к преждевременной потери трудоспособности и зависимости от систем социальной поддержки (Deiner S. et al., 2009). Согласно классическому определению, предложенному Rasmussen et al., ПОКД - это когнитивное расстройство, развивающееся в раннем послеоперационном периоде и часто сохраняющееся в более поздние сроки. Клинически ПОКД проявляется в виде нарушений памяти, внимания и других высших корковых функций, подтвержденных данными нейропсихологического тестирования (НПТ) в виде снижения показателей тестирования в послеоперационном периоде не менее чем на 1 SD (или 20%) от дооперационного уровня (Rasmussen L.S. et al., 2001). В недалеком прошлом, Международная рабочая группа по номенклатуре периоперационных когнитивных расстройств (International

Working Party for Nomenclature of Perioperative Cognitive Disorders) предложила расширить диапазон разницы показателей НПТ до ± 1,96 SD от исходного уровня по результатам 2-х и более тестов из батареи 5-10 тестов (Scott D.A., 2016).

Клиническая классификация ПОКД по продолжительности включает следующие формы:

• острая или краткосрочная форма (временной интервал до 7 суток после операции);

• промежуточная форма (до 3 месяцев послеоперационного периода);

• долгосрочная форма (до года и более).

Однако в недалеком прошлом данная классификация была пересмотрена, и о развитии ПОКД стали говорить лишь по истечении 7 суток после вмешательства. Согласно современной номенклатуре упразднены понятия промежуточной и долгосрочной формы, вместо них введены термины «отсроченное нейрокогнитивное восстановление», а также ПОКД со средними (± 1-2 SD от нормальных значений) или выраженными (более чем на ± 2 SD от нормальных значений) нейрокогнитивными отклонениями.

По глубине нарушения когнитивного потенциала, ПОКД принято делить на следующие степени тяжести (МКБ 10, 1995):

• легкие когнитивные нарушения (преимущественно страдает кратковременная память и скорость реакции). Результаты нейропсихологических тестов могут быть в пределах возрастной нормы;

• умеренные когнитивные нарушения (характеризуются снижением памяти, внимания, речевых качеств, способности к усвоению материала). Результаты нейропсихологических тестов оказываются за пределами возрастной нормы;

• тяжелые когнитивные нарушения (отсутствие способности к запоминанию новой информации и воспроизведению из памяти событий прошлого).

Легкая и умеренная степень когнитивных нарушений встречается наиболее часто, а способность к запоминанию и нарушение процессов познания и концентрации внимания являются теми сферами, чья деятельность нарушается в первую очередь.

Факторы риска послеоперационной когнитивной дисфункции

Развитие нарушений когнитивного потенциала после хирургического вмешательства приводит к изменению поведенческих особенностей и потере личностной индивидуальности пациента, что способствует снижению функционала осознания окружающего мира. В отдельных случаях развитие когнитивного дефицита может приводить к долговременной либо постоянной зависимости от служб социальной

защиты (Rasmussen L.S. et al., 2003). Профилактика данной нозологии является одним из важных мероприятий, которое следует учитывать при подготовке к анестезии у пациентов высокого риска.

Высокой настороженности в отношении развития ПОКД требуют пациенты пожилого и старческого возраста (Coburn M. et al., 2010, Корячкин В.А. и соавт., 2018), мужского пола, а также больные с низким уровнем образовательного ценза (вероятность развития ПОКД находится в обратной зависимости от образованности индивида) (Silbert B. et al., 2015). Для лиц пожилого возраста характерно нарушение функций многих регуляторных механизмов и более высокая восприимчивость к стрессу, каковым является операция и анестезия (Iadecola C., 2004). Особенно сильно на когнитивный потенциал лиц данной возрастной группы влияет смена привычной обстановки и нарушение цикла «сон - бодрствование» после операции, что может служить дополнительной причиной развития ПОКД (Kaneko T. et al., 1997). Кроме того, возрастные изменения влияют на фармакокинетические и фармакодинамические свойства препаратов, включая печеночный и почечный клиренс, удлиненный период полувыведения и измененную чувствительность к лекарственным препаратам (McLean A.J. et al., 2004). Среди других факторов риска также выделяют анамнестические указания на алкоголизм (Hudetz J.A. et al., 2009), сахарный диабет, почечную недостаточность и нарушение сна (Johnson T. et al., 2002). Большую роль играет наличие в анамнезе патологии сердечно-сосудистой системы и исходное снижение когнитивных способностей. Кроме того, в литературе описан феномен генетической предрасположенности к развитию ПОКД (Mathew J. P. et al., 2001; Patel D. et al., 2016; Feinkohl I. et al., 2017).

Со стороны операции на когнитивную функцию оказывают влияние характер и объем оперативного вмешательства, а также интра- или послеоперационные осложнения. В кардиохирургии важную роль играют время пережатия аорты и повторный характер вмешательства. При операциях с применением ИК, выраженность ПОКД будет иметь прямую зависимость от продолжительности экстракорпоральной перфузии (Brown W.R. et al., 2000; Vranken N.P.A. et al., 2017). Кроме того, триггером ПОКД может служить высвобождение цитокинов как следствие системного воспалительного ответа на оперативное вмешательство (Wang W. et al., 2014; Сидельников С.Г., 2000).

Согласно имеющимся данным, изменения когнитивного статуса не имеют прямой зависимости от вида анестезии (Rasmussen L S. et al., 2003; van Dijk D. et al., 2007). Однако, со стороны анестезии глубина когнитивных нарушений находится в прямой зависимости от продолжительности общей анестезии (максимальный риск отмечается при её длительности более 5-6 часов и при повторной анестезии) (Burkhart C.S. et al., 2012; Шнайдер Н.А. и соавт., 2005; Шнайдер Н.А. и соавт., 2004),

вида и количества применяемых наркотических препаратов (Litaker D. Et al., 2001), нарушений гомеостаза, ишемии головного мозга вследствие гипоксии и гипоперфузии (интраоперационная церебральная десатурация), периоперационных анестезиологических осложнений (Moller J.T. et al., 1998; Ivanov S.V., 2005; Bokeriia L.A., 2007; Shepelyuk A.N., 2012; Rundshagen I., 2014). Время послеоперационной ИВЛ и длительность пребывания в стационаре также имеют прямую связь с риском развития нейропсихического дефицита (Кашеринов И.Ю. и соавт., 2017, Крашенинников С.В. и соавт., 2017).

Этиология и патогенез послеоперационной когнитивной дисфункции.

Функция ЦНС зависит от адекватной доставки кислорода и нутриентов, эффективного удаления продуктов обмена и наличия подходящей нейрохимической среды (Pappa M. et al., 2017). Несмотря на большое количество экспериментальных и клинических исследований, в настоящий момент не сформирована единая концепция развития когнитивных нарушений после операции. Многие авторы являются сторонниками многофакторной теории развития нарушения функций высшей нервной деятельности, согласно которой основными причинами развития неврологических осложнений могут явиться микроэмболизация церебральных сосудов, гипоперфузия головного мозга и нейровоспаление (Goto T. et al., 2014; Mitchell S.J. et al., 2015).

Искусственное кровообращение и хирургическая рана являются наиболее вероятными источниками микроэмболов (тромбы, жировые частицы и пузырьки воздуха). Более того, микроэмболы могут отделяться от атеросклеротических бляшек в аорте во время наложения зажима и манипуляций в данной зоне (Stump D.A. et al., 1996). Микроэмболические осложнения, в том числе за счет высокого температурного градиента во время согревания при ИК (Buss M.I. et al., 1993; Grigore A.M. et al., 2002), могут вызывать фокальные инфаркты головного мозга, что также приводит к развитию когнитивных отклонений после операции (Qing M. et al., 2011). В одном из исследований было показано, что магнитно- резонансная томография (МРТ) выявляет изменения, характерные для микроинфарктов головного мозга, у 50% пациентов после АКШ в условиях ИК (Knipp S.C. et al., 2008). В работах по применению транскраниального ультразвукового исследования и в публикациях с изучением аутопсии также подтверждена связь между АКШ с ИК и развитием церебральных микроинфарктов (Moody D.M. et al., 1995; Liu Y.H. et al., 2009). Однако, следует принять во внимание тот факт, что текущие методики нейровизуализации могут обнаружить лишь локус повреждения диаметром от 3 мм. Это говорит о том, что микроэмболические повреждения могут находиться за пределами разрешающих способностей большинства имеющихся сканеров (Gorelick P.B. et al., 2011).

Гипоперфузия вещества головного мозга может быть результатом различных патофизиологических нарушений. Очевидной и наиболее частой причиной церебральной гипоперфузии является артериальная гипотензия. В связи с этим, показатели артериального давления (АД) применяются многими исследовательскими группами для изучения роли перфузии головного мозга в развитии ПОКД (Gruvstad M. et al., 1962; Rollason W.N. et al., 1971). Другими факторами нарушения перфузии головного мозга являются гиперкапния и церебральная вазоконстрикция, вызванные гипервентиляцией. Так, Wollman and Orkin показали, что тяжелая гипокапния, вызванная гипервентиляцией во время анестезии, коррелирует с продолжительностью и глубиной когнитивного дефицита в течении 3-6 дней после вмешательства (Wollman S.B. et al., 1968). Тем не менее, другие исследования не подтвердили существенного влияния гипервентиляции на когнитивную функцию (Blenkarn G.D. et al., 1972).

В качестве еще одного основного патогенетического механизма ПОКД ряд авторов выделяет системный ответ на стресс, вызванный применением ИК, операцией и анестезией. Данные факторы запускают высвобождение нейромедиаторов и индуцируют каскад изменений, связанных с нейровоспалением, что может приводить к ухудшению когнитивных способностей (Hudetz J.A. et al., 2011). Воспалительные цитокины влияют на механизмы синаптической связи и передачи, что клинически проявляется в виде когнитивных нарушений и развития нейродегенеративных процессов (Cunningham C. et al., 2009). В экспериментальном исследовании на мышах, Cibelli и соавторы доказали критическую роль синдрома системного воспаления в патогенезе ПОКД в ответ на хирургическую травму, а также обратимость данного процесса при назначении противовоспалительных препаратов (Cibelli M. et al., 2010). В недалеком прошлом считалось, что системный воспалительный ответ вызван активацией иммунной системы после контакта крови с искусственными материалами магистралей аппарата ИК, а также повреждением сердца, легких и почек в результате процессов ишемии/реперфузии (Gao L. et al., 2005). Воспалительная реакция в ткани головного мозга объяснялась повреждением гематоэнцефалического барьера (Day J.R. et al., 2005). Однако, в ряде опубликованных работ получили схожую активацию воспалительных агентов, в частности интерлейкинов - 1, 8 и 10, а также фактора некроза опухолей - а в плазме в комбинации с повышенным уровнем активности ацетилхолинэстеразы, и при операциях без применения ИК. Данные изменения сопровождались дегенерацией нейронов, что приводило к ухудшению функции коры головного мозга и проблемам, связанным с ПОКД (Asian R. et al., 1992; Jansen N.J. et al., 1992; Finn A. et al., 1993; Steinberg J.B. et al., 1993; Casey L.C., 1993; Wei M. et al., 2001; Li Y.C. et al., 2012; Hovens I.B. et al., 2014). Более того, развитие данного феномена системного воспаления характерно

не только для операций на сердце, но и для целого ряда других хирургических вмешательств (Parolari A. et al., 2007; Borgermann J. et al., 2007). Не вызывает сомнений и связь между нарушением циркадного ритма секреции стресс-гормонов и эндокринного метаболического стресса после операции и развитием послеоперационного когнитивного дефицита (Tabardel Y. et al., 1996; Turkoz R. et al., 2000; Rasmussen L.S. et al., 2005; Ji M.H. et al., 2013; Glumac S. et al., 2018). К дополнительным гормональным механизмам развития ПОКД в раннем послеоперационном периоде необходимо отнести и нарушение секреции мелатонина. Недавние исследования показали, что существенное снижение базальной секреции мелатонина в первые сутки после операции приводит к нарушению цикла «сон - бодрствование», что оказывает негативное влияние на высшие психические функции (Gogenur I. et al., 2007; Wu Y. et al., 2014).

Среди других причин развития ПОКД выделяют нарушение работы ГАМК-ергических и холинергических систем ЦНС (Фёдоров С.А. и соавт., 2007). В настоящий момент известно, что операция и анестезия влияют на функции нейрона как напрямую, так и путем модуляции внутринейронных связей (Hovens I.B. et al., 2014). В литературе имеются данные о том, что общая анестезия приводит к митохондриальной дисфункции путем нарушения проницаемости мембраны нейрональных митохондрий. Таким образом, возникает внутриклеточная дисрегуляция кальциевого обмена, что в конечном итоге приводит к апоптотической гибели нейрона по внутреннему и внешнему пути (Yon J.H. et al., 2005; Uchino H. et al., 2014).

Кроме вышеупомянутых механизмов, активно развивается направление по исследованию остаточных эффектов компонентов общей анестезии и биоактивных продуктов метаболизма анестетиков (Бенькович Б.И. и соавт., 2000). Нейротоксичность общих анестетиков реализуется посредством множественных патогенетических механизмов и носит возраст-зависимый и дозозависимый характер. Так, в экспериментах на животных было показано, что севофлуран индуцирует синтез цитокинов и активацию внутриклеточной сигнальной молекулы ядерного фактора каппа-В (NF-kB), что вызывает повреждение клеток гиппокампа и может приводить к когнитивным нарушениям у крыс (Zhu Y. et al., 2017). Еще один современный анестетик, десфлуран, может индуцировать активацию каспаз и увеличивать продукцию Р-амилоида в условиях гипоксии, что приводит к апоптотической дегенерации нейронов (Zhang B. et al., 2008). Тяжесть повреждения нейронов возрастает при повторных введениях анестетика, комбинированном использовании препаратов для анестезии, а также при увеличении времени анестезии более 2 часов (Yon J.H. et al., 2005; Morimoto Y., 2017).

Отдельного внимания требует оценка адекватности антиноцицептивной защиты структур головного мозга. Избыточная болевая стимуляция приводит к перевозбуждению и истощению

энергобаланса нейронов коры головного мозга и подкорковых структур. При этом снижается эффективность протективных мер против гипоксии (Shaef S. et al., 2017).

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ РАБОТЫ ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ЛЕКСИКИ В ШКОЛЕ

Аннотация: в данной статье авторами рассмотрены основные направления и приемы изучения лексики в школе. Также рассмотрены цели, задачи, принципы изучения лексики в школе Выявлены основные и этапы работы по изучению лексики.

Ключевые слова: лексика, школа, русский язык, познавательные, словарный запас, этапы.

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CONTENT OF WORK ON STUDYING VOCABULARY AT SCHOOL

Annotation: in this article, the authors consider the main directions and methods of studying vocabulary at school. The goals, objectives, principles of studying vocabulary at school are also considered. The main and stages of work on studying vocabulary are identified.

Key words: vocabulary, school, Russian language, cognitive, vocabulary, stages.

Одним из главных методов всесторонней работы по развитию речи учащихся среднего языка звена общеобразовательной школы на уроках русского языка является - лексическая работа. Лексика является важной номинативной стороной языка, поскольку без лексики не существовало бы и нашего русского языка.

Изучение лексики в школе имеет познавательные (образовательные), так и практические цели. При этом под познавательными целями изучения лексики следует понимать - формирование у учащихся научного образа мыслей, снабжение их основами знаний о лексике русского языка. В свою очередь, при формировании у обучающихся научного мировоззрения - по лексике значения играют существенную роль в процессе раскрытия

функций языка в обществе, включающие в себя: общение, передачу и хранение информации, связи языка с жизнью общества.

М.Т. Баранов отмечает, что «практические цели среди изучения лексики – формирование учебно-языковых работы лексикологических также умений – способствуют созданию предпосылок для работы по русскому языку в различных направлениях: орфографии, грамматике, по обогащению словарного запаса учащихся».

В методике раздела «Лексикология», как и в других разделах методики русского языка, используются общедидактические принципы (наглядность, сознательность и активность, доступность и посильность, систематичность и последовательность, прочность, научность, связь теории и практики) и специальные принципы, исходящие из особенностей изучаемых лексических явлений.

В процессе изучения лексических понятий используют те же учебно-познавательные методы, применяющиеся в методике русского языка в других разделах, таких как самостоятельный анализ обучающихся теоретической части, беседа, слово учителя, самостоятельный анализ упражнений. В учебниках по русскому языку теоретическая часть заключена в рамки или обозначена знаком. [2, с. 112]

В связи с изучением раздела «Лексикология» проводится также словарно-семантическая и словарно-стилистическая работа, которая направлена на формирование умений использовать слова в разных стилях речи в соответствии с их значениями и стилистическими свойствами.

Источниками лексического материала для организации работы являются русский учебник, словари учебных пособий, словари правописания школьников.

В современной российской школе сформировались следующие этапы изучения лексики: начальный (1–4 классы), специальный (5–6 классы), аспектный, или повторительный (7–9 классы). Охарактеризуем их.

На начальном этапе происходит практическое знакомство со словом, которое противопоставляется реалии; со словами, близкими и противоположными по смыслу. Практическим путем учащиеся знакомятся с многозначными словами [4, с. 85].

На специальном этапе изучаются лексические понятия, характеризующие слово со стороны значения, употребления и происхождения, и формируются учебно-языковые лексикологические умения находить изучаемые явления, употреблять их в собственной речи, пользоваться разными толковыми словарями.

Действующая программа определяет ступенчатое изучение лексики: часть сведений о ней изучается в 5 классе, часть – в 6 классе. Лексические понятия, связанные со значением слова, включены в программу 5 класса, а лексические понятия, связанные с употреблением и происхождением слов, – в программу 6 класса. Изучение лексики в 5 и 6 классах обеспечивает

наиболее благоприятные условия и для ее усвоения, и для формирования различных умений и навыков, а также для реализации межпредметных связей русского языка и литературы, снимает у пятиклассников трудности, связанные с недостаточной подготовленностью по другим предметам и усвоению употребления и происхождения слов. [3, с. 124]

Место лексики в структуре программы таково: она помещена до грамматики в 5 классе (т. е. до словообразования, морфологии и синтаксиса), так как все разделы грамматики оперируют словом, следовательно, ученики должны быть знакомы со словарным составом языка; а в 6 классе раздел «Лексикология» начинает курс русского языка.

Школьный курс изучения русского языка устанавливает ступенчатое изучение данного раздела нашего языка, то есть часть теоретического материала изучается в пятом классе, а часть - в шестом классе.

Работа по лексике в школе имеет огромное как общеобразовательное, так и практическое значение. Через интерес к лексике развивается и интерес к русскому языку в целом.

В школьном курсе русского языка лексикология изучается как особый раздел науки о языке и как лексический аспект (т.е. учет межуровневых связей лексики) изучения грамматики. Лексикология имеет свой объект изучения – слово, которое рассматривается с разных сторон, и свою систему понятий.

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ВИДЫ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ЛЕКСИКИ

Аннотация: в данной статье авторами рассмотрены основные направления и приемы изучения лексики в школе. Также рассмотрены виды упражнений при изучении данного раздела.

Ключевые слова: лексика, школа, русский язык, упражнения, словарный запас.

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TYPES OF EXERCISES IN LEARNING VOCABULARY

Annotation: in this article, the authors consider the main directions and methods of studying vocabulary at school. The types of exercises in the study of this section are also considered.

Key words: vocabulary, school, Russian language, exercises, vocabulary.

Изучение лексики в школе имеет познавательные (образовательные), так и практические цели. При этом под познавательными целями изучения лексики следует понимать - формирование у учащихся научного образа мыслей, снабжение их основами знаний о лексике русского языка.

Лексическая сторона речи, по сравнению с фонетической и грамматической, отличается неисчислимостью своих единиц, ведь точное число слов, включенных в национальный состав русского языка, назвать невозможно. Данный аспект подтверждает необходимость и важность изучения лексического состава русского языка в школе, ведь без знания и понимания слов, образующих русскую речь, язык может просто перестать существовать. Изучение раздела «Лексикология» способствует пополнению словарного запаса обучающихся, повышению их речевой культуры и углублению знаний об окружающей действительности.

В соответствии с ФГОС ООО одними из предметных результатов изучения русского языка являются совершенствование видов речевой

деятельности, использование коммуникативно-эстетических возможностей русского языка, а также расширение активного и потенциального словарного запаса обучающихся.

В связи с этим актуальность работы по изучению раздела «Лексикология» и видов упражнений по лексике состоит в том, что рассмотрение достаточно обширного раздела не может происходить хаотично. Необходима определенная система упражнений, используемых для развития речи обучающихся, обогащения словарного запаса, а также коммуникативных умений и навыков. На основании выстроенной системы упражнений можно составить опорно-практический материал, применяемый педагогами, а также обучающимися основной школы при изучении раздела «Лексикология».

Приведем примеры общих упражнений.

1. Лексическое явление, находящееся среди слов, в словосочетании, в предложении или в связном тексте. Для выполнения данного упражнения школьники должны знать различительные признаки каждого лексического явления.

2. Выбор примеров, показывающих изучаемое лексическое явление. Для выполнения этого упражнения ученики выбирают слова печатных источников (например, словарей, учебников) или по памяти.

3. Выяснение роли лексического понятия в тексте. С помощью данного упражнения создаются условия для закрепления свойств изученных лексических единиц и для понимания изобразительно-выразительных средств в художественных произведениях.

4. Объединение в группы изучаемых лексических явлений. Для выполнения этого упражнения необходимо подготовить учеников для установления единого основания деления слов на группы.

5. Поиск и исправление лексических ошибок. Для выполнения данного упражнения материалом служат группы лексических единиц, которые составлены по нескольким основаниям.

6. Составление таблиц лексических понятий. Для того чтобы выполнить это упражнение, следует показывать способы расположения материала по вертикали и горизонтали.

7. Лексический разбор. Этот метод был определен Н.М. Шанским. [3, с. 113] Суть данного упражнения в том, чтобы охарактеризовать слова с точки зрения особенностей лексических понятий. Это упражнение выполняется при помощи словаря.

Лексические упражнения – представляют собой упражнения, направленные на осознание сущности лексикологических понятий и на формирование лексических умений.

Лексическими являются те упражнения, которые нацелены на ознакомление обучающихся с системой лексики, а также на усвоение установленного теоретического материала. Они способствуют выработке

лексических навыков и умений. На основании формирования речевых навыков, обучающихся выделяют три основных типа упражнений: рецептивные, репродуктивные и продуктивные. К первому типу относится наблюдение над готовым материалом. Здесь идет ознакомление обучающихся с определенной языковой единицей. Упражнения второго типа базируются на реформировании текста. Такие упражнения нацелены на выбор одного из нескольких вариантов. Продуктивные упражнения не обладают текстовой основой. Обучающиеся сами конструируют высказывание с использованием тех или иных языковых средств.

Работа над словом в рамках изучения раздела «Лексикология» должна производиться последовательно. В связи с этим используются следующие виды упражнений:

1) подготовительные (пропедевтические);
2) иллюстративные;
3) основные;
4) повторительно-обобщающие;
5) творческие.

Основной задачей подготовительных упражнений является донесение до восприятия обучающихся нового теоретического материала.

Пример упражнения: прочитайте высказывания, подберите слова, которыми можно заменить слово «нормально» во всех случаях. В случае затруднения обратитесь к толковому словарю или словарю синонимов.

Он уже мог нормально работать, ездить на машине, но всё же некоторое напряжение ещё оставалось. Многим пришлось модернизировать компьютеры, чтобы система могла нормально работать. Он вздохнул, стрелки перестали вертеться и вполне нормально пошли.

Иллюстративные упражнения призваны демонстрировать примеры использования слов. Здесь возможна работа над словом в определенном контексте, повтор вслух, запись примеров словосочетаний и предложений. Для этого этапа характерна работа со словарями, а также применение небольших текстов.

Существует несколько видов упражнений для формирования умений и навыков использования толкового словаря. Рассмотрим их.

1. Поиск в словарной статье толкового словаря ее структурных элементов. Данное упражнение закрепляет знания учащихся о структуре словарной статьи. Учеников можно попросить назвать заглавное слово, грамматические пометы, толкование лексического значения слова и примеры потребления слова.

2. Поиск в словарях слов по тем или иным пометам. Это упражнение учит учеников применять знания о тех или иных свойствах слова.

3. Составление словарной статьи того или иного слова. Это упражнение требует обобщения знаний ученика о слове, о составлении

словарной статьи. Учащиеся должны помнить о слове по его признакам: часть речи данного слова; однозначность, многозначность; устаревшее или нет, ограниченное в употреблении или общеупотребительное.

4. Составление кроссворда. Все вышеперечисленные упражнения помогут сформировать у обучающихся умение пользоваться толковым словарем.

Работа по лексике в школе имеет огромное как общеобразовательное, так и практическое значение. Общеобразовательное значение лексики заключается в том, что ее изучение расширяет знания учащихся о языке, знакомит с одной из единиц языка, показывает существующие в языке связи между лексикой и другими уровнями языка.

Практическое значение лексики заключается в том, что ее изучение раскрывает слово как элемент словарной системы, положительно влияет на осознание учащимися специфики остальных единиц языка.

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ФИЗИЧЕСКИЕ МЕТОДЫ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ БОЛЬНЫХ ХРОНИЧЕСКИМ ПИЕЛОНЕФРИТОМ

Резюме: Мочекаменная болезнь (МКБ) по распространенности занимает третье место среди заболеваний мочевыделительной системы после инфекционных поражений и заболеваний предстательной железы, при этом число заболевших прогрессивно увеличивается [1].

Наиболее частым и серьезным осложнением МКБ является хронический пиелонефрит, оперативное вмешательство при вторичном хроническом пиелонефрите требуется у 20–27% больных, а частота послеоперационных осложнений, по данным разных авторов, колеблется в широком диапазоне – от 9% до 34,8% пациентов [2-4]. Около 80% послеоперационных осложнений соответствуют категориям I–II по классификации Clavien-Dindo и не требуют какого-либо дополнительного лечения, однако к наиболее грозным осложнениям относятся кровотечение и сепсис (вплоть до развития септического шока и летального исхода)

Ключевые слова: хронический пиелонефрит, реабилитация пациентов с хроническим пиелонефритом, немедикаментозные методы лечения.

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PHYSICAL METHODS OF REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS

Resume: Urolithiasis (ICD) ranks third among diseases of the urinary system in terms of prevalence after infectious lesions and diseases of the prostate gland, while the number of cases is progressively increasing [1].

The most frequent and serious complication of ICD is chronic pyelonephritis, surgical intervention in secondary chronic pyelonephritis is required in 20-27% of patients, and the frequency of postoperative complications, according to various authors, varies in a wide range – from 9% to 34.8% of patients [2-4]. About 80% of postoperative complications correspond to categories I–II according to the Clavien-Dindo classification and do not require any additional treatment, however, the most serious

complications include bleeding and sepsis (up to the development of septic shock and death)

Keywords: chronic pyelonephritis, rehabilitation of patients with chronic pyelonephritis, non-drug treatment methods.

Актуальность. Хронический пиелонефрит (ХП) - это неспецифический инфекционно-воспалительный процесс чашечно-лоханочной системы и канальцев почек с последующим поражением клубочков и сосудов почек без значительной вначале симптоматики [4,6,9].

Хронический пиелонефрит, согласно последним данным, оценивается как самое частое заболевание почек во всех возрастных группах. Число заболевших за последние годы составляет от 8 до 20 процентов на 1000 человек. Сохраняется преобладание женщин над мужчинами (7:1) [2,7,10].

Основными факторами в развитии хронического пиелонефрита являются внедрение инфекций в почку, повреждение почечной ткани бактериями, эндотоксинами и развитие инфекционных воспалений. Имеют значение также и другие факторы: общее состояние организма, гиповитаминозы, переохлаждение, переутомление, длительные статические нагрузки, наличие очагов хронической инфекции, сахарный диабет.

Хронический пиелонефрит может постоянно беспокоить пациента тупыми ноющими болями в пояснице, особенно в сырую мокрую погоду. Наблюдается повышенная утомляемость, слабость, головные боли, снижение аппетита, вздутие живота, тяжесть в эпигастральной области. Кроме того, хронический пиелонефрит время от времени обостряется, и у больного появляются все признаки острого процесса. Признаки заболевания обычно бывают незначительные, что препятствует ранней диагностики заболевания [5,8]. Поздняя диагностика может привести к разнообразным и серьёзным осложнениям [1,4,9].

В настоящее время имеется достаточно много сведений об этиологии и патогенезе заболевания, исследований о патоморфологических изменениях в мочевыделительной системе у больных. На этом фоне результаты лечения и реабилитации не являются достаточно эффективными. Поэтому особую актуальность приобретают всевозможные попытки улучшить исходы лечения, расширить диапазон помощи больным.

Цель исследования. Изучить современное состояние проблемы реабилитаций пациентов с хроническим пиелонефритом.

Материалы и методы исследования. В исследование включено 70 пациентов мужского пола, перенесших неосложненный ИМ, в возрасте от 21 до 55 лет (средний возраст 41+6 лет). Все больные были

госпитализированы в отделение неотложной кардиологии НИИ клинической и профилактической кардиологии СО РАМН (г. Тюмень) не позднее, чем через 12 часов от момента возникновения болевого синдрома. У 67 человек установлен диагноз крупноочаголого или трансму-рального ИМ, у 3 - мелкоочагового. У 11 человек ИМ был передне-перегородочным, у 27 - передне - боковым, у 32 - нижней локализации.

Результаты исследования. В работе представлен анализ литературных источников, отражающих физические методы реабилитации больных хроническим пиелонефритом.

Хронический пиелонефрит оценивается как самое частое заболевание почек во всех возрастных группах. Он может постоянно беспокоить пациента тупыми ноющими болями в пояснице, и значительно влияет на общее состояние организма. Кроме того, хронический пиелонефрит время от времени обостряется, и у больного появляются все признаки острого процесса. Поздняя диагностика и неадекватная терапия хронического пиелонефрита может привести к разнообразным и серьёзным осложнениям, вплоть до хронической почечной недостаточности.

Немедикаментозные методы лечения играют важную роль в реабилитации больных хроническим пиелонефритом. Например, при использовании лечебной физической культуры улучшается кровоснабжение почек и органов брюшной полости. Происходит нормализация тонуса мышц брюшного пресса, спины, тазового дна; снижается тонус сосудов почек, что способствует улучшению их гемодинамики.

Применение элементов аутотренинга в сочетании с релаксационно - дыхательными упражнениями способствует нормализации психоэмоционального состояния больного. Самомассаж и вакуумный массажвызывают прилив крови и лимфы из нижележащих тканей, что оказывает положительное действие на кровеносные и лимфатические сосуды почек; ликвидируют застойные явления в тканях и увеличивают выход на поверхность кожи токсичных и недоокисленных продуктов.

Физиотерапевтические методики усиливают кровенаполнение почек; повышают почечный плазмоток, что улучшает доставку к почкам антибактериальных средств; снимают спазм гладкой мускулатуры почечных лоханок и мочеточников, что способствует отхождению слизи, мочевых кристаллов, бактерий. Использование фитотерапии позволяет без использования химических препаратов достичь противовоспалительного, мочегонного действия, а так же кровоостанавливающего эффекта при развитии гематурии.

Но, изученные методы реабилитации не всегда оказываются эффективными, поэтому необходима разработка новых немедикаментозных методов лечения больных хроническим пиелонефритом. На наш взгляд, одним из таких методов может явиться

висцеральная мануальная терапия. Эффективность реабилитации значительно возрастет, если висцеральную терапию использовать как базовый метод в сочетании с другими натур терапевтическими средствами оздоровления.

Вывод. Таким образом, анализ литературы по данной теме позволил сделать вывод, что только комплексное воздействие различных методов немедикаментозной коррекции будет способствовать положительному результату в реабилитации больных хроническим пиелонефритом.

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САНОАТ ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШИ ВА ГЕОЭКОЛОГИЯ

Мазкур мақолада ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуаларининг ташкил этилиши, кам чиқиндили ва чиқиндисиз технологияларнинг қўлланилиши натижасида иқтисодиёт, экология ва табиий атроф-муҳитда содир бўладиган ўзгаришлар акс эттирилган.

Калит сўзлар: ишлаб чиқариш, чиқинди, кам чиқиндили технология, чиқиндисиз технология, утилизация, иккиламчи хом ашё, ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуаси, оптималлаштириш.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND GEOECOLOGY

This article reflects changes in the economy, ecology and natural environment as a result of the creation of territorial production complexes, the use of low-waste and non-waste technologies.

Key words: production, waste, low-waste technology, waste-free technology, utilization, secondary raw materials, territorial production complex, optimization.

Замонавий саноат ишлаб чиқаришнинг йилдан-йилга ортиб бориши натижасида, иқтисодиётнинг ривожланиши, аҳоли турмуш даражасининг юксалиши билан бир қаторда экология ва атроф муҳитга бўлган салбий таъсири хам ортиб бормоқда.

Шунга кўра, сўнгги йилларда оммавий ишлаб чиқаришни, айниқса унинг амалий жиҳатларини кўкаламзорлаштириш муаммосига тобора кўпроқ эътибор берилмоқда. Ушбу муаммони ҳал қилиш табиат ва иқтисодиёт ўртасидаги қарама-қаршиликларни камайтиришга ва одамлар учун қулай бўлган муҳитни сақлашга йўналтирилган ўзаро боғлиқ техник, технологик ва ташкилий чораларни амалга оширишни талаб қилади.

Юқори техноген босим шароитида иқтисодиётнинг нормал ишлаши анъанавий технологияларни экологик нуқтаи назардан янги, илғор технологияларга алмаштириш, чиқиндиларни тежаш, ишлаб чиқариш жараёнларининг моддий ва энергия зичлигини пасайтириш, бузилган ерларни ўз вақтида қайта тиклаш, табиий ресурслардан мажмуали фойдаланишни ташкил этиш орқали қўллаб-қувватланади.

Муҳим экологик ва иқтисодий муаммолардан бири бу чиқиндиларни кескин камайтириш ва кам чиқиндили ишлаб чиқаришни жорий этишдир. Бизга маълумки, табиий материалларнинг атиги 10-12 фоизи тайёр маҳсулотга, қолган қисми чиқиндиларга кетиши аниқланган, шу билан бирга чиқиндиларни утилизация қилиш ҳажми 3-4 фоиздан ошмайди.

Шуни таъкидлаш керакки, ҳозирги вақтда чиқиндиларидан фойдаланиб бўлмайдиган корхоналар жуда кам. Халқ хўжалигининг аксарият тармоқларида чиқиндилар қимматбаҳо иккиламчи хом ашё ҳисобланади, улардан мажмуали фойдаланиш эса каттагина фойда келтиради. Жумладан, уни алюминий ишлаб чиқаришда қўллаш капитал қўйилмаларни 40% га камайтиришга, энергия сарфини 25% га камайтиришга ва бир вақтнинг ўзида истеъмол қилинадиган сувни тежашга имкон беради.

Ишлаб чиқариш чиқиндиларидан оммавий фойдаланишни ортга тортувчи омиллар: чиқиндиларни "бировнинг маҳсулоти" деб ҳисоблайдиган вазирликларнинг идоравий ёндашуви, маблағлар ва жиҳозларнинг етишмаслиги, ишчилар ва муҳандис-ходимларни рағбатлантиришнинг такомиллашмаганлиги. Халқ хўжалигининг турли соҳаларида чиқиндиларни ишлатишнинг мақсадга мувофиқлиги, қурилиш ва бошқа материаллар ишлаб чиқариш учун маълум турдаги хом ашёнинг чекланган манбалари билан белгиланади. Бундан ташқари, чиқиндиларни ишлатиш кўпинча вақтни талаб қиладиган ишларни, масалан, сақлаш жойига ташлаб юбориш ва ахлатхоналарни ҳосил қилиш, катта майдонларни эгаллаб олиш ва атроф-муҳитни ифлослантириш каби экологик-иқтисодий муаммоларни бартараф қилади.

Қурилиш материаллари ишлаб чиқаришда кўмир саноати корхоналарининг чиқиндиларидан фойдаланиш долзарб муаммо ҳисобланади.

Ғишт ишлаб чиқаришда чиқинди тоғ жинсларидан асосий хом ашё ва қўшимчалар сифатида фойдаланилади.

Девор учун қоплама керамика ишлаб чиқаришда кўмир тайёрлаш чиқиндиларидан фойдаланиш орқали маҳсулот таннархини пасайтиради, шунингдек, каръерларда соз тупроқ қазиб олиш харажатларини бартараф этади. Минерал ўғитлар ишлаб чиқариш учун сланец қазиб олиш жараёнида ҳосил бўладиган чиқиндилар муҳим хом ашё ҳисобланади.

Шахталар ва бойитиш фабрикаларининг жинсларидан қимматбаҳо материаллар (алюминий, темир, нодир металлар ва бошқалар) ишлаб чиқаришда фойдаланиш мумкин. Баъзида кон жинслари паст навли ёқилғи сифатида ишлатилади. Фаол эрозияга учрамайдиган юпқа ясси чиқинди тоғ жинслари кўпинча биологик ривожланиш учун яроқли ҳисобланади.

Шахталар ҳавосидаги иссиқликни утилизация қилиш амалий аҳамиятга эга бўлиб, у шахталарнинг чуқур қисмларидаги ҳавони шамоллатиш қурилмалари орқали кўп миқдорда киради. Йил давомида

кўплаб чуқур руда конларидан чиқадиган ҳаво ҳарорати иссиқхоналардаги ҳаво ҳароратига мос келади. Бу эса сабзавот ва меваларни етиштириш учун шахталарни шамоллатиш мосламалари иссиқлигидан фойдаланиш мумкинлигини ва охир оқибатда бекорга ҳавога учиб кетаётган иссиқликдан юқори самара олишда фойдаланиш имкониятини яратади.

Қурилиш материаллари саноати бошқа саноат чиқиндиларидан (ИЭС чиқиндилари, шлак ва кул, кимё ва нефт-кимё саноатидаги чиқиндилар, ёғочни қайта ишлаш ва бошқалар) фойдаланиш бўйича етакчи ҳисобланади. Енгил саноат чиқиндилари ҳам қайта ишланади, гарчи ушбу саноатнинг уларни шаклланишидаги улуши кам бўлса ҳам. Пойабзал ишлаб чиқаришда чармсифат резиналар чиқиндилари, мўйна қийқимлари, кигиз чиқиндилари деярли қайта ишланмайди.

Сўнгги пайтларда атроф-муҳитни муҳофаза қилиш ва табиий бойликлардан оқилона фойдаланиш муаммоларини ҳал қилиш учун хом ашёни мажмуали қайта ишлаш асосида кам чиқиндили ишлаб чиқаришларни яратиш масаласига катта эътибор берилмоқда.

Кам чиқиндили (чиқиндисиз) ишлаб чиқариш деганда, жалб қилинган табиий ресурслар кам сарфланадиган, хом ашё ҳар томонлама қайта ишланадиган ва ҳосил бўлган чиқиндилар максимал даражада ишлатиладиган ишлаб чиқаришларнинг комбинацияси тушунилади.

Ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуалари, кластерлар шароитида кам чиқиндили ишлаб чиқаришни яратиш муаммолари тўлиқ ҳал қилиниши мумкин.

Н.Н. Баранский ва Н.Н Колосовский томонидан яратилган ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуалари ўзаро боғлиқ корхоналарни гуруҳларга жойлаштириш, табиий ресурслардан комплекс фойдаланиш, хизмат кўрсатиш ва ёрдамчи корхоналарни ташкил этиш, қурилиш майдончалари ҳажмини камайтириш, хом ашё ва чиқиндиларни ташиш харажатлари ва бошқаларни ўз ичига олади ҳамда меҳнат ресурсларидан тўлиқ фойдаланиш имкониятини яратади. Шу билан бирга, капитал қўйилмалар алоҳида корхоналарни қуриш билан таққослаганда 20-30 фоизга камаяди.

Ишлаб чиқаришни ташкил этишнинг энг прогрессив шакли ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуалари ҳисобланади. Улар табиий атроф-муҳитни сақлаш ва хом ашё ва чиқиндилардан максимал даражада фойдаланишни таъминлайдиган бир-бири билан чамбарчас боғлиқ бўлган корхоналар йиғиндисидир.

Бундай мажмуаларнинг фаолияти табиий, моддий ва меҳнат ресурсларининг энг оқилона мутаносиблиги билан белгиланади.

Таркибий жиҳатдан ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуалари қуйидаги тизимлардан иборат:

1) ихтисослашган етакчи корхоналари;

2) ихтисослашган етакчи корхоналарга жиҳозлар ва материалларини етказиб берадиган қўшимча корхоналар;

3) ишлаб чиқариш чиқиндиларидан фойдаланиш корхоналари.

Хусусиятлари ва функционал жиҳатларига қараб, кам чиқиндили ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуалари ҳудудларнинг иқтисодий ривожланишига таъсир қилади. Бундай мажмуаларнинг фаолияти, ўз навбатида, жуғрофий жойлашуви, ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш алоқалари, шунингдек, табиий муҳитнинг турли таркибий қисмлари билан ўзаро муносабатларига таъсир қилади.

Кўпгина ҳолларда ҳудудий ва маҳаллий (саноат бўлинмалари, саноат марказлари ва бошқалар) ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуалари ажратилади. Ҳозирги вақтда биз фақатгина маҳаллий кам чиқиндили ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуалари ишлаши ҳақида гапиришимиз мумкин, чунки бундай турдаги минтақавий комплексларни яратиш келажакнинг вазифасидир. Келгусида ҳудудий кам чиқиндили ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуаларини босқичма-босқич шакллантириш керак, чунки маҳаллий мажмуалар каттароқ қисмларга бирлашади.

Битта корхона доирасида барча хом ашё массасини тўлиқ ўзлаштириш амалий жиҳатдан кўпинча имконсиздир. Бинобарин, корхона кўп ҳолларда кам чиқиндили ишлаб чиқаришнинг асосий бўғини бўла олмайди. Бундай ҳужайра кўпинча маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш ва қайта ишлаш корхоналарини, шунингдек, тозалаш иншоотларини ўз ичига олган маҳаллий ҳудудий-ишлаб чиқариш мажмуасидир. Масалан, кўмир саноатида маҳаллий мажмуа кўмир кони, бойитиш фабрикаси, тошни қайта ишлаш ва қурилиш материаллари корхоналари, шунингдек, чиқинди сувларни тозалаш ва деминерализация қилиш заводи ва шўрларни утилизация қилишни ўз ичига олиши мумкин.

Ҳақиқатда ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуалари кам чиқиндили мажмуага айланиши биринчи навбатда, янги иқтисодий объектларни жойлаштириш ва мавжудларини реконструкция қилиш ҳамда табиий ва меҳнат ресурсларидан оқилона фойдаланиш даражаси билан белгиланади. Шу билан бирга, қазиб олиш ва қайта ишлаш корхоналари билан бир қаторда хизмат кўрсатиш корхоналарининг ривожланиши билан ҳам белгиланади.

Ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуалари доирасида энг самарали усул хом ашё ва чиқиндиларни ишлатишда мажмуаликни, шунингдек, турли соҳалардаги корхоналарнинг ҳамкорлигини таъминлаши мумкин. Бу ерда баъзи саноатнинг чиқиндилари бошқалар учун хом ашё ҳисобланади. Масалан, қурилиш материаллари саноати корхоналари металлургия, тоғ-кон, энергетика ва бошқа саноат чиқиндиларининг катта миқдоридан фойдаланишлари мумкин. Бу ҳолат фойдаланилмасдан табиий атроф-муҳитни ифлослантираётган чиқиндиларнинг сезиларли камайишига шароит яратади.

Чиқиндиларни қайта ишлаш корхоналарини оқилона тақсимлаш масалалари уларнинг хусусиятларини чуқур ва ҳар томонлама таҳлил

қилиш асосида ҳал қилиниши керак. Табиий ресурслар ва чиқиндилар билан таъминлашда туманнинг имкониятлари билан саноат корхоналари ва ташкилотларининг ўзаро боғлиқлигини ҳисобга олиш муҳимдир. Чиқиндиларни ишлатадиган корхоналарнинг жойлашуви, уларнинг таркиби, кўлами кўп жиҳатдан минтақанинг табиий захираларига ва халқ хўжалигининг тармоқларига (шу жумладан аҳолининг эҳтиёжларини қондирадиган соҳаларга) боғлиқдир.

Барқарор ривожланишнинг асосий мезони бу ҳаёт даражаси, умр кўриш давомийлиги, фаровонлик даражаси, таълим даражаси ва атроф-муҳит ҳолати каби таркибий қисмлар билан белгиланади. Бу борада айрим кўрсаткичлар бўйича Ўзбекистон дунёнинг ривожланган мамлакатларидан орқада қолмоқда.

Корхоналар, саноат ва маиший чиқиндиларнинг жойлашувини оптималлаштириш учун чиқиндиларни қайта ишловчи мавжуд корхоналари ҳолати, ушбу турдаги янги корхоналарнинг жойлашуви ва техник-иқтисодий кўрсаткичлари, чиқиндилар турлари, уларнинг сифати ва анъанавий хом ашё ўрнини боса олиши тўғрисида маълумотлар олиниши зарур.

Кам чиқиндили ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуаларини яратишда нафақат бир хил турдаги ишлаб чиқаришни бирлаштириш, балки турли хил хом ашё ва чиқиндиларни қайта ишловчи ишлаб чиқаришларни ҳам бирлаштириш зарур бўлади. Шу билан бирга, мажмуага қўшилиши режалаштирилган тармоқларнинг ишини аниқ миқдорий ва сифатли таҳлил қилиш зарур. Кам чиқиндили ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуаларини шаклланишининг шарти бошқа минтақалар ва мажмуаларда хом ашё, энергия ва меҳнат ресурсларидан тўлиқ фойдаланиш ҳисобланади.

Режалаштирилган кам чиқинди ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуаларининг ҳажмига қараб уларнинг вазифалари аниқланади. Кам чиқиндили ҳудудий ишлаб чиқариш мажмуаларини ёки уларнинг алоҳида бўғимларини режалаштиришда иқтисодий районлар ва саноат марказлари ҳудудий асосга айланиши мумкин, чунки уларнинг чегараларида ишлаб чиқарувчи кучларнинг ривожланиши ва тарқалишига ҳал қилувчи таъсир кўрсатадиган иқтисодий ва экологик омиллар батафсил ўрганилиб, имкон қадар ҳисобга олиниши керак.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВА И РЕЛИГИОЗНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается развитие взаимоотношения государства и религиозных организаций в Узбекистане. За последние годы в Узбекистане реализованы широкомасштабные реформы в сфере религии, которые олицетворяют новые подходы и принципы государственной религиозной политики в стране и в связи с этим, показана роль государственной политики по обеспечению межрелигиозного и межнационального мира и согласия в обществе, а также условия, созданные государством для ведения межконфессионального диалога и соблюдения прав и свобод вероисповедания граждан.

Ключевые слова: демократическое, правовое государство, государственная политика, свобода совести, сотрудничество, религиозные организации, взаимоотношение государства и религии, государственно-конфессиональные отношения, религиозная жизнь, духовные потребности, религиозные ценности, национальные традиции и обычаи.

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RAZVITIE VZAIMOOTNOSHENIY GOSUDARSTVA I RELIGIOZNYX ORGANIZATSIY V UZBEKISTANE

Abstract: This article discusses the development of the relationship between the state and religious organizations in Uzbekistan. In recent years, Uzbekistan has implemented large-scale reforms in the field of religion, which embody new approaches and principles of state religious policy in the country and the role of state policy in ensuring interreligious and interethnic peace and harmony in society is shown, as well as the conditions created by the state for conducting interfaith dialogue and observing the rights and freedoms of religion of citizens.

Keywords: democratic, legal state, state policy, freedom of conscience, cooperation, religious organizations, the relationship between the state and

religion, state-confessional relations, religious life, spiritual needs, religious values, national traditions and customs.

Важнейшим определением формирования основ демократического правового государства и гражданского общества является отношение к религии. На современном этапе Республика Узбекистан является поликонфессиональным государством, поэтому сохранение межконфессиональной стабильности является одной из важнейших задач государства, а устойчивый этноконфессиональный - главнейший фактор успешного социально-экономического, политического, культурного развития страны. Государственно-конфессиональные отношения являются существенной частью взаимодействия государства с формирующимся гражданским обществом, условием реализации прав человека на свободу совести и свободу вероисповедания. Отношения государства и религиозных объединений понимаются как совокупность исторически складывающихся и изменяющихся форм взаимосвязей и взаимоотношений институтов государства и институциональных образований конфессий (религиозных объединений, духовно-административных центров, конфессиональных учреждений). В основе этих отношений лежат законодательно закрепленные представления о месте религии и религиозных организаций в жизни общества, их функциях, сферах деятельности и компетенции всех субъектов данных отношений [8, с. 9].

Общеизвестен тот факт, что государственно-конфессиональные и межконфессиональные отношения являются важной составляющей общества в любом демократическом государстве. Система отношения между государством и религиозными организациями не является изолированной от всей остальной системы общественных отношений, а представляет собой неотъемлемую ее часть, испытывая на себе влияние многих социальных процессов. Государство содействует установлению отношений терпимости и уважения между гражданами, которые исповедуют религию и не исповедуют ее, религиозными организациями различных вероисповеданий, а также между их последователями. [3**,** с. 57].

Сотрудничество государства с религиозными организациями в Узбекистане на современном этапе трансформируются, выходя на новую ступень развития, где государственные органы власти активно сотрудничают с религиозными организациями в вопросах культуры, образования, социума. Государство выступает активным субъектом сотрудничества, так как религиозные организации являются неотъемлемым институтом гражданского общества в социально-политических процессах.

Следует отметить, что религиозная политика в Узбекистане основывается на принципах светского характера государства, веротерпимого и равноправного отношения ко всем религиям.

В своих взаимоотношениях с религией государство, являясь светским, придерживается следующих принципов:

— уважительное отношение к религиозным чувствам верующих;

— признание религиозных убеждений частным делом граждан или их объединений;

— гарантирование равных прав и недопустимость преследования граждан как исповедующих религиозные взгляды, так и не исповедующих их;

— необходимость поиска диалога с различными религиозными объединениями для использования их возможностей в деле духовного возрождения, утверждения общечеловеческих моральных ценностей;

— признание недопустимости использования религии в деструктивных целях[4, с.43].

Узбекистан является родиной для многих национальностей, которые традиционно идентифицируются с различными вероисповеданиями. Их объединяет не только территория, государство, экономические и социальные интересы, но и множество общих черт в происхождении, языке, культуре, традициях и обычаях. Кроме того, много общего в их религиозных учениях и ценностях. Живущие в нашей стране представители разных национальностей и конфессий имеют равные права, гарантированные Конституцией, считают Узбекистан своим многонациональным и многоконфессиональным общим домом, объединены общей целью строительства демократического, правового государства, сильного гражданского общества. Составляя народ Узбекистана, все они стремятся жить во взаимном уважении и доверии, бережно хранить главные достижения нашей независимости - мир, общественное согласие и стабильность.

В настоящее время в республике функционируют 2276 религиозные организации, в том числе 183 неисламские религиозные организации, из которых 8 еврейских общин, 6 общин бахай и по одному «Свидетели Иеговы», общество кришнаитов, буддийский храм, а также межконфессиональное Библейское общество и другие, которые представляют 16 различных конфессий.

За последние годы в республике зарегистрированы такие религиозные организации, как Пятидесятническая церковь «Свет миру», Церковь Евангель-христиан «Сун Богым» в Ташкентской области, Церковь Евангель-христиан баптистов в Хорезмской области, Кокандская церковь Евангельских христиан (Пятидесятников) «Возрождение», Ташкентская церковь христиан полного Евангелия «Логос», церковь «Возрождение» в Навоийской области, церковь «Вера» в Самаркандской области, церковь евангельских христиан-баптистов в г. Гулистан и церковь евангельских христиан «Дом хлеба» в г. Джизак.

В настоящее время сотрудничество и партнерство являются наиболее приоритетными формами взаимоотношения, направленное на решение демографических проблем, на развитие духовно-нравственной сферы, образовательной среды, воспитание молодого поколения укрепление авторитета семьи и предотвращение распространение радикальных религиозных направлений. Государственно-конфессиональные отношения складываются как результат социального компромисса между субъектами этих отношений, частями общества, обладающими различными, подчас альтернативными религиозно-мировоззренческими убеждениями и соответствующей им социальной практикой. Государство призвано выполнять роль посредника и гаранта при достижении такого компромисса и поддерживать баланс интересов личности, общества и государства. [6, с. 13]. Для целенаправленного осуществления современной религиозной политики, Указом Президента от 7 марта 1992 г. при Кабинете Министров был создан специальный Комитет по делам религий. Комитет по делам религий при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан является органом государственного управления, уполномоченным для решения задач в области обеспечения прав каждого на свободу совести и вероисповедания, равенства граждан, независимо от их отношения к религии, а также регулирования отношений, связанных с деятельностью религиозных организаций, который был создан в соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан "Об образовании Комитета по делам религий при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан" от 7 марта 1992 года.

Комитет по делам религий в своей деятельности руководствуется Конституцией и законами Республики Узбекистан, постановлениями и другими актами Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан, указами, постановлениями и распоряжениями Президента Республики Узбекистан, постановлениями и распоряжениями Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан, а также своим Положением. Комитет по делам религий осуществляет свою деятельность во взаимодействии с другими органами государственного управления, органами государственной власти на местах, общественными объединениями и другими организациями. Для тесного взаимодействия с религиозными организациями, оказания содействия в осуществлении деятельности различным религиозным конфессиям, совместной выработки предложений и мер по обеспечению межрелигиозного и межнационального мира и согласия в обществе, развития культуры межконфессионального общения при Комитете по делам религий образован Совет по делам конфессий, в состав которого входят лидеры наиболее представительных религиозных конфессий в республике.

Совет по делам конфессий осуществляет свою деятельность в рамках социального партнерства государственных органов с религиозными

организациями для решения актуальных задач в сфере религии и укрепления принципов религиозного великодушия в обществе.

За прошедшие годы, после обретения независимости, создана необходимая нормативно-правовая база, обеспечивающая функционирование и развитие религиозных организаций на территории республики. В Узбекистане уже принято более 50 законодательных актов и 25 практических решений в сфере религии. Отношения государства с религиозными объединениями регулируются нормативно-правовыми нормами, среди которых верховенство принадлежит Конституции Республики Узбекистан. В статьях 31, 57 и 61 Основного Закона определяются основные направления взаимодействия государства и религии в стране. Вопросы защиты прав и свобод человека, взаимоотношение государства и религии, межнациональные отношения нашли конкретное отражение в Законах «О свободе совести и религиозных организаций» (1991, 1998 и 2021 гг.), «О гражданстве», «О собственности», «Об альтернативной службе», «Об образовании», «О гарантиях деятельности негосударственных некоммерческих организациях», в Гражданском, Семейном кодексах и других законодательных документах. За последние годы в Узбекистане реализованы широкомасштабные реформы в сфере религии, которые олицетворяют новые подходы и принципы государственной религиозной политики в стране. Была проделана значительная работа по сохранению межрелигиозной и межконфессиональной гармонии, повышению правосознания и правовой культуры в обществе.

Согласно Закону Республики Узбекистан «О свободе совести и религиозных организациях» деятельность религиозных организаций и государственных органов в республике осуществляется на основе взаимного невмешательства. Государство способствует установлению взаимной терпимости и уважения между гражданами, исповедующими различные религии и не исповедующими их, между религиозными организациями различных вероисповеданий, не допускает религиозного фундаментализма и экстремизма, действий, направленных на противопоставление и обострение отношений, разжигание вражды между различными конфессиями.

Законом особо подчеркивается, что государство не возлагает на религиозные организации выполнение каких-либо государственных функций, не вмешивается в их деятельность, если она не противоречит законодательству. Религиозные организации не выполняют государственных функций. Государство не финансирует деятельность религиозных организаций и не допускает деятельность, оскорбляющую религиозные чувства верующих.

В тоже время, в целях обеспечения мира, межнационального и межконфессионального согласия, дружбы и толерантности в нашем

государстве запрещается создание и деятельность в Республике Узбекистан политической партии и иного общественного объединения по религиозному признаку, представительств и филиалов религиозных партий, создаваемых вне республики, участие религиозных организаций в деятельности политических партий и иных общественных объединений, преследующих политические цели, а также оказание им финансовой или иной помощи [2, с. 7]. Религиозным организациям предоставляются широкие возможности для полноценной деятельности. В соответствии с законодательством, религиозные организации имеют права осуществлять благотворительную деятельность; проводить мероприятия, связанные с деятельностью религиозной организации; создавать предпринимательские структуры для выполнения задач, указанных в уставе; изготавливать, ввозить и вывозить материалы религиозного содержания; устанавливать международные связи в целях организации паломничества или участия в других религиозных мероприятиях и. т. д. [2, с. 12].

Такая правовая база закрепляет права и свободы граждан: единолично или на групповой основе исповедовать ту или иную веру, совершать богослужения, религиозные обряды и ритуалы, создавать религиозные общества, учебные заведения, мечети, церкви, синагоги, монастыри, совершать паломничества в святые места и многое другое.

В стране созданы равные условия для деятельности всех религиозных организаций независимо от их конфессиональной принадлежности и организационного уровня. Верующим возвращены мечети и медресе, церкви и синагоги. Восстановлено архитектурное и письменное наследие исламской, христианской и других религий. Строительство мечетей, церквей и домов молитв, а также их регистрация производится в содействии с местными органами власти, органами самоуправления граждан и органов юстиции республики. Благодаря целенаправленной и гибкой политике в религиозной сфере, верующие Узбекистана свободно отмечают все религиозные праздники. Так, из года в год все более масштабно празднуются Курбан-хаит и Рамазан-хаит у мусульман, Пасха и Рождество у христиан, у иудеев – Пейсах, Пурим и Ханука в торжественной обстановке в соответствии с ритуалами. Для удовлетворения духовных потребностей общества ежегодно издается большое количество религиозной литературы различной направленности. За годы независимости переведены на узбекский язык и изданы массовым тиражом Коран, сборник Хадисов, 16 книг Ветхого Завета и весь Новый Завет, истории жизни пророков.

Для полного освещения религиозной жизни Узбекистана издается ряд газет и журналов, в том числе газеты "Ислом нури", "Слово жизни", журналы "Хидоят", "Восток свыше" и т. д. Власти Узбекистана концентрируют внимание на налаживании конструктивного диалога и

сотрудничества с международными организациями и экспертами в религиозной сфере.

В ходе визитов в Узбекистан Верховного комиссара ООН по правам человека Зейда Раада аль-Хусейна (май 2017 года) и Верховного комиссара ОБСЕ по делам нацменьшинств Ламберто Заньера (апрель 2018 года) обсуждены текущее состояние дел, дана высокая оценка реформам в нашей стране, отмечалось, что Узбекистан уделяет особое внимание обеспечению межнационального согласия и религиозной толерантности, укреплению дружбы между представителями различных наций и народностей.

В целом, можно сделать вывод, что государственная политика, проводимая в Республике Узбекистан в религиозной сфере, соответствует духу Декларации прав человека, принятой Генеральной Ассамблеей ООН от 10 декабря 1948 года и другим международным документам по обеспечению свободы совести. Для обеспечения свободы совести Узбекистан в полной мере выполняет все взятые на себя международные обязательства. Специализированным органам ООН республикой представлено более 30 национальных отчетов по шести основным международным договорам.

Сегодня на территории Республики Узбекистан сохраняется стабильность, межрелигиозное и межнациональное единство и соблюдение прав и свобод вероисповедания граждан. Отсутствие конфликтов на конфессиональной почве позволяет сделать вывод об эффективности разработанной политики государства, результативности его законодательных инициатив. Государственная политика в сфере религии, направленная на укрепление в обществе межконфессионального диалога и религиозной толерантности, является важным залогом стабильности и процветания общества и государства.

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ИЛЛЮСТРАТИВ МАТЕРИАЛЛАР ВОСИТАСИДА ЎҚУВЧИЛАРДА PIRLS ХАЛҚАРО БАҲОЛАШ ТИЗИМИГА ОИД ЎҚИШ МАЛАКАСИНИ МУСТАҲКАМЛАШ ОМИЛЛАРИ

Аннотация: Тадқиқотимизда биз иллюстратив матнларни ўқиш кўникмасини бир неча усулларда таҳлил қилиб, бошланғич синф ўқувчиларининг матн устида ишлаш, маълумотларни умумлаштириш ва хулоса чиқариш каби қобилиятларини мисолларда кўрсатиб беришга ҳаракат қилдик.

Калит сўзлар: PIRLS, таҳлил, тасаввур, иллюстрация, қобилият.

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FACTORS FOR STRENGTHENING STUDENTS' READING SKILLS RELATED TO THE INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT SYSTEM PIRLS THROUGH ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIALS

Annotation: In our study, we analyzed the ability to read illustrative texts in several ways and tried to demonstrate in examples the abilities of primary school students to work on text, summarize data, and draw conclusions.

Key words: PIRLS, analysis, imagination, illustration, ability.

PIRLS (**Pogress in International Reading and Literacy Study**) – халқаро баҳолаш тизими бошланғич 4 синф битирувчиларининг ўқиш саводхонлиги даражасини ўрганади.

Тадқиқот жараёнида ёзувда акс эттирилган турли шаклдаги матнларни англаш ва таҳлил қилиш қобилиятини аниқлайди.Ўқиш саводхонлигинингхалқаро концепцияси ўқиш жараёнида икки хил мақсадни аниқлайди: яъни маълумотга эга бўлиш учун ўқиш ёки вақтни мазмунли ўтказиш учун ўқишдир. Шунга биноан PIRLS илмий ва бадиий матнларни ўқиб тушуниш даражасини ўрганади. Ахборотга эга матнлар ва бадиий иллюстратив матнларни ўқиш жараёнида бошланич синф ўқувчиларининг ўқиш маҳорати тўрт хил йўналишда баҳоланади: берилган матнда маълумот топиш, матн борасидаги хулосаларни шакллантириш, маълумотларни умумлаштириш ва таҳлил қилиш,ҳамда матнни баҳолашдир.

Бошланғич синфларда матнлар устида ишлашнинг замонавий методикаси юқорида кўрсатилган тўрт йўналишни бир хилда ривожлантиришга қаратилган. Ўқувчида берилган матнни онгли равишда тушуниш кўникмаси ривожланганда унинг ўқишга бўлган қизиқиши орттиши мумкин. Бошланғич синфларда ўқиш сифатини оширишдаиллюстратив материаллар алоҳида ўрин тутади, сабаби ўқувчи матнда баён қилинган воқеа – ҳодисани тўлақонли англаши, ҳаёлида воқеалар ривожини, кетма кетлигини тасаввур қилиши мумкин. Шу билан бирга ақл заковати, тасаввур оламини бойитади.

Матнни ўқиш жараёнида ўқувчиларнинг эҳтиёжи ҳам аҳамиятлидир. Ўқувчининг саводхонлигиниоширган сари унинг мақсадлари ҳам ўзгара бошлайди. Олдин шунчаки матнни ўқиган бўлса, энди бу эҳтиёж янада мураккаблашади, яъни қаҳрамоннинг ҳатти – ҳаракатларини англаб тушуниш, унинг мақсадларини аниқлаш ва ҳаттоки кейинги ҳаракатларини тахмин қилиш каби жараёнлар юзага келади. Ўқувчининг ёшини инобатга олган ҳолда иллюстртив матнлардан фойдаланиш ўқувчи тасаввурини бойитиш, расмлар орқали матн мазмун – моҳиятини тез англаб олиш каби қобилиятларини янада яхшилашга, унинг қизиқиши орттиришга эришиш мумкин.

Ўқиш бевосита оғзаки нутқ билан боғлиқ бўлиб, ифодали ўқиш кўникмасини шакллантиришга, ўқувчилар орасида матндаги маълумотларни ўзаро муҳокама қилиш, таҳлил қилиш орқали мулоқотга киришга ёрдам беради. Бошланғич синфларда мантиқий фикрлаш катталардагидек ривожланмаган шунинг учун улар кўпроқ визуал тасаввурни ишга солишади. Матнда учрайдиган нарса- буюм, ҳайвонлар ёки предметлар ҳақида визуал тушунчага эга булиб, сўнгра мунтазам шулар ҳақида фикр юритиш орқали ўқувчиларларда мантиқий фикрлаш шакллана бошлайди.

Ўқиш кўникмасини ривожлантиришда тўрт сифатни кўздан қочирмаслик керак: тўғри ва хатосиз ўқиш, равон ўқиш, англаб ўқиш ва ифодали ўқишдир.

Тўғри ўқиш деганда сўз маъноларини бузмасдан, адабий нормаларга риоя қилиб ўқишдир; равон ўқишда – матнни ўқиш тезлиги тушунилади, одатда бир дақиқада нечта сўз ўқилиши назарда тутилади; англаб тушуниш – бу тингловчига матннинг асосий мазмунини етказиб бериш ва ўз муносабатини билдиришдир; ифодали ўқиш – пауза ва интонациялар билан тиниш белгиларга риоя қилган ҳолда ўқишдир. Ўқувчиларда асар қаҳрамонларини эмоционал ҳолатларини намоён қила олиш қобилияти, муайян бир ҳис туйғуни ифодалай олиш, масалан хафа бўлиш, хурсанд бўлиш каби ҳолатларни ифодалашда кўргазмали қуроллар, расмлар жуда катта ёрдам беради. Эртак қаҳрамонларининг ҳолати, ҳатти – ҳаракатларини ўхшатиш, топишмоқларни чаққонлик билан топишлари ёки

ҳикояларни ўқиганларида бўлган воқеадан таъсирланишлари ҳам ўқувчиларнинг эмоцианал ҳолптига боғликдир.

Яна бир қизиқарли топшириқлардан бири бу расмларда ифодаланган жараёнларни номлаш, шу жараёнлар кетма-кетлигида қисқа ҳикоялар тузишда визуал ёндашиш ўқувчига ҳам қизиқарли, ҳам фойдали машғулот ҳисобланади. Бу метод уқувчининг ўқишга бўлган қизиқиши, яратувчанлик ёки ижодкорлик қобилиятини оширишга хизмат қилади.Ўқиш кўникмасини ривожлантиришда яна бир омил муҳим ўрин тутади. Ўқувчига материал танлашда унинг физиологик ёши, тушуниш имконияти чегаралари, ақлий салоҳиятини назарда тутиш керак. Агар ўқиш учун материал тўғри танланган бўлса, ўқувчи уни зўр қизиқиш билан ўқийди ва ўзи учун зарур маълумотлар олади, ёки ижобий қониқиш ҳосил қилади.

Бошланғич синф ўқувчиларида ўқиш кўникмаларини шакллантиршда қуйидаги вазифалар амалга оширилади: овоз чиқариб ёки овоз чиқармасдан ифодали ўқишни шакллантирш; онгли равишда тушуниш; китиобхоннинг дунёқарашини кенгайтириш ва ўқишга бўлган қизиқишини уйғотиш; оғзаки ва нутқ малакасини ривожлантириш; бадиий матнларни ўзининг билим даражаси доирасида таҳлил қилишдир.

Кўпгина олимлар адабиёт дарсларида ўқиш кўникмаларини мукаммалаштириш устида изланишлар олиб боришяпти. Ёш китобхонларнинг китобга, ўқишга булган меҳрини ошириш асосий вазифа демакдир.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ЛИБЕРАЛИЗАЦИИ ВНЕШНЕТОРГОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ НА ЭКОНОМИКУ И КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТЬ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация: *В современных условиях процесса экономической интеграции в мировое хозяйство особое место занимает развитие внешней торговли. Внешнеторговая политика любой страны направлена на обеспечение занятости, достижение экономического роста, обеспечение макроэкономической стабильности, улучшение платежного баланса и регулирование обменного курса путем воздействия на объем и состав экспорта и импорта. В статье рассматривается влияние либерализации внешнеторговой политики на экономику и конкурентоспособность Узбекистана.*

Ключевые слова: *Внешнеторговая политика, либерализация, валовой внутренний продукт, экспорт, импорт, тариф, конкурентоспособность, Узбекистан.*

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IMPACT OF LIBERALIZATION OF FOREIGN TRADE POLICY ON THE ECONOMY AND COMPETITIVENESS OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: In modern conditions of the process of economic integration into the world economy, the development of foreign trade occupies a special place. The foreign trade policy of any country is aimed at providing employment, achieving economic growth, ensuring macroeconomic stability, improving the balance of payments and regulating the exchange rate by influencing the volume and composition of exports and imports. The article discusses the impact of the liberalization of foreign trade policy on the economy and competitiveness of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Foreign trade policy, liberalization, gross domestic product, export, import, tariff, competitiveness, Uzbekistan.

Внешнеторговые связи являются одним из важных направлений международного сотрудничества, установление научно-технических и культурных связей с разными странами, установление между ними дипломатических отношений будет способствовать активному и всестороннему развитию экономики, решению социально-экономических проблем. Любые меры, принимаемые для ограничения внешней торговли, будут иметь краткосрочный эффект. В долгосрочной перспективе только свободная торговля позволит эффективно использовать экономические ресурсы. Дальнейшая либерализация торговли развивающимися странами поможет беднякам выбраться из крайней нищеты, а также увеличить ВВП страны, не сумевшей добиться экономических успехов в плане существенного повышения уровня. Многие развивающиеся страны проводят значительную либерализацию своих торговых режимов в рамках односторонних или многосторонних инициатив. В Восточной Азии снижение среднего тарифа с 6,45% до 2,5% за последние 20 лет привело к притоку прямых иностранных инвестиций в страны, повышению конкурентоспособности и улучшению экономики.[17]

Узбекистан вступает в новую эру международной торговли и инвестиций. Рыночные реформы способствуют расширению круга экономических партнеров республики. Однако из-за пандемии коронавируса Узбекистан понес экономические потери не только среди развитых стран, но и среди развивающихся стран. Современная международная ситуация, характеризующаяся ухудшением конъюнктуры мировых рынков, падением цен на экспортные товары, девальвацией национальных валют основных торговых партнеров страны, требует особого внимания и проведения соответствующей политики. С сентября 2017 года он начал либерализацию валютного рынка, цен и внешней торговли, а с января 2019 года значительно снизил налоговые ставки для фирм и физических лиц. Меры по экономической либерализации, осуществляемые правительством с 2017 года, помогли устранить серьезные ограничения для бизнеса, такие как нехватка иностранной валюты, высокие импортные пошлины и высокие налоговые ставки. Экономический рост в Узбекистане в последние годы был стабильным, отчасти благодаря либерализации внешней торговли. В частности, увеличение инвестиций и потребления за счет реализации государством либерализации внешней торговли способствовало ускорению роста реального ВВП с 4,5% в 2017 г. до 5,1% в 2018 г., а в первом квартале 2019 г. - до 5% в год., 3%. Вместе с тем, в связи с проведенными реформами, 29 сентября 2017 года Президент Республики Узбекистан принял

[17]East Asia & Pacific Tariff Rates . *www.macrotrends.net*. Available from https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/EAS/east-asia-pacific/tariff-rates

постановление о регулировании внешнеэкономической деятельности Республики Узбекистан. Решение призвано снизить таможенные пошлины на ввозимые товары в среднем с 14,5% до 6,5%. До либерализации внешней торговли Узбекистан имел высокие нормы импорта несельскохозяйственной продукции. И ввозные пошлины были ниже, чем в других странах-партнерах. С октября 2016 г. ввозные таможенные пошлины на все товары снижены в среднем в 2,5 раза.Усилия по началу либерализации внешней торговли оказали положительное влияние на инфляцию. На начало 2018 года она составляла 17 процентов, в результате среднегодовая ставка составила 17,5 процента. Инфляция потребительских цен снизилась до 13,7% по сравнению с апрелем 2019 года. Инфляционное давление существенно не изменилось в 2019-2020 гг. в связи с продолжающейся либерализацией административных цен, в том числе на энергоносители; произошло увеличение кредитования через государственные банки и повышение заработной платы населения для поддержки роста инвестиций. Но даже если она существенно не изменится, инфляция останется высокой из-за либерализации цен и повышения заработной платы. Однако ожидается, что инфляция резко снизится в период с 2021 по 2026 год. Это потребует ужесточения денежно-кредитной политики для удержания инфляции на умеренном уровне до конца 2021 года. Следует отметить, что экономика Узбекистана растет быстрее, чем экономика других стран СНГ. В 2018-2019 годах темпы роста государственных расходов и инвестиционных фондов остались прежними.

В целом, в результате реформирования экономики страны и хотя бы частичной либерализации внешней торговли Республика Узбекистан добилась положительных результатов в международных рейтингах:

1. Согласно Индексу экономической свободы Института стратегических исследований США (Heritage Foundation), созданного в 1995 году совместно с The Wall Street Journal - в 2020 году Узбекистан занимал 114 место (поднялся на 26 место)

2. По Индексу человеческого развития, составленному Программой развития ООН - в 2020 году страна улучшила свои результаты на 2 пункта и заняла 106 место из 189 стран.

3. В Индексе промышленной конкурентоспособности, составляемом Организацией промышленного развития ООН – в 2018 году Узбекистан впервые занял 92 место из 152 стран. Мы видим, что оздоровление и либерализация экономики положительно влияет на конкурентоспособность страны.

Таким образом, либерализация внешней торговли, несомненно, послужит увеличению экспорта и импорта Узбекистана, облегчению позиций национальной экономики на мировом рынке, а главное интеграции страны в глобальную цепочку добавленной стоимости. При

этом можно добиться роста производства в стране, сокращения безработицы, роста ВВП и положительных результатов в международных рейтингах.

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НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ПРАВОВОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ОБЩЕСТВЕ

Аннотация: В статье раскрывается важность и необходимость правового обучения в системе образования, правового демократического государства в нашей стране - именно от уровня правовой культуры наших молодых кадров напрямую зависит.

Ключевые слова: правовое поведение, правовое воспитание, образование, воспитание, право и обязанность, гражданский долг, правовая культура.

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THE NEED TO RAISE LEGAL EDUCATION IN SOCIETY

Annotation: The article reveals the importance and necessity of legal training in the educational system, the direct link between the state of legal democracy in our country and the level of legal culture of our young personnel.

Keywords: legal conduct, legal education, education, training, law and duty, civil duty, legal culture.

В современном XXI веке общественные отношения ускорились до такой степени, что в результате становится все труднее воспринимать информацию людьми, относиться к этим общественным отношениям с юридически идеалистическими настроениями. Это обусловливает необходимость ознакомления всех лиц с действующими нормами права на должном уровне. Образование и воспитание во все времена служили движущей силой прогресса. В странах, своевременно осознавших это, эффективность образования служит решением многих социальных проблем, которые мучают другие страны. Говоря о масштабах реформ в стране на современном этапе развития Узбекистана, глава нашего государства отметил: "В результате наших широкомасштабных мер по политической, социальной и экономической модернизации общества

формируется новый Узбекистан. Сегодня демократические преобразования в нашей стране приняли необратимый характер".

Если какая-либо страна, ее народ не в полной мере понимают политику правительства и поддерживают ее с единственной целью, то результат этих реформ очевиден для всех. Поэтому в настоящее время в нашей стране пересматривается система подготовки кадров во всех сферах. В частности, и в системе юридического образования. Высокая правовая культура является фундаментом демократического общества и выражением зрелости правовой системы. Он является фактором, активно влияющим на различные жизненные процессы в обществе, способствующим сплоченности граждан, всех социальных групп, обеспечивающим и укрепляющим целостность и хаос общества. Уважение к закону является одним из основных требований для эффективного функционирования правового общества, политико-правовых систем. Каков процесс преподавания правовых дисциплин в системе среднего, среднего специального, профессионального, высшего образования на сегодняшний день? Вполне естественно, что это состояние заполняет дом для всех. Не говоря уже о Ташкентском государственном юридическом университете, юридических техникумах, юридических лицеях, являющихся специализированными образовательными учреждениями, в остальных образовательных учреждениях правовые науки рассматриваются как "2-ступенчатая наука". Это приводит к тому, что у представителей многих сфер забываются о своем долге, постепенно формируются правовые нигилистические настроения. С ростом доступности информации, с процессом повышения доступности показатели правовой культуры сегодняшнего подрастающего поколения растут обратно пропорционально. Равнодушное отношение широких слоев населения к проводимым реформам является, прежде всего, следствием недостаточного изучения правовых дисциплин. Принятие Указа Президента "О коренном совершенствовании системы правового сознания и повышения правовой культуры в обществе" от 9 января 2019 года, Положения "О мониторинге и оценке мероприятий по повышению правовой культуры в обществе" от 20 апреля 2019 года-все это направлено на повышение правовой грамотности, в первую очередь, на обеспечение всестороннего участия всех в широкомасштабных реформах в стране. в рамках своих прав и обязанностей является правовой основой цели обеспечения его активного участия. В вышеназванном положении говорится: "Основной целью мониторинга и оценки мероприятий по повышению правовой культуры в обществе является повышение эффективности мероприятий правовой пропаганды по повышению правового сознания и правовой культуры населения, усиление ответственности государственных органов и организаций в этом направлении, а также разработка и реализация на практике предложений

по внедрению новых инновационных методов организации мероприятий правовой пропаганды".

В процессе реформ важно сформировать правовую культуру в обществе, добиться того, чтобы каждый человек, будь то лидер или простой человек, уважал Конституцию и законы, права и свободы, честь и достоинство других людей, стал ежедневным правилом и обычаем. Потому что только когда законы работают, они дают хороший эффект. А законы работают только в том случае, если они соблюдаются и требуют соблюдения. Не каждый должен быть юристом, чтобы сделать это. Сегодня в нашем обществе выдвигается идея о том, чтобы каждый гражданин, прежде всего, соблюдал законы в своей области, полностью исключал из своего сознания мысль об обходе закона. Почему-то каждый гражданин, не только опасаясь ответственности, но и осознавая, что идти по Запретному пути-это плохо, осознавая, что он не пойдет по этому пути, что правила работают в его пользу, предъявляет требование их уважать. Уважение законов-это правовая культура. Напротив, пренебрежение принятыми в обществе правовыми нормами, состояние, побуждающее не следовать им,-свидетельствует о сформировавшемся у человека правовом нигилистическом поведении. Именно граждане, обладающие правовой культурой-не просто наблюдатели за реформой, но и непосредственные ее воплощатели, исполнители, при необходимости, инициаторы-обязаны. Другого пути в этом отношении нет и быть не может. Только тогда, когда каждый гражданин осознает, что законы полезны для его будущего, общество сможет подняться по лестнице культурного развития. Это одна из причин того, что в настоящее время в нашей стране уделяется большое внимание повышению правосознания и культуры граждан.

В экономической жизни нашей страны также возрос спрос на высококвалифицированных юристов. Учитывая это и в целях обеспечения различных звеньев экономической жизни юридическими кадрами со средним и высшим образованием, существующие юридические колледжи преобразованы в техникумы, процессу юридического образования уделяется еще большее внимание.

Обеспечение юридически образованных кадров во всех отраслевых системах будет способствовать тому, что сегодняшние реформы в нашей стране в скором времени принесут свои плоды, наряду с одобрением слоев населения, повысят уровень благосостояния нашего народа.

"Только тот, кто доволен выполнением своего долга, живет свободно", - говорил Цицерон. Долг и право тесно связаны между собой, и их трудно представить себе. Потому что человек, который хорошо знает свое право, также может выполнить свой долг. Благодаря этому он находит свое место в жизни, служит обществу. Развитие правовой культуры является главным критерием решения любой проблемы. Это и является основной причиной того, что в обществе уделяется особое внимание

пропаганде, направленной на повышение правосознания, правовой культуры и укрепление законности.

Главной и важной задачей в процессе построения правового демократического государства и справедливого гражданского общества является, прежде всего, формирование правосознания и правовой культуры каждого гражданина. Обязательным условием построения правового государства является безусловное исполнение законов. Единообразное и безоговорочное исполнение законов зависит от отношения каждого человека к своему долгу и чувства ответственности перед ним.

Формирование у подрастающего поколения правового иммунитета к факторам, отрицательно влияющим на их правовое воспитание, воспитание в каждом человеке чувства уважения к законам и правилам этикета, преданности национальным ценностям, нетерпимости к правонарушениям приобретает сегодня особую актуальность.

Все мы должны чувствовать, что эффективность наших реформ заключается в том, чтобы сотрудники и специалисты, ответственные за правовое образование и пропаганду в образовательных учреждениях, выполняли свои обязанности в полной мере и с креативным подходом.

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ОСТРЫЙ ПАРАПРОКТИТ − ПРИЧИНЫ, ВИДЫ, СИМПТОМЫ, ЛЕЧЕНИЕ

Аннотация: Парапроктит – неспецифический гнойный воспалительный процесс жировой ткани вокруг прямой кишки или заднего прохода. Встречается у 0,5% населения, а среди трудоспособного взрослого населения, по разным данным, 6,1-22,4%. При остром парапроктите, когда гнойная полость не вскрыта и не удалено внутреннее отверстие, в дальнейшем у 50-100% этих больных формируются ректальные несостоятельности. Послеоперационный ректальный рецидив встречается у 15–30% пациентов, а недостаточность анального сфинктера — у 5–33%.

Ключевые слова: парапроктит, толстая кишка, воспаление (колит), анальная крипта, неспецифический, специфический, посттравматический, абсцессы, продромальный, микрофлора, флегмона, сфинктер, колоректальный, запор.

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ACUTE PARAPROCTITIS - CAUSES, TYPES, SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT

Abstract: Paraproctitis is a nonspecific purulent inflammatory process of adipose tissue around the rectum or anus. It occurs in 0.5% of the population, and among the able-bodied adult population, according to various sources, 6.1-22.4%. In acute paraproctitis, when the purulent cavity is not opened and the inner hole is not removed, in the future, 50-100% of these patients develop rectal inconsistencies. Postoperative rectal recurrence occurs in 15–30% of patients, and anal sphincter insufficiency in 5–33%.

Key words: paraproctitis, colon, inflammation (colitis), anal crypt, nonspecific, specific, post-traumatic, abscesses, prodromal, microflora, phlegmon, sphincter, colorectal, constipation.

Причины острого парапроктита:

Воспаление прямой кишки (проктит), которая легко травмируется, играет большую роль в возникновении и развитии парапроктита. Особенно в жарком климате расстройства пищевого поведения и чрезмерное

употребление острой пищи могут привести к воспалению толстой кишки (колиту) в целом и заболеваниям прямой кишки в частности. Однако парапроктит может быть вызван и другими причинами колоректального повреждения, такими как хирургическое вмешательство и лечение, или повреждения инородными телами (рыбьими костями, косточками фруктов и т. д.). Результаты многолетнего опыта и наблюдения показывают, что начало заболевания наступает тогда, когда микрофлора, проходя через анальные крипты, открывающие анальные железы в стенку прямой кишки, попадает в параректальные, т.е. начинает развиваться жировая клетчатка вокруг прямой кишки.

По этиологическому фактору:

неспецифический; специфический; посттравматического.

Абсцессы, инфильтраты по локализации:

подкожно и подслизисто; перегородка-прямая кишка; прямая кишка; прямая кишка.

Симптомы острого парапроктита

Заболевание обычно начинается остро, после продромального периода - 3 дня с лихорадки, озноба, болей в прямой кишке, перемежающейся хромоты. Выраженность этих симптомов может варьировать в зависимости от локализации процесса, микрофлоры и резистентности организма. В ряде случаев в клиническом течении на первый план выходят общие симптомы интоксикации, а местные симптомы проявляются за кадром. Этот процесс чаще всего проявляется в виде флегмоны, а не ограниченного абсцесса в параректальной жировой клетчатке. По мере прогрессирования процесса общее состояние больного ухудшается: нарастает утомляемость, пропадает аппетит, дрожь в вечернее время, сильное потоотделение. При ограничении гнойного процесса боль усиливается и становится «пульсирующей». Если в это время не оказать адекватного лечения, абсцесс может прорваться в ректальную полость или наружу через кожу.

Если не лечить, болезнь может иметь 3 последствия:

Образование ректального выпота (85%); Рецидивирующий парапроктит (7-11%); Спонтанное выздоровление (4-5%)

Когда отверстие при внутреннем гнойном парапроктите разрывается и разрывается одновременно с гнойным процессом, гной может прорваться в кишку или выйти из нее и затем зажить самостоятельно, что бывает очень редко. В большинстве случаев, если абсцесс вскрывается сам по себе или иссекается хирургическим путем, а перфорация не удаляется, это неизбежно приводит к ректальному подтеканию. В этом случае единственным признаком заболевания в течение месяцев и лет является постоянное появление гноя из наружного отверстия ручья. В некоторых случаях при закупорке наружного отверстия температура тела может снова повышаться, вызывая сильную боль и дискомфорт. Каждый раз при его

повторении образуются новые ветви прямой кишки и гнойные полости. Это, в свою очередь, может негативно сказаться на функции анального сфинктера, приводя к его недостаточности.

Лечение острого парапроктита:

Хотелось бы подчеркнуть, что если операцию проводит максимально специалист, можно предотвратить рецидив парапроктита или его рецидив в прямую кишку, а также недостаточность анального сфинктера. Перед операцией важно провести короткую и эффективную подготовку, такую как антибактериальная терапия, очищение кишечника шпателем, обнаружение гноя и, наконец, определение того, какая крипта (передняя, задняя или боковая) находится внутри.

Операция проводится под общим наркозом или люмбальной анестезией. Основная задача хирурга – сделать широкий разрез в гнойной полости, найти и вырезать с помощью специального зонда внутреннее отверстие, обработать его антисептиком и определить отношение воздухоносных путей к анальному сфинктеру. Это связано с тем, что поток прошел через межфазный сфинктер, трансфункцию или экстасфинктер, каждый из которых отвечает за определенный метод, и каждый специалист должен это знать в совершенстве. Если эту процедуру проводит не квалифицированный специалист, это может привести к инвалидизации пациента. При расположении абсцесса в ретроректальной, пельвиоректальной или изоректальной областях его клиническое течение более тяжелое и хирургическая операция сложнее. Наиболее тяжелая форма указанного выше заболевания локализуется в области гнойного пельвиоректального отдела, который при своевременном не выявлении без применения современных методов обследования может представлять опасность для жизни в результате разрыва брюшной полости. полость.

Опыт узбекских колоректальных хирургов показал, что при своевременной диагностике и радикальном хирургическом вмешательстве больные быстро выздоравливают. Это, в свою очередь, снижает нетрудоспособность и способствует развитию социально-практической медицины.

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МЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА АНДРОГЕННОГО ДЕФИЦИТА У БОЛЬНЫХ САХАРНЫМ ДИАБЕТОМ 2-ГО ТИПА

Резюме: Сахарный диабет (СД) определен Всемирной Организацией Здравоохранения как эпидемия нсннфекцнонного заболевании. В настоящее время на планете насчитывается около 180 млн. больных сахарным диабетом. Каждые 12-15 лет их число удваивается, т.е. к 2025 г общее число больных диабетом, по мнению экспертов, достигнет 300 млн. человек.

Медико-социальная острота диабета определяет интенсивные научные поиски причин и ключевых звеньев патогенеза болезни, В настоящее время с высокой степенью точности определены ранние клинические симптомы болезни н гормонально-метаболические маркеры-предикторы поздних осложнений.

Ключевая слова: андрогенный дефицит, метаболическая харакеристика, сахарный диабетом 2-го типа.

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METABOLIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ANDROGEN DEFICIENCY IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

Resume: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is defined by the World Health Organization as an epidemic of an infectious disease. Currently, there are about

180 million diabetic patients on the planet. Every 12-15 years, their number doubles, i.e. by 2025, the total number of diabetic patients, according to experts, will reach 300 million people.

The medical and social severity of diabetes determines the intensive scientific search for the causes and key links in the pathogenesis of the disease, At present, early clinical symptoms of the disease and hormonal and metabolic markers-predictors of late complications are determined with a high degree of accuracy.

Keywords: androgen deficiency, metabolic characteristics, type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Актуальность. В настоящее время на планете насчитывается около 180 млн. больных сахарным диабетом. Каждые 12-15 лет их число удваивается, т.е. к 2025 г общее число больных диабетом, по мнению экспертов, достигнет 300 млн. человек[2,6].

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Разработаны рациональные алгоритмы диагностики и мониторинга состояния здоровья у больных диабетом, в частности, алгоритмы слежения за такими осложнениями, как нефропатня, ретинопатия, ншемнческая болезнь сердца, синдром диабетической стопы, центральная и периферическая формы нейропагин[3,5].

При этом остается не полностью изученным ряд осложнений СД, связанных с качеством жизни пациентов, одними т которых являются нарушения половой функции, в частности их этнология и патогенез[4,7].

Цель исследования. Целью настоящей работы является изучение распространенности, метаболических характеристик андрогенного дефицита и его роли в патогенезе нарушений половой функции у больных сахарным диабетом второго типа для разработки рациональных алгоритмов ведения пациентов.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для решения поставленных задач, мы изучали 55 мужчин, обратившихся в отделение эндокринологии клиники АГМИ для выполнения задачи, поставленной перед нами железой, мы оценили влияние дефицита андрогенов на клинический метаболизм у мужчин с сахарным диабетом 2 типа

Результаты исследования. Распространенность андрогениого дефицита у больных сахарным диабетом второго типа по комплексной оценке составляет 76,8%, прн этом концентрация общего и свободного тестостерона крови ниже нормальных значений выявляется в 68,3% н 83% случаев, соответственно. Диссоциация темпов снижения общего и

свободного тестостерона, наиболее вероятно, обусловлена возрастным увеличенном уровней ГСПС, что влечет еще большее снижение уровней свободного тестостерона- Распространенность и степень андрогениого дефицита увеличивается с возрастом.

Распространенность андрогениого дефицита у больных сахарным диабетом 2 типа превышает таковую у мужчин того же возраста без сахарного диабета более чем в 2 раза.

Снижение концентрации тестостерона у обследуемых мужчин с сахарным диабетом не сопровождается повышением уровня гонадотропннов, что свидетельствует о дисфункции репродуктивной системы по типу гнпого-надотропного гпогонаднхма.

Андрогенный дефицит у мужчин с сахарным диабетом играет важную роль в снижении качества жизни и способствует препрессированию болезни, вследствнн ухудшения компенсации углеводного обмена, прогрес-сированню диелниндемин, расстройств пенхо - эмоционального статуса.

Опросники ASA и AMS no Hcincmarm для скрининга андрогениого дефицита на начальном этапе диагностического поиска в совокупности с клиникой андрогениого дефицита и данными дабораторно - инструментальных методов, являются важным источником информации и могут быть рекомендованы в клинической практике.

Вывод. Установлена высокая (76,8%X увеличивающаяся с возрастом распространенность андрогсиного дефицита у больных сахарным диабетом второго типа в основе которого лежит снижение секреции тестостерона,

Устаноалено, что по методам различной оценки, распространенность вилрогенного дефицита у мужчин с сахарным диабетом второго типа превышает таковую у мужчин без сахарного диабета более чем в 2 раза.

Установлено, что диссоциация темпов снижения общего н свободного тестостерона обуслоапеиа возрастным увеличением уровней ГСПС. обуславливающего еще большее снижение уровней свободного тсстостеро

Установлена значительная роль андрогенного дефицита в патогенезе нарушений половой функции у мужчин больных сахарным диабетом.

Установлено, что наличие андрогенного дефнцига у больных сахарным диабетом второго типа ухудшает компенсацию сахарного диабета, способствует нарушению метаболизма лнлндон н усугубляет течение эректильной дисфункции, а также приводит к расстройствам пенхо-эмоционапъного статуса, которые снижают качество жизни больных с сахарным диабетом.

Подтверждена валндностъ сексологических опросников для ориентировочного выявления н мониторинга клинических проявлений андрогенного дефицита.

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ПРЕПАРАТЫ ГРУППЫ НЕЙРОЛЕПТИКОВ В ПРАКТИКЕ ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬНОЙ МЕДИЦИНЫ

Резюме: Нейролептический синдром является одним из самых часто встречаемых осложнений приема нейролептиков. Вариабельность симптоматики, и побочных эффектов от нейролептиков очень высок, и в данном исследовании мы планировали изучить какие же осложнения встречаются наиболее часто, и в каком возрастном диапазоне они более выражены. Это помогло бы врачам использующим данные препараты наиболее, прогнозировать у кого возможно развитие нейролепсии скорее всего, и как избежать побочных эффектов.

Патогенез нейролептического синдрома не до конца ясен, но фармакологические свойства антипсихотиков позволяют предположить, что в его основе лежит блокада дофаминовых рецепторов в нигростриарном пути и связанное с этим высвобождение глутамата, приводящие к дисбалансу нейротрансмиттеров, повреждению базальных ганглиев и подкорково-таламических связей, а также компенсаторному усилению синтеза и высвобождения дофамина. Для возникновения экстрапирамидных расстройств необходим уровень связывания D2-рецепторов от 75% и выше.

Ключевые слова: нейролептический синдром, нейролептические препараты, негативные симптомы.

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PREPARATIONS OF THE GROUP OF NEUROLEPTICS IN THE PRACTICE OF EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE

Resume: Neuroleptic syndrome is one of the most common complications of taking neuroleptics. The variability of symptoms and side effects from neuroleptics is very high, and in this study we planned to study which complications are most common, and in which age range they are more pronounced. This would help doctors using these drugs the most, predict who is likely to develop neurolepsy, and how to avoid side effects.

The pathogenesis of neuroleptic syndrome is not completely clear, but the pharmacological properties of antipsychotics suggest that it is based on the blockade of dopamine receptors in the nigrostriatal pathway and the associated release of glutamate, leading to an imbalance of neurotransmitters, damage to the basal ganglia and subcortical-thalamic connections, as well as compensatory enhancement of dopamine synthesis and release. For the occurrence of extrapyramidal disorders, the level of binding of D2 receptors from 75% and higher is required.

Keywords: neuroleptic syndrome, neuroleptic drugs, negative symptoms.

Актуальность. Не столь убедительны данные об эффективности антипсихотических препаратов в уменьшении негативных симптомов, что в значительной степени происходит из-за редукции позитивной симптоматики. Так, кроме собственно редукции симптоматики, нейролептики могут ухудшить негативные симптомы, особенно те, которые связаны с экстрапирамидными проявлениями, их чистый эффект в этом отношении является следствием соотношения двух противоположных действий[2,4,5].

Эффективность нейролептиков в отношении первичных стойких, и, в то же время, персистирующих негативных (прогредиентно усиливающихся в своей дефицитарности) симптомов, например, эмоционального притупления, социальной изоляции, снижения оперативной деятельности и многого другого является незначительной, неопределенной и часто недоказанной[1,3,6].

Цель исследования. Изучить нежелательные эффекты нейролептических препаратов.

Результаты исследования. Депрессивные симптомы. В этой сфере также наблюдаются два противоположных эффекта: с одной стороны - антипсихотические препараты могут улучшить симптоматику депрессии, что часто наблюдается при редукции положительных симптомов; с другой стороны - делает возможной так называемую «нейролептическую дисфорию», связанную с ЭПС.

Когнитивные симптомы. Хотя антипсихотические препараты могут улучшить функцию внимания у некоторых пациентов с шизофренией, данные об их влиянии на другие когнитивные функции противоречивы и, по данным некоторых исследований, оказывают негативное влияние.

Такого рода исследованиях не установлено никаких существенных различий между антипсихотическими препаратами в оценке их влияния на нейро-когнитивное функционирование. Чистый эффект нейролептиков определяется положительным влиянием на процессы внимания, с одной стороны, и неблагоприятными воздействиями на экстрапирамидные симптомы вследствие антихолинергической активности используемых для лечения ЭПС нейролептиков и корректоров, с другой стороны.

Профилактика рецидивов. Все нейролептики, вне зависимости от различий между ними, существенно снижают вероятность рецидива у пациентов с шизофренией. Поскольку многие пациенты не обеспечивают достаточной приверженности лечению, пролонгированные формы нейролептиков (депо-нейролептики) с внутримышечным способом введения могут быть более эффективными, чем пероральные формы препаратов, обладающие относительно малым влиянием на частоту рецидивов.

Антипсихотические препараты связаны с различными побочными эффектами, включая неврологические, метаболические, гематологические проявления и нарушения деятельности желудочно-кишечного тракта, сердечно-сосудистой, мочеполовой, опорно-двигательной, эндокринной и других систем.

В отличие в целом от сходной, одинаковой эффективности нейролептиков, в отношении побочных эффектов имеются серьезные различия. По сравнению с обычными, конвенциональными антипсихотическими средствами, препараты второго поколения имеют, как правило, более низкий риск развития ЭПС, но, в отличие от этого, часто приводят к нарушению обмена веществ.

Однако представляется важным отметить, что фармакологические различия между препаратами в пределах одного и того же класса обуславливают значительные вариации влияния на риск развития ЭПС и на метаболические побочные эффекту нейролептиков своего класса (и, прежде всего, классических антипсихотических медикаментов), что не может позволить утверждать о наличии систематического различия между ними.

Вывод. Наибольшее внимание врачам при назначении нейролептиков нужно обращать на людей более старшего возраста, с большим стажем их применения. Чтобы не страдало качество жизни пациента, поддерживалась большая приверженность терапии, необходимо предвидеть возможные побочные эффекты нейролептической терапии, и использовать все возможности для их купирования.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЕГЕТАТИВНОЙ НЕРВНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ИНФАРКТОМ МИОКАРДА

Резюме: Исследование показателей работы сердечно-сосудистой системы больных, перенёсших инфаркт миокарда, показало, что в группе правшей преобладает симпати-котония, а в группе левшей - ваготония. Следовательно, функциональное состояние сердечно-сосудистой системы больных с разным типом межполушарной асимметрии, перенёсших инфаркт миокарда, обусловлено активностью разных отделов вегетативной нервной системы, что необходимо учитывать при разработке методик физической реабилитации.

Ключевые слова: инфаркт миокарда, вегетативная регуляция, функциональная асимметрия.

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FEATURES OF THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM IN PATIENTS WITH MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Resume: A study of the performance of the cardiovascular system of patients who have suffered a myocardial infarction showed that sympathotonia prevails in the right-handed group, and vagotonia prevails in the left-handed group. Consequently, the functional state of the cardiovascular system of patients with different types of hemispheric asymmetry who have suffered a myocardial infarction is due to the activity of different parts of the autonomic nervous system, which must be taken into account when developing methods of physical rehabilitation.

Key words: myocardial infarction, autonomic regulation, functional asymmetry.

Актуальность. Пациенты с заболеваниями периферической нервной системы составляют значительную часть больных неврологических стационаров и поликлиник, внося существенный вклад и в структуру общей заболеваемости населения[3,5]. Среди таких заболеваний 67% составляют полиневропатии. Однако по некоторым данным, основанным на результатах выборочных осмотров больших групп населения, число больных с невропатией составляет до 20% от числа обследованных [7]. Традиционные представления о преимущественной выраженности двигательных и чувствительных расстройств при невропатиях в последние годы были дополнены результатами наблюдений о наличии при этих заболеваниях поражения вегетативных порций периферических нервов[1,4].

Вегетативная невропатия характеризуется поражением моторной, сенсорной и рефлекторной функций внутренних органов, особенно кардиоваскулярной, гастроэнтеральной и урогенитальной систем, нарушением вазомоторной терморегуляции, трофики, вегетативного контроля эндокринной секреции, изменением зрачкового рефлекса, контроля[6].

Цель исследования. На основании изучения влияния вегетативного статуса у больных, перенесших инфаркт миокарда, разработать математическую модель прогнозирования ремоделирования левого желудочка.

Материалы и методы исследования. Проведено открытое простое исследование методом поперечного среза, в которое вошло 107 пациентов, перенесших инфаркт миокарда.

Результаты исследования. При анализе параметров ЭхоКГ нормальная геометрия левого желудочка выявлена у 71% (76 пациентов), у остальных 29% (31 пациент) выявлены различные патологические типы ремоделирования левого желудочка. В исследуемой группе был 41 (38,3%) пациент с ФВ менее 55%, 32 (29,9%) пациента с гипертрофией ЛЖ по иММЛЖ, и 2 (1,9%) – с дилатацией ЛЖ по иКДР (>3,2 см/м²). В зависимости от уровня иММЛЖ и ОТС были определены четыре типа ремоделирования ЛЖ:

1) концентрическая гипертрофия левого желудочка (увеличение иММЛЖ и ОТС);

2) эксцентрическая гипертрофия (увеличение иММЛЖ при нормальной ОТС);

3) концентрическое ремоделирование (увеличение ОТС при нормальном иММЛЖ);

4) нормальная геометрия левого желудочка.

Наиболее благоприятным вариантом ремоделирования ЛЖ для прогноза у больных с постинфарктным кардиосклерозом является 4-й тип - нормальная геометрия ЛЖ.

По вариантам ремоделирования ЛЖ пациенты в исследуемых группах в зависимости от наличия КВ не различались (P>0,05). Чаще всего встречалась нормальная геометрия ЛЖ, реже - эксцентрическая гипертрофия ЛЖ, и в незначительном количестве случаев - концентрическое ремоделирование и гипертрофия ЛЖ.

Согласно полученной регрессионной модели иКДР у пациентов, перенесших ИМ без АКШ, может быть вычислена по формуле:

$$иКДР = 7,05- 0,87\times LnX1-0,13\times LnX2,$$

где LnX1 - натуральный логарифм окружности талии в см, LnX2 - натуральный логарифм LF% ВСР. Статистическая значимость модели в целом: $F = 9,32$; $p<0,001$, что также подтверждено правильным распределением остатков в модели.

иКДР, отражающий размер ЛЖ по отношению к площади поверхности тела, при его увеличении более 3,2 см/м² свидетельствует об изменении геометрии ЛЖ. Следует предположить, что пациенты с предсказанным иКДР менее 3,2 имеют нормальную геометрию ЛЖ, в то время как при значении предсказанного иКДР более 3,2 имеется один из вариантов патологического постинфарктного ремоделирования (концентрическое ремоделирование ЛЖ, концентрическая гипертрофия ЛЖ или эксцентрическая гипертрофия ЛЖ).

Пример. Пациент Шаломенко Д.В. 60 лет, обратился на прием к кардиологу с целью диспансерного осмотра по поводу ИБС. Стенокардия напряжения ФК II. ПИКС (2014). ХСН II А. ФК II. Артериальная гипертензия III стадии. Получает лечение согласно стандартам ведения пациентов после перенесенного инфаркта миокарда. Течение заболевания стабильное. Рост - 178 см, вес - 110 кг, ОТ - 124 см, ППТ по формуле Гебана и Георга – 2,36. По ЭхоКГ выявлено увеличение КДР - 5,5 см, иКДР - 2,3 см/м². При проведении во время приема 5-минутной записи ВСР - доля LF=63% в общем спектре. Предсказанный иКДР=7,05-0,87×LnОТ-0,13×Ln LF%=7,05- 0,87×Ln124-0,13×Ln63=7,05-0,87×4,82-0,13×4,14=2,3.

Следовательно, можно предположить отсутствие патологического варианта ремоделирования ЛЖ.

Наличие ремоделирования сердца само по себе предопределяет прогрессирование хронической сердечной недостаточности. Предотвращение ремоделирования сердца может служить ключом к прерыванию порочного круга сердечно-сосудистого континуума, который развивается при ХСН.

Как продемонстрировано в многочисленных клинических исследованиях, у пациентов после инфаркта миокарда объемы левого желудочка обладают предсказательной ценностью развития неблагоприятных сердечно-сосудистых событий, включая смерть, повторный инфаркт, желудочковые аритмии и митральную регургитацию.

У 30–50% пациентов, перенесших инфаркт миокарда, наблюдается прогрессирующая дилатация полости ЛЖ с нарушением геометрии ЛЖ.

Ремоделирование ЛЖ у пациентов, перенесших ИМ, зависит от ЧСС и состояния ВНС. Так, увеличение ЧСС ухудшает показатели ремоделирования сердца, а дисбаланс вегетативной нервной системы с преобладанием активности симпатической нервной системы, приводящий к повышению ЧСС, является одним из факторов, форсирующих патологическое ремоделирование ЛЖ. Также у пациентов, перенесших ИМ, происходит существенная перестройка автономной нервной системы сердца, что связано с анатомическими и функциональными сдвигами. Это ведет к нарушению как симпатических, так и парасимпатических регуляторных влияний, что связано со значительной структурной перестройкой миокарда. Это приводит к снижению вариабельности сердечного ритма и проявляется изменением временных параметров (уменьшение SDNN, RRNN, pNN50) и характеристик спектрального анализа (снижение общей спектральной мощности (TP), уменьшение высокочастотной (HF), увеличение низкочастотной составляющих спектра (LF) и изменение их соотношения).

Вывод. Таким образом, мы предполагаем, что результаты нашего исследования могут помочь в более ранней диагностике прогрессирования ХСН у больных, перенесших инфаркт миокарда, что также позволит персонифицировано проводить лечение этих больных, улучшить их клиническое состояние, качество жизни и прогноз.

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ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА НАРУШЕНИЙ РАЗВИТИЯ У ДЕТЕЙ И ПОДРОСТКОВ С РАЗЛИЧНЫМИ НЕЙРОЭНДОКРИННЫМИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯМИ

Аннотация: В данной статье авторы анализируют 63 детей и подростков (мальчиков) с различными нейроэндокринными заболеваниями. Средний возраст больных составил 10,03± 0, 4 лет. По этиологии основного заболевания больные были разделены на 3 группы: I гр. -больные с синдромом «пустого» турецкого седла – 15 б-х, II гр. - больные с несахарным диабетом центрального генеза - 34 б-х, III гр.- больные с врожденной недостаточностью гормона роста (ВНГР) -15 б-х. У

пациентов обнаружены различные нарушения роста и полового развития, которые доминировали в 3 группе.

Ключевые слова: нейроэндокринные заболевания, нарушения физического и полового развития, подростки, мальчики.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH VARIOUS NEUROENDOCRINE DISEASES

Annotation: In this article authors analyzed 63 cases of children and teenagers(boys) with various neuroendocrine diseases. The mean age of patients

was 10,03± 0, 4 years old. By the etiology patients was to 3 groups: I group – "empty" sella turcica – 15 patients, II gr. – diabetes insipidus - 34 p-s, III gr.- growth hormone deficiency -15 p-s. There are a lot of various disorders of puberty and growth was described, especially in 3 group..

Key words: neuroendocrine diseases, violations of physical and sexual development, teenagers, boys.

Актуальность. Впервые об охране репродуктивного здоровья в системе детской хирургической практики заявляет А.Б. Окулов в 1972 году (1). С тех пор в эндокринологии ближнего и дальнего зарубежья было опубликовано множество работ, посвященных нарушениям полового развития у мальчиков (1-24). Вместе с тем, косность восприятия проблемы полового здоровья, как примата анатомических отклонений в системе половых органов, определенное время ограничивала распространение идеи о значимых особенностях детского организма в плане прогнозирования репродуктивного будущего (1-5)

Учитывая стремление к профилактике заболеваний в самых различных сферах медицинского знания, то есть развитие профилактического направления в медицине в целом, как наиболее эффективного способа лечения («лучшим лечением является профилактика болезни»), аналогичные тенденции распространяются и на детское направление андрологии.

Но, несмотря на актуальность проблемы репродуктивного здоровья детей и подростков в целом, в настоящее время очень мало научных работ, посвященных изучению нейроэндокринных заболеваний у детей и подростков (мальчиков), сопровождающихся различными нарушениями пубертата и роста.

Все вышеуказанное послужило причиной проведения настоящего исследования.

Цель исследования – изучить особенности нарушений пубертата и роста у детей и подростков с различными нейроэндокринными заболеваниями.

Материал и методы исследования. Под нашим наблюдением в отделении нейроэндокринологии РСНПМЦ Эндокринологии находилось 33 больных детей и подростков с различными нейроэндокринными заболеваниями. Кроме того, нами был выполнен анализ архивных данных отделения детской эндокринологии за период 10 лет (2011-2021 гг) –30 больных детей и подростков (мальчиков) с различными нейроэндокринными заболеваниями. Всего – 63 детей и подростков. Средний возраст больных составил 10,03± 0, 4 лет.

По этиологии основного заболевания больные были разделены на 3 группы: I гр. -больные с синдромом «пустого» турецкого седла – 15 б-х, II

гр. - больные с несахарным диабетом центрального генеза - 34 б-х, III гр.- больные с врожденной недостаточностью гормона роста (ВНГР) -15 б-х.

Всем больным был выполнен спектр исследований, включавший исследование эндокринного статуса, обще-клинические, биохимические, гормональные (СТГ, ЛГ, ФСГ, пролактин, ТТГ, АКТГ, кортизол, Т4, тестостерон и др.), рентгенологические (рентгенограмма кисти и турецкого седла, КТ/МРТ турецкого седла и надпочечников у всех больных, УЗИ половых органов), антропометрические исследования (рост, вес, дефицит роста и веса, целевой рост, центиль, скорость роста, SDS роста и веса и др.) на основе международной росто-весовой карты Таннера-Вайтхауза, оценки стадии полового развития по Таннеру, кариотипирование и др. исследования.

Полученные данные обрабатывали с помощью компьютерных программ Microsoft Excel и STATISTICA_6. Достоверность различий количественных показателей (n>12) определялась по методу Вилкоксона для несвязанных диапазонов, для определения достоверности малых выборок (n<12) использовался непараметрический критерий рандомизации компонент Фишера для независимых выборок, для качественных значений использовался точный критерий Фишера-Ирвина. Различия между группами считали статистически значимыми при P< 0,05. Вычислялись средние значения *(M),* стандартные отклонения средних *(m)*

Результаты исследования. По классификации возраста ВОЗ, больные были распределены следующим образом (таблица 1а и 1б)

Таблица 1а. Распределение больных по возрасту.

Возраст	**1 группа N=15**	**2 группа N=33**	**3 группа N=15**	**Всего**
До 1 года	-	-	-	-
От 1 до 4 лет	1	7		8
5-10 лет	7	11	5	23
11-14 лет	6	11	8	25
15-17 лет	1	4	2	7
Всего	**15**	**33**	**15**	**63**

В 1 группе большая часть больных была в допубертатном возрасте – 8 б-х (53,3%). Во 2-й группе и 3 –й группах преобладало число пациентов пубертатного периода – 15 (45,4%) и 10 (66,6%) больных соответственно. Всего в пубертатном периоде было 32 больных (50,7%). Таким образом, до- и пубертатного возраста больных было поровну.

Далее мы оценили средний возраст больных по 3 группам (таблица 1 б).

Таблица 1б. Средний возраст больных по группам.

№	**1 группа N=15**	**2 группа N=33**	**3 группа N=15**	**Среднее значение**
лет	9, 6 ± 0, 3	8,90 ± 0, 5	11,6± 1, 2	10,03± 0, 4

При этом возраст больных колебался от 3 до 15 лет. Средний возраст больных составил 10,03± 0, 4 лет.

В таблицу 2 дана частота задержки и различных нарушений развития у детей и подростков по группам.

Таблица 2. Частота задержки и различных нарушений развития у детей и подростков.

Нарушение	**1 группа N=15**	**2 группа N=33**	**3 группа N=15**	**Всего**
ЗР (изолированная)	1 (6,6%)	7 (21,2%)	1 (6,6%)	9 (14,3%)
ЗП (изолированная)	-	-	-	-
ЗФПР	3 (20%)	2 (6,0%)	-	5 (7, 9%)
ЗРСР	2 (13,3%)	-	-	2 (3,17%)
ЗПРСР	1 (6,6%)	-	11 (73,3%)	12 (13,04%)
Конституциональная высокорослость	1 (6,6%)	-	-	1 (1,6%)
ЗСР	5 (33,3%)	1 (3,0%)	15 (100%)	21 (33,3%)
Нанизм церебральный	5 (33,3%)	-	2 (13,3%)	7 (11,1%)
Ложное ППР	1 (6,6%)	-	-	1 (1,6%)

Примечание: * ЗР – задержка роста, ЗП – задержка пубертата, ЗФПР-задержка физического и полового развития, ЗРСР – задержка роста и скелетного развития, ЗСР - задержка скелетного развития, ЗПРСР – задержка пубертата, роста и скелетного развития, ППР - преждевременное половое развитие

В 1 группе пациентов (таблица 2) встречались различной степени нарушения полового, физического развития – в целом у 14 из 15 б-х (93,3%), при этом наиболее часто – церебральный нанизм, а также ЗФПР – 3 случая (20%). Во 2 –й группе чаще всего наблюдалась изолированная задержка роста (ЗР) - 7 (21,2%) случаев из 15. В 3-1 группе пациентов преобладала задержка пубертата, роста и скелетного развития (ЗПРСР) - у 11(73,3%) б-х, то есть более глубокие нарушения нейроэндокринной системы. В целом во всех группах чаще всего встречалась - задержка скелетного развития: 21 (33,3%) б-х.

Изучение частоты нейроэндокринных осложнений у пациентов показало, что у пациентов с СПТС и ВНГР чаще всего наблюдался пангипопитуитаризм – 7 (46,6%) и 7 (46,6%) случаев соответственно. Также в этих группах доминировал изолированный дефицит СТГ – 5 (33,3%)и 8 (53,3 %) случаев. Кроме того, во всех группах в целом наблюдались такие осложнения, как гипогонадотропный гипогонадизм – у 11 (17,5%), ложный крипторхизм – у 4 –х (6,3%), крипторхизм –у 2 (3,17%), а также микропения, пахово-мошоночная грыжа, несахарный диабет – по 1 случаю (1,6%).

Таблица 3. Частота нейроэндокринных осложнений у пациентов.

Нарушение	1 группа N=15	2 группа N=33	3 группа N=15	Всего
Пангипопитуитаризм	6 (40%)	-	7 (46,6%)	13 (20,6%)
Пангипопитуитаризм + несахарный диабет	1 (6,6%)	-		1 (1,6%)
Дефицит СТГ изолиров.	5 (33,3%)	-	8 (53,3%)	13 (20,6%)
Микропения	-	-	1 (6,6%)	1 (1,6%)
Пахово-мошоночная грыжа с 1 стороны	1 (6,6%)	-		1 (1,6%)
Крипторхизм	1 (6,6%)	1 (3%)		2 (3,17%)
Ложный крипторхизм	1 (6,6%)	-	3 (20%)	4 (6,3%)
Несахарный диабет	-	-	1 (6,6%)	1 (1,6%)
Функциональная гипер-пролактинемия	1 (6,6%)	-		1 (1,6%)
Гипогонадотропный гипогонадизм	3 (20%)	-	8 (53,3%)	11 (17,5%)

Таблица 4. Частота сопутствующих заболеваний у детей и подростков.

Сопутствующие заболевания	1 группа N=15	2 группа N=33	3 группа N=15	Всего
Гельминтоз	2 (13,3%)	-	-	1 (1,6%)
Астенизация ЦНС	8 (53,3%)	1(3%)	-	9 (14,2%)
Анемия	5 (33,3%)	2 (6%)	-	7 (11,1%)
ВЧГ	3 (20%)	1 (3%)	-	4 (6,34%)
Дисфункция гипоталамуса	1 (6,6%)	-	-	1 (1,6%)
Ожирение 1	2 (13,3%)	-	-	2 (3,17%)
Диффузный зоб 1-2 ст	3 (20%)	1 (3%)	-	3 (4,7%)
Врожденный порок сердца	1 (6,6%)		-	1 (1,6%)
Резидуальная органическая энцефалопатия с судорожным синдромом	3 (20%)	1 (3%)	2 (13,3%)	6 (9,5%)
Перинатальная энцефалопатия	1 (6,6%)	-	-	1 (1,6%)
Хронический вирусный гепатит	-	1 (3%)	-	1 (1,6%)
СПТС	-	3 (9%)	-	3 (4,7%)
Хронический пиелонефрит	-	1 (3%)	-	1 (1,6%)
Хронический тонзиллит	-	1 (3%)	-	1 (1,6%)
Парез Эрба-Дюшенна	-	-	1 (6,6%)	1 (1,6%)
Состояние после перенесенного менингоэнцефалита	-	-	1 (6,6%)	1 (1,6%)

Далее нами была проанализирована частота сопутствующих заболеваний у детей и подростков (таблица 4), что выявило широкий спектр сопутствующей патологии у детей и подростков, среди которых преобладали астенизация ЦНС – у 9 (14,2%), анемия – у 7 (11,1%), резидуальная органическая энцефалопатия с судорожным синдромом – у 6 (9,5%), ВЧГ – у 4 (6,34%), СПТС – у 3 (4,7%) и др.

В таблице 5 даны средние значения различных гормонов плазмы крови у больных по группам.

Таблица 5. Средние значения различных гормонов плазмы крови.у больных по группам

Гормоны плазмы и мочи	**1 группа N=15**	**2 группа N=33**	**3 группа N=15**	**Контроль**
СТГ (мочи) утром	0,19± 0.03*	1,9± 0.4	0,59± 0.4*	7,5 нг/мл
СТГ (мочи) ночью	0,35 ± 0.05*	2,4 ± 0.5	0,45 ± 0.2*	7,5 нг/мл
СТГ плазмы	0.51 ± 0.4*	1.51 ± 0.4	0.25± 0.4*	2 ± 0.05 нг/мл
ЛГ	2.15 ± 0.5*	3.33 ± 0.2*	0,9± 0.4*	4,1 ME/L (3,8-5,3)
ФСГ	1.97 ± 0.4*	2.8 ± 0.5*	1,3± 0.4*	6,1 ME/L (6,2-12,1)
ТТГ	1.97 ± 0.4	1.8 ± 0.3	5.20± 0.4	0,17-4,2 ME/ L
Пролактин	1,7 ± 0.3	2,9 ± 0.7	4,3 ± 0.4	5,7 нг/мл
Тестостерон общий (Т)	0,6 ± 0.02*	5,6 ± 0.68*	1,4± 0.4*	10 - 41,6 нмоль/л
Кортизол	509.7 ± 5.3	414.3 ± 8.6	278.5 ± 3.9	норма утро 260-720 нмоль/л
Св. тироксин	14,7 ± 0.5	13,9 ± 0.7	9,4 ± 0.5	11,5 – 23 пмоль/л
ДГЭА	74,4 ± 4.7	56,9 ± 3.2	53,8 ± 2. 9	2 - 263 мкг/100 мл

Примечание: * - достоверное снижение средних значений по сравнению с контролем ($p < 0,05$)

Как видно из данных, представленных в таблице 5, для больных 1 и 3 групп было характерно достоверное снижение тропных гормонов гипофиза, а именно СТГ (мочи утром, ночью, крови), ЛГ, ФСГ ($p < 0,5$), а также гипогонадотропный гипогонадизм, при этом у пациентов 3 группы – вторичный гипотиреоз.. У больных 2 группы было обнаружено достоверное снижение средних значений ЛГ, ФСГ плазмы, а также снижение общего тестостерона плазмы.

Далее нами были изучены средние антропометрические показатели больных по группам (таблица 6).

Таблица 6. Средние антропометрические показатели больных по группам

Показатели	**контроль**	**1 гр N=15**	**2 гр N=33**	**3 гр N=15**
Рост, см		117,5 ± 0,3	130,28 ± 2,5	114,72± 3,5
Вес, кг		20,95 ± 0,4	28,5 ± 0,7	20,62± 0,7
Дефицит роста	-	24,5 ± 0,5	13,7 ± 0,2	32,8± 1,2

Дефицит веса	-	10,86 ± 0,9	10,5 ± 0,6	22± 0,6
SDS роста		2,67	2,77	-3,58
SDS веса		2,91	3,59	-3,0
Центиль	50	25	50	50
Среднеродитель-ский рост	168,4 ± 4,2	167,5 ± 5,3	169,9 ± 3,5	168,5 ± 4,8
Проектируемый рост	171,4 ± 4,2	170,5 ± 5,3	174,9 ± 3,5	171,5 ± 4,8
Средний возраст	12,5	9, 6 ± 0, 3	8,90 ± 0, 5	11,6± 1, 2
Костный возраст	12,5	5,16 ± 0,1	7,96 ± 0,4	6,8± 0,3
КВ/ПВ	1	0,53 ± 0,02	0.75 ± 0,03	0.46± 0,04

Анализируя данные показателей антропометрии, мы обнаружили, что наиболее выраженное снижение средних значений показателей антропометрии у пациентов 3 группы, хотя они были достоверно снижены во всех группах.

Изучение стадии пубертата выполнялось нами по стадиям Таннера (таблица 7).

Таблица 7. Распределение стадий пубертата больных (по 5 стадиям Таннера).

Стадии пубертата по Таннеру	**Возраст, лет, по стадиям пубертата по Таннеру**	**Всего**	**1 гр N=15**	**2 гр N=33**	**3 гр N=15**
I	препубертат	50 (79,3%)	12 (80%)	23	15
II	11,7 ± 1,3 лет	5 (7,9%)	3 (20%)	2	-
III	13,2 ± 0,8лет	4 (6,3%)	-	4	-
IV	14,7 ± 1,1 лет	4 (6,3%)	-	4	-
V	15,5 ± 0,7 лет	-	-	-	-
Всего: n = 63		63	15	33	15

Как видно из таблицы 7, хотя в пубертатном периоде было 32 больных (50,7%), стадии пубертат при осмотре чаще всего соответствовали I по Таннеру – это у 50 пациентов (79,3%). При этом в возрасте 15 -17 лет у нас было 7 пациентов, но этой стадии пубертата не соответствовал никто – у них была стадия III, IV.

При изучении данных КТ/МРТ гипофиза и надпочечников больных по группам были обнаружены различные изменения гипоталамо-

гипофизарной области (таблица 8). Среди них отмечались такие, как гипоплазия гипофиза – 6 б-х (9,5%), СПТС - 5 (7,9%), и другие.

Таблица 8. Данные КТ/МРТ гипофиза и надпочечников больных по группам

Показатели	**1 гр N=15**	**2 гр N=33**	**3 гр N=15**	**Всего**
Гипоплазия гипофиза	4 (26,6%)	-	2	6 (9,5%)
Аномалия Арнольда-Киари	1 (6,6%)	-	-	1 (1,6%)
Узелковая гиперплазия надпочечников	1 (6,6%)	-	-	1 (1,6%)
Кистозный лептоменингит	-	1 (1,6%)	-	1 (1,6%)
Синдром «пустого» турецкого седла (СПТС)	-	3 (9,0%)	2	5 (7,9%)
Норма	-	1 (1,6%)	2	3 (4,7%)
Киста задней черепной ямки	-	-	1 (6,6%)	1

Кроме того, в некоторых случаях были отмечены различные факторы риска (таблица 9), среди которых встречались ЗЧМТ, ягодичное предлежание, родовая травма.

Таблица 9.Факторы риска больных по группам

Показатели	**1 гр N=15**	**2 гр N=33**	**3 гр N=15**	**Всего**
ЗЧМТ	1 (6,6%)	-	1(6,6%)	2 (3,2%)
Ягодичное предлежание в родах	1 (6,6%)	-	-	1 (1,6%)
Асфиксия в родах	1 (6,6%)	-	-	1(1,6%)
Родовая травма	1 (6,6%)	-	1(6,6%)	1(1,6%)

Выводы:

1) В 1 группе пациентов (таблица 2) встречались различной степени нарушения полового, физического развития – в целом у 14 из 15 б-х (93,3%), при этом наиболее часто – церебральный нанизм, а также ЗФПР – 3 случая (20%). Во 2 –й группе чаще всего наблюдалась изолированная задержка роста (ЗР) - 7 (21,2%) случаев из 15. В 3-1 группе пациентов преобладала задержка пубертата, роста и скелетного развития (ЗПРСР) - у 11(73,3%) б-х. В целом во всех группах чаще всего встречалась - задержка скелетного развития: 21 (33,3%) б-х.

2) Изучение частоты нейроэндокринных осложнений у пациентов показало, что у пациентов с СПТС и ВНГР чаще всего наблюдался пангипопитуитаризм – 7 (46,6%) и 7 (46,6%) случаев соответственно. Также в этих группах доминировал изолированный дефицит СТГ – 5 (33,3%)и 8 (53,3 %) случаев. Кроме того, во всех группах в целом наблюдались такие осложнения, как гипогонадотропный гипогонадизм – у 11 (17,5%), ложный крипторхизм – у 4 –х (6,3%), крипторхизм –у 2

(3,17%), а также микропения, пахово-мошоночная грыжа, несахарный диабет – по 1 случаю (1,6%).

3) Для больных 1 и 3 групп было характерно достоверное снижение тропных гормонов гипофиза, а именно СТГ (мочи утром, ночью, крови), ЛГ, ФСГ ($p < 0,5$), а также гипогонадотропный гипогонадизм, при этом у пациентов 3 группы – вторичный гипотиреоз.. У больных 2 группы было обнаружено достоверное снижение средних значений ЛГ, ФСГ плазмы, а также снижение общего тестостерона плазмы.

4) Хотя в пубертатном периоде было 32 больных (50,7%), стадии пубертат при осмотре чаще всего соответствовали I по Таннеру – это у 50 пациентов (79,3%). При этом в возрасте 15 -17 лет у нас было 7 пациентов, но этой стадии пубертата не соответствовал никто – у них была стадия III, IV.

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИНСТИТУТА ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЯ ЛИЦА В КАЧЕСТВЕ ОБВИНЯЕМОГО

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются актуальные проблемы института привлечения лица в качестве обвиняемого.

Ключевые слова: уголовный процесс, обвинение, обвиняемый, привлечение лица в качестве обвиняемого, предъявление обвинения.

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CURRENT PROBLEMS OF THE INSTITUTE OF INVOLVING A PERSON AS ACCUSED

Annotation: the article deals with the actual problems of the institution of bringing a person as a defendant.

Key words: criminal process, accusation, accused, involvement of a person as an accused, arraignment.

Нормативные предписания, содержащиеся в главе 9 УПК РФ и представляющие собой метод защиты прав и законных интересов участников процесса, способствующий объективному расследованию и разрешению уголовных дел и тем самым осуществлению назначения уголовного судопроизводства, нуждаются в дальнейшей разработке в целях повышения уровня объективности и беспристрастности правоприменителя.

Невозможно умалчивать о тех проблемах, которые имеются в российском правосудии. Сегодня возникает ситуация, когда судебное сообщество превращается в замкнутую касту, неподконтрольному обществу.

Несмотря на то, что законодатель расширил рамки процедуры отвода судьи, введя право на обжалование судебных актов о рассмотрении дел об отводе, нередко в судебных заседаниях можно наблюдать борьбу с отстаивающей противоположные интересы стороной, сколько борьбу с судьей за то, чтобы вел он процесс в рамках закона.

Причина кроется в том, что удовлетворение заявленного отвода судье правоприменителем зачастую рассматривается равносильно признанию в совершении проступка, позорящего честь и достоинство судьи, умаляющего авторитет судебной власти, что должно повлечь неблагоприятные последствия, связанные с прекращением полномочий.

О.В. Химичева справедливо отмечает «что используемые судьями незаконные приемы в отказе заявленного отвода лишают участников процесса права на законный и беспристрастный суд.

Проблемы беспристрастности и объективности возникают и из-за несовершенства положений института отводов в отношении профессиональных участников процесса» [4].

Так, Судебной коллегией по уголовным делам Верховного Суда РФ было отменено постановление президиума Ставропольского краевого суда, которым в свою очередь отменено определение Промышленного районного суда Ставропольского края по делу Черепухина, Воронина, Борисенко, Дмитриенко и других.

Как следует из материалов дела, в подготовительной части судебного заседания государственный обвинитель заявил отвод председательствующему судье Дубровой по тем основаниям, что она ранее работала адвокатом и осуществляла защиту обвиняемого поэтому делу Дмитриенко. Приговором суда Дмитриенко был признан виновным и осужден. Городской суд признал, что имеются достоверные основания для отвода председательствующего судьи, и ходатайство прокурора об отводе судьи Дубровой удовлетворил.

Президиум областного суда не согласился с решением Волгодонского городского суда об отводе судьи Дубровой, сославшись на то, что ее участие в качестве адвоката по ранее рассматривавшемуся в отношении Дмитриенко делу в 2012 году не является законным основанием для ее отвода в качестве судьи по данному делу Судебная коллегия Верховного Суда РФ с выводом президиума Ростовского областного суда не согласилась и указала, что тот факт, что Дуброва, будучи адвокатом, защищала Дмитриенко по уголовному делу, по которому он был осужден, является достаточным основанием для отвода судьи ввиду возникших сомнений в ее беспристрастности и объективности при рассмотрении данного уголовного дела.

Особенно, очевидно, становиться ясно пристрастие должностных лиц при их неодинаковом отношении к участникам уголовного судопроизводства.

На стадии судебного разбирательства принцип права на защиту часто нарушается. Приведем несколько примеров из судебной практики.

Принцип обеспечения подозреваемому и обвиняемому на защиту не всегда соблюдается.

Гарантией права на защиту обвиняемого служит право участия адвоката в судебном заседании.

Подсудимый вправе сам выбрать адвоката, который будет профессионально отстаивать его права и законные интересы в суде всеми дозволенными законом способами.

Начиная защиту прав и законных интересов обвиняемого на стадии судебного заседания, адвокат при изучении материалов уголовного дела и подготовке к судебному разбирательству, для осуществления защиты в суде, прежде всего, должен обратить внимание на соблюдение требований закона при производстве предварительного следствия.

Отменяя приговор Батайского городского суда Ростовской области вышестоящий суд апелляционной инстанции Ростовской области отметил, что лицу не правомерно был предоставлен защитник, хотя из материалов дела видно, что подсудимый Л. не отказался от защитника Я. В судебном заседании защитник Я. Ходатайствовал перед судом о предоставлении ему времени для подготовки к прениям и ознакомлению с материалами уголовного дела в течении 5 дней. Судом был сделан перерыв.

Однако суд разрешая ходатайство не указал, что необходимо готовиться к прениям и допросу подсудимого. В указанный день адвокат не явился в судебное заседание.

Судом был назначен адвокат в порядке ст. 51 УПК РФ. Далее защиту в суде осуществляли адвокат Я. и адвокат по назначению П. В судебном заседании от адвоката Я. Поступили ходатайства о возврате уголовного дела прокурору в порядке ч. 1 ст. 237 УПК РФ.

После разрешения ходатайств, суд, не выяснив у участников о наличии дополнений, закрыл судебное заседание. В ходатайстве о подготовке к допросу судом было отказано.

Сразу после закрытия судебного заседания суд допросил подсудимого, указав, что у подсудимого и защитников было достаточно времени для подготовки.

Судом Апелляционной инстанции Ростовского областного суда приговор был отменен и направлен в суд первой инстанции для разрешения, по существу, с предварительного слушания, указав в постановлении о нарушении права на защиту подсудимого.

Суд апелляционной инстанции Ростовского областного суда отменяя решение Каменского районного суда Ростовской области указал о нарушении права подсудимого на защиту.

Проверив представленные материалы, рассмотрев доводы апелляционной жалобы, суд находит постановление подлежащим отмене на основании ст. 389.17 УПК РФ в связи с нарушением уголовно-процессуального закона, а именно, нарушением права осужденного на защиту.

В соответствии с п. 1 ч. 1 ст. 51 УПК РФ участие защитника в уголовном судопроизводстве обязательно, если обвиняемый не отказался от него в порядке, установленном ст. 52 Кодекса. Согласно ч. 1 ст. 52 УПК РФ отказ от защитника заявляется в письменном виде.

Как следует из представленного материала, подсудимый Серебренников О.В. отказался от личного участия в заседании суда первой инстанции, однако ходатайствовал об обязательном участии в процессе адвоката
Н.А. Петровой, а затем указал на то, что решение вопроса об участии он оставляет на усмотрение адвоката.

Таким образом, в нарушение ст.ст. 51-52 УПК РФ, суд рассмотрел материал с участием прокурора, но без участия подсудимого и его адвоката, при отсутствии письменного отказа Серебренникова О.В. от его услуг, чем существенно нарушил как принцип состязательности сторон, так и право подсудимого на защиту.

Это говорит о том, что нарушения прав подсудимого на защиту, выразившиеся в нарушение принципа состязательности, отсутствии возможности допросить подсудимого как стороне защиты, так и стороне обвинения. Отсутствие времени для подготовки к допросу подсудимого, так, «судебная коллегия по уголовным делам Северо-Кавказского окружного военного суда рассмотрела в судебном заседании уголовное дело по апелляционной жалобе защитника В. на приговор Майкопского гарнизонного военного суда от 1 июля 2015 года, в соответствии с которым военнослужащий войсковой части Ч. осужден за совершение преступления, предусмотренного ч. 1 ст. 292 УК РФ, к штрафу в размере 50000 руб.

Отменяя приговор суд указал о нарушении прав подсудимого на защиту, включая нарушение принципов состязательности сторон.

В соответствии с ч. 3 ст. 47 УПК РФ обвиняемый вправе защищать свои права и законные интересы и иметь достаточное время и возможность для подготовки к защите. в 93 нарушение принципа состязательности и ст. 275 УПК РФ, не предоставив возможности сторонам защите и обвинения задавать вопросы подсудимому, председательствующий первым допросил его по личности и об отношении к предъявленному ему обвинению.

Затем в нарушение ст. 275 УПК РФ председательствующий снова объявил судебное следствие оконченным, по-прежнему не предоставив защитнику и государственному обвинителю возможность допросить подсудимого.

Приведенные обстоятельства свидетельствуют о нарушении судом права Ч. на защиту, т.к. ему не была предоставлена возможность подготовиться к его допросу, о чём обоснованно указано в апелляционной жалобе», т.е. проглядывается нарушение прав защитника.

«Так, судебная коллегия по уголовным делам Ростовского областного суда в апелляционном порядке в открытом судебном заседании уголовное дело в отношении Ю. по апелляционным жалобам представителя потерпевших – адвоката П. и защитника осужденного – адвоката Н. на приговор Железнодорожного районного суда г. Ростова-на-Дону от 08 июня 2015 года, которым Ю. осуждён по ч. 5 ст. 264 УК РФ к 6 годам лишения свободы, с лишением права управления транспортными средствами на 3 года, с отбыванием наказания в исправительной колонии общего режима находит приговор подлежащим отмене по следующим основаниям: Согласно ст. 389.17 УПК РФ основаниями отмены или изменения судебного решения судом апелляционной инстанции являются существенные нарушения уголовно-процессуального закона, которые путем лишения или ограничения гарантированных УПК РФ прав участников уголовного судопроизводства повлияли или могли повлиять на вынесение законного и обоснованного судебного решения» [1].

Одним из безусловных оснований к отмене обвинительного приговора, согласно п. 4 ч. 2 ст. 389.17 УПК РФ, является нарушение права обвиняемого (подсудимого) на защиту, незаконное отстранение адвоката М. от участия в деле было допущено судом на стадии предварительного слушания, при рассмотрении ходатайства стороны защиты о возвращении уголовного дела прокурору, суд апелляционной инстанции считает необходимым возвратить уголовное дело в суд первой инстанции со стадии подготовки к судебному заседанию».

Состязательность в уголовном процессе должна сопровождать с начала проведения до следственной проверки и оканчиваться совместно с рассмотрением уголовного дела по существу.

Обвинительный приговор не может быть основан на предположениях. Все сомнения, которые не представляется возможным устранить, должны толковаться в пользу обвиняемого. Это предопределяет, что все обстоятельства, на которые ссылаются подсудимый и его защитник в своем последнем слове и выступлении в прениях, должно быть исследовано судом первой инстанции, и получить отражение в итоговом решении, приговоре, с обоснованием принятия или отвержения представленных доводов с ссылкой на доказательства, обосновывающие решение суда.

Еще одной актуальной проблемой института обвиняемого (подозреваемого) в уголовном процессе является действующий порядок привлечения лица в качестве обвиняемого. Решение о привлечении в качестве обвиняемого принимается следователем, когда достаточно доказательств, дающих основания для этого. Подобная формулировка, безусловно, нуждается в редактировании в целях расширительного толкования понятия «достаточных доказательств.

В связи с этим, с целью устранения разногласий в теории и упорядочения правоприменительной практики предлагается внести изменения в редакцию ч. 1 ст. 171 Уголовно-процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации следующим образом: «При наличии достаточных доказательств, которые без сомнения устанавливают событие преступления, виновность лица в совершении преступления, отсутствие обстоятельств, исключающих преступность и наказуемость деяния, а также не истечение сроков давности, следователь выносит постановление о привлечении данного лица в качестве обвиняемого» [2, с.215].

«Принимая во внимание преимущество международно-правовых положений и конституционных норм для законодательства РФ, необходимо установить обязательство следователя отражать основные доказательства обвинения в постановлении о привлечении лица в качестве обвиняемого, независимо от имеющегося пробела в процессуальном законе. Для избавления от данного пробела в ч. 2 ст. 171 Уголовно-процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации требуется добавить пункт следующего содержания: «основные доказательства, которые подтверждают обвинение» [2, с.219].

Отдельные аспекты порядка предъявления обвинения также вызывают вопросы, к примеру, в части процедуры вызова обвиняемого, находящегося на свободе, для предъявления обвинения; допроса обвиняемого и др.

Так, в следственной практике складывается такая ситуация, что для того, что пригласить лицо для ознакомления его с обвинением, следователям приходится неоднократно направлять повестки, так как они очень часто игнорируются, иными способами уведомлять обвиняемого. Поэтому предлагаем внести изменения в ч. 4 ст. 172 и в ч. 3 ст. 188 Уголовно- процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации, в части дополнения их указанием на то, что для выполнения принудительного привода достаточно будет одного случая неуважительной неявки обвиняемого к следователю.

После того, как обвиняемый явился по вызову либо был осуществлен его привод, ему выдвигается обвинение.

Относительно допроса обвиняемого предлагаем внести изменения в ч. 1 ст. 173 Уголовно-процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации, изложив ее в следующей редакции: «Следователь должен произвести допрос обвиняемого в срочном порядке после предъявления обвинения в присутствии защитника, если тот принимает участие в уголовном деле. При наличии обстоятельств, которые исключают производство данного следственного действия незамедлительно, допрос осуществляется в течение 24 часов».

Обвиняемый вправе отказаться от дачи показаний. Представляется необходимым процедурно оформлять факт такого отказа обвиняемого (как

от дачи показаний, так и от отказа подписи в постановлении о привлечении в качестве обвиняемого) в присутствии понятых.

На основании сказанного, ч. 2 ст. 173 Уголовно-процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации, по8 нашему мнению, должна выглядеть следующим образом: «В начале допроса следователь узнает у обвиняемого, признает ли он себя виновным, желает ли дать показания по существу предъявленного обвинения и на каком языке. В случае отказа обвиняемого от дачи показаний следователь удостоверяет это в присутствии понятых».

Положения ч. 4 ст. 173 Уголовно-процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации устанавливает процедуру повторного допроса, когда обвиняемый допрашивается по тому же обвинению в том случае, если он отказался от дачи показаний на первоначальном допросе. На наш взгляд, редакция ч. 4 ст. 173 Уголовно-процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации должна выглядеть следующим образом: «В целях уточнения ранее полученных показаний следователь имеет право провести дополнительный допрос обвиняемого. При отказе от дачи показаний на первом допросе, повторный вызов обвиняемого на допрос осуществляется только по его просьбе» [3, с.90].

Еще одной актуальной проблемой является структура уголовно-процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации, в соответствии с которой определить обязанности обвиняемого возможно только с помощью уяснения содержания отдельных статей Кодекса, а также анализа норм иных отраслей права. Таким образом, обязанности о обвиняемого должны быть зафиксированы по возможности в одной статье.

Проанализировав действующее уголовно-процессуальное законодательство, юридическую литературу и судебную практику, делаем вывод о том, что статус обвиняемого в уголовном процессе имеет целый ряд конкретных отличительных особенностей, установленных уголовно-процессуальным законодательством в его правах и обязанностях. Данные особенности выделяют его и ставят в некоторое «привилегированное» положение перед всеми остальными статусами участников уголовного процесса.

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СУҒОРИЛАДИГАН ЕРЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШНИНГ СОЦИАЛ-ИҚТИСОДИЙ ВА ЭКОЛОГИК МУАММОЛАРИ

Аннотация: мақолада Қашқадарё воҳасида суғориладиган ерлардан фойдаланишнинг бугунги кунда долзарб масалалари ҳақида баён этилган. Воҳа ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишига суғориладиган ерлардан фойдаланишга табиий ва антропоген омилларнинг таъсири ҳамда иккиламчи шўрланиш жараёнида ердан фойдаланишнинг географик-экологик муаммолари қараб чиқилган.

Таянч сўзлар: ер фонди, суғорма деҳқончилик,.чўлланиш, арид, деградация, шўрланиш, ландшафт.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF IRRIGATED LAND USE

Annotation: The article describes the current issues of irrigated land use in the Kashkadarya oasis. The impact of natural and anthropogenic factors on the use of irrigated lands for the socio-economic development of the oasis, as well as the geographical and environmental problems of land use in the process of secondary salinization are considered.

Keywords: land fund, irrigated agriculture,.soil, arid, degradation, salinization, landscape.

Кириш ва долзарблиги. Маълумки, ҳар қандай мамлакатнинг ер майдони унинг муҳим миллий бойлиги саналади. Қишлоқ хўжалиги мамлакат иқтисодиётининг энг муҳим ва етакчи тармоғи ҳисобланади. Ер ресурсларидан оқилона фойдаланиш мақсадида давлатимиз томонидан сиёсий, ҳуқуқий, ташкилий, иқтисодий ва ижтимоий аҳамиятга эга бўлган чора тадбирлар амалга оширилмоқда. Бироқ, бу умумий ҳолат бўлиб, бу борада энг аввало қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланадиган ерлар, хусусан бизнинг шароитимизда суғориладигиан ерлар катта аҳамиятга эга. Ерлардан фойдаланиш, айниқса қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларидан самарали

фойдаланиш бугунги кунда долзарб аҳамият касб этмоқда. Ўзбекистонда суғориладиган ерларнинг мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилаш, мелиорация ва ирригация объектлари тармоқларини ривожлантириш муҳим вазифалардан ҳисобланади.

Асосий қисм. Ўзбекистонда қишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари 20,2 млн га (45 %)ни ва шундан 4,3 млн и ёки 9,5 фоизи суғориладиган ерлардан иборат ҳамда ушбу ерлар республикамизнинг “олтин фонди” ҳисобланади. Қашқадарё воҳаси иқтисодиётида қишлоқ хўжалиги муҳим роль ўйнайди. Аҳолининг озиқ-овқат маҳсулотларига бўлган эҳтиёжи ва саноатни хом ашё билан таъминлаш айнан қишлоқ хўжалиги зиммасига юкланганлигини инобатга оладиган бўлсак, унинг мамлакатимиз ижтимоий ҳаётида муҳим ўрин тутиши яққол намоён бўлади. Шунинг учун қишлоқ хўжалигини ҳудудий ташкил этиш ва ихтисослаштириш ҳамда ер, меҳнат ресурслари асосий ҳамда айланма фондларидан самарали фойдаланиш имкониятини бериш ижтимоий меҳнат унумдорлигини, ялпи маҳсулот ҳажмининг ортишини таъминлайди.

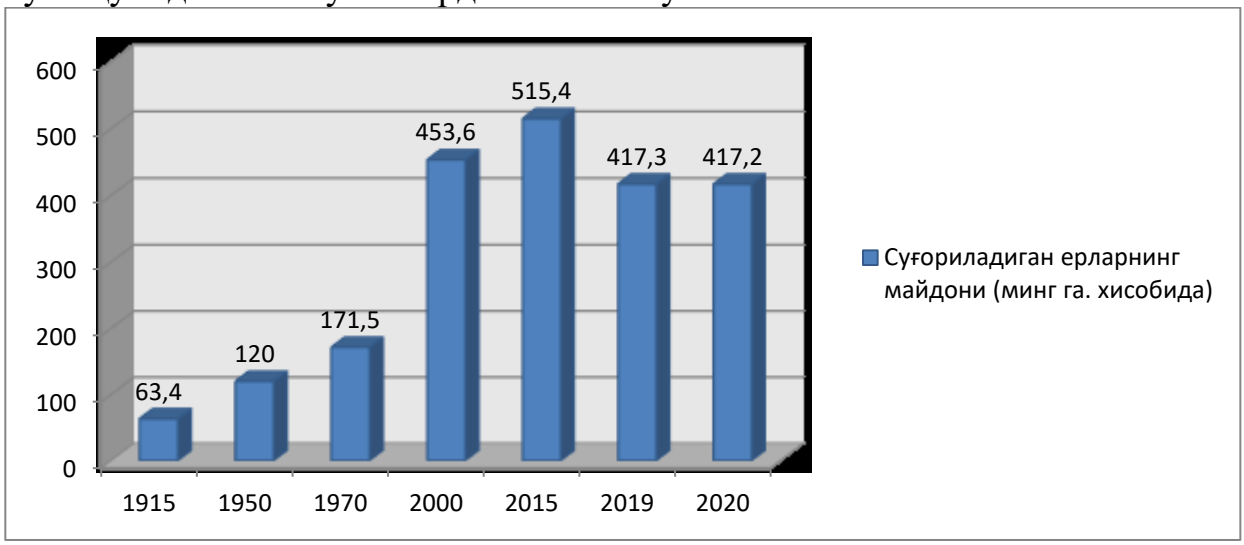
Қашқадарё воҳаси республикамизда ғалла ва пахта етиштириш бўйича биринчи ўринда туради. Ҳудудда ернинг мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилаш мақсадида коллектор-дренаж тармоқлари қурилган. Қашқадарё воҳасида суғориладиган деҳқончиликни ривожлантириш мақсадида суғориш каналлари ва сув омборлари, суғоришни ташкил этиш учун йирик насос станциялари барпо этилган. Воҳада қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотларини кўпайтириш мақсадида Қарши чўлида янги ерлар ўзлаштирилган.

Қурғоқчил (арид) иқлим минтақасида жойлашган Қашқадарё вилояти ўзининг эгаллаб турган ер майдони бўйича Ўзбекистонда энг йирик вилоятлардан ҳисобланиб, унинг умумий ер майдони 2856,8 минг гектарни ташкил этади. Қашқадарё вилояти статистика бошқармаси 2020 йил январь ҳолати маълумоти бўйича, 2143,3 минг гектар майдони қишлоқ хўжалик ерлари бўлиб, шундан 417,2 минг гектар ерга суғориладиган деҳқончилик ва 253,2 минг гектар майдонда лалмикор деҳқончилик қилинади ўрмонлар 109,1 минг гектарни, боғлар ва токзорлар 35670 гектарни ташкил этади [2.]. Мамлакатларда аҳоли сонини тўхтовсиз ошиб бориши, мамлакатларнинг аҳолини озиқ-овқат билан таъминлаш, мақсадида қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантириш учун экин майдонларининг кенгайтириб бориш заруриятини юзага келтиради. Натижада суғорма деҳқончиликни ривожлантириш билан биргаликда ердан фойдаланишда табиий ва анртопоген омилларнинг салбий таъсирлари ҳам юзага кела бошлайди. Бу омиллар билан биргаликда суғориладиган ерларнинг деградациясига – бузилишига ва атроф табиий муҳитнинг ифлосланишига, яъни геоэкологик вазиятнинг салбий ўзгаришига олиб келган ҳолда суғориладиган ерларда етиштириладиган экинлари ҳосилдорлигининг камайишига, қишлоқ хўжалик экинларни

етиштириш учун қилинадиган харажатларнинг яъни, маҳсулот таннархининг ошишига сабаб бўлади.

Қашқадарё воҳаси ҳам қадимдан суғориладиган ва суғорма деҳқончилик ривожлана борган ҳудудлардир. Дунёнинг барча илк цивилизациялари суғориладиган деҳқончилик ҳудудларида пайдо бўлган ва ривожлангани каби, Қашқадарё воҳасида ҳам деҳқончилик асосан сунъий суғориш асосида юзага келгандир. Натижада суғорма деҳқончилик бир қатор салбий экологик оқибатларга сабаб бўлади. Воҳанинг суғориладиган деҳқончилик зоналарида қишлоқ хўжалигига сув эрозияси, шамол эрозияси, гравитацион жараёнлар, сел ҳодисалари, лойқа босиши, ботқоқланиш, шўр босиш, қатқалоқ ҳосил бўлиши каби табиий географик жараёнлари энг кўп салбий таъсир кўрсатишини билан кузатиш мумкин. Анртопоген омилларга ерларни нотўғри суғориш ҳамда қишлоқ хўжалик ерларининг ерларнинг ифлосланиши, табиат ресурсларидан нооқилона фойдаланиш, яъни саноат чиқиндилари, тош, қум ва минералларни қазиб олиш кабилар киради. Вилоятда узоқ тарихий даврлар давомида кўплаб сув иншоотларининг барпо этилишига боғлиқ ҳолда суғориладиган ерларнинг майдони кенгая борган. Қашқадарё воҳасида 5157 км дан ортиқ каналлар мавжуд бўлиб, ушбу каналлар орқали қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари ва аҳоли хўжаликлари учун хизмат қилмоқда. Кейинги йилларда вилоятдаги суғориладиган ерлар майдонининг кенгайиши мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилашни талаб қиладиган ерлар майдони ҳам кенгайишига сабаб бўлди.

Қашқадарё вилоятининг суғориладиган ер майдонининг 1915-2020 йиллар давомида ўзгариш диаграммаси (1- расм.)ни таҳлил қилиш шуни кўрсатадики, кейинги йилларда қурғоқчилик, чўлланиш ва иккиламчи шўрланиш натижасида суғориладиган ер майдонлари камайиб бормоқда, буни қуйидаги маълумотлардан билиш мумкин.

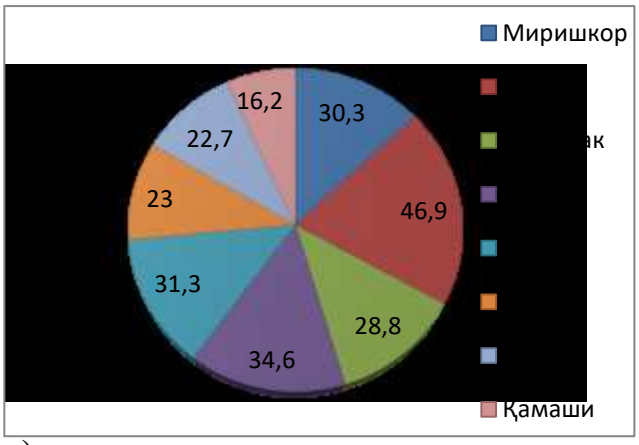


1-расм. Қашқадарё вилоятининг суғориладиган ер майдони (1915-2020 йй.).

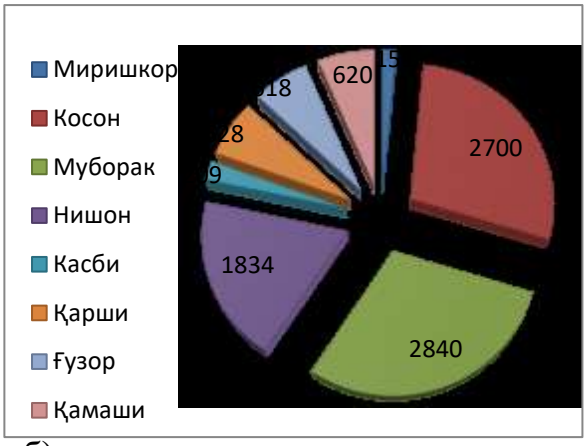
Жами ер фонди ва умумий қишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари таркибида экин ерлар, жумладан суғориладиган ерлар унча катта майдонларни эгалламайди. Шу боис, мавжуд суғориладиган ерлардан самарали фойдаланиш, уларнинг мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилаш ва унумдорлигини, қишлоқ хўжалигининг самарадорлигини ошириш муҳим ва долзарб аҳамият касб этади. Суғориш эрозияси агроирригацион ландшафтларда сув-физикавий ва агрономик-кимёвий хоссаларнинг ўзгаришига, яъни ёмонлашувига олиб келмоқда. Бу жараёнлар туфайли тупроқлардаги чиқинди, азот ва бошқа озиқлантирувчи моддаларнинг миқдори ҳам камайиб боради. Тупроқдаги моддаларнинг камайиши эса минерал ўғитлардан анча кўп миқдорда фойдаланишни тақозо этади [1; 45-48 б.].

Ердан оқилона фойдаланишнинг устувор йўналишларидан асосийларини белгилашда ер ресурсларини замонавий ҳолатини ўрганиш, уларнинг миқдор ва сифатини белгилаш муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Булар энг аввало, тупроқларнинг сифат ҳолати – бонитировкасини аниқлаш билан чамбарчас боғлиқ. Бу муаммони бартараф этиш учун вилоят тупроқ бонитетларини аниқлаш тадбирлари амалга оширилмоқда. Қашқадарё вилояти статистика бошқармаси 2020 йил январь ҳолати маълумотларини таҳлил қилиш натижалари шуни кўрсатадики, суғориладиган ерлар бўйича энг юқори бонитети Шаҳрисабз тумани (72 балл)да кузатилади. Тупроқ бонитети суғориладиган ерларнинг шўрланиш даражаси, ер ости сувларининг жойлашиши каби омиллар таъсири кам бўлган Яккабоғ (60 балл), Касби (64 балл) ва Қамаши (58 балл) туманларида ҳам вилоят ўртача кўрсаткичидан юқори натижага эришилган. Қолган туманларда бонитет вилоят ўртача кўрсаткичларидан паст.

Чўл зонаси ҳудудларида жойлашган туманларда ерларнинг сифатини яхшилаш устувор вазифа ҳисобланади. Ҳозирги кунда вилоятда тупроқни хариталаштириш ва тупроқ бонитировкасига тузатиш натижалари шуни кўрсатадики, кейинги йилларда чўл туманларида тупроқ сифатининг пасайиб бораётганлиги кузатилмоқда. Қашқадарё вилояти статистика бошқармаси [2] 2020 йил январь ҳолати маълумоти бўйича, вилоятда (0-100 см **қ**алинликда) шўрланган майдон 232309 га жами майдонга нисбатан 45.2% бўлиб, шундан кучли шўрланган майдон 9600 га, кучсиз шўрланган майдон 184580 га ва ўртача шўрланган майдон 38129 га ни ташкил этади. Қуйидаги 2-расмда вилоят туманлари суғориладиган ер майдонларининг шўрланиш даражаси ва кучли шўрланган майдонларнинг холати тасвирланган.



а)



б)

**Қашқадарё вилояти статистика бошқармаси маълумотлари асосида муаллиф томонидан тузилди.*

2- расм. Қашқадарё вилояти туманларининг суғориладиган ер майдонларининг а) шўрланган майдон минг га ҳисобида: б) кучли шўрланган майдон га ҳисобида (2020 й.).

Ҳозирги кунда суғориладиган ерларнинг 8 фоизига яқини ёки 325 минг гектари мелиоратив ҳолати ёмон ерлар ҳисобланади. Берилган 2-расмдаги маълумотлардан маълумки, Миришкор туманида у ёки бу даражада шўрланган ерлар майдони 30,3 минг гектарни, Косон туманида 46,9 минг гектарни, Муборак туманида 28,8 минг гектарни ва Нишон туманида 34,6 минг гектарни, Касби 31,3 минг га, Қарши 23,0 минг га, Ғузор 22,7 минг га, Қамаши 16,2 минг га ер майдони шўрланган. Шундан кучли шўрланган майдонлар Косон туманда 2700 га., Муборак туманда 2840 га., Нишон туманда 1834 га. тўғри келади (2-расм). Суғориладиган тупроқларнинг шўрланиш даражаси ҳам дарёнинг қуйи қисми томон қонуний равишда ортиб боради. Масалан, Қашқадарё дарёсининг тоғли қисмида суғориладиган тупроқларда шўрланиш йўқ ҳисобида. Бу ўз навбатида, тупроқлар шўрланиш даражасининг юқорилиги ҳамда ер ости сувлари сатҳининг кўтарилиши туфайли юз берган.

Вилоят чўл зонасида жойлашган туманларда ер ости сувларининг кўтарилиши суғориладиган майдонларда мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилашни талаб этади. Хусусан Муборак, Нишон ва Косон туманларида тупроқ таркибида тузларнинг концентрацияси ошиб бормоқда. Бунинг олдини олиш учун мавжуд зовур ва ирригация иншоотларини таъмирлашга маълум миқдорда капитал маблағларни ажратиш ва ундан самарали фойдаланиш лозим.

Вилоят туманлари тупроқ сифатини таҳлил қилиш шундан далолат берадики, тоғ ва тоғ олди ҳудудлари жойлашган туманларда юқори тупроқ сифатига эга. Бунга асосий сабаб бу туманларнинг ўзига хос табиий географик жойлашувини кўрсатиш лозим. Чунки тоғ ва тоғ олди ҳудудларида юқори даражада шўрланишни келтириб чиқарадиган омиллар

таъсири кам бўлади. Шу билан бирга тоғ ва тоғ олди ҳудудларида жойлашган туманларда шўрланган ерларнинг салмоғи эса олиб борилаётган мелиоратив ва агротехник тадбирлар таъсирида янада яхшиланмоқда. Чунки, юқори зонада жойлашган туманларда пахта майдонлари қисқартирилиб ғалла, пичан, боғдорчилик, сабзавот экинлари катта майдонларни эгаллайди. Бу эса қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларини алмашлаб экиш имконини яратди.

Чўл ҳудудлари, хусусан Муборак, Нишон ва Косон туманларида тупроқнинг шўрланиш даражаси вилоятнинг ўртача кўрсаткичидан анча юқори. Бу ҳудудларда шўрланган майдонларнинг катталиги Қарши чўлида арид зонада жойлашганлиги ва тупроқ таркиби ва тупроқ қопламида буғланиш миқдорининг юқорилиги билан боғлиқ. Бинобарин, Қарши чўли учун доимий юза оқимининг йўқлиги, қуруқ ўзанларнинг мавжудлиги ва тупроқ – грунтларнинг юқори даражада шўрлиги, тушадига ёғинларга нисбатан буғланишнинг анча кўплиги хосдир. Қарши чўлининг ўзига хос хусусиятларини ҳисобга олмай ерларни ўзлаштирилиши натижасида катта майдонларда тупроқ ювилиши, эрозия ҳодисаларининг турли кўринишлари, ер ости сувлари сатҳининг кўтарилиши натижасида шўртоб ва шўрхокланиш каби жараёнлар кузатилади. Қашқадарё вилоятида вужудга келган дегредациялашган ерлар қишлоқ хўжалик экин майдонларига, яйловларга ва экосистемаларига катта зарар етказмоқда. Шунингдек, ҳудуд табиатига антропоген таъсирнинг кучлилиги ландшафт– экологик муаммоларни келтириб чиқармоқда ҳамда экотизимларнинг ўзаро модда ва энергия алмашинувида ва мувозанатини бузилишига сабаб бўлмоқда.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқарувчиларини молиявий қўллаб-қувватлаш, нафақат суғориладиган ерларнинг мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилаш, балки уларни минерал ўғитлар, техника, уруғлик ва бошқа ишлаб чиқариш ресурсларидан мунтазам фойдаланиш имкониятини яратди. Бу, ўз навбатида, қишлоқ хўжалик экинлари ҳосилдорлигини йилдан-йилга юқори бўлишини таъминлади. Натижада, ердан олинадиган даромад ошишига, маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш рентабеллигига эришилди [3;12-13 б.]. Қашқадарё воҳасида суғориладиган ерлардан фойдаланишни оптималлаштириш учун қуйидаги манбалардан самарали фойдаланишни илмий асосда ўрганиш ҳамда карталаштириш зарур: асосий каналлардан деҳқончиликни ривожлантириш карталарини ишлаб чиқиш ва зарур деҳқончиликни режалаштириш карталарини тайёрлаш; дренаж тизимлари ва ирригация суви таъминотини ва ер ости сувларидан фойдаланиш ҳамда у асосида суғориш имкониятларини карталаштириш ва бошқалар.

Хулоса. Шундай қилиб, Қашқадарё вилояти қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришида суғориладиган ерларнинг самараси жуда юқори бўлиб, мамлакат пахта ва ғалла ялпи ҳосилида етакчи ўринни эгаллайди. Суғориладиган ерларнинг ҳолатини мунтазам назорат қилиб бориш

натижасида кўзланган ҳосилни олиш имконияти яратилади. Сўнгги йилларда жаҳонда вужудга келган глобал муаммо – озиқ-овқат хавфсизлиги ҳисобланади. Шу нуқтаи назардан қишлоқ хўжалигини модернизация ва диверсификация қилиш, суғориладиган ерларнинг мелиоратив ҳолатини қониқарли даражада назорат қилиш мақсадида: а) алмашлаб екишни мунтазам амалга ошириб бориш; коллектор-дренаж тармоқларини замонавий технологиялар асосида қайта реконструкция қилиш ва янгиларини барпо этиш; деҳқончиликда суғоришнинг замонавий усулларидан фойдаланиш; агротехник тадбирларни замонавий технологиялар асосида қўллаш; табиий-иқлимий таҳдидларга тайёр туриш; қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши инфратузилмасини кенгайтириш ва уларнинг фаолиятини назорат қилиш мақсадга мувофиқ.

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КОРОНАРНЫЙ АТЕРОСКЛЕРОЗ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ДИАГНОСТИКИ И ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЯ НЕБЛАГОПРИЯТНОГО ТЕЧЕНИЯ

Резюме: В статье обсуждаются методические аспекты и диагностические возможности современных радионуклидных, томографических и ультразвуковых методов исследования в верификации коронарного атеросклероза.

Ключевые слова: атеросклероз коронарных артерий, перфузионная сцинтиграфия миокарда, магнитно-резонансная и электронно-лучевая томография, тканевое допплеровское изображение миокарда, чреспищеводная и трансторакальная ультразвуковая допплерография коронарных артерий.

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CORONARY ATHEROSCLEROSIS: MODERN ASPECTS OF THE DIAGNOSIS AND PREDICTION OF AN UNFAVORABLE COURSE

Resume: The article discusses the methodological aspects and diagnostic capabilities of modern radionuclide, tomographic and ultrasound research methods in the verification of coronary atherosclerosis.

Keywords: atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries, perfusion scintigraphy of the myocardium, magnetic resonance and electron beam tomography, tissue Doppler image of the myocardium, transesophageal and transthoracic ultrasound dopplerography of the coronary arteries.

Введение. При исследовании эпидемиологии ишемической болезни сердца в течение 40 последних лет получены данные о взаимосвязи между определенными факторами риска и наличием клинических проявлений ишемической болезни сердца[3,5,8]. К модифицируемым факторам риска относятся дислипидемия, системную гипертензию, ожирение, сахарный диабет, высокий уровень фибриногена в плазме и курение[4,6,9].

Немодифицируемы факторы: пол (мужчины в период жизни от 30 лет и более, женщины в климактерический и постклимактерический период), возраст (частота ишемической болезни сердца возрастает пропорционально возрасту), семейный анамнез (наличие в анамнезе ишемической болезни сердца у родителей в возрасте до 55 лет)[1,2,7].

Биологическим субстратом возможности развития ИБС часто является ремоделирование сердца согласно теории сердечно-сосудистого континиума при артериальной гипертензии, аортальных пороках, некоторых формах кардиопатии, аномалиях развития коронарного русла и т.д. Основными причинами ишемической болезни сердца по-прежнему являются 2 или одновременно 3 из представленных: стенозирующее атеросклеротическое поражение коронарных артерий, тромбоз или тромбоэмболия коронарных артерий, вазоспазм коронарных артерий.

Цель исследования. Определить связь показателей жесткости магистральных сосудов с традиционными факторами сердечно-сосудистого риска и выраженностью атеросклероза коронарных артерий, а также их прогностическую значимость у больных ИБС. Оценить возможности медикаментозной коррекции повышенной артериальной жесткости в условиях амбулаторного ведения.

Материал и методы исследования. В исследование было включено 410 пациентов с ИБС: 287 мужчин и 123 женщины в возрасте от 39 до 78 лет. 312 пациентов составило группу длительного наблюдения. 128 пациентов были обследованы в рамках протоколов с «медикаментозным вмешательством», только 30 из них (протокол с небивололом) вошли в группу длительного наблюдения.

Результаты исследования. Жесткость крупных артерий ассоциирована с выраженностью коронарного атеросклероза у мужчин с ИБС. СПВпл является независимым маркером стенозирующего поражения коронарных артерий, а ее значение выше 12,4 м/с увеличивает шанс пациента иметь стеноз коронарных артерий >75% в 4,6 раза (чувствительность-0,71, специфичность-0,71).

Жесткость магистральных артерий показала себя независимым предиктором прогноза у мужчин с ИБС. СПВпл 14,0 м/с и более повышает риск развития ССО в 4,6 раза ($p<0,001$), сохраняя свое значение и после введения поправок на традиционные факторы риска. В то же время связь классических модифицируемых факторов риска с прогнозом на фоне регулярной рекомендованной терапии не достигает уровня статистической значимости (за период наблюдения в 3,5 года).

У женщин с ИБС не выявлено связи исходных показателей артериальной жесткости с прогнозом. Вероятность развития ССО в этой группе определяли классические факторы риска (отягощенная наследственность, уровень АД, суммарный риск, рассчитанный по шкале SMART).

Уменьшение артериальной жесткости является значимым предиктором благоприятного прогноза у пациентов с ИБС обоего пола, независимо от динамики других факторов риска. Отсутствие снижения СПВпл через 6 месяцев увеличивает риск развития ССО в последующие 3 года в 5,9 раза у женщин и в 3,8 раза у мужчин с ИБС.

Вывод. Результаты исследования свидетельствуют, что адекватная оценка риска развития повторных ССО у больных ИБС требует определения выраженности нарушений эластических свойств магистральных артерий.

В ходе работы апробирована и доказана высокая информативность объемной сфигмографии, простого неинвазивного метода оценки артериальной ригидности. Референсные значения СПВпл, разработанные на основе полученных данных о связи жесткости магистральных артерий с выраженностью атеросклеротического поражения коронарных артерий, открывают новые возможности неинвазивного выявления коронарного атеросклероза при амбулаторных обследованиях.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОСТРОЕНИЯ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА В НОВОМ УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: В статье рассказывается о специфической политике Узбекистана, которая основана на принципе сильного гражданского общества из сильного государства.

Ключевые слова: новый Узбекистан, общество, демократия, земля совести, Конституция, ценности, суверенитет, демократическое государство.

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FEATURES OF BUILDING A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: The article describes the specific policy of Uzbekistan, which is based on the principle of a strong civil society from a strong state.

Keywords: new Uzbekistan, society, democracy, land of conscience, Constitution, values, sovereignty, democratic state.

В последние годы ведущими учеными нашей страны была проделана определенная работа по согласованию и дополнению национальных и универсальных принципов демократии ценностями каждой нации. Тем не менее, в процессе восстановления демократического общества в нашей стране их взаимозависимость и особенности проявления требуют серьезного изучения. Однако существуют важные общепризнанные базовые принципы демократии. Они являются выражением из следующего:

* свободные и справедливые выборы:
* открытый и подотчетный закон:
* приоритет в области прав человека:
* выборы органов власти:
* гарантия свободы слова, печати и совести Конституцией и законами:
* верховенство закона:

* наличие и равенство политических и экономических прав граждан:

* обязанность государственных органов, сформированных по назначению, отчитываться перед выборными органами:

* наличие многопартийной системы:

* проведение референдумов по решению национальных вопросов:

* разнообразие форм собственности и существование законов, гарантирующих их равенство:

* открытая деятельность политической оппозиции:

* повышение эффективности вопросов плюрализма в обществе, то есть разнообразия мнений, существования законов, гарантирующих их разнообразие, а также их внедрения в практическую жизнь.

Известно, что после того, как народ Узбекистана обрел независимость, он поставил перед собой цель восстановить демократическое общество, основанное на социально ориентированной рыночной экономике, как и большинство людей земной сферы. Естественно, при формировании такого общества в первую очередь следует не упускать из виду тот факт, что специфические национальные принципы развития Узбекистана находятся в гармонии с универсальными принципами мира.

В концепции демократического общества, помимо национальных, общечеловеческих ценностей, вместо религиозных ценностей уделяется внимание. Между ними нет строгих ограничений. Такое утверждение основано на том факте, что национальные ценности, имеющие особое значение для развития общества, формируются в контексте религиозных взглядов в силу необходимости объективности в определенных исторических условиях. Соответственно, наши национальные ценности не только возникли на основе ислама, но и многое получили от таких религий, как Заратустра, буддизм. Следовательно, главным источником любых ценностей является общественная жизнь. В качестве доказательства этого теперь можно признать, что многие исторически связанные с религией ценности в нашей стране изменили свое религиозное содержание на светские, национальные ценности. Кстати, при восстановлении демократического общества религия не всегда будет его сторонником. В частности, необходимо проанализировать положение этого фактора отдельно, в то время, когда попытки использовать гои и взгляды ислама в нынешний сложный переходный период усилились радикальным антисемитизмом. Одним из наших достижений за годы независимости является восстановление исторических, национальных и нравственных ценностей и традиций, роли и значения нашей святой религии в духовном подъеме общества. В то же время агрессивные фанатичные силы, пользуясь тем, что религия ислам является священной ценностью для нашего народа, стремятся запугать Узбекистан на пути демократического и образовательного развития". В последующие годы использование

антиисламских целей в глобальном масштабе было продемонстрировано на очевидных примерах.

Демократическое общество не может быть восстановлено без общечеловеческих и национальных ценностей. Размышляя о ценностях, необходимо обратиться к двум его составляющим. Прежде всего, требуется специальный анализ активной деятельности человека по отношению к предметному миру. Понятие общечеловеческих ценностей включает ценности, в которых материальная и духовная среда наследуется от перехода к формированию новых ценностей, в которых происходит развитие условий жизни и преемственность, в то время как дух эпохи является основой для новых социальных потребностей и прогресса. Главной задачей общечеловеческих ценностей является познание Вселенной и важный фактор ее практического преобразования.

К особенностям народов Центральной Азии в национальных ценностях можно отнести следующее:

* уважение к месту рождения и родной земле:
* верность памяти предков:
* уважение к взрослым, уважение к молодежи:
* ответственность в человеческом общении:
* беспокойство является приоритетом по сравнению с терпением воздержания.

Известно, что демократические ценности формируются при определенных условиях. Поэтому они проявляются в универсальном содержании местного национального регионального.

В национальном сознании каждой нации есть некоторые основные аспекты, которые исторически сформировались, которые характерны и совместимы с этой нацией, невозможно, чтобы это выражало характер менталитета духовности этого народа и чтобы они не оставляли своих следов в политической системе страны. Признание того, что демократия, ставшая универсальной ценностью, важна и важна для всех, принятие ее решений на основе национального и духовного духа каждого народа и непризнание ее как универсального явления, не умаляет логики демократического развития в развитии аспекта. Какой бы универсальной ни была демократия, ее основой являются национально-духовные ценности, национальный дух, который обеспечивает ей разнообразие, которое обогащает ее, которое придает ей духовную силу. Демократия противоречит своей сути, когда она не опирается на нее, если она не учитывает национальный дух.

Эти ценности состоят из достижений в области науки, техники, Культуры, Развития общественных производственных отношений, законодательства демократии, стабилизации Справедливости, полученных человечеством в целом, и их рациональное использование служит превращению Республики в одну из развитых стран мира. Разрешение

любого отступления, национальных ограничений и календарного планирования в этом отношении может привести к огромным потерям.

Подводя итог, можно сказать, что ценности - это материальные, духовные богатства, сформированные и развитые в процессе исторического развития общества, положительно влияющие на социальный прогресс как в прошлом, так и в настоящем и в будущем, впитавшиеся в сознание людей и приобретшие позитивное значение. С этой точки зрения исторический опыт, наследование традиций – все это должно обновляться-обновляться, воспитание поколений салайдигана должно стать ценностями.

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ИСТОРИКО-ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ НОВЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА)

Аннотация: статья посвящена историко-географическому анализу освоения новых земель на территории современного Узбекистана. Особое внимание уделяется вопросам ирригационного строительства и рациональному использованию водных ресурсов.

Ключевые слова: целинные земли, каналы, водохранилища, ирригация и мелиорация, водные ресурсы, сельское хозяйство, земельный фонд, историческая география.

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HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AGRICULTURAL LANDS (BY THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEKISTAN)

Abstract: article is devoted to the historical and geographical analysis of the development of new land in the territory of modern Uzbekistan. Particular attention is paid to the construction of irrigation and water resources management.

Key words: virgin lands, canals, reservoirs, irrigation and drainage, water resources, agriculture, land resources, historical geography.

Для национальной экономики Узбекистана, в которой значительный вес принадлежит сельскому хозяйству, большое значение представляет освоение новых земель и расширение ареалов аграрного землепользования. Территория страны относится к очагам древней цивилизации и земледельческой культуры. Это было связано, прежде всего, с орошаемым земледелием, площадь которого постоянно увеличивалась.

Следует подчеркнуть, что и в настоящее время ареалы поливного земледелия определяют основные контуры размещения населения и обрабатывающей промышленности. Именно здесь концентрируется преобладающая часть населения, где география поселений тесно привязана к ирригационной сети.

В освоении новых земель в Узбекистане выделяется два направления. Это, во-первых, комплексное освоение, когда данный процесс охватывает создание гидротехнических сооружений, строительной базы, проведение агромелиоративных работ, переселение населения из старообжитых районов и формирование новой системы расселения. В остальных случаях освоение земель называют ступенчатым.

В бывшем Союзе в 1954-1960 гг. было освоено большие массивы целинных территорий. Так, в эти годы в Казахстане, Поволжье, на юге Восточной и Западной Сибири, на Дальнем Востоке было освоено около 42,0 млн. га пахотных земель, на которых было организовано, главным образом, выращивание пшеницы. Например, в 1960 г. на этих землях было получено 58,7 млн.т. пшеницы [1].

В Узбекистане первоначальным объектом комплексного освоения орошаемых земель послужила Голодная степь. В целом к настоящему времени здесь освоено около 400 тыс. га. В последующем метод комплексного освоения был успешно применен на территории Каршинской, Джизакской, Сурхан-Шерабадской степей, в низовьях Амударьи, а также в зоне Каракумского канала Туркменистана.

Историю освоения новых земель в Узбекистане и в целом в Средней Азии можно разделить на два этапа: первоначальный и новый (современный) этап комплексного освоения и орошения земель. При этом следует отметить, что первый этап одновременно совпадает и с периодом проведения системных мер по организации аграрно-мелиоративных работ в Средней Азии и, в прежде всего, в Узбекистане. В республике этот процесс начался с освоения Голодной степи, где по плану преду сматривалось орошение 406 тыс. га земель. Для этих целей назмечалось строительство плотины и водохранилища на р. Сырдарья, Главного, Северного, Центрального и Южного каналов. Согласно проекту протяженность Южного канала составляет 120 км, пропускная способность 77 куб м/сек., что позволяло бы обеспечить 95 тыс. га земель [2].

Проведенная аграрная реформа в 1924-1925 гг. позволила создать первоначальные колхозы и совхозы и переселить сюда большое количество людей из густозаселенной Ферганской долины. К 1940 году в Голодной степи было вовлечено в сельскохозяйственный оборот около 60 тыс. га целинных земель. В последующие годы в рамках реализации вышестоящих директив осуществлялось освоение сопредельных массивом Голодной степи между Казахстаном и Узбекистаном. В итоге к 1941 г.площадь орошаемых массивом в Голодней степи достигла 137,7 тыс. га.

В этот период, в результате всенародного участия или мобилизации (“хашара”) были возведены ирригационные каналы в Ферганской долине. В частности, в рекордно короткий срок в течение 45 дней в 1939 г. было завершено строительство межреспубликанского Большого Ферганского

канала. В последующем таким же методом были созданы Северный Ферганский, Южный Ферганский, Ташкентский, Большой Гиссарский каналы, Кампырраватская плотина, Каттакурганское и Касансайское водохранилища и другие [3].

В результате широкомасштабных ирригационных работ площадь орошаемых земель в Узбекистанеувеличилась на 260 тыс.га. Эти земли использовались, в основном, для выращивания хлопка-сырца. Достаточно отметить, что уже в 1941 г. в республике было получено 1,7 млн. т. хлопка-сырца (урожайность составила 18,1 ц/га).

Комплексное освоение земель потребовало и наращивания гидроэнергетических мощностей. Так, в 1943 г. на р. Сырдарья была построена Фархадская ГЭС, на р. Чирчик – каскад 6 ГЭС. В годы Второй мировой войны было построено ещё 15 новых гидроэлектростанций. Они, в свою очередь, позволили расширить площадь орошаемых земель. В 1942-1943 г. площадь таких земель в Узбекистане достигла 516 тыс. га [4].

В послевоенные годы правительство страны приняло постановление по дальнейшему развитию хлопководства в республике. Реализация этих директивных указаний ещё больше усилила монокультуру хлопководства в Узбекистане. В 1946 г. 218 тыс. га земель было отведено под хлопок. Если производство хлопка-сырца в 1945 г. составило 850 тыс.т., то в 1950 г. – 2222 тыс. т. В то же время выращивание других сельскохозяйственных продуктов (зерна, овощей и др.) заметно сократилось. В 1953 г. в Узбекистане было получено 2400 тыс. т. хлопка-сырца при урожайности 22,4 ц/га [5].

В республике в целях расширения орошаемых земель и на этой основе развития хлопководства большое внимание уделялось продолжению освоения новых массивов Голодной степи. К 1956 г. площадь орошаемых земель здесь достигла 205,5 тыс. га и было административно организовано 9 сельских районов. Постепенно увеличилась и урожайность хлопка. Например, если она в 1917 г. она составила всего 7,0 ц/га, то в 1956 г. – около 22,0 ц/га.

В 1956 г. правительство тогдашней страны приняло постановление по освоению земель в Узбекистане и Казахстане. Согласно этому документу, намечалось орошение 200 тыс. га целинных земель в Узбекистане. В целях реализации комплексных мер по освоению новых земель было организовано межреспубликанское объединение “Главголодностепстрой”. Оно проводило масштабные преобразования в инженерно-мелиоративной системе, осуществляемые по получению и распределению водных ресурсов, по строительству коллектерно-дренажной сети и др.

В 1959-1965 гг. “Главголодностепстрой” осуществил создание новых ирригационных объектов на территории 372 тыс. га. В эти же годы площадь, занимаемая под хлопчатником в республике, увеличилась на 175

тыс. га, а производство хлопка достигло более 600 тыс. т [6]. Таким образом, в Узбекистане, как и в сопредельных республиках Средней Азии, в результате проведения ирригационно-мелиоративных работ значительно расширилась площадь орошаемых массивов.

В 1965 г. общая посевная площадь в Узбекистане составила 3336,2 тыс. га, из них 1549,9 тыс. га было отведено под хлопок. Как свидетельнуют данные рисунка, суммарная площадь пахотных земель в республике в 1913 г., т.е. сто лет тому назад была 2188,7 тыс.га. в т. ч. под хлопчатником – 424,6 тыс. га. (в настоящее время – соответственно 4035,5 и 1308,8). К 1924 г. эти показатели заметно сократились, а в 1940 и 1965 г. вновь фиксируется рост. В 1965 г. общая посевная площадь была равна к 3336,2 тыс. га, из них под хлопчатником было занято 1549,9 тыс. га. (см. рис.). Следует подчеркнуть, что к этому времени в Средней Азии и, в частности, в Узбекистане был накоплен больший опыт комплексного освоения земель, который использован в последующие годы.

Рисунок

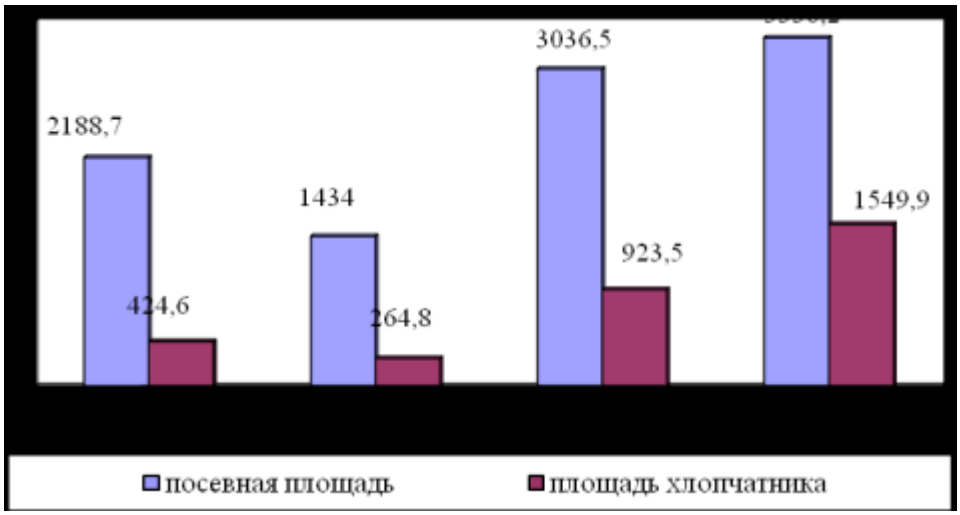


Рисунок составлен по данным Госкомстата РУз

Новый этап комплексного освоения и орошения земель. Имеющийся положительный опыт освоения и орошения земель Голодной степи и других целинных массивов способствовал значительному развитию сельского хозяйства и, главным образом, хлопководства в республике. Причем, в директивных документах правительства бывшего Союза Узбекистан рассматривается как главная хлопковая база страны, что в конечном счете ещё больше усилило монокультуру хлопка в республике. Была разработана система мероприятий по продолжению освоения Голодной степи, по созданию основ освоения Каршинской и Сурхан-Шерабадской степей. В 1965-1967 гг. были проиработаны проекты ряда гидротехнических сооружений, например, Аму-Бухарского магистрального канала, Каршинского и Учкурганского гидроузлов, ирригационных объектов в Хорезмской области.

В 1966-1970 гг. были построены Южно-Сурханское, Пачкамарское, Каркидонское водохранилища, Большой Андижанский и другие ирригационные каналы, коллектерно-дренажные системы и насосные станции. Суммарный объем водохранилищ увеличился на 1,8 млрд куб.м. и достиг 4,0 млрд куб.м. Продолжение строительства Тахиаташского гидроузла на р. Амударья позволило расширить посевы рисова в Северо-Западном регионе республики [7]. В целом за эти годы было освоено 228 тыс. га новых земель, было улучшено мелиоративное состояние на площади 400 тыс. га. Если среднегодовая заготовка хлопка-сырца в 1961-1965 гг. составляла 3,5 млн. т., то в 1966-1969 гг. она возросла до 4,0 млн. т. и в 1970-е годы до 4,5 млн. т.

В 1970 г. было принято постановление правительства по расширению орошаемого земледелия в Каршинской степи. В итоге реализации этого документа на первой очереди освоения в 1971-1975 гг. были во влечены в сельскохозяйственный оборот 85 тыс. га, в 1975-1979 гг. – 60 тыс. га орошаемых земель.

Был построен Каршинский магистральный канал протяженностью 290 км и его ветка – Ульяновский (ныне Миришкарский) канал. Каскад 6 насосных станций позволил поднять на высоту 132 м. амударьинскую воду в Талимарджанское водохранилище. В эти годы на территории Каршинской степи было организованы 4 новых сельских административных района [8].

Известно, что в глубокой древности река Зарафшан достигала территории современной Бухарский области. В настоящее же время вода этой реки не достигает территории данного региона. Поэтому, в целях восстановления орошаемого земледелия в Бухарский области в 1965-1976 гг. был возведен Аму-Бухарский канал протяженностью 400 км, а также Каракульский канал, Куюмазарское и Тудакульское водохранилища. В результате, в области было освоено 26 тыс. га новых земель и площади орошаемых массивов достигли 90 тыс. га [9].

Продолжилось работы и по освоению Сурхан-Шерабадской степи. Были построены Южно-Сурханское, Учкизылское и Дегрезское водохранилища. Южно-Сурханское водохранилище и Шерабадский канал протяженностью 100 км позволили обеспечить оросительной водой на 90 тыс. га. В 1973 г завершилось строительства Аму-Зангского канала, что также стало важным фактором развития сельского хозяйства в самом южном регионе Узбекистана – в Сурхандарьинской области [10].

Таким образом, в 1965-1990 гг. в республике выполнялись широкомасштабные работы по освоению и орошению новых земель. В итоге строительства Туямуюнского, Чарвакского, Андижанского, Талимарджанского водохранилищ, Каршинского, Аму-Бухарского и других каналов в короткий исторический период в Голодной, Каршинской, Джизакской и Сурхон-Шерабадский степях в пустынных регионах

республики было освоено около 2,0 млн га новых целинных земель. В низовьях Амударьи была создана крупная зона рисоводства, а общая площадь орошаемых земель в Узбекистане достигла 4,2 млн га.

В заключение следует констатировать, что в республике на протяжении последних 100 лет площадь пахотных и, в том числе орошаемых земель значительно увеличилась, что определило главные черты современной географии сельского хозяйства республике. Так, если в 1940 г. площадь орошаемых земель в Узбекистане составляла 2672,6 тыс. га, в 1970 г. – 2845,6 тыс. га, то в 1990 г. она увеличилось до 4221,8 тыс. га.

В Узбекистане, за годы независимости большое внимание уделялось ликвидации монокультуры хлопка (в 1980г. под хлопчатником было занято 1878 тыс. га, в 1990 г. – 1830 тыс. га – половина всех орошаемых земель). В тоже время сильно пострадали другие отрасли, главным образом, зерноводство, овощеводство, картофелеводство и другие. В настоящее время однобокая структура аграрного сектора ликвидирована, проводятся диверсификация и модернизация этой отрасли национальной экономики. За счет сокращения посевов в хлопка возросла площадь зерновых и социально значитмых культур. Достаточно подчеркнуть, что в 2014 г. в Узбекистане было получено свыше 8,0 млн. т. зерна, значительно возросло производство и других культур, что в конечном счете обеспечило продовольственную безопасность страны.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОН НЕФТЬ-ГАЗ САНОАТИ РИВОЖЛАНИШИДА ЧЕТ ЭЛ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАРИНИНГ ТУТГАН ЎРНИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Ўзбекистон нефть-газ саноатини ривожлантириш мақсадида чет эл инвестицияларини жалб этиш, улардан самарали фойдаланиш, мамлакат ёқилғи мустақиллигини таъминлашдаги ўрни, захираси катта ва фойдали конларни саноат эҳтиёжи учун ўзлаштириш имкониятлари, тармоқни модернизациялаш, техник ва технологик қайта жиҳозлаш бўйича дастурлар, импорт ўрнини босадиган маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқаришни ҳажмини ошириш кабилар баён қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: Нефть-газ саноати, углеводород хом ашёси, инвестиция, қўшма корхона, инфратузилма, синтетик ёқилғи, газ-кимё кластери.

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THE ROLE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: In this article, the attraction of foreign investment for the development of the oil and gas industry of Uzbekistan, their effective use, the role of the country in ensuring fuel independence, opportunities for industrial development of large and useful deposits, modernization, technical and technological re-equipment programs, import increase in the production of substitute products.

Keywords: Petroleum industry, hydrocarbons, investment, joint venture, infrastructure, synthetic fuel, gas-chemical cluster.

Мамлакатга чет эл инвестицияларининг кириб келиши табиий ва меҳнат ресурсларининг арзонлигига ва бошқа шарт-шароитларга асосланади. Шунинг билан бирга иқтисодиётда янги инвестиция лойиҳаларининг амалга оширилишини таъминлаш орқали улар янги

малака, технологиялар, “ноу-хау”, бошқарув тажрибаси, тежамкорлик маҳоратларини ва бошқа моддий ва номоддий бойликларни киритадилар. Чет эл инвестицияларининг мамлакат иқтисодиётига жалб этилиши унинг иқтисодий имкониятларининг кенгайишини тезлаштиради ва иқтисодий қудратининг ошишини таъминлашга хизмат қилади. Мамлакатнинг иш билан банд аҳолисининг 1 фоизига яқини фаолият юритадиган нефть ва газ саноати ялпи ички маҳсулот, бюджет даромадлари ва валюта тушумларининг асосий манбаларидан бири бўлиб, саноат ишлаб чиқариши ва инвестицияларни жалб қилиш таркибида муҳим рол ўйнайди. Нефть ва газ саноатининг бозор қонуниятлари асосида ривожланиши рақобат учун шароит яратади, бу эса ишлаб чиқариш, ташиш, қайта ишлаш самарадорлигини ошириш, энг муҳими, истеъмолчиларни табиий газ билан узлуксиз таъминлаш имконини беради. Шунингдек, лойиҳаларни амалга оширишга нафақат маблағга, балки замонавий технологиялар ва тажрибага эга бўлган инвесторларни ҳам жалб этиш имконини беради.

Бир қатор чет эл компаниялари мамлакат нефт-газ тармоғида қўшма корхоналар ташкил этиш, янги конларни қидириш, ишга тушириш ва биргаликда фойдаланиш, илғор хорижий тажрибаларни Ўзбекистон шароитида амалга ошириш юзасидан ҳар икки томон учун манфаатли битимларни тузмоқда. Масалан, “Ўзбекнефтгаз” Миллий холдинг компаниясининг бевосита иштирокида амалга ошириладиган “Жануби-Ғарбий Ҳисор” лойиҳаси 2007 йил январда 36 йил муддатга имзоланди ва 2007 йил апрелда кучга кирди.

Россиянинг “Лукойл” компанияси 2008 йилнинг март ойида ушбу лойиҳага қўшилди. Контракт ҳудуддаги ишларни “Лукойл Ўзбекистон” операцион компанияси амалга оширади ва унда 800 га яқин одам меҳнат қилади ҳамда уларнинг 90 фоизини Ўзбекистон фуқаролари ташкил этади. Лойиҳа бўйича 2012 йилнинг январ ойи ҳолатига аниқланган захиралар 1,1 трлн. куб. фут газ ҳамда 15 млн. баррел нефт ва газ конденсатини ташкил этади. 2010 йилда 2D/3D сейсмоқидирув ва разведка қазиш ишлари натижасида Жануби-Шарқий Қизилбайроқ ва Шамолтегмас конлари очилди. Худуддаги йирик Жарқудуқ-Янги Қизилча конида газ тўплаш пункти ишга туширилди ва Жануби-Ғарбий Ҳисорнинг контракт ҳудудида биринчи марта табиий газ олинди (бу пайтга қадар Жанубий Қизилбайроқ ва Қўшқудуқ конларида нефть қазиб олинган) [1]. Келгусида Одамтош ва Гумбулоқ йирик газ конларини ишга тушириш режалаштирилган.

Ҳозирги босқичда тармоқнинг асосий иқтисодий йўналишларидан бири углеводород хом ашёсини чуқур қайта ишлаш ва ундан қўшимча қийматга эга маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқариш, хорижий инвестицияларни жалб этиш ҳамда экспорт географиясини кенгайтириш ҳисобланади. Бу борадаги лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш учун мамлакатимизга нефть ва газни қазиб чиқаришда етакчи қатор йирик чет эл компаниялари жалб этилмоқда. Россиянинг “Лукойл” нефть компанияси билан ҳамкорликда

“Қандим-Хаузак-Шоди-Кўнғирот” маҳсулот тақсимоти битими доирасида бунёд этилган Қандим газни қайта ишлаш мажмуаси улардан биридир. Қандим газни қайта ишлаш мажмуаси 2016-2018 йилларда қуриб ишга туширилди. Мажмуа ва инфратузилма объектларини барпо этишда 10 мингга яқин ишчи-мутахассис қатнашди. Корхона фойдаланишга топширилгач, 2 мингдан ортиқ доимий иш ўрни яратилди. Қандим газконденсат конлари гуруҳи негизида бунёд этилган мазкур саноат корхонаси Ўзбекистон-Россия ҳамкорлигининг яққол намунасидир. Унинг ишлаб чиқариш қуввати йилига 8,1 миллиард куб метр табиий газни қайта ишлашга мўлжалланган. Мажмуа тўла қувват билан ишлаганда 212 минг тонна соф олтингугурт, 134 минг тонна барқарорлаштирилган газ конденсати олинади, тозаланган табиий газ экспортга йўналтирилади.

Мустақиллигимизни мустаҳкамлаш йўлида олиб борилаётган изчил сиёсатнинг бир далили сифатида Сурғил газ конини ўзлаштириш бўйича амалга оширилган ишларни келтириш мумкин. 2006 йилнинг 29 март куни Биринчи Президентимизнинг Корея Республикасига давлат ташрифи давомида “Ўзбекнефтгаз” ва Корея Газ Корпорацияси (KOGAS) ўртасида Сурғил нефть-газ конини комплекс ривожлантириш бўйича меморандум имзоланди. 2008 йил 8 май куни акцияларнинг УНГ ва КоГаз ўртасида 50/50 тақсимланиши асосида “Uz-Kor gaz chemical” қўшма корхонаси ташкил этилди. 2012 йил 13 октябрда Сурғил газ кони “Uz-Kor gaz chemical” қўшма корхонаси ихтиёрига ўтказилди ва иш бошланди [2].

Умумий қиймати 4 миллиард долларлик ушбу лойиҳанинг амалга оширилиши йилига 4,5 миллиард куб метр табиий газни қайта ишлаш ҳисобидан 3,7 миллиард куб метр газ, 387 минг тонна полиэтилен, 83 минг тонна полипропилен, 102 минг тонна пиролиз дистилляти ва бошқа қимматбаҳо маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқариш имконини беради. Қурилиши 2012 йилда бошланган Устюрт газ-кимё мажмуасида газни тақсимлайдиган, этилен, полиэтилен, полипропилен ишлаб чиқарадиган ва энергия манбалари билан таъминлайдиган жами бешта завод, шунингдек, замонавий инфратузилма объектлари барпо этилган. Улар дунёдаги энг замонавий юқори технологиялар билан таъминланган, энг сўнгги русумдаги ускуналар ўрнатилган. Мажмуада 1300 га яқин мутахассис фаолият кўрсатмоқда [5].

Устюрт газ-кимё мажмуасида маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш жараёни синов тариқасида 2014 йлда бошланган эди. 2015 йилда 54,9 минг тоннадан зиёд суюлтирилган углеводород гази, 34 минг тоннадан ортиқ газ конденсати ишлаб чиқарилди. Магистрал газ қувурларига 1,8 миллиард куб метрдан ортиқ этан ва газ, "Ўзбекэнерго" акциядорлик жамияти энергия тизимига 87,5 минг мегаваттдан зиёд электр энергияси етказиб берилди. Айни пайтда пиролиз дистилляти Бухоро нефтни қайта ишлаш заводига бензин тайёрлаш учун юборилмоқда. Полиэтилен ва полипропилен қатор хорижий давлатларга экспорт қилинмоқда. Шу кунга

қадар қарийб 150 миллион долларлик 186 минг тоннадан ортиқ полиэтилен ва полипропилен Марказий ва Шарқий Осиё, МДҲ ва Европа мамлакатларига жўнатилди [3,4].

Мамлакат иқтисодий қудратини оширишда энг катта инвестицион лойиҳа сифатида тан олинган “Шўртан газ-кимё мажмуасининг тозаланган метани негизида синтетик суюқ ёқилғи (GTL) ишлаб чиқаришни ташкил этиш" лойиҳаси газ-кимё саноати йўналишида дунёнинг илғор технологик ечимларини ўзида акс эттирган. Ушбу лойиҳа МДҲ доирасидаги энг йирик мега-лойиҳалардан биридир. Бундай йирик мажмуа шу пайтгача жаҳонда фақат 4 та давлатда – Қатар (2 та), Нигерия, Жанубий Африка Республикаси ва Малайзияда барпо этилган. Заводда Япония, Корея, Сингапур, АҚШ, Германия, Италия, Буюк Британия, Россия, Хитой каби 24 та давлатдаги 130 га яқин етакчи корхоналарда ишлаб чиқарилган 10 мингдан зиёд ускуналар ўрнатилган.

2019 йил 17 апрелда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Шўртан ГКМ тозаланган метани негизида синтетик суюқ ёқилғи ишлаб чиқариш” инвестиция лойиҳасини молиялаштиришни ташкил этиш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги Фармони қабул қилинди. 2019 йил апрел ойида Инвестиция лойиҳаси ва “Шўртан газ кимё комплексининг ишлаб чиқариш қувватини кенгайтириш” инвестиция лойиҳасини бир-бирига боғлиқ тарзда амалга ошириш тушунчаси доирасида инфратузилмаси умумий бўлган ягона нефт-кимё кластерни яратиш шунингдек, хорижий кредитлар фоиз ставкалари ва суғурта мукофотларини камайтириш ҳисобига лойиҳа қиймати 3,73 миллиард АҚШ доллардан 3,61 миллиард АҚШ долларгача, яъни 121 миллион АҚШ долларига оптималлаштирилган [6,7].

Лойиҳа “Ўзбекнефтегаз” компанияси таъсислигида амалга оширилиши мамлакатимизнинг ёқилғи энергетика хавфсизлигини таъминлашда катта аҳамиятга эга бўлиши билан бирга, соҳанинг жадал суръатларда тараққий этиб бораётганидан далолат беради. Лойиҳа доирасида йилига 3,6 миллиард метр куб табиий газни қайта ишлаш орқали 1,5 миллион тонна юқори сифатли "Евро-5" талабларига жавоб берадиган синтетик ёқилғи ишлаб чиқарилади. Шундан 724 минг тоннаси дизель ёқилғиси, 307 минг тоннаси авиакеросин, 437 минг тоннаси нафта ва 53 минг тоннаси суюлтирилган газни ташкил этади. Ушбу маҳсулотлар ҳисобига, йилига 500 миллион долларлик импорт ўрни қопланади, 200 миллион долларлик экспорт ва 2 триллион сўмлик солиқ тушумлари таъминланади. Шу тариқа, Шўртанда республикадаги биринчи йирик газ-кимё кластерига асос солинади. Бу кластерда маҳсулот ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми ҳозирги 290 миллион доллардан 2025-йилда 1,8 миллиард долларга етказилади, яъни, 6 баробарга ошади. Ушбу кластер тизимидаги корхоналар 1 долларлик хом ашёдан 10 долларлик юқори қўшилган қийматли тайёр маҳсулотлар яратади. “Uzbekistan GTL” маҳсулотлари

жаҳондаги энг юқори экологик талаблар ва стандартларга тўлиқ жавоб беради. Бу ерда тайёрланадиган синтетик ёқилғи анъанавий ёқилғиларга нисбатан 40 фоиз кам чиқинди ва зарарли газ ҳосил қилади. Бунинг ҳисобидан, йилига 13 минг 500 тонна зарарли газларнинг ҳавога тарқалишига йўл қўйилмайди. Завод ишга тушганидан кейин жами 1 минг 300 та мутахассис юқори даромадли, доимий иш ўрнига эга бўлади [8]. Янги завод ишга туширилиши натижасида иқтисодиётнинг реал тармоқларини ривожлантириш, мамлакатимизнинг транзит салоҳиятини янада ошириш, шунингдек, нефть маҳсулотларига бўлган эҳтиёжнинг асосий қисмини қондириш ва нефть импорти ҳажмини камайтириш орқали хорижий валюта сарфини тежашга эришилади.

2021 йил ишга туширилган “Uzbekistan GTL” негизидаги заводда нефть-кимё йўналишини ривожлантиришга кенг йўл очилди. Биринчи босқичда юқори қийматли хом ашё синтетик нафтани қайта ишлаб, янги турдаги полиэтилен ва полипропилен билан биргаликда пиролиз дистилятини ишлаб чиқариш кўзда тутилган. Пиролиз дистилятидан янги турдаги маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқаришда фойдаланиш имконияти ҳудудда технологик кластерни барпо этишга замин яратади, истиқболда кимё, автомобилсозлик, фармацевтика, қурилиш ва тўқимачилик соҳалари янада ривожланишида муҳим омил бўлади.

Углеводородлар захирасининг ўсишини янада барқарорлаштириш ва ошириш ҳамда узоқ истиқболга мўлжалланган ишончли хомашё базасини яратиш мақсадида “Ўзбекистон нефть-газ соҳасини 2030 йилга қадар ривожлантириш концепцияси” ишлаб чиқилди. Концепцияни амалга ошириш натижасида нефть захираларини 132,4 млн.тоннага, конденсатни 102,6 млн. тоннага ва табиий газни 2,393 трлн.кубометрга етказиш кутилмоқда. Бунинг учун мамлакатда 2030 йилга қадар сейсморазведка, қидирув, разведка ва параметрик бурғулаш ишларини амалга ошириш кўзда тутилган [9].

Ўзбекистон нефть-газ тармоғини ривожланишида – углеводород хом ашёсини ўзлаштириш, қазиб олиш ва қайта ишлаш билан боғлиқ истиқболли лойиҳалар, тармоқни модернизациялаш, техник ва технологик қайта жиҳозлаш бўйича дастурлар, импорт ўрнини босадиган маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқаришни ҳажмини ошириш, дунёдаги етакчи нефть ва газ компаниялари билан ҳамкорликни янада мустаҳкамлаш каби омиллар муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда.

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ВСТРЕЧАЕМОСТЬ ЛИПОМАТОЗА ПОДЖЕЛУДОЧНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ И ЖИРОВОГО ГЕПАТОЗА ПЕЧЕНИ У БОЛЬНЫХ С САХАРНЫМ ДИАБЕТОМ

Резюме. В настоящее время ожирение, а именно абдоминальный тип распределения жира, является главным диагностическим критерием метаболического синдрома (МС), представляющего собой комплекс клинически значимых нарушений, в основе развития которых лежит снижение чувствительности тканей к инсулину. Во многих исследованиях убедительно показано, что висцеральная жировая ткань в большей степени ассоциирована с инсулинорезистентностью (ИР), в то время как подкожный жир метаболически оказывается относительно нейтральным.

Ключевые слова. ожирение, метаболический синдром, инсулинорезистентность, неалкогольная жировая болезнь печени, холестероз желчного пузыря, желчнокаменная болезнь, липоматоз поджелудочной железы.

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INCIDENCE OF PANCREAS LIPOMATOSIS AND FATTY LIVER HEPATOSIS IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

Summary. Currently, obesity, namely the abdominal type of fat distribution, is the main diagnostic criterion for the metabolic syndrome (MS), which is a complex of clinically significant disorders, the development of which is based on a decrease in tissue sensitivity to insulin. Many studies have convincingly shown that visceral adipose tissue is more associated with insulin resistance (IR), while subcutaneous fat is metabolically relatively neutral.

Keywords. obesity, metabolic syndrome, insulin resistance, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, gallbladder cholesterosis, cholelithiasis, pancreatic lipomatosis.

Актуальность. В настоящее время ожирение является одним из наиболее важных критериев диагностики метаболического синдрома. Некоторые другие дополнительные факторы, такие как атерогенная дислипидемия и нарушение толерантности к углеводам (НТГ) и/или сахарный диабет 2 типа, а также неалкогольная жировая болезнь печени (НАЖБП), могут оказывать влияние на риск развития острого (ОП) и хронического панкреатитов (ХП). Именно оценке данной взаимосвязи и посвящена эта работа.

Распространенность НАБЖП в общей популяции, по данным разных исследований, колеблется в пределах 5,7–17% [17]. С точки зрения клинициста основное внимание целесообразно уделять стеатогепатиту как потенциальной причине развития цирроза печени, однако этим интерес к НАСГ не ограничивается.

Цель исследования.Оценить особенности течения жирового гепатоза у лиц с липоматозом и определить взаимосвязь поражения печени и поджелудочной железы у больных ожирением.

Материалы и методы исследования. Проведено ретроспективное сравнительное исследование («случай – контроль»), в рамках которого были проанализированы 30 стационарные истории болезней пациентов, пролеченных в соответствии с медико-экономическими стандартами К86,0 или К86,1 (МКБ 10-го пересмотра) в период 2020–2022 гг.

Согласно критерию диагноза К86,0 или К86,1 первично было отобрано 2034 истории болезни, из них в дальнейший анализ включено 30 историй болезни пациентов, удовлетворяющих критериям включения.

При отсутствии указаний на ИМТ последний рассчитывался исходя из ростовесовых показателей (кг/м^2). Избыточной массу тела считали при ИМТ > 25 кг/м², ожирение диагностировали при ИМТ ³ 30 кг/м². В первичной медицинской документации проведен анализ физикальных и анамнестических данных, результатов обследования.

Результаты исследования.В результате ретроспективного анализа 1930 историй болезни в исследование вошли 55% с высоким ИМТ (> 25,1 кг/м^2), в группу сравнения вошли 30% с нормальным ИМТ (18,5–25 кг/м^2). 293 больных с низким ИМТ (15%) исключены из дальнейшего анализа.

У 59,1% из с высоким ИМТ был диагностирован билиарный ХП. У большинства больных, включенных в исследование, присутствовали болевой абдоминальный и диспепсический синдромы, стеаторея по данным копрограммы, характерные для поражения ПЖ. Жалоб, специфичных для поражения печени, больные не предъявляли.

В анализах крови у больных с высоким ИМТ было отмечено статистически достоверное увеличение панкреатических ферментов (амилазы, липазы) ($p< 0,05$), общего холестерина ($p < 0,01$), триглицеридов ($p < 0,001$) по сравнению с результатами у пациентов с нормальной массой тела. Была выявлена положительная корреляционная связь между

индексом массы тела и повышением значений триглицеридов в биохимических анализах крови (r = 0,78; p< 0,05).

Также были зафиксированы повышенные маркеры цитолиза, преимущественно аланинаминотрансферазы (АЛТ) у 10% из 16 пациентов основной и контрольной групп. При этом маркеры цитолиза статистически достоверно чаще регистрировались у больных с высоким ИМТ по сравнению с больными с нормальным ИМТ (12,0 ± 0,99% и 7,0 ± 1,1% соответственно; p< 0,05). Ретроспективно при анализе анамнестических данных было установлено, что синдром цитолиза регистрировался статистически достоверно чаще у больных ХП и стеатозом печени с высоким ИМТ при резком похудании на фоне атаки панкреатита (1–2 кг за неделю) (p< 0,05).

У больных ХП с высоким ИМТ и стеатогепатитом в 20,3% случаев отмечена гипертриглицеридемия. Вышеперечисленные показатели анализов крови свидетельствовали о сочетанном поражении печени и поджелудочной железы у больных ожирением на фоне нарушенного липидного обмена.

Как видно из таблицы 1, по данным ультразвукового исследования органов брюшной полости у больных с высоким ИМТ статистически достоверно чаще регистрировались увеличенные размеры поджелудочной железы, признаки ее липоматоза и стеатоза печени, также чаще регистрировалась патология билиарного тракта по сравнению с частотой встречаемости признака в контрольной подгруппе лиц с нормальной массой тела (p< 0,05). Скорее всего, это обусловлено изменением при ожирении состава желчи – увеличением ее литогенности и развитием билиарногосладжа и холелитиаза, а также жировой инфильтрацией поджелудочной железы и печени.

Вывод. У больных ХП с ожирением и НАЖБП достоверно чаще развиваются нарушение углеводного (НТГ или сахарный диабет 2 типа) и липидного обмена (гипертриглицеридемия, гиперлипидемия), что в свою очередь усугубляет течение ХП и значимо увеличивает сроки пребывания в стационаре.

Сочетанное поражение печени у лиц с ожирением, вероятно, усугубляет тяжесть поражения поджелудочной железы.

Использование сочетанного использования высокодозовой терапии минимикросферическими препаратами панкреатина и S-адеметионином значимо улучшает прогноз у больных ХП и ожирением.

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ПОРЯДОК СПИСАНИЯ ЗАПАСОВ В БУ ПО ФСБУ 5/2019

Аннотация: Начиная с бухгалтерской отчетности за 2021 год, организации обязаны применять новый ФСБУ 5/2019 «Запасы». Новый порядок учета по ФСБУ 5/2019 «Запасы» значительно отличается от установленного ПБУ 5/01 «Учет материально-производственных запасов». Изменился сам перечень объектов, признаваемых запасами, порядок признания запаса в качестве актива, оценка, списание запасов и многое другое.

Ключевые слова: запасы, балансовая стоимость, фактическая себестоимость, списание запасов.

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THE PROCEDURE FOR WRITING OFF INVENTORY IN THE BU ACCORDING TO FSB 5/2019

Abstract: Starting with the financial statements for 2021, organizations are required to apply the new FSBU 5/2019 "Inventories". The new accounting procedure for FSBU 5/2019 "Inventories" differs significantly from the

established PBU 5/01 "Accounting for inventories" the list of objects recognized as reserves, the procedure for recognizing a reserve as an asset, valuation, write-off of reserves, and much more.

Key words: stocks, book value, actual cost, write-off of stocks.

В конце 2019 года Министерство Финансов Российской Федерации приказом от 15 ноября 2019 года №180н утвердило новый ФСБУ 5/2019 «Запасы», который придет на замену действующему ПБУ 5/01 «Учет материально-производственных запасов». В связи с вступлением в силу ФСБУ 5/2019 «Запасы» утрачивает силу действующее ПБУ 5/01 «Учет материально-производственных запасов», а также методические указания по бухгалтерскому учету материально-производственных запасов и методические указания по бухгалтерскому учету специального инструмента и специальной одежды.

Что относится к запасам согласно ФСБУ 5/2019

Определение, которое дает федеральный стандарт понятию «запасы», следующее: Запасы - активы, потребляемые или продаваемые в рамках обычного операционного цикла организации либо используемые в течении периода не более 12 месяцев. [1]

Запасами, в частности, являются:

- сырье, материалы, топливо, предназначенные для использования при производстве продукции, выполнении работ, оказании услуг;
- готовая продукция, предназначенная для продажи в ходе обычной деятельности организации;
- товары, приобретенные у других лиц и предназначенные для продажи в ходе обычной деятельности организации;

При отпуске запасов в производство, отгрузке готовой продукции, товаров покупателю, списании запасов, себестоимость запасов рассчитывается одним из следующих способов:

- по себестоимости каждой единицы;
- по средней себестоимости;
- способ ФИФО.

Себестоимость запасов, которые не могут обычным образом заменять друг друга, а также запасов, учитываемых в специальном порядке, рассчитывается в отношении каждой единицы учета запасов.

Способ по средней себестоимости предполагает расчет себестоимости единицы учета запасов путем деления общей себестоимости вида запасов на их количество, складывающихся соответственно из себестоимости и количества остатка на начало периода и поступивших запасов в течение данного периода.

Способ ФИФО основан на допущении, что запасы используются в последовательности их поступления. При применении этого способа

оценка имеющихся в наличии на отчетную дату запасов соответствует оценке последних по времени поступивших запасов.

Запасы списываются: одновременно с признанием выручки от их продажи; при выбытии в случаях, отличных от продажи.

Операции, приводящие к изменению вида запасов, не являются основанием прекращения признания запасов активами.

Между положениями ранее применявшегося ПБУ 5/01 и ФСБУ 5/2019 «Запасы» есть существенные различия, поэтому в учетной политике необходимо закрепить способы перехода: ретроспективный и перспективный.

Хозяйственные операции по списанию запасов по ФСБУ 5/2019 приведены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1

Дт	Кт	Содержание записи
84	10	Списание стоимости материальных ценностей, приобретенных ранее для управленческих нужд
41, 43	84	Доведение учетной стоимости товаров и готовой продукции до справедливой стоимости на дату перехода на ФСБУ 5/2019
84	41, 43	

На примере списания запасов по ФСБУ 5/2019 можно рассмотреть ОАО «Авиаагрегат». В состав ОАО «Авиаагрегат» входят несколько цехов. Основные из них: горнотранспортный комплекс, дробильно-обогатительный комплекс, фабрика окомкования.

Для ОАО «Авиаагрегат» установлен лимит на отпуск насосов ФЦУ5 на апрель в количестве 300 штук.

Фактически за апрель 2019г. отпуск насосов со склада осуществлялся в следующих количествах:10 апреля - 40 штук; 12 апреля – 60 штук; 14 апреля – 90 штук; 15 апреля – 110 штук. Возврата бракованного материала не было. Стоимость 1 насоса 3200 рублей. Была заполнена лимитно-заборная карта.

Хозяйственные операции по лимитно-заборной карте приведены в таблице 2.

Таблица 2

Дт	Кт	Сумма	Содержание записи
20	10	128000	Было отпущено 40 штук насосов в основное производство (остаток 260)
23	10	192000	Было отпущено 60 штук насосов в вспомогательное производство (остаток лимита 200)

26	10	288000	Было отпущено 90 штук насосов на общехозяйственные нужды (остаток 110)
20	10	352000	Было отпущено 110 штук насосов в основное производство

Заключение

В новом ФСБУ 5/2019 указывается, что фактическая стоимость приобретаемых запасов определяется с учетом всех скидок. При этом совершенно не важно, как эта скидка называется в договоре: скидка, уступка, вычет, премия, льгота и т.п.; не важно, в какой форме она будет предоставлена: живыми деньгами, взаимозачетом, бесплатной дополнительной партией товара и т.п.; не важно, как прописана в договоре связь скидки с ценой товара: изменяет ли скидка цену товара или нет; не важно, в какой период времени скидка будет представлена: в течение текущего отчетного периода или после его окончания, и т.п. В общем главное, что, по сути, эти товары с учетом такой скидки обошлись организации дешевле. Таким образом скидки теперь учитываются в составе фактической себестоимости запасов, а не, в частности, в составе прочих доходов.

Также ФСБУ 5/2019 запрещает учитывать в фактической себестоимости готовой продукции и незавершенного производства сверхнормативные затраты материалов и ресурсов, потери от простоя, брака и т.п.).

Использованные источники:

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3. Федеральный стандарт бухгалтерского учета ФСБУ 5/2019 «Запасы» [Электронный источник] https://minfin.gov.ru

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ФАКТОРЫ РИСКА И ИХ РОЛЬ В ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ СОЕДИНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ДИСПЛАЗИИ СЕРДЦА

Аннотация: Все большее значение в структуре сердечно - сосудистой патологии приобретают функциональные нарушения и состояния, связанные с синдромом дисплазии соединительной ткани сердца, которые на сегодняшний день имеют высокую распространенность, в связи воздействием экзогенных и эндогенных факторов. Формирование дисплазии соединительной ткани сердца у плода является «зеркальным» ответом на реакцию материнского организма при воздействии различных факторов, которые создают благоприятные условия для возникновения огромного числа ее аномалий и заболеваний.

Ключевые слова: сердечно - сосудистая патология, синдром дисплазии соединительной ткани сердца, мутации, малые аномалий сердца, коллаген, кардиогенез.

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RISK FACTORS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE FORMATION OF CONNECTIVE HEART DYSPLASIA

Summary: Increasingly important in the structure of cardiovascular pathology are functional disorders and conditions associated with the syndrome of connective tissue dysplasia of the heart, which today have a high prevalence, due to the influence of exogenous and endogenousfactors. Formationdysplasia of the connective tissue of the heart in the fetusis a "mirror" response to the reaction of the mother's body when exposed to various factors that create favorable conditionsfor the occurrence of a huge number of its anomalies and diseases.

Key words: cardiovascular pathology, connective tissue dysplasia syndrome, mutations, minor heart anomalies, collagen, cardiogenesis.

Актуальность. В последние годы возрос интерес к проблеме дисплазии соединительной ткани, что обусловлено увеличивающейся популяционной частотой этого синдрома, как по причине неуклонного роста мутаций, связанных с воздействием неблагоприятных факторов, так и с в связи с повышением возможностей современной диагностики [1,3,7].

Синдром дисплазии соединительной ткани (СДСТ) – одна из наиболее актуальных и дискутабельных проблем клинической медицины и клинической генетики. [2,5,10].

До настоящего времени не существуют единого мнения относительно того, является ли СДСТ заболеванием. Ряд исследователей указывают, что СДСТ – патологическое состояние, которое можно считать заболеванием только тогда, когда возникают клинически значимые нарушения [1,6,8].

Несмотря на полиорганность поражение СДСТ, ведущей патологией среди детского и подросткового возраста, влияющей на качество жизни является кардиоваскулярная [4,8,9].

Соединительная дисплазия ткани сердца – это аномалия тканевой структуры, обусловленная генетически детерминированным дефектом синтеза коллагена, как основного строительного белка при формировании сердечно – сосудистой системы [1,3,8].

На сегодняшний день в литературе очень мало публикаций, освещающих роль факторов риска в период закладки и дифференцировки сердца и сосудов [3,5,10].

Увеличение случаев СДСТС большинство авторов связывают с неблагоприятным воздействием в период онтогенеза: ухудшение экологической обстановки и влияние стрессовых ситуации [1,6,10].

Учитывая мультифакториальность в развитие СДСТС, нами была поставлена **цель -** изучить течение беременности и родов у матерей и установить роль неблагоприятных факторов, как предикторов, влияющих на процессы внутриутробной мутации генов, приведших к диспластическим изменениям в соединительной такни сердца.

Материл и методы: Нами обследовано 35 детей в возрасте от 3 до 16 лет с синдромом дисплазии соединительной ткани сердца, обратившихся в ОДМПЦ города Андижана Республики Узбекистана. Дети были разделены на 2 группы в зависимости от поставленного диагноза. Первую группу составили дети с АХЛЖ (10), вторую - с ПМК (25). По половой принадлежности мальчиков в наших исследованиях было в 3 раза больше, чем девочек (75% и 25% соответственно).

Функциональное состояние сердечно - сосудистой системы оценивалось с помощью -ЭКГ (в 12 общепринятых отведениях на 6 канальном электрокардиографе) и ЭхоКГ. Критериями диагностики АХЛЖ при использовании двухмерного режима, стандартных и нестандартных доступах и проекций явились: визуализация эхоплотных тонких линейных образование в полости левого желудочка. В эхо - диагностике пролапса митрального клапана мы опирались на изменение структуры створок митрального клапана в виде утолщения, «лохматости», а также множественных эхо сигналов от створок клапана в период систолы.

В ходе обследованиями придерживались определенного собственного плана сбора анамнеза. Во всех случаях выяснялся семейный анамнез, анамнез жизни и анамнез настоящего заболевания.

Результаты: Поскольку действие повреждающих факторов на любом сроке беременности способны привести к различным диспластическим изменением соединительной ткани, нами изучена особенность и характер течения анте – и интранатальных периодов, которые возможно сыграли решающее значение в развитие соединительно - тканной дисплазии сердца.

У матерей пациентов с СДСТС патология беременности и родов встречалась в практический в 100% случаев, но различий в течение антенатального периода у пациентов с СДСТС не выявлено. Анализ анамнестических сведений в значительном числе случаев СДСТС выявил у матерей в периоде беременности анемию (100%), токсикоз первой половины беременности (88,5%), угрозу прерывания (74,2%). ОРВИ и обострение хронических заболеваний (100%) и другие отягощающие факторы, действующие преимущественно в раннем внутриутробном периоде (1 триместр) **(таблица 1)**.

Таблица 1

Характеристика течения беременности у матерей обследуемых детей с СДСТС

Признаки	N = 35	
	Абс	%
Токсикоз первого триместра	**31**	**88,5%**
Токсикоз II половины Беременности	**5**	**14,2%**
Угроза прерывания	**26**	**74,2%%**
Анемия	**35**	**100%**
Гипотония	**7**	**20%**
Нефропатия	**6**	**17,1%**
ОРВИ, обострение хронических Заболеваний	**35**	**100%**
Хроническая внутриутробная Гипоксия	**35**	**100%**

Был проведён сравнительный анализ особенности течения беременности у матерей обследованных детей в зависимости от вида СДСТС.

В группе детей с АХЛЖ в патологии беременности у матерей ведущее место заняли анемия (100 %), вследствие которой наблюдалась хроническая внутриутробная гипоксия плода (100 %), ОРВИ, с обострением хронических заболеваний (100 %), токсикоз II половины беременности - 50%, токсикоз первого триместра беременности - 40%, угроза прерывания беременности - 30% и нефропатия, составившая 10 %.

Среди детей и подростков с ПМК основной патологией у матерей были анемия (100 %), вследствие которой наблюдалась хроническая внутриутробная гипоксия плода (100 %), ОРВИ, с обострением хронических заболеваний (100 %), токсикоз первого триместра - 72%.

Неблагоприятно протекающая беременность осложнилась и патологией течения родов у матерей обследованных детей с СДСТС, где ведущее место занимали: слабость родовой деятельности (28,5 %) и преждевременное излитие околоплодных вод (22,8 %). Преждевременные роды, произошли у 5 % женщин, стремительные роды - у 20 %, длительный безводный период - у 17,1 % беременных. Со стороны ребенка наиболее часто диагностировались: обвитие пуповины вокруг шеи (51,4 %), приведшие к асфиксии новорожденного **(таблица 2)**.

Таблица 2

Характеристика течения родов у матерей с СДСТ (n= 35)

Признаки	Абс	%
Патология родов у матерей		
Длительный безводный период	**6**	**17,1%**
Преждевременные роды	**2**	**5 %**
Преждевременное излитие вод	**8**	**22,8 %**
Слабость родовой деятельности	**10**	**28,5 %**
Стремительные роды	**7**	**20 %**
Кесарево сечение	**5**	**14,2 %**
Перинатальная патология у детей		
Обвитие пуповиной вокруг шеи	**18**	**51,4 %**
Асфиксия	**18**	**51,4 %**
Маловесность	**6**	**17,1 %**
Недоношенность	**2**	**5 %**

Таким образом, у детей с СДСТС установлен высокий удельный вес факторов риска, возможно послужившие причиной формирования соединительнотканной дисплазии сердца.

Кроме того, большинство исследователей считают, что в развитие СДСТС немаловажную роль занимает наследственная предрасположенность и семейный анамнез имеет первостепенное значение. В связи с этим нами проведен тщательный анализ при сборе семейного анамнеза, где особое внимание обращалось на наличие в семье заболеваний сердечно - сосудистой системы, в том числе малых аномалий развития сердца, нарушений сердечного ритма и проводимости, а также в случаи внезапной смерти в молодом возрасте.

Структуру и частоту встречаемости патологии изучали у родственников 1 степени родства (родители, сибсы) и 2 степени родства (тети, дяди, бабушки, дедушки).

Среди родственников 1 степени родства в структуре заболеваний кровообращения ведущие места заняли ВСД (62,8%), гипертоническая болезнь (20%) и гипотония (17,1%). Второе место заняли болезни органов пищеварения –31,4%.

Среди родственников II линии родства выявлены: гипертоническая болезнь, ИБС, болезни органов пищеварения и заболевания эндокринной системы.

Среди заболеваний эндокринной системы в 3 % случаев выявлены - сахарный диабет, тогда как среди родственников 1 степени родства, он не встречался.

Анализируя заболевания по материнской и отцовской линиям в группе родственников детей с СДСТС, можно отметить, что общее количество заболеваний превалировала по материнской линии. По материнской линии чаще, по сравнению с отцовской, встречались болезни

системы кровообращения, органов пищеварения, эндокринные заболевания.

Таким образом, полученные нами результаты не расходятся с данными других исследователей.

Выводы: 1. Наиболее значимыми факторами риска формирования у детей соединительнотканных дисплазии сердца явились неблагоприятное течение беременности и осложнения в родах.

2. Высокая частота заболевании сердечно – сосудистой системы у родственников, преимущественно по линии матери, также следует рассматривать как одной из причин развития соединительнотканных дисплазии сердца у детей.

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ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ЛЕЧЕБНО-ПРОФИЛАКТИЧЕСКИХ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ И ХИРУРГИЧЕСКИЕ МЕТОДЫ КОРРЕКЦИИ ПРИ ИНСУЛЬТАХ

Резюме. Для людей пожилого возраста проблема инсульта представляется особенно актуальной. Риск развития острого нарушения мозгового кровообращения у мужчин и женщин старше 55 лет каждые 10 лет увеличивается вдвое. При этом 75-89% инсультов развивается после 65 лет, 50% из них -после 70 лет и 25% - у пациентов старше 85 лет (Bejot У., 2010). Актуальность и социальная значимость проблемы развития инсульта у больных пожилого возраста усугубляется демографической тенденцией старения населения развитых стран, увеличения ожидаемой продолжительности жизни.

Ключевые слова: церебрального инсульта, цереброваскулярной болезни, мозгового кровообращения, магистральных артерий головного мозга.

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OPTIMIZATION OF THERAPEUTIC AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND SURGICAL METHODS OF CORRECTION IN STROKE

Summary. For older people, the problem of stroke is especially relevant. The risk of developing acute cerebrovascular accident in men and women over 55 doubles every 10 years. At the same time, 75-89% of strokes develop after 65 years of age, 50% of them after 70 years of age and 25% in patients over 85

years of age (Bejot W., 2010). The urgency and social significance of the problem of stroke in elderly patients is aggravated by the demographic trend of population aging in developed countries, increasing life expectancy.

Key words: cerebral stroke, cerebrovascular disease, cerebral circulation, main arteries of the brain.

Актуальность. В настоящее время церебральный инсульт является одной из самых серьезных медицинских и социальных проблем во всем мире. По данным ВОЗ в 2013 году, от церебрального инсульта или других форм цереброваскулярной болезни в мире ежегодно умирает около 6,2 миллиона человек (10,8% от общего числа смертей) (ВОЗ, 2013). Летальность от цереброваскулярных заболеваний занимает второе место, уступая лишь летальности от заболеваний сердца, и составляет 8% среди мужчин и 16% - среди женщин расходуется в среднем 33000 евро в год.

Для людей пожилого возраста проблема инсульта представляется особенно актуальной. Риск развития острого нарушения мозгового кровообращения у мужчин и женщин старше 55 лет каждые 10 лет увеличивается вдвое. При этом 75-89% инсультов развивается после 65 лет, 50% из них -после 70 лет и 25% - у пациентов старше 85 лет (Bejot У., 2010). Актуальность и социальная значимость проблемы развития инсульта у больных пожилого возраста усугубляется демографической тенденцией старения населения развитых стран, увеличения ожидаемой продолжительности жизни.

Цель исследования. Изучить вопросы клинической безопасности открытых и эндоваскулярных вмешательств на сонных артериях в лечении и профилактике ишемического инсульта для улучшения качества медицинской помощи данной категории больных.

Материалы и методы исследования. Обследовано 35 пациентов (16 женщина и 19 мужчин) в возрасте от 41 до 82 лет. Пациенты оперированы на экстракраниальных отделах магистральных артерий головного мозга по поводу их гемодинамически значимых стено-окклюзирующих поражений.

Результаты исследования.В 8 наблюдениях (3,3%) развился ишемический инсульт. У 5 больных ишемический инсульт (3 из которых оказались летальными) развился при проведении КЭЭ с временным внутрипросветным шунтированием (ВВШ) пациентам с симптомным стенозом в условиях контралатеральной окклюзии.

У 3 асимптомных больных, перенесших КЭЭ, развился ишемический инсульт. Стенозирующееатеросклеротиче-ское поражение ВСА этих пациентов характеризовалось наличием гетерогенных гиперэхогенныхатеросклероти-ческих бляшек, с неровным контуром и изъязвлением их поверхностей с признаками артерио-артериальной ми-

кроэмболизации. У 2 пациентов наблюдалась транзитор-ная ишемическая атака (0,8%). В 5 наблюдениях развился инфаркт миокарда (2,0%).

Применение эверсионной КЭЭ сопровождалось менее интенсивной микроэмболизацией и риском развития периоперационной церебральной ишемии. У большинства пациентов, которым выполнялась КЭЭ с ВВШ, эпизоды эмболии отмечали чаще, и их абсолютное число превышало показатели больных после КЭЭ без его применения. Выявлены статистически значимые различия между выраженностью микроэмболизации и наличием периоперационных церебральных ишемических осложнений.

Установлена умеренная положительная корреляционная связь между выраженностью микроэмболизации и наличием периоперационных церебральных ишеми-ческих осложнений. Коэффициент ранговой корреляции Спирмена И = 0,61 (уровень значимости $p<0,05$).

Среди пациентов оперированных методом ТБАС (II группа) развилось 4 периоперационных осложнения (5,6%). Осложнения были представлены в 2 случаях (2,8%) ишемическим инсультом, в 1 наблюдении (1,4%) — инфарктом миокарда, в 1 (1,4%) — транзиторной ише-мической атакой. В 1 наблюдении (1,4%) наступил летальный исход вследствие инфаркта миокарда на фоне геморрагического шока по причине кровотечения из невыявленного источника (предположительно из места пункции бедренной артерии)

Вывод. Таким образом, ближайший период открытых и эндо-васкулярных вмешательств характеризуется статистически незначимым преобладанием частоты периопераци-онного ишемического инсульта и инфаркта миокарда в группе больных, оперированных методом КЭЭ. В группе пациентов, оперированных методом ТБАС, отмечалось статистически незначимое преобладание частоты тран-зиторных ишемических атак (ТИА). Отмечено статистически незначимое преобладание частоты наступления летальных исходов в группе ТБАС.

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УДК 34

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КОНСТИТУЦИЯ КАК ГАРАНТИЯ ОСНОВНЫХ ПРАВ И СВОБОД ГРАЖДАН

Аннотация: В статье были выдвинуты мнения о том, что Конституция Республики Узбекистан воплощает в себе все аспекты жизни государства и общества, регулирует различные общественно-экономические, политико-правовые отношения на основе справедливых принципов.

Ключевые слова: Всеобщая декларация прав человека, Генеральная Ассамблея ООН, права и свободы личности, личные права и свободы граждан.

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THE CONSTITUTION AS A GUARANTEE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF CITIZENS

Keywords: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UN General Assembly, individual rights and freedoms, habeas corpus Institute, personal rights and freedoms of citizens.

Abstract: the article put forward opinions that the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan embodies all aspects of the life of the state and society, regulates various socio-economic, political and legal relations on the basis of FAIR principles.

Независимость Республики Узбекистан создала возможности для узбекского народа устанавливать свои собственные права, развивать правовое демократическое государство, гарантирующее права человека. Конституционный закон Республики Узбекистан "Об основах государственной независимости", принятый 31 августа 1991 года, придал особое значение вопросу прав человека и установил, что он является одним из источников государственности народа (статья 2). В соответствии со Всеобщей декларацией прав человека, принятой на третьей сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН 10 декабря 1948 года, Республика Узбекистан ввела в стране гражданство. Всем гражданам страны были

предоставлены одинаковые гражданские права, независимо от национальности, национальности, социального происхождения, религии и национальности.

Личные права и свободы граждан:

– право жить в стране, переезжать из одного места в другое, приезжать и выезжать из Республики Узбекистан, на свободу и личную безопасность;

– знакомиться с документами, решениями и другими материалами всех государственных органов, общественных объединений и должностных лиц, касающимися их прав и интересов;

– мышление, мышление и выражение этого имеют право на речью. Только государство может быть ограничено законом только в той Судьбе, которая подлежит засекречиванию и другим тайнам;

- право на свободу совести, вероисповедания или отсутствия религии;

– без решения суда нельзя входить в чужое место жительства, осуществлять поиск или просмотр, разглашать тайну переписки и разговоров по телефону;

– арест или лишение свободы гражданина, не основанного на законе, подвергнутого пыткам, насилию, жестоким или иным формам преследования, унижающим человеческое достоинство;

– дело каждого человека, обвиняемого в совершении преступления, рассматривается в суде в законном порядке, прозрачным образом, и он не виновен до тех пор, пока его вина не станет очевидной. Предусмотрены все условия для самообороны обвиняемого в суде;

- покушение на жизнь человека - самое тяжкое преступление;

– медицинские или научные эксперименты не могут проводиться без согласия человека;

– каждый имеет право на защиту от посягательств на его честь и репутацию, вмешательства в его личную жизнь и неприкосновенность его жилища.

Политические свободы:

– Граждане Республики Узбекистан имеют право непосредственно участвовать в управлении общественными и государственными делами, а также через своих представителей. Такое участие осуществляется путем самоуправления, проведения референдумов и демократической организации государственных органов;

– граждане имеют право осуществлять свою общественную деятельность в форме митингов, собраний и демонстраций в соответствии с законами Республики Узбекистан. Власти имеют право прекратить или запретить проведение такой деятельности только с точки зрения безопасности;

– граждане имеют право организовывать профсоюзы, политические партии и другие общественные объединения, участвовать в массовых акциях. Никто не может унижать права, свободы и достоинство политических оппозиционеров;

– Гражданин вместе с самим собой и другими имеет право обращаться в компетентные государственные органы, учреждения или представителей народа с предложениями и жалобами.

Экономические и социальные права:

– каждый человек имеет право стать собственником недвижимости;

– тайна вкладов, внесенных гражданами в банк, гарантируется законом;

– каждый человек имеет право на труд, на свободный выбор профессии, на защиту от безработицы, на отдых, на получение оплачиваемых трудовых отпусков;

– принудительный труд запрещен, за исключением порядка наказания, назначенного решением суда или другими обстоятельствами, указанными в законе;

– по словам гражданина, он имеет право на получение социального обеспечения в случае потери трудового достоинства, а также лишения кормильца и в других случаях, предусмотренных законом.

– пользование квалифицированными медицинскими услугами гражданам, бесплатное общее образование гарантируется государством;

– каждому гарантируется право на использование достижений научно-технического творчества, культуры;

На основании Конституции и законов Республики Узбекистан гарантируются права и свободы человека. Гражданам гарантируется право на защиту через суд в случае нарушения их прав.

В последние годы значительно возросли роль и значение Олий Мажлиса в системе органов государственной власти, расширились возможности Олий Мажлиса в формировании и реализации своей внутренней и внешней политики. В то же время были изменены Кабинет Министров, органы исполнительной власти, тип и порядок организации офиса, еще более усилены полномочия правительства, увеличена его ответственность перед парламентом, перед советами народных депутатов населенных пунктов государственного управления.

В суде сфера применения института "хабеас корпус" была разработана с последовательным развитием законности, этим эффективным обеспечением правосудия при рассмотрении уголовных дел. Демократические изменения в реформе информационного сектора, обеспечение свободы слова и информации служат обеспечению прав и свобод граждан в получении и распространении информации, укреплению независимости средств массовой информации, повышению их роли в процессах демократизации страны.

В заключение можно сказать, что Конституция Республики Узбекистан была признана не только в нашей стране, но и во всем мире как основа нашей независимости, соблюдения прав и свобод ее граждан.

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УДК 8

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ОСНОВЫ ПО ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СДАЧИ СТУДЕНТАМИ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Аннотация: в данной статье даются основы по организации сдачи студентами самостоятельной работы. А также перечисляются факторы повышения активности студентов в самостоятельной учебной среде. Предлагаются методы и формы стимулирующие активизацию познавательной деятельности обучающихся и ускоряющие процесс освоения нового материала.

Ключевые слова: самостоятельная работа, формы, методы, виды, факторы, качество, активизация, эффективность, творческие способности.

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BASIS FOR ORGANIZING STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK

Annotation: this article provides the basics for organizing the delivery of independent work by students. It also lists the factors for increasing the activity of students in an independent learning environment. Methods and forms are proposed that stimulate the activation of the cognitive activity of students and accelerate the process of mastering new material.

Key words: independent work, forms, methods, types, factors, quality, activation, efficiency, creativity.

Одним из важных факторов подготовки квалифицированных кадров является повышение качества и эффективности образования. Современные методы, формы и инструменты обучения, игровые технологии, проблемное обучение и нетрадиционные методы самостоятельного обучения играют важную роль в повышении качества и эффективности образования.

Одна из главных задач сегодняшнего дня - научить студентов работать самостоятельно. Для этого необходимо развивать формирование дополнительных навыков, которые помогут пробудить творческие способности студента и закрепить полученные знания в аудитории.

Актуальной задачей современной школы является реализация компетентностного подхода в образовании, а именно, формирование ключевых компетентностей, обобщенных и прикладных предметных умений, жизненных навыков. Вопросы активизации учения студентов относятся к числу наиболее значимых проблем современной педагогической науки и практики [1]. В системе компетенций выделяются ключевые компетентности нескольких уровней, которые необходимо учитывать при подготовке высококвалифицированного специалиста независимо от профессиональной направленности [3]. Сегодня современному молодому специалисту для успешной профессиональной деятельности в новом информационном обществе необходимы профессиональные и личностные качества [12]. Современный специалист отвечает новым требованиям в области образования и компетенции, что обусловлено инновационными процессами, вызывающими в различных сферах современного общества и, прежде всего, в науке и технике [7]. Ясно, что в современных вызовах времени и содержание учебного предмета, и методика его преподавания должны действительно доказывать свою многостороннюю эффективность [9]. Самостоятельная работа - это способность студента понять задачу, поставленную преподавателем, а также объяснить ее содержание и социально-экономическое значение. Разновидности форм самостоятельных работ могут включать в себя: подготовку к сдаче контроля, написание реферата, подготовку курсовой работы, подготовку к дипломным проектам и посещение семинаров в вузах. Не будет преувеличением сказать, что самостоятельная работа студентов является одной из важнейших задач педагогики высшей школы.

Так как к подготовке самостоятельной работы студент подходит творчески. Благодаря широкому использованию литературы, журналов, газет и средств массовой информации, он стремится раскрыть всю глубину социально-экономической значимости поставленных задач в самостоятельной работе. Это стремление в дальнейшем проявляется в виде повышенного интереса студентов к научно- академической работе, что создает почву для роста до степени ученого.

Одной из основных задач преподавателей каждого предмета является создание методических разработок и методических указаний, связанных с организацией самостоятельного обучения, а также повышением эффективности самостоятельного обучения. Это в свою очередь решает следующие проблемы:

- взаимоотношения действий преподавателя и студента в условиях самостоятельного обучения
- факторы повышения активности студентов в самостоятельной учебной среде;
- критерии для определения степени раскрытия поставленных задач в работах студентов при самостоятельном образовании и т. д.

Когда речь идет о самостоятельном обучении, важно отличать его форму обучения (лекции, семинары, практикумы), предоставляемую преподавателем. Организация самостоятельной работы в основном имеет две цели:

- обучить студентов самостоятельной работе, развить навыки творческого мышления будущих специалистов;
- через самостоятельное обучение под контролем преподавателя научить студентов организовывать выполнение работ самостоятельно.

При организации самостоятельной работы студентов работа преподавателя заключается в обеспечении эффективности самостоятельной работы, консультирования, практической помощи и мониторинга результатов самостоятельного обучения. Самостоятельное обучение может принимать две формы:

- выполнение студентом самостоятельной работы, запланированной преподавателем заранее и частично контролируемая в соответствии с определенными инструкциями;
- Самостоятельная работа планируемая самим студентом и мотивированная собственными интересами и пожеланиями студента.

Во втором случае внутренняя мотивация студента контролирует достижение цели, поставленной самоконтролем самообразования. Акцент в организации самостоятельного обучения должен быть сосредоточен на выборе учебного материала и последовательности обучения в зависимости от количества часов, выделенных для самостоятельного обучения в учебной программе. Существуют различные формы самостоятельного обучения: это требует творческого подхода к поиску эффективных способов организации самостоятельного обучения, а не ограничивается преподаванием методической литературы. Например, необходимо заранее тщательно спроектировать и организовать независимое обучение, чтобы определить целевое использование интерактивных методов, таких как групповая работа, создание пар, индивидуальная работа и технологии решения проблем. Это полностью соответствует требованиям педагогической технологии и технологическим подходам, которые сейчас широко используются в образовании. Также необходимо подготовить наглядные пособия и раздаточные материалы для каждого изучаемого предмета.

Повышение вовлеченности студентов в самостоятельное обучение является одним из наиболее важных факторов в достижении желаемого результата. Это показывает необходимость мотивации студентов к изучаемым темам.

Существуют разные формы самостоятельного обучения:

1. Самостоятельное изучение определенных тем или частей из учебников и учебных пособий. Этот тип самостоятельного обучения обычно подходит для студентов первого курса, которые еще не обладают

достаточными навыками самообучения. Результат этой работы будет проверен путем выполнения рефератов, отдельных вариантов и тому подобного.

2. Использование передовых информационных технологий. Этот тип самостоятельного обучения эффективно используется для практической работы и для подготовки устных задач. В частности, использование Интернета, использование электронных книг и возможность дистанционного обучения предоставляют новую информацию. С помощью Интернета студенты могут получать разнообразную дополнительную и новую научную и практическую информацию по интересующим их темам, критически анализировать и применять их в своих собственных исследованиях. Мы можем сделать вывод, что независимое обучение позволяет студентам самостоятельно мыслить, иметь собственные представления о событиях, оттачивать свое космическое зрение, развивать свои творческие способности, быстро решать сложные ситуации, получать более глубокие знания, использовать свою внутреннюю память. Навыки, такие как приобретение формируются.

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РОЛЬ НАЛОГОВОГО ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ В СИСТЕМЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: в статье раскрыта роль налогового планирования как части экономической безопасности организации.

Ключевые слова: налоговое планирование, налоговая нагрузка, экономическая безопасность, налоговая безопасность.

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THE ROLE OF TAX PLANNING IN THE SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE ORGANIZATION

Abstract: the article reveals the role of tax planning as part of the economic security of the organization.

Key words: tax planning, tax burden, economic security, tax security.

Одной из функциональных составляющих экономической безопасности предприятия является налоговая безопасность, которая в свою очередь относится к финансовой составляющей. В данном случае налоговая безопасность предполагает реализацию утвержденных Правительством РФ правил налогообложения, планирования и прогнозирования налогов, контроль соблюдения налогового законодательства. Налоговая безопасность – это значимая составная часть экономической безопасности предприятия, которая основывается на сбалансированности финансов, расчетом с государством по обязательным платежам, и определении оптимальной налоговой нагрузки.

Экономическая безопасность непосредственно связана с налогообложением организации, несоблюдение которой ведет к экономическим последствиям. К таким последствиям, прежде всего можно отнести санкции от налоговых органов, блокировку счетов, подрыв деловой репутации, дефицит располагаемых финансовых ресурсов и т.д. [3].

Таким образом, сущность налоговой безопасности заключается в состоянии защищенности финансовых ресурсов организации, оптимального распределения и законного исполнения всех обязательных платежей государству на основе налогового законодательства.

«Налоги - главный источник финансовых ресурсов, централизуемых государством для общественно необходимых и законодательно установленных потребностей. Через налоги выстраиваются отношения между государством, юридическими и физическими лицами. В 2021 г. налоговые доходы составили более 920 млрд. руб. (67% объема доходов федерального бюджета). Такой высокий процент обозначает значимость для государства налоговых поступлений, с помощью которых им осуществляются свои экономические функции» [1].

Поэтому государству выгодна экономическая безопасность каждого отдельного предприятия, как так они обеспечивают налоговую безопасность страны в целом. В подтверждение этого приведем определение налоговой безопасности организации, которое дает Н.Н. Кудрявцева: «Налоговая безопасность организации — это финансово-экономическое состояние налогоплательщика, обеспеченное минимизацией налоговых рисков, при котором со стороны хозяйствующего субъекта полностью и своевременно уплачиваются начисленные налоги, а со стороны исполнительных и законодательных органов обеспечивается предусмотренная законом защита налогоплательщика» [2].

Главный критерий налоговой безопасности представляет оценку системы налогообложения с точки зрения выполнения главных функций налогов и налогообложения. Базовым критерием налоговой безопасности в системе экономической безопасности организации является эффективная комбинация стабильности и максимума налоговых поступлений в бюджет страны.

Роль налогов в качестве фактора экономической безопасности или соответственно экономической угрозы, находится в зависимости от конкретных условий, специфики того или иного этапа развития экономики, проводимой правительством страны социально-экономической политики, политической и общественной стабильности.

Налоговый кодекс устанавливает систему налогов и сборов, взимаемых в федеральный бюджет, а также общие принципы налогообложения и сборов в Российской Федерации, в том числе:

– виды налогов и сборов, взимаемых в Российской Федерации;

– основаниявозникновения (изменения, прекращения) и порядок исполнения обязанностей по уплате налогов и сборов;

– принципы установления, введения в действие и прекращения действия ранее введенных налогов и сборов субъектов РФ и местных налогов и сборов;

– права и обязанности налогоплательщиков, налоговых органов и других участников отношений, регулируемых законодательством о налогах и сборах;

– формы и методы налогового контроля;

– ответственность за совершение налоговых правонарушений;

– порядок обжалованияактов налоговых органов и действий (бездействия) и их должностных лиц.

Налоговое планирование на сегодняшний день является, пожалуй, самым актуальным и значительным вопросом, который стоит перед экономикой [4]. В частности, данный вопрос широко распространен в развивающихся странах. Налоговое планирование – понятие, которое относится к системе управления налогами и координации деятельности предприятия с целью законного уменьшения налоговых платежей.

В таблице 1 представлены определения различных авторов, отражающие сущность налогового планирования.

Таблица 1 – Определения налогового планирования, предложенные авторами рассмотренных работ

Автор(ы)	Описание сущности налогового планирования
В.В. Башкатов	Процесс системного использования оптимальных законных налоговых способов для формирования желаемого финансового результата.
В.Б. Ивашкевич	Система мероприятий по рациональному управлению процессами движения денежных средств. Организация деятельности налогоплательщика, направленная на минимизацию его налоговых обязательств не нарушая законодательства.
Е.С. Вылкова	Инструмент финансового менеджмента организации. Является условием легальной минимизации налоговой нагрузки и неотъемлемой частью каждого этапа управленческого цикла.
П.С. Шевченко	Комплекс взаимосвязанных инструментов, обеспечивающих этапы оперативного планирования, который позволяет повысить эффективность функционирования предприятий.
Дж. Фридман	Систематический анализ различных налоговых альтернатив, направленный на минимизацию налоговых обязательств в текущем и будущих периодах.
Дж. Пеппер	Процесс освобождения капитала от налогов
Авторская трактовка	Совокупность плановых действий по регулированию и принятию эффективных управленческих решений, которые способствуют как повышению уровня дохода компании, так и роста ее статуса в глазах государства.

Анализируя определения сущности налогового планирования, стоит отметить, что точки зрения отечественных и зарубежных авторов различаются. Отечественный авторы отмечают налоговое планирование с позиции законных действий. На мой взгляд, налоговое планирование направлено не только на снижение налоговых обязательств. Учитывая вышеизложенное, предлагаем авторскую трактовку налогового планирования, как совокупность плановых действий по регулированию и принятию эффективных управленческих решений, которые способствуют как повышению уровня дохода компании, так и роста ее статуса в глазах государства.

Таким образом, в качестве целей налогового планирования выделено уменьшение расходов, которые связаны непосредственно с налоговыми платежами предприятия, а также уменьшение его налоговых рисков. Также в литературе изложена цель налогового планирования в формате управления налоговыми рисками, а также минимизация налоговых платежей с помощью законных методов в рамках корпоративного налогового менеджмента.

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ПРИЧИНЫ РОСТА СПРОСА К ПРОДУКЦИИ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО ПИТАНИЯ В ПЕРИОД ПАНДЕМИИ КОРОНАВИРУСА В РОССИИ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены приемы для быстрого роста спроса к продукции общественного питания в период пандемии короновируса.

Одним из распространённых приемов для быстрого роста спроса к продукции общественного питания, являются скидки и акции. Потребители положительно реагируют на подобные предложения, охотно приобретая продукцию по акции. У каждого заведения в ресторанном бизнесе есть свои блюда, которые являются визитными карточками заведения. Будет целесообразно разработать акции именно для этих блюд. Таким образом, заведение сможет увеличить объёмы выручки, а также повысить уровень бренда.

Ключевые слова: Коронавирус, пандемия, COVID-19, общепит, роспотребнадзор, рестораны, ограничения, сокращения объектов ОП, специализированные сервисы доставки еды.

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REASONS FOR INCREASING DEMAND FOR PUBLIC FOOD PRODUCTS DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC IN RUSSIA

Abstract: This article discusses techniques for the rapid growth of demand for public catering products during the coronavirus pandemic.Discounts and promotions are one of the common methods for the rapid growth of demand for public catering products. Consumers respond positively to such offers, willingly purchasing products for the promotion. Each institution in the restaurant business has its own dishes, which are the hallmarks of the institution. It will be advisable to develop promotions specifically for these dishes. Thus, the establishment will be able to increase its revenue, as well as raise the brand level.

Key words: Coronavirus, pandemic, COVID-19, catering, Rospotrebnadzor, restaurants, restrictions, reduction of OP facilities, specialized food delivery services.

Первые случаи заболевания коронавирусом в России были выявлены 31 января 2020 года [4].2 февраля коронавирусная инфекция была внесена в перечень заболеваний, представляющих опасность для окружающих.

Для борьбы с распространением вируса российское правительство закрыло участки границы с КНР на Дальнем Востоке, ограничило пересечение границы с Монголией, отменило рабочие визы для китайских граждан, из провинции Хубэй вывезли находившихся там россиян. На ресторанный бизнес коронавирус оказал огромное влияние. В условиях карантина предприятия общепита в прежнем режиме работать не смогли, из-за чего понесли огромные убытки.

Общественное питание - это та отрасль, основу которой составляют предприятия, характеризующиеся единством форм организации производства и обслуживания потребителей. Одна из самых популярных - индустрия питания. С введением карантина, большинство заведений переориентировалось на доставку блюд. Например, если в феврале услугу оказывали немногим более 40% ресторанов, то месяцем спустя их доля увеличилась на 18%. Ещё 9% предприятий планировали запустить доставку в ближайшее время.

Если смотреть по регионам, то в столице количество заведений, оказывающих такие услуги, в марте увеличилось с 51% до 66% (причём большинство из них для доставки пользуется помощью агрегаторов), а в других городах — с 40% до 58%. Там превалирует доставка блюд собственными силами. Некоторые заведения используют оба варианта: еду доставляют как сотрудники привлечённых служб доставки, так и свои курьеры.

Также изучались: оборот в ресторанах в период с 16 по 22 марта (оказалось, что его падение на себе ощутили 84% заведений, причём у большинства из них оборот уменьшился в среднем на 45%); запас

прочности (около 25% респондентов отметили, что их сбережений хватит на 30 дней, у 13% — на 60 дней, у 2% — на 6 месяцев); планы собственников ресторанов (так, 23% из них планировали замораживать бизнес, 9% — закрываться, почти треть респондентов на тот момент ещё не определились со своими планами).

Таким образом, пока в России не прекратится пандемия короновируса, многие заведения должны приложить максимум усилий, чтобы организовать оперативную доставку еды на дом. Во- первых, ненужно рисковать, выходя из дома за продуктами. Во-вторых заказав блюдо в любимом заведении, вы поднимите себе настроение. В условиях карантина, заказ готовой еды многим облегчает жизнь. Для ресторанов доставка - это возможность сохранить персонал. Сотни тысяч людей останутся без работы, тысячи предпринимателей разорятся. Уже сейчас в России общепит внесен в перечень 9 наиболее пострадавших от эпидемии коронавируса отраслей экономики, которым будет оказана дополнительная поддержка государства. Роспотребнадзор подготовил рекомендации для поэтапного запуска работы кафе и ресторанов, которые были закрыты для посетителей. [1] Конечно, общепит всего мира находится в глубочайшем кризисе, и чем дольше продлится карантин, тем меньше у людей будет средств на доставку еды.

Если рестораны и кафе не придумают для доставки каких-то специальных предложений, им будет очень сложно, потому что заказывать доставку просто так, чтобы поужинать, не многие могут себе позволить. Поэтому предприятия общепита должны оптимизировать расходы, пересмотреть маркетинговую политику, быть социально направленными. Они должны разработать план, который поможет поддержать бизнес изнутри. [2]. Для этого предприятия общепита расширяет меню: пекут пиццу, вводят куличи и другую сдобу, хачапури, предлагают пасту, сэндвичи.

В случае готовых блюд из ресторанов общественного питания должна присутствовать информация об используемых ингредиентах, способах обработки продуктов, сроки годности и масса. Также на упаковке обязательны сведения об изготовителе и нормативных документах, в соответствии с которыми продукция сделана. Если была оформлена доставка еды из магазина или супермаркета, то на пачке или контейнере должны присутствовать такие сведения: дата изготовления и срок годности товара; адрес производителя; особенности хранения.

Чтобы стабилизировать ситуацию, руководству нужно принимать управленческие решения и предпринимать локальные меры в рамках каждой точки продаж, чтобы сориентировать свой бизнес под особенности спроса и предложения своей аудитории граждан.

Поэтому услуги питания и обслуживания должны быть в любой момент конкурентоспособными и при любых ситуациях выдержать натиск пандемии коронавируса.

Использованные источники:

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ТИББИЙ ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА ТИББИЙ БИОЛОГИЯ ФАНИНИ ЎҚИТИШДА МОДУЛЛИ ЁНДАШУВ

Аннотация: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2006 йил 16- февралдаги «Педагог кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тизимини янада такомиллаштириш тўғрисидаги" 25- сон Қарори, "Педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ҳақида Низом" талаблари асосида олий таълим муассасалари педагог ходимларининг малакасини оширишга катта эътибор қаратилиши малака ошириш ва қайта тайёрлаш муассасалари олдига алоҳида вазифаларни қўйди. Юқоридаги вазифаларни эътиборга олган ҳолда профессор-ўқитувчилар таълим-тарбия жараёнида таълим мазмунига боғлиқ инновацион таълим технологияларини танлаш, машғулотлар ишланмаси ва технологик хариталарни лойиҳалаш, уларда белгиланган ўқув мақсадларни амалда қўллай олиши, талабаларнинг ёш, психологик ва эргономик хусусиятларига асосан талаба шахсига йўналтирилган таълимни ташкил эта олиши лозим.

Калит сўзлар: Тиббий биология фани, модул, вазифалар ва бошкалар.

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MODULAR APPROACH TO THE TEACHING OF MEDICAL BIOLOGY IN THE MEDICAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

Abstract: Uzbekistan Republic of Vazirlar closing 2006 yil 16 - February "personnel training and preparation of the training malakasini tizimini yanada improving the project"25 - dream solution, "training for kaite" the main guide to effective teacher training-pedagogical skills " development of pedagogical skills in the field of pedagogical skills in the development of pedagogical skills katta believes that the skills both Oshirish's skills and Oldig's teacher training were assigned separately. According to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, issues related to conducting trainings and trainings were discussed during the conversation, as well as issues related to conducting trainings.education organizes the necessary information.

Keywords: Key words: Medical Biology Science, module, tasks and others.

Модулли ўқитиш тизимининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари мавжуд. Тиббий таълим муассасаларида биологик фанларни ўқитиш жараёнида модулли ёндошувни амалга ошириш учун дидактик адабиётлар таҳлил этилди, ҳорижий мамлакатларнинг илғор иш тажрибалар ўрганилди. Шуни қайд этиш лозимки, педагогик амалиётда модулли ўқитиш тизими модулларга асосланади ва мазкур тизимга нисбатан 2 хил ёндошув мавжуд: 1- ёндошув. Таълим муассасаси ўқув режасидан ўрин олган ўқув курси модул деб қабул қилиш ва кетма-кетликда ўрганишга ўтказиш. Республикамизда Тошкент тиббиёт академияси мазкур ёндошув асосида таълим-тарбия жараёни ташкил этилади ва талабалар ўқув режадан ўрин олган курсни белгиланган тартибда кетма-кетликда муайян вақт давомида 1та модулни ўрганади. Таълим-тарбия жараёнидан олинган натижалар сарҳисоб этилгандан сўнг, иккинчи модул бўйича таълим-тарбия жараёни ташкил этилади. Шу тариқа ўқув режадан ўрин олган ўқув курсларидан семестр давомида кетма-кетликда ўқитиш жараёни ташкил этилади. Мазкур ёндошув Республикамиздаги кўпгина олий таълим муассасаларида ташкил этиладиган таълим-тарбия жараёнига тажриба-синов сифатида қўлланилди. Тажриба-синов жараёни кутилган натижани бермаганлиги, талабалар ўзлаштирадиган таълим мазмунидан келиб чиқиб, уларнинг руҳий, жисмоний ва эргономик имкониятлари эътиборга олинган ҳолда мазкур ёндошувнинг амалиётга жорий этиш масаласи кечиктирилди.

2- ёндошув. Таълим муассасаси ўқув режасидан ўрин олган ўқув курси боби ёки бўлими модул деб қабул қилиш шу курсларни модулли тизим ўқитиш; Ўқув режадан ўрин олган курсларни модулли тизимга ўтказишда ҳар бир фан алоҳида модул ҳисобланиб ўқув дастуридаги ҳар бир боб модул асосида ўқитилиши назарда тутилади.Биологик фанларидан таълим-тарбия жараёнини ташкил этишда модулли ўқитишни амалга ошириш йўллари

Натижа Биологик фанларни ўқитишда модул тизимидан фойдаланишнинг қуйидаги афзалликлари мавжуд: 1. Биологик фанларни ўқитишда модул тизимидан фойдаланиш талабаларнинг билиш фаолиятини фаоллаштиришга замин тайёрлайди. Ҳар бир машғулот юзасидан Блум таксономиясига мувофиқ ўқув мақсадларининг аниқланиши ва уларни талабалар зиммасига юклатилиши, уларни ўз ўқув фаолиятининг субъектига айлантиради ва самарадорликни орттиришга замин тайёрлайди. 2. Биологик фанларни ўқитишда модул тизимидан фойдаланиш талабалар томонидан нафақат ДТС билан меъёрланган билим, кўникма, малакалар балки умумий ва хусусий компетенцияларни шакллантириш орқали педагогик кадрларнинг малака талабларига жавоб берадиган рақобатбардош кадрлар тайёрлаш имконини беради. 3. Модуллар таркибидан ўрин олган мавзулар бўйича ўқув мақсадларнинг аниқланиши, унга мос ҳолда назорат топшириқларининг ишлаб чиқилиши

биологик фанларнинг дидактик таъминотини мазмунан бойитиш, фан силабусини ишлаб чиқилишига замин яратади. 4. Биологик фанларни модулларга бўлиб ўқитиш ва уни мақсадга мувофиқ назорат қилишни йўлга қўйиш талабаларнинг ўзлаштириш даражасини аниқ баҳолаш ва уларнинг фаолиятидаги камчиликларга барҳам бериш, билимидаги бўшлиқларни тўлдириш ва коррекциялаш имкониятини яратади. Биологик фанларни ўқитишда модул тизимидан фойдаланишнинг афзаллиги жадвал тарзида ифодаланмоқда. Биологик фанларни ўқитишда модул тизимидан фойдаланиш учун ўқитувчи қуйидаги ишларни амалга ошириши лозим. Биологик фанларни ўқитишда модул тизимидан фойдаланиш учун биология ўқитувчилари учун қуйидаги ишлар: 1. Биологик фан ўқув дастуридан ўрин олган бобларни мантиқий тугалланган фикрли модулларга айлантириш; 2. Биологик фан ишчи ўқув дастуридан ўрин олган талабаларнинг ўзлаштириши лозим бўлган билим, кўникма ва малакалар асосида мазкур модулда талабалар ўзлаштириши лозим бўлган билим, кўникма ва малакаларни аниқлаш; 3. Мазкур модулда талабалар ўзлаштириши лозим бўлган билим, кўникма ва малакалар асосида Блум таксономияга асосан ўқув мақсадларни шакллантириш; 4. Мазкур модулдан ўрин олган маъруза, лаборатория, амалий ва семинар машғулотларнинг талабалар зиммасига юклатиладиган ўқув мақсадларини аниқлаш; 5. Белгиланган ўқув мақсадларига эришиш мақсадида маъруза, лаборатория, амалий ва семинар машғулотларида фанлараро боғланиш, инновацион технологиялардан фойдаланиш йўлларини белгилаш; 6. Талабалар томонидан ўзлаштирилган билим, кўникма ва малакаларнинг эгаллаганлик даражасини аниқлаш учун ностандарт ўқув ва тест топшириқларини тузиш орқали жорий, оралиқ ва якуний назорат топшириқларини шакллантиришни амалга ошириши лозим; Биологияни ўқитишда талабаларда билим, кўникма, малакалар билан бир қаторда уларнинг компетенцияларини ривожлантириш муаммосини ҳал этишда ҳорижий олимлар томонидан самарали ёндошувлар ишлаб чиқилган.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, биологик фанларни ўқитишга модулли ёндошув таълим самарадорлигини орттиришга замин яратади.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫМ ПОТЕНЦИАЛОМ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ

Аннотация: Управление производственной мощностью представляет собой реализацию нескольких взаимосвязанных функций, таких как анализ использования производственной мощности, оценка количества и технического уровня оборудования, планирование развития производственной мощности, мотивация, контроль. В данной статье приведены теоретические аспекты и механизмы управления производственным потенциалом предприятия.

Ключевые слова. Производственный потенциал, производственная мощность, производительность, основные средства, средства труда.

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FEATURES OF MANAGING THE PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF ENTERPRISES

Annotation. Production capacity management is the implementation of several interrelated functions, such as analyzing the use of production capacity, assessing the quantity and technical level of equipment, planning the development of production capacity, motivation, control. This article presents the theoretical aspects and mechanisms for managing the production potential of an enterprise.

Keywords. Production potential, production capacity, productivity, fixed assets, means of labor.

Управление использованием и развитием производственного потенциала может осуществляться как в рамках общих задач системы управления предприятия в целом, так и специальной системой управления, имеющей все необходимые атрибуты: элементный состав, принципы

функционирования, структуру, информационное, экономическое, кадровое, правовое и организационное обеспечение.

Механизм управления должен создаваться с учетом определенных принципов. Основные из них приведены ниже.

1. Системный подход, этот принцип заключается в рассмотрении всех элементов системы во взаимосвязи, определении целей и критериев функционирования механизма управления и каждого его элемента в отдельности, согласовании локальных критериев и подчинение их глобальному критерию, общей цели.

2. Ситуационный подход, предполагается, что любая организация - это открытая система, поэтому изменения, происходящие во внешней среде, незамедлительно ведут к ответным изменениям внутри системы, т.е. внутри системы закладываются рычаги адаптации. При принятии управленческих решений рассматриваются только факторы, изменение которых оказывает влияние в конкретной ситуации.

3. Управляемость, в соответствии с этим принципом механизм управления развитием и использованием производственного потенциала должен быть управляемым, т.е. способным вносить изменения в ход выполняемых работ. Это значит, что в системе должны присутствовать управляющие и управляемые подсистемы.

4. Адекватность, этот принцип заключается в том, что механизм управления должен меняться в соответствии с изменением целей системы, структуры его элементов и других факторов, но в то же время он должен быть устойчивым и независимым от изменений методов и средств реализации задач управления.

5. Непрерывность развития, заключается в том, что механизм управления, содержание выполняемых работ, техническая база должны постоянно совершенствоваться в соответствии с повышением сложности производства, управления, появлением новых технологических процессов, оборудования. Принцип непрерывности развития не следует путать с принципом адекватности. Механизм управления должен развиваться с развитием системы, иначе он перестанет ей соответствовать, но построение механизма не зависит от частных изменений в системе, а зависит, как уже отмечалось, только от изменения целей элементов системы.

6. Межсистемная и внутрисистемная совместимость, этот принцип показывает, что управление развитием системы должно идти не в отрыве, а в тесной взаимосвязи со всеми сложными подсистемами управления как целевыми, так и функциональными, а также развиваться на единой организационной и методической основе управления.

7. Соответствие механизма управления системе, для которой он создан. Это значит, что механизм управления должен охватывать все элементы системы, объективно учитывать особенности их

функционирования в условиях конкретного предприятия, реально подходить к возможности их изменения.

8. Экономичность, иными словами, одной из ведущих целей функционирования механизма управления должна быть рационализация затрат на управление, обеспечение получения максимальной экономической эффективности при совершенствовании управления производственным потенциалом.

9. Обратная связь, этот принцип является универсальным при построении систем управления. Его сущность состоит в постоянном контроле результатов управления производственным потенциалом. Наличие обратной связи имеет важное значение, потому что в процессе осуществления управляющих воздействий обязательно возникают различного характера отклонения, которые требуют постоянного отслеживания и коррекции.

10. Моделируемость, реализуется путем управления производственным потенциалом в соответствии с определенной моделью развития предприятия, позволяющей прогнозировать во времени состояние его экономики для выбора наилучшей стратегии формирования использования производственного потенциала, для достижения заданной цели при минимальных затратах ресурсов. Математические модели необходимы для выработки оптимальной стратегии и тактики достижения заданной цели, что является весьма важным в условиях рыночных отношений.

Механизм управления использованием и развитием производственного потенциала включает следующие элементы:

- объект управления ОУ;
- цели функционирования ЦФ;
- количественный аналог целей - критерии деятельности КД;
- элементы управления ЭОбУ - элементы объекта управления и их связи, на которые осуществляется воздействие в интересах достижения поставленных целей;
- инструментарий воздействия на данные элементы управления ИВ;
- обеспечивающие ресурсы ОР - материальные и финансовые ресурсы, социальный и организационный потенциалы, при использовании которых реализуется избранный метод управления и обеспечивается достижение поставленной цели.

Формализовано механизм управления использованием и развитием производственного потенциала можно представить следующим образом:

МУИРПП= (ЦФ, КД, ЭОбУ, ИВ, ОР).

Здесь каждая категория управления является элементом механизма управления использованием и развитием производственного потенциала.

Механизм управления использованием и развитием производственного потенциала должен обладать свойствами

долговременного и кратковременного действия. Насколько разнообразна природа факторов управления и природа воздействия на них, настолько разнообразной должна быть и природа механизма управления.

Исходными элементами для построения механизма управления использованием и развитием производственного потенциала МУИРПП является конкретная характеристика объекта управления производственного потенциала предприятия. Желательно определить цель трансформации состояния или деятельности этого объекта.

Механизм управления использованием и развитием производственного потенциала представляет собой совокупность экономических, мотивационных, организационных, правовых способов целенаправленного взаимодействия, обеспечивающих согласование интересов взаимодействующих сторон, объектов и субъектов управления. Поскольку элементы объектов управления могут иметь экономическую, социальную, организационную и правовую природу, механизм управления должен формироваться как система экономических, мотивационных, организационных и правовых механизмов.

При построении механизма управления использованием и развитием производственного потенциала особенно важно не упустить адекватное развитие обеспечивающих элементов его функционирования: информационных, нормативных, технических и правовых.

Информационное обеспечение предполагает проведение работ в направлении накопления и обработки текущей информации, создание банка идей по использованию и развитию производственного потенциала, применение соответствующих информационных технологий. Вопросы информационного обеспечения и использования информационных технологий актуальны, им посвящены ряд методических разработок и публикаций.

Нормативное обеспечение означает расчет и введение нормативной базы управления по направлениям: общие и частные нормативы, нормативы оценки воздействия факторов внешней и внутренней среды и другие.

Техническое обеспечение означает наличие необходимых технических средств управления, средств коммуникации развития и использования специальной технической базы развития производственного потенциала.

Элементы *правового обеспечения* призваны осуществлять регулирование правовых отношений между субъектами хозяйствования. Эти отношения носят преимущественно хозяйственный характер.

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ПАТОМОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА СТЕНКИ МАТОЧНОЙ ТРУБЫ ПРИ ТРУБНО-ПЕРОТОНЕАЛЬНОМ БЕСПЛОДИИ

Резюме: В данной работе изучена патоморфологическая характеристика стенки маточной трубы при трубно-перитонеальном бесплодии. Материалом исследования явились хирургически удаленные маточные трубы во время операции по поводу бесплодия. При трубно-перитонеальном бесплодии все слои стенки маточной трубы были подвергнуты воспалительно-склеротическому процессу. Воспалительный инфильтрат был представлен лимфоидными клетками, который характерен для хронического аутоиммунного сальпингита. За счет воспалительно-склеротического процесса интерстиции отмечается повреждения собственных клеточно-волокнистых структур стенки трубы в виде дистрофии, деструкции, дегенерации, которые являются морфологическим субстратом не функционирования маточной трубы.

Ключевые слова: матка, труба, беременность, бесплодие, патоморфология.

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PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FALLOPIAN TUBE WALL IN TUBAL-PEROTONEAL INFERTILITY

Resume: In this paper, the pathomorphological characteristics of the fallopian tube wall in tubal-peritoneal infertility have been studied. The material of the study was surgically removed fallopian tubes during infertility surgery. In tubal-peritoneal infertility, all layers of the fallopian tube wall were subjected to an inflammatory-sclerotic process. The inflammatory infiltrate was represented by lymphoid cells, which is characteristic of chronic autoimmune salpingitis. Due to the inflammatory-sclerotic process of interstitial, there is damage to the own cellular-fibrous structures of the tube wall in the form of dystrophy, destruction, degeneration, which are the morphological substrate of non-functioning of the fallopian tube.

Keywords: uterus, tube, pregnancy, infertility, pathomorphology.

Актуальность проблемы. Бесплодие, по данным разных авторов [1,2], встречается в 15-20% и его распространенность имеет тенденцию к постепенному росту. В структуре бесплодного брака 50-60% составляет женское бесплодие, среди причин которого ведущая роль (от 35 до 85%) принадлежит трубно-перитонеальному фактору и бесплодию в отсутствие маточных труб [3,4,5]. Трубно-перитонеальное бесплодие (ТПБ) является следствием острого или хронического течения воспалительных заболеваний придатков матки, при которых возможно выполнение как радикальных, так и органосохраняющих операций. Трубный и трубно-перитонеальный факторы бесплодия (ТПФБ) неблагоприятно отражаются, с одной стороны, на частоте наступления беременности при использовании вспомогательных репродуктивных технологий (ВРТ), в частности ЭКО и переноса эмбрионов в полость матки (ПЭ), с другой - на число ранних эмбриональных потерь. Кроме того, указанные факторы бесплодия нередко способствуют возникновению внематочной беременности. Во многих учреждениях, где осуществляется ЭКО, предлагается предварительная двусторонняя тубэктомия с тем, чтобы улучшить результаты ЭКО [6,7]. Однако многими исследователями [3,4,6] было подтверждено неблагоприятное влияние удаления маточных труб на функцию яичников, что сопровождалось нарушением менструального цикла, изменением функции яичников, снижением овариального резерва. В доступной научной литературе нет данных по морфологическому исследованию стенки маточной трубы при трубно-перитонеальном бесплодии. В связи с этим в данной работе установлена цель изучение патоморфологических изменений во всех слоях стенки маточной трубы при трубно-перитонеальном бесплодии.

Материал и методы исследования. Объектом исследования явились биопсийный материал отдела биопсийной диагностики РПАЦ, оперативно удаленные маточные трубы по поводу сальпингита и бесплодия. После макроскопического изучения вырезали 3 кусочка: маточная часть, промежуточный отдел, ампулярная часть трубы. Кусочки фиксировались на 10% формалине на фосфатном буфере в течение 48 часов, затем промывались на проточечной воде. Обезвоживание проводилось на спиртах возрастающей концентрации и хлороформе, заливались парафином. Гистологические срезы окрашивали гематоксилином и эозином и просматривали под световым микроскопом и нужные участки фотографировали на компьютер.

Результаты исследования и их обсуждения. Результаты морфологического исследования показали, что при трубно-перитонеальном бесплодии все слои стенки маточной труды подвергнуты воспалительно-склеротическому процессу. Ворсинки слизистой оболочки

трубы деформированы с нарушением гистотопографии и представлены разной формы и величины. Покровный эпителий несколько уалощенный, местами метаплазирован на плоский однослойный эпителий. Среди покровного эпителия отмечается атрофия и исчезновение мерсательного и секреторного эпителия, вместо них гиперплазированы промежуточные клетки. Ядро последних гиперхромные, относительно мелкие и расположены беспорядочно, некоторые из них проникает в собственную соединительнотканную пластинку. Собственная пластинка расширена в площади и представлена клеточно-пролиферативной, склерозированной соединительной тканью (рис 1). В составе соединительной ткани необладает зрелые фиброзированные участки. Сосуды разного калибра и формы, стенки их утолщена за счет периваскулярного склероза. Изучение но большом объективе микроскопа показало, что в собственной соединительнотканной пластинке преобладает зрелые гистиоцитарные клетки и волокнистые структуры. Причем, эти клетки и волокнистые структуры ориентированы вокруг сосудов и расположены параллельно с покровным эпителием. Среди клеточного составе соединительной ткани определяется лимфоидные клетки и макрофаги, что свидетельствует о наличии в собственной пластинке воспалительный процесс (рис 2). Полиморфность покровного эпителия или наличие в составе покровного эпителия низкие кругло ядерные, многорядные и высокие цилиндрические клетки. В собственной пластинке ворсинок слизистой оболочки маточной трубы определяется диффузная и относительно густая лимфоидная инфильтрация (рис 3). Среди лимфоидных клеток имеется малые, средние и большие клетки и плазмоциты. За счет клеточной инфильтрации соединительная ткань разрыхлена в виде распада волокнистых структур и отека межклеточного вещества. Покровный эпителий на большом протяженности уплощенный и десквомирован, среди них имеется болшие клетки за счет вакуолизации цитоплазмы.

Собственная пластинка отдельных ворсинок выраженно отечные малоклеточные с участками миксматоза и некробиоза. Соединительнотканные клетки единичные, расположены пучками вместо с лимфоидными клетками и ориентированы вокруг сосудов. Волокнистые структуры деструктивные, гомогенизированы за счет сильного отека и дезорганизации межклеточного вещества (рис 4). В некоторых ворсинках отмечается разрушение и распад как покровного эпителия, так и собственной пластинки. Покровный эпителий разрушенный, истонченный с признаками дистрофии и деструкции. Местами покровный эпителий десквомирован и формирует в между ворсинками клеточные скопления.

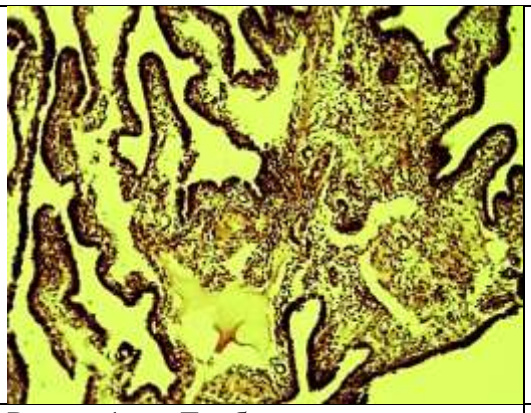


Рис 1. Трубно-перитонеальное бесплодие. Ворсинки разной формы и величины, собственная пластинка фиброзирована и воспалена. Окраска: Г-Э. Ув: 10х10.

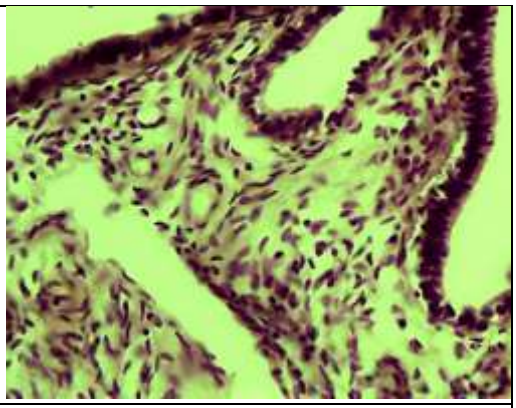


Рис 2. Трубно-перитонеальное бесплодие. В собственной пластинке много соединиетноткнных клеток и волокон. Окраска: Г-Э. Ув: 10х40.

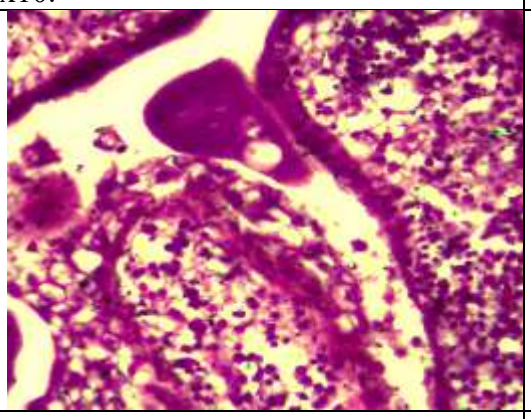


Рис 3. Трубно-перитонеальное бесплодие. Собственная пластинка ворсок слизистой оболочки трубы диффузно инфильтрирована лимфоидными клетками. Окраска: Г-Э. Ув: 10х40.

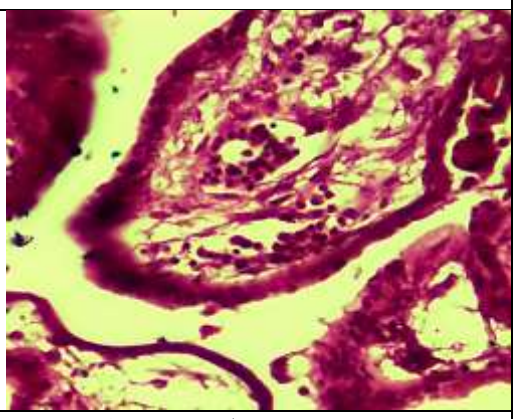


Рис 4. Трубно-перитонеальное бесплодие. Отек, разрыхление и некробиоз собственной пластинки ворсинок слизистой оболочки трубы матки. Окраска: Г-Э. Ув: 10х40.

Результаты морфологического изучения подслизистого, мышечного слоев стенки маточной трубы показали, что клеточно-волокнистые и сосудистые структуры разрыхлены и разбросаны за сет выраженного отека межклеточного вещества, наличия диффузного воспалительного инфильтрата и дезорганизации клеточно-структурных элементов. Соединительная ткань подслизистого слоя подвергнута сильному отеку и разрыхлению с нарушением гистотопографии как клеточных, так и волокнистых структур. Межклеточное вещество диффузно инфильтрирована воспалительными клетками, что свидетельствует о необратимого повреждения всех тканевых структур данного слоя стенки трубы. Мышечный слой значительно утолщен также за счет сильного отека и воспалительной инфильтрации межклеточного пространства (рис 5). Причем, воспалительная инфильтрация больше сконцентрирована в

окружности венозных сосудов с деструкцией клеточно-волокнистых структур стенки их. Вокруг артериальных сосудов воспалительной инфильтрации нет, стенка артерий утолщена за счет пролиферации клеточных элементов и набухания волокнистых структур. Среди воспалительной инфильтрации преобладают лимфоидные клетки и макрофаги. Мышечные пучки фрагментированы и разбросаны на отдельные мелкие пучки с нарушением гистоструктуры миофибрилл и ядерных структур. Таким образом, вышеуказанные выраженные воспалительные изменения, развивающиеся во всех слоят стенки маточной трубы приводят к нарушению, эластичности, перистальтики, питания продуктами и кислородом всех клеточно-функциональных структур маточной трубы.

При изучении на большом увеличении объектива микроскопа отмечено, что воспалительная инфильтрация ориентированная вокруг сосудов инфильтрирует стенки сосуда разрушая клеточных и волокнистых структур, за счет которого просвет сосуда сужен (рис 6). Среди воспалительной инфильтрации преобладают лимфоидные клетки с гиперхромными ядрами, что свидетельствует о аутоиммунном повреждении тканевых структур как стенки сосудов, так и гладкомышечных клеток. Наличие аутоиммунного воспаления в стенке маточной трубы такж приводит к нарушению перистальтики, проводимости и питания продуктами и кислородом клеточных структур стенки трубы. Развитие пролиферативного воспалительного инфильтрата в интерстиции мышечного слоя стенки маточной трубы свидетельствует о развитии хронического сальпингита. Лимфо-пролиферативный воспалительный инфильтрат плотно окружает микрососуд мышечного слоя и непосредственно инфильтрирует мышечные клетки с очагами деструкции и дезорганизации миофибрилл а также ядерных структур (рис 7).

При морфологическом исследовании нами учитывалась особенность строения и состава наружного слоя стенки маточной трубы. Что заключается в том, что серозная оболочка трубы в норме представлена небольшим слоем гладкомышечных клеток, хорошо развитой интерстициальной соединительной ткани и мезотелиальными покровными клетками. Отмечается тот факт, что данный слой стенки маточной трубы также диффузно инфильтрирована воспалительными клетками. Воспалительный инфильтрат в основном представлен лимфоидными и гистиоцитарными клетками, которые более выражено инфильтрирует внутренный слой интерстициальной ткани обращенный к мышечному слою (рис 8). Мышечные клетки серозного слоя стенки трубы расположены продольно и они окрашены более интенсивно по сравнению мышечными клетками мышечного слоя. Интерстициальная соединительная ткань серозной оболочки трубы представлена рыхло

расположенными волокнистыми структурами с единичными клеточными элементами, которые также подвергнуты отеку и разрыхлению.

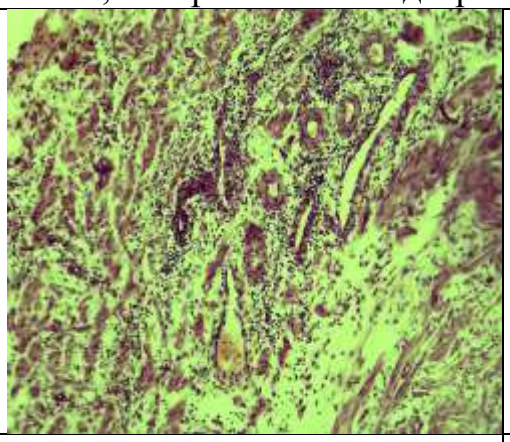


Рис 5. Трубно-перитонеальное бесплодие. Диффузный отек и воспалительная инфильтрация интерстиции всех слоев стенки маточной трубы. Окраска: Г-Э. Ув: 10х10.

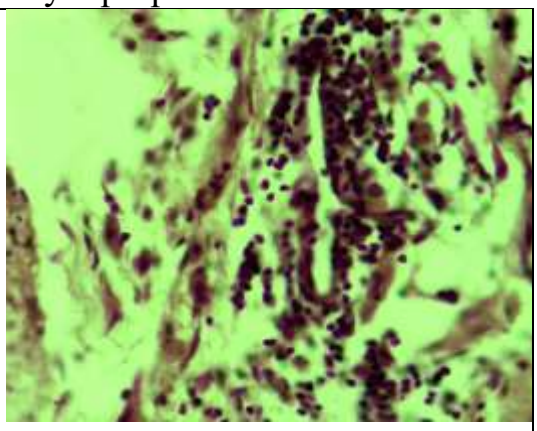


Рис 6. Трубно-перитонеальное бесплодие. Воспалительная инфильтрация стенки веносного сосуда стенки маточной трубы. Окраска: Г-Э. Ув: 10х40.

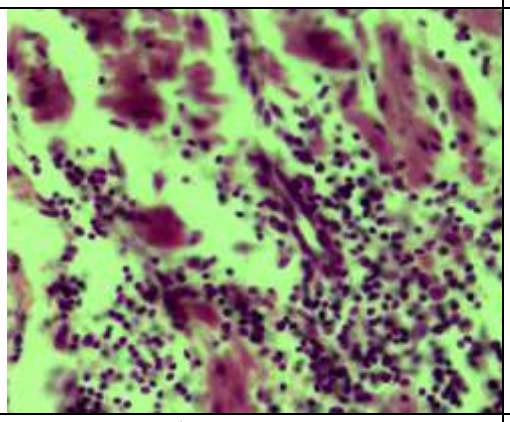


Рис 7. Трубно-перитонеальное бесплодие. Лимфопролиферативная инфильтрация мышечного слоя стенки маточной трубы. Оксарка: Г-Э. Ув: 10х40.

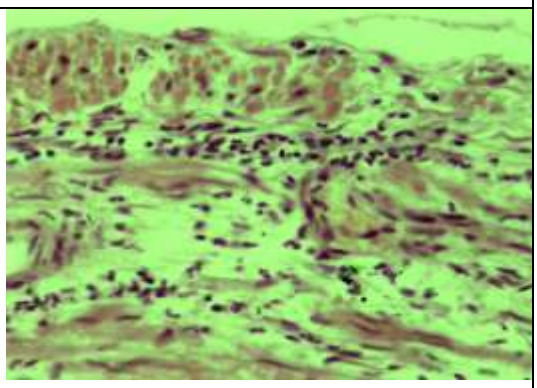


Рис 8. Трубно-перитонеальное бесплодие. Серозная оболочка стенки трубы инфильтрирована лимфо-гистиоцитарными клетками. Окраска: Г-Э. Ув: 10х10.

Выводы. 1.Установлено, что при трубно-перитонеальном бесплодии все слои стенки маточной труды подвергнуты воспалительно-склеротическому процессу.

2.Отмечалась дискомплексация, деформация, воспаление и фиброзирование собственной пластинки, атрофия, метаплазия покровного эпителия.

3.Определен диффузное лимфопролиферативное воспаление подслизистого и мышечного слоев с деструкцией собственных клеточно-волокнистых структур трубы.

4.Утолшение серозной оболочки за сет отека и воспалительной инфильтрации, утолщения мышечных клеток с деструкцией и десквомацией мезотелия.

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АЛЛИТЕРАЦИЯ ВА УНИНГ УСЛУБИЙ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада фонетик такрорлар, уларнинг Миртемир шеъриятида қўлланиши ва ўзига хос услубий вазифа бажариши ёритилган. Бунда аллитерация такрорининг семантик-стилистик хусусиятлари ифодаланган.

Калит сўзлар: такрор, фонетик такрор, аллитерация, ассонанс, геминация, услубий вазифа.

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ALLITERATION AND ITS STYLISTIC CHARACTERISTICS

Abstract: The article contains phonetic repetitions, their application in Mirtemir's poetry and a specific stylistic. The semantic-stylistic features of repetition of alliterations are represented.

Keywords: repetition, phonetic repetition, alliteration, assonance, gemination, stylistic task.

Тил ижтимоий-психологик ҳодиса сифатида доимо қисқалик ва осонликка интилади. Инсон учун қандай талаффуз қилиш тўғрилигидан кўра, кўпроқ қандай талаффуз қилиш қулай ва осонлиги муҳимроқ. Тилдаги фонетик такрорлар эса ўша осонликни ва равонликни таъминлайди. Бу осонликка эришиш зўрма-зўракилик, сунъийлик ва нотабиийликдан холи бўлиши керак эканлигини инсон доимо англаб туради. Демак, бу ҳолатга ихтиёрий равишда эмас, балки беихтиёрий равишда эришилади.

Биз ушбу мақолада Миртемир шеъриятида қўлланган аллитерациянинг услубий хусусиятлари ҳақида фикр юритамиз.

“Ўринли товуш такрори ритмни безаб, эмоционал заряд (қувват)ни оширади, ифодалиликни кучайтириб, шеърий нутқ маданиятини бир даражада юқори кўтаради, у бирон мазмунли мисрада келиб, уни ажратиб кўрсатиши ҳам лозим, аммо мазмунга нисбатан товуш такрорига зўр бериш мазмуннинг сезилмай қолишига олиб келиши ҳам мумкин” [6, 83].

Фонетик такрорлар нутқ товушларидан бирортасининг такрори ёки товушлар оҳангдошлиги асосида юзага келади. “Шеър китобхонда эстетик завқ уйғотиши учун у маъно таъсирчанлигига эга бўлиши, ижодкорнинг ички эмоциясини ифодалай олиши керак. Шеърнинг эмоционаллиги эса

вазн, ритм, қофия, поэтик фигуралар, бадиий санъатлар билан бирга поэтик фонетикага ҳам боғлиқ бўлади” [2, 114]. Шеърий асарлар ўзига хос оҳангга, жозибадорликка, экспрессив таъсир кучига эга бўлади.

Фонетик такрорлар халқ оғзаки ижоди ва ўзбек мумтоз шеъриятида ҳам асосий тасвирий восита бўлиб хизмат қилган. Бунга сабаб фольклор асарининг, шунингдек, умумий шеърий нутқнинг, жумладан, мумтоз шеъриятнинг оғзаки айтиш, ижрога мўлжалланганлигидир. Мана шу хусусият поэтик фонетика бирликларининг юзага чиқишига асос бўлади. Бу ҳолат шеърий нутқда товушларнинг мазмун ва услуб талабига кўра хилма-хил шаклий, талаффуз ўзгаришига учрашида намоён бўлади. Бу ўзгариш шеърий нутқнинг таъсирчанлиги, жозибаси ва лозим бўлган оҳангини таъминлайди.

Бадиий адабиётдаги ҳар қандай шаклий изланиш ва ўзига хосликлар, ҳатто у фонетик бирликлар даражасида бўлса-да, мазмунга бўйсундирилиши, бадиий асарнинг мазмун-моҳияти ва нутқнинг ифодавийлигини оширишга хизмат қилиши керак. Шу маънода нутқ товушларининг бадиий нутқда такрорланиши ҳам соф шаклий ҳодиса бўлиб, ўз ўрнида қўлланганда асарнинг бадиий мукаммаллигини оширади, нутқнинг равонлиги учун хизмат қилади. Мана шундай такрорлар сирасига *аллитерация, ассонанс, геминация* каби услубий воситаларни киритишимиз мумкин. Бундай услубий воситаларнинг ҳар бирида нутқ товушларининг ўзига хос такрори кузатиладики, бу маълум бир услубий вазифа бажаради ва шеъриятнинг бадииятини таъминлашга қаратилган бўлади.

“Аллитерация (лот. al – га, littera – ҳарф) – шеърда, жумлада, бандда ва қисман насрий асарларда ҳам бир хил ундош товушларнинг такрорланиши. Аллитерация фонетик-стилистик усул сифатида бадиий нутқнинг интонацион ифодавийлигини ва оҳангдорлигини кучайтиради” [2, 115].

Адабиётшунос У.Тўйчиев шеъриятда товушнинг такрор қўлланиши ҳақида фикр билдирар экан, шундай ёзади: “Товуш такрори поэзиянинг, хусусан болалар адабиёти ва қўшиқ текстларининг муҳим фазилатидир. У шеър мусиқийлигини кучайтиради, бироқ ритмни ҳосил этолмайди, аммо безайди. Агар ундош товушлар аллитерация приёмини юзага келтирса, унли товушлар ассонанс номли товуш такрорини ташкил қилади” [7, 205].

Миртемир шеъриятида аллитерация турли шаклда келиб, турлича услубий вазифа бажарган ва бадиийликни таъминлаган.

1. Шеърнинг бирор мисрасидаги сўзларда маълум бир товуш такрори юзага келади. Буни “Чоллар” шеърида шундай тасвирлайди:

Со*кину* ***са****влатли,* ***со****ябон* ***са****да,*
Сира ёндошолмай гармсел зада;
Чоллар ўтирибди қуриб чордана,
Давраси арзийди десак шоҳона.(4, 2-жилд, 79).

2. Шеърнинг маълум бир бандида бирор товушнинг тўлиқ оҳангдошлиги кузатилади. Бунда Миртемир шеъриятида, асосан, ***ж, с, ш, к, қ*** товушлари такрор қўлланади. “Сени, болалигим”, “Боқиши”, “Салқин саҳар, дарё бўйи...”, “Кўл ёқалаб”, “Қалдирғоч”, “Чақмоқ”, “Кулгичи” шеърларида шундай такрорлар мавжуд:

С*улувлигинг* ***се****ҳрдан* ***со****з,*
Се*ҳрдан* ***со****з,* ***се****н* ***са****рвиноз,*
Юз ***эсласа****м, барибир оз,*
Меҳру вафо ***эс****ингдами?* [4, 3-жилд, 205].

Халқ оҳангида ёзилган ушбу “Салқин саҳар, дарё бўйи...” шеърида товушлар такрори оҳангдаги мусиқийликни, ифодавий соддаликни таъминлаган. Шоир маъшуқанинг гўзал қиёфасини чизар экан, биргина байтнинг ўзида унинг сиймосини *сулув, сеҳр, соз, сарвиноз* каби сифатловчилар воситасида образли ифодалаган. Бу сўзлар кейинги байтдаги *меҳру вафо* сўзлари билан мантиқан боғланган. Банднинг барча мисраларида ***с*** ундоши ва унли товушлар оҳангдошлиги мавжуд.

3. Шеърда оҳангдош сўзлар ёнма-ён қўлланиши натижасида ҳам товуш такрорлари юзага келган. Бунда шоир *чарчоқ* ва *чанқоқ, сув* ва *сулув, чанқоқ* ва *чатноқ, қардошлик* ва *қондошлик* каби оҳангдош сўзлардан фойдаланган. Бу эса *тазмин-и муздаваж* санъатини ҳам юзага келтирган.

Бу санъатда икки ёки ундан ортиқ оҳангдош сўзлар ёнма-ён келтирилади. Натижада товушлар оҳангдошлиги юзага келиб, талаффуз, алоқадорлик кучайтирилади, мусиқий яқинлик ва бир текислик юзага келади.

Адибнинг “Шодиёна” шеърида оҳангдош сўзларнинг ёнма-ён қўлланиши натижасида юзага келган шундай такрорларни кузатишимиз мумкин:

Чарчоқ, чанқоқ*, барибир,*
Қувноқ кўкрак керасан,
Азмкорсан, шаштингдан
Адир қолмас, чўл қолмас. [4, 2-жилд, 178].

4. Шеърдаги маълум бир банд мисралари бир хил товуш билан бошланади.

С*окит,* ***с****ўлим кеча... Мен* ***с****оқчи эдим,*
С*оялардай йироқ қоровулхона.*
С*окит,* ***с****ўлим кеча, тўрт томоним жим...*
С*ақлар эдим элни мардона.* [4, 1-жилд, 251].

“Вабо” шеъридан олинган ушбу бандда мисралар ***с*** товуши билан бошланиб, товушлар оҳангдошлигини юзага келтирган. Бу оҳангдошлик мисралар таркибидаги ***с*** товуши мавжуд сўзларнинг ҳам вертикал, ҳам горизонтал жойлашишида юз берган.

Зеро, “Вертикал аллитерация, асосан, шеърий матнга хос бўлиб, мисралар бошидаги сўзларда, яъни мисралараро, горизантал аллитерация эса мисра ёки жумла ичида бўлиши мумкин”. [8, 30].

5. Шеърнинг маълум бир банд мисралари ёки бирор мисранинг сўзлари бир хил товуш билан тугайди. Бу баъзан мисра ичидаги оҳангдошлик билан уйғунлашиб кетади. Шоир “Элу юрт мақтови” шеърида ***м*** товуши такрори билан боғлиқ қуйидаги содда, аммо таъсирчан мазмунли мисраларни яратган:

Саратоним, совурим, чиллам,
Боғу роғим, тутзорим, пиллам.
Қўрғошинim, таги мўл тиллам,
Ипагимсан, қоракўлимсан.[4, 3-жилд, 16-17].

Шеърдаги такрор товушлар оҳангдошлиги шеърнинг умумий мазмунига мос ҳолда шаклланган. Шоир юртининг сифати ва хусусиятларига, бойлигига ўқувчининг диққатини тортиш, уларни санаб ўтиш ва урғу бериш мақсадида товуш такрорларига мурожаат қилган. Шеърда юртимиз бойликлари бирма-бир тилга олинган. Лирик қаҳрамон улар билан фахрланади. Бу фахрланиш ҳисси бандлардаги такрор бирликлар, жумладан, такрор товушлар воситасида образли, бадиий тасвирланган. Айниқса, юқорида келтирилган банддаги ***м*** товуши билан боғлиқ такрорлар шеърга ўзгача оҳанг инъом этган. Келтирилган бандлардаги ***м*** товуши такрори қуйидаги шаклда юзага келган:

Бандда 11 ўринда ***м*** товуши қўлланган бўлса-да, қандайдир зўрма-зўракилик ёки сохталик ва сийқаликни сезмаймиз. Шеърда юрт, мамлакат мадҳи ифодаланган. Инсоннинг борлиғи ҳам, бойлиги ҳам, бутун бору йўғи юрт, она-Ватан эканлиги поэтик тасвирларда ифодаланган. Бунда такрор товуш маънони кучайтириб, таъсирчанликни оширган.

Мисраларда такрорланган ***м*** товуши ўзи келган сўзлар охирини ёпган, фикрнинг қатъийлигини хулосалагандек туюлади. Бунинг устига ***м*** товушининг I шахс эгалик қўшимчаси таркибида мавжудлиги шоирнинг она юртга чинакам меҳрини, бу меҳрнинг қайта-қайта такрорланиши шоирнинг садоқати, иқрорини таъкидлашга хизмат қилган.

Миртемир ўз шеъриятида аллитерациядан унумли фойдаланиб, турли шаклларни юзага келтирган ва уларнинг ҳар бирига услубий вазифа юклай олган. Шоир шеърларида, асосан, ***с, қ, м, ш, к, ч, ж, б, з, ғ*** каби ундош товушлар такрор қўлланиб, ўзига хос услубий вазифа бажариб келган. Айниқса, ***с*** ва ***қ*** ундошлари такрорлари кўплаб учрайди. ***С*** товуши билан боғлиқ такрорларда *севги, сўлим, соч, сунбул, сокин, сабо, салқин, сен, силаган, сулув, саҳар* каби сўзлардан фойдаланган бўлса, ***қ*** товуши билан боғлиқ такрорларда, асосан, турли шакллардаги от ва феъл сўз туркумларидаги сўзларни қўллаган.

Умуман олганда, фонетик такрорлар бадиий асарнинг шаклий ўзига хослиги бўлиб, асарнинг бадииятини ошириш, айниқса, шеърий тилда

мисраларнинг оҳангдошлигини таъминлаш, таъсирчанлик, соддалик ва равонликни оширишга хизмат қилади. Миртемир лирикасида фонетик-услубий усул сифатида фонетик такрорларнинг турли кўринишлари учрайди. Товушларнинг такрор қўлланиши талаффузда яқин ва уйғунликни юзага келтиради, бу эса тасвирланаётган нарса-ҳодисаларга ўқувчининг диққатини жалб қилиб, мисраларнинг бадиий-эстетик таъсир кучини оширган, маълум тушунчаларни таъкидлаб, ажратиб кўрсатишга хизмат қилган, фикрнинг мантиқий ҳамда услубий юкини оширган, маълум бир сўз ёки товушга, улар ташувчи мазмунга урғу берилган, оҳангдошлик ва мусиқийликни таъминлаган.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ДЕТЕЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ ДОШКОЛЬНЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЙ РАЗЛИЧНОГО ТИПА

Резюме: Физическое воспитание в дошкольных учреждениях предусматривает, прежде всего, охрану жизни и укрепление здоровья детей, своевременное формирование у них двигательных умений и навыков, развитие физических качеств, воспитание культурно-гигиенических навыков и привычек, развитие интереса к физическим упражнениям и подвижным играм.

Физкультурно-оздоровительная деятельность детей дошкольного возраста должна быть направлена на повышение сопротивляемости детского организма к неблагоприятным факторам внешней и внутренней среды, развитие психических и физических качеств и особенностей, интереса и потребности в физическом совершенствовании, всестороннем формировании личности ребенка.

Ключевая слова: дошкольная образовательная учреждения, физическая развития, детской возраст.

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FEATURES OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN IN CONDITIONS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF VARIOUS TYPES

Resume: Physical education in preschool institutions provides, first of all, the protection of the life and health of children, the timely formation of their motor skills and abilities, the development of physical qualities, the education of cultural and hygienic skills and habits, the development of interest in physical exercises and outdoor games.

Physical culture and recreation activities of preschool children should be aimed at increasing the resistance of the child's body to adverse factors of the external and internal environment, the development of mental and physical

qualities and characteristics, interest and need for physical improvement, comprehensive formation of the child's personality.

Keywords: preschool educational institutions, physical development, children's age.

Актуальность. Современные дети являются продуктом нашего современного мира и отражением нас самих, всего общества. Кто-то считает, что они уникальные, превосходящие нас, другие же утверждают, что ничем особенным они не выделяются[3,5].

Но стоит признать только один факт – эти дети другие. Нельзя считать, что изменился только сам ребенок или закономерности его развития, в первую очередь – изменился социальный мир вокруг него, сменились приоритеты и ценности общества[2].

Сегодня очень актуальной является тема современных детей, многие называют их «лучшей версией» и поражаются их возможностям. Но что же происходит с самым главным в их жизни – с их здоровьем? Согласно статистическим данным, быстро увеличивается чисто детей с ослабленным здоровьем, замедленным психическим развитием, с нарушениями речи и эмоционально-волевой сферы, много детей гиперактивных[6].

Следовательно, задача воспитания современных детей должна состоять в создании условий для снижения гиперактивности, развития сосредоточенности и концентрации внимания, двигательного опыта и физического здоровья[4].

Дети дошкольного возраста чувствительны к направленному воздействию на развитие их двигательной функции совершенствование морфологических структур двигательного аппарата. Полноценное физическое развитие и здоровье ребенка – это основа формирования личности ребенка. Современные же дети в большинстве случаев испытывают «двигательный дефицит», т.е. количество движений, совершаемых ими в течение дня, ниже возрастной нормы, так как значительную часть времени дети проводят в статическом положении (за столом, у телевизора, компьютера и т.д.). Это увеличивает статическую нагрузку на отдельные группы мышц и вызывает их утомление.

Также снижается сила и работоспособность скелетной мускулатуры, что влечет за собой нарушение осанки, искривление позвоночника, плоскостопие, задержку возрастного развития быстроты, ловкости, координации движений, выносливости, что, несомненно, усугубляет неблагоприятное влияние гипокинезии [2].

В настоящее время появилось много различных детских студий, частных дошкольных учреждений, прогимназий и т. Д., где в первую очередь встает вопрос о физическом развитии детей и физической подготовке в современных условиях[1].

Весь комплекс средств физического воспитания, включающий выполнение режима дня, оздоровительно закаливающие мероприятия, обеспечение необходимых двигательных нагрузок, рациональное питание, должен быть направлен на решение главной задачи – воспитание здорового ребенка.

Физическая работоспособность детей зависит от особенностей физического воспитания, методов и форм преподавания физической культуры. В связи с этим выдвижение проблемы здоровья в число приоритетных задач дошкольного образования обуславливает актуальность её теоретической и практической разработки, необходимость выработки путей сохранения здоровья начиная с детских лет.

Недостаточная теоретическая разработанность вопроса и практическая потребность определяет.

Цель исследования. Теоретически разработать и экспериментально обосновать методику комплексного применения традиционных и нетрадиционных средств физической культуры, направленных на повышение уровня здоровья, физической и функциональной подготовленности детей 5-7 лет.

Материалы и методы исследования. Обследовано 400 дошкольников, из них 220 девочек и 180 мальчиков. Общие показатели ФР следующие: среднее развитие имели около 30%, выше среднего — 63%, в основном за счет роста (в том числе гиперсомия 2 степени — 33%), а ниже среднего — 7%. Гармоничное ФР отмечалось в 67,5% случаев, дисгармоничное — 20%, резко дисгармоничное 12,5%.

Результаты исследования. Для подробного изучения закономерностей физического развития мы разделили обследованных детей на 3 основные группы по возрасту: группа № 1 — дети в возрасте 3–4 года, в группа № 2 — дети 5 лет, группа № 3 — 6–7 лет.

В группе детей 3–4 лет (210 детей) среднее ФР имели 43% детей, выше среднего 47,5%, ниже среднего 9,5%. Показатель роста в среднем на группу был 102 см, вес — 16 кг. Гармоничное 86%, дисгармоничное 5% и резко дисгармонично 9%. Группа пятилеток включала 120 детей — среднее ФР имели только четверть детей (25%), выше среднего — 75%.

Средний рост на группу — 116 см, вес — 18 кг. Гармоничное 33%, дисгармоничное 50% и резко дисгармоничное 17%. Группа 6–7 лет была из 70 детей. Все дети имели отклонение в ФР, так очень высокое и высокое ФР по 30 детей соответственно и очень низкое у 10. Гармоничное у 6 и дисгармоничное у 1. Средний рост 126 см, средний вес — 26 кг.

Вывод. Таким образом установлено, что 63% детей имели физическое развитие выше среднего, в основном за счет высокорослости, у 30% детей оно было средним и лишь 7,5% имели данные ниже среднего. Полученные результаты требуют дальнейшего изучения с целью оценки

других параметров здоровья и выявления факторов риска развития патологии у детей.

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УМУМТАЪЛИМ МАКТАБЛАРИДА ТАЪЛИМ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация: мақолада педагогик технологияларнинг таълим сифати ва самарадорлигини ошириш ҳамдадаги ўрни ва аҳамияти, шунингдек мактаб битирувчиларининг ҳаётий мақсад ва тамойилларни танлашдаги зарурати ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: жамият, мактаб, педагогик технология, педагогик фаолият, таълим, таълим олувчи, шахс, эҳтиёж, ўқитувчи.

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TOPICAL ISSUES OF THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Abstract: The article discusses the role and importance of pedagogical technologies in improving the quality and effectiveness of education, as well as the need for school graduates to choose life goals and principles.

Keywords: society, school, pedagogical technology, pedagogical activity, education, learner, person, need, teacher.

Замонавий шароитда таълим тизими шахс имкониятлари ва эҳтиёжларини ҳар доимгидан ҳам кўпроқ инобатга олиш зарур. Зеро, таълим шахснинг касбий жиҳатдан такомиллашувини таъминловчи асосий омил саналади. Такомилашган, давр талабларига тўла жавоб бера оладиган таълим ўз хусусиятига кўра шахсга йўналтирилган бўлиши, демакки, унинг ҳаётий интилишлари, эҳтиёжлари ҳамда қизиқишларига мос келиши лозим. Бу эса шахс томонидан мавжуд билимларнинг ўзлаштирилиш даражаси ва шахс қобилиятини инобатга олган ҳолда табақалаштирилиши мақсадга мувофиқлигини кўрсатади.

Бугунги кунга қадар жаҳоннинг кўпгина ривожланган мамлакатлари таълим тизимида устувор ўринни эгаллаб келган ҳамда билимларни ўзлаштиришнинг ўртача даражасига эга бўлган таълим олувчиларга мўлжалланган анъанавий таълим истеъмолчилар эҳтиёжини қондира олмаяпти. Узлуксиз тадқиқотлар, таълим самарадорлиги ва истиқболини белгилаш йўлидаги амалга оширилган таҳлиллар замонавий шароитда анъанавий таълимнинг давлат томонидан эркин, мустақил ва ҳар

томонлама камол топган шахсни тарбиялаб вояга етказишга қўйилаётган ижтимоий талабни қондириш имкониятига эга эмаслигини кўрсатмоқда. Такомиллашган таълим тизими таълим олувчиларнинг ички имкониятларини тўла рўёбга чиқариш ва қобилиятларини ривожлантириш имкониятига эга бўлиши муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Барча замон ва маконда ҳам таълим тизими маълум ижтимоий, иқтисодий, маданий ҳамда илмий-техникавий эҳтиёжларни қондиришга хизмат қилиб келган. Зеро, бу каби эҳтиёжлар, биринчидан, таълим мақсадларини белгилаш учун асос бўлади; иккинчидан, таълим мақсадларини амалга ошириш ва уларни такомиллаштириш учун зарур бўлган шарт-шароитларнинг яратилишига туртки беради. Таълим тизимининг ривожланишида ижтимоий-иқтисодий омиллар дастлабки асос саналади. Айнан жамиятнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий тузилмаси яна кўплаб омиллар билан ўзаро мувофиқликда таълим тизимини шакллантириш ва ривожлантириш учун зарур бўлган шарт-шароитларни яратиш имконини беради. Илмий-техник тараққиёт, мавжуд маданий ва ижтимоий-ғоявий муҳит жамиятда ижтимоий-иқтисодий ўзгаришларни амалга оширилишини рағбатлантиради ёки мавжуд тизимни, шу жумладан, таълим тизимининг ривожланишига тўсқинлик қилади.

Таълим тизими олдига қўйиладиган масалалардан энг муҳими – унинг жамият олдида ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва маданий соҳаларида юзага келган муаммоларни ижобий ҳал қилишга ёрдам беришдан иборатдир.

Умумтаълим мактабларининг жамият томонидан қўйиладиган ижтимоий талабларга тезкор жавоб бера олиши, юзага келган янги вазиятга тез мослашиши, шу билан бирга, тўпланган илғор тажрибаларни сақлаб қолиши муҳимдир. Тадқиқотларнинг кўрсатишича, умумтаълим мактаблари бир қадар консерватив хусусиятга эга бўлиб, уларда фаолият олиб бораётган ўқитувчиларнинг аксарияти рўй бераётган ижтимоий-иқтисодий ўзгаришлар ва илмий-техник тараққиётига жуда суст мослашадилар. Кўп вазиятларда янгиликлар ижобий қабул қилинмайди. Илғор тажрибалар, янгиликларнинг ўқитувчилар ва ўқувчилар томонидан ижобий қабул қилиниши учун маълум вақт талаб этилади.

Бироқ, глобал ахборотлашув шароитида инновацион педагогик технологияларини қабул қилиш ва улардан таълим жараёнида самарали фойдаланиш масаласининг ижобий ҳал этилиши эътирозларга сабаб бўлмаслиги лозим. Агарда анъанавий таълим устувор бўлган даврларда таълим тизимида ўқитиш етакчи ўринни эгаллаган бўлса, мавжуд шароитда мустақил ўқиш тизимнинг муҳим жиҳати ҳисобланади. Шу сабабли эндиликда “ўқитувчи – дарслик – ўқувчи” тамойили “ўқувчи – дарслик – ўқитувчи” тарзида ўзлаштирилиши мақсадга мувофиқдир. Ушбу тамойилга кўра ўқитувчининг асосий вазифаси аниқ таълимий мақсадларга мувофиқ ўқувчиларнинг мустақил таълим олишга йўналтирилган фаолиятларини ташкил этиш, уларни мустақил билим эгаллаш ва

ўзлаштирган назарий билимларни амалиётда фаол қўллашга ўргатишдан иборат. Эндиликда ўқитувчи асосий эътиборни тайёр билимларни ўқувчиларга узатишга эмас, аксинча, уларни турли манбалардан фойдаланган ҳолда билимларни мустақил ўзлаштириш, уларда мустақил, эркин фикрлаш қобилиятини шакллантириш, шахсий нуқтаи назарларини исботлай олиш, аввал ўзлаштирилган билимларни янги маълумотлар билан бойитишга имкон берувчи самарали методларни танлай олишга қаратиши зарур.

Маълумки, XX асрнинг бошларида ўқув машғулотлари шундай тузилган эдики, унга кўра ўқувчи ҳар куни муайян фанлар мажмуаси (масалан, бир соат математика, бир соат, физика, бир соат адабиёт, мусиқа ва ҳоказолар)дан таркиб топган жараёнда асосий иштирокчи бўла олиши талаб этиларди. Машғулотлар сўнггида эса айнан мана шу предметлар бўйича уй вазифалари топшириларди. Ўқувчи санаб ўтилган предметлар бўйича ўзлаштирган билимларни ўзаро бир-бирига боғлашга қийналарди, предметлар ўртасидаги ўзаро боғлиқнинг тизимда акс этишини англашда қийинчиликларни ҳис этарди.

Россиялик машҳур педагог Б.С.Гершунский XXI асрда таълим тизимида устувор аҳамият касб этувчи таълимий-педагогик тамойилларни башоратлар экан, педагогик жараён самарадорлигини ошириш йўлларини тадқиқ этишда уни қайта йўналтириш зарурлигига эътиборни тортади. Бунда қуйидагиларга эришиш мақсадга мувофиқдир:

- ўқувчининг ижрочи, натижавий фаолияти ўрнига ўқув жараёнининг барча босқичларида ижодий, изланувчан фаолиятини ташкил этишга эришиш;

- қатъий бошқарув, таълим, тарбия ва ривожлантиришнинг мақсад, мазмун, метод, восита ва ташкилий шакллари бирлигини таъминлашдан таълим олувчиларнинг ўқув-англаш фаолиятини индивидуаллаштириш ва табақалаштиришга ўтиш:

- таълим жараёнининг барча элементларини ягона ғояга бўйсундиришдан ғоявий кўп фикрлилик, ҳаётий мақсад ва тамойилларни танлашда таълим олувчилар эркинлигини таъминлаш;

- технократик ва инсонпарварлик йўналишлари ва устувор тамойиллари тизимининг ўзаро мувофиқлигидан педагог ва таълим олувчиларнинг таълимий ва ўқув-англаш борасидаги ўзаро фаолиятларининг табиий ривожланиш билан уйғун бўла олишига эришиш.

Шундай экан, замонавий жамиятда таълим тизими тараққиётининг истиқбол йўналишларида қуйидагилар кўзга ташланади: турли билим соҳалари бўйича шахснинг хилма-хил, мустақил ва мақсадга мувофиқ фаолияти негизида интеллектуал ва ахлоқий ривожланишини таъминлаш. Ривожланган мамлакатлар – АҚШ, Буюк Британия, Франция, Германия, Канада ва бошқаларда таълимий ислоҳотларни амалга оширишда айнан

юқорида қайд этилган йўналиш асосий деб қабул қилинган. Шунга кўра қуйидаги уч муҳим вазифалар белгиланган:

1) таълим тизимини ислоҳ қилиш;

2) таълим олувчиларнинг мустақил фаолият олиб боришлари, фаолликлари ва тафаккур юрита олишларини таълим ва тарбиянинг етакчи тамойиллари сифатида эътироф этиш;

3) таълим жараёнида илғор ахборот технологиялари, техник воситаларни интеграциялаш.

Яқин-яқингача мавжуд шароитда, яъни таълим олувчиларга билимларни узатишда синф-дарс тизимидан оммавий фойдаланган вақтда анъанавий ёндашувга кўра юқорида санаб ўтилган вазифаларни ижобий ҳал қилишнинг имкони йўқ деб ҳисобланарди. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Таълим тўғрисида”ги Қонуни талабларига кўра вазият бутунлай ўзгарди. Республика мустақилликка эришгандан сўнг ўтган йиллар давомида таълимий ислоҳотларнинг етакчи вазифаларини ҳал қилиш учун етарлича шароит яратилди ва улар ижобий ҳал қилинди. Хўш, бу йўлда яратилган зарур шарт-шароитлар нималардан иборат эди? Улар қуйидагилардир:

1) ҳар бир таълим олувчининг ўқув-англаш жараёнида фаол иштирок этиш имконияти инобатга;

2) педагог ва таълим олувчилар ўртасида ўзаро ҳамкорликни қарор топтиришнинг имкониятлари ўрганилди.

Таълимий ислоҳотларда устувор этиб белгиланган вазифаларни ҳал қилишда узлуксиз таълим тизимида фаолият юритаётган барча таълим муассасалари, давлат ҳамда жамиятнинг имкониятларини бирлаштириш, муайян нуқтага тўплаш талаб этилади. Эндиликда таълим муассасаларида замонавий ахборот технологиялари ёрдамида масофавий таълимдан фойдаланган ҳолда мавжуд билимларни мустаҳкамлаш, бойитиш, изчил равишда ўз устида ишлашга бўлган эҳтиёжни қондириш йўлида амалий ҳаракатлар олиб борилмоқда.

Мазкур долзарб педагогик муаммони ҳал қилиш самарали ва изчил, шу билан бирга қисқа муддатларда амалга оширилиши лозим. Шу сабабли таълим тизимининг асосий элементлари, ташкилий қисмлари ўртасидаги алоқа характерини инобатга олиш, яхлит занжирни яратилишида муҳим бўлган бўғинни топа олиш, яъни янги ижтимоий ва иқтисодий шароитда таълим мақсадини аниқ бажаришга эришиш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Бизнинг фикримизча, таълим тизимининг яхлит занжирида боғловчи муҳим бўғин – бу ўқитиш жараёнида илғор педагогик ва ахборот технологияларни қўллаш ҳисобланади. Уларни бир-биридан ажратиш мумкин эмас. Зеро, илғор педагогик технологияларни таълим жараёнига кенг татбиқ этиш таълим парадигмаларининг ўзгартирилишига олиб келади. Ва фақат янги ахборот технологияларигина илғор педагогик

технологияларда жам бўлган имкониятлардан самарали фойдаланиш имкониятини яратади.

Бугунги кунда замонавий педагогик таълим нафақат ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва демографик вазиятни, шу билан бирга тарихий-маданий анъаналарни ҳам инобатга оладиган барқарор ва самарадор таълим тизимининг ташкил этилишини тақозо қилади.

Маълумки, педагогик фаолият кўп миқдорда интеллектуал, ҳиссий, жисмоний ва асаб тизими орқали қувватни сарфлашни талаб этади. Қувватнинг бу тарзида сарфлаш натижасидагина шахснинг ижтимоий фаоллигини таъминловчи англаш ва мулоқот жараёни ташкил этилади. Ўқув машғулотларининг тизимли ташкил этилиши натижасида онгли фаолият жараёни йўлга қўйилади ва бу жараёнда шахсга хос муҳим фазилатлар, яъни умумий лаёқатлилик, меҳнатсеварлик, ишчанлик, мустақиллик, ижтимоий фаоллик, масъулият ва бошқалар қарор топади. Фаолиятнинг янги характер касб этиши шахсни шакллантириш эҳтиёжини қондиради, ушбу эҳтиёжнинг қондирилиш натижаси эса индивидуал имкониятларнинг очилиши учун бошланғич асос, пойдевор бўлиб хизмат қилади.

Ўқув предметлари бўйича яратилган Давлат таълим стандартлари йўналишларга мувофиқ умумтаълим муассасаларида ўқитилиши йўлга қўйилган ҳар бир ўқув предмети бўйича ўқувчиларда муайян билим, кўникма ва компетенциялар даражасининг ҳосил бўлиши зарурлигини назарда тутади. Ўқувчиларнинг психологик хусусиятлари ҳамда индивидуал имкониятлари уларнинг эса талаб этилувчи билим, кўникма ва малакалар даражаларини етарлича ўзлаштиришларига имкон бермайди. Мазкур муаммони ҳал этишда илғор ғояларга асосланувчи замонавий ўқитиш технологиялари муҳим ўрин тутади.

Россиялик машҳур педагог-олим Б.С.Гершунский XXI асрга хос бўлиши назарда тутилувчи устувор хусусиятларни аниқлар экан, педагогик жараён самарадорлигини ошириш йўлларини белгилашда қуйидагиларга эътиборни қаратиш кераклигини таъкидлайди:

1) ўқув жараёнининг барча босқичларида таълим олувчилар фаолиятида ижодий изланиш элементларининг устунлиги;

2) тарбия, таълим ва ривожлантириш мақсадлари, мазмуни, методлари ва ташкилий шаклларини қатъий бир хиллаштирилишини инкор этган ҳолда таълим олувчиларнинг ўқув-билиш фаолиятларини индивидуаллаштириш ва табақалаштириш;

3) таълим жараёнининг барча таркибий қисмларининг ягона ғояга бўйсундирилишига барҳам берган ҳолда фикрлар хилма-хиллиги, ижтимоий борлиқни тушуниш, ўзаро ишончни қарор топтириш, маънавий шаклланиш ва ривожланиш йўлларини эркин танлашга эришишни қарор топтириш;

4) технократик ва инсонпарвар йўналишларнинг номутаносиб тизимига барҳам берган ҳолда табиий равишда педагоглар ва таълим олувчиларнинг таълим ва ўқув-билиш фаолиятининг ўзаро бирлигини таъминлаш.

Билдирилган фикрлардан англанадики, замонавий шароитда ҳар қандай жамиятда таълим тизимини ривожлантиришнинг стратегик йўналиши – бу шахсда турли соҳаларга оид билимларни мустақил эгаллаш кўникма ва малакаларини ҳосил қилиш орқали уни интеллектуал ва маънавий-ахлоқий жиҳатдан ривожлантиришдан иборат. Ушбу йўналишда таълимни ривожлантиришда қуйидаги уч асосий вазифани ҳал этиш долзарб аҳамиятга эга дея эътироф этилган:

1) таълим тизимини қайта қуриш;

2) таълим-тарбия жараёнида энг устувор тамойиллар сифатида – таълим олувчиларнинг мустақил фаолият кўрсатишлари ва эркин фикрлашларига эришиш;

3) таълим жараёнида илғор ахборот технологияларидан самарали фойдаланиш.

Мустақиллик йилларида қисқа вақт ичида таълим тизимини қайта қуриш ҳамда таълим жараёнида илғор ахборот технологияларидан самарали фойдаланишга имкон берувчи зарур шарт-шароитлар яратилди. Яъни: ҳар бир ўқувчининг билимларни суст ўзлаштирувчи субъект бўлиши инкор этилиб, у мустақил таълим олиш, ўзлаштирган билимларини амалиётда фаол қўллаш, шунингдек, ташкил этаётган фаолиятида муваффақиятларга эришиш чора-тадбирларини белгилашда мустақил фикрлаш имкониятига эга бўлишига эътибор қаратилмоқда. Шунингдек, ўқувчиларни ҳамкорликда ишлаш, уларда коммуникатив қобилиятни ривожлантириш, уларнинг маълум бир муаммо юзасидан нафақат ўзи яшаётган минтақа, шу билан бирга бошқа мамлакатларнинг ёшлари билан ўзаро фикр алмашишлари, ҳал этилаётган масала юзасидан шахсий фикрларни илгари суриш, уларни далиллар асосида асосли баён этишларига эришиш, ана шу мақсадда ахборот технологияларида мавжуд бўлган маълумотлардан фойдаланиш имкониятига эга бўлишлари учун шароит яратиши лозим.

Бу каби масалаларни ҳал этишда умумтаълим муассасаларигина эмас, балки республика узлуксиз таълим тизимида фаолият олиб бораётган таълим муассасаларининг барчаси бирдек фаоллик кўрсатишлари талаб этилади. Ана шундагина таълим олишни такомиллаштириш борасидаги ижтимоий эҳтиёжни қондириш имконияти юзага келади. Бу ўринда янги ахборот ва илғор педагогик технологиялардан самарали фойдаланиш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Бизнинг фикримизча, янги ахборот ва илғор педагогик технологияларни бир-биридан ажратиш тўғри эмас. Бинобарин, илғор педагогик технологиялардан таълим жараёнида самарали фойдаланиш

таълим мазмунини такомиллаштириш, сифатини ошириш ва самарадорлигини таъминлашга ёрдам беради, янги ахборот технологиялари эса педагогик технологиялар имкониятларининг оширилишини таъминлайди.

Инновацион таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш натижасида ўқувчиларда таълим дастурларини мустақил равишда лойиҳалаштира олиш ва уларни амалиётга муваффақиятли татбиқ этиш қобилиятини ривожлантириши лозим. Зеро, мутахассиснинг касбий салоҳияти у томонидан тўпланган назарий билимларни амалиётда қўллашдангина иборат бўлиб, қолмай, балки мавжуд билимларидан ўқитишнинг мақбул йўл ва самарали методларини танлашда фойдалана олиши муҳим саналади.

Таълим фаолияти шахс ижтимоий фаолиятининг асосий турларидан бири сифатида моддий борлиқни идрок қилиш, ижтимоий муносабатларни ташкил этиш жараёнларига хос интеллектуал, ҳиссий ва жисмоний куч сарфланиши ҳисобига йўлга қўйилади. Мунтазам ташкил этилувчи машғулотлар натижасида онгли фаолият жараёнлари мувофиқлаштирилади ва ўқувчиларнинг муҳим психологик хусусиятлари, умумий қобилиятлари, мустақилликлари, ижтимоий фаолликлари, масъулиятлари ва бошқа муҳим сифатлари ривожлантирилади. Ўқувчиларда юзага келаётган янги эҳтиёжлар таълим фаолиятининг ўзгарувчанлигини таъминлайди, эҳтиёжларнинг қондирилиши эса индивидуал ижодий имкониятларини очиб беришда муҳим омил ҳисобланади.

Педагогик фаолият негизида моделлаштириш методининг қўлланилиши ўқувчиларнинг касбий йўналганлигини фаоллаштиради, уларни назарий ва амалий билимлар билан пухта қуроллантирилишига ёрдам беради. Ушбу метод ёрдамида ўқувчиларнинг педагогик нутқи такомиллаштирилади, педагогик таъсир кўрсатиш қобилияти ривожланади, мавжуд вазиятларни чуқур таҳлил қилиш, кузатиш ва тўғри, оқилона баҳолай олиш малакаси ошади.

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ВОПРОСЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬНЫХ АКТОВ ОРГАНАМИ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы совершенствования исполнения законодательных актов, в том числе вопрос доведения принятых законов до исполнителей и населения, укрепления исполнительной дисциплины, широкого внедрения современных ИКТ в этот процесс.

Ключевые слова: государственное управление, административно-правовое, нормативные правовые акты, ответственность.

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ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE EXECUTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BODIES

Abstract: The article discusses the issues of improving the execution of legislative acts, including the issue of bringing the adopted laws to the executors and the population, strengthening executive discipline, and the widespread introduction of modern ICT in this process.

Keywords: public administration, administrative and legal, regulatory legal acts, responsibility.

В нашей стране проводятся масштабные реформы по восстановлению правового демократического государства, формированию открытого гражданского общества. Своевременное и качественное обеспечение законодательных актов органами государственного управления является одним из главных факторов, ведущих к развитию государства, повышению престижа на международной арене. В настоящее время исполнение законодательных актов органами государственного управления, к сожалению, не обеспечивается в своевременном, качественном, законном, обоснованном порядке, поскольку у них недостаточно налажен Институт контроля за их деятельностью и мониторинга за издаваемыми законодательными актами. Деятельность

органов государственного управления основана на законе. Закон определяет характер и уровень его взаимодействия с объектом управления, наряду с определением направления развития, которое включает функции, направление и меры достижения целей органов государственного управления.

Законодательный акт - это акт правотворчества, которым устанавливаются, изменяются или отменяются Компетентным органом государства правила национального происхождения, направленные на регулирование общественных отношений. Когда мы говорим "законодательные акты", подразумеваются все нормативные правовые акты, то есть все законы и законодательные акты. Все правовые акты, издаваемые государственными органами, не всегда считаются нормативными актами. Нормативным правовым актом могут стать только акты, устанавливающие, изменяющие или отменяющие общие права и обязанности. Посредством нормативных правовых актов: а) устанавливаются, изменяются или отменяются национальные правила; б) выражаются права и обязанности, установленные нормами; В) соблюдение установленных в них норм является обязательным, а в случае их несоблюдения возникают правовые последствия (например, ответственность). Нормативно-правовые акты принимаются общими компетентными органами (например, Олий Мажлисом, Президентом, Кабинетом Министров, областей, районов, городов), а также отраслевыми уполномоченными органами (министерствами, государственными органами, органами экономического управления). Это означает, что нормативные правовые акты регулируют однотипные управленческие отношения, устанавливая определенные правила поведения в сфере государственного управления. Большинство нормативно-правовых актов являются актами, устанавливающими права. Посредством них устанавливается государственная дисциплина в сфере государственного управления; обеспечивается административно-правовой механизм реализации правового статуса граждан и неправительственных организаций; устанавливаются определенные ограничения и запреты; устанавливается правовой статус органов исполнительной власти (должностных лиц); в управленческих отношениях регулируются отношения разных субъектов и т.д.

Механизм - это комплекс частей в комбинированном действии, которое осуществляется под воздействием силы, направленной на выполнение поставленных задач. Государство контролирует его исполнение через созданные им специальные органы. Орган государственного управления непосредственно контролирует деятельность входящих в его состав учреждений и осуществляет меры по обеспечению исполнения изданного им законодательного акта, назначает должностных лиц, ответственных за исполнение. Для исполнения нормативно-правовых

актов органы государственного управления выполняют свои функции путем принятия законодательных актов. Законодательные акты - это названия всех правовых актов, которые подпадают под действие закона на стадии распоряжения (указы, указы и распоряжения президента Республики Узбекистан на республиканском уровне, решения палат Олий Мажлиса Республики, решения и распоряжения правительства, приказы министерств и ведомств, указы, на местном уровне – документы о Нормативный документ должен быть принят на основе законов и не должен им противоречить.

Законы влияют на жизнь людей и способствуют осуществлению общественно-политических, социально-экономических, судебно-правовых реформ в жизни общества и государства. Публикация законов и других нормативных правовых актов является обязательным условием их применения. В связи с этим вопрос доведения принятых законов до исполнителей и населения является одной из важных задач для государственной власти и ее руководства, поскольку это оказывает непосредственное влияние на правовую культуру общества и повышение правосознания населения. В последующие годы в нашей стране ведется работа по этому вопросу. Создана соответствующая законодательная база. В частности, были приняты законы "О нормативных правовых актах", "об открытости деятельности органов государственной власти и управления", "Об электронном правительстве". В то же время результат анализа работы, проведенной в этой области, свидетельствует о необходимости дальнейшего совершенствования системы распространения нормативных правовых актов, их доведения до исполнителей и населения. В нашей стране особое внимание уделяется дальнейшему совершенствованию деятельности органов государственного и хозяйственного управления по творчеству нормы при принятии законодательства в процессах демократизации и обновления и модернизации общества.

Административные и служебные регламенты являются органами государственного управления, и они четко определяют порядок действий своих сотрудников и возможные варианты действий, и тем самым создают основу для контроля за деятельностью органов власти, ограничивая возможность принятия произвольных решений. Нормативные акты, выполненные в электронном виде, могут быть преобразованы в инструменты управления, которые, в отличие от правил о контрактах на обслуживание и управлении, практически бесполезны, могут принести пользу. Их разработка позволяет унифицировать и стандартизировать отдельные процессы управления и обеспечивает основу для построения государственных органов в соответствии с функциональными и операционными принципами.

Применение ИКТ само по себе не означает повышения эффективности государственного управления, для того чтобы оно

способствовало повышению эффективности, необходимо, чтобы оно было частью более широких преобразований, направленных на реформирование государственного управления. Эти изменения включают меры по открытости деятельности государственных органов, возложению ответственности за принимаемые решения, широкому вовлечению граждан в процесс принятия решений. Однако, поскольку основой управления является поддержание отношений с большим количеством людей, внедрение электронных технологий, позволяющих ускорить и облегчить процесс коммуникации, обеспечит эффективность процесса управления, а также технологий аналитической работы, что означает подготовку, принятие управленческих решений; это обеспечивает создание стратегических связей в правительстве, поскольку повышает уровень межведомственной коммуникации, что позволяет быстро и качественно принимать решения перед лицом сложных задач: различные уровни власти, министерства, учреждения и правительственные информационные базы связаны. Использует потенциал правительства в области исследований и разработок в реализации стратегий и политики, которыми руководствуется его работа; как средство передачи полномочий и ресурсов от дистрибьюторов исполнителям, непосредственно действующим на местах, то есть как форма децентрализации управления; это служит средством повышения качества государственных услуг, предоставляемых органами государственного управления предприятиям и гражданам.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ КРОВЕЛЬНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ В СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ ИНДУСТРИИ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются преимущества и недостатки применения новых кровельных материалов в строительной индустрии.

Ключевые слова: кровля, обрешётка, черепица, ондулин, композитные материалы, долговечность, технологичность, устойчивость.

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MODERN ROOFING MATERIALS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Annotation: the article discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the application of new roofing materials in the construction industry.

Keywords: roofing, doom, roofing, ondulin, composite materials, durability, manufacturability, stability.

Прочность зданий и конструкций зависит не только от фундамента и стен дома. Самой стойкой частью дома должно быть кровельное покрытие, которому приходится выдерживать порывы ветра, осадки в виде дождя и снега с примесями загрязняющих веществ, перепады температур. При проектировании зданий, особенно таких больших, как торговые центры, необходимо учитывать все эти нюансы, так как они оказывают влияние на прочность и износостойкость крыши. Некомпетентность проектировщиков может стать причиной трагедии, такой, какая произошла 23 февраля 2006 года в торговом комплексе «Басманный рынок», в Москве. Обрушение

крыши привело к гибели 68 человек, в том числе, детей.[18] Применение инновационных кровельных материалов поможет избежать подобных трагедий в будущем.

Основные требования, предъявляемые к кровле, предусматривают:

Прочность покрытия – его способность противодействовать физическим нагрузкам, как динамическим (например, порывы ветра, напор дождя, удары градин), так и статическим – масса снега в зимнее время

Водонепроницаемость – способность противостоять проникающей способности влаги под определенным давлением в течение заданного промежутка времени

Морозоустойчивость – количество циклов заморозки и оттаивания, которое кровля в состоянии перенести без потери защитных свойств

Биологическая стойкость – способность противостоять вредному воздействию микроорганизмов и гниению

Химическая стойкость – устойчивость к агрессивным веществам, попадающим на конструкции кровли из атмосферы или иных источников

Звукопоглощение – изоляция внутренних помещений здания от внешних шумов

Технологичность – совокупность факторов, характеризующих простоту монтажа и последующего обслуживания и ремонта кровли

Долговечность – сопоставимость трудовых и финансовых затрат на устройство кровельного ковра со сроком его службы

Архитектурное соответствие общему виду здания.[19]

В связи с бурным развитием строительства многоквартирных домов в последние годы в Узбекистане, вопрос о выборе прочных, долговечных материалов имеет большое значение. В разные периоды при строительстве многоквартирных домов использовали разные типы кровли: плоская, двускатная, односкатная, сложная, многоскатная многощипцовая крыши. Современные многоэтажные дома имеют кровлю сложной формы, которая создаётся не только ради эстетических целей, но и позволяет рационально использовать её поверхность. Несмотря на разнообразие форм, все виды крыш имеют одинаковые составные элементы. Внешний слой крыши – кровельный материал, который, крепится на систему стропил или на плоскую железобетонную плиту перекрытия. Для предотвращения протекания, крыша снабжается гидроизолирующим, теплоизолирующим слоями.

Современные кровельные материалы представлены широким ассортиментом. Это может быть жидкий кровельный материал, шифер, черепица (битумная, цементно-песчаная, композитная, керамическая,

[18] 23 февраля 15 лет назад в Москве обрушилась крыша «Басманного рынка»: 68 жертв человеческой жадности https://news.myseldon.com/ru/news/index/246101161

[19]Современные кровельные материалы: новая степень комфорта. Источник: https://krovlyakryshi.ru/raschety/vybor-materiala/sovremennye-krovelnye-materialy-342

металлочерепица), фальц (стальной, алюминиевый, медный), профнастил, рубероид, ондулин. Каждый из перечисленных материалов имеют свои преимущества и недостатки. Выбор материала может зависеть от многих факторов: климат, тип здания (частный дом, многоквартирный, нежилое здание), форма кровли и т.д. Достоинства и недостатки большинства из перечисленных выше кровельных покрытий, широко известно застройщикам. Остановимся на характеристиках тех, которые получили широкое применение в современном строительстве.

Жидкая или наливная кровля — это гидроизоляционный материал, содержащий латекс и битум, смешанный с водой и технологическими добавками. Благодаря вязкости, жидкость для покрытия крыши моментально превращается в прочный сплошной слой. Преимуществ у этого материала достаточно много: покрытие бесшовное, обладает гидроизоляционными свойствами, долговечность, устойчивость к ультрафиолету, хорошая сцепляемость даже со старым покрытием, экономичность (1–3 кг на 1 $м^2$), эластичность, устойчивость к перепадам температур, экологичность. Несмотря на инновационность материала, он имеет ряд недостатков: механический демонтаж, неустойчивость к нефтесодержащим растворителям и высокая стоимость аппарата для напыления жидкости, невозможность использования для скатных крыш.

Большую популярность в последние годы приобрела композитная черепица, благодаря своим техническим характеристикам и эстетическим свойствам. По внешнему виду это покрытие напоминает глиняную черепицу, но имеет ряд преимуществ. Поскольку основу материала составляет лист стали, покрытый алюмоцинком и гранулами натурального камня, он достаточно эластичен, обладает тепло и звукоизоляционными свойствами, устойчив к температурным колебаниям и механическим воздействиям, долговечен, экологичен. Кроме того, вес композитной черепицы в шесть раз легче керамической, что удлиняет срок службы обрешётки кровли. Обработка черепицы специальной глазурью делает её устойчивой к влаге, ржавчине, гниению, грибку и плесени. Небольшие размеры элементов позволяют сократить количество отходов, а простота монтажа позволяет использовать для покрытия крыш разных форм, в том числе, сложных. Основными недостатками композитной черепицы являются высокая стоимость и слабая паропроницаемость, что требует дополнительных расходов на установку системы вентиляции.

Несмотря на то, что ондулин имеет достаточно длительную историю, у нас его воспринимают как новый материал. Внешне ондулин напоминает волнистый шифер, но изготовлен из целлюлозы, пропитанной минеральными веществами и битумом. Сейчас все чаще вместо целлюлозы применяются холсты из полимеров, пропитанные высококачественным битумом. Как и прочие, ондулин обладает рядом преимуществ: небольшая масса, водостойкость, биологическая инертность, простота монтажа,

долговечность, низкая стоимость, шумоизоляция. К сожалению, этот материал имеет ряд существенных недостатков – горючесть, выгораемость, плохая морозоустойчивость. [20] Из-за достаточно высокой горючести, ондулин не рекомендуется применять на строительстве социальных объектов.

Все вышеперечисленные материалы в последние годы активно используются в строительстве многоквартирных и частных домов, социально значимых объектов, с учётом их преимуществ и недостатков в нашей стране. Их использование позволяет значительно сократить расходы не только на строительство, но и на эксплуатации и обогреве зданий, что является немаловажным фактором в период перехода Узбекистана к «зелёным» технологиям.

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ЭКОТУРИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ГОРНЫХ ТЕРРИТОРИЙ СУРХАНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: 70% территории Сурхандарьинской области – составляют горные и предгорные массивы, с этого можно догадываться экономического рентабельности экотуризма в области. При этом учитывая низкую экономическую доходность населенных пунктов расположенных в Сурхандарьинской области. Данная статья направлена на раскрытие эко туристического потенциала горных территорий и, соответственно, отношения населения к природе в будущем.

Ключевые слова: Сурхандарья, туризм, экотуризм, география, население, удобное географическое положение, природные ресурсы, водохранилище.

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ECO-TOURIST OPPORTUNITIES OF MOUNTAIN TERRITORIES OF SURKHANDARYA REGION

Annotation: 70% of the territory of the Surkhandarya region is mountainous and foothill massifs, from this one can guess the economic profitability of ecotourism in the region. At the same time, given the low economic profitability of settlements located in the Surkhandarya region. This article is aimed at revealing the eco-tourism potential of mountainous areas and, accordingly, the attitude of the population to nature in the future.

Key words: Surkhandarya, tourism, ecotourism, geography, population, convenient geographical location, natural resources, reservoir.

Туризм − один из самых быстрорастущих секторов мировой экономики. Туризм играет важную роль в экономике многих стран и как один из основных макроэкономических секторов динамично развивается. Данное направление является основным источником дохода для многих стран мира и играет ключевую роль в их национальной экономике [5]. Также способствует всестороннему развитию внешнеэкономических связей, лучшему знакомству с характером добрососедских отношений, характером разных стран, культур, обычаев и традиций народов. Индустрия туризма в развивающихся странах в основном осуществляется за счет природного или экологического туризма.

Когда человек устал работать, то ему хочется расслабиться и насладиться красотой природы. Не останутся незамеченными предметы, сохраняющие свое природное очарование и редко затрагиваемые людьми. Сегодня во многих частях мира туризм, особенно экотуризм, становится важным источником дохода [4]. По данным Всемирной туристской организации, ежегодная доля индустрии экотуризма составляет от 10% до 20%. Ежегодный рост экологического туризма составляет 30% [15].

Концепция экотуризма определяется по-разному разными организациями и учеными.

Особенно:

Всемирная туристская организация (ВТО) - Экотуризм защищает природу и повышает уровень жизни местного населения за счет ответственного посещения природных территорий [16].

Международный союз охраны природы (МСОП) даёт следующие определения на экологический туризм или экотуризм - это продвигаться в природе защищая природу, путешествовать ответственно, исследовать природные территории, не причиняя им вреда, и наслаждаться уникальными привлекательными местами. Экономические условия местного населения и гарантирует, что они получают выгоду от этой деятельности [6].

Государственный комитет Республики Узбекистан по охране природы даёт следующие определения на экологический туризм или экотуризма - Экотуризм - это не только путешествие в экзотические природные места в духовных и образовательных целях а изучение их флору и фауну, и решение экологических проблем путем реализации социально-экономических вопросов [7].

Развитие экотуризма в Сурхандарьинской области не только решает проблемы нашей духовности, науки, культуры, просвещения, охраны природы, привлечения эко туристов, сохранения биоразнообразия, но и улучшает экономические вопросы, социально-экономические условия жизни наших местных жителей, появление новых рабочие места внесут значительный вклад в рост нашей экономики [8]. Есть большие возможности для развития экологического туризма в регионе. Внедрение новых услуг в социально-экономическое развитие каждого региона - одна из самых актуальных проблем сегодняшнего дня.

Сурхандарьинская область имеет очень выгодное географическое положение для развития туризма. Он расположен в южной части Республики Узбекистан, на 37 ° 10 и 39 ° 02 'северной широты и 66 ° 32' и 68 ° 25 'восточной долготы [3].

Сурхандарьинский округ протянулся с северо-востока на юго-запад около 170 км и спускается в этом направлении. Долина имеет вид треугольника. Юго-запад широкий - 110-115 км, северо-восток узкий - 15-20 км [9].

Горные и предгорные территории в 3-4 раза больше равнины. Он включает долину Сурхан-Шерабад и окружающие горы. Регион граничит с Таджикистаном на востоке и северо-востоке через горы Бабатаг и Гиссар, с Кашкадарьей на северо - западе, а также с горами Чакчар и Буйсун [10]. На западе граница с Туркменистаном проходит по водоразделу горы Кохитанг. На юге граница проходит между Афганистаном и Амударьей. Сурхандарьинский район занимает площадь 20,1 тыс. км2 и, несмотря на небольшие размеры, очень разнообразен по рельефу и климату. Он включает долину Сурхан-Шерабад и окружающие горы. В то же время этот регион - единственный в стране область, который граничит с одной только областью республике, Кашкадарьинской областью [1].

Рельеф местности делится на две части. Первая часть равнины состоит из «Сурхан-Шерабадской долины» и горной части, занимающей северную, восточную и западную части.

Горы - одно из важнейших туристических направлений в мире и, по статистике, второе по величине в мире после прибрежных туристических центров. Спрос на горный туризм растет - ожидается, что он будет расти и дальше, что является отличной возможностью для Сурхандарьинской области [17]. Горные и сельские районы сегодня могут иметь низкий статус, но они обладают большой природной красотой, и этот

неиспользованный потенциал можно использовать для развития туризма. Около 70% Сурхандарьинской области - горные и предгорные [18] [28][29].

Сегодня горы являются важным активом мировой туристической индустрии. В горах можно наслаждаться доступным свежим воздухом, уникальными пейзажами и диким природам, живописном красотой, богатым культурным наследием.

С другой стороны, во многих горных регионах мира после развитие туризма произошло сильное повышение уровня жизни в горных поселениях. Например, туризм в Альпах развивался с 18 века, превратив бедные горные сельскохозяйственные поселения в полноценные горные курорты, создав множество стимулов для местных сообществ и национальной экономики. Горный туризм - самый быстрорастущий вид туризма на сегодняшний день. На долю горного туризма приходится 15-20% мирового туризма, или 70-90 миллиардов долларов в год. Спрос на горный туризм растет с каждым годом. Этот процесс - прекрасная возможность для Сурхандарьинской области [19].

Северная часть района окружена Гиссарским хребтом. Высота этого хребта достигает 4500-4600 метров. Здесь же находится самая высокая вершина Узбекистана - Хазрат Султан (4643 м). На юго-западе Гиссарского хребта находятся такие горные системы, как Чакчар, Байсун, Сурхантаг, которые появились Герцинском складчатости. Байсунтаг довольно высок, некоторые вершины достигают 3700 метров на северо-востоке. К юго-западу от Байсунтага находится гора Кухитанг. Кухитанг растянулась в 50 км к юго-западу и достигает высоты 3139 метров [20].

К востоку от Байсунтага находится Сурхантаг, невысокая (3882 м). К югу от этой горы находятся невысокие горы Шерабад-Сарикамыш (1126 м). К юго-западу от Шерабад-Сарикамышской низменности находится Клифф-Шерабадская низменность.

Горы Бабатаг расположены в восточной части Сурхандарьинской области. Гора очень размытая и невысокая, высшая точка - пик Заркоса, высотой 2289 метров[26]. Боботаг постепенно снижается на запад, в долину Сурхандарьи и на юг.

В районе более 70 гор, 17 из которых очень высокие, простираются выше 3000-4000 м, и 16 высоких хребтов (2000-3000 м); 23 средне-высоких горных хребта (1000-2000 м); другие - невысокие горные хребты (менее 1000 м). Большинство из них расположены в западной, восточной, северной и северо-западной частях страны [31] [25] [27]. Горный рельеф оказывает сильное влияние на природную среду Сурхандарьи. Благодаря высокому природному туристическому потенциалу гор существует возможность развития туризма, который в настоящее время используется для активизации многих подходящих территорий и природных элементов, таких как горный пейзаж, снег, ледники, ущелья, каньоны и горные

вершины [30]. Благодаря его разнообразию и красоте, туристы имеют возможность заниматься многими видами спорта, такими как альпинизм, рафтингом, рыбалкой, охотой. В Сурхандарьинской области можно увидеть следующие горные туристические районы.

Пик Хазрати Султан - самая высокая вершина Узбекистана, ее высота составляет 4643 метра.

Зовбоши - это уникальная природа Байсуна, богатая волшебством и чудесами, расположенная в северной части оазиса, а также величественный Гиссарский хребет, бескрайние холмы и широкие плоские равнины.

Таблица 1

Основные водоемы в Сурхандарьинской области

	Название водохранилища	**Год ввода в эксплуатацию**	**Полный объем (млн / м^3)**	**Полезный объем (млн / м^3)**	**Высота над уровнем моря в метре**
	Южная Сурхан	1967	800	700	408
	Тупалан	1992	120	85	829
	Актепа	1982	120	100	343
	Учкизил	1954	160	80	338
	Дигрез	1958	12.8	12.2	533

Водохранилища также важны для экотуризма, и вокруг многих из них можно построить пляжи. У них также есть возможность заниматься спортом и порыбачить [11]. При оценке водных объектов с точки зрения экотуризма целесообразно анализировать продолжительность благоприятных летних условий и солнечной радиации вокруг них, тепловой режим водоемов, относительную влажность, рельеф вокруг водоема, растительность, наводнения и заболачивание [12].

Подземные воды также играют важную роль в формировании экотуризма. В основном они используются для обеспечения экотуристов питьевой водой и в качестве объектов экотуризма. Подземные воды - это грунтовые воды, артезианские воды и минеральные воды, и их много в Сурхандарьинской области. Подземные воды характеризуются своими свойствами, давлением и направлением потока, а также потреблением воды, химическим составом, температурой, стабильностью и условиями образования.

Наиболее благоприятные условия для формирования природных ресурсов подземных вод в Сурхандарьинской области - в горах и предгорьях, а также в межгорных котловинах, в конусах горных рек. Подземные воды - основной источник грунтовых вод.

Подземные воды в горах пресные и чистые. Наиболее благоприятные условия для их образования - в горах Сурхандарьи на высотах от 1500 м до 3000-3500 м.

В предгорьях и между горами часть грунтовых вод пресная, а часть - соленая. Подземные воды в Сурхандарьинской области чистые и свежие из-за крутого рельефа и относительно быстрого подземного потока. В степной области равнин поток грунтовых вод очень медленный, достигает нескольких метров в год, и содержат наиболее распространенную хлоридно-натриевую соль, поэтому они не пригодны для питья[21].

Пресноводные источники обнаружены в основном в горных и предгорных районах района. Большинство источников расположено в средней и нижней горной зонах. Подземные воды, образующие ручей, являются трещиноватыми, трещиновато-карстовыми, трещиновато-каменистыми, трещиновато-пористыми и, в меньшей степени, пористыми. Источники с наибольшим течением связаны с трещиноватыми карстовыми водами. Источники состоят в основном из углеводородов - кальциевых, умеренно пресных и умеренно жестких. Большинство из них имеют расход 1,5 - 5 л / с, а некоторые - десять и сто литров в секунду.

Например:

Ходжаипокский серный источник находится в Олитинсойском районе области. Вода течет с глубины 45 метров, то есть из небольшой подземной реки. Из пещеры вытекает 200 литров воды в секунду. В 1 литре пещерной воды содержится 10-11 мг серы, которая используется для лечения кожных, желудочно-кишечных, артритов, нервных заболеваний, акушерства и гинекологии. Также в пещере есть природные ванны.

Ещё один источник под названием Хужамайхона находится в селе Дарбанд Байсунского района. Из источника вытекает 3 кубометра воды в секунду. Зимой и летом вода прозрачная и холодная. Весной есть рыба, которую никто не ловит, а самая крупная рыба достигает 1 метра в длину. Глубина пещеры не исследована, потому что вода холодная, а дно пещеры сужается[22]..

Минеральная родниковая вода «Омонхона» - лечебный бальнеологический курорт находится в Байсунском районе области. В санатории в основном используются лечебные минеральные воды из источника, употребляются лечебные воды и принимаются ванны с родниковой водой.

Источники имеют не только природную ценность, но и историческое значение. О многих источниках ходят легенды. Вода некоторых источников имеет лечебные свойства и используется местными жителями[25].

Флора также играет важную роль в экотуризме. Экотуризм - это ответственное путешествие на природу, которое сохраняет окружающую среду и улучшает самочувствие местного населения. Растения - важная

часть окружающей среды. Сурхандарьинская область - один из красивейших регионов Узбекистана. Сегодня на экотуризм положительно влияет биоразнообразие лекарственных растений и растений, которые они содержат. Когда эксперты со всего мира наблюдали за 4-летней деятельностью экотуризма, было замечено, что количество посетителей трав и лекарственных растений в исследуемой области увеличилось. Кроме того, внедрение туризма в природную среду привело к сокращению чистки растений или вытаптыванию объектов инфраструктуры, катания на лошадях, горных велосипедах и внедорожниках, а также уменьшило воздействие на окружающую среду и было защищено после создания групп экотуризма. положительно.

По данным Сурхандарьинского управления лесного хозяйства, по состоянию на 1 января 2021 года общая площадь государственного лесного фонда органов лесного хозяйства области составляет 367 061 га. Из них площадь лесов составляет 148 408 га[23].

Вывод. Сегодня наблюдается рост занятости молодых людей в сфере туризма региона, которые часто покидали свои дома из-за убыточного ведения сельского хозяйства.

Кулинарные традиции, уникальные обычаи, традиционные ремесла, песни и танцы сельских общин в горных районах являются основой дизайна и развития индустрии туризма. Основная проблема - устаревшая инфраструктура и неровные дороги, ведущих в горные районы, что затрудняет перемещение на большие расстояния в труднодоступных районах. Хотя за последние пять лет произошли некоторые изменения, в том числе улучшился доступ к дорогам и увеличилось количество туристических достопримечательностей, от пешеходных маршрутов до ресторанов, отелей. Однако построенной инфраструктуры недостаточно для обеспечения высокое качество. Интенсивно коммерциализировать эти объекты на туристическом рынке будет сложно.

Однако, если туризм в Сурхандарьинской области хочет быть конкурентоспособным с развитыми странами, теперь он должен определить долгосрочную основу для развития туризма в соответствии с принципами[24].

Поэтому считаем целесообразным обратить внимание на современное состояние горного туризма и провести теоретический и практический анализ возможностей и перспектив развития туристических ресурсов Сурхандарьинской области.

Политическая нестабильность в соседнем Афганистане сегодня влияет на развитие внутреннего туризма в Сурхандарье неблагоприятно с геополитической точке зрения [2].

Поэтому для целей данного исследования был проведен углубленный анализ с целью выявления и дифференциации туристических горных территорий Сурхандарьи и возможностей для развития туризма в

регионах. Особенности и уникальный контент в зависимости от географического положения, эти области предлагают возможности для разнообразия и уникальности. Туристическое предложение Сурхандарьи характеризуется определением туристического потенциала.

Условия для развития горных видов деятельности требуют развития пешеходных троп, катания на горных велосипедах, мототреков, подходящих территорий для охоты и рыбалки, а также канатных дорог и др. Также считаем целесообразным организацию большего количества гостиниц, хостелов, альпинистских домов.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ УПРУГОВЯЗКОГО СВОЙСТВА ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ФУНДАМЕНТА С ГРУНТОМ ОСНОВАНИЯ НА НАПРЯЖЕННО-ДЕФОРМИРОВАННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ МНОГОЭТАЖНОГО КИРПИЧНОГО ЗДАНИЯ В СЕЙСМИЧЕСКИХ РЕГОНАХ

Аннотация: В данной статье исследован влияния упруговязкого свойства взаимодействия фундамента с грунтом основания на напряженно-деформированное состояние многоэтажного кирпичного здания при сейсмических воздействиях. На основе полученных результатов были приведены графики максимальных перемещений и ускорений по времени, изополии напряжений и деформации кирпичных стен.

Ключевые слова: сейсмические воздействия, интенсивность, эластичность, вязкость, перемещение, ускорение, относительное перемещение, пространственная жесткость, жестко защемленная опора, механические свойства, расчетные параметры этажей.

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INFLUENCE OF THE ELASTIC-VISCOUS PROPERTY OF THE INTERACTION OF THE FOUNDATION WITH THE BASE SOIL ON THE STRESS-STRAIN STATE OF THE MULTISTORY MASONRY BUILDING IN THE SEISMIC REGIONS

Abstract: In this article was studied the influence of the elastic-viscous property of the interaction of the foundation with the base soil on the stress-

strain state of a multi-storey masonry building under seismic effects. On the basis of the results obtained, figures of the maximum displacements and accelerations in time, isofield stresses and deformations of masonry walls were presented.

Key words: seismic effects, acceleration, intensity, elasticity, viscosity, displacement, acceleration, relative displacement, spatial rigidity, rigidly fixed support, mechanical properties, design parameters of the floors.

В настоящее время мировой научно-технический потенциал не в силах предсказать точное время, место и силу происходящих на планете сильных землетрясений. В последние десятилетия на планете существенно повысилась интенсивность нестационарного проявления сильных землетрясений [1].

Основным методом борьбы против происходящих землетрясений является обеспечение сейсмической безопасности зданий и сооружений при строительстве на основе последних достижений науки и техники, а также внедрение новых методик расчета и конструктивных решений на основе теоретических и экспериментальных исследований в отрасли сейсмостойкого строительства [2]. В связи с этим, в республике разработаны научно-технические, управленческие и организационные мероприятия по защите от сейсмической опасности с целью значительной степени уменьшить ущерб и потери от потенциальной сейсмической угрозы [3-5].

Проблема сейсмозащиты многоэтажных зданий и сооружений, расположенных в сейсмоактивных регонах, заключается в изучении конструкции зданий в процессе сейсмических колебаний с учетом влияния взаимодействия фундамента с грунтом основания.

В настоящее время по всему миру в научно-исследовательских институтах проводятся широкомасштабные исследования по изучению реального поведения влияния подземной части зданий и сооружений с грунтом основания в процессе сейсмических колебаний. Результаты теоретических и экспериментальных исследований зданий и сооружений показали, что взаимодействия фундамента с грунтом основания в какой-то степени предохраняет зданий и сооружений от последствий сильных землетрясений [6].

При расчете зданий на сейсмические воздействия по требованиям нормативных документов свойства грунта учитываются в виде соответствующих коэффициентов в зависимости от сейсмических свойств грунта, периода свободных колебаний здания по его категориям [7].

Расчетные модели грунтов учитываются при проектировании зданий и сооружений в виде различных математических моделей, а также их влияние сопоставляется и исследуется с предельными состояниями [8].

В данной статье, в отличие от расчетных моделей грунта, исследуется влияние упруговязких свойств фундамента, соприкасающегося с грунтом основания на колебания и напряженно-деформированное состояние здания при сейсмических воздействиях.

При исследовании колебания многоэтажного здания при сейсмических колебаниях динамическая расчетная схема получена как упругий консольный стержень с одним концом жесткого защемления с многими сосредаточенными массами на уровне этажах в соответствии с нормативного документа [7]. Ниже приведены расчетные схемы многоэтажного здания в виде жесткого защемления опоры, а также упругого и упруговязкого взаимодействия фундамента с грунтом основания с учетом вязуоупругого свойства материалов несущих конструкций этажей (рис.1).

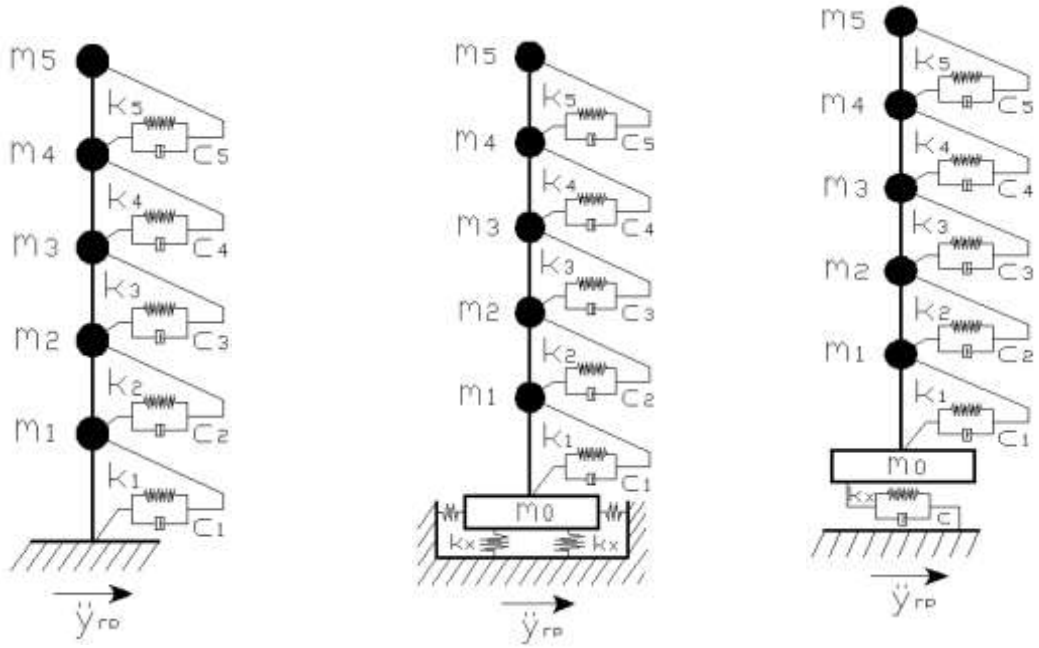


Рис.1. Расчетная схема многоэтажного здания, с жестким защемлением опоры (а), упругое взаимодействие фундамента с грунтом основания (б) и вязкоупругое взаимодействие фундамента с грунтом основания (в)

Система дифференциальных уравнений колебаний многоэтажного здания, сопровождающегося без учета и с учетом влияния взаимодействия фундамента с грунтом основания приведены в нижеследующем виде [8].

$$\begin{cases} m_n\ddot{y}_n + C_n(\dot{y}_n - \dot{y}_{n-1}) + k_n(y_n - y_{n-1}) = -m_n\ddot{y}_{гр} \\ m_{n-1}\ddot{y}_{n-1} - C_n(\dot{y}_n - \dot{y}_{n-1}) + C_{n-1}(\dot{y}_{n-1} - \dot{y}_{n-2}) - k_n(y_n - y_{n-1}) + k_{n-1}(y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}) = -m_{n-1}\ddot{y}_{гр} \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ m_2\ddot{y}_2 - C_3(\dot{y}_3 - \dot{y}_2) + C_2(\dot{y}_2 - \dot{y}_1) - k_3(y_3 - y_2) + k_2(y_2 - y_1) = -m_2\ddot{y}_{гр} \\ m_1\ddot{y}_1 - C_2(\dot{y}_2 - \dot{y}_1) + C_1(\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_0) - k_2(y_2 - y_1) + k_1(y_1 - y_0) = -m_1\ddot{y}_{гр} \\ m_0\ddot{y}_0 - C_1(\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_0) - k_1(y_1 - y_0) + k_x y_0 = -m_0\ddot{y}_{гр} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

где, k_i (i -1,2,3,…..n-1,n) – жесткость этажей при сдвиге; y_i – перемещение этажей; $\dot{y}_i$ – скорость этажей; $\ddot{y}_i$ – ускорение этажей; y_0 – перемещение фундамента относитель грунта; $\ddot{y}_{гр}$ – ускорение грунта основания; m_i – сосредаточенные массы этажей; m_0 – сосредаточенная масса фундамента; c_i - вязкость этажей.

При колебании здания от воздействия землетрясений подвергается смещение относительно основания. Жесткость основания при сдвиге k_x, площадь подошвы фундамента $F_ф$, боковые площади фундамента $F_{бок}$ трение и сжатие обозначается через $F_{сж}$ и определяется с помощью нижеприведенного выражения [9].

$$k_x = C_x F_ф + C_x F_{бок} + C_z F_{сж} \quad (2)$$

где, k_x - жесткость фундамента; C_x - коэффициент сдвига грунта основания при равномерном распределении грунта, определяется по $C_x = 0{,}7 \cdot C_z$; C_z - коэффициент сжатия грунта основания при равномерном распределении; $F_ф$ - площадь подошвы фундамента; $F_{бок}$ - боковые площади фундамента, подвергающие трения; $F_{сж}$ - боковая площадь фундамента при сжатии.

В вышеприведенном выражении коэффициент C_z является коэффициентом жесткости при равномерно распределенном сжатии грунта и принимается его значение в зависимости от расчетного сопротивления грунта R=1÷5 кгс/см^2 в пределах C_z=2÷7 *кгс/см*^{3}.

Коэффициент вязкости этажей многоэтажного здания определяется на основе следующего выражения.

$$c = \frac{\psi}{2\pi}\sqrt{mk} \quad (3)$$

где, ψ коэфициент поглащения конструкций, m масса и k жесткость этажа.

Ниже в качестве примера исследования расчета было получено четырехэтажное крипичное здание в серии 77, построенное в сейсмоактивном регоне республики.

Подсчитанные массы, жесткости и вязкости этажей существующего кирпичного здания по проектным данным следующие: m_0=627150; m_1=698000; m_2=495000; m_3=495000; m_4=495000; m_5=368000 *Н·с²/м*; k_1=242,6·10⁸; k_2=16,08·10⁸; k_3=16,08·10⁸; k_4=16,08·10⁸; k_5=16,08·10⁸ *Н/м*, c_1=124,3·10⁵; c_2= c_3= c_4=26,9·10⁵ *Н·с/м*, c_5=23,24·10⁵ *Н·с/м*.

Принимается внешние сейсмические воздействия на здание в виде затухающей синусоиды с учетом интенсивности сейсмических воздействий по действующей шкалы по определению интесивности землетрясения [10]

$$\ddot{y}_{zp}(t) = Ae^{-\alpha t}\sin(\frac{2\pi}{T})t \qquad (4)$$

где: A - амплитуда ускорения грунта основания, которая в расчетах принята для интенсивности 9 баллов - 0,4g (g=9,81 м/с²), α - затухание грунта, в расчетах с учетом категории грунта строительной площадки принято значения α=0.15; T - период колебания грунта, в расчетах для низкочастотных колебаний принято значение T=0,5 с, а для высокочастотных колебаний принято значение T=0,25 с.

При учете взаимодействия фундамента с грунтом основания жесткость и вязкость основания с целью исследования рационального значения влияния коэффициент вязкости η принято от 0 до 1.

где, k_x=4·10⁷ Н/м, а также соответствующий коэффициент вязкости η=0÷1 с. (здесь $\eta = \frac{c}{k}$ - коэффициент вязкости опоры, c - коэффициент сопротивления опоры, k - коэффицент жесткости опоры).

Проведены расчеты с помощью программного пакета MathCAD четырехэтажного кирпичного здания на сейсмические воздействия с учетом системы дифференцильных уравнений (1) при жестком защемлении основании, при упругом (2), а также при вязкоупром (1) и (2) взаимодействии фундамента с грунтом основания при различных частот и интенсивности сейсмического воздействия (4). Полученные численные значения перемещений верхнего этажа здания с учетом вышеукзанных случаев приведены в виде графиков (рис.2-5).

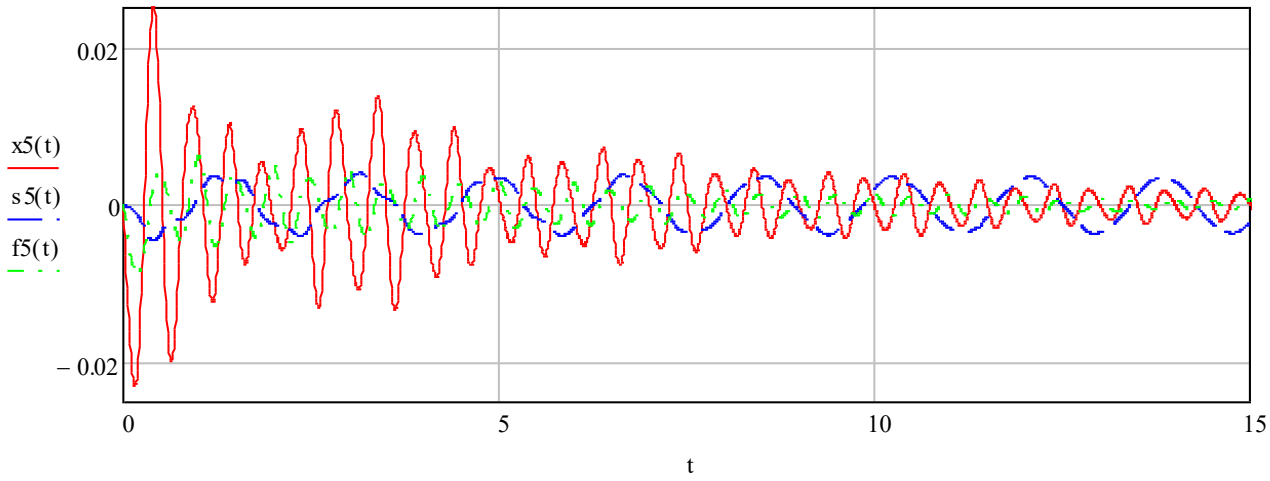


Рис.2. Перемещение последнего этажа здания при низкочастотных колебаниях: жесткое защемление фундамента x5(t), упругое взаимодействие фундамента с грунтом s5(t) и вязкоупругое взаимодействие f5(t), м

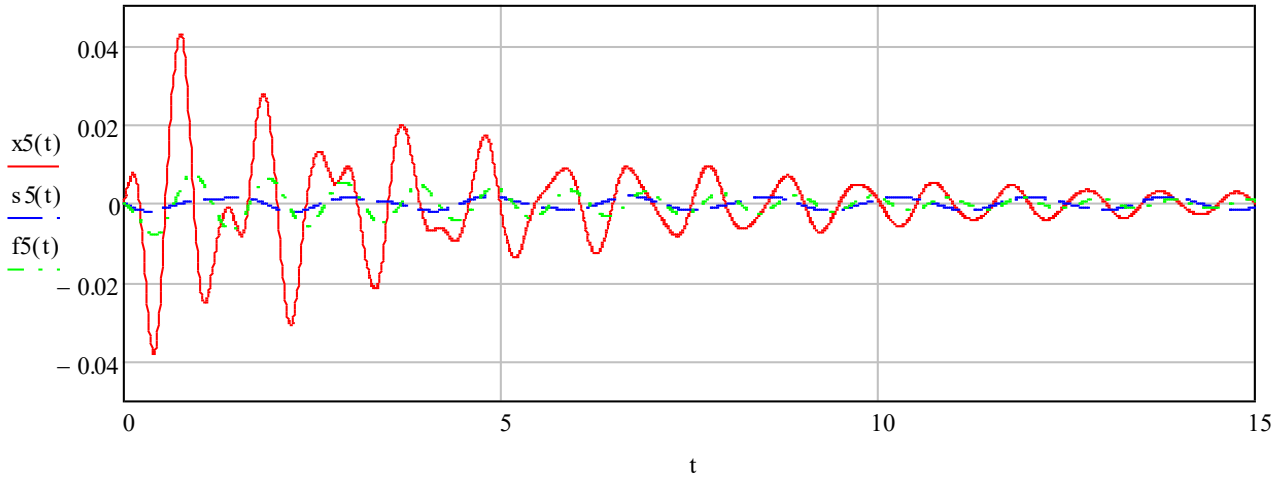


Рис.3. Перемещение последнего этажа здания при высокочастотных колебаниях: жесткое защемление фундамента x5(t), упругое взаимодействие фундамента с грунтом s5(t) и вязкоупругое взаимодействие f5(t), м

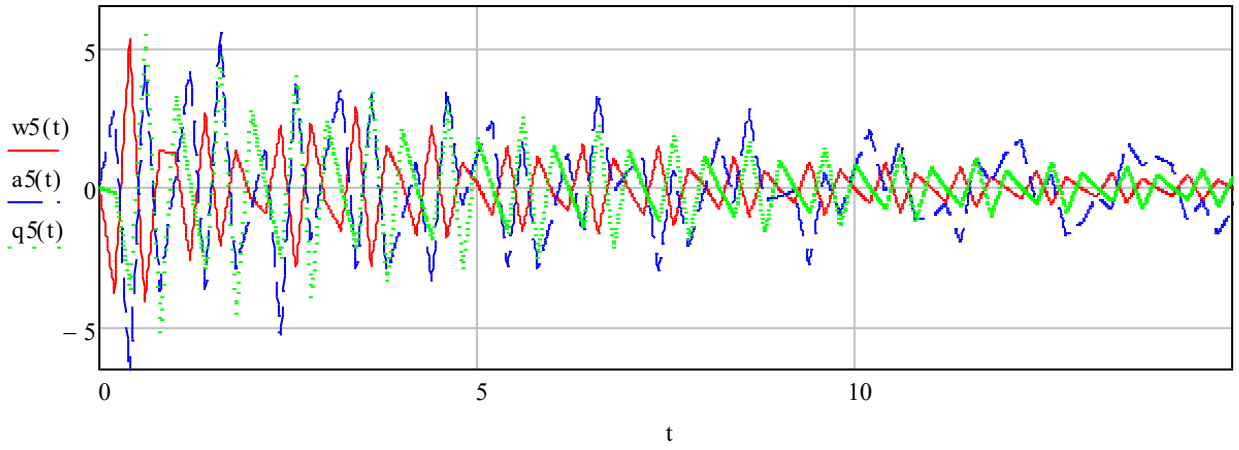


Рис.3. Ускорение последнего этажа здания при низкочастотных колебаниях: жесткое защемление фундамента w5(t), упругое взаимодействие фундамента с грунтом a5(t) и вязкоупругое взаимодействие q5(t), м/с^2

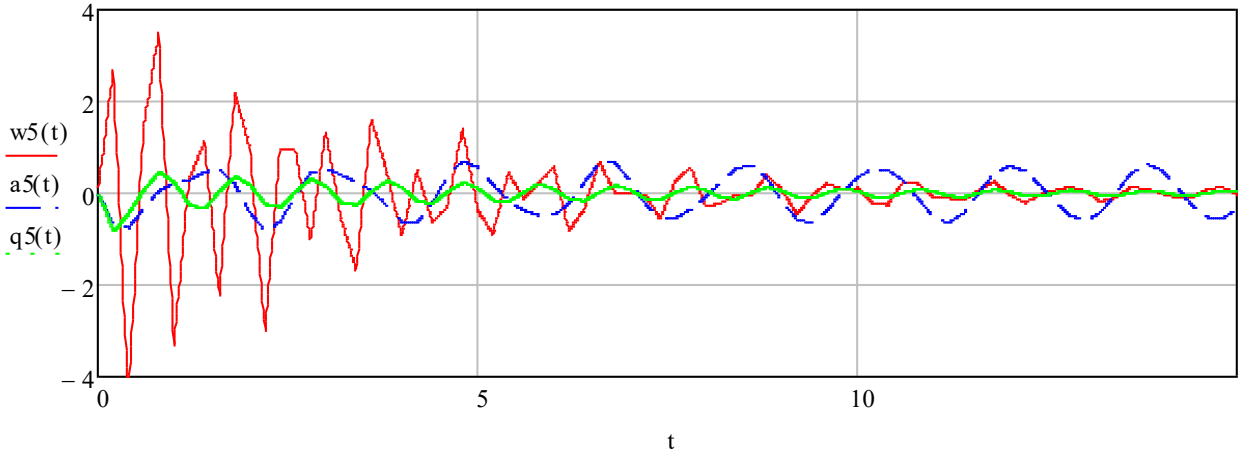


Рис.5. Ускорение последнего этажа здания при высокочастотных колебаниях: жесткое защемление фундамента w5(t), упругое взаимодействие фундамента с грунтом a5(t) и вязкоупругое взаимодействие q5(t), м/с^2

С целью исследования напряженно-деформированное состояние кирпичной кладки чеырехэтажного кирпичного здания при различной частоты и интенсивности сейсмических воздействий с учетом взаимодействия фундамента с грунтом основания была создана расчетная модель многоэтажного здания с помощью программы Лира-9.6 [11].

При строительстве здания четырехэтажного кирпичного здания использован кирпич маркой М 75 и раствор маркой М 50. Категория кладки на основе прочностных характеристик кладки по [7] составляла II с временным расчетным сопротивлением на осевому растяжению по неперевязанным швам (нормальное сцепление) 1,2 кгс/см^2≤ R_{tb}<1,8 кгс/см^2.

Плиты перкрытия здания возведены из железобетонной многопустотной сборной плиты.

В результате расчета по полученным коэффициентам кирпичной кладки модуль упругости составляет E_0=26000 кгс/см^2, коэффициент Пуассона кирпичной кладки составляет μ=0.25, а также удельный вес кирпичной кладки составляет γ=1800 кгс/м^3 [12].

Собраны соответствующие постоянные, длительные, кратковременные и особые нагрузки на основе нормативного документа [13].

Пространственная расчетная модель четырехэтажного кирпичного здания с соответствующими конечными элементами приведена на рис.6-7.

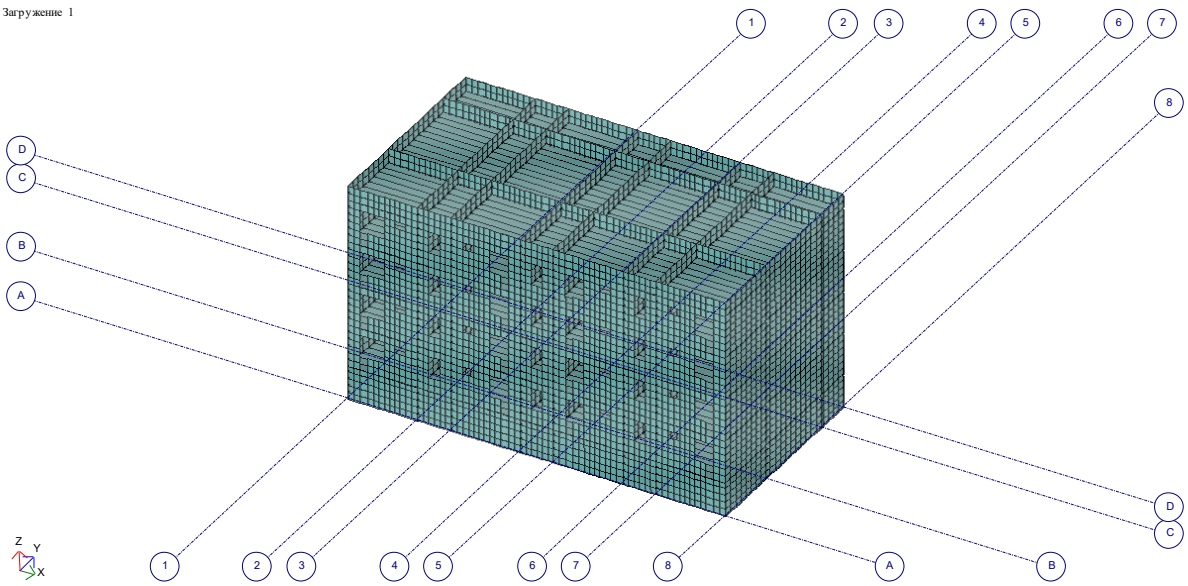


Рис.6. Пространственная расчетная модель здания,
вид с передней стороны

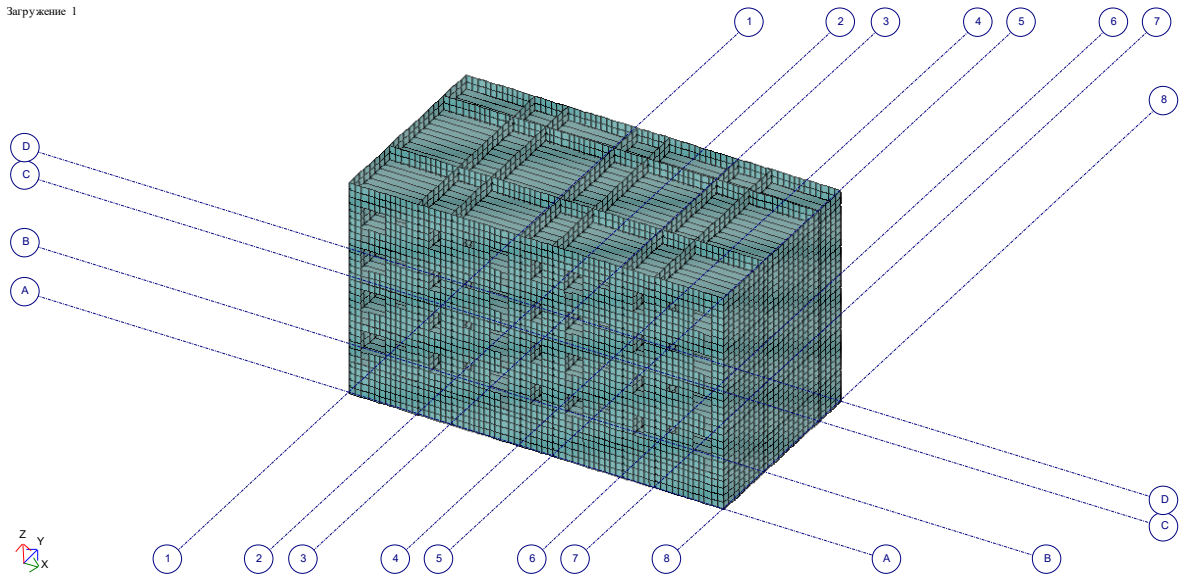


Рис.7. Пространственная расчетная модель здания,
вид с задней стороны

При определении напряженно-деформированное состояние кирпичного здания учет взаимодействия фундамента с грунтом основания включены в расчетную модель четырехэтажного здания на основе результатов, указанных на рис.2-5. Ниже приведены изополии эквивалентного напряжения и соответствующие деформации по осям кирпичной кладки четырехэтажного здания в результате учета различного типа взаимодействия фундамента с грунтом основания при сейсмических воздействиях (рис.8-19).

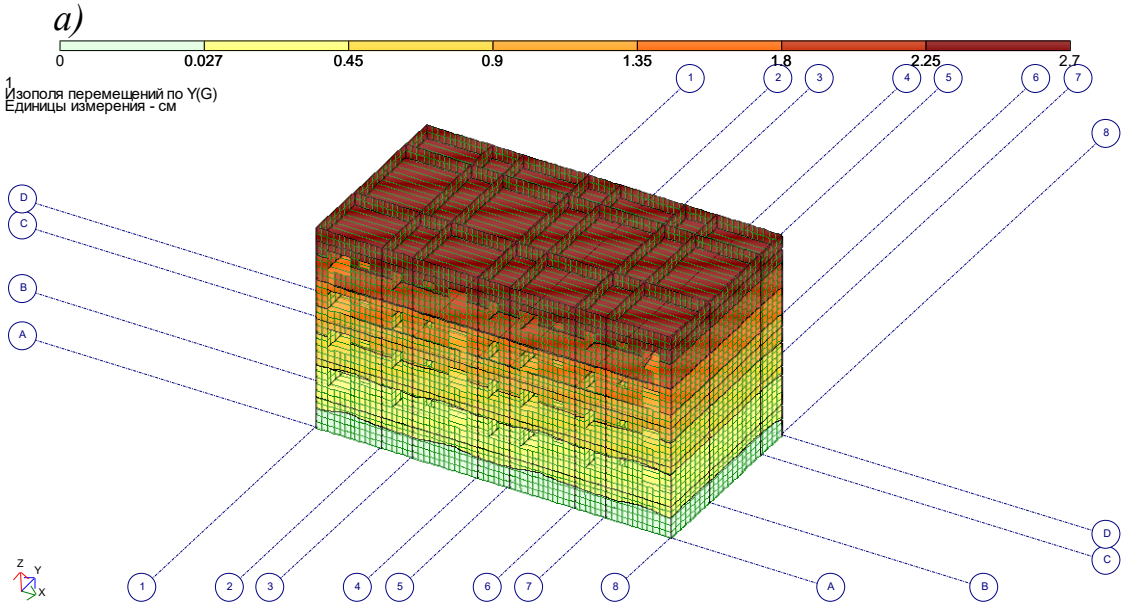


Рис.8. Изополя линейного перемещения по У при жестком защемлении фундамента с грунтом основания и низкочастотных колебаниях: *(а)* в

пространственном виде.

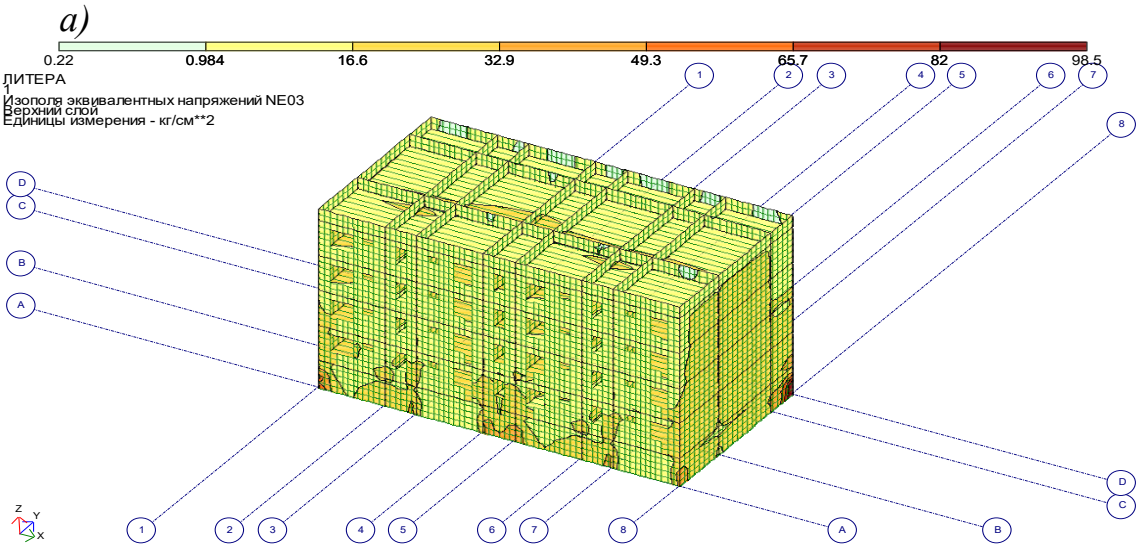


Рис.9. Изополя эквивалентных напряжений при жестком защемлении фундамента с грунтом основания и низкочастотных колебаниях: *(а)* в пространственном виде.

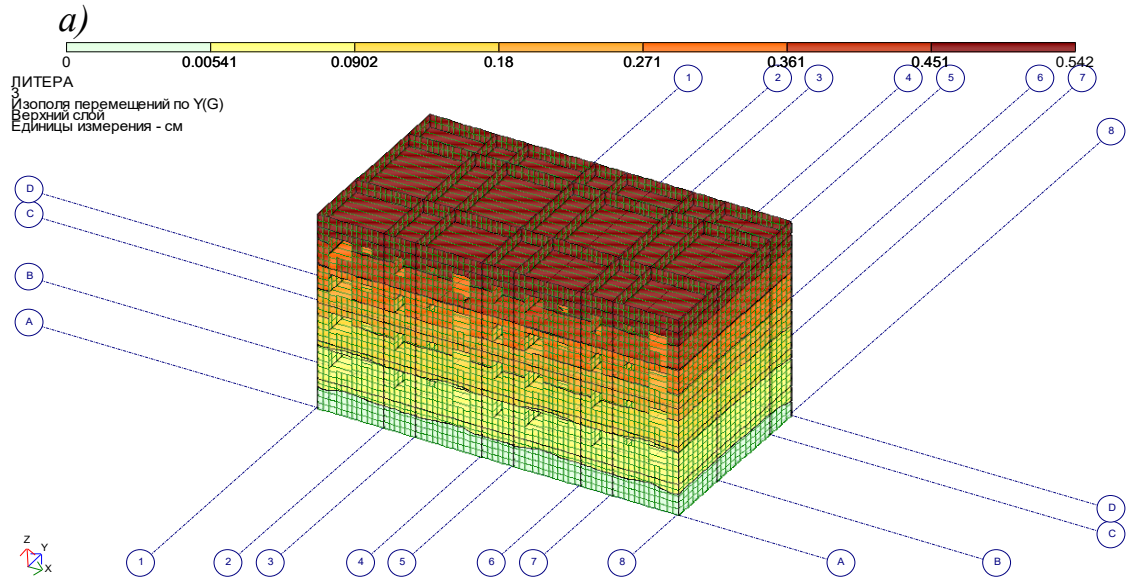


Рис.10. Изополя линейного перемещения по У при упругом взаимодействии фундамента с грунтом основания и низкочастотных колебаниях: *(а)* в пространственном виде.

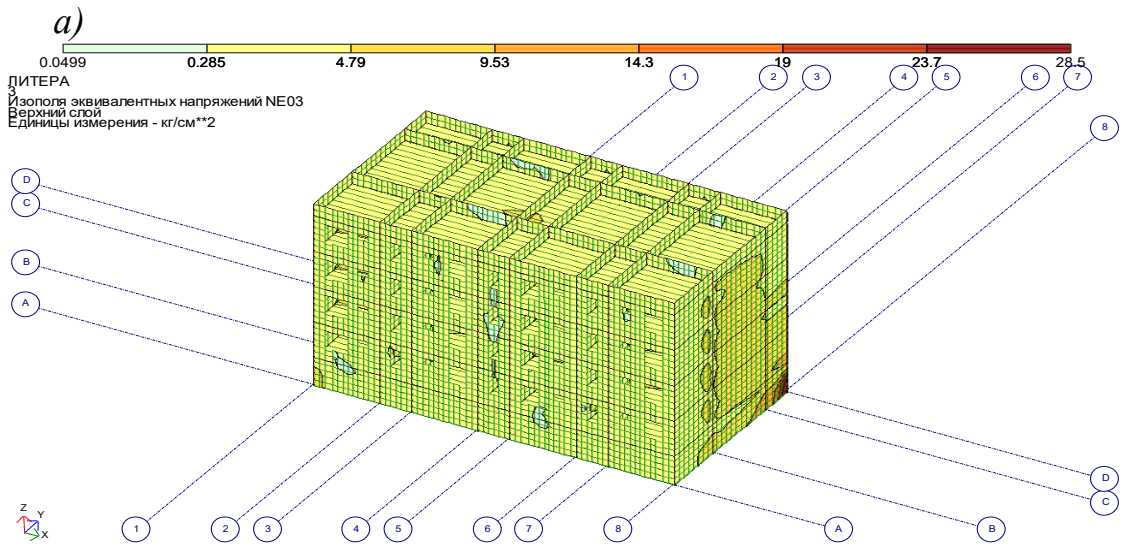


Рис.11. Изополя эквивалентных напряжений при упругом взаимодействии фундамента с грунтом основания и низкочастотных колебаниях: *(а)* в пространственном виде.

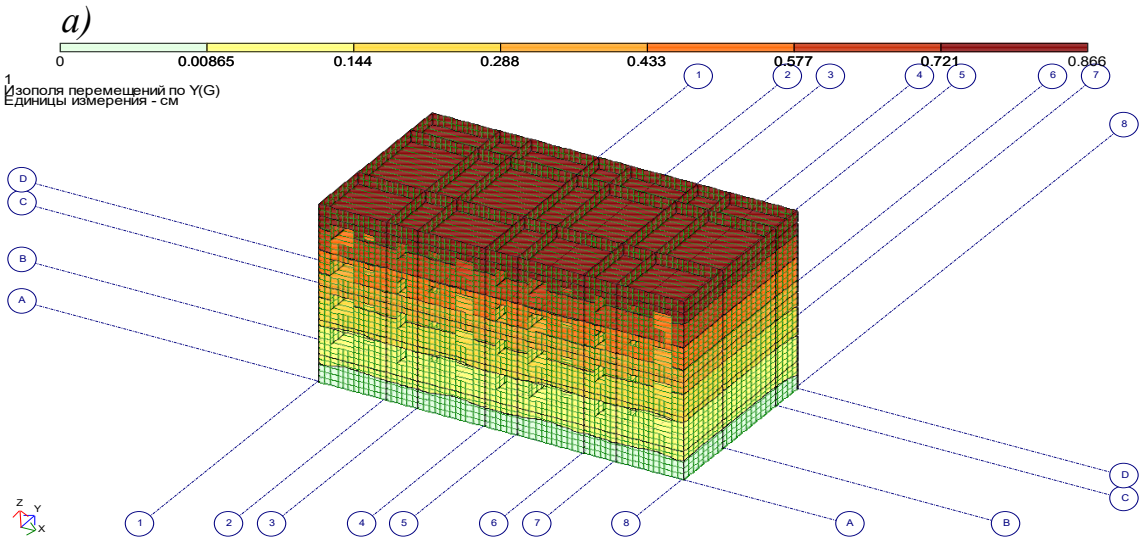


Рис.12. Изополя линейного перемещения по У при вязкоупругом взаимодействии фундамента с грунтом основания и низкочастотных колебаниях: *(а)* в пространственном виде.

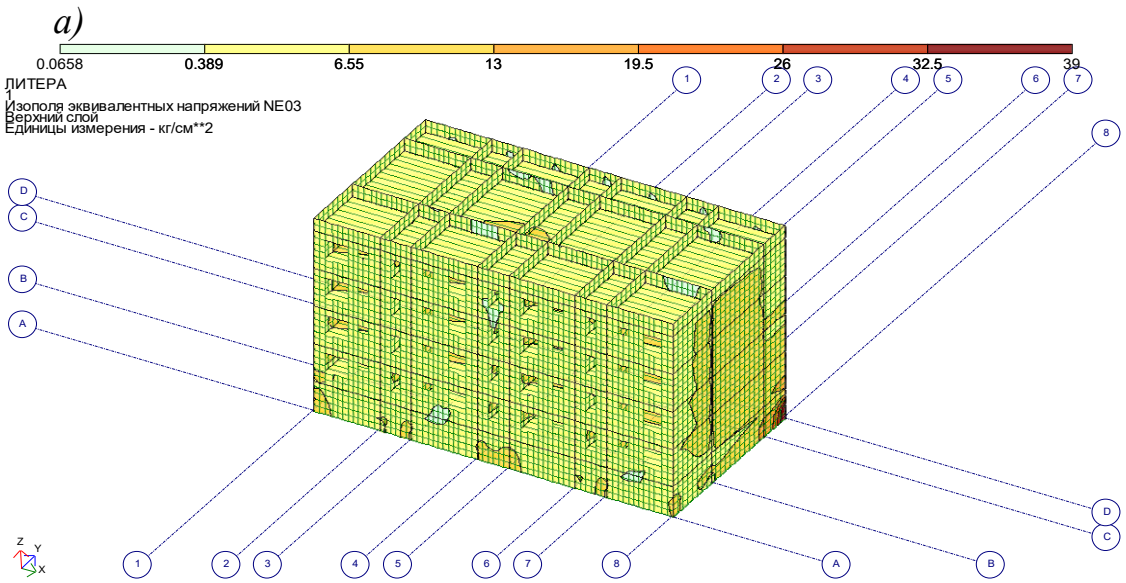


Рис.13. Изополя эквивалентных напряжений при вязкоупругом взаимодействии фундамента с грунтом основания и низкочастотных колебаниях: *(а)* в пространственном виде.

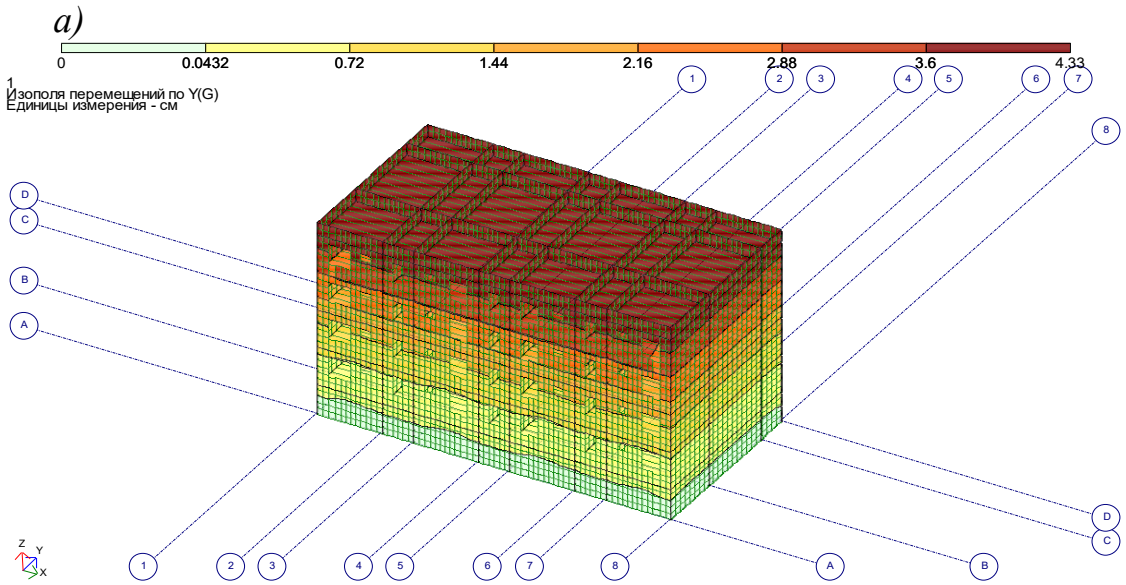


Рис.14. Изополя линейного перемещения по У при жестком защемлении фундамента с грунтом основания и высокочастотных колебаниях: *(а)* в пространственном виде.

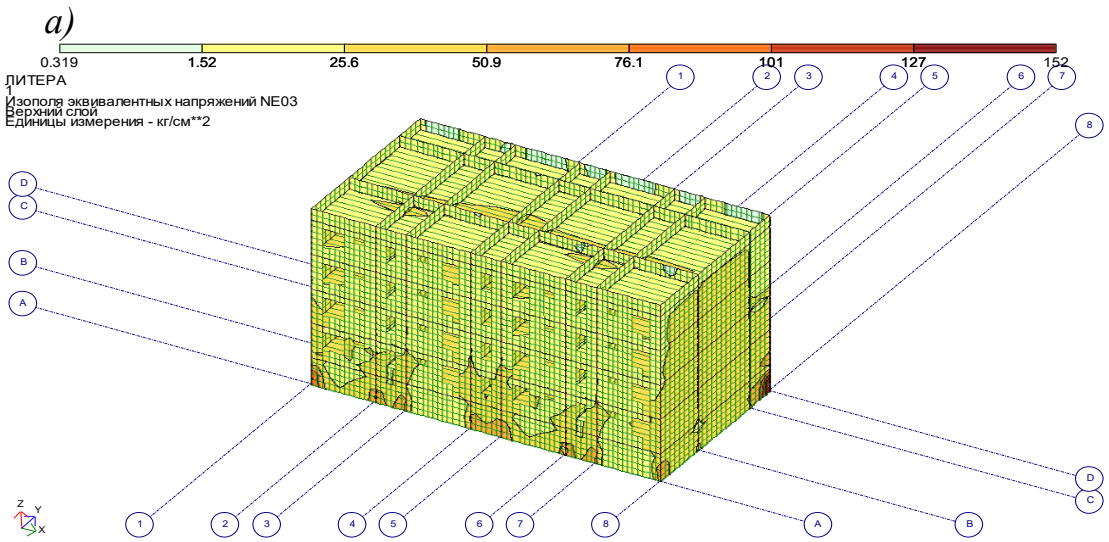


Рис.15. Изополя эквивалентных напряжений при жестком защемлении фундамента с грунтом основания и высокочастотных колебаниях: *(а)* в пространственном виде.

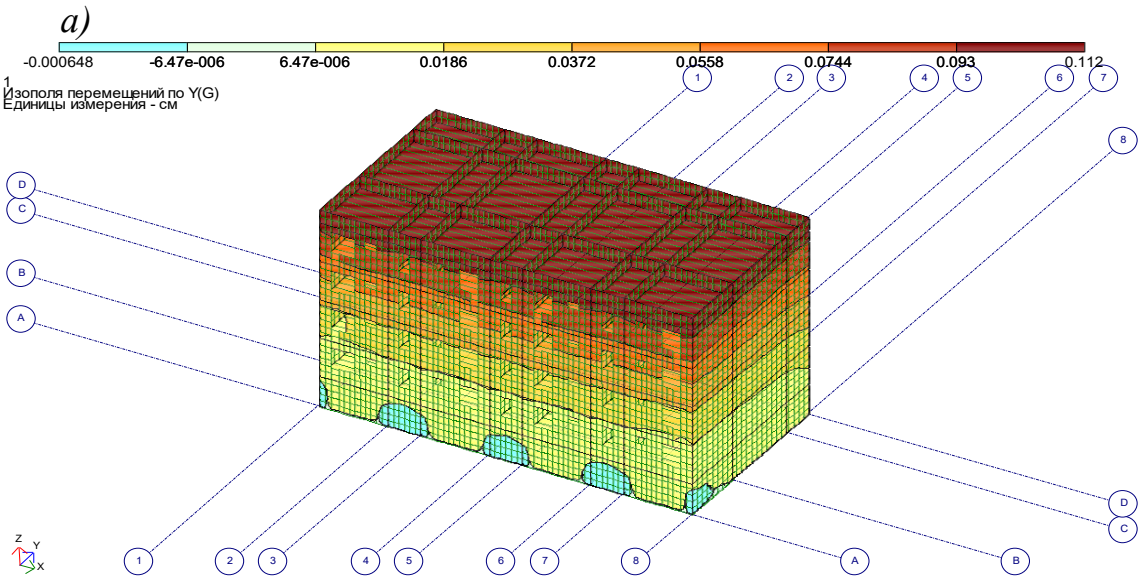


Рис.16. Изополя линейного перемещения по У при упругом взаимодействии фундамента с грунтом основания и высокочастотных колебаниях: *(а)* в пространственном виде.

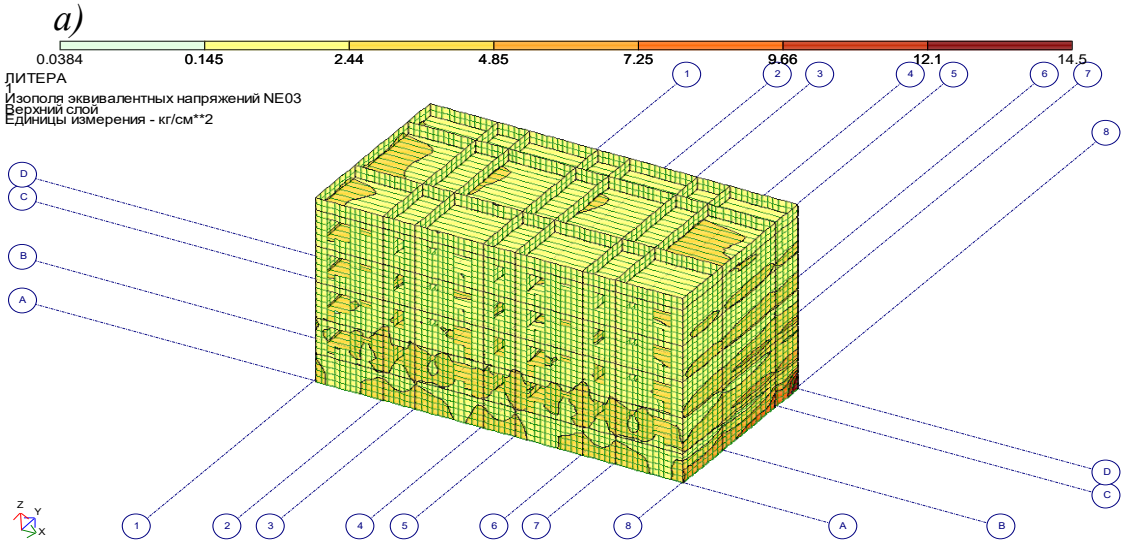


Рис.17. Изополя эквивалентных напряжений при упругом взаимодействии фундамента с грунтом основания и высокочастотных колебаниях: *(а)* в пространственном виде

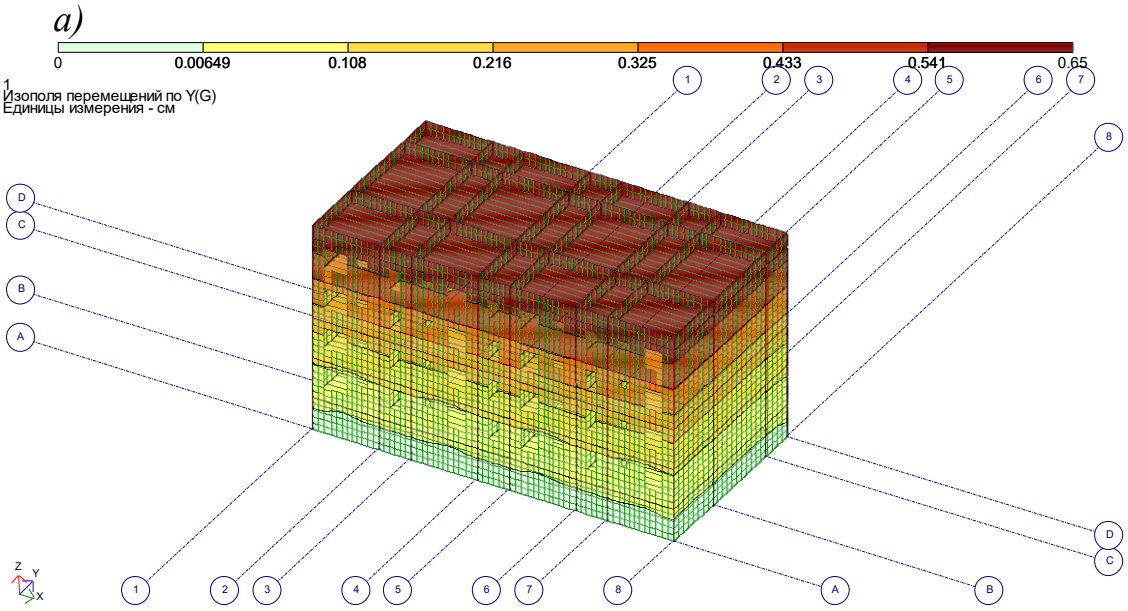


Рис.18. Изополя линейного перемещения по У при вязкоупругом взаимодействии фундамента с грунтом основания и высокочастотных колебаниях: *(а)* в пространственном виде.

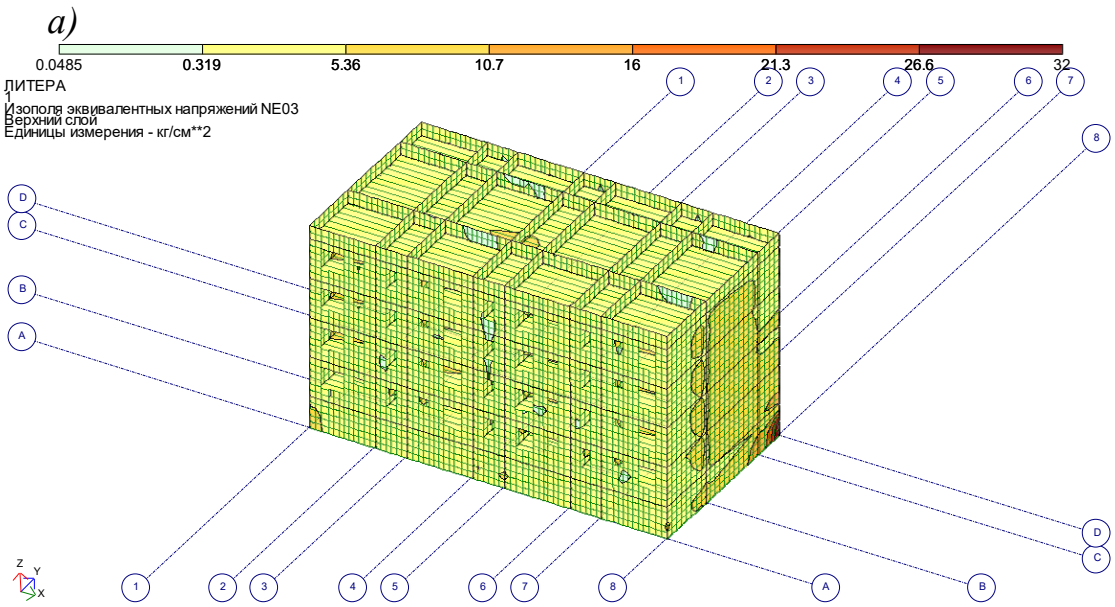


Рис.19. Изополя эквивалентных напряжений при вязкоупругом взаимодействии фундамента с грунтом основания и высокочастотных колебаниях: (а) в пространственном виде.

На основе сопоставления и анализа полученных численных результатов, указанных на рис.2-5 и изополии эквивалентных напряжений и соотуетствующей деформации на рис.8-19 с учетом различного типа взаимодействия фундамента с грунтом основания при интенсивности землетрясения 9 баллов можно сделать следующие соответствующие выводы:

При низкочастотных колебаниях основания перемещения верхнего этажа четырехэтажного крипичного здания относительно жесткого основания перемещение верхнего этажа при учете упругого и вязкоупругого взаимодействия уменьшается более 2 раза, а также значение ускорения верхнего этажа почти одинаковое.

При высокочастотных колебаниях основания перемещение верхнего этажа четырехэтажного крипичного здания относительно жесткого основания перемещение верхнего этажа при учете упругого взаимодействия уменьшается 6 раза, а также при учете вязкоупругого взаимодействия более 2 раза. Ускорение верхнего этажа здания относительно жесткого основания при учете упругого и вязкоупругого взаимодействия уменьшается почти одинаковое.

При низкочастотных колебаниях основания максимальное значение эквивалентного напряжения в стенах четырехэтажного крипичного здания относительно жесткого основания при учете упругого взаимодействия уменьшается в 3,45 раза, а также при учете вязкоупругого взаимодействия уменьшается в 2,5 раза.

При высокочастотных колебаниях основания максимальное значение эквивалентного напряжения в стенах четырехэтажного крипичного здания относительно жесткого основания при учете упругого взаимодействия уменьшается в 7 раза, а также при учете вязкоупругого взаимодействия уменьшается в 4,75 раза.

Из вышеприведенного анализа результатов видно, что при высокочастотных колебаниях основания учет взаимодействия фундамента с грунтом основания влияет существенно, чем низкочастотных колебаниях основания.

Вышеприведенные данные получены для одного случая, при изменении категория грунта, тип фундамента, а также физико-механических свойств грунта строительной площадки можно получить другие подобные результаты, влияющие на динамические характеристики и напряженно-деформированное состояние многоэтажных зданий.

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UDK 33

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ УЧЕТА И РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ОБЩЕПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫХ И ОБЩЕХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ ЗАТРАТ НА ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОМ ТРАНСПОРТЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрена организация учета общепроизводственных и общехозяйственных расходов предприятий железнодорожного транспорта на основе новых нормативных актов, его особенности, в частности расчет распределения общепроизводственных и общехозяйственных расходов в себестоимости грузов, пассажиров, багаж и почта.

Ключевые слова: прямые затраты, косвенные затраты, методы распределения затрат, структура общепроизводственных затрат, структура общехозяйственных затрат.

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FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL PRODUCTION AND GENERAL ECONOMIC COSTS IN RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Abstract: This article discusses the organization of accounting for general production and general economic expenses of railway transport enterprises on the basis of new regulations, its features, in particular, the calculation of the distribution of general production and general economic expenses in the cost of goods, passengers, luggage and mail.

Keywords: direct costs, indirect costs, cost allocation methods, structure of general production costs, structure of general economic costs.

Одним из основных факторов, влияющих на приток иностранных инвестиций в экономику страны и развитие железнодорожного транспорта, является совершенствование систем учета и отчетности в стране, их организация в соответствии с международными требованиями. Все это делает целесообразным использование передовых методов и приемов косвенного распределения затрат с целью совершенствования хозрасчета на предприятиях железнодорожного транспорта, корректного определения себестоимости продукции.

В целях обеспечения единых принципов формирования информации о себестоимости производства и реализации товаров государством установлен общий порядок определения затрат, включаемых в себестоимость продукции, группировки доходов и расходов независимо от форм собственности. С этой целью действует «Об утверждении положения о составе затрат по производству и реализации продукции (работ, услуг) и о порядке формирования финансовых результатов», утвержденное постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 5 февраля 1999 года № 54. В зависимости от способа добавления к себестоимости продукции затраты на производство делятся на две группы: прямые затраты, косвенные затраты.

Прямые затраты – это те затраты, которые непосредственно относятся на себестоимость продукции. Например: материалы, используемые в целях производства, заработная плата рабочих и т. д. Косвенные, т. е. косвенные затраты связаны с производством нескольких различных продуктов (потребление воды, электроэнергии, пара и т. д.), поэтому они распределяются пропорционально точным базам распределения между этими видами продуктов.Косвенные расходы на железнодорожном транспорте − общепроизводственные и общехозяйственные расходы.

На большинстве участков железнодорожного транспорта часть затрат производственных и хозяйственных подразделений носит косвенный характер. Общие производственные затраты - это затраты предприятий, отделов и других структурных подразделений предприятия, связанные с производственными процессами на железнодорожном транспорте. Их состав одинаков для всех основных видов деятельности и затрат происхождения (локомотивных и вагонных депо, дорожных расстояний, автовокзалов и т. д.).

Общие производственные затраты можно разделить на две группы. К первой относятся затраты, связанные с содержанием, ремонтом и амортизацией основных средств. К таким основным средствам относятся: рабочие и энергетические машины, природоохранное оборудование, автомобили отечественного производства, лабораторное оборудование, производственные здания и сооружения и многое другое.

Во вторую группу общепроизводственных затрат входят расходы на содержание производственного персонала: выплаты за нерабочее время, командировочные расходы рабочих, не относящиеся к аппарату управления, скидки на стоимость спецодежды и т.д.

Расходы на общепроизводственное производство и общехозяйственные расходы на железнодорожном транспорте суммируются на счете сбора 2310 - «Вспомогательные производственные расходы». При наличии в структурном подразделении нескольких видов деятельности, например, «Услуги локомотивной тяги» и «Ремонт

подвижного состава» или «Грузоперевозки», затраты являются прямыми затратами и должны распределяться между видами деятельности. Распределение затрат производится пропорционально заранее распределенным затратам в месяц по каждому элементу затрат и учитывается в счетах основных производственных затрат по видам деятельности.

Общие производственные затраты распределяются по счету в форме, представленной в таблице №1. Для вычета общепроизводственных затрат на железнодорожном транспорте производятся следующие бухгалтерские проводки:

- Дебет 2010 г. - счета "Основное производство" (по статьям и элементам затрат по основным видам деятельности) - 139 380 м.с.;
- дебет 2311 - "Вспомогательное производство" (по элементам затрат по прочим видам деятельности) - 37 368 м.с.;
- дебет 2610 - счета "Брак в производстве" (по элементам расходов по прочим видам деятельности) - 9492 м.с.;
- кредит 2310-«Вспомогательные производственные затраты» - 189 840 м.с.

Распределяя общие производственные затраты, они определяют свою долю в продукте, работе, обслуживающей другие виды деятельности.

Таблица №1

Учет распределения общих производственных затрат за январь (в тыс. сум)

База распределения, статьи и элемнты затрат	Всего	В том числе		
		основные виды деятельности	прочие виды деятельности	
		2010	2310	2610
Прямая заработная плата по видом деятельности-сумма в сумах в процентах	2 800 000 100 %	2 100 000 75%	5 600 000 20%	140 000 5%
«Затраты по оплате труда производственного персонала за нерораработанное время», в том числе элементы затрат: затраты на оплату труда отчисления на социальный налог	120 000 14 400	90 000 10 800	24000 2880	6000 720
Итого по статье	134 400	100 800	26 880	6 720

«Капитальный ремонт основных средств производственного назначения», в том числе элементы затрат: затраты ы на оплату труда отчисления на социальные налоги материальные затраты прочие затраты	 24 500 2 940 19200 4800	 18 375 2 205 14 400 3600	 4 900 588 3 840 960	 1 225 147 960 240
Итого по статье	51 440	38580	10 288	2 572
Итого по счёту 2510	189 840	139 380	37 168	9492

В таблице использован метод распределения общехозяйственных расходов пропорционально статьям затрат.

Согласно таблице №1 общехозяйственные расходы на железнодорожном транспорте учитываются на счете 2310 - «Вспомогательное производство».

Используются различные методы распределения косвенных затрат:

- пропорционально элементам затрат на производство;
- пропорционально количеству произведенной продукции;

При отсутствии других видов деятельности общие производственные затраты не распределяются по подразделениям только с одним основным видом деятельности.

Общие расходы на железнодорожный транспорт значительно возрастают. Общие эксплуатационные расходы можно разделить на две группы по их экономическому содержанию и назначению:

А. Расходы на содержание основного производства;

В. Непроизводственные затраты.

К группе «А» относятся расходы, связанные с обслуживанием технологических процессов производства продукции, работ, услуг. К этим расходам относятся содержание, ремонт и амортизация зданий, сооружений и других основных средств общего назначения (материальные склады, базы топлива, служебные легковые автомобили, инвентарь и т. д.), подготовка кадров, страхование кадров и имущества, защита сторожевой охраны и др.

В группе Б включены расходы, понесенные на этапе производства по причинам, не связанным с технологическим процессом и, следовательно, являющиеся результатом различных нарушений процесса. К ним относятся простои по причине отечественного производства, преодоление последствий аварий и катастроф, перегрузка вагонов из-за технических отказов, внеплановые затраты на ремонт локомотивов, потери материальных ценностей, в том числе чрезмерная естественная убыль

топлива при хранении. Эти затраты считаются неэффективными затратами, а специфической особенностью неэффективных затрат является невозможность их планирования. Поэтому затраты, возникающие при неэффективных, незапланированных действиях, приводят к нарушению нормативного процесса производства.

В соответствии с НСБУ 21 «План счетов бухгалтерского учета финансово-хозяйственной деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов и инструкция по его применению», зарегистрированной в МинЮсте 23.10.2002 № 1181, производственные затраты на предприятиях с значительными затратами на управление производством в течение месяца составили 2510 - Дебетуется счет «Общепроизводственные расходы».

В конце месяца эти затраты распределяются между видами продукции, а также между остатками незавершенного производства и продукции (работ, услуг) произведённой во вспомогательном производстве. Следовательно, на счете 2510 нет сальдо.

По окончании отчетного месяца счет «Общепроизводственные расходы» распределяется следующими бухгалтерскими проводками:

Дебет 2010 - Счет "Основное производство".

Дебет 2310 - Счет "Вспомогательное производство".

Дебет 2610 - "Брак в производстве " и прочие счета расходов.

Кредит-2510 - Счет "Общепроизводственные расходы".

На сегодняшний день предприятия отрасли железнодорожного транспорта имеют затраты общего характера, но они не группируются и не учитываются отдельно. На железнодорожном транспорте 2510 - Счет "Общепроизводственные расходы" не используется. Согласно приведенным выше данным, на счете 2310 «Вспомогательное производство» учитываются как вспомогательные производственные затраты, общепроизводственные, так и общепроизводственные расходы.

Изучение теоретических источников и текущее исследование расчета эксплуатационных затрат позволило разработать следующие выводы и рекомендации по его совершенствованию:

- Учет общепроизводственных и общехозяйственных расходов предприятий железнодорожного транспорта на счете 2510 - «Общепроизводственные расходы» позволяет правильно определить себестоимость товаров (работ, услуг), произведенных железнодорожным транспортом, и повысить достоверность финансовых результатов.

- В учетной политике железнодорожного транспорта целесообразно определить способы распределения вспомогательной продукции и общепроизводственных затрат.

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭНЕРГОЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье проанализирован вопрос повышения энергоэффективности промышленных предприятий. Автор рассматривает вопросы, связанные с основными направлениями повышения энергоэффективности. Чтобы повышения энергоэффективности была максимально эффективна, необходимо четко и ясно понять, что более всего мешает внедрению энергоэффективных технологий и устранению прежних стереотипов поведения.

Ключевые слова: повышение энергоэффективности, предприятия, энергосбережение, энергоресурс, технологических процесс.

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INCREASING THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF THE ENTERPRISE

Annotation: This article analyzes the issue of increasing the energy efficiency of industrial enterprises. The author considers issues related to the main directions of energy efficiency. In order for energy efficiency improvements to be as effective as possible, it is necessary to clearly and clearly understand what most of all hinders the introduction of energy efficient technologies and the elimination of old stereotypes of behavior.

Key words: energy efficiency improvement, enterprises, energy saving, energy resource, technological process.

Энергетическая эффективность – характеристики, отражающие отношение полезного эффекта от использования энергетических ресурсов к затратам энергетических ресурсов, произведенным в целях получения такого эффекта, применительно к продукции, технологическому процессу, юридическому лицу, индивидуальному предпринимателю.

Уровень энергетической эффективности производства оказывает существенное влияние на конкурентоспособность предприятия, что в условиях рыночной экономики напрямую влияет на занимаемую долю рынка. С учетом постоянного роста цен на энергетические ресурсы, влияние уровня энергетической эффективности на успешную деятельность предприятия усиливается с каждым годом, а вопрос повышения энергоэффективности производства приобретает первостепенную важность [1].

Важным показателем уровня энергетической эффективности на производственных предприятиях является величина энергоемкости выпускаемой продукции, представляющая долю стоимости энергетических ресурсов в производимой продукции.

Снижение энергоемкости продукции позволяет снизить себестоимость её производства и тем самым повысить конкурентоспособность.

Под показателями энергетической эффективности предприятия понимается удельный расход энергетических ресурсов на выпуск единицы продукции. Помимо общего удельного расхода энергетических ресурсов на выпуск продукции выделяют удельный расход энергоресурсов на отдельные этапы производства, отдельные технологические процессы или технологические операции. Также показатель энергетической эффективности может быть определен для отдельной единицы используемого на предприятии оборудования [2].

Для отражения энергоэффективности работы отдельного оборудования или производственных процессов преимущественно используются индивидуальные показатели энергетической эффективности отдельно по каждому потребляемому энергоресурсу с размерностью кВт*ч/ед. продукции, Гкал/ед.продукции, куб.м./ед.продукции и т.д. Для отражения энергоэффективности всего предприятия или энергоэффективности по определенной номенклатуре выпускаемой продукции используется показатель суммарного расхода всех потребляемых энергоресурсов на выпуск продукции с размерностью т.у.т./ед. продукции.

Как повысить энергоэффективность предприятия

Первым шагом к повышению энергетической эффективности является детальный аудит текущего состояния систем потребления энергоресурсов и отдельного оборудования, а также анализ договорных условий с поставщиками энергоресурсов и эффективности организации технологических процессов с точки зрения потребления энергетических ресурсов [3].

По результатам проведенного аудита необходимо получить информацию по 3-м основным направлениям [4], [5], [6]:

1. Имеется ли возможность изменить договорные условия с поставщиками энергоресурсов с целью снижения платежей. Зачастую существенного снижения платежей за электроэнергию можно получить благодаря смене системы ценообразования. В случае наличия возможности получения энергоресурсов от альтернативных поставщиков, необходимо провести сравнительные расчеты платежей.

2. Возможно ли снизить объем потребленных энергоресурсов или платежей за них за счет изменения организации производственного процесса. Например, при применении многоставочного тарифа на

электрическую энергию существенную экономию дает сдвиг пиков потребления в сторону более низких тарифных ставок, а в случае оплаты за мощность – сглаживание пиковых нагрузок. В некоторых случаях изменение режима работы оборудования требует изменения организации производственных процессов, в других случаях режим работы оборудования может быть изменен без вмешательства в организацию производства. За счет оптимальной организации производственных процессов можно снизить количество нагревов, пусков, растопок и других энергоемких операций.

3. Должен быть определен потенциал энергосбережения и получен перечень технических энергосберегающих мероприятий с расчетом необходимых инвестиций, ожидаемой экономии и сроков окупаемости. Данные мероприятия могут давать как прямую экономию энергоресурсов, так и экономию расходов на оплату энергоресурсов без экономии энергоресурсов в натуральном выражении. Примером является установка системы накопления электроэнергии при использовании 2-х или 3-х зонного тарифа на электроэнергию. Система берет электроэнергию из сети ночью, в период действия низкой тарифной ставки и отдает электроэнергию потребителям в период действия высокой тарифной ставки. Также данная система может быть использована для снижения пиковой мощности (в случае оплаты за мощность).

Реализация мероприятий по повышению энергоэффективности.

После проведения детального Аудита и обоснования каждого мероприятия проводится поэтапное внедрение мероприятий с учетом запланированных сроков, планируемого эффекта и необходимых инвестиций.

Мероприятия по энергосбережению можно разбить на три условные группы:

- Организационные мероприятия
- Низкозатратные мероприятия
- Выскозатратные мероприятия

Организационные мероприятия

Большая часть организационных мероприятий при должной проработке на этапе аудита может быть реализована специалистами предприятия без привлечения сторонних организаций. Часть мероприятий требует привлечения специализированных организаций или дополнительных финансовых расходов. Все требуемые инвестиции должны быть учтены на этапе проведения аудита.

Мы рекомендуем внедрить все организационные мероприятия сразу и без особого анализа и раздумий.

Внедрение организационных мероприятий, как правило, ничего не стоит, но может дать моментальный результат.

К организационным мероприятиям можно отнести:

- Проверка договоров на энергоснабжение. Переход на более выгодный тариф.
- Оптимизация порядка эксплуатации и графика ремонтов оборудования.
- Оптимизация порядка эксплуатации систем освещения, кондиционирования, вентиляции.

Низкозатратные мероприятия по энергосбережению.

На низкозатратные мероприятия по энергосбережению необходимо взглянуть более детально.

Первым делом нам необходимо рассчитать срок окупаемости всех низкозатратных мероприятий.

И так, вот 3 простых правила внедрения энергосберегающих мероприятий:

1. Мероприятия, срок окупаемости которых менее одного года, следует внедрять сразу и в первую очередь.

2. Низкозатратные мероприятия, которые окупятся за два-три года, необходимо ранжировать по сроку окупаемости и постепенно внедрять в последующие годы.

3. Мероприятия по энергосбережению, срок окупаемости которых более трех лет, можно отложить на потом или вовсе исключить из списка.

Самый детальный анализ необходимо посвятить высокозатратным – инвестиционным мероприятиям.

Высокозатратные мероприятия по энергосбережению.

Высокозатратные мероприятия требуют, как правило,

- высоких вложений,
- поэтапный план внедрения,
- и имеют длинный срок окупаемости.

Хотя, длинный срок окупаемости – это не факт.

Например, перевод котлов в водогрейный режим – высокозатратное мероприятие, которое может окупиться за 6-12 месяцев.

Поэтапный план внедрения проще всего объяснить на примере.

Допустим, на предприятии необходимо сократить затраты на отопление.

Контроль и корректировка результатов

Перед тем, как внедрять какие-либо мероприятия, вам необходимо зафиксировать базовые показатели.

Базовые показатели это точка отсчета, с которой вы будите сравнить свои результаты.

Точка отсчета особенно важна для заключения и контроля энергосервисного договора.

Давайте приведем пример.

Допустим, ваше предприятие потребляет 10 000 кВт.ч. электроэнергии в месяц и выпускает при этом 5 000 единиц продукции.

Это ваш базовый показатель.

Далее, в течение следующих 2х лет вы

- проводите энергоаудит,
- разрабатываете план действий и
- внедряете энергосберегающие мероприятия с целью повысить энергоэффективность предприятия в секторе электропотребления.

Через 2 года ваше предприятие потребляет 12 000 кВт. ч. электроэнергии, выпускает при этом 7 000 единиц продукции.

Базовое потребление электроэнергии на единицу продукции = 10 000 кВт.ч./5 000 единиц продукции = 2 кВт.ч. на 1 единицу продукции.

Потребление электроэнергии на единицу продукции после внедрения энергосберегающих мероприятий = 12 000 кВт.ч./7 000 единиц продукции = 1,714 кВт.ч. на 1 единицу продукции % Падения = (2/1,714 – 1) * 100% = 16,7%

Вам удалось снизить потребление электроэнергии на 16,7% из расчета на 1 единицу продукции.

Если ваша цель была – 15% – отлично, эффект от мероприятий превысил ожидаемый результат.

Если ваша цель была – 20% – необходимо разобраться, почему цель не достигнута, устранить недочеты и попытаться достичь результата в следующем периоде.

Как повысить энергоэффективность предприятия – подводим итог

Подводя итог нашего процесса повышения энергоэффективности производственного предприятия, хочу еще раз заострить ваше внимание на правильном подходе к данной задаче:

- Анализируем структуру затрат на энергоресурсы
- Определяем самые затратные процессы
- Выявляем причины и источники энергопотерь
- Составляем список экономически целесообразных мероприятий и план их внедрения
- Внедряем энергосберегающие мероприятия и контролируем их отдачу

Если вы будите следовать данному процессу, мы гарантируем вам позитивный результат.

Мероприятия технического характера в большинстве случаев требуют определенных финансовых вложения. Размер инвестиций определяется на этапе аудита. В зависимости от размера инвестиций, чистой приведенной стоимости мероприятий и индекса рентабельности инвестиций принимается решение об источнике инвестиций. В зависимости от источника инвестиций мероприятия могут быть реализованы на основе следующих принципов:

- реализация мероприятий за счет собственных средств предприятия;
- реализация мероприятий за счет кредитных средств;

-реализация мероприятий на основе энергосервисного контракта (энергетического перфоманс - контракта);

-реализация мероприятий на основе договора подряда/поставки с элементами энергосервисного контракта в части гарантии получения экономии энергоресурсов.

Мониторинг повышения энергоэффективности. Не менее важным этапом в повышении энергоэффективности предприятия является мониторинг эффективности реализованных мероприятий.

Мониторинг должен осуществляться индивидуально для каждого мероприятия или группы идентичных мероприятий. Продолжительность мониторинга определяется отдельно для каждого мероприятия в зависимости от его особенностей. Сравнение величины потребления энергоресурсов необходимо проводить с сопоставимых условиях.

Расчет снижения платежей должен учитываться с учетом изменения тарифов а также дисконтирования денежного потока.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ

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MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTLARIDA TA'LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISHDA ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIK VA AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH-DOLZARB VAZIFAMIZ

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida ta'lim sifatini oshirishda zamonaviy pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalardan foydalanishning vazifalari, muammolari haqida muhim ma'lumotlar xulosa va tavsiyalar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: pedagogik texnologiya, axborot texnologiya, intellektual salohiyat, iqtidor, qobiliyat, multimediyali ta'lim.

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USE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS - OUR MISSION

Annotation. This article provides important information, conclusions and recommendations on the tasks and problems of using modern pedagogical and information technologies to improve the quality of education in preschool education.

Keywords: pedagogical technology, information technology, intellectual potential, talent, ability, multimedia education.

Bugungi kunda barkamol avlodni tarbiyalashda yoshlarni intellektual salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish va ularning har tomonlama rivojlangan shaxs etib voyaga yetkazish – davlatimiz siyosatini ustivor yo'nalishga aylangan.

Mamlakatimizda Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, moddiy-texnika bazasini mustahkamlash, maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari tarmog'ini kengaytirish, malakali pedagog kadrlar bilan ta'minlash, bolalarni maktab ta'limiga tayyorlash darajasini tubdan yaxshilash, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoniga zamonaviy ta'lim dasturlari va texnologiyalarini tatbiq etish,

bolalarni har tomonlama intellektual, axloqiy, estetik va jismoniy rivojlantirish uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratish maqsadida bir qator qonunlar va qonun osti hujjatlar qabul qilingan.

Shulardan biri O'zbekiston Respublikasi "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi Qonunining 10-moddasida ta'lim turlari sanab o'tilib, uning birinchi turi - "Maktabgacha ta'lim" ekanligi ta'kidlangan. Shuningdek, 11-moddasida: "Maktabgacha ta'lim bola shaxsini sog'lom va yetuk, maktabda o'qishga tayyorlangan tarzda shakllantirish maqsadini ko'zlaydi. Bu ta'lim olti-yetti yoshgacha oilada, bolalar bog'chasida va mulk shaklidan qat'iy nazar boshqa ta'lim muassasalarida olib boriladi", - deyilgan Chunki jismoniy sog'lom ma'naviy yetuk shaxslargina buyuk kelajakni yaratadi.

Darhaqiqat, ta'lim-tarbiya qanchalik erta boshlansa uning samarasi shunchalik erta namoyon bo'ladi va insonning butun hayot tarziga ijobiy ta'sir qiladi. «Maktabgacha ta'lim» atamasi 1997 yilda YUNESKO qarori bilan kiritilgan bo'lib, uzluksiz ta'lim tizimining birinchi bosqichini tashkil etadi.

Bu albatta quvonarli hol. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida ta'lim sifatini oshirishda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish bugungi kundagi dolzarb vazifa deb bejizga aytilmagan.Hozirgi davrimiz texnologiya asri bo'lganligi uchun har bir tarbiyalanuvchining zamon bilan hamnafas qilib o'stirish maqsadida "Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturining 9-moddasida "Barcha bosqichdagi ta'lim jarayonlarini kompyuterlashtirish va axborotlashtirish amalga oshiriladi", - deb aytilgan. Shuningdek YUNISEF tashkilotining «Bolaga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim dasturi"da MTTlarining ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida yangi pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish dolzarb masala ekanligi ta'kidlangan.

Yuqorida bayon qilingan dalillar MTT bolalarida kompyuter savodxonligini shakllantirish, ularni kompyuter bilan elementar tarzda muomala qilishga o'rgatish va maktab ta'limiga tayyorlash dolzarb masalalardan biri ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Yosh bolalar tevarak-atrofga, voqea va xodisalarga, narsa va buyumlarga qiziquvchan bo'ladi. Hamma narsani ushlab, paypaslab, yurgizib, harakatga keltirib ko'rishni yoqtiradilar. MTTlarida multimediali kompyuterli ta'limni amalga oshirishning asosiy talablaridan biri - bolalarning kompyuter savodxonligini shakllantirish va ularni kompyuterda mustaqil ishlashini ta'minlashdan iborat.

Tarbiyalanuvchilarning kompyuter savodxonligini shakllantirilishdan asosiy maqsad ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini amalga oshirishda kompyuterdan foydalanishga qaratilgani sababli, tarbiyachi o'zining nazorati ostida "Sichqoncha" yordamida turli ta'lim o'yinlarini, matematik amallarni, ekologik topshiriqlarni va shularga o'xshash vazifalarni bajartirishga o'tadi. Tarbiyalanuvchilar "Sichqoncha"dan foydalanish bo'yicha to'la amaliy malaka va ko'nikma hosil qilganlaridan so'ng mustaqil ish bajara boshlaydilar. Bu holda ham tarbiyachi ularning ishini doimiy kuzatib turadi.

MTT tarbiyalanuvchilarida kompyuter savodxonligini shakllantirishning yana bir qulay tomoni shundan iboratki, multimedia texnologiyasidan

foydalanish jarayonida tarbiyalanuvchilarning bilimini baholash ham kompyuter xotirasiga kiritilgan test savollari, rasmlar, o'yinlar, mashqlar, taqdimotlar orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bu holda tarbiyalanuvchilar berilgan savollarga to'g'ri javob topishlari shart.

Multimedia vositalarini tayyorlash va bolalarning kompyuter savodxonligini shakllantirish metodikasi shaxsiy kompyuterlar multimedia texnologiyasining asosiy texnik vositasi hisoblanadi

Zamonaviy jamiyatning rivojlanishi pedagogik yangiliklar tajribasini, psixologik va pedagogik tadqiqotlar natijalarini umumlashtirish va tizimlashtirishni talab qiladi. Bu muammoni hal qilish usullaridan biri bu bolalar bilan ta'limiy va tarbiyaviy ishlarni tashkil etishning texnologik yondashuvidir. Maktabgacha ta'limda pedagogik texnologiya - ta'lim jarayonini amalga oshirish uchun shakllar, usullar, texnikalar, o'quv vositalarining kompleksini anglatadi. Pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish zarurati quyidagi sabablarga bog'liq:

- Pedagogik texnologiyaning ahamiyati shundaki, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning yutuqlarini baholashning zamonaviy yondashuvlarini aniqlaydi;

-Shaxsiy va tabaqalashtirilgan vazifalar uchun sharoit yaratadi.

Bugungi kunda ilg‘or xorijiy tajribani hisobga olgan holda bolalarni har tomonlama intellektual, axloqiy, estetik va jismoniy rivojlantirish sharoitlarini yaratish, maktabgacha ta'lim sifatini oshirish, maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida bolalarni maktabga sifatli tayyorlashni tubdan yaxshilash, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoniga jahon amaliyotida keng qo‘llaniladigan zamonaviy ta'lim dasturlari va texnologiyalarini joriy etish, maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlariga pedagog kadrlarni tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish mexanizmini takomillashtirishdan iborat dolzarb vazifalar qo‘yilgan. Maktabgacha yosh-bu shaxsning poydevori qo'yilgan, irodasi rivojlangan va ijtimoiy kompetentsiyasi shakllanadigan o'ziga xos va hal qiluvchi davr.

Ma'lumki, maktabgacha ta'limning asosiy maqsadi bola shaxsini sog'lom va yetuk, maktabda o'qishga tayyorlangan tarzda shakllantirishdan iborat. Ushbu maqsadni amalga oshrishda hozirgi asr-axborot asri ekanligidan kelib chiqqan holda maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoniga axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy etish davr taqozasidir.

Bugungi kunda maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari tarbiyachilarining asosiy vazifalari bolalarda iqtidor va qobiliyatni yanada o'stirish, ularning bilim olish istiqbolini rivojlantirishdan iborat.

Shunga ko'ra, tarbiyachi mashg'ulotlarda turli o'quv pedagogik dasturlardan, elektron qo'llanmalardan, pedagogik o'yinlardan foydalansa tarbiyachi va tarbiyalanuvchi o'rtasidagi to'siq yo'qoladi, bolalarning xarakteri kengroq ochiladi. Bolalarda kuzatuvchanlik, xotira diqqati kuchayadi chunki, mashg'ulotda majburiy bilim berish bo'lmaydi, bilimni ixtiyoriy qabul qilish orqali ijobiy natijaga erishadi. MTTlarda pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish kunning dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, maktabgacha ta`lim uzluksiz ta`limning boshlang'ich qismi hisoblanadi. U bolaning sog'lom va rivojlangan shaxs bo'lib shakllanishini ta`minlab, o'qishga bo'lgan ishtiyoqini uyg'otib, tizimli o'qitishga tayyorlab boradi. 6-7 yoshgacha bo'lgan maktabgacha ta`lim davlat va nodavlat bolalar maktabgacha ta`lim muassasalarida va oilada amalga oshiriladi. Maktabgacha ta`limning maqsadi – bolalarni maktabdagi o'qishga tayyorlash, bolani sog'lom, rivojlangan, mustaqil shaxs bo'lib shakllantirish, qobiliyatlarini ochib berish, o'qishga, tizimli ta`limga bo'lgan ishtiyoqini tarbiyalashdir. Bunda esa bizga zamonaviy pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalardan foydalanish zarurati paydo bo'lar ekan.Biz yuqorida sanab o'tgan barcha jabhalarda ta'lim sifatini oshirishda ulardan foydalanish eng sifatli samarali va yagona usul ekanligiga amin bo'ldik.

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COOPERATION OF BUSINESS ENTITIES IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The article reveals the necessity at the present stage of implementing an industrial policy aimed at stimulating the localization of production and expanding intersectoral cooperation. Cooperation of large and small business entities. The author, based on statistical, system and situational analysis, showed that the cooperation of business structures in the national economy will allow achieving maximum competitive advantages of the enterprise system. The paper analyzes the subcontract system of interaction between small and large industrial enterprises.

Keywords: integration, import substitution, clusters, large business, small business, intersectoral cooperation, entrepreneurship, industry, subcontract.

Introduction. In the Strategy of Actions on the five priority areas of development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev of February 7, 2017 of Uzbekistan, in order to increase the competitiveness of the national economy by deepening structural transformations, modernization and diversification of its leading industries, sets the task of continuing the policy of stimulating the localization of production and import substitution, primarily consumer goods and components, expanding intersectoral industrial cooperation [1]. Taking into account the importance of this issue, in 2019, resolutions were adopted aimed at developing industrial cooperation [2] and "creating a unified system for localization of industrial production in the republic, accelerating localization processes in industries and regions, mastering the production of components, spare parts and materials through the full and efficient use of production capacities, as well as expanding cooperative ties in industry and optimizing the volume of imports" [3]. Intersectoral industrial cooperation is an effective and modern method that allows the country's enterprises to achieve high production efficiency through the rational use of installed capacities, better use of available resources, and contributes to employment growth. This contributes to the improvement of the social situation, primarily in rural areas and in small towns. The most important and integral factor in ensuring industrial growth is the expansion of intersectoral industrial cooperation, including between large

enterprises of the republic and small businesses and private entrepreneurship, the deepening of production localization processes, the creation of production facilities based on local raw materials that ensure import substitution and saturation of the domestic market with necessary consumer goods, medicines, industrial and technical products, components and materials. The 2020 coronavirus pandemic has exposed many problems in the global economy. For a huge number of industrial enterprises around the world, the closure of borders and the collapse of logistics chains have led to disruptions in the supply of key elements and components. As a result, many countries are moving away from a significant focus on the import component, expanding their own production of products that are acutely important for the domestic market. Uzbekistan has been implementing its own programs for localization and the formation of cooperation chains between large local industries and small businesses for a long time to create import substitution mechanisms. In total, 680 enterprises took part in the Localization Program in 2020, the volume of production of localized products for 1427 projects amounted to 15335.3 billion rubles. sum, products worth $ 192.9 million were sold for export and new jobs were created – 7697 units. The main volume of production (53.0%) and export (60.4%) of localized products was provided by industrial enterprises of republican subordination. Regional enterprises, which created 68.9% of all jobs, participated in the implementation of 67.3% of localization projects.

Research methodology. The methodological basis of the study was the views on entrepreneurship of such authors as J. Galbraith, P. Drucker, A. Marshall, B. Santo, K. Tateisi, A. Hosking, J. Schumpeter, etc. Among the most important studies that cover certain aspects of small business development in the CIS, it should be noted such authors as T. Alimova, B. Anikin, A. Blinov, A. Busygin, E. Buchwald, V. Buyanov, D. Zemlyakov, S. Kalendzhyan, G. Kleiner, K.I. Kurpayanidi, M. Lapusta. The works of A. Akhmedieva, U. Validzhanova, M.A. Ikramov, O. Ismailov, L. Ishmukhamedova, K. Kurpayanidi, N. Makhmudov, S. Salaev, I. Tursunov, M. Tursunkhodzhaev, E. Ergashev, M. Eshov and others were devoted directly to the development of small business and private entrepreneurship [6-44]. The study used statistical methods, empirical, system and situational analysis

Results and discussion. Considering the trends in the development of small business in Uzbekistan, it can be revealed that the share of small business in GDP in January-December 2020, the share of small business in GDP was 53.9 % (54.2% in January-December 2019). This decrease is explained by an increase in the share of large enterprises in the GDP structure. In the regional context, the largest share of small entrepreneurship (business) in GRP falls on the Jizzakh (82.7%), Surkhandarya (77.1%), Khorezm (75.3%), Bukhara (74.7 %) and Samarkand (73.9 %) regions. In the Navoi region, this indicator remains low and is equal to 25.5 %. In January-December 2020, the share of small businesses in the total volume of industrial production amounted to 27.5 %. In

the regional context, the largest share of small businesses in the total volume of production was 64.2 in the Jizzakh region%, Namangan - 50.0%, Surkhandarya-47.3%, Ferghana-45.9%, Samarkand-45.5%, Tashkent - 38.7%, Syrdarya-37.3 %, Bukhara-34.8 %, Kashkadarya — 34.7% and Khorezm-29.5% regions. In the Navoi region, the share of small businesses remains low - 6.6%. In January-December 2020, the volume of exports of products (works, services) of small businesses amounted to 3,100. 6 million US dollars, or 20.5% of its total volume.

Currently, small enterprises compensate for the slowness of large ones in the search and implementation of new technological solutions, in the development of new sales markets, in the prompt receipt of advanced innovations. This allows large enterprises to shift some of their risks to small ones. The cooperation of small enterprises with each other and with large enterprises can offset the imperfection of the state policy of supporting small entrepreneurship. But there is another point of view. It lies in the fact that the dependence of enterprises on each other is a negative aspect. The enterprise must be an independent economic entity [7,22,25,34].

The effective economic development of each economic entity is determined by the combination of its inherent economic resources, the degree of efficiency of their use in the reproduction process and how successful the conditions for economic integration with other industrial enterprises of the region or industry are [8,9,36,38]. The market economy is characterized by a variety of relationships between enterprises in integrated structures, and growing competition pushes economic entities to search for more effective forms of cooperation, stimulates the emergence of integration entities that differ in the ways of interaction and management. The economic stability of small enterprises largely depends on their relationships with larger enterprises. It is safe to say that today small business is most closely connected with large financial companies (banks) and monopoly manufacturers. The modern economic environment requires such interaction, because, as foreign experience shows, it contributes to the development of the business environment. Relations between large and small businesses have passed through a number of stages throughout history. In the conditions of industry and subject specialization, small enterprises often served large ones or produced some products for them, but all their connections passed through the market. Big business was interested only in the price of products produced by small enterprises, and if it was lower than the cost of their own production of these goods, large enterprises bought them. Large enterprises were not interested in the quality of their products [25-32]. In the economically developed countries of the world, where a balanced state policy of supporting entrepreneurship is aimed at achieving socio-economic growth, the process of active interaction of small, medium and large businesses is gradually taking place. In addition, in various countries with market economies, a general pattern has emerged, manifested in the most

successful development of communities of small and medium-sized enterprises, grouped around leading large enterprises on the basis of industrial, scientific, technical and economic ties in geographically limited areas.

The integration of industrial enterprises of small and large enterprises allows us to achieve maximum competitive advantages of the corporate system. Using the skills of a partner company in the process of cooperative interaction, commodity producers can with great difficulty get what they find in independent functioning [35-58].

The commonality of forms of cooperation between large and small enterprises is a special segment in the system of external relations of large enterprises. Inter-firm interaction compensates for the lack of certain resources at a particular enterprise by redistributing them, which ensures the continuity of the reproductive economic cycle. When integrating industrial enterprises, the problem of the most effective use of the potential of each industry is solved, that is, there is a synergistic effect of the entire integration education, which is not available with the independent functioning of the integration participants [12-19].

In countries with developed market economies, an important tool for improving the competitiveness of industrial production is the development of interaction between small and large enterprises using the mechanism of subcontracting (industrial cooperation). The interaction of industrial enterprises with small enterprises allows obtaining significant competitive advantages. Using the skills of a partner company in the process of cooperative interaction, commodity producers can with great difficulty get what they find in independent functioning. Large enterprises are one of the most important elements of the external environment of small business, the importance of which, firstly, is determined by their leading role in the market system, and secondly, large enterprises have a huge potential for supporting small businesses, implemented by various forms of economic integration. Thanks to the flexibility and maneuverability of small businesses, large companies have the opportunity to increase the efficiency of their production, create new sales channels, master and implement advanced technologies. The interaction of industrial enterprises of small and large businesses allows us to achieve maximum competitive advantages of the corporate system [13,14].

In our opinion, the problems of accelerating the development of entrepreneurship in the manufacturing sector can be solved, first of all, through the cooperative interaction of small and large enterprises. Industrial cooperation allows large companies to increase labor productivity and production efficiency, and small enterprises to load existing equipment with production orders, thereby automatically solving the sales problem. In general, industrial cooperation contributes to the further structural restructuring of the industry's economy, increases the use and competitiveness of enterprises and improves the socio-economic situation in the region.

In our opinion, the allocation of subcontracts can be considered as a type of industrial cooperation, in which the division of labor is used between the contractor - an assembly plant with the minimum necessary own production facilities (the most profitable production processes that decisively affect the quality of products) and subcontractors - specialized enterprises that produce components, works, services, R & D. Unlike simple supplies of raw materials and components, the organizational system of subcontracting production is characterized by greater strength and reliability of connections, as it is usually accompanied by stable long-term partnerships with a wider range of mutual problems of the general contractor and a specialized subcontractor [54-63]. For this reason, the allocation of subcontracts should be attributed to one of the most effective tools for improving the efficiency of industrial production, with the help of which the contractor company eliminates all non-strategic industries and orders the necessary components from subcontractors. For the contractor, the main advantage of awarding subcontracts is the relatively low cost of small business components and services, since they have lower overhead costs. This reduces the cost of the final product. The contractor is guaranteed the supply of high-quality and compatible products, which allows to reduce inventory to a minimum. In addition, it becomes possible to reduce capital investments in the means of production, save financial resources and reduce managers and labor. Thus, the contractor can optimize the use of its resources, develop new technologies, assist in the production of technically complex and high-tech products, develop new sales channels, etc.

Subcontracting is a modern and effective method of organizing industrial production, based on the interaction of large and small industrial enterprises at all stages of the production cycle according to the principles of long-term, stability, a high degree of responsibility and trust. As a result, it is necessary to develop scientific, methodological and practical recommendations for the formation of a management system for cooperation between large and small industrial enterprises with subcontractors, which will ensure the involvement of their potential in the processes of industrial cooperation and the formation of a stable strategic partnership between them.

A more advanced form of cooperation is industrial clusters, which are a group of geographically localized and interconnected enterprises, suppliers of equipment, components, specialized services, infrastructure, scientific and educational institutions and other organizations that complement each other and strengthen the competitive advantages of individual companies and the cluster as a whole. The interaction of enterprises belonging to the cluster is a symbiosis of cooperation and competition. The development of clusters gives the maximum synergistic effect and provides a favorable environment for attracting investment, introducing new technologies, reducing the cost of production and increasing its competitiveness. In a broad sense, clusters are a means of economic and industrial development of regions. Industrial clusters successfully

solve the problem of creating cooperative ties and make an important contribution to the socio-economic development of both regions and the country as a whole. For the first time in February 2017, the implementation of cluster reform in Uzbekistan was proposed by President Sh. Mirziyoyev during a visit to the Bukhara region as part of the consistent implementation of measures to form market relations between farms and textile industry enterprises. Currently, in Uzbekistan, in addition to cotton textiles, agro-industrial clusters are being created for the production and processing of cereals and other crops, as well as animal husbandry and fish farming products.

Conclusions. In conclusion, we note that it is necessary to develop a mechanism for forming a system of managing relations among orders in industry, which includes such elements as setting goals, formulating goals and analyzing factors that determine the possibility of implementing and developing a system of organizing subcontracts for organizing production, as well as creating a mechanism for evaluating the effectiveness of a cooperative for subcontracts. In our opinion, it is necessary to develop a concept of industrial policy taking into account the development of large and small enterprises in the field of industrial production, set state priorities in this area and create a legal framework for the provision of subcontracts.

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ПРИНЦИПЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕМ (СУП)

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассмотрены вопросы организации результативной деятельности предприятия с точки зрения формирования и ведения деятельности его руководителями, которые в сравнении с рядовыми сотрудниками выполняют роль «мозга». В статье рассматриваются вопросы потенциала - свойств, знаний, обязанностей и стремлений руководителей, входящих в СУП, которыми они должны обладать в интересах работы предприятия. Рассмотрена основная информация, для анализа, синтеза и принятия решений Руководителями, входящими в СУП, получаемая от подразделений предприятия и из внешней среды.*

Ключевые слова: Система Управления Предприятием (СУП), базовый потенциал СУП, Синергия, информация для обработки Системой Управления Предприятием.

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PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION OF THE ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (EMS) / ORGANIZATION

Annotation: This article discusses the issues of organizing the productive activity of an enterprise in terms of the formation and conduct of activities by its leaders, who, in comparison with ordinary employees, play the role of a "brain". The article deals with the issues of potential - properties, knowledge, duties and aspirations of the managers included in the EMS, which they must possess in the

interests of the enterprise. The basic information for analysis, synthesis and decision-making by the Managers included in the EMS, received from the departments of the enterprise and from the external environment, is considered.

Key words: Enterprise Management System (EMS), basic potential of EMS, Synergy, information for processing by the Enterprise Management System.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Деятельность людей направлена на улучшение их жизнедеятельности. Для достижения этой цели люди объединяются, что позволяет решать различные проблемы более эффективно. Изначально форму объединения людей стали называть «Организация». Таким образом Организация – это люди, их возможности и потенциал. Организация решает социальные вопросы общества. Одна из разновидностей Организации – это Предприятие. Предприятие - объединение людей, деятельность которого направлена на изготовление чего-либо. При этом целью Предприятия является изготовление материальных/ нематериальных ценностей для людей и получения прибыли, позволяющей получать организаторам Предприятий больше различных благоприятных событий в жизни.

Вывод – Предприятие один из видов Организации.

Предприятие – сложное объединение людей. Люди - это основной источник деятельности и достижения целей Предприятия. Для достижения целей людей надо заинтересовать, сплотить, организовать, обеспечить механическим оборудованием и необходимыми технологиями. Этими функциями в Предприятии занимаются люди, которые объединяются в Систему Управления Предприятием (СУП).

Система − это сложное понятие. Оно представляет собой объединение отдельных частей производства – люди, материалы, комплектующие, полуфабрикаты, оборудование и др. Эти части должны быть объединены в единое целое, как организм человека, что позволит достигать цели производства. Производственные процессы должны быть разработаны и объединены. Процесс объединения и дальнейшее управление производственными процессами осуществляет СУП.

Создание СУП - это сложный процесс. Для его организации необходимы принципы, которые определяют базовый потенциал СУП. Эта база должна учитывать функции, которые ложатся в основу деятельности СУП, структуру для установления ответственности составных частей СУП, информационные потоки между ее составными частями и технологию работы ее частей. Для формирования СУП, кроме ее базового потенциала, необходимо учитывать информацию, которую СУП должна обрабатывать. Общий вид для организации СУП показан на рис. 1.



Рис. 1. Система Управления Предприятием

БАЗОВЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ СУП

Базовый потенциал определяет свойства и знания руководителей, которыми они обладают. Именно этот потенциал лежит в основе деятельности СУП и в графическом виде показан на рис.2.

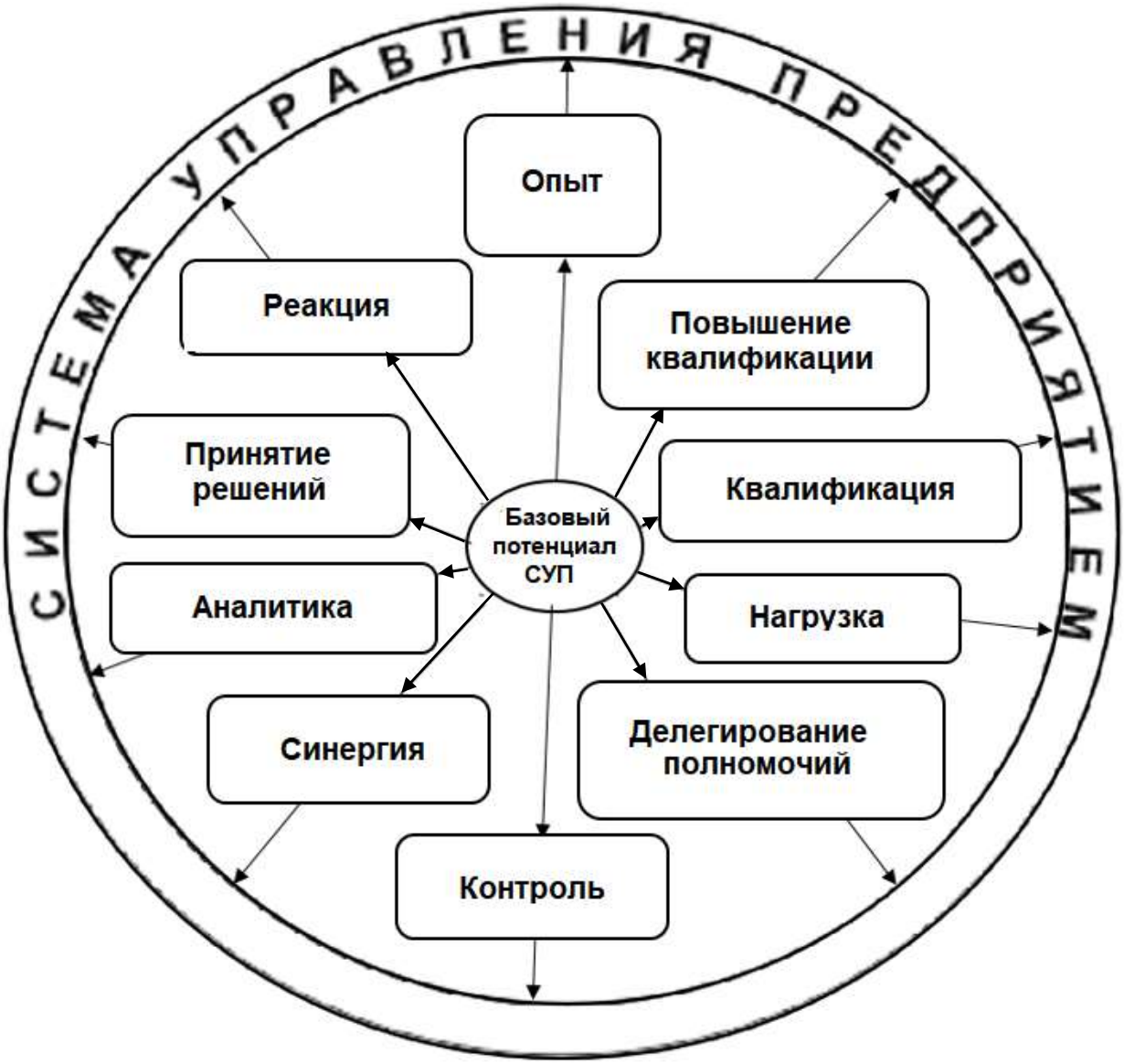


Рис. 2. Свойства и знания руководителей Предприятия.

Опыт. Знания, умения, способности людей в определенном виде деятельности отражаются в их работе, до момента формирования определенной СУП. Руководители, составляющие СУП (далее по тексту – Руководители), должны иметь определенный практический опыт ведения управления в конкретной предметной области. Этот факт и определяет сферу деятельности конкретного руководителя.

Аналитика. Аналитика отражает процесс умения вести анализ информации, соответствующей конкретной предметной области, и получать адекватные выводы по результатам анализа. Руководитель должен уметь выявлять информацию других процессов, которая оказывает влияние на результаты работы производственных процессов, которыми он управляет. Второй существенный момент проведения аналитики – это синтез необходимых изменений в работе курируемых процессов. Разработка необходимых изменений, повышающих эффективность и

производительность курируемых процессов, Руководитель должен основывать на выявленных недостатках работы процессов, отраженных в выводах процесса анализа.

Синергия. По результатам анализа можно получать информацию о работе процесса, которая не соответствует суммарным запланированным результатам работы его подпроцессов/ процедур. Такое состояние работы процесса происходит тогда, когда Руководитель не учитывает все факторы работы подпроцессов/ процедур в совокупности, либо у него отсутствуют знания их специфических особенностей работы в совокупности.

Контроль. Контроль операций производственных процессов и результатов их работы– обязательные функции работы руководителей. Контроль результатов деятельности процессов в динамике позволяет своевременно устранять возникающие проблемы, согласовывать и корректировать работу своих производственных процессов и работу других процессов, управляемых и контролируемых другими Руководителями.

Принятие решений. Этот процесс в деятельности руководителей отражает существенный момент в их работе. Адекватность принятых решений в отношении производственных процессов в работе Предприятия влияет на результативность его деятельности, т.е. на эффективность и производительность выполняемых работ. Руководитель обязательно должен обладать стратегическим, тактическим, ресурсным и системным мышлением.

Стратегическое мышление – это процесс создания и применения уникальных бизнес-идей и возможностей, предназначенных для создания

конкурентных преимуществ Предприятия, развития технологий производства и эффективного расширения сферы деятельности.

Тактическое мышление – это процесс, характеризующийся быстротой и оперативностью анализа и принятия решений для текущих производственных процессов.

Ресурсное мышление – это процесс, связанный с приобретением, хранением и использованием ресурсов Предприятия с целью уменьшения финансовых затрат.

Системное мышление – это процесс, направленный на видение процессов Предприятия как единого целого, взаимосвязей процессов, на выявление закономерностей изменений при взаимосвязях процессов и прогнозирование появления различных проблем существования процесса Предприятия во внешней среде.

Реакция. В процессе работы руководителя возникают ситуации, когда он однозначно реагирует на события, происходящие на производстве. Можно выделить такие моменты, как [1]:

- привычка принимать решения по выбранному шаблону ("Мы всегда делали так");

• переоценка возможного успеха ("Мне обязательно повезет");
• настрой на субъективно желаемое ("Я этого очень хочу");
• апелляция к собственному опыту ("Мой опыт поможет сделать правильный выбор");
• недооценка рисков ("Со мной этого не произойдет");
• установка на самый исполнимый вариант ("Зато быстро сделаем");
• стремление доказать свою правоту ("В конечном итоге я всегда оказывался прав");
• подгонка информации под свой замысел решения ("Моя идея должна сработать").

Реакция руководителя, результатом которой являются недоразумения в работе производственного процесса, требует контроля и анализа со стороны организаторов СУП.

Делегирование полномочий. Большая практическая загруженность Руководителей иногда может приводить к необходимости делегирования части своих обязанностей сотрудникам, находящимся в их непосредственном подчинении. Руководитель должен уметь ставить перед своими подчиненными определенные задачи и наделять их полномочиями для решения этих задач. Цели, для которых используется делегирование полномочий, это, например:

• снижение повышенной длительной нагрузки на Руководителей;
• эксперимент для повышения эффективности работы отдельного подпроцесса;
• заинтересованность сотрудников Предприятия в повышении своей значимости в коллективе;
• должностной рост сотрудников;
• большая степень формализации бизнес-процесса.

При передаче полномочий своим подчиненным должны учитываться принципы:

• нагрузка управления должна быть ограничена;
• передача полномочий сотруднику не снимает ответственности с Руководителя;
• при делегировании полномочий права должны соответствовать обязанностям;
• исполнитель должен получать поддержку Руководителя;
• Руководитель должен контролировать деятельность сотрудников, которым он делегировал свои полномочия.

Руководитель должен учитывать и проявлять на практике цели и принципы делегирования своих полномочий.

Нагрузка. Для улучшения результативности работы Предприятия Руководители должны выполнять свои персональные функции с учетом

нагрузки. Нагрузка - индикатор фактической загруженности, которая может быть определена как:

- продуктивная работа *(выполняемые действия, связанные с достижением определенной цели или выполнением определенных функций)*;
- рабочее время для выполнения продуктивной работы *(качественное выполнение своей работы)*;
- информация о трудозатратах *(планирование выполнения работ во времени)*.

Руководитель должен уметь распределять свою загруженность в определенные периоды рабочего времени, а время работы у него не нормировано, что будет отражать эффективность его работы. Конечно Руководитель должен быть готов и уметь оперативно решать экстренные проблемные ситуации.

Квалификация. При описании функции «Опыт» уже отражена мысль о том, что руководители, составляющие СУП, должны иметь определенный практический опыт ведения управления в конкретной предметной области. Физический смысл термина «Квалификация» - это не только имеющийся опыт работы в конкретном направлении действий, но и база знаний, полученная в период обучения. Процесс обучения, с одной стороны, дает базу знаний в конкретной предметной области, а, с другой стороны, вырабатывает определенную логику мышления в изучаемой предметной области. Анализ квалификации Руководителя окончательно определяет сферу его деятельности.

Повышение квалификации. Квалификация руководителя - существенный момент в определении его места в СУП. Однако есть еще один момент в деятельности руководителя – желание и способность расширения знаний в конкретной предметной области. Этот момент определяется тем, что внешняя среда Предприятия постоянно изменяется. Это относится как к материальным объектам так и к субъектам, которые взаимодействуют с Предприятием, так и к условиям, в которых существует Предприятие (природные условия, условия взаимоотношений и действий в обществе людей).

ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ДЛЯ ОБРАБОТКИ



Рисунок 3. Информация для работы Руководителей

Полномочия Акционер – менеджер. Акционеры являются владельцами Предприятия. Для осуществления деятельности Предприятия Акционеры организуют СУП. Как владельцы, Акционеры контролируют деятельность своего Предприятия по следующим вопросам:

- стабильность и рост прибыли *(в случае наличия акций это отражают или дивидендные акции, или акции роста)*;
- адекватность деятельности Руководителей *(распределение получаемой прибыли, действия в интересах Предприятия, компетентность в вопросах управления Предприятием и др.)*.

Свои действия Акционеры фиксируют в нормативных документах Предприятия. Действия Акционеров могут изменяться с течением времени.

Стратегия. СТРАТЕГИЯ - искусство планирования руководством, основанного «на правильных и далеко идущих прогнозах» [2]. Задача стратегического бизнес-планирования – сформировать на определенный период времени:

- основные направления деятельности Предприятия для достижения целей;
- показатели развития Предприятия;
- выявить и обосновать основные проблемы, которые могут появиться в деятельности Предприятия;
- способы решения выявленных проблем;
- план действий Руководителей для достижения стратегических целей.

Стратегия, результаты которой утверждены Акционерами, является основной информацией для деятельности Руководителей.

Результаты анализа внешней среды. Анализ внешней среды Предприятия является существенным процессом в деятельности Руководителей. Состояние внешней среды оказывает прямое воздействие на текущую работу Предприятия, на планирование работы в основном направлении деятельности и на планирование деятельности в направлении развития. Существенные результаты анализа внешней среды, которые необходимо учитывать Руководителям:

- наличие конкурентов, их товары/ услуги, методы работы;
- текущие потребности общества в товарах/ услугах Предприятия;
- анализ товаров/ услуг на рынке, которые способны повысить привлекательность товаров/ услуг Предприятия с точки зрения сопутствующих товаров;
- пути повышения активности и эффективности рекламных компаний;
- результаты прогнозирования вероятных событий во внешней среде;
- необходимость в разработке мер предупреждения неблагоприятных обстоятельств и угроз для Предприятия;
- потребность в разработке мер по превращению потенциальных угроз для деятельности Предприятия в выгодные возможности.

Изменения. Изменения в Предприятии и его работоспособности – прямые обязанности Руководителей. Руководители должны четко контролировать, своевременно реагировать на изменения:

- продуктовые изменения – последствия коррекции/ изменения предоставляемых Предприятием на рынке товаров/ услуг;

• технологические изменения - использование нового оборудования и внедрение новых технологий, усовершенствование процессов производства, использование новых технических ресурсов;

• административные изменения – структура подразделений Предприятия, схемы взаимодействия подразделений/ сотрудников, создание и работа временных проектных команд для решения конкретных задач;

• изменения качества процессов Предприятия.

Результаты принятия решений. Как известно, решение – это результат мыслительной деятельности человека, приводящий к какому-либо выводу или к необходимым действиям.

Принятие управляющих решений Руководителями можно классифицировать по нескольким взаимосвязанным признакам [3]:

1) субъектам управления − корпоративные, общественные;

2) сфере действия − социальные, экономические, технические, политические;

3) продолжительности действия − долго-, средне- и краткосрочные;

4) масштабности решаемых вопросов − общие и частные;

5) объекту воздействия − внутренние и внешние;

6) принципу разработки и принятия − единоличные и коллегиальные;

7) функциональной направленности − плановые, организационные, координационные,

координирующие, регулирующие, контролирующие;

8) форме выражения − письменные и устные;

9) причинам возникновения − предписывающие, ситуационные, сезонные, инициативные;

10) характеру действия − рекомендации, нормативные акты, директивы;

11) степени неопределенности − решения принимаются в условиях определенности, риска [4], неопределенности;

12) уровню творчества − рутинные и творческие;

13) степени повторяемости − периодически повторяющиеся, непериодические, уникальные;

14) функциям управления − плановые, организационные, мотивационные, контрольные;

15) подходу к принятию − интуитивные, обоснованные, рациональные.

Результаты принятия решений Руководителями существенно отражаются на результативности деятельности Предприятия, т.е. его эффективности и производительности.

Вывод - знания, практический опыт, способности к логическому и творческому мышлению, организаторские способности Руководителей являются базовым потенциалом в их работе с информацией Предприятия.

Результаты взаимодействия подразделений. Подразделения Предприятия - это его составные части. В зависимости от работы этих частей зависит достижение поставленных целей Руководством. После планирования технологии работы процессов Предприятия, организации и практической реализации процессов Предприятия, начало работы Предприятия является моментом начала управленческого учета.

Эффективное управление деятельностью Предприятия возможно только при условии организации и получения адекватной и своевременной информации о процессах. Руководители должны постоянно владеть следующей информацией:

- действительно процессы Предприятия работают без технологических сбоев? Процессы должны работать как один механизм;
- состояние информационной системы (ИС) на Предприятии находится в рабочем состоянии и обеспечивает непрерывность поступления информации? ИС позволяет следить за качеством работы процессов - контроль за работой процессов;
- получаемая информация действительно обеспечивает возможность проведения комплексного анализа? Это необходимо для:

- объем и содержание информации позволяют проводить анализ как отдельных процессов, так и процессов Предприятия в целом;
- осуществлять прогнозирование межпроцессорных проблем;

- информация поступает от процессов Предприятия в соответствии с планом управленческого учета? Это необходимо для обеспечения синхронизации всех функций предприятия.

Результаты текущие. Текущие результаты отражают деятельность Предприятия производственную, снабженческую, сбытовую и коммерческую. Кто? Сколько? Чего? Качество? Сроки? Возможности? Это основные вопросы, ответы на которые должны знать Руководители по всем процессам Предприятия. Показатели, которые показывают ответы на указанные вопросы характеризуют все стороны деятельности.

Финансовый менеджмент. Предприятие создано для достижения поставленной стратегической цели. Ответственность за данный процесс несут Руководители. Для адекватного выполнения своей деятельности они должны получать, анализировать информацию работы Предприятия и принимать соответствующие решения. Для выполнения своих должностных обязанностей Руководители должны видеть основные и дополнительные показатели рентабельности работы Предприятия. Рентабельность (*от нем. rentabel - доходный, полезный, прибыльный*) - относительный показатель экономической эффективности [5]. Основные показатели:

- рентабельность активов (ROA);
- рентабельность продаж (ROS);

- рентабельность основных средств (ROFA);
- рентабельность инвестиций (ROI);
- рентабельность собственного капитала (ROE);
- рентабельность продукции (P).

Дополнительные показатели рентабельности отражены, например, в [5].

Имущество Предприятия. Компактно и адекватно понятие имущества Предприятия, его значимость и цели использования описаны в [5] - «Имущество Предприятия - материальные и нематериальные ценности, которые используются Предприятием в производственной деятельности. Имущество Предприятия включает все виды имущества, которые необходимы для осуществления хозяйственной деятельности. Имущество состоит из производственных и непроизводственных фондов, а также других ценностей, которые определённым образом учитываются и стоимость которых отражается в самостоятельном балансе Предприятия. В курсе экономики Предприятия имущество рассматривается как хозяйственный, экономический ресурс, использование которого обеспечивает успешную деятельность Предприятия. Имущество Предприятия является функциональной характеристикой капитала организации. Управление имуществом - определение цены имущества, оптимизация его структуры, эффективность его использования - является одним из основных вопросов ведения бизнеса».

Знание информации об имуществе Предприятия позволяет Руководителям судить о его финансовом положении, о способности Предприятия к своевременному выполнению денежных обязательств. Такая информация помогает Руководителям в принятии решений о целесообразности партнерских отношений, о совершении каких-либо сделок.

Текущие издержки. Руководители знают о необходимости понимания и учета затрат, связанных с производством. Издержки - это совокупные затраты, которые необходимы для получения продукции/ оказания услуг Предприятием, например, материальные затраты, расходы на оплату труда и др. Одной из задач Руководителей является планирование текущих производственных затрат. Руководители понимают, что необходим регулярный учет:

- постоянных издержек – затраты, не связанные с объемом выпускаемых товаров/ оказываемых услуг (*арендная плата за помещение, расходы на содержание здания, затраты на подготовку и переподготовку кадров, заработная плата управленческого персонала, расходы на коммунальные услуги, амортизация и др);*
- переменных издержек – затраты Предприятия, связанные с объемом производства готовых изделий или предоставляемых услуг

(производственный цикл) (*приобретение сырья, оплата труда, энергии, топлива, транспортных услуг, расходы на тару и упаковку и др.);*

• общих издержек – затраты в рамках одной производственной стадии (*технологически законченная часть производства, которая характеризует изменение предмета труда, переход его из одного состояния в другое*).

Кадры. Для всесторонней оценки деятельности Предприятия Руководители должны получать информацию как о производственной деятельности подразделений, так и дополнительную корпоративную информацию. Для получения дополнительной корпоративной информации в Предприятии организуется кадровая служба. Руководители этой службы работают как с сотрудниками Предприятия, так и с другими Руководителями. Содержание предоставляемой в СУП информации следующее:

• описания компетенций основных должностей;

• информация об отношении сотрудников Предприятия к своей деятельности, к своим получаемым практическим результатам и к результатам работы подразделений, в которых они работают;

• запросы о повышении квалификации сотрудников;

• адекватность локальных нормативных актов для сотрудников Предприятия;

• информация о потребностях в кадрах;

• информация о сервисных услугах для руководителей Предприятия (*консультирование, поддержка руководителей, выявление и разработка проблем*);

• корректировка штатного расписания;

Дополнительная информация повышает работоспособность Предприятия.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

В разделе **БАЗОВЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ СУП** рассмотрены вопросы свойств Руководителей для достижения различного уровня целей деятельности:

• стратегических (приоритетные и долгосрочные ориентиры направления деятельности предприятия в целом);

• тактических (краткосрочные ориентиры деятельности, направленные на достижение конкретных результатов для реализации стратегических целей);

• оперативных (ориентиры, достижение которых основано на формировании и решении конкретных задач).

В разделе рассмотрены основные вопросы базового потенциала, который обеспечивает эффективность и производительность работы руководителей - наличие Опыта работы руководителем в определенной

области деятельности, способность вести Аналитику, возможность проявления эффекта Синергии, понимание значимости и умения вести Контроль деятельности подразделений и Принимать решения, способность быстро и адекватно Реагировать на получаемую информацию и текущие события, умение Делегировать полномочия, способность выполнять обязательную и повышенную Нагрузку на руководителей, иметь качественную Квалификацию руководителя текущей деятельности, иметь внутреннюю потребность и желание Повышения своей квалификации.

В разделе **ИНФОРМАЦИЯ для ОБРАБОТКИ** проанализирована информация, с которой Руководители обязаны работать. Есть четыре пути получения Руководителями информации:

- отчеты руководителей подразделений;
- информационная система, настроенная на автоматическое получение определенной информации об отдельных аспектах работы подразделений;
- производственные совещания;
- частные сообщения сотрудников.

Аспекты, рассмотренные в данном разделе следующие:

- Полномочия «Акционер – Менеджер» (права и обязанности Руководителей).
- Стратегия (необходимые действия, которые надо определить в деятельности предприятия для получения результатов работы, удовлетворяющих собственников).
- Результаты анализа внешней среды (прямые воздействия на работу Предприятия).
- Изменения (разработка и непрерывный контроль технологии работы всех подразделений, а также требуемая с течением времени коррекция работы процессов).
- Результаты принятия решений (описание плановых алгоритмов действий в зависимости от конкретных решений).
- Результаты взаимодействия подразделений (значимость, объективность и технологичность взаимодействия производственных процессов).
- Результаты текущие (не денежные, адекватные и своевременные результаты деятельности совокупности процессов).
- Финансовый менеджмент (анализ, синтез и принятие своевременных управленческих решений с точки зрения рентабельности предприятия).
- Имущество Предприятия (адекватное понятие и значимость имущества предприятия).
- Текущие издержки (значимость и регулярный учет издержек деятельности).

• Кадры (информационная составляющая корпоративной информации, повышающая результативность деятельности предприятия).

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РАЗРАБОТКА СИСТЕМЫ УЧЕТА РЕЗУЛЬТАТИВНОСТИ ПРОЦЕССОВ

Аннотация: система Учета Результативности процессов – основной инструмент деятельности Руководителей. Разработать такую систему, запустить ее в действие, постоянно корректировать ее, непрерывно управлять с ее помощью процессами Организации и получать информацию о результатах управления - это цель и обязанность Руководителей. При разработке Системы Учета Результативности процессов Организации в статье рассмотрены различные аспекты ее деятельности во внутренней и внешней среде, т.е. в обществе людей и окружающей природе. Конечно, невозможно рассмотреть все аспекты и их детализировать. В данной статье затронуты основные вопросы ее деятельности. Рассмотрение различных аспектов заканчивается соответствующим подразделом Выводы.

Ключевые слова: ПРОЦЕСС. Физический смысл этого термина: «ход, развитие какого-нибудь явления, последовательная смена состояний в развитии чего-нибудь» [1]; «совокупность взаимосвязанных или взаимодействующих видов деятельности, преобразующих входы в выходы» [2].

СИНЕРГИЯ (συνεργία (греч.) «сотрудничество, содействие, помощь, соучастие, сообщничество», - от других греч.. - σύν «вместе» + ἔργον «дело, труд, работа, (воз)действие»)) [3]. Это усиливающий эффект взаимодействия двух или более факторов, характеризующийся тем, что совместное действие этих факторов существенно превосходит простую сумму действий каждого из указанных факторов, эмерджентность.

ЭМЕРДЖЕНТНОСТЬ (англ. от emergent «возникающий, неожиданно появляющийся») в теории систем - появление у системы свойств, не присущих её элементам в отдельности; несводимость свойств системы к сумме свойств её компонентов.

СИСТЕМА (др.-греч. σύστημα «целое, составленное из частей; соединение») — множество элементов, находящихся в отношениях и

связях друг с другом, которое образует определённую целостность, единство [3], обладающую эффектом Синергии.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A PROCESS PERFORMANCE RECORDING SYSTEM

Annotation: The Process Performance Accounting System is the main tool for the activities of Managers. To develop such a system, put it into action, constantly adjust it, continuously manage the processes of the Organization with its help and receive information about the results of management - this is the goal and responsibility of the Managers. When developing the System for Accounting for the Performance of the Organization's processes, the article considers various aspects of its activities in the internal and external environment, i.e. in human society and the natural environment. Of course, it is impossible to consider all aspects and detail them. This article touches upon the main issues of its activities. Consideration of various aspects ends with the corresponding subsection Conclusions.

Keywords: PROCESS. The physical meaning of this term is: "the course, the development of some phenomenon, the successive change of states in the development of something" [1]; "a set of interrelated or interacting activities that transform inputs into outputs" [2].

SYNERGY (συνεργία (Greek) "cooperation, assistance, assistance, complicity, complicity", - from other Greek... - σύν "together" + ἔργον "business, work, work, (impact)")) [3]. This is the reinforcing effect of the interaction of two or more factors, characterized by the fact that the combined action of these factors significantly exceeds the simple sum of the actions of each of these factors, emergence.

EMERGENCY (English from emergent "arising, unexpectedly appearing") in systems theory - the appearance of properties in a system that are not inherent in its elements separately; the irreducibility of the properties of a system to the sum of the properties of its components.

SYSTEM (ancient Greek σύστημα "a whole made up of parts; connection") is a set of elements that are in relationships and connections with each other, which forms a certain integrity, unity [3], which has the effect of Synergy.

Введение.

Процессы − это деятельность чего-либо в окружающем нас пространстве. Вывод - Процессы отражают взаимосвязь элементов внутренней среды между собой и с элементами внешней среды. Такое видение процессов получило развитие в понятии термина Синергия. Внутренняя взаимосвязь элементов, направленная на достижение какой-либо цели, представляет собой Систему.

В основе разработки системы учета эффективности процессов в Организации лежит комплекс мероприятий, которые реализуют систему, аналогичную Человеку как биологическому субъекту (**биологический объект -** представитель живой природы за исключением людей; биологический **субъект -** представитель живой природы - люди).

В данной статье рассматриваются процессы коллективной работы людей, организация и свойства которых учитываются с системной точки зрения и могут применяться в любых предметных областях сознательной жизни.

1. БИЗНЕС-ПРОЦЕССЫ

Бизнес-процессы это процессы, которые организуются людьми с **целью** получения выгоды.

Одна из составных частей бизнес-процессов - это их **структура** - строение и внутренняя форма организации системы, выступающая как единство устойчивых взаимосвязей между ее элементами, а также законов данных взаимосвязей [3]. Часто приходится сталкиваться с проблемами структуризации бизнес-процессов, такими как [4]:

- слабая мотивация и плохое моральное состояние;
- запоздалые и непродуманные решения;
- конфликты и отсутствие координации;
- увеличение затрат (*для понимания применяется Функционально-Стоимостной Анализ*);
- неадекватная реакция на изменение обстоятельств.

Другая составная часть бизнес-процессов – проектирование, реализация и соблюдение **технологии** их работы. Технологическая деятельность требует специалистов в конкретной предметной области.

Еще одна потребность для технологических операций – наличие **ресурсов**, которые используются в различных и определенных частях конкретных действий. Ресурсы требуют своих определенных значений – стоимость, наличие, качество.

Внутренние проблемы в Организации, изменение воздействий и потребностей внешней среды требуют наличия определенных **реакций** от бизнес-процессов. Это относится как к изменениям в их структуре, технологии действий, так и в отношении их качества.

Необходимые изменения в структуре бизнес-процессов, в их реакции при возникновении различных воздействий в значительной степени

зависят от **гибкости** их построения. Гибкость бизнес-процессов охватывает доступ сотрудников к их управлению, к их изменениям, усовершенствованиям.

Бизнес-процессы Организации охватывают разные аспекты ее деятельности. Поэтому решения, которые совершают сотрудники Организации в отношении бизнес-процессов должны учитывать **многогранность** таких действий. Учет многогранности отражает работу Организации с системной точки зрения.

Те или иные изменения бизнес-процессов вызывают изменения результатов деятельности Организации. В этом случае необходим постоянный детальный контроль **адекватности** результатов работ, как отдельных бизнес-процессов, так и результатов их работ в совокупности.

Руководителям Организации периодически приходится сталкиваться с **дилеммами** [1], которые решаются административно. Такие вопросы возникают на всех этапах жизненного пути системы и связаны со Стратегией Системы, с ее организационной структурой, с Планированием деятельности, с текущим Управлением, с необходимыми текущими Изменениями, с Финансовым управлением, с контролем и управлением Качеством, с управлением Сотрудниками, с учетом постоянно появляющихся и возможных Рисков в Системе.

Выводы.

При ***разработке*** и ***реализации бизнес-процессов*** необходим учет следующих факторов**:**

- Цели
- Структура
- Технологии
- Ресурсы
- Реакции
- Гибкость
- Многогранность
- Адекватность
- Дилеммы

2. ЛЮДИ

Основа любой Системы в обществе (предприятия/ Организации) – Люди. Любая Система, даже полностью с автоматизированная, требует участия людей.

Для воссоединения Людей с процессами Системы есть два подхода:

а) Люди сами ищут себе работу в соответствии со своими:

- желаниями;
- возможностями;
- знаниями;
- умениями и репутацией Организации;
- работоспособностью и значимостью Организации;

- условиями труда в предполагаемой для работы Организации.

б) Системы сами предлагают работу Людям с описанием:

- содержания работы в конкретных процессах;
- требований к знаниям;
- требований к умениям;
- возможностей развития и обучения;
- поведения в коллективе;
- работоспособности (трудолюбия);
- личных качеств.

Достаточно часто обращают внимание на пол и возраст претендентов на работу вне зависимости от знаний и умений.

В Организациях постоянно анализируются проблемы коллективных действий, ведется учет общественных и личных благ, потребность в возобновлении ресурсов.

В области подбора персонала стараются использовать самые эффективные методы оценки. В Организациях применяются готовые инструментарии, использующие методики с многочисленными примерами, технологиями и практическими задания по созданию оптимальной системы оценки и подбора персонала. Рассматриваются ситуации:

- от обсуждения открывшейся вакансии с линейным руководителем к поиску подходящих кандидатов в печатных и электронных СМИ, Интернете;
- от анализа полученных резюме к телефонному интервью и его специфике;
- от личного интервью и его специфики к процессу принятия решения по его результатам и презентации кандидата.

Искусство подбора персонала. Как оценить человека за час. Иванова Светлана.
https://readli.net/iskusstvo-podbora-personala-kak-otsenit-cheloveka-za-chas/
Техники успешного рекрутмента. Баскина Татьяна.
https://readli.net/tehniki-uspeshnogo-rekrutmenta/

В области управления в Организациях используют идентичные принципы, на любых уровнях управления. Рассматриваются вопросы о правильной постановке задач, как следить за ходом работы, как превращать делегирование в обучение. Активные и грамотные управленцы понимают, что есть принцип "проще все сделать самому". Однако их обязанность - управлять коллективом сотрудников, исполнять дисциплину менеджмента, помнить о фундаментальных и базовых вещах процессов, которыми они управляют.

Важным моментом в деятельности управленцев являются правила принятия решений. Для эффективного выполнения этих обязанностей они не забывают о своем постоянном развитии – повышении квалификации,

самосовершенствовании, служебных обязанностях. Это необходимые действия для получения максимума прибыли своей Организацией.

Управленцы понимают, что с подчиненными нужно твердо выдерживать курс по выполнению ими обязанностей. Постоянные опоздания на работу, несвоевременное выполнение своих обязанностей, некомпетентность в вопросах выполнения поставленных задач, нечестный и недобросовестный труд – причины немедленного увольнения сотрудника.

Делегирование и управление. Брайан Трейси.
https://readli.net/delegirovanie-i-upravlenie/
Практика менеджмента. Питер Друкер.
https://devka.readli.net/praktika-menedzhmenta/
Жесткий менеджмент. Заставьте людей работать на результат. Дэн Кеннеди.
https://devka.readli.net/zhestkiy-menedzhment-zastavte-lyudey-rabotat-na-rezultat/
Неприятие перемен. Роберт Киган, Лайза Лейхи.
https://readli.net/nepriyatie-peremen-kak-preodolet-soprotivlenie-izmeneniyam-i-raskryit-potentsial-organizatsii/

В Организации один из важных моментов – мотивация сотрудников. Многие сотрудники не просто выполняют свои обязанности. Они стремятся к совершенству, мастерству, независимости и выполнять свои обязанности эффективно.

В распоряжении управленцев имеются простые и понятные инструменты построения системы мотивации. Существует множество инструментов и методов создания новой системы мотивации, гуманистической психологии и реальной практики управления.

Что на самом деле нас мотивирует. Дэниел Пинк.
https://devka.readli.net/drayv-chto-na-samom-dele-nas-motiviruet/

В области оценки действий сотрудников управленцы разрабатывают и используют широко применяемые на практике коэффициенты KPI. Многие управленцы связывают содержание коэффициентов KPI с эффективностью работы. Если посмотреть на содержание этой аббревиатуры, то это **Key Performance Indicators**. **Key** и **Indicators** это Ключевые Показатели. А вот слово **Performance** это Эффективность, Производительность. Физический смысл этих слов поясняются и зафиксированы как в [5], так и в [2]. Термин, который объединяет эти понятия, – Результативность. Следовательно, при разработке KPI управленцы могут и должны учитывать такое понятие KPI – Ключевые Показатели Результативности.

Одно из организационных мероприятий - успешное и правильное использование метода KPI. Такая полезная менеджерская информация позволяет повышать экономический эффект деятельности Организации.

Мифы и правда о KPI. Марина Вишнякова.
https://devka.readli.net/kpi-vnedrenie-i-primenenie/

Выводы.

При создании или анализе деятельности Организации необходим учет следующих факторов работы сотрудников**:**

- подбор персонала;
- организация управления;
- мотивация сотрудников;
- разработка и контроль KPI.

3. ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ

В любой Организации имеется оборудование. Существуют следующие процессы работы с ним:

- поставка;
- хранение;
- использование;
- Техническое Обслуживание (ТО);
- контроль и ремонт.

К оборудованию, в зависимости от предметной области, в которой работает Организация, относят станки, приборы, оборудование, компьютеры и др.

ПОСТАВКА.

Различают поставщиков оборудования *по масштабу*:

- крупные и средние (имеют свои складские запасы, надежные в поставках, продажи оптом);
- мелкие (своих складских запасов нет);

по типу взаимосвязи:

- постоянные;
- единичные;
- потенциальные;

по географическому признаку:

- местные;
- из других регионов;
- импортеры;

по характеру взаимодействий:

- прямые производители
- посредники;
- дистрибьюторы (закупают товары у производителей большими партиями и продают оптом);
- дилеры (закупают товары у производителей небольшими партиями, продают мелким оптом и в розницу).

Крупные и средние поставщики имеют заводские площади, где осуществляется производственный цикл изготовления и обработки товара. Преимущества этих поставщиков – возможность выставления им

претензий по браку и получать замену/ремонт без временных задержек, самые низкие цены на товар. К недостаткам таких поставщиков можно отнести поставку только средним и крупным оптом, при этом необходимы крупные транспортные расходы на доставку товаров.

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ. ХРАНЕНИЕ.

Важный момент в деятельности Организации это состояние и работа оборудования. Это направление деятельности в Организации - техническое обслуживание и ремонт (ТОиР). Тенденции развития систем ТОиР в странах, в общем случае, происходила следующим образом.

На рубеже 60-80-х годов в Японии была разработана система TPM (Total Productive Maintenance) или Всеобщее Обслуживание Оборудования [6]. Цель этой технологии - обеспечение эффективной работы производства, устранение всех видов потерь. *Восемь принципов TPM:*

1. Непрерывное улучшение.
2. Содержание в исправности.
3. Планирование технического обслуживания.
4. Тренировка и образование.
5. Внедрение TPM на этапе запуска нового оборудования.
6. Управление качеством.
7. Административный и офисный TPM.
8. Безопасность труда, окружающей среды и здоровье работников.

Система TPM относится к системам обслуживания оборудования по его реальному состоянию.

В 80-х годах прошлого века в США появились первые компьютеризированные системы управления техническим обслуживанием (Computerized Maintenance Management Systems (CMMS)). Эти системы ориентированы на сокращение затрат на обслуживание оборудования и повышение производительности (коэффициента готовности).

В конце 90-х годов XX века на основе CMMS были разработаны EAM-системы (Enterprise Asset Management) - системы комплексного управления основными фондами. EAM-системы позволяют управлять всем жизненным циклом оборудования, начиная с проектирования, изготовления, монтажа и сборки, до последующего обслуживания, ремонтных и профилактических работ, модернизации, реконструкции и списания. Также EAM-система включает в себя систему поддержки принятия решений, используя систему мониторинга эффективности работы оборудования.

Таким образом с течением времени ТОиР оборудования развивались с целью повышения его эффективности и работоспособности:

TPM (всеобщее *60-80г.г* обслуживание оборудования)	Обеспечение эффективной работы производства. Устранение всех видов потерь.
CMMS (компьютеризированные	Свойства TPM и сокращение затрат на обслуживание оборудования;

системы управления *80г.г* техническим обслуживанием)	повышение коэффициента готовности.
EAM (Управление *90.гг* корпоративными активами)	CMMS и управление жизненным циклом оборудования; система поддержки принятия решений.

Использование систем EAM с учетом специфики деятельности конкретных Организаций, позволяет достичь наибольшей эффективности в области технического обслуживания и ремонта оборудования.

Выводы.

В деятельности любой Организации важными процессами, связанными с оборудованием, являются:

- поставка;
- качество;
- хранение;
- использование;
- Техническое Обслуживание (ТО);
- контроль и ремонт;
- модернизация/ реконструкция;
- списание.

4. РИСКИ

Эффективность бизнес-процессов существенно зависит от такого фактора, как учет Рисков в производственной деятельности Организации. Важность и значимость работы с Рисками известна людям с давних пор. Этот факт заставил анализировать и формализовать причины появления Рисков, технологии действий по их учету и устранению, что привело к появлению международных стандартов по работе с Рисками, например, [7].

Риск − это возможность появления НЕГАТИВНЫХ ЯВЛЕНИЙ, препятствующих получению планового результата, т.е. препятствующих эффективной работе Организации. Значимость учета и работы с Рисками была признана и в новой редакции международного стандарта по качеству серии 9000 [2]. Теперь для сертификации Организации в соответствии с данным стандартом обязательны учет Рисков и работа с ними в рамках СМК (Система Менеджмента Качества).

В практике работы с Рисками существует термин Риск-менеджмент. Риск-менеджмент - это процесс принятия и реализации управленческих решений, направленный на анализ Рисков и разработку систем учета и управления ими. При этом, с одной стороны, учитываются внутренние и внешние факторы, которые влияют на появление Рисков, а с другой стороны, выявляются приоритеты разных направлений деятельности

Организации, которые показывают значимость Рисков. Эти два факта работы с Рисками взаимосвязаны.

С точки зрения общей деятельности крупной или средней Организации целесообразно в структуре аппарата управления создание структурного подразделения по управлению Рисками. Процесс Риск-менеджмента наиболее эффективен при взаимодействии отделов внутреннего аудита и экономического анализа. При работе подразделения управления Рисками необходимо всегда помнить, что цель Риск-менеджмента соответствует целевой функции деятельности Организации.

Основные принципы в управлении Рисками в Организации:

- система управления Рисками - часть процедур общего менеджмента;
- отражение особенностей системы управления Рисками в её задачах и целях;
- единая политика управления Рисками для всей совокупности Рисков;
- динамический характер управления Рисками.

Для бизнеса Организаций наиболее распространенными Рисками считаются:

- кредитный риск;
- рыночные риски;
- Риски ликвидности;
- операционные риски;
- юридические риски.

Тематика работы с Рисками актуальна сегодня. По этой тематике опубликовано достаточно много информации, где рассматриваются вопросы анализа Рисков, методы работы с Рисками, алгоритмы и технологии работы с ними. Разработана методика учета, анализа и управления процессными Рисками [8]. Авторами статьи данная методика положена в основу разработанного инструментария по учету и управлению Рисками [9].

Выводы.

Для достижения эффективной долгосрочной работы Организации необходимы:

- анализ с системной точки зрения деятельности всех подразделений в отдельности и их общей работы в целом;
- выявление и понимание возможных Рисков, препятствующих результативной работе Организации.

Результаты аналитики являются базой для разработки:

- технологий контроля Рисков;
- технологий учета Рисков;
- технологий работы с Рисками.

Для решения таких задач возможно использовать готовые информационные системы.

5. СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ/ РАЗВИТИЕ

Стабильность деятельности Организации наблюдается, когда управленческий аппарат имеет эффективную систему управления. Личный практический опыт аудита работы Организаций, а также известные наблюдения за деятельностью менеджеров управленческого уровня [10], позволяют увидеть следующее:

- анализ и выявление недостатков работы аппарата управления Организации не прозрачны, что затрудняет работу высшего звена управленцев;
- иногда не прогнозируются такие вопросы, как наличие или недостаток оборотных средств;
- отсутствует оперативный контроль за уменьшением числа потребителей отдельных видов продукции;
- периодически наблюдается нерациональное распределение ресурсов среди подразделений и направлений деятельности;
- низкие, а иногда необоснованно завышенные, цены на продукцию предприятий;
- периодически видится, что Руководство предприятия не является дружной командой;
- работникам Организации часто не хватает информации о деятельности их Организации;
- наблюдается частая смена посредников-поставщиков;
- недостаточный и отсутствие постоянного контроля за качеством выпускаемой продукции;
- работники Организации недовольны, прежде всего, низкой зарплатой, отсутствием или слабой системой мотивации.

Развитие Организации, в основном, зависит от слаженной работы административно-управленческого аппарата, повышения уровня его квалификации, желания и умения предлагать, обосновывать новые идеи. Наглядно показанные направления, связанные с вопросами развития деятельности Организации, приведены в [11] и показаны на рисунке. В основном, как наиболее значимые направления учета деятельности Организации, показаны – Экономика, Экология, Социальные вопросы, Управление.

Выводы.

Для устойчивой деятельности Организации на рынке товаров и услуг важно понимание сотрудниками условий ее стабильности и развития. Это является одним из основных факторов, способствующих достижению поставленных операционных и глобальных целей. Поэтому важный момент деятельности Организации - открытая внутренняя

информативность. Такая информативность должна быть обеспечена на уровне руководителей, коллективов сотрудников, отдельных сотрудников.

Для понимания стабильного развития деятельности Организации необходимо учитывать следующее:

- внешние факторы, связанные с экономическими, социальными и экологическими проблемами взаимодействия с внешней средой Организации;
- экономические, социальные и управленческие проблемы внутренней среды Организации, возникающие на уровне Руководства, Персонала и Отдельных сотрудников.

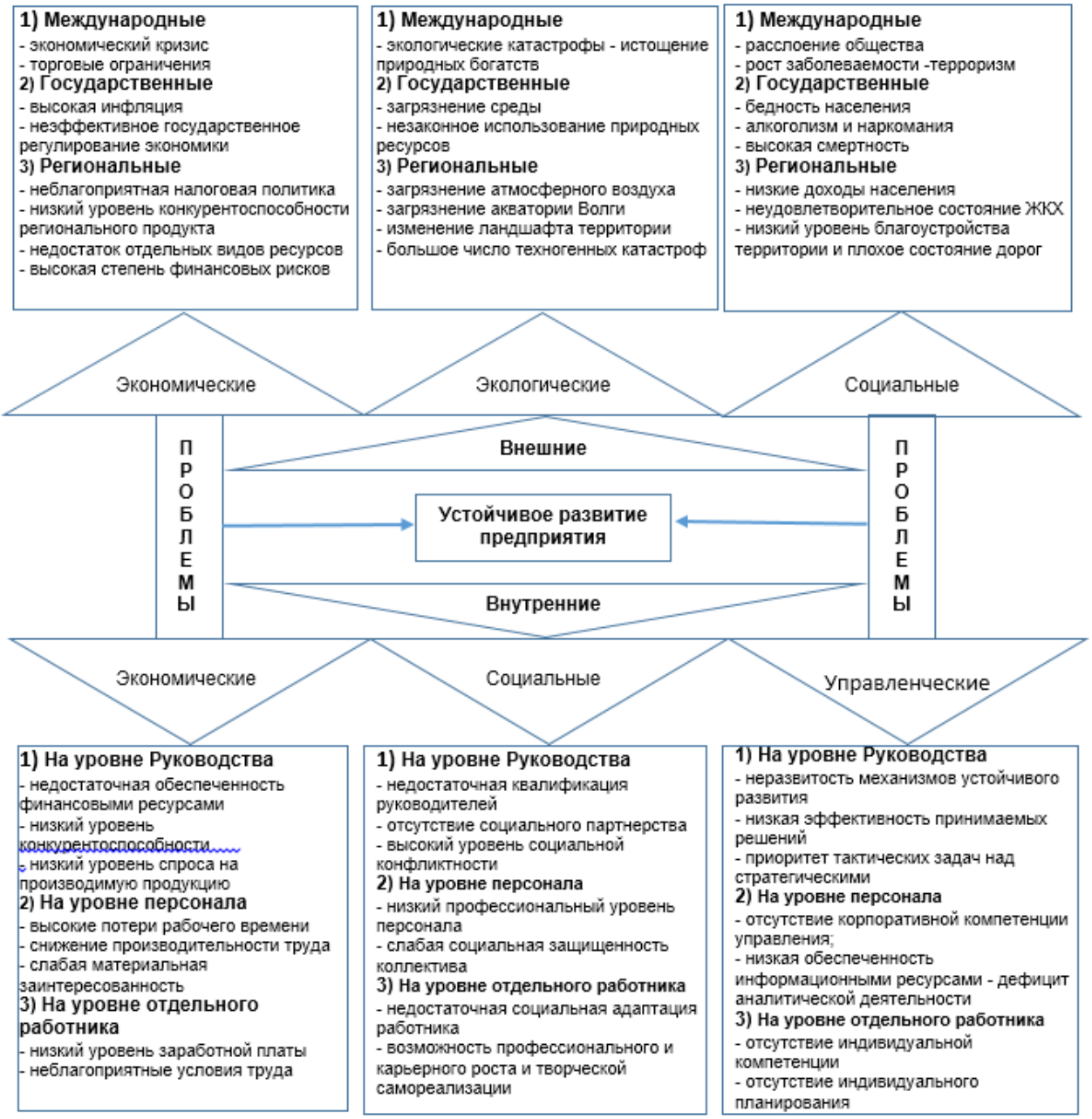


Рис. Проблемы предприятий, реализующих стратегию устойчивого развития.

6. Взаимоотношения/Взаимосвязи

В повседневной работе в Организациях возникают проблемы. Эти проблемы могут быть связаны как с взаимоотношениями сотрудников между собой, так и с взаимодействиями между собой подразделений Организации.

Для устранения конфликтов между подразделениями, вышестоящие над ними управленцы организуют совещания, на которых они стараются выявить причины конфликтов и выработать действия по их устранению. К сожалению, выяснить истинные причины конфликтов не всегда удается из-за нежелания руководителей подразделений «выносить сор из избы». При этом они ссылаются, например, на установление высшим руководством некачественных межфункциональных взаимодействий подразделений. Другой причиной конфликтных ситуаций может быть усиление значимости одного или нескольких подразделений, которые выполняют определенные функции в деятельности Организации. Такие изменения могут быть временными или постоянными.

Такие же конфликтные ситуации возникают между сотрудниками, когда они аналогично ссылаются на межфункциональные отношения в своем подразделении. Другие причины конфликтов сотрудников могут быть связаны с их образом мышления, квалификацией, производственной дисциплиной, способностью работать в коллективе, текущей индивидуальной психологической ситуацией, например, в семье. Между сотрудниками могут возникнуть явные проблемы и другие мелкие плохо формализуемые проблемы, которые могут проявиться при:

- недостаточной загрузке сотрудников;
- вр*Е*менной или неравномерной загрузке;
- плохой компетенции сотрудников.

Руководитель подразделения, с точки зрения конфликтов, постоянно отслеживает ситуацию в своем подразделении, понимает причины конфликтов и своевременно их устраняет. Одним из важных факторов возникновения конфликтов - это мотивация труда. Мотивация – очень важное условие успешной деятельности Организации. В современных условиях весьма важным фактором являются правила оплаты труда, которые, в общем случае, неоднозначны, противоречивы или непостоянны.

Развитие Организаций во времени, анализ их деятельности в различных предметных областях обусловило получение информации о том, что функциональный подход к организационному управлению имеет много недостатков. Проанализирован и рекомендован более эффективный подход к управлению Организациями – процессный. Большинство конфликтных ситуаций сами разрешаются при коллективной ответственности за результаты работ. Такой подход к деятельности Предприятия рекомендуется международными стандартами в области качества [2].

Выводы.

В деятельности Организации фактором ее стабильного развития работоспособности является учет взаимоотношений сотрудников и их взаимовлияний, которые возникают при организации качественных системных взаимосвязей. Такой фактор реализуется путем формирования бизнес-процессов (БП). Именно совокупность БП позволяет повышать работоспособность производственных процессов. В Организации должна быть организована информативность, обеспечивающая и отражающая различные аспекты внутренних работ и внешних действий.

Решение данной задачи – процессный подход к управлению Организацией.

7. ДЕНЬГИ

Одним из существенных факторов обеспечения производственной деятельности Организации является финансовая работа. Однако, констатация фактов, - периодически эта работа на практике не имеет самостоятельного значения. Она часто сводится к обслуживанию расчетов с использованием строго определенных форм. Составляются стандартные финансовые планы и, по результатам работы Организации, формируются стандартные отчеты, которые не имеют практических последствий. Практическую значимость имеет работа бухгалтерии. Последствия ее деятельности рассматриваются как основной факт финансового состояния. Поэтому часто финансовую работу объединяют с бухгалтерской в отделах бухгалтерии.

Финансовая работа связана с принятием решений в условиях многокритериальности и неопределенности трансакций. Поэтому ее работа должна быть адекватной рыночным условиям в нашей стране, быть способной к быстрым изменениям и адекватно адаптироваться к текущим условиям рынка.

Достаточно информативно проблемы финансовой деятельности рассмотрены в [12]. Приведены состав и классификационные признаки появления проблем:

- по границе распространения проблемы: локальные, общие;
- по временному фактору появления проблемы: кратковременные, затяжные;
- по характеру целей Организации;
- по среде возникновения проблемной ситуации;
- по характеру возникновения проблемы;
- по степени влияния проблемы на управление финансовой деятельностью;
- по характеру проявления проблемы;
- по возможности прогнозирования проблемы.

Концентрация проблем по степени влияния – допустимые, критические, кризисные.

Сложный процесс ведения и управления финансовой работой требует, конечно, глубоких системных знаний в теории и практике принятия решений.

Выводы.

Одним из способов повышения результативности Организации является использование действий финансового аппарата управления. Обоснование и реализация финансовых работ может быть связана с:

- наращиванием текущих активов за счет улучшения результатов финансово-экономической деятельности;
- сдачей в аренду неиспользуемых основных средств Организации;
- продажей части основных средств - ненужных, неэффективно используемых;
- созданием резервов из чистой и валовой прибыли;
- повышением удельного веса собственного капитала в структуре оборотных активов;
- анализом и обоснованием использования основных фондов;
- мероприятиями, связанными с более эффективным возвратом задолженностей клиентов;
- внедрением кредитной политики Организации - предоставление коммерческого кредита и порядок взыскания дебиторской задолженности.

8. ИНФОРМАТИЗАЦИЯ

Емкое и адекватное определение термина ИНФОРМАТИЗАЦИЯ приведено в [13] – «… информатизация - организационный, социально-экономический и научно-технический процесс, обеспечивающий условия для формирования и использования информационных ресурсов и реализации информационных отношений».

Существенной причиной проблем в построении эффективных рабочих процессов в Организациях, в современных условиях деятельности, это отсутствие информационных технологий, отражающих работу Организации как единой организационной системы. С информационной точки зрения есть несколько причин такого явления:

- недостаточный объем/качество формализации наличия/движения информации в Организации;
- отсутствие процессов информатизации с системной точки зрения; данную причину могут устранять только системные аналитики;
- использование информационных систем неэффективного исполнения решаемых задач в конкретной Организации;
- использование информационных систем, структура и технологии которых изменяют текущий процесс деятельности Организации; в этом

случае корректируется работа под технологии, заложенные в информационных системах;

• отсутствие формализации единого информационного пространства в Организации; такая формализация позволяет реализовать Корпоративную Информационную Систему (КИС);

• выбор, покупка и внедрение информационных систем в условиях управленческого диктата, в условиях наличия коррупционных действий.

Сегодняшняя практика процесса Информатизации идет в двух направлениях – настройка и внедрение большой комплексной практически разработанной информационной системы конкретного разработчика и разработка интегрированных информационных систем, путем объединения внедренных и планируемых к внедрению работоспособных информационных систем разных разработчиков по конкретным направлениям деятельности Организации.

Первое направление связано с внедрением систем ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning System - система планирования ресурсов предприятия). Такие международные Организации, как Gartner (*исследовательская и консалтинговая компания, специализирующаяся на рынках информационных технологий; наиболее известна введением в употребление понятия ERP*) и APICS (*American Production and Inventory Control Society - Американское Общество Контроля за Производством и Запасами; сегодня APICS - некоммерческая международная Организация; это образовательное общество, специализирующееся на вопросах управления ресурсами, реализующее программы стандартизации и сертификации специалистов в области производственного операционного управления*) [1] определили следующие функции для ERP:

• автоматизация управления производственными ресурсами (Manufacturing Resource Planning – **MRPII**), а также управления финансами (Financial Planning - **FP**);

• автоматизация управления цепочками поставок (Supply Chain Management – **SCM**);

• планирование распределения ресурсов (Planning Distribution Resource – **DRP**);

• автоматизация расширенного объемно-календарного планирования (Advanced Planning and Scheduling – **APS**);

• автоматизация и управление конструкторско-технологической документацией (Product Data Management – **PDM**);

• автоматизация конечного планирования ресурсов (Finite Resource Planning – **FRP**);

• электронная коммерция (Electronic Commerce – **EC**);

• автоматизация управления взаимоотношениями с клиентами (Customer Relationship Management – **CRM**);

• бизнес-аналитика (Business Intelligence – **BI**);

• автономный механизм конфигурации (Standalone Configuration Engine – **SCE**), модуль, отвечающий за конфигурирование системы.

Системы ERP сегодня активно разрабатываются и пропагандируются для Организаций различных направлений деятельности. Такие информационные системы притягивают внимание руководителей ввиду их комплексной помощи в работе производственных процессов и в вопросах управления Организацией. Однако существенными недостатками внедрения ERP-систем являются такие факторы, как их стоимость при покупке, невозможность самостоятельно модифицировать систему с течением времени и высокая стоимость такой модификации, необходимость переходить к технологиям работы, заложенных в них, высокая стоимость обучения сотрудников работе в ERP-системах.

Основные ERP-системы на российском рынке программных продуктов:

- SAP ERP
- Microsoft Dynamics AX (Axapta)
- Oracle ERP
- Парус
- Галактика
- 1С:ERP Управление предприятием

В **1999** году авторитетная консалтинговая компания Gartner Group заявила о завершении эпохи ERP-систем. Было задано основное направление, по которому должны были пойти в своем развитии ERP-системы в XXI веке, - смещение традиционного акцента с оптимизации управления ресурсами предприятий на корпоративную систему предприятия, открытую для всех участников, действующих в общих интересах бизнеса. [14].

Развитием ERP/MRPII-систем стали системы CSRP (Customer Synchronized Resource Planning). Это системы автоматизации деятельности Организации, где ключевым моментом их применения стало управление всеми внешними связями Организации. Эти системы помогают перепланировать деятельность Организации, когда основное внимание акцентируется не на бизнес-процессах, а на текущих потребностях Покупателей. Этот акцент является определяющим моментом в деятельности Организации. Такая концепция управления Организацией направлена на управление ее ресурсами, на удовлетворение нужд Покупателей. Внимание основным производственным процессам, конечно остается и учитываются ресурсы всего жизненного цикла производимых товаров, предоставляемых услуг.

Более масштабным процессом Информатизации Организации является второе направление – проектирование и создание Корпоративных

Информационных Систем (КИС). В этом случае ERP могут быть составной частью КИС. КИС объединяет многие локальные информационные системы, которые предназначены и используются для решения задач управления логистикой (Supply Chain Management), складом (Warehouse Management Systems), документами (WorkFlow), бизнес-процессами (Business Process Management Systems), проектами (Project Management Systems) и др. Такие системы не только работают целенаправленно как модули системы, но могут интегрировать решение новых задач. Так, системы документооборота помимо традиционных задач управления архивами, коллективной обработки документов могут решать новые задачи, такие, как управление коллективными знаниями.

Концепция построения КИС предусматривает наличие *типовых компонентов* [15]:

1. Ядро системы, обеспечивающее комплексную автоматизацию совокупности бизнес-приложений, содержит полный набор функциональных модулей для автоматизации задач управления.
2. Система автоматизации документооборота в рамках корпорации.
3. Вспомогательные инструментальные системы обработки информации (экспертные системы, системы подготовки и принятия решений и др.) на базе хранилищ данных КИС.
4. Программно-технические средства системы безопасности КИС.
5. Сервисные коммуникационные приложения (электронная почта, программное обеспечение удаленного доступа).
6. Компоненты интернет/интранет для доступа к разнородным базам данных и информационным ресурсам, сервисным услугам.
7. Офисные программы - текстовый редактор, электронные таблицы, СУБД настольного класса и др.
8. Системы специального назначения - системы автоматизированного проектирования (САПР), автоматизированные системы управления технологическими процессами (АСУТП), банковские системы и др.

Принципы построения КИС должны учитывать:

- *принцип системности*, заключающийся в обработке данных в различных разрезах, чтобы получить информацию, необходимую для принятия решений на всех уровнях и во всех функциональных подсистемах и подразделениях Организации;
- *внимание* не только *к подсистемам*, но и к *связям между ними*;
- эволюционный аспект – в фундаменте КИС должна лежать *способность к развитию*.

КИС должны отвечать требованиям:

1. Использование архитектуры клиент-сервер с возможностью применения большинства промышленных СУБД
2. Поддержка распределенной обработки информации

3. Модульный принцип построения из оперативно-независимых функциональных блоков с расширением за счет открытых стандартов (API, COM+, CORBA и другие)

4. Поддержка технологий Internet/intranet.

5. Гибкость

6. Надежность

7. Эффективность

8. Безопасность

Желательные компоненты КИС:

• системы исполнительной поддержки (*деятельность руководителя*) (Executive Support Systems - **ESS**); помогают принимать неструктурированные решения на стратегическом уровне управления компанией и проводить системный анализ информации из внешней среды;

• управляющие информационные системы (Management Information Systems - **MIS**); обеспечивают менеджеров текущей информацией о выполнении основных бизнес-процессов в Организации и о некоторых изменениях во внешней среде;

• системы поддержки принятия решений (Decision Support Systems - **DSS**); позволяют проводить аналитические исследования, строить модели и анализировать сценарии для решения слабоструктурированных и вообще неструктурированных проблем;

• рабочие системы знания (Knowledge Work System - **KWS**); цель - аккумуляция знаний и опыта;

• системы обработки трансакций (Transaction Processing Systems - **TPS**) - обслуживают исполнительский (эксплуатационный) уровень Организации и предназначены для автоматического выполнения большого числа трансакций, составляющих стандартный бизнес-процесс этого уровня;

• системы автоматизации делопроизводства (Office Automation Systems - **OAS**); основная функция - дополнять и контролировать работу систем TPS на эксплуатационном уровне и документооборот на уровне Организации;

• системы учета и управления **Рисками**.

Анализ информационных систем и сравнение ERP-систем и КИС по основным критериям приведено в таблице [16]:

№	Критерии	ERP	КИС
1	Стандартизация данных	√	√
2	Классификация и «фильтрация» информации на входе в систему	✖	√
3	Классификация и «фильтрация» информации на выходе из системы	✖	√
4	Многофункциональная структура данных	√	√
5	Корректно выстроенные процессы	√	√
6	Связь организационной структуры и структуры процессов	✖	√

7	Бухгалтерский учет данных	√	√
8	Финансовый учет данных	√	√
9	Управленческий учет	✖	√
10	Система нормирования	✖	√
11	Система мотивации на основе управленческого учета	✖	√
12	Технология внедрения	✖	√
13	Технология обучения	✖	√
14	Орган поддержки системы управления в работоспособном состоянии (Подразделение «Структура и Качество»)	✖	√
15	Наличие всех разработанных модулей для построения системы, охватывающей все предприятие	√	√
16	Наличие единой взаимосвязанной системы модулей, охватывающей все предприятие	✖	√

Проектирование КИС относится к созданию открытых систем. Поскольку в КИС присутствуют различные информационные системы разных производителей, то для их практической реализации требуются программные ПЛАТФОРМЫ, которые позволяют работать с потоками данных этих информационных систем в совокупности. На сегодняшний день основными платформами, на которых функционируют КИС является Windows NT Server, основные разновидности Unix и промышленные СУБД Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server.

Выводы.

Для повышения работоспособности Организации необходимо:

- разработать и запустить **процесс** ИНФОРМАТИЗАЦИИ в ней;
- внедрять **только ERP** или **разрабатывать КИС**;

При разработке КИС необходимо учитывать:

- принципы построения КИС;
- учет и обеспечение требований к КИС;
- наличие типовых и желательных компонентов КИС;
- программную ПЛАТФОРМУ.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Существенные вопросы, которые необходимо затронуть вначале своей деятельности – **Зачем? Как?** При этом надо учитывать в Организации ее цель/ структуру/ ресурсы/ технологичность/ реакцию/ гибкость/ многогранность/ адекватность. Этот аспект рассмотрен в разделе «**1. БИЗНЕС-ПРОЦЕССЫ**».

В разделе «**2. ЛЮДИ**» затрагиваются вопросы – **Кто? Как?** В этом разделе показано, что именно люди являются причиной появления Организаций, ее процессов. И здесь встают свои вопросы - Какие люди должны осуществлять на практике ее процессы? Кто? и Каким образом будет управлять работой этих людей? Как организовать эффективность их работы?

При рассмотрении работы людей в конкретных процессах возникают вопросы - **Каким образом? С помощью чего?** Это могут быть производственные комплектующие и оборудование, компьютеры, программное обеспечение и др. Наличие, поставка, хранение, использование в работе и текущий ремонт – вопросы, рассмотренные в разделе «**3. ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ**».

Существование людей связано с Рисками. Это явление не устраняется даже в конкретных объектах, которые они создают. Несмотря на проводимый анализ создания предполагаемого объекта, изготовление его в соответствии с рассмотренными и принятыми к исполнению решениями – Риски в работе всегда присутствуют. И причины их возникновения многочисленны. Всегда присутствуют вопросы **Что? Как? Почему? Каковы Источники? Что делать?** Анализ и учет Рисков в практической работе процессов рассмотрен в разделе «**4. РИСКИ**».

В разделе «**5. СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ/ РАЗВИТИЕ**» рассматриваются вопросы **Как? Когда? Куда? Зачем?** Природные инстинкты людей заставляют их учитывать эти вопросы при выборе Организации. Ответы на эти вопросы позволяют людям понять и почувствовать насколько крепок и стабилен этот «фундамент» их жизни. Но при этом происходит и обратное взаимное влияние, когда Организация анализирует людей, желающих в ней работать. Важным фактором является понимание людей, претендующих на работу в аппарате управления Организации, а также людей, претендующих на работу в производственных процессах. Совокупная деятельность таких людей позволяет планировать и осуществлять стабильную работу Организации и ее развитие.

При работе в Организации у людей возникают вопросы **Как? Когда? Зачем? о Чем?** Эти вопросы возникают у людей как внутри Организации при выполнении своих обязанностей, так и в вопросах работоспособности Организации в обществе. Такая информация помогает людям планировать и осуществлять свои действия в реальной жизни для выполнения природных и внутренних потребностей. При этом люди, работающие в Организациях, хотят знать их пользу в обществе, насколько удовлетворяются их внутренние потребности, как комфортно и стабильно работается. Такие аспекты рассматриваются разделе «**6. ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЯ, ВЗАИМОСВЯЗИ**».

Один из основных факторов существования Организации – деньги. При работе Организации, особенно собственники, задаются вопросами **Сколько? Как? Когда? Зачем?** В разделе «**7. ДЕНЬГИ**» рассмотрена существенная проблема, учет и решение которой помогает эффективно ответить на эти вопросы.

Современные условия деятельности Организации акцентируют внимание как собственников бизнеса, так и участников, выполняющих конкретные производственные работы, на вопросах использования

компьютерной техники и программных продуктов, как средств, помогающих повышать свою работоспособность. Они задаются вопросами **Как? в Каких Объемах? в Какие Сроки? Что именно? необходимо включать в планы деятельности** Организации для решения вопросов по информатизации. В разделе «**8. ИНФОРМАТИЗАЦИЯ**» рассмотрены пути информатизации деятельности коммерческих/ некоммерческих Организаций.

Циклические действия − **Анализ, Синтез, Принятие решений, Реализация** - обязательно помогут в решении вопросов, затронутых в данной статье.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И СУЩНОСТЬ КВАЗИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫХ ПРАВООТНОШЕНИЙ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. В настоящей статье рассмотрены особенности правового регулирования и сущность квазинвестиционных правоотношений в Республике Узбекистан. На основе объективного и критического анализа раскрыты особенности соглашений о разделе продукции и концессионных соглашений как основных инструментов регулирования квазиинвестиционных отношений в сфере недропользования в Республике Узбекистан. В статье обращено особое внимание на нормативное регулирования квазиинвестиционных отношений, путем раскрытия особенностей законодательства об СРП и концессиях. На основе сравнительного анализа выделены особенности и отличительные черты СРП и концессионных соглашений. На основе проведенного анализа сформулированы ряд практических рекомендаций нормативного характера.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, инвестор, инвестиционное законодательство, квазиинвестиции, квазиинвестиционные правоотношения, недропользование, СРП, ГЧП, концессия, концессионный договор, закон, соглашение.

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FEATURES OF LEGAL REGULATION AND THE NATURE OF QUASI-INVESTMENT LEGAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Resume. In this article discusses the features of legal regulation and the nature of quasi- investment legal relations in Uzbekistan. Based on an objective and critical analysis of the difference between Production sharing agreements and Concession agreements as the main instruments for regulating quasi-investment relations in the field of subsoil use in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The article requires special attention to the regulatory regulation of quasi-investment relations, a gradual change in the features of the legislation on PSA and Concessions. Based on the selection, the features and peculiarities of the PSA and concession provisions are highlighted. On the basis of the analysis carried out, a number of practical recommendations of a normative nature have been formulated.

Key words: investments, investor, investment legislation, quasi-investments, quasi-investment legal relations, subsoil use, PSA, PPP, concession, concession agreement, law, agreement.

С помощью правового регулирования государство может стимулировать приток инвестиций и направить их в нужное русло, следовательно, одним из элементов формирования государственной инвестиционной политики является совершенствование законодательства в данной сфере. В этой связи, в докладе Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёева на торжественном собрании, посвященном 26-летию принятия Конституции Республики Узбекистан в частности было отмечено, что «… нам необходимо незамедлительно сформировать перечень потерявших свое значение законов и принять законы прямого действия на основе глубокого критического изучения имеющихся проблем, с учетом современной мировой практики»[21]. В связи с вышесказанным, отечественным юристым-международником Б.Э. Очиловым было отмечено, что «с помощью правового регулирования государство может стимулировать приток инвестиций и направить их в нужное русло, следовательно, одним из элементов формирования государственной инвестиционной политики является совершенствование законодательства в данной сфере»[22]. В связи с этим, мы согласны с мнением о том, что «действующее законодательство не в полной мере обеспечивает рациональное использование природных ресурсов, их восстановление, привлечение инвестиций в нефтепереработку и геологоразведку[23].

При рассмотрении проблем правового регулирования в рамках развития юридической науки и правоприменительной практики следует обратить особое внимание на вопросы, связанные с добычей полезных ископаемых на основе правового инструментария. Отметим, что недропользование является смежным (межотраслевым) институтом в правовой системе Республики Узбекистан. Отношения недропользования, в том числе и отношения по добыче твердых ископаемых, нефти и газа регулируются различными отраслями права, включая конституционное, административное, экологическое, земельное, финансовое и гражданское

[21] Всесторонне развитое поколение – основа великого будущего, созидательный труд народа – основа благополучной жизни, дружба и сотрудничество – гарантия процветания. Доклад Президента Шавката Мирзиёева на торжественном собрании, посвященном 26-летию принятия Конституции Республики Узбекистан // URL: https://president.uz/ru/lists/view/2180. – 2018. – 08 дек.

[22] Очилов Б.Э. Внедрение эффективных договорных форм привлечения инвестиций в добывающие отрасли экономики Республики Узбекистан // “Юрист ахборотномаси - Вестник юриста - Lawyer herald” ҳуқуқий, ижтимоий, илмий-амалий электрон журнали. – Т., 2020. – Том 1. – № 3. – С. 42.

[23] Там же. – С. 41-42.

законодательство[24], и в этой связи, актуализируется вопрос о правовом инструментарии.

На наш взгляд, это обусловлено тем, что правовой инструментарий, в том числе, договор (соглашение) является надежным и гибким средством закрепления отношений между инвесторами и государством. По мнению ряда авторов[25], с чем и мы согласны, договорные конструкции могут предоставить инвесторам и государству наибольшие гарантии надлежащего исполнения принятых контрагентами обязательств, защиту от необоснованного нарушения прав сторон по договору, компенсацию убытков, связанных с неисполнением или ненадлежащим исполнением договорных обязательств, как инвесторами (недропользователями), так и государством.

Инвестиционные соглашения, являются одним из важнейших институтов международного экономического сотрудничества и, как показывает мировая практика, наиболее эффективным правовым механизмом рационального природопользования и обоюдовыгодной формой осуществления иностранных инвестиций в сферу разработки и добычи минерального сырья[26].

В Республике Узбекистан в период независимости сформировалась целостная система инвестиционного законодательства, куда можно отнести: Закон Республики Узбекистан "Об иностранных инвестициях" от 30 апреля 1998 г.[6], Закон Республики Узбекистан "О гарантиях и мерах защиты прав иностранных инвесторов" от 30 апреля 1998 г.[7] и Закон Республики Узбекистан "О защите прав инвесторов на рынке ценных бумаг" от 30 августа 2001 г.[8] Здесь же следует назвать и Закон Республики Узбекистан «О внешнеэкономической деятельности Республики Узбекистан» от 26 мая 2000 г. (новая редакция)[9].

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[24] См., напр.: Теплов О.М. Развитие законодательства о недрах в рамках горного законодательства Российской Федерации // Дело и право. – М., 1995. – № 8. – С. 28.

[25] См. подр.: См.: Крюков В.В. Современный правовой режим соглашений о разделе продукции: СРП: Автореф. дис. …канд. юрид. наук. – М., 2004; Мулявин М.К. Соглашение о разделе продукции: гражданско-правовые признаки и правовые основы заключения: гражданско-правовые признаки и правовые основы заключения: Дис. ... канд. юрид. наук. – Казань, 2007; Резникова В.В. Соглашение о разделе продукции: гражданско-правовые аспекты недропользования: Автореф. дис. ... канд. юрид. наук. – М., 2006; Шарифуллина А.Ф. Соглашение о разделе продукции: Понятие, заключение, реализация: Автореф. дис. … канд. юрид. наук. – М.: Московская государственная юридическая академия, 2000.

[26] Ошенков А.Н. Регулирование инвестиционных соглашений // Московский журнал международного права. – М.: Международные отношения, 2000. – № 1. – С. 140.

[6] Закон Республики Узбекистан "Об иностранных инвестициях" от 30 апреля 1998 г. // Ведомости Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. – 1998. – № 5-6. – С. 91.

[7] Закон Республики Узбекистан "О гарантиях и мерах защиты прав иностранных инвесторов" от 30 апреля 1998 г. // Ведомости Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. – 1998. – № 5-6. – С. 93.

[8] Закон Республики Узбекистан "О защите прав инвесторов на рынке ценных бумаг" от 30 августа 2001 г. // Ведомости Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. – 2001. – № 3-4. – С. 67.

[9] Закон Республики Узбекистан «О внешнеэкономической деятельности Республики Узбекистан» от 26 мая 2000 г. // Ведомости Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. – 2000. – № 5-6. – С. 148.

В рамках инвестиционного и недропользовательского законодательства были разработаны и приняты: Закон Республики Узбекистан "О концессиях" от 30 августа 1995 г.[27] и Закон Республики Узбекистан "О соглашениях о разделе продукции" от 7 декабря 2001 г.[28]

Однако наличие многочисленных законодательных актов приводило к отдельным коллизиям, между нами. В этой связи, в докладе Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёева на торжественном собрании, посвященном 26-летию принятия Конституции Республики Узбекистан в частности было отмечено, что «… нам необходимо незамедлительно сформировать перечень потерявших свое значение законов и принять законы прямого действия на основе глубокого критического изучения имеющихся проблем, с учетом современной мировой практики»[29]. В связи с этим, отметим, что «на нынешнем этапе стратегического развития Республики Узбекистан, основные задачи государственной политики привлечения иностранных инвестиций видятся, прежде всего, в создании прочной социально-экономической и правовой основы для продолжения преобразований во всех сферах общества»[30]. В этой связи, в п. 11 Указа Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по кардинальному улучшению инвестиционного климата в Республике Узбекистан» от 1 августа 2018 г., УП-5495 в частности было отмечено необходимость «разработки и внесения в установленном порядке проекта унифицированного законодательного акта в области инвестиционной деятельности, направленного на создание максимально благоприятных условий для инвестирования»[31]. В этой связи, отечественными учеными ранее также отмечался данный тезис, в частности было подмечено, что «в целях модернизации инвестиционного законодательства необходимо … разработать и принять унифицированный законодательный акт, регулирующий инвестиционную деятельность, а также создать

[27] Закон Республики Узбекистан "О концессиях" от 30 августа 1995 г. // Ведомости Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. – 1995. – № 9. – С. 185.

[28] Закон Республики Узбекистан "О соглашениях о разделе продукции" от 7 декабря 2001 г. // Ведомости Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. – Т., 2002. – № 1. – Ст. 12; – Т., 2003. – № 9-10. – Ст. 149; Собрание законодательства Республики Узбекистан. – Т., 2007. – № 52. – Ст. 533; – Т., 2008. – № 52. – Ст. 513.

[29] Всесторонне развитое поколение – основа великого будущего, созидательный труд народа – основа благополучной жизни, дружба и сотрудничество – гарантия процветания. Доклад Президента Шавката Мирзиёева на торжественном собрании, посвященном 26-летию принятия Конституции Республики Узбекистан // https://president.uz/ru/lists/view/2180. – 2018. – 08 дек.

[30] Ochilov B.E., Sheraliev O.R. Increasing Foreign Investments in the Extractive Industry of Uzbekistan's Economy: Economic and Legal Aspects of Improving Efficiency // Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems. – 2020. – № 07-Special Issue. – Vol. 12. – P. 2346-2356

[31] Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по кардинальному улучшению инвестиционного климата в Республике Узбекистан» от 1 августа 2018 года, УП-5495 // Национальная база данных законодательства, 02.08.2018 г., № 06/18/5495/1611.

действенный правоприменительный механизм в сфере инвестиционных отношений»[32].

На основе проведенной работы наконец то был принят первый унифицированный законодательный акт Республики Узбекистан – Закон Республики Узбекистан «Об инвестициях и инвестиционной деятельности»[33].

Признавая новшества нового унифицированного закона, отметим и то, что ряд вопросов остались за пределами единого правового регулирования. Так, например, вопросы квази-инвестиционного характера – концессия, ГЧП, СРП и деятельность венчурных фондов не вошли в окончательную редакцию закона. В этой связи в 2017-2018 гг. рабочей (экспертной) группой по разработке проекта Инвестиционного кодекса Республики Узбекистан Государственного комитета Республики Узбекистан по инвестициям был разработан проект Инвестиционного кодекса Республики Узбекистан[34], в котором данные вопросы были полностью урегулированы. В частности, Проект Кодекса содержал подробные положения о концессиях, о СРП и СЭЗ. Кроме того, и в первоначальной версии Закона[35] данные вопросы были полностью урегулированы.

Возвращаясь к объекту исследования, отметим, что в Республике Узбекистан действует контрактная система недропользования, предусмотрено два основных вида контрактов – концессионный и соглашение о разделе продукции на основе Закона Республики Узбекистан "О концессиях"[36] от 30 августа 1995 г. и Закона Республики Узбекистан "О соглашениях о разделе продукции" от 7 декабря 2001 г.[37]

Отметим, что ряд авторов придерживаются позиции, с чем и мы согласны, что СРП не является концессией. По своей природе подобные соглашения ближе ко второму виду соглашений, – к контрактам, так называемым подрядным соглашениям. На эту особенность неоднократно

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[32] Очилов Б.Э. Совершенствование инвестиционного законодательства Республики Узбекистан путем принятия унифицированного акта в области инвестиций и инвестиционной деятельности // Республиканская научно-практическая конференция “Совершенствование правовых механизмов привлечения иностранных инвестиций в экономику Республики Узбекистан». – Т.: УМЭД, 2019.

[33] Закон Республики Узбекистан «Об инвестициях и инвестиционной деятельности» от 25 декабря 2019 г. // Национальная база данных законодательства, 26.12.2019 г., № 03/19/598/4221.

[34] Проект концепции Инвестиционного кодекса Республики Узбекистан // http://old.regulation.gov.uz/ru/documents/1805. – 2017. – 02 нояб.; Инвестиционный кодекс вынесен на обсуждение в Портале // https://www.anhor.uz/news/investicionniy-kodeks-vinesen-na. – 2017. – 06 дек.; Проект инвестиционного кодекса // https://dd.gov.uz/ru/documents/1840. – 2017. - 17 нояб.

[35] См. подр.: Проект Закона Республики Узбекистан «Об инвестициях и инвестиционной деятельности» // https://regulation.gov.uz/ru/document/1418. – 2018. – 06 дек.

[36] Закон Республики Узбекистан "О концессиях" от 30 августа 1995 г. // Ведомости Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. – 1995. – № 9. – С. 185.

[37] Закон Республики Узбекистан "О соглашениях о разделе продукции" от 7 декабря 2001 г. // Ведомости Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. – Т., 2002. – № 1. – Ст. 12; – Т., 2003. – № 9-10. – Ст. 149; Собрание законодательства Республики Узбекистан. – Т., 2007. – № 52. – Ст. 533; – Т., 2008. – № 52. – Ст. 513.

указывали многие авторы[38]. Односторонний властный акт государства как источник возникновения всех видов концессионных правоотношений – «есть универсальный признак, своеобразное «родимое пятно» концессии, несомненный знак ее принадлежности к концессионному семейству», отмечает российский ученый С.А. Сосна[39].

Соглашение о разделе продукции (СРП) является одной из форм привлечения иностранных инвестиций в добычу углеводородов и представляет собой договор, в соответствии с которым государство (правительство) предоставляет субъекту предпринимательской деятельности (инвестору) на возмездной основе и на определенный срок исполнительные права на поиск, разведку и добычу минерального сырья на участке недр, указанном в соглашении, и на ведение связанных с ним работ, а инвестор обязуется провести указанные работы за свой счет и на свой риск.

Как известно, соглашение о разделе продукции является договором, в соответствии с которым Республика Узбекистан предоставляет иностранному инвестору (далее – инвестор) на возмездной основе и на определенный срок исключительные права на поиски, разведку месторождений и добычу полезных ископаемых на участке недр, указанном в соглашении, и на ведение связанных с этим работ, а инвестор обязуется осуществить проведение указанных работ за свой счет и на свой риск[40].

Именно СРП являются наиболее известными в мировой практике механизмами и формами привлечения инвестиций в сфере добычи минерально-сырьевых ресурсов.

В настоящее время, особенно в сфере нефтегазовых месторождений, иностранные инвестиции более привлекательны для Узбекистана в форме соглашений о разделе продукции, т.к. не требуется первоначальных затрат местной стороны. Об актуальности этого направления говорит и тот факт, что данный вопрос урегулирован Законом Республики Узбекистан «О соглашениях о разделе продукции» от 7 декабря 2001 г., №312-II.

Принятый 7 декабря 2001 г. Закон Республики Узбекистан «О соглашениях о разделе продукции» (далее – Закон) ввел новую форму взаимоотношений между государством (собственником недр) и

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[38] См. подр.: Кирин Л.В. Правовой режим иностранных инвестиций (законодательное регулирование и практика отношений государства и инвесторов в Российской Федерации). – М.: АО «Центр деловой информации» еженедельника «Экономика и жизнь», 1996. – С. 129-131; Джонстон Д. Международный нефтяной бизнес: налоговые системы и соглашения о разделе продукции \ Пер. с англ. – М.: ЗЛО «Олимп-Бизнес», 2000. – С. 40-46.; Сосна С.А. Концессионное соглашение: теория и практика. – М., 2002. – С. 40.

[39] Сосна С.А. Концессионное соглашение: теория и практика. – М., 2002. – С. 160.

[40] Статья 3 Закона Республики Узбекистан «О соглашениях о разделе продукции» от 7 декабря 2001 г. // Ведомости Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. – Т., 2002. – № 1. – Ст. 12; – Т., 2003. – № 9-10. – Ст. 149; Собрание законодательства Республики Узбекистан. – Т., 2007. – № 52. – Ст. 533; – Т., 2008. – № 52. – Ст. 513.

иностранным инвестором. Благодаря новому закону стало возможным установление между государством и иностранным инвестором равноправных договорных отношений.

Государство гарантирует стабильность условий СРП, а иностранный инвестор со своей стороны обязан разрабатывать месторождения природных ресурсов, вкладывая в разработку капитальные вложения и передавая государству часть прибыли.

Закон о СРП вводит альтернативный налоговый режим, позволяющий разрабатывать нерентабельные, в условиях действующей налоговой системы, месторождения. Это позволяет решить проблему с инвестированием проектов разработки месторождений, находящихся в труднодоступных, неосвоенных регионах, месторождений с низкой извлекаемостью минерального сырья, разработка которых требует привлечения новых дорогостоящих технологий.

Отметим, что отличительная особенность СРП от других форм состоит в следующем: инвестор обладает достаточным количеством финансовых ресурсов, необходимых для вложения в капиталоемкий процесс производства полезных ископаемых и имеет возможность в достаточно небольшой промежуток времени инвестировать такие финансовые ресурсы в отрасль; инвестор, в соответствии с положениями СРП, имеет право на возмещение затрат, понесенных им в ходе выполнения работ по соглашению, которые были предусмотрены программой работ, одобренной со стороны государства; продукция, произведенная в рамках СРП, подлежит разделу между его участниками, т.е. между государством и инвестором в соответствии с условиями соглашения; инвестор пользуется значительными льготами в сфере налогообложения, что еще больше стимулирует производственный процесс; инвестор имеет значительные свободы в осуществлении своей деятельности, что подтверждается освобождением инвестора от исполнения решений органов государственного управления, если таковые ограничивают права инвестора, данные ему согласно СРП; деятельность в рамках СРП находится под защитой и постоянным контролем со стороны государства[41]. Как справедливо отмечали некоторые исследователи, натуральная форма возмещения затрат и вознаграждения инвестора, получающих в результате раздела продукции часть добытых ресурсов – является определяющим признаком СРП[42].

[41] Горягин К. «Соглашение о разделе продукции» как эффективный инструмент инвестиционной политики». Номинация «Лучший студенческий доклад» XXVI Международных Плехановских чтений. – Ташкент 1-2 февраля 2013 г.

[42] См. напр.: Дьяченко С. Нефтяные концессионные соглашения // Нефть, газ, право. – М., 1996. – № 6 (12). – С. 28-35; Данилова Н.В. Право государственной собственности на недра: Автореф. дис. … канд. юр. наук. – Тюмень, 2003. – С. 14.

Раздел продукции – это прежде всего инвестиционный механизм, который используются сегодня в 70 странах мира[43]. Вместе с тем, отметим и то, что на основе концессионных соглашений (concession agreement) в природопользовании к концу XX века строились отношения более чем в 120 странах[44].

По мнению коллектива авторов[45], концессионные соглашения распространяются исключительно на государственную собственность. В этом случае под концессией понимается уступка государством собственных имущественных прав, прав на отдельные виды хозяйствования компаниям на определенный срок и согласованных условиях. При этом, государство выступает как концедент, юридическое лицо – концессионер[46].

Буске и Файярд определяют концессию как контракт, в соответствии с условиями которого государство передает частной компании ряд прав по созданию, разработке и пользованию объектом на определенный период[47]. При этом концессионер принимает на себя обязательства по строительству и долгосрочному обслуживанию объекта инфраструктуры, а также несет расходы и риски.

С точки зрения ряда авторов[48], концессия в широком понимании этого термина используется как соглашение, при котором компания получает от государства право на предоставление общественной услуги, обладая при этом значительной рыночной властью. Таким образом, создавая конкуренцию в той отрасли, где она изначально не работает. В соответствии с данным определением, привлечение частного сектора не обязательно, так как масштабные проекты могут заключаться и с государственными предприятиями. Однако, как указано в статье, на практике концессионные проекты, как правило, отдаются в руки частных компаний.

Ряд авторов рассматривают концессию как специфичную форму привлечения иностранного капитала[49]. Экономическая сущность понятия концессии состоит из взаимоотношений между государством и частным инвестором по вопросам управления государственной собственностью, в

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[43] Субботин М.А. Чтобы было что делить (О судьбе закона “О соглашениях о разделе продукции”). – М., 1998. – С. 23.

[44] Дьяченко С. Нефтяные концессионные соглашения // Нефть, газ, право. – М., 1996. – № 4 (10). – С. 52.

[45] Bohn II., Dcacon R. T. Ownership Risk, Investment, and the Use of Natural Resources // American Economic Review. 2000. Vol. 90. № 3.

[46] Зворыкина Ю. В. Методологические основы и механизмы управления концессиями в России: Автореф. дис. … доктора экономических наук: 08.00.05. – Москва, 2003. – С. 14.

[47] A. Fayard, F. Bousquet Road infrastructure concession practice in Europe // Policy research working paper. The World Bank. World Bank Institute. Governance, Regulation, and Finance Division. September. 2001.

[48] M. Kerf, R. Gray, T. Irwin, C. Levesque, R. Taylor, M. Klein Concessions for infrastructure: A guide to their design and award // The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank. March. 1998.

[49] См. подр.: Вихряп А.П. Концессия (исторический экскурс) // Вестник Минимущества России, №1. 2003. – С. 66-72.

основе которых лежит частная инициатива, в пределах договорных отношений. Другими словами, это хозяйственная деятельность частного субъекта в отношении государственной собственности, переданной ему на определенный срок на договорных условиях. В связи с этим, стоит отметить, что не всегда правомерно рассматривать концессию как форму прямых иностранных инвестиций, так как концессионное соглашение не предусматривает безвозвратного перехода прав собственности на имущество[50].

Таким образом, на основании рассмотренных подходов можно выделить следующие общие характеристики механизма концессии:

1. Концессия представляет собой уступку или передачу прав владения, пользования, эксплуатации государством частному сектору;

2. Договор концессии заключается на определённый ограниченный срок, после которого объект концессии переходит в пользование публичному сектору;

3. Передача государственного (муниципального) объекта в концессию происходит с целью его строительства, модернизации.

4. Владение и пользование частным сектором объекта концессии происходит за счет собственных средств или с помощью привлечения дополнительных инвестиций.

Итак, под концессией следует понимать форму договора о передаче исключительных прав (права владения и пользования) государством частному инвестору на определенных условиях и на ограниченный срок при условии обязательного инвестирования с целью создания нового имущества или реконструкции передаваемого.

В соответствии со ст. 1 Закона Республики Узбекистан "О концессиях" от 30 августа 1995 г., Концессия представляет собой разрешение, выдаваемое от имени государства иностранному инвестору на осуществление определенного вида хозяйственной деятельности, связанной с предоставлением ему имущества, участков земли и недр на основе заключения концессионного договора.

Объектами концессий являются отдельные виды хозяйственной деятельности, не запрещенные законодательством Республики Узбекистан, связанные с предоставлением иностранному инвестору имущества, участков земли и недр.

Различие СРП от концессионного договора состоит в том, что иностранный инвестор, берущий на себя обязательства осваивать разработку определенного природного ресурса, расплачивается с принимающей стороной частью добытой продукции (осуществляется «раздел продукции»). В связи с этим при заключении СРП используется особый налоговый режим, предусматривающий замену налогов, сборов и

[50] Зворыкина Ю. В. Методологические основы и механизмы управления концессиями в России: Автореф. дис. доктора экономических наук: 08.00.05. – Москва, 2003. – С. 18.

других обязательных платежей распределением произведенной продукции между инвестором и Республикой Узбекистан.

Отметим самое главное отличие СРП от концессии: Если СРП это полноценный договор (соглашение) между сторонами, то концессия, представляет собой разрешение, выдаваемое от имени государства иностранному инвестору на осуществление определенного вида хозяйственной деятельности, связанной с предоставлением ему имущества, участков земли и недр на основе заключения концессионного договора, хотя и оформляется в виде концессионного договора.

Вместе с тем, отметим, что, на фоне морально изживших себя и не соблюдаемых интересов государства в концессионных соглашениях и при реализации соглашений о разделе продукции требуют совершенствование законодательства об иностранных инвестициях в недропользовательской сфере для устранения нехватки современных правовых форм осуществления инвестиционной деятельности и еще более конкретизации государственной политики в данной сфере общественных отношений.

Эти и другие проблемы обуславливают необходимость реформирования законодательства об инвестициях в сфере недропользования путем внедрения новых инновационных форм привлечения инвестиций, которые уже успешно апробированы зарубежными странами.

В связи с этим, отметим, что привлечение инвестиций в сферу недропользования в Республике Узбекистан путем заключения инвестиционного соглашения уже успешно применяется в нашей стране. В этой связи, мы согласны с мнением о том, что «заключение инвестиционных соглашений способствует эффективному управлению имуществом, находящимся в государственной собственности, созданию и реконструкции стратегически важных предприятий»[51].

Подытоживая, отметим, что в связи с тем, что Закон Республики Узбекистан «Об инвестициях и инвестиционной деятельности» в ст. 9 (Субъекты инвестиционной деятельности) установил единый правовой режим для отечественных и иностранных инвесторов, в Законы Республики Узбекистан "О концессиях" от 30 августа 1995 г. и "О соглашениях о разделе продукции" от 7 декабря 2001 г. должны быть внесены соответствующие изменения, а именно, в тексте законов должны быть заменены слова «иностранный инвестор, иностранные инвестиции» на слова «инвестор, инвестиции», установив таким образом, единый правовой режим для отечественных и иностранных инвесторов, как это требует новый единый унифицированный законодательный акт в области

[51] Очилов Б.Э. Современные договорные (контрактные) формы привлечения инвестиций в нефтегазовый сектор экономики Узбекистана // Ўзбекистонда илм-фан ва таълим мавзусидаги илмий конференция. – 2020. – № 3, 26 май. – С. 167-173.

инвестиций – Закон Республики Узбекистан «Об инвестициях и инвестиционной деятельности» от 25 декабря 2019 г.

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3)Горягин К. «Соглашение о разделе продукции» как эффективный инструмент инвестиционной политики». Номинация «Лучший студенческий доклад» XXVI Международных Плехановских чтений. – Ташкент 1-2 февраля 2013 г.

4)Данилова Н.В. Право государственной собственности на недра: Автореф. дис. … канд. юр. наук. – Тюмень, 2003.

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6)Дьяченко С. Нефтяные концессионные соглашения // Нефть, газ, право. – М., 1996. – № 6 (12). – С. 28-35.

7)Дьяченко С. Нефтяные концессионные соглашения // Нефть, газ, право. – М., 1996. – № 4 (10). – С. 52.

8)Закон Республики Узбекистан "О концессиях" от 30 августа 1995 г. // Ведомости Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. – 1995. – № 9. – С. 185.

9). Закон Республики Узбекистан "Об иностранных инвестициях" от 30 апреля 1998 г. // Ведомости Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. – 1998. – № 5-6. – С. 91.

10)Закон Республики Узбекистан "О гарантиях и мерах защиты прав иностранных инвесторов" от 30 апреля 1998 г. // Ведомости Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан. – 1998. – № 5-6. – С. 93.

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ТУРЛИ ТАРКИБЛИ АРАЛАШМАЛАРДАН ОЛИНГАН ИПЛАРНИНГ НОТЕКИСЛИК КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИНИНГ ЎЗГАРИШИ

Аннотация: ушбу мақолада Бухоро шаҳридаги Ўзбекистон кўзи ожизлар жамиятига қарашли "Бухоро ўқув ишлаб чиқариш корхонаси"да 100% пахта толасидан, 40% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 60% пахта толаси аралашмасидан, 50% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 50% пахта толаси аралашмасидан, 60% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 40% пахта толаси аралашмасидан олинган ипларнинг нотекислик кцрсаткичлари аниқланди.

Калит сўзлари: ипларнинг нотекислиги, вариация коэффициенти, 1 т даги вариация коэффициенти, 10 т даги вариация коэффициенти, ипнинг тукдорлиги, тукдорлиги бўйича вариация коэффициенти.

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CHANGING THE IRREGULARITY OF YARN OF DIFFERENT COMPOSITIONS

Abstract: In this article, 100% cotton fiber, 40% plant fiber of cattail and 60% mixture of cotton fiber, 50% plant fiber of cattail and 50% mixture of cotton fiber, 60% plant fiber are used in the Bukhara educational and production enterprise of the Society of the Blind of Uzbekistan in Bukhara cattail and 40% cotton fiber blend and identified uneven yarn.

Keywords: yarn irregularity, coefficient of variation, coefficient of variation per 1 m, coefficient of variation per 10 m, yarn omissions, coefficient of variation by yarn omission.

Толалар таркибидаги нуқсон ва чиқиндилар миқдори йигириш жараёнида муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Агар тола пахта тозалаш корхоналарида нуқсонлардан яхши тозаланмаса, ундан сифатсиз ип олишга имконият яратилади. Шунинг учун, биринчи навбатда пахта толасини нуқсонлардан тозалашда катта аҳамият бериш керак бўлади. Агар пахта толаси таркибида нуқсонлар миқдори қанчалик кўп бўлса, ипнинг тозалик синфи пасаяди.

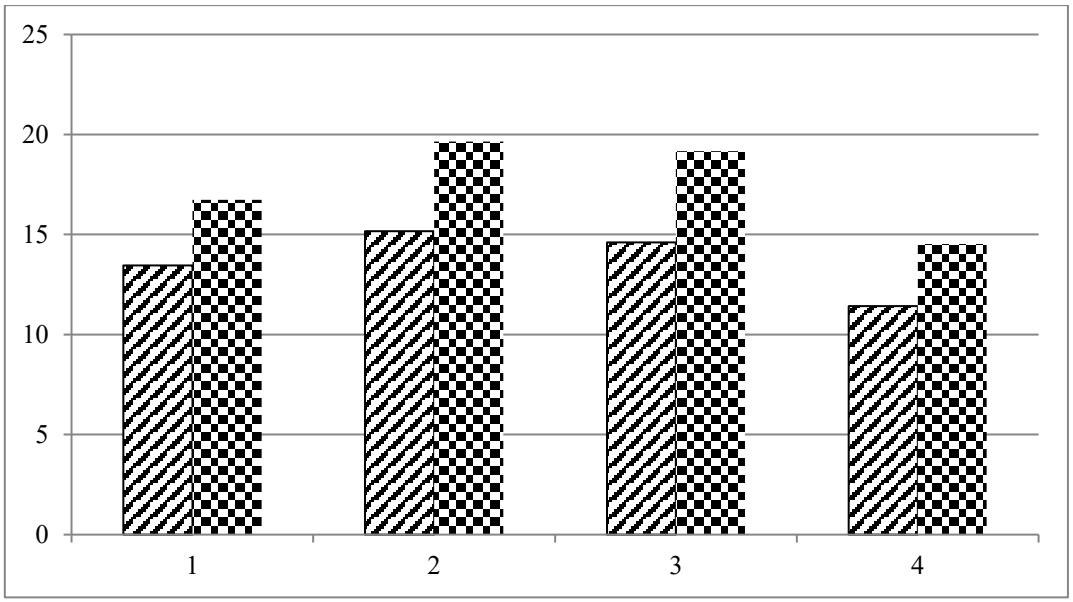
Тола таркибидаги нуқсон ва ифлосликлар миқдори қанчалик кўп бўлса, йигиришдаги технологик жараённинг ишлашини қийинлаштиради, ипларнинг чиқишини камайтиради ва маҳсулотнинг таннархини оширади. Ундан ташқари, нуқсонли иплардан олинаётган газлама, трикотаж ва бошқа маҳсулотларнинг сифат кўрсаткичига салбий таъсир кўрсатади.

Йигириш ишлаб чиқаришда маҳсулотларнинг нуқсонларини назорат қилиш, ҳамда синаш ва уларнинг ҳосил бўлиш сабабларини аниқлаш энг муҳим вазифа ҳисобланади.

Ипларнинг нуқсонлари ишлаб чиқариш жараёнидаги техник-иқтисодий кўрсаткичларга ва йигириш, тўқувчилик маҳсулотларининг физик-механик хоссаларига катта таъсир этади. Йигирилган ип ва ипларда нуқсонлар ҳосил бўлишига асосий сабаб, паст сифатли ва ифлос хом ашёдан фойдаланиш, механизмларнинг носозлиги ва машиналарнинг яхши тутилмаганлигидир.

Ундан ташқари, ипларнинг нотекислик кўрсаткичлари ва нуқсонлар миқдорининг ортиб кетишига асосий сабаб, бу турли толалар аралашмасидан фойдаланишдир. Ип таркибига аралаштирилган рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган тола биринчи марта ип олиш жараёнида қўллаб кўрилмоқда. Ип олиш жараёнидан рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толадан 60% максимал миқдорда аралаштириб кўрилди.

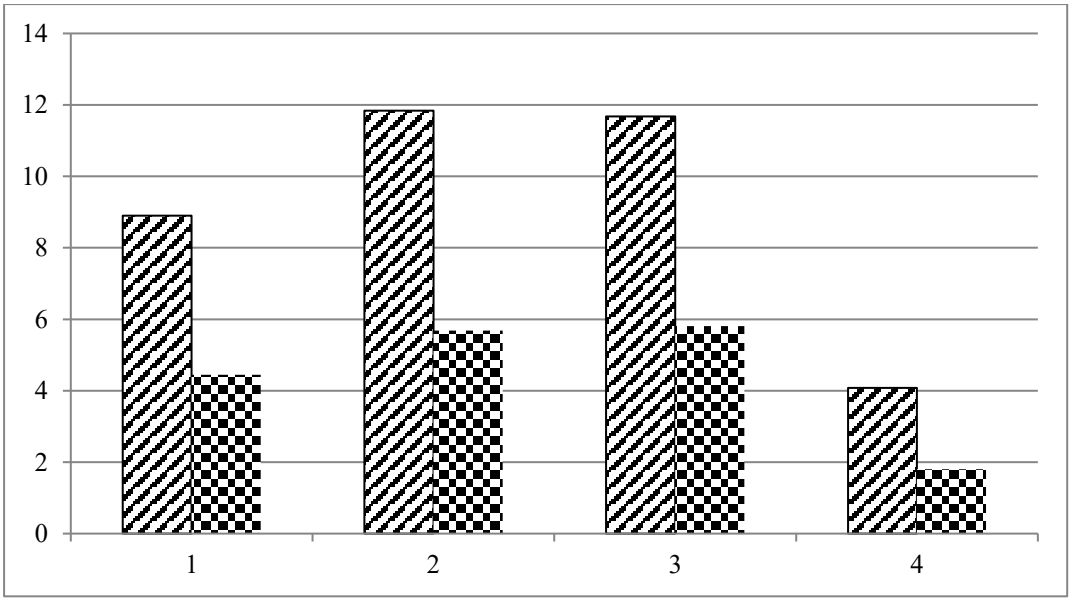
Ипларнинг нотекислик кўрсаткичлари ва нуқсонлар миқдорини аниқлаш борасида тадқиқот ишлари олиб борилди. Унинг учун, турли таркибли аралашмалардан иборат ипларнинг сифат кўрсаткичлари Uster асбобида аниқланди ва олинган синов натижалари 1-3-расмларда келтирилди.



Аралашмали ип

-нотекислиги; -вариация коэффициенти.

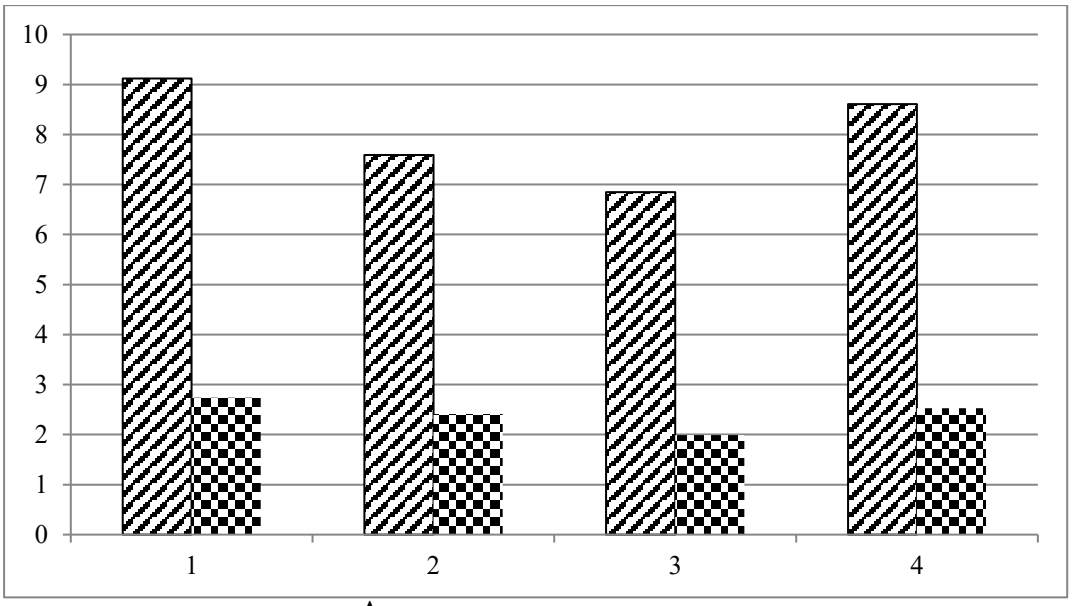
1-расм. Тола таркиби турлича бўлган ипларнинг нотекислик кўрсаткичи ва вариация коэффициентининг ўзгариши.



Аралашмали ип

1 m даги; -10 m даги.

2-расм. Тола таркиби турлича бўлган ипларнинг 1 m ва 10 m даги вариация коэффициентининг ўзгариши.



3-расм. Тола таркиби турлича бўлган ипларнинг тукдорлиги ва тукдорлиги бўйича квадратик нотекислигининг ўзгариши.

Олиб борилган тадқиқот натижалари таҳлилини қиладиган бўлсак, 100% пахта толасидан олинган ипларнинг кўрсаткичларига нисбатан солиштирсак, 40% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 60% пахта толаси аралашмасидан олинган ипларнинг нотекислиги 11,2% га, вариация коэффициенти 14,8% га, 1 m даги вариация коэффициенти 24,8% га, 10 m даги вариация коэффициенти 19,4% га ошди, ипнинг тукдорлиги 16,8% га, тукдорлиги бўйича вариация коэффициенти 12,1% га камайди, 50% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 50% пахта толаси аралашмасидан олинган ипларнинг нотексилиги 7,8% га, вариация коэффициенти 12,7% га, 1 m даги вариация коэффициенти 24,8% га, 10 m даги вариация коэффициенти 23,4% га ошди, ипнинг тукдорлиги 24,9% га, тукдорлиги бўйича вариация коэффициенти 27,4% га камайди, 60% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 40% пахта толаси аралашмасидан олинган ипларнинг нотекислиги 15,2% га, вариация коэффициенти 13,2% га, 1 m даги вариация коэффициенти 54,2% га, 10 m даги вариация коэффициенти 59,9% га, ипнинг тукдорлиги 5,6% га, тукдорлиги бўйича вариация коэффициенти 7,7% га камайди.

Тадқиқот натижалари таҳлили шуни кўрсатдики, ип таркибида рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толалар миқдорининг ортиши натижасида, ипларнинг нотекислиги 15,2% га, вариация коэффициенти 13,2% га, 1 m даги вариация коэффициенти 54,2% га, 10 m даги вариация коэффициенти 59,9% га, ипнинг тукдорлиги 5,6% га, тукдорлиги бўйича вариация коэффициенти 7,7% га камайганлиги аниқланди.

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ТУРЛИ ТОЛАЛАР ВА ИККИЛАМЧИ МАТЕРИАЛ РЕСУРСЛАРИДАН ОЛИНГАН ТЎҚИМАНИНГ ТЕХНОЛОГИК КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИНИНГ ЎЗГАРИШИ

Аннотация: ушбу мақолада турли толалар ва иккиламчи материал ресурслар арлашмасидан олинган тўқималарнинг технологик кўрсаткичлари синов лабораториясидаги замонавий асбоб-ускуналар ёрдамида аниқланди.

Калит сўзи: танда ва арқоқ бўйича зичлиги, нисбий зичлик, максимал зичлик, тўқиманинг юза зичлиги.

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CHANGING THE TECHNOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF FABRICS FROM VARIOUS FIBERS AND SECONDARY MATERIAL RESOURCES

Abstract: in this article, the technological parameters of fabrics obtained from a mixture of various fibers and secondary material resources were determined using modern equipment in a testing laboratory.

Keywords: warp and weft density, relative density, maximum density, surface density of the fabric.

Тўқимачилик корхоналарида ишлаб чиқарилаётган қайтимлар миқдори турлича бўлган тўқималар ассортименти турли туман бўлиб, улар тузилиши, тола таркиби ва хусусиятлари билан бир-биридан фарқланади. Ундан ташқари, бу тўқималар мавсумга қараб ишлаб чиқарилади. Мавсумий қайтимлар миқдори турлича бўлган тўқималарнинг карда ва қайта тараш усули билан олинган иплардан ишлаб чиқарилади.

Тўқималарнинг тузилиши танда ва арқоқ ипларининг ўзаро ўрилиши ва алоқаси билан белгиланади. Тўқималарнинг ташқи кўриниши, хоссалари ва нимага ишлатилиши унинг тузилишига боғлиқ бўлади.

Тўқималарнинг тузилишини ифодаловчи кўрсаткичларидан бири зичлиги бўлса, иккинчиси уларнинг ўрилишидир. Тўқиманинг зичлиги унинг узунлик бирлигига, одатда, 100 мм га тўғри келадиган иплар сони билан белгиланади. Агар тўқиманинг танда ва арқоқ бўйича зичлиги бир-биридан фарқ қилса бундай тўқималар зичлиги нотекис тўқима деб

аталади. Бир-бирига тенг бўлса, зичлиги бир текис тўқима деб аталади. Одатда тўқималарда танда бўйича зичлиги арқоқ бўйича зичлигига қараганда каттароқ бўлади. Лекин, баъзи тўқималарда аксинча ҳам бўлади.

Тўқималарнинг зичлиги кенг миқёсда ўзгарувчан бўлади. Бир хил зичликдаги тўқималарнинг иплари қанча ингичка бўлса, тўқима шунча сийрак бўлади, яъни унинг иплар билан тўлдирилиши кам бўлади.

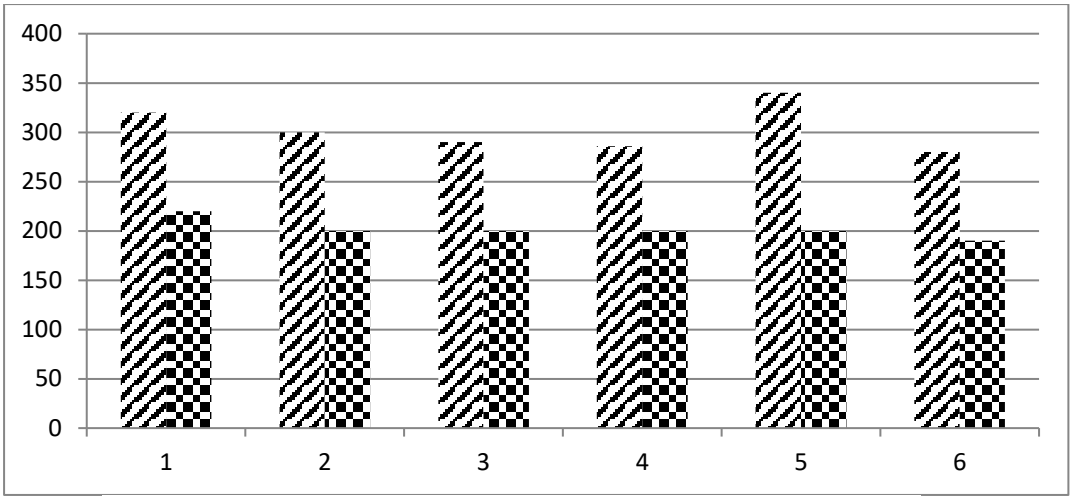
Тўқималарнинг зичлиги уларни ишлатилиш мақсадларига қараб турлича бўлади. Масалан, тўқиманинг зичлиги ортиши билан унинг узилиш кучи, ҳаво ўтказувчанлиги ва ишқаланишга чидамлилиги ортиб кетади. Ундан ташқари, тўқиманинг тола таркиби ҳам унинг хусусиятига турлича таъсир кўрсатади. Шу сабабли, қайтимлар миқдори турлича бўлган иплардан олинган тўқималарнинг технологик кўрсаткичлари тадқиқ этилди ва олинган синов натижалари 1-жадвалда келтирилган.

1-жадвал

Қайтимлар миқдори турлича бўлган иплардан олинган тўқималарнинг технологик кўрсаткичларининг ўзгариши

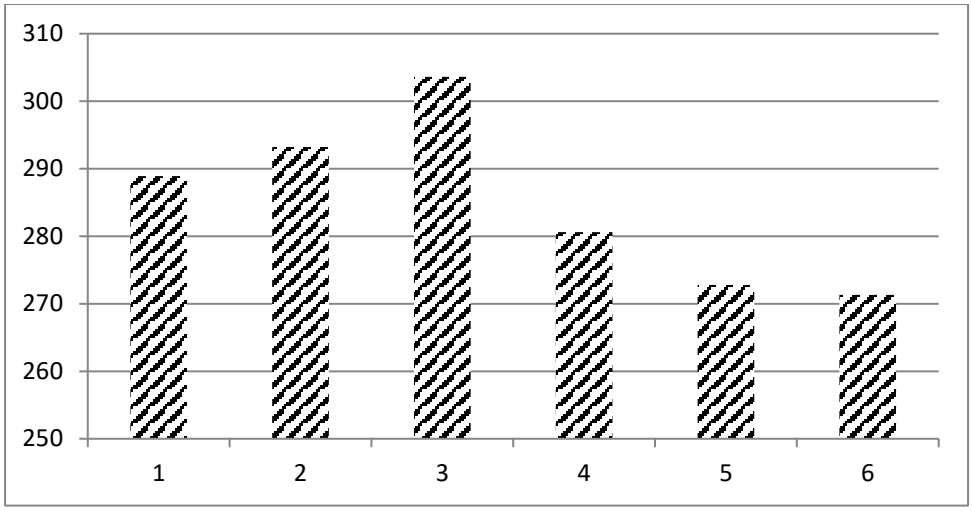
т/р	Тўқиманинг тола таркиби	Зичлиги, н/дм		Юза зичлиги, г/м^2
		танда	арқоқ	
1.	Танда ипи 100% пахта толасидан ва арқоқ ипи 90% вискоза толаси+10% пахта толали иккиламчи материал ресурсларидан олинган	320	220	288,9
2.	Танда ипи 100% пахта толасидан ва арқоқ ипи 25% вискоза толаси+25% пахта толали иккиламчи материал ресурсларидан олинган	300	200	293,2
3.	Танда ипи 100% пахта толасидан ва арқоқ ипи 90% лавсан толаси+10% пахта толали иккиламчи материал ресурсларидан олинган	290	200	303,6
4.	Танда ипи 100% пахта толасидан ва арқоқ ипи 80% лавсан толаси+20% пахта толали иккиламчи материал ресурсларидан олинган	286	200	280,6
5.	Танда ипи 100% пахта толасидан ва арқоқ ипи 85% вискоза толаси+15% пахта толали иккиламчи материал ресурсларидан олинган	340	200	272,8
6.	Танда ипи 100% пахта толасидан ва арқоқ ипи 80% вискоза толаси+20% пахта толали иккиламчи материал ресурсларидан олинган	280	190	271,3

Тадқиқот натижалари асосида қайтимлар миқдори турлича бўлган тўқималарнинг танда ва арқоқ бўйича зичлиги, юза зичликларининг ўзгариши 1 ва 2-расмларда гистограмма кўринишида берилган.



-танда бўйича зичлиги; -арқоқ бўйича зичлиги.

1-расм. Иккиламчи материал ресурслар миқдори турлича бўлган тўқималарнинг танда ва арқоқ бўйича зичлигининг ўзгариши.



2-расм. Иккиламчи материал ресурслар миқдори турлича бўлган тўқималарнинг юза зичлигининг ўзгариши.

Тадқиқот натижаларидан кўриниб турибдики, 100% пахта толасидан ва ароқоқ ипи 90% вискоза толаси+10% пахта толали тикувчилик саноати иккиламчи материал ресурсларидан олинган тўқиманинг танда бўйича зичлиги 6,2% га, арқоқ бўйича зичлиги 9,1% га камаяди, юза зичлиги 1,5% га ортади, танда ипи 100% пахта толасидан ва ароқоқ ипи 75% вискоза толаси+25% пахта толали тикувчилик саноати иккиламчи материал ресурсларидан олинган тўқиманинг танда бўйича зичлиги 9,4% га, арқоқ бўйича зичлиги 1,5% га камяди, юза зичлиги 4,8% га ортади, танда ипи 100% пахта толасидан ва ароқоқ ипи 90% лавсан толаси+10% пахта толали тикувчилик саноати иккиламчи материал ресурсларидан олинган тўқиманинг танда бўйича зичлиги 10,7% га, арқоқ бўйича зичлиги 1,5% га, юза зичлиги 2,9% га камаяди, танда ипи 100% пахта толасидан ва ароқоқ

ипи 80% лавсан толаси+20% пахта толали тикувчилик саноати иккиламчи материал ресурсларидан олинган тўқиманинг танда бўйича зичлиги 5,9% га ортади, арқоқ бўйича зичлиги 1,5% га, юза зичлиги 5,6% га камаяди, танда ипи 100% пахта толасидан ва ароқоқ ипи 85% вискоза толаси+15% пахта толали тикувчилик саноати иккиламчи материал ресурсларидан олинган тўқиманинг танда бўйича зичлиги 5,9% га ортади, арқоқ бўйича зичлиги 1,5% га камаяди, юза зичлиги 5,6% га камаяди ва танда ипи 100% пахта толасидан ва ароқоқ ипи 80% вискоза толаси+20% пахта толали тикувчилик саноати иккиламчи материал ресурсларидан олинган тўқиманинг танда бўйича зичлиги 12,5% га, арқоқ бўйича зичлиги 13,6% га, юза зичлиги 6,1% га камаяди. Бундан кўриниб турибдики, танда ипи 100% пахта толасидан ва ароқоқ ипи 90% вискоза толаси+10% пахта толали тикувчилик саноати иккиламчи материал ресурсларидан олинган тўқиманинг танда ва арқоқ бўйича зичлиги, танда ипи 100% пахта толасидан ва ароқоқ ипи 90% лавсан толаси+10% пахта толали тикувчилик саноати иккиламчи материал ресурсларидан олинган тўқиманинг юза зичлиги бошқа вариантдаги тўқималарнинг кўрсаткичларига нисбатан юқори эканлиги аниқланди.

Тўқиманинг зичлиги муҳим аҳамиятга эгадир. Тўқимада иплар сони қанчалик кўп бўлса, унинг ҳаво ўтказувчанлиги паст бўлади, узилиш кучи ва ишқаланишга чидамлилиги ортади. Тўқималарнинг зичлиги қайси мавсум учун мўлжалланганлигига боғлиқ бўлади.

Олиб борилган тадқиқот натижаларидан кўриниб турибдики, тикувчилик матолари иккиламчи материал ресурслари миқдори турлича бўлган иплардан олинган тўқималарнинг танда бўйича зичлиги 6,2% дан 12,5% гача, арқоқ бўйича зичлиги 1,5% дан 13,6% гача камайганлиги ва юза зичлиги 1,5% дан 9,1% гача ортганлиги аниқланди.

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ТУРЛИ ТАРКИБЛИ АРАЛАШМАЛАРДАН ОЛИНГАН ИПЛАРНИНГ СИФАТ КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИНИНГ ЎЗГАРИШИ

Аннотация: ушбу мақолада Бухоро шаҳридаги Ўзбекистон кўзи ожизлар жамиятига қарашли "Бухоро ўқув ишлаб чиқариш корхонаси"да 100% пахта толасидан, 40% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 60% пахта толаси аралашмасидан, 50% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 50% пахта толаси аралашмасидан, 60% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 40% пахта толаси аралашмасидан олинган ипларнинг физик-механик хусусиятлари аниқланди.

Калит сўзлари: чизиқий зичлиги бўйича вариация коэффициенти, буралишлар сони бўйича вариация коэффициенти, узилиш кучи, солиштирма узилиш кучи, узилиш кучи бўйича вариация коэффициенти, узилишдаги узайиши, узилишдаги узайиши бўйича вариация коэффициенти

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CHANGING THE QUALITATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF YARN OF DIFFERENT COMPOSITIONS

Abstract: In this article, 100% cotton fiber, 40% plant fiber of cattail and 60% mixture of cotton fiber, 50% plant fiber of cattail and 50% mixture of cotton fiber, 60% plant fiber are used in the Bukhara educational and production enterprise of the Society of the Blind of Uzbekistan in Bukhara

cattail and 40% mixture of cotton fiber and determined the physical and mechanical properties of the yarn.

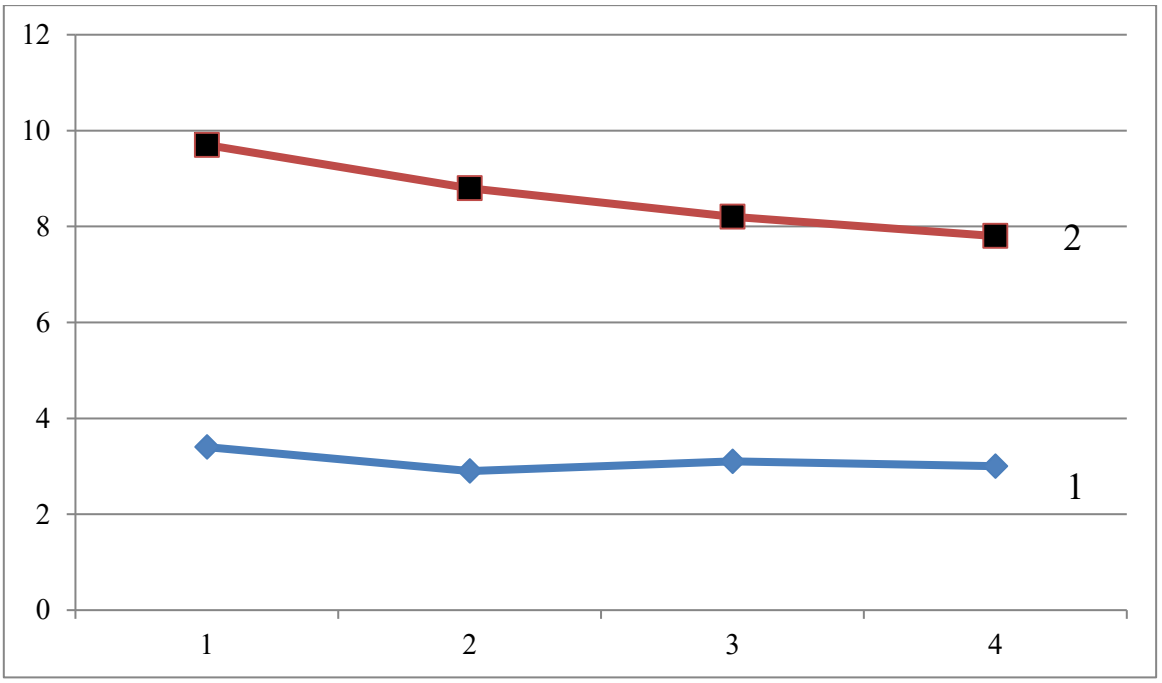
Keywords: coefficient of variation in linear density, coefficient of variation in the number of twists, breaking load, relative breaking load, coefficient of variation in breaking load, coefficient of variation in elongation at break, coefficient of variation in breaking elongation.

Нотекислик йигириш корхонасида ишлаб чиқариш маҳсулотларининг салбий хоссалари бўлиб, кўпинча корхонадаги техник-иқтисодий кўрсаткичларга, ҳамда ипнинг физик-механик хоссаларига салбий таъсир қилади. Йигириш ишлаб чиқаришидаги маҳсулотларнинг нотекислигини синаш ва назорат қилиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга бўлиб, нотекисликни келтириб чиқариш сабабларини ва вақтини белгилаб беради. Йигириш машиналарида ипларни ўраш ва шаклланиш вақтидаги узилиши қанчалик кўп бўлса, унда ипнинг нотекислиги шунчалик юқори бўлади. Ипларнинг узилишининг ошиши натижасида ишчиларнинг иш билан таъминланганлиги ошади, ҳамда машиналарнинг иш унумдорлигининг пасайишига олиб келади.

Йигириш маҳсулотларининг нотекислигини таҳлил этиш жуда мураккабдир. Йигириш маҳсулотлари учун нотекисликнинг кўпгина турлари мавжуддир: йигиришнинг биринчи босқичида ҳосил бўлиши ҳамда кейинги босқичларда ўзгариши ва унга янги турдаги нотекисликларнинг қўшилишидир.

Шу сабабли, 100% пахта толасидан, 40% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 60% пахта толаси аралашмасидан, 50% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 50% пахта толаси аралашмасидан, 60% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 40% пахта толаси аралашмасидан олинган ипларнинг сифат кўрсаткичлари лабораторияда аниқланди.

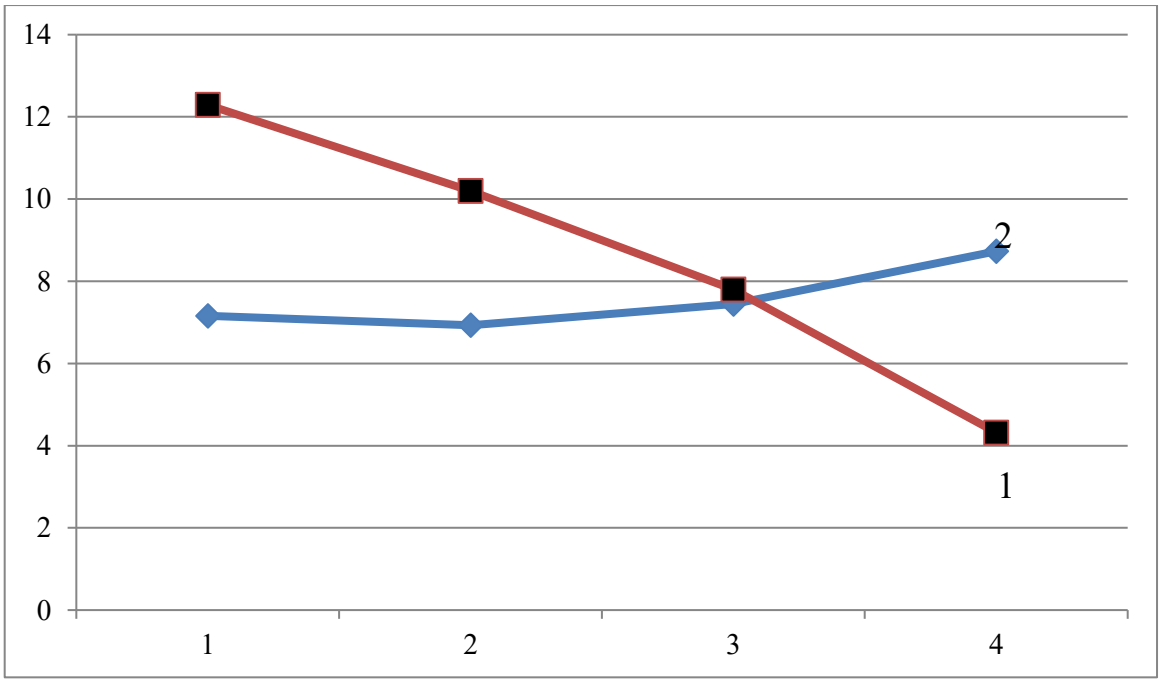
Тадқиқот натижалари 1-4-расмларда келтирилган.



Аралашма таркиби

1-чизиқий зичлиги бўйича; 2-буралишлар сони бўйича.

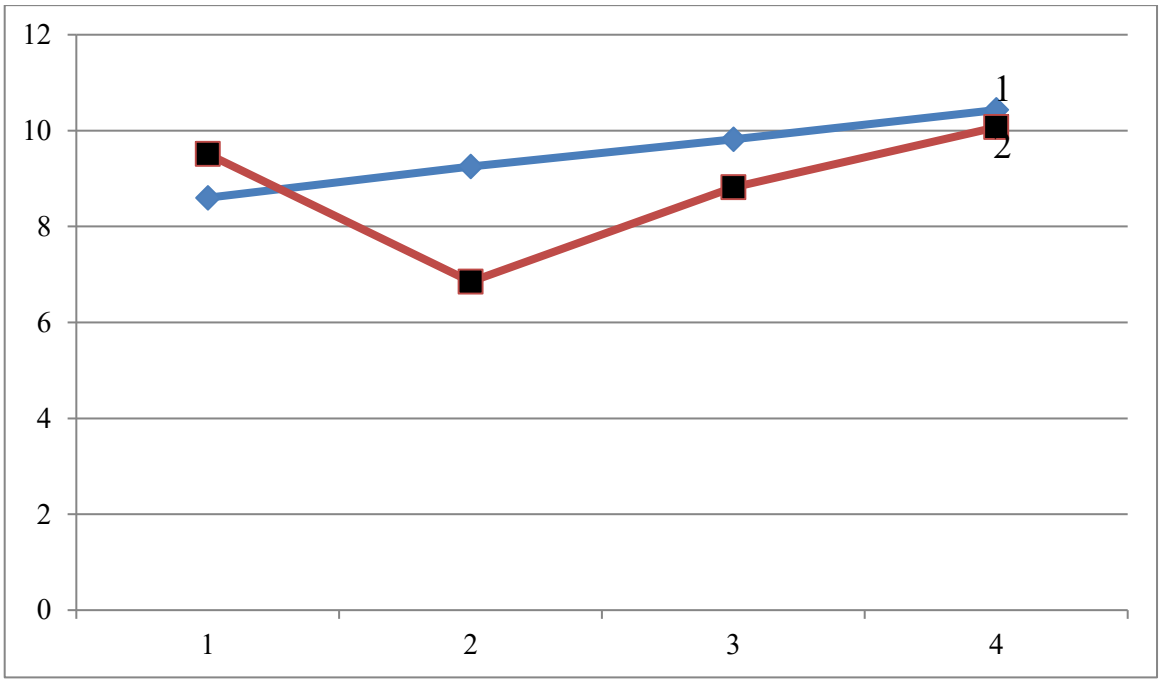
1-расм. Аралашма таркиби турлича бўлган ипларнинг чизиқий зичлиги ва буралишлар сони бўйича вариация коэффициентининг ўзгариши.



Аралашма таркиби

1- узилишдаги узайиши бўйича вариация коэффициенти; 2- узилиш кучи бўйича вариация

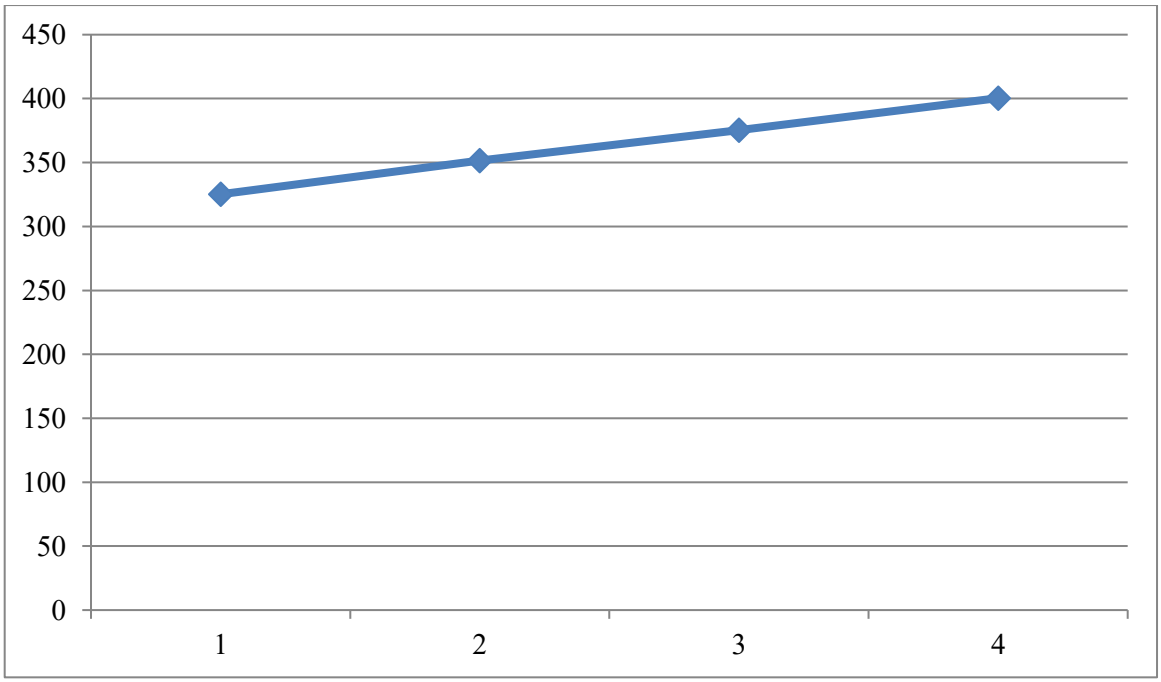
2-расм. Аралашма таркиби турлича бўлган ипларнинг узлиш кучи ва узилиш узайиши бўйича вариация коэффициентининг ўзгариши.



Аралашма таркиби

1- солиштирма узилиш кучи; 2- узилишдаги узайиши.

3-расм. Аралашма таркиби турлича бўлган ипларнинг солиштирма узлиш кучи ва узилишдаги узайишининг ўзгариши.



Аралашма таркиби

4-расм. Аралашма таркиби турлича бўлган ипларнинг узлиш кучининг ўзгариши.

Тадқиқот натижалари таҳлилини қиладиган бўлсак, 100% пахта толасидан олинган ипларнинг кўрсаткичларига нисбатан солиштирсак, 40% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 60% пахта толаси аралашмасидан олинган ипларнинг чизиқий зичлиги бўйича вариация коэффициенти 14,7% га, буралишлар сони бўйича вариация коэффициенти 9,3% га камайди, узилиш кучи 7,5% га, солиштирма узилиш кучи 7,1% га ошди, узилиш кучи бўйича вариация коэффициенти 3,2% га, узилишдаги узайиши 28,0% га, узилишдаги узайиши бўйича вариация коэффициенти 17,1% га камайди, 50% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 50% пахта толаси аралашмасидан олинган ипларнинг чизиқий зичлиги бўйича вариация коэффициенти 8,8% га, буралишлар сони бўйича вариация коэффициенти 15,5% га камайди, узилиш кучи 13,4% га, солиштирма узилиш кучи 12,4% га, узилиш кучи бўйича вариация коэффициенти 3,9% га ошди, узилишдаги узайиши 7,3% га, узилишдаги узайиши бўйича вариация коэффициенти 36,5% га камайди, 60% рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган толаси билан 40% пахта толаси аралашмасидан олинган ипларнинг чизиқий зичлиги бўйича вариация коэффициенти 11,8% га, буралишлар сони бўйича вариация коэффициенти 19,6% га камайди, узилиш кучи 18,8% га, солиштирма узилиш кучи 17,5% га, узилиш кучи бўйича вариация коэффициенти 18,0% га, узилишдаги узайиши 5,6% га ошди, узилишдаги узайиши бўйича вариация коэффициенти 64,8% га камайди.

Олиб борилган тадқиқот натижалари таҳлили шу нарсани кўрсатдики, ип таркибида рогоза ўсимлигидан олинган тола миқдори ортиши билан ипларнинг узилиш кучи 7,5% дан 18,8% гача, солиштирма узилиш кучи 7,1% дан 17,5% гача, узилишдаги узайиши 5,6% дан 28,0% гача ошганлиги, чизиқий зичлиги бўйича вариация коэффициенти 8,8% дан 14,7% гача, буралишлар сони бўйича вариация коэффициенти 9,3% дан 19,6% гача камайганлиги аниқланди.

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ФУТЕР ТРИКОТАЖ ТЎҚИМАСИНИНГ ФИЗИК-МЕХАНИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

Аннотация: мақолада трикотаж тўқув машинасида олинган туки узайтирилган футер трикотаж тўқимасининг янги тузилишдаги вариантларининг технологик кўрсаткичлари ва физик-механик хусусиятлари таҳлил қилинган. Тавсия этилаётган футерли трикотаж вариантларининг таркибидаги узайтирилган футер туклари тўқима қалинлигини ошириб, тўқиманинг ҳажм зичлиги камайтирилган. Бунинг натижасида хомашё сарфи тежалиб, технологик жараён такомиллаштирилган, ресурстежамкор технология тавсия этилган.

Калит сўзлар: футерли, тукли, узилишдаги узайиш, ҳаво ўтказувчанлик, узилиш кучи, платина ёйлари, ҳажм зичлик, ҳақиқий енгилилик, нисбий енгилили, қисқариш.

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PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF FOOTWEAR JERSEY

Abstract: In this article results of analyses of technological parameters and physical-mechanical properties of new structures of fleecy knitting

interlooping with elongated fleecy yarn that produced at the flat knitting machine have been offered. In the developed samples of knitting are available extended fleecy yarn which allows to increase a thickness and to reduce volume density of fabric. The technology is as a result recommended resource economy, technological process is improved and the economy of the expense of raw materials is reached.

Key words: lining, plush, breaking load, breaking elongation, air permeability, platinum arcs, bulk density, actual lightening, relative lightening, shrinkage.

Сўнгги йилларда трикотаж маҳсулотлари ассортименти сезиларли даражада кенгайди. Янги тузилишдаги енгиллаштирилган тўқималар яратиш ва уларни турли трикотаж тўқув машиналарида олиш усулларини такомиллаштириш мақсадида ясси фанг трикотаж тўқув машинасида олинган футер тукли трикотаж тўқимасининг футер туки узайтирилган янги вариантлари олинди [1].

Футер тукли трикотаж тўқималари тузилишини таҳлилига кўра, трикотаж асосига футер ипларини киритиш усуллари ҳар хил бўлади. Баъзи ҳолларда футер ипи платина ҳалқа ёйларида оддий осилиб туради, иккинчидан, айрим ҳолларда асос ва ёпқич иплари орасида жойлашади, учунчидан, футер ипи айрим игналарда очиқ ҳалқа ҳосил қилади, тўртинчидан бу ип иккита бир хил тўқимани бирлаштириши мумкин, бешинчидан, ҳалқани платина ёйлари айланиб ўтиб, трикотаж тузилишининг ички томонида жойлашиши мумкин ва б.қ. Ушбу ҳамма усулларни ўзига хос камчилиги ва афзалликлари мавжуд.

Тошкент тўқимачилик ва енгил саноати институтининг олимлари ва изланувчилари ҳозирги кунда Республикамизда фаолият кўрсатаётган трикотаж корхоналарида ўрнатилган янги технологиялар асосида ишлаб чиқарилаётган тўқималарнинг янги тузилишдаги турларини яратиш бўйича тадқиқотлар олиб бормоқда.

Тадқиқот объекти сифатида ясси фанг трикотаж тўқув машиналаридан олинган футер тукли трикотаж тўқималарининг 3 та вариантлари олинган. Трикотаж маҳсулотлари ассортиментини кенгайтириш ва ясси фанг трикотаж тўқув машиналарининг технологик имкониятларидан кенг фойдаланиш мақсадида янги тузилишли тукли трикотаж тўқимасининг 3 та варианти олинди, бунда ҳомашё сифатида Т = 18,5 текс х 3 пишитилган пахта ипидан фойдаланилди.

Узун футер туклари узунлигини янада узайтиришга игнадонлар орасидаги масофани узайтириш орқали ҳамда орқа игнадонда футер ипини эгиш чуқурлигини ошириш билан эришиш мумкин. Ушбу трикотаж тўқимасини олишда тўқув машинасига ҳеч қандай конструктив ўзгаришлар киритилмайди ёки қўшимча қурилма, механизмлар қўйиш талаб этилмайди. Трикотаж тўқув машинасида мавжуд бошқа барча

трикотаж тўқималарини олиш мумкин, бу эса трикотаж тўқув машинасининг технологик имкониятини кенгайтиради.

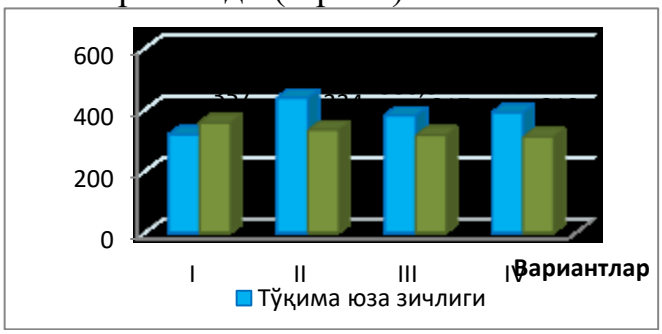
Туки узайтирилган футер трикотаж тўқимасининг таркиби 18,5 текс х 3 пахта ипидан тўқилган 3 та варианти ясси фанг трикотаж тўқув машинасидан олинди ва физик-механик кўрсаткичлари (2-жадвал) “Centeks UZ” аккредитлаштирилган лабораториясида ўрганилди [2-3]:

1-жадвал

Футер трикотаж тўқимасининг технологик кўрсаткичлари

Вариантлар	Ипнинг чизиқли зичлиги,teks		Ҳалқа қадами, A, mm	Ҳалқа қатори баландлиги, B mm	Қўндаланг бўйича зичлиги, Pг	Бўйлама бўйича зичлиги, Pв	Ҳалқа ипи узунлиги,mm		Тўқима юза зичлиги, M g/m^2	Қалинлиги, T, mm	Ҳажм зичлиги, δ mg/sm^3	Ҳақикий енгиллик, Δδ mg/sm^3	Нисбий енгиллик, Θ %
	Асос ипи	Тук ипи					Тук ипи, L_T	Асос ипи, L_A					
I	18,5 x 3	18,5 x 3	1,19	0,83	42	60	3,6	5,2	318	0,89	357	-	-
II			1,66	1,25	30	40	9,4	5,5	437,5	1,31	334	23	7
III			1,66	1,11	30	45	9,14	5,6	380,5	1,2	317	40	11
IV			1,66	1,25	30	40	9,3	5,7	390	1,25	312	45	13

Тадқиқот натижаларини таҳлилига кўра, туки узайтирилган футер трикотаж тўқимасини ишлаб чиқиш натижасида трикотажнинг ҳажм зичлигини камайтиришга ва бундан, тўқиманинг енгил тузилишдаги вариантларини олишга эришилди (2-расм).



2-расм. Футер трикотаж тўқимасининг юза ва ҳажм зичлигининг ўзгариши.

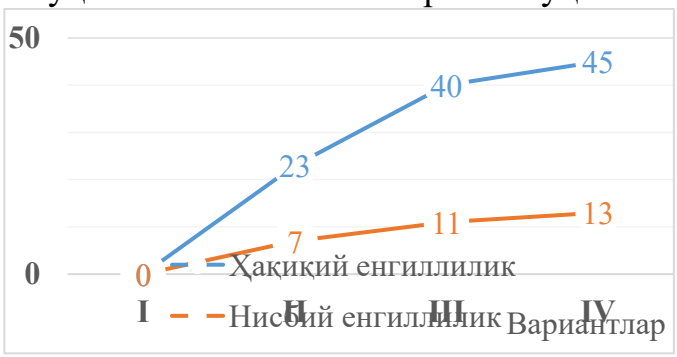
Туки узайтирилган футер трикотаж тўқимаси IV-вариантининг юза зичлиги Ms = 390 gr/m^2, қалинлиги T = 1,25 mm бўлганда тўқима ҳажм зичлиги M_V=312 mg/sm^3 ташкил этди, асос тўқима (I-вариант) юза зичлиги Ms=318 gr/m^2 ва қалинлиги T=0,89 mm бўлганда, ҳажм зичлиги M_V=357 mg/sm^3 ташкил этди, бундан, абсолют ҳажм енгиллиги асос тўқимага нисбатан тақосланганда қуйидагини ташкил этди:

$$\Delta\delta = \delta_x - \delta = 357 - 312 = 45 \text{ mg/sm}^3$$

Нисбий енгиллиги қуйидагини ташкил этади:

$$\theta\delta = (1 - \frac{\delta}{\delta_x}) \times 100 = (1 - \frac{312}{357}) \times 100 = 13\ \%$$

Туки узайтирилган футер трикотаж тўқимасининг бошқа вариантларининг (II, III) ҳақиқий ва нисбий ҳажмий енгиллик кўрсаткичлари 1-жадвалда келтирилган ва уларнинг ўзгариш графигидан (2-расм) I вариант тўқимага нисбатан IV вариант тўқима 13 % га енгил.

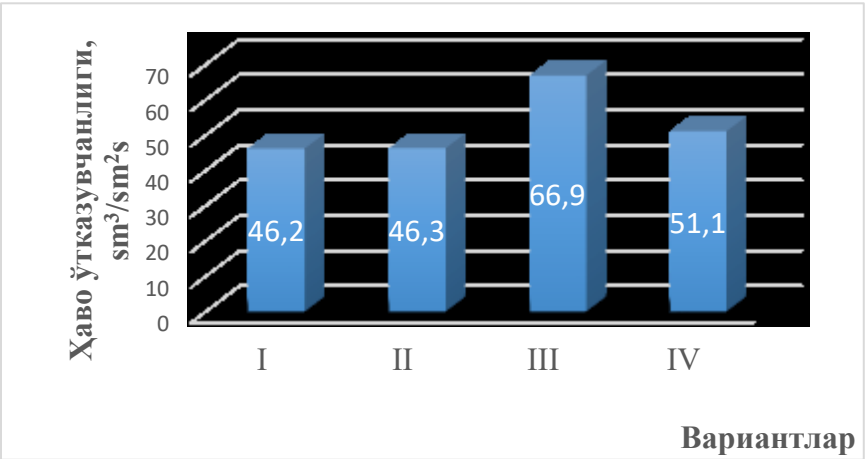


2-расм. Футер трикотаж тўқимасининг ҳақиқий ва нисбий енгиллилигининг ўзгариш графиги.

2-жадвал

Футер трикотаж тўқимасининг физик-механик хусусиятлари

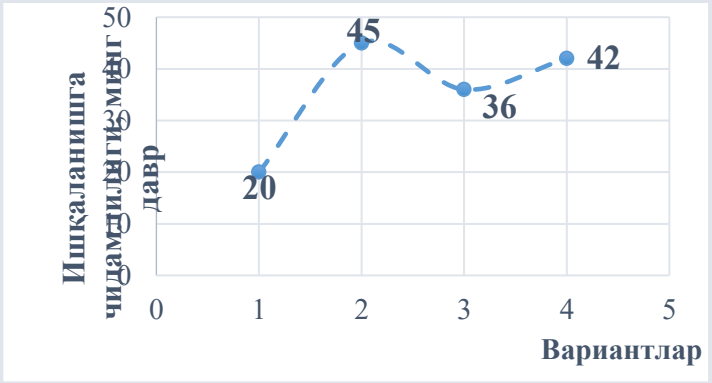
Вариантлар	Ипнинг чизиқли зичлиги,teks		Ҳаво ўтказувчанлиги, sm^3/sm^2s	Ишқаланишга чидамлилиги, давр	Узилиш кучи, Pp, N		Узилишдаги узайиш L, (%)		Пластик деформация, (%)		Эластик деформация 0, (%)		Қисқариш, (%)	
	Асос ипи	Тук ипи			Бўйига	Энига	Бўйига	Энига	Бўйига	Энига	Бўйига	Энига	Бўйига	Энига
I	18,5х3	18,5х3	46,2	20,0	302,7	197	78	89,2	11,8	14	88,2	86	11,2	-1,2
II	18,5х3	18,5х3	46,3	45,0	294,5	220,8	74,6	113,1	12,6	13,5	87,4	86,5	11,4	-2
III	18,5х3	18,5х3	66,9	36,0	317,4	208,5	64,3	97,4	13,2	15,3	86,8	84,7	12	-1,3
IV	18,5х3	18,5х33	51,1	42,0	299,7	203	79,7	97,43	9,5	12,6	90,5	87,4	11,2	-1,8



3-расм. Футер трикотаж тўқимасининг ҳаво ўтказувчанлигининг ўзгариш гистограммаси.

Трикотажни ишқаланишга чидамлилиги бир қанча омилларнинг таъсири: масалан, трикотажнинг зичлиги унинг ишқаланишга чидамлилиги тадқиқот қилинган бўлиб, маълум бўлдики, тўқиш зичлигини ошириш билан трикотажнинг ишқаланишга чидамлилиги ошган. Бунда, тўқиш зичлигини ошириш жуда юқори бўла олмайди ва жуда катта даражада ипнинг ўзининг ишқаланишга чидамлилигини ошириш зарур бўлади.

Тажриба натижаларига кўра, яратилган туки узайтирилган футер трикотаж тўқималарининг ишқаланишга чидамлилиги I вариант тўқимага нисбатан юқорилигини кўрсатди. Тўқималарнинг ишқаланишга чидамлилиги 36000 даврдан 45000 давргача ўзгариши аниқланди (4-расм). II вариант футерли трикотаж тўқимасининг ишқаланишга чидамлилиги энг юқори бўлиб, I вариант тўқимага нисбатан 125% га юқорилиги аниқланди.



4-расм. Футер трикотаж тўқимасининг ишқаланишга чидамлилигининг ўзгариши.

Туки узайтирилган футер трикотаж тўқимаси узунлиги бўйича узиш кучи 294,5 N дан 317,4 N ни, ёки 4,9 % асос тўқимага нисбатан юқорилигини кўрсатди. Туки узайтирилган футер трикотаж тўқимаси бўйи бўйича узилиш кучи 294,5N дан 317,4 N гача ўзгарган. Энг мустаҳкам тукли трикотаж тўқимаси III-вариант тўқима бўлиб, асос тўқимага нисбатан бўйи бўйича 317,4 N ни, ёки 4,9 % юқорилигини кўрсатди.

Бўйи бўйича узилишдаги узайиши 64,3 дан 79,75 % гача ўзгаради.

Трикотаж матоларининг киришиши- намлаб (ювганда, сувга солганда) ишлов берилганда ўлчамларининг қисқариши - намуна ўлчамларининг узайиши, чўзилиши кузатилади [4]. Трикотаж матолари газламага нисбатан жуда юқори чўзилишга эга, шунинг учун жуда кичик миқдорда қўйилган кучлар таъсирига ҳам сезгир ҳисобланади.

Трикотаж матоларини пардозлаш машиналарининг ишлаш жараёни, газламани пардозлашдаги машиналардан деярли фарқ қилмайди. Трикотаж матоларининг киришиши асосан пардозлаш жараёнида содир бўлиши кузатилган.

Таклиф этилаётган туки узайтирилган футер трикотаж тўқимаси бўйи бўйича киришиши 11 % дан 12 % оралиқда ўзгарди.

Узун тукли футер трикотаж тўқимасини ҳажм зичлиги, асос футер тукли трикотаж тўқимасига нисбатан кам, қалинлиги юқори, демак таркибидаги узайтирилган футер туклари тўқима қалинлигини оширди, ҳажмий зичлигини камайтирди.

Бундан ташқари, узун футерли трикотаж тўқимаси игна ташлаб ҳосил бўлган тўртинчи вариантда, футер иплари трикотажнинг асос ипига мустаҳкам маҳкамланган бўлиб, унинг шакл сақлаш, иссиқлик сақлаш ва истеъмол талабини оширади.

Олинган трикотаж тўқималарини болалар ва катталар ички кийимларига, устки трикотаж маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқаришга тавсия этилади.

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ТУРЛИ ТОЛА ТАРКИБЛИ КЎЙЛАКБОП МАТОЛАРНИНГ ТЕХНОЛОГИК КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИНИНГ ЎЗГАРИШИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада "OSBORN TEXTILE" ИП МЧЖ корхонасида тола таркиби турлича бўлган иплар олиниб, ШАРҚ ТЕКС ЛЮКС" МЧЖ корхонасида мато олиниб сифат кўрсаткичлари аниқланди.

Калит сўзи: Матоларнинг тузилишини ифодаловчи кўрсаткичларидан бири зичлиги бўлса, иккинчиси уларнинг ўрилишидир.

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CHANGING THE TECHNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF SHIRT FABRICS IN DIFFERENT FIBROUS COMPOSITION

Abstract: This article defines the quality indicators at the enterprise LLC IP "OSBORN TEXTILE" by taking yarn of different fiber composition, and at the enterprise LLC "SHARK TEX LUX".

Keywords: One of the indicators characterizing the structure of fabrics is their density, the other is their weaving.

Республика тўқимачилик саноати тармоқларига инвестицияларни йўналтириш учун иқтисодий тусдаги бир қанча омиллар мавжуд. Булар: асосий хом ашё ресурслари, юқори сифатли пахта толаси мавжудлиги;энергия ресурсларининг қиймати пастлиги; малакали

нисбатан арзон меҳнат ресурслари; ривожланган коммуникация тармоқлари, банк хизматлари ва юридик хизматлар; тўқимачилик маҳсулотларини сотишнинг кенг кўламли, лекин амалда ўзлаштирилмаган бозоридир.

Шу билан бирга, республика раҳбарияти иқтисодиётга хорижий инвестицияларни жалб этиш учун кўрсатаётган ёрдам ва яратаётган алоҳида қулай шарт-шароит сабабли тармоқ хорижий инвесторларни ўзига жалб этмоқда.

Ҳозирги бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида халқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари ва техника материалига бўлган эҳтиёжни ошириш учун, маҳсулот турларини кўпайтириш, сифатини ошириш, янги илмий-техникавий янгиликларни тадбиқ этиш, тўқимачилик ва енгил саноат ишларидаги энг муҳим йуналишлардан бири ҳисобланади.

Матоларнинг технологик кўрсаткичларига уларнинг зичлиги киради. Матоларда танда ва арқоқ йўналиши бўйича зичлиги юқори бўлса, матолар қалин бўлади, ишқаланишга чидамлилиги ва узилиш кучи юқори бўлади. Матоларда иплар сони қанчалик кам бўлса, бундай матолар енгил бўлиб, тикиш пайтида деталлари қийшайиб кетади.

Матоларнинг зичлиги мавсумга қараб ўзгариб боради. Кузги, қишки мавсумлар учун зичлиги юқори бўлади, ёзги ва баҳорги мавсумлар учун зичлиги пастроқ бўлади.

Матоларнинг тузилиши танда ва арқоқ ипларининг ўзаро ўрилиши ва алоқаси билан белгиланади. Матоларнинг ташқи кўриниши, хоссалари ва нимага ишлатилиши унинг тузилишига боғлиқ бўлади.

Матоларнинг тузилишини ифодаловчи кўрсаткичларидан бири зичлиги бўлса, иккинчиси уларнинг ўрилишидир.

Матоларнинг танда ва арқоқ бўйича зичлиги бир-биридан фарқ қилса бундай газламалар зичлиги нотекис мато, бир-бирига тенг бўлса, зичлиги бир текис мато ҳисобланади. Одатда матоларда танда бўйича зичлиги арқоқ бўйича зичлигига қараганда каттароқ бўлади. Лекин, баъзи матоларда аксинча ҳам бўлади.

Матоларни зичлик бўйича таққослаш учун максимал ва нисбий зичлик тушунчалари киритилган. Матоларнинг максимал зичлиги шундай шартли зичликки, унда барча ипларнинг диаметри бир хил ва улар бир-бирига бир текис тегиб туради деб қабул қилинган.

Нисбий зичлиги юқори бўлган матоларни тикиш қийин, чунки тикиш пайтида игна ипларни узиб юбориши мумкин. Бундай матоларни дазмоллаш қийин, чунки зичлиги ошиб кетса, газлама оғирлашади, қаттиқлашади. Шунинг билан бирга матоларда узилиш ва ишқаланишга чидамлиги ошади, ҳаво ўтказувчанлиги камаяди.

Нисбий зичлиги кичик бўлган матолар енгил бўлади, ҳаво ва буғни яхши ўтказади. Улардан тикилган буюмларнинг чоклари пухта бўлмайди.

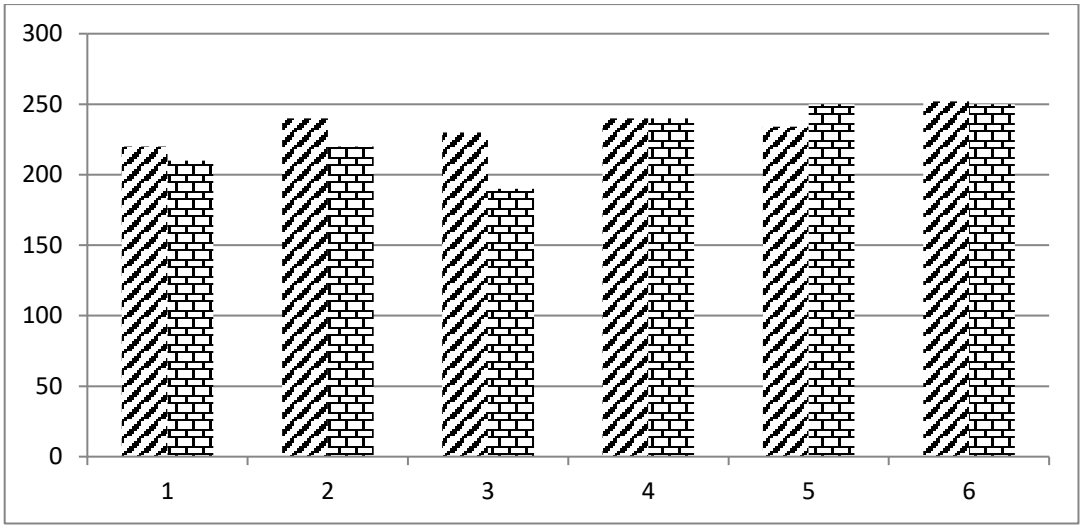
Бундай матолар ҳар томонга осонгина чўзилади, ҳамда бичиш ва тикиш пайтида қийшайиб кетади.

Шу сабабли, тола таркиби турлича бўлган кўйлакбоп матоларнинг технологик кўрсаткичлари тадқиқ этилди ва олинган синов натижалари келтирилган.

Турли тола таркибли кўйлакбоп матоларнинг технологик кўрсаткичларининг ўзгариши

т/р	Тола таркиби	Ипнинг чизиқий зичлиги, teks		Зичлик, дона		Ўрилиши
		танда бўйича	арқоқ бўйича	танда бўйича	арқоқ бўйича	
1.	Танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 5% жун+65% лавсан+30% пахта	20,0	20,0	220	210	Полотно
2.	Танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 6% жун+17% лавсан+67% пахта	20,0	20,8	240	220	Полотно
3.	Танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 12% жун+10% лавсан+78% пахта	20,0	20,0	230	190	Полотно
4.	Танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 50% бамбук +50% полиамид тола	20,0	19,6	240	240	Полотно
5.	Танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 90% акрил +10% полиамид тола	20,0	19,6	234	250	Полотно
6.	Танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 40% акрил +60% бамбук тола	20,0	19,6	252	250	Полотно

Жадвалдаги синов натижалари асосида турли тола таркибли кўйлакбоп матоларнинг танда ва ароқоқ йўналиши бўйича зичлигининг ўзгариш гистограммаси 3.9-расмда келтирилди.



▨ - танда бўйича; ▤-арқоқ бўйича.

3.9-расм. Кўйлакбоп матоларнинг танда ва ароқоқ йўналиши бўйича зичлигининг ўзгариши.

Синов натижаларини танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 5% жун+65% лавсан+30% пахта толали аралашмалардан олинган матоларнинг кўрсаткичларига нисбатан солиштирсак, танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 6% жун+17% лавсан+67% пахта толали аралашмалардан олинган матоларнинг танда бўйича зичлиги 9,4% га, арқоқ бўйича зичлиги 5,6% га ошди, танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 12% жун+10% лавсан+78% пахта толали аралашмалардан олинган матоларнинг танда бўйича зичлиги 5,4% га ошди, арқоқ бўйича зичлиги 10,6% га камайди, танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 50% бамбук +50% полиамид толали аралашмалардан олинган матоларнинг танда бўйича зичлиги 9,4% га, арқоқ бўйича зичлиги 13,5% га ошди, танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 90% акрил +10% полиамид толали аралашмалардан олинган матоларнинг танда бўйича зичлиги 6,0% га, арқоқ бўйича зичлиги 16,0% га ошди, танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 40% акрил +60% бамбук тола аралашмалардан олинган матоларнинг танда бўйича зичлиги 13,6% га, арқоқ бўйича зичлиги 16,0% га ошди.

Олиб борилган тадқиқот натижаларидан кўриниб турибдики, тола таркиби турлича бўлган кўйлакбоп матоларнинг танда бўйича зичлиги 5,4% дан 9,4% гача, арқоқ бўйича зичлиги 5,6% дан 16,0% гача ошганлиги аниқланди.

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ТУРЛИ ТОЛА ТАРКИБЛИ КЎЙЛАКБОП МАТОЛАРНИНГ МЕХАНИК ХОССАЛАРИНИНГ ЎЗГАРИШИ

Аннотация: ушбу мақолада турли тузилишдаги матоларнинг механик хусусиятларини тақослаш учун нисбий узиш кучи ва узилишда бажарилган ишнинг солиштирма миқдори каби кўрсаткичлар ва толалар таркиби турлича бўлган кўйлакбоп матоларнинг механик хоссаларини аниқлаш борасида тадқиқот ишлари ўтказилган

Калит сўзи: Намуналарни узиш учун маълум миқдорда сарфланган энергия уларнинг узилишдаги бажарилган ишнинг ҳақиқий миқдоридир.

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CHANGES IN THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF DIFFERENT FABRICS

Abstract: in this article, studies were carried out to determine the mechanical properties of shirt fabrics with different indicators and fiber content, such as relative tensile strength and specific work done at break.

Keywords: the amount of energy expended on the destruction of the samples, represents the actual amount of work performed in their destruction.

Ҳозирги бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида халқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари ва техника материалига бўлган эҳтиёжни ошириш учун, маҳсулот турларини кўпайтириш, сифатини ошириш, янги илмий-техникавий

янгиликларни тадбиқ этиш, тўқимачилик ва енгил саноат ишларидаги энг муҳим йуналишлардан бири ҳисобланади.

Кўйлакбоп матоларнинг механик хоссаларига узилиш кучи, узилишдаги узайиши киради.

Матоларнинг зичлиги қанчалик кўп бўлса, унинг узилиш кучи, ишқаланишга чидамлиги шунчалик юқори бўлади.

Матоларнинг узиш кучи бу юқорида айтилган ўлчовли намуналарни узиш учун сарф қилинган куч. Узиш кучи матоларнинг узилиш кучини кўрсатади. Матоларнинг узилиш кучи уларнинг тола таркибига, ҳосил қилувчи ипларнинг тузилиши ва чизиқий зичлиги, ўрилиши, зичлиги, пардозлаш турига боғлиқ. Иплар қанча йўғон ва қанча зич бўлса, у шунча мустаҳкамдир. Босиш, аппретлаш каби пардозлаш жараёнлари матоларнинг мустаҳкамлигини оширади, оқартириш, бўяш жараёнлари бўлса, мустаҳкамликни бироз пасайтиради.

Узиш кучини аниқлаш билан бир пайтда намуналарнинг чўзилишдаги узайиши ҳам аниқланади. Чўзилишдаги узайиши деб намуналарнинг дастлабки узунлиги билан узилгунгача чўзилгандаги узунлиги орасидаги фарқи тушунилади.

Намуналарни узиш учун маълум миқдорда сарфланган энергия уларнинг узилишдаги бажарилган ишнинг ҳақиқий миқдоридир.

Турли тузилишдаги матоларнинг механик хусусиятларини тақосслаш учун нисбий узиш кучи ва узилишда бажарилган ишнинг солиштирма миқдори каби кўрсаткичлар қўлланилади.

Толалар таркиби турлича бўлган кўйлакбоп матоларнинг механик хоссаларини аниқлаш борасида тадқиқот ишлари ўтказилди ва олинган синов натижалари қуйидаги 1-жадвалда келтирилди.

1-жадвал

Турли тола таркибли кўйлакбоп матоларнинг механик хоссаларининг ўзгариши

т/р	Тола таркиби	Матонинг узилиш кучи, Н		Матонинг узилишдаги узайиши, %		Юза зичли-ги, g/m^2
		танда бўйича	арқоқ бўйича	танда бўйича	арқоқ бўйича	
1.	Танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 5% жун+65% лавсан+30% пахта	348,5	322	13	29	126,6
2.	Танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 6% жун+17% лавсан+67% пахта	316,2	280	12	31	127,3
3.	Танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 12% жун+10% лавсан+78% пахта	306,5	290	11	22	120,5
4.	Танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 50% бамбук +50%	357,5	343	11	25	117,4

	полиамид тола					
5.	Танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 90% акрил +10% полиамид тола	441,3	356	10	38	131,1
6.	Танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 40% акрил +60% бамбук тола	438,4	332	12	35	125,5

Тадқиқот натижаларини танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 5% жун+65% лавсан+30% пахта толали аралашмалардан олинган матоларнинг кўрсаткичларига нисбатан солиштирсак, танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 6% жун+17% лавсан+67% пахта толали аралашмалардан олинган матоларнинг танда бўйича узилиш кучи 9,3% га, арқоқ бўйича узилиш кучи 14,1% га, танда бўйича узилишдаги узайиши 8,7% га камайди, арқоқ бўйича узилишдаги узайиши 7,5% га ошди, юза зичлиги 1,6% га ошди, танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 12% жун+10% лавсан+78% пахта толали аралашмалардан олинган матоларнинг танда бўйича узилиш кучи 12,1% га, арқоқ бўйича узилиш кучи 10,0% га, танда бўйича узилишдаги узайиши 16,4% га, арқоқ бўйича узилишдаги узайиши 25,2% га, юза зичлиги 5,9% га камайди, танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 50% бамбук +50% полиамид толали аралашмалардан олинган матоларнинг танда бўйича узилиш кучи 3,6% га, арқоқ бўйича узилиш кучи 7,2% га ошди, танда бўйича узилишдаги узайиши 16,4% га, арқоқ бўйича узилишдаги узайиши 14,8% га, юза зичлиги 8,3% га камайди, танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 90% акрил +10% полиамид толали аралашмалардан олинган матоларнинг танда бўйича узилиш кучи 22,1% га, арқоқ бўйича узилиш кучи 10,6% га ошди, танда бўйича узилишдаги узайиши 24,1% га камайди, арқоқ бўйича узилишдаги узайиши 24,7% га, юза зичлиги 4,5% га ошди, танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 40% акрил +60% бамбук тола аралашмалардан олинган матоларнинг танда бўйича узилиш кучи 21,6% га, арқоқ бўйича узилиш кучи 4,1% га ошди, танда бўйича узилишдаги узайиши 8,7% га камайди, арқоқ бўйича узилишдаги узайиши 18,2% га ошди, юза зичлиги 6,0% га камайди.

Олиб борилган натижалар таҳлили шуни кўрсатдики, танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 90% акрил +10% полиамид толали ва танда ипига 100% пахта билан арқоқ ипига 40% акрил +60% бамбук толали аралашмалардан олинган матоларнинг танда ва арқоқ йўналиши бўйича узилиш кучи бошқа матоларга нисбатан юқори эканлиги аниқланди.

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MA'NAVIY-MA'RIFIY ISHLAR JARAYONIDA MAFKURAVIY IMMUNITETNI RIVOJLANTIRISH TEXNOLOGIYALARI (OLIY TA'LIM MUSSASALARI MISOLIDA)

Annotasiya: Mazkur maqolada ma'naviy-ma'rify ishlar jarayonida talabalarda mafkuraviy immunitetni rivojlantirish texnologiyalarining ayrimlari haqida so'z borib, ularni amaliyotga tadbiq etish to'g'risida fikr-mulohazalar bildirilgan.

Tayanch atamalar: mafkura, pedagogik jarayon, texnologiya, rivojlantirish, immunitet, ma'naviyat,immunitet, g'oya, tarbiya.

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ACTUAL QUESTIONS POLITICS AND LAW TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF IDEOLOGICAL IMMUNITY IN THE PROCESS OF SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK (EXAMPLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS)

Annotation: This article discusses some of the technologies for the development of ideological immunity in students in the process of spiritual and educational work, and comments on their implementation in practice.

Keywords: ideology, pedagogical process, technology, development, immunity, spirituality, immunity, idea, education.

Bugungi kunda dunyo ta'lim tizimida talabalarning mafkuraviy kompetentligini rivojlantirish metodikalari, raqobatbardosh mutaxasislarni tayyorlash mexanizmlari, bo'lajak o'qituvchilarning mafkuraviy sifatlarini rivojlantirishning amaliy pedagogik tizimi, o'qitish modellari texnologik taraqqiyot g'oyalari bilan uyg'unlashtirilgan interfaol dasturlar ta'lim jarayoniga tatbiq etilgan.

Jahon oliy ta'lim tizimida talabalarni kasbiy ijtimoiylashtirish, ma'naviy-axloqiy va mafkuraviy kompetentligini rivojlantirish, ijtimoiy faolligi va tashabbuskorligini tarbiyalash metodikasini takomillashtirish, mafkuraviy immunitetini rivojlantirish bo'yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Dunyoning yetakchi, rivojlangan mamlakatlari AQSh, Rossiya, Germaniya,

Fransiya, Xitoy, Koreya kabi davlatlarida talabalarning tafakkurini o'stirish, qobiliyatlarini erta namoyon etish, ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyalash, mafkuraviy immunitetini rivojlantirish mexanizmlari samaradorligini oshirish metodikasini takomillashtirishda muammoli o'qitish, modulli o'qitish, blended learning (aralash o'qitish), mahorat darslari, vebinarlar, evristik metodlar, virtual ta'lim texnologiyalarini qo'llash muhim o'rin tutadi.

Shunday ekan, biz qarashlar, fikrlalar, go'yalar, mafkuralar degan tushunchalarga nisbatan o'z qarashalrimizga ega bo'lmog'imiz darkor.

Prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyev "Agar jamiyat hayotining tanasi iqtisodiyot bo'lsa, uning joni va ruhi ma'naviyatdir. Biz yangi O'zbekistonni barpo etishga qaror qilgan ekanmiz, ikkita mustahkam ustunga tayanamiz. Birinchisi — bozor tamoyillariga asoslangan kuchli iqtisodiyot. Ikkinchisi — ajdodlarimizning boy merosi va milliy qadriyatlarga asoslangan kuchli ma'naviyat" –deb ta'kidlagan edi [6].

Shu o'rinda mafkura, ma'naviyat, ma'rifat so'zlarining izohlari yana bir bor ta'kidlansa maqsadga muvofiq bo'lardi.

Mafkura (arab. — fikrlar majmui) — muayyan ijtimoiy guruh, qatlam, millat, jamiyat, davlatning manfaatlari, orzulari, maqsadlari ifodalangan qarashlar va ularni amalga oshirish tizimi. Unda manfaatlari ifodalanayotgan guruh va qatlamlarning o'tmishi, bugungi kuni va istiqboli o'z ifodasini topadi. Mafkura. har qanday jamiyat hayotida zarur [8,307].

Ma'naviyat — inson ruhiy va aqliy olamini ifodalovchi tushuncha. U kishilarning falsafiy, huquqiy, ilmiy, badiiy, axloqiy, diniy tasavvurlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Ma'naviyat atamasining asosida «ma'no» so'zi yotadi. Ma'lumki, insonning tashqi va ichki olami mavjud. Tashqi olamiga uning bo'ybasti, ko'rinishi, kiyinishi, xatti-harakati va boshqalar kiradi. Ichki olami esa uning yashashdan maqsadi, fikr yuritishi, orzu-istaklari, intilishlari, his-tuyg'ularini o'z ichiga oladi. Insonning ana shu ichki olami ma'naviyatdir[8,334].

Ma'rifat — kishilarning ongini, bilimini, madaniyatini oshirishga qaratilgan ta'limtarbiya. U tabiat, jamiyat va inson mohiyati haqidagi turli bilimlar, ma'lumotlar majmuasini ham bildiradi. Ma'rifat ilmu urfon ma'nosida ham ishlatiladi. Ma'rifat tushunchasi madaniyat, ma'naviyat tushunchalari bilan bog'liq. Ma'rifat ma'naviy qaramlikni bartaraf qiladi, insonga kuch-qudrat ato etadi. U kishilarni jaholatdan qutqaradi, buzuq ishlardan qaytaradi, yaxshi xulq va odob egasi bo'lishga yordam beradi. Ma'rifatli kishilardan tashkil topgan jamiyat ravnaq topadi, kelajagi porloq bo'ladi. Ma'rifat — bilim va madaniyatning qo'shma mazmuni bo'lib, maorif uni yoyish vositasidir. Ma'rifatni hayotga singdirish maorif tizimi orqali amalga oshiriladi. Tasavvufda ma'rifat sufiylarning ruhiy kamolotga erishuvining asosiy bosqichlaridan biri sifatida talqin etiladi[8,335].

Yangi O'zbekiston sharoitida mafkuramizning tub ma'no-mazmunini belgilab beradigan ana shu maqsad bizning hayotimiz, ong-u tafakkurimizga singib, dunyoqarashimiz, amaliy harakatlarimizning asosiga aylandi va zamonga

mos tarzda o’zgarib bormoqda. Shu yo’lda yoshlarda mafkuraning mazmun mohiyatini to’liq shakllantirib, tarixiy ildizlarini asoslab, dunyoqarashni rivojlantirish ta’lim-tarbiyada eng muhim vazifaga aylanlog’i kerak. Ta’lim jaroyonining ajralmas bir qismi bu ma’naviy-ma’rify ishlar, tadbirlar, qadriyatlar sanaladi. Bu borage ishlarni yanada takomillashtirish borasida prezidentimiz 2021 yil 26 mart kuni «Ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlar tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish to’g’risida"gi qarorni imzoladi.

Ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlar tizimini tubdan takomillashtirishning ustuvor yo’nalishlari etib quyidagi vazifalar belgilandi:

- «Milliy tiklanishdan — milliy yuksalish sari» g’oyasini keng targ’ib etish orqali jamiyatda sog’lom dunyoqarash va bunyodkorlikni umummilliy harakatga aylantirish;
- oila, ta’lim tashkilotlari va mahallalarda ma’naviy tarbiyaning uzviyligini ta’minlash;
- targ’ibot-tashviqot va tarbiya yo’nalishidagi ishlarni ilmiy asosda tashkil etish, soha bo’yicha ilmiy va uslubiy tadqiqotlar samaradorligini oshirish, ijtimoiy-ma’naviy muhit barqarorligini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan doimiy monitoring tizimini joriy qilish;
- el-yurt taqdiriga loqaydlik, mahalliychilik, urug’-aymoqchilik, korrupsiya, oilaviy qadriyatlarga bepisandlik va yoshlar tarbiyasiga mas’uliyatsizlik kabi illatlarga barham berishga qaratilgan kompleks chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish;
- aholining Internet jahon axborot tarmog’idan foydalanish madaniyatini oshirish, g’oyaviy va axborot xurujlariga qarshi mafkuraviy immunitetini kuchaytirish;
- madaniyat, adabiyot, kino, teatr, musiqa va san’atning barcha turlari, noshirlik-matbaa mahsulotlari, ommaviy axborot vositalarida ma’naviy-axloqiy mezonlar, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarning ustuvorligiga erishish;
- geosiyosiy va mafkuraviy jarayonlarni muntazam o’rganish, terrorizm, ekstremizm, aqidaparastlik, odam savdosi, narkobiznes va boshqa xatarli tahdidlarga qarshi samarali g’oyaviy kurash olib borish hamda bu borada xalqaro hamkorlik aloqalarini rivojlantirish.

Mazkur vazifalarni amaliyotga joriy etishda pedagogik texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqish va shu asosida oily ta’lim muassasalarida mash’gulotlarni tashkil etish lozim.

SHunga muvofiq xalq xo’jaligini bu sohalari uchun kadrlar tayyorlab beradigan mutasaddi tashkilotlar o’rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limi, oliy ta’lim o’quv-tarbiya jarayonini yangicha tashkil qilish muammosini hal qilishga bog’liqdir. Buning yagona yo’li zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni ta’lim-tarbiya jarayoniga keng qo’llash orqali echiladi. Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqish ham dolzarb muammo hisoblanadi.

SHuni alohida ta’kidlash lozimki, ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonini ilg’or pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida tashkil qilish, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlar, dars, darsdan tashqari mashg’ulotlarni yangicha ijodiy asosda tashkil qilish zarur.

Eng muhimi har bir pedagog, rahbar ta’limni yangi metodologik asosda tashkil qilishning tub mohiyatini tushunmog’i lozim. YAngicha ta’lim eski andozalar asosida olib borilishi mumkin emas. Bundan tashqari ta’limni yangicha tashkil qilishning ilmiy-metodik asoslarini, zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo’llashning zaruriy shart-sharoitlarini bilish ham muhim.

SHundan kelib chiqib, mamlakatimizda “Ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlar tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to’g’risida”gi qaror asosida islohotlar izchil amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu jarayonlar xalqaro miqyosda e’tirof etilib, o’zining natijasini bermoqda. Oqibatida O’zbekistonning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishi ancha tezlashdi. Lekin uning kelgusi taraqqiyoti omillarini inobatga olish jahon ta’lim amaliyotida qo’llanilayotgan yangi va ilg’or fan yutuqlaridan keng foydalanishni taqozo etadi. CHunki zamonaviy texnologiyalar ta’lim oluvchilarning intellektual, ijodiy va axloqiy kamolotining zaruriy sharti hisoblanadi. Faqat shu asosda rivojlanish uzluksiz ta’lim tizimining hamma bo’g’inlarida pedagogik jarayonning chuqur mohiyatini tashkil qiluvchi asosiy tushunchaga aylandiki, uning harakatlantiruvchi kuchi zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardir. Ko’p mamlakatlarda jumladan, bizning respublikamizda o’tkazilgan tadqiqotlar ta’lim tizimining hamma bo’g’ini uchun eng katta kamchilik tahsil oluvchilarning olgan bilimlarini amaliy faoliyatga qo’llay olmaslik, murakkab hayotiy va iqtisodiy vaziyatlardan mustaqil o’zi chiqib keta olmaslik ekanligini ko’rsatdi. Ta’lim islohotimizda jahon ta’limi rivojlanishining ijobiy xususiyatlarini ta’limni amaliy – inson hayoti, shaxsga yo’nalganlik tajribasini va uni rivojlantirishning muhim vositasi zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar ekanligi asosida uni rivojlanishi asosiy yo’nalishlarini belgilash muhim hisoblanadi. Islohot oqibatida ta’lim tizimimiz rivojini jahonga yo’naltirish – yana juda bir muhim vazifa – ta’lim rivojini bozor munosabatlariga moslashtirishning tajribasidan unumli foydalanishdir.

Ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlar jarayonida talabalarda mafkuraviy immunitetni rivojlantirishda quyidagi texnologiyalarni joriy etish muhimdir. Jumladan:

1. Katta axborot zaxirasi bilan shug’ullanishga, bilimlarning aniq tizimini shakllantirish va bilimlarga tayanishga yo’naltirilgan axborot-rivojlantiruvchi texnologiya.
2. Mustaqil fikrlash, faollikni oshirishga yo’naltirilgan muammoli ta’lim texnologiyasi.
3. Kasbiy yoki o’quv faoliyati vositalarini egallashga yo’naltirilgan faoliyat texnologiyasi.
4. SHaxsning kamoloti yoki ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonida shaxsning faolligini shakllantirishga qaratilgan texnologiya.

Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni amalga oshirish, ya’ni ta’lim-tarbiya jarayoniga keng qo’llashda axborot texnologiya, xususan kompyuter

texnologiyasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Aynan yangi axborot texnologiyalar o'qitish metodlari hamda pedagogik texnologiyalarning ta'lim-tarbiyaviy yoki ularning pedagogik, didaktik hamda potensial imkoniyatlarini to'liq ochish va ulardan o'quvchi shaxsini rivojlantirish uchun foydalanishda qulaylik yaratadi. Axborot texnologiyalari pedagogik texnologiyalarning ta'sir kuchini oshirib, ularni qo'llashdan kutilgan natijaga erishish uchun sharoit vujudga keltiradi.

Pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalarni o'quv-tarbiya jarayoniga qo'llash asta-sekin avtoritar o'qitish metodlaridan insonparvarlik pedagogikasiga yoki shaxs manfaati va kamolotiga yo'naltirilgan o'qitish tizimiga o'tish imkoniyatini beradi. Ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar jarayonida mafkuraviy immunitetni rivojlantirish mazmunini shunday tanlash lozimki, unda faqatind mafkuraviy immunitetgina emas, balki shaxsni qobiliyati, intellektual rivoji, uni shakllanishi va o'zini namoyon qila olishiga zamin hozirlashi lozim.

Xulosa qilib aytganda ma'naviy marifiy ishlar jarayonida talabalarda mafkuraviy immunitetni rivochlantirish texnologiyalardan bo'lajak o'qituvchi o'z imkoniyati, ta'lim mazmuni, o'quvchilar bilim saviyasi va tajribasini hisobga olib tanlashi kerak. SHundagina har qanday texnologiya yuqorida keltirilgan fikrlarni amalga oshirish vositasi bo'la oladi.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ГРАЖДАНСКО - ПРАВОВОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ

Аннотация: в научной статье рассматривается понятие гражданская-правовая ответственность, виды, способы и элементы регулирования гражданско-правовой ответственности

Ключевые слова: гражданская-правовая ответственность, гражданские правоотношения, внедоговорная ответственность, кредитор, правовой институт, договор.

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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF CIVIL - LEGAL LIABILITY

Annotation: the scientific article discusses the concept of civil liability, types, methods and elements of regulation of civil liability

Key words: civil liability, civil legal relations, non-contractual liability, creditor, legal institution, contract.

Гражданские правовые отношения занимают обширнейшую нишу в области правовых отношений в Российской Федерации. Каждый человек

вступает в гражданские правовые отношения каждый день, даже порой не задумываясь об этом – ведь к сфере гражданского права относятся покупки и продажи, которые совершают все граждане, гражданско-правовыми нормативными актами регулируются отношения, касающиеся как материальных, так и духовных благ, имущественные и неимущественные сделки.

Все вышеперечисленное, что входит в гражданские правоотношения, служит подтверждением об обширности данной правовой отрасли, ее неотъемлемости и значимости для России. Однако, нужно учитывать также и то, что при такой важности понадобится дополнительная подотрасль, институт, который помог бы контролировать соблюдение гражданских прав и обязанностей, а также обеспечить применение различных санкций к тем, кто их нарушил. Именно по причине такой нужды одним из важнейших институтов гражданской отрасли в юридическом аппарате государства является такой институт, как институт гражданско-правовой ответственности.

Институт гражданско-правовой ответственности непосредственно отвечает за установление и применение санкций за те или иные нарушения, допущенные в результате гражданско-правовых отношений. Его источниками, как следует из его названия, принято считать гражданский правовой кодекс Российской Федерации, а также гражданский процессуальный кодекс и арбитражный процессуальный кодекс, к которому обращаются обычно в случае гражданского спора, возникшего между компаниями.

Само наличие такого понятия, как гражданская правовая ответственность в российском праве гарантирует естественное ведение имущественных и неимущественных отношений между физическими или юридическими лицами, отвечает за честное разрешение возникающих конфликтных ситуаций. Само понятие гражданско-правовой ответственности базируется на трех столпах, первый из которых – направленность данного института на восстановление прежнего имущественного состояния потерпевшего. Говоря иными словами, именно благодаря наличию гражданской ответственности, можно возместить физическому или юридическому лицу, пострадавшему от нарушения его прав, тот ущерб, который он понес в процессе, в соответствии с гражданским кодексом.

Вторым столпом, на котором базируется понятие «гражданско-правовая ответственность», является то, что правонарушитель несет ответственность перед потерпевшим, но при этом его личность никак не затрагивается – затрагивается только имущественная сфера, то есть, по сути, та сфера, в которой было совершено правонарушение. Это отражает одновременно штрафную функцию, которой обладает гражданско-правовая ответственность, и вместе с тем в данном случае прослеживается

спецификация данного вида ответственности, заключающаяся в том, что она всегда является имущественной, то есть, затрагивает исключительно имущественное положение правонарушителя.

Например, гражданско-правовая ответственность может протекать в следующих формах: конфискация имущества должника, уплата неустойки, возмещение им определенных убытков, взимание процентов за незаконное пользование чужими средствами и т.д[52].

Третьим столпом является то, что нормативно-правовое регулирование гражданской ответственности, в отличие от большинства других видов правовой ответственности, закрепляется не только в кодексах и нормативно-правовых актах государства, но также устанавливается и самими участниками гражданских правоотношений: в определенных дозволенных законом пределах они могут установить друг другу в соглашениях и договорах конкретные рамки взаимодействия и ту форму ответственности, которая наступит для одной из сторон в случае несоблюдения требований другой стороны.

Исходя из этих трех столпов, перечисленных выше, можно вывести окончательное определение гражданско-правовой ответственности. Гражданско-правовая ответственность – это такой вид правовой ответственности, при котором для лица, совершившего правонарушение, возлагаются санкции, носящие имущественный характер и обеспеченные государственным принуждением.

С точки зрения, принятой в современной юриспруденции, она разделяется на договорную и внедоговорную. Как следует из ее названия, договорная ответственность является таким видом ответственности, которая наступает за нарушение установленных договором условий. То есть, можно сказать, что данный вид ответственности является более конкретным и потому нарушение в данном случае бывает куда более легко доказать, чем во внедоговорной, поскольку условия и правила прописаны непосредственно в договоре, служащем письменным подтверждением договорного обязательства.

Договорная ответственность также определяется, как ответственность одной стороны, должника, перед другой стороной, кредитором, где в случае нарушения установленных в договоре правил наступает санкция, которая также носит конкретный характер и прописана в договоре. Так, например, в договоре нередко прописывают возможность применение такой формы ответственности, как выставление неустойки за нарушение того или иного пункта обязательств. Выставление неустойки может наступить за разовое непредставление товаросопроводительных документов, или же за просрочку оплаты по договору – в таком случае, именно она будет штрафной санкцией и возместит кредитору все те

[52]Ячменев, Ю. В. «Гражданско-правовая защита имущественных прав граждан и организаций» / Ю.В. Ячменев. - М.: ИВЭСЭП, 2017. - 116 с.

убытки, которые он понес в результате невыполнения одной из сторон условий договора в соответствии с установленными им же положениями[53].

Внедоговорная ответственность – это такой вид гражданско-правовой ответственности, когда она наступает вне договора, то есть, говоря простыми словами, нет документа, который бы устанавливал условия, и санкции: вместо этого таким документом выступает гражданско-правовой нормативный акт государства. В данном случае причинитель вреда и потерпевший не имеют между друг другом договорных обязательств: гражданско-правовые отношения между ними могут и вовсе отсутствовать вплоть до наступления деликта. К деликтам тут может относиться, например, причинение лицу морального вреда путем распространения информации о нем, или же причинении здоровью лица ущерба в дорожно-транспортной аварии. Здесь следует отметить очень важную отличительную особенность: в то время, как в договорной ответственности преобладает именно материальный ущерб, во внедоговорной он может быть как материальным, так и моральным. Наличие компенсации в случае, когда гражданину нанесен моральный вред, обуславливает в данном случае статья 151 Гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации[54].

Резюмируя все вышесказанное, можно выделить основания наступления гражданско-правовой ответственности. Естественно, на первом месте в данном случае будет стоять сам факт гражданского правонарушения. По сути, определение гражданского правонарушения обладает теми же составными элементами – условиями, при которых для виновного лица наступит гражданская ответственность. Это следующие элементы:

- противоправность деяния, совершенного правонарушителем – устанавливается в соответствии с договором, если ответственность договорная, или с гражданским нормативно-правовым актом – если внедоговорная;
- вред или убытки как итог действий, совершенных правонарушителем – вред тут подразделяется на моральный, наносящий урон психическому здоровью, чести и достоинству потерпевшего, его эмоциональному состоянию, и материальный, связанный, например, с повреждением предметов, относящимся к материальным благам;
- причинно-следственная связь между совершенным правонарушением и наступившими негативными последствиями – факт того, что именно из-за совершения виновным лицом данного действия,

[53]Рассолова М.М. «Гражданское право: учебник для студентов вузов, обучающихся по специальности 030501 «Юриспруденция»»/под ред. М.М. Рассолова, П.В. Алексия. -2-е изд., перераб. и доп. -М.: Юнити-дана, 2018. - 844 с.

[54]Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации, принят Государственной Думой 21 октября 1994 года Система Гарант https://base.garant.ru.

произошло причинение вреда, прослеживание взаимосвязи между этими двумя явлениями;

- наличие вины правонарушителя в любой ее форме – будь то вина умышленная или вред был причинен по неосторожности[55].

Под противоправностью деяния понимается нарушение требований законодательства, договорных обязательств, и как следствие, нарушение субъективного права лица. Как действие, так и бездействие, т.е. деяние лица, может быть признано противоправным, бездействие является противоправным в том случае, когда у виновного лица была возможность и обязанность совершить определенные действия, но лицо не совершило их. Однако, действия, совершенные в условиях необходимой обороны или же крайней необходимости, могут являться вредоносными, но не являются противоправными.

Второе условие наступления гражданско-правовой ответственности - вред или убытки как итог нарушения права. Вред есть, какое бы то не было, ухудшение личного имущественного блага лица. Вред бывает двух видов: имущественным - напрямую связанным с определенными материальными благами, либо моральным - связанным как с материальными потерями, так и выраженным только в нравственных страданиях потерпевшей стороны. Возмещение причиненного вреда может быть произведено двумя способами: в натуре (ремонт поврежденной вещи), с предоставлением материальной компенсации - возмещение убытков[56]. Убытки есть денежное выражение причиненного вреда, они включают в себя:

- расходы, понесенные потерпевшей стороной, которые она понесла или понесет впоследствии для восстановления своего нарушенного права, имущественного положения, или же потеря или повреждение её имущества (реальный ущерб):

- доходы, неполученные в силу совершения правонарушения (упущенная выгода).

Если иной исход не предусматривается законодательством или договорными обязательствами, вред возмещается в полном объеме. В определенных случаях существует наличие гражданско-правовой ответственности при отсутствии причинения кому-либо убытков или вреда, например, штрафная санкция за просрочку исполнения обязательства.

Резюмируя все выше сказанное, можно прийти к выводу, что институт гражданско-правовой ответственности является одним из основополагающих понятий в отрасли гражданского права – он привносит

[55]Авдеенкова М. П. «Конституционно - правовая ответственность в России: проблемы становления и реализации»: Дис. канд. юрид. наук: Москва, 2018 - 200с.
[56]Остапенко А Г., Негодова А. В. «Понятие и виды юридической ответственности» // Молодой ученый — 2017. — №27. — С. 591-593.

упорядоченность в сами гражданско-правовые отношения, позволяет контролировать и регулировать их, как в договорной их форме, так и вне ее благодаря своей обширной нормативно-правовой базе. Вопрос об ответственности, которая наступает вследствие нарушенного права, являлся актуальным во все времена, после перехода к рыночной экономике, данный вопрос стал более актуален, так как договорным отношениям стали уделять большое значение. Детальное изучение данной темы гражданско-правовой ответственности, а также развитие данного института в современном направлении способствует эффективности его применения в этом постоянно меняющемся мире.

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PSIXOLINGVISTIKANING ZAMONAVIY TAMOYILLARI VA UNI TA'LIM TIZIMIGA TADBIQ ETISH

Annotatsiya: Psixolingvistika - bu turli xil kelib chiqishi, shu jumladan tadqiqotchilarni o'z ichiga olgan fanlararo sohadir, psixologiya, kognitiv fan, tilshunoslik, nutq va til patologiyasiva nutqni tahlil qilish. Psixolingvistlar quyidagi asosiy yo'nalishlarga ko'ra odamlarning tilni qanday egallashini va ulardan foydalanishni o'rganadilar:
Kalit so'zlar: psixolingvistika, lingvisttika, ta'lim, metodika, yo'nalish.

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MODERN PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Abstract: Psycholinguistics is an interdisciplinary field involving researchers of various origins, including psychology, cognitive science, linguistics, speech and language pathology, and speech analysis. Psycholinguists study how people master and use language in the following main areas:
Keywords: psycholinguistics, linguistics, education, methodology, direction.

Tilni tushunishga qiziqqan tadqiqotchi o'rganishi mumkin so'z davomida tan olinishi o'qish, qazib olish bilan bog'liq jarayonlarni o'rganish orfograk, morfologik, fonologikva semantik bosma matndagi naqshlardan olingan ma'lumotlar. Til ishlab chiqarishga qiziqqan tadqiqotchi so'zlarning so'zlashishga qanday tayyorlanishini kontseptual yoki semantik darajadan boshlab o'rganishi mumkin (bu kontseptsiyaga taalluqlidir va ehtimol kontseptual asos orqali o'rganilishi mumkin) semantik differentsial). Rivojlanuvchi psixolingvistlar chaqaloqlar va bolalarning tilni o'rganish va qayta ishlash qobiliyatini o'rganish.

Psixolingvistika o'z tadqiqotlarini insonni tashkil etadigan turli xil tarkibiy qismlarga qarab ajratadi til.

Tilshunoslik bilan bog'liq sohalarga quyidagilar kiradi.

Fonetika va fonologiya nutq tovushlarini o'rganishdir. Psixolingvistika doirasida tadqiqotlar miyaning ushbu tovushlarni qanday ishlashi va tushunishiga qaratilgan.

Morfologiya so'z tuzilmalarini o'rganish, ayniqsa, bog'liq so'zlar (masalan it va itlar) va qoidalar asosida so'zlarni shakllantirish (ko'plik shakllanishi kabi).

Sintaksis so'zlarning birlashtirilib qanday qilib jumla hosil qilishini o'rganadigan fan.

Semantik bilan shug'ullanadi ma'no so'zlar va jumlalar. Sintaksis jumlalarning rasmiy tuzilishi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan joylarda, semantika jumlalarning haqiqiy ma'nosi bilan shug'ullanadi.

Pragmatik ning roli bilan bog'liq kontekst ma'no talqinida.

Tilni egallash xususiyatlarini tushunishga intilishda psixolingvistika tug'ma va o'ziga xos xatti-harakatlar (biologiyada ham, psixologiyada ham) bilan bog'liq munozaralarga asoslanadi. Bir muncha vaqt davomida tug'ma xususiyat tushunchasi shaxs psixologiyasini o'rganishda tan olinmagan narsa edi. Biroq, vaqt o'tishi bilan g'ayritabiiylikni qayta aniqlash bilan, tug'ma deb hisoblangan xatti-harakatlar yana bir bor shaxsning psixologik jihati bilan o'zaro bog'liq bo'lgan xatti-harakatlar sifatida tahlil qilinishi mumkin edi. Mashhurligining pasayib ketganidan keyin bixevioist model, etologiya psixologiya ichida krning etakchi poezdi sifatida qayta tiklanib, til mavzusiga imkon beradigan, an tug'ma insoniy xulq-atvor, psixologiya doirasida yana bir bor tekshirilishi kerak.

Psixolingvistikaning nazariy asoslari XIX asr oxiridan oldin "Til psixologiyasi" sifatida ishlab chiqila boshlandi. Psixolingvistika fani, ya'ni 1936 yilda boshlangan Jeykob Kantor, o'sha paytda taniqli psixolog, "psixolingvistik" atamasini o'z kitobida tavsif sifatida ishlatgan Grammatikaning ob'ektiv psixologiyasi.

Biroq, "psixolingvistika" atamasi faqat 1946 yilda Kantorning shogirdi Nikolas Pronko tomonidan "Psixolingvistika: sharh" nomli maqola chop etilgandan so'ng keng qo'llanila boshlandi. Pronko ko'p sonli bog'liq nazariy yondashuvlarni yagona nom ostida birlashtirishni istadi. Psixolingvistika birinchi marta "izchil bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan" fanlararo fan haqida gapirish uchun ishlatilgan, unvoni bo'lish bilan bir qatorda Psixolingvistika: nazariya va tadqiqot muammolari bo'yicha so'rov, 1954 yildagi kitob Charlz E. Osgood va Tomas A. Sebeok.

Hali ham ko'p munozaralar mavjud bo'lsa-da, bolalik tilini egallash bo'yicha ikkita asosiy nazariya mavjud:

The bixevioist bola tomonidan barcha tillarni o'rganishi kerak bo'lgan istiqbol; va

The tug'ma tilning mavhum tizimini o'rganish mumkin emas, lekin odamlar tug'ma til fakultetiga ega yoki bu nom olgan narsaga ega bo'lishiga ishonadigan perspektiv "universal grammatika".

Innatistik nuqtai nazar 1959 yilda boshlangan Noam Xomskiyjuda tanqidiy ko'rib chiqish B.F.Skinner"s Og'zaki xatti-harakatlar (1957). Ushbu sharh "deb nomlangan narsani boshlashga yordam berdi kognitiv inqilob psixologiyada. Xomskiy odamlarning til uchun maxsus, tug'ma qobiliyatiga ega ekanligini ta'kidladi murakkab sintaktik xususiyatlar, kabi rekursiya, miyada "qattiq simlar" mavjud. Ushbu qobiliyatlar hatto eng aqlli va ijtimoiy bo'lmagan odamlarga ham tegishli emas deb o'ylashadi. Xomskiy tilni o'zlashtirayotgan bolalar barcha mumkin bo'lgan inson grammatikalarini o'rganish uchun keng qidiruv maydoniga ega deb ta'kidlaganida, bolalar qabul qilganliklari haqida hech qanday dalil yo'q edi o'rganish uchun etarli ma'lumot ularning tilidagi barcha qoidalar. Demak, odamlarga til o'rganish qobiliyatini beradigan yana bir tug'ma mexanizm bo'lishi kerak. "Ga ko'rag'ayritabiiylik gipotezasi", bunday til fakulteti - bu inson tilini belgilaydigan va bu fakultetni hayvonlarning eng zamonaviy aloqa shakllaridan farq qiladigan narsa.

O'shandan beri tilshunoslik va psixolingvistika sohasi Xomskiyga pro-vacon reaktsiyalari bilan belgilanadi. Xomskiy foydasiga bo'lgan nuqtai nazar, insonning tildan foydalanish qobiliyati (xususan, rekursiyadan foydalanish qobiliyati) har qanday hayvon qobiliyatidan sifat jihatidan farq qiladi. Bu qobiliyat qulay mutatsiyadan yoki dastlab boshqa maqsadlar uchun rivojlangan ko'nikmalarning moslashuvidan kelib chiqqan bo'lishi mumkin

Tilni o'rganish kerak degan qarash 1960 yildan oldin juda mashhur bo'lgan va yaxshi ifodalangan mentalistik nazariyalari Jan Piaget va empirik Rudolf Karnap. Xuddi shunday, psixologiyaning bixevioteristik maktabi ham bu til shartli javob bilan shakllanadigan xatti-harakatlar degan nuqtai nazarni ilgari suradi; shuning uchun u o'rganilgan. Tilni o'rganish mumkin degan nuqtai nazar ilhomlanib, yaqinda qayta tiklandi ekstremizm. Ushbu qarash "tug'ma" qarashni ilmiy jihatdan shubha ostiga qo'yadi noto'g'ri; ya'ni uni sinovdan o'tkazish mumkin emas. 1980-yillardan boshlab kompyuter texnologiyalarining ko'payishi bilan tadqiqotchilar neyron tarmoq modellari yordamida tilni egallashni simulyatsiya qilishdi. Ushbu modellar tilni, hatto sintaksisni o'rganish uchun ma'lumotda etarli ma'lumot bo'lishi mumkinligini isbotlaydi. Agar bu to'g'ri bo'lsa, unda tilni egallashni tushuntirish uchun tug'ma mexanizm endi kerak emas.

Tilning tuzilishi va ishlatilishi ontologik tushunchalarni shakllantirish bilan bog'liq. Ba'zilar ushbu tizimni kontseptual va dan foydalanadigan "til foydalanuvchilari o'rtasidagi tizimli hamkorlik" deb bilishadi semantik hurmat ma'no va bilimlarni almashish, shuningdek tilga ma'no berish uchun, "oddiy to'xtash holatlari bo'lmagan" to'xtash "cheklovi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan semantik jarayonlarni" o'rganib chiqish va tavsiflash. Kechiktirish odatda biron sababga ko'ra amalga oshiriladi va oqilona odam har doim yaxshi sabab bo'lsa, uni kechiktirishga qaror qiladi.

Tilni tushunish sohasidagi bitta savol - odamlar o'qiyotganda jumlalarni qanday tushunishlari (ya'ni, gaplarni qayta ishlash). Eksperimental tadqiqotlar

jumlani anglash me'morchiligi va mexanizmlari to'g'risida bir necha nazariyalarni yaratdi. Ushbu nazariyalar odatda jumlaga kiritilgan ma'lumot turlari bilan bog'liq bo'lib, o'quvchi ma'no yaratish uchun foydalanishi mumkin va o'qish qaysi nuqtada ushbu ma'lumot o'quvchiga taqdim etiladi. "Kabi masalalarmodulli"va" interaktiv "ishlov berish sohadagi nazariy bo'linishlar bo'ldi.

Gapni qayta ishlashning modulli ko'rinishi, gapni o'qish bosqichlari mustaqil ravishda alohida modul sifatida ishlashini nazarda tutadi. Ushbu modullar bir-biri bilan o'zaro ta'sirga ega. Masalan, gaplarni qayta ishlashning ta'sirchan nazariyasidan biri "bog 'yo'llari nazariyasi", sintaktik tahlil birinchi bo'lib amalga oshirilishini ta'kidlaydi. Ushbu nazariya asosida o'quvchi jumlani o'qiyotganda, u kuch va bilim yukini minimallashtirish uchun eng sodda tuzilmani yaratadi. Bu semantik tahlil yoki kontekstga bog'liq ma'lumotdan hech qanday ma'lumot olmasdan amalga oshiriladi. Demak, "Advokat tekshirgan dalillar ishonchsiz bo'lib chiqdi" jumlasida, o'quvchi "tekshirilgan" so'ziga etib borguncha, u dalil biron bir narsani o'rganayotgan hukmni o'qishga majbur qildi. bu eng oddiy tahlil. Ushbu majburiyat aql bovar qilmaydigan vaziyatga olib keladigan bo'lsa ham qabul qilinadi: dalillar biror narsani tekshira olmaydi. Ushbu "birinchi sintaksis" nazariyasi asosida semantik ma'lumotlar keyingi bosqichda qayta ishlanadi. Faqat keyinroq o'quvchi dastlabki dalillarni "dalillar" o'rganilayotgan qismga qayta ko'rib chiqishi kerakligini anglaydi. Ushbu misolda o'quvchilar o'z xatolarini "advokat tomonidan" etib borgan vaqtiga ko'ra tan olishadi va orqaga qaytib, hukmni qayta baholashlari kerak. Ushbu qayta tahlil qimmatga tushadi va o'qish vaqtining sekinlashishiga yordam beradi.

Modulli ko'rinishdan farqli o'laroq, jumlaga ishlov berishning interaktiv nazariyasi, masalan cheklovga asoslangan leksik yondashuv jumla tarkibidagi mavjud bo'lgan barcha ma'lumotlarni istalgan vaqtda qayta ishlashni nazarda tutadi. Interfaol nuqtai nazardan, jumlaning semantikasi (masalan, mantiqiylik) jumla tuzilishini aniqlashga yordam beradigan erta paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Demak, yuqoridagi gapda o'quvchi tekshirishni amalga oshirish o'rniga "dalillar" tekshirilmoqda deb taxmin qilish uchun ishonchli ma'lumotlardan foydalanishi mumkin edi. Ham modulli, ham interaktiv ko'rinishni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi ma'lumotlar mavjud; qaysi ko'rinish to'g'ri, munozarali.

O'qiyotganda, sakadalar ongni so'zlarni chetlab o'tishiga olib kelishi mumkin, chunki u ularni gap uchun muhim deb bilmaydi va aql uni gapdan butunlay chiqarib tashlaydi yoki uning o'rniga noto'g'ri so'zni etkazib beradi. Buni "Parijdagi bahor ". Bu odatdagi psixologik test, bu erda aql ko'pincha ikkinchi" the "ni o'tkazib yuboradi, ayniqsa ikkalasi o'rtasida chiziq uzilib qolganda

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SAHNALASHTIRISH FAOLIYATI ORQALI BOLALARNING IJODIY QOBILIYATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

Annotatasiya: Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida sahnalashtirish faoliyati orqali bolalarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishning shakl, usul va yo'llari xususida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ijodkorlik, qobiliyat, etika, axloq nazariya, ijodkorlik manbai.

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DEVELOPING THE CREATIVE ABILITIES OF CHILDREN THROUGH THEATER ACTIVITIES

Annotation: This article will focus on the forms, methods and ways of developing the creative abilities of children through staging activities in preschool educational organizations.

Keywords: creativity, ability, ethics, moral theory, source of creativity.

Sahnalashtirish faoliyatida qatnashish orqali bolalar atrof-olamdagi dunyoni rang-barang tasvirlar va turli xil tovushlar yordamida taniydilar, mohirlik bilan yaratilgan savollar esa ularni tahlil qilish, xulosalar va umumlashtiruvlar berishga undaydi. Qahramonlarning ifodali replikatsiyalari va shaxsiy mulohazalari orqali bolalarning so‘z boyligi asta-sekin gavdalanadi. Bolaning ijro etayotgan roli, ayniqsa boshqa personajlar bilan bo‘ladigan suhbati uning aniq, ravshan va tushunarli so‘zlashishiga majbur etadi.

Shunday ekan, sahnalashtirish faoliyati ifodali nutq hamda intellektual va badiiy-estetik tarbiyaning shakllanishiga taalluqli bo‘lgan ko‘pgina pedagogik masalalarni hal etish imkonini beradi. Shuningdek, u bolaning sezgi, his-tuyg‘ulari namoyon bo‘lishida beqiyos manba hisoblanadi, ma'naviy boyligini oshiradi. Demak, sahnalashtirish faoliyati bolaning hamkorlikdagi faoliyatini tashkil etishda zarur bo‘lgan shart-sharoit, ya'ni empatiyaning rivojlanishida muhim vosita hisoblanadi.

Sahnalashtirish faoliyati har qaysi adabiy asar yoki ertak axloqiy yo‘nalishga ega ekanligi sababli xulq-atvorning ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalar tajribasini shakllantirishga imkon beradi. Pirovardida, bola olamni aql va yurak bilan

anglaydi, yaxshilik va yomonlikka nisbatan o‘z fikrini bildiradi. Sevimli qahramonlarga taqlid qilish va tenglashish uchun namuna bo‘lib qoladi. Bolaning sevimli obraziga nisbatan aynan shunday tenglashuv qobiliyati pedagoglarga sahnalashtirish faoliyati orqali bolalarga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishga imkon beradi.

Shunday ekan, sahnalashtirish faoliyati bilan bog‘liq mashg‘ulotlar bolalarning har tomonlama yetuk bo‘lishida katta ahamiyatga ega ekan. Aynan shuning uchun maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida olib boriladigan ishlarning tarkibi va usullarining muvaqqat (ibratli) talabida maxsus “Bolaning sahnalashtirish faoliyatida rivojlanishi” nomli bo‘limi ajratilgan. Unda qayd etilishicha, pedagog:

- sahnalashtirish faoliyatida bolalarning ijodiy faolligini rivojlantirish uchun shart-sharoit yaratish (ijrochilik mahoratini rag‘batlantirish, har bir chiqishda erkin va bemalol harakatini rivojlantirish, mimika vositalari, ifodali harakatlar va intonatsiyalar yordamida improvizatsiyani gavdalantirish va h.k.);
- bolalarni teatr madaniyati bilan tanishtirish (teatr moslamalari, teatr janrlari hamda qo‘g‘irchoq teatrlarining barcha turlari bilan tanishtirish);
- teatr faoliyatining boshqa faoliyat turlari bilan yagona pedagogik jarayonda o‘zaro bog‘liqligini ta’minlay bilishi kerak;

Teatr faoliyati bilan shug‘ullanadigan studiyalarda MTT tarbiyachilari va ota-onalar qatnashishi mumkin. Bu juda muhim, bolalarning va kattalarning hamkorlikdagi ijodiy faoliyatida hayot rejimiga nisbatan an’anaviy yondashuvni yengib o‘tishga yordam beradi. Sahnalashtirish faoliyatining bunday tashkil etilishi bolalarda nafaqat bilim va ko‘nikmalarning paydo bo‘lishi, qobiliyat va ijodiylikning rivojlanishiga, balki ularning boshqa guruhdagi bolalar hamda kattalar bilan o‘zaro aloqada bo‘lishlariga imkon yaratadi.

Bundan tashqari, hamkorlikdagi faoliyat orqali tarbiyalanuvchilar bolalarni, ayniqsa ularning xarakterlari, orzulari va niyatlarini yaxshiroq bilib oladilar. Kichkina bolalarni hurmat qilishga, ular uchun qayg‘urishga, kattalar va bolalar o‘rtasida ishonch paydo bo‘lishiga asoslangan muhit yaratiladi.

Bunday muhit sahnalashtirish faoliyatida bolaning shaxs bo‘lib rivojlanishida asosiy vosita hamda uning shaxsiy bilimlari va ijtimoiy tajribasining manbai hisoblanadi. Bunda ko‘rgazmali-fazoviy muhit bolalarning nafaqat hamkorlikdagi sahnalashtirish faoliyatini ta’minlaydi, balki har bir bolaning mustaqil ijod qilishi uchun asosiy manba va o‘zini-o‘zi shakllantirish borasida o‘ziga xos muhit hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun sahnalashtirish faoliyatini ta’minlovchi ko‘rgazmali-fazoviy muhitni loyihalashtirishda quyidagilarni hisobga olish maqsadga muvofiqdir:

- bolaning shaxsiy ijtimoiy-ruhiy xususiyatlari;
- shaxsiy qiziqishlari, afzal tomonlari va uinig ehtiyojlari;
- ijodiy qobiliyati, qiziquvchanligi va yangiliklarga intiluvchanligi;
- yoshiga xos va rolli o‘yinlar xususiyatlari;

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning shaxsiy ijtimoiy-ruhiy xususiyatlarini rivojlantirish, shaxsiy qiziqishlari, ehtiyojlari va ishtiyoqlarini amalga oshirish uchun ko‘rgazmali-fazoviy muhit tanlash erkinligi va huquqini ta’minlab berishi kerak. Shuning uchun sahnalashtirish faoliyatining hududida qo‘g‘irchoq teatrining har xil turlari, bolalar chizgan rasmlari va shu kabilar bo‘lishi kerak.

Bundan tashqari, har xil bolalarning qiziqishlariga mo‘ljallangan materialllar doimiy ravishda yangilanib turilishi kerak. Bularning barchasi esa tarbiyachining har bitta bola bilan alohida-alohida shug‘ullanishi uchun barcha shart-sharoitlarni yaratib beradi.

Qiziquvchanlik va yangiliklarga nisbatan intiluvchanlikning rivojlanishi spektakl uchun kerakli bo‘lgan atributlar, dekoratsiyalar va kostyumlarni tayyorlashda turli materiallar yordamida yaratish, modellashtirish va sinovdan o‘tkazish uchun barcha imkoniyatlarga asoslanadi, Sahnalashtirish faoliyatining hududida tabiiy materillar, matolar va kostyumlar mavjud bo‘lishi kerak.

Bolalarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini ochib berish uchun bolalarning sahnalashtirish faoliyati bo‘yicha maxsus mashg‘ulotlar, studiyalarga oid ishlar va turli-tuman bayram tomoshalari o‘tkazish uchun maxsus yarim funksiya bajaruvchi maxsus (musiqali va teatr zallari, grim xonasi, ertak xonasi va boshqalar) binolar ham mavjud bo‘lishi kerak.

Kichik yoshdagi guruh bolalari uchin eng oddiysi va eng osoni stol ustidagi qo‘g‘irchoq teatri hisoblanadi. Bu kabi teatr uchun qo‘g‘orchoqlarni har qanday mato, porolon, yung va charm bo‘lagidan tikib olsa ham bo‘laveradi. Stol ustidagi qo‘g‘irchoq teatrini to‘qishning har xil turlarida foydalaniladigan ilgaklar va to‘qish moslamalari bilan bog‘lash mumkin.

Qoshiqlar bilan sahnalashtirilgan teatr bolalarga qo‘g‘irchoqlarni boshqarish yo‘llarini o‘rgatadi.

Maktabga tayyorlovchi guruhlarda bolalar tayoqli va katta-katta ko‘rinishli qo‘g‘irchoqlar bilan tanishadilar. Bunday qo‘g‘irchoqlar qo‘lga taqiladigan qo‘g‘irchoqlardan o‘zining katta o‘lchamdaligi bilan farq qiladi. Trostli qo‘g‘irchoqlarda qo‘g‘irchoqlarni boshqarish qo‘lga taqiladigan qo‘g‘irchoqlarga qaraganda qiyinroq, lekin imkoniyatlari juda kengdir.

Bolalarning rolli o‘yinlar xususiyatlarini hisobga olish maqsadida sahnalashtirilgan faoliyat uchun mo‘ljallangan hudud jihozlari o‘g‘il bolalar hamda qiz bolalarning qiziqishlariga javob berishi kerak. Shunday ekan, bolalarning sahnalashtirilgan faoliyatining hududini loyihalashtirish ko‘rgazmali-fazoviy muhitni yaratishning asosiy tamoyillariga rioya etishni nazarda tutadi. Bular quyidagilar:

- bolalarning hamkorlikdagi va shaxsiy faoliyati orasida muvozanatni ta’minlash;
- norasmiy hududni tashkil etish;
- tanlov xarakteri va erkinligini ta’minlash;
- modellashtirish, qidirish va tajriba qilish uchun shart-sharoitlarni yaratish;

- binolar va asbob-uskunalardan juda ko‘p foydalanish;
- jihozlar va materiallarning yoshi va jinsiga moslashtirilishi.

Sahnalashtirilgan faoliyat bo‘yicha mashg‘ulotlar quyidagilardan iborat:
- qo‘g‘irchoq teatrini tomosha qilish va ular haqida suhbatlashish;
- drammalashtirish o‘yinlari;
- turli xil hikoyalar va sahna asarlarini tayyorlash va ijro etish;
- ifodali ijroni shakllantirish bo‘yicha mashqlar (og‘zaki va og‘zaki bo‘lmagan);
- axloqiy mashg‘ulotlar bo‘yicha alohida mashg‘ulotlar;
- bolalarning ijtimoiy va hissiy rivojlanishi uchun mashqlar.

Bolalarning sahnalashtirish faoliyati, albatta, o‘z-o‘zidan kelib chiqmaydi. Bu masalada ushbu jarayonni yaxshi boshqara oladigan tarbiyachining roli juda katta ahamiyatga ega.

Ta’kidlash lozimki, bir vaqtning o‘zida bilim berish, tarbiyalash va rivojlantirish vazifalarini bajaruvchi sahnalashtirish faoliyati sahna chiqishlarini tayyorlashga hech qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatmaydi. Ularning mazmuni, shakllari va amalga oshirish usullari uchta asosiy maqsadni bir vaqtning o‘zida amalga oshirishi kerak:

- Teatr va ijro faoliyati ko‘nikmalari va nutqini rivojlantirish;
- Ijodkorlik muhitini yaratish;
- bolalarni ijtimoiy va hissiy jihatdan rivojlantirish.

Sahnalashtirish faoliyatining mazmuni nafaqat adabiy asar yoki ertak matni bilan tanishish, balki yuz ifodalari, harakat, kostyum va boshqalar, ya’ni ifodali o‘qishda muhim ahamiyatga bo‘lgan “belgilar” bilan ham tanishishdan iborat,

Har qanday sharoitda ham hech qanday bosim, taqqoslash, baho berish, hukm o‘tkazish mumkin emas. Aksincha, bolalarning fikr bildirishga, ichki faolligini namoyon etishlariga imkon yaratish kerak. Pedagog bolalarga o‘zining aktyorlik faoliyatidan kelib chiqib tazyiq o‘tkazmasligi va uni tomoshabinga aylantirib qo‘ymasligi kerak. Bolalarning sahnaga qo‘rqmasdan chiqishlariga e’tibor berishlari kerak. “Aktyor” va “tomoshabin”, ya’ni har doim ijro etuvchi va boshqalarning “ijro etishini” har doim tomosha qiluvchi o‘rtasida farq bo‘lmasligi kerak.

Sahnalashtirish faoliyatini tayyorgarlik bir qancha bosqichlarda amalga oshiriladi. Avvalo tarbiyachi asarni ifodali qilib o‘qib berishi kerak, keyin esa u haqda bolalar bilan nafaqat mazmuni haqida, balki alohida ifoda vositalari borasida suhbatlashishi kerak.

Pedagog har bitta bolani juda yaxshi bilishi, har qanday asarni eshitib qanday ta’sirlanishini bilishi kerak. Agar “u yaxshilik va yomonlik o‘rtasidagi nizo uchun kuyunmasa, uning ko‘zlarida xursandchilik aks etmasa- bu degani, uning yuragida nimadir bo‘lgan” va pedagog uning parchalangan yuragini asliga qaytarishi uchun ko‘p harakat qilishi kerak. Shunga muvofiq, tarbiyachi oldida ikkita asosiy masala ko‘ndalang turibdi:

- bola nimani his qilayotganligini tushunishi, uning qayg‘usi nimaga yo‘nalganligi va ularning qanchalik chuqur va jiddiy ekanligini bilishi ;

- bolaga o‘z fikrini erkin va to‘liq bildirishi uchun yordam berishi, asar qahramonlariga yordam berishi uchun alohida sharoitlar yaratishi.

Bolalarga ertak qahramonlarining imitatsion harakatlarini jismoniy hamda musiqali mashg‘ulotlar va erkin holatlarida o‘rgatish mumkin. Qahramonlarning harakatdagi fe’l-atvorini musiqa yordamida yetkazib beriladi. Sahnalashtirish faoliyati bo‘yicha mashg‘ulotlar ertaklarni maromida ijro etish, illyustratsiyalar bo‘yicha rollarni ijro etish, hayotdan olingan (kulgili voqealar, qiziqarli hodisalar) mavzuga mos mustaqil improvizatsiyalardan iborat. Mashg‘ulotlar asosan yagona sxema bo‘yicha tuziladi:

- Mavzuga kirish, ruhiy kayfiyatni yaratish;
- Tarbiyachi va har bir bola o‘zining ijodiy salohiyatini namoyish eta oladigan (turli ko‘rinishdagi) sahnalashtirish faoliyati;
- sahnalashtirish faoliyatining muvaffaqiyatini ta’minlab beruvchi ruhiy holatni kiritish;

Shunday qilib, o‘z-o‘ziga ishonch va xulqning ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga bu kabi sahnalashtirish faoliyatini tashkil etish lozimki, bunda har bir bola o‘zini qandaydir rolni erkin ijro eta olishi kerak. Buning uchun turli xil uslublardan foydalanish kerak:

- bolalar tomonidan o‘zlari istagan rolni tanlash;
- bosh rolga jur’atsizroq, tortinchoq bolalarni tanlab olish;
- rollarni kartochkalar bo‘yicha taqsimlash (bolalar tarbiyachi qo‘lidan ertak qahramonining rasmi ifodalangan har qanday kartochkani oladilar);
- rollarni juft-juft bo‘lib o‘ynash.

Bolalarning ijtimoiy-ruhiy rivojlanishiga bolalarning o‘ziga nisbatan bo‘lgan ishonchini tarbiyalash, ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish, his-tuyg‘ularini shakllantirish bo‘yicha ma’lum bir muammolarni hal etishga qaratilgan turli voqealar va maxsus to‘qib chiqarilgan ertaklar yordam beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, bolalarning sahnalashtirish faoliyatini rivojlantirish va ularning ruhiy-sezgi tajribalarini jamlash – ota-onalarni ham jalb etilishini talab qiladigan uzoq muddatli ish hisoblanadi. Mazkur masala bo‘yicha kattalar manfaatlarini faollashtirishga kattalar va bolalar bir xil ishtirokchi sifatida qatnashuvchi mavzuga oid kechalar yordam beradi. Sahnalashtirish faoliyati bolalarning ma’naviy va ijodiy salohiyatini namoyon etadi va ularga ijtimoiy muhitga moslashish imkoniyatini beradi. O‘qitish va tarbiyalashda kreativ tamoyillarga, ya’ni bolalarning ijodiga, ruhiy-jismoniy hissiyotlariga va shaxs erkinligiga maksimal ravishda e’tibor berish juda muhim hisoblanadi.

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UZLUKSIZ TA’LIM TIZIMIDA TALABALARNING ANALITIK TAFAKKURINI RIVOJLANTIRISH IMKONIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: maqolada uzluksiz ta’lim tizimida talabalarning analitik tafakkurini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari to‘g‘risida fikr yuritilgan. Xususan, uzluksiz ta’lim tiziming asosiy bo‘g‘ini hisoblangan oliy ta’lim talabalarining o‘quv-bilish faoliyatining muhim xususiyatlari va uni takomillashtirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar bayon etilgan. Ta’lim jarayoni uchun talabaning o‘quv-bilish faoliyati va uning muvaffaqiyati eng muhim natijadir. Talabaning bilish faolligi ijodiylik darajasiga ko‘tarilishi professor-o‘qituvchiga bog’liq bo‘lib, pedagogdan yuksak mahorat, intellektual zakovatni talab etadi.

Kalit so‘z va iboralar: ta’lim, ta’lim xizmatlari, faoliyat, o‘quv-bilish faoliyati, innovatsion faoliyat, natija, analitik tafakkurini rivojlantirish imkoniyati.

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPING STUDENTS 'ANALYTICAL THINKING IN THE CONTINUOUS EDUCATION SYSTEM

Annotation: The article discusses the possibilities of developing students' analytical thinking in the system of continuing education. In particular, important features of higher education students' learning activities, which are the main link of the system of continuing education, and recommendations for its improvement are described. The most important outcome of a student's learning process is his or her academic performance and success. The rise of a student's cognitive activity to the level of creativity depends on the professor, which requires a high level of skill and intellectual intelligence from the teacher.

Keywords: education, educational services, activities, learning activities, innovative activities, results, opportunities to develop analytical thinking.

Respublikamizda uzluksiz ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, sifatli ta’lim xizmatlari imkoniyatlarini oshirish, mehnat bozorining zamonaviy extiyojlariga mos yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash siyosatini amalga oshirish jarayonlari davom etmoqda. Bu sohada ta’lim-tarbiya tizimini ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalar asosida yangi bosqichga ko‘tarish, pedagog kadrlar tayyorlashning

innovatsion mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish, takomillashtirish va amaliyotga joriy etishga doir keng ko‘lamli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, uzluksiz ta’lim tiziming asosiy bo‘g‘ini hisoblangan oliy ta’lim tizimi jarayonida pedagog kadrlar tayyorlashning innovatsion tizimini yaratish, pedagogika sohasidagi ilmiy tadqiqotlarni istiqbolli maqsadlarni ko‘zlab amalga oshirish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mamlakatimizda 2019-yil 8-oktyabrda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi ishlab chiqildi [1]. Mazkur konsepsiya oliy ta’lim tizimini ijtimoiy soha va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari extiyojlaridan kelib chiqqan holda, fan, ta’lim va ishlab chiqarishning mustahkam integratsiyasini ta’minlash asosida ta’lim sifatini yaxshilash, raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash, ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatni samarali tashkil etish, xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirishni ko‘zda tutadi.

Respublikamizda yoshlar, xususan talaba-yoshlar mamlakat ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ma’naviy-mafkuraviy takomilining potensiali, uning kuch va quvvati sifatida baholanadi. Talaba-yoshlar davlatni himoya qilish, uning kadrlar zaxirasini ta’minlash, iqtisodiyotni o‘stirish, mamlakatni inqirozlardan asrash, uning ilmiy-texnik va innovatsion taraqqiyotini ta’minlashda bosh zaxira boylik va kuch hisoblanadi. Binobarin, butun mamlakat va jamiyatning kelgusi rivoji yoshlarda innovatsion ong shakllanganligi, ularni innovatsion jarayonlarga tortilganligiga bevosita bog‘liqdir.

Talabalik yillarida o‘quv-bilish faoliyatining rivojlanishi qator o‘ziga xosliklariga ega. Mazkur davrda o‘z-o‘zini tahlil etish qobiliyati va o‘zi haqidagi bilimlarni umumlashtirish, tizimlashtirish extiyojining oshib borishi kuzatiladi. O‘zini ma’lum bir ideallar bilan qiyoslash yuzaga keladi, o‘z-o‘zini tarbiyalash imkoniyati faollashadi. O‘spirinlik davridagi fikrlash uslubi shaxsiy-emotsionallik (intellektual his-tuyg‘ular faol rivojlanadi) bilan ajralib turadi.

Bu borada Imom al-Buxoriy ham ilm o‘rganishni yuqori darajaga qo‘yib, o‘z asarlarida quyidagi fikrlarni ilgari surib, “Kishi ilm bobida nafaqat o‘zidan yuqori yoki tengdoshlaridan, balki o‘zidan past bo‘lganlardan hadis olmaguncha, yetuk muxaddis bo‘la olmaydi”[2] deya ta’kidlaganlar. Imom Buxoriy ushbu fikri bilan o‘quv-bilish faoliyatining ijobiy motivlari ustoz-muallim tomonidan shakllantirilishiga urg‘u beradi.

Abu Nasr Forobiy esa, ko‘plab asarlarida bilish masalasiga katta e’tibor beradi. U bilishda ikki bosqichni - hissiy va aqliy bilishni farqlaydi hamda bilishda inson aqlining roliga ahamiyat beradi. Forobiy insonlarni ilmli bo‘lishga, o‘quvchining ijtimoiy hayotda tutgan o‘rni va uning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari to‘g‘risida ibratli g‘oyalarni ilgari surgan. O‘qituvchi o‘quvchiga bilim beraman desa, o‘quvchi oldida haqiqatgo‘y bo‘lishi kerak, o‘zi fahm-farosatli bo‘lib, or-nomusini qadrlashi lozim, shogirdlariga nisbatan adolatli bo‘lishi, ko‘zlagan maqsadiga erishishida qat’iylik ko‘rsata bilishi va o‘rnak bo‘lmog‘i joiz, [3]- degan fikrlarni ilgari surgan.

Har bir faoliyatning o’z tuzilmasi mavjudligini inobatga olib o’quv-bilish faoliyatining tuzilmasiga to’xtalib o’tamiz.

O‘quv-bilish faoliyati tuzilmasi deganda, xilma-xil o‘zlashtiriladigan o‘quv materiallari, bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalar, intellektual faoliyat, o‘z o‘quv faoliyatini tashkil etish usullari yig‘indisini tushuniladi[4]. Demak, materiallarni o’zlashtirishda xilma –xillikka duch kelinishi kuzatiladi, ammo uni bilim, ko’nikma va malakalar orqali talaba faoliyatini tashkillash imkoniyati aniqlashadi.

Н.А.Киселевская “o‘quv-bilish faoliyati” tushunchasini “ma’lum bir hajmdagi bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalar, faoliyat turlari va xulq-atvor shakllarini ongli tarzda o‘zlashtirish maqsadi boshqariladigan inson xatti-harakatlari” sifatida talqin etadi[5]. Bu fikrlardan anglashilinadiki, talabaning xatti-harakatlari asosida ma’lumotlarni o’zlashtirish jarayonini amalga oshirish imkoni yengillashishi kuzatiladi.

M.G.Davletshin rahbarligida bu muammo yangicha ilmiy asosda o‘rganilgan. Uning fikricha, yoshlar har xil sohalar mazmuniga o‘zlarining ongli ravishda yondashuvlari orqali ularda ilm olishga nisbatan to‘g‘ri va oqilona tasavvurlar ertaroq hosil bo‘ladi [6]. Talabaning har bir sohaga ongli ravishda yondashuvlarlari ilm olish jarayonida to’g’ri yo’nalishni beradi.

F.I.Haydarovning fikricha, o‘quv motivlarining shakllanishi - bu bilimning kengayishi, o‘qish ko‘nikmasining shakllanishi bo‘lib, hayotda bilimning o‘rnini tushuntirishda kattalarning roli va o‘qituvchining ta’siri ko‘proqdir [7]. Manbalarga tayanib, amliyot natijalariga asoslanib ushbu fikrni o’rinli deya olamiz.

Sh.A.Do‘stmuhamedova o‘z izlanishlarida o‘quvchilarning o‘quv faoliyatini boshqarishga ularda ijobiy motivlarni shakllantirish orqali erishish mumkinligini ta’kidlaydi[8]. Talabalarning o‘quv jarayonidagi ishtiroki va faolligining namoyon bo‘lishi - bu rivojlanib boruvchi, o‘zgaruvchan jarayon bo’lib, professor-o‘qituvchi yordamida talabalarning bilish faolligi quyi darajadan yuqori darajaga o‘tib boradi.

Insoniyat tomonidan yaratilgan barcha ixtirolar ularning olamdagi narsa va hodisalarni bilmaslikdan bilishga qarab, kam bilishdan tobora ko‘proq bilishga tomon bo‘lgan extiyojlari, qiziqishlari, hamisha intilib yashashga undagan va bu bilish jarayonining nima ekanligini to‘la anglab olish imkonini bergan.

Bilish nazariyasida ikki bosqich ajratib ko‘rsatiladi. Birinchi bosqichda his etish, idrok etish va tasavvur qilish orqali xissiy bilish aks etadi. Sezish turlari qancha ko‘p bo‘lsa, sezish organlari ham shuncha ko‘p ishtirok etadi. Pedagogik fanlarni o‘qitish jarayonida ulardan ikkitasi - ko‘rish va eshitish sezgisi ko‘proq harakatda bo‘ladi. Idrok etishda persepsiya qonuni amal qiladi: dastlab faqat obyekt haqidagi tasavvurlar aniqlanadi, keyin butun tafsilotlarini idrok etish bilan birlashadi. Mazkur qonun kirish darslarining mavzuli qismida umumiy tarzda tarixiy mavzular haqida dastlabki tasavvurlarni hosil qiladi.

Keyingi darslarda esa mazkur mavzular bo‘yicha barcha bilimlar butun tafsilotlari bilan aniqlashadi. Tasavvur esa, esga tushirish asosida tashkillanadi yoki aks etadi. Ko‘proq tasavvurlar o‘tmish bilan kelajakka tegishli bo‘ladi. Xotirani rivojlantirishning asosiy usullariga - axborotni takrorlash, uni umumlashtirish kiradi.

Bilishning ikkinchi bosqichi aqliy bilish yoki mavhum tafakkur (fikrlash)dir. Aqliy yoki mantiqiy bilishning shakllari sifatida tushuncha, hukm, xulosa aks etadi. Fikrlash tasavvur, hayolot va orzular bilan turli ranglarda bo‘yaladi. Bilish ilmiy tildan, birinchi navbatda, qat’iy mavjud tushunchalardan foydalanish bilan bog‘liq. Shunday qilib, bilish jarayoni bilish predmeti turli qirralarining chuqur anglanish jarayoni va bir vaqtning o‘zida ilmiy til (tushuncha va atamalar)ning o‘zlashtirilishidir.

Talabalarning o‘quv-bilish jarayonlariga didaktik, kasbiy va ijtimoiy-psixologik moslashuvi o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lib, ularni o‘qitishning oliy ta’lim tizimiga kirib kelishi, yangi - talabalik maqomiga ega bo‘lishi ularda mana shu makonga iloji boricha ko‘proq muvofiq kelish uchun unga mos xulq-atvor shakllarini tarkib toptirishni talab qiladi. Mazkur jarayon uzoq muddat davom etish tavsifiga ega bo’lib, bu esa ta’lim oluvchi shaxsida turli psixologik va fiziologik darajadagi zo‘riqishlarni yuzaga keltirishi mumkin, natijada talabaning faolligi susayadi va talaba nafaqat yangi xulq-atvor me’yorlarini o‘zlashtira oladi, balki kundalik faoliyatni ham muvafaqqiyatli amalga oshira olmay qoladi.

Oliy ta’limdagi ijtimoiy moslashuvning o‘ziga xosligi ayniqsa, o‘qitishning umumiy o‘rta, o‘rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta’limi hamda oliy ta’limdagi shakl, metod va usullari orasidagi tafovut natijasida vujudga keluvchi didaktik to‘siqning mavjudligida yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. O‘n ikki yillik majburiy ta’limdan ixtiyoriy ta’lim sharoitiga moslashish talabadan aniq pedagogik - psixologik yo‘nalganlikni talab qiladi.

Ma’lumki, oliy ta’lim muassasasiga ijtimoiy moslashuv murakkab, ko‘p qirrali hodisa bo‘lib, ta’lim olishni uchinchi bosqichining oxirida yakunlanadi. Mazkur jarayonda talabalarning ijtimoiy moslashuvi o‘zida ikkita muhim jihatni aks ettiradi: 1) kasbiy faoliyat soxasiga moslashuv: o‘quv faoliyatining tashkil etilishi, mazmuni, shart-sharoitlariga moslashish, o‘quv-ilmiy faoliyatda mustaqillik ko‘nikmasini shakllantirish; 2) ijtimoiy-psixologik moslashuv: talabaning ijtimoiy guruhga, undagi o‘zaro munosabatlarga moslashishi, o‘zining shaxsiy xulq- atvor uslubini yaratish.

Pedagogika oliy ta’lim muassasasi talabalarining ijtimoiy moslashuviga ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi omillarni esa, uch guruhga ajratish mumkin: ijtimoiy, psixologik, pedagogik.

Ijtimoiy omillarga talabaning yoshi, uning ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi, ta’limning avvalgi bosqichida tugallagan o‘quv muassasasining turi kiradi. Psixologik omillar o‘z ichiga ham individual-psixologik, ham ijtimoiy-psixologik omillarni qamrab oladi: intellekt, yo‘nalganlik (orientatsiya), shaxsiy

salohiyat, guruhda o‘z o‘rniga egalik. Ijtimoiy moslashuvga ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi pedagogik omillarga oliy ta’lim muassasasi professor-o‘qituvchilarining pedagogik mahorat darajasi, universitet va fakultetda ijobiy-emotsional muhitning tashkil etilganligi, axboriy-metodik ta’minlanganlik kabilarni kiritish mumkin.

Muvafaqqiyatli ijtimoiy moslashuv uchun ham professor-o‘qituvchi, ham talaba tomonidan maqbul faoliyat yo‘nalishi, ya’ni birgalikdagi samarali faoliyat yo‘lga qo’yilishini talab etiladi. Talaba o‘zi uchun u yoki bu ta’limiy maqsadga erishish yo‘llarini izlashi va tanlay olishi kerak, professor-o‘qituvchidan esa mazkur holatda qo’llab- quvvatlovchi vazifasini bajarish talab etiladi.

Pedagogika oliy ta’lim muassasasi talabalarini ijtimoiy moslashtirish quyidagi bosqichli o‘zaro ta’sir asosida amalga oshadi:

- *shaxslararo ta’sir:* Talabaning bu bosqichdagi moslashuvining muvaffaqqiyatli kechishi uning, eng avvalo, akademik guruhga xos qadriyatlar va xulq-atvor me’yorlarini o‘zlashtirishi bilan bog‘liqdir;
- *fakultetlararo ta’sir bosqichi:* Bu bosqichdagi moslashuv fakultetdagi mavjud qadriyatlar tizimini, fakultet ma’muriyati, o‘qituvchi-professorlar bilan o‘zaro muloqot usullarini qabul qilish yoki qilmaslik bilan bog‘lik;
- *oliy ta’lim muassasasi (OTM) bilan o‘zaro ta’sir bosqichi:* Bu bosqichda talaba pedagogika oliy ta’lim muassasasiga xos qadriyatlar, me’yorlarni o‘zlashtiradi;
- *kasbiy-qadriyatli bosqich:* Bunda talabaning pedagogik qadriyatlarni o‘zlashtirish jarayoni yuzaga keladi.

O‘quv-bilish faoliyati har doim o‘zida uch:

- hissiy-yo‘naltirilgan
- jarayonli
- nazorat-baholovchi jarayonlarni qamrab oladi.
- Shunga muvofiq, o‘quv faoliyatida quyidagi asosiy tarkibiy qismlar aniqlanadi:
- motivlar va o‘quv vazifalari
- o‘quv xarakatlari, talabalarning xarakatlarini nazorat qilish
- baholash

To‘liq ma’noda o‘quv-bilish faoliyati har doim ushbu barcha tarkibiy qismlarning birligi va o‘zaro bir-biriga o‘tishidir.

Demak, pedagogik-psixologik adabiyotlar tahlili hamda amaliyot bilan bog’liqlik jihatlari talabalarda o‘quv-bilish faolligining namoyon bo‘lishi rivojlanib boruvchi, o‘zgaruvchan jarayon ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Bu esa, bilish faolligining ijodiy faollik darajasiga ko‘tarilishi talabalarning analitik tafakkurini rivojlantirish imkonini beradi.

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MAKTABDA FIZIKA BO‘YICHA MUSTAQIL TA’LIMNI TASHKIL ETISH

Annotatsiya: Maqolada fizikani o‘qitishda o‘quvchilarning mustaqil ishlarini tashkil etish bilan bog‘lioq masalalar ko'rib chiqiladi. Bunda fizikani o‘qitishning mustaqil ta’lim jarayoniga asoslangan yondashuvining xususiyatlari yoritiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: zamonaviy maktab, mustaqil ta'lim, faol o‘qitish, ta’lim kompetensiyalari, mustaqil ish.

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ORGANIZING INDEPENDENT PHYSICS EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

Abstract: The article discusses issues related to the organization of independent work of students in the teaching of physics. It describes the features of an independent approach to teaching physics.

Key words: modern school, independent education, active teaching, educational competencies, independent work.

Fizikani o‘qitishda o‘quvchilarning mustaqil ishlarini tashkil etish. Zamonaviy maktab ta'limining maqsadi-o‘quvchi shaxsiyatini rivojlantirish, uning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini aniqlash, jismoniy va ruhiy salomatligini asrashdir. Zamonaviy ta’limda ko'plab ijobiy tendensiyalar mavjuddir [1]:

- maktab o‘quvchilarini o'qitishda turli xil pedagogik yondashuvlar mavjudligi;
- o‘qituvchilarga ijodiy izlanish uchun erkinlik;
- mualliflik maktablari yaratilishi;
- xorijiy tajribadan faol foydalanish;

- ota-onalarga pedagogik tizimni tanlash imkoniyati berilishi.

Shu bilan birga, shaxsning o‘rganishdagi faolligi muammosi saqlanib qolmoqda. Ushbu murakkab va qarama-qarshi dunyoga kirgan har bir kishi muayyan fikrlash qobiliyatlari va shaxsiy fazilatlarga muhtoj bo‘ladi. Tahlil qilish, taqqoslash, asosiy narsani ajratib ko‘rsatish, muammoni hal qilish qobiliyati, o‘z-o‘zini takomillashtirish qobiliyati va o‘zini - o‘zi qadrlash qobiliyati, mas’uliyatli, mustaqil bo‘lish, yaratish va hamkorlik qilish qobiliyati – bular o‘quvchi bilan birga bo‘lishi kerak.

O‘qituvchining vazifasi - o‘quv jarayonini o‘quvchining ruhiy kuchlarini ochishga yordam beradigan tarzda qurishdir. O‘qituvchi sifatida nafaqat hamma narsani tushunarli qilib aytib berish va ko‘rsatish, balki o‘quvchini fikrlashga o‘rgatish va amaliy harakatlar ko‘nikmalarini singdirish zarurligini tushunishi kerak. Bunga o'qitishning faol shakllari va usullari yordam berishi mumkin.

Faol o‘qitish usullari - o‘quvchilarni o‘quv materialini o‘zlashtirish jarayonida faol fikrlash va amaliyotga undaydigan usullardir. Faol ta’lim asosan o‘qituvchining tayyor bilimlarni taqdim etishi, ularni yodlashi va takrorlashiga emas, balki faol aqliy va amaliy faoliyat jarayonida o‘quvchilar tomonidan bilim va ko‘nikmalarni mustaqil ravishda o‘zlashtirishga qaratilgan. Bu jarayonni o‘qituvchining ko‘zga tashlanmaydigan, ammo aniq ko‘rsatmalarisiz amalga oshirish mumkin emas. Agar dars davomida o‘quvchilarning bilim faolligini faollashtiradigan usul va vositalardan foydalanilsa, o'quvchilar mustaqil faoliyatini tashkil etishdagi faoliyati eng samarali bo‘ladi. Buning natijasida, ular nafaqat bilimlarning mustahkam tizimini egallaydilar, balki ular oldida turgan har qanday muammolarni hal qilish yo‘llarini mustaqil izlash mahorati shakllanadi[2].

Mustaqil o‘quv ish - bu tashqaridan faol yordamisiz bajariladigan ish bo‘lib, ishni bajarayotgan shaxs qo‘yilgan maqsadga erishish uchun, o‘z harakatlarining ketma-ketligini, yuzaga keladigan qiyinchiliklarning sabablarini va ularni bartaraf etish yo‘llarini o‘zi belgilab beradi. Fizikani o‘qitishda mustaqil ish o‘z-o‘zidan maqsad hisoblanmaydi. Bu bilimlarni tashqi tomondan talabaning ichki mulkiga o‘tkazish, bu bilimlarni o‘zlashtirish, shuningdek, o‘qituvchi tomonidan ularning o‘zlashtirilishi ustidan nazoratni amalga oshirish uchun zarurdir. Mustaqil ish ham o`quvchilarning tafakkurini rivojlantirish, o‘quvchilarning mustaqilligi va bilish faolligini tarbiyalash va o‘quv-tarbiyaviy ishlarda ko`nikmalarni singdirishning zarur shartidir.

Mustaqil ish o'qitish uslubi sifatida o‘qituvchining rahbarligi ostida bajariladigan ishda bir xil maqsadlarga erishish uchun o‘quv jarayonining turli bosqichlarida qo‘llaniladigan deyarli barcha o‘qitish usullariga kiritilishi mumkin. O‘rganilayotgan materialni tushunish bosqichida fizika darslarida mustaqil ish taxminan 5-6 daqiqa, o‘rganilayotgan materialdan foydalanish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish bosqichida - 10-15 daqiqagacha va ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish - 30 daqiqagacha vaqt ajratiladi. Vaqt nuqtai - nazaridan bunday ishning maqsadga muvofiqligi shundan kelib chiqadiki, ko‘rsatilgan vaqt

oralig‘ida o‘quvchilar ko‘pincha xatoga yo‘l quyadilar va ularning tahlili o‘rganilayotgan masalani yana bir bor qayta ko‘rib chiqishga imkon beradi[3].

Mustaqil ishlash ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish muvaffaqiyatiga mustaqil ishning ayrim turlarini epizodik tashkil etish bilan emas, balki o‘quv jarayonining barcha bosqichlarida o‘quvchilarning kognitiv faolligini faollashtirishga imkon beradigan mustaqil ish tizimi orqali erishiladi. Shu bilan birga, mustaqil ishlar tizimi deganda, bir-biri bilan o‘zaro bog’langan mustaqil ishlar majmui tushunilishi kerak. Ya’ni keyingi mustaqil ish oldingi mustaqil ishning mantiqiy davomi hisoblanadi.

O‘quvchilardan bilim olish imkoniyatlari ularning mustaqil ishlashi va ular oldida turgan muammoli vazifalarning yechimini izlash jarayonida yuzaga keladi. O‘quvchi mustaqil izlanishlar natijasidagina, o‘zi olgan materialni yaxshi o‘rganadi. Shuning uchun, fizikani muvaffaqiyatli o‘zlashtirish sharti - o‘qituvchining o‘quvchilarning aqliy faoliyatini faollashtirish qobiliyatidir. Mustaqil ishlarning mavjudligi sinfda zarur hisoblanadi, chunki ular o‘quvchilarni irodali, samarador, diqqatli va intizomli qiladi.

O‘quvchilarning mustaqilligini rivojlantirish muammosiga e'tibor nafaqat umumiy ta'limda, balki o‘quvchilarni keyingi ta’lim faoliyatiga tayyorlashda ham muhim rol o‘ynashi bilan izohlanadi. Mustaqillik - bu shaxsga xos xususiyat bo‘lib, u harakatni ongli ravishda tanlash va uni amalga oshirishda qat’iylik bilan xarakterlanadi. Bilimlarni chuqur o‘zlashtirishni o'rganishda mustaqillik o‘rganishsiz tasavvur qilib bo‘lmaydi. O‘z-o‘ziga tayanish faoliyat bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘lib, u o‘z navbatida bilish jarayonining harakatlantiruvchi kuchi hisoblanadi. Mustaqillikning yo‘qligi o‘quvchini passiv qiladi, fikrlashni susaytiradi va natijada olingan bilimlarni qo'llash qobiliyatiga ega bo‘lmaydi. Fikrlashning mustaqilligi va maqsadli faoliyatning mustaqilligi insonning eng muhim fazilatlari hisoblanadi[4].

Mustaqil ta’limning 4 darajasini ajratib ko'rsatish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Birinchi darajali mustaqil ta’lim eng oddiy reproduktiv mustaqil ta’lim bo‘lib, o‘quvchi algoritmga ega bo‘lgan holda, uni qo‘llash bo‘yicha masalalarni mustaqil yecha oladi. Agar masala modelga mos kelmasa, o‘quvchi uni yecha olmaydi. Shu bilan birga, u qandaydir tarzda vaziyatni o‘zgartirishga urinish ham qilmaydi, lekin ko‘pincha bunday muammolar hali ko‘rib chiqilmagan degan fikr bilan yangi muammoni hal qilishdan voz kechadi. Agar o‘quvchi boshlang‘ich bilim va ko‘nikmalarga ega bo‘lmasa, u hech qanday tashabbus bilan ham muvaffaqiyatga erisholmaydi. Materialni o‘zlashtirishda ma'lum mustaqillik darajasi mavjud bo‘lib, har bir o‘quvchi keyingi materialni ongli ravishda idrok qila olishi uchun erishishi kerak.

Mustaqil ta’limning ikkinchi darajasi - o‘zgaruvchan mustaqil ta’lim. U muammoni hal qilishning bir necha usullaridan birini tanlash va muammoni hal qilish jarayonida foydalanish qobiliyatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Mustaqillikning bu darajasida o‘quvchilar taqqoslash va tahlil qilish kabi aqliy operatsiyalarni bajarish qobiliyatini namoyon qiladi. Muammoning holatini tahlil qilib,

o‘quvchi uni hal qilish uchun o‘z ixtiyorida bo'lgan vositalardan o‘tadi, ularni taqqoslaydi va eng samaralisini tanlaydi.

Mustaqil ta’limning uchinchi darajasi - qisman tadqiqot qidiruv mustaqil ta’limdir. Bu muammoni hal qilish qoidalari va ko‘rsatmalaridan kengroq muammolarni hal qilishning umumlashtirilgan usullarini shakllantirish qobiliyatida, bir bo'limda ko‘rib chiqilgan usullarni boshqa bo'limdagi muammolarni hal qilishga o'tkazish qobiliyatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

O‘quvchilarning bilish faolligi ular ijodiy mustaqil ishlarni bajarganda eng yuqori darajaga etadi. O`quvchilarga muammoli vaziyatni o‘z ichiga olgan topshiriq beriladi. O‘quvchilarning o‘zlari topshiriqda keltirilgan muammoni tushunishlari va shakllantirishlari kerak. Talabaning faoliyati izlanish xarakterini oladi. Ijodiy ishlarni bajarish jarayonida o‘quvchi o‘rganilayotgan fizikaviy hodisa va jarayonlarning yangi qirralarini kashf qilishni o‘rganadi, shaxsiy tajribani qo‘llash va dastlabki ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish asosida, o‘z mulohazalarini ifodalaydi, muammoni hal qilish yo‘lini topadi va xulosalar chiqaradi. Bularning barchasi ta'lim jarayonida ijodiy faoliyatning ahamiyatini xarakterlaydi[4].

Maqsadlariga qarab mustaqil ishlarni o‘quv, o‘rgatish, mustahkamlash, takroriy, rivojlantiruvchi, ijodiy va nazorat mustaqil ishlar kabi turlarga bo`lish mumkin. masalan, o‘quv mustaqil ish - ularning mazmuni yangi materialni tushuntirish jarayonida o`qituvchi tomonidan berilgan topshiriqlarni o‘quvchilarning mustaqil bajarishlaridadir. Bunday ishlarning maqsadi o‘rganilayotgan materialga qiziqishni rivojlantirish, har bir o‘quvchini darsda ishlashga jalb qilishdir. Ushbu turdagi ishlarni bajarayotganda, o‘quvchi o‘ziga tushunarsiz bo‘lgan narsalarni darhol ko‘radi va u materialning ushbu qismini qo‘shimcha ravishda tushuntirishni so‘rashi mumkin. Shuningdek, ushbu turdagi mustaqil ish maktab o‘quvchilari o‘rtasida o‘tilgan materialni bilishdagi kamchiliklarni aniqlashga yordam beradi[4].

Mustaqil o‘quv ishi yangi materialni tushuntirishda yoki tushuntirishdan so‘ng darhol amalga oshirilganligi sababli, ularni darhol tekshirish kerak. Bu darsda nima sodir bo‘layotgani, o‘quvchilarning yangi materialni o‘zlashtirishning dastlabki bosqichida tushunish darajasi qanday ekanligi haqida aniq tasavvur hosil qiladi. Ushbu tadbirlarning maqsadi nazorat qilish emas, balki o‘qitishdir, shuning uchun ularga darsda etarli vaqt ajratilishi kerak. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, ushbu turdagi faoliyat quyidagi hollarda tashkil etilishi mumkin:

- yangi material va ilgari olingan bilim, malaka va ko‘nikmalar o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni o‘rnatish jarayonida;
- tadqiqot vaziyatini yaratishda va bo‘lajak o‘quv ishlarining istiqbollarini ochib berishda;
- yangi bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni o‘zlashtirishda bilim faoliyatining o‘zlashtirilgan usullarini o‘tkazish jarayonida.

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MILLIY MEROS MAZMUNIDA YOSHLAR TARBIYASI VA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLAR TALQINI

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется вопросы семьи, системы семейных отношений в наследие наших предков, идет речь о воспитание девушек, о свободе женщин в «Авесте».

Ключевые слова: семья, общество, право, обязанность, здоровье, воспитание, бракосочетание, свобода.

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INTERPRETATION OF YOUTH EDUCATION AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP IN THE CONTENT OF NATIONAL HERITAGE

Annotation: In this article is analyzed the issues of the family, the system of family relations in the heritage of our ancestors, have been told about upbringing of the girls, the freedom of women in "Avesta".

Keywords: a family, society, law, duty, health, upbringing, marriage, freedom.

Har qanday jamiyatning asosini oila tashkil etadi. Xalqimizning azaliy qadriyatlari, an‘analari hisoblanmish: halollik, or-nomus, mehr-oqibat, sadoqat, mehnatsevarlik, vatanparvarlik kabi insoniy fazilatlar, eng avallo, oilada shakllanadi. Ayniqsa, o`zbek oilalarining mustahkamligi, muqimligi va manguligi ana shu ma‘naviy an‘analarga tayanganligi bilan bog`liq. Shularni hisobga olgan holda O`zbek oilalarining ma‘naviy asoslarini tadqiq qilish [2,4] muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Qadim zamonlardan boshlab Turonzaminda xalq og`zaki ijodi namunalari, Qur‘oni Karim va Hadislarda buyuk qomusiy olimlarning betakror, o`lmas asarlarida oila masalalari, oilaviy munosabatlar tizimi talqin va maxsus tavsif etilgan. Ana shunday ma‘naviyatimizning qo`hna sarchashmalaridan biri bo`lgan, qadimgi Turon va Eronzamin xalqlarining ma‘naviy qadriyati hisoblanmish-«Avesto»da ham insoniyat va uning taraqqiyoti bilan bog`liq tasavvurlar, ma‘naviy-ruhiy va axloqiy mezonlar, olamni, tabiatni bilishga bo`lgan ehtiyoj va intilish, insondagi eng oliyjanob, pok fazilatlar kuylanishi bilan bir qatorda, oila asoslari, tuzilishi, tarkibi, oila ma‘naviyati, ota-onalarning oiladagi mavqelari, oilada ayol erki, burchi va huquqlari yuksak ma‘naviy va axloqiy chizgilar asosida tavsiflanganligi diqqatga sazovor.

«Avesto»da patriarxal oila jamiyatning eng quyi bo`g`inini tashkil etishi aytilib, u o`z ichiga 4 avlod va 9 guruhni olganligi ta‘kidlanadi. Oila markazida oila boshligi (kadxudo) turgan.

Xo`jalikni er va xotin boshqarib, oila davrasiga: otaona, er-xotin, farzandlar, nevaralar kirishgan. Shuningdek, oila tarkibiga: otaning aka-ukalari va opa-singillari, aka-ukalarining bolalari va nevaralari ham kirgan. Lekin ona tomon qarindoshlar va ota tomondan opa-singillarning bolalari oila tarkibiga kiritilmagan.

Chunki ular o`z xonadonlarining oila a‘zolari hisoblanishgan. Istisno tariqasida ota tomon aka-ukalarning qizi oilaning to`la huquqli a‘zosiga aylangan.

Zardushtiylarning oila ta‘limoti asosini hayotning davomiyligi, naslning aslligini ta‘minlash va, avvalo, oila qanday negizga qurilganligi masalasi tashkil etadi. Oilani tashkil etish esa dastavval nikoh bilan bog`liqdir.

«Avesto»ning Vendidod qismida oila butunligini saqlash, nikoh tuzish tartiblari, nikohning bekor qilinishi sabablari va shartlari ancha batafsil bayon qilingan: ―Ikki kishi, xoh dindosh, xoh birodar, xoh do`st bir-birovi bilan nima xususda paymon bog`lasalar ― biri ikkinchisining xonadonidan o`ziga xotin tanlasa, so`zsiz uning talabi qondirilishi lozim [1] yoki: «Men bu so`zlarim bilan kuyov tanlamoqchi bo`lgan bolig`a qizlarga va siz ikki tanga ham nasihat qilaman. Mening o`gitlarimga quloq solinglar va uni haqiqatda xotirangizga jo qiling va o`z dinlaringizni topinglarda, uni amalda joriy etinglar» [1].

Bunga ko`ra nikoh zurriyod qoldirish uchun irodasi mushtarak ikki tanni qovushtiradi. U yigit va qizning bir-birini chuqur hurmat qilishiga asoslangan birligidir. Qadimgi ajdodlarimizda balog`at yoshi 15 yosh hisoblanib, oila qurishga imkoniyati va qobiliyati bo`lgan har bir yigit oila qurish va o`zidan zurriyod qoldirishga majbur bo`lgan. Imkoniyati bo`la turib, uylanmay yurgan yigit badnom qilinib, temir kamar bog`lab yursa, balog`atga yetgan qiz bola umuman turmush ga chiqishni istamasa qopga solinib yigirma besh darra kaltaklanish bilan jazolangan va darmongoh huzuridagi dori tayyorlash korxonasiga ishga jalb etilgan.

«Kimning xotini bo`lsa, u xotinsiz va dunyodan farzandsiz o`tayotgan kimsadan yaxshiroqdir» [2]. Lekin oila masalasida yoshlar erki paymol qilinmagan. Qiz bolani turmushga berish ota-ona izmida bo`lsa ham, nikoh oldidan uning roziligi so`ralgan. Shuningdek, «Kadxudo (er), kadbonu (xotin) mashvaratisiz, roziligisiz, qizini erga berish huquqiga ega bo`lmagan» [2].

Bu o`rinda oila ahilligi, yaqinlar o`rtasidagi iliq munosabatlar, o`zaro hurmat, xususan, ayollarga ehtirom va ular erkini himoya qilish zarurligi yuksak axloqiy tamoyil sifatida e‘zozlangan: «Qo`y, nikohga intiq bo`lgan g`ayratli qizlar, So`rasinlar zor-intizor kutgan kunlarin Xonadonin bir bahodir sohibini ham» [3]. Nikohga va oila qurishga tayyorgarlik jarayonida qiz bola tarbiyasiga alohida e‘tibor berilgan. Qiz balog`atga yetguncha o`z davrining barcha

hunarlarini bilishi, chorva mollariga qarash, parvarishlash, uy-ro`zg`or yumushlarini mukammal tarzda ado etishi, pokiza, ozoda yurishi shart bo`lgan.

Bu yo`nalishda qiz bolaning ham ma‘naviy, ham jismoniy sog`lom, barkamol bo`lishi, birinchidan oilaning mustahkam, xonadonning farovon bo`lishini ta‘minlasa, ikkinchi tomondan sog`lom farzandlarning dunyoga kelishiga zamin yaratgan bo`ladi. Zardushtning o`z qiziga qarata «..Ey Puruchista,.. Ey Zardushtning bolig`a qizi! Mazda Ezgu niyat va Ashah haqiqatga inongan zotni senga tiriklikning yo`ldoshi aylaydi. Shunday ekan, o`z aqling va idrokingdan savol ayla,.. Hushyorligingni ziyoda qil!» deya xitob qilishi barcha qizlarga o`rnak qilib ko`rsatiladi. Professor H. Homidov «Avesto‖da turmushga chiqish va uy bekasi bo`lishning 5 turi: podshoh xotin, ayuqxotin, chokar xotin, o`zboshimcha xotin, sita xotinlar ko`rsatilganligini aytib o`tib, ularning har biriga qisqacha izoh beradi.

Bu izohlarda nikoh tuzish va oila qurishdagi huquqiy holatlar, oila tuzilishi va shakllari tavsiflanganligi diqqatga sazovordir. Shuningdek, nikohni bekor qilish tartiblariga to`xtalib o`tib, arzimas bahonalar bilan nikohni buzish, bekor qilish jamiyat tartibining susayishiga olib kelinishini alohida qayd qiladi. «Avesto» da zurriyodning pokizaligi, naslning sog`lomligi xususida qayg`urilib, bunga erishish yo`li sifatida atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, jamoat, oila, shaxsiy ozodalik, gigiyenaga rioya qilish, shuningdek, oila qurish jarayonida har jihatdan benuqson, sog`lom kelinlar tanlash uqtiriladi.

Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimizda ta‘lim va sog`liqni saqlash tizimida olib borilayotgan islohotlarning asosini ―Har tomonlama yetuk, barkamol, sog`lom shaxsni tarbiyalash‖ masalasi tashkil etar ekan, ajdodlarimizning 3 ming yil ilgari, bu a‘molga yetishning yo`llari, qoidalarini ishlab chiqib, davlat va jamiyatning poydevori hisoblanmish oila negiziga qo`yganlari yuksak tahsinga sazovordir: «Menga barkamol va dinogoh vatansevar va anjumanoro, ahil, ezgu andishali, zulmatdan, tanglikdan qutqaruvchi farzandlar bag`ishla» [3]. Qadimda yaratilib, asrlar osha sayqal topgan bu o`gitlar keyingi zamonlarda yangicha ta‘limot ta‘sirida muayyan o`zgarishlarga uchrab, ularning mazmunan yaqin variantlari paydo bo`lganini ko`rish mumkin. Jumladan, Kaykovus ―Qobusnoma‖da: ―Xotin olsang ulug` salog`lig` xonadondin xotin talab qilg`il... Xotin kamolg`a yetg`on, oqila bo`lg`on...bo`lsin[5] desa, Buyuk Sohibqiron bobomiz Amir Temur o`z «Tuzuklarida: ―O`g`illarim, nabiralarim va yaqinlarimni uylantirmoq tashvishida kelin izlamoqqa e‘tibor berdim. Bu ishni davlat yumushlari bilan teng ko`rdim. Kelin bo`lmishning nasl-nasabini, yetti pushtini surishtirdim» [2] deya ibratli mulohazalarini bayon etgan.

Ko`rinib turibdiki, barcha zamonlarda ham ajdodlarimiz xalq va millatning sog`lom, jismonan va ma‘nan barkamolligi xususida qayg`urishgan. Qadimgi ajdodlarimiz nasl sog`lomligining irsiy jihatlarini ham yaxshi bilgan ko`rinadilar. Shu maqsadda ular yaqin qarindosh-urug`lar, ya‘ni aka-uka, opa-singillar farzandlarining o`zaro nikohga kirishiga aslo yo`l qo`ymaganlar. Bunday nikoh naslning, qonning buzilishiga, nuqsonli bolalarning tug`ilishiga

olib keladi degan aqidaga qat‘iy amal qilganlar. «Vendidod»da bu holatlarga maxsus fargardlar bag`ishlangan. «Avesto»da qattiq qish kelib, barcha tirik jonzotlarning qirilib ketish xavfi tug`ilganda shoh Jamshid tangri buyrug`iga ko`ra, yer ostiga shahar- varlar qurganligi va bu manzilgohlarga «Ahriman nafasi tekkan‖, — deb har xil kasalliklarga chalingan, nuqsonli kishilar va jonzotlarni kiritmaganligi tasvirlanadi: «… zinhor u yerga bukrilar, pushtsizlar, g`o`llar, duyasana (haromzoda bolalarning ota-onasi), dayvak, kasvish, vizborish (tanasi va badanida illati bor kishilar), so`yloq tishli, umuman Ahriman o`z dog`ini qoldirgan biror bir kimsani kirita ko`rma!» [3]. Shuningdek, «Avesto‖da oilaning mustahkamligini ta‘minlaydigan asosiy qoidalardan biri bu sadoqat va o`zaro ishonch ekanligi ta‘kidlanib, er-xotinning bir-biriga xiyonati qattiq la‘natlangan, begona erkak bilan juftlashgan ayol badnom qilinib, jazolangan va nikohdagi eri uchun —harom» hisoblangan: «Ey jodugar xotin, yo`qol ! Ey badkor xotin-kaxovariza, yo`qol»!

Ko`rinib turibdiki, zardushtiylar hayotida ma‘lum qoida va ahkomlarga aylangan oilaviy munosabatlar tizimi hozirgi kunda ham o`z ahamiyatini yo`qotgan emas. Xususan, oila mustahkamligiga e‘tibor berish barcha zamonlar uchun muhimdir. «Avesto» ajdodlarimizning boy ma‘naviy-madaniy merosi oila va turmushning turli qirralarida, yosh avlodni oila va nikohga tayyorlashda, ularni ma‘naviy, axloqiy xislatlarini shakllanti-rish va takomillashtirishda qimmatli manba bo`lib xizmat qilaveradi.

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АРХИТЕКТУРНЫЙ И КУЛЬТУРНЫЙ ПАМЯТНИК «ЧОР-БАКР»

Аннотация: в статье рассказывается об уникальном архитектурном и культурным памятники древней Бухары–Чор Бакр где захоронены шейхи из рода Джуйбарских сейидов. Сам некрополь представляет собой довольно большой архитектурный комплекс, занесённый в каталог ЮНЕСКО. Название некрополя в переводе с персидского означает «Четыре Бакра», он назван в честь четырёх шейхов с именем Абу Бакр (Абу Бакр Саад, Абу Бакр Фазл, Абу Бакр Мухаммад и Абу Бакр Тархан). За рубежом некрополь больше известен под названием «Город мёртвых».

Ключевые слова: наследие, культура, архитектура, композиция, опыт, традиция.

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ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL MONUMENT «CHOR-BAKR»

Annotation: The article tells about the unique architectural monuments of ancient Bukhara - ChorBakr where sheikhs from the Djuybar seyid clan are buried. The necropolis itself is a fairly large architectural complex included in the UNESCO catalog. The name of the necropolis in Persian means "Four Bakr", it is named after four sheikhs named Abu Bakr (Abu Bakr Saad, Abu

Bakr Fazl, Abu Bakr Muhammad and Abu Bakr Tarkhan). Abroad, the necropolis is better known as the "City of the Dead".

Key words: heritage, culture, architecture, composition, experience, tradition.

Узбекистан изобилует множеством архитектурных памятников и комплексов. Некоторые из них признаны шедеврами мировой архитектуры и привлекают огромное количество паломников и туристов.

Деревняя летопись Наршахий «История Бухары» извещает, что сын тюркского правителя Шери Кишвар основал Бухару и создал четыре селения вокруг города. В одно из них-кишлаке Сакматин (ныне Сумитан) сложился своеобразный архитектурный комлекс- Чар- Бакр.



Возникновение Чар-Бакра связано с именем влиятельного духовного магната при дворе Саманидов Имама Абубакра Саада (умер в 970 г.), похороненного в селении Сакматин-сумитан.

Чар-Бакр находится в шести километрах к западу от Бухары. В ясную погоду со стороны ворот Талипач видны силуэты монументальных зданий комплекса.

Как известно, XVI век-время очередного архитектурного подъёма Бухары. Особенно при правители Абдуллахане сооружено множество гидротехнических, гражданских и культовых зданий, отремонтированы старые архитектурные памятники.

В 1559 году у мазара предков Ислам хаджи, влиятельного джуйбарского шейха, были заложены основы ханаки, мечети и медресе и в течение десяти лет там же был разбит красивый чахарбаг-своеобразный парк с дворцовым павильоном посредине и большим бассейном.

Сумитан стал многолюдным. В медресе преподавали известные учёные того времени. В последующие десятилетия было построено более 20 отдельных зданий, в том числе усыпальницы для представителей царского дома и джуйбарских шейхов.

Все строения Чар-бакра сооружены в XVI –XIX вв. Ядром комплекса служат площадь Медресе (юг) и Ханаку (север) объединяет мечет- Намазга с худжрами. Все эти здания сооружены в 1559-1563 гг.

Восточная сторона площади граничит с поздними одноэтажными строениями. Последнее нововведение на площади- это невысокий минарет 1900 г., построенный на главной оси комплекса.

Ханака своим боковым фасадом замыкает северную сторону площади. Наружные фасады облицованы шлифовальными кирпичиками с расшивкой швов. А портал украшен изразцовой мозаикой. Основная отделка интерьеров ганчевая с резьбой.

Композиция ханаки типична. Она состоит из центрального зала (9х15,80 м), увенчанного куполом, и портала. Памятник отличается пластикой форм. Ограничений двухъярусная аркатура боковых фасадов с глубокими нишами и высокий портал главного фасада.

Глухие узкие крылья подчеркивают монументальность портала. В его отделки примечательна крупная лента куфической надписи.

В зале ханаки особый интерес представляет сложная система подкупольных конструкций. Две арке, перекинутые поперек зала, одновременно служат основанием центрального малого купола, установленного на необычно высокий барабан.

Медресе по габаритам как бы повторяет ханаку, но по форме существенно отличается. Так, портал более приземистый, пилоны его разделены трёхъярусными арочными рамами. Над тимпаном проходит лента надписи. Портал занимает весь фасад здания и не имеет ярко выраженных крыльев.

Зал медресе «дарсхана» в плане крестообразный, четыре пересекающиеся арке поддерживают барабан и купол. В углах зала размещены худжри, связанные между собой галереей. Боковые фасады медресе повторяют ритм аркатуры двухэтажного ряда. Куфические надписи и тонкий набор мозаики делают его привлекательным.

Наружный купол внушителен по величине. Крупные куфические надписи барабана сталактитовая лента под куполом тонкий набор мозаики всё это делает купол особу привлекательным. Мечеть объединяет корпуса ханаки и медресе образуя посередине обширную площадь двор. По сторонам высокого портала в два ряда расположены ряды худжр. Таким образом перед нами образец загородной мечети типа намазга органично включенный в комплекс разнородных зданий. При этом мечеть с молитвенной площадью приподнятой платформой занимает главное место и является организующим центром всей композиции ансамбля. Все три здания ханака медресе и мечеть несомненно составляют великолепный архитектурный ансамбль созданный в 1559-1563 годах под руководством Амира Халифы хранителя печати при дворе Абдуллахана. Имена зодчих не известны.

В комплексе Чар-Бакр постепенно стали появляться небольшие простой конструкции фамильные усыпальницы из маломерных кирпичей со скромной отделкой фасада. Характерны и небольшие дворики с

множеством уникальных каменных надгробий. Такие дворики хилхана принадлежали определенным фамилиям.

В 50-годах на Чар Бакре проведены работы по изучению и фиксации всех объектов комплекса и не значительный ремонт нижних частей медресе и мечети а в 1971 году начали реставрацию комплекса.

Начиная с 1999 года, по инициативе правительства Республики Узбекистан, здесь была проведена комплексная реконструкция всех сооружений, хазир, было восстановлено все утраченное и разрушенное временем, погодными условиями.



Нужно отдать должное мастерам, которые очень грамотно подошли к вопросу реконструкции, результаты их труда радуют глаз. Теперь паломники и туристы, посещая комплекс Чор Бакр, могут увидеть всю его уникальность.

В 2021 году сем исторических памятников Бухары вошли в список объектов культурного наследия исламского мира.

Главными претендентами стали мавзолеи Исмоила Сомони, Бахауддина Накшбанда, некрополь Чор-Бакр, древнее городище Пайкенд, комплекс Пои-Калян, мечеть Магоки-Аттари и медресе Тошсарай. Данные архитектурные сооружения были рассмотрены и единогласно утверждены спецкомиссией на IX заседании Комитета по исламскому наследию. В мероприятии приняли участие представители Узбекистана, Кувейта, Ирака, Индонезии, Камеруна, Кот-д'Ивуара, Мавритании, Пакистана и Нигерии.

Несомненно что дальнейшее изучение объектов комплекса Чар-Бакр откроет забытые страницы прошлого.

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ В ВУЗАХ

Аннотация. В данной статье ставится задача классифицировать современные инновационные технологии, активно используемые в спорте и в сфере его преподавания, на четыре основных типа. Выделяются и описываются характерные особенности каждого из типов, их положительные стороны и влияние на здоровье при их практическом использовании на уроках физической культурой

Ключевые слова: здоровье сберегающий вид, личностно-ориентированные технологии, информационно-коммуникативные технологии, дифференцированное физкультурное образование.

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INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: This article aims to classify modern innovative technologies that are actively used in sports and in the field of its teaching into four main types. The characteristic features of each of the types, their positive aspects and the impact on health in their practical use in physical education lessons are singled out and described.

Keywords: health-saving type, personality-oriented technologies, information and communication technologies, differentiated physical education.

В современном мире сложно отрицать важность внедрения инновационных технологий в разные сферы науки, культуры и образования, этой же позиции придерживаются и многие деятели науки. Тезис о положительном влиянии введения в физкультурную практику различных, уже показавших свою эффективность, нововведений проходит красной нитью через многие научные статьи посвященные передовым методикам в физической культуре. Например, Е. Г. Сайкина в работе под название “Фитнес в системе физической культуре” в первой же строчке утверждает, что “инновационные процессы и инновационное сознание

являются базовыми составляющими современного прогресса", с чем сложно не согласиться.

Укрепление здоровья и его сбережение. Каждые уроки физической культуры, будь они в школе или же в иных учебных заведениях, ставят одной из своих первостепенных задач – укрепление и поддержание здоровья детей и подростков. Особенно явно это проявляется именно на занятиях у учеников начальных классов, так как именно тогда перед учителем стоит цель сформировать у детей необходимые базовые знания и умения, которые понадобятся им в повседневной жизни, чтобы следовать рациональному подходу по отношению к своему здоровью. Здоровьесберегающие образовательные технологии можно назвать наиболее значимыми из всех других типов технологий. так как те базируются на возрастных и когнитивных особенностях детей, благоприятном сочетании двигательных и статических нагрузок, обучении в малых группах, использовании наглядности и сочетании различных методов предоставления информации, что, несомненно, оказывает огромное влияние на физическое и психологическое состояния учащихся. Кроме того, при занятиях спортом по новейшим и усовершенствованным методикам, снижается риск возникновения многих заболеваний.

Например, около 45% современных школьников замечают у себя симптомы гиподинамии. Гиподинамия, согласно Википедии, - это нарушение функций организма (опорно-двигательного аппарата, кровообращения, дыхания, пищеварения) при ограничении двигательной активности, снижении силы сокращения мышц [1]. Евдокимова А.А в работе " Здоровый образ жизни студентов: гиподинамия и пути ее преодоления" пишет, что гиподинамия сама по себе не является заболеванием, но приводит к серьезным нарушениям в организме. Возможные последствия гиподинамии - увеличение риска ухудшения функционирования опорно-двигательной, пищеварительной и нервной систем, увеличение на 40% риска преждевременной смерти в течение 15 лет трудовой деятельности, связанной с длительным (более 6 часов в сутки без профилактических перерывов через каждый час работы) сидением перед монитором компьютера, возникновение тромбоэмболии легочной артерии, нарушений кровообращения в органах малого таза и т.д. Причины гиподинамии, кроме таких масштабных и общеизвестных как научно технический прогресс, благодаря которому произошло появление глобальной сети интернет, и как следствие, вовлечение большого процента людей в так называемую "сетевую жизнь" или развития систем коммуникации, это - ургентная аддикция (нехватка времени), проблема прокрастинации (состояние, характеризующееся постоянным откладыванием важных дел на потом), наличие депрессии (депрессия как длительное подавленное психическое состояние оказывает " сковывающее" воздействие на ее обладателя, что в большинстве случаев

предотвращает двигательную активность индивида), низкий уровень стрессоустойчивости. Передовые методики в сфере физического образования способны не только предотвратить развитие гиподинамии на ранних этапах ее возникновения, но и уменьшить проявления уже имеющихся симптомов. И это лишь один пример, список заболеваний, которых можно избежать, гораздо больше.

Раскрытие многосторонних способностей учеников и студентов. Зачастую люди сами не знают, на что они способны на самом деле. Занятия физической культурой могут помочь как детям, так и взрослым раскрыть свой потенциал в различных физических дисциплинах, который, при грамотном подходе, позволит, если речь заходит о ребенке, стать победителем в различных школьных спортивных соревнованиях, олимпиадах и конкурсах, что окажет положительное влияние на его портфолио и в будущем поможет при поступлении в высшее учебное заведение. А если же мы говорим о студенте, то – пополнить уже имеющиеся достижения новыми, что может даже позволить студенту получать большую стипендию, чем его однокурсники, если тот станет принимать активное участие в студенческих мероприятиях, связанных со спортом.

Ульянова С. И. в научной работе под названием “Новые инновационные технологии в физическом воспитании школьников” пишет об этом следующее: “Система применения современных педагогических технологий в работе учителя физической культуры создает максимально благоприятные условия для раскрытия не только физических, но и духовных способностей ребенка, обеспечивает творческое применение полученных знаний, умений и навыков для поддержания высокого уровня физического и нравственного здоровья, способствует формированию личной физической культуры школьников”[13].

Популяризация спорта среди молодежи. На первый взгляд этот пункт очень похож на пункт —‖ укрепление здоровья и его сбережение”, но на самом деле это не совсем так. Первый пункт предполагает важность того, чтобы научить заниматься физической культурой, тогда как этот пункт направлен на увеличение заинтересованности в спорте и здоровом образе жизни среди молодежи. Ведь если ученики или студенты знают, как правильно заботиться о своем теле, это еще не гарантирует того, что они захотят придерживаться здорового образа жизни. Поэтому недостаточно лишь создать условия для эффективного занятия спортом, необходимо также и заинтересовать учеников и студентов в предмете, показать им, что занятия физической культурой имеют множество неоспоримых преимуществ.

Кроме того, как заметила Е. Г. Сайкина в своей научной работе “Фитнес в системе физической культуры”, решающим фактором укрепления здоровья сегодня признана позиция самого человека, его

отношение к собственному социальному, психологическому и физическому здоровью. Новые представления о человеческой жизнедеятельности ориентируют личность на достижение физического и духовного развития, улучшение самочувствия, психического и физического здоровья. Проще говоря, крайне сложно добиться значительных результатов, если сам человек не ставит перед собой такой цели, из-за чего возрастает важность формирования ценностно-мотивационных установок личности, которые будут направлены на создание и поддержание здорового стиля жизни. Чем больше людей будут заинтересованы в том, чтобы следовать такому образу жизни, тем глубже осознание важности здорового образа жизни войдет в современное общество, что поможет мотивировать все больше людей заниматься спортом, ведь это станет уже частью культуры.

Внедрение новых современных методик помогает детям проявить интерес к спорту и, возможно даже, полюбить его, тогда как отсутствие таковых может привести к повышению числа прогульщиков уроков и пар физической культуре, что со временем негативно скажется на их успеваемости и здоровье.

Заинтересовать учащегося и убедить его заниматься спортом – легкая задача лишь на первый взгляд. На самом деле, это очень сложная задача, и на то есть множество различных причин.

А. А. Ильин, К. А. Марченко, Л. В. Капилевич и К. В. Давлетьярова в научной статье под названием “ Формы и способы мотивации студентов к занятиям физической культурой” составили следующую классификацию побуждающих мотивов:

- внутренние мотивы, связанные с удовлетворением процессом деятельности (эмоциональность, новизна, динамичность, любимые упражнения и т.д.);
- внешние положительные мотивы, основанные на результатах деятельности (приобретение знаний, умений, навыков, активный отдых и т.д.);
- мотивы, связанные с перспективой (укрепление здоровья, развитие физических качеств, коррекция фигуры и т.д.);
- внешние отрицательные мотивы (страх перед насмешками из-за неумения выполнять какое-либо движение, получить низкую отметку и т.д.) [4].

Они комментируют виды мотивов в этой классификации следующим образом: “Однако наиболее важным мотивом для решения основных задач физического воспитания является укрепление здоровья, важны также подкрепляющие его мотивы: удовлетворить потребность в движении; приобрести дополнительные знания, умения и навыки; улучшить работоспособность и двигательные качества; расширить свои физические возможности с целью улучшения качества жизни. Оптимальный

мотивационный комплекс можно представить в следующем виде: ВМ, ВПМ, ВОМ или ВМ = ВПМ = ВОМ, где ВМ - внутренняя мотивация, ВПМ - внешняя положительная мотивация, ВОМ - внешняя отрицательная мотивация. Внутренняя мотивация должна соответствовать внешней положительной мотивации или преобладать, т. е. быть гораздо сильнее внешней отрицательной. При таком соотношении видов мотивации возможно успешное решение задач физического воспитания в вузе" [4].

Иными словами, методика преподавания физической культуры в вузе, которая не учитывает мотивы и потребности студентов, является неэффективной. У студентов занимающихся по подобной методике преобладают мотивы, не являющиеся устойчивыми (сдать норматив, зачет, получить хорошую оценку), тогда как иные положительные мотивы, которые могли бы помочь студенту встать на путь правильного образа жизни, могут и вовсе отсутствовать. Студент с неустойчивой мотивацией не заинтересован в том, чтобы вести здоровый образ жизни, регулярно и качественно выполнять физические упражнения, ему достаточно лишь достижение базового результата, достаточного для хорошей оценки и зачета по предмету, а необходимости в самосовершенствовании и достижении больших результатов он не видит.

Кроме того, мотивация человека зависит и от оценки окружающих, и от самооценки. Этот фактор позволяет педагогу влиять на развитие личности, направлять деятельность индивида. Одним из условий формирования устойчивой мотивации является взаимопомощь на занятиях между субъектом и объектами воспитания, а также между объектами.

Проще говоря, не стоит недооценивать важность повышения заинтересованности к спорту у учащихся, ведь как бы ни были хороши преподаватель физической культуры и его методика обучения этой дисциплине, ее нельзя назвать в полной мере эффективной, если сами студенты не заинтересованы в этом. Повышение заинтересованности у занимающихся – сложная, но важная задача.

Психологические преимущества. Под психологическими преимуществами подразумеваются любые положительные психологические последствия влияния на школьников и студентов после внедрения инновационных методик в физическую культуру. К одним из таких психологических преимуществ можно отнести, например, повышение у занимающихся уверенности в себе, а также улучшение настроения после выполнения спортивных упражнений. Когда речь заходит о психологических преимуществах, необходимо вспомнить их важную роль в популяризации физической культуры среди студентов и школьников. Получение положительных эмоций от грамотно проведенного занятия можно отнести к внутренним мотивам, связанных с удовлетворением процессом деятельности в классификации побуждающих мотивов из научной работы А. А. Ильин, К. А. Марченко, Л. В. Капилевич

и К. В. Давлетьярова “Формы и способы мотивации студентов к занятиям физической культурой ”. Проще говоря, если студент получает удовольствие от процесса, то у него будет на один мотив больше стараться прилежно заниматься и не пропускать занятия, больше думать о своем здоровье[4].

Классификация технологий. Солоненко А. В. в своей статье “ Инновационные технологии на уроках физической культуры “ составила следующую классификацию, разделив инновационные технологии на следующие виды: здоровьесберегающий, личностно-ориентированный, информационно-куммуникативный и на технологию дифференцированного физкультурного образования[12].

Как уже заметил Литвинов С.А в своей научной работе “Инновационные здоровьесберегающие технологии в системе физического воспитания ВУЗА” – “На современном этапе развития инновационных технологий в разных областях жизнедеятельности человека все больше возникает потребность в здоровьесберегающей деятельности, направленной на поддержание и повышение состояния здоровья учащихся и преподавателей. В вузах преподаватели заняты учебным процессом и научно-исследовательской работой, вследствие чего их малоподвижный образ жизни создает предпосылки к различным заболеваниям. Студенческой молодежи, подверженной большим нагрузкам в учебе, также необходимы инновационные здоровьесберегающие технологии в системе физического воспитания, которые смогли бы обеспечить повышение физической подготовленности и уровня морфофункционального состояния организма, как в учебное, так и свободное от учебы время”[7]. Исходя из всего этого, нет ничего удивительно в том, что именно данный вид является наиболее значимым среди других всех технологий, по степени влияния на здоровье занимающихся, так как основаны на особенностях тех или иных возрастных групп, оптимальном сочетании различных видов нагрузок, обучении в небольших группах, использовании наглядности и сочетании различных форм предоставления информации и т.д. Солоненко А. В., основываясь на собственном опыте учителя физической культуры, приводит следующие примеры здоровьесберегающих технологий, которые она применяла на проводимых ею уроках физической культуры[12]:

1. Чередование видов деятельности. Монотонная и однообразная деятельность не только отбивает у занимающихся интерес и удовольствие от процесса, но и негативно сказывается на их здоровье. Поэтому на уроках следует чередовать и распределять различные виды физической активности, обеспечивать их разнообразие. Кроме того, автор статьи заявляет, что разнообразие форм организации урока, чередование умственной и физической нагрузки учащихся - один их способов повышения эффективности урока.

2. Благоприятная дружеская обстановка на уроке и индивидуальный подход к каждому. Этот пункт подразумевает, что урок должен заинтересовать детей, увлечь их в физическую деятельность, а также уважительное отношение учителя или преподавателя к учащимся и учет их личностных и физических качеств. Солоненко А.В. комментирует его следующим образом: “Урок должен быть развивающим, интересным. На уроке я обязательно обращаю внимание на физическое и психологическое состояние детей, смотрю, как они воспринимают задания учителя, как оценивают его работу. Предъявляю требования и замечания только в дружественной форме”. Безусловно, не только она одна считает благоприятную обстановку на уроке важной здоровьесберегающей технологией, которая также является и элементов личностно-ориентированного вида. Например, А. А. Ильин, К. А. Марченко, Л. В. Капилевич и К. В. Давлетьярова в научной работе “ Формы и способы мотивации студентов к занятиям физической культуры” заявили, что психологический комфорт и демократический стиль общения являются одними из факторов, влияющих на форми рование оптимального мотивационного комплекса к занятиям физической культурой.

3. Дозировка заданий. Задания должны даваться в том количестве, в котором занимающиеся смогут их выполнить”. Главное при выполнении упражнений - не допускать перегрузки учащихся” говорит Солоненко А. В.

4. Занятия на свежем воздухе. Солоненко А.В., комментируя данный пункт, заявляет, что, как известно, дети очень сильно подвержены простудным заболеваниям, поэтому одной из моих задач является повышение устойчивости детского организма такого рода болезням. Эффективным средством против простудных заболеваний становится закаливание организма, производимое во время уроков на свежем воздухе, которые могут включать бег по пересеченной местности, лыжную подготовку, футбол и иные игры с мячом[12].

5. Внимательное и бережное отношение к инвентарю и помещению. Помимо различных новых техник и гуманного обращения с учениками, огромную роль в современной физической культуре играет оборудование и помещение, отведенное под занятия физической культурой. Очень подробно высказались на эту тему В. Е. Гармонова и Т. Н. Занина в научной работе“ Эстетический аспект физического воспитания”. В ней высказывается следующее: “Учебно-материальная база в каждой школе должна полностью удовлетворять выполнение требований программы: просторный гимнастический зал, удобно расположенные и хорошо спланированные спортивные площадки, бассейн для плавания. Учителю физической культуры необходимо помнить, что кроме чисто технических характеристик гимнастического зала, есть и такое понятие, как интерьер, о котором забывают. И вот итог: огромный зал с «загражденными» проволочной сеткой окнами, подвесными, пристенными, съемными и

передвижными снарядами, с самой совершенной аудиовизуальной аппаратурой. Все это является предметом гордости администрации. Однако их чувства далеко не всегда разделяются учениками. У детей возникают подчас иные ассоциации, чем у педагогов. Гимнастический зал, до отказа заполненный оборудованием и инвентарем, какими-то своими чертами напоминает школьникам складское помещение. Акустика в спортивных залах не предусмотрена нормами строительной техники, в связи с этим голос учителя не всегда звучит приятно на уроке. Речь становится нечленораздельной, а музыкальное сопровождение порой становится небезопасным для здоровья детей". Проще говоря, данный пункт подразумевает не только бережное отношение к инвентарю и помещению со стороны учеников или студентов, но и внимательное отношение учителей, преподавателей и их руководств к состоянию оборудования и спортивного зала, принятие во внимание мнений учащихся по данному вопросу [2].

6. Применение специальных упражнений для профилактики различных заболеваний. Например, различные упражнения для коррекции осанки, глаз или применение дыхательных упражнений благотворно скажется на здоровье занимающихся. Существуют даже различные упражнения для разных групп людей: для женщин, для мужчин, для школьников, студентов, для людей, работающих за компьютером, для увлекающихся спортом. В современном мире каждый желающий может найти комплекс упражнений, подходящий прямо для себя и предотвращающий именно те заболевания, которыми подтверждены именно Вы. Например, Евдокимова А.А в своей научной работе "Здоровый образ жизни студентов: гиподинамия и пути ее преодоления" называет конкретные виды физической активности наиболее предпочтительные для студентов, страдающих гиподинамией. К таким относятся: кардиотренировка, в программу которой входит ходьба, бег, прыжки и и езда на велосипеде, плавание, физические упражнения, спортивные игры и танцы.

7. Создание оздоровительно-инновационных центров Как утверждают В. М. Наскалов и Н. И. Жернакова в своей работе " Инновационные технологии в физическом воспитании студентов вузов как путь к здоровьесбережению" - одним из способов внедрения инновационных технологий в физическое воспитание студентов вузов является создание студенческих оздоровительнореабилитационных центров, которые призваны снижать влияние таких факторов, как гиподинамия и гипокинезия (о чем частично уже было рассказано ранее), действие стрессовых ситуаций[8]. Кроме того, В. М Наскалов и Н. И. Жернаков говорят, что целью информационно-управленческой деятельности оздоровительно-реабилитационным центром является организация физкультурно-оздоровительной работы со студентами во

внеучебное время с реализацией инновационных проектов. Деятельность оздоровительно-реабилитационного центра позволяет решать два основных социальных вопроса. Первый связан с проблемой свободного времени студентов (отвлечение от пристрастия к вредным привычкам), а второй - со снижением влияния отрицательных факторов внешней среды и учебной деятельности. Для решения этих вопросов в оздоровительно-реабилитационном центре применяются средства физической реабилитации.

8. Создание условий для использования восточных оздоровительных систем и атлетической гимнастики. Как уже успел заметить Литвинов С. А. своей работе “Инновационные здоровьесберегающие технологии в системе физического воспитания вуза”, в настоящее время из оздоровительных технологий получили широкое распространение в России и за рубежом упражнения из атлетической гимнастики, хатха-йоги и цигун. Они производят положительное воздействие на весь организм человека.

Возьмем для примера хахту-йогу. Литвинов С.А дает следующее описание и комментарий по отношению к данной разновидности йоги – “ Гимнастика хатха-йога включает использование физических упражнений в виде статических позиций «асан» и дыхательных упражнений «пранаямы», оказывающих благотворное влияние на физическое развитие и подготовленность, основные физиологические системы: нервную, дыхательную, сердечно-сосудистую, мочеполовую, эндокринную, пищеварительную и систему опорно-двигательного аппарата.

При выполнении упражнений хатха-йоги происходит оздоровительное воздействие на основные группы мышц, суставов и сухожилий, возбуждающее активность иммунных функций организма, повышающее кровоснабжение внутренних органов, улучшающее адаптацию организма, подвижность опорнодвигательного аппарата. Физические упражнения - «асаны» в основном выполняются на коврике в положении лежа. Во время их выполнения следует делать дыхательные упражнения по восемь-девять раз. Дыхательные упражнения подразделяются на верхние, средние и нижние дыхательные упражнения в последовательности нижнее - среднее - верхнее на вдохе и выдохе называется полным дыханием.

Комплекс «асан» повышает гибкость тела, содействует подвижности суставов, особое внимание направлено на эластичность позвоночника. При их выполнении происходит стимулирование эндокринных желез и массаж внутренних органов. Для плавного перехода одного упражнения в другое комплекс гимнастики хатха-йоги составлен в следующем порядке: поза свечи «сарвангасана», наклон вперед «пашимотанасана», поза героя «супта-ваджрасана», скрученная поза «арха-матсиендрасана», поза плуга «халасана», гимнастический мостик «чакра-сана». Данный комплекс

статических упражнений на гибкость следует делать в первой части учебного занятия после выполнения атлетической гимнастики с гантелями или набивным мячом”.

Личностно – ориентированная технология. Смагин Н. И. в своей научной работе под названием “О личностно ориентированном подходе в преподавании физической культуры обучающимся колледжей“ пишет об этом виде инновационных технологий следующее: “При использовании данного подхода педагог прилагает основные усилия не к формированию у детей социально типичных свойств, а к развитию в каждом из них уникальных личностных качеств. Личностно-ориентированный подход предполагает перераспределение субъектных полномочий в учебно-воспитательном процессе, способствующее преобразованию субъект-субъектных отношений между педагогами и их воспитанниками. Совершенно очевидно, что реализация личностно ориентированного подхода должна осуществляться за счет наиболее полного учета индивидуальных особенностей личности и возможностей растущего организма каждого обучающегося”.

Шилько Г. В в статье “Личностно-ориентированный подход в физическом воспитании студентов” представляет нам следующую схему модели личностноориентированной технологии формирования физической культуры студентов.

- свободный выбор вида двигательной активности (выбор между баскетболом, плаванием, ритмической гимнастикой и т.д.).
- организация тренирующих воздействий (применение разнообразных средств и методов физического воспитания для оптимального развития основных физических качеств и формирования мотивационно-ценностных установок на регулярные занятия физической культурой).
- оптимальность физических нагрузок;
- формирование учебно-тренировочных групп с учетом личностных характеристик, физической подготовленности, мотиваций и интересов каждого студента;
- целостность и интегративность содержания (динамическое сочетание теории, методики и практики) физкультурно-спортивной деятельности;
- преемственность регламентированных и самостоятельных форм занятий;
- диагностика физкультурно-образовательного процесса и его коррекция по результатам мониторинга;
- отказ от нормативного подхода;
- выбор объема и интенсивности двигательной активности в качестве нового критерия эффективности педагогического процесса;

- успех как стимул формирования мотивов познавательной и двигательной деятельности студентов Основными задачами личносто-ориентированных технологий являются:

- поддержание и укрепление здоровья студентов; - оптимизация уровня физической подготовленности с ориентацией на будущую профессиональную деятельность;

- формирование у студентов здорового стиля жизни;

- освоение студентами знаний, умений по основам теории, методики и практической организации физкуль-турно-спортивной деятельности;

- формирование потребностно-мотивационной сферы к регулярным занятиям физическими упражнениями в течение всего периода обучения в вузе.

Как можно заметить, личностно-ориентированные технологии имеют много схожестей с другими видами инновационных технологий в физической культуре, что проявляется в общих задачах и способах их реализации. В связи с этим личностно-ориентированный подход можно легко комбинировать с другими представленными подходами, что, безусловно, окажет положительное влияние на дисциплину в целом.

Информационно-коммуникативные технологии. Этому типу технологий была посвящена большая научная статья “ Использование информационно-куммуникативных технологий в формировании физического развития в педагогической деятельности ДОО” под авторством Пиянзиной О.П. и Семеновой Т.Б. В самом же начале статьи они пишут, что культивирование здорового образа жизни населения является одной из приоритетной задач образовательной политики России, но, в то же время, современная система образования требует внедрения современных инновационных технологий в том числе с использованием информационнокуммуникативных технологий (ИКТ). “Задача современного педагога использовать все возможные ресурсы для обогащения педагогической деятельности по формированию физически развитой, интеллектуальной личности. Одним из таких ресурсов является информационные и коммуникационные технологии.” уточняют они.

Современными задачами педагогики в сфере использования информационных ресурсов в педагогической деятельности являются:

- поиск новых средств педагогической деятельности с использованием информационных и коммуникационных технологий, ресурсов для повышения эффективности воспитательно-образовательной деятельности и компетентности. Преподаватель сможет улучшать свои профессиональные навыки, читая научные статьи, работы и изучая другие образовательные материалы, чтобы впоследствии эффективно применить новые знания и навыки на практике.

- приобщение всех участников образовательной деятельности к использованию информационных технологий в развитии личностных, интеллектуальных и физических качеств будущих школьников;

- формирование положительного отношения родителей к информационным технологиям. Очень важно показать родителям учеников, как можно с пользой использовать ИТ в процессе обучения и какую роль они играют;

- - поиск круга общения педагогов-новаторов использующих инновационные технологии с использованием информационных компьютерных технологий. С помощью компьютера и интернета педагоги легко могут делиться собственным опытом со своими коллегами, искать совета по тому или иному вопросу и своевременно узнавать о новых исследованиях и нововведениях в сфере физической культуры, делиться учебными материалами.

Пиянзина О. П. и Семенова Т. Б. подчеркнули в своей статье, что информационные компьютерные технологии уже довольно прочно вошли в документальную деятельность инструктора по физической культуре. С их помощью возможно планирование образовательной деятельности, составление конспектов занятий, отчетов о результатах образовательной деятельности, достижениях воспитанников. Кроме того, ИТ играют важную роль и в самообразовании педагогов.

Были перечислены следующие преимущества и в организации педагогической деятельности в результате внедрения информационно-коммуникативных технологий:

- использование компьютера экономит время на поиск и обработку информации, хотя и требует от преподавателя наличия базовых навыков владения компьютером и всех необходимых компьютерных программ;

- расширяет возможности выбора и предоставления наглядной и удобной для усвоения информации. Утрачивается необходимость покупки наглядных учебных материалов (плакатов, книг, справочников), что, в свою очередь, позволяет экономить как школьный бюджет, так и личные средства преподавателя и учеников.

- использование мультимедиа-технологий позволяет моделировать различные ситуации и давать ученикам принимать в них активное участие. Например, находясь в обычном зале, обучающиеся могут легко перенестись на берег моря, чтобы немного снизить уровень стресса и получить новые положительные впечатления от занятий спортом. В качестве материалов могут быть как запись шума волн, бьющихся о берег, так и соответствующее видео.

- современные информационные и коммуникационные технологии позволяют расширить возможности и разнообразить учебный материал, что позволит педагогу сделать каждое свое занятие по-своему уникальным и запоминающимся;

Во время занятий физической культурой рекомендуется использовать следующие информационно-коммуникативные технологии: аудио- и видеокартотеки, показ презентаций на тему формирования культуры здорового образа жизни, использование технологий для организации и проведения физкультурных мероприятий (соревнований, праздников, конкурсов, олимпиад и т.д.). Например, показ качественных видеороликов по дыхательной гимнастике позволит ученикам лучше понять процесс выполнения упражнений и получить большее удовольствие от процесса. Педагог же лишается необходимости объяснять весь материал самостоятельно.

Технология дифференцированного физкультурного образования. С. С. Коровин и В. А. Кабачков в научной работе под названием “Теория и технология реализации дифференцированного подхода в практике физкультурного образования школьников”, говоря о данном виде инновационных технологий, пишут следующее: “ В практике физкультурного образования под ДП понимают способ освоения физической культуры на основе учета личностных потребностей и способностей обучающихся, объединенных в группы. Таким образом, суть ДП - обеспечить оптимальные условия освоения ценностей физической культуры на основе подбора содержания физкультурно-спортивной деятельности с учетом индивидуальных особенностей обучающихся, групп (группы) обучающихся. Необходимость ДП возникает в тех случаях, когда фронтальная работа преподавателя в решении образовательных задач становится весьма затруднительной в силу неоднородности состава обучающихся, что особо проявляется в процессе освоения физической культуры («включается» фактор учета двигательной подготовленности и физического развития) [5] ”.

Главной целью ДП принято считать оптимизацию процесса физкультурного образования для эффективного усвоения ценностей физической культуры и формирования сущностных характеристик физическо-культуры личности.

С. С. Коровин и В. А. Кабачков перечислили следующие сущностные задачи ДП:

- удовлетворение личностных потребностей в физическом совершенствовании и самосовершенствовании;
- направленное формирование компонентов базовой культуры личности; целенаправленность содержания физкультурно-спортивной деятельности на оздоровление обучающихся;
- коррекция психоэмоциональных состояний, оптимизация психического развития и двигательной подготовленности;
- реализация инклюзивного образования в процессе освоения ценностей физической культуры;

- усиление и интенсификация спортивно-тренировочной направленности физкультурного образования.

С. С. Коровин и В. А. Кабачков заявляют, что эффективность ДП зависит от качества дифференциации обучающихся на группы в соответствии с особенностями каждой из них, энтузиазма и готовности каждой группы к занятиям спортом, возможных трудностей, препятствующих успешному освоению материала. Как показывает практика и опыт организации ДП в сфере школьного физкультурного образования, для осуществления принципов дифференцированного образования, в первую очередь, необходимо организовать два уровня деятельности преподавательского состава в школе, доминирующая роль в котором будет принадлежать учителю или преподавателю по физической культуре. Без двухуровневой деятельности реализация ДП невозможна.

Первый уровень реализации ДП предусматривает разделение учащихся на разные медицинские группы, учитывающие их состояние здоровья и оптимальное количество физических нагрузок, которым их можно подвергать. Таковыми группами являются: основная, в которую входят здоровые дети, не страдающие какими-либо заболеваниями, подготовительная группа с детьми, имеющими заболевания, которые не позволяют им заниматься в тех же условиях, что в основной группе, но чьи симптомы и проявления можно убрать за счет особого подхода, и специальная медицинская, для детей, страдающих хроническими заболеваниями и имеющих отклонения в физическом развитии. Как правило, на этом уровне распределение обучающихся на группы обусловлено медицинскими показаниями на основе данных медицинских карточек учащихся, рекомендаций родителей и медицинского работника школы. Этот уровень имеет особое значение, так как при несоблюдении разделения занимающихся на различные группы, возникает высокая вероятность нанесения физического и психологического вреда детям, ухудшения состояния их здоровья и возникновению чувства несправедливости и обиды от того, что их вынуждают делать то, что они по ряду причин сделать не в состоянии, в отличие от совершенно здоровых учеников.

Второй уровень реализации ДП предполагает, что принципы дифференцированного физкультурного подхода будут соблюдаться внутри каждой медицинской группы. Это означает, для каждой группы одинаково необходимо, чтобы были тщательно изучены индивидуальные двигательные особенности учащихся, составлено оптимальное количество физических нагрузок и подобраны те виды упражнений, которые будут наиболее полезны для той или иной группы. Также важно рассмотрение и принятие во внимание потребностей и предпочтений детей и их мотивов. На этом же уровне ДП реализовываются соответствующие организационно-методические мероприятия; обеспечивается

самостоятельной работы учеников. Учитель или преподаватель всегда должен организовывать занятия с учениками, основываясь на всех имеющихся показателях и соблюдая норму, составленную индивидуально для каждой медицинской группы, и никогда не отталкиваться только лишь от своих собственных представлениях о том, сколько и как стоит заниматься детям или подросткам на занятиях физической культурой.

Под изучением индивидуальных особенностей подразумеваются выявление связей между физическим развитием учеников и биологическим и паспортным возрастами или полом. Данное изучение проводится посредством сбора роста, веса и других метрических данных учеников, педагогического наблюдения и медицинского освидетельствования. Определение соотношения биологического возраста паспортному и распределение нагрузок с учетом современных рекомендаций научного медицинского сообщества для женского и мужского полов оказывает плодотворное влияние на занятия спортом. Про них тоже крайне важно не забывать, когда речь идет о технологии дифференцированного образования.

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ОИЛАДА СОҒЛОМ ЭЪТИҚОДНИ ТАРБИЯЛАШДА ПЕДАГОГИК ЁНДАШУВ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация: Мақолада буюк алломаларининг тарбия ҳақидаги фикр ва қарашлари баён этилган бўлиб, ахлоқий камолотга эга бўлишининг тарбиявий тамойиллари кўрсатиб берилган.

Таянч сўз ва тушунчалар: маънавий қадриятлар, баркамол авлод, ахлоқий камолот, ўз-ўзини тарбиялаш, тарбиявий тамойиллар.

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IN EDUCATING A HEALTHY FAITH IN THE FAMILY ISSUES OF PEDAGOGICAL APPROACH

Annotation: There is discussed in the article views and ideas of the great thinkers of the East about bringing up a harmoniously developed generation, revealing the educational principles of achieving moral perfection.

Keywords: spiritual values, mature generation, self- training, educational principles.

Давлат ва жамиятнинг нечоғли мустаҳкам бўлиши инсонларнинг ақлу-иродасига, иймони ва соғлом эътиқодига боғлиқ. Оила жамиятнинг бир бўғинидир. Оила ҳаётнинг абадийлигини, авлодлар давомийлигини таъминлайдиган, муқаддас урф- одатларни сақлайдиган, баркамол инсонларни тарбиялаб вояга етказадиган тарбия ўчоғидир. Демак соғлом оилалар жамият тараққиётини белгилайди.

Фарзандларимизни вазмин, хушфеъл, хушахлоқ бўлиб етишишлари учун ота- оналар тарбиявий имкониятлардан тўлиқ фойдалана билишлари керак. Чунки ота- она фарзанд тарбияси борасида кўпроқ масъулдир. Инсон камолотининг 50 фоизи 6-7 ёшгача бўлган даврларда амалга ошар экан. Демак, фарзанд тарбиясида кўп нарса оилага боғлиқ. Зеро, барча эзгулик деб аталмиш ҳисларнинг митти уруғлари бола қалбига оилада, оила муҳитида ташланади. Фарзанд олдидаги бурч ва масъулиятни унутиш тузатиб бўлмас хатоларга олиб келиши мумкин. Агар оилада, мактабда тарбияга мустаҳкам пойдевор қўйилган бўлса, турли салбий таъсирларга берилиш ҳоллари камайиши табиий. Фарзандларнинг баркамол руҳий

дунёси, уларнинг маънавий-ахлоқий жиҳатлари оилада ҳукм сурган соғлом маънавий муҳит ва соғлом турмуш тарзига боғлиқ. Ота-оналар маънавий жиҳатдан қанчалик бой бўлсалар, улар ўз фарзандларига нисбатан шу қадар жиддий ва масъулиятли бўладилар. Фарзандларидан яхши хулқ ва одобни талаб қилиш учун ота-онанинг ўзи ҳам инсонийлик, одамийлик фазилатларига эга бўлиши керак. Ўзида йўқ, ўзи муҳтож бўлган ахлоқ-одобни фарзандидан талаб қила олмайдилар. Муҳими, оилада маънавий бўшлиқ бўлмаслиги, ёшларнинг назоратсиз қолиб умрларини мақсадсиз, бефойда ўтказишларига йўл қўймаслик керак. Зеро, ҳадиси шарифда «Ҳеч бир ота-она ўз фарзандига хулқу-одобдан буюкрок мерос бера олмайди», дейилади. Шу билан бирга «Фарзандингизни иззат-икром қилиш билан бирга, тарбиясини, одобини ҳам яхшиланглар» деб фарзанд тарбиясида ота-оналар ўрнини белгилаб ўтилган. Вақтдан унумли фойдалана билмаслик, ҳар кунлик фаолиятни изга сололмаслик ёшлар онгида бўшлиқ пайдо бўлишига олиб келади. «Мусибатларнинг энг каттаси вақтни бехуда кетказишдир»,- дейилади ҳадис илмида. Дарҳақиқат, бехуда кетган вақтнинг бирор дақиқасини қайтариб бўлмайди. Ҳадисда бир бор берилган умрнинг ҳар дақиқасидан унумли фойдаланиб қолишга даъват этилади. Инсон жиноятчи ёки тарбиясиз бўлиб туғилмайди. У оилада фақат кўкрак сути, нон-чой, кийим-бош билангина эмас, балки таълим-тарбия, тушунча ва ғоялар билан ҳам парваришланиши лозим. «Соф сут билан кирган хулқ ўлгунча айнимайди»,- дейилади халқ ҳикматларида. Ёшлар онгида маънавият, ахлоқ, иймон-эътиқод каби эзгу, инсоний фазилатларни юксалтиришга аҳамият бериш лозим. Чунки, шахснинг салоҳиятини унинг маънавий қиёфаси белгилайди. Оилалардаги тушунмовчиликлар, носоғлом муҳит парокандаликларга сабаб бўлади. Оилалардаги низонинг жабрини ота-онадан кўра кўпроқ фарзандлар тортадилар. Бу хол жамиятга ҳам моддий, ҳам маънавий зарар келтиради. Шахслараро муносабатлар низоларсиз бўлмайди. Ижтимоий муносабатлар эса тегишли маълумот ва малака талаб этади. Демак, бу масалага онгли ёндашиш учун ҳар биримизга билимлар мезони ва ҳаракат дастури керак.

Ҳар бир вужуднинг ўзи алоҳида бир олам. Соғлом эътиқод эгалари ҳар қандай вазиятдан оқилона чиқиб кетиш йўлларини, ўзини салбий эмоционал ҳолатлардан ҳимоя қилиш механизмларини ишлаб чиқиши даркор. Оилада доимо аҳиллик ва тотувликнинг ҳукм суриши оиланинг муқаддаслигини ва даҳлсизлигини таъминлайди. Зеро, ҳаётда чинакам, тўлақонли инсоний бахтни инъом этадиган ёки аксинча, ҳар томонлама таъминланган бўлишга қарамасдан бахтини яримта қиладиган ҳам оилавий ҳаётдир. Ёшларни оилавий ҳаётга тайёрлаш, турли келишмовчиликлардан сақланишга ўргатиш лозим. Ота-она фарзандига шажараси ҳақида, аждодлари борасида амалий кўрсатмалар бериши керак.

Биз учун фарзанд тарбиясида маънавий асос бор. Шарқ алломаларининг оила ҳақидаги пурҳикмат фикрларини, оилавий

муносабатлар ҳақидаги ҳадисларни ўрганиш орқали соғлом турмуш тарзини оқилона режалаштириш мумкин. Шундай экан, ёш авлодни маънавий жиҳатдан баркамол, замонамизнинг муносиб кишилари қилиб камолга етказиш ишларини янада такомиллаштириш ва энг муҳими соғлом эътиқодни тарбиялаш ишларига эътибор қаратмоқ лозим. Тарбиявий жараён ўта масъулиятли ва оғир кечадиган жараёндир. Агар жамиятнинг ҳар бир индивидуал шахсга бўлган талаби унинг баркамол инсон бўлиб шаклланишидан иборат эканлигини эътиборга олсак, тарбиянинг нақадар муҳимлигини кўрамиз. Инсоннинг маънавий маданияти шундай бир уммонки, унинг сеҳрли сирларини оча борган сари янги-янги қирралари мавж ура бошлайди. Инсоннинг маънавий фазилатлари уни қанчалик юксакларга кўтарса, аксинча салбий жиҳатлари уни тубанликка судрайди. Инсон хулқ-одобининг бу икки жиҳатини унинг ички дунёси, маънавиятини ўлчовчи тарозининг икки палласига қўйилган юкларга ўхшатиш мумкин. Инсон маънавий жиҳатдан салбий томонга ҳам, ижобий томонга ҳам мойиллик ҳолатида бўлади, натижада кутилмаган низолар келиб чиқиши мумкин. Инсоннинг маънавий дунёқараши қанчалик соғлом бўлса, у шунчалик пасткашлик ботқоғига ботишдан йироқ бўлади ва аксинча, инсон қанчалик тубанликда бўлса, уни бу тубанликдан тортиб олиш шунчалик мушкул бўлади. Шудгорда маданий ўсимликларга қараганда ёввойи ўтлар тезроқ илдиз отганидек, ахлоқ борасида тубанлашиш осон, лекин юксалиш қийин.

Ҳаётдаги ўзгаришлар оила ёки ижтимоий муҳит таъсири остида рўй берсада, эътиқоднинг соғломлиги инсонни юриш туришини тартибга солади.

Одамнинг қалби, онги доимо ҳаётбахш соғлом ғояга эҳтиёж сезиб яшайди. Жамият ҳаётида соғлом ғоя устивор бўлмаса, одамларнинг қалби ва онгини ёт, зарарли ғоялар эгаллаб олади.

Бу борада Шарқона ва миллий қадриятларимиздан фойдаланиш, таълим-тарбия тизимида ҳаётга нисбатан ахлоқий муносабатни, мустаҳкам эътиқодни тарбиялаш муҳимдир. Тарихимиз ойдинлашгани сайин, ота-боболаримиз яратган маънавий мерос сарчашмалари янада мукаммаллик касб этмоқда. Шарқда азалдан комилликка интилиш ҳар томонлама олий қадрият даражасига кўтарилган. Шахснинг зоҳирий ва ботиний оламини, айниқса, қалб оламини ўрганиш, билиш, таҳлил этиш ғоятда қийин, бу руҳият билан боғлиқ ҳолатдир. Айниқса, оилавий масалаларда аждодлар меросидан унумли фойдаланиш бу борадаги ишларни мазмунан бойитади.

Биз одамларни дунёда яшагани учун эмас, балки ахлоқан етуклик даражасига кўтарилгани билан қадрлаймиз. Бу дунёдан доно ҳам, нодон ҳам, тўғри ҳам, эгри ҳам ўтади. Инсонга яхши ахлоқ шон-шуҳрат келтиради. Шу сабабли ўтганларга бир хил баҳо берилмайди. Саховатли ишлар билан қолдирилган яхши ном инсон учун иккинчи умрдир. Қуръони Каримда «Одам боласини ҳамма нарсада мукаррам этдим» дейилади. Бу

буюк инсоний шарафнинг қадрига етмоқ керак. Дунёда инсондан улуғ хилқат йўқ. Шунинг учун инсон гўзал хислатлар, яхши фазилатлар, соғлом эътиқод ва покиза умидлар билан комилликка интилиб яшаши керак. Инсонда ақл билан нафс туйғуси бўлиб, нафс худбинликни, «ўзим бўлай» фалсафасини яратади. Нафс домига тушган инсон ҳеч нарсадан тап тортмайди, ҳаром-хариждан ҳазар этмайди. Оқибатда у золим, риёкор бўлиб қолади, турли кўнгилхираликлар ва низоларнинг сабабчисига айланади. Эзгуликни англаш, маънавият чашмасини излаш инсон эътиқодини белгиловчи эҳтиёждир.

Фарзандларимизни озод ва демократик Ўзбекистоннинг муносиб ўғил-қизлари этиб тарбиялаш масаласи долзарб. Соғлом эътиқод баркамолликнинг белгисидир. Баркамолликка эришиш жамиятимизнинг бугуни, эртаси ва келажаги учун муҳим бўлган жараёндир. Ҳар томонлама баркамол бўлишга уриниш барча давр ва миллат кишиларига хос бўлган умуминсоний, боқий фазилатдир. Жамиятни ислоҳ қилишни ҳар биримиз ўзимиздан, оиламиздан бошламоғимиз керак. Бундай онгли ёндашув бизни ҳаёт қадриятларига яқинлаштиради, соғлом турмуш сари олиб боради.

Маърифатпарвар олим Ризоуддин Ибн Фахруддиннинг “Оила” асарида оилада фарзанд тарбияси масалаларига алоҳида эътибор берилган. Бир бола дунёга келуви бирла, унинг энг аввалги тарбия мактаби онасининг қучоғидир. (2.57) Оналар болаларининг бошидаги мақтовли тождирлар. (2.58) Болага гўзал тарбия берилмаса, шу ҳолнинг ўзи ҳам тарбиясизликка ўргатиш бўлур. (2.11) Буюк бир зот: “ҳар бир хотуннинг ақлини ўлчамоқчи бўлсангиз, унинг қўл остидаги болаларига боқинг!”, деган экан. (2.13) Хотун агар гўзал хулқли бўлса, бутун оиланинг роҳатидир. (2.22)

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ВЛИЯНИЕ НА МОРФОФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ СТРУКТУРУ ЩИТОВИДНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ БОЛЬНЫХ ДИФФУЗНЫМ ТОКСИЧЕСКИМ ЗОБОМ

Аннотация: По-прежнему актуальны мероприятия по подготовке щитовидной железы к предоперационному периоду и предупреждению его осложнений. В связи с этим изучались изменения в послеоперационном периоде в дополнение к традиционному лечению пациентов с лимфотропным введением гормонов и применением иммуномодуляторов. Проведено патогистологическое исследование полученных материалов, изменения в котором сопоставлены с изменениями традиционным способом. Сделаны выводы.

Ключевые слова: Тиреотоксические зобные, лимфатические, лимфоидные фолликулы.

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INFLUENCE ON THE MORPHOFUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF THYROID GLAND IN PATIENTS WITH DIFFUSE TOXIC GOITER

Annotation: Measures to prepare thyroid gland for the preoperative period and prevent its complications are still relevant. In this regard, changes in the postoperative period were studied in addition to the traditional treatment of patients with lymphotropic administration of hormones and the use of immunomodulators. A histopathological study of the obtained materials was carried out, the changes in which were compared with the changes obtained by the traditional way. The corresponding conclusions are drawn.

Keywords: Thyrotoxic goiter, lymphatic, lymphoid follicles.

Введение. Разработанные и внедрены методы лимфатические терапии существенно расширили возможности эффективной терапии. При лимфотропном способе введение инъекционные препараты приобретают пролонгированный характер влияния. Это связано с тем, что препараты в условиях медленного лимфотока, на своем пути продвижения от периферии к центру, задерживаются в регионарных лимфатических узлах и медленно порциально поступает в зоне патологического очага.(Выренков И. с соав 2012. Толстых П.И. с оав. 2012. Эгамов Ю.С с соав. 2019. Ярема И.В с соав. 2017.)

Ранее нами были показаны преимущества использования лимфотропного способа введения гормонов (преднизолон) и Т- активина в лечении диффузного токсического зоба (ДТЗ). Отмечено значительное усиление клинико- иммунологического эффекта.

Цель. Изучения отрицательного воздействия в комплексной комбинированной терапии преднизолоном и Т активином на морфологическую структуру щитовидной железы.

Материал и методы исследования. С 2016 по 2021 г в отделении абдоминальной хирургии Областного Многопрофильного Медицинского Центра с патологией эндокринной системы находились 198 больных. Из них 71 больных с диффузным токсическим зобом, которые изучили морфоструктура тканей щитовидных желез, удаленных путем геми или субтотальной резекции. У болных диффузного токсического зоба, получавших в дооперационном периоде традиционную тиреостатическую терапию (1–ая группа) и лимфотропную терапия с иммуномодуляторами Т –активин (2–ая группа). Основной группа составили 46 больных,

контрольной группа 25 больных. В качестве контрольная ипользовали щитовидную железу 10 здоровых лиц в возрасте от 20 до 48 года, погибших в результате несчастных случаев. Для гистологическое исследования кусочек ткан щитовидное железы, удаленной во время операции готовили по общепринятой методике с последующей окраской с гемотоксилин-эозином. Морфометрическое исследования проводились с исползованием стандартного окуляр микрометра.

Обсуждение полученных результатов. При микроскопическом изучении тканей щитовидной железы классическая гистологическая картина диффузного токсического зоба (высокий цилиндрический эпителий с сосочковыми разрастаниями в бедных коллоидом, неправильной звездчатой формы фолликула, пролиферация новых фолликулов) выявлена у 62% больных диффузного токсического зоба получавшей традиционную терапию, причем, у половины из ных типичная морфоструртура диффузного токсического зоба обнаружена не во всей железе (тотально), а в отдельных её участках. У остальных 40% гистоструктура щитовидной железы соответствовала таковой при эутиреоидном зобе. В группа больных, получавших дополнительно иммуномодуляторы, гистоструктура, соответствовавшая эутиреоидному зобу, обнаруживалось в 70 %. По всей вероятности, инволюция морфологических признаков диффузного токсического зоба наступает под влиянием предоперационной антитиреоидной подготовки больных и отражает ее эффективность. Кроме указанных изменений, выявлена различной выраженности лимфоцитарная инфилтрация ткани щитовидной железы. Иногда в ней встречались крупные лимфоидные фолликулы с центрами раздражения.

Результаты морфометрических исследований ткани щитовидное железы двух групп больных диффузного токсического зоба представлены в таблице. Во всех изучаемых группах морфометрические показатели имели тенденцию к изменению, однако у больных, получавших дополнительно лечение иммуностимуляторами, они меньше отличались от контрольных величин и не везде были статистические достоверны. Статистическин достоверны ($p<0,05$ – $p<0,01$) отклонения морфометрических параметров ткани шитовидной железы по сравнению с нормой выявлены у больных с ДТЗ с традиционной терапией: у них отмечено существенние размеров фолликулов, показателя Брауна, увеличение объёма ядер, высоты тиреоцитов, нарушение ядерно - цитоплазматических и стромально - паренхиматозных отношений.

Морфометрические показатели щитовидной железы больных ДТЗ (первая и вторая группы исследуемых)

Показатель	Контроль	Группы больных ДТЗ	
		Первая	Втарая
Диаметр фолликулов,мкм	96,6+5,2	76,4+5,3	82,5+4,6
Объём ядер тиреоцитов мкм^3	28,7+1,5	32,5+1,4	29,9+2,8
Высота тиреоцитов. мкм	4,9+0.1	5,5+0,1	5,3+0,2
Ядерно-цитоплазматические отношение	0,062+0,004	0,070+0,003	0,059+0,003
Стромально-паренхиматозные отношение	0,073+0,006	0,147+0,004	0,093+0,002
Показатель Браун	10,3+1,1	13,8+1,4	15,5+1,3

Приведенное примеры из группы с традиционной терапией

Примеры: № 1. Больной Г. 1982г. И.Б. № Гистологическое исследование показало, что железа сохраняется дольчатое строение, однако наблюдается резкое увеличение числа крупных фолликулов, переполненных коллоидом. Тиреоциты резко уплощенны, ядро округлые, пржаты к основанию клетки. Цитоплазма узким ободком окружает ядро. Между фолликулами соединительная ткань истончена.

№ 2. Больная Е. 1978 г. И.Б. № Структура органа резко нарушена. Дольчатость строения не просматривается. Фолликулов немного, они мелкие, различные послеоперационного периода форме. Сдавлены сильно развитой лимфогистицитарной инфильтрацией. В отдельных участках имеются крупные лимфоидные фолликулы. В имеющихся фолликулах тиреоциты кубической формы, имеются просветления на границе плазмелемма, тиреоциты – коллоид.

Примеры из 2ой группы больных с иммуномодулирующей терапией:

№ 1. Больная Т. 1988. Орган имеет сходное с нормой строение. Фолликулы в дольках органа различных размеров. Коллоид равномерно заполняет фолликулы. Лишь центрально расположенных дольках коллоид заполняет фолликулы несколько неравномерно. Тиреоциты кубической формы. Промежуточная ткань развита умеренно и инфильтрирована различными клетками. В этом случае имеются участки, где единичные фолликулы резко увеличенных размеров. В них тиреоциты уплощенны.

№ 2. Больная А. 1990. Паренхима органа имеет участки с нормальной структурой, а также участки с обильной лимфогистиоцитарной инфиль трацией. На срезе имеется даже один лимфоидный фолликул. Фолликулы в основном крупных размеров с коллоидом внутри них. Фолликулы выстланы кубиеским и низкокубическим эпителием. Ядра округлой формы. Межфолликулярная соединительная ткань на представленном снимке обычной структуры.

Заключение. На основании вышеизложенного можно сделать вывод, что иммуномодулирующая лимфатическая терапия преднизолоном и Т активином не только не оказывает какие – либо неблагоприятные воздействия на щитовидную железу больных диффузного токсического зоба, но и способствует ускорению процессов инволюции морфологических признаков диффузного токсического зоба, приближая состояние щитовидной железы к эутиреоидному.

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МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ШКОЛЕ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются некоторые аспекты преподавания русского языка в национальной школе. Также определяются важнейшие задачи обучения русскому языку в национальной школе.

Ключевые слова: Методика преподавания, связная речь, текст, языковой барьер, слог, ударение, сочинение.

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METHODS OF TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AT SCHOOL

Abstract: The article deals with some aspects of teaching the Russian language in a national school. The most important tasks of teaching the Russian language in the national school are also determined.

Keywords: Teaching methodology, coherent speech, text, language barrier, syllable, stress, composition.

Важнейшей задачей обучения русскому языку в национальной школе является развитие связной речи учащихся, что обусловлено принципом коммуникативной направленности обучения. Решение коммуникативных задач должно привести к тому, чтобы оканчивающие национальную школу хорошо владели родным и русским языками.

Процесс обучения коммуникативной деятельности на русском языке организуется на принципе тексто-центризма, или изучения языка на текстовой основе. Теоретическая разработка этого принципа в обучении русскому языку началась в 60-70-е годы, когда в понятие связной речи были включены не только речевая деятельность, но и результат акта коммуникации определённое речевое произведение, текст.

Использование художественных текстов эффективны лишь в том случае если преподаватель ведёт системную работу, параллельно связывая уроки языка с литературой. Именно языковой материал позволяет преподавателю раскрыть перед нерусскими школьниками богатство и красоту русского языка, а также увидеть закономерности русского языка, в результате чего у учащихся развивается орфографическая зоркость вырабатываются пунктуационные навыки и формируется мышление.

Рассмотрим некоторые аспекты преподавания русского языка в национальной школе:

1. Это языковой барьер. В узбекской школе доминантным является узбекский язык. Дети с русским языком контактируют в ситуации урока и во внеурочных мероприятиях. Многие старшеклассники не могут грамотно излагать своё мнение, не могут найти в русском языке эквиваленты слов при общении, соответственно вставляют слова из родного языка автоматически больше предпочитают отвечать на узбекском языке.

- незнание лексических значений некоторых слов, даже из контекста учащиеся не могут установить значение слова;

- на уроке некоторые учащиеся зачастую отмалчиваются из-за боязни допустить ошибки в речи. Таким учащимся нужна своевременная помощь учителя, лингвистическая поддержка до определённого времени.

2. Значительные трудности для учащихся узбекской школы представляет правильная постановка ударения в русских словах. В узбекском языке ударение обычно падает на последний слог слова (китоб, дангаса, яшил пушти). Ударение в русском языке разноместное и подвижное. Это значит, что в русских словах ударение может быть на любом слоге: торты, средства, отрочество, закупорить, добраться. Метод сопоставления произнесения слогов под ударением в родном и русском языках поможет определить причины нарушения акцентных норм, наметить методические приёмы обучения нормам ударения. Учащиеся часто анализируют не звуки, опираясь на законы устной речи, а буквы, которые изображают их в письменной речи. Например, словоформа тортов произносится с ударением на последнем слоге, хотя правильным считается звучание с ударением на первом слоге.

3. Существует трудность, связанная с различением существительных по одушевлённости и неодушевлённости. При постановке вопросов к существительным лошадь (от), корова (сигир),собака (ит), рыба (балик) учащиеся автоматически задают вопрос что ? (нарса).

4. На письме наблюдается замена букв щ-ч (маскировщик, очутился и др.) Порой орфаграфические ошибки носят самый элементарный характер и допускаются даже в часто употребляющихся словах: счастливый, честность.

5. Есть трудности при осмыслении учащимися глаголов движения. Если в русском языке движение по земле дифференцируется на движение пешком и при помощи транспорта, то в узбекском языке подобная дифференциация отсутствует: глаголы ехать и идти передаются одним словом (бормок). В итоге создаётся путаница между навыками в родной и русской речи.

6. Определение рода существительных. Трудность усвоения категории рода вызвана разными морфологическими способами обнаружения рода существительных. Род существительных с нулевым окончанием (конь степь) определяется по окончаниям Р.п. и по суффиксам. Существительные мужского рода в Р.п. имеют окончание –а, –я, а женского рода –окончание –и; суффиксы –тель, –арь указывают на принадлежность к мужскому роду (писатель, пахарь) а суффикс –ость – показатель женского рода (новость, гордость).

7. Наблюдается неправильное использование самых простых предлогов, которые то опускаются детьми, то заменяются (в – на, с – з). Значение предлогов передаются послелогами, различными аффиксами, падежной формой.

8. Допускаются ошибки, вызванные интерференцией родного языка обучающихся. Ничего общего нет в творительном и исходном падежах. Для успешного изучения падежей следует учитывать сходство и различие падежей русском и узбекском языках. 9. В русском языке имеются грамматические категории, которые отсутствуют в узбекском языке: род, виды глагола, предлоги, приставки.

10. При изучении синтаксиса необходимо учитывать то, что в узбекском языке сказуемое практически находится в конце предложения, только в лирических произведениях для рифмовки сказуемое может быть в начале предложения.

Другая проблема – это написание сочинений. Трудности в написании сочинений – рассуждений обусловлены слабо развитыми навыками аналитической работы со словом и текстом, отсутствием достаточной практики анализов текстов. Сочинения – это серьёзный источник для раздумий не только о школьном литературном образовании, но и об эффективности воздействия его на сердца воспитанников. Виды творческих работ разнообразны. Выбор их диктуется и требованием средней школы, и указаниями программы, федеральными стандартами образования и запросами жизни.

Следует обратить внимание на приёмы формулировки домашнего задания. Ученики при записи домашнего задания должны быть убеждены,

что оно является необходимым продолжением проведённого на уроке закрепления материала, без которого невозможно успешное восприятие последующего.

Такая установка заставит учащихся серьёзно относиться к домашнему заданию, особенно если они сами участвовали в его формулировке. Таким образом, в преподавании русского языка важным становится развитие личности школьника, способного жить и трудиться, творчески реализовывать себя в обществе.

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МЕТОДЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ ПО ФИЗИКИ И АСТРОНОМИИ

Аннотация: в статье приведены методы повышения профессиональной компетенции будущих учителей по физики и астрономии в педагогических вузах. Приведены основные компоненты профессиональной компетентности преподавателей.

Ключевые слова: профессиональная компетентность, будущие учителя по физики и астрономии, методы, профессионализм, компетентностный подход.

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METHODS OF IMPROVING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS IN PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY

Abstract: The article presents methods for improving the professional competence of future teachers in physics and astronomy in pedagogical universities. The main components of professional competence of teachers are given.

Keywords: professional competence, future teachers in physics and astronomy, methods, professionalism, competence approach.

В нашей статье мы приведём методы повышения профессиональной компетенции будущих учителей по физики и астрономии педагогических вузов.

Актуальность темы, состоит в том, что профессиональная компетентность является главной составляющей формирования личности педагога. Поэтому методы повышения профессиональной компетентности будущих учителей по физики и астрономии рассмотрены нами в этой статье.

Компетентность – это способность преподавателя действовать в ситуации неопределённости – чем выше неопределённость, тем значительнее профессиональная компетенция педагога.

Под профессиональной компетентностью понимаем совокупность профессиональных и личностных качеств, необходимых педагогу для успешной педагогической деятельности.

Профессионализм – это личные и профессиональные качества, которые педагог использует в процессе образовательной деятельности. Компетентный преподаватель в идеале должен в совершенстве владеть знаниями по своим предметам, знать методики обучения и воспитания будущих специалистов [1].

Высшим компонентом личности учителя – является его профессиональная компетентность.

Основными компонентами профессиональной компетентности является:

1.Социально – правовая компетентность – знания и умения в области взаимодействия с людьми, и владение приёмами профессионального общения и поведения;

2.Персональная компетентность – способность личности к постоянному профессиональному росту, повышению квалификации, возможностью реализовать себя в профессиональном труде;

3.Специальная компетентность – подготовленность к выполнению конкретных видов деятельности в образовании, умение решать профессиональные задачи и оценивать результат своего труда, способность приобрести знания и умения по специальности: «Физика и астрономия»;

4.Аутокомпетентность – представление о своих профессиональных характеристиках и владение технологиями по преодолению профессиональных педагогических затруднительных ситуаций;

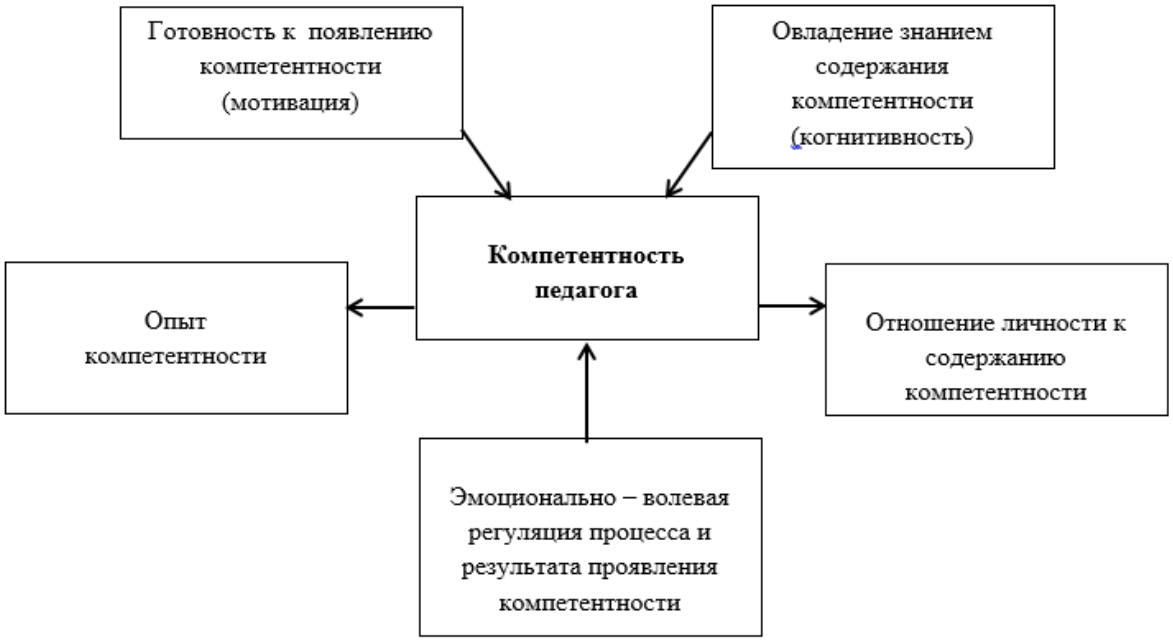
5.Экстремальная компетентность – способность педагога действовать во внезапно сложившихся ситуациях, например: природные катаклизмы и т. д [2].

Компетентность это личная характеристика, составляющее личное качество и минимальный опыт по отношению к педагогической деятельности в заданной сфере.

Компетентность является следствием обучения личности и формируется в процессе выполнения педагогического комплекса действий.

Компетентностный подход предполагает развитие других ключевых компетенций: узнавание различных проблем; формулировка; перевод проблемы в форму задачи; соотношение с контекстом полученной системы знаний; анализ и оценка результата [3].

Представим на рис. 1 Компетентный состав компетентности педагога



Содержание профессиональной компетентности состоит из совокупности различных компонентов, блоков:

- научно – теоретический блок (информационный) – круг знаний, которые необходимы для реализации данной компетентности;
- операционно – деятельностный блок, описывающий уровень владения субъектом алгоритмами, способами и опытом реализации деятельностных компонентов компетентности;
- личностно – психологический блок, отражает интеллектуальные, мотивационные, эмоционально – волевые структуры психики субъекта профессиональной деятельности.

Педагогическая деятельность, прежде всего, должна быть направлена на создание условий для реализации творческих способностей студентов, чтобы развить их познавательную активность. Педагог должен ставить перед собой задачи: создание условий для повышения качества знаний учащихся; использование традиционных методов и приёмов при обучении студентов - по физике и астрономии, а также современных инновационных технологий и методов.

Творческий учитель способен к экспериментальной, демонстрационной деятельности, способен развить у учеников творческого мышления, исследовательские умения и навыки. На уроках в школе будущий бакалавр по специальности физика и астрономия должен формировать у учеников способность самостоятельно и креативно мыслить, самостоятельно применять знания, а также мотивацию к предмету. Для достижения этих целей можно использовать различные технологии: игровые, проблемное обучение, групповые, кейс – метод и т.

д. Рекомендуется для эффективного обучения студентов направления физика и астрономия применять ИКТ – технологии. Это даёт возможность студентов работать с информацией, развивать коммуникативные способности и других компетенции.

Мы изучили различную педагогическую литературу, и выделили группу профессиональных компетенций, которыми, на наш взгляд должен владеть будущий педагог по физики и астрономии.

1.Когнитивные компетенции – совокупность знаний по преподаваемой дисциплине, а также педагогики, психологии (смежные науки: математика, химия и т.д.); уровень компетентности преподавателя в вопросах содержания предмета, методов обучения и воспитания; знание методов научно – педагогического исследования;

2.Профессионально – технологические компетенции – включают знания по физике и астрономии, об основных типах планирования, прогнозирования учебного процесса, современных технологий обучения, умение конструировать различные виды образовательной деятельности; владение современными инновационными методами и технологиями обучения [4].

3.Психологические компетенции – это насколько преподаватель может строить отношения с учащимися, знание возрастной физиологии, возрастной психологии. Преподаватель, умеющий выявлять личную особенность характера, направленность обучаемого, а также учитывать эмоциональное состояние студента на учебном занятии.

4. Коммуникативные компетенции – это такая организация педагогического взаимодействия, при которой создаётся общность преподавателя и студентов, сохраняется индивидуальность каждого из них, формирование психологической готовности к сотрудничеству между ними.

5. Профессионально – информационные компетенции – это уровень знаний, умений и навыков, позволяющие ориентироваться в информационном пространстве.

6. Ценностно – смысловые компетенции: (инновации, креативность) знание форм творческой педагогической деятельности, умение применять инновационные методы и технологии, измерить их результат, участвовать в мероприятиях по обмену опытом.

7.Рефлексивно – педагогические компетенции, показывают – насколько педагог умеет критически оценивать процесс и результат своей педагогической деятельности [4].

Профессия педагога является управляющей. Чтобы управлять развитием личности учащихся, необходимо быть компетентным. Под понятием профессиональной компетентности педагога, понимается способность специалиста успешно решать задачи профессиональной деятельности. Одним из главных условий обеспечения конкурентно

способности учебного заведения, является уровень профессиональной компетентности преподавателей, определяющий уровень подготовки будущих специалистов. Способность и готовность педагогов работать в новых условиях – это фактор, влияющий на успешную реализацию задач в образовании. Преподаватель должен уметь сочетать профессиональные базовые знания и инновационность мышления, также применять исследовательский подход к решению конкретных педагогических задач. Формирование профессиональных компетенций будет успешным, если педагог будет работать над собой, знать суть содержания и задачи профессиональной компетентности [5].

Профессиональную компетентность преподавателя можно рассмотреть как явление, состоящее из многих фактов, которая включает в себя систему теоретических знаний педагога и возможности их использования в конкретных педагогических ситуациях, показатели его педагогической культуры (ораторское искусство, стиль общения с учениками, отношение к своей деятельности). Именно в процессе обучения могут быть заложены и развиваться качества будущего специалиста – конкурентно способного выпускника. При обучении студентов основам профессиональной компетенции на занятиях важно установить с ними межличностный контакт, создать соответствующую мотивацию. В процессе организации учебной деятельности преподаватель может столкнуться с противоречием, возникающем между требованием к будущему специалисту по физике и астрономии и уровнем общей подготовки студентов, их мотивации к познавательной деятельности [5].

При обилии новых знаний по предметам, которые студенты получают на занятиях по Курсу астрономии, студенты не могут самостоятельно выбирать нужную им информацию. Причина – неумение применять на практике имеющиеся знания по физике и астрономии, пассивная позиция, слабые коммуникационные способности которые мешают общению со студентами своей группы. Это может снизить профессиональную компетентность будущих учителей по физике и астрономии.

Основными направлениями повышения методов профессиональной компетентности преподавателя являются: представление, изучение педагогического опыта, который обеспечивает непрерывный профессиональный рост преподавателей. Это может быть применение современных педагогических методов и технологий обучения, психолого – педагогические аспекты образовательного процесса, современные технологии – организация самостоятельной работы студентов во внеаудиторное время (например, вечерние наблюдения в телескоп), организационно – педагогическое обеспечение образовательного процесса.

Планирование и организация работы по повышению профессиональной компетентности будущих учителей по физике и

астрономии педагогических вузов осуществляется методическим отделом образовательного учреждения, а также преподавателями, проводящими занятия у этих студентов.

Задача преподавателя в области повышения методов профессиональной компетентности будущих учителей физики и астрономии является адаптация начинающих педагогов, к условиям работы в общеобразовательных школах, поддержка их инновационной, научно – исследовательской деятельности.

Профессиональная компетентность учителя – как комплексная характеристика конкретного преподавателя даёт возможность осуществить будущим специалистам педагогическую деятельность в общеобразовательных школах и профессиональных колледжах с академическими лицеями, с реализацией на высоком уровне трудовых функций, определённых в стандартах образования. Важным для педагогической деятельности, как творческого процесса, является понимание многообразия педагогических задач и возможности их решений, понимание уровня своего педагогического мастерства и его развития, желание совершенствоваться [6].

Есть много факторов влияющих на формирование и развитие ключевых компетенций у будущих специалистов по физики и астрономии, например активные методы овладения знаниями, направленными на развитие навыков и умений, применения их в своей будущей профессиональной деятельности.

В системе традиционного обучения, студенты не могут выбирать деятельность, процесс идёт односторонне, лишает студентов инициативы, и таким образом педагог может потерять способность критического анализа своей деятельности. Традиционные методы обучения это: рассказ, лекция, объяснение, подразумевает пассивность студентов – они только слушают и смотрят. Новые требования – перед студентами ставится задача повышения активности на занятие, применять интерактивные и инновационные методы обучения. Интерактивное обучение – это способ познания, при совместной деятельности студентов, все участники образовательного процесса – взаимодействуют друг с другом, идёт обмен информации, моделируется ситуация, погружение в реальную атмосферу сотрудничества по решению проблемы. При интерактивном обучении почти все студенты оказываются вовлечёнными в образовательный процесс. Эти технологии рассматриваются, как эффективный метод обучения, и является перспективным подходом к современному обучению [7].

Инновация – это средство и процесс, который предполагает введения чего- то нового в образовательную среду. Каждый преподаватель может сам создать условия для успешного введения в учебный процесс инновационных технологий.

Приоритетными принципами качества образования становятся личностно – ориентированный и развивающий характер образовательных программ обучения; проблемность содержания образования.

Лекционные занятия, например по Курсу астрономии – являются распространённой формой обучения и одностороннее изложение больших объёмов информации. Понятие активная учебная лекция, когда преподаватель в ходе изложения материала делится знаниями и активизирует процесс обучения следующим образом: прерывает лекцию вопросами по теме, анализом случаев из жизни и практики, имеет место фрагменты дискуссии, демонстрация компьютерных слайдов и видео на экране с помощью проектора.

Выводы: Мы можем сделать выводы о том, что большое значение в становлении личности педагога, играет повышение профессиональной компетенции и различных методов в её достижении. В данной статье мы привели факторы, которые могут повлиять на понижение профессиональных компетенций будущих учителей по физики и астрономии. Также полно раскрыты методы, повышающие педагогическую профессиональную компетентность будущих специалистов.

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ФИЗИКА В ОФТАЛЬМОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯХ

Рассмотрен один из самых распространенных методов исследования глазного дна-офтальмоскопия, как с позиции пациента (личный опыт обращения к окулисту и испытанный дискомфорт при искусственном расширении зрачка, неприятные ощущения при освещении вспышкой яркого света и последующее снижение качества зрения), так и с научно-методической точки зрения: проведен обзор существующих офтальмологических методов исследования, рассмотрены физические и биологические процессы происходящие в глазах под действием яркого света и вынесена на обсуждение с врачами- офтальмологами возможность альтернативы существующему методу, с целью разработки щадящего, исключающего искусственное расширение зрачка, эффективного метода исследования. Предлагается использовать возможность фотосъемки в области инфракрасного диапазона электромагнитного излучения, обладающего информативностью и безопасностью для пациента.

Ключевые слова: *глазное дно, широкий зрачок, воздействие яркого света, сужение зрачка, объективы ночного видения, монокуляры, препараты для расширения зрачка, искусственно расширенный зрачок, побочные эффекты, электромагнитное излучение, инфракрасный диапазон.*

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PHYSICS IN OPHTHALMOLOGICAL RESERCH

Considered one of the most common methods of examining the fundus – ophthalmoscopy, firstly, from the patient's point of view (personal experience of contacting an optometrist and experienced discomfort with artificial pupil dilation, unpleasant sensations when illuminated by a flash of bright light and

subsequent deterioration in the quality of vision), secondly, from a scientific and methodological point of view: a review of existing ophthalmological research methods, physical and biological processes occurring in the eyes under the influence of bright light and submitted for discussion with doctors - ophthalmologists can introduce innovations and alternatives to existing method in order to develop effective research method that is sparing human health and exclude artificial pupil dilation. It is proposed to use the possibilities of photographing in the infrared range of electromagnetic radiation, which have informative value and safety for the study of the fundus.

Keywords: fundus, wide pupil, exposure to bright light, pupil constriction, night vision lens, monocular, drugs for pupil dilation, artificially dilated pupil, side effects, electromagnetic radiation, infrared range.

Зрение человека в наши дни подвержено многим вредным воздействиям и требует постоянной проверки у врача офтальмолога. Но, к сожалению, один из самых эффективных и информативных методов диагностики- офтальмоскопия причиняет пациентам ряд определенных неудобств. Выносится на обсуждение с врачами -офтальмологами возможность альтернативы существующей методике.

Органы зрения человека являются сложной оптической и биологической системой. Почти всю жизненную информацию мы получаем с помощью зрения, на долю которого в современных условиях падает огромная нагрузка и неизбежным является увеличение количества глазных заболеваний. Несмотря на достаточное количество прогрессивных современных методов обследования [1-2] зачастую пациентам приходится испытывать дискомфорт и побочные эффекты после некоторых диагностических процедур, требующих искусственного расширения зрачка. Как известно, в современной медицине широко используется *офтальмоскопия* - осмотр глазного дна с помощью специального инструмента- фундус-линзы, который позволяет оценивать сетчатку, диск зрительного нерва, сосуды глазного дна, а также находить различные изменения: места повреждений сетчатки и их расположение, степень тяжести заболевания, выявить другие патологии, которые могут привести к различным обратимым и необратимым болезненным процессам. Кроме того, благодаря развитию науки и техники, добавляется возможность не только осматривать и диагностировать, но и фотографировать глазное дно. Эти исследования проводиться по-разному: прямыми и косвенными наблюдениями, с узким и широким зрачком[1]. Но довольно часто, когда мы посещаем окулиста, исследования проводятся через искусственно расширенный зрачок, путем введения специальных препаратов, расширяющих зрачок, затем глаз освещается яркой вспышкой света (см.рис.1).

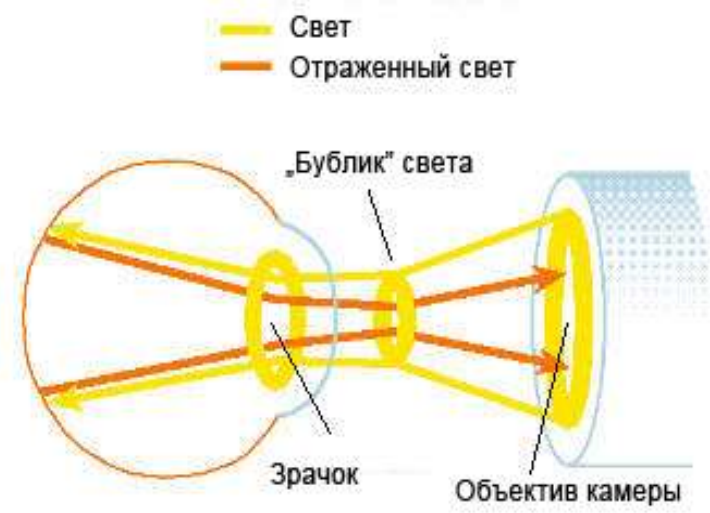


Рис.1. Диаграмма устройства для освещения глаза яркой вспышкой света.

Офтальмологи полагают, что абсолютных противопоказаний для проведения офтальмоскопии нет. В некоторых случаях отказываться от выполнения такого исследования приходится при следующих состояниях и заболеваниях:

- боязнь яркого света – это также затрудняют исследование, и оно становится недостаточно информативным;

- некоторые изменения в структуре хрусталика или стекловидного тела – это также может оказать отрицательное воздействие на процедуру исследования;

- невозможность применения средств для расширения зрачков при некоторых заболеваниях: без расширения зрачков врач не сможет качественно изучить состояние глазного дна.

Во время проведения офтальмоскопии пациент некоторое время испытывает неприятные ощущения от воздействия яркого света, направленного в глаза. В связи с этим, после исследования у него может наблюдаться головокружение и появление «пятен» перед глазами. Эти ощущения присутствуют, если для проведения офтальмоскопии не применялись расширяющие зрачки вещества, но если такие средства применялись, то неприятные ощущения продолжаются на протяжении 3-5 часов и более. Именно поэтому после такой процедуры не следует водить автомобиль или сразу выходить на улицу, работать на компьютере или читать, для защиты глаз от яркого света неплохо использовать затемненные очки, а иногда может понадобиться помощь сопровождающего.

В обязательном порядке осматриваются оба глаза, даже если есть проблемы только с одним из них, то есть в здоровый глаз также вводится вспомогательное вещество. Как известно, сократительная способность зрачка является естественной защитной функцией от избыточной доли

ультрафиолетового излучения и избыточной доли излучения видимого спектра, а находясь долгое время в принудительно расширенном состоянии зрачок не уберегает глаз от проникновения огромной нежелательной нагрузки и не всегда затемненные очки помогают избежать этого воздействия. Состояние нездорового глаза еще более усугубляется. Офтальмологами разрабатываются современные, щадящие глаз методы подачи света, со встроенными реостатами, позволяющими регулировать яркость освещения глазного дна до минимальной, достаточной для исследований. Но все эти методики не исключают искусственного расширения зрачка для исследований, не избавляют пациентов от действия химических препаратов на глаз, с возможными побочными эффектами, не избавляют пациента от психологического дискомфорта. Кроме того, использование средств, расширяющих зрачок, даже кратковременного воздействия, имеет большое количество противопоказаний и может осложняться аллергическими реакциями и потребовать использования противоаллергических препаратов. С большой осторожностью следует применять такие препараты в детском и пожилом возрасте (хотя не всегда этика исследования бывает соблюдена- просто ассистент офтальмолога закапывает в глаза мидриатик без лишних вопросов и разрешения пациента). Решением такой проблемы могут стать изложенные ниже рассуждения и предложения.

Как известно, человеческий глаз способен видеть в узком диапазоне и только видимого спектра (этот диапазон составляет очень малую долю от всего электромагнитного спектра излучения). Весь спектр, изученного в настоящее время, электромагнитного излучения делится на семь частей в соответствие с длиной волны электромагнитного излучения: коротковолновой (до 0,1 нм) -гамма излучение, рентгеновский, ультрафиолетовый. Затем идет видимый человеком свет от фиолетового до красного с длиной волны от 380 до 760 нанометров, инфракрасный с длиной волны до 1 миллиметра, микроволновой и радиоволны (с длиной волны измеряемой в метрах). За порогом видимого человеку света изображение не оканчивается и там, где человеческий глаз не может видеть, приходят на помощь приборы на основе цифровых камер ночного видения, или оптическое оборудование, позволяющее получать изображения в инфракрасной области спектра. Кроме того, такие съемки обладают также большой глубиной считывания и не требуют какого- либо облучения, введения контрастных или иных веществ. Используя такой подход фотографирование будет вестись в полной темноте при естественном расширении зрачка и без применения препаратов, способствующих расширению зрачков, не потребуется освещения яркой вспышкой света. При современном уровне развития приборостроения возможно оснащать камеры высокочувствительными цифровыми преобразователями невидимого изображения в видимое и позволяющими

получать от 20 и более кратных увеличенных изображений в инфракрасной области. Как известно, любое тело излучает и поглощает инфракрасное излучение. Таким же образом излучают и поглощают инфракрасное излучение все ткани и клетки человеческого организма, все сосуды и капилляры. Там, где человеческий глаз не воспринимает инфракрасное излучение, некоторые животные, например рыбы пираньи, змеи способны видеть, это же излучение видят кровососущие насекомые. Известным фактом является то, что комары, обладающие инфракрасным зрением, находят для питания насыщенные кровеносными сосудами участки тела. Современное инфракрасное видение обладает довольно-таки широкими возможностями съемки как по глубине проникновения, так и по разрешающей способности, которые смогут распознать ИК излучение испускаемое тканями и нервными волокнами глазного дна даже сквозь толщину стекловидного тела глазного яблока. Уже сегодня разработчиками представлены коротковолновые высокочувствительные к инфракрасному излучению и поглощению камеры так, называемые SWIR (Short Wave Infra Red) камеры, способные распознавать поглощение и отражение инфракрасного излучения различными материалами с большой проникающей способностью [3-6]. Сопоставим: офтальмоскопы дают увеличение изображения от 5-ти кратного- прямая офтальмоскопия, до 15-кратного обратная офтальмоскопия [2]. Разработчики инфракрасной техники предлагают широкий спектр приборов, но многие из них пока используются в основном для художественной фотосъемки. Такая техника вполне может быть применима для медицинских исследований, однако для этого требуются определенные конструктивные доработки в плане повышения выдержки, разработки специальных фильтров, подбора диапазона инфракрасной съемки, так как область инфракрасного спектра простирается в довольно-таки широком диапазоне. Каждый удаленный рельеф дает свои спектры излучения. К таким исследованиям возможно подключить и высокочувствительные пирометры оптического излучения в инфракрасной области, тогда возможно получить дополнительную информацию в виде сканирования рельефов глазного дна по температуре. Специалисты по фотографии используют различные методики «чувствительности» с помощью специальных фильтров, подбора выдержек. В этом случае не придется облучать глаз яркой вспышкой, чтобы увидеть удаленные рельефы сквозь стекловидное тело, приборы будут считывать ИК излучение самой структуры глаза. При таком подходе процедура исследований в офтальмологии станет безопасной для пациентов и более эффективной, т.к. будут устранены еще и погрешности от влияния химических препаратов на сократительную способность мышц глаза, от воздействия, оказанного химическими препаратами на ткани и сосуды глаза, диагностика станет еще более приближенной к истине, изображения также могут быть сохранены в историю болезни. Конечно, в

этой области придется в содружестве поработать многим специалистам: разработчикам фотографической техники, разработчикам медицинской аппаратуры, физикам, занимающимся исследованием оптических систем и офтальмологам. Решение этой актуальной проблемы должно стать делом ближайшего будущего.

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ НРАВСТВЕННО-ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ СЛУШАТЕЛЕЙ ИНСТИТУТА ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ РАБОТНИКОВ НАРОДНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

В статье раскрыты педагогическое основы повышения нравственно - эстетическое культуры слушателей института повышения квалификации работников народного образования. Сделан ввод, что основным факторам в повешении нравственно - эстетической культуры педагогов является внеаудиторные мероприятия и беседа «Круглым столом», а также лабораторные занятия.

Ключевые слова: нравственно - эстетическая культура, слушатель, мероприятия, институт повышения квалификация, беседа, «Круглым столом», лабораторные занятия.

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INCREASING THE MORAL AND AESTHETIC CULTURE OF STUDENTS OF THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION WORKERS

The article reveals the pedagogical foundations for improving the moral and aesthetic culture of students at the Institute for Advanced Studies of Public Education Workers. The input is made that the main factors in the hanging of the moral and aesthetic culture of teachers are extracurricular activities and the "Round Table" conversation, as well as laboratory classes.

Key words: moral and aesthetic culture, listener, events, advanced training institute, conversation, "Round table", laboratory classes.

В условиях социально - экономического и духовно - просветительского развития республики Узбекистан важное место занимает повешения нравственно - эстетическое культуры работников народного образования. Так как нравственно - эстетическое культура возвышает человека и поднимает его на новый уровень всестороннего развития личности. Недаром Президент Республики Ш.М.Мирзияев подчеркивал: «Мы мобилизуем все силы и возможности нашего государства и общества для того, чтобы наша молодёжь обладала самостоятельным мышлением, высоком интеллектуальным и духовным потенциалом, ни в одной сфере не уступала своем сверстникам из других стран, была счастлива и уверенна в своём будущем» [1].

Практика показывает, что из-за недостаточной художественно-эстетический информированности самих учителей и руководителей школ приобщение школьников к мировой культуре осуществляется плохо, недостаточно организованно, бессистемно. Единственно правильным, как показывает практика, является педагогически грамотно организованная работа по совершенствованию обще эстетической культуры руководителей шкод на факультетах подготовки и повышения квалификации отделов народного образования.

Одним из важных факторов повышения нравственно - эстетической культуры слушателей института повышения квалификации работников народного образования является их духовно-нравственной подготовки. Исходя из этого положения доктор философских наук, академик Е. Юсупов подчёркивает, «По мере того как человек развивается умственно и нравственно, познает и осваивает достижения науки и техники, увеличивается опыт общественного развития, влияние духовных факторов на жизнь общества. В результате развитие общества находится под сознательным управлением человека» [2].

Это нацеливает в курсах целесообразно принимать духовно-нравственные формы повышения квалификации работников народного образования. Так, как руководители нуждаются по учении всестороннего знания организации смотров и конкурсов художественной самодеятельности, школьных фестивалей искусств, диспутов, слетов и олимпиад, конференций, посвященных различным видам искусств.

Исходя из этого наш институт повышения квалификации работников народного образования обращает особое внимание на обще эстетическую подготовку слушателей. В курсовые мероприятия включены такие формы работы со слушателями факультета как спецкурсы, спец семинары по актуальным вопросам основ нравственно - эстетического воспитания и художественного развития школьников» модели разнообразных педагогических ситуаций, деловые игры по нравственно - эстетическому воспитанию школьников, беседы за "круглым столом", лабораторные занятия, посещениями анализ воспитательных мероприятий. В каждом

потоке еженедельно организуется методический день, где слушатели обмениваются своим опытом, обсуждая такие темы, как "Социально психологические проблемы нравственно - эстетического воспитания", "Эстетическое воспитание в семье", "Взаимодействие семьи и школы по нравственно - эстетическому воспитанию", "Этика и эстетика педагогического труда", "Методика работы по организации художественного творчества учащихся", "Формы и метода работы руководителя школы по эстетическому воспитанию" и другие.

Вместе с тем на лекциях и семинарах находят широкое и всестороннее изучение проблемы воспитания основ эстетической культуры и развития художественных способностей педагогов и учащихся. При посещении воспитательных мероприятий, проводимых в базовых школах города Бухары и Бухарской области, слушатели подробно рассматривают вопросы планирования их деятельности, состояние нравственно - эстетической воспитанности школьников, изучают практику функционирования кабинетов пения, литературы, изо, учебного труда.

В каждом потоке организуются вечера отдыха и дружбы, где слушателей вооружают методикой организации и проведения вечеров. Широко используются научно-практический конференции, семинары - практикумы, смотры - конкурсы, методические письма и рекомендации, стенды, альбомы, телепередачи, культпоходы, просмотр и анализ кинофильмов, театральных представлений и т.д. В целом на факультете сложилась и действует четкая и достаточно эффективная система работы.

Опит показывает, что в формирование нравственно - эстетической культуры слушателей института повышения квалификации работников народного образования важное место занимает современное искусство художников – земляков, которые их творчество демонстрируется в выставочных залах на улицах и музеях. Отношение к этой демонстрации, во многом неоднозначному и спорному, искусству слушателей института повышения квалификации работников народного образования имеет также немаловажное значения для развития у них нравственно - эстетическое культуры.

Учёт двух важных внеаудиторных мероприятий (духовно - просветительская работа и современное творческого процесса) оказывают широкие возможности в повешении нравственно - эстетической культуры, так как отношение к художественно - историческое ценностям родного края помогает развивать у слушателей чувство патриотизма, гуманизма, любви к родной земле, а так же, как пишет Н.Г.Пешкова: “... адекватное восприятие, стремление понять особенности современного искусства дают возможность формировать установки на уважение к плюрализму мнений, терпимость и понимание в межличностных отношения, неприемлемость авторитарного стиля поведения.”[3]

Как показывает опит и продиктует научно-педагогический теория важнейшей предпосылкой формирования нравственно - эстетической культуры слушателей института повышения квалификации работников народного образования является наличие нравственных, художественно-эстетический потребности, интересов личности, которые представляет основу нравственно - эстетического отношения и тем самим является аргументированным показателем потенциального развития человека. Следовательно, как утверждает Х.Х.Габрал «... чтобы нравственно - эстетический опыт личности стал основой ее формирования, а также ценностных нравственнее - эстетических установок и чувств, важно в деятельности учитывать единство предмета действия и мотива.» [4].

Таким образом, повышение нравственно - эстетической культуры слушателей института повышения квалификации работников народного образования базируется на взаимосвязи внеурочной и художественно – творческой работы местных художников – литературоведов, в котором формируются нравственно - эстетическое мировоззрение личности, навыки избирательного подхода к ценностям, а также проводимым мероприятиям влиявшие на сознание и поведение человека и совершенстве является, предметном нравственно – эстетического совершенства.

Подводя вышеизложенных мыслей, можно сказать что повышение нравственно - эстетической культуры слушателей института повышения квалификации работников народного образования как важнейшей характеристики их всестороннего развития личности в целом мы рассматриваем в качестве необходимого аспекта в современной системе народного образования Узбекистана. Это дал возможность рекомендовать следующее:

1. Разработка комплексной системы нравственно - эстетической культуры обучающихся курса повышения квалификации и координация деятельности отдельных лиц, общественных организаций, семей, сообществ по ее реализации.

2. Во внеаудиторных мероприятиях необходимо организовать коротких экскурс по жизни и деятельности великих ученых аль-Бухари, аль-Фергани, аль-Фараби, аль-Беруни, Ибн Сини, Алишера Навои, Камолиддин Бехзод и других, которые способствуют повышение нравственно – эстетическое культуры слушателей курс института повышения квалификации работников народного образования.

3. Эффективность реформ в организации и проведении дней нравственно - эстетического просвещения в институтах повышения квалификации работников народного образования, дальнейшее развитие практического сотрудничества с информационными ресурсными центрами, дворцами культуры, театрами и музеями по ознакомлению с мировыми событиями.

4. Культурно-массовый мероприятия на темы «Нравственность XXI века – каким она должна быть», «Независимость и нива добра – место эстетичности», «Узбекистан – родина моя» с целью формирования у слушателей чувства национальной гордости и патриотизма: диалоги, телепередачи, дебаты, чтения стихов, проведение конкурсов на регулярной основе.

5. Переподготовка и повышение квалификации учителей в целях повышения эффективности преподавания общественных наук, в частности, «Идея национальной независимости: основные понятия и принципы», «Основы духовности», «Педагогика» на основе использования передовых технологий, нетрадиционных форм обучения в целях повышения нравственно - эстетической культуры слушателей.

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ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ И КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

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ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ БАНКОВСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ В УСЛОВИЯХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ

Аннотация. Стремительное распространение цифровых технологий, часто называемое в научной среде термином «цифровая революция», коренным образом меняет экономический уклад, формирует новые условия функционирования рынков и влияет на смену традиционного бизнес-ландшафта. В условиях глобализации политические события и их экономические последствия, переход к новому технологическому укладу, жесткая регуляторная нагрузка и повышенная конкуренция бросают вызов всем финансово-кредитным организациям. В работе изучаются некоторые особенности цифровой трансформации банковского сектора национальной экономики. Проанализированы преимущества трансформационных изменений в финансовом секторе. Рассмотрены векторы цифровизации и трансформации банковского сектора.

Ключевые слова: Банковская система, цифровизация, цифровая трансформация, цифровые технологи, цифровые банки, цифровизация финансовой системы, цифровой банкинг.

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TRANSFORMATION OF THE BANKING SYSTEM IN THE CONDITIONS OF TRANSFORMATION

Abstract. The rapid spread of digital technologies, often referred to in the scientific community by the term "digital revolution", radically changes the economic structure, forms new conditions for the functioning of markets and

affects the change of the traditional business landscape. In the context of globalization, political events and their economic consequences, the transition to a new technological order, a tough regulatory burden and increased competition challenge all financial and credit organizations. The paper studies some features of the digital transformation of the banking sector of the national economy. The advantages of transformational changes in the financial sector are analyzed. The vectors of digitalization and transformation of the banking sector are considered.

Keywords: Banking system, digitalization, digital transformation, digital technologies, digital banks, digitalization of the financial system, digital banking.

В основу любой экономической трансформации заложены изменения, ключевым аспектом которых является изменение подхода к ведению предпринимательства [1-12]. Траекторию развития коммерческих банков определяет совокупность факторов внешней среды, характеризующейся на данном этапе нестабильностью и повышенными рисками. Ключевым фактором, определяющим смену парадигмы деятельности банков, становятся изменившиеся потребности клиентов. Уже сейчас поколения Y и Z проявляют большую лояльность к цифровым компаниям, нежели к традиционным игрокам. Вследствие этого перед банками стоит задача осуществить переход на новый формат своей деятельности, внедряя прорывные технологии и инновационные подходы к управлению, чтобы обеспечить выживание на рынке в долгосрочной перспективе. Ведущие финансово-кредитные институты глобального масштаба активно проводят мероприятия по адаптации к новым условиям, что формирует новые стандарты в области банковского предпринимательства [13-22].

В настоящее время национальные финансово-кредитные организации также занимаются подобными вопросами, однако сталкиваются с рядом проблем:

- во-первых, некоторые банки пытаются выйти на новый технологический уровень только за счёт точечных изменений, не рассматривая совокупность процессов как систему, требующую гармоничного воздействия для создания устойчивых конкурентных преимуществ,
- во-вторых, инновационные инициативы часто встречают неприятие как со стороны сотрудников отдельных подразделений, так и топ-менеджмента, что создает потребность в формировании единого понимания трансформационного процесса на всех уровнях организации, которое должно опираться на научно обоснованную теоретическую базу.

Именно поэтому чрезвычайно актуальным является теоретический анализ эволюции банковского дела, поиск и построение модели

проведения трансформации коммерческих банков, соответствующей лучшим мировым практикам и стандартам, но адаптированной с учетом национальных особенностей, что повысит конкурентоспособность и усилит позиции на международном рынке отечественных финансово-кредитных организаций в сложившихся условиях.

В научной литературе сейчас выдвигается достаточно много положений о грядущем технологическом перевороте [22-39]. Наиболее интересными с экономической точки зрения являются указания на наступление шестого большого цикла Кондратьева, сроки которого определяют 2022-2050 годами. В качестве основ хозяйственных и сервисных процессов прогнозируются нано-, био-, инфо- и когнитивные технологии, которые принято идентифицировать как NBIC-технологии. Центрами распространения данных технологий определяются США, ЕС и Япония, лидирующие в соответствующих исследованиях и разработках. Однако, несмотря на нынешнее лидерство указанных центров, одной из главных черт NBIC-технологий является уже развертывающийся синергетический эффект, что в значительной мере выравнивает стартовые условия для различных государств и их национальных экономических систем. Поэтому при всей критичности современного положения, отечественная экономика не утратила шанса на прорывное технологическое развитие, которое положено в основу стратегии социально-экономического развития. Однако именно этот шанс во многом зависит от эффективности банковской деятельности и активности кредитования реального сектора национальной экономики. Взаимосвязь банковской деятельности и прорывного технологического прогресса становится узловым моментом реализации российской стратегии социально-экономического развития. Поэтому проблемы трансформации банковской деятельности являются актуальными и в теоретическом, и в практическом аспектах.

Трансформация банковского сектора подразумевает, что банки используют цифровые технологии, для того чтобы усовершенствовать уже существующие бизнес-модели, а также чтобы повысить эффективность деятельности банков. Внедрение современных способов оказания банковских услуг, приводит к сокращению количества филиалов банков, большинство услуг переводится в сферу онлайн [24-35].

Цифровизация основных банковских процессов, приводит к тому, что стоимость банковских услуг, таких как, продажа новых продуктов, снижается на 40–60%. Цифровые технологии позволяют повысить скорость и удобство обслуживания клиентов, что в свою очередь способствует укреплению отношений между банками и клиентами.

В ближайшие годы скорость цифрового развития будет только увеличиваться, и рациональное управление цифровой трансформацией в банковской сфере станет преимуществом в условиях конкурентной

борьбы. Основные преимущества, которые несет цифровая трансформация банковского сектора представлены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Основные преимущества цифровой трансформации банковского сектора

Преимущества	Возможность оптимизации банковских процессов
	Создание персонализированной и привлекательной инфраструктуры обслуживания
	Возможность поиска новых потоков доходов

Примечание: источник собственная разработка на основе [26]

Однако цифровая трансформация банковского сектора имеет и свои недостатки. В частности, они связаны с обслуживанием старшего поколения, которое не успевает за цифровым развитием и не может отказать от традиционных способов банковского обслуживания, хотя банкам и выгоден переход в онлайн. На данный момент времени, уже существуют банки, которые полностью работают на мобильных цифровых платформах. Например, AtomBank в Великобритании, который осуществляет свою деятельность исключительно, с помощью мобильного приложения, российский коммерческий банк Тинькофф Банк, который полностью сфокусирован на дистанционном обслуживании и не имеет физических отделений для работы с клиентами.

Для того чтобы оставаться конкурентоспособными, банкам необходимо научиться читать ожидания клиентов. При этом необходимо учитывать, что чем современнее клиент, тем сложнее удовлетворить его цифровые ожидания. Во всех сегментах потребителей, наблюдается предпочтение в цифровом контенте, но наиболее сильно данная тенденция прослеживается у клиентов, которые являются частью поколений Y и Z1.

В настоящее время выделяют следующие важнейшие направления цифровой трансформации банков, которые банки только начинают осваивать (таблица 2).

Таблица 2 –Направления цифровой трансформации банков

Направление	**Описание**	**Примеры**
цифровой банкинг	Банк без отделений. Сфокусирован на дистанционном обслуживании клиентов, что позволяет не только повысить качество и скорость работы с клиентами, но и сэкономить время и издержки, повысить безопасность личных данных.	интернет-банкинг, ТВ-банкинг, мобильный банкинг, включающий платежи и переводы с помощью смартфона одного физического лица другому.
электронные платежные системы	представляет собой вид платежной системы, который позволяет осуществлять расчёты через сеть или платежные чипы	Samsung Pay, Apple Pay, WebMoney, ЮМани, EasyPay, PayPal и QIWI.
моментальное онлайн-кредитование с	услуга, которую предоставляют банки или микрофинансовые	впервые услуга моментального кредитования в Беларуси была

предоставлением клиентам ссуд на период до получения зарплаты	организации свои клиентам с помощью дистанционного обслуживания на официальном сайте	введена Альфа–Банков, Белгазпромбанком, Банком БелВЭБ.
пиринговое кредитование, или P2P-кредитование	является альтернативой банковскому кредитованию и представляет собой кредит, который можно получить непосредственно у других физических лиц, без необходимости в посреднике,например, банке	примером является площадка Lending Club (США), которая в зависимости от цели займа, а так же на основании кредитной истории, предоставляет займы от от 1 тыс. до 35 тыс. долл. по ставке от 6,78% до 27,99%.
краудсорсинг	привлечение добровольцев, для разделения некоторых функций и задач, стоящих перед бизнесом, государством и обществом в целом., с целью более эффективного его выполнения	краудфандинговая платформа «Улей» в Беларуси
удаленная идентификация	представляет собой механизм, который позволяет подтвердить личность клинта дистанционно с помощью биометрических персональных данных (изображение лица и голос), с целью предоставления финансовых услуг онлайн.	система Touch ID-идентификация клиентов по отпечаткам пальцев (Белгазпромбанк, Белинвестбанк), образец голоса (Приорбанк), сосудистый рисунок пальца (Barclays (Великобритания)), идентификация по селфи (HSBC (Великобритания)).
обработка естественной речи человека	механизм, позволяющий осуществлять понимание языка, и генерировать грамотный текст	в Беларуси впервые была реализована в центре клиентской поддержки банков
использование искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) банка.	технология, представляющая собой аналитическую систему, способную к обучению человеческому мышлению и решению задач различной сложности.	искусственный интеллект – виртуальный помощник Алеся, созданный БПС-Сбербанк, с целью усовершенствования технологии голосовой биометрии.
робоэдвайзинг	программа-робот, который собирает для инвесторов портфель инвестиций, оказывает помощь в управлении данным портфелем, т.е. заменяет финансового консультанта.	Тинькофф Инвестиции, Yammy, Альфа-капитал, Робот-советник ВТБ и др.

Источник: собственная разработка на основе [38,39]

Востребованность новых услуг цифрового банкинга представлена на рисунке 1.

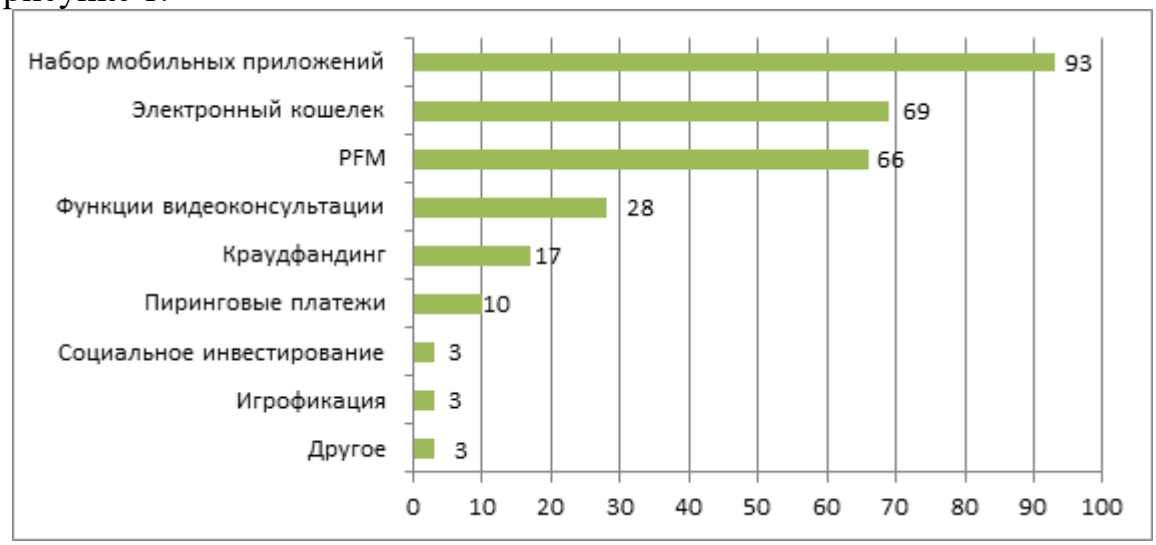


Рисунок 1 – Востребованность новых услуг цифрового банкинг, %

Примечание-Источник: [28]

По результатам исследования A.T. Kearney and Efma, можно сделать вывод, что для 93% банков самой востребованной услугой цифрового банкинга являются мобильные приложения, у 69% - электронный кошелек, 66% - инструменты управления персональными финансами. Такие услуги, как искусственный интеллект, функции видео общения для получения консультационных услуг, краудфандинг, пиринговые платежи и социальные инвестиции, на данный момент не пользуются высокой востребованностью среди традиционных банков. Однако некоторые банки интересуются данными направлениями развития, для чего сотрудничают с технологическими компаниями с целью внедрения новых бизнес-моделей.

Отметим что, в целом банковский сектор активно развивается, увеличивая свой цифровой портфель. С каждым годом, вводятся более сложные услуги, основанные на информации из различных источников, таких как социальные сети, мобильные устройства, приложения и внутренние данные.

Основными направлениями цифровой стратегии банка являются создание цифрового продукта, осуществление сквозного взаимодействия с клиентом, разработка финансовой экосистемы партнеров, дистанционное взаимодействие с регулятором, применение бизнес-инкубаторов.

В первую очередь цифровая трансформация банков направлена на лучшее понимание своих клиентов: население и организации стремятся взаимодействовать с банками проще и дешевле, поэтому в условиях функционирования цифровой экономики банковский сектор должен быть в состоянии предложить наиболее современные услуги.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ BIG DATA В БАНКОВСКОМ СЕКТОРЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается технология BIG DATA в использовании банковским сектором. Определены основные преимущества и факторы, осложняющие применение технологии в банках. Также в статье представлены возможности аналитики больших данных в банковской сфере и проведен анализ результатов внедрения технологии.

Ключевые слова: BIG DATA, банковский сектор, клиент, банки, информация, аналитика.

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FEATURES OF BIG DATA TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION IN THE BANKING SECTOR

Annotation: This article discusses BIG DATA technology in use by the banking sector. The main advantages and factors complicating the use of technology in banks are identified. The article also presents the possibilities of big data analytics in the banking sector and analyzes the results of technology implementation.

Keywords: BIG DATA, banking sector, client, banks, information, analytics.

В настоящее время, на фоне быстро меняющегося мира, этап развития банковской системы протекает в условиях жесткой конкуренции и кризисных явлений на финансовых рынках. Одним из основополагающих факторов успешного развития банковской деятельности является внедрение и реализация нововведений, которые представляют собой основу стабильности, конкурентоспособности и устойчивого экономического роста банков. Именно по этой причине стал актуален вопрос изучения больших данных в банковской индустрии.

Большие данные (Big Data) – направление, связанное с обработкой и хранением большого объема информации, с которым очень трудно работать при помощи обычных программных устройств и невозможно проанализировать при помощи человеческого труда [2].

На сегодняшний день большие данные являются драйвером развития информационных технологий и самой быстрорастущей сферой [3, с. 188], поскольку количество информации постоянно растет, именно поэтому актуальность темы очень велика.

Задачей исследовательской работы является определение практической значимости применения технологий больших данных и рассмотрение перспективы распространения данных технологий в банковской сфере.

Поскольку банковский сектор является одним из самых клиентоориентированных [6, с. 937], то можно сказать, что данная сфера больше всего заинтересована в применении данной технологии, так как банки каждый день получают огромной объем информации, и в большинстве случаев эти, полученные данные, хаотичны и неструктурированы, и именно поэтому, банки с большим желанием стремятся эффективно использовать большие данные, дабы минимизировать риски и оперативно вести борьбу с мошенничеством.

Если проанализировать результаты внедрения данной технологии в компаниях, то по результатам опроса можно увидеть следующее (табл. 1).

Таблица 1 - Результаты внедрения технологии Big Data

Результаты	%
Улучшение клиентского сервиса более чем на 10%	46
Улучшение реагирования на запросы клиентов	41
Рост эффективности обработки клиентских запросов на 10%	36
Улучшение интеграции в цепи поставок	36
Оптимизация запасов и продуктивности основных активов	33
Улучшение процессов планирования компании	32
Оптимизация затрат на сервис	28

Улучшение взаимодействий с клиентами	28
Улучшение клиентского сервиса менее	27
Сокращение цикла обработки заявок	14

Источник: авторская, по материалам [4, 5]

В соответствии с таблицей 1 видно, что 46% компаний заявляют, что с помощью технологий больших данных, они значительно улучшили клиентский сервис более чем на 10%, 33% компаний - оптимизировали запасы и улучшили продуктивность основных активов, а 32% компаний - улучшили процессы планирования [5, с. 173].

В сфере Big Data сформулированы признаки, которым они должны соответствовать. Все признаки начинаются с буквы V, именно поэтому система носит название «VVV»:

-Volume (объем) – объем информации измерим;

-Velocity (скорость) – объем информации постоянно только увеличивается, а инструменты обработки должны это учитывать;

-Variety (разнообразие) – информация может быть как структурированной, так и полностью неструктурированной [5, с. 170].

Главной целью работы с Big Data является то, что человечество должно научиться извлекать большие массы информации, анализировать и направлять их при помощи различных программных инструментов.

По мнению многих экспертов, технология BIG DATA в банковской сфере решает три вида задач, таких как:

1.Хранит и управляет большим объемом сведений и информации, с чем не справляются обычные базы данных;

2.Организует смешанную и хаотичную информацию, в которой содержится множество текста, изображений, видео и других данных;

3.Формирует аналитические отчеты, а также внедряет прогностические модели.

Значимая ценность технологии BIG DATA заключается в том, что она позволяет сохранять большие объемы различной информации, обрабатывать и эффективно управлять ей, в соответствии с поставленными задачами.

Исходя из этого факта, можно обозначить пользователей данной технологии среди крупнейших российских банков. Выделяют такие банки как: АО «Газпромбанк», ПАО «ВТБ», ПАО «Сбербанк», АО «Райффайзенбанк», АО «АЛЬФА-БАНК», ПАО «Открытие» и другие банки, которые только планируют внедрять данную технологию (табл. 2) [9].

Таблица 2 – Российские банки, использующие технологию BIG DATA

Активно применяют	Планируют к внедрению
ПАО «Сбербанк»	АО «Нордеа Банк»
АО «Газпромбанк»	АО «ЮниКредит Банк»
ПАО «ВТБ»	
АО «Альфа-Банк»	
ПАО Банк «ФК Открытие»	
АО «Райффайзенбанк»	
ПАО «Промсвязьбанк»	
АО «Тинькофф Банк»	
АО «Банк Русский Стандарт»	
АО «Ситибанк»	

Источник: по материалам [9]

Отметим, что применение технологии банками, помогает значительно упрощать процессы и защищать информацию, что решает следующие актуальные задачи:

а)противодействие мошенничеству в отношении держателей пластиковых банковских карт;

б)оценка рисков информационной безопасности;

в)контроль и оценка эффективности работы системы обеспечения информационной безопасности и т.д.

Аналитика больших данных открывает большие возможности в области банковского сектора.

Перечислим некоторые из них:

1.Выявление и привлечение клиентов (банки эффективно используют аналитику данных для повышения ценности клиентов, а также для принятия более эффективных и быстрых решений) [7];

2.Сохранение клиентов (дополнительные продажи предоставляют банкам возможность для увеличения своей доли прибыли, которые еще больше упрощаются за счет анализа больших данных);

3.Повышение качества обслуживания клиентов (дополнительная информация о клиентах позволит улучшить качество обслуживания, а для банков, которые хотят процветать, индивидуальный подход к клиентам просто необходим);

4.Повышение прозрачности (аналитика больших данных поможет следить за всеми вредоносными действиями, тем самым предупреждая власти);

5.Оптимизация продуктового портфеля (аналитика больших данных поможет спрогнозировать прибыльность продуктов на основе предполагаемых клиентов).

В настоящее время данные играют очень важную роль в секторе банковских услуг и продуктов, которые обильны данными.

Например, по мнению одного эксперта из персонала банка ПАО «ВТБ» по цифровой трансформации, данная технология должна применяться везде, где только есть данные, поскольку это улучшает услуги и оптимизирует бизнес-процессы.

Также директор департамента анализа данных из АО «Газпромбанка» примечает, что использование технологии BIG DATA дает возможность повышать финансовую эффективность благодаря привлечению платежеспособных клиентов на основе маркетинговой упаковки продукта, сформированной на исследовании больших данных [8].

По данным интернет-источников, директор департамента CRM банка ПАО «Открытие», также положительно высказывается о применении технологии, т.к. банк предлагает клиенту только те продукты и услуги, которые могут быть интересны и востребованы конкретному клиенту в определенный период времени, а также банк может сам определить, когда у клиента возникают какие-либо сложности во взаимодействии с банковскими сервисами, и первым прийти на помощь.

Далее необходимо рассмотреть рекомендации для участников банковской сферы, которые помогут успешно оптимизировать процесс работы опытных квалифицированных специалистов, хорошо замотивировать их на плодотворную работу, что тем самым создаст благоприятный климат между сотрудниками (табл. 3).

Таблица 3 – Рекомендации для участников

Рекомендация	Пояснение
Определение четкой стратегии	Необходимо ставить высокие цели и, соответственно, нужные ресурсы для их достижения
Развитие партнерства	Взаимоотношение с банками, финансовым рынком, Центральным банком поможет дополнить и расширить сотрудникам знания и умения более новыми знаниями, умениями и компетенциями, заручившись тем самым конкурентным преимуществом
Преобразование корпоративной культуры	Только эффективная и качественная работа с новейшими технологиями требует определенного подхода и труда, где приветствуется свобода в решении, действиях и мыслях, поскольку многим сотрудникам важна такая некая «свобода» в деятельности

Источник: авторская, по материалам [9]

Однако, несмотря на все положительные стороны применения данной технологии в банковской сфере, имеются еще и те факторы, которые осложняют использование технологии BIG DATA, некоторые из них представим в таблице 4.

Таблица 4 – Факторы, осложняющие использование технологии в банковском секторе

Проблема	Характеристика
1. Ограничение по использованию информации	У банка возникают сложности в применении норм законодательства, так как различные федеральные законы определяют свои требования к защите персональных данных
2. Завышенные ожидания быстрой монетизации проектов	Достаточно сложно определить место новых подразделений в организационной структуре банка и осуществить расчет эффективности работы
3. Нехватка квалифицированных кадров	Найти специалиста с необходимым опытом в России и странах СНГ бывает очень непросто
4. Проблема анализа данных	Потребители всё больше и больше не желают делиться в своими предпочтениями, что может привести к тому, что реальное потребительское поведение будет отличаться от планируемого по анализу предыдущих данных

Источник: по материалам [1, с. 69]

Но всё же технология «большие данные» имеет больше положительный результат в банковском секторе, нежели неблагоприятный. К примеру, раньше требовалось намного больше времени на то, чтобы рассмотреть определенную информацию лица, подававшего заявление, скажем, на получение кредитной карты. А сейчас подобная процедура занимает всего несколько минут.

Как уже было ранее сказано, банки применяют большие данные для того, чтобы отследить поведение клиентов на рынке, больше осведомиться об их предпочтениях, или узнать отношение клиентов к тем или иным новым банковским продуктам или услугам, и, соответственно, чтобы в дальнейшем предопределить, какую услугу целесообразно было бы предложить клиентам.

Таким образом, необходимо еще раз сказать, что технология BIG DATA - это один способов, способный существенно упростить такие процессы, как: защита от мошенничества, подход к группам клиентов, повышение прибыльности банковского бизнеса. Возможности современной технологии оказывают огромное влияние на банковский сектор и играют немаловажную роль как сейчас, так и будут играть в будущем.

Также благодаря большим данным можно обрабатывать не только ту информацию, которая уже имеется в базе, но и искать сведения на просторах социальных сетей, форумах или других ресурсах, то есть, приблизительно в тех местах, где клиент мог оставить свои актуальные данные.

На основании всего, изложенного выше, можно в заключение сказать, что BIG DATA поможет банкам персонализировать свои услуги, а

также вывести работу на новый уровень по самым основным и важным направлениям.

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